PROSPECT CARDS

Property Name: Chisstron Mine

Location: State: Oregon
County: Douglas

Mining District: West Denton Lithia Co.
T 29S R 3W Sec. 4, NW

Metals:
- Cu
- Mo
- Pb
- Zn
- Ag
- Au
- Fe
- Mn
- Cr
- Ni
- W
- U
- Re
- P2O5
- K2O
- Sn
- Be
- Coal
- Hg

Other

Production Metal

Production:
None 10^2 10^3 10^4 10^5 10^5 10^6

Geology
Host Rock

Mineralization
Type: patches, lenses, dissemination
Trend: S80E
Ore: pyr, sph, pyr, micas, sericit, feldsp.
Gangue: at.

Alteration
Type
Extent

Bibliography
USGS 3 - 850, 53
USBM
Other

Field Time
None
1 Day
1 Week
1 Mo
+1 Mo

Remarks:
Chisstron Continental or on same zone + mult. lode.

Follow-up Recom.
Tiller Drew District
Douglas County

Name: Chieftan Mine (gold quartz)

Owners: Chieftan Mines, Inc.
Mrs. Earnest Ward, Colfax, Washington is the principal stockholder.

Area: 40 acres of patented land in the N.E.1/4 of the N.W.1/4 of Sec. 20, T. 29 S., R. 3 W.

History: Chieftan Mines, Inc. operated the property under the direction of Mr. Earnest Ward from 1930 to 1937 (?) at which time Mr. Ward moved the ball mill and flotation units to Talladega, Alabama. Mr. Ward died in 1938. Nothing has been done with the property since he left for Alabama.

Development: See Plate 13, Bulletin 830.
Near face in lower adit an incline winze went down approximately 100 feet then drifted back to the east. Between this drift and the lower adit Mr. Ward stope most of the ore he ran in 1934 and 1935. The lower adit has been driven in approximately 100 feet farther. At the time informant visited the property the portal of the tunnel had sloughed off damming the water up making the workings inaccessible.

Equipment: 50 horse power semi-diesel engine, Dodge type crusher, car, track, mill building and two cabins.
Latitia Creek will furnish plenty of water for milling operations the year around.

Informant: J. E. Morrison. 8/1/39.
Mr. W. C. Bates, Myrtle Co. owners & claims,
leased to Finger Hall of Myrtle Co.
150 ft. compressor run by water engine Ftt.
Cash & track belong to Bates
paid hence, blacksmith shop will stay
O H Ferry - 1930 to 34?
Put in 66 ton mill drove some drift.
Most of his work was mining ore
ran into fault which filled shaft
as hill.

Stratton of I. S. Steel.
Clean out old shaft a run too drift met
did not clean east drift out.

Mr. Tuck cut anyone,
struck some ground air in 400' drift,
which was hunchy
Equipment moved in 1936.
CHIEFTAIN

MYRTLE CREEK

US

OREGON

DOUGLAS

17100302 PACIFIC NORTHWEST

13 KLAMATH MTNS

00

DIXONVILLE (1954)

43-02-27N

123-05-20W

4765150

492750

029S

003W

20

WILLAMETTE

1200 FT

12 MILES BY ROAD FROM MYRTLE CREEK

NW 1/4
MAIN ORE MINERALS:
CHALCOPYRITE, SPHALERITE, SYLVANITE, PETZITE
PYRITE

MINOR ORE MINERALS:
PYRITE

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 2
YEAR OF DISCOVERY........ 1898

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPES:
VEIN

FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT: LENSES AND DISCONTINUOUS STRINGERS

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA
SIZE OF DEPOSIT........ SMALL
MAX WIDTH.............. 4 FT
STRIKE OF OREBODY..... N 80 E
DIP OF OREBODY........ 60 - 75 N

COMMENTS (DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT):
CHIEFTAIN AND CONTINENTAL MINES ARE ON THE SAME VEIN WHICH IS ABOUT 3000 FT LONG

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

COMMENTS (DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS):
ABOUT 1500 FT

PRODUCTION
UNDETERMINED

PRODUCTION COMMENTS.... BULK OF PRODUCTION PRIOR TO 1930. RECORDS INCOMPLETE; PRODUCTION PROBABLY GREATER THAN $100,000.

 GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCKS....... JUR
HOST ROCK TYPES........ METAGABBRO
PERTINENT MINERALOGY..... QUARTZ
IMPORTANT ORE CONTROL/LOCUS.... SHEAR ZONE

GEOLLOGICAL DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: VEIN IS CUT BY SET OF STEEPLY DIPPING, NORTH TO NORTHEAST STRIKING, FRACTURES AND FAULTS OF SMALL DISPLACEMENT.
CHIEFTAIN MINE (Gold, copper, zinc)

Location: On South Myrtle Creek in sec.20, T.29 S., R.3 W.W.M., 12 miles by gravel road from Myrtle Creek.

Wells 31-32:57-61 gives the following description:

Metagabbro: Except a small body of dacite, the only rock exposed in the area is metagabbro. As described by Diller, this rock throughout the greater part of its mass has a granitoid texture. Its original pyroxene has been changed into hornblende or chlorite; less commonly the original lime-soda feldspar has been changed to an aggregate of quartz, muscovite, and epidote or kaolin. Although in much of the rock these changes are more or less complete, there are large masses that have especially fine-grained and somewhat diabasic textures in which pyroxene and feldspar remain practically unaltered. The relative proportion of feldspar and pyroxene is in general nearly the same, the feldspar being somewhat more abundant than pyroxene, but in a few places the rock is made up almost exclusively of either feldspar or pyroxene. Quartz is a rather abundant primary constituent in a few places.

"The rock in the immediate vicinity of the mines is coarse-grained, and its feldspar and black minerals are present in about equal amounts. Under the microscope the feldspar, which is bytownite, is seen to be but slightly altered, though the pyroxene or hornblende has been largely altered to chlorite.

"Diller believes that the metagabbro is intrusive into the Myrtle formation and hence must be younger than that portion of the Cretaceous.

"The only structural features observed in the metagabbro are the east-west fractures, which are followed by the veins, and faults of small displacement that range in strike from northeast to northwest and have offset the veins. Both the fractures and faults are characterized by steep dips. Several of the veins in greenstone to the south - for instance, those of the Greenback, Daisy, and Corporal C. Mines - strike approximately east and have in some places been offset by faults that strike from northeast to northwest.

Dacite: Dacite crops out about 3 miles a little west of north of the Chieftain mine. It is fine grained and contains phenocrysts of quartz. The groundmass has been completely altered to quartz and sericite. According to Diller, two varieties of dacite occur near the town of Myrtle Creek. One is decidedly porphyritic, with well-developed crystals of quartz and feldspar, and the other is nonporphyritic and closely resembles quartzite. The second variety is found, under the microscope, to consist of quartz and feldspar, largely plagioclase, with numerous shreds of hornblende. The groundmass of the first variety is similar but much finer grained. Diller states that the age of these rocks can not be determined but that some masses of them are apparently younger than the metagabbro and serpentine."

"According to Edward Law, the present manager, the Little Chieftain deposit was discovered about 1898 and developed by Armitage & White, who shipped some good ore. They sold it to Hamilton & Cramer, who did further development work and put it in a stamp mill some time between 1903 and 1905. The production to the end of 1905 includes about 1,000 tons of ore ranging in value from $55 to $175 a ton, which was shipped to the Tacoma smelter. Mr. Law obtained the property in 1928 and, after some development work, shipped 20 tons of ore running $110 a ton in gold and silver. Since March 5, 1930, the property has been operated by a company called the Chieftain Mines (Inc.)"
"The Chieftain mine is on the west bank of Letitia Creek in the NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec.20, T.29 S., R.3 W. The lower adit is a few feet above the creek, at an altitude of about 1,100 feet. The accessible workings include a lower adit 330 feet long, an intermediate or "mill" adit 555 feet long, and an upper adit 80 feet long. The lower and mill adits are connected by a raise along a stope. There are other workings, which are now caved, including an old drift on the lower level, which extended beyond a fault mentioned below.

"The mine is on a quartz vein of variable width, which strikes 3,80° W. and dips 65°-75° N. This vein has been traced by discontinuous outcrops and surface float for a distance of 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) miles. The most easterly outcrop is at a short adit a few hundred feet east of the Chieftain mine; the most westerly outcrop is marked by two shafts on the Hall homestead.

"The lower and mill adits of the Chieftain mine explore the vein for a length of about 640 feet and to a maximum depth of 170 feet. So far as explored the vein consists of lenses and discontinuous stringers of quartz. These lie in a shear zone bounded by slicken-sided walls that are from less than a foot to about 4 feet apart. Locally the walls are lined with a thin layer of gouge. In some places the zone is composed entirely of quartz; in others it is mostly altered rock. The wall rock is cut by many veinlets of quartz and contains a little pyrite near the vein. In general, however, it is free from sulphides. Horses of rock included in the vein are largely altered to sericite. The vein itself has been strongly sheared, as is shown by the strain shadows and many microscopic fractures in the vein quartz as well as by the ease with which it shatters.

"Irregular grains, patches, and streaks of sulphides in places form as much as 10 percent of the vein. Coarsely crystalline pyrite is the predominant sulphide. Chalcopyrite and sphalerite occur in subsidiary amounts. The pyrite is mostly bright, though in part dull and dirty, probably owing to granulation. Chalcopyrite forms small patches near the pyrite but is rarely associated directly with it. Sphalerite is likewise commonly associated with the chalcopyrite.

"Under the microscope the sphalerite is seen to contain blebs and veinlets of chalcopyrite. Sylvinite and petzite (tellurides of gold and silver) occur as small irregular patches or threads in both the chalcopyrite and sphalerite and here and there by themselves in the quartz. Neither was found, however, in the pyrite. Petzite contains a smaller amount of tellurium than sylvanite, and the silver content of both is variable; in the specimens from the Chieftain mine it is low, probably less than 25 percent. No free gold was seen. During the period of mineralization the deposition of quartz was continuous. Pyrite is the oldest sulphide. Sphalerite was deposited next and was succeeded by chalcopyrite. Sphalerite was deposited next and was succeeded by chalcopyrite. Sylvinite and petzite were deposited last. The tellurides are almost exclusively associated with chalcopyrite and sphalerite, and the abundance of these sulphides, which are readily seen, is therefore some indication of the value of the ore.

"The vein is cut 300 feet from the portal of the main level by a fault zone that strikes due north and dips at a high angle to the west. It has produced a horizontal displacement of 80 feet distributed over a series of slips. Elsewhere some horizontal faults have displaced the vein a few feet."
"On the upper level, as well as in an old glory hole that extended down to it, the vein is a typical vuggy iron-stained gossan, and some of the ore in its oxidized portion was probably free milling. On the mill level the vein has been completely oxidized to the east of the fault. West of the fault it shows only slight oxidation and on the lower level none.

"The character of the vein and the minerals described indicate that the deposit falls into the mesothermal type of Lindgren. Though the sulphide minerals that carry the gold are abundant in spots they are not concentrated in definite shoots but are distributed irregularly throughout the vein. Much of the quartz now showing carries considerable sulphide, and the vein on the main level beyond the fault is well mineralized. From these facts it is reasonable to assume that the ore continues in depth and that within the limits imposed by the size and tenor of the vein a considerable tonnage can be mined."