

ST CLAIR #1 CLAIM BLUE RIVER

LINN

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
ASSAY LABORATORIES

Baker

SAMPLE INFORMATION REQUESTED

Grants Pass

The law passed by the Legislature, governing the free assaying and analyzing of samples sent to the State Assay Laboratories, provides that certain information be furnished the Laboratory regarding samples sent for assay, etc. A copy of this law will be found on the back of this blank. Please read the law carefully. Will you please fill in the information called for on the following blank, as far as possible and return the same to the nearest State Assay Laboratory along with your sample? If you have made out a blank, this copy is for your future use. Keep a copy of the information on each sample for your own reference.

Your name in full . . . **Edwin Odgers and A. J. Flurry**

Postoffice address . **Roseburg, Oregon (P.O. Box 648)**

Are you a citizen of Oregon? **Yes** . . Date on which sample is sent

Name (or names) of owners of the property. . **Edwin Odgers and A. J. Flurry**

Name of particular claim and date of location. . **St. Clair #1**

Location of property or source of sample (describe as accurately as possible below):

(1) County . **Linn** (2) Mining district **Blue River**

(3) Township **15 S** . (4) Range. **4 E** . (5) Section **29-30** . (6) Quarter Section.

How far from passable road? . . **6 miles**

For what minerals or elements do you wish the sample analyzed?. **Zinc, gold, and silver**

(Unless other minerals or elements are specifically named this sample will be assayed for gold and silver only.) (Sample P-5165 and P-5166)

Type of sampling: Channel (length) **3 ft** . Grab ~~---~~ . . Pipe. ~~---~~

Report mailed Called for.

IMPORTANT: A sample, to be of value, should be taken in an even channel across the vein from wall to wall. Its position in the workings should be marked and the width measured. Assays of unlocated samples, without widths, are of little value; they create little interest in the minds of experienced investors and engineers.

(signed) . **Adam J. Flurry**

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE--FOR OFFICE USE ONLY -- USE OTHER SIDE IF DESIRED

Description _____

Blank lines for description.

Sample Number	GOLD		SILVER		Zinc	Total
	oz./ T	Value	oz./ T	Value	Percent	
P-5165	0.60	\$21.00	0.76	\$0.69		\$21.69
P-5166	0.06	\$2.10	0.40	\$0.36		\$ 2.46

Report issued() Card filed()

Linn Co.

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Claimant: Adam J. Flurry Verified Statement
Route 3, Box 1900 Oregon-05554-Q
Roseburg, Oregon

Reason for Examination: Verified Statement Oregon-05554-Q filed for the Blue Area of the Willamette National Forest and received in the Land Office on October 21, 1957.

Subject: Validity of the discoveries on four mineral claims.

Lands Involved: Four mineral claims, viz.:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Date of Location</u>	<u>Recordation Book</u>	<u>Page</u>
St. Clair	5-2-32	7	163
St. Clair No. 1	5-2-32	7	163
St. Clair No. 2	5-2-32	7	164
St. Clair No. 3	5-2-32	7	164

The claims are located in secs. 29 and 32, T. 15 S., R. 4 E., W.M., Linn County, Oregon.

Land Status: Willamette National Forest lands open to mineral entry.

Mining Engineer and Dates of Examination: H. G. Plog
June 18 and 19, 1964
September 11, 1964

Accompanied by: John Carlson, TMA, Sweet Home Ranger Station, on June 18, 1964.

ABSTRACT

Following is a report of mineral claim examination initiated pursuant to proceedings under Public Law 167 (84th Congress). This report deals with a group of four claims, of one Adam J. Flurry, which are situated in the Blue River District of the Willamette National Forest.

Though situated adjacent to a district having a recorded mineral production, the geological environment of the subject claims is not expected to engender any significant mineralization. The examination disclosed little to indicate that discovery of a valuable mineral deposit has been made within the limits of the claims.

Furthermore, in view of the concluded absence of a discovery, a cabin on the St. Clair No. 1 claim represents a potential occupancy trespass.

Location and Topography

The subject claims are situated between Poorman and Keeney Creeks and overlook the Calapooia River in the vicinity of Gold Hill. In secs. 29 and 32, T. 15 S., R. 4 E., W.M., the claims lie within the Willamette National Forest but at its western extremity.

The claims can be reached via 28 miles of county and Forest roads up the Calapooia River from Holley Junction. The northern end of the St. Clair No. 3 is near the junction of Forest roads 1557A and 1557B at what is known as the Buckskin switchback.

Elevation of the claims, lying along the ridge of the interfluvium between Poorman and Keeney Creeks, ranges from 2,650 feet to 3,500 feet at the cabin. The area is characteristically rugged with steep, timbered slopes and high-gradient streams.

Pertinent Information

This report of mineral claim examination was initiated pursuant to proceedings instituted under P.L. 167 (84th Congress) 69 Stat. 367 of July 23, 1955. In essence, this Act provides for the retention of the surface resources by the claimant on mineral claims within the National Forests by virtue of discovery of a valuable mineral deposit made prior to July 23, 1955.

A. J. Flurry, subject claimant, helps manage the Monarch Cigar Store and Card Room in Roseburg, Oregon, and can be found there most days of the week. Because of his work, Flurry was not personally available to assist in the examination of his claims.

The four subject claims were located for gold and silver on May 2, 1932 by Flurry and an Edwin Odgers, now deceased. Odgers' interest was acquired by a Frank and Florence Lady who quit-claim deeded their interest to Flurry on September 26, 1956, of record. A. J. Flurry, by his own statement, remains as sole owner of aforesaid claims.

During the course of several conversations, Flurry indicated he was considering patenting the claims some day and did not want the timber removed prior to then. When asked if he felt his discoveries were sufficient to enable him to patent the claims, he replied that he did not think they were. The claimant does assert, however, that the mineralization was sampled and that the assays "looked good." When asked to furnish these assays, or to elaborate, the claimant has been unable to do so to this date. His interest in the claims appears to be based primarily on hearsay evidence of their value.

Surface Values

The subject claims support a commercial stand of fir, pine, and hemlock timber with a scattered to thick brush undercover. The claims were excluded from a recent clear-cut unit that adjoins most of the claims.

There is no known recreational plan for the area comprised by any of the claims.

Arsal Geology

The areal rocks of the Blue River District are predominantly mid-Tertiary igneous extrusives of andesite, tuffs, and volcanic breccias.

The mineralogy is typical of the Oregon Cascades--that is, gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc in association with pyrite, quartz, and, occasionally, calcite. Mineralized structures occur as fissure fillings in the volcanic country rocks and, where severely oxidized, have led to some mineral production in the past.

Occurrences of dioritic dikes have been intercepted in the old workings of the district. However, their significance as a control of mineralization, if any, has not been established.

History and Production

The Blue River District is situated astride the divide between the Calapooia and McKenzie Rivers in the vicinity of Gold Hill due north of Blue River. All of the old mines and prospects lie at or near the summit on both sides of the divide.

Mineral production from the area, consisting mostly of gold and silver, is reported to be less than \$200,000. This was chiefly won from one mine, the Lucky Boy, in the early 1900's. There has been virtually no mineral production recorded from the district since 1913.

The past mineral production has been chiefly from oxidized zones within the vein systems. Here, some of the primary minerals have been leached out, effecting an enrichment of the otherwise low-grade values. Even at that, the zones or shoots were few and far between and of a grade insufficient to return the development cost. Few of the prospects ever passed the exploration stage.

The subject group of claims may have been what has been referred to as the Higgins' and/or Pooler's prospects. Although alleged to have been developed by several hundreds of feet of tunneling or adits, no production has been recorded.

Discovery

The subject group of claims, consisting of the St. Clair and St. Clair Nos. 1, 2, and 3, shall be discussed in that order. All samples taken from the claims were bagged and tagged at the sample point; subsequently crushed and split in Portland; and a split thereof forwarded to Black and Deason in Salt Lake City, Utah, for assay. The assay returns for gold and silver, as reported by Black and Deason, are reproduced below.

The reader's attention, during the ensuing discussion, is directed to the appended claim map and photos.

St. Clair Mining Claim

This claim lies on the hillside overlooking Poorman's Creek at the southern edge of a recent clear-cut unit. Though a 300-foot-long dozer cut bearing S. 40° W. was made in the hillside just below the ridge across this claim, no mineralized structure was evident in the rock exposures unearthed by this cut. No other workings nor any mineralization was noted on the St. Clair claim.

St. Clair No. 1 Mining Claim

The St. Clair No. 1 allegedly abuts the southeast end of the St. Clair claim. (I say allegedly because this has not been satisfactorily established.) This claim lies to the east of the ridge and contains an old, but habitable, cabin (depicted in Picture 1), a small tool shack, and several workings.

The first working to be discussed is a 60-foot adit driven into the hillside behind the tool shack. (See map and Pictures 2 and 3.) The tunnel, at an elevation of 3,800 feet, strikes S. 65° W. but turns to the left for a few feet at the back end. In the nature of a cross-cut, the adit intercepts a 15-foot wide alteration zone striking N. 45° W. and near vertical. This zone consists of alternate zones of andesite, gouge, or a white-colored clay-like gumbo and quartzitic veins, all iron and/or manganese stained and contained within andesite walls. Three samples were taken across portions of this zone to sample the more likely mineralized areas.

Sample AJF #5. This sample was cut across 12 inches of iron-stained quartzitic material at about waist height in the left rib at a point 45 feet in from the portal. The assay return showed neither gold nor silver present.

Sample AJF #4. A 6-inch quartz and breccia seam, adjacent and similarly bearing to the seam above, was the site of Sample 4. This sample yielded no gold but did assay 2.0 ounces of silver.

Note: Again, no mineralization other than quartz was apparent in this tunnel or the caved adit portal above.

Except for another dozer cut or two which showed no mineralization or significant alteration, there were no other workings on the St. Clair No. 1 claim.

St. Clair No. 2 Mining Claim

Aside from an east-west dozer cut made on the east flank of the ridge a hundred feet or so up from the north-center end of this claim, no workings of a mining nature were noted on the St. Clair No. 2. No mineralization was evident anywhere on the claim.

The notice of location of this claim is at or near its north-center end and is posted by a small pit dug in the soil and loose rock. Though the rock appears altered or stained, no mineralization or structure was apparent. This notice of location and "discovery" pit apparently also serve as the notice of location and "discovery" for the St. Clair No. 3 claim.

St. Clair No. 3 Mining Claim

The St. Clair No. 3 contains only some shallow dozer cuts, disclosing neither mineralization nor structure. As none were indicated, no samples were taken from this claim.

The bottom or northerly end of the No. 3 claim lies just up the ridge from road 1557A at what is known as the Buckskin switchback.

Following is a tabulation of the certified assays as reported by Black and Deason, Assayers. The indicated values of each sample were computed using the current prices of gold at \$35.00 per ounce and silver at \$1.29 per ounce.

<u>Sample Name</u>	<u>Gold oz.</u>	<u>Silver oz.</u>	<u>Indicated Value</u>
St. C. #1 - AJF-1	0.04	0.1	\$1.53/ton
St. C. #1 - AJF-2	none	1.0	1.29/ton
AJF #3	none	none	-----
AJF #4	none	2.0	2.58/ton
AJF #5	none	none	-----
AJF #6	none	2.0	2.58/ton
AJF #7	none	1.6	2.06/ton

Summary and Conclusions

The subject group of claims is situated in the Blue River District, a district of known mineralization with a history of limited production. However, reports of the district indicate the production as well as the majority of the mining activity were confined chiefly to at or near the summit of this divide between the Calapooia and McKenzie Rivers. Furthermore, history tells us that the mineralization is weak and what few ore shoots were found and mined were relatively low grade and generally uneconomic. Finally, the mineral that was mined consisted mostly of oxides, implying secondary enrichment engendered the only ore found. This, too, implies the values may decrease with depth.

Most of the dozer cuts on the claims disclosed no structure or mineralization and therefore warranted no sampling. The cuts seemed to be merely assessment work, contributing little or nothing to the exploration, no less the development, of the mineralization allegedly contained within the claims.

What structure was found was disclosed in two accessible cross-cut tunnels and showed no further development work. Also, samples of the more likely phases of the alteration zones disclosed only meager mineral values.

The subject claims may well be relocations of claims known to exist at a time when mining was being done in the district. In fact, the condition of the tunnels on the St. Clair No. 1 is such as to lead one to believe they are the tunnels referred to in accounts of the history of the area. History regards the property as a prospect and records no production from that vicinity whatsoever.

The assays of the samples taken from the one claim disclosing any structure at all, the St. Clair No. 1, deserve little discussion. The mineral values alone or in any combination simply do not add up to anything approaching ore. The cost of mining would far surpass the mineral value per ton.

In addition to the workings, the St. Clair No. 1 claim contains a cabin. Though habitable, the cabin is used only occasionally and does not represent a year-round occupancy. The claimant maintains that he uses it only while working on the claims during his vacation from his job.

Therefore, in view of the foregoing, I must conclude that a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit has not been made within the limits of the claims. Evidence as disclosed in the course of the examination

is such as to give little hope to the prospect of developing a paying mine. Neither demonstrated values nor geological inference offer a reasonable expectation that a successful mining operation may result.

Furthermore, in the concluded absence of a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit, the cabin on the St. Clair No. 1 claim represents an occupancy problem to be handled according to the Regional policy regarding unauthorized occupancies.

Date FEB - 9 1965

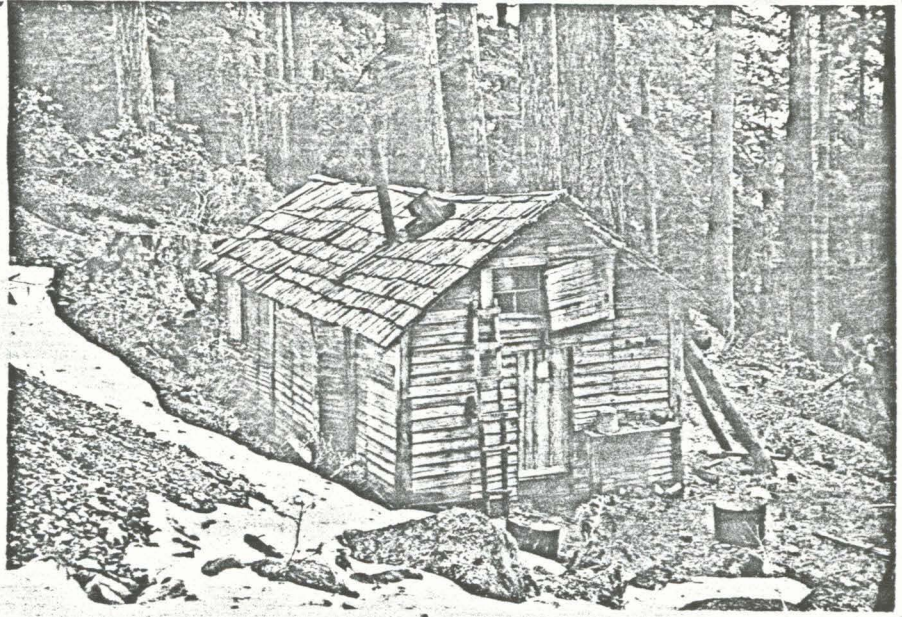
M. G. PLOG
H. G. PLOG, Mining Engineer

APPROVED:

Date FEB 11 1965

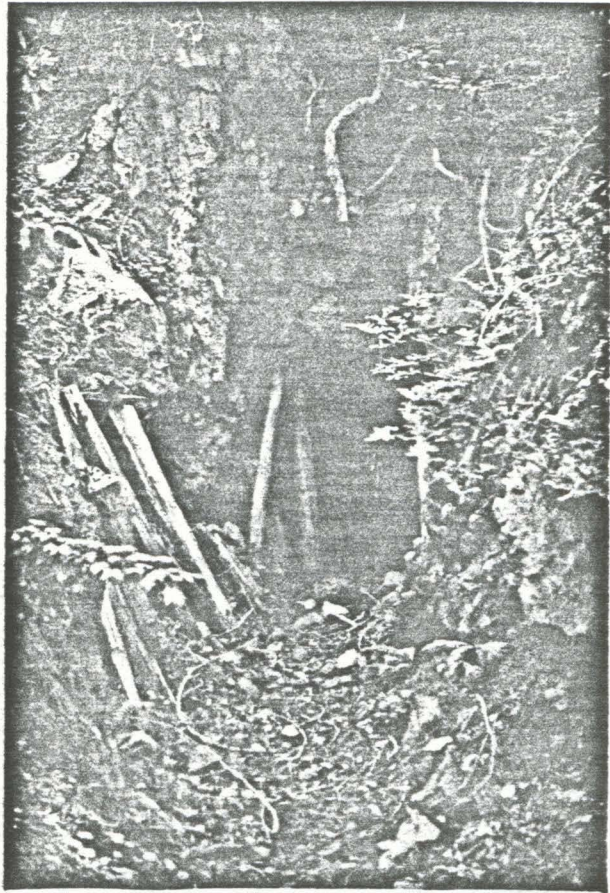
Jack I. Groom
ACTING ASSISTANT REGIONAL FORESTER

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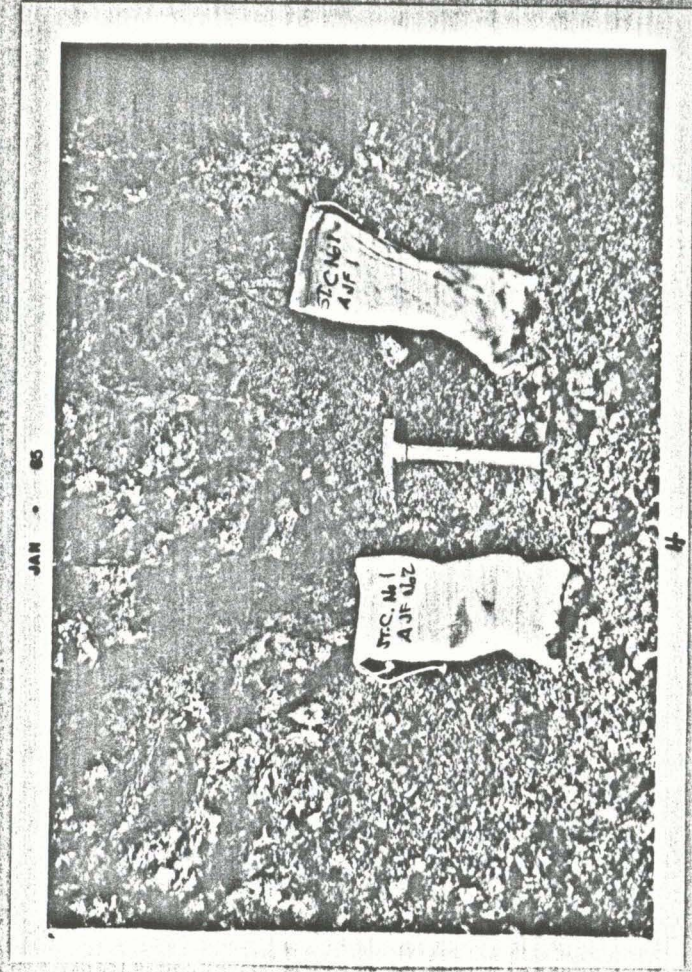
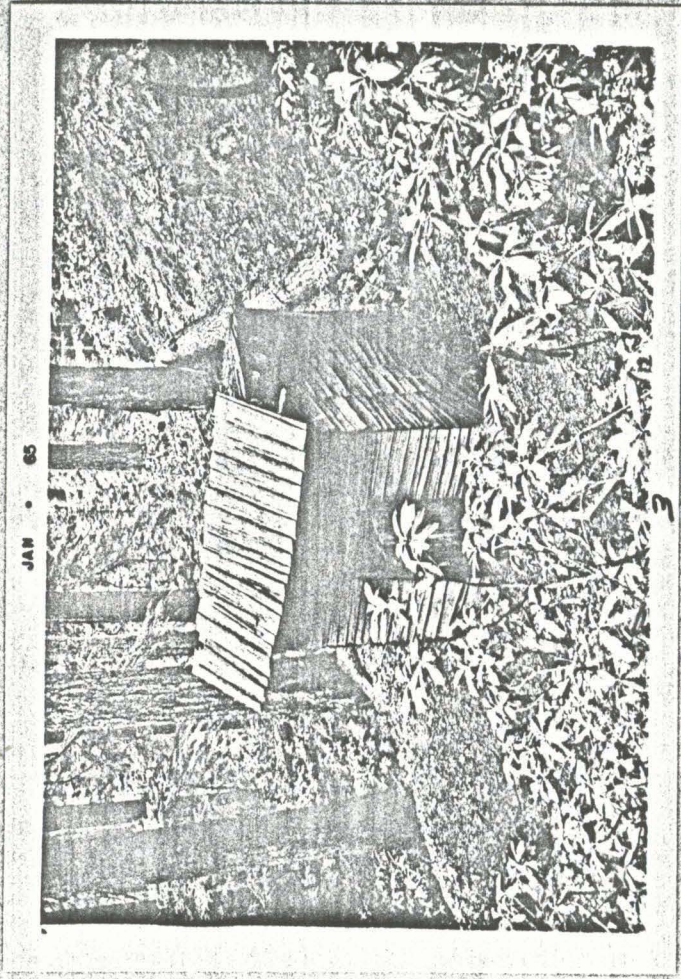


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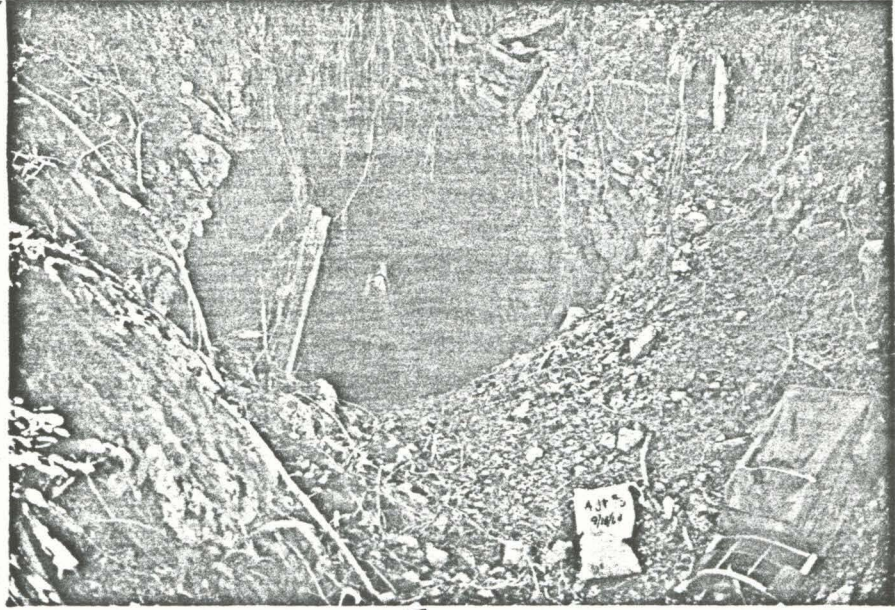
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