

Ray Mine

Chromite

6/46

NAME	OLD NAMES	PRINCIPAL ORE	MINOR MINERALS
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145	33E	20
T	R	S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Shayer 40:102
 Westgate ~~20~~ 21:42
 Arizona Bull 14B
 " 9

Grant COUNTY

Canyon AREA

6950 ELEVATION

ROAD OR HIGHWAY

DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S)

.....

.....

.....

Address

.....

.....

.....

.....

OPERATOR

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

Ray prospect

chrome

6/46

NAME OLD NAMES PRINCIPAL ORE MINOR MINERALS

145 33 E SE 1/4 10 + NE 1/2 15
T R S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Thayer 40:109
Coganin Bull AB

Grant COUNTY

Orange AREA

..... ELEVATION

..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY

..... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S)
.....
.....
.....

Address
.....
.....
.....
.....

OPERATOR

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

RAY MINE

CANYON AREA

The Ray mine is on the east end of Bald Mountain, at an altitude of 6,950 feet, about 2,000 feet a little west of north from the southeast corner of sec. 20, T. 14 S., R. 33 E. The mine is 17 miles from John Day by road, 4 miles of which is very steep and rough. The deposit was discovered in May 1918, and some ore was shipped. Westgate reports that the ore assayed 32 to 44.70 percent of chromic oxide.

The workings and the exposures of the chromite remaining in the mine are shown on plate 19. The ore body that Westgate described has been mined out except for small masses of low-grade spotted ore, which shows some banding. The chromite is surrounded by a dunite shell, and the country rock is jointed olivinite. The tunnel penetrates about 20 feet of crushed chromite, which may or may not be continuous with the small chromite lens over the tunnel. No ore is exposed in the two prospect pits northwest of the Ray mine.

Reference: Thayer 40:102-103

RAY PROSPECTS

CANYON AREA

Several prospect pits have been dug in small chromite lenses in the west fork of Overholt Creek in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10 and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, T. 14 S., R. 33 E. The relations of the two largest lenses, which are in sec. 10, are shown in figure 18. The ore is well-banded, partly massive and partly spotted. It is enclosed in dunite, which grades into olivinite within a few inches from the ore. The other lenses that have been prospected are much smaller. The average tenor in chromic oxide is probably about 20 percent.

Reference: Thayer 40: 109-110