

*Grants Pass, Ore.*

**RECORDED**  
**JUL 1 1938**

10/37

**STATE DEPT OF GEOLOGY  
& MINERAL INDUSTRY Josephine County**

Daisy Mine (gold) quartz  
Also known as Hammersley

Present owner: C. Cambell, Eugene, Oregon It is under lease to  
W. C. Snook, P.O. Box 587, Grants Pass, Oregon

Location: 20 miles N.E. of Grants Pass by good mountain road in  
Sec. 14, T. 34 S., R. 5 W.

Area: 8 mining claims with a total of 160 acres, Held by location

History: As given in the 1916 report. No development work of any  
kind has been done since that time. The property has changed  
hands several times but the present leasor does not have any  
information regarding the various owners. Mr. Snook acquired  
the property on lease and bond in 1937.

Equipment: Is described in the inclosed report, all of which is  
in very poor condition because of long exposure to the  
weather, and there are no buildings on the property. None  
of the equipment is set up in runing condition.

Geology: The shaft was full of water at the time of my visit,  
however, Mr. Snook has timbered about 80 feet down. He  
has no equipment for pumping the water out any lower than  
80 feet. The long cross cut tunnel is caved near the  
portal.

Informant: J. E. Morrison *Reports upon the property by Frank M. Roweth,  
Harry Johnson and Wm. Mercier are on file  
in the Portland office*

General: Mr. Snook furnished me with the inclosed report on the  
property, the last one made in which they could get into  
the various workings.

*Handbook  
pp 84*

## Location

This property is situated at the head of Jump-Off-Joe Creek in Section 14, Township 34, South, Range 5 West, in Josephine County, Oregon, at an altitude of 4,600 feet above the sea level, 11 miles from Leland and 13 miles from Three Pines station on the Southern Pacific, and twenty miles from Grants Pass. From the last two places there is a wagon road to the mines, from Leland a road within two miles, which could be easily and cheaply completed.

## DESCRIPTION OF VEIN

Five different ledges are on the property, three being parallel, or two crossing the others at nearly a right angle. The country rock is diorite and porphyry. In the eastern part of the group the diorite is altered and has on the surface the appearance of serpentine, but it is simply "altered diorite". There is a vein running along the altered diorite which is about six feet wide and carries some gold values about three dollars per ton. I consider this so-called serpentine belt important, as the Greenback mine, which was the largest and best producer ever worked in Southern Oregon, shows the same occurrences. The vein runs east and west with a dip to the north. The principal work has been on the Little Daisy claim and consists of an incline shaft on the vein following the dip, 175 feet deep, with a drift that taps the shaft 75 feet and runs out to the surface on the vein to the east, also west from same point 150 ft. on the vein. At a point 65 ft. below and 140 ft. from collar of shaft a drift has been run east 135 feet and west 65 ft., and at 176 ft. depth a drift is run 200 ft. east and 140 ft. west. On the east side of the shaft the ore is stopped about 65 feet and on the west 35 feet.

The ore stoped has been milled on the ground by stamp mills and arrastre, and at different times during a period of 15 years, and by several different companies and individuals and no accurate record kept of the bullion shipped, but from a conservative estimate the output from the property has been \$250,000.00 to \$300,000.00. The best ore, as is usual, was in the oxidized zone near the surface, altho the values are good along the lower level. Seven samples from different points along the lower drift gave return of gold per ton as follows: \$26.00, 22.00, 41.00, 76.00, 38.00, 10.00, and 14.00. In the stope on the west four samples gave the following assays: \$42.00, 41.90, 69.75, 70.10. From the east stope twenty tons taken out last year milled \$590.00 (five hundred ninety dollars) but in milling, over half the quick was lost by leaking from the battery which is in a sectional mortar that has become loosened. In the bottom of a sump sunk in the east drift seven feet below the floor of the drift the ore is two feet wide and assays \$60.00 per ton. The available ore supply in the mine is about 3000 to 4000 tons above the lower level. The vein in the two upper levels is from two to five feet in width. Just above the lower level it has pinched out, but from the roof of the lower level

the vein is widening rapidly, being about average of 18 inches in the floor of the drift. The only sinking that has been done is in making the sump spoken of, the same showing that the vein will be larger below this level than above, and there is absolutely no indication of it being cut off at any depth.

Both walls of the vein in the lower level show numerous small veins and stringers coming into the vein (main vein) from different angles. These are from an inch to eight inches in width. These were not pronounced at the upper levels and their prominence would indicate that the largest ore-bodies would be found below the present workings. There is another vein parallel to the one referred to and it is being worked at present by lessees. The depth reached on this is but 25 feet. The vein is small but the ore mills better than \$20.00 per ton, part at least of the value being lost because of the inferior condition of the mill. The mine can be worked from the shaft or from a tunnel run from either the west end or east end of the lode. The veins could be tapped by a tunnel about 900 feet deep. On the claim there is an old waste dump of 7000 to 10,000 tons that samples show will assay about \$4.00 per ton. Of course, a mill test in such a large amount of low-grade ore would be the only reliable method to arrive at its value, but with an efficient mill this dump ought to pay a good profit over the milling costs.

#### MILL AND MACHINERY

On the property there is a five-stamp mill of 500 stamps and a Johnson concentrator with canvass belt, a steam hoist, two boilers of 20 and 30 H.P., two steam pumps and one ore-skip and two ore cars. The stamp mill is in a good building built for a ten stamp mill, but the mill itself is practically of little value because of the light stamps and small capacity. The hoist is good but the pumps are of small capacity being 50 and 100 gallons per minute. Inside the mill building is a 25 H.P. steam engine in good condition.

#### BUILDINGS

Large mill building, shaft house, engine and boiler house, blacksmith shop, large boarding house, three bunk houses and superintendent's house and office, all built of lumber.

#### TIMBER AND WATER

There is an abundance of timber on the section and some on the claims of excellent size from mine timbers and saw-logs and very easy to handle. The water from the mine is used for the mill, the mine making about 29,000 gallons per day. If the mine should be opened by a tunnel the mill should be erected at the mouth or below it near which is a ditch from a small stream that would supplement the water from the mine. Electric power can be obtained from the line of the R.R. Electric Company which runs within two and one-half miles of the property at a cost of \$2.50 per month per horse-power, which is much cheaper to use than steam power.

## SURROUNDING MINES

The Greenback at 1200 feet depth, and the Martha Mines, 500 feet deep are five miles west on the same belt and the same characteristics are noticable in the property that were in the Greenback; namely, trend of veins, occurrence of the ore-bodies, character and value of the ore-dip, veins and formation. The Greenback mine, no longer worked, produced two million dollars and paid over a million in dividends. Within the limits of the claims is much rich placer ground if water could be had to work the same. Brass Nail Gulch, a small tributary of Jump-Off-Joe creek, has been worked to within 1000 feet of these mines, and produced much coarse gold and nuggets ranging in value from \$20.00 to \$300.00. This gold could come from no other source than these claims.

### SUMMARY

In conclusion and support of the above facts, I feel no hesitancy on recommending this property to anyone who wishes to invest in legitimate mining, and if properly equipped and properly worked will pay handsome dividends under good business management, and without the large outlay of capital usually required to be expended before actual mining can be commenced. To properly work the mine, there should be installed a good pump with a capacity of two hundred gallons per minute, and a two or three drill compressor. Then the present shaft should be continued down 50 or 100 feet, and drifts run on the vein each way from the shaft. This would undoubtedly block out a large amount of good ore, and the ore taken out would pay a considerable part of the development work. The ore is readily worked by milling and concentration, the tailings from the concentrator yielding about \$1.00 per ton, and three-fourths of the values can be saved by amalgamation. When the shaft is deepened and the ore blocked then should be erected a mill of not less than twenty-ton capacity.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank M. South.

GEOGRAPHICAL REPORT OF W. MERCIER ON THE TOPOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS  
OF THE HAMMERSLEY MOUNTAIN AT THE HEAD OF  
JUMP-OFF-JOE CREEK, JOSEPHINE CO. (C O P Y)  
OREGON

As per your request, I respectfully submit the following report on what is known as the Hammersley Mine, located on Hammersley Mountain, at the head of Jump-Off-Joe Creek, Josephine County, Oregon.

The report is brief, as above noted, on account of the workings being in the course of repair, and the ore bodies were not accessible for close inspection at the time of my stay of two weeks at the property.

Mr. Frank South's report covers fully all data concerning the ore veins and values, method of extraction, geographical directions of the defined veins; and, having a personal acquaintance with Mr. South, I can state that the report of Mr. South can be relied upon.

I wish to state that it has seldom been my good fortune and privilege to have the proper amount of time at my disposal to examine a more interesting and favorable mineralized locality.

The ore-bodies at the Hammersley Mine occur in a zone of intense fissuring, fracturing and shearing. In a complex of acidite and basic rock the principal and richest vein so far discovered on the property occurs at the contact fissure at a slight angle. The general strike the richest vein is east and west, dipping from the vertical to the south.

This whole system of gold-bearing veins are crossed diagonally in a northeast and southwesterly direction by two zones of the diabase and serpentine.

Where the shearings have occurred in the diabase, the rock has been intensely serpentinized; in fact, so intense has been the alternations of the diabase that in places the outcrop is a normal diorite.

So far as I have been able to learn, no development work has been done on the shear zones and veins, and I cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that these zones should be carefully and thoroughly prospected, for I am of the belief that the real values have never been touched in the Hammersley Mine.

The whole area on each side of the mineralized zone is oxidized and altered to what is commonly known to prospectors as porphyry, which is decomposed diorite and diabase.

Practically all the surface ground pans free gold and the placers derived from the Brass Nails Gulch joining the claims under consideration have been very rich, and are so at present with a lack of water to operate them.

I strongly urge the cross-cutting of the mineralized zone a distance of 200 feet, and I am convinced that some very valuable veins will be discovered that will enhance the value of the property.

There are no obstacles to the development of this mine and placing it on a paying basis in ten days. I find there are two veins of ore that will average ten inches in width that carry values of \$60.00 per ton and ore can be started through the mill in ten days.

I will conclude by stating that there is an abundance of water and timber, and, owing to the fact that the property is located at the top of Hammersley Mountain, and having such a heavy flow of water, would be proof in itself that the veins go to a great depth; and being on the same zone and the Greenback and on an airline of two miles, I would say, without fear of contradiction, that the Hammersley mine is a second Greenback.

(Signed) WM. MERCIER.

**Daisy Mine**

**Hammersley Mine**

**Gold**

NAME	OLD NAMES	PRINCIPAL ORE	MINOR MINERALS
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34 South	5 West	14
T	R	S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Park & Swartley 16:84  
 Ore. M. M. Hdbk. 14-C Vol. II. Sec.1

.....**Josephine**..... COUNTY  
 .....**Greenback**..... AREA  
 .....**3000 feet**..... ELEVATION  
 ..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY  
 ...**10 miles east of Hugo**... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

Private report by Frank M. South  
*(Handwritten notes)*

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) .....**C.F. Campbell**.....  
 .....  
 .....

Address .....**Eugene, Oregon**.....  
 .....  
 .....

OPERATOR **W.D. McIntosh and W.C. Barker**.....

.....**Grave Creek, Grants Pass**.....

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.
<b>Eight mining claims held by location</b>			

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

**Stamp mill and tables on property.**

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland, Oregon

## DAISY MINE (gold)

Greenback area

also known as Hammersley Mine

**Owner:** C. F. Campbell, Eugene, Oregon. Under lease and bond to and being operated by W. D. McIntosh, Palace Hotel, Grants Pass, Oregon, and W. C. Barker, Grave Creek, Oregon.

**Location:** sec. 14, T. 34 S., R. 5 W., at the headwaters of Jump-Off-Joe Creek. Reached via the road from Jump-Off-Joe to Placer.

**Area:** Eight mining claims, held by location.

**History:** Parks & Swartley report as follows:

"The Daisy Mine, 10 miles east of Hugo, was known at one time as the Hammersley Mine, and is still frequently so called. It is just east of the divide between Jack Creek and Bummer Gulch, at the head of the latter, at an elevation of 3800 feet, as measured by barometer. It is owned by G. R. Smith of Grants Pass. It was discovered in 1890 and has produced more than \$200,000 in gold, according to the owner. It is equipped with a 5-stamp mill, having a 14-foot amalgamating plate and one concentrating table, as well as steam boiler and engine. The workings are shown in the illustration, which is section in the plane of the vein based on a similar drawing made by A. H. Gunnell, of Grants Pass, in 1908. A long crosscut adit is now being driven to reach the ore body at considerably greater depth. The vein strikes nearly east and west in andesitic country rock. The main shaft follows the vein on a steep incline. The ore consists of vein quartz, with some calcite and brecciated fragments of argillite, serpentine and quartz cemented by epidote, quartz, calcite and kaolin."

Mr. McIntosh began work in 1938. He pumped out the mine and cleaned out the lower level. The mine is again filled with water up to the 80 foot level, out of which water drains. Some years ago 540 feet of tunnel was driven at a lower elevation to drain the mine and open the vein at greater depth. Hughes and Inman cyanided part of the dump in 1940.

**Development:** An inclined shaft reaches the 80-foot, 110-foot, and 175-foot levels. Ore has been stoped around the shaft from near the surface to the lower level. A tunnel, 76 feet below the 175-foot level was started to drain the mine and open the vein at greater depth. Retimbering of the 540 feet of tunnel is in progress (Sept. 1941), following which about 500 feet of new tunnel will be required to tap the old workings. A small saw mill is in operation producing mine timbers. Machinery and equipment, other than the saw mill, are in poor condition.

**Geology:** The underground workings were flooded at the time of the visit. Geological notes are given as reported by Frank M. South, who states that there are five veins. Three are parallel and two cut the others at right angles. The country rock is "diorite and porphyry." "In the eastern part of the group the diorite is altered and has on the surface the appearance of serpentine, but



DAISY MINE (Cont.)

it is simply 'altered diorite'. The vein trends east-west and dips north. Both walls of the vein in the lower level show numerous small stringers coming into the main vein at angles. These stringers range from an inch to 8 inches in width and reportedly have some bearing on the metallization. The ore is "base".

Production: No accurate data available. South indicates a probable production of \$250,000.

Reference: Parks & Swartley (16:84)  
Private report by Frank M. South.

Informant: W. D. McIntosh

Report by: Ray C. Treasher, 9/8/41

The Daisy Mine is located in the north-west corner of the Daisy Mine block, about 1/2 mile west of the Daisy Mine. The mine is situated on a hillside that rises to the north and west. The ore is reported to be in a vein that trends east-west and dips north. The vein is about 10 feet wide and contains numerous small stringers of ore. The ore is reported to be "base" and is said to have some bearing on the metallization. The mine is reported to be producing about \$250,000 worth of ore per year. The mine is owned by Frank M. South and is operated by W. D. McIntosh. The mine is situated on a hillside that rises to the north and west. The ore is reported to be in a vein that trends east-west and dips north. The vein is about 10 feet wide and contains numerous small stringers of ore. The ore is reported to be "base" and is said to have some bearing on the metallization. The mine is reported to be producing about \$250,000 worth of ore per year. The mine is owned by Frank M. South and is operated by W. D. McIntosh.

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## Location

This property is situated at the head of Jump-Off-Joe creek in Section 14, Township 34, South, Range 5 West, in Josephine County Oregon, at an altitude of 4,600 feet above the sea level, 11 miles from Leland and 13 miles from Three Pines station on the Southern Pacific, and twenty miles from Grants Pass. From the last two places there is a wagon road within two miles, which could be easily and cheaply completed.

## Description of Vein

Five different ledges are on the property, three being parallel, or two crossing the others at nearly a right angle. The country rock is diorite and porphyry. In the eastern part of the group the diorite is altered and has on the surface the appearance of serpentine, but it is simply "altered diorite". There is a vein running along the altered diorite which is about six feet wide and carries some gold values about three dollars per ton. I consider this so-called serpentine belt important, as the Greenback mine, which was the largest and best producer ever worked in Southern Oregon, shows the same occurrences. The vein runs east and west with a dip to the north. The principal work has been on the Little Daisy claim and consists of an incline shaft on the vein following the dip, 175 feet deep, with a drift that taps the shaft 75 feet and runs out to the surface on the vein to the east, also west from same point 150 ft. on the vein. At a point 65 ft. below and 140 ft. from collar of shaft a drift has been run east 135 feet and west 65 ft., and at 176 ft. depth a drift is run 200 ft. east and 140 ft. west. On the east side of the shaft the ore is stoped about 65 feet and on the west 35 feet.

The ore stoped has been milled on the ground by stamp mills and arrastre, and at different times during a period of 15 years, and by several different companies and individuals and no accurate record kept of the bullion shipped, but from a conservative estimate the output from the property has been \$250,000.00 to \$300,000.00. The best ore, as is usual, was in the oxidized zone near the surface, altho the values are good along the lower level. Seven samples from different points along the lower drift gave return of gold per ton as follows: \$26.00, 22.00, 41.00, 76.00, 38.00, 10.00, and 14.00. In the stope on the west four samples gave the following assays: \$42.00, 41.90, 69.75, 70.10. From the east stope twenty tons taken out last year milled \$590.00 (five hundred ninety dollars) but in milling, over half the quick was lost by leaking from the battery which is in a sectional mortar that has become loosened. In the bottom of a sump sunk in the east drift seven feet below the floor of the drift the ore is two feet wide and assays \$60.00 per ton. The available ore supply in the mine is about 3000 to 4000 tons above the lower level. The vein in the two upper levels is from two to five feet in width. Just above the lower level it has pinched out, but from the roof of the lower level the vein is widening rapidly, being about average of 18 inches in the floor of the drift. The only sinking that has been done is in making the sump spoken of, the same showing that the vein will be larger below this level than above, and there is absolutely no indication of pinching out at any depth.

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#### Mill and Machinery.

On the property there is a five stamp mill of 500 stamps and a Johnson concentrator with canvass belt, a steam hoist, two boilers of 20 and 30 H. P., two steam pumps and one ore-skip and two ore cars. The stamp mill is in a good building built for a ten stamp mill, but the mill itself is practically of little value because of the light stamps and small capacity. The hoist is good but the pumps are of small capacity being 50 and 100 gallons per minute. Inside the mill building is a 25 H.P. steam engine in good condition.

#### Buildings

Large mill building, shaft house, engine and boiler house, blacksmith shop, large boarding house, three bunk houses and superintendent's house and office, all built of lumber.

#### Timber and Water

There is an abundance of timber on the section and some on the claims of excellent size for mine timbers and saw-logs and very easy to handle. The water from the mine is used for the mill, the mine making about 29,000 gallons per day. If the mine should be opened by a tunnel the mill should be erected at the mouth or below it near which is a ditch from a small stream that would supplement the water from the mine. Electric power can be obtained from the line of the R. R. Electric Company which runs within two and one-half miles of the property at a cost of \$2.50 per month per horse power, which is much cheaper to use than steam power.

#### Surrounding Mines

The Greenback at 1200 feet depth, and the Martha Mines, 500 feet deep are five miles west on the same belt and the same characteristics are noticeable in the property that were in the Greenback; namely trend of veins, occurrence of the ore-bodies, character and value of the ore-dip, veins and formation. The Greenback mine, no longer worked, produced two million dollars and paid over a million in dividends. Within the limits of the claims is much rich placer ground if water could be had to work the same. Brass Nail Gulch, a small tributary of Jump-Off-Joe creek, has been worked to within 1000 feet of these mines, and produced much coarse gold and nuggets ranging in value from \$20.00 to \$300.00. This gold could come from no other source than these claims.

Summary

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Respectfully submitted,

Frank M. South.

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GEOGRAPHICAL REPORT OF W. MERCIER ON THE TOPOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS OF THE  
HAMMERSLEY MOUNTAIN AT THE HEAD OF JUMP-OFF-JOE CREEK,  
JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON.

As per your request, I respectfully submit the following report on what is known as the Hammersley Mine, located on Hammersley Mountain, at the head of Jump-Off-Joe Creek, Josephine County, Oregon.

The report is brief, as above noted, on account of the workings being in the course of repair, and the ore bodies were not accessible for close inspection at the time of my stay of two weeks at the property.

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Practically all the surface ground pans free gold and the placers derived from the Brass Nails Gulch joining the claims under consideration have been very rich, and are so at present with a lack of water to operate them.

I strongly urge the cross-cutting of the mineralized zone a distance of 200 feet, and I am convinced that some very valuable veins will be discovered that will enhance the value of the property.

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(signed)

WM. MERCIER.

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A royalty of twenty-five per cent on ore ranging up to \$50.00 per ton; fifty per cent on ore above \$50.00 to \$100.00 per ton, and all above \$100.00 per ton the first parties are to receive sixty per cent and second parties forty per cent; all royalties to be paid the first parties in gold at \$35.00 per ounce in ounces of one-thousandth fineness. (First parties are the owners of the property and second parties have taken over on contract). All royalties apply on purchase price of twenty thousand dollars. At the end of three years if twelve thousand dollars has been paid on the property then an extension of two years is granted on the balance of eight thousand dollars. There is no stipulation as to amounts to be paid outside of the twelve thousand at the end of three years. The three years contract starts from May 1937 and ends May 1940.

#### Corrections on Report

In the report it states that the shaft is down 175. Since the report was written the shaft has been lowered and is now down 200 feet, and is watered. The tunnel is partly caved. A fire destroyed the old buildings so that now there is a good two room cabin, tool house and blacksmith shop.

#### Inventory.

1 1½ H.P. Fairbanks Morse Gas Engine  
1 3 H.P. Gas Engine  
1 5 H.P. Fairbanks Morse Gas Engine (Burns Stove Oil)  
1 6 H.P. International Gas Engine  
1 15 H.P. Fairbanks Morse Gas Engine (Burns Stove Oil)  
1-20 H.P. Rumley Oil Pull (Burns Stove Oil)  
1-Ball Mill (Ten to Twenty Ton)  
1-Spiro Concentrator  
1-Weaver Ore Crusher (25 Ton)  
1-Ingersoll Rand Compressor  
1-Heavy Hoist  
1-Light Hoist  
1-Sinking pump  
2-Heavy Duty Pumps  
1-Typhoon pump (600 Gallons)  
1-Centrifugal Pump (150 Gallons)  
1,000 feet 1½ in pipe  
200 feet 2 inch pipe  
100 feet 2½ inch pipe  
120 feet 8 inch hydraulic pipe  
2,000 feet mine rails (approx)  
1 dump car  
1 ore car  
1 Model T Ford Truck (Auxtell)  
Blacksmith Shop (Forge and Anvil)  
Tool House (small tools)  
Woodshed 14 X 30  
1 house 12 X 24 (addition 12 X 14)  
1 Redwood Tank 8 X 9  
5 Barrels Stove oil

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

1069 State Office Building  
Portland 1, Oregon

## DAISY MINE

See also Hammersley Mine

Greenback Area

Owner: Laurence C. Daggett, Route 1, Box 337, Chimacum, Wash. 98325

Location: Sec. 14, T. 34 S., R. 5 W., at the headwaters of Jump-Off-Joe Creek.  
Reached via the Jump-Off-Joe to Placer road.

Area: Eight mining claims, held by location.

History: Parks & Swartley (16:84) report as follows:

" The Daisy Mine, 10 miles east of Hugo, was known at one time as the Hammersley Mine, and is still frequently so called. It is just east of the divide between Jack Creek and Bummer Gulch, at the head of the latter, at an elevation of 3,800 feet, as measured by barometer. It is owned by G. R. Smith, of Grants Pass. It was discovered in 1890 and has produced more than \$200,000 in gold, according to the owner. It is equipped with a 5-stamp mill, having a 14-foot amalgamating plate and one concentrating table, as well as steam boiler and engine. The workings are shown in the illustration, which is section in the plane of the vein based on a similar drawing made by A. H. Gunnell, of Grants Pass, in 1908. A long cross-cut adit is now being driven to reach the ore body at considerably greater depth. The vein strikes nearly east and west in andesitic country rock. The main shaft follows the vein on a steep incline. The ore consists of vein quartz, with some calcite and brecciated fragments of argillite, serpentine and quartz cemented by epidote, quartz, calcite and kaolin."

Mr. McIntosh took over in 1938. Dewatered the mine and cleaned out the lower level. The mine is again filled with water up to the 80 foot level out of which water drains. Some years ago 540 feet of tunnel was driven at a lower elevation to drain the mine and open the vein at greater depth. Hughes and Inman cyanided part of the dump in 1940.

Development: An inclined shaft opens as 80-foot, a 110-foot, and a 175-foot levels. Ore has been stoped around the shaft from near the surface to the lower level. A tunnel, 76 feet below the 175-foot level was started, to drain the mine and open the vein at greater depth. Retimbering of the 540 feet of tunnel is in progress, following which about 500 feet of new tunnel will be required to tap the old workings. A small saw mill is in operation producing mine timbers. Machinery and equipment, other than the saw mill, are in poor shape.



Geology: The underground workings were flooded at the time of the visit. Geological notes are given as reported by Frank M. South, who states that there are five veins. Three are parallel and two cut the others at right angles. The country rock is "diorite and porphyry." "In the eastern part of the group the diorite is altered and has on the surface the appearance of serpentine, but it is simply 'altered diorite'." The vein trends east-west and dips north. Both walls of the vein in the lower level show numerous small stringers coming into the main vein at angles. These stringers range from an inch to 8 inches in width and reportedly have some bearing on the metallization. The ore is "base".

Production: No accurate data available. South indicates a probable production of \$250,000.

References: Parks & Swartley (16:84)  
Private report by Frank M. South.

Informant: W. D. McIntosh & Ray C. Treasher, September 8, 1941.

Report by: RCT 9/8/41

Retyped 4-2-74'

September 9, 1941

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Portland, Oregon  
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Greenback Area

DAISY MINE

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Hammersly Mine  
S.14 R.5W. T.34S.

Greenback

AG-1562  
1563

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

ASSAY REPORT

Office Number \_\_\_\_\_

Grants Pass, Oregon  
~~Baker, Oregon~~

January 2 1941

Sample submitted by W. D. McIntosh Palace Hotel, Grants Pass, Ore.

Sample description No.1-Fine siliceous tailings. No.2-Fine pyrite concentrate.

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						Total Value
	Ounces per ton	Value	Ounces per ton	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	
1	0.04	1.40	Trace						\$1.40
2	0.72	25.20	0.5	0.35					25.55

Market Quotations:

Gold       \$ 35.00 per oz.  
Silver     \$ 0.70 per oz.  
           \$       per oz.  
           \$       per oz.

STATE ASSAY LABORATORY

\_\_\_\_\_  
Assayer

3549  
3473  
77

Daisy Mine  
 Josephine Co., <sup>Greenback</sup> ~~Grants Pass~~, Area  
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 14, T. 34 S., R. 5 W.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

ASSAY REPORT

Office Number BC-87 & 88

Grants Pass, Oregon  
~~Baker, Oregon~~

February 7, 1934

Sample submitted by W. D. McIntosh, Palace Hotel, Grants Pass, Oregon

Sample description No. 1--Concentrates. No. 2--Tailings.

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					
1	4.09	143.15	1.2	0.84					\$143.99
2	0.19	6.65	Trace						\$ 6.65

Market Quotations:

Gold        \$ 35.00 per oz.  
 Silver     \$ 0.70 per oz.  
            \$       per oz.  
            \$       per oz.

STATE ASSAY LABORATORY

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Assayer

CRIB MINERAL RESOURCES FILE 12

## RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M061270  
 RECORD TYPE..... X1M  
 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS  
 DEPOSIT NO..... DDGMI 100-123  
 MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

## REPORTER

NAME..... JOHNSON, MAUREEN G.  
 UPDATED..... 81 02  
 BY..... FERNS, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)

## NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... DAISY AND HAMMERSLEY  
 SYNONYM NAME..... HAMERSLEY, LITTLE DAISY, LITTLE DAISY

MINING DISTRICT/AREA/SUBDIST. GRANTS PASS

COUNTRY CODE..... JS  
 COUNTRY NAME: UNITED STATES

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

COUNTY..... JOSEPHINE  
 DRAINAGE AREA..... 17100310 PACIFIC NORTHWEST  
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV..... 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS  
 LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 49

QUAD SCALE            QUAD NO OR NAME  
 1: 62500            GLENDALE

LATITUDE            LONGITUDE  
 42-36-46N            123-15-10W

UTM NORTHING        UTM EASTING        UTM ZONE NO  
 4717624.6            479275.9            +10

TWP..... 34S  
 RANGE..... 05W  
 SECTION.. 14  
 MERIDIAN. W.M.

ALTITUDE.. 3800

COMMODITY INFORMATION

MINOR PRODUCTS.. AG

OCCURRENCE(S) OR POTENTIAL PRODUCT(S):

POTENTIAL.....

OCCURRENCE..... CU

ORE MATERIALS (MINERALS, ROCKS, ETC.):

GOLD, PYRITE

COMMODITY SUBTYPES OR USE CATEGORIES:

B.14 AU:AG

COMMODITY COMMENTS:

BRECCIATED FRAGMENTS OF COUNTRY ROCK CEMENTED WITH EPIDOTE ETC

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. B

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:

SHEAR ZONE

FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT:

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA

SIZE OF DEPOSIT..... SMALL

MAX WIDTH..... 3 FT

STRIKE OF DREBODY.... N90E

DIP OF DREBODY..... 50N

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

UNDERGROUND

COMMENTS (DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS):

175 FOOT SHAFT AND 1700 FEET OF WORKINGS ON FOUR LEVELS.

PRODUCTION

YES

MEDIUM PRODUCTION

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

ITEM	ACC	AMOUNT	THOUS. UNITS	YEAR	GRADE, REMARKS
1 ORE	ACC	0000.570	OZ	1932	INCLUDES 1940-1941 PRODUCTION
2 AU	ACC	0000.046		1932	0.082 OZ/TON AU
3 AG	ACC	0000.015	OZ	1932	0.026 OZ/TON AG

## REPORT OF HAMMERSLEY MINE

(C O P Y)

### Location

This property is situated at the head of Jump-Off-Joe Creek in Section 14, Township 34, South, Range 5 West, in Josephine County, Oregon, at an altitude of 4,600 feet above the sea level, 11 miles from Leland and 13 miles from Three Pines station on the Southern Pacific, and twenty miles from Grants Pass. From the last two places there is a wagon road to the mines, from Leland a road within two miles, which could be easily and cheaply completed.

### DESCRIPTION OF VEIN

Five different ledges are on the property, three being parallel, or two crossing the others at nearly a right angle. The country rock is diorite and porphyry. In the eastern part of the group the diorite is altered and has on the surface the appearance of serpentine, but it is simply "altered diorite". There is a vein running along the altered diorite which is about six feet wide and carries some gold values about three dollars per ton. I consider this so-called serpentine belt important, as the Greenback mine, which was the largest and best producer ever worked in Southern Oregon, shows the same occurrences. The vein runs east and west with a dip to the north. The principal work has been on the Little Daisy claim and consists of an incline shaft on the vein following the dip, 175 feet deep, with a drift that taps the shaft 75 feet and runs out to the surface on the vein to the east, also west from same point 150 feet on the vein. At a point 65 ft. below and 140 ft. from collar of shaft a drift has been run east 135 feet and west 65 feet., and at 176 ft. depth a drift is run 200 ft. east and 140 ft. west. On the east side of the shaft the ore is stopped about 65 feet and on the west 55 feet.

The ore stoped has been milled on the ground by stamp mills and arrastre, and at different times during a period of 15 years, and by several different companies and individuals and no accurate record kept of the bullion shipped, but from a conservative estimate the output from the property has been \$250,000.00 to \$300,000.00. The best ore, as is usual, was in the oxidized zone near the surface, altho the values are good along the lower level. Seven samples from different points along the lower drift gave return of gold per ton as follows: \$26.00, 22.00, 41.00, 76.00, 38.00, 10.00, and 14.00. In the stope on the west four samples gave the following assays: \$42.00, 41.90, 69.75, 70.10. From the east stope twenty tons taken out last year milled \$590.00 (five hundred ninety dollars) but in milling, over half the quick was lost by ~~leaking from the battery~~ ~~bottom~~ ~~is in~~ ~~sump~~ ~~and~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~east~~ ~~drift~~ ~~seven~~ ~~feet~~ ~~below~~ ~~the~~ ~~floor~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~drift~~ ~~the~~ ~~ore~~ ~~is~~ ~~two~~ ~~feet~~ ~~wide~~ ~~and~~ ~~assays~~ ~~\$60.00~~ ~~per~~ ~~ton.~~ The available ore supply in the mine is about 3000 to 4000 tons above the lower level. The vein in the two upper levels is from two to five feet in width. Just above the lower level it has pinched out, but from the roof of the lower level the vein is widening rapidly, being about

average of 18 inches in the floor of the drift. The only sinking that has been done is in making the sump spoken of, the same showing that the vein will be larger below this level than above and there is absolutely no indication of it being cut off at any depth.

Both walls of the vein in the lower level show numerous small veins and stringers coming into the vein (main vein) from different angles. These are from an inch to eight inches in width. These were not pronounced at the upper levels and their prominence would indicate that the largest ore-bodies would be found below the present workings. There is another vein parallel to the one referred to and it is being worked at present by lessees. The depth reached on this is but 25 feet. The vein is small but the ore mills better than \$20.00 per ton, part at least of the value being lost because of the inferior condition of the mill. The mine can be worked from the shaft or from a tunnel run from either the west end or east end of the lode. The veins could be tapped by a tunnel about 900 feet deep. On the claim there is an old waste dump of 7000 to 10,000 tons that samples show will assay about \$4.00 per ton. Of course, a mill test in such a large amount of low-grade ore would be the only reliable method to arrive at its value, but with an efficient mill this dump ought to pay a good profit over the milling costs.

#### MILL AND MACHINERY

On the property there is a five-stamp mill of 500 stamps and a Johnson concentrator with canvass belt, a steam hoist, two boilers of 20 and 30 H.P., two steam pumps and one ore-skip and two ore cars. The stamp mill is in a good building built for a ten stamp mill, but the mill itself is practically of little value because of the light stamps and small capacity. The hoist is good but the pumps are of small capacity being 50 and 100 gallons per minute. Inside the mill building is a 25.H.P. steam engine in good condition.

#### BUILDINGS

Large mill building, shaft house, engine and boiler house, blacksmith shop, large boarding hourse, three bunk houses and super-intendent's house and office, all built of lumber.

#### TIMBER AND WATER

There is an abundance of timber on the section and some on the claims of excellent size from mine timbers and saw-logs and very easy to handle. The water from the mine is used for the mill, the mine making about 29,000 gallons per day. If the mine should be opened by a tunnel the mill should be erected at the mouth or below it near which is a ditch from a small stream that would supplement the water from the mine. Electric power can be obtained from the line of the R.R. Electric Company which runs within two and one-half miles of the property at a cost of \$2.50 per month per horse-power, which is much cheaper to use than steam power.



## SURROUNDING MINES

The Greenback at 1200 feet depth, and the Martha Mines, 500 feet deep are five miles west on the same belt and the same characteristics are noticeable in the property that were in the Greenback; namely, trend of veins, occurrence of the ore-bodies, character and value of the ore-dip, veins and formation. The greenback mine, no longer worked, produced two million dollars and paid over a million in dividends. Within the limits of the claims is much rich placer ground if water could be had to work the same. Brass Nail Gulch, a small tributary of Jump-Off-Joe creek, has been worked to within 1000 feet of these mines, and produced much coarse gold and nuggets ranging in value from \$20.00 to \$300.00. This gold could come from no other source than these claims.

## SUMMARY

In conclusion and support of the above facts, I feel no hesitancy on recommending this property to anyone who wishes to invest in legitimate mining, and if properly equipped and properly worked will pay handsome dividends under good business management, and without the large outlay of capital usually required to be expended before actual mining can be commenced. To properly work the mine, there should be installed a good pump with a capacity of two hundred gallons per minute, and a two or three drill compressor. Then the present shaft should be continued down 50 or 100 feet, and drifts run on the vein each way from the shaft. This would undoubtedly block out a large amount of good ore, and the ore taken out would pay a considerable part of the development work. The ore is readily worked by milling and concentration, the tailings from the concentrator yielding about \$1.00 per ton, and three-fourths of the values can be saved by amalgamation. When the shaft is deepened and the ore blocked then should be erected a mill of not less than twenty-ton capacity.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank M. South.