

GAULES: "LESBAT"
CODES: MINERS' AND SMELTERS'
BEDFORD McNEILL

H. L. BATTEN
MINING ENGINEER
VANCOUVER, - B. C.
CANADA

R E P O R T

on

LAWLER GROUP OF QUARTZ AND PLACER CLAIMS

by
H. L. Batten

H. L. BATTEN, M. Inst. M. M.
M.C.I.M.M., M.A.I.M.M.E.
Consulting Mining Engineer.

QUARTZVILLE, LINN COUNTY
OREGON, U. S. A.

Chief Assistant Engineer
G. F. GROVES, B.A.Sc., M. E.

Junior Assistant Engineer
J. Y. SMITH, B.A.Sc.

711 Pacific Bldg.,
VANCOUVER, B.C. Canada
May 31, 1935.

H. L. BATTEN
MINING ENGINEER
VANCOUVER, - B. C.
CANADA

LAWLER PROPERTY

Conclusions and Recommendations

Lode Claims

Our conclusions regarding the economic future of the Lawler lode claims are definitely unfavourable and we must recommend to owners that no expenditure to re-open and attempt to operate the property is warranted.

These conclusions are based on a careful and thorough study of the underground and surface workings, a study of the geology and of the history of the district and, as far as can be determined at this time, the history of the particular property.

The facts on which our conclusions are based may be summarized as follows:-

- (1) A thorough exploration of the underground workings and sampling of all places where ore might remain shows that there is now no ore available in the underground workings.
- (2) A study of the surface shows that there is no point of attack at which there is a reasonable possibility of finding more ore.
- (3) Consideration of the geology of the area and the nature of the deposits necessitates the conclusion that the deposits are not of the type which may be expected to contain profitable ore-bodies.

H.L.B.
S.F.C.

- (4) Study of the underground workings in conjunction with consideration of the history of the operation leads us to the conclusion that a substantial tonnage of unprofitable material was passed through the mill and that early operation of the property was uneconomic. In view of the fact that all available ore reserves were consumed in the early operations with uneconomic results there is little likelihood that a renewed operation which would have to carry development and equipment costs would be profitable.
- (5) Examination of the surrounding properties on which work has been or is being done failed to disclose any property which we consider could be operated economically on a scale that would warrant any capital expenditure.

We consider that the only justifiable attempt to derive financial benefit from the property would be to lease the property on a royalty basis, leasers having an option to purchase at a reasonable price. We do think that there is a possibility that further surface work may result in the discovery of small pockets of fairly good grade ore. We are of the opinion, however, that such pockets will be small and that the cost of finding them will be in excess of the returns derived from mining them. Such work should be attempted only by individuals trained in this work and willing to expend their personal efforts, with practically no capital investment, on such extremely speculative operations.

We recommend that an attempt be made to lease the property, with option to purchase and that no further expenditure be incurred for any other purpose.

*H. H. S.
G. L. G.*

Placer Claims

We made only a preliminary examination of the placer claims as this preliminary work failed to disclose any economic possibility. We recommend that no further expenditure on the placer claims is warranted. We base this conclusion on the following considerations:-

- (1) Panning of the old exploration workings and many other places on the claims failed to show anything more than a very few barely discernable colours.
- (2) The only gold deposits from which any placer in this area could have been derived are the Tertiary lode deposits in the immediate area. The geology of the area and the nature of these deposits are not such as would lead to the expectation of the development of an economic placer deposit.
- (3) As far as can be determined practically the whole area of the placer claims is underlain by unsorted fragmental material from the hill sides. It is highly probable that within the area there may be some small resorted sections from which placer gold may have been concentrated in small pockets but the quantity of gold available from such possible sources would be negligible and the cost of recovery would be out of all proportion to any possible returns.
- (4) Underlying the fragmental material, over the greater part of the claims, is a very recent flow of lava. This flow buries any possible early gravels and even if economic placer were buried under this lava the cost of extraction would prohibit the possibility of economic operation. It is highly improbable that economic placer deposits were formed between the start of erosion of the Tertiary lode deposits and the out-pouring of this recent lava.

Timber

The placer claims and part of the lode claims carry a stand of timber that has prospective value. At the present time this timber is not merchantable and it has not been

H.H.B.
E.F.S.

cruised so no accurate statement as to quantity can be made.

We make no attempt accurately to evaluate this timber but suggest the following considerations in an attempt to place some figure on the probable value:-

- (1) We think that it will be at least ten years before this timber will become merchantable and that it will probably be twenty years before it is merchantable.
- (2) Based on preliminary cruises of a much larger area including the area under consideration there are a possible 50 million feet of timber on the claims. The usual figure used in evaluating timber in this district is one dollar per thousand feet board measure on the stump at the time the timber is cut. Therefore, we may assume that the timber on the claims has a future value in from 10 to 20 years of about \$50,000. Thus if this timber became merchantable in ten years its present value is about \$30,000. If it became merchantable in twenty years its present value is about \$20,500.
- (3) The possible values quoted above should be discounted for the following reasons:-
 - (a) Much of the timber is already over-mature and its unit value is now decreasing.
 - (b) It is very doubtful if a sale of this timber could be effected at anything like its estimated value as large lumber interests are now holding in this area much more over-mature timber than they can see any possibility of utilizing. It is extremely unlikely, therefore, that such interests would desire to increase their holdings. It is possible but unlikely that an individual might be found who was willing to purchase the timber as a speculation. Obviously the price would require to be very low to make such a speculation attractive.
 - (c) There is not at the present time and it is very doubtful if there will ever be a local market sufficient to make the operation of a small mill profitable, in competition with the large export mills. The only outlet that can now be visualized is the export market.

711 Pacific Bldg.,
Vancouver, B.C. Canada.
May 31st, 1935.

Respectfully submitted

W. L. Butler

A P P E N D I X N O . 1

--

DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTIES

P R O P E R T Y

The Lawler property consists of twelve patented quartz claims and approximately 250 acres of patented placer ground.

The group of quartz claims now comprises:-

Lawler	Red Bull	Gold Gulch
Gold Buck	White Bull	Red Bair
Gold Hill	Golden Eagle	Gold Bug
Gold Finch	Gold Canon	Golden Crown

These claims lie on the north and south flanks of White Bull Mountain with U. S. L. Mon. #1 near the south end of the White Bull Claim.

The placer claims consist of two groups of claims, the Course Gold and the Bed Rock groups, covering Dry Gulch Creek from its intersection with Canal Creek up to the Bonanza Claim on the Albany group.

Titles have been checked and were found to be in order (authority J. K. Weatherford), the property being owned by Messrs. Howard and Medina.

Taxes have been paid up to 1933. The amounts owing are as follows:

\$209.93 for 1934
\$185.63 for 1935

The property will not be deeded back to the state until such time as the taxes have been in arrears a period of six years.

H. L. B.
E. T. G.

A P P E N D I X N O . 2

--

LOCATION OF PROPERTIES
AND
TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS

LOCATION AND TRANSPORTATION

The properties are located at Quartzville, Linn County, Oregon, U. S. A. Quartzville is an old settlement which was abandoned when the Company's operations ceased. Since that time a fire has wiped out all buildings, there remaining now only the ruins of the Lawler Mill. Quartzville is near the head of Dry Gulch, about 65 miles due east of Albany, Oregon. It is about three miles from the junction of Canal and Quartzville Creeks, tributaries of the Santiam river.

The best route to the property is by way of the State Highway, up the Santiam river from Albany through Lebanon and Sweet Home to Foster. At Foster the South fork of the Santiam river is followed for twenty seven miles to Canal Creek, thence three miles up Dry Gulch Creek to within a few hundred feet of the Lawler Mill. At the time the examination was made the road was just passable for cars. The Forestry Department expect to have it completely gravelled to Quartzville and open for traffic this summer.

There are two other routes to the property, one from Gates and the other from Detroit. The Gates route was over a rough wagon road a distance of 27 miles crossing a 4500' summit. This route is not in general use. The Forestry Department maintain a good trail from Detroit to Quartzville, a distance of 21 miles.

H.B.
1915

The elevation of Albany is about 200' above sea level, the end of the road at the Junction of Canal and Quartzville creek is at an elevation of 1300' while Quartzville is about 2,000' above sea level.

Albany is a modern town with a population of 5,500, located on the Willamette River, the interstate highway (U.S.99E), and the Southern Pacific Railway. It is about 25 miles south of Salem the capital of the State of Oregon.

H.L.B.
P.F.S.

A P P E N D I X N O . 3

WORKINGS AND OPEN CUTS ON
RED BULL & WHITE BULL
MINERAL CLAIMS.

WORKINGS AND OPEN CUTS ON RED AND
WHITE BULL CLAIMS.

The principal workings on the Lawler Quartz Claims are located on three claims, the Red Bull, the White Bull, and Gold Bug Claim. On the Red Bull Claim three levels were opened up and made sufficiently accessible for surveying and sampling. Number four level was considered in too dangerous a condition to open up, the hanging wall of the stopes and most of the drift having caved in badly from the surface.

Two tunnels O.T. #1 and O.T. #2, 20' and 190' long, below the U.S. Monument are easily accessible, the portals only having caved. Three open cuts #1, 2 and 3 were located and sampled. Below the U. S. Monument on the south side of White Bull Mountain, six of the old original tunnels, said to be driven by the Salmon Bros., were examined and sampled.

#1 Level:

This level was badly caved at the portal for about 30', with considerable water dammed up behind the cave. Enough water was drained off to allow of examining the face, surveying, and the cutting of fourteen samples. Inasmuch as no stoping had been done off this level the tunnels were in a good state of repair.

One hundred and forty feet of cross cutting and eight hundred and twenty feet of drifting had been driven on this level.

At station #30 an ore pass has been driven up to #2 level. This raise drains the water from #2 and #3 levels, making it impossible of access.

H. H. B.
G. F. G.

#2 Level:

Work done on this level consists of 320' of cross cutting and 900' of drifting. The portal and the cross cut for a distance of 50' were caved, as was also the main raise from #1 to #2 level at station #14. From this point in to the face the main drift was flooded to a depth of 3'.

This was drained by opening up the cave at the raise. A raise between stations #202 and #203 was noticed. This raise drains #3 level. Practically no stoping has been done off this level with the exception of the widening of #1 raise. The main drift from station #14 to the face is in an exceptionally dangerous condition and will possibly not remain open for any length of time.

Eighteen samples were cut from this level.

#3 Level:

A considerable amount of work has been done on this level amounting to 400' of cross cutting and 1700' of drifting, including 500' of drifting on #2 vein. On #1 vein most of the stoping was done between stations #47 to #117. These stopes go through to the surface. It was not deemed advisable to locate the boundaries of the stoped areas on account of the caved and dangerous condition of most of the openings. For this reason the boundaries of the stoped areas on map #10 are only approximate.

#2 vein was stoped to the surface from station #109 - #105 with a small amount of stoping between stations #111 and #123. No stoping was carried out on the vein between station

H.L.B.
S.F.G.

#117 to the face of the main drift.

In opening up this level considerable difficulty was encountered in getting through the two caved sections between stations #47 and #102. It was necessary to resort to forepoling and the driving of 50' of tunnel of small cross section.

The main drift is accessible to the face via the caved stope at station #113.

Three feet of water was encountered from station #128 to the face, this was drained off via #2 raise. 25 samples were cut from #3 level.

#4 Level:

This level was unsafe for sampling or surveying. Approximately 50' of the drift remains unstoped. The vein from the level to the surface has been mined out.

White Bull Workings:

All open cuts and old tunnels on the White Bull Claim are easy of access, the portals only having caved leaving a small hole large enough to crawl through. The exception is O.T.#7 where the stopes have caved leaving only a small section of the tunnel at the portal accessible.

There is a possibility that some of the old open cuts may have been overlooked as the slopes both on the Red and White Bull claims are covered with heavy underbrush.

H.H.S.
E.T.S.

A P P E N D I X N O . 4

--

SAMPLING AND ASSAYS

Appendix #4

SAMPLES AND ASSAYS

#1 Level:

Fourteen channel samples were taken from this level, none of which however showed any commercial values. The majority ran only a trace of gold. For details see Appendix #7.

#2 Level:

No commercial values were obtained from seventeen samples on the vein in #2 Level. It was hoped that the wide silicified pyritized zone in #1 X Cut W. at station #3 might run, but only a trace was obtained from these samples.

#3 Level:

The only sample out of twenty six that returned any gold values was #44 - 0.80 ozs. Au., a picked specimen of galena from the caved stope muck at station #100. The wide pyritized siliceous zones at stations #42 and #126 gave only a trace of gold. The zone in #2 X Cut. E. at station #120 ran 0.03 ozs. Au. over 19 feet.

White Bull Workings Map #5:

No values except #72 were found in thirteen samples from the open cuts and faces of the tunnels on the White Bull Claim. #72 - 1.50 ozs. Au. was also a picked specimen of galena and sphalerite from the dump of O.T.#8. From a close inspection

*H.L.B.
R.T.S.*

A P P E N D I X N O . 5

--

GEOLOGY AND ORE DEPOSITS

GEOLOGY

The Quartzville mineralized area lies along the west flank of the Cascade Range, and about 25 miles distant from it. The rocks of this district are, for the most part, lavas, volcanic flows, breccias, and tuffs of tertiary age which have been highly sheared and fractured and intruded by dykes of grandiorite and feldspar porphyry.

The tuffs and breccias in the vicinity of Canal Creek junction with Dry Gulch, as also those on the south side of Quartzville Creek are covered by an overlying flow of lava.

The volcanic flows in the vicinity of the Lawler mine, dip at small angles of 15 to 30 degrees to the north, and have a general strike of N. 70 W. Local rolls in the beds give a higher dip up to 60°.

A 2" - 6" coal seam of geological interest only occurs in #1 X Cut. E. on #3 level lying between the coarse breccia and the thinly bedded flows. The wall rocks as exposed by the Lawler workings consist of flows, breccias, and dykes of feldspar porphyry with a fine grained green bas ic dyke in #2 level at #1 X Cut. W.

The breccia consists of a fairly coarse grained ground-mass of andesite fragments in which occur large fragments of what appears to be siderite which on oxidation turns to limonite giving the rock a mottled porphyritic appearance. In the vicinity

H.L.D.
G.F.S.

of the veins this rock becomes exceptionally soft, highly bleached and impregnated with pyrite. The attitude of these beds can only be determined when they come in contact with the finer grained flows.

These dark green flows, where unaltered, are very thinly bedded and exhibit flow structure to a marked degree. In the vicinity of the veins these beds are also bleached white and highly pyritized. The bedding however is still discernible and is easily recognized by the more resistant thin silicified ribs.

The wall rocks on all levels are all highly bleached and oxidized, and it is only in the cross cuts away from the vein that their true character can be determined.

The hanging wall of the vein along #3 level from station #120 to the face consists of a feldspar porphyry dyke which also outcrops on the surface near the White Bull Monument. A dyke of the same composition forms the hanging wall of the vein in the White Bull tunnel #2, and the foot wall of the vein in tunnels #7 and #8. On #2 level a fine grained green basic dyke cuts across the vein at N. 40° W. with a vertical dip. This dyke has not been picked up in any of the other workings.

The main veins on the Red Bull claim dip 75° to the north whereas the vein, as opened up by tunnels #1 - 3 and #8, has a reverse dip of 75° to the south.

H.L.B.
G.F.G.

Ore Deposits:

The deposits on the Lawler group are mineralized fault fissures, striking generally N. 50° W. and dipping steeply from vertical to 75° to the N-E. They are very persistent both as to length along the strike and down the dip, the Red Bull vein being traceable for 3000 feet with a known depth of 900 feet.

They vary in width from 1 to 8 feet. The veins have been oxidized to depths ranging from 100 to 300 feet and most of their metallic content, except gold, has been leached out. The oxidized ore remaining is more or less enriched in gold and is free milling.

The ore shoots in the vein occur as small veinlets of quartz, which originally were well mineralized with galena, pyrite, sphalerite, and some chalcopyrite. They vary in width from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 12" and follow along either or both walls, pinching and widening out and disappearing entirely.

It is these oxidized and enriched sections or pockets in the vein that have produced what free gold has been mined from the property. Though the primary sulphides in the veinlets in most cases carry good gold values, they are too narrow and erratic to be of commercial importance.

The remaining portion of the vein outside the small quartz stringers is composed of brecciated, bleached and silicified wall rock which is usually well pyritized. The fragments have all been recemented with silica and cut by a later phase of small quartz stringers, which are not mineralized. Vugs and

W.L.R.
G.F.G.

comb quartz are prevalent in most parts of the vein.

The walls of the vein are free with from a few inches to 2 feet of gouge and quartz nodules which usually follow the foot wall.

Practically no sulphide ore was found while sampling the veins on the Red Bull Claim, the whole vein being oxidized from the surface down to #3 level. Oxidation does not appear to be as deep on the White Bull showings, all tunnels exposing small quartz stringers in the face which are usually well mineralized. These tunnels were evidently stopped for the reason that the sulphide sections carried no values in free gold.

A wide silicified and well pyritized zone occurs at the intersection of #1 and #2 veins on #3 level. No values of any account were found in this zone.

H. L. B.
G. F. G.

APPENDIX NO. 6

OUTSIDE PROPERTIES

OUTSIDE PROPERTIES

The principal workings on three claims adjacent to the Lawler group were examined and a few representative samples taken with the view of consolidation, provided the Lawler veins returned satisfactory values.

J. Oakley's showings are located on the south side of White Bull Mountain adjoining the Golden Eagle and Golden Crown Claim. The ore bodies here are identical with those on the Lawler group, being another series of parallel fault fissures carrying some free gold at the surface and some small quartz stringers in the main tunnel. Three channel samples, from the oxidized vein in the main tunnel gave an average of 0.045 ozs. Au. over 4.0', while a grab sample from a sulphide dump at the portal gave 0.09 ozs. Au. This sulphide ore is typical of the mineralized quartz stringers in the vein. Though the owner operates a small Gibson amalgamating mill (3 tons / 24 hours) it is very problematical if any profit is being made.

F. Bevier is working by hand a claim adjacent, the Bonanza. Three men are employed, mining, milling and sacking the oxidized ore from a small stope 40' below the surface. It is doubtful if these men are making wages from ore which averages 0.73 ozs. Au.

*H. B.
S. F. E.*

The vein is similar to those on the Lawler property, being a fault fissure at S. 15° E. dipping 76° to the N. cutting through fine grained volcanic flows. Two samples from the stope face averaged 0.73 ozs. Au. over 4.0'. The vein consisted of 4" - 8" of oxidized ore, and the H.W. with 2.0' of pyritized gouge and brecciated vein material.

A. Munroe's workings were examined but no samples taken. His showings consisted of small gouge seams in the white oxidized and slightly pyritized flows. All seams were very narrow and in no instances carried any quartz stringers.

H.L.B.
S.F.S.

A P P E N D I X N O . 7

--

LIST AND DESCRIPTIONS OF
SAMPLES AND ASSAYS

LAWLER SAMPLES AND ASSAYS

Sample #	Width	Ozs. Au.	Place	Description
#27	2.0'	Tr	#1 Level #1 X Cut. W.	Oxidized vein material. Quartz on F. W. and H. W.
#28	10.0'	Tr	" "	Oxidized and iron stained F. W. flow.
#26	3.0'	Tr	#1 Level #1.S.D.R.	Oxidized vein material
#25	2.0'	Tr	" "	Oxidized gouge and quartz. Cross vein at Sta. 24.
#24	4.0'	Tr	" "	Oxidized vein material at Sta.23.
#23	6.0'	0.005	" "	Silicified brecciated vein material at Sta. 30 - 24'.
#22	3.0'	0.005	" "	Silicified brecciated flow. Considerable disseminated pyrite. Sta. 31 + 12' E.
#21	3.0'	Tr	" "	Same material as #22.
#19	4.0'	Tr	" "	Unoxidized brecciated vein material
#15	0.5'	0.005	" "	Oxidized vein material and blue gouge with small quartz stringers. At Sta. 33
#16	4.0'	Tr	" "	Highly silicified and pyritized flow on H. W. of vein. Considerable manganese and limonite being deposited
#17	2.5'	0.005	" "	Slightly oxidized gouge and quartz stringers. At Face - 9'.

Handwritten signature/initials

LAWLER SAMPLES AND ASSAYS

Sample #	Width	Ozs. Au.	Place	Description
#18	3.0'	Tr.	#1 Level #1.S.D.R.	Highly silicified and brecciated H. W. material. Above #17.
#20	Muck	0.03	" "	Grab from muck at Face of drift.
#1	6.0'	Tr =	#2 Level #1 X Cut. W.	Oxidized sheared breccia. Some small oxidized quartz stringers.
#2	11.0'	Tr	" "	Oxidized sheared breccia, between #1 and #2 veins.
#3	4.0'	Tr	" "	Oxidized sheared breccia, on H.W. #2 vein. Numerous quartz stringers.
#4	4.0'	Tr	" "	#2 vein. Brecciated vein material with two 12" quartz stringers.
#5	4.0'	Tr	" "	F.W. #2 vein. White silicified flow with quartz nodules.
#6	5.0'	Tr	" "	" "
#7	5.0'	Tr	" "	Oxidized vein material. Some quartz and yellow gouge on H.W.
#29	10.0'	0.005	" "	Oxidized sheared breccia.
#8	3.0'	Tr	#2 Level #1.S.D.R.	Oxidized vein material.
#9	1.0'	0.005	#2 Level #2.S.D.R.	Oxidized quartz vein in Face.
#10	3.0'	0.02	" "	Oxidized brecciated vein material F.W. of #9.

Handwritten signature/initials

LAWLER SAMPLES AND ASSAYS

Sample #	Width	Ozs. Au.	Place	Description
#14	5.5'	0.005	#2 Level #1.S.D.R.	Oxidized quartz and brecciated vein material.
#13	4.0'	Tr	" "	" "
#11	2.5'	0.02	" "	" "
#12	2.5'	Tr	" "	H.W. Side of #11.
#102=	4.0'	0.02	" "	Oxidized vein material with considerable quartz from stope face. This is said to pan.
#101	5.0'	Tr	" "	Highly silicified and pyritized brecciated vein material. Some copper stain.
#100	2.5'	0.10	" "	Oxidized vein material. Considerable quartz. Some malachite stain. In places well pyritized.

A. B. G.

LAWLER SAMPLES AND ASSAYS

Sample #	Width	Ozs. Au.	Place	Description
#44	Picked	0.80	#3 Level #1D.R.S.	Specimen of galena picked from stope muck at cave at Sta. 100.
#56	3.0'	0.005	" "	Highly oxidized vein. From stope face above Sta. 177.
#57	5.0'	0.005	" #2 X Cut. E.	Highly silicified and pyritized zone.
#58	5.0'	0.005	" "	" "
#59	5.0'	0.09	" "	" "
#60	4.0'	0.03	" "	" "
#61	4.0'	Tr	#3 Level #2S.D.R.	Oxidized vein material. Some small quartz stringers with chalcopyrite and pyrite.
#62	4.0'	Tr	" "	Mostly oxidized gouge.
#67	4.0'	0.02	" "	Oxidized vein material.
#55	3.0'	0.11	" "	Highly oxidized vein material #2 Vein.
#63	5.0'	Tr	#3 Level #1.S.D.R.	Oxidized shear. Some pyrite and quartz.
#64	5.0'	0.06	" "	"
#65	5.0'	0.06	" "	"
#66	4.0'	0.01	" "	Oxidized vein material with 12" quartz stringer on F.W. Some galena and sphalerite.
#52	5.0'	Tr	#3 Level 3 X Cut. E.	Highly silicified and pyritized flow. Considerable finely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. At Sta. 135 A.

Handwritten signature/initials

LAWLER SAMPLES AND ASSAYS

Sample #	Width	Ozs. Au.	Place	Description
#55	5.0'	0.005	#3 Level #3 X Cut. E.	Highly silicified and pyritized flow. Considerable finely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. At Sta. 135 A.
#54	5.0'	Tr	" "	" "
#51	3.0'	Tr	#3 Level # 1.S.D.R.	Slightly oxidized vein material. Considerable gouge and quartz.
#50	3.5'	Tr	" "	Face. "Barren silicified cherty wall rock. No visible sulphides.
#80	Grab	0.42	Small 40 ton tailing dump near mill.	
#81	Grab	0.08	Main mill tailings dump. Possibly 3,000 tons. Not more.	

Handwritten signature/initials

LAWLER SAMPLES AND ASSAYS

Sample #	Width	Ozs. Au.	Place	Description
#40	2.0'	0.01	O.T. #1	Three small oxidized quartz stringers in silicified flow.
#41	3.0'	Tr	O.T. #1	Silicified Flow in F.W. of #40.
#38	2.0'	Tr	O.C. #1	Oxidized Vein material with considerable quartz.
#39	2.0'	0.10	O.C. #2	Oxidized fault. 2.0' of gouge and quartz pockets.
#42	5.0'	0.02	O.T. #2	Vein all oxidized quartz. This vein all stoped N of Sta. 75. 20' high.
#43	4.0'	0.005	O.T. #2	Same as #42. Half oxidized quartz and balance brecciated vein material.
#89	4.0'	0.02	O.T. #4	Drusy oxidized quartz.
#90	4.0'	0.01	O.T. #3	Picked specimens from Face. Oxidized quartz stringers. Two 6" gouge stringers included.
#70	3.0'	0.01	O.T. #6	Face. Oxidized vein material.
#45	2.5'	Tr	O.T. #7	Gouge and sheared siliceous vein material. Small stringers sphalerite, galena and pyrite. Practically unoxidized.
#46	Muck	0.005	O.T. #7	Grab sample from much in small stope.
#71	0.3'	0.17	O.T. #8	Small 4" quartz stringer well mineralized with galena and sphalerite.
#72	Muck	1.50	O.T. #8	Grab from dump of sulphide ore, Galena, Sphalerite, and Pyrite.

[Handwritten signature]

S A M P L E S A N D A S S A Y S F R O M P R O P E R T I E S A D J A C E N T T OL A W L E R G R O U P

Sample #	Width	Ozs. Au.	Place	Description
#84	4.0'	0.01	Face Oakleys main tunnel.	Oxidized gouge and pyritized breccia. Reputed to be high grade.
#85	4.0'	0.08	Back Oakleys main tunnel.	Low grade gouge and pyritized vein material.
#86	4.0'	0.04	" "	Oxidized vein material. Considerable malachite stain. Some sulphides.
#87	Muck	0.09	Dump at Oakleys main tunnel.	Grab from sulphide dump. This ore unoxidized and typical of the sulphide sections of the vein.
#88	4.5'	0.005	Oakleys #1.O.C. Above main tunnel.	Gouge and unoxidized vein material.
#47	4.0'	0.74	Small stope above Beviers main tunnel.	Gouge and sheared vein material with 10" crushed sulphide streak on H.W. Considerable brecciated quartz. This ore about 40' below surface.
#48	4.0'	0.72	" "	Same as #47.

Handwritten signature/initials

A P P E N D I X N O . 8

DRY GULCH PLACERS

APPENDIX 8.

PLACER

The Lawler placer ground covers the flat benches on the sides of Dry Gulch Creek from Canal Creek up to the Bananza claim. The claims are all heavily timbered.

The gravel from the old workings and along the banks of the creek was carefully panned and in no instances were there more than four or five microscopic colours per pan.

An old tunnel across bed rock in Dry Gulch opposite the Worlds Fair Claim was examined and panned, returning only 5 pin point colours per pan from the face gravels. These gravels were angular and not river worn and contained large boulders around 2' - 3' and some 6' in diameter.

They are undoubtedly a mixture of slide rock from the hills on both sides with very little water worn creek gravels.

An old shaft, on the flat opposite the Lawler Mill, was examined and the gravels panned. This shaft has caved down to 40' depth but from the size of the dump is possibly down a total of 100'. This would put the bottom of the shaft at least 60' below Dry Gulch Creek bed.

The gravel exposed by the shaft is comparatively fine with no large boulders and is probably a small outwash plain from the creek which flowed down the north side of White Bull Mountain.

H.L.S.
G.F.S.

This gravel panned not more than 3 minute colours per pan.

At present a certain amount of sniping from recent placer is being carried on in the bed of the main river. Recovery at the best is not more than \$2.00 per man per day, with an average of around 50¢ per man day.

The low values, lack of water and depth of gravel, together with the occurrence of large boulders on bed rock, heavy timber later large stumps, prohibit the profitable mining of these gravels.

R.H.D.
S.F.S.

A P P E N D I X N O . 9

TIMBER

--

TIMBER

There is on both the placer and quartz claims a fine stand of mature and over-mature fir, spruce, and hemlock timber. According to information obtained from the U. S. Forestry officials this block of timber would scale approximately 50 million feet. The price paid for standing timber at this present time places an approximate value of \$50,000.00 on this timber. Inasmuch as this timber cannot be logged for another 10 to 20 years, its present value in 10 years is \$32,000.00 or \$20,500.00 in 20 years.

Logging operations are at the present time being carried out on timber leases adjoining the main highway about 10 miles out from Foster.

Even with good transportation facilities, a river grade and the fact that only the very best grade and largest trees are being cut, the company is reported to be operating at a loss.

Our conclusion is that this timber has only speculative value realizable in from ten to twenty years and that its present sales value is slight.

H.L.B.
L.F.G.

M A P I N D E X

- #1 - Key Map Showing Principal Metalliferous districts in Western Oregon.
- #2 - Key Map showing location of property. Scale 1" = 50 miles.
- #3 - Claim Map showing Lawler quartz and placer claims. Scale 4" = 1 mile.
- #4 - Composite plan showing all levels on Red Bull Claim. Scale 1" = 50 ft.
- #5 - Composite plan showing assays and geology of workings on White Bull Claim.
- #6 - Assay and Geological Plan #1 Level.
- #7 - Assay and Geological Plan #2 Level.
- #8 - Assay and Geological Plan #3 Level.
- #9 - Vertical Section A - A. - Looking North. Red Bull Workings.
- #10 - Longitudinal Section Red Bull Workings.
