

Josephine County

J. C. L. Group

Lewis Investment Company, Portland, Oregon.

The Lewis Investment Company owns 8 patented mining claims, a total of 164.74 acres in Secs. 34, and 35, T. 33 S., R. 9 W. Information on this property will have to be secured from the Portland Office of this company. Caretaker does not know anything about it and without a permit it was impossible for informant to visit the property.

Informant: J. E. Morrison. October, 1937.

The Benton Group consists of 8 patented claims, 151½ acres in Secs. 22, 23, 27, T. 33 S., R. 9 W. and belongs to the same Company.

W. W. ELMER

March 5, 1931

Mr. C. Hunt Lewis
Lewis Building
City

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Pursuant to instructions, I went last week to the J.C.L. Mine on Rogue River, in company with Mr. Mason Bingham, and spent the greater part of three days on the ground.

During this visit an examination was made of all of the workings that could be entered, a transit survey was made of the recent workings with a tie to the significant older workings, and a complete sampling of all recent improvements was made.

The mill was operated an hour or more for inspection of process.

The findings of this examination are written in the following pages.

GEOLOGY

The J.C.L. Mine group lies in the metamorphosed igneous rock series called greenstone. Locally there are remains of hornblende and mica schists, and the Sterling vein system occurs in this area.

No time was available for a general district geologic study, but enough time was given to the local formations to permit the statement that the rocks are old and not unfavorable to the occurrence of deep-seated deposits.

SAMPLING OLD WORKINGS

Excepting only the lower or cross-cut tunnel and the recently re-opened old No. 4 tunnel, the old diggings are caved and inaccessible.

The lower cross-cut tunnel is in good condition except for a limited fall of rock at the portal.

As shown on Mr. Hampton's map of February 5, this year, at the face of this cross-cut a vein was struck having width of 3 to 4 feet of vein matter.

This vein is a ribbon quartz, showing signs of surface oxidation, with negligible pyrite.

A general sample taken from both sides for width of 3 feet assayed \$2 gold, no trace of silver.

This vein structure is entirely favorable, and it is surprising that no drifting was done there after the completion of more than 600 feet of opening.

NEW WORKINGS

Referring to photostat map accompanying this letter, old No. 4 tunnel has been re-opened for a distance of 70 feet, and the face still in caved ground.

From the re-opened tunnel a cross-cut has been run westerly. Samples numbers 5, 6, and 14 were taken from this cross-cut as shown on the map in plan. They assayed \$.80, \$.20 and Trace respectively. Unless this cross-cut is being run to open No. 1 vein of Incline Shaft, there is nothing to justify further work there at this time.

A showing of quartz was found at the survey point marked T 1 on the map. This was followed easterly with the result that the vein worked in No. 5 level in early years was cut in 9 feet. From this point a raise was put up 35 feet to the surface and a drift was continued northeasterly along the vein.

Ore in the raise is irregular in dip and width, but as the raise approaches the surface the vein becomes more defined and continues as the shoot now being worked in No. 6 stope.

From the drift face, northeast of this raise, samples 3 and 4 were taken.

No. 3 was a sixty pound sample from quartz vein material twelve inches wide, and it assayed \$21.20 gold, no silver.

No. 4 was a 2.4 feet sample of the low grade vein material having little quartz, and assayed \$3.20 gold, no silver.

No. 6 stope, which is a grass-root opencut was sampled at the face for a height of 8 feet and width of 8 to 9 inches.

This was sample No. 7, entirely quartz having a value of \$40.80 per ton gold, no silver.

From this same face sample No. 9 was taken 3 feet wide from the vein material lying next to the high-grade quartz, and assayed \$2 gold, no silver.

The quartz of the vein was sampled with 3 cuts in the bottom of this stope or cut. This was sample No. 8 having average width of 10 inches and value of \$24 per ton gold, no silver.

The vein material in the bottom, not quartz, was sampled in 2 cuts, as sample No. 11 for width of 4.5 feet, and assayed \$.80 gold.

These samples represent the type of ore that has been sent to the mill, and it appears probable that the ore now in the mill bin came from the face of No. 6 as it is of a better grade than the average, generally.

No ore can be shown as ore in sight, that is, so opened as to be measurable. The vein shows at the surface from four feet north of the raise to the face of No. 6, a distance of 30 feet, this has a width of 10 inches, and a foot-ton value of \$25.26 per ton.

In the level 35 feet below at the face of the short drift northeasterly from the raise, ore 12 inches wide has a value of \$21.20.

It is a fair assumption, though unproved, that there will be a block of ore 30 feet long, three-fourths of a foot wide, and 35 feet high. If so, then there will be 66 tons on ore in the block.

It is not possible to arrive at the per-ton value of this ore because of lack of work. It is a fair assumption that for the extent of the shoot, whatever it may be, the value of it will not be less than the foot-ton average of the stope called No. 6. This is \$25 per ton; and if conditions as to extent and value are found to be correct, the gross value of that block will be \$1,650.

MILLING PRACTICE

The Straub ball mill is an entirely satisfactory prospecting mill if amalgamation is not to be done inside the mill. For inside amalgamation, it is all but worthless.

The crusher is laboratory size and inadequate even for the small tonnage of this plant. The plates have not more than forty per cent of proper surface area, and should be set in such a manner as to permit of change in grade while mill is in operation.

The concentrator is well-set and is in good working condition. Mr. Bowser has provided in some small measure for trapping amalgam after it leaves the plates. This is done by means of a wooden baffle box, a copper distributor on the concentrator, and an ingenious oscillating box at the tailings end.

These are effective as far as they go, but the practice can be improved by making the suggested change in the plate area and grade, and by running the plates with a drier mercury surface.

The placing of an iron grill with perforations and a copper plate on the feed end of the mill will probably aid, and the change will cost so little it is worthy of trial. This is Mr. Bowser's suggestion, and his ingenuity can be trusted to design and install the device.

A sample of two tons more or less was taken of ore in the bin. This assayed \$58 gold and 1 ounce silver, a quite high grade of ore.

The tailing pond of about 3 tons was sampled and assayed \$10.

There is no way to determine the value of the ore from which these tailings came, so percentage of recovery cannot be stated.

The bullion from estimated 13 tons of ore treated was retorted while I was on the ground. The amalgam was not clean, and the retorting was not quite completed.

Assuming a per ounce value of \$18.50, there should be about \$500 in this clean-up.

The concentrates have been run with about 35% silica, and assayed an even \$80 gold with 2 ounces silver. About 300 pounds was sampled, and it is probable the combined recovery will be \$40 per ton.

There has been no weighing of ore in, or concentrates out, and I am unable to say what the value of ore was that furnished the tailings.

If \$10 per ton tailings came from \$50 ore, the saving was 80%. If from \$30 ore, the saving was 66-2/3%, bad enough in either case for ore of this type.

With careful attention and the changes noted above, the saving can be increased materially and should be made if operations are to be continued past the current month.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In conversation with Mr. J. C. Lewis, I have learned that the shoot that furnished the ore he treated, began at the surface and was continuous for more than 100 feet.

Mr. Lewis does not know what tonnage was treated or the value per ton. He states that the width of the ore was 18 inches and that in the floor of No 5 about 100 feet from the surface, was a lens of ore eight or ten feet long and six feet wide, on which he sunk a pit 6 feet deep. The ore from this lens he estimated had a value of \$40 per ton, and the bottom of the cut or winze was as good as the top.

There is considerable evidence that the vein which dips westerly at and near the surface reverses its dip as shown in Vertical Section submitted with this letter.

Certainly it does at the point shown on the map.

If this reversal is persistent, then No. 4 tunnel probably, or almost surely, never cut the ore worked by Mr. Lewis.

It is recommended that the old No. 4 tunnel be cleared for inspection and resurvey for at least 110 feet from the present face and fill.

At the same time, the drift from the raise should be continued, and if ore persists, a 20 foot winze should be cut down about 15 feet northerly from the raise.

The openings are now in condition to break ore cheaply for so long as the present known shoot continues.

A crew of four men and cook should be able to advance 30 feet in new ground and recover 110 feet of old tunnel in thirty days.

This should not cost more than \$750 and is advisable.

About mill operations, it is difficult to say. All attention should be paid to the mine work above noted for the first twenty days of renewed operation, with mill operation to be confined to crushing rock broken in drifting.

By that time, the continuance of the ore shoot can be determined. If good evidence of continuity is found, the mill changes suggested should be made, together with a general pick-up there; otherwise the mill can be run on ore now available and that ore cleaned up.

A general prospecting campaign is entirely advisable, but can await the results of the work above referred to. Several new locations have recently been made. The most northerly of these was visited and sampled with results of \$1.20 gold in sample No. 1 and trace in sample No. 2.

If general prospecting is done, this vein should have attention as well as incline shaft vein and Vein No. 2, but all of this work should be held in abeyance until Tunnel No. 4 is open for inspection to the first cross-cut to the east.

Yours very truly
WM. W. ELMER

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

ASSAY REPORT

Office Number 217

Grants Pass, Oregon
~~Baker, Oregon~~

March 20 1939

Sample submitted by George Kerns 223 East C Street, Grants Pass,

Sample description Augite and feldspar. 3 lbs. 4 inches and smaller.

The assay results given below are made without charge as provided by Chapter 176, Section 10, Oregon Laws 1937, the sender having complied with the provisions thereof.

NOTICE: The assay results given below are from a sample furnished by the above named person. This department had no part in the taking of the sample and assumes no responsibility, other than the accuracy of the assay of the material as furnished it by the sender.

Sample Number	GOLD		SILVER		Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Total Value
	Ounces per ton	Value	Ounces per ton	Value					
	Trace		Blank						

Market Quotations:

Gold ⌘ per oz.
 Silver ⌘ per oz.
 ⌘ per oz.
 ⌘ per oz.

STATE ASSAY LABORATORY

 Assayer

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M060709
RECORD TYPE..... X1M
COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS
DEPOSIT NO..... DDGM1 100-23
MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

REPORTER

NAME..... JOHNSON, MAUREEN G.
UPDATED..... 81 03
BY..... FERNS, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)

NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... J.C.L. MINE

MINING DISTRICT/AREA/SUBDIST. MT. REUBEN

COUNTRY CODE..... US
COUNTRY NAME: UNITED STATES

STATE CODE..... OR
STATE NAME: OREGON

COUNTY..... JOSEPHINE
DRAINAGE AREA..... 17100310 PACIFIC NORTHWEST
PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV..... 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS
LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 01

QUAD SCALE QUAD NO OR NAME
1: 62500 GALICE

LATITUDE LONGITUDE
42-39-29N 123-37-10W

UTM NORTHING UTM EASTING UTM ZONE NO
4722799.6 449231.9 +10

TWP..... 33S
RANGE..... 08W
SECTION.. 35
MERIDIAN. W.M.

LOCATION COMMENTS: W 1/2

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT..... AU AG PB AG PB

POTENTIAL.....
OCCURRENCE..... PB

ORE MATERIALS (MINERALS,ROCKS,ETC.):
FREE GOLD

COMMODITY SUBTYPES OR USE CATEGORIES:
6.89 AU:AG

COMMODITY COMMENTS:
SULFIDE CONTENT APPEARENTLY VERY LOW

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 4
PROPERTY IS INACTIVE

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:
VEIN/SHEAR ZONE
FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT: LENS

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA
SIZE OF DEPOSIT..... SMALL
MAX LENGTH..... 50 FEET
MAX WIDTH..... 18 INCHES
STRIKE OF OREBODY..... N TO NE
DIP OF OREBODY..... 60E TO 60W
COMMENTS(DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT):
EIGHT PATENTED CLAIMS

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS
SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND
DEPTH OF WORKINGS BELOW SURFACE. 100 FT.
LENGTH OF WORKINGS..... 3000 FEET

COMMENTS(DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS):
SIX ADITS TOTAL 3000 FEET

PRODUCTION
YES
SMALL PRODUCTION

ANNUAL PRODUCTION (ORE,COMMOD.,CONC.,OVERBURD.) YES

ITEM	ACC	AMOUNT	THOUS.	UNITS	YEAR	GRADE,REMARKS
1 ORE SML		1.108	TONS			

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION (DRE, COMMOD., CONC., OVERBUR.)

ITEM	ACC	AMOUNT	THOUS. UNITS	YEAR	GRADE, REMARKS
15 DRE	EST	0005.000	OZ	1900-1941	
23 DRE, SML		1.108	TONS	1931-1935	1.06 AU, 0.15 AG

PRODUCTION YEARS..... 1931-1939

SOURCE OF INFORMATION (PRODUCTION) .. USBM

RESERVES ONLY

ITEM	ACC	AMOUNT	THOUS. UNITS	YEAR	GRADE OR USE
1			ORE AT DEPTH	1947	INF

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCKS..... JUR?
 HOST ROCK TYPES..... GREENSTONE AMPHIBOLE SCHIST
 IGNEOUS ROCK TYPES..... GABBRO

IMPORTANT ORE CONTROL/LOCUS.. SHEAR ZONE

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIVE NOTES. GREENSTONE IS PLAGIOCLASE - QUARTZ - BIOTITE SCHIST.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

NAMES/AGE OF FORMATIONS, UNITS, OR ROCK TYPES

- 1) NAME: BRIGGS CREEK AMPHIBOLITE
 AGE: JUR?
- 2) NAME: ROGUE VOLCANICS
 AGE: JUR

NAMES/AGE OF IGNEOUS UNITS OR IGNEOUS ROCK TYPES

- 1) NAME: AMPHIBOLITE GNEISS

COMMENTS (GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY):

QUARTZ LENSES WITH FREE GOLD OCCUR IN A SHEAR ZONE.

GENERAL COMMENTS

RECORD NUMBER (M013305) HAS BEEN MERGED WITH THIS RECORD AND DELETED FROM THE OREGON FILE.

GENERAL REFERENCES

- 1) RAMP, L. AND PETERSON, N.V., 1979, GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON; ODGMI BULL. 100
- 2) BROOKS, H.C. AND RAMP, L., 1968, GOLD AND SILVER IN OREGON; ODGMI BULL. 61, P.210
- 3) YOUNGBERG, E.A., 1947, MINES AND PROSPECTS OF THE MOUNT REUBEN MINING DISTRICT, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON; ODG BULL. 34, P.13