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CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

(SHORT PAPERS AND PRELIMINARY REPORTS)

1921

PART I.---METALS AND NONMETALS EXCEPT FUELS

F. L. RANSOME AND E. F. BURCHARD GEOLOGISTS IN CHARGE



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CONTENTS.

[The letters in parentheses preceding the titles are those used to designate the papers for advance publication.] Page.

	Introduction	IX
(A)	Chromite in the Klamath Mountains, California and Oregon, by J. S. Diller (published Aug. 3, 1921)	1
	Deposits of chromite in eastern Oregon, by L. G. Westgate (pub- lished Aug. 3, 1921)	37
	Chromite ores in Washington, by J. T. Pardee (published Aug. 3, 1921)	61
	Deposits of chromite in Stillwater and Sweet Grass counties, Mont., by L. G. Westgate (published Aug. 3, 1921)	67
(B)	Chrome ores of southeastern Pennsylvania and Maryland, by E. B. Knopf (published Aug. 4, 1921)	85
	Deposits of chrome ore in North Carolina, by J. V. Lewis (pub- lished Aug. 4, 1921)	101
(C)	Deposits of manganese ore in Montana, Utah, Oregon, and Wash- ington, by J. T. Pardee (published Aug. 8, 1921)	141
(D)	Contact-metamorphic tungsten deposits of the United States, by F. L. Hess and E. S. Larsen (published Aug. 9, 1921)	245
(E)	Manganese deposits near Bromide, Okla., by D. F. Hewett (pub-	311
(F)	Pyrite at the Haile mine, Kershaw, S. C., with a note on pyritiza- tion at the Brewer mine, near Jefferson, by F. C. Schrader (pub-	331
(G)	The Taylor Creek tin deposits, New Mexico, by J. M. Hill (pub-	347
(H)	Ore deposits of Cedar Mountain, Mineral County, Nev., by Adolph	361
(I)	The Round Mountain district, Nev., by H. G. Ferguson (published Nov. 21, 1921)	383
(J)	Ore deposits of the Sierrita Mountains, Pima County, Ariz., by F. L.	407 429
	III	-140

ļ

Page	
	PLATE I. A, Even-granular structure of chrome ore, with grains of chro- mite chiefly angular, Castle Crag mine, Shasta County, Calif.;
	B, Even-granular structure of chrome ore, with grains of
	chromite chiefly rounded, Castle Crag mine, Shasta County,
10	
10	Calif
	II. A, Nodular structure of chrome ore, Briggs Creek, Josephine
	County, Oreg.; B, Banded structure of disseminated chrome
11	ore, M. & L. chrome mine, Nevada City, Calif
	III. A, Banded structure of disseminated chrome ore, Sexton Peak,
	north of Grants Pass, Oreg.; B, Banded structure of chrome
	ore from Red Butte, Siskiyou County, Calif.; C, Banded chro-
1/	mite and magnetite, Placer chrome mine, Eldorado County,
14 122	Calif
22	IV. Chromite from Castle Crag mine, Shasta County, Calif
01	V. A, Chrome ore from Dolbear mine, Siskiyou County, Calif.; B,
23	Chrome ore from Ewing property, southwest of Yreka, Calif_
100	VI. Map of western North Carolina, showing distribution of
106	peridotites and chrome ore
148	VII. Map of Philipsburg mining district, Mont
	VIII. A, Section of manganese nodule from Bryant mine, Philips-
15/	burg district, Mont.; B, Manganese nodules from Bryant
154	mine, Philipsburg district, Mont
	IX. A, Cavernous manganese oxide from Algonquin mine, Philips-
100	burg district, Mont.; B, Rhodochrosite from Emma mine,
160	Butte district, MontX. A. Manganese oxide ore from Needles mine, Little Grande dis-
	trict, Utah; B, Manganiferous tuff from Tyrrell mine, Lake
202	Creek district, Oreg
202	XI. A, Glory hole of Tungsten Mines Co., near Bishop, Calif.; B,
272	Mill and houses of Tungsten Mines Co., near Bishop, Calif
273	XII. View in canyon of Pine Creek, near Bishop, Calif
296	XIII. View in Canyon of Fine Citex, hear Dishop, Canternet Street
200	XIV. Reconnaissance geologic map of the tungsten district near Mill
298	City, Nev
340	XV. Map showing pyritic zones at the Haile mine, Kershaw, S. C
040	XVI. A, View southwest toward the Sierrita Mountains, Ariz., from
	a point near the San Xavier mine; B, View west over the
	piedmont plain to the Sierrita Mountains, from the Welling-
	ton mine; C, Senator Morgan mine, Sierrita Mountains, from
416	the south
412	
	XVII. A, Workings on the Sunshine claim, Papago district, Ariz., from the east; B, Workings on the Sunshine claim, Papago district,
410	from the southeast, looking down the dry bed of Ash Creek
413	XVIII. General view to the northwest in the foothill belt of the Sierrita
410	Mountains, Papago district, Ariz
41 6	XIX. A, Mineral Hill mine, Pima district, Ariz., from the south; B,
	View northwest toward the Copper Queen mine and the settle-
	ment of Twin Buttes, Pima district, from a point near the
417	Copper Glance mine
	Ashbar Aranaa Mumasseesseessessessessessessessessessesses

į

	I. Map of the Klamath Mountains, California and Oregon, show	URE 1.
	ing the location of deposits of chromite in areas of serpentine	
	2. Forms of chromite grains in peridotite	
,	3. Lens of nodular chromite in Coggins mine, near Dunsmuin Calif	3.
1	 Section from Octopus mine along slope of Red Butte, Siski you County, Calif., showing jointing and banded structure in peridotite 	4.
_	5. Cross-jointed band of chrome ore containing films of magnesit in the joints, Jumbo prospect, Siskiyou County, Calif	
_	3. Section across Red Butte, Siskiyou County, Calif., showin banded structure	
	7. Index map showing location of areas in eastern Oregon is which chrome deposits occur	7.
	 Map of the chrome-bearing serpentine belts of Grant and Bake counties. Oreg	8.
	9. Plan of ore body at Ray mine, Grant County, Oreg	9.
,	0. Plan of ore body at Marks & Thompson mine, Grant County Oreg	
,	1. Plan of openings and section of ore body at Dry Camp mine Grant County, Oreg	11.
t	2. Plan of openings and ore body at Chambers mine, Gran County, Oreg	12.
	B. Section of ore body at Chambers mine, Grant County, Oreg	13
-	 4. Vertical section showing lenses of chromite at Smith & Geits field opening, Grant County, Oreg 	
	5. Sections of chromite veins on Louie and Campbell claims Grant County, Oreg	15.
_	6. Ore bodies at Hankins mine, Grant County, Oreg	16.
	7. Map showing location of chromite properties on Connor Creel Baker County, Oreg	17.
	8. Index map showing location of chromite deposits in Washing ton	18.
f	9. Sketch map showing location of belt of chromite-bearing py roxenite of Sweet Grass and Stillwater counties and c chromite deposit in Carbon County, Mont	19.
	0. Geologic sketch map of the west end of the pyroxenite belt i Sweet Grass County, Mont	20.
	 Section of chromite vein and adjacent rock on Bonanza clain near Boulder River, Sweet Grass County, Mont 	21.
,	2. Detail of chromite vein on Brannan claim, south of Iron Creel Sweet Grass County, Mont	22.
r	3. Detail of vein on Eclipse claim, Benbow property, Stillwate County, Mont	23.
	4. Map of chrome-bearing areas in Maryland and Pennsylvania.	24.
s	5. Map showing peridotite, pyroxenite, and chrome working about Webster, N. C	
	6. Plan of the Carolina Chrome Co.'s workings at Webster, N. C	
Þ,	7. Map showing location of manganiferous deposits in Montana. 8. Plan and sections of manganese ore body at Algonquin mine	
	Philipsburg district, Mont 9. Plan and sections of manganese ore body at Little Gem mine Philipsburg district. Mont	29.
-	F HIMDSDURY UISLITCL. MONT	

V

		Page.
FIGURE 30.	Projections of ore body at White Horse mine, Philipsburg	
	district, Mont	168
	Map showing location of manganiferous deposits in Utah	181
32.	Map showing terraces at the C. F. & I. mine, Little Grande	
	district, Utah	194
33.	Section of manganiferous stratum on Seven Up claim, Little	
	Grande district, Utah	197
34.	Plan of Black Bear mine, Little Grande district, Utah	198
35.	Plan of Duma No. 1 mine, Little Grande district, Utah	200
36.	Map showing location of manganese mines and prospects in	
	Oregon	212
37.	Map showing location of manganese mines and prospects in	
	Washington	229
38.	Map showing distribution of the contact-metamorphic tung-	
	sten deposits in the United States	246
39.	Diagrammatic sections of the limestone inclusion and ore zone	
	of the Tungsten King claim, near Weldon, Calif	266
40.	Geologic map of area about Little Sister claim of Tungsten	
	Mines Co., near Bishop, Calif.	272
41	Reconnaissance geologic map of the area about the Round	
	Valley tungsten mine, near Bishop, Calif	274
42	Reconnaissance geologic map of the Pine Creek tungsten de-	
12,	posit, near Bishop, Calif	275
43	Geologic map of the Summerfield lease and adjoining area,	
40,	near Mina, Nev	
44	Vertical section across contact zone at main tunnel on Sum-	- 210
11,	merfield lease, near Mina, Nev	279
45	Tactite body south of Hawthorne, Nev	213
	Reconnaissance geologic map of the contact zone on the claims	201
40.		200
477	of Fayant'& Blaine, north of Golconda, Nev	302
47.	Reconnaissance geologic map of the contact zone at the Rich-	909
40	mond mine, near Golconda, Nev	303
48.	Map showing location of manganese deposits near Bromide,	010
	Okla	312
49.	Sketch map showing openings on the Springbrook manganese	
	deposit, near Bromide, Okla	320
50,	Vertical cross section of the Moseley Creek manganese deposit	
~ .	No. 1, near Bromide, Okla	323
51.	Vertical cross section of the Moseley Creek manganese deposit	
	No. 4, near Bromide, Okla	328
	Sketch map of the Taylor Creek district, N. Mex	348
	Index map showing the location of Cedar Mountain, Nev	362
	Section across Tertiary rocks at the Simon mine, Nev	368
	Diagrammatic section through the Simon mine, Nev	371
56.	Diagrammatic section through the shaft of the Olympic mine,	
	Nev	378
57.	Diagrammatic section through the ridge west of the Olympic	
	mine, Nev., along the line of the shaft	379
58.	Map of central Nevada showing location of the Round Moun-	
	tain district	383
	Geologic map of the southern part of the Toquima Range, Nev-	387
	Primary ore from Fairview mine, Round Mountain, Nev	392
61.	Secondary ore from Sunnyside mine, Round Mountain, Nev	393

i

i 1

		Page.
FIGURE 62.	Section through Sunnyside mine, Round Mountain, Nev	399
63.	Map of part of underground workings, Sunnyside mine, Round	
	Mountain, Nev., showing parts of Keane and Los Gazabo	
	veins	400
64.	Outline map showing the position of the Pima and Papago	-
	districts with reference to the Sierrita Mountains and Tuc-	
	son, Ariz	408
65.	Diagrammatic section across the Sierrita Mountains, Ariz	411
66.	Diagrammatic plan showing general geologic relations at Min-	
	eral Hill, Pima district, Ariz	420
67.	Diagrammatic section showing probable general relation of the	
	ore to the inclosing rocks at Mineral Hill, Pima district,	
	Ariz	420

1

VII



CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC GEOLOGY, 1921.

PART I. METALS AND NONMETALS EXCEPT FUELS.

F. L. RANSOME and E. F. BURCHARD, Geologists in charge.

INTRODUCTION.

The Survey's "Contributions to economic geology" have been published annually since 1902. In 1906 the increase in the number of papers coming under this classification made it necessary to divide the contributions into two parts, one including papers on metals and nonmetals except fuels and the other including papers on mineral fuels. In 1915 the year included in the title was changed from the year in which the field work reported in these papers was done to the year of publication, and in consequence there was no volume entitled "Contributions to economic geology, 1914." The subjoined table gives a summary of these bulletins.

United	States	Geological	Survey	" Contributions	to	economic ge	ology."
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Date in title.	Date of publica- tion.a	Bulletin No.	Date in title.	Date of publica- tion.ª	Bulletin No.
1902	1904 1905 1906 1907 1907 1908 1909 1909 1910 1910 1911 1911 1912	213 225 260 285 315 316 340 341 380 381 430 430 471 530 531	1912, Part I. Part II. 1913, Part I. 1915, Part I. Part TI. 1916, Part I. 1917, Part I. Part II. 1918, Part I. Part II. 1918, Part I. Part II. 1919, Part I. Part II. 1919, Part I. Part II. 1910, Part I. Part II. Part II. Part II. Part II. Part II. Part II. Part II.	1915 1915 1916 1916 1917 1917 1918 1918 1918 1919 1919 1920 1920	540 541 580 581 620 621 640 661 690 691 710 711 715 716

a The date given is that of the complete volume: beginning with Bulletin 285, the papers have been issued as advance chapters as soon as they were ready.

As the subtitle indicates, most of the papers in these volumes are of three classes—(1) short papers describing as thoroughly as conditions will permit areas or deposits on which no other report is likely to be prepared; (2) brief notes on mining districts or economic deposits whose examination has been merely incidental to other work; and (3) preliminary reports on economic investigations the results of which are to be published later in more detailed form.

Although these papers set forth mainly the practical results of economic investigations they include brief theoretical discussions and summary statements of conclusions if these appear to require prompt publication.

Beginning in the spring of 1917 and continuing throughout the period of the war the United States Geological Survey made special field explorations, surveys, and laboratory studies of deposits of ores of metals used in the manufacture of ferroalloys, pig iron, and steel, including manganese, chromium, tungsten, molybdenum, titanium, uranium, vanadium, zirconium, and iron. More than 2,500 deposits were examined in 27 States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, Costa Rica, and Panama. As soon as the field examination of a group of deposits could be completed systematic notes giving estimates of tonnage of ores were sent to Washington for the information of the Shipping, War Industries, and War Trade boards and other Government organizations that were interested in the question of what domestic supplies were available for substitution for foreign ores.

Summaries of the data were promptly published by the Geological Survey in the form of press bulletins, and several longer papers on these subjects have been published by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.¹ Other papers prepared largely by Federal Survey geologists have been published by several State surveys.² The papers on chromite and manganese ore in this bulletin are some of the results of this war work; other papers were published in "Contributions to economic geology" for 1919 and 1920. In the field work the United States Geological Survey enjoyed the cooperation of the California State Council of Defense and the State geological surveys of Colorado, Georgia, Minnesota, Tennessee, and Virginia, the University of Nevada, the New Mexico State School of Mines, and the United States Bureau of Mines.

During the war period there were large increases in the domestic production of manganese, chrome, tungsten, and other ores of this steel-hardening group and of the ferroalloys. To war prices is doubtless due part of the stimulation for this increased production,

¹ Harder, E. C., and Hewett, D. F., Recent studies of domestic manganese deposits: Am. Inst. Min. and Met. Eng. Trans., September, 1919, 48 pp. Diller, J. S., Recent studies of domestic chromite deposits: Idem, 44 pp. Burchard, E. F., Manganese-ore deposits in Cuba: Idem, 52 pp. Burchard, E. F., Chrome-ore deposits in Cuba: Idem, 23 pp.

²Stose, G. W., and Schrader, F. C., Manganese deposits of east Tennessee: Resources of Tennessee, vol. 8, Nos. 3 and 4, 531 pp., Tennessee State Geol. Survey, 1919. Stose, G. W., Miser, H. D., Katz, F. J., and Hewett, D. F., Manganese deposits of the west foot of the Blue Ridge, Va.: Virginia Geol. Survey Bull. 17, 166 pp., 1919. Hull, J. P. D., LaForge, Laurence, and Crane, W. R., Manganese deposits of Georgia: Georgia Geol. Survey Bull. 35, 295 pp., 1919.

INTRODUCTION.

but it is believed that the work of the Federal geologists and their associates did much to encourage miners to patriotic efforts to develop domestic deposits of war-important minerals. It was demonstrated that the United States has reserve deposits of chrome ore adequate to supply a war demand for several years. Now that the war is over the country is conserving its domestic supplies by employing higher-grade and cheaper ore from foreign countries. The first paper in this bulletin, by J. S. Diller, "Chromite in the Klamath Mountains, California and Oregon," discusses in detail the occurrence and origin of chromite and in this respect serves as an introduction to the five papers that follow. The presentation of theoretical matter in these other papers is therefore reduced to a minimum.

