

Mary Mt Mine
NAME

Climax
PRINCIPAL ORE

MINOR MINERALS

OLD NAMES

175 T 19E R SE 1/4 10 NE 1/4 15 S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Bozeman Bull 4:107

Clark COUNTY
Delco Mining Mt Mine AREA

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

..... ELEVATION
..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY
..... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) F.P. + H.W. Cushman
..... Address Princeton, Oregon

OPERATOR

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

8 ✓

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

REPORTS

Manny Mt Mine - JEA Apr 11/1939 + Apr 15/1941

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SHIPMENT AND ASSAY RECORDS

MAPS

Workings - see Manny Mt Mine Report JEA April 11/1939

✓

Contour Map (working + negotior) State Dept Geol + USGS Dec 1941

✓

Topog. 1939 (2)

x

DRAINAGE ADIT - LOWER WORKINGS - 1952 - NSW - L.R.

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State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

(To replace all reports prior to this date)

MAURY MOUNTAIN MINE

MAURY MOUNTAIN AREA CROOK COUNTY

Owners: F. D. and H. W. Eickemeyer, Prineville, Oregon

Location: In the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 10 and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 15, 5 miles southeast of Post, and 30 miles southeast of Prineville, Oregon.

Area: Eight unpatented lode claims, a fraction, and patented ground.

History: Five claims were located in the summer of 1930 by J. E. Staley and Frank Towner. In 1932 the Maury Mountain Mining Company installed a 4-hearth, 10 foot Herreshoff furnace, which did not operate very long and only produced 51 flasks. The plant was sold to the Horse Heaven Mine in 1934. The Staley claims were taken over by the Eickemeyer brothers, while Frank Towner worked his claims. The ore is treated in two Champion rotary retorts (described and pictured in Schuette (304)). By 1937 the mine had produced 236 flasks, and the workings totalled 1550 feet. Two new high-grade ore bodies have been discovered since that time, and the total production is now probably over 400 flasks. Frank Towner recently has sold all but one claim to the Eickmeyers.

Equipment: Two rotary Champion retorts; cabins, tools, etc.

Geology and development: The development may be easily divided into two parts; that done by the company and Frank ^{Towner} which consists of about 2,000 feet up the hill above the cabins; and that done by the Eickemeyer brothers, which consists of about 700 feet, lying to the northwest of the upper workings about a quarter mile, mostly in an east-west trending ridge. Most of the production has been from these latter workings.

The country rock is the Clarno formation, made up of tuffaceous shales and conglomerate with some andesites. There are two major faults present on the property, one trending E. 25° W. and dipping 50° E. along which most of the southern workings have been made; and one striking N. 70° E. and dipping nearly vertical, to the north, upon which the northwest workings have been made. Both faults are intersected by numerous cross fractures, some of which are younger and some older than the major faults.

High-grade mineralization occurs at the intersection of the cross-fractures with the main fractures, under favorable conditions. They do not occur at all intersection, and in one case an ore body was found thirty feet away from the main fault. No exploration has been done at the point of intersection of the two main faults.

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The lower main tunnel driven by the Eickemeyer brothers is along a well-defined silicified fault zone striking S. 65 to S. 80 W., with an average dip of 85° to the north. It is intersected near the mouth by a vein which strikes N. 72° W. and dips 80° to the N. at this intersection the large ore body mined in the summer of 1937 was found. The tunnel extends 300 feet beyond this point along the vein. Cinnabar colors and small patches have been picked up at several points and numerous intersecting faults striking N. 5° to N. 30° W. have been cut.

During 1940 a crosscut tunnel was driven north to cut the main east-west fault, at a point several hundred feet southwest of the main tunnel mouth. No ore or well-defined faults were found in the two or three hundred feet of work. Later in the year, work was done on a cross-fault which comes into the main fault from the southeast at a point 30 feet from the portal, and in 1941 an ore body was discovered and a shaft driven down on it for 18 feet (April). The ore occurs in a shoot 3½ feet long, which rakes 40° to the east in a fault zone which strikes N. 70° W. and dips 78° to the north. About 4 tons of ore which may run as high as 1000 pounds had been mined out when the property was visited. In the 20 some feet of distance along the shoot, the ore ran from the foot to the hanging wall of the fault zone. At 15 feet in depth, the ore was offset 2 feet to the south by a flat lying north dipping fault. Relationships are indicated on the accompanying map. It appears that the high-grade ore occurs in a N. 70° W. striking fault, which has been intersected and cut off by the N. 70° E. main fault.

April 11, 1939

April 15, 1941

John Eliot Allen
Geologist