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LIMESTONE OCCURRENCES IN WESTERN OREGON

The Department has received numerous requests in recent months for information on the limestone deposits of the State. Many of these requests are the outcome of the increased and anticipated industrial and building expansion of the Northwest plus the recent completion of pipelines from the Southwest and Canada which can supply ample quantities of natural gas for industrial usage.

On the following pages are two maps showing the location of all areas in which limestone has been found in western Oregon. Accompanying the maps are brief remarks on the limestone occurrences within the areas and references to the sources of the data. As will be readily seen, several comprehensive reports cover many of the occurrences, for example, "Limestone Resources of the Pacific Northwest," published in April 1957 by Raw Materials Survey. It is not the purpose of the present report to enlarge upon the published material, but rather to call attention to available data on known deposits and to note occurrences not generally considered economic because of size, composition, or distance from market. This information should serve as a ready reference and bibliography for anyone interested in this basic industrial commodity in Oregon.

A similar report on limestone in northeastern and central Oregon has been prepared and will appear in the Ore.-Bin next month (May 1958). The two articles will eventually be combined and issued as a Miscellaneous Paper of the Department.

Ed.

Southwestern Oregon

By N. V. Peterson
(Field Geologist, Grants Pass Office)

Coos County

*1. MORGAN LIMESTONE (4, 11)**
Location: NE¼ sec. 35, T. 25 S., R. 12 W., on the hillside west of South Fork Coos River, 250 feet above the county road.
Description: Small steeply dipping bedded deposit of dull-gray amorphous limestone. Quality is reported to be about 85 percent $CaCO_3$.

Douglas County

2. GREEN VALLEY DEPOSIT (2,4,9)
Location: NE¼ sec. 21, T. 24 S., R. 6 W., near the head of Green Valley.
Description: Small deposit of fossiliferous, calcareous shale.

Douglas County (cont.)

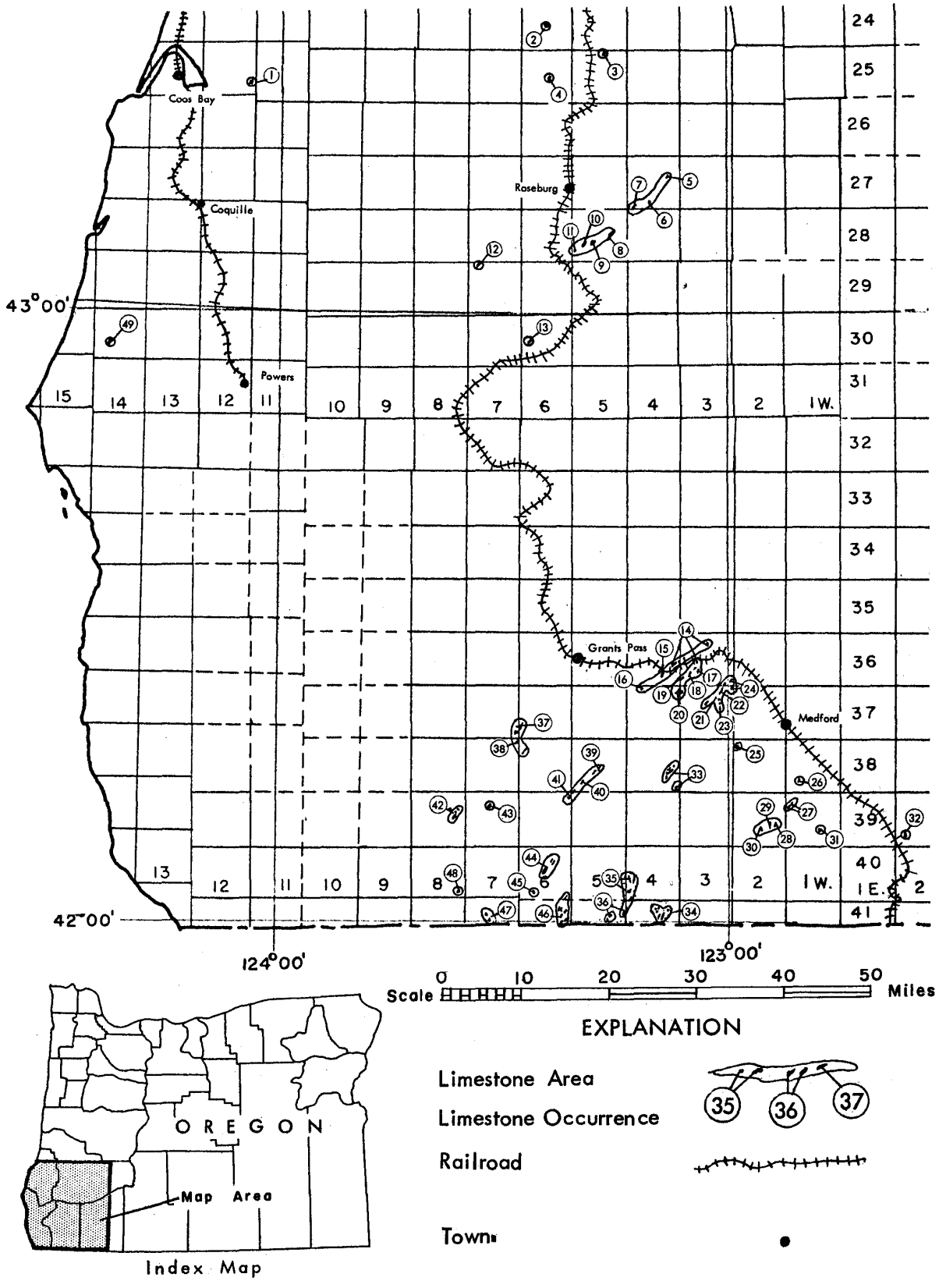
3. NO NAME (2, 4, 9)
Location: Sec. 3, T. 25 S., R. 5 W., about 1 mile northeast of Oakland.
Description: Small deposit of bluish, shaly limestone.

4. STARR RANCH (2, 4, 9)
Location: NW¼ sec. 22, T. 25 S., R. 6 W., about 4 miles northeast of Umpqua.
Description: Small thin beds of fossiliferous shale.

5. NO NAME (2)
Location: NW¼ sec. 14, T. 27 S., R. 4 W.
Description: A small lentil 15 feet thick containing an abundance of microscopic fossils.

* Number refers to map locality.
** Numbers in parentheses refer to bibliography on page 37.

Limestone Occurrences In Southwestern Oregon



Index Map

EXPLANATION

Limestone Area

Limestone Occurrence

Railroad

Town

Southwestern Oregon (cont.)

Douglas County (cont.)

6. ODEN-HATFIELD DEPOSIT (2, 4, 11, 13)
Location: NW¼ sec. 33, T. 27 S., R. 4 W., about 11 miles southeast of Roseburg.
Description: Lens 25 feet wide, vertical dip, can be followed for 225 feet along the strike. A small 30- by 30-foot quarry is developed from which dimension stone has been quarried and sawed. Abandoned.

7. HATFIELD DEPOSIT (2, 4, 11)
Location: NE¼ sec. 31, T. 27 S., R. 4 W., 1 mile west of the Oden-Hatfield occurrence.
Description: Small pod of light-colored limestone largely hidden by overburden; similar to Oden-Hatfield deposit.

8. DODSON DEPOSIT (Whitsett) (2, 4, 9, 13)
Location: SW¼ sec. 14, SE¼ sec. 15, T. 28 S., R.5W.
Description: Massive gray rock dipping steeply to the northwest with a maximum thickness of 60 feet. Can be traced for a third of a mile. Contains some imperfect fossils.

9. HARRINGTON LIMESTONE (4, 12, 13)
Location: SW¼ sec. 21, T. 28 S., R. 5 W., about half a mile east of the Oregon Portland Cement Co. quarry.
Description: Limestone outcrops over an area of 500 by 300 feet. This occurrence is similar to the Oregon Portland Cement Co. limestone. A Department assay shows it to be 97.6 percent $CaCO_3$.

10. OREGON PORTLAND CEMENT (2, 4, 5, 9, 11)
Location: SE¼ sec. 20, T. 28 S., R. 5 W., about 10 miles southeast of Roseburg.
Description: The quarry is in a large lens of steeply dipping limestone. Included bedded chert and faulting result in high quarrying costs. Abandoned in 1935. The limestone is of high purity 97+ to 98 percent $CaCO_3$.

11. FISHER PROPERTY (2, 4, 9, 13)
Location: SW¼ sec. 30, T. 28 S., R. 5 W.
Description: Outcrop reported to be 40 by 175 feet. A chip sample assay shows a 97.5 percent $CaCO_3$ content.

12. BYRON LIMESTONE (11, 13)
Location: SE¼ sec. 5, T. 29 S., R. 7 W.
Description: Very small pod of pink- to rose-colored limestone. Not developed. Contains about 85 percent $CaCO_3$.

13. HAMMERSLEY LIMESTONE (11)
Location: Sec. 20, T. 30 S., R. 6 W., about 5 miles west of Riddle.
Description: This is reported to be an irregular mass of vein calcite in metavolcanic rocks.

Jackson County

14. GOLD HILL DEPOSITS (3, 6, 9, 10)
Location: Secs. 3 and 16, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., and sec. 13, T. 36 S., R. 4 W., all near Gold Hill.
Description: Two small lenses in sec. 13, one in sec. 3, and one in sec. 16. The lens in sec. 16 is interbedded with argillaceous shales and is located near the present Ideal Cement Co. plant. Analysis of limestone from sec. 13 shows 89.4 percent $CaCO_3$.

15. ROGUE RIVER (9, 10)
Location: SW¼ sec. 23, T. 36 S., R. 4 W.
Description: Small elongate lens, 100 feet thick, 92 percent $CaCO_3$.

16. OWL HOLLOW MINE (6, 11)
Location: NE¼ sec. 26, T. 36 S., R. 4 W., near the head of Little Savage Creek.
Description: No information as to size or quality.

17. GALLS CREEK GROUP (6, 9, 10)
Location: Sec. 21, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., just south of Gold Hill.
Description: Two narrow lenses of light-gray to white crystalline limestone. Not developed, reported to be of good quality. Analysis shows 96.31 percent $CaCO_3$.

18. BEAVER PORTLAND CEMENT CO. (4, 12)
Location: Secs. 20 and 29, T. 36 S., R. 3 W.
Description: Quarry furnished limestone for Beaver Portland Cement Co.'s plant at Gold Hill for a few years after its erection.

19. EAGLE LIMESTONE (9, 10)
Location: Sec. 30, T. 36 S., R. 3 W.
Description: This deposit is near the Eagle Gold mine and not developed.

20. BRISTOL LIMESTONE (5, 6, 11, 13)
Location: Sec. 31, T. 36 S., R. 3 W., and sec. 6, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., north of the Left Fork of Foots Creek.
Description: The deposit is from 200 to 600 feet wide, and more than 1,000 feet long. A smaller lens occurs a few hundred feet southeast of the main body. $CaCO_3$ content is reported as 97 percent. Inactive since 1941.

21. LIVELY QUARRY (4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13)
Location: Sec. 2, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., on Kane Creek.
Description: Two small lenses of limestone have been worked out and the quarries abandoned.

22. BAXTER LIMESTONE (6, 11)
Location: SE¼ sec. 2 and SW¼ sec. 1, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., southeast of Gold Hill.
Description: Two lenses of banded marble; the largest, 100 by 500 feet, was opened for quarrying. The quarry was abandoned by the Oregon Limestone Company in 1942. Reported to contain 97 percent $CaCO_3$.

Southwestern Oregon (cont.)

Jackson County (cont.)

23. BEEMAN LIMESTONE (6, 9, 10, 11)
Location: Sec. 11, T. 37 S., R. 3 W., southeast of Gold Hill.
Description: Banded, light and dark, medium-grained limestone in a steeply dipping lens. Inclusions of metasedimentary rocks are common. The better rock is reported to analyze 96+ percent $CaCO_3$.

24. MILLIONAIRE MINE LIMESTONE (11, 12, 13)
Location: Secs. 30 and 31, T. 36 S., R. 2 W., and sec. 36, T. 36 S., R. 3 W.
Description: Three elongate lenses trending N. 30° E. Reports indicate a high $CaCO_3$ content (88 to 92 percent).

25. ENSELE QUARRY (7, 10, 11)
Location: Sec. 6, T. 38 S., R. 2 W., 1 mile southwest of Jacksonville.
Description: Abandoned quarry in a small lens-shaped limestone mass.

26. BRINER LIMESTONE (4, 11, 13)
Location: NE¼ sec. 29, T. 38 S., R. 1 W., about 4 miles southwest of Phoenix.
Description: The limestone probably occurs as a series of lenses rather than a continuous bed. Where exposed, it is 20 feet wide and 50 feet long. An analysis from the deposit shows 92 to 95 percent $CaCO_3$.

27. SOUTH FORK ANDERSON CREEK (4)
Location: NW¼ sec. 7, T. 39 S., R. 1 W.
Description: Two small occurrences reported to be calcareous tufa.

28. MUDDY GULCH LIMESTONE (4)
Location: W½ sec. 23, T. 39 S., R. 2 W., near the Little Applegate River.
Description: Reported to be a body 65 by 500 feet and contains 93 percent $CaCO_3$.

29. BEAR GULCH LIMESTONE (4)
Location: W½ sec. 23, T. 39 S., R. 2 W., about half a mile west of the Muddy Gulch occurrence.
Description: 94 percent $CaCO_3$. Black limestone with white bands interbedded in schists and shales.

30. WOLF GULCH LIMESTONE (4)
Location: SW¼ sec. 22, T. 39 S., R. 2 W., about 10 miles southwest of Ruch along the Little Applegate River.
Description: Smaller occurrence similar to Bear Gulch Limestone.

31. BALD MOUNTAIN (12)
Location: SE¼ sec. 20, T. 39 S., R. 1 W., near the head of Wagner Creek about 6 miles south of Talent.
Description: Undeveloped.

32. SHEPARD SPRINGS (4)
Location: Sec. 28, T. 39 S., R. 2 E.
Description: Calcareous tufa.

Jackson County (cont.)

33. APPLEGATE RIVER GROUP (3, 4, 6)
Location: About 2 miles east of Applegate in secs. 23, 24, and 26, T. 38 S., R. 4 W.
Description: There are eight individual occurrences closely grouped. Generally these occurrences are steeply dipping lenses of no great extent with widths of 50 to 100 feet.

34. SEATTLE BAR GROUP (3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13)
Location: Just south of Watkins in secs. 2, 10, and 11, T. 41 S., R. 4 W.
Description: The largest of the six occurrences in this group is in sec. 11. This white crystalline limestone mass averages 75 feet thick and is exposed for three-fourths to one mile in length. There are narrow siliceous bands and included schistose material within the lens. A 1948 sample assayed 97 percent $CaCO_3$.

35. CARBERRY CREEK GROUP (3, 4, 6, 9, 10)
Location: Secs. 18, 19, 30, and 31, T. 40 S., R. 4 W., about 2 miles west of Steamboat.
Description: There are six occurrences in this group and the largest is 50 feet wide and 500 feet long. The dark, variegated, siliceous limestone grades into dark impure quartzite. An analysis shows 71.9 percent $CaCO_3$.

Josephine County

36. WHISKEY PEAK GROUP (6)
Location: Sec. 6, T. 41 S., R. 4 W., and secs. 11 and 12, T. 41 S., R. 5 W., in the vicinity of Whiskey Peak.
Description: Four occurrences, two in sec. 11 and one in sec. 12, T. 41 S., R. 5 W., and one in sec. 6, T. 41 S., R. 4 W.

37. MARBLE MOUNTAIN GROUP (4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13)
Location: Secs. 19, 30, and 31, T. 37 S., R. 6 W.; sec. 6, T. 38 S., R. 6 W.; and secs. 25 and 36, T. 37 S., R. 7 W., about 7 miles south of Wilderville.
Description: There are six irregularly spaced bodies in the Marble Mountain Group. Included is the Marble Mountain quarry operated by the Ideal Cement Company at Gold Hill. There are large reserves of high-quality limestone (95 to 97 percent $CaCO_3$) in this group.

38. MUCK LIMESTONE (5, 6, 9, 10)
Location: Sec. 30, T. 37 S., R. 7 W.
Description: This occurrence may be included in the Marble Mountain group. Light-gray limestone is exposed for about 1,000 feet in cliffs 150 to 200 feet high. The beds stand vertically and appear to be 150 to 250 feet wide. Several chip samples from different points in the quarry show the limestone to be about 95 to 98 percent $CaCO_3$. The property has been inactive since 1949.

39. HORSEHEAD LIME (5, 6, 11, 13)
Location: SW¼ sec. 15, T. 38 S., R. 5 W., 3 miles southwest of Provolt.
Description: Quarry at northeast end of narrow limestone belt that is interbedded with schist and cut by basic igneous dikes. The limestone is reported to be very pure, running more than 99 percent $CaCO_3$. Inactive since 1950.

Southwestern Oregon (cont.)

Josephine County (cont.)

40. TURVEY LIMESTONE (11, 12)
Location: Sec. 29, T. 38 S., R. 5 W., about 4 miles west of Williams.
Description: A steeply dipping limestone lens 25 feet wide and 400 feet long. One sample assayed 95.26 percent $CaCO_3$.

41. JONES MARBLE QUARRY (3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13)
Location: Sec. 31, T. 38 S., R. 5 W., about 4 miles west of Williams.
Description: This occurrence is a variegated black-and-white to pure-white marble in a mass 600 feet wide and 2,000 feet long. There are small inclusions of siliceous shale and schist. The pure marble shows 99+ percent $CaCO_3$.

42. LIME ROCK (Holton Creek) (3, 4, 8, 11)
Location: Secs. 11, 12, and 14, T. 39 S., R. 8 W., about 2 miles southeast of Kerby.
Description: Gray or white limestone now recrystallized to marble. The bodies of marble rarely exceed 100 feet in thickness and a few hundred feet in length. The limestone is fine-grained and said to run more than 98 percent $CaCO_3$.

43. NO NAME (8)
Location: SW¼ sec. 4, T. 39 S., R. 7 W., about 8 miles southwest of Selma.
Description: A small body similar to the occurrence at Lime Rock.

44. OREGON CAVES MONUMENT (3, 4, 6, 9, 10)
Location: Secs. 10, 15, and 16, T. 40 S., R. 6 W., 18 miles east of Cave Junction on State Highway 46.
Description: This large mass of limestone in which the Oregon Caves were formed is not available for commercial purposes.

Josephine County (cont.)

45. GRIZZLY GULCH (6, 9, 10)
Location: SW¼ sec. 29, T. 40 S., R. 6 W., near the mouth of Grizzly Creek 2 miles south of the Oregon Caves.
Description: A small exposure of limestone similar to the Oregon Caves rock.

46. SUCKER CREEK GROUP (6)
Location: Sec. 35, T. 40 S., R. 6 W., and secs. 1, 2, 13, and 14, T. 41 S., R. 5 W.
Description: Seven lenslike occurrences grouped around Swan Mountain.

47. WEST FORK ALTHOUSE CREEK (8)
Location: Sec. 9, T. 41 S., R. 7 W., along the West Fork Althouse Creek about 1 mile north of the California state line.
Description: Two small undeveloped occurrences.

48. ELDER CREEK (Takilma) (4, 8, 9. 10)
Location: NW¼ sec. 25, T. 40 S., R. 8 W., near Takilma.
Description: This limestone was used as a source of lime flux for the old Takilma smelter.

Curry County

49. NO NAME (1)
Location: Sec. 29, T. 30 S., R. 14 W., about 5 miles northeast of Langlois.
Description:"..inely crystalline, light-gray siliceous limestone.

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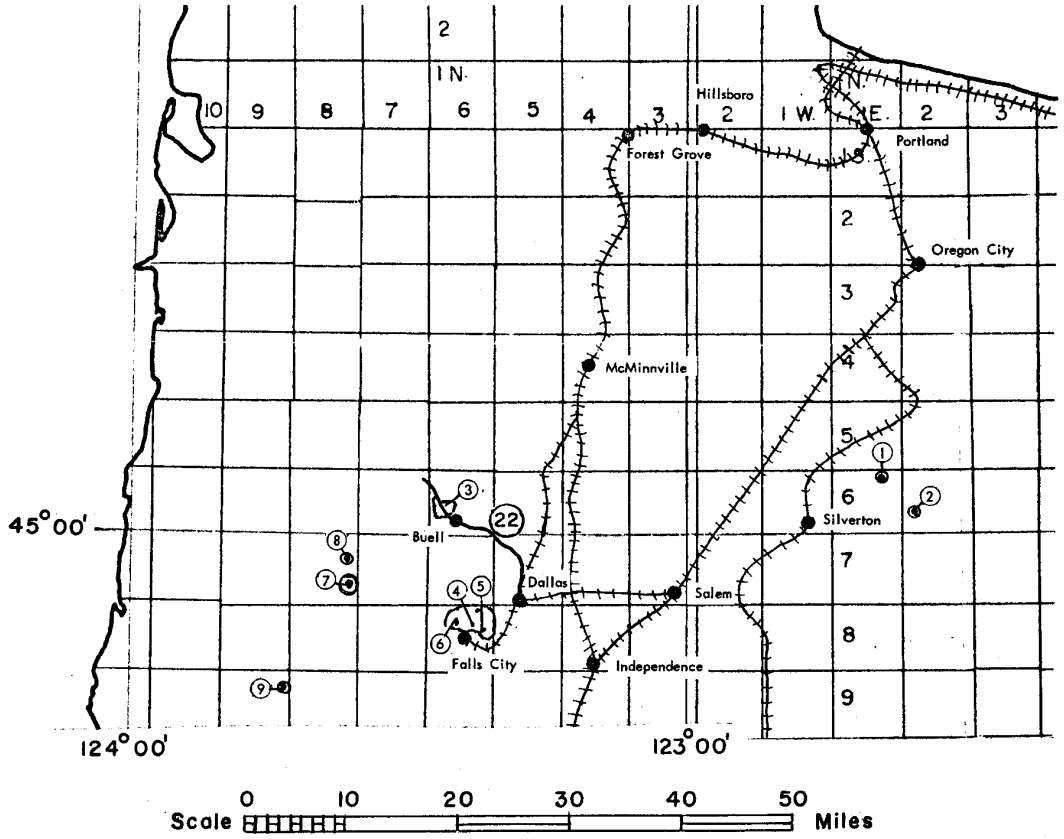

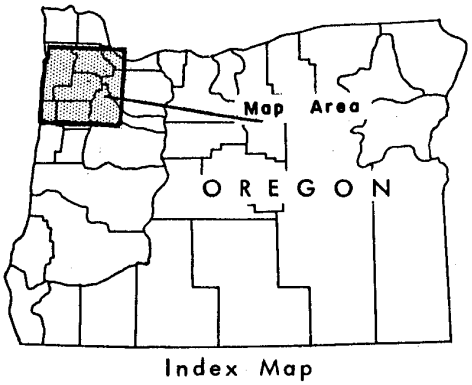

Index Map

EXPLANATION

Limestone Area

Towns

Limestone Occurrence

State Highway

Railroad

Northwestern Oregon

By R. S. Mason
(Mining Engineer, Portland Office)

Clackamas County

*1. MARQUAM DEPOSIT (1, 2)**
Location: Secs. 2 and 3, T. 6 S., R. 1 E., about 1 mile northeast of Marquam.
Description: Two deposits covering 10.38 and 3.96 acres. Lenses of broken oyster shells in sandy tuffs, grits, and conglomerates. Analyses range from 25 to 65 percent $CaCO_3$.

2. BEAVER CREEK (4)
Location: Sec. 19, T. 6 S., R. 2 E., about 3 miles east of Scotts Mills on Beaver Creek road.
Description: Limy tuff outcrops along road and stream bank. Undeveloped. Grab sample analyzed 50 percent $CaCO_3$.

Polk County

3. BUELL LIMESTONE (1, 2)
Location: Secs. 19, 20, 29, and 30, T. 6 S., R. 6 W., about 2 miles west of Buell and just south of State Highway 22.
Description: Massive, dense gray rock with carbonaceous and clastic fragments. Average thickness about 20 feet. Analyses range from 52 to 78 percent $CaCO_3$.

4. LIME PRODUCTS COMPANY QUARRY (1, 2)
Location: SE¼ sec. 11, T. 8 S., R. 6 W., about 6½ miles by road southwest of Dallas.
Description: Similar in grade and appearance to the rock quarried in the Oregon Portland Cement Co. quarry half a mile to the north.

5. OREGON PORTLAND CEMENT QUARRY (1, 2)
Location: NW¼ sec. 12, T. 8 S., R. 6 W., and parts of secs. 1, 2, and 11, T. 8 S., R. 6 W., about 3 miles southwest of Dallas.
Description: Dark-gray, tuffaceous, sandy limestone about 50 feet thick. Wide range of analyses but shipments average about 50 percent $CaCO_3$.

Polk County (cont.)

6. WAYMIRE CREEK (3)
Location: Sec. 10, T. 8 S., R. 6 W., about 2 miles northeast of Falls City.
Description: Exposures along banks of Waymire Creek for about 1 mile. Beds may be 100 feet thick. No development. Limestone probably similar to that found in Lime Products Company quarry to the east.

7. BOULDER CREEK CAMP (3)
Location: SE¼ sec. 24, T. 7 S., R. 8 W., between the pass in which Willamette Valley Lumber Company's Boulder Creek Camp is located and the head of Mill Creek.
Description: Impure beds about 50 feet thick. Undeveloped. Analyses range from 59 to 86 percent $CaCO_3$.

8. ROWELL CREEK (3)
Location: Sec. 12 (?), T. 7 S., R. 8 W., exposed in Polk Operating Company's railroad cut on the Rowell Creek-Rock Creek divide.
Description: Thickness apparently less than 50 feet but otherwise similar to the Boulder Creek Camp limestone. Undeveloped. Grab sample analyzed 63 percent $CaCO_3$.

9. SUNSHINE CREEK (3)
Location: Sec. 12 (?), T. 9 S., R. 9 W., exposed along logging road leading to north fork of Sunshine Creek from Valsetz.
Description: Calcareous sandstone more than 30 feet thick. Undeveloped. Sample analyzed 44 percent $CaCO_3$.

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* Number refers to map locality.
** Numbers in parentheses refer to bibliography on page 39.

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OREGON CHROME MINE CLOSES

The Oregon Chrome Mine, Oregon's largest producer of chromite, has closed once again. The last equipment was removed from the underground workings and mine area early in March as no further exploration or development work was warranted. Closing is the result of the near end of the stockpile purchase program and the inability of domestic mines to compete with foreign chrome mined with cheap labor and shipped by ocean vessels to the east coast.

The Oregon Chrome Mine, situated in the rugged Illinois River area of Josephine County about 35 miles southwest of Grants Pass, has a history of production through three periods of international stress. During World War I the mine produced about 6,000 tons of metallurgical-grade chromite. In 1942 the mine was acquired by Bill Robertson and associates of Grants Pass, Oregon, and from that period until 1948 produced another 14,000 tons. Between 1948 and 1952, extensive development work was done but there was no appreciable production. Since 1952, 12,000 tons of metallurgical-grade chromite has been produced.

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NEW DRILLING PERMIT

Drilling Permit No. 32 was issued to Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Company on April 4, 1958, for the drilling of "Bear Creek Unit No. 1." The approximate location is given as 1525 feet north and 1039 feet west from the southeast corner sec. 30, T. 17 S., R. 19 E., Crook County. Estimated elevation is 4239 feet. This is proposed to be a 10,000-foot test.

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BAY HORSE SILVER MINE LEASED

A partnership of Bill Traver, Davenport, Washington, and Henry and Harold Franz, Ritzville, Washington, has leased the old Bay Horse silver mine located on the Snake River below Huntington, Baker County. The old workings are being reconditioned and some new surface cuts are being made for preliminary appraisal purposes. Diamond drilling is contemplated in the near future.

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HORSEHEAVEN MINE CLOSES

The Horseheaven Mine, a major Oregon producer of quicksilver since 1934, was shut down in mid-April. The mine employed eleven men and was owned and operated by Cordero Mining Company. Total production from the mine, located in eastern Jefferson County, amounted to approximately 17,000 flasks. A detailed description of the mine and plant appeared in the March 1958 issue of The Ore.-Bin.

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PACIFIC CARBIDE NAMES QUARRY CONTRACTOR

Pacific Carbide and Alloys Company, which operates a calcium carbide plant in North Portland, has awarded a contract to National Industrial Products Company to quarry and crush limestone at its quarry near Enterprise in Wallowa County. Hauling and loading will continue to be done by Misander Brothers. NIPCO will conduct the quarry work on a batch basis during the summer months when the quarry is accessible, using heavy-duty portable equipment, and will do their own crushing at their quarry south of Durkee in the winter. Coyote holes will be used for blasting rather than the bench and down-hole method formerly used.

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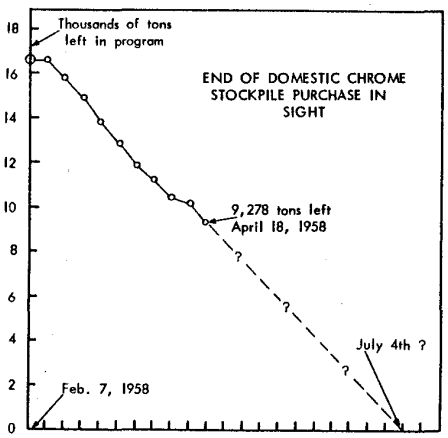
CONGRESS URGED TO BOLSTER WESTERN MINING

At hearings held March 25-28 before the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, governors and industry leaders of the eleven western states requested that action be taken by Congress and the Administration to halt the present area-wide closing of nonferrous mines. Governor Charles H. Russell, Nevada, presented a resolution adopted by the western governors at their conference in Colorado Springs, February 23-26, 1958. The governors' resolution called for specific action on many metals and minerals to assure the domestic mining industry of at least one-half of the domestic market or its present proportion, whichever is higher, through tariffs, excise taxes, or quotas, or combinations of them.

Governor Robert D. Holmes of Oregon was represented at the hearings by Hollis M. Dole, Director of the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Mr. Dole, who was presented to the Committee by Senator Neuberger, endorsed the western governors' proposals on mercury and gold and then devoted his testimony to the desirability of maintaining domestic chrome production. He called the Committee's attention to the near-completion of the Government purchase program (see chart) and the fact that mines are closing (see announcement on page 40). He stated, "Within three months an active, live segment of the Nation's mineral industry will cease and the displaced men will take their position in the ever-lengthening line at the unemployment office." Besides the desirability of maintaining chrome mining to broaden the State's economic base, placing chrome in the stockpile for emergency use, and lessening the dependence of the Nation on an overseas supply of a strategic mineral, chrome mining also encourages prospecting, which is a prime means for determining the mineral possibilities of the State.



Several plans to maintain domestic chrome mining were reviewed for the Committee. These plans included tariffs, excise taxes, quotas, the "wool plan," and continuation of the present program. After acknowledging that these were considered either unworkable or undesirable by Congress or the Administration, Mr. Dole presented a plan which was thought would allow for the continuation of chrome mining and, in addition, be the start for a new industry. This plan was to establish an electroprocess plant to treat newly mined ore. The background on the feasibility of economically processing West Coast chrome ore into ferrochrome had been developed through a study prepared by Ivan Bloch and Associates at the request of the Department of Planning and Development and the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. It was pointed out that this plan, to be successful, would require a long-range (5 to 10 years) guarantee from General Services Administration to purchase the electroprocess plant's product for the national stockpile at a price not less than the current market price for these materials, and that Government assistance would be necessary in the financing of the electroprocess plant. Assistance from the Government could be in the form of either building, operating, and owning the plant through some agency of the Government or through a Government-guaranteed loan to a cooperative organization. The desirability of this plan is that it would establish chrome mining on a firm long-range basis, create new industry, and turn ore into a product that would be immediately available if needed. Mineral resources of the State would not be depleted as stockpiling of a finished product would save all ore mined. Continuation of mining would develop new ore, for it takes a going mine to find and increase reserves. Proof of this was established during the current stockpile program by the fact that reserves are greater now than ever known, even though more than 200,000 long dry tons of chrome ore has been mined from the ground in the past seven years.

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PROGRESS AT URANIUM MILL SITE

Grading and leveling on the site of Lakeview Mining Company's uranium mill, just north of Lakeview, was under way this week on a contract held by Lakeview Logging Company, it was announced by James F. Poulos, manager of the mining firm. This work is in preparation for the start of construction on Lakeview Mining's $2,600,000 uranium mill to be built this year. Burr Johnson has been employed by Lakeview Mining Company as its mill construction superintendent.

Actual start of construction will depend on bids now being sought by Lakeview Mining. Meanwhile, Lakeview Building Material Company is going ahead with construction of the mining firm's office quarters and the changing room at the mill site. The California Oregon Power Company has started construction of a 10 3/4-mile power line to deliver 66,000 volts to the White King mine. At present Lakeview Mining Company generates its own power at the mine site.

At the White King uranium mine on Augur Creek, miners reached the 312-foot depth last Saturday, said Poulos. Work was started this week on beginning the excavation for drifts and tunnels at the 250-foot level. This will be the third level in the 312-foot shaft, others being established at 70 and 160 feet. (From Lake County Examiner-Tribune, April 24, 1958)

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STRATIGRAPHIC CHART OF SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON PUBLISHED

"Stratigraphy and foraminiferal zonation in some of the Tertiary rocks of southwestern Washington," by Weldon W. Rau, is the title of a new publication issued in chart form by the U.S. Geological Survey. The chart provides detailed stratigraphic control for Eocene, Oligocene, and Miocene rocks in southwestern Washington based on seven foraminiferal zones. It is designated as OC 57 of the Oil and Gas Investigations chart series and may be purchased for 75 cents from the Geological Survey, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado.

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HARVEY RECEIVES FIRST ALUMINA SHIPMENT

Two hundred tons of sacked alumina from Japan were received at Terminal No. 1 by Harvey Aluminum on April 10th. The shipment will be used to test pneumatic unloading equipment at the company's facilities now nearing completion on the east side of the Willamette River near the Northwestern grain dock. Movement to the reduction plant at The Dalles will be by rail. Nippon Light Metal Company, Ltd., of Shimizu, on the island of Honshu, Japan, was the shipper. The cargo arrived on the American Mail liner, "Oregon Mail."

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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES VISIT WHITE KING MINE

Visitors at White King uranium mine in Lake County, April 19, were Shahid Noor Khan, of Karachi, Pakistan; Aran Buranasiri, of the mines department, Bangkok, Thailand; and Jack D. Stavropodis, University of Athens, representing the new Atomic Energy Commission of Greece. They were accompanied by Robert G. Young, of the Atomic Energy Commission's staff at Grand Junction, Colorado, and Ross L. Kinnaman, AEC geophysicist from Denver, Colo. (From Lake County Examiner-Tribune, April 24, 1958.)

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