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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: GOLDEN EAGLE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

PIMA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 971

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 17 S RANGE 6 W SECTION 24 QUARTER SW

LATITUDE: N 31DEG 55MIN 00SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 50MIN 00SEC

TOPO MAP NAME: LUKEVILLE - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

GOLD LODE

SILVER

COPPER

LEAD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADM MR GOLDEN EAGLE CLAIMS FILE

08/20/86

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GOLDEN EAGLE CLAIMS

Visited Mr. Koller who was milling some of his hi-grade gold rock from the claims on the Organ Pipe National Monument. He has a 18" by 36" Gibson mill in his garage which grinds the quartz to about -10 mesh and discharges on to two 24" x 8" convex amalgamation plants. Some amalgam is accumulated, however, it is apparent that most of the mercury scours off and goes into the tailings which is recovered and panned by hand. It has been repeatedly suggested that selling the ore directly to the AS&R, Hayden smelter, would probably be more profitable, but this seems to be Mr. Koller's only hobby. GW WR 12/20/72

Visited with Walter Koller who has a little high-grade Au property in the Organ Pipe National Monument. He has been trying to mill and amalgamate some of the ore but has worn a hole in the mill. GW WR 2/21/73

Walter Koller is repairing his air compressor preparatory to doing some mining on his gold claims in the Organ Pipe National Monument. He complained about the poor recovery his little mill had made. It was again suggested he sell the ore to a smelter thereby killing two birds with one rock, getting some money and a settlement statement which would help in applying for patent. GW WR 6/20/73


PAY DIRT for July 23, 1973

GOLDEN EAGLE CLAIMS

PIMA COUNTY

cans in his backyard in Ajo. In view of the poor recovery made it was suggested he ship this material to AS&R at Hayden, but he seems to be determined to work out a feasible process. The capacity of his mill is estimated at 1 ton per 24 hours; but he is reluctant to operate it continuously due to the noise disturbing his neighbors.

GW WR 6-21-71

GOLDEN EAGLE CLAIMS

PIMA COUNTY

Mr. Burnham said that he and Koller had done little work so far this fall, as Koller is working PM and grave yard shifts and he was not well enough. One pit was widened out some time back and the vein reported to have widened with depth (a few inches). It contains a few relatively high-grade lenses or pods, but is generally mill rock. The lenses are usually at, or near to, cross fractures. LAS Memo 12-1-64

Walter Koller said he had deepened and widened the pit at the Golden Eagle and had found some pockets of very good gold ore, which he plans to mine shortly. He has run his mill sporadically at Ajo, and had made fair recoveries. About 2 feet of his vein runs enough to work. He was having some difficulty with slimes and flowering of the mercury causing some loss of flower gold. LAS Memo 2-2-65

John Koller said that he had not had time to operate the Golden Eagle gold prospect lately, because of the long company work schedule. He had done a little prospecting for gold placer below the Golden Eagle in a big wash and had turned up a few colors. LAS ASMOA Meeting Ajo

4-5-66

John Koller reported that he had done a little work at the Golden Eagle, and had milled a little ore. He works this in spare time only. He opened up a small shaft west of the gold area and found white quartz with small galena cubes in it. LAS ASMOA Meeting - Ajo - 4-4-67

Mr. John Koller has been operating "Boots" Burnham's gold claims in his spare time. CLH 4-4-68

Walter Koller is working weekends on his hi-grade Au vein near the old La Victoria mine in the Organ Pipe Cactus Monument. GW WR 6-7-71

Walter Koller, Ajo, works his hi-grade gold quartz vein in the Organ Pipe National Monument on week-ends and during the strike. Some of the quartz assays up to 7 oz Au/ton. GW QR 9/71

Walter Koller, Ajo, works his hi-grade gold-quartz vein in the Organ Pipe Cactus Monument as time permits. He recently milled a few tons which resulted in several pounds of amalgam.

GW QR 2/72

Walt Koller was the only one to attend the Why ASMOA meeting in which was discussed his mining and milling problems. He continues to sporadically work his rich Au-quartz vein in the Organ Pipe Cactus Monument. GW WR 4/19/72

Also visited with Walter Koller who although ailing with arthritis, has been milling some of his high grade Au ore from the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. GW WR 10/18/72

Koller is periodically mining pockets of gold-quartz ore from 3 separate more or less parallel veins that generally strike NE-SW and are flat dipping (usually to the southeast). Some portions of the veins bulge up to 2 feet thick but the better ore is usually somewhat thinner. The quartz is generally massive, dense and glassy, but can locally have numerous vugs. The vugs contain black, or blood red iron oxides, some of which have been derived from chalcocite ("relief" limonite). The veins sometimes locally split interlacing into stringer lodes. All of the quartz was intimately fractured prior to mineralization. Free gold is often visible in the iron oxides or plastered on quartz along side of them. Very local areas of shattered (even granulated) granite country rock borders the veins and pockets. The gold is in thin flakes, small dendritic aggregates (especially in partially empty vugs) and minute grains. In a few places argentiferous galena is in what appears to be later veinlets and kidneys. It is frequently oxidized to anglesite and cerussite. This type of ore was prevalent in the adjacent La Victoria main vein where some very high grade ore was once extracted (Burnham, who once mined there, said he had small pockets of 2000 oz. silver ore). The richer pockets on the Golden Eagle were estimated by Burnham to have run up to \$500 per ton in gold.

Koller has a small amalgamation mill in Ajo, and this consists of a 4-8 inch jaw crusher, a pulverizer, 3 - plates and a small retort. The plant might handle 3/4 to 1 ton per 8 hour day. The crusher reduces the ore from 2 inches to $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and the pulverizer further reduces it to about 60 mesh. Koller said that his tests indicate a very good recovery (possibly up to 95 per cent) of the gold in the limonite and hematite, but not as good where the flower gold is in or plastered on quartz. The bulk of the limonite is from pyrite, but certain places showed copper limonites. LAS Memo - conf. John W. Koller and W. E. Burnham 4-2-63

Mr. Koller stated that he had had little time to work at the Golden Eagle since the last visit. He currently is on grave yard shift. However, he has crushed a few tons of rock at his mill in Ajo. He said that his last work uncovered some lead (galena, wulfenite, cerussite and anglesite) in a narrow pockety vein that lies under a roll along a fault. This also carries some gold in limonite pockets. A date has been made to visit the property in December.
Memo LAS 10-1-63

Since my last visit Koller has added a No. 4 Cat engine and connected it to his pulley shaft that runs the mill units by belt. A 60 mesh screen was tried, but it proved too fine. The original 30 mesh screen was reinstalled. The gold ore is tabled on a miniature Wilfley-like table. So far good extraction has resulted, according to Koller. The Golden Eagle gold is fine in size, on the average, but sufficient 30 to 60 mesh gold is present so that the 30 mesh screen is deemed best. The tables were relined with corduroy that is calculated to entrap jagged flour gold. LAS Memo 12-3-63

Burnham discussed the past of his Golden Eagle property near Lukeville, next to the La Victoria. He said he once obtained 9 tons of high grade gold ore from a pocket. This ran about \$200 per ton. LAS ASMOA 4-7-64

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Golden Eagle Mine

Date December 4, 1963

District Montezuma District - Pima County

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Mine visit with J. W. Koller and conference with W. G. Burnham

The mine consists of several pits scattered along an intermittently outcropping quartz vein that strikes about N 25-30 degrees W and dips 25-35 degrees NE. The vein crosses a major parallel shear system that generally trends about N 30-45 degrees E. This shear system continues over into La Victoria ground to the east. The shears often contain narrow "bull" quartz veins that locally contain some oxidized copper minerals (chrysocolla mainly). The Golden Eagle vein is apparently later than the shear veins. The latter are pegmatitic in the main. The ore shoots along the Golden Eagle vein are mainly pockets that locally widen against the pre-mineral shear veins. The Golden Eagle vein quartz is saturated with hematite, some of which is specularite, and considerable limonite that is largely derived from pyrite. The gold is free, jagged, and usually relatively small in size, even though in local pockets or vugs, it can occasionally be seen with the naked eye. The quartz is intimately fractured and sugary to coarsely granular, seldom appearing as crystals. The vein varies in width from an inch or so to 2 feet in the shoots and lies wholly in granite. The granite is strongly iron stained, in the vein footwall, and this is well defined for as much as 2 feet. On the footwall there is a gouge zone bordered by narrow slabs of slickensided quartz that often contains very good values. The vein quartz varies considerably in grade within a few feet along the strike. Some of it runs \$15-18 per ton in the wider areas, but in local pockets has been found to run over a \$100 per ton. Some shoots have been proven to be shallow going down only 10-15 feet below the surface, although the vein structure continues. One of these shoots yielded 6-7 tons of ore that assayed \$130 in gold to the ton (according to Burnham). The shoot, now being worked, is about 6-7 feet long, 2 to 24 inches wide, and so far, has averaged \$18 per ton in gold. The hangingwall streak (1-2 inches) is said to assay \$60-70 per ton. The ore, now being extracted, is being treated in the one-ton Koller gravity mill at Ajo. (See report)

There are 5 open cuts, three near to the SE end of the vein and two at the NE end. These range from 8 to 15 feet deep, 6 to 15 feet wide, and 10 to 25 feet long. The pits were all sunk on local ore shoots. Several shallow and narrow trenches were dug at variable intervals along the vein outcrop. These were sunk in order to penetrate 0-8 feet of overburden, so as to expose the granite and the vein. The dumps from these show small amounts of vein quartz. The shear quartz is white and dense, and the fractures commonly contain thin coats of manganese oxides, but comparatively little hematite.

For the present Koller plans to continue down dip on the vein until it either pinches or continues at the present width.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Golden Eagle Claims (Burnham) Date September 5, 1961

District Growler-Dripping Springs District - Pima Co Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Interview with "Boots" Burnham

Mr. Burnham plans to do some development work on some quartz veins and to bulldozer strip two washes in hope of finding placer material. The claims carry gold. A 40-foot shaft revealed a few high-grade pockets but no consistent ore.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Burnham Claims (Golden Eagle Claims) Date March 7, 1961
District Puerto Blanco Mountains Dist. (Growler) Engineer Lewis A. Smith
Pima Co., (The Puerto Blanco is a continuation of the Dripping Springs-Growler
Subject: Mount/^{an} block.) Interview with W. G. Burnham. (A previous visit to these claims was made.)

Owner: W. G. (Boots) Burnham, Box 742, Ajo.

Property: 7 claims adjoining the La Victoria Mine.

Location: Organ Pipe National Monument, Sec. 24, T 17 S, R 6 W ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles approximately, north of Lukeville on the Mexican border.)

Work: Several trenches, open cuts and shallow shafts, the deepest of which is 20 feet.

Mineral: Gold

Geology: The claims are in the pre-Cambrian schists cut by pegmatitic veins or dikes which generally trend NE-SW and vary in dip. The veins are essentially composed of glass white quartz containing scattered clusters of dark colored mica. The mica is more prevalent around the edge of the quartz masses. The vein (or pegmatite dike) system contains several roughly parallel units of variable width. The quartz tends to pinch and swell, the swells being at or near where NW fractures intersect the veins. It is probable that the fractures are pre gold and copper mineralization. A few andesite porphyry (?) dikes have been noted in the vicinity especially to the east on the La Victoria ground. The gold is apt to be concentrated close to the cross-fractures and in lenticular bodies. Some high grade accumulations have been mined in the past. One such pocket is reported to have run \$2000 per ton. Placer ground northwest of this area was once worked by Childs. While some large nuggets were recovered, the fine gold yield was not large. Mr. Burnham reported that Childs recovered one nugget which weighed 32 ounces, but that this, of course, was exceptional.

Local pods containing chrysocolla, cuprite and chalcocite have been found but these were not concentrated enough to constitute ore.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Burnham Group Date September 5, 1960

District Growler-Dripping Springs Dist., Pima Co. Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Interview with A.C.Netherlin in Ajo, and previous mine visit 7-4-60

Owner: W.G. Burnham, 1504 Jefferson Ave., Ajo

Minerals: Quartz, gold

Property: 6 claims

Location: Adjoins LaVictoria Mine to the southwest and west (T. 17S., R. 6 W., Sec. 24)

Work: Several trenches, cuts and shallow cuts and a 25 ft. shaft.

Geology: The area consists of granite and schist cut by several pegmatitic quartz veins which occupy shears. The older formations are capped to the north by andesitic flows. The shear veins generally strike N 30° E and have variable dips. The outcrops of quartz are intermittent and vary in width from a few inches to 10 feet. They pinch and swell. This series of veins continue into the La Victoria property. Gold values vary greatly and are generally found in lenses or streaks. The shear system is cut off on the east at the major Growler Fault. In places the veins have some copper values as chrysocolla. Later mineralization along with narrow diabase dikes follow the Growler Fault break across the La Victoria and lead-silver values were present here. As far as is now known the lead-silver is not present in the pegmatite quartz veins/the Burnham Group. It is probable that the copper-gold mineralization is earlier than the lead-silver.

GOLDEN EAGLE CLAIMS

PIMA COUNTY

Went to Walter J. Koller's Au prospect about seven miles by road NW of Lukeville, in the Organ Pipe Cactus Monument. It is about a half-mile west of the La Victoria silver mine. Mr. Koller has had 3 Golden Eagle Claims here for the past 23 years and has diligently worked them in his spare time during this period. He has sold no ore; however he has a very small crusher and ball mill in his backyard in Ajo where he attempts to recover the Au by amalgamation, with little success. Mr. Koller is a locomotive engineer in the New Cornelia Pit of Phelps Dodge. The gold occurs in a quartz vein 2" - 8" wide, varying in dip from 20° to 40° to the NE; it strikes N 40° W. Faults striking N 60° E and dipping 60° - 80° N cut the vein at intervals of 3' - 10'. These are normal faults with 1" - 6" of gouge and have displaced the vein from 2" - 2 ft. For from 2 - 4 ft on either side of the faults the Au content of the quartz is considerably increased, assaying at least \$200.00 per ton with much free Au megascopically apparent. In these areas the quartz is quite vuggy and contains unusual amounts of hematite and wad as compared to the vein at larger distances from the faults. The vein can be traced by quartz float several hundred feet in both directions from the excavations. The country rock is a medium to coarse grained, gray to greenish gray granite. It becomes more greenish (chloritic) as the vein is approached.

The work consists of several shallow pits and two rather deeper ones only about 20 ft. apart. The South, and deepest, is about 40 ft. deep at the face but 35 - 40 ft. along the dip (35°). It is about 15 ft. wide and exposes 3 of the cross faults. The other deep pit (20 ft. north of the above) is also approximately 10 ft. deep at the face, but only 25 - 30 ft. along the dip (40°). Here 2 cross faults can be seen about 8 ft. apart. This pit is about 10 ft. wide. All this work has been done by hand methods. Recently Mr. Koller has acquired an old 105 cfm portable Sullivan compressor, a Thor 55# jackhammer, 2 lengths of 3/4" hose and a few pieces of 2' and 4' integral 7/8" drill steel. He also has a small single-ribum hoist mounted in his pickup truck.

It was suggested, to more effectively prospect the deposit, to install the hoist at the deepest pit where the footwall of the vein cuts the surface and sink an incline shaft in the footwall (but hold the vein in the back of the shaft) to a depth of 25' - 30' below the present face. Then drift north under the adjoining deeper pit.

As stated above, Mr. Koller has perhaps \$--10 tons of quartz in garbage