

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Job No. 653

Claimant: Crown Point Mining Company  
Edward A. Hildum, President  
7160 S. W. 78th Avenue  
Portland, Oregon 97223

Reason for Examination: Administrative problem

Subject: Validity of mining claim

Lands Involved: One 160-acre association placer claim (Crown Point Placer) located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 33, T. 8 S., R. 4 E., W.M., within the Willamette National Forest, Marion County, Oregon.

Land Status: There is a 400-foot-wide roadside zone withdrawal from mineral entry on Forest Road S80 (W/D OR-02851, 12-21-54; P.L.O. #3556, 2-23-65). That portion of Forest Road S80 which crosses the Crown Point Placer claim is subject to this withdrawal. The rest of the land covered by this claim is National Forest land open to mineral entry.

Location Data: The Crown Point Placer mining claim was located February 20, 1971, by Warren Burrton, Edward A. Hildum, Jud Witcher, Rick Whitman, Don Daue, Tom Barker, Terry Mistler, Pat Berry, and Edmond York. Recorded in Vol. 8, page 141, Marion County, Oregon.

Mining District: North Santiam (unorganized)

Mining Engineer and Date of Examination: Zean R. Moore  
August 24, 1971

Accompanied by: Al Pakula, S.O., Willamette N.F.; Lee Boecksteigel, District Ranger, Detroit Ranger District; and Ed Whitmore, Resource Assistant, Detroit Ranger District.

## ABSTRACT

This report covers the examination of a 160-acre placer mining claim located by the Crown Point Mining Company whose officers are members of the Boy Scouts of America, Explorer Post #529 of the Sunset Trail District of the Columbia Pacific Council.

This examination was made in response to a letter from the Detroit Ranger District which stated that a group of Boy Scouts had moved in some building material and were planning to build a cabin on their mining claim.

Mr. Hildum (president of Crown Point Mining Company) was informed personally on May 10, 1971, in the Regional Office by Mining Engineer Milvoy M. Suchy and Mr. George Kansky (Special Uses) that he should not construct any structure on the subject claim until after a mineral examination could be made to determine if the claim has a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit.

Subsequently, the claim has been examined; and no evidence of a mineral deposit was found to exist within the limits of the subject placer mining claim.

### Location and Topography

The claim is located on the south side of the Little North Fork Santiam River, 3 miles east of Elkhorn, Oregon. The claim is accessible by foot during low water, otherwise access is by a tram across the river.

The North Santiam district is the most rugged of all the mineralized areas of the Cascade Range in Oregon, partly on account of the relief but largely on account of the large proportion of lava flows and fragmental rocks. The altitude of the bed of the river within the district ranges from 1,100 to 2,500 feet, whereas the surrounding mountains within 2 miles of the river attain altitudes of 4,000 feet and Battle Ax Mountain, east of the district, reaches an altitude of 5,547 feet. Steep slopes are common, and high cliffs occur on Henline Mtn. Most of the mines and prospects are less than 500 feet above the river or its larger tributaries.

### Surface Values

The area of the claim is covered with a fair stand of timber and brush.

### Areal Geology

This area is characterized by a series of light-colored oligoclase andesites, some rhyolite flows, and occasional tuff or flow breccia. Epidote is a commonly found alteration mineral in these volcanic rocks and attests to a widespread, low-grade alteration of the country rock.

### Local Geology

Small intrusive bodies of dacite porphyry and quartz diorite are widely scattered throughout the district. The veins in this district are similar to those in the Bohemia mining district. Chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, galena, and gold with some silver are the main minerals. Some azurite and malachite are noted in the old workings. Gangue minerals include quartz, chlorite, epidote, sericite, and calcite.

### History and Production

Early records indicate that the first discovery was made in this area in 1896. Most of the properties now known were reported in 1903. The total production of the North Santiam district through 1930 was \$10,554. There may have been some unrecorded production since that date. There are no known worked or unworked placer deposits in the district.

### Occupancy

Pictures 4 and 5 show the cabin that has been constructed on this claim.

### Surface Features of the Claim

The claim covers, in part, some flat benchland on both sides of the river. The south one-third of the claim is the steep slope of the river canyon.

Discovery

The place of discovery, or where the location notice is posted, is a large tree on the north side of the river. A small spring issues forth at the base of this tree. (See Picture 1.) No evidence of placer gravel or mineralization was observed at this location.

Picture 2 shows the small boulder-strewn intermittent stream channel that was found near the eastern side of the claim. Picture 3 shows the small wooden sluice box found in the stream channel. Bedrock is a medium-colored andesite and is exposed at several places along the creek channel. The andesite boulders seen in Picture 2 are water-worn and were probably derived from the area south of the claim. There is the usual small material, one-quarter inch and smaller, found around the base of the boulders. Six (1 cu. ft.) gold pans of this fine material were taken from among the boulders and washed. An inspection of the concentrates with a small hand lens showed no gold.

A search of the area failed to find the presence of any placer gravel.

Conclusions

It is the opinion of the undersigned that:

- 1. A valuable mineral deposit has not been demonstrated to exist on the subject claim. ✓
- 2. The land embraced by the subject mining claim is essentially nonmineral in character. ✓

Recommendations

It is recommended that adverse proceedings be brought against the subject claim on the charges that:

- 1. Minerals have not been found within the limits of the claim in sufficient quantities to constitute a valid discovery.
- 2. The land within the subject claim is nonmineral in character.

Date Nov 11, 1971

Zean R. Moore  
ZEAN R. MOORE, Mining Engineer

APPROVED:

Date 11/11/71

Assistant Regional Forester  
Assistant Regional Forester



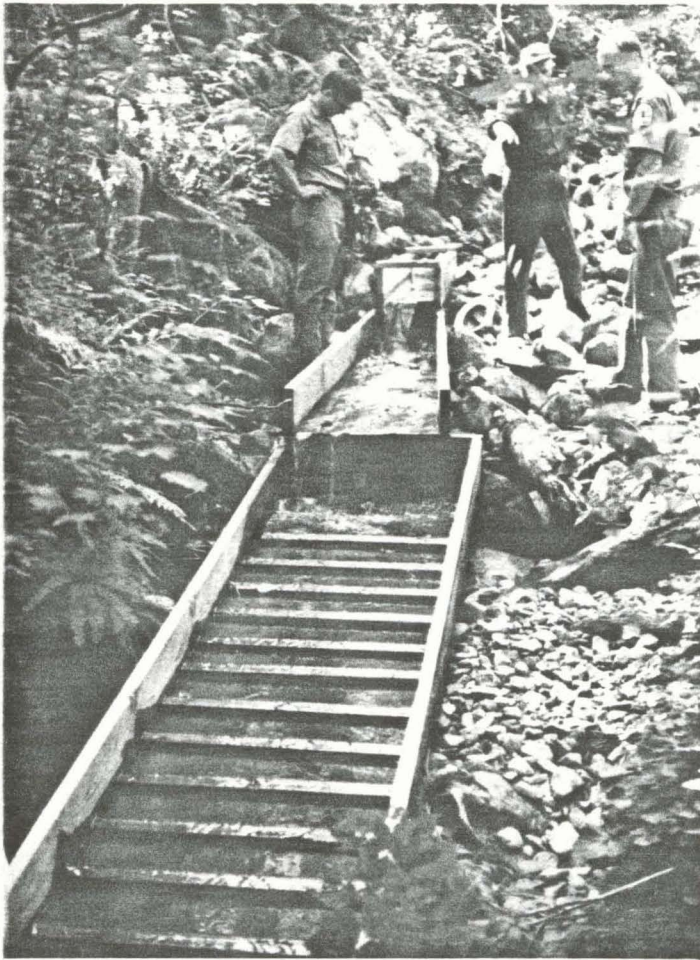
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Location Notice on Crown Point Mining Claim



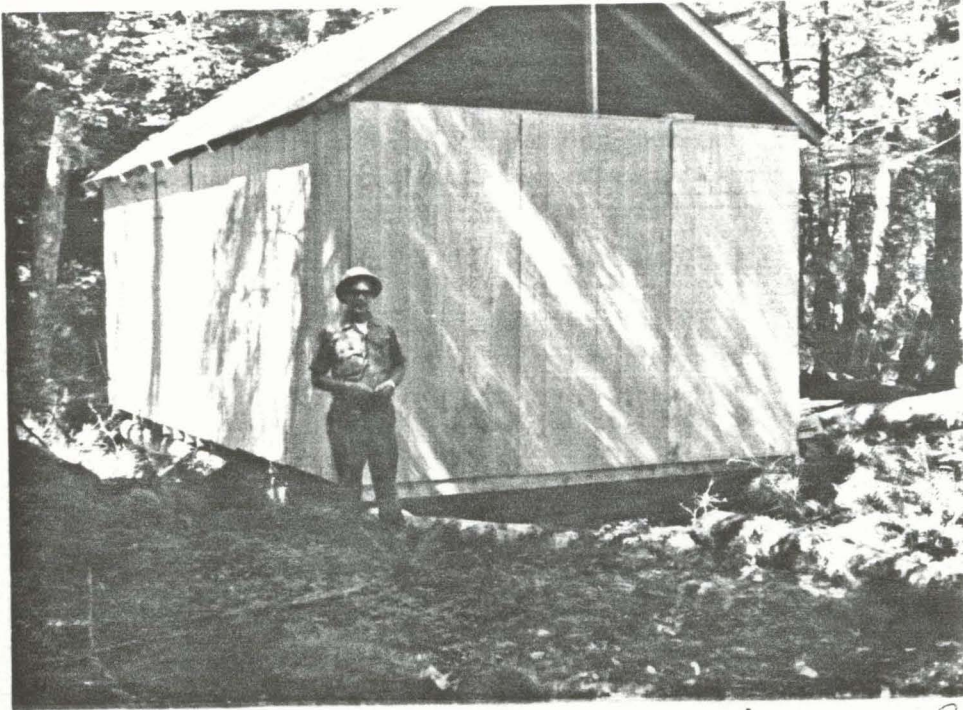
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Boulder-strewn intermittent stream channel on Crown Point  
Blacer Mining Claim



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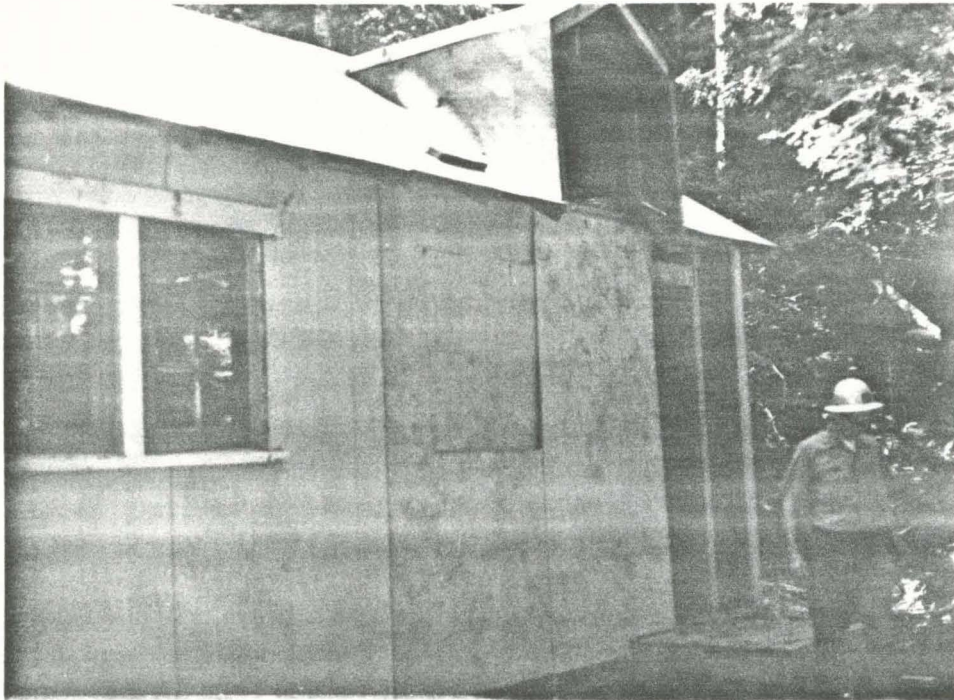
Sluice Box in streambed on Crown Point Placer Mining Claim



70

East end of cabin on Crown Point Placer Mining Claim

16 • 130



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Front of cabin on Crown Point Mining Claim