

Josephine County

Name: Oro Fino (gold quartz)

Owner: J. E. Verdin, Grants Pass, Oregon.

Location: Three miles east of Winona and 12 miles north of Grants Pass in Secs. 2 and 3, T. 35 S., R. 5 W.

Area: 3 unpatented lode mining claims. Area 56.75 acres.

Elk Horn	No. 1	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	of S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	of S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3
"	"	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	of S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	of S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 2
"	"	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	of S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	of S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3

General Information: In 1933 a 165 ft. tunnel was dug about 80 feet above the long tunnel. Informant did not visit this tunnel. Five samples were taken in the long tunnel.

						Quartz		
No.						Width	Au.	Ag.
1	680	Ft.	in	from	portal	12 in.	Tr.	Tr.
"	2	455	"	"	"	12 in.	.03	Tr.
"	3	410	"	"	"	6 in.	.34	Tr.
"	4	380	"	"	"	12 in.	.10	Tr.
"	5	280	"	"	"	20 in.	.01	Tr.

This tunnel is almost caved closed near portal. No other changes since 1916 report.

Informant: J. E. Morrison. 9/17/38.

*also known as Gold Drift Mine*

*All Page 176 Handbook*

CRIB MINERAL RESOURCES FILE 12

## RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M061271  
 RECORD TYPE..... XIM  
 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS  
 DEPOSIT NO..... DDGMI 100-164  
 MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

## REPORTER

NAME..... JOHNSON, MAUREEN G.  
 UPDATED..... 81 03  
 BY..... SMITH, ROSCOE M.  
           FERN, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)  
           FERN, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)

## NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... DRD FIND  
 SYNONYM NAME..... ELK HORN, GOLD DRIET

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 PROJ..... 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS  
 LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 49

QUAD SCALE          QUAD NO OR NAME  
 1: 62500          GLENDALE

LATITUDE          LONGITUDE  
 42-33-00N        123-16-11W

UTM NORTHING      UTM EASTING      UTM ZONE NO  
 4710677.7        477852.4        +10

TWP..... 35S  
 RANGE..... 05W  
 SECTION.. 03  
 MERIDIAN. W.M.

LOCATION COMMENTS: SE COR

PRODUCER(PAST OR PRESENT):  
MAJOR PRODUCTS.. AJ

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

MINERAL ECONOMICS FACTORS

ECONOMIC COMMENTS:  
IN 1964 MINE REOPENED & LIMITED EXPLORATION DONE

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 4

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:  
VEIN  
FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT: BRANCHING , VEINLETS & STRINGERS

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA  
SIZE OF DEPOSIT..... SMALL  
MAX WIDTH..... 3 FT  
STRIKE OF OREBODY.... WEST  
DIP OF OREBODY..... SOUTH  
COMMENTS(DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT):  
BRANCHING VEIN SYSTEM

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS  
UNDERGROUND

COMMENTS(DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS):  
ADITS, SHAFTS, 4 LEVELS 1400

PRODUCTION  
YES  
SMALL PRODUCTION

ANNUAL PRODUCTION (ORE, COMMOD., CONC., OVERBURD.)  
23 ORE, EST .600+ TONS 1898-1929 AU

PRODUCTION YEARS..... 1898-1914

PRODUCTION COMMENTS.... 14 CARLOADS OF HIGH GRADE

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland, Oregon

## REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ELK HORN MINE (Formerly known as the ORO FINO) Josephine County, Oregon

Mr. O. V. Howard, partner  
Andes and Howard,  
Sunny Valley, Oregon

As requested I submit herewith a report of my investigation of your  
ELK HORN MINE:

### PROPERTIES

The property consists of the following unpatented lode claims: **EKK HORN no. 1, ELK HORN No. 2, ELK HORN No. 3, ELK HORN EXTENSION and the ELK HORN EXTENSION No. 2.** The total area covered by the claims is about 98 acres, see accompanying claim map.

The Elk Horn Nos 1, 2 and 3 were located July 16, 1929 and the boundaries are described to conform with an Official Survey made June 10 to 30 1916, by Horace C. Hall, Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor. At the time of the survey the claims were known as the Gold Drift Nos 1, 2 and 3. Although the Official Survey was made for the purpose of patenting the claims they were not patented and the ground was later re-located.

The Elk Horn Extension and the Elk Horn Extension No. 2 lodes were located April 19, 1940. No investigation was made of the titles to the five claims other than that of determining they are on record in the recording office of Josephine County, Oregon.

### LOCATION

The claims are in the south-west quarter of Section 2 and the south-east quarter of Section 3, Township 35 South, Range 5 West, Jumpoff Joe Mining District, Josephine County, Oregon. The mine is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile south of Jumpoff-Joe Creek, at an elevation of about 2,800 feet above sea level. The nearest town of importance is Grants Pass, the county seat of Josephine County, Oregon, which is only about ten miles away. The mine is reached from Grants Pass by 2 miles of Pacific Highway,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles of good graveled County road and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of fair mountain road which was built by former owners of the mine.

Water for milling operations may be obtained from Oro Fino Gulch, on the property and from nearby Jumpoff-Joe Creek. The high-tension power line of the California Oregon Power Company is located on the Pacific Highway about 6 miles west.

### HISTORY

The following quotations are from the Oregon Metal Mines Handbook:

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"Ores of the precious metals have been mined in the southwestern counties of the State since 1851. - - From year to year many of the streams in these sections have furnished a consistent production of placer gold."

"Tracing placer gravels to find the source of the gold led to the discovery of quartz veins. In 1859 quartz was found at Gold Hill so rich that \$400,000 is said to have been taken out the next year. A similar rich deposit at Steamboat, found at about the same date, yielded \$350,000 in a short time. The quick exhaustion of the many rich strikes gave the region a reputation of being a 'pocket' country, and this caused prospectors to search for near-surface pockets rather than to do underground development work".

Since the early 90's there have been many gold lode and placer operations in the vicinity of the Elk Horn Mine. The most important lode mine has been the Greenback which lies about 7 miles to the north. This mine, discovered in 1897, has been opened on 12 levels and is reported to have produced about 3½ million dollars. Much of the ore was quite high in grade. Bullion Mountain Placers, which lie below the Greenback, in Tom East Gulch, is also said to have had a good production and to have been operated for many years. Both Greenback and Bullion Mountain are now idle.

The Granite Hill Mine, about 4 miles southwest of the Elk Horn, is reported to have been developed to a depth of 430 feet and to have many thousands of feet of underground workings. It was at one time equipped with a 20-stamp mill, amalgamation plates and Frue vanners. The Oregon Metal Mines Handbook states: "The Granite Hill mine was bought in 1901 by the American Goldfields Company, and developed extensively between 1902 and 1907 with a resultant production of about \$75,000. It was closed early in 1908."

Ida Consolidated Gold Mines, Inc., is about 3 miles south of the Elk Horn and includes part of the ground formerly held by the Granite Hill. Development consists of an 85 foot shaft and about 1,600 feet of drifts and crosscuts. There is no available record of production. Four veins are said to be partially developed. The mine is now equipped with a 40-ton mill using amalgamation, flotation and gravity concentration. The mill is powered by a 110 h.p. Atlas diesel engine connected with a 100 KVA generator. The plant has been closed for several years.

There have been a number of small lode operations nearer the Elk Horn and considerable placer work has been done just north of the mine on Jumpoff-Joe and Jack Creeks, but the production from these operations is not known.

Detail history of the Elk Horn Mine is lacking. It was formerly known as the Oro Fino and also as the Gold Drift. According to Mr. J. E. Verdin, one of the former owners who now lives at Grants Pass, the first work of importance was done by Mr. B. F. Chase who took the

property as the Oro Fino in about 1898. Chase is said to have opened

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up some very high grade ore near the surface and to have shipped a number of carloads to the smelters. Verdin said that four or five carloads were shipped and the return from the smelters was about \$14,000. He said that some of the ore assayed from \$700 to \$800 a ton. Old Oregon State records give the quantity of ore shipped as 14 carloads, but they do not show the returns from the smelters.

Chase is said to have run the lower, No. 4 tunnel and to have connected it with raises with his upper workings. During the development period some five to six hundred tons of milling ore was accumulated on the No. 4 dump. Chase is said to have then purchased a small cyanidation plant and shipped it to the mine. Before it was erected however Chase passed away suddenly at Grants Pass and the milling equipment was later removed from the property.

In 1916 when the mine had been re-located as the Gold Drift Nos. 1, 2 and 3 a survey for patent was made. Mr. Verdin said that about this time the then owner leased the property and went away on an extended trip. While he was away the lessee constructed a small mill and treated the ore stored on the dump. When the owner returned the lessee had gone and as no royalty was paid to the owner the return from the ore is not known.

In 1929 the claims were re-located as the Elk Horn Nos 1, 2 and 3. They are still held under those locations. The most important work done since that time was the driving of the shallow No 3 tunnel, between the old surface work of B. F. Chase and tunnel No 4. The only production since 1929 is said to have been from a small pocket taken out above the left Branch of the No 3 tunnel. There is no record of this pocket and the mine has now been idle for several years.

## M A P S

The accompanying maps were compiled by the writer. The mining claims were not surveyed, but the section corner which is common with the No 1 corners of Elk Horn Nos 1 and 2, was tied in with the workings. The claim map was made from the descriptions contained in the location notices. The Elk Horn Nos 1, 2 and 3 are described as being identical with an official survey made in 1916 by Horace C. Hall, Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor when the claims were known as the Gold Drift Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

The map of the surface and underground workings was made from a survey by the writer. The map does not include all workings on the entire property but all workings, caved or otherwise, which were found in the area covered by the map were tied in. The survey was made in part with a transit and in part with a Brunton compass. All bearings were taken from the needles, with the magnetic variation set off. Measurements were made with a 200- foot steel tape.

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## G E O L O G Y

Geology of this area has been covered by Mr. J. S. Diller of the U.S.G.S and also by engineers of the Oregon State Department of Geology. The following is taken from the Oregon Metal Mines Handbook and applies to the district: "The oldest rocks of the County are known as 'greenstone' (Triassic Age) which covers the east side of the County except where intruded by granitic rocks. They have been eroded into mature mountains with steep slopes. The zone of weathering is deep and brick-red soil frequently develops. Vegetation in the greenstone areas is heavy; brush forms almost impenetrable 'jungles' of manzanite, 'goat brush', and poison oak; timber includes hardwoods such as scrub and live oak and madroña, and conifers such as pine, fir, and hemlock,"

"Greenstone is a term used to designate a group of rocks that are fine grained, hard, dense, and silicified to varying degrees. The predominating color is green but they may be brownish from iron and manganese stain. Occasionally the rocks are banded, giving a clue to the sedimentary origin of part of them. Quartzite, argillite, and limestone are common phases of certain areas. Shearing and faulting may produce a material superficially resembling serpentine, which it is not, as serpentine results from the alteration of ultra basic intrusives such as peridotite. The term 'slickentite' has been applied to these slick, serpentine appearing rocks."

"The term greenstone has been used in the past as a sort of a catch-all term to be applied when the rock could not be more definitely classified. Diller included many altered rocks in this group."

"Greenstone has been invaded by certain ore solutions and quartz veins are common. The quartz veins may occupy fracture zones and may be mineralized with iron, copper and zinc sulfides, and free gold. Most of the famous 'gold buckets' were found in greenstone areas. Massive sulfides may carry gold but as a rule the 'cube-iron' is poor in precious metals."

Oregon Metal Mines Handbook reports the Greenback mine to be in the greenstone formation near its contact with serpentine. The contact is said to show in the underground workings. The veins strike east and west and vary in width from a fraction of an inch to three or four feet. At the Yellowhorn-Jim Blaine of Greenback Consolidated Mines ~~and~~ the rich ore shoots were seldom more than 25 to 30 feet in their greatest dimension and are said to have been found near intersections with branch veins, but all such intersections did not produce rich ore.

The veins of the Granite Hill Mine are said to have occurred in the granodiorite near its contact with the greenstone. The main ore body of the Ida Mine is said to have been found in brecciated greenstone and diorite and to have a general east west trend. The ore shoots of both the Granite Hill and Ida mines are reported to be much larger than the Greenback but they were probably lower in grade.

The Oregon Metal Mines Handbook refers to the geology of the Oro Fino-Elk Horn Mine as follows: "The main adit of the Oro Fino (now the Elk Horn) leads to about 1,300 feet of crosscuts and drifts, nearly 1,000 feet being on one or more veins which are persistent and fairly regular in their course. The country rock is a greenstone, which seems to be an altered andesite, containing abundant small crystals of hornblende, some plagioclase phenocrysts, some epidote, little pyrite, quartz and chlorite. The vein filling consists of quartz which has been broken in many places with later introductions of calcite and pyrite. The iron sulfide is also found scattered through the country rock, especially in fragments of the latter, which are in or near the veins."

The exact location of the ore shoots which made up the rich shipments by B. F. Chase are not known, but it appears likely that they come from the surface workings which are now caved. The five to six hundred tons of milling ore which Chase piled on the No 4 dump may have come in part from the raise on the north vein, between the lower tunnel and the old workings, which is shown on the accompanying map just north of station 407. There are four small stopes above the lower tunnel, on the south vein, which may have also produced some ore. The backs of those small stopes are each about 16 feet above the floor of the drift. The 1st of these is above station 404; 2nd, between stations 407 and 403; 3rd, above the winze east of station 410 and 4th, at station 413.

Although Mr. J. E. Verdin, one of the former owners, said that the best ore had come from the so-called north vein most of the work in the lower tunnel is on the south vein. Two crosscuts from the main drift, at stations 403 and 407, have cut the north vein and there is a raise at each of these places. The one north of station 407 is full of broken muck and timber and the one north of station 403 is partly filled at the bottom and decayed timber at the top makes it unsafe to enter until it has been cleared away. A crosscut north from station 405 has failed to show the north vein.

The writer recognizes the possibility that the so-called north vein may be local offshoots from the main or south vein. In that event however they might still be the locus of the richer ore shoots or pockets.

It seems probably that there were two periods of mineralization and the barren vein quartz was deposited during the first period. Strike faulting probably followed, new channels along fractures were opened and the pyrite and gold came in at a later period. In such case the most favorable structure for deposition during the second period of mineralization might well be in and near the branch veins. It will be noted on the accompanying map that the course of the vein frequently changes and at such points stringers make off into the north wall. Some of these stringers project toward the old development of the so-called north vein.

Shallow shafts and trenches have shown that other veins exist on the property which are not on the strike of the veins in the lower tunnel. One such shaft at the top of the ridge on the Elk Horn Extension No 2



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claim is on a quartz vein 20 inches wide at the surface. Considerable trenching and other surface work which is now partly caved has been done on the Elk Horn No 3 claim. Some of this work is about 1,000 feet west of the breast of the lower tunnel. These workings were not all inspected, but Mr. J. E. Verdin said that quartz carrying fair values in gold had been found there. This work is probably on the western extension of the vein system developed on the Elk Horn No 1 claim.

Excavation for the foundation of the old mill on the Elk Horn No 1 claim is said to have shown a vein. This exposure is now covered by the wreckage of the mill and could not be seen. This may or may not be the same veins which has been developed to the west. The property covers over 4,000 feet along the apparent strike of this vein system.

## S A M P L I N G

All vein exposures found on the property were sampled. In addition a pilot sample was taken across a 45 foot zone of shearing in the No 3 tunnel which shows just northwest of the portal. Samples 11 and 12 in the No 4 tunnel also includes sheared material which lies adjacent to the vein. All other samples, except two from quartz on the No 4 dump, are from quartz veins in place. The location, width, and gold-silver values, of all samples taken are shown on the accompanying assay map except Nos 3 and A-10. Samples 13 to 21 inclusive, were taken at ten foot intervals. Other samples were taken where the vein exposures appeared to justify sampling. All samples were assayed by Abbot A Hanks, Inc., San Francisco, California.

#	Description	Ounces		
		Au	Ag	Value
1	6" quartz bottom of caved raise near station 90	.035	.26	\$1.48
2	13" " surface shaft top ridge near Sta. 12	Tr	Tr	TR
3	Grab " on dump surf out 200' W. of sample # 2	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	45' out from sheared zone near portal No 3 tunnel	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	8" quartz at Sta. 302, No 3 tunnel	.04	.06	1.44
6	8" " 13' from Sta. 302, where vein comes in	.035	Tr.	1.22
7	17" " 10' from No 6, same vein	.045	.06	1.61
8	8" " 24" No 7 " "	Tr	Nil	Tr
9	22" " 8' " caved face, same vein as above	.095	.06	<del>3.33</del>
10	11" " At caved raise on N. vein, No.s tunnel	.36	.24	12.74
10A	20" " Collar caved shaft on Elk Horn Ex.	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	42" Oxidized fracture E face, near Sta. 401, <del>lower tunnel</del>	.02	.18	0.82

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12	18"	Fractured zone W of sta. 401, lower tunnel	.005	Nil	0.17
13	30"	quartz, east of sta. 404	.035	Tr	1.22
14	36"	" 13' above floor, west of #13	Nil	Tr	Tr
		8' " " " " 14	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	20"	"			
16	21"	" Back drift	Tr	Nil	Tr
17	26"	quartz and gouge west of No 16 lower tunnel	.015	Nil	0.52
18	20"	" " " 17	.005	Nil	0.17
19	24"	" " " 18	.04	Tr	1.40
20	20"	" " " 19	Tr	Nil	Tr
21	10"	" " " 20	.015	Tr	0.52
22	20"	" At Sta 406	.09	.11	3.22
23	8"	" Showing sulphide, stgr in wall	.07	.03	2.47
24	8"	" N vein, N of sta. 407	.04	Tr	1.40
25	9"	" 10' up in stope W of sta 407	.015	Nil	0.52
26	12"	" Back dr. 5' E of sta 409	Tr	Nil	Tr
27	10"	" " " W " " 409	.02	.08	0.75
28	7"	" " " #27	Tr	Tr	Tr
29	8"	" " above s and winz	.045	.05	1.60
30	18"	" two cuts 16' above winz	.03	.07	1.10
31	14"	" west of sta 410	.01	Nil	0.35
32	14"	" East " " 411	.04	.08	1.45
33	18"	" at sta 411	.01	Nil	0.35
34	22"	" Back dr. N of 33	.01	Nil	0.35
35	10"	" where stgr leaves drift	.03	Tr	1.05
36	9"	" stope 15' above floor sta 413	.015	Tr	0.52
37	8"	" Back dr W of 36	.005	Nil	0.17
38	8"	" " " " 37	Tr	.10	0.07

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Tr Nil Tr

39	10"	Quartz gouge at W face of lower tunnel			
40	5"	" between stations 9B and 9C"	"	.025	Tr 0.87
400		Grab from about 20 tons of quartz on No 4 dump		.03	Tr 1.05
		Special Päcke quartz showing sulphide " " " "		.29	.16 10.26

The above 43 samples are all taken on the property during this investigation.

## C O N C L U S I O N S

The investigation indicates that there is no ore developed. One of the former owners states that some milling ore is developed in the so-called north vein, but due to caving above the raise north of station 407 and the absence of ladders in the raise north of station 403, these workings could not be properly sampled. It will be noted that one sample assaying \$12.77 was obtained from the north vein near the caved raise at the end of the north branch of the No 3 tunnel. It is believed that this raise is the same as the one north of station 407, lower tunnel. A sample was taken on each side of this raise, in the lower tunnel, but each gave low sampling at those points. The drift on either side of the raise is nearly filled with loose muck and over 2 feet of water is standing in the drift on the northwest side.

It is believed that any ore tonnage developed in the future will be small, but history of this property and others in the district which are in the same formation, and have similar vein systems, indicates that the grade may be very good.

Condition for mining operations at the Elk Horn are quite favorable. The property is accessible and aside from considerable rain during the winter months the climate is quite favorable. There is a heavy stand of good fir and pine timber on the ground which adds to the value of the property.

The equipment consists of a good log house about sixteen by eighteen feet, a timber shed of about the same size, a few small mine cars, a five stamp battery and a small rock crusher. The building which formerly housed the mill has fallen down and the entire mill will have to be re-built before it can be used again.

The portals of both the No 3 and No 4 tunnels have sluffed in and they will have to be repaired before any work can be done in them. The No 4 tunnel needs cleaning out from one end to the other. The tunnel is in good condition as the rock is hard and there has been no caving. The raise north of station 407 is not caved on the lower level but is simply filled with material which has run in from nearer the surface.

The winz in the lower tunnel is full of water and the timber at the collar has entirely rotted away. The winz is in solid rock however and it is probably not caved. It is not known how deep the winz is or whether or not any ore was found in it. Mr. J. E. Verdin said that he though the winz was between 35 and 40 feet deep.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Before planning an operation or a development program it would seem advisable to first complete the investigation of the lower tunnel and its connected workings. This should include sampling of the winz and the two raises. The winz will require unwatering and cleaning out. This will probably not be difficult and it may be possible to do it with a hand pump and by bailing and hoisting the debris with a hand windlass.

The old raise north of station 403 can be entered if the old timber is removed from the top and ladders are placed in it. The most difficult part of the work will probably be that of cleaning out the raise north of station 407 but an attempt should be made to enter it if this can be safely done. The raise is believed to be intact between No 3 and 4 levels and this can probably be checked by placing a false set at the present northwest end of the No 3 tunnel and spiling across the filled raise. If the raise can be successfully blocked at that point, and there is no stoping below, it may then be emptied from the No 4 level. This is contingent upon the raise being intact but that can probably be determined by a few days of spiling work on the No 3 level.

Before the work can be done the tunnels will have to be cleaned out and proper tracks provided. The work outlined should be in the hand of experienced underground timber men.

The property covers over four thousand feet on the strike of the veins shown on the assay map accompanying. The surface of that portion shown on the map has been pretty well prospected but there is still ~~some~~ three thousand feet which has not been well prospected.

To the north on the Elk Horn Extension claims the property has a length of over two thousand feet and although a good looking quartz vein has been found little trenching has been done there.

The surface is all rather heavily covered with brush and timber and even the tops of the ridges are covered with wash. As the veins do not outcrop on the surface much surface trenching is necessary to locate them and find any existing orebodies. It is reported that rich pockets have been taken out on the adjoining claims, both to the east and to the west of the Elk Horn mine. Further prospecting of the surface on this property therefore seems justified.

Respectfully submitted,

C. Cleveland Taylor

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

ASSAY REPORT

Office Number

-104  
-105  
-106  
-107  
-108

Grants Pass, Oregon  
Baker, Oregon

September 26, 1938

Sample submitted by J. E. Morrison, Mining Geologist -- Grants Pass, Oregon

Sample description Five Samples from the Oro Fino Mine.

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	Trace		Trace						
2	0.03	1.05	Trace						\$1.05
3	0.34	11.90	Trace						11.90
4	0.10	3.50	Trace						3.50
5	0.01	0.35	Trace						0.35

Market Quotations:

Gold \$ 36.00 per oz.  
Silver \$ per oz.  
\$ per lb.  
\$ per lb.

State Assay Laboratory

Assayer

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES  
ASSAY LABORATORIES

Baker, Oregon  
Grants Pass, Oregon

*orphina*

SAMPLE INFORMATION REQUESTED

The law passed by the Legislature, governing the free assaying and analyzing of samples sent to a State Assay Laboratory, provides that certain information be furnished to the Laboratory regarding samples sent for assays, etc. A copy of the law will be found on the back of this blank. Please read the law carefully. Will you please fill in the information called for in the following blank, as far as possible, and return the same to the nearest State Assay Laboratory, along with your sample. If you have made out a blank, this copy is for your future use. Keep a copy of the information on each sample for your own reference.

Your name in full . . . *J. E. Morrison* . . . . .

Postoffice address . . . . .

Are you a citizen of Oregon? . . . . . Date on which sample is sent. *9/19/38*

Name (or names) of owners of the property . . . *Lap. Vudon* . . . . .

Name of particular claim and date of location . . . . .

Location of property or source of sample:

(1) County. *Josephine* . . . (2) Mining District *Grants Pass* . . . . .

(3) Township . . . *5W* . . . (4) Range . *35S* . . . (5) Section *3* . . . . .

(6) Quarter Section . *5E* . . . . .

How far from passable road? . . . *road to mine* . . . . .

For what do you wish sample tested? . . . *gold & silver* . . . . .

Does your sample represent a new discovery? . . . *no* . . . . .

On a newly located claim? . . . *no* . . . Old? *yes* . . . . .

Has any ore from this claim been milled or shipped? . . . *yes* . . . . .

Width of ore where sample was taken (length of channel cut) . *5 samples* . . . . .

Remarks: The Department would be pleased to have you add to the above, such information as you think would be of interest and value. Use the reverse side of this sheet or a separate sheet. This could best be shown by a pencil sketch, indicating the development on the claim with the widths of vein, especially the width of ore at the place where this sample was taken.

A sample, to be of value, should be taken in an even channel across the vein from wall to wall. Its position in the workings should be marked and the width measured. Assays of unlocated samples, without widths, are of little value. They create but little interest in the minds of experienced investors and engineers.

(signed) *J. E. Morrison*

(Over)