



WALDO MINING DISTRICT



SOUTHERN OREGON ANNUAL MINER'S CONVENTION SPEAKER'S AGENDA

FRIDAY APRIL 22 (Jubilee Park)

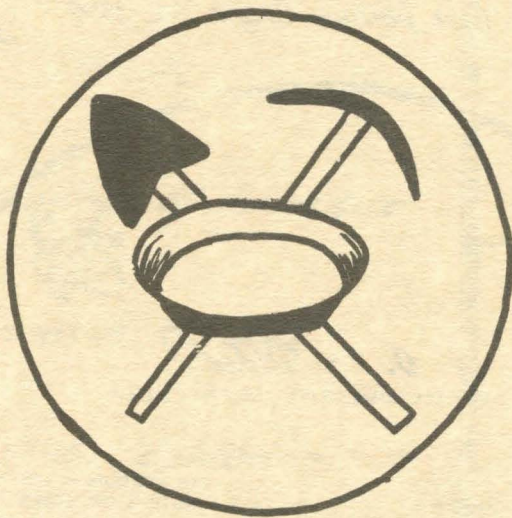
- 1:00 p.m. - Welcome by Walt Freeman, Master of Ceremonies
 - Invocation by Father Elliott
 - Presentation of Colors by American Legion
 - Vic York, President of Illinois Valley Chamber of Commerce
- 1:30 - Leigh Johnson, District Administrator for Congressman Bob Smith
- 1:45 - Hollis Dole, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior
- 2:00 - Ruth Phefferle, speaking on Waldo Mining History
- 2:20 - Adjourn to Illinois Valley High School
- 3:30 - Educational Conference begins at I.V. High Auditorium
- 3:40 - Len Ramp, Oregon Department of Geology and Minerals, speaking about Geologic Mapping & Understanding Mineral Deposits
- 4:25 - Michael D. Strickler, Geologist, presentation on the Turner-Albright
- 5:00 - Lee Hescocock, Representing California Nickel Corporation, outlining 1977-1983 Gasquet Mountain Nickel/Cobalt Project
- 5:45 - Geoff and Charlotte Garcia, Consulting Geologists, slide show of Waldo Mining area Placer Mines
- 6:30 - Adjourn
- 7:00 - No host cocktail hour at the Junction Inn 'Boswell Room'

SATURDAY APRIL 23 (Illinois Valley High School)

- 9:00 a.m. - Hollis Dole, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior
- 9:45 - Panel Discussions begin, with Panelists;
 - Bill Bradley, B.L.M. Area Manager
 - Geoff Garcia, Consulting Geologist
 - Mark Hermeston, B.L.M. District Geologist
 - Paul F. Lawson, Supervisor of Mined Land Reclamation
 - Wesley J. Peiron, successful Miner
 - Ken Polk, Waldo Mining District Representative
- 11:30 - Break
- 1:00 - Henry W. Waterfield, Mining Engineer
- 2:00 - Time to Tour, options available include;
 - Organized trips to local hard rock & placer operations
 - Oregon Caves Excursion
 - Shamrock Square Dancers Performance
 - Equipment Show at Jubilee Park
- 7:00 - Sourdough Dinner at I.V. High Cafitorium including guest speaker
 - Dan Miller, Assistant Secretary to the Department of the Interior "Exploration; The Key to America's Energy and Mineral Policies"
 - Benediction
 - "True Country" Down Home Dancing

Southern Oregon Annual
Mining Convention

April 22-23-24 1983



Waldo Mining District

President: Ken Polk

Vice President: Don Umber

Secretary: Maxine Tresham

Treasurer: Marion Stout



A Special Thanks

all of our Guest Speakers

DECA

J.V. Chamber of Commerce

Shamrock Squares

all of the Exhibitors

Cademan Travel

Convention Staff

George Cornelius - Head Honcho
Maxine Tresham : Don Umber
Walt Freeman : Shelby Farmer
Ken Folk : Walt Farmer
Vic York
Sharon & LeRoy



Speaker's Agenda

FRIDAY JUBILEE PARK

- 1:00 Welcome by Walt Freeman, Master of Ceremonies
Invocation and Presentation of Colors
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- 1:45 Hollis Dole, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior
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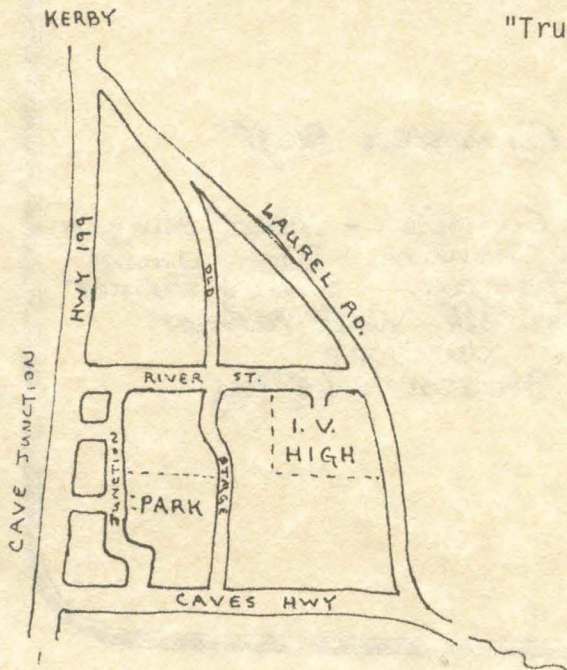
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Wesley J. Pieron, successful Miner
Ken Polk, Waldo Mining District Representative
- 11:30 Break
- 1:00 Henry W. Waterfield, Mining Engineer
- 2:00 Time to Tour; Organized caravan to placer and hard rock mines
Optional activities listed below

SATURDAY NIGHT at I.V. HIGH AUDITORIUM

- 7:00p.m. Sourdough Dinner with Special Guest Speaker

Dr. Dan Miller, Assistant Secretary to the Dept of the Interior
"Exploration: The Key to America's Energy and Mineral Policies" his topic
"True Country" will conclude the evening
Down Home Dance Music



Activities at Jubilee Park

- Equipment Show Fri-Sat-Sun
- Breakfasts by I.V. Grange Sat-Sun
- Shamrock Squares Demonstration 4-5pm Sat
- Fun Contests 12 noon Sunday include;
Panning, Mucking, Hand Steeling, Tug of War
and around town
- Gold Display @ Home Valley Bank Friday
- W.M.D. Sourdough Dinner w/Dr. Dan Miller
7pm @ IV High Saturday
- "True Country" Dance
- Lion's Club Fund Raiser-Fun Razer 7pm Fri &
Sat @ Lorna Byrne Middle School
- More activities in the Chamber Brochure

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE TAKILMA-WALDO
COPPER DISTRICT, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREG.

BY R. J. HUNDHAUSEN

* * * * * **Report of Investigations 5187**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Douglas McKay, Secretary
BUREAU OF MINES
Thos. H. Miller, Deputy Director

Work on manuscript completed June 1955. The Bureau of Mines will welcome reprinting of this paper, provided the following footnote acknowledgment is made: "Reprinted from Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 5187."

January 1956

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE TAKILMA-WALDO COPPER DISTRICT
JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREG.

by

R. J. Hundhausen ^{1/}

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^{1/} Formerly mining engineer, Region II, Bureau of Mines.

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The Takilma-Waldo copper district in Josephine County, Oreg., was studied by the Bureau of Mines from September 1950 to April 1951 and from December 1953 to April 1954. Funds for the investigation were provided by the Bureau of Mines and the California-Oregon Power Co., Medford, Oreg., on a cooperative basis.

The copper mines in the district are credited with a total production of ore worth \$1,700,000. Since 1933 the mines have been unproductive and, except for minor exploration, largely inactive. The history of the district indicates that the copper deposits were mined principally during periods of high metal prices.

When the investigation was begun most of the old mines were found to be caved and inaccessible; before they were closed, however, they had been examined and described by P. J. Shenon.^{2/} The investigation started with surface sampling to outline the seven known copper deposits, to indicate possible extensions, and to find new deposits.

The surface was sampled by more than 3,600 auger holes 3 feet deep, arranged in a grid pattern that covered all the known deposits. The grid included an area 600 feet wide and almost 3 miles long. One sample was taken from the bottom of each hole and assayed spectrographically. Samples containing over 0.10 percent copper were reassayed chemically.

When the results were plotted on topographic and geologic maps, the anomalous copper-bearing samples fell unexpectedly into groups in definite areas having fairly distinct boundaries. Four of the anomalies were above known mine workings, but three new areas were found that are relatively unexplored.

The largest anomaly revealed by the surface sampling is above the Queen of Bronze mine workings; it is 600 feet long and 350 feet wide. This area was diamond-drilled to test the value of the surface-sampling technique and to locate extensions of the known ore body. Six drill holes, totaling 753.3 feet, were completed; hole 1 penetrated 78.5 feet of copper-bearing rock averaging 0.77 percent copper, but the other 5 holes were generally barren. The results indicate that much of the anomalous copper mineralization is of surficial depth and may have resulted from groundwater movement or weathering. Only one of the several anomalies has been explored by drilling.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The initial investigation was directed in the field by R. J. Hundhausen under the general supervision of M. E. Volin.^{3/}

^{2/} Shenon, P. J., *Geology and Ore Deposits of the Takilma-Waldo District, Oregon, Including the Blue Creek District*: Geol. Survey Bull. 846-B, 1933, pp. 141-194.

^{3/} Former chief, Mining Division, Region II, Bureau of Mines.

The diamond drilling or second phase of the investigation was directed by R. N. Appling,^{4/} assisted by E. C. Pattee,^{4/} under the general supervision of Wing G. Agnew.^{5/}

Chemical and spectrographic analyses were made at the Bureau's Northwest Electrodevelopment laboratory, Albany, Oreg.

The California-Oregon Power Co., Medford, Oreg., contributed part of the funds. W. Cummins, president, and G. Jackson, vice president, deserve special acknowledgment for their generous cooperation.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The nearest supply depot for the district is Grants Pass, Oreg. (population 8116), which is served by the Southern Pacific Railroad. The mines are 44 miles southwest via the Redwood Highway (U. S. 199) to O'Brien, Oreg., a distance of 37 miles, thence 6 miles easterly by graveled county road to the hamlet of Takilma (see fig. 1). A steep, winding road 1 mile long leads due east from Takilma to the Queen of Bronze mine. Formerly, ore from the mines and matte produced in a local smelter were shipped to the copper smelter of the American Smelting & Refining Co. at Tacoma, Wash.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Queen of Brone property comprises a group of 19 patented claims under control of Waite Minerals, Inc., Grants Pass, Oreg., and situated in secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 41 S., R. 8 W., W.M.; and in the NW 1/4 of sec. 36, T. 40 S., R. 8 W., W.M.

The Lilly mine consists of 8 lode claims held by Kameel Khoery, Takilma, Oreg., in the SE 1/4 of sec. 35, T. 40 S., R. 8 W., W.M.

The Waldo mine comprises deeded land in the SW 1/4 of sec. 36, T. 40 S., R. 8 W., owned by E. Baffico, San Francisco, Calif.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

Copper was discovered in the district as early as 1860, but the main production was made from 1904 to 1910, during which period a local smelter owned by the Takilma Smelting Co. treated 20,000 tons of ore averaging 8-1/2 percent copper. From 1910 to 1916 the mines were operated by lessees. From 1916 to 1919 demand for copper during World War I resulted in a production of nearly 10,000 tons of ore, ranging in grade from 5.16 to 16.33 percent copper. High copper prices from 1928 to 1930 again stimulated production, and 1,553 tons of ore was mined by the Queen of Bronze Mining Co. of Spokane, Wash. Virtually no production has been made since the early 1930's. Some time later the properties reverted to Josephine County for taxes. In 1948, Waite Minerals, Inc., purchased the property from the county.

The value of total production from the district to 1933 is estimated to be about \$1,700,000.^{6/} Individual estimates for the various properties are summarized as follows:

^{4/} Mining engineer, Region II, Bureau of Mines.

^{5/} Chief, Mining Division, Region II, Bureau of Mines.

^{6/} See work cited in footnote 1.

<u>Mine</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Copper (percent)</u>	<u>Gross value</u>
Queen of Bronze	35,000	5.50 to 16.33	\$1,350,000
Cowboy	5,000	-	300,000
Lyttle	1,500	-	-
Lilly	300	-	-
Waldo	No estimate	-	-
			<u>\$1,650,000</u>

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The copper deposits are in the maturely dissected upland area known as the Klamath Mountains. These mountains separate the northern end of the great valley of California from the southern end of the Puget Sound depression and form a connecting chain between the Cascade Range on the east and the Coast Range on the west.

The Takilma-Waldo copper district is drained by the East Fork of the Illinois River, which flows northerly in a broad, flat valley 1 mile wide. The valley slopes are rounded and steep, except for terraced benches.

A prominent ridge on the east side of the valley forms the divide between the East Fork of the Illinois River and the tributary Althouse Creek. The copper belt parallels the ridge and the river and is about midway between the 2 at an average elevation of 2,500 feet. Several short, steep streams drain the west flank of the divide and flow directly into the Illinois. The valley slopes are timbered with pine, cedar, fir, madrone, myrtle, and oak.

The climate is mild, characterized by hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. The average temperature ranges from 36° F. in January to 68° in July; the mean annual temperature is 51°. Average precipitation ranges from a low of 0.02 inch in July to a high of 9.5 inches in December; the annual rainfall totals 48 inches.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEPOSIT

Geology

The geology of the Takilma-Waldo district was described first by P. J. Shenon^{7/} in 1933 and later was included in the geology of the Kerby quadrangle by Wells, Hotz, and Cater.^{8/} In the latter publication Shenon's greenstone formation was termed "altered volcanics," which is the name used herein. The following description is based on these two reports and personal observations.

The principal formations associated with the copper deposits are the altered volcanics (greenstones) and the serpentinized peridotite rocks. The peridotites irregularly intrude the altered volcanics. The contact between the two formations is usually sharp and clearly evident, but may be gradational. Roof pendants or xenoliths of altered volcanics often are included in the peridotite. Some of these inclusions are relatively unchanged by the peridotite, others have been secondarily altered by the peridotite to such an extent that they are of a hybrid variety and

^{7/} See work cited in footnote 1.

^{8/} Wells, F. G., Hotz, D. E., and Cater, F. W., Jr., Preliminary Description of the Geology of the Kerby Quadrangle, Oreg.: Oregon State Dept. of Geology and Mineral Resources, Bull. 40, 1949.

may be considered basic tectites. The copper ore bodies are associated with the gradational contact zones characterized by silicated and calciferous reaction zones, and also with those resistant roof pendants or xenoliths which have undergone considerable contact metamorphic alteration.

The sulfide-ore minerals include pyrite, chalcopyrite, cubanite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and minor quantities of cobaltite. The gangue includes altered wall rock, quartz, and calcite.

WORK BY BUREAU OF MINES

It was not feasible to reopen the mines with the limited funds available for the investigation. A surface-sampling method, however, was considered practicable from previous work done in southern Oregon.^{9/} The plan was to delimit the seven known mineralized areas on the surface to indicate extensions and connections between them and, if possible, to find new ore deposits.

To do this a grid system was established using compass and tape. Survey lines were extended from one deposit to another and stations marked at 100-foot intervals. At each station, cross section lines were laid out to right and left of center for an arbitrary distance of 300 feet. Drill hole locations were spaced at 25-foot intervals on these cross section lines; each line contained 25 holes and was 600 feet long.

The total grid covered an area 14,600 feet long and 600 feet wide (fig. 2). In this area, 3,600 holes, 3 feet deep and 6 inches in diameter were drilled.

A 5-hp., portable gas-engine, chain-saw auger drill was used with a 6-inch-diameter auger 3 feet long. The drill and power unit weighed 79 pounds and was easily carried by 2 men. A four-man crew did the sampling and surveying. When sampling, two men operated the drill, a third man took the sample from the bottom of the hole and sacked it, and the fourth man logged the drill hole and numbered the sample. A packhorse usually followed with the crew to carry out the samples. The crew averaged about 150 holes (450 feet of drilling) per drill shift.

A 5- to 10-pound sample was taken. Spectrographic analyses were made after samples were dried and crushed. Samples containing over 0.1 percent copper were check-assayed by standard chemical methods. An arbitrary cutoff grade of 0.10 percent copper was used for delimiting the anomalous copper-bearing samples, and when these results were plotted on the surface maps the samples fell naturally into groups or areas having relatively distinct boundaries. Rarely was an anomalous copper-bearing sample found in an isolated hole.

The largest copper-bearing area revealed by the surface sampling is found above the Queen of Bronze mine workings; it is roughly 600 feet long and 350 feet wide. The mine workings underlie only the southern quarter of the surface anomaly. A small drilling project was undertaken as a second phase of the investigation to determine whether or not the surface anomaly could be extended in depth into the unexplored and undeveloped area north of the mine workings. The primary objective was to prove the value of the surface sampling technique. The secondary objective was to locate extensions of the known ore body.

^{9/} Hundhausen, R. J., Investigation of Shamrock Copper Nickel Deposit, Jackson County, Oreg.: Bureau of Mines Rept. of Investigations 4895, 1952, 12 pp.

Drilling was begun in December 1953 and was completed in April 1954. Six holes were drilled, having a combined total footage of 753.3 feet. Difficulties were experienced in drilling holes 1 and 2, where old, caved mine workings and mine timbers were penetrated. Core and sludge recoveries were poor, and advance was slow.

The Bureau of Mines sampled the mine dumps at the Queen of Bronze, the South Queen of Bronze, and the Waldo mines.

DESCRIPTION OF MINES AND RESULTS

Areas of interesting copper mineralization were found at the Queen of Bronze mine workings, the South Queen of Bronze, the Waldo mine, and the Cowboy mine. Three other anomalies were indicated by the surface sampling and are relatively unexplored. One of these is 3,000 feet north of the Queen of Bronze mine near the county road. The second is midway between the South Queen of Bronze and the Waldo mines and the third is midway between the Waldo and the Lilly mines. The Lyttle, the Lilly, and the Mabel mine areas did not contain anomalous areas of copper mineralization.

The copper anomalies are described below, starting at the north end of the copper belt and proceeding south. It should be noted that all mine workings shown on the accompanying maps are from former operations, mostly of the Queen of Bronze Mining Co. It was not possible to verify the source or accuracy of the old maps:

Area 3,000 Feet North of Queen of Bronze Mine

Figure 3 shows the surface plan of an area 3,000 feet north of the Queen of Bronze mine. Only one drill-hole sample in this area (hole 13, line 26) was stained with blue-green copper oxides and contained 0.5 percent copper. Contiguous samples did not contain significant amounts of copper.

Queen of Bronze Mine

Proceeding southward, copper mineralization was not found until the Queen of Bronze mine area was reached. Figure 4 shows the relationship between the surface anomaly and the underground workings, also the assay results on the dump samples. The plan of the surface and the drill-hole locations are shown in figure 5. Three drill-hole sections, with their copper analyses, are given in figures 6, 7, and 8.

The D level and part of the C level of this mine were accessible but it was not possible to correlate the structures underground with those on the surface.

The Bureau dug two bulldozer trenches (Nos. 1 and 2) in the area, which indicated that the anomaly justified deeper exploration by diamond drilling.

Subsequently low-grade copper mineralization averaging 0.77 percent copper was encountered in drill hole 1 from a depth of 40 feet to 118.5 feet, a distance of 78.5 feet. The other five holes were generally barren. No attempt was made to delimit the ore-bearing structure found in hole 1; rather, the objective of the succeeding holes was to test the surface anomaly at depth, hence the original drill pattern was generally adhered to regardless of results.

The drilling indicates, however, that much of the surface mineralization is of shallow depth. Weathering and ground-water movement probably have concentrated the copper near the surface.

D.D.H. 2			
FROM	TO	Cu %	Oz. Ag
0.0'	5.0'	.05	—
5.0'	10.0'	.07	—
10.0'	15.0'	.04	—
15.0'	20.0'	.03	—
20.0'	25.0'	.07	—
25.0'	30.0'	* .02	0.20
30.0'	35.0'	* .02	.20
35.0'	37.0'	* .02	.20
37.0'	46.0'	* .02	.10
46.0'	51.0'	.04	.20
51.0'	55.0'	.29	.20

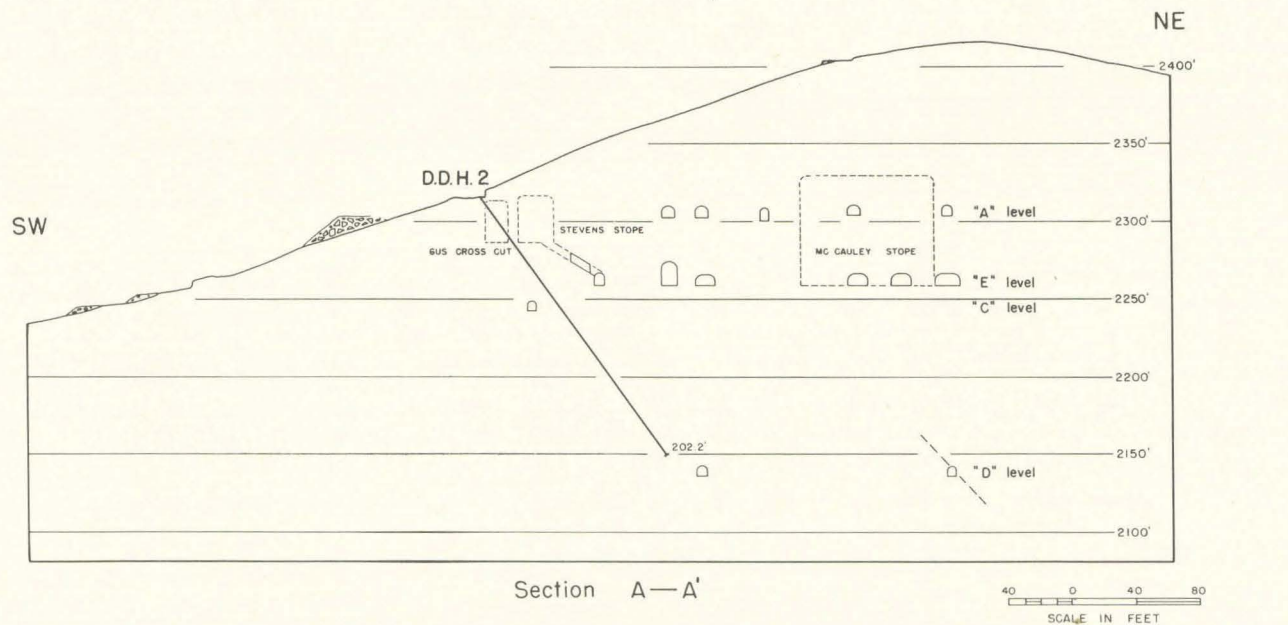
D.D.H. 2 (continued)			
FROM	TO	Cu %	Oz. Ag
55.0'	56.0'	—	—
56.0'	61.0'	0.11	0.20
61.0'	64.5'	* .02	.20
64.5'	68.3'	.04	.20
68.3'	73.0'	* .02	.20
73.0'	77.0'	.45	.15
77.0'	81.5'	.62	.20
81.5'	86.3'	.02	.16
86.3'	87.8'	.02	.28
87.8'	92.2'	.02	.10
92.2'	97.0'	.02	.44

D.D.H. 2 (continued)			
FROM	TO	Cu %	Oz. Ag
97.0'	101.5'	0.02	0.38
101.5'	106.0'	.04	.16
106.0'	111.7'	.03	.16
111.7'	117.0'	* .02	.12
117.0'	121.0'	* .02	.16
121.0'	126.5'	.02	.12
126.5'	132.0'	* .02	.08
132.0'	136.4'	* .02	.12
136.4'	141.3'	.04	.14
141.3'	145.0'	* .02	.16
145.0'	150.0'	.04	—

D.D.H. 2 (continued)			
FROM	TO	Cu %	Oz. Ag
150.0'	155.0'	0.04	—
155.0'	160.2'	.05	—
160.2'	165.4'	.02	—
165.4'	171.0'	* .04	—
171.0'	176.0'	* .02	—
176.0'	181.5'	* .02	—
181.5'	185.5'	* .02	—
185.5'	191.5'	* .02	—
191.5'	195.5'	* .02	—
195.0'	200.9'	* .02	—
200.9'	202.2'	* .02	—

* less than—

————— Diamond — Drill Hole Assays —————



Nov 1951

Figure 6. - Section A-A', Queen of Bronze mine, Josephine County, Oreg.

A-D-133-Sp

D.D.H. 1			
FROM	TO	Cu %	Oz. Ag
0.0'	5.0'	0.09	0.20
5.0'	10.0'	.06	.20
10.0'	15.0'	.02	.30
15.0'	18.6'	* .02	.10
18.6'	24.2'	.05	.40
24.2'	28.6'	.12	.25
28.6'	37.0'	.05	.20
37.0'	40.0'	.18	.25
40.0'	45.0'	.80	.24
45.0'	50.0'	.96	—
50.0'	55.0'	.70	.30
55.0'	59.4'	.64	.20

D.D.H. 1 (continued)			
FROM	TO	Cu %	Oz. Ag
59.4'	64.1'	0.61	0.25
64.1'	71.0'	.73	.10
71.0'	76.0'	.45	.10
76.0'	80.0'	.55	.10
80.0'	85.0'	.70	.10
85.0'	90.0'	.48	.10
90.0'	95.0'	.59	.10
95.0'	100.5'	.37	.15
100.5'	106.0'	2.50	.30
106.0'	111.0'	.51	.10
111.0'	116.0'	.89	.10
116.0'	118.5'	.92	.30

D.D.H. 1 (continued)			
FROM	TO	Cu %	Oz. Ag
118.5'	129.5'	0.03	0.20
129.5'	140.0'	.02	.20
140.0'	150.0'	.02	.20
150.0'	159.0'	* .02	.20
159.0'	171.0'	* .02	.20
171.0'	179.2'	.02	.20
179.2'	190.0'	* .02	.20
190.0'	198.0'	* .02	.30
198.0'	207.0'	* .02	.20
207.0'	215.0'	* .02	.26
215.0'	223.0'	* .02	.20
223.0'	230.0'	* .02	.20

D.D.H. 5			
FROM	TO	Cu %	Oz. Ag
0.0'	5.0'	0.05	—
5.0'	10.0'	.03	—
10.0'	15.0'	* .02	—
15.0'	19.5'	.03	—
19.5'	25.7'	* .02	—
25.7'	29.1'	* .02	—
29.1'	33.7'	* .04	—
33.7'	39.0'	* .02	—
39.0'	44.0'	.02	—
44.0'	49.1'	* .02	—

— Diamond Drill Hole Assays —

* less than.

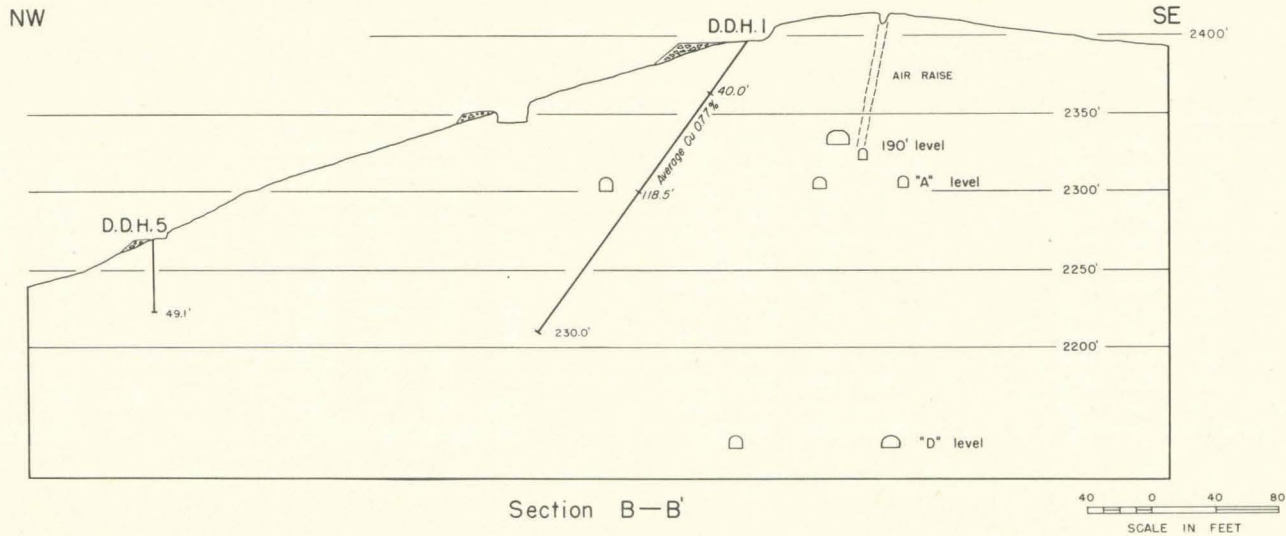


Figure 7. - Section B-B', Queen of Bronze mine, Josephine County, Oreg.

Nov 1951

D.D.H. 3		
FROM	TO	Cu %
0.0'	5.0'	0.16
5.0'	10.0'	—
10.0'	13.0'	.19
13.0'	15.5'	.16
15.5'	20.0'	.10
20.0'	25.0'	.11
25.0'	30.0'	.13
30.0'	35.0'	.07
35.0'	40.0'	.06
40.0'	45.0'	.05
45.0'	50.0'	*.02
50.0'	55.0'	.03
55.0'	60.0'	.03
60.0'	65.0'	.06
65.0'	70.0'	.04
70.0'	75.0'	*.02
75.0'	80.0'	*.02
80.0'	85.0'	*.02

D.D.H. 3 (continued)		
FROM	TO	Cu %
85.0'	90.0'	*0.02
90.0'	95.0'	*.02
95.0'	100.0'	*.02
100.0'	105.0'	*.02
105.5'	110.0'	*.02
110.0'	115.0'	*.02
115.0'	117.0'	*.02

D.D.H. 4 (continued)		
FROM	TO	Cu %
45.0'	50.0'	0.03
50.0'	55.0'	.03
55.0'	60.0'	.02
60.0'	65.0'	.04
65.0'	70.0'	.02
70.0'	75.0'	.02
75.0'	78.5'	.03

D.D.H. 5 (continued)		
FROM	TO	Cu %
44.0'	49.1'	*0.02

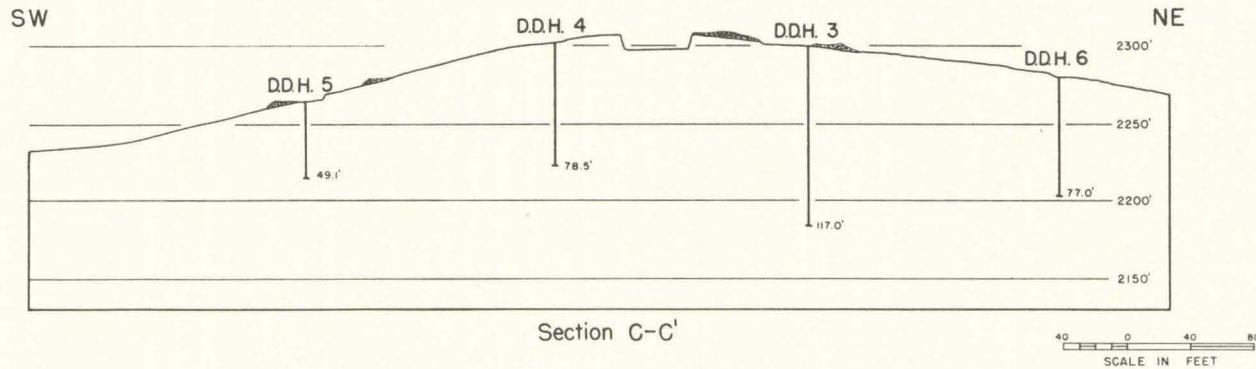
D.D.H. 4		
FROM	TO	Cu %
0.0'	5.0'	0.11
5.0'	10.0'	.06
10.0'	15.0'	.05
15.0'	20.0'	.03
20.0'	25.0'	.02
25.0'	30.0'	.04
30.0'	35.0'	.02
35.0'	40.0'	.04
40.0'	45.0'	.02

D.D.H. 5		
FROM	TO	Cu %
0.0'	5.0'	0.05
5.0'	10.0'	.06
10.0'	15.0'	*.02
15.0'	19.5'	.03
19.5'	25.7'	*.02
25.7'	29.1'	*.02
29.1'	33.7'	.04
33.7'	39.0'	*.02
39.0'	44.0'	.02

D.D.H. 6		
FROM	TO	Cu %
5.0'	10.0'	0.03
10.0'	15.0'	*.02
15.0'	20.0'	*.02
20.0'	25.0'	*.02
25.0'	30.0'	*.02
30.0'	35.0'	.03
35.0'	40.1'	.05
40.1'	45.2'	.05
45.2'	48.8'	*.02
48.8'	55.0'	*.02
55.0'	59.5'	*.02
59.5'	65.5'	*.02
65.5'	71.1'	*.02
71.1'	75.8'	*.02
75.8'	77.0'	*.02

Diamond Drill Hole Assays

*less than...



Nov. 1951

Figure 8. - Section C-C', Queen of Bronze mine, Josephine County, Oreg.

South Queen of Bronze Mine

Copper-bearing soil was found above the South Queen of Bronze mine workings, 1,100 feet south of the Queen of Bronze. The plan of the surface at the South Queen of Bronze mine is shown in figure 9. No diamond drilling was done in this area but one bulldozer trench was excavated to explore the surface copper anomaly. The trench uncovered a 20-foot zone of copper mineralization, 10 feet of which assayed 1.29 percent copper. The workings of this mine were inaccessible. The underground workings, together with the dump analyses, are shown in figure 10. The mine dumps were sampled by the Bureau.

Waldo Mine

A fairly large anomaly (270 feet in diameter) was found above the inaccessible Waldo mine workings but was not explored by diamond drilling or trenching (see fig. 11). The mine dumps were sampled by the Bureau of Mines, and the results are shown in figure 12.

About midway between the Waldo mine and the South Queen of Bronze mine the sampling revealed an elongated zone of sulfide mineralization which is unexplored and undeveloped. The field relations and sampling results indicate this copper mineralization is aligned along an altered contact zone.

Lilly Mine

The survey line from the Waldo mine to the Lilly mine runs westerly down the axis of a prominent ridge connecting the two properties. This trend is almost at right angles to the main trend of the copper belt; nevertheless, the surface sampling revealed an important anomaly about midway between the two properties. The anomalous area extends over a length of 600 feet and a width of 130 feet (see fig. 13). No diamond drilling or trenching has been done to explore this zone. A few old shallow test pits or hand trenches were put down in this general area many years ago, but no underground workings were ever driven. No significant copper mineralization was found on the surface in the Lilly-mine area.

Lyttle Mine

The results of surface sampling at the Lyttle-mine area are shown in figure 14. An area 600 feet square was sampled on a grid pattern with holes spaced on 50-foot centers. The mine workings were inaccessible during the investigation.

No significant copper-bearing structures were revealed by the surface samples. Oxidized copper stains are visible in places on the walls of the glory hole, but no attempt was made to sample this material selectively.

Cowboy-Mabel Mine

The Mabel mine is close to Page Creek at the bottom of a steep draw and formerly was entered by means of a shaft, now solidly caved. Very little is known of this property, no maps of the underground workings are available, and most of the surface structures, including the mine dumps, have been removed by floods. Surface sampling showed nothing of interest in this area.

Figure 15 illustrates the results of sampling the Cowboy-mine area. Minor indications of copper mineralization were found at the surface above (1) the main

Cowboy workings, (2) the east Cowboy mine workings, and (3) near the portal of the No. 2 level. The surface indications at (1) and (2) are developed by old mine workings but the occurrence at (3) is not.

The lowest adit (elevation, 2,400 feet) is accessible, but no ore has been encountered. The formations exposed underground are difficult to correlate with surface.

In summary, 7 anomalies were found by surface sampling, 4 over known mine workings and 3 in unexplored areas. One anomaly over the Queen of Bronze workings was explored by diamond drilling to test the value of the surface sampling technique. Five of the 6 drill holes completed were barren, and 1 penetrated 78.5 feet of copper-bearing rock averaging 0.77 percent copper. The results indicate that much of the anomalous mineralization is surficial and possibly the result of ground water movement, hence caution must be used in interpreting the results of surface sampling.

OREGON SMELTERS

Oregon Observer--Nov. 22, 1902

Colonel T.W. Morgan Draper, manager of the Waldo Smelting and Mining Company, at Waldo, announced that his Company has decided to put in a 100 ton smelter at once at it's Copper mines in the Waldo district. The smelter is to be erected at Takilma, the new town that has sprung up near the mines, and on the line of the proposed Oregon and Pacific railroad.

A smelter at Waldo will be a great benefit to the vast mineral district of that section, as, aside from the treating the ores of the Waldo Smelting and Mining Company mines, it would do a general custom business. A number of good mines of that section would be able to do their smelting at home and with much less expense than before, as they have been obliged to haul their ore to the railroad and ship to California. Many mine owners who could not afford to ship their ores will be able to operate their properties by having a smelter at home.

With the building of the smelter the traffic over the stage road from Grants Pass to Waldo will be much greater than it is at present, and hence the necessity of having a better road. For this purpose the County has appropriated \$1000. for the improvement of the road and the board of trade of Grants Pass and the citizens in general are aiding liberally toward it's betterment. Under present conditions it is well nigh impossible during the wet weather of the winter months. A bridge is also to be built across the Illinois River at Waldo for the convenience of the miners and farmers of that district, but more especially for the Copper and Gold miners, who will have ores to haul to the smelter.

(Note: \$1000. doesn't sound like much money to us today but it represent ed 400 man days of work at \$2.50 per day at that time and considerable money was donated by businesses and much volunteer labor was expended in order to supplement the economy of the area.)

Oregon Observer--Nov. 22, 1902-- County Court Proceedings for October.

"In the matter of bridge petitioned for, over the East Fork of the Illinois River, by the Waldo Mining and Smelting Company, it is ordered that C.F. Lovelace on part of the County confer to T.W. Morgan Draper of the W.S. & M. Company and P.H. Harth of the Board Of Trade and to inspect the proposed site, and it is further ordered that if conditions warrant the building of said bridge, C.F. Lovelace is hereby authorized to construct said bridge on part of the County".

"In the matter of improving the wagon road between Grants Pass and Waldo it appearing that the citizens along said road are desirous of an appropriation being made by the County for this purpose and are ready to subscribe to such fund, it is ordered by the Court of this County that an amount equal to what may be raised by subscription will be appropriated, but approves the privilege of appointing a suitable person to superintend the expenditure of such money".

Smelters were operated in areas all over Oregon in the early part of this Century, some small and some fairly large, with no deleterious effects.

From Oregon Metal Mines Handbook.

" The Takilma Smelting Company erected a smelter of the semipyrethic type in 1904. It had a capacity of 100 tons a day and operated more or less continuously until 1910".

This smelter was in operation for about six or seven years and any evidence of damage by it is nil. The area surrounding it was covered immediately with luxuriant brush and trees.

It was logged heavily for poles, piling, and logs in the early 1940's and was re-logged again about two years ago. If the six and seven foot diameter fir trees on Page Mountain and Hope Mountain are an example of stunted growth it is hard to imagine what they would be like if the smelter had not existed. As to the effect on the people in the path of the air currents or wind, we have several still living in the immediate area that are eighty to ninety-five years old and still going strong. Fruit orchards are still thriving that were from one mile to five miles distant.

This smelter of 100 ton per day capacity was situated in a flat, low area of the Illinois Valley, surrounded by hills. If this smelter did no harm the facts show, how can the environmentalists and so called "concerned" citizens say that Gasquet Mountain site on top of a mountain, where all emissions are quickly disseminated by the high winds, is detrimental?

My own suggestion on this is that these "downers" take their unadulterated "bull" back to the barn. It stinks and they come up with a ton of fiction and not one ounce of facts.

Other Smelters

A small smelter was in operation for a short time at the Kerby Queen mine about three miles from the Takilma Smelter at the same time and this area forested.

A smelter was operated at the Almeda mine on Rogue River between 1908 and 1916. Indian Mary Park is very near this mine and it is a beautiful place. Evidently the emissions didn't affect the soils or vegetation in that area.

A small smelter operated at the mouth of Rancherie Creek, about ten miles West of Selma, Oregon. At the same time a smelter was operating at the Fall Creek Copper mines also. The timber and vegetation looks no different now than that on the adjacent hills which are heavily timbered. All of these smelters were in mile deep canyons where any emissions would be heavily localized on these steep slopes. If we would believe these protestors, the noxious effects would linger for hundreds of years. The lie is that this was not true and the evidence is overwhelmingly against them if presented.

Oregon Observer--Nov. 9, 1901

P. J. Jennings, of the Bohemia Mines, tells an Oregonian reporter that the length of the proposed railroad from Cottage Grove to Bohemia is 34 miles. He also says that a 300 ton smelter will be built at Portland by next July or August to treat the ores from the Bohemia mines. The survey for the railroad is going right along and he says the road will be built by early next summer.

Oregon Observer--Nov. 9, 1901

Articles of Incorporation were filed in the Roseburg Douglas County Clerk's office for the Rainbow Mining and Smelting Co. The capital stock is stated at \$1,000,000. divided in one million shares of a par value of \$1 each. The Articles name Roseburg, Oregon, as the principal place of business, and specify the objects to be, to acquire, hold, work and operate gold, silver and copper mines and to own ditches, flumes, water, water rights, mills, millsites, and smelters for treating and reducing gold, silver, and copper ores. These gentlemen have been operating on Drew Creek, about 30 miles east of Canvonville in Douglas County for about a year.

Banfield

Whenever we have a national emergency, and there is every probability that it will occur, these minerals in our area will be mined. All of the environmental concerns will be ignored, through necessity, and the Kalmiopsis, which locked up hundreds of good mines, the proposed Red Buttes Wilderness which encompasses many more, will all be mined. The only thing the obstructionists are doing is putting our United States of America in a very vulnerable position.

It would take at least three years to get into production and the environmentalists even admit that with new devices of war we won't have three years to build up any stockpiles or develop any mineral resources.

In my own humble opinion the question is whether we wait, and are forced to put up smelters in the Illinois Valley, at Crescent City, or near Grant Pass, or go with Gasquet mountain, which is by far the best locality.

If Gasquet Mountain is allowed to proceed, and it should be, high grade chrome, copper, manganese, tungsten, platinum, cobalt, to name just a few, could be hauled the short distance at a profit and put several hundred men to work.

Gasquet Mountain, environmental wise, is the best location and will cause the least amount of emissions that would involve the surrounding areas. Due to all precautions being taken, this will be minimal.

One hundred and thirty years of mining have proven that the minerals are here. With several thousand mines having been operated in the Rogue River and Illinois Valley, there is very little indication of damage. One Columbus day storm or '64 flood caused hundreds of times that. How many people have been affected by the acid rains of the volcanoes? One of these big volcanoes was located by a large mining syndicate and worked for its sulphur deposits. The fumes must have been terrible and widespread. It is idiotic to think that Cal-Nickel's operation on Gasquet Mountain will emit even a fraction of that in twenty years.

The early Nickel mine smelter at Riddle was visited about 25 years ago by a local resident on a camping trip. If they had not known the locality they would not have found it, as all evidence had been obliterated.

The present large Nickel Smelter at Riddle has been running for several years and to my knowledge has certainly not been in the news. The town of Riddle is four or five miles distant and still exists.

I think the U.S. Forest Service and other concerned citizens should examine the facts firsthand before passing judgement against these very much needed ventures.

September 23, 1887--Grants Pass Courier

The work of erecting the 40 ton smelter in East Portland is progressing rapidly and the coming week will see the furnace in position. The ore floor which is 40 by 65 feet, is completed and will be covered over within the next few days. (A great amount of ore from the Grants Pass area was shipped to this mill,.)

THE EFFECT OF MINING ON FISH HABITAT

Oregon Observer--Jan. 31, 1903
Rogue River Hatcheries

J. W. Berriam, superintendent of the Elk Creek and Rogue River Hatcheries reports that 3,000,000 chinook and Silverside eggs are in the process of incubation, which requires from 100 to 120 days. The fish will be turned into Rogue River as soon as hatched. Fifty thousand were planted in the stream not long since. The water is cold and the conditions favorable for successful hatching. (It is interesting to note by this and other articles of the time that the salmon and steelhead runs were greater than at any time in past history. With well in excess of 100 documented placer mines in operation on these streams in Josephine County and with the Alameda and other mines dumping high sulphur tailings into the river, according to our Steelheaders, Izaak Walton, and other groups this cannot happen. It can and it did. Without a buildup of silt, sand and pea gravel, there are no spawning beds. The floods that are at periods of approximately every ten years so, scour these river and stream beds and without the mining or other erosion there are no areas for spawning. We, who have lived here fifty years or more have seen our rivers and creeks red with mud, yet you could literally walk across on the salmon in the rivers and creeks. Wagon loads of them were hauled into Kerby to the hotels and smoked or put on ice to feed the customers. These came from the Illinois River.)

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

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Portland, Oregon

REPORT ON CORSORY EXAMINATION MADE SEPTEMBER 12, 1946

TO LEONARD AND GEORGE RANCHES

By H. M. Dole

The lowlands of the Leonard Ranch and George Ranch occupy at least two terrace levels. One terrace only was noted on the Leonard Ranch. The material of this terrace is of a valley fill type and is now being dissected by Sucker Creek and its tributaries. On the George Ranch two terraces were recognized. It is presumed that the lower of these is equivalent in age to the valley fill at the Leonard Ranch but there is a possibility that it is higher and therefore older than the Leonard Ranch terrace. The upper terrace at the George Ranch is probably equivalent to the Llano de Oro formation that is found on the East and West Fork of the Illinois River in the Takilma-Waldo district. (1) The age of the Llano de Oro is given as Quaternary, probably representing the early part of the Wisconsin stage of Pleistocene time. (1). It is older than the lower terrace, which is probably late Quaternary.

The gravels of the lower terrace are poorly sorted and quite well rounded. Sandy phases are noticeable. Most of the rock appears to be quite fresh and represents a variety of types, metavolcanics, meta-sediments and serpentine being dominant. The amount of dissection of the terrace is not very extensive.

In the upper terrace the degree of sorting and rounding of the gravels does not appear to be much different than in the lower terrace. However, sandy phases are not as apparent. The rocks are more weathered and break with more facility when struck with a hammer, also there appears to be a greater percentage of metavolcanic type rocks. Dissection of this terrace is greater, as one would expect, and gives an undulatory effect to its surface.

The basement of the gravels is probably metavolcanics, serpentine, or both, inasmuch as they are the most prevalent rock types of the surrounding hills. (2) There is a possibility that the gravels are underlain by the Tertiary conglomerate of the Takilma-Waldo area. (1) This is thought remote, however, as the terraces abut the metavolcanics and serpentines and the Tertiary conglomerate has not been recognized in this immediate area. (2)

The placers of the Takilma-Waldo are found in either the Tertiary conglomerate or in the Quaternary gravels which have been derived from the Tertiary conglomerate. (1) The Quaternary deposits have been the richer of the two for they represent a reconcentration of the gold from the Tertiary conglomerate plus the concentration of the gold which was released by the breakdown of the individual pebbles and boulders of the Tertiary conglomerate. (1). Consequently the possibility of the gravels of the Leonard and George Ranch being gold bearing would not look favorable when viewed in the light of the gold being derived from the Tertiary conglomerate. However, there is a good ϕ Con't on next page.)

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possibility that other sources may have contributed gold to the gravels in question. Several miles up Sucker Creek from the Leonard Ranch there is a fairly large dragline operation that gives all indications of being quite successful. The origin of the gold from this operation is not known to me. Nor do I know the origin for the gold in the small operations which have been moderately successful in the streams tributary to Sucker Creek and Althouse Creek. The fact that gold has actually been obtained from these creek infers that the likelihood of gold being found in the gravels is possible. It also suggests that if gold does occur the content probably will not be high--probably a matter of a few cents per yard. Whether or not it will occur in economic quantities can only be determined by testing. The properties do have the advantage in being of large acreage and therefore mining could be done on a large scale with its cheaper operating costs.

The depth of the gravels is problematical, no record of the wells in the region being known. But it is thought that the gravels will be quite deep, i.e., from sixty to a hundred feet plus. This would not only meet the requirements for a large operation but would demand it.

All this may be summed up by the following:

1. There is a possibility of the gravels being gold bearing.
2. If the gravels are gold bearing the chances are that the gold content will not be more than a few cents per yard, and that the gold will be very fine in size.
3. There is a very large quantity of gravel indicated.
4. A large dredge using modern equipment and run by a competent operator might be able to successfully mine the gravels.

Therefore it is recommended that:

1. Level lines be run to determine the exact relations of all the terraces on the properties. (This information is probably available from the level lines which you have run for land grading purposes. If not, an inquiry addressed to the LAND UTILIZATION OFFICE, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Medford, Oregon asking permission for use of their level line notes for this area might solve this problem.)
2. A few, 3-5, test pits be dug to give a preliminary check on the gold content and depth of the gravels and to see if further work is feasible.
3. A careful log of the test pits be kept to determine if any conditions exist within the gravels which would render them difficult to handle. (Extenuating conditions being very large boulders, quantities of clay, and extremely rough bedrock.)
4. A competent mining engineer be engaged to sample the test pits and to recommend location of future test work if it was deemed advisable. Also to recommend mining procedure, if any.

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References:

1. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Takilma-Waldo District, Oregon. U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 846-B. By Philip J. Shenon.

2. Oral Communication with Dr. F. G. Wells, Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey.

CONFIDENTIAL

THE POSSIBILITY OF GROUNDWATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES

ON THE LEONARD AND GEORGE RANCHES

By H. M. Dole

The part of the Illinois valley in which the Leonard Ranch and George Ranch is located is undoubtedly part of a rock col. The waters of the valley are dammed or at least greatly restricted at the south east edge of Eight Dollar Mountain. The surface elevation at that point is approximately 1200'. The Leonard Ranch and George Ranch lie between 1400' and 1500'. This is a gradient of around 30' per mile. While this is fairly steep gradient it is believed that a good proportion of the waters draining into Illinois Valley are impounded in the gravels of the valley floor.

Therefore it is thought that any deep well that is sunk in the gravels of the upper valley would more than likely prove to be a bountiful source of water. Especially if one were to dig a pit (such as a prospect pit) and appropriately convert it so as to form a reservoir. Then by using a diesel powered pump water should be available in large quantities at moderate cost.

CONFIDENTIAL

Josephine Co
Waldo Co

2810
Mining Claims
Williams, Jack & Rosile

MINERAL CLAIM OCCUPANCY REPORT

A. Summary of Case:

On August 12, 1961, Jack and Rosile A. Williams purchased a mining claim along Run Gulch on French Peak.

There is a cabin on the claim that appears to be used as a temporary summer home. The value of the improvements is estimated to be less than \$1,000.00.

B. Claimant Identity:

Jack and Rosile A. Williams
Cave Junction, Oregon

C. Reason for Examination:

Determination of occupancy and use of a mining claim.

D. Detailed Description:

1. Claim Examiner;

David C. Chamberlin, Forester
U. S. Forest Service
Cave Junction, Oregon

2. Date of Examination;

May 5, 1965

3. Land Involved;

The Merry Chase placer claim and quartz claim cover approximately 20 acres. The placer claim was located on August 30, 1957, and recorded in volume 61, page 165 of the Josephine County mining records. The quartz claim was located over the placer claim on June 30, 1958, and recorded in volume 62, page 389 of the Josephine County mining records. The claims are in Section 35, T. 40S., R.7W., W.M. surveyed, Siskiyou National Forest, Josephine County, Oregon.

4. General Information;

The claim is reached by driving east from Cave Junction on Highway #46 for two miles and turning off on the county road to Holland, a distance of 5.5 miles. From Holland take the old Browntown Road for 4.1 miles and turn up the hill on the #Eight Gulch Road 1/4

mile before reaching Browntown. Drive 3.6 miles and then take the French Peak road to the right for 3.4 miles to Run Gulch. The cabin is about 200 yards down the creek from the road. The total distance from Cave Junction to the cabin is 18.6 miles. The roads are all-weather roads except when blocked by snow for about three months during the winter.

The claim is in the "Bolan" area for surface rights determination, but no verified statement has been filed.

The claim is not in a power withdrawal area.

Jack Williams is a plumber in Cave Junction and owns a farm a few miles east of town.

5. Description of claim and mining activity;

The Merry Chase claim lies along Run Gulch Creek in rough terrain.

The house was probably built during the 1940's. It is built into the hill and has one story with a half basement (Photos 1 & 2). There are three rooms and a woodshed in the house. The house is built of hand hewn timbers, boards, and shakes. There is a small shed in the clearing below the house (photo #3).

There are some old mine workings in the creek near the cabin but no indications of recent mining. On May 26, 1965, Mr. Williams told me that his plumbing business and his farm kept him so busy that he had not been able to do much more than the assessment work on the claim. The tunnel into the quartz seam has caved in and has not been touched for several years.

Mr. Williams said that they use the cabin on weekends for a total of 20 to 30 days out of the year.

6. Land and Its Potential;

The claim lies in an area with a key value of timber production in the Illinois Valley Ranger District Multiple Use Plan. There is no potential for recreation development in this area.

7. Timber and Value;

The claim lies in an area with good Douglas-fir and Port Orford Cedar timber. The volume is estimated to be about 35 M bd. ft. per acre or 700 M bd. ft. for the claim. At \$25.00 per M bd. ft. the timber is valued at \$17,500.00.

E. Conclusions:

This claim appears to be used as a temporary summer home.

The occupancy does not appear to conform with the mining laws.

A mineral examination should be made to determine the validity of the claim.

Prepared by *Paul Chamberlin*
Forester

Date 2-3-66

F. Ranger's Recommendations

This claim should have a low priority for examination. There is no plan for recreational development on this claim and the occupancy does not materially interfere with the multiple use of the area at the present.

However, in order to determine whether the occupancy is in keeping with the mining laws, we recommend that a mineral examination be made of this claim. If the claim appears to be invalid, the claimant should be asked to sign a relinquishment of the claim and a request for a non-transferable, Terminable, Special Use Permit for the cabin. The term for the permit should not exceed three years, after which the improvements should be removed by the permittee and the permit closed. Three years should be sufficient time to allow a reasonable amortization of the investment in the buildings on this claim.

If the claimant refuses, we should proceed with validity hearings. If the claim is proved invalid, the claimants should again be offered a special use permit with the same conditions as listed above.

If the claimant still refuses, we should begin occupancy trespass action against the claimant.

Floyd E. Damoth
Acting District Ranger

2/10/66
Date

I concur in the recommendations made by the District Ranger.

A. R. Philbin
SEM Forest Supervisor

2/14/66
(Date)

APPENDIX

1. Map of area 4" = 1 mile.
2. Tabulation of location notices and Quitclaim deeds.
3. Photocopies of location notices and Quitclaim deeds.
4. Photographs of improvements.

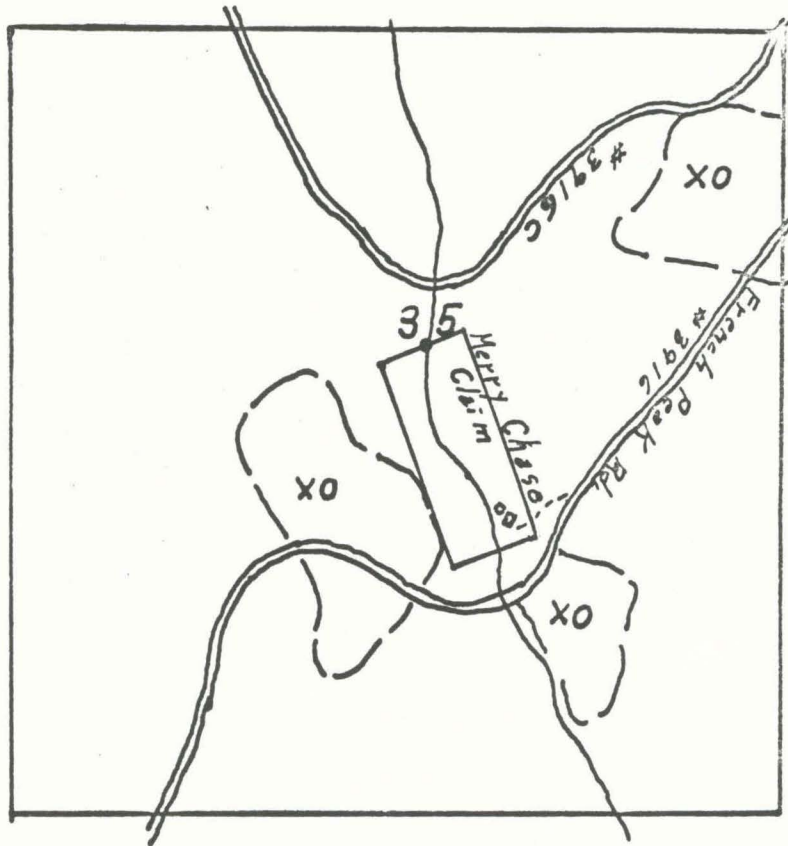
MERRY CHASE CLAIM AREA

Siskiyou National Forest

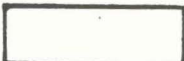



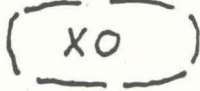
Illinois Valley Ranger District

Sec. 35, T.40S., R.7W., W.M.

Scale 4" = 1 mi. Drawn by D.C.C.



LEGEND

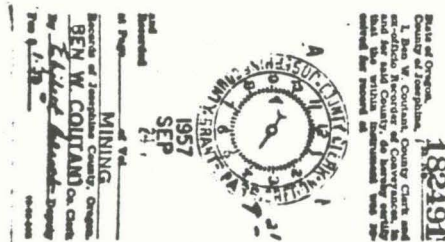
- Claim boundary 
- Cabin 
- Trail 
- Found Corner 
- Cutover Units 

Locator or Grantor	Type of Recording	Grantee	Name of Area	Date of Paper	Date Recorded	Vol	Page
Theda Wright	Placer Location		Unnamed	8-30-57	9-24-57	61	165
Theda Wright	Quartz Location		Merry Chase	6-30-58	6-30-58	62	389
Theda Jean Hayter (Wright)	Quitclaim deed	Jack and Rosile Williams	Merry Chase	8-12-61	8-30-61	16	237

Notice of Location of Placer Claim

Know all Men by these presents that the undersigned, citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years, having complied with the requirements of Chapter VI of Title 32 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the local customs, laws and regulations, did on the 30 day of Aug 1957 locate 20 acres of placer mining ground, situate in the Atterson Mining District, Josephine County, Oregon, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

N. 1/2 of NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 Sec. 35 - T. 40 S. R. 7 W. W.M. - Run Gulch
 From S.E. Corner Stake N. by W 1500 ft. to N. Corner
 Then W by S. 600 ft. to W Corner then S by E. 1500
 ft. to the SW Corner; Then 600 ft. Back to S.E. Corner
 Stake.



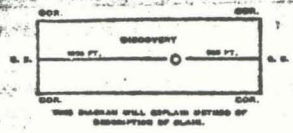
_____ intend to hold and work said above described claim as provided by the local laws and regulations, and the customs and rules of miners and mining statutes, and laws of the United States.

Discovered Aug 1957
 Located Aug 30 1957

Witnesses
Maud E. Akers
H. A. Akers

Stella Knight
 Locator.
Gay R. Hussey

Notary Public for Oregon, My Comm. Expires Feb. 7, 1958



Notice of Location of Quartz Claim

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

That John Smith citizen of the United States over the age of twenty-one years, having discovered a vein or lode of quartz or rock in place, bearing quartz within the limits of the claim hereby located and he this day, under and in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the United States, Chapter six, Title thirty-two, located 1500 feet from surface ground 1500 feet in width on each side of said vein or lode situated in Utah Mining District, County of Wasatch State of Utah and known as the Utah Quartz Mining Claim, extending 1500 feet in an N. 75° W. direction to 1500 feet and line and 1500 feet in an S. 75° E. direction to 1500 feet and line from this notice at the discovery or prospect shaft, the exterior boundaries of this claim being distinctly marked by reference to some natural object or permanent monument, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

N. 75° W. 1/2 of S. 6. 1/4 Sec. 35 - T. 40 N. - R. 7 W. - W. M. Run Gulch.

From S.E. Corner stake 600 ft. W. 150 ft. to N. Corner. Then W. 600 ft. to W. L. corner. Then S. 1500 ft. to S.W. Corner; Then 600 ft. to S.E. Corner stake.

The general course or strike of this lode is East and West and I intend to work and hold said claim as provided by local customs and rules of Miners and Mining Statutes of the United States.

Done on the grounds this 5th day of June 1908

John Smith

Attest:

Locators

72 497 3001

STATE OF Oregon
County of Josephine
I, John Wrighl do solemnly

swear that I am a citizen of the United States of America (or have filed my intention to become such).
That I am acquainted with the Quartz Claim described in the within and so of location, and the

Quartz Claim.
That the location of said claim has, prior to the date of this affidavit, and a true and just copy of proof of the location notice thereon, sunk a shaft ten feet in depth from the lowest part of the sitting ground, or excavated a cut or cross-cut or tunnel, which cuts the lode at a depth of ten feet, or has excavated an open cut six feet deep, four feet wide and ten feet in length along the lode, and by such work has exposed a lode or vein or deposit of mineral in place.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of July 1958.

Ray E. Greely
My Commission expires Feb. 7, 1962
Notary Public for Oregon



Notice of Quartz Location

FORM NO. 700
REVISED 1950 LAW PUB. CO., PORTLAND, ORE.

Merry Chase

STATE OF Oregon
County of Josephine

I certify that the within instrument is the original of the same, and that it is a true and correct copy of the same as the same was received for record at



Recorded at Page 389-90 Vol 52
MINING
Records of Josephine County, Oregon.
REN W. COULTANT Co. Clerk
By Richard H. Adams Deputy
Fee 2.50

John Wrighl
Rt 1 Box 112

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That Theda Jean Hayter (Wright) in consideration of Ten Dollars and other considerations-----

do hereby remise, release and forever QUITCLAIM unto the said Jack Williams and Rosile A. Williams and unto their heirs and assigns all my right, title and interest in and to the following described real property, with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, situated in the County of Josephine, State of Oregon, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

That certain minings claim, known as the Jerry Chase, recorded in Volume 61 at Page 165, located as both a Placer Claim and a Quartz Claim and further described as follows:

Placer Claim: The North Half of Northwest Half Southeast Quarter of Section 35, Township 40 South, Range 7 East of the Willamette Meridian - Run Guleh. From the Southeast Corner Stake run North by West 1500 feet to North Corner, thence West by South 600 feet to West Corner, thence South by East 1500 feet to the Southwest corner, thence 600 feet back to Southeast Corner stake.

Quartz Claim: From Southeast Corner Stake North by West 1500 feet to North corner, thence West by South 600 feet to West Corner; thence South by East 1500 feet to Southwest Corner; thence 600 feet to Southeast Corner Stake.

To Have and to Hold the same unto the said Jack Williams and Rosile A. Williams, their heirs and assigns forever.

Witness my hand and seal this 12th day of August, 1961

Theda Jean Hayter (Wright)

STATE OF OREGON,

County of Josephine } ss. On this 12 day of AUGUST, 1961 before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared the within named Theda Jean Hayter (Wright),



who is known to me to be the identical individual described in and who executed the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that she executed the same freely and voluntarily. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last above written.

Gregory R. Hefsey Notary Public for Oregon My Commission expires Feb. 7, 1962

QUITCLAIM DEED Theda Jean Hayter (Wright) TO Jack Williams and Rosile A. Williams AFTER RECORDING RETURN TO Jack Williams 211 B of 520 Corvallis, Ore

STATE OF OREGON, County of... MINING CONVEYANCE... AUG 16 1961... 8:55

JUN 65

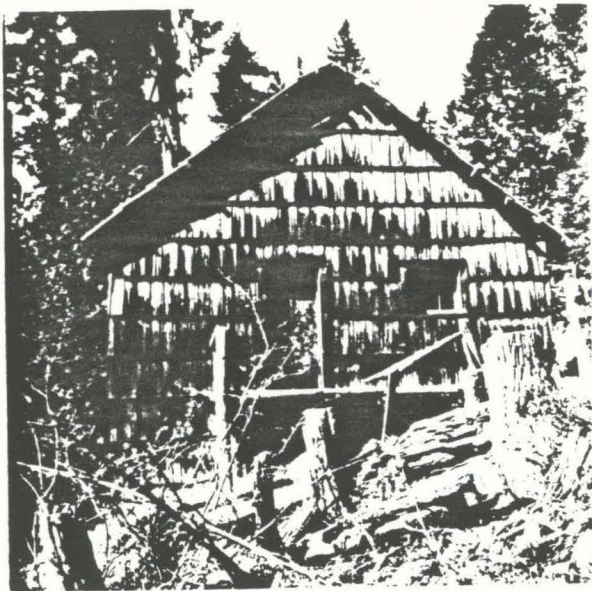
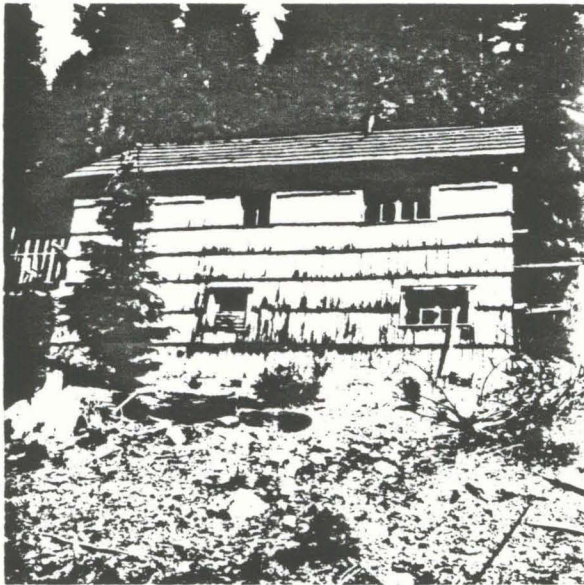


Photo #1. Cabin looking north.

JUN 65



Cabin #2. Cabin looking east.

JUN 65

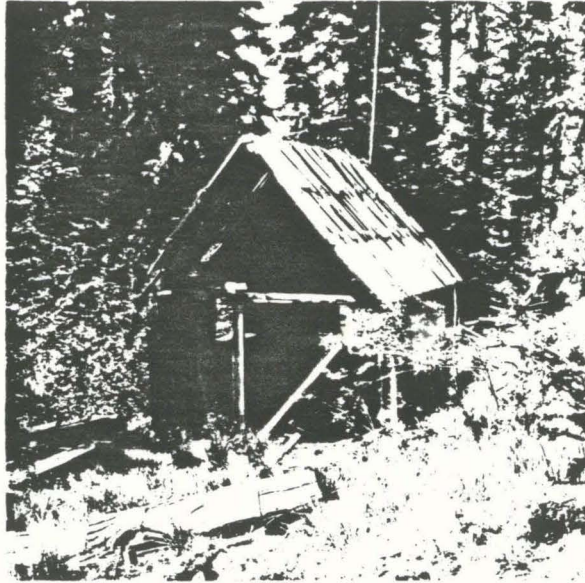


Photo #3. Old shed below cabin.