

Harold's Club Mining Co.

Nevada Mining Co.

Pumice

NAME

OLD NAMES

PRINCIPAL ORE

MINOR MINERALS

27 S

8 E

28-29

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

T

R

S

..... Klamath COUNTY

..... AREA

..... ELEVATION

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

..... U. S. 97 ROAD OR HIGHWAY

..... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) .. Raymond I. Smith

Address Reno, Nevada

OPERATOR Harold's Mining Club Co. --- Raymond I. Smith ..

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

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EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

RECEIVED
State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

MAR 1 1947
STATE DEPT OF GEOLOGY
& MINERAL INDS.

MEMORANDUM REPORT

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

HAROLD'S CLUB MINING COMPANY (pumice)
(Sometimes known as the Nevada Mining Co.)

KLAMATH COUNTY

Foreward:

This company was inactive at the time the property was visited by the writer, and no-one connected with the company was available for interview. All information presented here was given by Mr. H. W. Christy, operator of Chrystalite Aggregates north of Chemault. As an informant, Mr. Christy had first-hand acquaintanceship with the personnel and operations at this property from the time such operations began.

Owner-Operator:

Raymond I. Smith (also owner Harold's Club) Reno, Nevada.

Location:

T 27 S; R 8 E; S 28-29. This is on the Dalles-California Highway, U. S. 97, to the west, at a point 0.6 miles south of Chemault. The railroad is nearby but across the highway from the property.

Area:

An indefinite amount of acreage reportedly comprised partly of deeded land purchased by Smith, and partly of land held by mining location.

General:

The company arrived at Chemault and commenced activities in Dec. 1945. At that time James R. Hunter was manager, Alex Ransome, supt., and a Mr. Rice, salesman. The company's objective was to produce and market dry, sacked, pumice for insulation purposes. According to strikingly printed bags seen in a shed, which bags mention Nevada and California but not Oregon, this pumice was to sell under

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the name "INSULSTONE". The sacks further featured "Produced by HAROLDS CLUB MINING CO., RENO, NEVADA" and "distributed by BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTORS, STOCKTON -- FRESNO -- CALIFORNIA."

Mining operations consisted of clearing trees and stripping overburden from an estimated 10 or possible more acres of pumice, with the stripping job being an uncommonly clean and well executed one. Good appearing pumice reportedly 12 to 15' thick was exposed.

A processing plant was constructed. This consisted of sizing, drying and sacking units. This phase of the operations is hopelessly inadequate for anything resembling largescale production, and has been set up in an amateurish and Rube Goldberg-ish fashion.

The problem of drying the pumice imposed difficulties that never were satisfactorily overcome. Smith became disinterested and Rice took over on a lease with the idea of producing poultry litter. Large quantities of various materials are consumed annually in this field and pumice seemingly possesses singularly attractive properties for this use (refer Tumalo ^{TUM} PUM Pumice report, Deschutes Co., by N. S. W. 2/15/47). Rice has done little work on the property since obtaining the lease, but the lease is still effective. His plans for the future are not known, but it is understood he has canvassed the poultry market during the winter and that the Petaluma district of California alone is good for a consumption of a car a day.

Pumice for poultry litter requires only removal of fines as far as processing goes unless the product is to be treated with some medicants. Thus the drying bottleneck of the present plant would be eliminated. If the product is sold by bulk a modest production might be handled with the present screening plant. If

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however, it is to be sold sacked equipment for this phase of the operations will have to be replaced.

Plant Equipment:

Initial mining was to be accomplished by a dragline which delivered pumice to a pit from which a bucket elevator raised it to a shaker screen situated on top of a bunker. Superficial exam failed to reveal any means of crushing oversize, whatever, screened discharge fed into a 2' Gould rotary which was employed for drying purposes. This was the last drying plant tried. The original one used was a home-made rotary fashioned from a piece of 10" casing. The dried discharge was elevated to a bunker beneath which was a sacking devise. This sacking devise was a home-made affair that would constitute an admirable accessory to some farmers oat bins. While it delivered a measured charge, bags had to be opened and held and sealed by hand.

Production:

3 cars (Box, at 100 yds. per) insulation.
2 cars (gondola, 70 yds.) poultry litter.
2 cars, (gondola 70 yds.) aggregate.

Report by:

N. S. Wagner, 2/20/47
