

CLACKAMAS CO.

Supplemental

This site is 2.2 miles west of Huerfman's claims.

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

At a point 0.9 miles west of the claims is a former quarry site containing gray andesite, see (To be attached to Reports of Mineral although not as well developed. Examinations dated October 24, 1957 and July 25, 1958) rock, but the site would probably involve more development cost than the site just discussed.

Name of Claimant: Lawrence Huerfman
The writer has observed andesite 66 S. E. 66th St. fracturing (almost identical to the Huerfman rock) on Portland, Oregon
Subject: Lake on the Detroit River Validity of Mining Claims

Mineral Examiner: Raymond F. Shirley
I do not know if there is any other rock over such a wide area which the subject deposit a common variety.

Date of Examination: August 7, 1959

In view of this uncertainty it would seem that the forest supervisor should

Lands Involved: Two (2) lode mining claims located in Section 33, T. 5 S., R. 8 E., W. M., Clackamas County, Oregon, within the Mt. Hood National Forest.

Reason for Examination: Administrative Conflict

Raymond F. Shirley, Mining Engineer

Discussion

Reference is made to the two earlier reports on same subject:

The quarry site and adjacent area from Timothy Lake to Shellrock Creek was examined on August 7, 1959. The writer is still of the opinion that the platy andesite found within the claims is different, and more suitable for building purposes, than other rock in the area.

On August 24th the writer talked to Mr. Huerfman. At that time the claimant informed the writer that he had not sold any rock from the claims in 1959. This was due, he explained, to his inability to get the quarry into operation, rather than a lack of market. He also stated that he had entered into an agreement with a Mr. Dutton, a road contractor, to sell rock from the claims for road use. He was informed by the writer that the sale of rock for road use was very likely improper.

The writer also examined several sites along road No. S57.1 for alternate rock quarry sites.

A possible quarry site is located between stations 153400 to 156450. At this place a rock face has been opened up exposing a gray, blocky andesite. It is well fractured, although most of the material breaks large and would have to be crushed for surfacing. There is some red scoria mixed in, but should not be deleterious. The site could be developed almost as easily as Huerfman's.

This site is 2.2 miles west of Huerfman's claims.

At a point 0.9 miles west of the claims is a former quarry site containing gray andesite, some of which is blocky and some is platy although not as well developed as at the claim site. This appears to be excellent rock, but the site would probably involve more development cost than the site just discussed.

The writer has observed andesite rock with platy fracturing (almost identical to the Huerfman rock) on Highway No. 20 near Suttle Lake and on Highway No. 26 a few miles east of Government Camp. It has also been observed near Elk Lake on the Detroit Ranger District.

The writer does not know if the existence of similar rock over such a wide area makes the subject deposit a common variety.

In view of this uncertainty it would seem that the forest supervisor should decide if the need for the quarry site requires that a hearing be requested to determine the status of the rock.

December 11, 1959

RAYMOND F. SHIRLEY, Mining Engineer

APPROVED:

Assistant Regional Forester

Date: _____

Supplemental
REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION
(To be attached to Report of Mineral
Examination dated October 24, 1958)

Name of Claimant: Lawrence Huererman
66 S. E. 66th Street
Portland, Oregon

Subject: Validity of Mining Claims

Mineral Examiner: Raymond F. Shirley

Date of Examination: July 24, 1958

Lands Involved: Two lode mining claims located in Section 33,
T 5 S, R 8 E, W.M., Clackamas County, Oregon,
within the Mt. Hood National Forest.

Reason for Examination: Administrative Conflict

Discussion

Reference is made to a previous report, dated October 24, 1957, which discusses the same claims.

On July 21, 1958, Mr. Huererman came to the office and discussed the claims with the writer. The claimant had sales receipts to prove the sale of \$533.50 worth of stone from the claims. He mentioned a residence in West Linn, Oregon, where a large amount of the stone had been laid up in a patio and retaining wall. The writer visited this residence and took several photographs of the stone work.

On July 24, 1958, the writer visited the claims. The claimant was present and engaged in building a hoisting set-up to facilitate working the deposit. Two other men were loading stone on a truck.

On the same day the writer discussed the problem with Ranger Worthington who stated that he had no immediate need for the site for road rock as his road surfacing plans had been changed.

Summary and Conclusions

In Section 3 of the Act of July 23, 1955, it is stated: "Common varieties" as used in this Act does not include deposits of such materials which are valuable because the deposit has some property giving it distinct and special value. . . . ' The writer has assumed the term "property" to include "physical property."

As discussed in the first report, it is the writer's opinion that within the claim boundaries the andesite rock exhibits a cleavage that is distinct and different than that found in other similar rocks of the area.

The claimant is selling the rock in the Portland area for \$35.00 per ton, a price that should yield a profit. He has proof of sales of more than \$500.00 since January, 1958. There is no indication that the claimant is using the claims for other than mining purposes.

It is concluded that a discovery has been demonstrated on the claims, ~~and that they are valid.~~

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Office of General Counsel be requested to furnish an opinion on the mineral examiner's conclusion.

July 25, 1958

Raymond F. Shirley
RAYMOND F. SHIRLEY
Valuation Engineer, Mining

APPROVED:

Frank B. Felton
Assistant Regional Forester

Date: 2-24-59

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Name of Claimant: Lawrence Huererman
66 S. E. 66th Street
Portland, Oregon

Subject: Validity of Mining Claims

Lands Involved: Two Lode Mining claims located in Section 33,
T 5 S, R 8 E, W.M., Clackamas County, Oregon,
within the Mt. Hood National Forest.

Mineral Examiner: Raymond F. Shirley

Date of Examination: October 17, 1957

Accompanied by: Mr. Lawrence Huererman & Ranger Worthington

Reason for Examination: Administrative conflict

Pertinent Information

On October 14, 1957, Mr. Huererman contacted the writer in the Regional Office regarding a problem over some mining claims. The claimant had located two mining claims for building stone adjacent to the road near Timothy Meadows. The claims were located on September 25, 1957.

On the weekend of October 12-13, the claimant had gone up to the claims and found that the Forest Service had posted one of his claims with signs stating that the area was an administrative site and also with no trespassing signs.

It was agreed that the writer would make an examination of the claims on October 17 and investigate the apparent conflict of interests.

It is well to point out that the claimant has demonstrated a desire to cooperate with the Forest Service in this matter and has indicated that if he cannot acquire the rock under the mining laws he would consider a special use permit.

The conflict with the Forest Service arises primarily from the fact that in 1958 the Mt. Hood Forest expects to use about 20,000 yards of this rock to finish surfacing the road that goes up the Oak Grove Fork of the Clackamas River (Road S-57). A special use permit had been issued on this site to the Portland General Electric Company, but this permit was terminated about November, 1956. Some rock from this site was used in construction of the road which was completed in the summer of 1956.

Ranger Worthington indicated that he would offer no objection to the issuance of a permit to claimant after the Forest was finished with the site.

Location and Topography

The claims are reached from Estacada, Oregon, by proceeding up the Clackamas River on a paved road to the junction with the Oak Grove Fork. Thence proceeding up a new road that follows the Oak Grove Fork to the site, a total distance of 39.7 miles.

The area is characterized by steep, timbered hills.

General Geology

The claims are in an area of the high Cascades which contains undifferentiated volcanic rocks of Miocene-Pliocene or possibly Pleistocene age.

Discovery

The rock which the claimant has located for building stone is located in two pits that are 200 feet apart. It is andesite of a light gray color, although some of the rock has a greenish tint and some a reddish tint. It is characterized by platy parting or cleavage that causes the rock to break into pieces 1" to 1½" thick although some are as thin as 1/2" and some are as much as 3" thick. The rock is generally hard and fresh, but brittle and the thin slabs break very easily.

Photographs Nos. 1, 2, and 3 show the character of the rock. These pictures were taken in the first pit which is located within the South Lawrence claim. Photograph No. 4 shows the identical character of the rock in the second pit, which is located within the North Lawrence claim.

An examination of the road cuts above and below the claims indicates that the two claims have covered the area in which the andesite exhibits the platy parting described.

Ranger Worthington drove us to another pit about 12 miles, by road, from the claims. At this pit (see Photograph No. 5) the rock is andesite almost identical in color and texture to the first, but it fractures into slabs about 2½" to 4" thick. The rock outcrop here has been divided by a mudflow so it would not be as easy to quarry as at the first site. Also, the slabs at the second site do not maintain a uniform thickness which is believed to be a disadvantage.

A third site located 7.5 miles from the claim was examined. At this site the rock, also a grey andesite, exhibits vertical cleavage (see Photograph No. 6). The cleavage does not, however, produce slabs that are uniform in thickness.

It appears that the platy parting or cleavage produces slabs of uniform thickness is restricted to the area covered by the two claims.

A number of slabs, selected at random, were taken to Portland and shown to Mr. Brown of the J. A. Wiley Company which deals exclusively in natural building stone. Mr. Brown stated that they might buy a limited quantity of the stone at a price of \$15 a ton delivered. He didn't believe they could handle over 25 tons a year unless the public developed an unusual desire for the stone. Mr. Brown believed that the gray color of the rock was a disadvantage since it was too near the color of cement. This is especially true if it were used for patios. However, Mr. Brown indicated that it was difficult to predict market trends and a market might be developed for this rock.. He also said that rock which they bought for \$15 a ton would be sold for about \$23 a ton to builders and contractors.

A commercial trucking firm was contacted to determine what it would cost to haul the rock to Portland. This firm quoted a price of \$15.60 a ton in 5-ton lots which amounts to \$0.20 per ton/mile, a price that compares favorably with the price of \$0.15-\$0.20 ton/mile for hauling crushed rock on road construction (this figure obtained from Engineering Division). It is believed that the claimant, using his own equipment, could beat this cost.

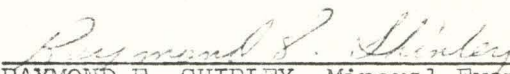
Conclusions and Recommendations

It is concluded that the rock within the two claims exhibits a cleavage that is distinct and different from the cleavage found in other similar rocks in the area. This cleavage is a physical characteristic that makes the rock suitable for building purposes.

It appears that, at present, only a limited market for this material exists and the price offered for the material is probably too low to sustain an operation. However, it is possible that the claimant could develop a market for the rock and, with careful planning, make a profit.

It is recommended that no immediate action be taken against the claims in order that the claimant be allowed a reasonable time in which to try to develop a market. If the claimant cannot develop a market by spring of 1958, at which time the Forest will want to use the pit, then adverse action can be initiated on the basis that the material has not been demonstrated to have a present value.

October 24, 1957


RAYMOND F. SHIRLEY, Mineral Examiner

APPROVED:


Assistant Regional Forester

Date: 12-13-57