

Allured Copper Mine, Ivanpah Mountains

15N 14E Sec. 22 SBM 35.37223000020 -115.47695000000
15N 14E Sec. 22 SBM 35.37171000010 -115.47774000000

The Allured mine (Hewett, 1957, no. 90, pl. 2) is located on the east side of the Ivanpah Mountains, about 8.5 airline miles northeast of Mountain Pass and about 34 miles east of Baker. (From Hewett, 1956, p. 141)

The mine is near a mass of PreCambrian gneiss and granite (Hewett, 1957, Plate 1). between the Clark Mountain Fault and the Aztec Thrust Fault (Evans, 1971)



Figure 1. Geology of the Allured Mine. From Hewett, 1957.

It includes several tunnels, shallow shafts, and pits in an area about 1,500 feet in diameter that lies 2 miles south of the Johnson mine. The principal exploration is a shaft about 150 feet deep that explores the altered dolomite beds of the Goodsprings dolomite (DCg) below its contact with the quartz monzonite intrusive. The actual contact is marked by a gossan of iron oxide, without magnetite so far as can be noted. As in the area near the Johnson mine, the contact trends northwest and dips 50° SW. Here, the nearby dolomite is altered to garnet, diopside, vesuvianite, and serpentine. Most of the workings were no longer accessible in 1956, but it appears that only small bodies of copper minerals were found. The dumps show only the common assortment of oxidized copper minerals. (From Hewett, 1956, p. 141)

Diopside was identified at three of the contact-type copper deposits (Dewey, no. 72; Allured, no. 90.; Cottonwood, no. 96), and is probably present in most of these deposits. It is commonly associated with garnet and epidote. It is also sporadically present in carbonate rocks near the monzonite contact. (From Hewett, 1956, p. 118)

Columnar crystals of vesuvianite were found only at a few mines, New Trail. (Hewett, 1957, no. 88), Allured (Hewett, 1957, no. 90) mines but undoubtedly it is much more common. (From Hewett, 1956, p. 118).

Ownership: Allured Mines Corporation, a Nevada corporation, Mildred J. Banks, vice-president, and Major E. Allured, 6233-B Benson Street, Huntington Park, California, secretary, owns 14 unpatented claims, all leased to John F. Erisman, Cima, California. The Allured mine was developed mainly in the period 1925-1940 when several hundred tons of silver-gold-copper ore were obtained. In 1947 and 1949 a small additional tonnage was shipped. The property consists of 3 groups of workings, none of them extensive. These have explored mineralized parts of faulted and sheared zones along contacts between granitic rock and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. The northeastern workings, on the Hillside claim, consist of a 20-foot tunnel and a 25-foot winze in an oxidized, pulverized fault zone with quartzite and limestone on the east and sheared granitic gneiss on the west. The winze opens into an east-west trending stope about 40 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 20 feet high, from which two carloads of ore, consisting of chalcopyrite in quartz and carrying 6 percent copper and some silver and gold, were removed. The oxide workings, about a half mile to the west, consist of several shafts on a copper-stained gouge zone between granitic rock, to the east, and limestone to the west. The main shaft is 135 feet deep, inclined 55° due west along the gouge zone. Several 40- and 50-foot drifts, totaling about 200 feet of level workings, penetrate the shear zone below the 70-foot level, mostly northward. A 30-foot vertical shaft penetrates the same zone 125 feet to the southeast, as does a caved airshaft 40 feet to the northwest. In 1947 one carload of ore mined from the 85-foot level averaged 8 percent copper and \$6 or more in gold and silver. Least extensive are the workings on the Cuprite claim, about a half mile southeast of the Oxide workings. Here an iron- and silica-bearing zone forms a bold outcrop on the granite-limestone contact. It is explored by several shallow shafts and a short tunnel from which no ore was removed. (From Tucker and Sampson, 1943, p. 61.)