

Copper Mountain Group also Sherbandy Group

Copper

NAME

OLD NAMES

PRINCIPAL ORE

MINOR MINERALS

12 S

33 E

1

T

R

S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Gilluly, Reed and Park 33:99
Dogami 14-B:112

..... Grant..... COUNTY

..... Quartzburg..... AREA

..... ELEVATION

..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY

... 8 miles to Prairie City..... DISTANCE TO
SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) .. Lee & Mabel Payton.....

Address ... 718 E. Main Street .. Monmouth, Oregon.....

OPERATOR

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

Bromo Choride

x

Hawkeye

x

Modoc

x

Mikado

x

Name of claims Area Pat. Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

COPPER MOUNTAIN GROUP (Copper)
(Including Sherbandy Group)

Quartzburg District

Quartzburg Area

According to William R. Clark, Prairie City, Oregon, the owner of the Sherbandy Group is John R. Kraig, Missoula, Montana.

"The property of the Copper Mountain Mining Co. embraces 11 claims on Cougar Ridge, west of East Fork of Dixie Creek, in sec. 1, T. 12 S., R. 33 E. Four of the claims, called the Sherbandy group, were patented. The property is about 8 miles from Prairie City. In 1930 it was under the management of V. E. Ryan.

"The claims constituting the Sherbandy group were located in 1896 by Capt. Homes Sherbandy and his son Byron. Development work was confined to a few shallow cuts and two short tunnels until the spring of 1930, when the present owners, who had taken over the property in 1929, began driving a crosscut about 300 feet below the apex. At the time of visit this crosscut was about 80 feet long. The total underground workings amounted to less than 400 feet. No production has been made.

"The country rock consists of altered andesite and diorite, cut by some dikes of granodiorite porphyry. Several narrow veins are exposed in the tunnel. Most of them strike N. 45° E. and dip steeply southeast. Some are fault veins and show brecciation, sericitization, silicification, and sulphide impregnation of their wall rocks in zones that extend 2 to 6 feet from the veins. One of these fractures follows a much decomposed dioritic dike that trends N. 35° E. The more intense mineralization, however, seems to have been but slightly controlled by these fractures. The most prominent mineralized bodies are tourmaline-quartz-chalcopyrite replacement masses in the greenstone. These bodies trend in general east to northeast. Some show elongation along steeply northward-dipping fractures with trends N. 60°-85° E.; others seem independent of each control. The tunnel being driven in 1930 had as its objective the discovery of the intersection of a vein that runs N. 30° E. and dips steeply west with a generally eastward-trending tourmaline-quartz mass.

"The minerals present are pyrite, chalcopyrite, and bornite in a gangue of tourmaline and quartz, with a little sericite and a clay mineral that resembles beidellite. Malachite, azurite, and limonite occur in the gossans".

This property is idle. H.K.L. (12/2/40).

Reference: Gilluly, Reed and Park 33:99 (quoted).