ECONOMIC GEOLOGY
RESEARCH UNIT

University of the Witwatersrand
Johannesburg

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE GEOLOGY OF
THE OKIEP COPPER DISTRICT,
NAMAQUALAND, SOUTH AFRICA, 1685–1990

R.H. BOER

- INFORMATION CIRCULAR No. 241
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE OKIEP COPPER DISTRICT,
NAMAQUALAND, SOUTH AFRICA, 1685-1990

by

R.H. BOER

(Economic Geology Research Unit, Department of Geology,
University of the Witwatersrand, Private Bag 3, WITS 2050,
Republic of South Africa)

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY RESEARCH UNIT
INFORMATION CIRCULAR No. 241

October, 1991

ISBN 1 874856 48 6
INTRODUCTION

The Okiep Copper District is the oldest mining district in South Africa (Smalberger, 1975). Approximately 1500 intrusives (Marais, 1989, pers. comm.) of mafic rocks of the Koperberg Suite host the copper deposits in the Okiep Copper District which covers an area of approximately 3000 km² and is roughly bounded by latitudes 29°25'S, 29°45'S and longitudes 17°30'E, 18°10'E.

The first recorded investigation of copper occurrences in Namaqualand dates back to 1685, 33 years after the establishment of a permanent settlement at the Cape, when Commander Simon van der Stel organized an expedition to the land of theNamaquas to investigate the source of copper ornaments brought to the Castle from that area.

Serious exploitation of the copper deposits commenced in 1852. Initially numerous small companies were active, but eventually control was vested in the Cape Copper Company which managed the Nababeep, Okiep, and Spektakel Mines, and in the Namaqua Copper Company which worked in the Concordia area, north-east of Okiep. The Cape Copper Company terminated its operations in 1919 owing to the post-war economic slump. By 1922 the affairs of the Company were placed in the hands of an official receiver and its property was, for some time, put under option to the General Mining Finance Corporation. When they relinquished their option, the American Metal Company took up the option. In 1928 the South African Copper Mining Company was formed to acquire the assets of the Cape Copper Company. One third interest in this company was held by each of the Newmont Corporation, the American Metal Company and United Verde Extension. The Namaqua Copper Company closed its mines in 1931. In 1936 United Verde Extension pulled out of the South African mining operation and the Newmont Corporation bought their share. Newmont, through successive purchases of stock, had acquired 73% of the holdings in this South African company by 1937. On the 25th May 1937 the O'okiep Copper Company Limited was formed. The Newmont Mining Corporation, American Metal, Rhodesian Anglo American Limited and the International Minerals and Metals Corporation were to bring into production the copper properties in Namaqualand owned by the O'okiep Copper Company Limited. A golden era followed during which investors received dividends totalling R180,3 million as a return on their original investment of R1 021 056 (Marais, 1987). A decline began towards the end of 1974 and ended in 1980, the last time dividends were paid. Instead of copper prices improving to viable levels during the early 80's, they deteriorated. After the second rights offer of shares was made to shareholders, Gold Fields of South Africa was appointed administrative and technical advisers and secretaries to the O'okiep Copper Company Limited from 1 October 1984. Since then the financial position was reversed and by the end of 1986 the Company was able to discharge its indebtedness to the South African Government and raise sufficient working funds through normal commercial financial sources.

This bibliography is a compilation of literature that contributed in a significant way towards the understanding of the copper ores in the Okiep Copper District. Some selected publications on the surrounding geology are included. A vast data set on Okiep geology have been generated by company geologists and recorded in numerous internal company reports. Only a few of these reports are referenced with the permission of Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd. A complete list of Government publications, books, articles and pamphlets on the history and social life in Namaqualand during the early days can be found in Smalberger (1975), Robertson (1968), and Dowdle (1955).


Dowdle, K. (1955). A bibliography of Namaqualand, Cape Town, University School of Librarianship.


Fannin, M.G. (1928). The first attempts at mining in Namaqualand. The Mining and Industrial magazine, 7.3.1928.


Robertson, J.K. (1968). The history of the Narrow Gauge Railways in South Africa, University of South Africa, Department of Librarianship.


Steyn, P. (1975). Note on compositional variation of biotite in basic rocks of the O'okiep copper District, Abstr. of Papers, 16th Geocongress 75, Stellenbosch, 131.


Vellet, V. (1958). The geology of the Copper District, Namaqualand, Cape Province, South Africa. Internal report (unpubl.), O'okiep Copper Company Limited.


Wiid, D. de N. (1951). Annual geological report of the O'okiep Copper Company Ltd. (unpubl.).


