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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

8

2810 - MINING CLAIMS
SISKIYOU N.F.
WUNDERLICH, Daniel J.
Administrative Problem
Job No. 360-AA

JUL 23 1968

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION



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REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Job No. 360-AA

Claimant: Daniel J. Wunderlich

Reason for Examination: Administrative problem involving occupancy.

Subject: Validity of mining claims.

Lands Involved: E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, T. 40 S., R. 7 W., W.M., Siskiyou National Forest, Josephine County, Oregon.

Land Status: National Forest land open to mineral entry.

Location Data: Two placer claims were located April 19, 1957; one by Goldie O'Neil, recorded in Volume 59, page 378, being 1,320 feet north and 660 feet east from the southwest corner of Section 22; the second located by William C. Horn, recorded in Volume 59, page 379, adjoins on the east side of the first claim. In 1963, Oliver and Mary Bigelow and Daniel J. Wunderlich located three more claims beginning on the west side of the first claim located. These are recorded in Volume 69, pages 402, 404, and 406.

The first two claims were quitclaim deeded by their locators to the locators of the last three claims on August 7, 1963, recorded in C.16, page 390. In C.17, page 82, the Bigelows quitclaimed their interest to Wunderlich on June 17, 1966.

Mining District: Althouse (unorganized)

Mining Engineer and Date of Examination: Colver F. Anderson
January 4, 1968

Accompanied by: Dave Chamberlain, U. S. Forest Service Mineral Guard
Daniel J. Wunderlich, claimant

ABSTRACT

The Sunset claims are located across Althouse Creek and west, including an area of high bar on a steep hillside dissected by small streams.

The standing timber is a medium stand of conifer trees and some hardwoods.

The underlying rock is the Applegate Formation which contains small gold-bearing veins or stringers in places. The Althouse drainage may have more stringers than many other areas.

Placer gold production has been heavy and may be over \$1,000,000 from this one drainage.

The high bar may have been cemented gravel in the early days of mining, which would account for the presence of unworked gravel under tailings.

Weathering over a long period of years has made much of the remaining gravel workable.

One sample indicates that commercial values exist in remaining ground. The claimant could have a mining use permit for a cabin as long as he makes an honest mining effort.

Location and Topography

The Sunset claims are located side by side (see sketch) across Althouse Creek and up the hill toward the west. The hillside is steep and dissected by short streams.

Surface Values

Some conifer trees grow within the claim area. Camping or picnicking areas are very limited.

Areal Geology

This is an area of the Applegate Formation and may be the source of a large amount of the placer gold which has been found in this drainage.

Economic Geology

The gold production from the Althouse area has been estimated as not less than \$1,000,000. Much production has been from terrace gravels above the present stream. Some of the higher gravels have not been worked yet.

Pertinent Information

The original location notices give no names to the claims. One of the deeds vaguely says the first claim is Sunset. The group is known as Sunset claims by the claimant.

Occupancy

There is a nice frame cabin near Althouse Creek on the Sunset No. 1 claim. The claimant has recently made a two-room addition to the cabin.

Discovery

There is an extensive area of higher terrace gravels west of the cabin. A very poor job of placer mining within the gravel was done by earlier miners. Tailings have been deposited on unworked gravel in several places.

A serpentine slide covered an area of gravel deeply enough to hide the deposit.

Based upon past history, the average value of the terrace gravel is probably high enough to warrant a mining operation if the ground works easily. Originally this ground may have been cemented in the unweathered portions. There are many boulders, but they can be pushed over an edge in many places within the claims. As a rule, more gold will be found where boulders have collected.

Mr. Wunderlich indicated several places where he had worked and had recovered gold. I picked a place for a sample near the bottom and closer to the creek. No water was available via a ditch, and the pump I have would not push water from the creek to a suitable place; so a hole was dug as shown in Picture 1 beside the unworked bank and down to bedrock. A 3-cubic-foot sample was taken from the first yard of gravel. The sample was made using all of the rock in the sample zone and then cleaning the large rocks so they didn't have to be carried down the hill.

The first eight pans of gravel showed black sand and no gold. The ninth pan had one 11-milligram piece of gold, a clinker. The third pan of the next three had a small 3-milligram piece. The third pan of the next three had one very small color. The seventeenth and last pan had a 201-milligram nugget. The three heavy pieces were weighed, and black sand plus one known tiny color were sent to the assay office in Salt Lake City. The assay certificate shows that the black sand contained only 0.5 milligram of gold. This assay value is especially interesting, since the 3-milligram color was completely coated with black manganese when found in the pan. The 215.5 milligrams of gold in the 3-cubic-foot sample (Sample A68-1) figures at \$1.94 per yard.

Ample water is available at times via a ditch. This ground can be properly worked by hydraulic means and a counter current system to concentrate the gold and black sand. This would rapidly by-pass the coarse rock to disposal over the edge. A rock derrick or cable tram would be needed for big rocks.

The gold is reported to be near bedrock in this bar. Where gravel is thicker, the top few yards could be wasted advantageously. The original ground at the sample location appears to have been close to 15 feet thick. Nine feet, at least could be wasted through the sluices as cheaply as any way, because it is permanently out of the way when the tailing goes over the edge. Other places do not have nearly this thickness of gravel. The yardage was not estimated because of the cut-up condition of the terrace. A large yardage is still available.

Conclusions

The gold recovered in this test is quite similar to that reported by the claimant. The test area is believed to be on the same claim as the cabin. This is not too important in this case, because the cabin is on about the only logical place for a building.

On the basis of this one test, a discovery is demonstrated on the Sunset claim. However, should the claimant apply for patent, a more thorough test

would be run and possibly the 10-acre rule invoked, with the idea of eliminating the 10 acres containing the cabin from the effect of the patent.

Recommendation

I recommend that Mr. Wunderlich be allowed a free use permit as long as he uses the claims for bona fide mining operations.

Date JUL 23 1968

COLVER F. ANDERSON

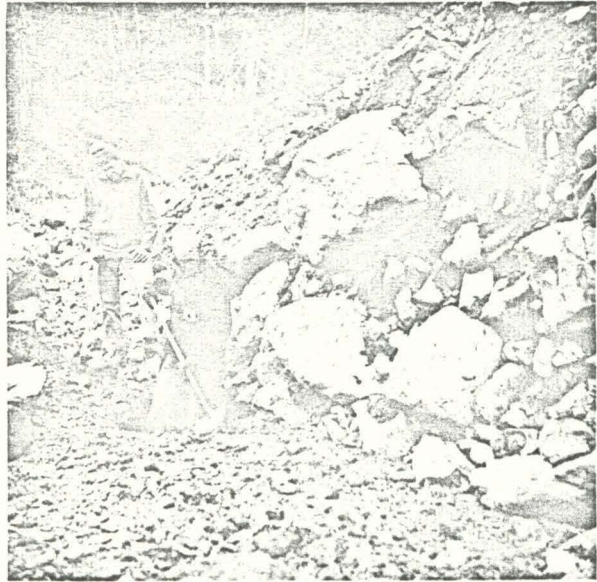
COLVER F. ANDERSON, Mining Engineer

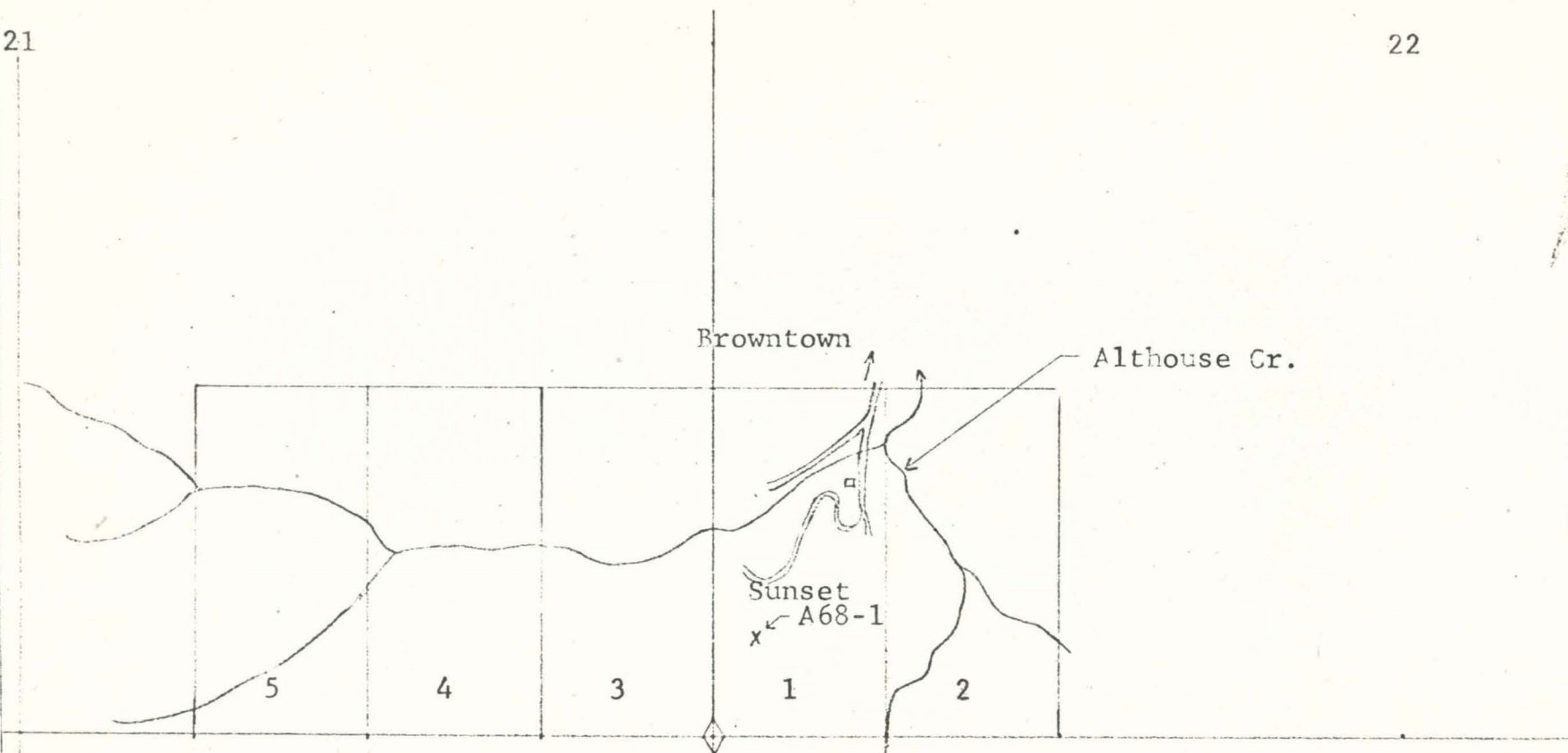
APPROVED:

Date AUG 1 1968

MILVOY M. SUCHY

Acting Assistant Regional Forester





SKETCH
 Wunderlich Placer Claims
 Sec. 21 & 22, T.40S., R.7W., W.M
 Siskiyou National Forest
 Josephine County, Oregon

Based upon record information
 and F. S. 2 in. planimetric map

Scale: 1 in. = 660 ft.

4/4/68
 C.F.A.

P. O. BOX 1888
165 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TELEPHONE EM 3-25

BLACK & DEASON

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

U. S. Forest Service

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84110 January 15, 196

Medford, Oregon

ASSAY PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

Total gold

NAME	NO.	GOLD OUNCES	VALUE GOLD PER TON	SILVER OUNCES	WET LEAD %	COPPER %	INSOLUBLE %	ZINC %	%	IRON %
68-1		0.50	milligrams							

CHARGE \$ _____

J. E. Worsley