

REPORT ON CAMP CARSON PLACER MINE.

Butte, Montana, June 20, 1914.

Mr. John G. Morony,  
Butte, Montana.

Dear Sir:

This group known as the Camp Carson Placer Mines, is situated 55 miles from Le Grande, Oregon, and is reached by wagon road up the La Grande River, Oregon; also from the camp there is a good mountain road in fair condition to North Powder, situated on the O. W. R. & N. Ry. about one-half the distance.

There is good water supply, now estimated at about 3000 inches which can be increased at a reasonable cost to at least double this amount.

The former company built a sawmill near the gravel mines and good sawmill timber is abundant upon the company's mines.

A rough estimate of the tailings shows several hundred thousand yards have been sluiced from what is called the Big P Pit, and this has exposed a gravel bank of from 150 to 250 feet high and 1000 feet long, besides other workings.

Numerous pans of gravel all show some fine free gold, but not enough of this alone to pay to work in the old fashioned way. There is in every pan a considerable amount of iron sulphides which it is claimed by concentration shows very high values in gold.

The buildings, all of them, will prove of but little value to a new company as they are so situated that they cannot be used to advantage. To open up the property, I think it should be worked lower down near the mouth of Tanner Gulch.

With such limited tests as panning, I think the showings justify further investigation. The number of claims is said to be 72 and ownership is held by possession.

A number of pannings from the Big Pit all show free gold in the pan.

Referring to assay No. 5 which is taken from the Big Pit from virgin ground, by fire assay, the results are 66¢ per cubic yard. As this is from virgin ground I have more confidence in the same than in any other of the assays appended hereto.

Referring to a Mr. Burgason who worked on the flats below the mouth of Tanner Gulch, and said he saved from 40¢ to 60¢ per cu. yd. on about seven acres of ground which he worked out. He also worked in the main workings of the Camp Carson and he thought the gravel pits should average about 35¢ per cu. yd. in fine gold.

Respectfully,

H. L. Hoyer.

ASSAYS

No.	Description	Gold Oz. per ton.	Gold & Silver val. per ton	Remarks
1.	Screened ore Big Pit Wt. 11 & 11/16 oz.	0.01	0.20	33¢ per cu.yd. solid. 20¢ per cu.yd. loose
2.	Grab sample Big Pit Wt. 11 & 7/8 oz.	0.10	0.20	Same as No. 1
3.	Side Flume Concentrates	0.61	12.20	
4.	Flume Concentrates	0.78	15.60	
5.	Gravel and fine stuff Wt. 7 lbs. & 3/8 oz.	0.02	0.40	66¢ per cu.yd. solid. 40¢ per cu.yd. loose.
6.	Tanners Gulch 8 oz. from 25 lbs.	0.89	17.80	Ratio of concen- tration - 50 to 1.
7.	Do	0.78	15.60	Ratio 53 to 1.
8.	Concentrates from flume	2.70	54.00	
9.	Do	2.95	59.20	Silver 40 oz.

Calculation per cu.yd. based on weight of 1 cu. yd. as follows:  
 Solid undisturbed ground- 3,300 l cu. yd.  
 As it goes to the sluice- 2,000 l cu. yd.

Gold at \$20.00 per oz.

LIST OF ASSAYS AND SAMPLES TAKEN BY CHARLES KAMMERER.  
 FROM CAMP CARSON PLACERS.

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No.	No.pans	Weight lbs.	Concen- trates.	Value Concen- trates.	Value per ton.
1. Big Pit	16	320	64 oz.	\$39.20 80 to 1	\$ 48.75
2. " "	10	200	30 "	3.20 108 to 1	2.05
3. " "	7	140	22 "	3.60 102 to 1	3.53
4. " "	9	180	42 "	125.40 68.7 to 1	182.40
5. French Pit	10	200	36 "	34.00 88 to 1	<u>40.00</u>
				Divide by 5-	<u>276.33</u>
					55.24
				Leaving out No. 4	23.65
7. Tanner Gulch	6	120	22 "	9.20 87 to 1	10.50
8. " "	3	60	25 "	13.00 30 to 1	33.30
9. " "	3	60	26 "	23.00 37 to 1	62.10
10. " "	3	60	24 "	7.40 40 to 1	18.50
11. " "	3	60	24 "	7.60 40 to 1	<u>19.00</u>
				Divide by 5	<u>143.40</u>
				Average-	\$ 28.60

L. J. Hartzell, Assayer,  
 Montana State School of Mines.

Butte, Montana.  
 July 28, 1914.

ELMER E. JOHNSTON  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW  
OLD NATIONAL BANK BLDG.  
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

May 20, 1938

State Dept. of Geology & Mineral Industries  
704 Lewis Building  
Portland, Oregon

Attention Mr. Earl K. Nixon, Director

Dear Sir:

Herewith please find enclosed the following documents:

- (a) Blue print of the claims of Camp Carson.
- (b) Blue print showing the general location of the mining property itself.
- (c) Report of Harry T. Howell, hydraulic operator.
- (d) Report of William P. White, Mining Engineer.
- (e) Also copy of letter of attorneys, Hallock, Donald & Banta, of La Grande, Oregon.

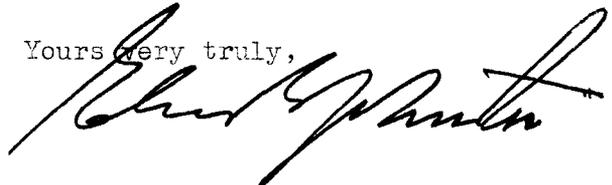
I wish when you make your trip up to Baker in the next few days that you would look into this situation and find out if we can get together on an intelligent plan to develop this property.

As far as I am personally concerned, none of my clients are interested in stock selling schemes, and all the money that has been put up so far has been private money, and there will be some more private money put up, but there will, of course, be a certain part of this enterprise that will be offered to the public on a sound basis. I will therefore appreciate your advice as to what you think should be done in the light of all the circumstances to secure a State of Oregon permit to offer the shares in the State of Oregon.

From what I have read about this property, it should be a most excellent investment for me and everybody else, providing of course there is sufficient water to wash the gravel that is evidently there.

Thanking you for your courtesy in the premises, I am

Yours very truly,



EEJ-EC  
Enc.

May 31, 1938

Mr. Elmer A. Johnston, Attorney at Law  
1001 Old National Bank Building  
Spokane, Washington

Dear Mr. Johnston:

With further reference to the Camp Carson placers and your letter of inquiry pertaining to our attitude toward approving your permit to sell securities on this property, I wish to say that I was in Baker last week and obtained considerable information on the property which I had not had before.

It is my opinion that the future of the Camp Carson property rests entirely on the ability of the owners to provide storage capacity of water in the Grand Ronde Lake and vicinity. If they are permitted to dam up the lake to provide reservoir capacity which would extend the mining from a couple of months to, say, double that length of time, I would be inclined to favor the security permit. Otherwise I would not for the reason that I do not think anyone could make a profitable operation.

I think your next move is to determine definitely what are the owner's rights in regard to making a reservoir of the lake for mining purposes.

We are pleased to cooperate with you at all times in any reasonable way we can. Hoping to hear further from you, I am

Very truly yours,

STATE DEPT. OF GEOLOGY AND  
MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Earl K. Nixon, Director

EKN:lf

May 17, 1938

Elmer E. Johnston  
Attorney-at-Law  
Spokane, Washington

Dear Mr. Johnston:

Replying to your letter of May 13th, inquiring about our position with regard to your stock permit for exploitation of the Camp Carson Mines, I wish to say that I am only casually familiar with the property in question but suspect that it has possibilities as a hydraulic placer of properly managed, properly financed, and provided a situation pertaining to the availability of water works out satisfactorily.

It is my impression, subject to verification, that there is some question about the possibility of damming up Grand Ronde Lake in order to provide late season water for Camp Carson operations. It seems that certain recreation interests have expressed a desire to dam this up to a permanent level for a recreation area development. If this is the case, it would be impossible to use this lake as storage and the results of the plan obviously would affect the Camp Carson operation.

This Department is anxious to facilitate any properly conceived plan to enhance the mineral production and will cooperate with you to the best of our facilities.

I am not acquainted with the engineer, Mr. White, to whom you refer, but am in a position to make inquiries. If his report is recent and takes in account the tests which Mr. Howell has made and the present set-up as regards the availability of water, I suspect that this Department would be glad to base its recommendations to the Corporation Attorney on Mr. White's findings. Unfortunately we do not have an engineer in eastern Oregon at the moment but will have within the next few weeks. I personally shall be in Baker in about ten days and might be able to look into the situation myself.

In any event I would suggest that you supply us with an outline of your plans of operation, maps of the area controlled, evidences of gold and other values contained in the gravel, and such other information as would facilitate our giving a fair opinion as to the feasibility of your plan.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

ELMER E. JOHNSTON  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW  
OLD NATIONAL BANK BLDG.  
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

May 13, 1938

RECEIVED  
MAY 14 1938

STATE DEPT OF GEOLOGY  
& MINERAL INDS.

State Department of Geology & Mineral Industries  
704 Lewis Building  
Portland, Oregon

Attention Mr. Earl K. Nixon

Dear Sir:

I appreciate your letter of May 12, and I am taking steps to check up on Mr. Imhouse as suggested.

The State Department of Corporations advises me that before they will consider a permit for the issuance of any stock in Oregon, the property must be approved either by your office or by an engineer approved by your office. My clients had Mr. William P. White, an engineer licensed in the State of Oregon, make a general examination of the property, and his report is now available. Would you consider that report as sufficient to clear your office as far as the State corporation Blue Sky Department is concerned.

What is the opinion of your office offhand on the Camp Carson property, inasmuch as you are undoubtedly familiar with the fact that it has been worked for many years without much success by various operators, the principal ones being the French people in the '90's. Several million yards of gravel have been moved, and no doubt quite a bit of value taken therefrom. Some of the tests that were made by Mr. Howell, who has a lease on the property, indicates it runs about 30 cents per yard, and there is ample water fall there to make quite a hydraulic operation under proper management.

I would be glad to have you advise me what your data is on the property, and also instruct me on what steps would have to be taken to clear the company through the Blue Sky Department of the State of Oregon.

My clients do not contemplate a stock selling campaign particularly in the State of Oregon, as the small amount of money necessary to make the original operating test on this property is easily available in this district, but at the same time, I have been requested to find out what your requirements are in that direction.

Thanking you, I am

Very respectfully yours,



May 12, 1938

Elmer E. Johnston  
Attorney-at-Law  
Old National Bank Building  
Spokane, Washington

Dear Mr. Johnston:

Replying to your letter of May 9th inquiring about a Mr. E. N. Imhouse, I can get no information on this man other than that the office of the State Board of Engineering Examiners reports that he was not a registered engineer.

If his home address was Baker, I am inclined to think that you might get some information by writing to Senator W. H. Strayer, Baker, or Mr. W. G. Calder, Baker. Calder, of course, is connected with the Camp Carson matter according to my understanding, but I think Calder's report on an engineer would be acceptable.

I regret that I cannot do any more for you in this matter.

Yours very truly,

EKN:vm

Director

ELMER E. JOHNSTON  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW  
OLD NATIONAL BANK BLDG  
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

May 9, 1938

RECEIVED  
MAY 10 1938  
STATE DEPT OF GEOLOGY  
& MINERAL INDS.

State Board of Geology & Mineral Industries  
704 Lewis Building  
Portland, Oregon

Attention Mr. Earl K. Nixon, Director

Dear Sir:

I have been furnished a report on the Camp Carson mining property in Union County, Oregon, which is purported to be signed by Mr. E. N. Imhouse, Baker City, Oregon.

Would you be good enough to advise me whether or not Mr. Imhouse was a qualified mining engineer at any time under the laws of the State of Oregon and according to the Directors of your Department?

Mr. Imhouse is now deceased, and I am anxious to find out his rating with your Department.

Yours very truly,



EEJ-EC



furnished me, both as to the values and my ability to separate, and saved the valuable material contained therein, I have come to the following conclusions:-

1st. There is practically no difficulty in saving all the values contained by my system of magnetic separator and my patent classifier. I am working materials much more difficult to save and making better than a 90% saving.

2nd. It is the richest material, all the elements considered, that I have ever encountered in 35 years of actual and practical experience in the handling of this kind of product; in fact, I never saw as clean a product as yours in all my years of experience in buying precious metals.

3rd. Your entire plant to handle the product from 4500 yards which I am reliably informed, you are at present equipped to handle will not exceed \$15,000. This includes water power and generator for supplying current for magnetic separator and motive power to operate. I will contract under a good and sufficient bond to erect an up-to-date recovery plant, such as you require, for this amount of money, with a guaranty that it will do all I claim. That is, recover all the free gold, separate into a clean product, each by themselves, the sulphides, the concentrates and the monazite. As near as I can compute from the material furnished (both the crude and the riffle concentrates) you should make a saving of practically \$8,000. per day in the plant I propose to erect. The beauty of my system is, there is practically no time lost in cleaning up, being a continuous run.

4th. You have all the quipment in place, no time is lost, and having such a flume already constructed 1100 feet in length, your product is washed so clean, its recovery is much easier to complete.

5th. There being no large boulders to contend with, the question of undersizing becomes very simple. However, I would recommend

in the main flume, then again to three-eighths before reaching the classifiers. As all your values are contained in this mass only. The larger gravel having been removed by your first grizzly.

6th. You being equipped with a good saw-mill, you can cut all your dimensions to suit, thus avoiding much expense in cartage, etc. I am fully convinced that your mine has all the merit desired, and that with a suitable recovery plant established you will have one of the best paying propositions known.

I am very anxious to see a plant such as I recommend in operation on your property. If for no other reason, to demonstrate what modern scientific methods can accomplish with a product heretofore believed to be valueless on account of the inability to separate the different elements, such for instance, as the monazite from the sulphides and the gold from this heavy material in commercial quantities. You will understand that the platinum is recovered in the first spigot with the gold.

7th. If, as your crude product indicates, you easily have a 2% concentrate. Now, we will for the purpose of an example, say we handle 2,000 yards per day. 2,000 yards equal 3,000 tons. Now 3,000 tons at that ratio, produce 60 tons of crude concentrates. Assuming two-thirds of this mass to be black sands and valueless at this time, subtract this and we have 20 tons of concentrates and monazite in practically equal proportions. Now, 10 tons of monazite at \$200. per ton is \$2,000. 10 tons of sulphides at \$198. per ton equals \$1,980. Free gold, \$2,000. and we have a value of \$5,980. per day. \$5,980. per day equals \$179,400. per month. For 5 months. \$897,000. Now, to make assurance doubly sure, we will cut this estimate to a 1% concentrate, and we have the enormous sum of ~~\$448,500. per short year season of 5 months.~~ This I consider absolutely a safe calculation, providing you have the tonnage and from all reports there is no doubt on this score. This certainly un-sounds reasonable, but this deduction is based on actual figures.

Yours very truly,

Gordon Land.

ASSAYERS & ENGINEERS.

Denver, Colo. April 22, 1914.

Mr. Timothy F. Hopkins,  
Gordon Land, C.E.  
Seattle, Wash.

Dear sir:-

Herewith please find tabulated statement showing results found in the examination of the under-current material from the Camp Carson Placer Mine of Union County, Oregon.

Our instructions were to ascertain what values in gold, other than free gold, existed in the iron pyrites, of which there is a considerable proportion. With this object in view, the "ore" was sized into three classes finer than 20 mesh. Each size was separately concentrated on a Wilfley Table. Each concentrate so obtained was then passed through a Wetherill Magnetic Separator to remove a heavy percentage of garnets and other magnetic material. By this plan, the iron sulphides, some silicious gangue and free gold, became what are termed as non-magnetic tailings.

The three concentrates so obtained were then assayed, as shown in the statement.

To determine whether gold was present, not in an apparent free state, several different methods were tried, all of which are reported herewith.

RESULTS:

Gross weight received -- 9--- sacks	531.5 lbs
Weight of sacks	<u>5.55</u>
Net weight	526.0

Without crushing, the ore was then dry screen sized as follows;

		Percent Weight.	
+ 10 mesh	148 lbs	28.73%	Discarded.
-10 " + 16 mesh	118.25 lbs	22.95%	Reserved.
-16 " + 20 "	40.75 "	7.91%	"
-20 "	208.25 "	40.41%	"
	<u>515.25 "</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

Total to Wilfley table concentrates from

-10 +16 mesh	2991 grams	= 6.59 lbs	=	27.66 %
-16 +20 "	876 "	= 1.93 "	=	8.10 %
-20 "	6945 "	= 15.31 "	=	64.24 %
	<u>10812 "</u>			<u>100.00 %</u>

Wilfley tailings from all sizes discarded.

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Wetherill Magnetic Separation at 2.60 amp

		-10 + 16 mesh.	
Magnetic	244 grams	5.41 lbs.	
Non-magnetic	2130 "	4.68 " Au	5.20 Oz.
		Metallics	<u>1.20 "</u>
		Per ton.....	6.40 " \$128.00

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-16 +20 mesh.

Magnetic	157 grams	0.25 lbs		
Non-magnetic	712 "	1.568 "	Au	16.90 oz
			Metallics	3.86 "
			Per ton	<u>20.76</u> \$415.20

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~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

-20 mesh.

Magnetic	4245 grams	9.34 lbs		
Non-magnetic	2700 "	5.94 "	Au	31.48 oz.
			Metallics	3.45
			Per ton	<u>34.93</u> " \$698.60

#####

Combined Concentrates.

-10 + 16	4.68 lbs.	Per Ton	\$128.00
-16 + 20	1.568 "	" "	415.20
-20	5.94 "	" "	698.60
	<u>12.188</u> " = 2.36%	" "	<u>443.04</u>

Concentration ratio - 42.27 tons into one.

While we are aware that material gold values remain in the +10 size which has not been treated, we have already from the other three sizes recovered \$2.70 which calculating back to the 515.25 lbs. is equivalent to a gross value of \$10.50 per ton of material.

1000 grams of the non-magnetic tailings after a current of 2.6 amp. were then passed again through the Wetherill at higher strength to determine the possible presence of monazite. The percentages quoted below are in comparison with the product that was treated and not as compared with the original 515.25 lbs. The amounts by such comparison are insignificant and the attempt to locate monazite was abandoned - although some is present.

RESULTS.

Magnetic at 3 amp.	126 grams	12.60%
" 4 " 1st pole	43 "	4.30%
" 4 " 2nd "	49 "	4.90%
" 4.8" 1st "	15 "	1.50%
" 4.8" 2nd "	(25) <del>25</del> "	<del>2.50%</del> (2.50)
Non-magnetic tailings	738 "	73.80%
Loss	4 "	.40%
	<u>1000</u> "	<u>1000.</u>

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Following this, a series of special examinations were made to settle the main issue as to the presence of gold - not free - in the iron sulphides.

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(A) Panned sample from the -20 mesh concentrates, i.e. non-magnetic tailings from the Wilfley concentrates. Weight panned - 50 gram

Assay of tailings	Au	
	3.92 oz.	\$79.40 per ton.

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(B) Amalgamation test of the non-magnetic tailings from the -20 final product.

Assay of tailings after amal.	Au 4.50 oz.	\$90.00
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Fineness of the amalgamated gold - 906.  
Value per ounce of the gold \$18.73  
Percentage of free gold in these concentrates subject to ordinary amalgamation 87.12%

# # # #

(C) Examination of hand assorted clean iron pyrite taken from the -10 size of the original lot.

Weight treated - 1.5 lbs.  
Wgt. of concts 31 grams  
Ratio - 21.9 tons to 1.

Assay of concentrates Au  
0.04 oz. \$0.80 per ton.

# # # # #

(D) Special examination of the final concentrates obtained from -10 -16 mesh size.

Weight of concentrates treated	500 grams.	
" after roasting	443	
Loss (sulphur)	57	" 11.4%

Wetherill magnetic product at 0.20 amp. 346 grams (Au 0.04 oz, \$0.80	69.3%
Wetherill mag. prod. @ 5 amp. 95 gms.	19.0%
Non-mag. tailings, 1 gram	.2%
	<u>99.9%</u>

Concentration ratio of the magnetic iron product - 1.44 tons to 1. 69.3% by weight of these concentrates assaying 80¢ per ton indicates an original value of 55¢ per ton in the concentrates existing otherwise than as so-called free or visible gold.

# # # # #

(E) The results obtained from a concentration of the -10 size, amounting to 28.75% by weight of the original lot, will be reported later. This size contains 0.91% of iron pyrite.

# # # #

In our opinion these various tests prove definitely that the gold existing in this placer material is not in combination with the iron.

Very truly yours,

The Henry E. Wood Ore Testing Co.

By Henry E. Wood

C O P Y.

Spokane, Wash. June 11-1909.

Grande Ronde Mining & Power Co.

Portland, Oregon.

Gentlemen;-

The sample of coarse placer concentrates left by you, has been tested by amalgamation and concentration, with the results as follows;-

Plate amalgamation, without grinding;

Assays; Heads	2.50 ounces gold per ton	\$51.68
Tailings	.89 " " " "	18.39
Amalgamation	1.68 " " " "	34.73

The tailings from this amalgamation were crushed to pass 40 mesh and concentrated 8. to 1.

Assays; Heads	.89 ounces gold per ton	\$18.39
Concentrates	4.81 " " " "	99.43
Tailings	.07 " " " "	1.45

Saving by amalgamation 64.4%

Saving by amalgamation and concentration, based on assay of the final tailings 97.2%

I believe that practically all the gold in this gravel and sand is metallic, but that some of it is so coated with rust that it does not amalgamate readily.

Yours truly,

(Sig.) C.M.Fassett,

Assayer.