

BUECHE GROUP

Location

NE¼ Section 28, T. 8 S., R. 5 E. The main workings consist of drifts located on both sides of Battle Axe Creek, a few feet above the water line.

History

Fred and Herman Bueche located 40 claims in this area in 1929. A 145-foot tunnel is reported on the north side of the creek, along with three short tunnels on the south side of Battle Axe Creek (Oregon Metal Mines Handbook, 1951).

Current Conditions

The adit on the north bank of Battle Axe Creek was found to be open when this area was inspected. Ore cart tracks could be seen running from the portal to the creek bank.

Two adits were located on the south side of the creek, roughly across from the one on the north bank. The eastern-most adit was collapsed, although timbering around the portal was still standing. Ore cart tracks also ran from this mine to the edge of the creek bank. The western adit lies 10 feet higher than the eastern one. It was open and had no track associated with it.

A board and bat shack stands 60 feet west of the adit on the north side of Battle Axe Creek. This is 6 feet square, with a corrugated metal roof. Further west, another 120 feet, is a pile of boards and a few sheets of metal roofing. These appear to be the remains of a structure similar to the extant shack.

The remains of a small structure are located between the two adits on the south bank. All that is left are some deteriorated boards and a few cast iron stove parts. It appears that this structure was about 10 feet square.

A large stack of timbers sits on the bank of the creek between the two southern adits.



Shack on north bank of Battle Axe Creek at Bueche Group.



Portal of eastern adit on south bank of Battle Axe Creek in Bueche Group.

RUTH MINES

Location

Section 27, T. 8 S., R. 5 E. This property is located along Battle Axe Creek and the steep ridge to the south.

History

Claims were first filed along Battle Axe Creek in the early 1860's when the area underwent a period of intensive exploration. By 1903, the Lewis and Clark Milling and Mining Company held three claims in what later became the Ruth group. There was a total development of 250 feet of tunnels reported (Stafford, 1903). The claims held by this company had increased to five by 1916 and development was reported as several hundred feet of tunnel on two levels. The property also had "several cabins and a water power plant" (Parks and Swartley, 1916).

Major development at this location began in 1929 when the Amalgamated Mining Corporation was formed and bought out Lewis and Clark Milling and Mining. A prospectus circulated by Amalgamated Mining around this time stated that the property consisted of three tunnels, totaling 1,100 feet, and ten claims. Capital derived from the sale of stock was to be used to extend the road from Gold Creek to the mines. Also planned were ore bunkers, hydroelectric facilities, a sawmill, and a 100-ton per day ore mill.

These plans were realized by 1934. A map of Amalgamated Mining Co. property from that year shows a compound of at least 15 structures around the Ruth portals. This included ore bunkers, cookhouse, bunkhouses, recreation hall, and a compressor and powerhouse. The map also shows buildings at the Morning Star in addition to another compound and ore mill at the confluence of Battle Axe and Opal Creeks.

In 1930, 43 tons of crude ore were mined and shipped to a smelter. At this time, the majority of development work was on level 4, located several hundred feet above Battle Axe Creek. This drift had been driven to a total length of 1,020 feet. Several short adits accounted for another 330 feet of underground workings (Callaghan and Buddington, 1938).

Level 4 had been driven to a total length of 1,575 feet by 1945. Level 5, which entered the side of the ridge 25 feet above Battle Axe Creek, had reached a length of 1,700 feet.

Work on this property has continued intermittently to the present.

Current Conditions

When inspected in 1984, the property had been disturbed.

The buildings and ore bunkers at the mouth of level 4 had been washed away in the Christmas 1964 flood (George Atiyeh, personal communication). Scattered in the creek bed are timbers, logs, and equipment including a steam engine and a compressor. This adit was open and had ore cart tracks running from the portal.



Unstable, vandalized structure in upper Amalgamated camp.



Shake cabin in upper Amalgamated camp.



Power generation shed in upper Amalgamated camp and Dotty Lamolinara.



Remains of building at Morning Star Mine.

The original building at the portal of level 5 was gone, replaced by a new shed. The portal was blocked by a door under which ore cart tracks ran. A good deal of equipment used by the current claimants was outside this adit. There was also some historic equipment including a large boiler, old ore cart, and ore crusher.

All but three of the structures in the camp had been crushed by a major snow in 1968 (George Atiyeh, personal communication). The ages of the three standing structures are unknown. None of them appear on the 1934 map referred to earlier.

A small shed is located below the main road. This is identified locally as a power generation shed. This is 6 x 10 feet and has a shake covered shed roof. The walls are board. It is in poor condition with half of the roof and one wall gone.

A small, one room cabin is located on the north side of the spur road leading from the main road to the Ruth level 4. This cabin is 14 x 18 feet square. The gabled roof, originally shake, is now covered with rolled tin. Three of the exterior walls are shake with the south wall vertical board. The floor is tongue and groove boards. Three interior walls are panelled with rough sawn lumber. Nail holes in studs and rafters indicate that the ceiling and fourth wall were originally covered.

The third standing structure in this area is located on the north side of the spur road between the cabin previously discussed and the junction with the main road. This building is 15 x 20 feet square. It is built on the steep hillside using poles to support the downhill side. Construction is rough sawn board over 2 x 4 framing. The floor is tongue and groove over 2 x 6 subflooring. The gabled roof, originally shake, is now covered with rolled tin.

This structure is unstable and appears to have been vandalized. A thick wire rope, wrapped around a stump and the ends attached to large bolts imbedded in the corners, keeps the building from falling down the ridge. Boards have been removed from the exterior walls and the ceiling. The windows and doors are gone.

The flume line shown on the 1934 map was located. This was a small board structure running into the camp from a still extant two-log dam located above the Ruth level 4 portal. The flume has collapsed.

MORNING STAR

Location Section 27, T. 8 S., R. 5 E.

History

There is very little historical information available for this mine. It appears to have been located in 1925 (Grant, 1983), but little data on development work could be located. A map of Amalgamated Mining Co. holdings in 1934 shows a building and ore bunkers at this site. The current claimants state that the drift is 500 feet long (Atiyeh, 1980).

Current Conditions

The portal of this mine is open but blocked by a wooden door. It appears to have once had track for ore carts as wooden ties can be seen immediately outside the door over the portal, and sections of rail are stacked next to the ore pile at the end of the access road.

A small creek runs just east of the mine. In the creek bed below the portal is a considerable amount of lumber and logs. These are presumably the remains of the ore bunkers.

Across the creek from the portal are stacks of timbers and lumber.

The remains of a small building are located 150 feet northeast of the mine. It is in poor condition. The roof has caved in, and the building leans precariously. It is built entirely of rough sawn lumber. The walls and roof were framed with 2 x 4's, and the floor with 2 x 8's supported by 8- x 8-inch beams. The floor, exterior walls, and roof were covered with 1 inch thick boards and nailed in place with round nails.

Several hundred feet below the mine, near the main road, are the remains of a collapsed log stringer bridge. This is also shown on the 1934 Amalgamated mines map.

Roads and Trails

The history of the development of the transportation system in this area is difficult to trace. Early accounts are few and information derived from maps is often incomplete and contradictory. Of the two townships which contain this district, T. 8 S., R. 4 E. was surveyed in 1893, but T. 8 S., R. 5 E. was not surveyed until 1934.

The best documentation is for the main trail which ran along the north side of the Little North Santiam River. This route was also used for the later road which was constructed in stages.

An article appearing in the Portland Oregonian on November 14, 1881, stated that the Capitol Mine could be reached by an "excellent trail." The 1893 map of T. 8 S., R. 4 E., shows a road ending $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west of the Capitol Mine. A trail is shown extending from the end of the road, past the Capitol Mine, and onto the township line in Section 24.

By 1916, the road had been extended as far as the Black Eagle Mine in Section 24, T. 8 S., R. 4 E. (Parks and Swartley, 1916).

It appears that the road had been put through to Gold Creek by 1924 to provide access to the Lotz-Larsen Mine (Salem Oregon Statesman, August 7, 1924).

In 1930, the Amalgamated Mining Company constructed four more miles of road, providing access to their Ruth and Morning Star Mines (Callaghan and Buddington, 1938). In 1933, the Forest Service built a loop road running southeast from Jawbone Flat and rejoining the miner's road about $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile west of the upper Amalgamated camp. This road was constructed to avoid interference with mining company trucks hauling ore to the mill at Jawbone Flats.

Sometime in the mid 1930's, the road was extended to Elk Lake, providing a route to the Breitenbush drainage.

This road (now Forest Service Road 2209) was reconstructed in 1966 west of the gate near Gold Creek (memo from Detroit RD to Forest Supervisor, April 19, 1973). In some areas, the alignment was moved away from that of the earlier road. From the gate east, the road has not been reconstructed and generally follows the original alignment.

All of the current bridges date to no earlier than the 1960's. This includes the half-bridges on the unimproved portion of the road east of Gold Creek. These were completely reconstructed in the early 1970's. This was done based on plans drawn from the original bridges, using similar materials, in an attempt to duplicate the original structures.

A number of sections of the earlier road were identified west of Gold Creek. These sections are mostly short, running a few hundred feet or less, with both ends disappearing under the fill for Road 2209.

A notable exception is the section of old road on the western margin of the area, near Henline Creek. This portion runs below the present road for $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile west of Henline Creek and $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile east. On both sides of Henline Creek are

abutments for a bridge no longer in place. The approaches to the bridge had been blasted from rock with the excavated material dry stacked to form the abutments. The east abutment has a dry-stacked rock wall 13 feet high. The bridge was over 100 feet long and crossed more than 50 feet above the creek. This section of road was built sometime prior to 1916.

A tram road was constructed in the early 1930's that ran along the south side of Battle Axe Creek from level 5 of the Ruth Mine to a junction with the miner's road some 1,000 feet east of the Amalgamated ore mill. This road was used by trucks to haul ore to the mill (George Atiyeh, personal communication).

Originally, transportation in the area was over a system of trails. The main trail ran up the north side of the Little North Santiam River. Forks off of this trail ran up many of the side creek drainages to the mines. The age of these trails can only be inferred from the age of mines to which they lead. The main trail probably reached the Ruth Mines by 1903, since Lewis and Clark Milling and Mining Company were working them then (Stafford, 1903). It is also likely that the Gold Creek Trail reached to the Bimetallic Mine by 1903, as the Gold Creek Milling and Mining Company were working there then (Stafford, 1903). It should be noted that 1903 is probably a late estimation of when these trails were constructed and they could have already been in place for many years by then.

The Gold Creek Trail ran up the west side of the creek for which it is named. Several hundred feet below the confluence of Gold Creek with its east fork, the trail branched; one trail continuing up the west bank and the other dropping to the creek where it crossed to the east side 100 feet below the confluence. The west branch ended at the cabin located just above the confluence. The east branch followed the south side of east Gold Creek for about 1/3 of a mile, where it crossed to the north and followed the north fork of east Gold Creek to the Blende Oro Mine. Side trails led to the Gold Creek Milling and Mining tunnel and the Goldbug and Bimetallic Mines.

When surveyed in 1984, the portion of the trail on the west side of Gold Creek was in good condition. The tread was 1½ to 2 feet wide and slid out in a few places. Much of it had been bench cut into the hillside. Parts of it were overgrown with brush and there were several fallen logs blocking the trail. The branch dropping to the first creek crossing was difficult to locate, due primarily to lack of use resulting from the construction of a road up the east side of Gold Creek in 1950 (see description of east Gold Creek mines).

The road built up east Gold Creek follows the route of the original trail to a log stringer bridge. This bridge was never decked. It was used by the caterpillar that attempted to build the road through to the Blende Oro. Signs of the unsuccessful road project can be seen from the bridge to the Blende Oro. In many places, trees above the route were felled and positioned against lower trees to act as cribbing to support the road bed. This project covered the original trail.

Just below the road, between the Bimetallic and Blende Oro, is a 20 x 80 foot leveled area. This area's association with the road building is uncertain. It seems likely that it was constructed at the same time. The area shows no signs of ever holding a structure.

It has log cribbing on its outer edge, reflecting the construction utilized in the road. Had the road project been successful, this would have provided the only area to turn and park vehicles.

A small bridge is located on the road above the Bimetallic. This is located above the portal of the Eureka 7. The hillside had slid away above the portal. This bridge is 15 feet long and decked with 2-inch planks. It is still intact, but rotting. It is possible that this structure could date to before the attempted road construction (George Atiyeh, personal communication).

Side trails to the Bimetallic and Gold Creek Milling and Mining tunnel were located. The Bimetallic trail was overgrown, but traceable. The trail to the Gold Creek Milling and Mining tunnel was in good shape. Portions of it were bench cut into the hillside, with some sections blasted through rock outcrops.

Two trees were found in this area to which insulator supports were attached. One tree is located on the Bimetallic side trail and the other on the road 100 feet above the Eureka 7. Each tree holds two wooden supports--an upper hand carved one and a lower manufactured one.

Several trails lead to mines in Section 29, T. 8 S., R. 5 E., south of the river. These generally are not as substantial as the Gold Creek or Crown Mine trails. Most are little over a foot wide and some sections can only be followed by blazes on trees.



Eastern half-bridge on road east of Gold Creek.



Western half-bridge on road east of Gold Creek.



Collapsed bridge on tram road.



Ore cart and road crossing at Lure No. 3.

Other Resources

A number of properties were identified during the inventory phase of this project for which no documentation of age or association with specific mining activities could be located. These include the remains of several structures and numerous adits.

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, T. 8 S., R. 5 E. The remains of three structures were located approximately one-half mile east of Gold Creek, north of the Little North Santiam River and south of the road. All of these structures have collapsed.

One of the structures is believed to have been a powder shed, based on its red color and similarity in design to a nearby explosives shed identified in a 1981 Forest Service cultural resource survey (temporary site No. 18-14-148).

Another of these structures was built over a hole and may have been a root cellar. The third structure showed no indication of its intended function. Both of these structures were shown on a 1938 Forest Service map and identified as "a mining camp."

Associated with these structure remains is a short spur road. A dry stacked rock wall is located on the embankment south of this spur road.

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, T. 8 S., R. 5 E. Two sites were recorded in 1981 in this area. Both the Dolores No. 10 Historic Cabin (18-04-147) and the North Santiam Explosives Shack (18-04-148) were examined as part of this inventory and were found to be as previously reported. The reports on these two sites are included here.

Sec. 32, T. 8 S., R. 5 E. The remains of a square hewn log cabin are located on Stony Creek about one-quarter mile above its confluence with the Little North Santiam. This cabin was in place in 1915 (George Atiyeh, personal communication.)

The cabin, now collapsed, was 18 feet square. The floor was either board or split log. Inside the ruins are several pieces of enamel cookware, fire bricks, and the remains of two stoves.

Sec. 28, T. 8 S., R. 5 E. The remains of two structures and an extant explosives shack are located just east of the junction of the "government" and "miners'" roads.

The remains of a frame building are located 50 feet east of the junction. This building was 20 by 30 feet and constructed of rough sawn lumber. The remains of a much smaller building of the same construction are located another 70 feet east. Both of these structures are on the north side of the road.

South of the road, 200 feet east of the junction, is an explosives shack. This building measures 6 by 8 feet, and is covered with red-painted corrugated sheet metal.

None of these buildings are identified on either the 1934 Amalgamated Mines map or the 1938 Forest Service map, which show other structures.

Adits

The number of adits located in the project area is unknown. George Atiyeh has stated that he is personally aware of over 170.

That is probably a conservative estimate of the total number of adits in this district.

Most adits are located within 200 feet of a creek or river. This is a product of prospecting which was generally done by walking along drainage bottoms, looking for indications of mineralization in the exposed rock (George Atiyeh, personal communication).

Of the mines not previously mentioned, the Lure No. 3 is noteworthy. This mine is located on the road one-half mile west of Jawbone Flats. The road crosses the portal on a small bridge. An old ore cart sits on a pair of rails that run under the bridge. It is not known when this mine was developed.

Prehistoric Use of the Area

The ethnographic record indicates that the Little North Santiam drainage was part of the territory occupied by the Northern Molala. This group of hunters and gatherers lived in winter villages located at lower elevations along the major drainages. In the summer they moved to camps at higher elevations to exploit the available resources (Minor and Pecor, 1977).

A number of prehistoric sites have been identified in the surrounding area during earlier Forest Service cultural resource inventories. Among the types of sites identified are large lithic scatters with indications of subsurface deposition and possible basket trees (cedar trees with patches of bark peeled. The cedar bark was used for making woven baskets).

Two prehistoric sites were located as part of this inventory. Both are located on level areas adjacent to major streams. One site was previously known to residents of the area who reported finding a number of projectile points. The other site was previously unknown and is noteworthy for the piece of grinding stone found there. Due to the sensitive nature of these sites, locational information is being omitted from this report.

A prehistoric site (18-04-149) was previously recorded within the boundaries of this project. Based on the artifact assemblage, it was identified as a hunting/butchering site.

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APPENDIX

SITE REPORTS

and

MAPS

LOCATION

SETTING

DESCRIPTION

OTHER

Forest Willamette County Marion District Detroit State OR U.S.G.S. Quad.
Legal: SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Sec. 19 T.8S. R. 5E., W. H. Mill City, OR (1955)

TRI: Compartment name Henline Elevation: 550 meters (1800) feet
Compartment no. 4101 UTM: Zone 10
Cell no. 141 F2 Easting 5 58 800 m
Lat. Long. Northing 49 67 550 m

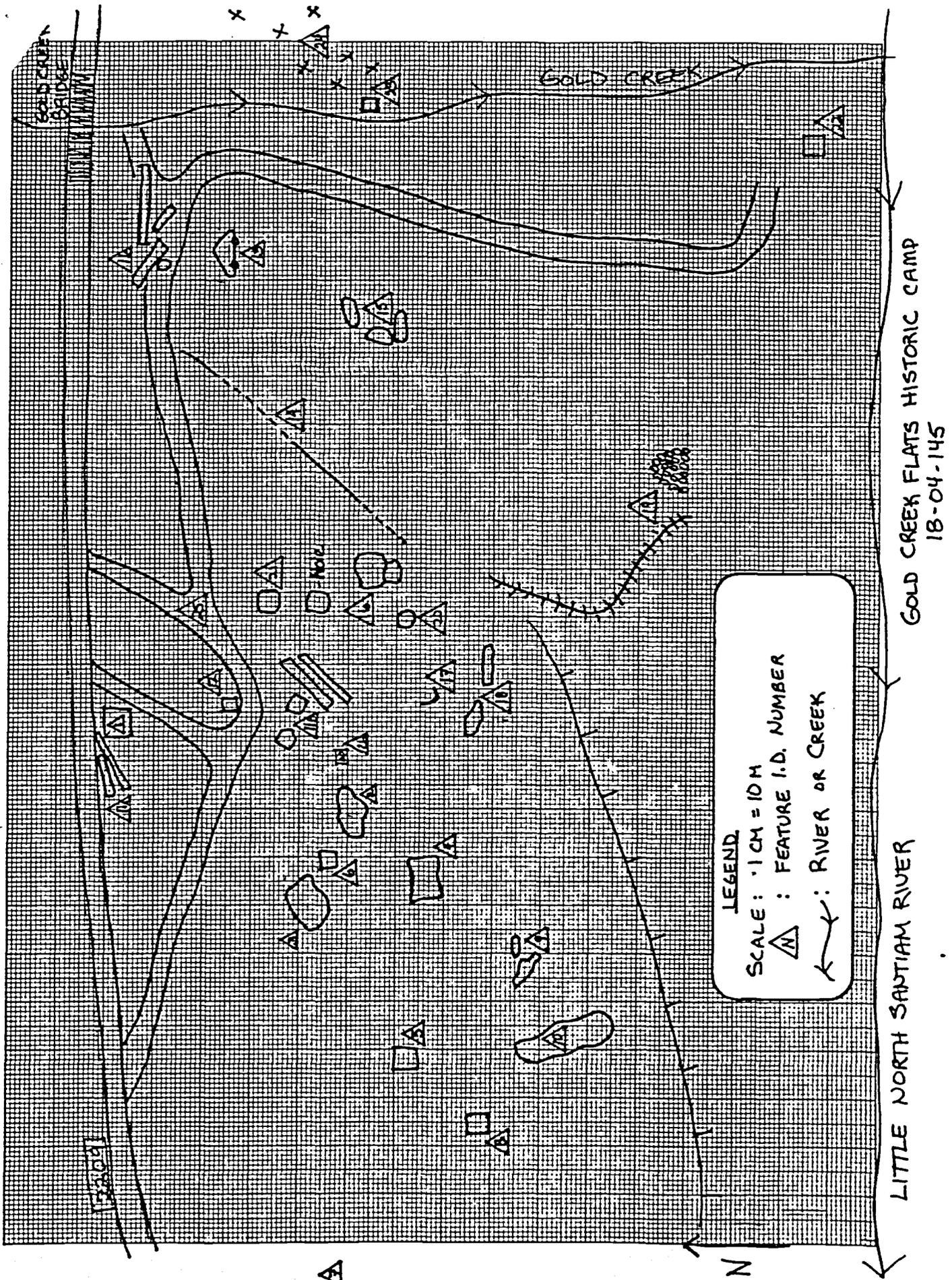
Plant Community: Fir/Cedar/Hemlock forest Environmental Features (see instructions)
Terrain: Flat bench above confluence of Site is located within the North Santiam
Gold Crk. and Little No. Santiam River Mining District. Some early logging oc-
Soils/Sediments: Thin gravelly loams curred in the area, as evidenced by
"spring board" stumps.
Water Source: Gold Crk. and Little No.
Santiam River

Site Name GOLD CREEK FLATS HISTORIC CAMP Present Condition:
Site 160 m X 280 m Date of Use early 1900's Excellent Fair
Function/use Mining and/or CCC camp Deteriorated/disturbed
How determ.? Locational association with mining claims, Hazardous Useable
temporal association with mining and CCC activities Vandalized Altered
Physical data (see instructions)

The site consists of the remains of what is believed to be an old mining camp. It is believed to be associated with the Santiam Copper Mine, which was first worked about 1900. Among the remains are several buildings (mostly collapsed), garbage pits, mining equipment, an adit, a shaft, an old road way, bridge timbers, and an automobile body. (A map and a complete list of features is attached with this report.) There is some evidence of looting, especially in the garbage pits. Most of the structures are quite deteriorated, while those that are still standing are generally unstable. The variety of remains suggests that the camp had been occupied over a span of several decades. Some buildings were of hand-hewn construction. While evidence of more recent utilization includes tarpaper, linoleum flooring, and rubber boots. Samples of ceramics were collected from garbage pits for dating purposes. The site requires further testing and evaluation before its significance can be determined.

Five pieces of ceramic and one piece of glass plates were recovered from garbage pits (Features #9, 10, 15, & 18). An attempt was made to date these through identification of potter's marks and other, possibly distinctive features. Success was limited, due to the popularity and continuance of certain makes of ceramics, as well as the lack of references for other pieces. Although no specific dates were attained, most of the material is believed to date to the 1930's. Sketches of the samples, as well as some potter's marks from pieces not collected, are found in the following pages.

Expected impacts: yes no maybe
Source Eventual timber harvest
Mitigation recommendations:
Evaluate and/or protect through avoidance Overview Recon. Survey Incidental
Recorded by C. Lindberg-Muir Date 10/21/81
Inventory type: Tickler (verified? yes no)
Reference: Jawbone Salvage T.S. C.R. Report
Attachments: Sketch map Photos U.S.G.S. CERAMIC SKETCHES
 Catalog Report Feature Index
Date on file at District office



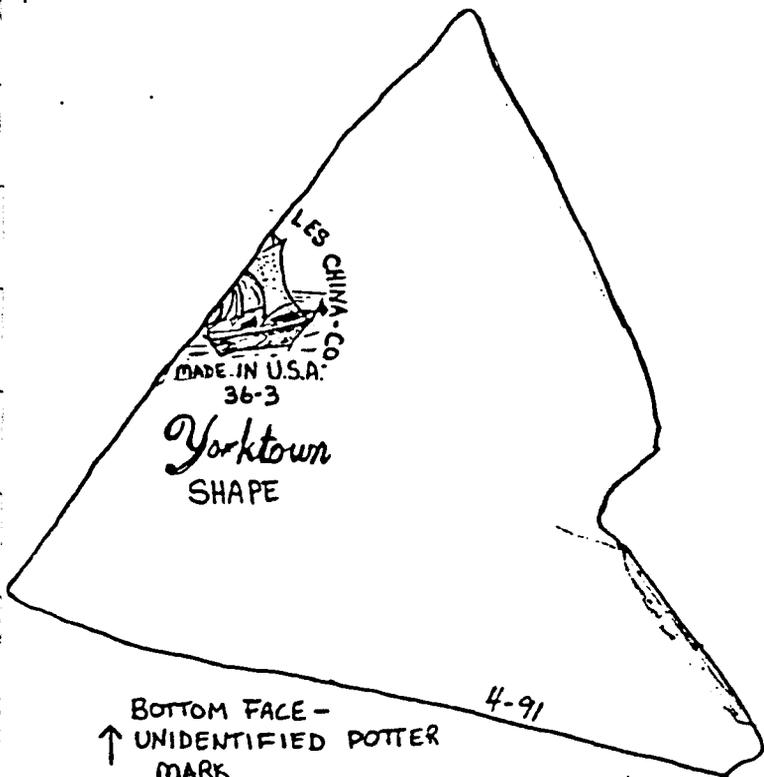
LEGEND
 SCALE: 1 CM = 10 M
 ▲ : FEATURE I.D. NUMBER
 —+— : RIVER OR CREEK

GOLD CREEK FLATS HISTORIC CAMP
 18-04-145
 LITTLE NORTH SANTIAM RIVER

N

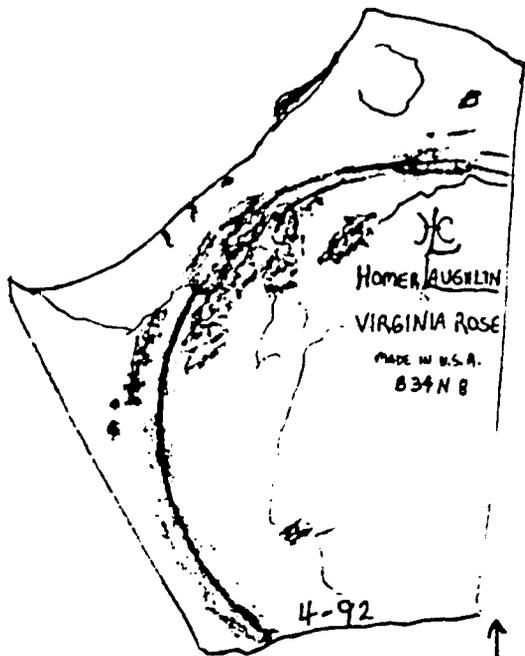
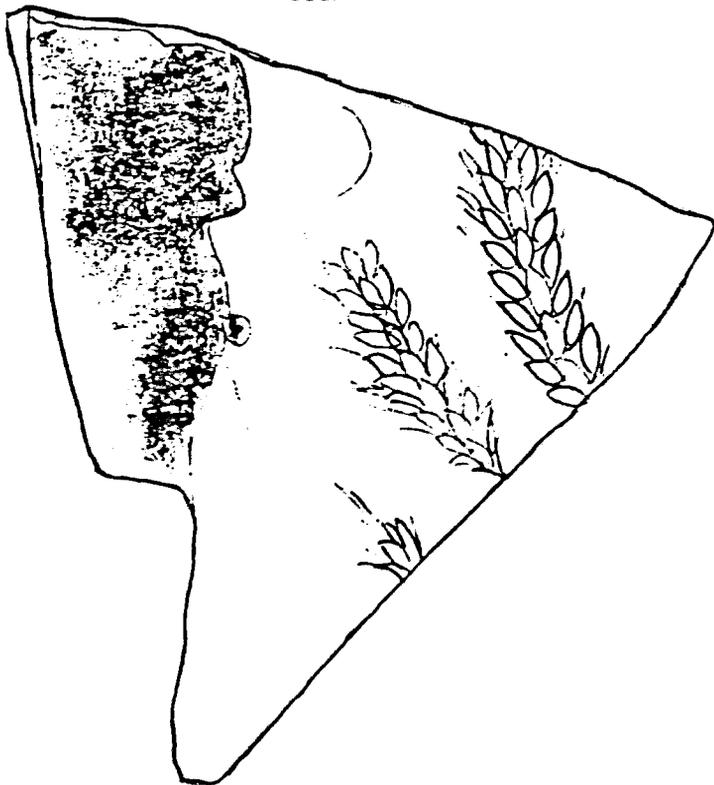
GOLD CREEK FLATS HISTORIC CAMP
FEATURE INDEX

- 1...Wooden Structure, collapsed: 4 m X 4 m ; some rough hewn timbers; wire nails; old bed springs.
- 2...Wooden Structure, collapsed: 4 m X 4 m ; rough hewn timbers; wire nails;"US Co" on white insulator (electricity or communication).
- 3...Wooden Structure, collapsed: 4 m X 4 m; similar in construction remains to Feature 2.
- 4...Clap-board-sided structure, standing: 3.7 m X 4.3 m; two piece, hauled-in construction; gable roof; full floor
- 5...Clap-board Shack, fallen over, not collapsed: 2 m X 2 m X 1.9 m; gable roof covered with tarpaper; 1" by 6" walls; some poles for uprights; 1½" galvanized pipe comes into structure with coupler on it; screens on windows; 1" by 6" plank shelving along east wall.
- 6...Pit: 3 m X 3 m (depth: .75 - 1.5 m); between Features 2 and 3.
- 7...Outhouse, collapsed: hole: 1.2 m square, 1 m deep; parts of wooden seat and lid; tongue and groove construction; wire nails; black tarpaper in association.
- 8...Pit: 3 m X 3 m.
- 9...Garbage pit: 10 m X 5 m; rusty cans; broken glass bottles and jars; stone ware and china (some samples taken for dating); rubber; metal barrels; wire; corrugated sheet metal.
- 10...Garbage pit: 20 m X 5 m; more of same as found in Feature 9.
- 11...Remains of old Gold Creek Bridge: Old timbers with some large spikes and washers; Cedar tree with 3 2" by 4"s spaced up to 2 m height, at 3 m ½" steel braided cable is wrapped around tree---possible guy wire for old bridge.
- 12...Outhouse, standing, recent construction: 1.5 m X 1.5 m.
- 13...Automobile body remains; circa 1920; maybe Chevrolet.
- 14...Iron Pipe: 1½" diameter; hard rubber fittings; partially buried; from old road down toward Feature 19, about 50 m length.
- 15...Garbage pits (3): about 5 m X 2 m each; similar in content to Features 9 and 10, partially dug up, appears to have been looted; collected two samples of ceramics for dating: "Papoco" and "Yorktown".
- 16...Pole Structure, collapsed: 6 m X 6 m ; some planking boards in association, pole framing; possibly barn.
- 17...Pipe, galvanized steel: ¾ " diameter; possibly water pipe.
- 18...Garbage Pits (2): 7 m X 2 m ; similar content to other garbage pits.
- 19...Channel, deeply eroded: 50 m X 2 m X 2 m; possibly remaining from hydrolic mining activity.
- 20...Wooden Structure, collapsed: 3 m x 3 m; rough hewn boards buried in duff.
- 21...Board shed, collapsed: 2.5 m X 2.5 m; wire nails.
- 22...Adit: depth: 4 m; height: 3 m; width: 2.5 m.
- 23...Shaft: depth; 4 m; diameter 1.25 m.
- 24...Machinery Parts, associated with shaft: several wheels, a few drive shafts, other unidentified parts.
- 25...Old Road Way: approach to old bridge, abandoned as a result of new bridge construction.
- 26...Remains of Cookstove: 0.5 m X 1.0 m X 0.75 cm; rusted, pieces missing, woodburner.



4-91 RECOVERED FROM FEATURE 15 - EARTHENWARE
POST 1900 (RAMSAY; P. 154)

↓ TOP FACE - DECAL TRANSFER
GOLDEN WHEAT



4-92 NO DATE - REMAINS OF PRINT
SLIGHTLY VISIBLE ALONG 2
EDGES OF TOP FACE (BELOW)
QUITE DETERIORATED
RECOVERED FROM FEATURE 9

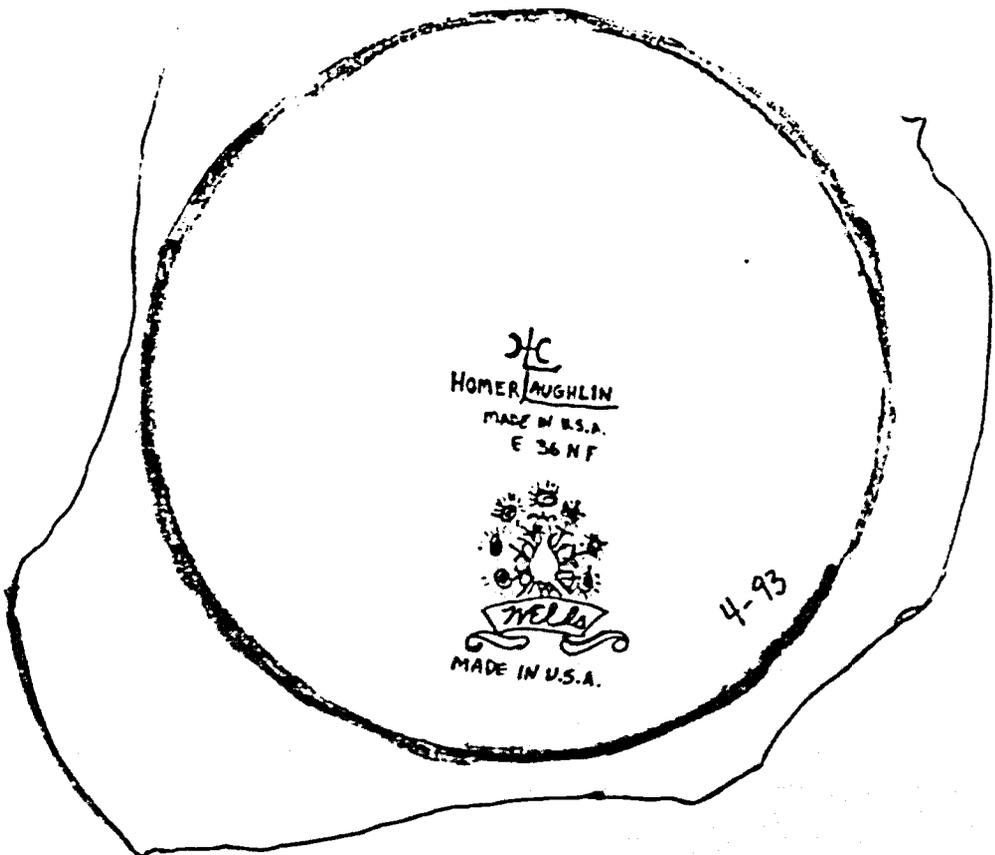


PINK FLOWER



HOMER LAUGHLIN
STONEWARE
BOWL FRAGMENT
NO DATE
FROM FEATURE 10

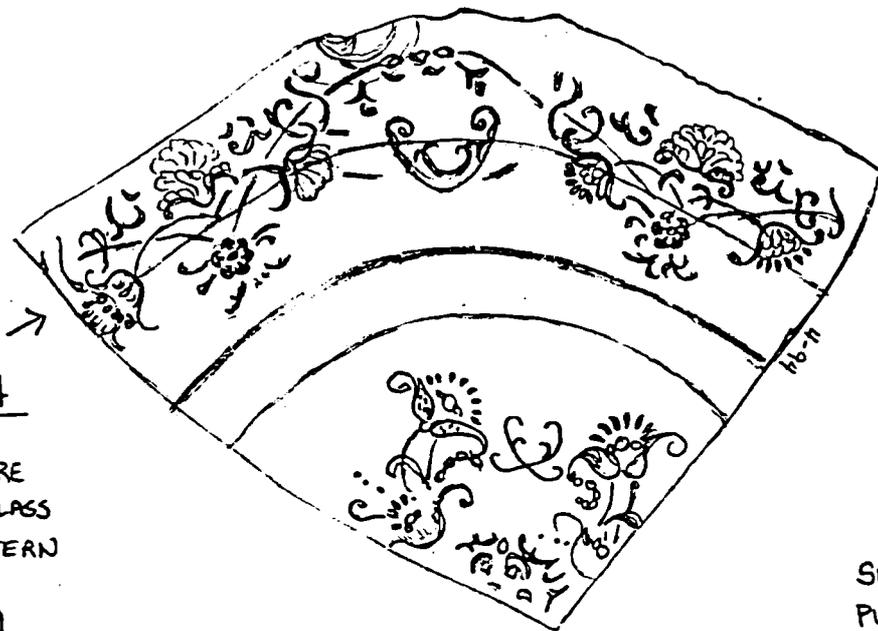
4-93



H/L
HOMER LAUGHLIN
MADE IN U.S.A.
E 36 NF

HELLO
MADE IN U.S.A.

4-93

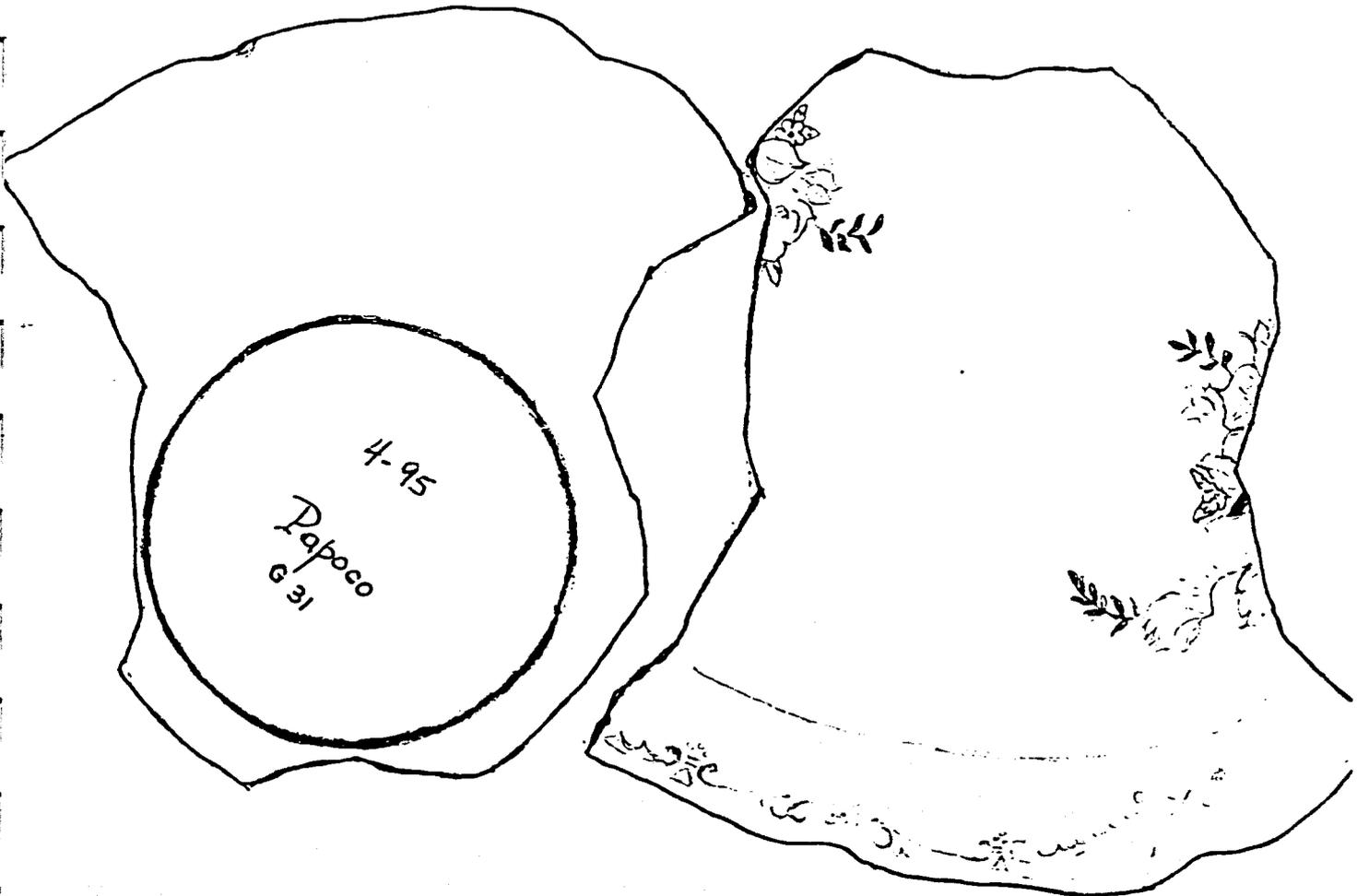


4-94

DEPRESSION WARE
 GREEN TINTED GLASS
 IMPRESSED PATTERN
 NO DATE
 FROM FEATURE 9

4-95

STONEWARE
 SMALL BOWL FRAGMENT
 PURPLE FLOWER PATTERN
 IMPRESSED PATTERN ALONG RIM
 FROM FEATURE 15



4-96

BLUE WILLOW WARE

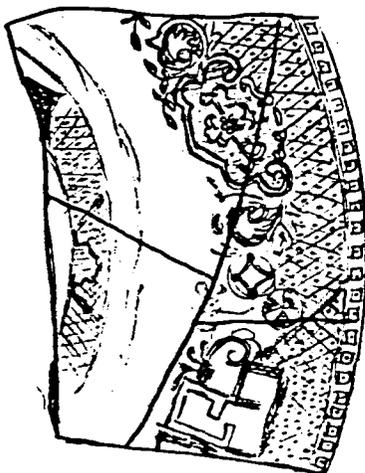
SMALL BOWL/SAUCER FRAGMENT

TRANSFER-PRINTING ON STONEWARE

NO POTTERS MARK

NO DATE

FROM FEATURE 10



OTHER POTTER'S MARKS - FROM PIECES NOT COLLECTED

RADISSON
W.S. GEORGE
2 89 A



GREEN, STONEWARE
FROM FEATURE 15
NO DATE

FROM FEATURE 15
SIMILAR TO MARKS:
ANCHOR POTTERY © 1895
VODREY POTTERY CO - AFTER 1879
STUEBENVILLE POTTERY CO. - AFTER 1895
CROWN POTTERY CO. - AFTER 1891

HC
HOMER LAUGHLIN
MADE IN U.S.A.
F 37 NE

FROM FEATURE 15
CLEAR GLASS WITH DESIGN
NO DATE



FROM FEATURE 18
BLACK ON WHITE STONEWARE
KNOWLES, TAYLOR, + KNOWLES CO.
POST 1881



MELLON & CO.

GREEN ON WHITE
STONEWARE
FROM FEATURE 18
COMPANY SINCE 1894

Type: (Historic) Archaeological District **X**

1 LOCATION
 2 SETTING
 3
 4 OTHER

Forest Willamette County Marion District Detroit State OR U.S.G.S. Quad. Battle Ax, OR (1956)
 Legal SE 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec. 30 T.8S. R.5E. W. H. 15 min series

TRI: Compartment name Henline Elevation: 580 meters (1900 feet)
 Compartment no. 4101 UTM: Zone 10
 Cell no. 163 F4 Easting 560450 m
 Lat. _____ Northing 4966775 m
 Long. _____

Plant Community: Fir/Cedar/Hemlock Forest Environmental Features (see instructions)
 Terrain: River Bench Located within the North Santiam Mining District, suggests possible association with mining activity. Two mine adits located along the river, southeast of cabin. Cabin located just southwest of marker for northeast corner of Dolores #10 mining claim (owned by Shining Rock Mining).
 Soils/Sediments: Thin Gravelly Loams
 Water Source: Little North Santiam River about 50 m southwest

Site Name DOLORES #10 HISTORIC CABIN Present Condition:
 Size 3 m X 3 m Date of Use _____ Excellent Fair
 Function/use Possibly Miner's cabin Deteriorated/disturbed
 How determ.? Locational association with Mining District Hazardous Unusable
 Vandalized Altered

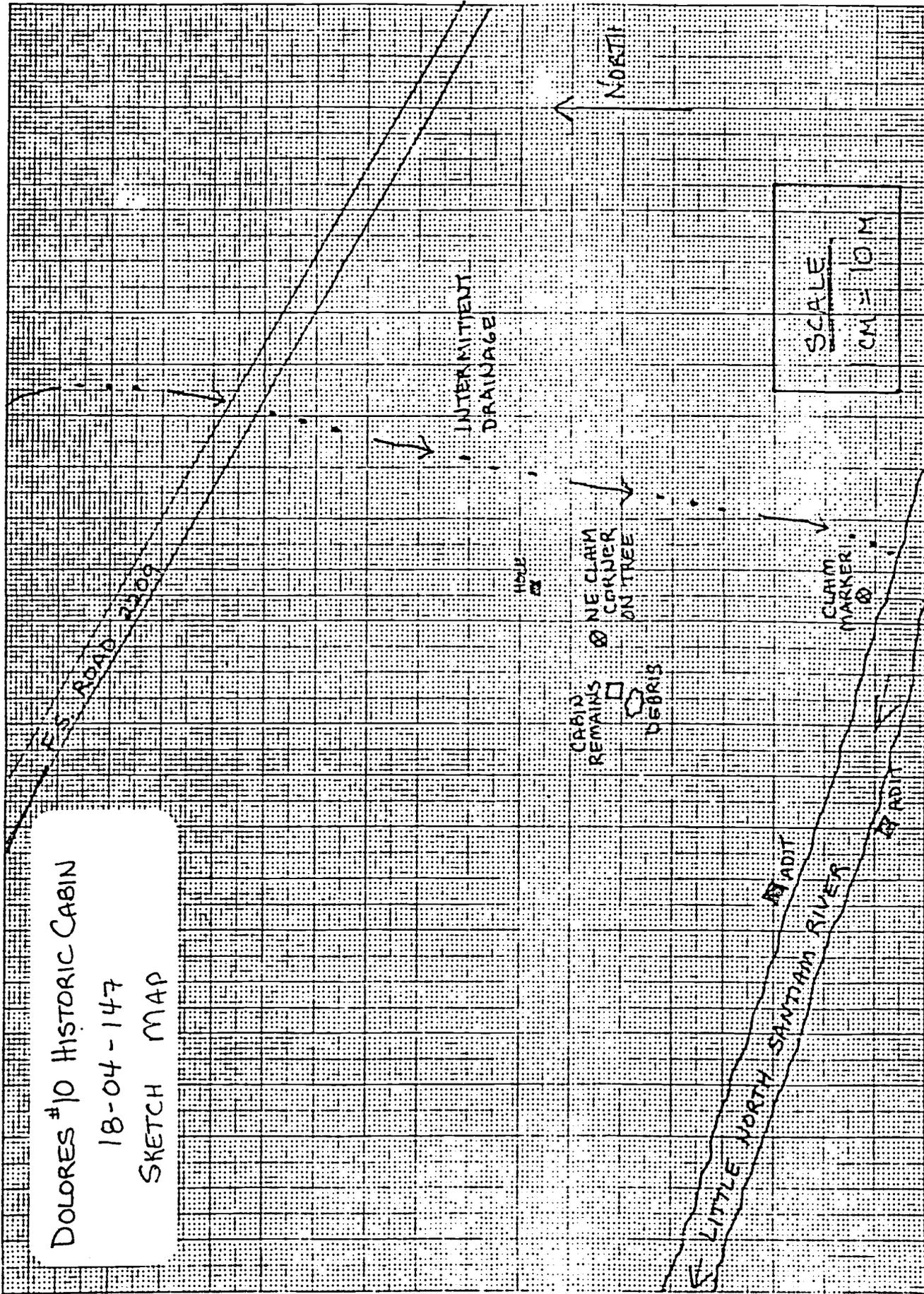
Physical data (see instructions)
 The site consists of the remains of a cabin and various debris associated with its use. The outline of the cabin is barely visible through approximately 10 cm of duff and moss. The outline of the cabin walls measure about 4 m X 4 m. Within its outline is a small mound, which appears to be the remains of a forge or coke oven. The mound is hollow and lined with sand and rocks. The cabin has cedar plank floor boards (approximately 2 cm thick, 30 cm wide, and 2 m long). (See photos) Among the debris were numerous pieces of cast iron stove parts, pieces of a pump (?), an enamelled cooking pot, fragments of white stoneware plate (no potter's mark), 3 pieces of buckle or lacing hardware, and 2 small glass bottles (manufactured circa 1880-1915). (See Sketches) The majority of this debris is located about 5 m south of southwest corner of structural remains. One stove door was found with identification "TEXAS No. 25" imprinted on face. Another door simply had a number 7 on the front (see photos). Further research is needed to date collected pieces and stove remains.
 Along the river two adits were located. These are believed to be associated with the cabin, because they are located on the same claim (Dolores #10). The claimant is the Shining Rock Mining Company. The Location date was 8/15/1965, according to BLM report (2/22/1981). This is probably not the original location date, as many of the claims were invalidated by the Feds, the later re-claimed by the mining companies.
 The adit on the south side of the river is framed with square hewn timbers. The entrance measure 1.5 m X 1.5 m, but the depth was not determined: Some mining equipment is also found in association with this adit. The other adit, on the north side of the river, seems to have been of an exploratory nature. It measures 2 m X 2 m, but is only about 3 m deep. No mining equipment or framing timbers were found near this adit.

Expected impacts: yes no maybe
 Source Continuing Timber Harvest
 Mitigation recommendations:
 Evaluate (or protect through avoidance)
 Recorded by C. Lindberg-Muir Date 11/17/8
 Inventory type: Tickler (verified? yes) no)
 no Recon. Survey Incidental
 Reference: Jawbone Salvage T.S. Cult. Res.
 Attachments: Sketch map Photos U.S.G.S.
 Catalog Report Sketches

DOLores #10 HISTORIC CABIN

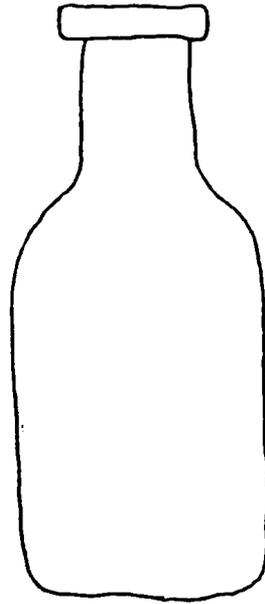
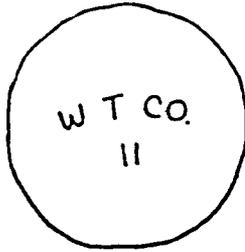
18-04-147

SKETCH MAP

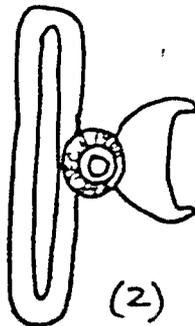
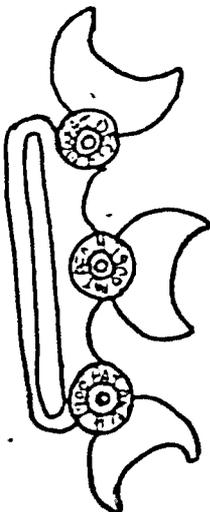


SKETCHES-SITE 18-04-147
DOLORES #10 HISTORIC CABIN

- Semi-Automatic Bottle Machine (1880-1913)
- Light Green Tinted Glass
- Flanged Lip with Flat Top,
Squared Tooled Edge
- WHITALL-TATUM CO. (1897-1938)



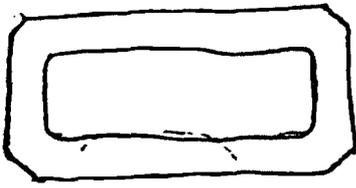
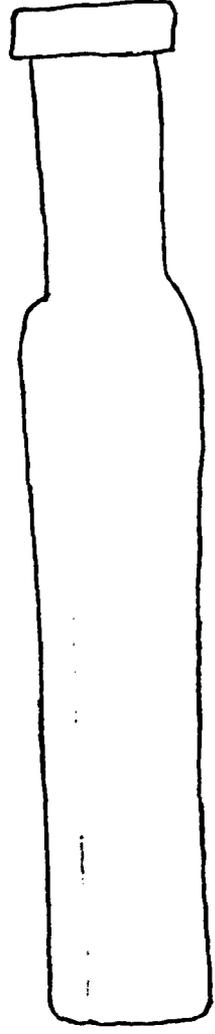
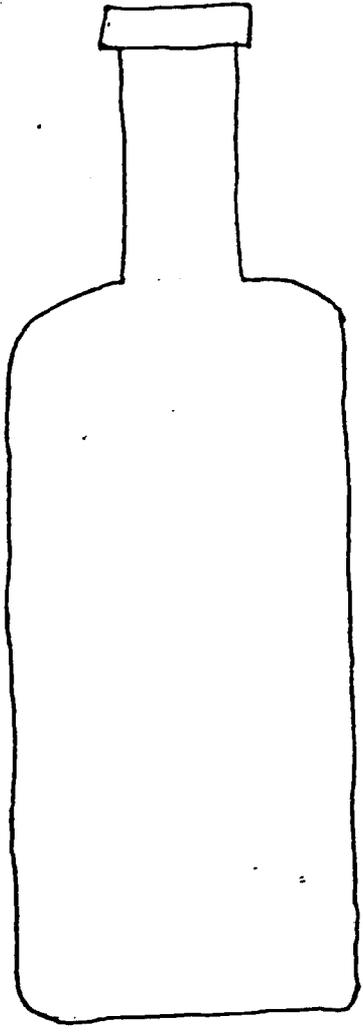
- Buckle or Lacing Hardware (3)
- Brass Plate
- Moveable Rivet Connection
- PAT DEC 4 1900 (Patent Date?)



SKETCHES-SITE 18-04-147
DOLORES #10 HISTORIC CABIN

- Mold Blown Bottle
- Two Piece Mold (1845-1913)
- Embossed Lettering (1867-1915)
- Clear Glass (1880-present)
- Flanged Lip with Flat Top,
Squared Tooled Lip

2 OZ S FULL MEASURE
J. A. FOLGER & CO'S
GOLDEN GATE
HIGH GRADE
FLAVORING EXTRACTS



Type: (Historic) Archaeological District

1 LOCATION

Forest Willamette County, Marion. District Detroit State OR U.S.G.S. Quad. Battle Ax, OR (1956)
 Legal: SE 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec. 30 T. 8S. R. 5E. W. 1/2 H. 15 min. series
 TRI: Compartment name Henline Elevation: 580 meters (1900, feet)
 Compartment no. 4101 UTM: Zone 10
 Cell no. 163 F4 Easting 560425 m
 Lat. _____ Long. _____ Northing 49668000 m

2 SETTING

Plant Community: Fir/Cedar/Hemlock Forest Environmental Features (see instructions)
 Terrain: River Bench Located within the North Santiam Mining District, suggests association with mining.
 Soils/Sediments: Thin gravelly loams
 Water Source: Little North Fork River about 100 m southwest

3

Site Name NORTH SANTIAM EXPLOSIVES SHACK Present Condition:
 Size 3 m X 3 m Date of Use Undetermined Excellent Fair
 Function/use Storage of Explosives Deteriorated/disturbed
 How determ.? "Explosives" painted on wall of shack Hazardous Useable
 Vandalized Altered

DESCRIPTION

Physical data (see instructions)
 This shack is collapsed and basically a pile of rubble. Construction materials include poles for framing, 26 cm X 2.5 cm planks for siding, tarpaper, and round head nails (2 cm and 8 cm lengths). Originally, the height of the shack was about 70 cm; other dimensions could not be determined. It appeared to be a lean-to-type shack, and was painted red. A sign board had "EXPLOSIVES" stencilled on it. Half a hinge was found, which measured 15 cm X 7 cm, and had four nail/screw holes. Although no dating was done, the shack is not believed to be very old.

4

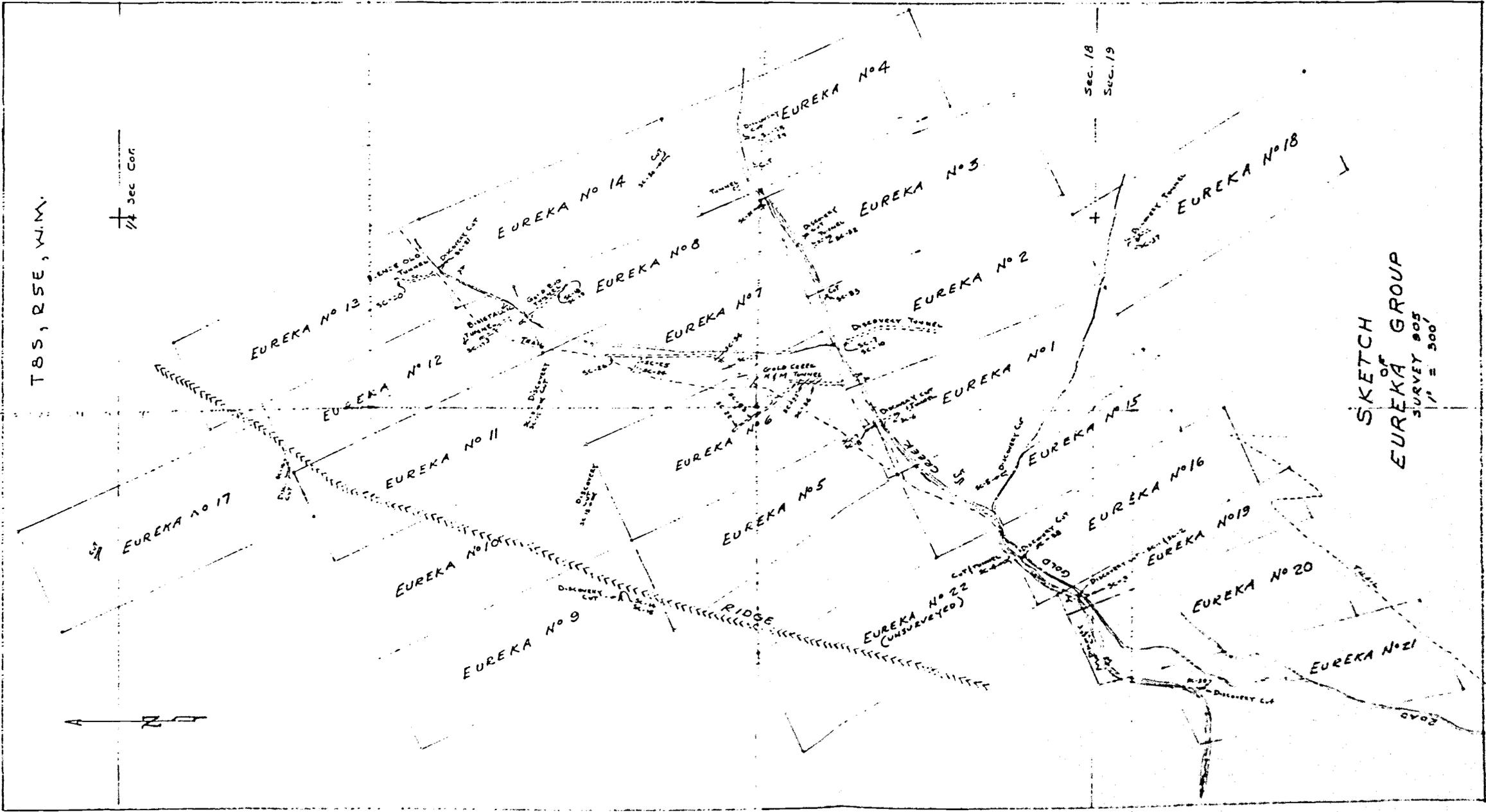
OTHER

Expected impacts: yes no maybe
 Source Timber Harvest
 Mitigation recommendation: _____
 Evaluate (or protect by avoidance) _____
 Recorded by C. Lindberg-Muir Date 11/17/81
 Inventory type: Tickler (verified? yes) no
 Overview Recon. Survey Incidental
 Reference: Jawbone Salvage T.S. Cult. Res. R.
 Attachments: Sketch map Photos U.S.G.S.
 Catalog Report _____

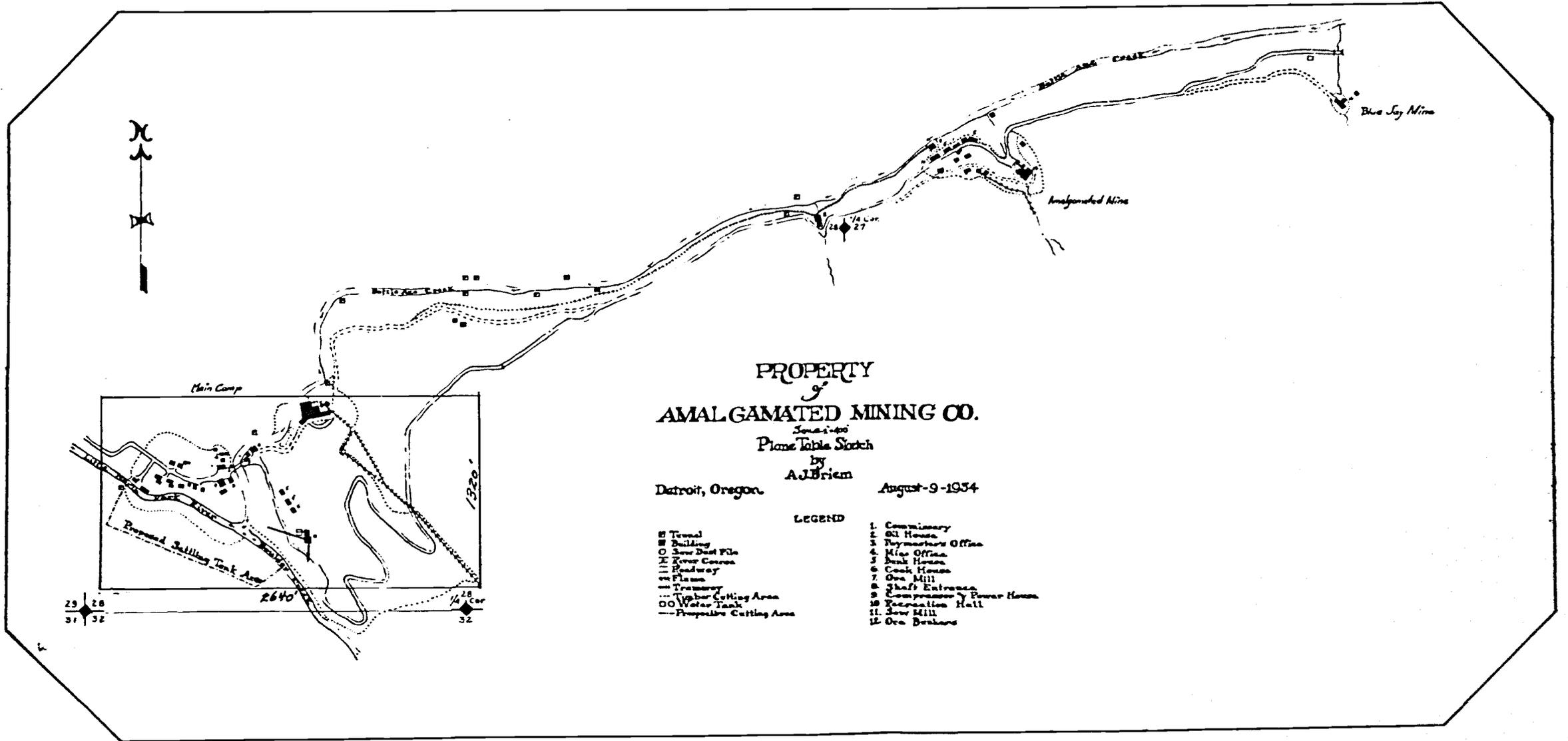
T8S, R5E, W1M.

1/4 sec Cor

Sec. 18
Sec. 19



SKETCH OF EUREKA GROUP SURVEY 805 1" = 500'



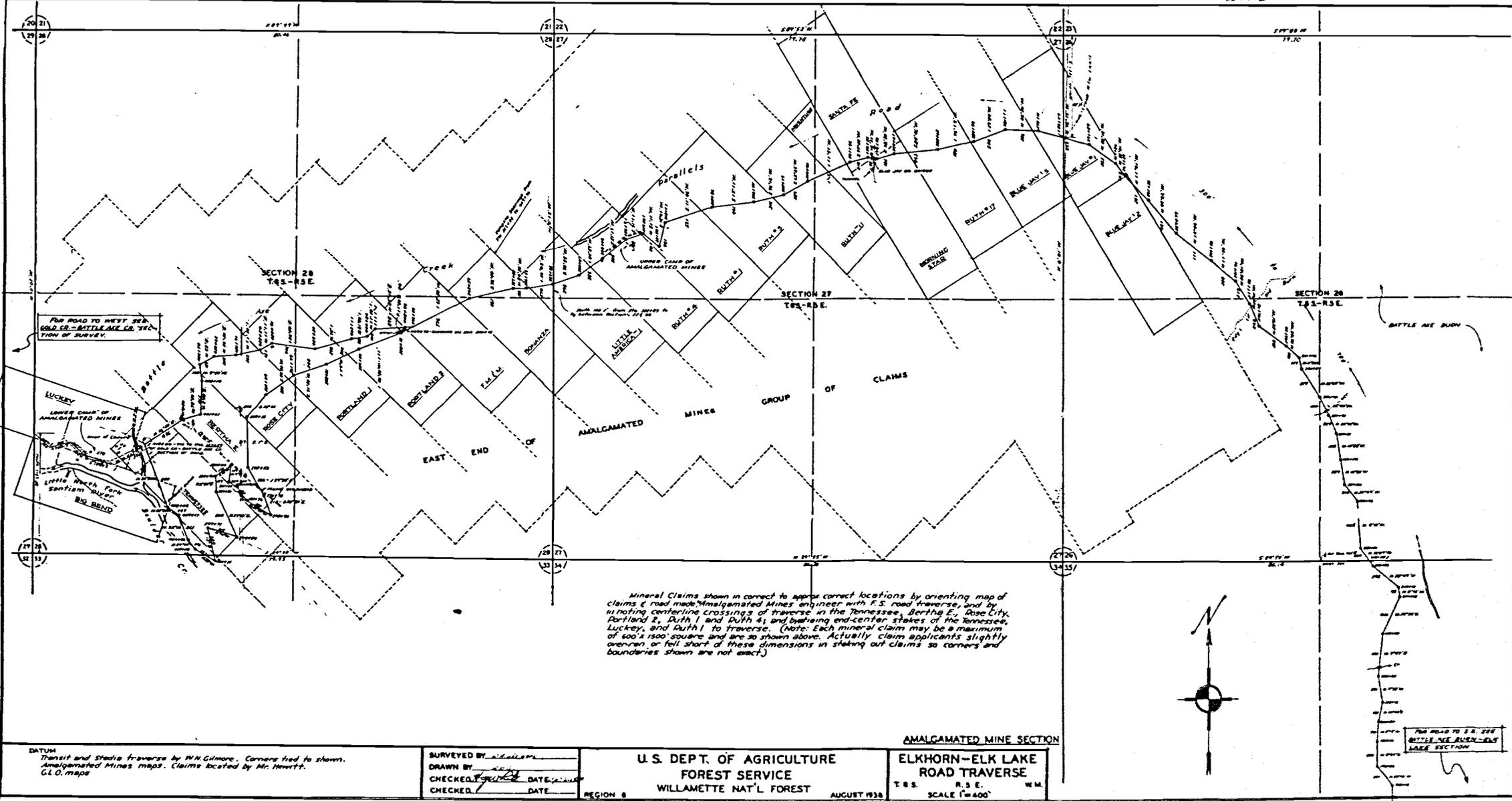
PROPERTY
of
AMALGAMATED MINING CO.

Scale 1:200
Plane Table Sketch
by
A.J. Briem

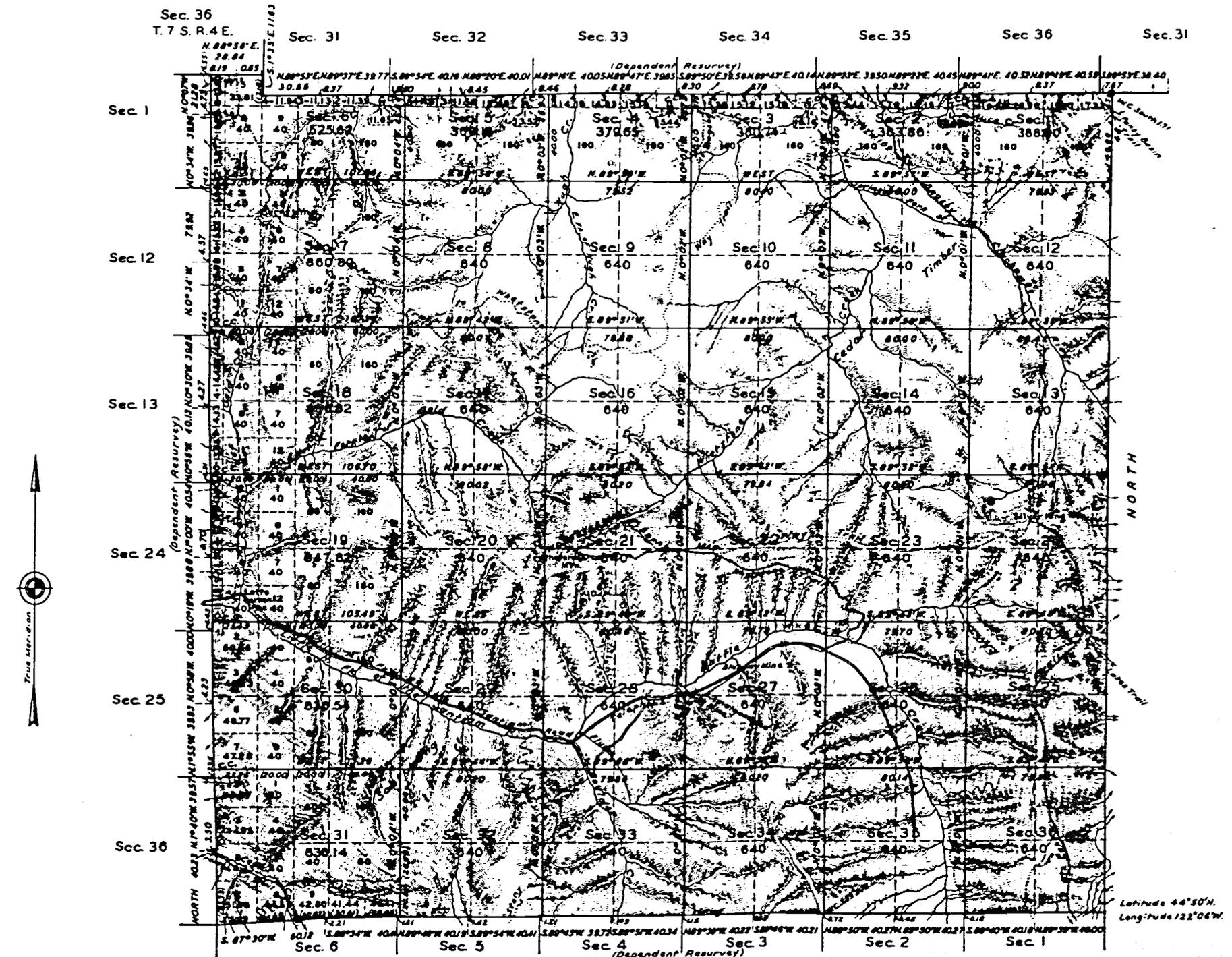
Detroit, Oregon. August-9-1934

LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ■ Truss | 1. Commissary |
| ■ Building | 2. Oil House |
| ○ Saw Dust Pile | 3. Foreman's Office |
| ⊕ River Caress | 4. Mine Office |
| — Roadway | 5. Bank House |
| — Flume | 6. Cook House |
| — Tramway | 7. Ore Mill |
| --- Timber Cutting Area | 8. Shaft Entrance |
| ○ Water Tank | 9. Compressor & Power House |
| --- Prospector Cutting Area | 10. Recreation Hall |
| | 11. Saw Mill |
| | 12. Ore Breakers |



TOWNSHIP N° 8 SOUTH, RANGE N° 5 EAST, OF THE WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN, OREGON.



Mean Magnetic Declination 20°30'E. Scale: 40 Chains to an Inch. Area Surveyed 22,665.18 Acres.

LINES DESIGNATED	BY WHOM SURVEYED	GROUP		MILEAGE		WHEN SURVEYED	
		N°	DATE	MLS.	CHS.	BEGUN	COMPLETED
Exterior	Otis O. Gould & Lee A. Kirchem	67	Feb. 11, 1921	24	79.58		
Subdivisional				59	47.92	April 25, 1934	Aug. 8, 1934
Miscellaneous					72.56		

Office of U.S. Supervisor of Surveys,
 Denver, Colorado, June 17, 1935
 The above plat of Township No. 8 South, Range No. 5 East, of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon, is strictly conformable to the field notes of the survey thereof which have been examined and approved.

Wm. H. Johnson
 U.S. Supervisor of Surveys.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 GENERAL LAND OFFICE
 Washington, D.C., February 8, 1936
 The survey represented by this plat having been correctly executed in accordance with the requirements of law and the regulations of this office, is hereby accepted.

Carlton H. Johnson
 Assistant Commissioner