

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1938

STATE DEPT OF GEOLOGY
& MINERAL INDS.

Josephine County
Lubin Dist.

Name: Goldbug Mine.

Owners: C. E. Romig, Grants Pass, Oregon and Annie M. Neil (address unknown).

General Information: 6 patented mining claims. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Sec. 26, T. 33 S., R. 8 W. Otherwise no change since the 1916 Report, Page 102, of Mineral Resources.

Informant: J. E. Morrison. 11/25/38

Gold Bug Mine

NAME OLD NAMES

33 South 6 West 26
T R S

..... Josephine..... COUNTY
..... Galice..... AREA
..... 2400-2600 feet..... ELEVATION
..... Road (mountain)..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY
..... 19 miles to Glendale... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) C. F. Romie.....
..... Annie M. Neil.....
.....
.....

OPERATOR

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

Six patented claims

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY None

Gold PRINCIPAL ORE Copper MINOR MINERALS

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Park & Swartley 16:102
Diller, 14:52
Oregon Metal Mines Handbk. 14-C

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

Address Grants Pass, Oregon.....
..... e/o Christopherson, Matthews & Long.....
..... Attorneys, Portland, Oregon.....
.....

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

SITE NAME: GOLD BUG COUNTY: JOSEPHINE
SYNONYMS: OREGONIAN,SILVER DOLLAR,SILVER STATE,U.S.,BIMETALLIC
OWNER:
MINING_DIS:MT. REUBEN
BLM DISTRICT:MEDF
USFS DISTRICT:
QUAD1: CANYONVILLE SCALE: 100000 TOWNSHIP: 33S
QUAD2: GALICE SCALE: 62500 RANGE: 08W
RIVER BASIN:15 SECTION: 26
PHYSIOG: 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS SECT_FRACT: NE

USGS NUM: M060700 LAT: 42-40-46N
DOGAMI MLR: LONG: 123-36-19W
UPDATE BY: FERNS, MARK L. UTM_N: 4725168
DATE OF UPDATE:81 02 UTM_E: 450412
UTM_Z: +10
ALTITUDE: 2600 FT

YR_DISC: STATUS: 4
PRODUCTION:YES PRODUCTION SIZE: SMALL

COMMODITIES PRESENT:AU CU

YR 1ST PRO: YR LAST PRO:

COMMODITIES PRODUCED:AU

ORE_MAT: PYRITE, CHALCOPYRITE, FREE GOLD; CHRYSOLLA

GANGUE: QUARTZ, CALCITE, CHLORITE

DEPOS_TYP: VEIN/SHEAR ZONE *

MIN_AGE:

HOST_ROCK: GREENSTONE

HOST_R_AGE:JUR

ALTERATION:

IGNEOUS_R:

IG_R_AGE:

ORE_CNTRL: ORE SHOOT AT JUNCTION OF TENSION FISSURE WITH SHEAR ZONE

DEP_DESCOM:ORE SHOOT MINED FOR 600 FEET ALONG DIP.

GEOLOG_COM:

TYPE OF WORKINGS:

WORKINGS DESCRIPTION:TWO ADITS WITH 150 AND 300 FOOT INTERNAL SHAFTS AND A 125
FOOT INCLINED WINZE. OVER 1800 FEET OF WORKINGS ON SIX
LEVELS. REPORTED PRODUCTION UNSUBSTANTIATED BY MILL RECORDS

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION (UNITS IN 1000'S)

ITEM1:	AU	ITEM2:	ORE	ITEM3:
AMT1:	37.500	AMT2:	750.000	AMT3:
UNIT1:	TOZ	UNIT2:	\$	UNIT3:
YEAR1:	1890-1913	YEAR2:	1890-1913	YEAR3:
ITEM4:		ITEM5:		
AMT4:		AMT5:		
UNIT4:		UNIT5:		
YEAR4:		YEAR5:		

GENERAL COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RAMP, L. AND PETERSON, N.V., 1979, GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES
OF JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON; ODGMI BULL. 100, 45P

BROOKS, H.C. AND RAMP, L., 1968, GOLD AND SILVER IN OREGON;
ODGMI BULL. 61, P.209

STATE DEPT. OF GEOLOGY & MINERAL INDUSTRIES
FIELD OFFICE

239 S. E. "H" Street

P. O. Box 417

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Giant's Pass, Oregon

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

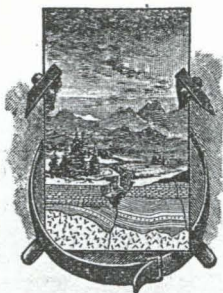
—
BULLETIN 546
—

MINERAL RESOURCES OF SOUTH-
WESTERN OREGON

Donated by Walter Warren

BY

J. S. DILLER



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1914

trough river toward the Keystone hills.

GOLD BUG (13) AND MINES OF MOUNT REUBEN.

The serpentine cutting the greenstone at the mouth of Whisky Creek extends northeast and probably has had an influence in the mineralization of the mines about Mount Reuben, the Gold Bug (13).

the Benton (11), and the Copper Stain (12). The Looney (14) and Devortney (15) claims, farther northwest, are nearer the contact of the greenstone and slate. While in the Whisky Creek region I learned that little or no development work was going on at that time on any of the mines about its head. A large amount of development work has been done in that region and several mills have been erected. A few years ago the Gold Bug was an active producer. The Benton and the Gold Bug are connected directly by wagon road with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Reuben Spur.

reversal of the dip of the vein; normally this vein dips about 40° east, locally it dips west. The strike of the fault is not shown in the drawing because it is somewhat indeterminate; in one place it seems to strike N. 47° W. and dip about 60° N. E. Near and for some distance south of this fault the vein has 1 to 3 feet of solid quartz; northward a much smaller vein is exposed. The raise shown in the drawing inclines upward at an angle of 30° and reaches the surface about 100 feet above the adit level. The country rock of this adit is tonalite.

The Georgia adit of the Benton group is quite irregular, as shown in the drawing, and discloses no important vein. Its longest straight course is along a sheared zone about 3 feet wide showing very little quartz.

Tonalite (locally called "gabbro") is present in this region not only in the Texas adit, but also at the face of the long cross-cut (called "Georgia crosscut") from the main Benton adit where the rock is sheared and contains quartz stringers running in various directions. The minerals present include abundant plagioclase and quartz with some chlorite, epidote, rutile, calcite, sericite, and pyrite.

The Gold Bug mine is on Whiskey creek in T. 33 S., R. 8 W. near Mount Reuben at elevations of 2400 to 2600 feet as measured by aneroid barometer. The old main adit is now completely blocked by fallen timbers at about 350 feet from the portal. The vein contained gold-bearing quartz with some pyrite and chalcopyrite. The vein was only 1 to 2 feet wide where seen, but even this was stoped out, and thicker vein quartz was reported farther in. The country rock of the old main adit is an andesite containing phenocrysts of plagioclase feldspar in a matrix of plagioclase, green biotite, isotropic chloritic material, and a little magnetite and epidote. The illustration (figure 19) is a copy of an old mine map showing a plan and a vertical section of the old workings.

A narrow dike of serpentine may be observed crossing the road within a quarter mile of the mine. Next to the dike the enclosing andesite is considerably altered to epidote, chlorite, and quartz. An adit near this outcrop drifts 100 feet on a fissure 1 to 4 feet wide containing 6 inches to 2 feet of quartz striking N. 5° E. and dipping 45° E. The mine is now owned by Romig and Neal. A new incline shaft shows a quartz vein striking N. 35° W. and dipping 70° S. W. The vein-filling here is 12 to 14 inches thick and chiefly

summer of 1913. The mine is connected with the railroad at Reuben Spur by a good mountain road.

The Copper Stain group is not far from the Gold Bug in the Mount Reuben district. It consists of 7 claims owned by Mrs. S. L. Dana, of Springfield, Illinois. The main adit is caved at the portal but may be entered through stopes reaching the surface. The ore is white quartz with some pyrite, and free gold in a few samples. As at the Gold Bug that part of the ore which is stained by copper minerals is said to be richest in gold. The country rock, at least near the vein, seems to be largely serpentine. There has been no work done here for several years. The equipment (now incomplete) consisted of a Tremayne 2-stamp mill with a crusher, a 3 by 10 foot amalgamating plate and a "cannon-ball" amalgamator.

The Elwilda or Kramer group was recently sold by J. C. Hubbert to M. C. Page. It is about 8 miles by trail from the Almeda mine and consists of 11 claims extending from Rogue river up Whiskey creek. The mill was formerly a rotary 4-stamp Parker mill; it is now an arrastre run by a Pelton wheel. The group is opened chiefly at two places called the north and south "works." In both places the country rock is greenstone; at the latter it is cut by a dike of quartz monzonite aplite. At the south "works" two short adits disclose a quartz vein about 3 feet thick which is much crushed and faulted. One fault strikes N. 67° E. and dips about 55° S. E. The chief vein strikes nearly east and dips about 60° northward. At the north "works" two adits open one or more veins which vary considerably in strike and dip. The richest portion has a strike of N. 4° E. and a dip varying from 45° W. above the level to 78° W. below in a 40-foot winze. Near the breast a quartz vein strikes N. 20° E. and dips 70° N. W. The gold in the ore from this adit is reported to amount to \$5 a ton.

The Keystone group, belonging to the Akron Gold Mining and Milling Company, is on the south slope of Rogue river nearly opposite the mouth of Whiskey creek. It was not visited by the writer. According to Diller,¹ "There are two openings far above the river. One of them 115 feet in length, cuts the ledge at a depth of 100 feet; the other, 160 feet lower, is only partly completed. The country rock is greenstone near its contact with intruded serpentine. The gold occurs in irregular quartz veins or stringers, forming a belt about 3 feet in thickness and approximately parallel to the serpentine

¹ U. S. Geol. Survey Bulletin 546, pp. 51, 53, 1914.

RARE

PERSONAL
F. W. LIBBEY

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

Bulletin No. 14-C
Vol. II, Section I—Josephine County

Oregon Metal Mines Handbook

By the Staff

- Bulletin 14-A—Northeastern Oregon—East Half
- 14-B—Northeastern Oregon—West Half
- 14-C—Southwestern Oregon
 - Vol. I—Coos, Curry, and Douglas Counties
 - Vol. II, Section I—Josephine County
 - Section 2—Jackson County
- 14-D—Northwestern Oregon
- 14-E—Central and Southeastern Oregon

1942



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
 F. W. LIBBEY COLLECTION
 DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY
 STATE OF OREGON

STATE GOVERNING BOARD

W. H. STRAYER, CHAIRMAN	BAKER
ALBERT BURCH	MEDFORD
E. B. MACNAUGHTON	PORTLAND

EARL K. NIXON
DIRECTOR

PRICE 75 CENTS

GOLD BUG MINE (Gold)

Galice area

Owners: C. E. Romig, Grants Pass, Oregon, and Annie M. Neil, c/o Christopherson, Matthews & Long, Attorneys, Portland, Oregon.

Location & Area: Six patented mining claims. 110½ acres in sec. 26, T. 33 S., R. 8 W. Location is not on Whiskey Creek as given below by Parks & Swartley. It is on ridge between California mine and China Gulch.

History: "The Gold Bug Mine is on Whiskey Creek in sec. 26, T. 33 S., R. 8 W. near Mt. Reuben at elevations of 2400 to 2600 feet as measured by aneroid barometer. The old main adit is now completely blocked by fallen timbers at about 350 feet from the portal. The vein contained gold-bearing quartz with some pyrite and chalcopryrite. The vein was only 1 to 2 feet wide where seen, but even this was stoped out, and thicker vein quartz was reported farther in. The country rock of the old main adit is an andesite containing phenocrysts of plagioclase feldspar in a matrix of plagioclase, green biotite, isotropic chloritic material, and a little magnetite and epidote. The illustration is a copy of an old mine map showing a plan and a vertical section of the old workings.

"A narrow dike of serpentine may be observed crossing the road within a quarter mile of the mine. Next to the dike the enclosing andesite is considerably altered to epidote, chlorite and quartz. An adit near this outcrop drifts 100 feet on a fissure 1 to 4 feet wide containing 6 inches to 2 feet of quartz striking N. 5°E. and dipping 45°E. The mine is now owned by Romig and Neal. A new incline shaft shows a quartz vein striking N. 35°W. and dipping 70°S.W. The vein-filling here is 12 to 14 inches thick and chiefly quartz stained by chrysocolla. A new crosscut adit extends N. 21°E. about 100 feet in andesite. Work was in progress here in the summer of 1913. The mine is connected with the railroad at Reuben Spur by a good mountain road."

The main adit was opened about 1936 to allow a lessee to do a small amount of development work on the no. 2 level near the shaft. This adit is still in fair shape. The vein was a large lens 18 feet wide at its widest; it supplied milling ore for 10 years, and was mined to the 600 foot level. The rake of the ore-shoot was between 30 and 40 degrees. The vein has a general N-S strike and a 45° east dip. The lower workings have been closed since 1907. The main working shaft is open and is dry. The serpentine dike mentioned by Parks & Swartley is nearly a mile from the mine.

Reference: Parks & Swartley 16:102 (quoted).
Diller, 14:52

Informant: C. E. Romig

Report by: Ray C. Treasher, February 16, 1940.

GOLD DOLLAR MINE

Galice area

see Gold Plate Mine

GOLDEN BAR PLACER

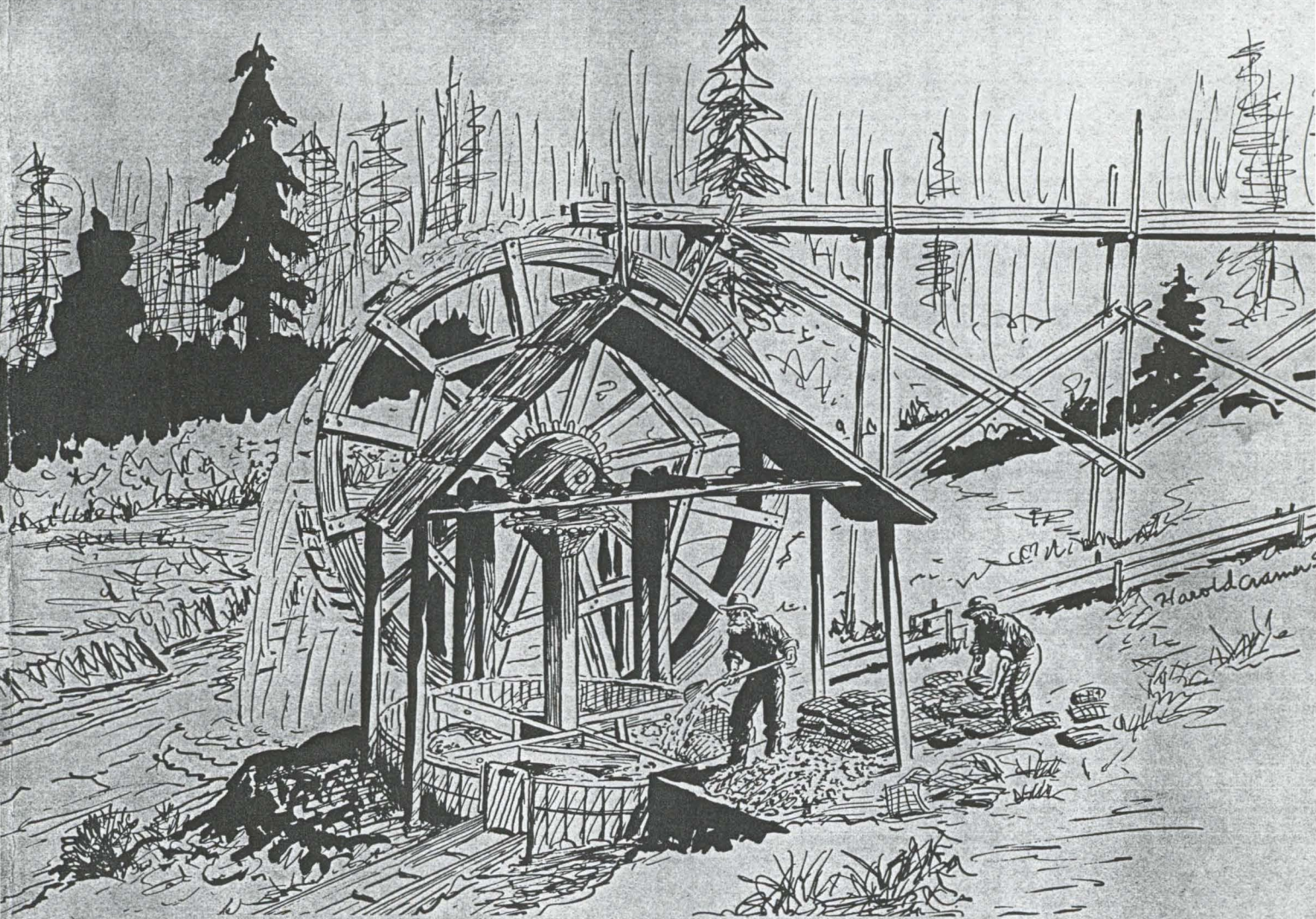
Galice area

Owner: G. E. Thompson, Galice, Oregon.

Location: On Galice Creek road, one mile from Galice postoffice in sec. 2, T. 35 S., R. 8 W. Elevation 750 feet.

Area: Four mining claims, 80 acres.

GOLD AND SILVER IN OREGON

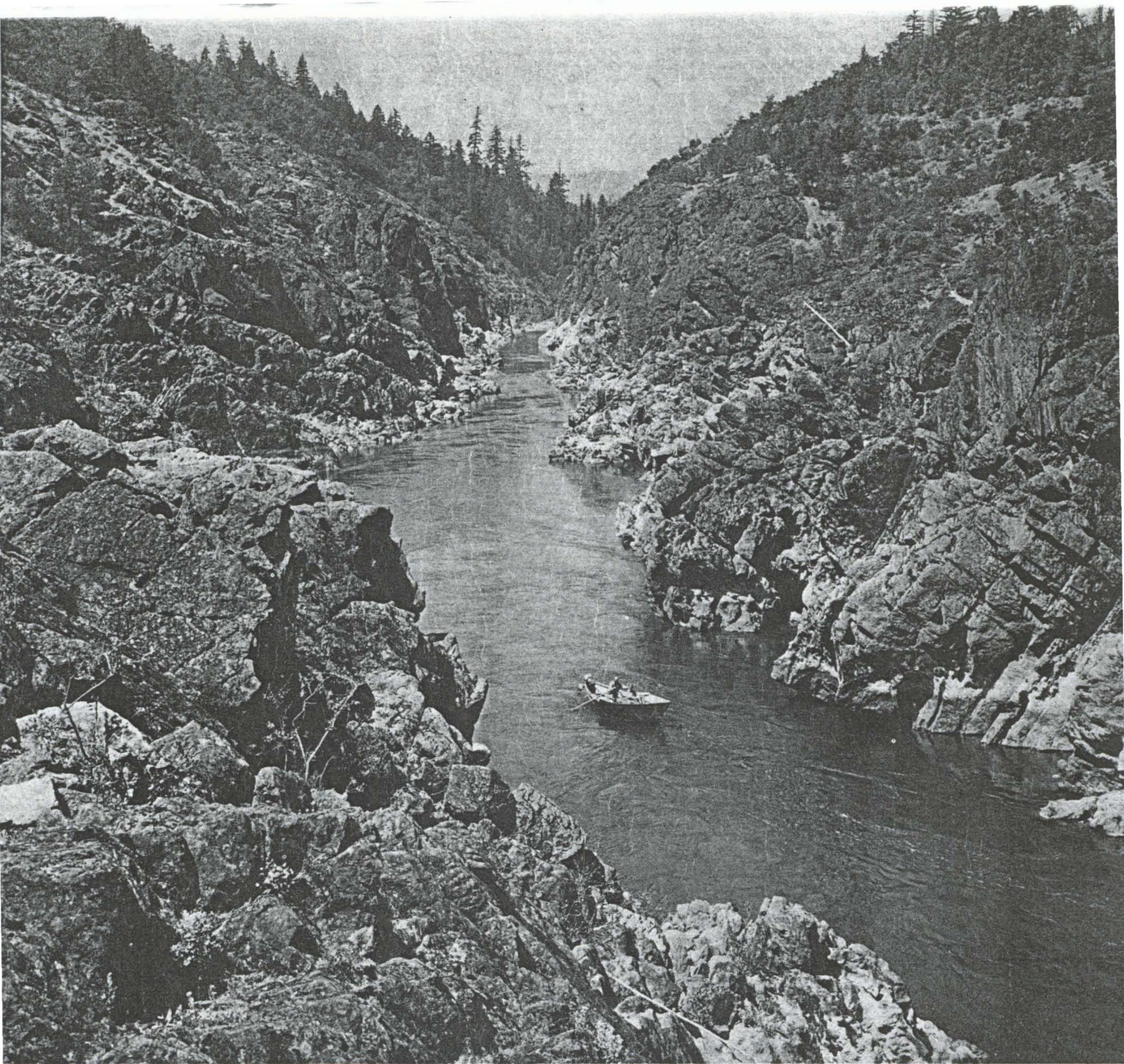


Issued by
State of Oregon Department of Geology and
Mineral Industries

Gold Bug mine

Galice Area, 13

- Location: Josephine County, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 33 S., R. 8 W., at about 2500 feet elevation.
- Development: Two adits, two shafts 150 and 300 feet deep; 125-foot inclined winze, four levels below No. 2 adit, and about 600 feet of stoped area on dip of ore shoot.
- Geology: Vein is a northwest-striking, northeast-dipping mineralized shear zone in greenstone containing quartz, calcite, chlorite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and free gold. Ore shoot formed at junction with north-trending shear zone. Stope widths from 2 feet to as much as 20 feet are reported; gold content is about 0.60 ounces per ton.
- Production: Production has reportedly been about \$750,000. A steam-powered five-stamp mill was used. Dates of operation not reported, but it was probably during the late 1800's and early 1900's.
- References: Winchell, 1914:195-197; Parks and Swartley, 1916:102; Diller, 1914:52; Youngberg, 1947:17-19.



GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON

1979

**STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
DONALD A. HULL, STATE GEOLOGIST**

The Grayback pluton of dioritic rocks covers much of the southeast part of the County. There are only occasional occurrences in the area south of the pluton, even though the Applegate Group rocks there are of favorable composition. The Mountain View, No. 437, in greenstone, and the Arnold Mine, No. 466, in metasedimentary rock, are isolated, small, high-grade vein-type deposits that have produced a few hundred ounces each. Southwest of the Grayback pluton and the Oregon Caves to the California state line, and mainly in the drainages of Sucker and Althouse Creeks, there are many small prospects and mines. Among those that had high-grade ore shoots and some production are the Rainbow, No. 405; Frog Pond, No. 452; and the Pony Shoe Group, No. 453.

In 1904, the most famous pocket, the Briggs, No. 462, produced over 2,000 oz from a small surface pit (Figure 13). During the early 1900's, the Boswell, No. 383, had a total reported production of up to 15,000 oz from shallow workings in oxidized surface materials. The Boswell Mine is still being explored, and the area as a whole probably contains other, small, high-grade vein-gold deposits.

The Waldo-Takilma district, known mainly for its copper mines and gold placer deposits, has a complex geologic setting like that of the Greenback area. The Triassic rocks include narrow belts of greenstone, serpentinite, gabbro, and metasedimentary rocks in a zone of thrust faulting near the contact of the younger Jurassic Galice Formation to the west. The only significant lode gold production from the Waldo-Takilma area has been from the massive sulfide copper ores of the Queen of Bronze and other nearby copper mines. At the Albright, No. 444, a massive sulfide deposit in Jurassic metavolcanic rocks, surface gossan deposits were worked for their gold content in the early 1900's.

In the far southwest corner of the County, the large area underlain by peridotite and serpentinite of the Josephine peridotite sheet contains no gold lode deposits. To the north, however, a mineralized greenstone belt occurring at the head of Canyon Creek, Fiddler, Days, and Mikes Gulches, and extending northward to Hoover Gulch and the Illinois River contains the surface deposits and narrow gold-quartz veins of Pocket Knoll. The Eureka Mine, No. 244a, is reported to have had considerable output from gold-bearing ribboned veins and quartz lenses at the contact of greenstone and serpentinite (Figure 14).

The northwestern part of the County from Galice Creek to Mount Reuben contains as many as 60 gold and silver mines or prospects that have produced at least a few hundred ounces of gold. The most important mines and prospects and their approximate productions are the Benton, No. 11 (18,500 oz); Gold Bug,

No. 12 (37,500 oz); J.C.L., No. 23 (5,000 oz); Bunker Hill, No. 135 (7,000 oz). The Almeda, No. 78, produced at least 1,000 oz of byproduct gold from copper ores. The mines and prospects occur in a variety of geologic environments but are mainly in a 5-mi wide, 20-mi long, northeast-trending belt composed primarily of metavolcanic rocks of the Rogue Formation but also containing a fault-bounded block of highly metamorphosed Briggs Creek amphibolite. The western part of the belt adjacent to a major thrust fault has been complexly intruded by bodies of diorite, gabbro, and serpentinite.

The mines of the Mount Reuben area, with the exception of the Benton, are in small, rich ore shoots in narrow, discontinuous quartz veins and shear zones in greenstone. The Benton, however, has more extensive and persistent ore shoots occurring in a small body of quartz diorite which intrudes greenstone and gabbro. Free gold and pyrite are the ore minerals in quartz veins and sheared altered diorite. Molybdenite and chalcopryite are also reported. Several thousand tons of ore were blocked out before the mine and mill were closed by government order in 1942.

The mines and prospects in the Briggs Creek amphibolite are generally small, with narrow, discontinuous quartz veins along fractures. Some free gold, pyrite, and chalcopryite are the main sulfides in the ore. The Bunker Hill, No. 135, near the west edge of the belt, is somewhat isolated and occurs near the major thrust-fault contact with the Dothan Formation. There are several, narrow, quartz-filled veins in a narrow zone of Rogue Formation greenstone surrounded by quartz diorite. Free gold and petzite, a gold-silver telluride, were recovered in enriched zones of the narrow veins. About 7,000 oz of gold have been recovered.

Two other prospects along Howard Creek, the Red Elephant, No. 85, and Blue Bell, No. 86, are near the same thrust-fault contact and contain broad zones of altered greenstone with some gold and molybdenite. This zone adjacent to the fault zone has probably not been well prospected and may likely contain mineral deposits. The high concentrations of lode mines and prospects in the Galice-Mount Reuben area and the favorable geology for both quartz-vein deposits and massive sulfides (volcanogenic deposits) give it a high potential for future discoveries and additional production from reserves such as those at the Benton Mine.

Placer deposits

Two properties of gold, its high specific gravity and its ability to resist chemical decomposition, cause it to be concentrated along with other heavy minerals in placer deposits. The principal concentrations occur

Gold Bug mine (6)

Location: The Gold Bug group is located in sec. 26, T. 33 S., R. 8 W., on a spur of Mt. Reuben at an elevation of 2400 to 2600 feet (aneroid reading). The Mt. Reuben road crosses the west and north sides of the property.

The group is composed of 5 and a fraction patented claims - namely, the Gold Bug, Oregonian, Silver Dollar, Silver State, U. S., and Bimetallic. The property is owned by Ed. T. Romig of Grants Pass and Mrs. Annie M. Neil of Portland, Oregon.

Development and production: The Gold Bug mine is developed by two adits; two vertical shafts, one of which is 150 feet deep; and the main hoisting shaft 300 feet in depth, together with an inclined winze 125 feet in depth to a level below the bottom of the hoisting shaft (see fig. 3, pl. 2 opposite p. 17). There are four levels below the no. 2 adit. The ore has been stoped for a distance of about 600 feet on the dip of the ore shoot.

The original mill was an amalgamation and cyanide leaching plant having a capacity of 15 tons per day. Grinding equipment consisted of a primary jaw crusher and a 5-stamp mill. Power was steam with cordwood for fuel.

Production was reported to have been about \$750,000, produced from ore having a gold content of \$50 per ton. The author has not been able to substantiate the production by mill records or mill receipts.

Geology: The vein at the Gold Bug mine is a mineralized shear zone in greenstone which forms a major part of the eastern half of the area studied. The greenstone locally is an altered amygdaloidal, porphyritic basic lava. No intrusive rocks were noted in the immediate vicinity of the workings. A belt of gabbro lies about 800 feet west of the workings, and the Benton quartz diorite stock is approximately 4000 feet to the west.

The ore shoot from which ore was produced is at the junction of a tension fissure with a major north-trending shear zone. This shear zone, which was drifted on to its intersection with the tension fault containing the ore shoot, is not fully exposed in cross-section. However, several short dog holes to the east indicate that it may be from 10 to 20 feet in width. Fairly large amounts of sulphides were seen in places in the shear zone, but quartz was present only in small amounts. The shear zone was composed largely of chloritic material.

The split in the vein which contains the ore shoot strikes S. 45° E. and dips 45° to 50° to the southwest. This vein showed little evidence of movement, as very little shearing was developed. The old stopes, where observed, indicate that the ore is about 2 feet in width. At its junction with the main shear zone, it is said to have been stoped for a width of 15 to 20 feet. The ore shoot appears to be a fissure filling with little replacement of the wall rocks by ore minerals. The vein was explored on the no. 2 level for about 300 feet to the southeast. It was widest at the point of juncture and weakened to the southeast, finally splitting into several tight seams. The ore shoot appears to have had an average length of about 100 feet. The shoot is reported to continue below the no. 6 level but with some decrease in value. Ore minerals are quartz, free gold, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. A thin section of a typical ore specimen showed the order of mineral deposition to be: quartz (1), followed by calcite, pyrite and quartz (2), and chlorite. Calcite veinlets were last to form.

Economic considerations: Gold content of the ore milled is reported to have been about 2.5 ounces to the ton but the report has not been verified. Several samples taken from remnants of the ore shoot in old stopes above the no. 2 level contained about 0.60 ounce gold to the ton. Gold value contained in the last ore milled from the lower levels also is reported to have been about 0.60 ounce to the ton.

As the mine is inaccessible below the no. 2 level and the condition of the ore shoot cannot be observed, it is impossible to make predictions as to the possibility of ore continuing below this no. 6 level. The ore shoot has been mined for a much greater distance down the dip of the vein than is reasonable to expect for a shoot having such a short horizontal length. However, ore shoots of this type are characteristic in the veins found in the greenstone.

Further drifting along the north-trending shear zone, with the expectation of finding another ore-bearing branching fissure, is hazardous unless surface exploration gives favorable indications. Experience at the J.C.L., California, Copper Stain, and Oversight mines has shown that usually only one ore shoot exists.

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M060700
RECORD TYPE..... X1M
COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS
DEPOSIT NO..... DDGMT 100-12
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..... GOLD BUG
SYNDNYM NAME..... ALSO INCLUDES OREGONIAN, SILVER DOLLAR, SILVER STATE, U.S., BIMETALLIC CLAIMS.

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 PRDV..... 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS
LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 01

QUAD SCALE 1: 62500
QUAD NO OR NAME GALICE

LATITUDE 42-40-46N
LONGITUDE 123-36-19W

UTM NORTHING 4725168.8
UTM EASTING 450412.7
UTM ZONE NO +10

TWP..... 33S
RANGE..... 08W
SECTION.. 26
MERIDIAN. W.M.

ALTITUDE.. 2600

LOCATION COMMENTS: NE 1/4

OCCURRENCE(S) OR POTENTIAL PRODUCT(S):
POTENTIAL.....
OCCURRENCE..... CJ

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

COMMODITY COMMENTS:
FAIRLY LARGE AMOUNTS OF SULFIDES SEEN IN PLACES IN SHEAR ZONE

ANALYTICAL DATA (GENERAL)
0.60 OZ/TON FROM STOPE SAMPLES

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 4

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:
VEIN/SHEAR ZONE *
FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT: SINGLE ORE SHOOT

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA
SIZE OF DEPOSIT..... SMALL
MAX LENGTH..... 100 FT.
MAX WIDTH..... 2 FT.
STRIKE OF OREBODY.... N45W
DIP OF OREBODY..... 45-50 SW
COMMENTS (DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT):
ORE SHOOT MINED FOR 600 FEET ALONG DIP.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

COMMENTS (DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS):
TWO ADITS WITH 150 AND 300 FOOT INTERNAL SHAFTS AND A 125 FOOT INCLINED WINZE. OVER 1800 FEET OF WORKINGS ON LEVELS.

PRODUCTION
YES
SMALL PRODUCTION

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

ITEM	ACC	AMOUNT	THOUS. UNITS	YEAR	GRADE, REMARKS
1 ORE EST		750.000	DOLLARS		PROBABLY GOLD ONLY

15 AU EST 0037.500 02 1890'S-1900'S
23 ORE, EST 750.000? DOLLARS 1890-1913 0.60 AU

PRODUCTION COMMENTS..... REPORTED PRODUCTION UNSUBSTANTIATED BY MILL RECORDS

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCKS..... JUR
HOST ROCK TYPES..... GREENSTONE

PERTINENT MINERALOGY..... QUARTZ, CALCITE, CHLDRITE

IMPORTANT ORE CONTROL/LOCUS.. ORE SHOOT AT JUNCTION OF TENSION FISSURE WITH SHEAR ZONE

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIVE NOTES. GREENSTONE IS LOCALLY AN ALTERED AMYGDALOIDAL PORPHYRITIC BASIC LAVA.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

NAMES/AGE OF FORMATIONS, UNITS, OR ROCK TYPES
1) NAME: ROGUE VOLCANICS
AGE: JUR

GEOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF CONCENTRATION OR ENRICHMENT:
FISSURE FILLING WITH LITTLE REPLACEMENT OF WALL ROCK BY ORE MINERALS.

GENERAL COMMENTS

RECORD NUMBER (M013308) 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, 45P
- 2) BROOKS, H.C. AND RAMP, L., 1968, GOLD AND SILVER IN OREGON; ODGMI BULL. 61, P.209
- 3) YOUNGBERG, E.A., 1947, MINES AND PROSPECTS OF THE MOUNT REUBEN MINING DISTRICT, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON; ODGMI BULL. 34, P.17