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L-CMS

Cable Mine, Montana.

From "Some Gold Deposits of the Northwest" by Francis Church Lincoln, EMJ 8-26-11.

Location. W Montana, 13 miles NW of City of Anaconda.

General Geology. Ore in a zone of metamorphosed Cambrian seds, resting on the pre-Cambrian Camp Creek formation. Lowest member of the Cambrian seds is the Flathead qtzite; then Wolsey shale, Meagher ls and the Park shale. Then the Silurian-Devonian Pilgrom ls. At the Cable mine two intrusive granite masses have isolated and metamorphosed a long narrow belt of Meagher ls, with a little Wolsey shale.

Upper Wolsey is a calcareous shale; now altered to aggregate of amphibole, garnet, magnetite, epidote and mica. Meagher ls altered to marble, grains from wheat size to several inches. The coarser the grain the more qtz, iron oxides, iron and copper sulphs appear. Magnetite in large irregular masses related to bedding planes (?) Calcite veins cut the granite, showing that recryst llization continued after granite had been solidified and fractured, but probably before it had cooled. Mica-peg veins 1-3" wide occur often at the granite-ls contact, mag-ls contact or cutting the magnetite. Gouge-filled post-ore fissures of slight displacement cut across the ore at various angles.

Cable Deposit. A replacement deposit in the ls near granite contacts; not a contact vein, like the Drumlummon, nor a contact breccia like the Spotted Horse; similar to well-known CM copper dep, but has less Cu and more Au. The long, narrow zone of meta-ls and calc shale, trending NE between granite walls constitute the OB. 1800' long, width 80-360', depth unknown.

Ore irregularly distributed in the seds. Shoots show no alignment. Roughly cylindrical or spgerical shapes. Largest and richest OB was a rude cylinder, 50' in diam., 125' long, inclined at 30° to the westward. Above, and connected with this, was a more steeply inclined shoot which reached the surface. About in line with these two shoots, but separated by a body of magnetite, was a third shoot. This group about in the center of the ore zone. Another group further N, deeper and nearer the north granite contact. This included anorher flat-lying, roughly cylindrical shoot.

Typical low-grade ore has pyrite and pyrrhotite without visible gold, associated with dolomite, containing a little iron. Rich ore contains free gold, visible, with tetradymite in calcite low in Mg. Main gangue is calcite; minor qtz, barite and dolomite. Main metallic mins generally as irregular masses in the gangue, but st as alternating bands of metallic and gangue minerals. They are py, ccpy, pyrrhotite, tetradymite, arsenop, marcasite, magnetite, specularite, gold. Sec minerals hem, lim, MnO_2, siderite, malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, bornite, ccpy copper and gold. Gold fisely dissem in calcite, qtz py pyrr, ccpy, as large grains associated with these minerals and intergrwon with tetradymite, and more rarely as thin sheets paralle to the cleavage of the calcite. Nagnetite carries from 20-80 c per ton in gold.

See W.H.Emmons, USGS Bull. 315, pp 31-55; W.J.Sharwood, EG VI, 1911, p.29.

Wilson

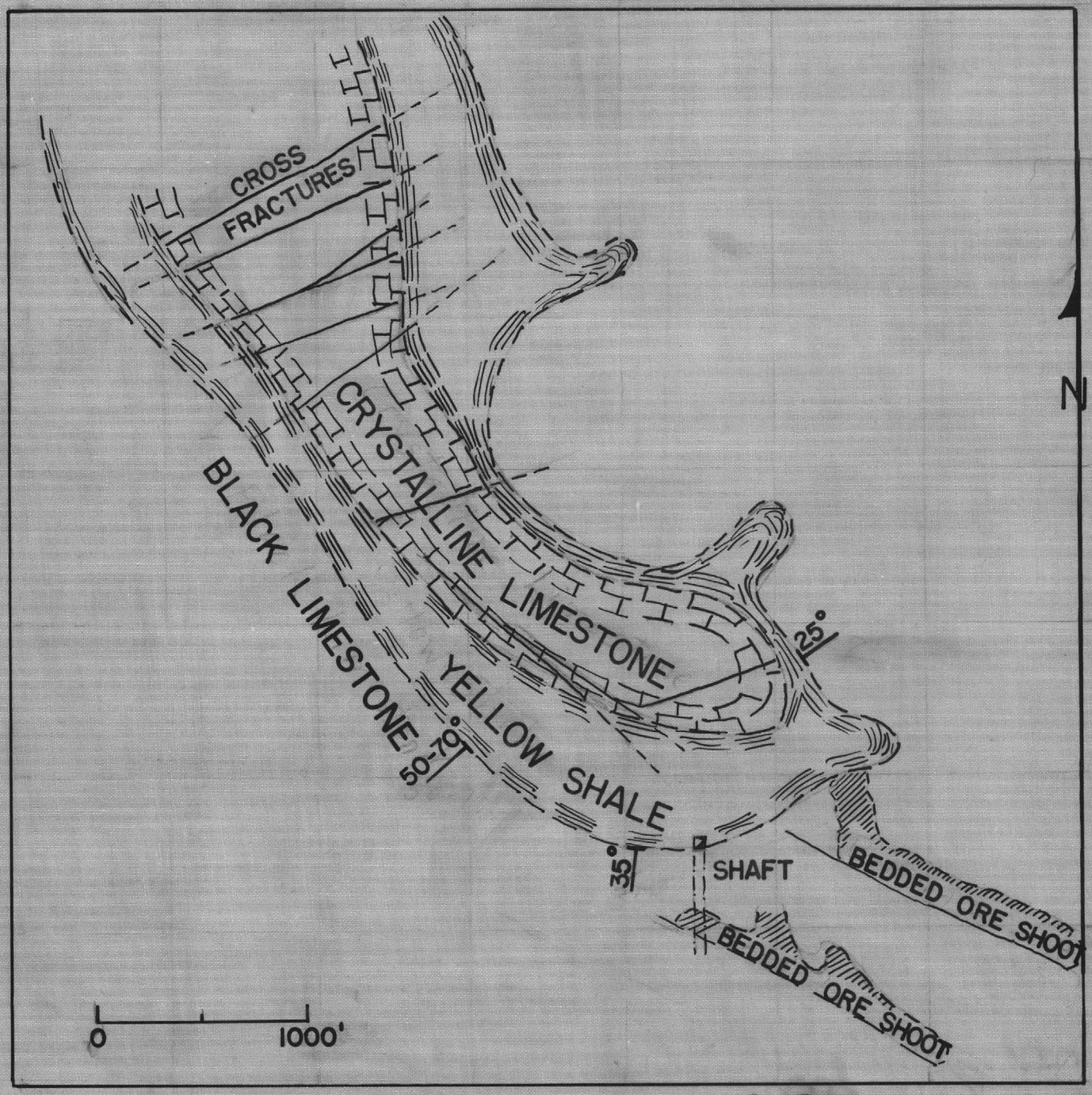

FIG. 33

Quartz Hill
3½"

49.4

Wilson