

LANE Co.
INDEPENDENCE
ROWENA
RUBY

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Name of Claimants: Dora E. Neet Patent Appl.: Oregon 05090
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Subject: Validity of Mining Claims

Lands Involved: Three lode claims within the Willamette National
Forest in Secs. 28 and 33, T. 15 S., R. 4 E.,
W.M., Lane and Linn Counties, Oregon

Mining District: Blue River (unorganized)

Dates of Examination: September 20, 1956
August 17, 1957

Mineral Examiners: Raymond F. Shirley
Lloyd E. Holmgren

Accompanied by: Mr. William G. Cox Sept. 20, 1956, Aug. 17, 1957
Mr. Levi Neet " " " " " "

Location and Topography

The claims are accessible from Vida, Oregon via 13 miles of logging road belonging to Guistina Bros., thence 4 miles of logging road within the national forest, and finally by jeep road 3 miles to the claims.

These claims are located on the divide between the Blue River drainage and the Callapooya River drainage at an elevation ranging from 4000 feet to 4700 feet. The topography is characterized by steep, timbered slopes.

Surface Values

The claims support a commercial stand of Douglas fir and related species.

Areal Geology and Ore Deposits

This area is made up of andesite flows and volcanic fragmental rocks in about equal proportions. There are two groups of dioritic plugs and dikes in the district; one about one mile northeast, and one about one mile southeast of the subject property.

The trend of veins in the district range between N 70° W and North and average N. 40° W. The dip is 65° to vertical, mainly southwest. Elongate dioritic intrusive bodies trend toward the northwest.

Within the district the accessible workings reveal, for the most part, only the weathered parts of the veins; however, some veins have primary minerals exposed. The usual mineral assemblage consists of chalcopyrite, with minor amounts of galena, sphalerite, and pyrite. Quartz is the dominant gangue mineral, occurring as coarse crystals or as cryptocrystalline aggregates with colloform structure.

The veins in the Blue River District are smaller and less persistent than those in the Bohemia District and the sulfides contain a lower content of the precious metals.

History of Production

The history and production of the Blue River district is largely that of the Lucky Boy mine which was discovered in 1887. Development was well under way in 1890, and the most productive period was in the early 1900's. Practically all activity ceased with the closing of the Lucky Boy in 1912 or 1913. The recorded production up to 1924 was as follows:

Tons crude ore	77,415
Gold (ounces)	7,727.89
Silver (ounces)	17,162
Copper (pounds)	257

This production has an approximate total value of \$168,389.66.

Discovery and \$500 Expenditure

The claims will be discussed in the order in which they were examined.

Independence Lode Claim

A pit, shown on the plat as being on the lode line, was found. This pit measures 4'x6'x4½' to 5' deep, and is cribbed (See Photograph No. 1). A structure is exposed above the cribbing and in the bottom of the pit. This structure is 34"-35" wide, has a strike of N 35° W and is vertical. The right (northeast) wall is well defined, but the left wall is vague. Starting at the right wall the structure has 24" of fractured andesite and quartz stringers, with no gouge. Next there is

7 inches of vuggy quartz followed by stringers of quartz and fractured andesite which exhibits some bleaching. No sulfides were observed in the structure, but some pyrolusite (manganese dioxide) was visible.

Two samples were cut in this pit: Sample No. 940-1 was cut across 34 inches in the base of pit and Sample No. 940-8 was cut across 35 inches at top of pit. Both samples were sent, as were all the others, to Black and Deason of Salt Lake City for assaying.

The assay results follow:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Copper</u>
940-1	None	None	None	None
940-8	0.01 oz.	0.4 oz.	None	None

Sample 940-8 has a total indicated value of \$0.71 per ton.

The discovery cut located near the north endline was examined. This cut is 29 feet long, 4 feet wide, and an average of 5 feet deep. A structure is exposed in this cut that is 54 inches wide, has a strike of N 12° W, and a vertical dip. Both walls are fairly well defined. The structure is composed of brecciated andesite, quartz stringers, and gouge. The greatest amount of gouge is along the northeast wall.

Two samples were cut across the face of this improvement. Sample 940-2 was cut across 48 inches on the occasion of the first examination. At the time of the second examination Sample 940-9 was taken at the same place to verify the mineral values present in the first sample. Sample 940-9 represents 54 inches of the vein structure. The assay results reported are:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Copper</u>
940-2	0.215 oz.	1.4 oz.	None	0.20%
940-9	0.01 oz.	0.7 oz.	None	None

Sample 940-2 has a total indicated value of \$9.83 per ton.

Sample 940-9 has a total indicated value of \$0.98 per ton.

The cost of the pit is estimated to be \$100 and the cost of the discovery cut is estimated to be \$200. The combined cost does not meet the required expenditure; however, it is believed that the claimant's statement that a part of the long tunnel on the Ruby and Rowena claims can be credited to the Independence has validity. This will be discussed later. (Photograph No. 2 shows the discovery cut.)

Rowena Claim

The improvement known as the "upper tunnel" was examined and mapped (See photograph No. 3 and accompanying map). The main drift displays a narrow structure (averages 2" to 3" wide) containing some scattered quartz and moderate to heavy gouge, but no sulfides. Fault slickensiding is apparent in places.

Four sets of fractures are exposed in the crosscut. The two widest fractures are fairly strong and contain quartz, but no sulfides. Two samples were cut in the crosscut (see map for locations). Sample 940-3 was cut across 25 inches and Sample 940-4 was cut across 20 inches. The assay results are as follows:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Copper</u>
940-3	None	None	None	None
940-4	None	None	None	None

In addition to the above improvement, the last 118 feet of the long tunnel that begins on the Ruby Claim (see Photograph No. 4), falls within the boundaries of the Rowena Claim (See map). Therefore, this portion of the tunnel must be credited to the Rowena Claim.

Samples 940-6, taken September 20, 1956, and 940-12, taken August 17, 1957, were cut in the same place across the structure exposed in the back (See attached map). Sample 940-12 was taken as a check on the previous sample. At this place, the structure is 40 inches wide, wall to wall. Beginning at the left rib (west wall), the structure displays brecciated andesite and stringers of quartz with copper and limonite staining. Against the right rib is 5 inches to 6 inches of gouge. Pyrite and chalcopyrite can be observed. Sample 940-6 was cut across 12 inches of the best mineralization and Sample 940-12 was cut across the full 40 inches. Assay results of these samples are as follows:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Copper</u>
940-6	0.02 oz.	3.4 oz.	0.70%	1.00%
940-12	None	0.9 Oz.	None	0.55%

Based upon August metal price quotations, Sample 940-6 would have a total indicated value of \$10.92 per ton and Sample 940-12 would have a total indicated value of \$3.67 per ton. If Sample 940-6 was expanded to 40 inches, it would have a value of \$3.28 per ton, which checks Sample 940-12 quite closely.

At a point 20 feet from the breast the structure is exposed in the back. The structure is 19 inches wide and displays 5 inches to 6 inches of gouge on the left rib (west wall) and 3 inches of gouge on the right rib with 11 inches of iron-stained rock and sulfides in the middle. Sample 940-13 was cut across the full 19 inches at this point. The assay results follow:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Copper</u>
940-13	0.01 oz.	2.3 oz.	None	1.00%

Based upon August metal prices, the above sample has a total indicated value of \$7.62. If this sample was expanded to a minimum stopping width of 30 inches the sample would be reduced in value to \$4.82.

At the breast, the structure is exposed near the left rib. Beginning at the left rib (west wall) there is 9 inches of gouge with pyrite (main structure). This is followed by a horse of andesite breccia 17 inches wide; then there are 7 inches of fractured and iron-stained andesite breccia (secondary structure) followed by 39 inches of andesite breccia.

Sample 940-5 was cut across a 14-inch width and includes the 9 inches of the main structure plus 5 inches of the andesite breccia.

Sample 940-14 was cut across 9 inches of the main structure and sample 940-15 was cut across 7 inches of the fractured andesite breccia. The results of the samples are as follows:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Copper</u>	<u>Value per T.</u>
940-5	0.01 oz.	1.4 oz.	None	0.30%	\$ 3.17
940-14	None	None	None	0.20%	1.04
940-15	None	None	None	None	None

The required \$500 expenditure has been made for the benefit of this claim.

The Ruby Lode Claim

The lower tunnel on this claim was examined and mapped (see attached map). As the attached map indicates, most of this tunnel and crosscut was timbered and lagged and so was not susceptible to examination or sampling. However, at the face a structure was exposed that is 6 inches wide with quartz stringers and some gouge. Sample 940-7 was cut across the 6 inches. The results of this sample follow:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Copper</u>	<u>Value per T.</u>
940-7	0.01 oz.	None	None	None	\$ 0.35

The upper tunnel on this claim, part of which lies within the Rowena Claim, was examined and mapped. As will be noted on the accompanying map, the structure follows the left rib up to a point just beyond the crosscut where there is a tight fracture having a different strike and dip cutting across the back. From this point on, the structure generally follows the middle of the drift although it swings back and forth to a minor degree. The structure changes in width and character within a few feet as shown on the sketch.

Sample 940-10 was taken at a point 10 feet from the junction of the main tunnel and the crosscut. At this place the structure is 10 inches wide and displays quartz, copper staining, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. The sample was cut across the full 10 inches. The results of the sample follow:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Copper</u>	<u>Value per T.</u>
940-10	0.01 oz.	1.0 oz.	None	0.30%	\$ 2.81

Sample 940-11 was taken at a point 100 feet from the junction of the tunnel and the crosscut. At this point the structure is 17 inches wide and displays the following sequence: beginning at left rib (west wall), 3 inches of andesite followed by 3 inches of quartz. This is followed by 9 inches of altered rock and gouge and 2 inches of gouge next to the right rib. The sample was cut across the full 17 inches. The results of the sample follow:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Copper</u>
940-11	None	None	None	None

The crosscut did not reveal any structure or mineralization.

The required \$500 expenditure has been made for the benefit of this claim.

Summary

Although each of the claims will be evaluated separately, it is necessary to first consider the group as a geologic entity. This is because the evidence, while certainly not conclusive, indicates that the same structure has been exposed on all of the claims. Thus the structure or a parallel structure is available to examination and sampling for a horizontal distance of 3600 feet and a vertical distance of approximately 600 feet. The mapping and sampling indicate that the structure (or structures) vary in width from 3 inches to 54 inches and that these variations can occur within a relatively short distance. It is also indicated that the mineralization is erratic in quantity and quality within a short distance. Thus the possibility of developing any ore shoots appears questionable.

On the Independence Lode, of the two samples 940-1 and 940-8 cut in the pit the best had a value of \$0.71 in gold and silver. In the discovery cut one of the samples had a value of \$0.98, the other a value of \$9.83, the values being in gold and silver. All four samples were cut near the surface in the upper, weathered part of the structure. The higher gold values and little or no values in copper and lead sulfides is about what may be expected in the zone of oxidation. The oxidation, in the presence of pyrite, causes solution and removal of the sulfides. Gold resists solution and is left behind and may be concentrated.

Thus Sample 940-2 indicates a local enrichment of gold which is erratic because Sample 940-9, cut in the same place, did not duplicate the value.

In the upper tunnel of the Rowena, two samples, 940-3 and 940-4, were obtained. Neither had any value.

In the portion of the main tunnel that lies within the Rowena claim, six samples were obtained. The best sample, 940-6, was cut across 12 inches which, when expanded to 40 inches, is reduced in value from \$10.92 to \$3.28. This value is duplicated by Sample 940-12 which has a value of \$3.67. The other samples vary in value from \$1.04 to \$4.82. (expanded to 30 inches).

In the portion of the main tunnel that lies within the Ruby claim, two samples, 940-10 and 140-11, were cut. One had a value of \$2.81, the other none. In the lower tunnel on the Ruby claim, Sample 940-7 had a value of \$0.35.

In view of the belief that the same structure, or a parallel structure, is found in all three claims, it is considered that the main tunnel can be considered a common improvement since it would tend to explore the higher claims at depth and a proportionate part of the cost credited to the Independence Lode.

Conclusions and Recommendations

It is concluded that a valid discovery has not been demonstrated on the Independence, Rowena, and Ruby claims.

It is recommended that adverse proceedings be directed against these three claims on the charges:

1. That a valid discovery has not been demonstrated within the limits of the claim.
2. That the land is nonmineral in character.

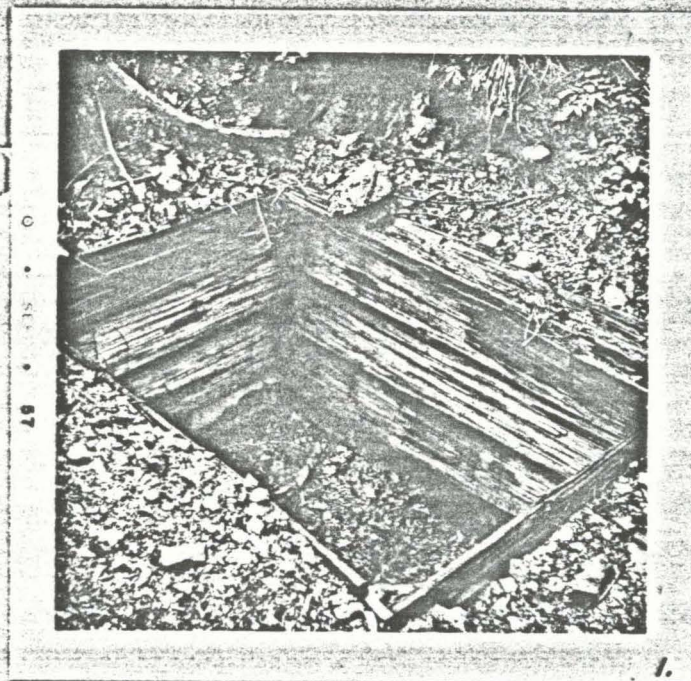
September 20, 1957

Raymond F. Shirley
RAYMOND F. SHIRLEY, Mineral Examiner
Lloyd E. Holmgren
LLOYD E. HOLMGREN, Mineral Examiner

APPROVED:

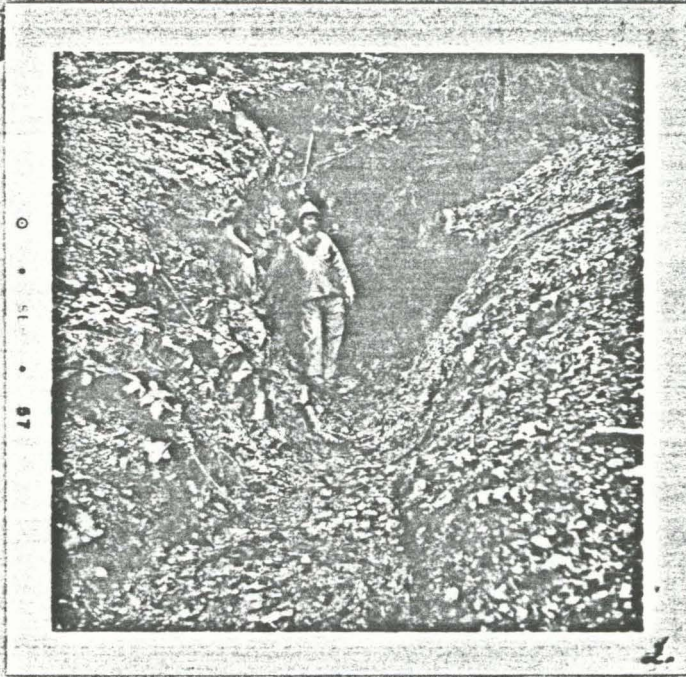
Frank B. Johnson
Assistant Regional Forester

Date: 9-26-57



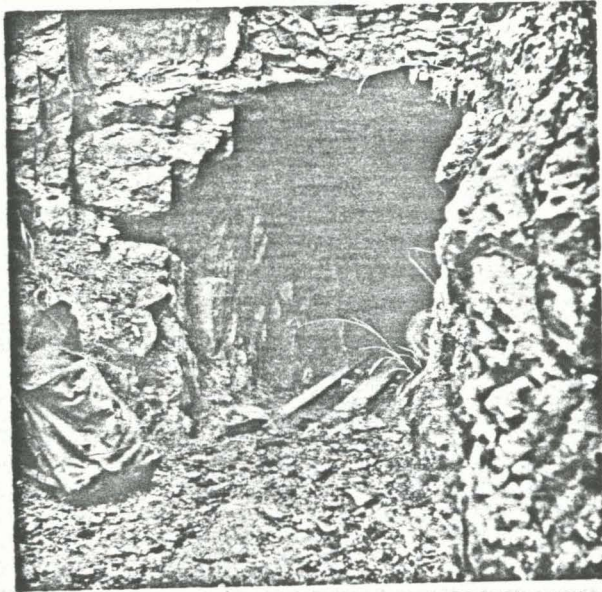
Pictures

1. Pit on Independence Lode Claim.
2. Discovery cut on Independence Lode Claim.
3. Upper tunnel on Rovena Lode Claim.
4. Common Improvement, Rovena and Ruby



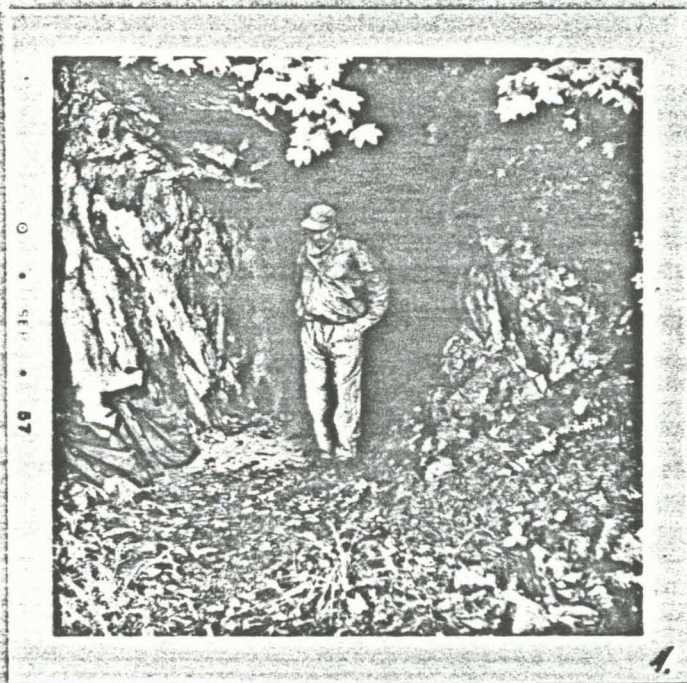
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