

Ideal Cinnabar Mine

Mercury  
PRINCIPAL ORE

MINOR MINERALS

NAME OLD NAMES

~~20 mi. S.E. of Prineville on Bear Creek~~

10S      17E      NE 1/8  
T            R            S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

..... Crook ..... COUNTY  
..... Ochoco ..... AREA  
..... 3500' ..... ELEVATION  
..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY  
..... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) ..... *Hamilton* - .....

Address .....

OPERATOR .....

Name of claims      Area      Pat.      Unpat.

5	New Ideal # 1, .....	full	X
2	"	"	X
3	"	"	X
	Bonanza	"	X
	Last Chance	"	X

Name of claims      Area      Pat.      Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

IDEAL MINE

4/8/39

OCHOCO DIST CROOK CO.

Owner: - - - - - Hamilton

Location: 630 feet south of the S.W. corner of the S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the N.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 8, T. 18 S., R. 17 E.

Development: Two shallow shafts. Five open cuts along a distance of about 2,000 feet.

Geology: The deposit consists of a large dike of silicified, dark brown, andesite porphyry breccia. Well-defined fault. Slickensides parallel the dike which is a silicified zone rather than a true dike. The faults strike north 60 west and stand more or less vertical.

Two samples were taken and showed nil for gold and quicksilver in one and trace of quicksilver in the other.

John Eliot Allen  
4/8/39

(EXTRA COPY)

THE IDEAL CINNABAR MINE

This property consists of five unpatented lode mining claims known as the New Ideal No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, Bonanza and Last Chance. The property is 29 miles south east of Prineville on Bear Creek, in the Ochoco Mining District, Cook County, Oregon, and is easily reached by good roads. The elevation is approximately 3500 feet above sea level.

GEOLOGY:

The claims are located along a well-defined fault whose strike is 30 degrees west of north. The rocks in this immediate vicinity, and through which the faulting occurs, are rhyolites and andesites, and are probably associated with the Clarno formation. They belong to the lower Tertiary age. There was intense alteration after faulting. Along the fault proper this alteration resulted in a zone varying from a few feet to fifty feet in width in which the rhyolite was completely altered and salicified so that the remaining material is more than 70% hard, dense, fine grained chert. This chert, being very hard and dense, resisting weathering more than the softer rocks on its flanks, as a consequence, the chert stands out in bold outcroppings - in some cases 20 feet in height and continues for hundreds of feet along the strike of the fault proper. In some sections cinnabar paint can be seen.

The geology is generally similar to the surrounding many of the prospects and producing properties in the Ochoco mercury belt. Therefore, in view of the distinctly favorable local geology, there should be found a body of cinnabar ore somewhere along this fault zone, and will be found by careful and detailed exploration.

This property and dike is an extension of the Ornago Mercury Co's. property and continues for a distance of some 3000 feet, the outcroppings being bold and plainly marked in a width of thirty to fifty feet. This dyke outcropping located on the ridge of the hill running east and west, the west having an elevation of some 300 feet above the floor of the valley, which gradually diminishes in elevation to the east and where the elevation is approximately one hundred feet above the floor of the valley. Twenty or more cuts, pits or excavations have been made extending from the north and south wall inward toward the center dike, all of these varying from a depth of four to six or seven feet in depth. These pits being located at various points along the course of the deposits for several thousand feet and ore showing in several of these excavations.

Some five hundred feet from the west end of the deposit a division of the hill takes place and this part of the ledge extending southward and the dike is approximately the same width and height above the floor of the valley, this also shows ore in various pits.

A hand-made still was installed made from an oil barrel, and in this was treated some 2000 pounds of surface, leached ore and a recovery of 8 pounds to the ton was made. Considering the crudeness of this still and that it leaked fumes, it is estimated but about half of the mercury was recovered.

Various assays have been made; one by the State Department of Mineral Industries gave 8# to the ton; a second assay by the same Department gave 12.50 pounds to the ton; and various other assays have shown from 2.6 pounds to 30 (mercury) pounds to the ton. Two hundred and sixty pounds treated by a small still in the vicinity of Prineville yielded at the rate of 15.65 pounds to the ton.

**TRANSPORTATION:** There is a good gravelled road from Prineville, running along the valley, which is open all winter, snow not laying long in this section.

**WATER:** Can be obtained from a stream running along the property or from wells and springs.

**HOUSING:** There is a house and some outbuildings on the property.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** The geological conditions are excellent, and in my judgment a certain amount of exploration is justified. Cuts should be made at right angles to the salicified zone, but should extend for at least ten feet on either side and should be at intervals of not more than 200 feet. These extensions beyond the salicified zone should extend into the softer, altered rhyolite on either side. There is greater probability that an ore shoot will be found the material which flanks the chert rather than in the densely salicified zone.

Being very hard and dense, rhyolite weathered does not like to show faces on the flanks, so a close study of the chert should be made in order to find out in some cases if the chert is continuous for hundreds of feet along the strike of the fault zone. In some sections slight veins can be seen.

The geology is generally similar to the surrounding area of the prairie and probably favorable for the discovery of other veins. However, the distribution of the chert is not uniform and should be studied very carefully on a more extensive scale than that here, as well as the distribution of the salicified zone.

This property is a good extension of the prairie area, with a good gravelled road running along the valley. The chert is found in the valley and is generally in the form of small pieces, but in some places it is in larger pieces. The chert is generally in the form of small pieces, but in some places it is in larger pieces. The chert is generally in the form of small pieces, but in some places it is in larger pieces.

Some five hundred feet from the valley and about a mile from the prairie, there are some small pieces of chert. These pieces are generally in the form of small pieces, but in some places they are in larger pieces.

A head of a stream is in the valley and an alluvial fan is in the valley. There are some 1000 acres of prairie, located on the prairie. There are some 1000 acres of prairie, located on the prairie.

There are some 1000 acres of prairie, located on the prairie. There are some 1000 acres of prairie, located on the prairie.

IDEAL MINE

4/8/39

Owner: . . . . . Hamilton.

Location: 630 feet south of the S.W. corner of the S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the N.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 8, T. 18 S., R. 17 E.

Development: Two shallow shafts. Five open cuts along a distance of about 2,000 feet.

Geology: The deposit consists of a large dike of silicified, dark brown, andesite porphyry breccia. Well-defined fault. Slickensides parallel the dike which is a silicified zone rather than a true dike. The faults strike north 60 west and stand more or less vertical.

Two samples were taken and showed nil for gold and quicksilver in one and trace of quicksilver in the other.

John Eliot Allen.