

REPORT OF MINERAL EXAMINATION

Job No. 695

Claimants:

David L. Cook
Keith W. Cook
Dearld Cook
Joe G. Cook
Thomas Weiss
9306 S. E. 55th
Milwaukie, Oregon 97222

Paul Cook
Route 2, Box 930
Shelton, Washington 98584

Frank L. Cook
8309 N. E. Webster Street
Portland, Oregon 97220

Reason for Examination:

To examine a group of mining claims located in an area which is being managed for back-country, roadless, recreation use, following a request for a permit to build a road. A road, particularly into this heavily used lake basin, would not be compatible with current management objectives.

Subject:

Validity of Mining Claims.

Lands Involved:

Three 20-acre lode claims (Pansey Disc., Pansey I, and Pansey II) located in Sec. 18, T. 8 S., R. 6 E., W.M., within the Mt. Hood National Forest, Marion County, Oregon.

Land Status:

National Forest lands open to mineral entry and location under the General Mining Laws.

Location Data:

See page 2.

Mining District:

The area of the claims described in this report lies on the northeastern edge of the North Santiam District (unorganized).

Mining Engineer and
Date of Examination:

Zean R. Moore
October 13, 1971

Accompanied by:

John Cook, claimants' brother

Karl Mecklenburg, District Ranger, and
Ron Koring, Forester, Estacada Ranger
District, Mt. Hood N.F.

LOCATION DATA

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Date of Location</u>	<u>Locators</u>	<u>Recorded</u>	
			<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Page</u>
Pansey Disc.	10-10-70	Thomas Weiss, Paul Cook, Dearld Cook	8	117
Pansey I	10-6-70	Joe G. Cook, Frank L. Cook, David L. Cook, Keith W. Cook	8	119
Pansey II	10-6-70	Joe G. Cook, Frank L. Cook, David L. Cook, Keith W. Cook	8	121

ABSTRACT

This case involves three 20-acre lode claims which have been located over old mine workings dating back to the 1890's.

I examined these old mine workings in 1962 when they were held by a Mr. Oswalt of Canby, Oregon. Several narrow, mineralized shear zones were sampled, which gave some fairly high assays in copper. It was my opinion at that time that due to the narrow widths of the shear zones and the apparent short lengths that the old mine workings were without a discovery.

This time, I examined and sampled the same locations as on the 1962 examination. The assay results were much the same, with values a little lower. These old workings are still without a discovery.

The present claimants have very limited capital and little knowledge of mining or geology. They plan to carry in a small gasoline-powered drill to put down a few shallow holes. I do not anticipate that they will do much in the area.

The claimants are working within the General Mining Laws, but for the present they should be kept under surveillance to see that they do not go outside the limits of the mining laws.

Location and Topography

The claims are located in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 18, T. 8 S., R. 6 E., W.M., on the east slope of the ridge, north of Pansy Mtn. and south of Pansy Lake. Elevations vary from 4,200 feet to 4,800 feet above sea level. The Bull-of-the Woods Lookout is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles due east of the claims.

The area is some 22 miles southwest of the Ripplebrook Ranger Station and can be reached via a good Forest Service gravel road and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of trail.

The claims lie in a small, glacial cirque. Jutting cliffs rise in irregular succession around the cirque. The cliffs are separated by steep, shallow gulches which contain long talus slides.

Surface Values

The area supports some commercial timber. The main surface values of the area are watershed management and recreation.

Areal Geology

The Cascade Range in Oregon comprises two physiographic divisions - the Western Cascade Range, which includes a wide, deeply dissected belt of volcanic rock formations (making up the western slope of the range), and the High Cascade Range, which includes chiefly younger volcanic cones and lava flows (forming the nearly undissected crest of the range). The volcanic rocks of the Western Cascade Range are deformed and partially altered flows and pyroclastic rocks which range in age from late Eocene to late Miocene.

The area of the claims is within the volcanic rocks of the Western Cascades.

History and Production

There is no known or recorded mineral production from the claims in question. However, there has been some limited production from the North Santiam mining district which lies just to the southwest of the area under discussion.

The early history of the discovery of metalliferous minerals in the North Santiam district is largely lost. Historical records indicate the first discovery about 1896. There was no great stampede into the area, mostly due to the inaccessibility and remoteness. The area has a heavy overburden and forest cover.

The recorded production of the North Santiam mining district up until 1930 was probably over \$10,000. There has been no production from the claims covered by this report.

Economic Geology

Since the claims in this report are located on the outer limits of the North Santiam mining district, a brief discussion of that district follows.

The veins are broadly similar to those in the Bohemia mining district, yet certain differences are apparent. Chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, galena, and gold were

the principal minerals sought in the Ogle Mountain mine, northwest of the North Santiam mining district and west of the subject claims; however, the gold content of these sulphide ores is very low. Veins characterized by chalcopyrite are more numerous in this district than in the Bohemia district. Relatively little quartz occurs with the chalcopyrite.

In general, the veins in the North Santiam mining district are less persistent, narrower, contain narrower ore shoots and less gold, and are more scattered than those in the Bohemia mining district.

Pertinent Information

This report covers a property which I had previously examined on November 2, 1962. At that time, this property was held by a Mr. Reed Oswalt of Canby, Oregon. My report of May 17, 1963, covers the examination of this property.

Mr. Oswalt had great plans for this property. He had a millsite down by Pansy Lake, where they were going to put in a small hydroelectric plant and build a mill to treat the ore from the mine above the lake. However, those plans appear to have fallen by the wayside.

This property has been idle for several years, with no assessment work being done. The present owners have relocated the same property or area with three new claims. It is not known at this time just how the present claims are laid out on the ground. Due to rain and fog during the present examination, visibility was poor and no attempt was made to find corners.

The present owners or claimants are local people, with no experience in mining; and as with most inexperienced people who try their hand at mining, they always seem to want to build a road. The claimants are sort of a family-type organization. Dave Cook, the youngest, is in the Marine Corps in California. He is available to work on the claims during the summer months. The older members contribute some money and advice.

Dave Cook or none of the other claimants could accompany me on this field examination, so the job fell to John Cook (an older brother). John had only been on the claims once or twice; and while he knew where the discovery points are and how to get to them, he was not knowledgeable of many of the other aspects of the claims, such as claim corners.

Occupancy

None.

Maps

Due to bad weather and limited knowledge of the claims by the claimants' brother, no map has been prepared.

Discovery

The discovery for this property is based on an old adit, several hundred feet above Pansy Lake near the crest of a high ridge.

This old adit is alleged to have been made in the early 1900's by the original locators. It is further reported to be about 110 feet long. At the present time, this adit is caved a few feet in from the portal.

The original locators carried out by packhorses several hundred pounds of material, alleged to be ore.

There was no reported activity on these claims until Mr. Oswalt took an interest in them in 1962. However, Mr. Oswalt's interest seemed to have been short-lived.

The country rock appears to be a porphyritic andesite of probably Tertiary age and has undergone mineralization along some fairly narrow shear zones. These shear zones range in width from less than 6 inches to 18 inches. The above-described adit is driven along one of these shear zones.

Four samples were taken, two from the old adit on the ridge and one from each of the two lower open cuts below the old adit. These samples were sent to Union Assay Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sample Cook #1 was cut 12 inches wide across the back, just inside the portal.

Copper 0.050%/ton	=	\$0.50/ton
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Sample Cook #2 was cut 12 inches wide on the shear zone above the portal.

Silver 0.9 oz./ton	=	\$1.35/ton
Copper 2.504%/ton	=	<u>25.04</u>
		\$26.39/ton

Sample Cook #3 was cut 15 inches wide in shear zone on the floor of small open cut below adit.

Gold 0.010 oz./ton	=	\$0.38/ton
Silver 1 oz./ton	=	1.50
Lead 0.35%/ton	=	1.05
Copper 1.922%/ton	=	<u>19.22</u>
		\$22.15/ton

Sample Cook #4 was cut 12 inches wide across a shear zone in a second open cut below the adit.

Silver 1.0 oz./ton	=	\$1.50/ton
Copper 0.119%/ton	=	<u>1.19</u>
		\$2.69/ton

Due to poor visibility, I was unable to determine if the two open cuts below the adit were both on the same shear zone. As a result, no general geologic observation can be made at this time.

Conclusions

Before any consideration of a road into the claims, the claimants should make a geologic study of the area. This would include geologic mapping and a geophysical and geochemical survey. If the results seem encouraging, this should then be followed by a diamond-drilling program. A small, skid-mounted diamond drill would work well in this case.

There are mineralized shear zones, and there are strong indications that the wall or country rock may also be mineralized.

A study of the general geology of the area indicates that the area of the claims has favorable geological, mineralogical, and structural environment for a porphyry-type copper deposit.

The claimants are not at this time occupying or using these mining claims in a manner not authorized by the mining laws, and they do not have a cabin.

In my opinion, these claimants do not constitute a threat to the Bull-of-the Woods area at this time. This is based on the willingness of the claimants to cooperate with the Forest Service and the lack of money to use heavy road-building equipment.

Recommendations

I recommend that no action be taken against these claims for the present.

I further recommend that the local Ranger keep in contact with the claimants and if there should be unusual activity on these claims, he should notify the Regional Office.

Date June 1, 1972

Zean R. Moore
ZEAN R. MOORE, Mining Engineer

APPROVED:

Date 11/30/72

William W. Smith
Acting Assistant Regional Forester