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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: GOLDEN GOOSE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

BARBARA LEE CLAIM
OCTAVE PLACER

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 271

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 10 N RANGE 4 W SECTION 29 QUARTER W2
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 10MIN 21SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 41MIN 44SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: YARNELL - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

GOLD PLACER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS YARNELL QUAD
ADMMR GOLDEN GOOSE MINE FILE
ADMMR OCTAVE PLACER FILE
CLAIMS EXTENDED ALONG WEAVER CREEK IN SEC. 32

GOLDEN GOOSE MINE

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Learned that Kelley is moving in a one yard shovel and trucks to work his Golden Goose gravels on a larger scale. TPL WR 12-29-61

Learned Lee Kelley had some eastern parties interested in his Golden Goose mine and may do some work in the near future. EGW WR 10-30-63

Dan Jacobs said that a Mr. LaRue is examining the Golden Goose east of Stanton. FTJ WR 6-20-69

KAP WR 11/8/85: Kathren Rundle an attorney with Rundle-Britton, 200 Park Avenue, Suite 2903, New York, NY 10166 explained she was representing 10 clients who had all been induced by the same broker to purchase stock in a company called Hy-Poll Technology. The company was reported by the broker to be producing gold ore at 100 tons per day. We have no information and no Mine Inspector start up sheet. The mines were believed to supposedly be placers named the White Goose and the Golden Goose. The Golden Goose Mine (file) Yavapai County is a placer and may well be the appropriate file. Pertinent people in Hy-Poll include Ronald Barns, of Pacific Palisades, California, William Stehl, Dennis "Eric" Cosh and Micheal Favata (sp).

August 11th: Met Leland Kelley, Oak Park Motel, Yarnell, and visited his placer property in Weaver Gulch some 9 miles from Congress. He purchased the Barbara Lee claim a short time ago and has worked a small amount of boulder-gravel material in the stream bed and on the banks of Weaver Creek at this place. He also has located one placer claim above here on Lyon Creek at its junction with Weaver Creek, and several placer claims on Weaver Creek above the junction. All of his claims are on state land. His aim is to demonstrate on a small plant scale sufficient potential to justify a large scale operation. He has collected a good quantity of nuggets in his test work and claims to have proven \$3.00 per yard including boulders, for the material he has worked (40 yards in one run plus some smaller other batch runs). He contemplates moving in an end loader and increasing the scale of his work. He is working alone.

TPL WR 8-13-60

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Barbara Lee and other placer claims

Date August 20, 1960

District Weaver, Yavapai Co.

Engineer Travis P. Lane

Subject: Visit of August 11th.

Property: The property comprises the Barbara Lee placer claim located on Weaver Creek some 9 miles easterly from Congress Junction, also several other placer claims up creek from the Barbara Lee including a claim at the junction of Lyon Creek and Weaver Creek.

Ownership: The claims, all on state land, are held by Leland Kelley, Oak Park Motel, Yarnell, Arizona. Mr. Kelley purchased the Barbara Lee claim in the early part of this year and located the other claims more recently.

The placer deposit in the rocky gulch of Weaver Creek was intensively worked during the period 1860-1883, and the early day output of gold is estimated at somewhat more than \$1,000,000. Since this early period mining activity in the area had been intermittent with small production. The extremely rough terrain and bouldery creek bed limited operations to highly personal individual efforts and for this reason past attempts to work the deposits on a substantial scale have to date proven unsuccessful.

Mr. Kelley is working alone on the Barbara Lee claims. His mining equipment includes principally a small crude portable washing, screening and riffle-slucce recovery plant, a small scraper hoist with bucket and lines, and a 105 cu. ft. compressor to provide air for the scraper and to aid in cleaning up in cracks and seams in the bedrock. His aim is to demonstrate on a small plant scale sufficient potential to justify installing a large plant. He has collected a fair amount of nuggets (with little or no fine gold) in his test work and claims to have proven a value of about \$3.00 per yard (including boulders) for the material he has worked (40 yards in one run plus some smaller other batch runs). Mr. Kelley contemplated moving in an end-loader and thus step up the scale of his operations.

Office
817-W. Madison
Ph. 254-6181

CHARLES H. DUNNING
Mining Engineer
Phoenix, Arizona

Residence
1635 W. Earl Dr.
Ph. Amherst 5-1132

Progress Report

GOLDEN GOOSE MINE

Golden Goose Prospecting Company
6540 North Black Canyon Highway
Phoenix 17, Arizona

Dear Sirs:

Per request of your prospector/president Mr. Lee Kelley, on April 30, 1963, I made a new inspection of your 400 acres Golden Goose holdings in Weaver Creek. The purpose was to review what had been accomplished since my preliminary examination and report of March 2, 1961, and to advise as to further procedure.

Mr Kelley has accomplished a great deal considering the limited funds available. He has built a good road up the canyon, the entire length of the ~~xxxxxx~~ claims over a mile long; has put down three water wells, one dug, and two drilled; has obtained a 3/4 year shovel and other essential equipment, and dug several test pits along the deposit; and has built a small screening plant for testing the gravel as excavated, and making a practical clean-up of high grade gold.

The results stemming therefrom have been very important. The wells have proven a much better water supply than expected. Lack of water has always been a draw-back to operations in Weaver Creek. While no exact estimate of the water supply he has developed has been ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ or can be made at present, it now appears to be ample for operations as planned.

In my previous report I stated that most all the gold should be found ~~in~~ close to bed rock. This would be especially true where there are ridges across the canyon bottom, or rough spots, or pot holes.

Mr. Kelley has excavated to bedrock with the small shovel at several places along the creek bed, testing primarily the high ridges of bedrock, and due to the limitations of too small equipment, having difficulty reaching the channels of bed rock, where most of the gold is presumed to be. This work was done primarily for testing purposes, but has definitely proved the above. The bedrock has usually been found to be very rick whereas the overburden is so low grade that it would only be profitable to recover gold from it with a very large plant.

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As stated in my Preliminary Report, such a plant, with extra heavy excavation and accessory equipment, would require large capital.

Because of the concentrates and pockety nature of the gold, as now proven by the test pits, (and also the shortage of funds), I would now advise a different procedure. But it is an especially interesting one.

I suggest starting at the lower end of your claims and running a shovel trench, following the bottom of the creek bed, on up through the mile long channel, on your claims. Follow up the very "V" bottom of the ancient creek. The overburden, nearly down to bedrock, would be cast aside for further treatment. Following the

overburden removal the bedrock bottom of the canyon would be cleaned as you go and the cleanings run through your present little plant, which, with some improvements, should be adequate. (Furthermore, the larger nugget type gold that you will get from the deeper channels has an open market value considerably greater than ordinary gold).

This would require a much larger shovel, i.e. 2 1/2 to 3 yards. The reason for this is that the depth of excavation (15 to 18 ft) requires a shovel with a casting height and distance only possible with a shovel of that size. It would be impractical, in fact quite impossible with your present little shovel, as the material would have to be rehandled several times, or hauled away in trucks. A larger shovel could also dispose of the extra large boulders with less effort, and operate at the lower cost per yard of overburden removed. Mr Kelley advises that he has a line on such a shovel, at a bargain.

After the shovel has cut a swath through the overburden, your smaller shovel would follow up and clean the bedrock. A backhoe or dragline attachment might be useful. the

The width of this trench should be held to a minimum required to operate this larger shovel, but would follow the bottom of the old creek bed, for that is where the greatest concentration of gold should occur. But I would advise that at regular intervals (say every 50 feet) short cut cross trenches be run in the same manner, which would lend valuable information on which to base future plans.

Another important discovery has recently been made, which would require relatively little capital, and could be of immediate importance. Near the area of the old tunnel there is a slide of clayey material (~~Mrxkixkixkixkixkix~~ locally called the Avalanche the probable source of which was Rich Hill. It is similar in character to the gold bearing gravels which made Rich Hill famous. (Production from Rich Hill is not definitely known, but one acre is reported to have produced over a million dollars in gold nuggets).

Everytime this avalanche material has been tested at the Golden Goose it has been found to contain gold, two test runs producing rich results, even with the test plant not being adequate to handle this clayey material. Mr Kelley tells me he has tried to run some thru the plant, but most of it, as mined, comes in chunks the size of a baseball, and up to a foot through; the plant is not able to screen it and break it up sufficiently to release the nuggets stuck in the clay. (The plant effectively handles the other gravels, probably missing most of the fine gold, but getting the nuggets, but is inadequate for this avalanche clayey material.) There is an old fashioned machine called a log-washer designed especially for such problems, and which should thoroughly disintegrate this clay, thus releasing the gold. Such a machine is not expensive to buy, to build, or to operate.

Altogether this new approach of going after the high grade on bedrock, rather than a big scale operation on low grade, becomes very alluring. It fulfills both ideas of testing and preserving the low grade for the future, and building to that with a minimum of capital

It is technically sound, and in my opinion spectacular concentrations of gold will be found.

Respectfully submitted

Charles H. Dunning
Registered Mining Engineer

CHARLES H. DUNNING

MINING ENGINEER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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Preliminary Report

GOLDEN GOOSE MINE

To: Mr. Leland Kelley, 6540 North Black Canyon Highway, Phoenix, Arizona *Cn 77136*

Persuant to your request and accompanied by Mr. Jim Zito, Mr. Russel Jackson, and yourself, on March 2, 1961, I made an inspection of certain gold placer claims.

Location and Holdings

These placer claims are located in Weaver Canyon, about 12 miles in a north-easterly direction from Congress Junction, Arizona.

The area in question consists of three placer claims of 20 acres each. They are contiguous lengthwise in the bed of Weaver Creek near its head. The area is thus 3960 feet long, along the creek bed, and 660 feet wide. Approximately half the width is on each side of the creek bed.

Purpose of Examination

The purpose of the examination was to determine from the history of the area, from results of preliminary testing, and from visual aspects, whether or not a thorough, scientific, but rather expensive testing of the area is justified. Such a test plan should determine within a high degree of accuracy the amount of yardage available, and the average content per yard in recoverable gold.

Such positive and detailed information is essential. There are some problems that must be met to economically mine the area. They are the very problems that have inhibited the mining of the area in the past except in a very small way. None of these problems are insurmountable, but they will require considerable capital. In order to justify such capital, positive determination must be made as to the net dollars that can be recovered.

History

Weaver Creek was discovered by the Peeples-Weaver Party in the summer of 1863. Weaver Creek was one of the riches in Arizona history. The fact however that the creek bed contained a large proportion of heavy boulders, and the fact that there was water only during a short period of the year, inhibited the old-timers (or later comers) from doing any extensive mining, or of mining to bed rock.

CHARLES H. DUNNING
MINING ENGINEER

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Preliminary Report - Golden Goose Mine

Rich Hill, which constitutes the west wall of upper Weaver Canyon, was more spectacular. Here was nugget gold lying on top of the ground and one acre is reported to have produced over \$1,000,000. This was the richest deposit of such type ever found anywhere.

Geologists have various theories regarding the origin of that deposit which will not be discussed here.

During the depression of the '30s the area of Weaver Creek came alive again. Many hundreds of men eked out a living by the use of merely a hand shovel and rocker. Probably they did not average over a half yard per day, and were still confronted with the mass of boulders, bed rock difficult to reach, and lack of water.

Total recorded production as reported by the mint, from Rich Hill and Weaver Creek is over \$2,200,000. However, very little of the early day production ever reached the mint, and even today only a small portion gets to the mint, or is recorded anywhere, as will be shown later.

It might also be added here that it is an old rule in placer mining (it may or may not be true at any one location) that the last two inches above bed rock will contain more gold than twenty feet above it.

Weaver Gulch and Rich Hill have long been famous for producing a nugget type gold. Such gold is of course recovered easier by crude methods than fine gold. There is nothing on which to base an estimate of the amount of fine gold which was included in the yardage but not recovered.

Even yesterday, an old timer operating a little sluice and rocker, and merely picking out the nuggets remarked that he was losing half the total gold.

The finegold must be picked up with mercury, but when so amalgamated the law requires that it be sent to the mint which will pay approximately \$34.85 (on a 100% purity basis. Weaver creek gold brings about \$32.50.) This old timer couldn't bother with such low grade stuff. Rather than extract it all it was easier to run another yard and pick out the nuggets.

Nugget gold is "gold in its natural state" and is a free commodity. Due to the law of supply and demand it is salable at a much higher price than gold per se.

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Preliminary Report - Golden Goose Mine

The Area - More Details

The lower two thirds of the acreage comprises Weaver Creek, its unreached bed rock, and old small workings. There are also several unmined gravel banks to the side of the main wash. As one approaches the upper third of the acreage it is apparent that a large area of what was once a mountain top, or mountain mesa, and part of Rich Hill, has slid into the canyon. It is delineated by both physical and botanical features.

And yet it has had some stream action. The boulders are rounded and the gold is mostly in stream bed style rounded nuggets. This implies that it has undergone some washing concentration which would increase its gold content per yard. The yardage is quite large but there was evidently too much low grade overburden to appeal to the old timers.

Another virgin spot is of special note. Near the upper end of the lower claim there is a place where a shear zone in the bed rock crosses the creek bed. This bed rock material is very soft but the lower wall of the zone, as exposed in the wall of the canyon, is very hard. The result should be a deep and rather large depression in the creek bed that would be a natural gold trap. It has never been reached.

Altogether you have an area 1320 yards long by 220 yards wide. Probably 25% of the area, such as canyon walls, or outcropping rock on the hillside has no overlying gold bearing gravel, and therefore no value. But you do have some 300,000 square yards of potent area. The depth is guess work. Very few pits have reached bed rock. Most, along the creek bed show a depth of from 8 to 20 feet, or say 4.0 yards. In the area of the big slide the thickness is much greater - probably over 100 feet in places. An average thickness of four yards would seem quite conservative.

And that would make a total of over 1,000,000 cubic yards.

The average gold content can only be determined by the extensive and expensive test work you are planning. Your preliminary testing of about 40 yards showed an average of \$15.00 per yard. I consider that you hit a rich spot and no such average is probable.

However, every element of fact which we can put together to complete the picture indicates that the yardage you have is plenty large enough, and the value per yard plenty high enough, to justify the thorough testing per your plan.

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Preliminary Report - Golden Goose Mine.

Some might say: "If it looks that good why bother with expensive testing?" Besides the basic reason of making sure, another important reason is that if you know exactly the yardage, exactly the gold content, and exactly the physical characteristics, you can then solve in advance any problems such as boulder handling, waste disposal, plant site, water supply, etc., with positive intelligence - and thus avoid many costly mistakes often made even on good ore deposits, when the urge is to get the cart before the horse.

Your final capital needs may run as high as a half million dollars. Surely the installation of an excavation and pilot milling operation which you propose for the test work, and in which I concur, should first be made to avoid making any costly mistakes.

The plan is to put three complete trenches across the gravel beds - each to bedrock. Selection of the sites will be made mathematically, not by anyone's choice by placing them at the center of each claim. You will find that the problem of excavation in these keyed-in river channel boulders will be sufficiently difficult to justify the early purchase of the same sized 2½ yard mine type power shovel needed for later full scale operations. You should also have available one heavy duty mine type truck sufficiently rugged to haul away boulders. The fine material should be handled as you would in a commercial plant and the pilot mill should have a capacity of about 100 yards daily. As a means of caution and conserving capital until the testing is completed, most of the equipment should be purchased used.

I can recommend that such a line of procedure and positive tests be undertaken.

To those who might join you I can say that while the initial steps in any mining enterprise are highly speculative, this enterprise appears to give one an excellent run for his money, and chance of very high profit. The property has the potential of becoming a large open pit mine.



Respectfully Submitted,

Charles H. Dunning
Charles H. Dunning.
Mining Engineer.

March 2, 1961

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

State of Arizona

MINE OWNER'S REPORT

File #

Date January 26, 1961

- 1. Mine: Golden Goose Mine
- 2. Location: Sec. 32729 Twp. 10N Range 4W Nearest Town Congres Distance 8 miles.
 Direction East of Nearest R.R. Congres Junction Distance 8 miles.
 Road Conditions: good gravel road
- 3. Mining District and County: Waver District, Yavapai Co.
- 4. Former Name of Mine: _____
- 5. Owner: Richard "Lee" Kelley
 Address: Box 231, Congres, Arizona
- 6. Operator: Temporary 6540 N Black Canyon
 Address: Highway, Phoenix - Cr 7-7136
- 7. Principal Minerals: gold nuggets
- 8. Number of Claims: Lode _____ Patented _____ Unpatented _____
 Placer 10 Patented _____ Unpatented 10

9. Type of Surrounding Terrain: a placer deposit in a canyon, surrounded by steep mountains

10. Geology and Mineralization: The deposit is possibly from 3 distinct sources, deposited in 3 distinct time periods. One of the deposits is apparently from a landslide from Gick Hill, and contains many gold nuggets.

11. Dimension and Value of Ore Body: placer deposit, 50 yards wide, 10 yard deep, 3960 ft long, with extra area, to a total cubic yardage of possibly one million yards.

Please give as complete information as possible and attach copies of engineer's reports, shipment returns, maps, etc. if you wish to have them available in this Department's files for inspection by prospective lessors or buyers.

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight": 1,000,000 cubic yards, estimated by owner to gross \$15,000,000 in nuggets.

Ore Probable: cave

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition:

No.	Feet	Condition
Shafts 3	10ft, 20ft, 14ft	
Raises		
Tunnels 5	200ft, 40ft, 20ft, 160ft, 150ft	dangerous, no timber was used.
Crosscuts		
Stopes		

14. Water Supply: during the winter of 1959-60 there was a sub-flow thru the canyon.

15. Brief History: Originally discovered 1863, site of Arizona Gold Rush of 1863. a documented recorded history of producing gold nuggets as large as "goose eggs".

16. Remarks: Major problem is boulders. 90% of deposit will not pass 2 1/2" grizzly screen. With 2 1/2 power shovel and day \$80,000 boulder screening plant, Euclid on truck, its total investment of \$400,000, the mine could produce \$20,000 daily.

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms:

\$1,500,000

18. Signature: Leland Kelley

1960 Champion Gold-panner of Arizona.

GEO. L. DICKINSON—PRESIDENT
 GEO. G. DICKINSON—VICE-PRESIDENT
 ROBERT L. DICKINSON—VICE-PRESIDENT
 DR. J. A. HANCOCK, Ph. D.—CONSULTING CHEMIST

DICKINSON LABORATORIES, INC.

ASSAYERS — CHEMISTS — METALLURGISTS

UMPIRES

WATER ANALYSIS

PHONE KE 2-9264 & KE 2-3126 — P. O. BOX 7006
 1300 WEST MAIN ST. EL PASO, TEXAS

July 19, 1960.



CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

ASSAYED FOR: Mr. Leland Kelley Lab No. 17460

ADDRESS: Congress, Ariz.

MARKED: Black Sand

Gold Ozs. per ton	Silver Ozs. per ton	% Lead	% Copper	% Zinc	% Silica	% Calcium Fluoride	Effective Units	% Manganese	% Iron
0.030	0.17								

7/23/60

L. L. Dick

CHARGES \$5.00

[Signature] ASSAYER

SUBSIDIARIES:

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- Cottonseed Oils
- Physical Testing
- Reference Laboratory
- Water Analyses