Docket

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane, Washington 99204
October 23, 1964

Memorandum

To: Chief, Division of Exploration Operations

From: Acting Field Officer, Region I

Subject: Application Examination
OME-6299 (Gold)
Walter Krysinski and Associates
Pedo Mining Claim
Madison County, Montana

Sec. 20
SW of Pedo Mtn.

INTRODUCTION

The Pedo claim was visited September 30, 1964, in company of Walter G. Krysinski, Partner. Also present were Walter Zulawinski, and Chester Andrews, friends of Krysinski. At the shaft we were joined by Bill Tolson, Miner. About 3 hours were spent on the property, during which time the Hoist House shaft was entered and the sites of the 2 caved shafts and 3 caved adits were visited. Before leaving the applicant, he loaned me a copy of Fitzpatrick's report which I have carefully reviewed along with Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology Memoir No. 9 by Wilfred Tansley, Paul A. Schafer, and Lyman H. Hart (1933).

I cannot improve on Fitzpatrick's sections on location, geology, etc., and shall therefore confine this report to such additional features as I was able to observe, conclusions, and recommendations.

HOIST HOUSE SHAFT

Upon our arrival at the shaft collar the pumping had just been stopped and the pump was being lowered a few feet. After a short delay, the move was completed and we entered the shaft which had not been cleaned out. Indeed cleaning out was not possible as there was neither a hoist nor a windlass. For the first 80 feet or so packed muck left an opening about 2½ feet high at the shaft back. Below 80 feet, the shaft steepened from about 30° to 45° and head room increased to normal. As there were no ladders, a rope was at first helpful, finally becoming a necessity.

Referring to Fitzpatrick's Section A-A', water level at the time of his visit stood at a shaft depth of about 145 feet. By the time of

my visit it had been lowered to a depth of about 190 feet. A level was partly open at 170 feet below which I could not go as the water had only recently been removed and the footing was slimy mud. However, by beamed light it appeared as though the shaft had been nearly closed by debris at water level. It could not be determined whether it went deeper, but it appeared that it might as there was a small opening above the muck, however, this is only conjecture.

The levels Fitzpatrick shows at about 25 feet and 140 feet deep were entered. The 25-foot level was nearly choked with muck about 15 feet from the shaft. A light beamed through a small opening above the muck revealed that the workings continued on northeasterly with some caving, and possibly turned easterly. It was not considered safe to crawl through the opening. On the hanging-wall side of the drift is a quartz vein 6 to 8 inches thick. The channels cut by Fitzpatrick indicated that he had sampled this vein. The 140-foot level was about 10 feet long to the northeast. The shaft was tightly lagged from the collar to the 140-foot level. Broken rock could be seen, particularly to the southwest, between the lagging, but whether this represented a filled stope or crushed wall rock could not be determined. My guess is that at least some of it is old stope fill.

The 170-foot level, below water when Fitzpatrick mapped the workings, extended about 10 feet to the northeast and at least 90 feet bearing S. 47° W. About 40 feet southwest of the shaft is a water-filled underhand stope or winze, dipping 50° SE., that was impossible to cross. Above this opening is a zone about 3 feet wide of quartz stringers and lenses in banded gneiss. With some difficulty due to slippery and muddy footing and the looseness of the rock, a sample was taken of the quartz that assayed 0.05 ounce gold per ton and trace silver. This was of necessity only a grab sample of pieces that could be worked loose by hand and is not too reliable. It was taken because the rest of the drift was tightly lagged and because the stope or winze below might have been in ore. By shinning a lamp southwesterly, it could be seen that the drift was caved about 50 feet beyond the water-filled stope or winze; it appeared that the level might extend beyond the cave. In the northeast spur drift a sample of quartz assayed 0.68 ounce gold and 0.15 ounce silver per ton over a width of 2 to 6 inches.

OTHER WORKINGS

South and west of the discovery shaft the surface was cut up by ill-directed and misplaced bulldozing, the dozed material covering where the vein might have been exposed. Neither the discovery shaft nor the vertical shaft were open, but from the size of the dump at the latter, workings therefrom could be fairly extensive.

Fitzpatrick shows three caved tunnels near the southerly end of the Pedo claim. The area he indicates as being a filled stope has also been so bulldozed that any evidence of such a stope was obscured. The tunnel portals are badly caved and two of them are so covered by brush that they are difficult to locate at first. Their probable bearing is as shown by Fitzpatrick and is determined by the direction of trenchlike depressions near the respective portals. In State of Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology Memoir No. 9 on page 45 under Ramshorn District mention is made of Betsy Baker and adjacent properties. The second paragraph states:

> "On the north end of the claim, a strong east-west vein dipping 70° S. is exposed in three crosscut adits, and three independent leasing operations are at present being conducted thereon. The vein is narrow but fairly uniform, and ore shoots with a west rake appear related to a limestone member intersected."

The map on page 6 of the Memoir shows this as the Goodwin vein, in the approximate location of the three Pedo adits, and also shows the Betsy Baker vein in the same general location as Fitzpatrick's Ramshorn vein. The text says the Betsy Baker dips 45° W., but the map shows it as dipping 45° E. Also, the E-W striking Goodwin vein is plotted just south of Ramshorn Creek while the Pedo tunnels are just north of it. I cannot help but wonder if the Ramshorn and Betsy Baker may not be one and the same and if the three tunnels which Fitzpatrick says are on the Ramshorn or branch vein and a hanging-wall vein might not be relicts of the three independent operations on the Goodwin vein.

The above observation may confuse the issue somewhat, but it emphasizes the necessity for the applicant to determine, in more detail than he has, the full extent of the workings from the Ramshorn shaft and what vein or veins were worked from the three caved portals before more costly exploration is undertaken.

CONCLUSIONS

In their section, Summary and Future of the Sheridan Region, in which the Ramshorn District is one of four, Tansley, Schafer and Hart (1933) say:

> ". . . . it is apparent that few large occurrences of milling ore are present. The general type of ore deposit is small, narrow, short length ore-shoots consisting of enriched oxidized material most suitable for extraction and shipping by lessees. This does not preclude the presence of milling resources, but does suggest that recognition of the general character of the known deposits will permit the best return from operations on a conservative leasing basis."

In view of the above statement Fitzpatrick's conclusion that the ore body in the area of the Couch incline and the Hoist House incline shaft has been mined for approximately 350 feet along the strike and to a depth of 160 feet on dip suggests the possibility that this ore body may be pretty well depleted, but this is only a suggestion. Gold values may hold up in the unoxidized zone.

It is concluded that no reasonable exploration program can be set up until two or more of the following steps have been taken by the applicant:

1. Unwater and clean out the Hoist House shaft to the bottom.

2. Clean out and make safte the lowest level, the 170-foot level if there is not a lower one.

3. File a claim on the ground southeast of the Pedo and reopen at least the most easterly of the three tunnels near the south end of the Pedo claim. Krysinski stated that location and filing on the ground is in process.

Steps 1 and 2 should give some idea as to the extent of the lowest workings and whether the gold values may be expected to hold up below the oxidized zone. Step 3 will determine the existence, strike, and potential value of any vein encountered in the old workings.

It is expected that the information thus gained would serve as a basis to determine whether drilling, drifting on either vein from one or both of the south portals, or no further work should be done. In order to carry out Steps 1 and 2 the applicant will have to rent or buy a hoist, probably diesel or gasoline driven, cable, skip, timber for skids, rail, a mine car, some mine timbers and would involve a considerable financial outlay. From what Krysinski let fall, I gather this group has the idea that they could pool a few thousand dollars, come into ore fairly quickly and be in production. Whether they are in a position to spend the funds necessary for Steps 1 and 2, with not much chance of finding any shipping ore and then carry their share of an exploration program, I do not know. Any further conjecture in this respect would be one I am not qualified to make or justified in making.

Step 3 would require a compressor, rails, mine car, tools, and timber. It would be less costly but would be in an area about which there is no available information and therefore of less promise than the area involved in Steps 1 and 2.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recognized that there may be a target worth exploration on this property, but until further work indicates its location and potential, it is recommended that the application be denied.

D. R. MacLaren

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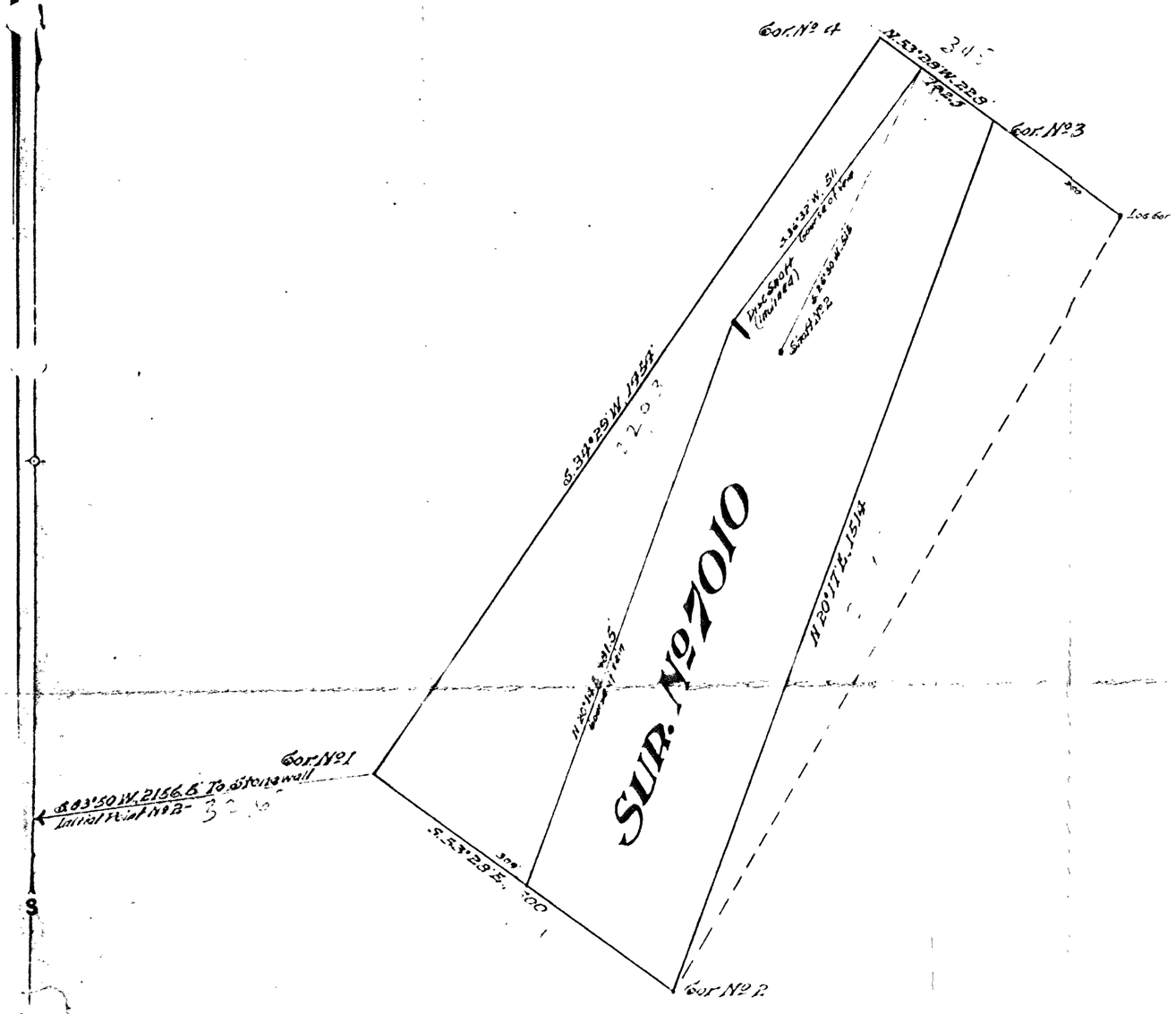

M. E. No. 4468

M. No. 12286

Claimant

Claim Located June 5th 1883

Mineral Survey No. 7010

Lot No.

Helena Land District.

PLAT

OF THE CLAIM OF

Ramshorn Gold Mining Company

KNOWN AS THE

PEDO LODE

IN RAMSHORN (Unorganized) MINING DISTRICT, Madison COUNTY, Montana

Containing an Area of 13.81 Acres.

Scale of 200 Feet to the inch.

Variation 20° East

SURVEYED September 12th 1903 BY Walter W. Pennington, U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,

The Original Field Notes of the Survey of the Mining Claim of Ramshorn Gold Mining Company known as the

Pedo Lode

from which this plat has been made under my direction, have been examined and approved, and are on file in this Office, and I hereby certify that they furnish such an accurate description of said Mining Claim as will, if incorporated into a patent, serve fully to identify the premises, and that such reference is made therein to natural objects or permanent monuments as will perpetuate, and fix the locus thereof.

I further certify that Five Hundred Dollars worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon said Mining Claim by claimant, or its grantors, and that said improvements consist of Disc shaft and staff valued at $5300.00

that the location of said improvements is correctly shown upon this plat, and that no portion of said labor or improvements has been included in the estimate of expenditures upon any other claim.

And I further certify that this is a correct plat of said Mining Claim made in conformity with said original field notes of the survey thereof; and the same is hereby approved.

U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Helena, Montana, Oct. 3rd, 1903

O. W. Pratt, U.S. Surveyor General for Montana

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