

Mr Earl Nixon
Bureau of Mines
~~Salem~~ Oregon.
Portland
Gentlemen:

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1941
STATE DEPT OF GEOLOGY
& MINERAL INDS.

3001 York
Denver Colo
Aug 23 1941
air mail

There are a group of us who have over 230 mining claims in Lane Co., near Eugene. These claims contain valuable deposits needed in the defense program. There are about 14 western states including Oregon that are organizing for their development & should like to see Oregon get busy at once. For several years we have been contacting various private parties to lease on a royalty basis but so far have not succeeded in getting the right party. However we have contacted a party who has a method which saves all these minerals and they had expected to put in an 8000 ton mill this summer but have been delayed.

There is plenty of timber and water on this property. It has an overgrowth from 3 to 7 ft varying on various parts of the hill. It is to be handled by shovels & draglines.

These minerals are: gold, silver, quicksilver, Silicon, Aluminum, Magnesium, Titanium, Calcium, Manganese, Sodium, Copper, Potassium, Cobalt, Radium, Nickel, Chromium, Strontium, Platinum & Tin.

On one of my claims there is a large quantity of something we don't just know what it is and I believe other valuable minerals will be found when it is worked on a large scale. (This is a greenish blue one)

Lane Co.
(Winberry)

REQUEST FOR INSPECTION OF PROPERTY

by

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

400 East I Street
Grants Pass

702 Woodlark Building
Portland

2102 Court Street
Baker

PLEASE READ THIS CAREFULLY BEFORE FILLING IN BLANKS

Every blank should be completely filled in. The reasons are that: We cannot examine all of the properties we are asked to examine because we do not have enough engineers to go around. Our funds and personnel are limited. It costs the State a substantial amount for the examination of your property. We are just as anxious to examine it as you are to have us do so. Therefore, in order that there shall be no loss of time, we must know exactly where your property is, how to get to it, where to meet you or someone who can take us in, and how much there is to be seen. You'd be surprised how often people, in directing us to their own properties, give directions which are not clear or which are confusing or incomplete. Sometimes we lose hours or a full day which could have been saved if the blank had been properly filled in. Please give us a break and put down all the dope!

Fill in accurately all the following blanks as fully as possible (even if the answer is "No"), and mail this form to the office address above, nearest to your property. A field engineer will then get in touch with you and arrange for the trip.

Date Sept. 13. 1941 . . .

Inspection requested by:

Owner of property:

Name: Harold White

Name: Govt claims but thru Mr

Address: 3001 York Denver Colo

Address: J. R. Robinson R-2 Eugene Oregon

What is property commonly called? Winberry

What is your own interest in property?

Location of property:

Owner: Partner:

County: Lane . . Postoffice: Eugene

Lessee: Other Claim holder

Section: 17 . Township: 19S . Range: 2 E

What is the problem that is bothering you most? In other words, is it geological, metallurgical (milling), mining, how to continue exploration, financial, or what?

We wish to see this property developed. The govt. is in need of many strategic minerals now & I have been told a large number of them are in this ore. This is a very complex ore and is a steam shovel or dredging proposition.

Herb.

Directions to field man:

Who will accompany field man to property? *Mr. J. B. Robinson P-2 Eugene Oregon*

Can we drive right to the property? *Yes*. . . What kind of road is it? *dirt road east of Eugene*

How far must we pack equipment, samples, etc., from the road? *50ft to 5 miles* 1 way traffic

During what months is the property not accessible? *None*

Detailed road and trail directions for getting from nearest Postoffice to property; or to place where field man will meet you or the guide:

Mr Robinson has no car If notified in time Mr Robinson meet field man in Eugene and go up in field man's car

Description of property to be examined:

What kind of property: . . . Gold lode? . . . Placer? . . . Other? *shovel proposition quartz easily crushed*

History: Is the property a prospect? *Yes*. . . A past producing mine now idle? *No*

Is it producing now? *No*. . . During what periods was it in production? *never*

Development: Describe the surface workings (open-cuts, pits, trenches) that are cleaned so that we can see the rock or ore in place.

Some openings but most testings made from top of hills and bottoms of canyons

How many feet of underground workings (tunnels, cross-cuts, drifts, shafts, raises) approximately are open so that we can examine the rock or ore?

One tunnel 80 or 90 ft deep

How many dumps are there? *None*. . . Do you have a claim map of the property? *No not yet*

Map of workings? *No*. . . Assay map? *No*. . . Mill flow sheet? *No*. . . Engineer's report? *yes*

How many samples have been taken and assayed? *3 by my self . . . a great many made by others*

FOR OFFICE RECORDS ONLY

Date request received. 194 Date set for visit 194

Date property visited. 194 by:

Cost of inspection: Salary
Meals and Lodging
Car Mileage-cost at 4¢
Total

Mr. Warren D. Smith
Dept of Geology
University Of Oregon
Eugene Oregon

Dear Sir,

I report the assay for gold on six samples of ore recieved ~~frp~~
from you.

<u>Labratory No.</u>	<u>Mark</u>	<u>Gold oz / ton</u>	<u>Gold values</u>
32848	# 1	Trace	
32949	2	0.34	\$6.80
32850	3	2.50	50.00
32851	4	0.08	1.60
32852	5	0.30	6.00
32853	6	trace	

Respectfully

signed E.W.Lazell

This is a copy of the oreginal report)

P.S. Gold at \$20. per. oz.

VARIOUS ASSAY REPORTS FROM WINBERRY DISTRICT.

Assay No.	Value Gold	Assayer
No. Number	7.70	E. Derwent, Grants Pass, Ore.
Grove 1	3.50	"
" 2	1.40	"
" 3	.70	"
" 4	1.75	"
" 5	2.80	"
" 6	.70	"
" 7	1.70	"
" 8	Trace	"
" 9	.35	"
" 10	1.75	"
57745	2.97	Abbot A. Hanks, San Francisco, Calif.
55629 const.	42.00 mill test	"
Heavy No. 2	17.50	"
Heads #2	9.80 " heads	"
36756	12.60	E.W.Lazell, Portland, Oregon
36688	.70	"
1	1.05	Western Gold and Platinum Works
2	1.75	Western Gold and Platinum Works, L.B.Davenport
3	2.45	"
4	.70	"
5	3.85	"
Two lb. smelting test	4.06	"
5020 No.1	19.25	"
No.2	1.75	"
Aug12 No.1	16.62	"
Aug12 No.2	3.50	"
Acid test	10.50	"
(Check test	5.60)	E.Lazelle
(same ore cut	5.39)	L.B.Davenport
		(These samples was a large cut divided between the two assayers)

We have other assays but cannot show the original as we loaned them and they were not returned, all these were taken from the following Sec. and were cut from out croppings, where the (Winberry) ore shows on the surface in large tonnage. Sec. 7, 18, 17, 20, 35, 36, Twp. 20 So. 2 East. Many the samples of ore delivered to Mr. Watkins was taken from the same places.

(signed) J. A. Plummer
1761 Lawrence St.,
Eugene, Ore.

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(signed) J. A. Plummer
 1761 Lawrence St.,
 Eugene, Ore.

Eugene, Oregon

Copied for J. R. Robinson by P. L. Yarbrough January 2, 1935.

<u>Laboratory No.</u>	<u>Gold @ 35.00</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Assayer</u>
No. 1	7.00	None	Johnson, Grants Pass, Ore.
No. 2	None	none	do
No. 3	none	none	do
No. 4	none	1.17 oz.	do
No. 5	none	none	do Nov. 17, 1933
No. 2	1.75	.86 oz.	do Mar. 2, 1934
No. 6	1.75	.43	do
No. 7	1.05	none	do
No. 8	1.05	trace	do Dec. 7, 1933
No. 33521	3.50	2.00	E.W. Lazell, Portland, Oregon
32900	trace	none	do
32901	5.60		do
34154	46.60		do
34155	7.00		do
34156	19.60		do
34157	5.60		do
34045	23.80		do
34044	14.00		do
34108	7.00		do
32848	trace		do
32849	6.80		do
32850	50.00		do
32851	1.60		do
32852	6.00		do
32853	trace		do

Eugene, Oregon, December 9, 1937.

Mr. J. R. Robinson,
Eugene, Oregon.

Dear Sir:

The following copies of assay reports on samples submitted by Mr. John H. Quiner, E.M., to E. Derwent, Assayer Grants Pass, Oregon, and Lee Davenport, San Francisco, Calif., are copied from originals from our files:

Assayer, E. Derwent, Grants Pass, Oregon: August 28, 1937.

Sample S-1-1	Gold 0.18 oz.	6.30 per ton of ore
S-1-3	Gold 0.06 oz.	2.10
S-1-4	Gold 0.09 oz.	3.15
S-1-7	Gold 0.50 oz.	17.50
S-1-8	Gold 1.20 oz.	42.00
S-2-1	Gold 0.12 oz.	4.20

Sample S-2-2	Gold 0.08 oz.	2.80 per ton of ore
S-2-3	Gold 0.04 oz.	1.40
S-2-5	Gold 0.14 oz.	4.90
S-2-6	Gold 0.54 oz.	18.90
S-2-7	Gold 0.15 oz.	5.25
S-3-2	Gold 0.12 oz.	4.20
S-3-3	Gold 0.04 oz.	1.40
S-3-6	Gold 0.07 oz.	2.45
S-3-7	Gold 0.06 oz.	2.10
S-4-2	Gold 0.09 oz.	3.15
S-4-5	Gold 0.01 oz.	.35
S-4-6	Gold 0.04 oz.	1.40
S-4-7	Gold 0.02 oz.	.70
S-4-8	Gold 0.08 oz.	2.80
S-5-1	Gold 0.02 oz.	.70
S-5-3	Gold 0.05 oz.	1.65
S-5-5	Gold 0.02 oz.	.70
S-5-7	Gold 0.02 oz.	.70
S-6-3	Gold 0.03 oz.	xxx 1.65
S-6-6	Gold 0.51 oz.	17.85
S-6-8	Gold 0.24 oz.	8.40
S-7-1	Gold 0.10 oz.	3.60
Composite	Gold 0.16 oz.	5.60
E-10	Gold 0.31 oz.	10.85
H-1-10	Gold 0.38 oz.	13.30

No.4 Gold 1.72 oz. 60.80 Aug. 24, 1937
 Chlorination test by E. Derwent
 General Sample 30 lbs. of Ore. Leaching time 48 hours

Heads	Gold 0.15 oz.	5.25 per ton of ore
Tails	Gold 0.01 oz.	0.35 per ton of tailings
Recovery	Gold 0.01 oz.	4.90 per ton of ore.

Signed

E. Derwent
 Research Chemist and Metallurgist
 Grants Pass, Oregon

Copies

Assayer Lee Davenport, Western Gold & Platinum Co., San Francisco, Calif.

Sample S-2-1	Gold 11.90 per ton
S-1-3	Gold 10.50
S-1-7	Gold 4.71
S-1-8	Gold 3.50

Signed:

Western Gold & Platinum Co.
 San Francisco, California,
 By Lee Davenport, Mgr.

The above assay reports are copied from original certificates from our files.

Winberry Mines Corporation
 by H. V. Henriksen, President

WINBERRY DISTRICT

by

L. L. Ruff

Eugene.

Winberry District

Introduction

The so-called Winberry "mining district is located for the greater part on the north and south forks of Winberry Creek, in the east central part of Lane County. Winberry Creek is a branch of Big Fall creek which is in turn a branch of the middle fork of the Willamette River. Most of the area lies within the boundaries of the Willamette National Forest and the original discovery site, as well as the places of greatest activity are found in Township 19 S., Range 2 E. of the Willamette meridian.

The area is approximately thirty miles southeast of Eugene and may be reached either via Springfield and Jasper, or via Goshen and Lowell. The roads (except the last few miles) are gravel or macadam and are passable at all seasons. The last few miles are little improved and the road terminates at the Winberry Guard Station and Forest Camp within the west boundaries of the National Forest.

After hearing persistent rumors for nearly four years about the possibilities of Winberry and seeing no definite results, the authors of this paper decided to investigate a proposition which many competent geologists and mining men have declared impossible. The results of this investigation will be enlarged upon in due course and with the conclusions and recommendations be made public as a matter of record for future reference.

Topography

The region lies well within the cascade foothills and has a maximum elevation of about 4,950 feet in saddle blanket mountain near the headwaters of North Winberry creek in township 19 S.

The part of the road which follows Fall Creek and Winberry creek is for the most part on the first terrace fifteen to twenty five feet above the present stream bed. Remnants of other terraces may be seen above the conspicuous lower one and indicate previous levels of the river. They may possibly be evidence of temporary base levels at these higher elevations. Both the North and South forks of Winberry Creek show a well marked lower terrace at times several hundred feet wide and composed of an abundance of gravel and boulders.

Rising from the stream levels (1154 feet at the forest boundary) are rather mature rounded hills having only in a few places slopes so steep that no vegetation can grow. To the north is found the Fall Creek-Winberry divide which rises to a general level of around 3,000 feet. On the south the Willamette-Winberry divide rises to similar heights. The region is well supplied with timber as is characteristic of the cascade foothills.

Geologic History

In this section of the Oregon cascades and nearby territory the oldest formations are lower Tertiary. About sixty miles to the southwest in the vicinity of Roseburg are to be found older formations, probably of Mesozoic or even Paleozoic age. The geologic sequence may be summarized as follows: In the upper Willamette valley a few miles

west of Eugene, sedimentary formations occur which have been identified as Eocene in age and probably of upper Tertiary. Without any apparent unconformity the Eugene formation lies above this, both dipping in a generally eastward direction and disappearing beneath the Cascade foothills in the vicinity of Springfield and Coburg. (See map.) The Eugene formation has been called Oligocene in age but not without question. Many leaf fossils, some of which are mixed with marine fossils, have been observed by the writer and are believed to be related to the extensive leaf deposits of the Goshen area.

The Goshen flora which has been studied by Doctors Chaney and Sanborn is indicated as being upper Eocene in age. In a personal discussion with Dr. Chaney he concedes the point that this flora might possibly be lower Oligocene. The point to be made here is the relationship of the valley formations to those of the Cascade foothills.

No marine fossils are known further east in the area than a point in the Willamette river just south of Springfield. The next formations observed to the eastward are the extensive continental or land deposits near Jasper on the Middle Fork of the Willamette. Here are to be found shales, conglomerates, tuffaceous agglomerates and coarse sandstones or grits. Delta beds are also observable which indicate the deposition coming from the south and east. Similarity of mineral content of the various formations might indicate a common origin to the eastward with the materials being more reworked as they approached the marine waters in the vicinity of Springfield. Large quantities of silicified and carbonized wood in the Eugene formation tend to show the proximity to land.

Immediately above Jasper are a number of lava flows resting unconformably above the reworked tuffaceous sediments. Flows are also

observable in Pisgah Mountain southwest of Jasper and many other places between Jasper and Winberry Creek. Just above the Fall Creek postoffice at the junction of the Fall Creek and Lowell roads the lavas are noticeable in the bed of Fall Creek. The outpouring of the lava seems to have been intermittent with the deposition of enormous quantities of tuff and agglomerate some of which even reached as far west as the Eugene area. Many basalt dikes are to be observed in road and railroad cuts and the creek and river beds from Eugene to Winberry, belonging most likely to a later period of disturbance and uplift.

This brings us then to the enormously thick deposits of the Winberry formation. This formation with its few accompanying lava flows probably reaches many hundreds of feet in thickness. It also contains leaf impressions and some fossilized wood specimens which give a clue to its semi-sedimentary origin. A few fragmentary leaf specimens recently collected by the writer in an old soil layer beneath a flow of glassy lava or tachylite were tentatively identified by Dr. Chaney with the Goshen and Jasper floras. These leaf fossils, incidentally, were found in the heart of the so-called mining area. Above the Winberry formation and to the eastward one would expect to find a series of basaltic and andesitic lavas culminated by the Cascade andesites which make up the bulk of the upper end of the range.

Petrography

The rocks in the Winberry formation so far observed consist of the tuffaceous agglomerate, intrusive basalts, and a tachylite flow. The basalt and tachylite have been identified in thin section by Mr. Jacobsen. The agglomerate is so called because of the many fragments of various

volcanic rocks found in the matrix of volcanic ash. (See photo.)

The included fragments range from basalt and scoria to material almost pumice-like in nature. Dr. Smith has classed this type of rock in other areas as andesitic tuff. Ernest McKittrick in his work for the U.S. Army Engineers encountered similar or identical formations from the Santiam to the Coast Fork. His classification as a tuffaceous agglomerate seems the most adequate to describe the Winberry rock.

The identifiable mineral content includes a fair amount of quartz in doubly terminated crystals, some magnetite and ilmenite, and glassy feldspar which is also present in the formations at Jasper and Springfield.

Structure

The structure of the rocks in the area examined seems only slightly disturbed. Many dikes of basalt as aforementioned cut through the agglomerate and range from a few feet to over a hundred feet in width. Only slight unconformity is noticeable below the flow of tachylite which covered an ancient forest when it came down some volcanic slope.

The agglomerate is massive with joint cracks widely spaced and shows little variation except for color in either vertical or lateral extent. On steep slopes the material weathers unequally and at times give rise to isolated stacks and to small caves. It is for the most part highly impervious as shown by cuts and tunnels. Unaltered rock is generally found from a few inches to four or five feet below the surface depending on the steepness of the slope.

The tunnel of the original Winberry discovery site which is about fifty feet deep is perfectly dry from the face to within a few feet of the opening when rain and snow may blow in. Where weathered in place

the material shows considerable oxidization of iron minerals and the presence of limonite. This material may be easily removed with a pick to a depth of two or three feet.

Aside from weathering of the country rock we are unable to find any evidence of mineralization either on a large scale or in the form of mineralized veins or stringers. The question then arises what is the source of the gold as has been repeatedly reported from dozens of assays from an equal number of claims in the area?

Mining History

The history of Winberry goes back almost exactly twenty years, to a day when two hunters walked down the South Winberry trail. Here is the story of one of these men as taken from the prospectus of a company which was later formed:

"The day that I made this discovery was one day when a man by the name of Mr. Strassel and I were out hunting. About sixteen years before this the forest rangers had left a trail which exposed this rock for fully 1500 feet on the side of the mountain. We were walking over this trail when Mr. Strassel picked up a piece of rock, looked at it and handed it over to me. I looked it over and saw free gold right in the rock.

"What particularly drew my attention was the fact that several years before that when I was studying mineralogy and got rock from all over the world, I got one rock which I had from South Africa on the Rand Reef and the one which Mr. Strassel had just picked up and handed me was absolutely the same thing.

"We sent this rock to Portland and had an assay test made of it, Assay No. 422, Montana Assay Co., of Portland, Oregon which assay showed \$3.40 per ton."

A number of claims were located on the strength of the hand sample and the assay test. The following information is to be found in the records of the Lane County Court House:

Winberry Quartz Mining Claims

Lode claims discovered Aug. 17, 1917--Location notice

Sept. 25, 1918---Twp. 19S., Range 2 E. Signed

Ignatz Strassel
Alex Johnson
Mack Johnson

some development work was done between that time and October 20, 1931 when a few of the claims were relocated.

Spring 1933 found Winberry in the fever heat of a local "gold rush". Hundreds of people clambered over wet and slippery Oregon hillsides to lay out claims and cash in on the biggest find the west had yet discovered. Whole families became interested and in some instances, dozens of claims were staked out in one group.

Cascade Gold Inc. Capital stock--365,000.00 with Mr. W. J. Graham (now deceased) as president and general manager was the company of the hour. Cascade Gold has this to say on page 102 of its folder:

"Cascade Gold, Inc., of EUGENE, OREGON offers to you an unprecedented opportunity to share in the mining of six hundred million tons of low-grade gold bearing ore. Located thirty-three miles from Eugene, Oregon, WINBERRY MOUNTAIN forms the bulk of the company's holding. It is a solid block of gold bearing andesite, which taking an average of assayer's estimates, should return about two dollars and a half (\$2.50) per ton.

Again on page 13. "I believe there is more GOLD between Bohemia and Blue River than Cecil Rhodes took out of South Africa, MORE GOLD than came out of the Comstock Lode of Virginia City, Nevada. It appear the CASCADE GOLD INC. HOLDINGS CONTAIN HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS of dollars worth of Gold Bearing Rock on top of the ground, and no doubt hundreds of millions of tons as yet undiscovered."

Incidentally, the (Witwaters Rand) South Africa has produced over \$2,000,000 and the Comstock Lode more than that.

Total developments on the original discovery site include about sixty feet of tunnel, driven mostly by hand by Mr. Johnson and associates, several test pits, and a mill test of approximately 1,000

pounds of 'ore'.

The statements of several witnesses sworn and sealed before a local attorney and notary public attest to mill test and pan samples.

Published in the prospectus are the following:

1. By Cecil C. Wooley "That I am engaged in the business of manufacturing stamp mills at Cottage Grove, Oregon, which said stamp mills are designed and manufactured for the purpose of reducing the mineral content of ore bearing rock; the mineral content of such ore bearing rock is gathered on a plate designed for the purpose of amalgamation; that during the month of January 1933, at the request of the officers of the Cascade Gold Inc., a sample of ore bearing rock owned by said company was subjected to a mill test in said machine. The sample put through said mill showed a recovery of gold from such ore bearing rock in excess of \$5.00 per ton over the entire sample; said sample disclosed the ore to be free milling in character."

2. By J. A. Plummer, "----- rock from this property which was milled and assayed with the result of over \$4.00 per ton recovery in gold and silver; a part of this was also panned which showed free gold and amalgam; aside from this I have panned the rock from this property and recovered free gold and amalgam-----."

3. By Art Morris, "-----witnessed it being run through the stamp mill for a mill test, the result being that the plates were flooded with free quicksilver and amalgam. This amalgam was later tested and found to contain free gold. -----I have known of many other tests where the panning shows this to be free milling ore."

Another company The Pacific Gold Inc. was organized sometime in 1933 and has persisted to the present time. Little can be learned about this company other than the extent of their operations. Improvements include a few buildings at the end of the forest service road across the North Fork of Winberry Creek from the forest camp. This site is also near the Winberry Guard Station. About two miles to the northeast and part way up the Fall Creek-Winberry divide, Pacific Gold has an open cut and mill site partly completed. It is generally conceded that outside capital is responsible for the support of this venture.

On North Winberry about three-fourths of a mile above the junction on a claim known as the Wilda K. is probably the site of the greatest amount of mining activity. Since 1933 several attempts have been made to recover the values from Winberry rock. The mill site is an open cut about 70 feet above the stream bed on a rather steep hillside with little vegetation.

Limited local capital and ineffective equipment halted the early activities. The mill was of the so-called hammer type, crushing the ore to $\frac{1}{4}$ "-. Twenty five ton of ore produced no results. Cyanide recovery tests were also anticipated; and tanks set up for that purpose. About ten tons of ore were treated during the summer of 1934 and brought no results and a subsequent suspension of activity.

1937 found new attempts to prove the property. Outside parties took over the decrepit equipment and by the addition of more equipment including a ball mill, were able to make two runs. During the spring several tons of 'ore' were run with the report that 5 ounces of amalgam resulted. The recovery was placed at \$11.00 per ton.

Later during the same season the poor old mill made its final spurt and dying gasp. The crusher, ball mill, and plates are still on the grounds. This test although not so successful was claimed to have recovered \$7.00 per ton.

Assay Results

Little information is available on the original discovery site and on the operations of Cascade Gold except that which is shown in the circular published by that concern in 1933. Assays from Montana Assay Co., Portland; Smith & Emery Corp., San Francisco; Tibbets, Portland and others gave an average of \$2.36 per ton in gold and silver on a total

of 33 assays.

I have personally examined the return receipts of some twenty five assays from the Winberry and Willamette areas and noted the following results:

From E. W. Lazell, Portland, during the years of 1933 to 1935 nine assays ranging from \$1.40 to \$15.50 and averaging \$4.177 per ton. One assay showing \$4.52 in silver.

From G. W. Johnson, Grants Pass, one assay, 1934, value \$1.05.

From Western Gold and Platinum Co., San Francisco, one assay, 1934, value \$3.15 per ton.

From Montana Assay Office, Portland, 3 assays, 1934, average value \$3.15 per ton.

From E. W. Lazell, Portland, results of five samples taken by Dr. W. D. Smith during an examination of one of the properties in 1934, average value \$12.50 per ton. Two samples being with only a trace and one going fifty dollars to the ton.

Some activity was also apparent on the Willamette side of the divide and the assays run as follows:

Eleven samples sent to E. W. Lazell, Portland, averaged \$7.25 in gold and \$2.47 in silver per ton. These may be curiously broken up as to difference in date of assay.

1.	1934	Harper Creek	--	Gold	\$11.20	Silver	\$00.28
2.	1934	"	"	"	42.00	"	5.80
3.	1934	"	"	"	2.80	"	4.32
4.	1934	"	"	"	2.80	"	7.92
b.	1934	"	"	"	4.20	"	4.42
6.	1936	"	"	"	Trace	"	0.00

Samples No. 2,3,4 and 6 were taken from the same small test hole by a local man whose integrity is not to be doubted.

Mill tests

Available records show the results of three mill tests run in Sacramento during 1933 and 1934.

1. Mill test by Tecnow Laboratories, 620 Eye St., Sacramento Calif. rock sent in by Mr. W. W. Harcombe of Eugene, Oregon from the Wilda E. claim at the site of the mill.

		1933
231 pounds	yielded	152.4 milligrams gold
	value	\$0.1687
	value per ton	\$1.46
	heads	\$1.36
	tails	\$0.34
	concentrates	\$5.44

2. Mill test by Sacramento Gold Milling Co., 802 Second Street, Sacramento, California. Rock sent in by Mr. Albert Anderson, Eugene, Oregon.

From Dickey claim across from cabin.

150 pounds -- trace of quicksilver and sulfide gold
by amalgamation -- \$10.60 per ton

3. Mill test by Techow Laboratories. From same location as No. 1.
200 pounds -- yield in amalgam .9838
gold value per ton \$11.46

4. Mr Kenneth Watkins, former superintendent of the Music Mine in the Bohemia district gives the following report on 'ore' samples taken from the open cut at the Harcombe Mill Site:

Mill tests conducted by Mr. Hubert F. Steele, in the Engineering school, Oregon State College, gave returns of \$1.75 average in gold on nine cyanide tests with only a trace in the tailings, and a like return on one amalgamation test. These tests were conducted within the last three years.

Now let us take a look at the 1937 results of a number of assays.

1. Sometime during the summer season Mr. Kenneth Watkins lately associated with the Music Mine in the Bohemia district in Lane County secured forty five samples of Winberry 'ore'. This generous lot of samples were assayed at the Music Mine by Mr. William Roberts (now at

the University of Washington, School of Mines). In forty four of the samples the results were either blank or trace, one sample gave a return of \$15.00 per ton which would make an average of about forty seven cents per ton on the lot.

2. Ten samples were taken from various localities by Mr. James Jacobsen and myself during August and September. The results obtained by Mr. Jacobsen at the university of Washington, School of Mines showed results only on one sample which was later run again and gave no returns.

3. Parts of the same ten samples were sent to the State Assay Office at Grants Pass with permission of Mr. Nixon of the state Department and the net results showed five blanks, four traces, and one result of \$0.70 per ton in gold. For silver only four samples gave a trace and six were blank. A copy of the assay report with supplemented localities is attached to this report.

4. Second hand information supplies the following, which is passed on for whatever value it may have. Mr. John Quiner of the Eugene City Engineers Office made an extensive sampling of claims on Mr. Robertson's property which lies on North Winberry just above the Wilda E. claim and mill site operated by Mr. Harcombe and later by the Henrickson interests. A systematic survey was made of several acres of ground. (The writer observed the locality and saw several of the samples taken.) Two dozen or more samples were taken and assayed in Spokane which gave net results similar to the 1937 assays of the State Assay Office, of Mr. Jacobsen and of Mr. Watkins.

The rejects of these same samples were returned to Mr. Quiner who then watched them run again by Mr. _____ of Grants Pass. (Mr. Quiner assured me that he watched his samples run but was unable to disclose any results at the time.) Results run as follows: a range from \$0.35 to \$42.00 per ton and an average of \$6.184 for thirty one samples. Naturally there is some optimism over these returns and rumor has it that there is some activity in the area at the present time with more in prospect.

5. In December, 1937, Mr. Watkins sent fifty two samples to the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co., of Salt Lake City. Half of these samples were then returned to the Union Assay Office, also of Salt Lake City.

Returns from Union Assay give five samples which show an average assay of \$2.54 per ton, the remainder being only traces or blanks. The silver assay shows only three blanks--the others ranging from \$0.12 to \$0.54 per ton in value.

U. S. Smelting returns seem to differ considerably with only two assays showing more than a trace of gold and none with more than a trace of silver. Mr. Watkins expresses some skepticism of these returns. Copies of returns from both offices will be found at the end of the report.

6. January, 1938, returns from Montana Assay Office, Portland, Oregon, include four assays for gold and silver with an average for both of \$1.49 per ton. The Detailed Report is also included.

Summary

What is the answer to the Winberry dilemma? Perhaps an analysis of the data presented will give some indication of the true value of winberry 'gold ore'.

The old adage of "Gold is where you find it" may or may not hold true in this case. At the most it will have serious limitations. Gold occurs in strange places. Several milligrams per ton are found in sea water. Traces have been recorded in coal from (Utah-Lindgren) which even the ash will not carry enough for profitable recovery.

Lindgren reports gold in bentonite from Paria, Utah. Bentonite is a decomposed volcanic ash and is nearest related to the Winberry formation of any of the rocks so far encountered in the literature.

Mineralization of this type of rock is not uncommon and occurs with other rocks in the mineralized areas of Blue River, Bohemia and Black Butte. These, however, show either a definite fracture and vein system or alteration by hydrothermal action.

The structure and composition of Winberry rock does not indicate either of these.

Mining History

Let us examine Mr. Johnson's statement quoted on page 7 of this paper. The question of free gold may be questioned in many instances but we are willing to accept Mr. Johnson's observation on the strength of later observations made by other parties. Mr. A. Anderson of Eugene states that he has seen a small piece of wire gold from the same claim.

In November, 1937, the writer and three other persons panned material from a test pit in the bench gravels on the Dickey claim and found one small piece of rounded gold which was badly discolored on the surface. We could not be absolutely sure of the specimen since the pan had been used previously in another area and, as we found later, had not been cleaned. Observation of gold from this other area since that time leads me to believe the find to be genuine. Mr. Jacobsen in the spring of 1937 panned a sample of ore from the mill hopper on the Harcombe workings and recovered a similar specimen of gold. This was also discredited at the time to allow for any possible contamination.

Again on page seven; Mr. Johnson's comparison of the rock to that of the Rand reef appears to be an error since the main gold bearing rock of the Witwaters Rand is a quartz conglomerate probably of sedimentary origin and is so stated in the current texts on ore deposits.

The 'ballynoo' of any promotion scheme is to be discredited by varying amounts up to 99 and 44/100 %, but examination of Cascade Gold Incorporated is interesting.

Paragrapn quoted page eight calls Winberry Mountain "a solid block of gold-bearing andesite". The material is not andesite but tuffaceous agglomerate, a volcanic ash, andesite is a lava. Gold bearing? -- perhaps--an old prospector once remarked "Well, she's metalliferous but is she auriferous?"

Mill Tests and Placers

Page 8-9: Statement No. 1. The only comment is that the test was by amalgamation which will be again referred to.

statement No. 2. Probably over-optimistic, little free gold has ever been recovered in the are and amalgam is even more rare in the native state.

statement No. 3, page 9. This paragraph speaks for itself.

During August, 1937, the authors had the opportunity of running more than a cubic yard of bench gravel and decomposed agglomerate through a sluice box. In a pound or so of concentrates we could discover no free gold, silver, quicksilver or amalgam. Assay of the same agglomerate shows only blanks in both gold and silver.

In several dozen pan samples on North Winberry Creek we have to date been unable to discover any colors, a fact which Dr. W. D. Smith bears out in previous observations.

Off the record information concerning the 1937 mill tests (p. 10) seems to shed considerable light in general on mill tests by amalgamation.

The first five ounces of amalgam recovered were sent to the mint in Denver and returned 15 cents in gold content.

The amalgam from the second run was offered a local doctor as security for a loan until such a time as returns could be made from the mint. Not to be taken unawares, he tested the material with nitric acid and a prominent local mining man was called in for consultation. The result was that the acid ate up the amalgam sponge. Even the local bank was fooled by the first recovery.

Mr. Jacobsen and myself were fortunate in finding on two different occasions some quicksilver on the ground and among the concentrates at the mill site.

The color indicated that there was other material present. After retorting away the quicksilver a sponge of metal remained. Nitric

acid was used for testing and gave a characteristic copper test. It was also entirely dissolved in the acid.

This again brings up the question: What is the source of the copper? Does copper actually occur in the rocks and has it been the chief factor in misleading the results of all mill tests by amalgamation? Or can there be the proverbial "Ethiopian in the fuel pile" and as one mining man remarked "They fed copper to the mill."?

Mr. Jacobsen later ran an assay of the most likely sample for copper with negative results. From this one should then attribute the green coloration of the agglomerate to ferrous iron.

Summary of Assay Results

1. Consistent returns during 1933-5.
2. Occasional high values.
3. Exceptionally large numbers of 1936-7 assay samples showing no value or only traces.

I believe the earlier assay results as a whole are not to be taken as any criterion for the value of Winberry rock. Many of these samples were, more than likely, given false returns by unscrupulous assayers.

Samples No. 7 and 8 assayed by the State Assay Office coincide with two of the assays in Mr. Quiner's lot since they were taken from the test pits on the Robinson claims. Net result of my samples was seventy cents for one and a blank for the other. Compare with results as shown on page 13.

Another discrepancy is noted in the Montana Assay results of 1938 as shown in the attached copy of assay results.

The first assay of \$1.47 from the Harcombe mill site does not check with State Assay No. 5 from the same place which shows a blank.

From Dean Stafford of the U. of O. Department of Chemistry comes the information that ores are easily contaminated in the assay office by careless assayers, also that assays rich in gold will affect many of the later ones. Old furnaces are likely to give results on barren rock.

The low returns on the 1937 samples seem to be the better basis for evaluating the area. To the layman who is doing some wishful thinking this is explained away by first--the assayer is no good. This is in accord with recent rumors from southern Oregon where returns from the state office were not in accord with values previously returned by private assayers. The burden of the proof should rest with the private assayer where profit is essential for continuance of the business.

Secondly, there comes someone's idea supposedly originated by an assayer, that this particular rock is very hard to test and that somehow the gold is more elusive than usual. 1937 must have been an elusive season. Perhaps the gold has evaporated or turned into copper.

Many people believe the gold to be extremely fine and difficult to recover. The principle of the use of lead in fire assays seems to exclude this objection because of the high solubility of gold in the combination of assay ingredients. Some of the gold may be fine but we are inclined to believe that the occasional high assay returns indicate particles of coarser gold extremely irregular in occurrence. This only serves to complicate the data and build false hopes on the supposed possibilities of Winberry.

The early mill tests are of mid-depression vintage and furthermore most of them were made by individuals and companies with milling machinery to sell. The tests at the State College may indicate something tangible but assays by the state department show blank or only a trace in material from the same spot.

If gold actually occurs in the Winberry formation it must have a source. Possibilities are few and will be discussed here.

1. The most common occurrence is my mineralization at a date later than the formation of the country rock. This seems impossible since there were no mineralized quartz or other veins of any size observed in the areas visited. From all information obtained this holds true for the Winberry-Willamette area.*

2. Contact metamorphism likewise must be discarded since there is so far no evidence to indicate it.

3. Concentration as placer material appears very improbable since the material shows very little reworking which would tend to segregate the material as to size and composition as well as making them more rounded instead of irregular as they now are.

4. All rocks of the earth's crust contain small amounts of gold along with numerous of the other less common elements. The average percentage of 60 or 80 of these totals less than one percent and gold alone a very small fraction of one percent. Possibly then the particular magma (molten material in the earth's crust) which gave forth

*(Within the past month a sample of rock has been shown me from the Willamette side above Lowell which shows mineralization by pyrite. This is limited to a small local area and is not uncommon even in sedimentary rocks. Further information shows no results from an assay of this particular rock.)

the Winberry agglomerate from some ancient volcano carried more than the average amount of gold. This then might be high enough to be indicated in the assays.

5. As a variation of theory 4, another possibility arises which may or may not need the original magma rich in gold content. During volcanic action the solid material is accompanied by great clouds of steam and other gases, which blot out all living things in the path of eruption. Hot ashes settling rapidly still contain a small percentage of gaseous and liquid material. These agents may act as mineralizers and serve to concentrate small particles of gold before the mass finally solidifies.

Other Factors

1. Just a brief reflection back five years to the days of the depth of the depression in the spring of 1933 and more light may be added to Winberry. A gold rush is a gold rush at any time, and they are not uncommon as news of a new strike of some valuable commodity reaches the outside world. Few ever reach the proportion of California in '49 and Alaska in '98 and they generally die almost as quickly as they are born. Only a few persons then attempt to gain fortune against great odds and almost certain defeat. 999 prospects die for every one that lives to become a mine.

But picture again the scene in 1933 when confusion and despair were present throughout the nation. "Gold in Winberry" the magic word spread like wildfire and the silver lining was at last to open to the people of Lane County. People in their optimism believe so firmly in a thing that no amount of scientific facts will serve to shake their faith in

some will-o-the-wisp proposition.

Stories have even been circulated that the members of the University Geology Department are receiving sums of money, from large Eastern and International mining concerns to discredit Winberry so that the large firms may gain full control of the area at a small cost.

2. Inexperience in mining, milling and metallurgy could easily defeat most of the Winberry ventures even with a definite showing of three to five dollar ore instead of actual values which we refuse to believe ever will average more than a few cents to the ton.

3. Promotion schemes are continually being perpetrated on an unsuspecting public and we are strongly inclined to suspect Winberry has had its share. Washington, Nevada, and California capital seems to keep some of the ventures going. Abundance of money usually varies as the inverse ratio of the distance from the prospect, this may be true of Winberry.

4. Claims in the area are filed as lode claims which are supposed to follow some definite vein system. Winberry claims are laid out with great regularity such as one would subdivide a city addition or a township of land. Furthermore, since no definite vein system exists and any large scale operations would necessarily have to be open cut, the claims might best have been taken as placer claims.

conclusions

1. Gold Content

Despite at least a substantial amount of evidence to the contrary we must conclude that there is some gold present in Winberry rock although yet of undetermined origin and value. This will bear out a

statement made by Dr. W. D. Smith of the U. of O. Dept. of Geology in a private report issued in April, 1933. We are inclined to be even less optimistic. His statement follows: "In conclusion it appears from the few samples taken that there is some gold in these rocks, though very irregularly deposited. The deposit is most unusual, and as far as the writer's experience goes, quite unique from the standpoint of gold content. A small amount of free gold in a sample might easily give a very high value, and yet the deposit be as a whole exceedingly low grade."

Inspection of early assay results and the movement of the decimal point one place to the left might make them compare more favorably with those taken within the past year.

2. A complete study of the area as a Ph.D. thesis problem might be recommended for further analysis of Winberry gold. Otherwise, the expenditure for labor, assays, mill tests and analysis could only be financed by a large concern.

3. Small operators and limited capital are to be discouraged at all times.

4. The year 1938 probably will see the end of the government moratorium on claim assessment work and the bulk of the claims will revert to public land. Rather than have a complete loss of expenditure and to eliminate the necessity of patenting claims to hold the cabins and other property the following recommendation is proposed. Concessions by the forest service of sale or long term leases of the improved properties in the area for recreational use and for summer homes. Mineral rights to be retained by the federal government in case of sale. Regular mining laws to apply in case of renewal of mineral exploration in the area.

5. The final solution of the Winberry problem is a geologic one of considerable proportion and may not be considered conclusively settled as yet. As a mining area, however, it had best be forgotten.

All the available information has been assembled and presented here, with an attempt to evaluate the various results as accurately as possible and to sift out the obvious errors both intentional and accidental.

we, therefore, come to the final conclusion that Winberry is highly over-rated. While not rejected entirely, enough negative results are definitely known to balance at least the early information, much of which seems definitely to have been questionable.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND
MINERAL INDUSTRIES

State Assay Laboratory
Grants Pass, Oregon

ASSAY REPORT

Following are the results of assays made on samples from the
Winberry district:

<u>Office number</u>	<u>Sample number</u>	<u>Gold</u>		<u>Silver</u>		<u>Total value \$ per ton</u>
		<u>Oz./ton</u>	<u>\$/ton</u>	<u>Oz/ton</u>	<u>\$/ton</u>	
477	1	Blank		Trace		
478	2	Trace		Trace		
479	3	Blank		Blank		
480	4	Trace		Trace		
481	5	Blank		Blank		
482	6	Trace		Blank		
483	7	Blank		Blank		
484	8	0.02	0.70	Trace		\$0.70
485	9	Blank		Blank		
486	10	Trace		Blank		

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Union Assay Office

Salt Lake City, Utah

Mine U. S. 953

December 27, 1937

Number	Gold Oz./Ton	Value Gold	Silver Oz./Ton
1 - Grove 10	Trace		0.4
3 - Demijohn	Trace		0.6
7 - Big Ten 2 Loc. Hole	Trace		0.8
9.- B P	Trace		0.5
11- Demijohn Capping	Trace		0.2
13- Demijohn	None		0.8
15- West Fir	Trace		0.7
17- Demijohn	None		None
19-Clover Patch Butte	0.015	.52	0.2
21 - Br	0.010	.35	0.5
23 -Highway opps C.P Butte	Trace		0.2
25 -White Head Creek	Trace		0.2
27- Grove 4 Loc. Hole	Trace		0.4
29- Buried Ridge Ledge	Trace		0.2
31- Bridge Creek	0.190	6.65	0.4
33- Carpet Hill Back	0.010	.35	0.6
35- West Fir Yellow	Trace		0.1
6 - R Homestead Blue Ridge	0.13	4.85	0.2
	Trace		0.6
Rock at 13-14-12-15 BR	Trace		0.8
8 - R	None		0.4
7 - R	Trace		0.4
Under Bluff Blue Ridge #7	Trace		0.2
On Ridge 150 S Center End SB 11 R 3	Trace		none
5 - R	Trace		0.6
3 - R	None		None

(Signed) A. C. Selly

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company

Name K. Watkins

January 6, 1938

Lot No.	Oz. Gold Per Ton	Oz. Silver Per Ton	
1-R	.01	trace	
2-R	none	none	
2-R	none	none	Denyahue
4	none	none	Gravel
4-R	none	none	
5	none	none	Gravel
6	none	none	
8-BR	none	none	
10	none	none	Gravel 4
12	none	none	Denyahue
14	none	none	Butte
16	none	none	By T. Loc
18	none	none	West Flue
20	none	none	Denyahue
22	none	none	Butte
24	trace	trace	Uplegrove
26	none	none	
28	none	none	Burned Ridge
30	none	none	Carpet Hill
32	trace	trace	westflue
34	none	none	Carpet Hill
36	.01	trace	Westflue Yellow
	none	none	100 NE Cor BR 12-13-14-15
	none	none	Top Bluff
	none	none	On Ridge 100 N End
	none	none	100' E Center End

(Signed) C. A. Greenwood
Chief Chemist

MONTANA ASSAY OFFICE

610 W. Second Avenue
Portland, Ore.

January 7, 1938

The results on samples submitted for assay by Kenneth Watkins
are as follows:

Description	Gold Oz Per Ton	Silver Oz Per Ton	Value Per Ton
Harcombe	.04	.10	1.47
Cascade Gold Dump	.04	.10	1.47
Becim 4	.06	.20	2.22
Robinson-Greene Hole	.02	.20	.82

Market Value
Gold Silver
\$35. .64

Respectfully,

MONTANA ASSAY OFFICE

(Signed) B. Mattice per LM

Detailed List of Winberry Assays to show Range of Values

Johnson	Quiner	Plummer
\$5.23	\$6.30	\$7.70
6.73	2.10	3.50
1.93	3.15	1.40
7.26	17.50	.70
3.50	42.00	1.75
9.80	4.80	2.80
1.40	2.50	.70
2.80	1.40	1.70
1.22	4.90	trace
10.50	18.90	.35
5.60	5.25	1.75
2.93	4.20	2.97
2.18	1.40	9.80
1.40	2.45	12.60
2.10	2.10	.70
2.93	3.15	1.05
4.20	.35	1.75
1.40	1.40	2.45
.70	.70	.70
.70	2.80	3.65
1.28	.70	4.06
1.40	1.65	19.25
4.26	.70	1.75
.96	.70	16.62
1.12	1.65	3.50
6.88	17.35	10.50
1.20	8.40	5.39
9.94	3.50	
6.85	5.60	
4.55	10.83	
4.20	13.30	

List of specimens for analysis

1. face of tunnel at original discovery site. section 30, township 19S. range 2 E. material is unweathered, dark gray agglomerate.
2. entrance to tunnel--material same as specimen one except slightly weathered.
3. from the Dickey claim across north fork of Winberry creek from the cabin. S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20 of township and range same as above. Description--slightly weathered, green agglomerate.
4. Taken 200 feet east of specimen three. Same material, gray-green.
5. From the old quarry at mill site, also S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20. Material is partly weathered, light and dark gray agglomerate some showing yellow phases.
6. Taken from the mill hopper. Same location as #5.
7. Taken from test pit on Johnson Claim, S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20, cream-colored weathered material.
8. Taken from the caves 200 feet above specimen 7. Grays and cream colors plus iron.
9. Test hole at cabin, Dickey claim, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20, disintegrated green material with abundance of limonite.
10. Taken from Winberry Forest Camp, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 19. Description--similar to # 9 but harder and more leached.

Conclusions

1. There is a small gold content in winberry rock but nothing comparable to the results shown by early assays. The so-called ore does not carry consistent values and cannot be expected to average more than a few cents to the ton.

2. Early assays and mill tests are believed to be unreliable. Later results by private individuals and by the State Assay Office seem to bear out this conclusion.

3. Small operators and limited capital should be discouraged since large mining concerns fail to become interested in the area.

4. Investigation of the area might prove interesting geologically if investigated for a research problem for a master's or Ph. D. thesis.

Lloyd L. Ruff.
March 31, 1938

Eugene, Oregon

Copied for J. R. Robinson by P. L. Yarbrough January 2, 1935.

<u>Laboratory No.</u>	<u>Gold @ 35.00</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Assayer</u>
No. 1	7.00	None	Johnson, Grants Pass, Ore.
No. 2	None	none	do
No. 3	none	none	do
No. 4	none	1.17 oz.	do
No. 5	none	none	do Nov. 17, 1933
No. 2	1.75	.86 oz.	do Mar. 2, 1934
No. 6	1.75	.43	do
No. 7	1.05	none	do
No. 8	1.05	trace	do Dec. 7, 1933
No. 33521	3.50	2.00	E.W. Lazell, Portland, Oregon
32900	trace	none	do
32901	5.60		do
34154	46.60		do
34155	7.00		do
34156	19.60		do
34157	5.60		do
34045	23.80		do
34044	14.00		do
34108	7.00		do
32848	trace		do
32849	6.80		do
32850	50.00		do
32851	1.60		do
32852	6.00		do
32853	trace		do

Eugene, Oregon, December 9, 1937.

Mr. J. R. Robinson,
Eugene, Oregon.

Dear Sir:

The following copies of assay reports on samples submitted by Mr. John H. Quiner, E.M., to E. Derwent, Assayer Grants Pass, Oregon, and Lee Davenport, San Francisco, Calif., are copied from originals from our files:

Assayer, E. Derwent, Grants Pass, Oregon: August 28, 1937.

Sample S-1-1	Gold 0.18 oz.	6.30 per ton of ore
S-1-3	Gold 0.06 oz.	2.10
S-1-4	Gold 0.09 oz.	3.15
S-1-7	Gold 0.50 oz.	17.50
S-1-8	Gold 1.20 oz.	42.00
S-2-1	Gold 0.12 oz.	4.20

VARIOUS ASSAY REPORTS FROM WINBERRY DISTRICT.

Assay No.	Value Gold	Assayer
No. Number	7.70	E. Derwent, Grants Pass, Ore.
Grove 1	3.50	"
" 2	1.40	"
" 3	.70	"
" 4	1.75	"
" 5	2.80	"
" 6	.70	"
" 7	1.70	"
" 8	Trace	"
" 9	.35	"
" 10	1.75	"
57745	2.97	Abbot A. Hanks, San Francisco, Calif.
55629 conet.	42.00 mill test	"
Heavy No. 2	17.50	"
Heads #2	9.80 " heads	"
36756	12.60	E.W.Lazell, Portland, Oregon
36688	.70	"
1	1.05	Western Gold and Platinum Works
2	1.75	Western Gold and Platinum Works, L.B.Davenport
3	2.45	"
4	.70	"
5	3.85	"
Two lb. smelting test	4.06	"
5020 No.1	19.25	"
No.2	1.75	"
Aug12 No.1	16.62	"
Aug12 No.2	3.50	"
Acid test	10.50	"
(Check test	5.60)	E.Lazelle
(same ore cut	5.39)	L.B.Davenport

(These samples was a large cut divided between the two assayers)

We have other assays but cannot show the original as we loaned them and they were not returned, all these were taken from the following Sec. and were cut from out croppings, where the (Winberry) ore shows on the surface in large tonnage. Sec. 7, 18, 17, 20, 35, 36, Twp. 20 So. 2 East. Many the samples of ore delivered to Mr. Watkins was taken from the same places.

(signed) J. A. Plummer
1761 Lawrence St.,
Eugene, Ore.

Sample S-2-2	Gold 0.08 oz.	2.80 per ton of ore
S-2-3	Gold 0.04 oz.	1.40
S-2-5	Gold 0.14 oz.	4.90
S-2-6	Gold 0.54 oz.	18.90
S-2-7	Gold 0.15 oz.	5.25
S-3-2	Gold 0.12 oz.	4.20
S-3-3	Gold 0.04 oz.	1.40
S-3-6	Gold 0.07 oz.	2.45
S-3-7	Gold 0.06 oz.	2.10
S-4-2	Gold 0.09 oz.	3.15
S-4-5	Gold 0.01 oz.	.35
S-4-6	Gold 0.04 oz.	1.40
S-4-7	Gold 0.02 oz.	.70
S-4-8	Gold 0.08 oz.	2.80
S-5-1	Gold 0.02 oz.	.70
S-5-3	Gold 0.03 oz.	1.65
S-5-5	Gold 0.02 oz.	.70
S-5-7	Gold 0.02 oz.	.70
S-6-3	Gold 0.03 oz.	xxx 1.65
S-6-6	Gold 0.51 oz.	17.85
S-6-8	Gold 0.24 oz.	8.40
S-7-1	Gold 0.10 oz.	3.50
Composite	Gold 0.16 oz.	5.60
E-10	Gold 0.31 oz.	10.85
H-1-10	Gold 0.38 oz.	13.30

No. 4 Gold 1.72 oz. 60.80 Aug. 24, 1937
 Chlorination test by E. Derwent
 General Sample 30 lbs. of Ore. Leaching time 48 hours

Heads	Gold 0.15 oz.	5.25 per ton of ore
Tails	Gold 0.01 oz.	0.35 per ton of tailings
Recovery	Gold 0.01 oz.	4.90 per ton of ore.

Signed

E. Derwent
 Research Chemist and Metallurgist
 Grants Pass, Oregon

Copies

Assayer Lee Davenport, Western Gold & Platinum Co., San Francisco, Calif.

Sample S-2-1	Gold 11.90 per ton
S-1-3	Gold 10.50
S-1-7	Gold 4.71
S-1-8	Gold 3.50

Signed:

Western Gold & Platinum Co.
 San Francisco, California,
 By Lee Davenport, Mgr.

The above assay reports are copied from original certificates from our files.

Winberry Mines Corporation
 by H. V. Henrikson, President