

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland, Oregon

Report by W.A.G. Bennett  
August 7, 1944  
Coos County, Powers district.

**THOMPSON'S MINES** (Copper, gold, silver.)  
(SEE ALSO FULLER MINES)

**Owner:** Original owner was J. M. Thompson, deceased. His nephew, W. L. McAboy, Deer Island, Oregon, is administrator of the estate.

**Location:** E $\frac{1}{2}$  Sec. 10, T. 32 S., R. 10 W., 40 miles west of Glendale on the Eden Valley road, and about a quarter mile by trail southwest from a cabin near mile post 40. Some old buildings at the site of the lower tunnel are about 300 feet above the road at an elevation of 2300 feet, and south of the South Fork of Cow Creek.

**Area:** Several claims are held by location.

**History:** Thompson started developing the property about 35 years ago. Machinery was brought in by pack horses from a point on the Southern Pacific railroad some 22 miles to the northeast. About 15 tons of ore, mostly copper, was shipped many years ago to a smelter in California, and a few pounds of quicksilver were recovered, not from the principal workings, but from open cuts in the immediate vicinity.

**Development:** Principally two adits, one about 125 feet above and south of the other. The lower adit was driven 535 feet due south, 105 feet S. 50 E., and 30 feet south. A 10-foot cross-cut turns east at 30 feet from the face. At 535 feet from the portal a cross-cut extends 40 feet S. 50 W. The upper adit extends 105 feet due south, thence 80 feet due west. At 90 feet from the portal a winze, partly filled with water, was sunk on the east side of the adit. At 120 feet (past the turn) there is a short cross-cut to the south; at about 140 feet are three cross-cuts driven S. 30 W., 40 feet, S. 60 W., 15 feet, and N. 50 W., 20 feet.

**Equipment:** Much of the equipment, which once consisted of a boiler constructed of pipes (Alaskan "piano box" type) with steam engine, compressor, drills and other equipment, has been dismantled and some of it taken away.

**Geology:** The lower adit was driven in a dark argillite, except the short cross-cut which was stopped in a fine-grained black dike rock. The upper adit was driven through argillite and a fine-grained dark-colored diorite. The diorite is exposed in all the workings beyond a point about 130 feet from the portal. It has been intensely fractured showing a stockwork of narrow, irregular, discontinuous quartz veinlets. In some of these pyrite and chalcopyrite occur, the latter having been oxidized in the old workings to malachite or other greenish copper minerals. All three cross-cuts apparently were driven through the zone of sulphide mineralization in the stockwork. The face of the main adit, however, shows the dioritic rock cut by barren quartz.

**Assays:** A short channel sample taken by McAboy across the veins at the junction of the northwest cross-cut with the main adit showed 30 dollars per ton in copper, gold, and silver. The sample was assayed by the Bennett Chemical Works, Tacoma, Washington.

*See Confidential file for Rosenberg report*

THOMPSON MINE (copper)

Coos County

"Diller says:

"Mention should be made of the copper ore that has been found in a mineralized belt nearly 25 miles to the northeast in the vicinity of Mount Bolivar, the most prominent peak in the greenstone belt that is shown near the northwest corner of the map. The greenstone of this belt is impregnated at a number of places by pyrite, chalcopyrite, and bornite, and contains numerous veins of quartz and calcite. The most important copper prospect noted in this region is on the west fork of Cow creek at the locality known as the Thompson mine. It has been exploited by several tunnels and inclines and yielded at least 50 tons of ore, chiefly chalcopyrite, and bornite. The works were closed at the time of my examination, but the occurrence of so much ore on the dumps apparently shows the existence of ore bodies of considerable size. This prospect, although only 17 miles from the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad at West Fork and all down grade, is reached by trail only. Numerous prospects have been opened in this mineralized belt between Mount Bolivar and Rogue river, but none of greater promise than that already noted has yet been found."

Parks and Swartley, 16;221 (quoted)

MOUNT BOLIVAR REGION

"The mineralized belt of greenstone in the Mount Bolivar region is impregnated at many places by pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite, and contains many veins of quartz and calcite. It is best developed about Saddle Mountain and Mount Bolivar and extends from Rogue River northeast along John Mule Creek across the west fork of Cow Creek and disappears beneath the covering of Eocene rocks.

"Many prospects have been opened in this belt, especially about the two peaks mentioned. The most important prospect, locally known as the Thompson mine, has been exploited by several tunnels and inclines which yielded

## RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M055896  
 RECORD TYPE..... XIM  
 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS  
 MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

## REPORTER

NAME..... PETERSON, JOCELYN A.  
 DATE..... 76 08

## NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... FULLER QUICKSILVER  
 SYNONYM NAME..... THOMPSON

COUNTRY CODE..... US  
 COUNTRY NAME: UNITED STATES

STATE CODE..... OR  
 STATE NAME: OREGON

COUNTY..... COOS

QUAD SCALE            QUAD NO OR NAME  
 1: 62500            BONE MOUNTAIN

LATITUDE            LONGITUDE  
 42-48-27N            123-51-13W

UTM NORTHING        UTM EASTING        UTM ZONE NO  
 4739570.0            430200.0            +10

TWP..... 032S  
 RANGE..... 010W  
 SECTION.. 10  
 MERIDIAN. WILLAMETTE

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY: 2 MI. E. OF EDEN GUARD STATION

## COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT..... HG

OCCURRENCE(S) OR POTENTIAL PRODUCT(S):  
 POTENTIAL.....  
 OCCURRENCE..... HG

## ANALYTICAL DATA(GENERAL)

ASSAY 0.1 LB/TON HG

STATUS OF EXPLOR. OR DEV. 1  
PROPERTY IS INACTIVE

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT  
FORM/SHAPE OF DEPOSIT:

SIZE/DIRECTIONAL DATA  
SIZE OF DEPOSIT..... SMALL

PRODUCTION  
NO PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION COMMENTS..... NO PRODUCTION DATA

GENERAL REFERENCES

- 1) BROOKS, H. C., 1963, QUICKSILVER IN OREGON: OREGON DEPT. OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES, BULL. 55, 22 P.
- 2) MERCURY IN OREGON, 1965, USBM IC 8252
- 3) DILLER, J.S., 1914, MINERAL RESOURCES OF SOUTHWESTERN OREGON: USGS BULL. 546, P. 129
- 4) FREDERICK, F., 1945, STATE OF OREGON MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF QUICKSILVER DEPOSITS: OREGON DEPT. OF GEOL. AND MIN. INDUSTRIES, SCALE 1:1,000,000

Memo on Homa Chromite Concentrating Mill  
& Noon Day Copper Mine

To mill in section 27, T. 36 S., R. 4 W., known as Homa Chromite Concentrating Mill. Archie Bell and Earl Young were at the mill. Young was in the process of drying and sacking approximately 3 tons of copper concentrate averaging about 10 percent copper which was run through the mill last week-end. Young hauled in 23 tons of copper ore from the Noon Day (Thompson) copper mine located in section 10, T. 32 S., R. 10 W., on the head waters of West Fork Cow Creek. Young and 2 ~~partners~~ partners living in Garibaldi, Oregon are the present owners. Young says he intends to go back into the mine and do further work in the Spring.

The mill has recently done some work on chromite from California, but is presently shut down. S. B. Lewis, who lives on Midway Avenue, Grants Pass, handled the mill work. For further information Lewis should be contacted. A man by the name of Dow (?) is reported to be the owner of the mill.

Len Ramp ----- 10-15-53.

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland, Oregon

## FULLER COPPER PROSPECT

Powers area  
Coos County

Mr. Brandenthaler was in the lab a couple weeks ago with some samples from the dump of this mine and the statement that he expected to mine copper at the property. Fred Rosenberg was his engineer and they are to get equipment from Jack Isgrig.

Don Cameron contacted me that he had been asked to look at the property for a short access road of about one mile. He asked me to accompany him on the trip. We made the trip to the prospect on Monday, March 15, and plowed most of the way through a foot of snow. The ground at the property was also snow covered. I found that the situation was much as I reported it on September 13, 1941. However, the lower adit has been opened and it was found that it is directly below the working above and parallel to them. There are drifts to the east and west that apparently directly underlie the winze. The winze was being pumped out and they got to the bottom before I left. It is shallow.

Except for the oxidized ore in the top-most level and a small amount in the middle level that was the winze, very little copper ore was seen. Some sulphides show in the wall rock in the winze, but by what stretch of imagination they hope to expand this into shipping ore is beyond me. Cameron, who worked at the Queen of Bronze sorting shipping ore and also mined some for himself, was even more alarmed about the proposed project.

Rosenberg was cutting samples for assay, something which has not been done to date although he has spent several days on the property. He computes a block of ore between the two upper levels to contain a thousand tons of shipping ore. The ore will be hauled to Glendale and they have a contract price of \$4 a ton for hauling.

They told Don that a statement from him as to the probable cost of the road was all that was necessary. Apparently DHA will accept their report that the ore is available. I am very, very happy that we have nothing to do with access roads. For the life of me, I can't understand what is going on here.

Ray C. Treasher  
March 19, 1943

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland, Oregon

REPORT ON  
FULLER COPPER MINE  
FOR  
Mr. A. Brandenthaler

by  
Fred J. Rosenberg, E. M.,  
Postal Building,  
Portland, Oregon

## Geography

This property is situated in Sections 10 and 11, T. 32 S., R. 10 W Coos County, Oregon about 40 miles west of Glendale, on the northern slope of Mt. Bolivar, at an altitude of about 2000 feet.

The region is for the most part extremely rugged and characterized by a strong relief with sharp crested heavily forested mountain ridges. The most prominent topographic feature of the district is Mt. Bolivar which has an altitude of about 4500 feet. Drainage is effected by the West Fork of Cow Creek, a tributary of the Coquille River.

## Climate

The district has a mild, pleasant climate characterized by warm dry summers and cooler winters with considerable rainfall in spring and fall and occasional heavy snowfalls during the winter months.

## Accessibility:

The mine is reached by good mountain roads from either Grants Pass 67 miles, or Glendale 42 miles. Both access roads are easily passable except during periods of heavy rains or snow. Either one of the towns above mentioned could be a supply center while Glendale, by reason of its shorter haul, would be the logical rail head for ore shipment. Telephonic communication is available over the Forestry Department system.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

Claims: The property consists of four lode claims aggregating 80 acres more or less and held by right of location.

Water & Timber: There is adequate water for domestic and mining use and sufficient timber, principally fir, on or adjacent to the property, for construction and mining purposes.

Structures: At the north end of the property, along the road and creek, there is one log cabin and one small frame structure and several frame sheds - at the portal of the lower adit there is a 1½ story, 20' x 30' frame building formerly used as a combination bunk and mess house. There are also two small frame sheds. These

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland, Oregon

structures could be rehabilitated at slight expense to provide camp facilities for a crew of ten men.

Mining Equipment: There is no mining equipment remaining on the property.

History: Ore deposits of the district include lodes and placers, and of the neighboring gold and copper lode properties, all are prospects with little or no development work and no known record of production. Up until 1937 the district was so isolated by lack of roads that any exploration was seriously hindered.

This property was first located in the early 1900's and since discovery has been under the ownership of the Thompson family. The present development work was performed prior to 1920, since which time only necessary assessment work has been kept up. Durin 1918 one small car of high gradecopper ore was mined and packed out for shipment to the smelter.

Present Development: The property is developed by three adit openings, with drifts, crosscuts and winzes aggregating 1056 feet which explore the deposit on a horizontal plane for 560 feet and a depth of 193 feet.

## GEOLOGY:

The deposit is enclosed in greenstone that is near a greenstone sedimentary rock contact. Of the latter rock, sandstones and some conglomerates appear to predominate in the formation just west of the mine workings. This formation is in such close proximity as to give rise to the hypothesis that the ore occurrences observed in the greenstone is genetically related to metamorphism within the aforementioned contact zone.

The greenstone in which the development occurs shows gradational alteration and shearing characteristics beginning with a well preserved texture found in the lower adit, except for the first 180 feet thereof where slight metamorphism was noted, to the upper workings where more intense shearing and alteration exist locally, but not sufficient to disguise its diabolic character.

In the lower adit, the predominance of structural joints dipping West 30-40 degrees suggests this segment of the intrusive greenstone mass as a flat lying leg of an anticline, in which a marked decrease in intensity of contact phenomena would naturally prevail as the distance from the contact zone increased. Obviously the lower workings are too far removed from the contact zone to permit of contact metamorphism. The intermediate and upper levels being closer to the contact, the manifestations of contact phenomena are bound to be more pronounced.

The ore occurs as irregular bodies and lenses and except where oxidized near the surface, consists of sulphides that have been deposited in and along fractures of the enclosing rocks.



# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland, Oregon

Chalcopyrite and bornite are the principal copper sulphides. In the upper level, oxidation products were abundant and included malachite, azurite, and iron oxides.

## SAMPLING:

The program contemplated for this property was specifically limited to mining and shipping of raw ore, utilizing mining and camp equipment already in possession of the operator. The purpose of the examination was to confirm the quantity and grade of ore represented by the owners whose claims indicated their property would meet up with the requirements for such a program.

The feasibility of the program was dependent upon there being reasonably available as "probable ore", a minimum of 1000 tons with a metallic copper content of not less than eight per cent.

From preliminary sampling, one block of probable ore was more or less delineated between the intermediate and upper levels as shown on the accompanying drawing. Preliminary estimates showed a probable 1400 tons. In order to properly evaluate the block it was necessary to unwater the winze to permit regular interval sampling.

A total of 15 carefully cut channel samples was taken at regular intervals across the ore on the two sides of the block as exposed in the upper level and in the incline winze. The weighted average of the sampled areas was 2.5 percent metallic copper per ton. Allowing for dilution in mining, the probable ore in this block or lens is calculated at 1000 tons averaging 4.0 percent copper per ton.

While small pods of ore were seen elsewhere on the intermediate level this ore lens was the only one regarded as of any commercial significance. No ore whatsoever is to be found in the lower level.

As a matter of information, the ore in the winze is a heavy, dense sulphide, with the hypogene sulphide minerals rather uniformly distributed in a gangue that has been indurated by silicification.

On the ~~XXXXXX~~ upper level oxidized ores, averaging 10% copper, were cut in the sampling, however, it is believed that the zone of oxidation is relatively shallow and the effects of oxidation and sulphide enrichment, for purposes of evaluation, were limited to 10 feet below the exposure.

## CONCLUSIONS:

1. It is obvious from the results of sampling that the tenor of the ore is not sufficient to permit shipping and, as a consequence, the property does not justify itself under the proposed plan.

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland, Oregon

2. While the scope of this report was limited to consideration of shipping-grade ore only, it is deemed proper to point out that, in the writer's opinion, the future of this property rests in the possibility of the discovery of important ore bodies by prospecting along the dip of the contact zone. If the origin of the ore and the structural pattern have been correctly interpreted then existing development, ~~is~~ except the uppermost workings, have been established in vertical alignment disregarding the contact dip and without considering that the more permeable and replaceable rocks of the sedimentary side of the contact are a more likely host for mineralization than the greenstone component.

It is believed, therefore, that further prospecting down the contact dip in the sedimentary zone offers the best possibility for discoveries of ore bodies. The feasibility of any prospecting program must depend largely, however, upon the demand for copper.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Fred J. Rosenberg.

Fred J. Rosenberg, E. M.

Dated at Portland, Oregon,  
March 30, 1943.

*see file for maps.*

CONFIDENTIAL

## State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland, OregonASSAYS

John F. Beede, 410, NW 3rd Ave., Portland, Oreg. Feb. 10, 1943.

Crude Ore, Large pieces, chalcopyrite.....	5.4	% Cu
Crude Ore, Fines, Carbonates.....	11.9	% Cu.

/s/ John F. Beede

E. P. Harding, 72 SW. Washington St., Portland, Oreg., 3/19/43

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Copper percent</u>
601	3.39
602	7.38
603	5.57
604	3.33
605	2.60
606	4.29
607	5.20
608	3.15
609	2.24
610	5.27
611	3.57
612	5.20
613	10.10
614	0.67
615	0.42

/s/ E. P. Harding

Grants Pass Laboratory

DG 41	10.0 percent Cu
DG 42	10.4 percent Cu.

DG41, carbonate sample, two pieces of 2-inch rock,  
 DG42, sulphide sample, three pieces of 2½ to 3-inch rock.

/s/ R. G. Bassett

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building  
Portland, Oregon

I met McAboy and his wife in Glendale at 10:00 on August 7. We then went out to the property which took about two and a half hours to make the forty-mile trip.

I found the lower tunnel in bad condition with a large cave near the portal and the timber rotted and fallen down in the drift <sup>immediate</sup> back of the cave. The ground farther back, however, was in good shape. There is no vein or shear zone whatsoever in the tunnel and no mineralization that I could find. The upper tunnel, according to McAboy, produced the ore that was shipped. It is my opinion that the mineralization is not sufficiently great to justify further development. It seems as though Mr. Thompson did considerable "gophering" looking for better ore than that which is exposed. As far as I could determine, he ran out of the ore in the several <sup>cross cuts</sup> ~~cuttings~~. If there is an ore body it would have to be below the upper tunnel.

The occurrence of the "ore" has minute veinlets with no continuity. The lack of strong alteration of the country rock makes it improbable that there is an ore body on this property. To me, it does not seem worth while for McAboy to keep up assessment work. Some appraisal of the property is what he wanted from the State. I explained to him that the State did not make appraisals and I tried to explain to McAboy the doubtful value of this old property. I noticed that the shaft in the upper tunnel had been de-watered by somebody and that the walls had been apparently sampled in a few places.

CONFIDENTIAL