

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Name of Claimant: Tar Baby Mining Co. Pat: Application: Ore. 03012
Received March 2, 1954

Subject: Examination of Bom Fides

Lands Involved: 11 lode claims in the Umpqua National Forest
in sections 13 & 15, T. 23S., R 1 E., W. M.
Lane County, Oregon, Mineral Survey 629

Mining District: Bohemia (unorganized)

Date of Examination: October 21, 1953
December 1 & 2, 1954

Mineral Examiner: Milvoy M. Suchy

Accompanied By: William E. Caldwell

Location and Topography:

The mining claims are located about 38 miles by road southeast of Cottage Grove, Oregon. They lie on the north slope of Bohemia Mountain extending into both the City Creek and Sharps Creek drainages. The Musick Mine, the principal working, is in the Bohemia Saddle.

The Bohemia District lies on the eastern part of the Calapooya Ridge, an east-west spur of the Cascade Range. This area is characterized by high rugged summits, with steep heavily timbered slopes. Sharp peaks rise 1,000 feet or so above the general summit of the range. Elevations of these peaks vary from 5,000 to 6,000 feet. See picture "A".

The upper elevations have been glaciated as evidenced by cirques and moraine. The Musick basins are examples. Some veins, particularly, the Musick, have been eroded by glaciers.

Timber Values

There is an appreciable stand of timber on these claims, especially on the lower slopes. Douglas-fir is most common with some hemlock.

Areal Geology and Ore Deposits

The general geology of the Bohemia District is quite similar to that of others in the Cascade Range. Characteristic of all these districts are bedded volcanic

flows of andesite, rhyolite, tuffs and breccias which make up the bulk of the rocks. Some intrusions of andesite dikes, and dioritic dikes and plugs are evident. The volcanic rocks near the dioritic intrusives have all been altered to some degree by the heat and solutions given off. In addition, a zone of hornfels, contact metamorphic rocks, extends from City Creek, southwest of Champion Sadile, northward for a distance of some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Some faulting and jointing is evident in the district. Walls of many of the veins show slickensides and striations.

The veins trend from about $N40^{\circ}W$ to $N80^{\circ}W$ and dip 65° south to vertical. The veins appear to be younger than all of the rocks in the district including the dioritic intrusives. The vein material consists of brecciated altered country rock cemented by, or containing fillings of drusy and honey comb quartz that locally contain sulfide. Specularite is associated with quartz in some veins, such as the Champion and Alpharetta. The dominant sulfide is sphalerite associated with galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite in varying amounts, and in some places tetrahedrite. The Musick vein contains a higher portion of galena than most base metal veins in the district. The gold content of the sulfide ore is usually low. Some high grade pockets have been found in the sulfide zone. The areas of the most intensive igneous intrusions seem to be most favorable for the presence of base-metal quartz veins.

Five strong veins are disclosed in this property.

For additional information see Geological Survey Bulletin #893.

History and Production

The Musick vein was discovered around 1891 and worked almost continuously until 1898 or later. In 1902 the Musick property was consolidated with the Champion and Helena properties and all the ore was milled at the Champion Mill. Mining activity has been sporadic on this property as well as all the others in this district. Some mining was done in the late 1930's when the price of gold was raised; again during the early 1940's until war priorities closed the mines. Some more mining was done in 1946 and 1947 and again in 1949 and 1950. Since then the district has been lying dormant. It is reported by William E. Caldwell that some \$230,000 worth of ore has been shipped from the Musick property.

Discovery and \$500 Expenditure

Hazel Lode Claim

Tunnel No. 2 was examined. This exposes a well defined vein for its entire distance. The list of expenditures describes this working as 130 feet long. It has evidently been extended since the survey was made as the total length is now 250 feet. The vein strikes about $N73^{\circ}W$ and consists of quartz cemented fault breccia carrying some chalcopyrite and sphalerite and considerable pyrite. Near the portal the vein is oxidized. Three samples were taken. These as well as those following were sent to Black and Deason of Salt Lake City, Utah, for analysis.

Sample TB-1 was cut on a split from the main vein about 10 feet from the breast of the tunnel. The split strikes almost east. 9 inches of vein material was sampled. The assay results reported are:

Gold 0.005 oz.
Silver 0.30 oz.

Total indicated value 45¢ per ton

Sample TB-2 represents 18 inches of the main vein about 160 feet from the portal. This contained considerable iron pyrite with some chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Assay results show:

Gold 0.01 oz.
Silver 1.60 oz.
Lead None
Copper95%
Zinc 1.5 %

Total indicated value \$11.05 per ton

Sample TB-3 was a composite of 5 cuts 8 to 10 inches wide on oxidized vein material near the portal. Assay results show:

Gold 0.005 oz.
Silver 0.80 oz.

Total indicated value 90¢ per ton

Values per ton are based on the market price quoted in the January, 1954 "Engineering and Mining Journal": Gold - \$35.00 per oz., Silver - 90¢ per oz., Lead - 15¢ per lb., Copper - 29.7¢ per lb., and Zinc - 12¢ per lb.

This appears to be the Musick vein as the general strike and location agrees with the vein exposed in the main workings.

Expenditures in excess of \$500 have been made for the benefit of this claim.

Idaho, Jane, Defiance and Los Angeles Lode Claims

The main workings, known as the Musick Mine, lie in these four claims. See attached Figure #1. Practically all the ore produced from the claims in this patent application has come from the Musick Mine. The vertical projection of the workings on Figure #1 shows the extent of stoping and an indication of the values remaining.

The workings on the 6th level were examined. Track and airlines are in place. The timbering is good and the workings are in operating condition. This is the main development level. A winze connects this to the 7th level

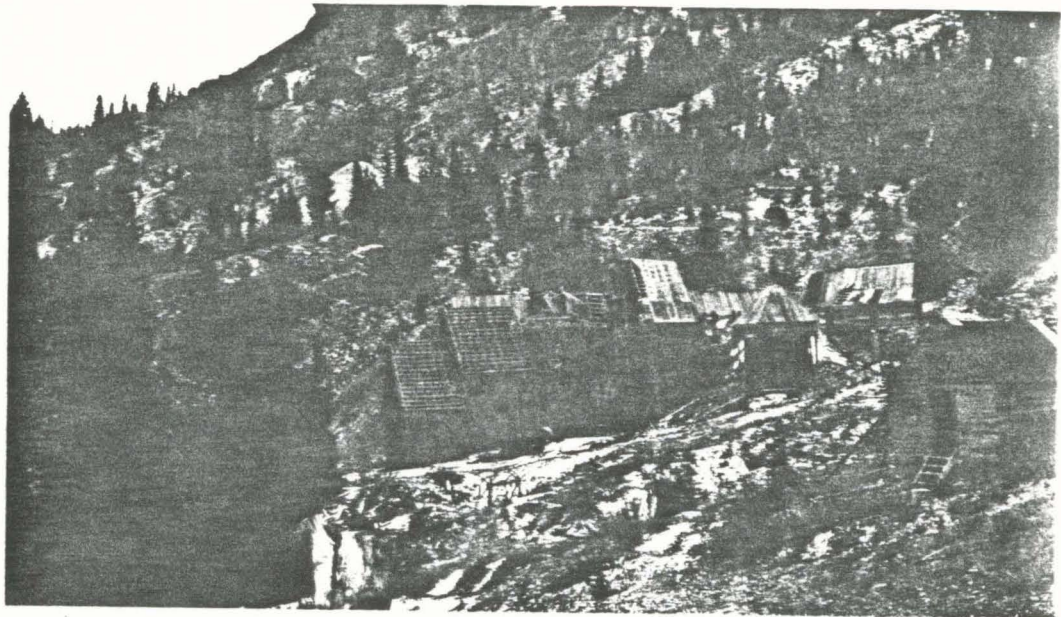
but was flooded at that time. A great deal of stoping has been done from this level; more than is shown on Figure #1. Some areas of mill ore have not been stoped. Galena, chalcopyrite and iron pyrite are present in these areas. A composite sample was taken of vein material at the ends of some of the stopes and in the areas of mill ore. This sample was not assayed; however, the mineralisation present indicates that it is of milling grade. An exceptionally good lead ore shoot is partially developed near the end-line of the Los Angeles Claim. Stoping had just started on this ore when the Champion Mill shut down in 1942.

The Musick vein is second only to the Champion vein in ore production.

An expenditure far in excess of the \$500.00 required has been made for the benefit of each of these claims.

California Lode Claim

The surface plant consisting of a mill, compressor house, covered tramway, and cabin are located on this claim.



Picture "A"

Tunnel No. 5 on the mineral survey plat was examined. The workings are on the California vein and are substantially as shown except the short cross-cut running northeast encountered a parallel vein which has been stoped for possibly 40 feet horizontally. This is the only stoping that has been done in this improvement. The strike of the California vein varies from S80°E to S65°E. The parallel vein strikes S70°E. Both veins are almost vertical. Both veins vary in width from about 10 to 24 inches and consist of quartz cemented brecciated rhyolite. Most of the vein material is quite badly oxidized showing iron and manganese oxides.

Sample TB-11 was cut in the northwest end of the stope on the parallel vein. 10 inches of oxidized vein material made up the sample. The assay results reported are:

Gold 0.09 oz.
Silver 0.40 oz.

Total indicated value \$3.51 per ton

Sample TB¹² represents 18 inches of oxidized vein material in the breast of the tunnel on the California vein. Assay results show:

Gold 0.02 oz.
Silver 0.30 oz.

Total indicated value 97¢ per ton

Sample TB-13 was a composite sample of 4 cuts taken across the California vein between 65 feet and 150 feet from the portal of the tunnel. The assay results reported are:

Gold None
Silver 0.2 oz.

Total indicated value 18¢ per ton

The other workings shown on the survey plat were badly caved. As in the case of some of the tunnels, the portals were covered by talus from cliffs and steep slopes above. No other workings were examined.

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

White Ghost Lode Claim

An open cut approximately 300 feet from the southeast endline and next to the road shown on the survey plat was examined. The cut is about 10 feet by 6 feet with an 8 foot face. The intersection of two veins is exposed in this cut.

Sample TB-4 was cut across 9 inches of quartz and specularite-cemented vein breccia containing sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite on the vein

striking N20°E. Assay results show:

Gold12 oz.
Silver	2.8 oz.
Lead	1.7 %
Copper	0.25 %
Zinc	6.5 %

Total indicated value \$28.94 per ton.

Sample TB-5 was cut across 10 inches of similar vein material as in TB-4 except no sphalerite was noted. This vein strikes N65°W. The assay results reported are:

Gold	0.01 oz.
Silver	0.40 oz.
Lead	1.5 %
Copper	0.1 %
Zinc	None

Total indicated value \$5.81 per ton.

The expenditure of \$500.00 has been made for the benefit of this claim. The road and open cut would account for this amount.

Mystery Lode Claim

Shaft No. 4 and Trench No. 5 shown on the Mineral Survey Plat were examined. A different vein is exposed in each of the improvements. They both strike about N25°E. Both veins are well defined and from 16 to 24 inches wide. The vein material is very badly oxidized and altered. The shaft was full of water.

Sample TB-6 was cut across 16 inches of badly weathered fault breccia and gouge which was streaked with iron oxide. This was taken about 15 feet northeast of the shaft on the vein outcrop. The assay results reported are:

Gold	0.02 oz.
Silver	0.30 oz.
Lead	None
Zinc	None

Total indicated value 97¢ per ton

Sample TB-7 in the northeast end of the cut - this vein material was severely oxidized. A 22 inch cut was taken across the vein. The assay results reported no gold, silver, lead, copper or zinc.

The required expenditure of \$500.00 for the benefit of this claim has been made.

Alpharetta Lode Claim

Tunnel No. 3 on the Mineral Survey Plat was examined. This working follows a strong, well defined vein. The strike is about N65°W and dips 62°S. The vein material consists of loosely cemented fault breccia containing gouge and quartz with some galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite visible.

Sample TB-9 represents 40 inches of vein material approximately 140 feet from the portal. The assay results reported are:

Gold	0.005 oz.
Silver	0.30 oz.
Lead	1.0 %
Copper	0.3%
Zinc	3.5%

Total indicated value \$13.63 per ton.

Sample TB-10 was cut across 54 inches of vein material about 120 feet from the portal. The material contained appreciable copper mineralization. The assay results reported are:

Gold	0.01 oz.
Silver	2.00 oz.
Lead	1.6 %
Copper	1.5 %
Zinc	4.2 %

Total indicated value \$26.94 per ton.

Expenditures in excess of the \$500.00 required have been made for the benefit of this claim.

Ajax Lode Claim

No workings were found on this claim. A road traverses this claim along the south side of City Creek. The claimant's representative pointed out a small quartz seam in altered andesite in the road bed at about the center of the claim.

Sample TB-8 represents about 1 inch of quartz and 1 inch of altered andesite on each side.

The assay results reported no gold or silver.

Expenditures for the road traversing the claim were considerable. Possibly \$500.00 has been expended for the benefit of this claim.

Butte Lode Claim

This claim was not examined as the claimant's representative did not know of any workings worth sampling on this claim.

Summary

The Musick Mine has reportedly produced some \$230,000 worth of ore. This resulted from sporadic operations covering the time from about 1891 to 1950.

Most of the development work has been done on the Musick vein and is confined mainly to four claims: the Idaho, June, Defiance and Los Angeles. Good mineralization was found throughout the workings on the four claims. An appreciable tonnage of mill ore is evident in several places. The workings are well timbered and in operating condition.

The Hazel, White Ghost and Alpharetta Claims all showed strong veins. Samples from these claims indicated values from \$11.05 to \$28.94 per ton were exposed in the workings.

The workings on the California Claim showed two well defined parallel veins. A fair sized stopp had been taken up on one of the veins. A sample taken on the stopp vein indicated values of \$3.51 per ton. The workings are in the oxidized portions of the veins and the base metal values have been oxidized and leached.

The Mystery and Ajax Claims were examined. Sampling was limited to surface outcrops. The strike of these veins is about N25°E. They make an obtuse angle with the producing veins in this group. The samples indicated values of nothing to 97¢ per ton.

The Butte Claim was not examined. The claimant's representative did not know of any workings worth sampling on this claim.

Recommendations

It is believed a valid discovery has been demonstrated and the required expenditure of \$500.00 for the benefit of the claim has been made on each of eight claims: the Hazel, Idaho, June, California, Defiance, Los Angeles, White Ghost and Alpharetta. It is recommended these eight claims be clear listed for patent.

In regard to the remainder; the Butte, Mystery and Ajax, it is recommended that adverse proceedings be directed against these three on the charges:

(a) That a valid mineral discovery has not been demonstrated within the limits of each of these claims.

(b) When a cruise indicates appreciable values on the individual claims, that the land in these particular claims is more valuable for the growing of timber than for the known mineral deposit.

February 16, 1955


MILROY M. SUCHY, E. M.