



RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NO..... M060761  
RECORD TYPE..... X1M  
COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION. USGS  
DEPOSIT NO..... DDGMI 100-143  
MAP CODE NO. OF REC..

REPORTER

NAME..... JOHNSON, MAUREEN G.  
UPDATED..... 81 02  
BY..... FERNS, MARK L. (BROOKS, HOWARD C.)

NAME AND LOCATION

DEPOSIT NAME..... COLD SPRING

MINING DISTRICT/AREA/SUBDIST. GALICE

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

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

COUNTY..... JOSEPHINE  
DRAINAGE AREA..... 17100310 PACIFIC NORTHWEST  
PHYSIOGRAPHIC PRDV..... 13 KLAMATH MOUNTAINS  
LAND CLASSIFICATION..... 41

QUAD SCALE QUAD NO OR NAME  
1: 62500 GALICE

LATITUDE LONGITUDE  
42-32-58N 123-39-05W

UTM NORTHING UTM EASTING UTM ZONE NO  
4710771.3 446507.8 +10

TWP..... 35S  
RANGE..... 08W  
SECTION.. 09  
MERIDIAN. W.M.

LOCATION COMMENTS: NW 1/4

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT..... AU CU AG AG



2750  
300  
3050

Cold Spring Mine. (Ca)

Location - Near the center of Nevada Dec. 9, T. 35 S., R. 8 W.

Owner: - Recently held by Graham by Nevada Wilson, 2100 "D" Street, Springfield, Oregon.

Date June 15, 1973

**History** - The mine amount a factory is from Bulletin 14-C, Jefferson County Metal Drive Handbook - 1942. "The Cold Spring copper mine lies on the southeast slope of the West Bank of the Galien Creek, nearly opposite the Sugar Pine Mine. It was lately examined in detail under option by the American Company and has a ton of ore shipped for test. Although a bit not see the mine, in Davis' book informs me that long before the mine is said to be of good grade, but it has no associated green, as at the Sugar Pine

**Development** - All the working are done but this is evidence that at least 3 tunnels and some surface pits cut at about 5050' elevation on the surface of a main vein. The main tunnel is the longest and the only one that is reported to be at least 70' long and the only one the being indicated that it may be as long as 150'. The pit is in factures managed to place quartzite and the north high level is at least 300 feet. Strike of bedding in the quartzite is N35°E and dip near vertical. Amphibole, they occur, and dip near vertical. In the immediate area dependent on the north type in the immediate area about 50' west of the pit of the case main tunnel there is a shear vertical with the fracture. The fracture in the shear is quartzite which is at N35°E shear zone that dip 20° to 25° to the west. The shear contains 1' to 2' of ore and quartzite, some very quartzite and clayey gangue. also of which is seen in many places. No copper mineralization was seen in place but chimney of north quartzite in the same vein. Some pits & breccia of chalcoprite & pyrite. Some

of the quartzite also contains disseminated pyrite.

Two short adits just above the main tunnel trend in a NW direction indicating the copper mineralization was a vein or system of quartz veins with a NW strike or the mineralization was associated with the flat dipping fault zones like the one exposed 50' west of the main tunnel portal.

The assemblage of rocks in the area ~~especially the elongate belt of~~ (quartzite, schist, amphibolite) is mapped as amphibole gneiss derived from altered Rogne formation. The abundant Mn. oxides present with garnet & magnetite ~~make~~ <sup>give</sup> this assemblage ~~appear to be~~ <sup>more</sup> ~~like~~ Applegate group rocks than the typical Rogne formation. Much <sup>more</sup> geologic detail will be needed to work out the geologic history of this complex area.

Report by: N. V. Peterson, June 15, 1973

Visited: June 12, 1973 with Gerald Wilson

# Cole Spring Mine - (Cu)

Location - NW 1/4 sec. 9, T. 35S., R. 8W.

The Cole Spring Mine lies on the southwest slope of the old Fort  
Caldwell Creek nearly opposite the Sugar Pine Mine

At the main Cole Springs Tunnel which is caved at the  
portal and for about 50' then a shear wall of manganese stained  
quartzite. The vertical wall exposes a  $N25^{\circ}E$  shear zone that  
dips  $20$  to  $25^{\circ}$  to the west. - contains sheared quartzite, veinlets  
and gray Fe + Mn stain. Quartzite trends about  $N35$  to  $N40^{\circ}E$

Main Tunnel (lower) trend -  $N50^{\circ}W$ . " sample from the above  
shear zone -  
talc / amphibole shists / minor xrg.

STATE DEPT. OF GEOLOGY & MINERAL INDUSTRIES  
FIELD OFFICE  
521 N. E. "E" Street P. O. Box 417  
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

June 25, 1973

Mr. Gerald Wilson  
2400 "D" Street  
Springfield, Oregon 97477

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Enclosed is a copy of the assay results on the sample I took west  
and above the tunnel at the Cold Springs Mine.

I didn't have any luck in finding gold values from that particular  
place. If you have any questions check with us.

Sincerely,

Norman V. Peterson

NVP:rep  
Encl: Copy of DOGAMI Assay AHG-40

nil Au  
Trace Ag

# State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

1069 State Office Building  
Portland 1, Oregon

## COLD SPRING MINE (Cu)

Josephine County  
Galice District

Location: Near the center of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 9, T. 35 S., R. 8 W.

Owner: Presently held by location by Gerald Wilson, 2400 "D" Street, Springfield, Oregon.

History: The small amount of history is from Bulletin 14-C, Josephine County Metal Mines Handbook - 1942. "The Cold Spring Copper mine lies on the southwest slope of the West Fork of the Galice Creek nearly opposite the Sugar Pine Mine. It was lately examined in detail under option by the Almeda Company and half a ton of ore shipped for test. Although I did not see the mine, Mr. Daniel Green informs me that large bodies of copper ore, chiefly chalcopryite, is in sight. The ore is said to be of good grade, but it has no associated galena, as at the Sugar Pine."

Development: All the workings are caved but there is evidence of at least 3 tunnels and some surface pits and cuts at about 3,050 foot elevation on the SW facing slope of a narrow NE-trending ridge. The main tunnel is the lowermost and trends N. 50° W. It is reported to be at least 70' long and the size of the dump indicates that it may be as long as 150'. The portal is in fractured manganese stained quartzite and this rock type extends westward for at least 300 feet. Strike of banding in the quartzite is N. 35° E. and dips near vertical. Amphibolite, talcy schist, and serpentinite are other rock types in the immediate area. About 50' west of the portal of the caved main tunnel there is a shear vertical wall of the fractured Mn stained quartzite which exposes a N. 25° E. shear zone that dips 20° to 25° to the west. The shear contains 1' to 2' of sheared quartzite, some vein quartz(?), and clayey gouge all of which is iron and manganese stained.



COLD SPRING MINE (Cu)

Josephine County  
Galice District

No copper mineralization was seen in place, but chunks of rusty quartz on the dump contain blobs and veinlets of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Some of the quartzite also contains disseminated pyrite.

Two short adits just above the main tunnel trend in a N. W. direction indicating the copper mineralization was a vein or system of quartz veins with a N. W. Strike or the mineralization was associated with the flat dipping fault zones like the one exposed 50' west of the main tunnel portal.

The assemblage of rocks in the area (quartzite, schist, amp'ibolite) is mapped as amphibole gneiss derived from altered Rogue Formation. The abundant Mn. oxides present with garnet and magnetite give the assemblage more the appearance of Applegate Group rocks than the typical Rogue Formation.

Much detailed geologic work will be needed to work out the geologic history of this complex area.

Report by: N. V. Peterson, June 15, 1973

Visited: June 12, 1973 with Gerald Wilson

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