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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: LINDA

ALTERNATE NAMES:
GOLDEN

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 295

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 6 N RANGE 10 W SECTION 23 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 51MIN 07SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 16MIN 58SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: GLADDEN - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:
GOLD LODE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS GLADDEN QUAD
ADMMR LINDA FILE

12/23/96

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GOLDEN MINE (AKA LINDA MINE)

MARICOPA COUNTY

Map *upstairs in alpha file.*
~~in section 5 - Brown Cabinet~~

MILS Sheet ²⁹⁵sequence number 0040130306

Additional data on this property may be
found in the Sunshine Mine file.

Wickenburg Sun
8-20-09

GOLDEN MINE

MARICOPA COUNTY

NJN WR 3/29/85: Jan Lamb reports she no longer works at the Sunshine (f) Mine or Golden Mine (f) Maricopa County for Hawke Mining (c). The financial plug has been pulled on the projects. They found only narrow (1' to 2') veins of modest gold content. The mill which has been partly assembled is not capable of serving as a custom mill for anyone.

GOLDEN MINE

MARICOPA COUNTY
BIG HORN DIST.

Interviewed Geo. Dillard in Wickenburg. He reported that "Captain" Hassel, the elderly consultant for the Golden Mine development of Western Mining Associates, passed away about a month ago. Dorman O'Leary, living in Wickenburg, is now doing the engineering for the company. The tunnel is in about 200' from the portal.

TRAVIS P. LANE - WR - 5-25-59

Dorman O'Leary reports that the Golden Mine adit development had reached its objective (?) and had quit without testing the area. Mr. O'Leary is free for consulting work at the moment.

TRAVIS P. LANE - WR - 9-14-59

Western Mining Associates, a California firm headed by Charles R. Jacobson of Santa Barbara, has leased the old Golden mine, 10 miles southwest of Aguila, Arizona, and is starting exploration and development work. John A. Hassell of Los Angeles, assisted by Howard S. Hotton, will direct the work for Western Mining Associates. Kenneth Crook of Wickenburg, owner of the Golden, has been retained as mine foreman.

Taken from MINING WORLD - June, 1959 p 74

KAP WR 4/20/84: Mr. I. H. McLean who is a consultant for a British firm which is involved with Hawk Gold Mining and the Red Eye group of claims in Secs. 11, 14, & 15, T6N R10W explained that he felt the data in our Golden Mine (file). Maricopa County, actually pertained to the Linda Mine as shown on the Gladden 15" topographic map (copy noted and to be added to file). No independent data could be found under the name of Linda Mine in any public or private records. It would appear that the MILS research staff attempted to correlate the Golden Mine file with the unnamed shaft in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 14 instead of suggesting the name Linda Mine and Golden Mine are simply different names for the same property in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec 23. Mr. McLean's field investigation of the site of the shaft symbol in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 14 has determined the shaft to be in a wash and was apparently sunk to develop water or possibly to explore placer gravels. The MILS entries and print-outs should be noted accordingly.

Richard E. Mieritz

MINING CONSULTANT

May 17, 1957

Mr. F. F. Holly, Pres.
Southwestern Mining & Oil Co.
2308 E. Indian School Rd.
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Holly:

At your request, I completed a field examination of the Linda Mine, Maricopa County, Arizona. The examination was made on May 15, 1957 in the company of Mr. Jack Askins who provided useful information regarding the property in question.

The following report is a discussion of my findings, opinions and recommendations. It has been kept to a minimum since there is little need to elaborate on the time consuming items which bear or add little to the significance of the examination.

All conditions relating to the property and the examination have been duly and carefully considered. The end results are discussed in the conclusions of the report.

Please feel free to call on me for any discussion of the report or its contents.

Very truly yours,

R. E. MIERITZ

cc

R. E. Mieritz

A RECONNAISSANCE
EXAMINATION
of
THE LINDA MINE
in
MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

by

R. E. Mieritz
Mining Consultant
Phoenix, Arizona

May 17, 1957

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CONCLUSIONS

The writer having personally and briefly examined the Linda Mine, Maricopa County, Arizona concludes the following: that

(1)-the property warrants no further consideration by your organization because of an overbalanced risk involved,

(2)-should the management decide in favor of further consideration, an expenditure of no less than \$13,000 will be required to adequately test an assumed possible ore reserve and grade,

(3)-because of the physical character of the ore zone, high mining costs could be expected, and

(4)-much consideration must be given a possible milling process should the ore value not support a direct shipping and smelting charge.

PROPERTY

The Linda Mine, consisting of six unpatented lode mining claims, is owned by Mr. F. R. Brown of Picacho, Arizona. Access to the property is over six miles of paved highway US 60-70 southwest of Aguila and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles over typical desert unimproved road south to the property. The last two miles is in disrepair and maintains grades up to 25%.

The property lies on the north slope of the Harquahala Mountains in the shadows of Harquahala Peak which attains an elevation of 5672 feet above sea level. Topography in the immediate area is deeply cut by recent erosion and the

area is heavily covered with huge boulders but very little soil cover, a condition which would make road construction difficult and expensive.

GEOLOGY

The property is in a setting of complex rock structures consisting of Arkean Schist, Pre-Cambrian Granite and related rocks and Tertiary volcanics primarily as dikes.

The hog-back on which all development has been done is composed, for the most part, of a loosely cemented "rubble" (various size angular erosional fragments) consisting of schist, granite and vein quartz. This material covers much of the hog-back slopes, is primarily residual, not having traveled very far, and is a direct result of a shear zone on which some development has been done. Recent erosion and alteration has, through surface percolation, loosely cemented and incrustated the fragments with a calcareous filling and precipitate.

Mr. Askins, the writers field trip companion, reported that some of this "rubble" carried as much as 0.6 oz of gold. This fact indicates the presence of gold in this material is a residual and mechanical deposition from a nearby source. The source of the gold mineralization is, in the writers opinion, the heavily iron stained granite shear zone exposed in the open cuts near the top of the hog-back. The rock exposed in the cuts, although extremely fragmental, is material in place. Mr. Askins advised that a

sample of the iron stained granite contained 1.1 oz. of gold. An additional rumor has it that the near vertical 70 foot shaft in one pit had gold values in excess of 3 oz. per ton at the bottom.

The iron stained granite shear zone has a N.10-15 E. strike and is exposed for not more than 100 feet along its strike. It is bounded by the "rubble" on the north and terminates beyond the most southerly cut or disappears under the schist capping. The limited exposures do not permit a definite conclusion as to the possible strength of the zone, consequently, its projection depth-wise is an undeterminable measurement and cannot be predicted to any degree of accuracy on the evidence available. It is the writers opinion, however, that a vertical extent of some 200 feet could be expected. Moreover, the same physical features (large, loose angular fragments) and conditions could be expected to a similar depth. One can therefore assume that the gold values can be present at this depth also as long as the associated iron oxides are also present.

EXPLORATION

The property is definitely in a "prospect" class and would require a high price exploration program to indicate a possible "not to bright a future" for the mine. Therefore, it is the writers opinion that the property warrants no further consideration by your organization.

In the event the writers opinion is not followed

and your organization wishes to enter into an exploratory program, the following is recommended:

(1)-clean out and timber the shaft reported to be in the open cut. Sample the walls normal to the dip on both walls at five foot intervals, and

(2)-diamond drill an aggregate of 600 feet as three holes to intersect the zone at a depth of 150 feet with two holes diverging from a single stationer location on the east slope and a single hole to intersect the zone at a depth of 250 feet. The third hole can be drilled at a steeper angle from the same location or moved down the slope a hundred or more feet to get a better angle and intersection.

This type program will definitely justify additional work or prove the worthlessness of the property as a possible gold producer.

An estimated cost for this exploration would approximate the following:

Rebuilding old road and construct new road to drill locations	\$ 2,500.00
Rehabilitate old shaft, timber,	\$ 3,000.00
Diamond drill 600 feet	\$ 5,500.00
Core boxes, assaying, etc.	\$ 200.00
Technical Supervision & Expenses	\$ 1,000.00
Total	<u>\$12,200.00</u>
10% contingencies	<u>\$ 1,200.00</u>
Grand total	\$13,400.00

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Prior to considering the expenditures of the above sum, two important factors must be weighted which could influ-

once a decision of further investigation. These factors are the mining and milling or treatment of the ore.

The physical makeup of the ore structure is one which will not lend itself to cheap mining, moderate tonnages, etc. Considerable timbering will be required as well as much secondary blasting of the large fragments. All this tends for high production costs.

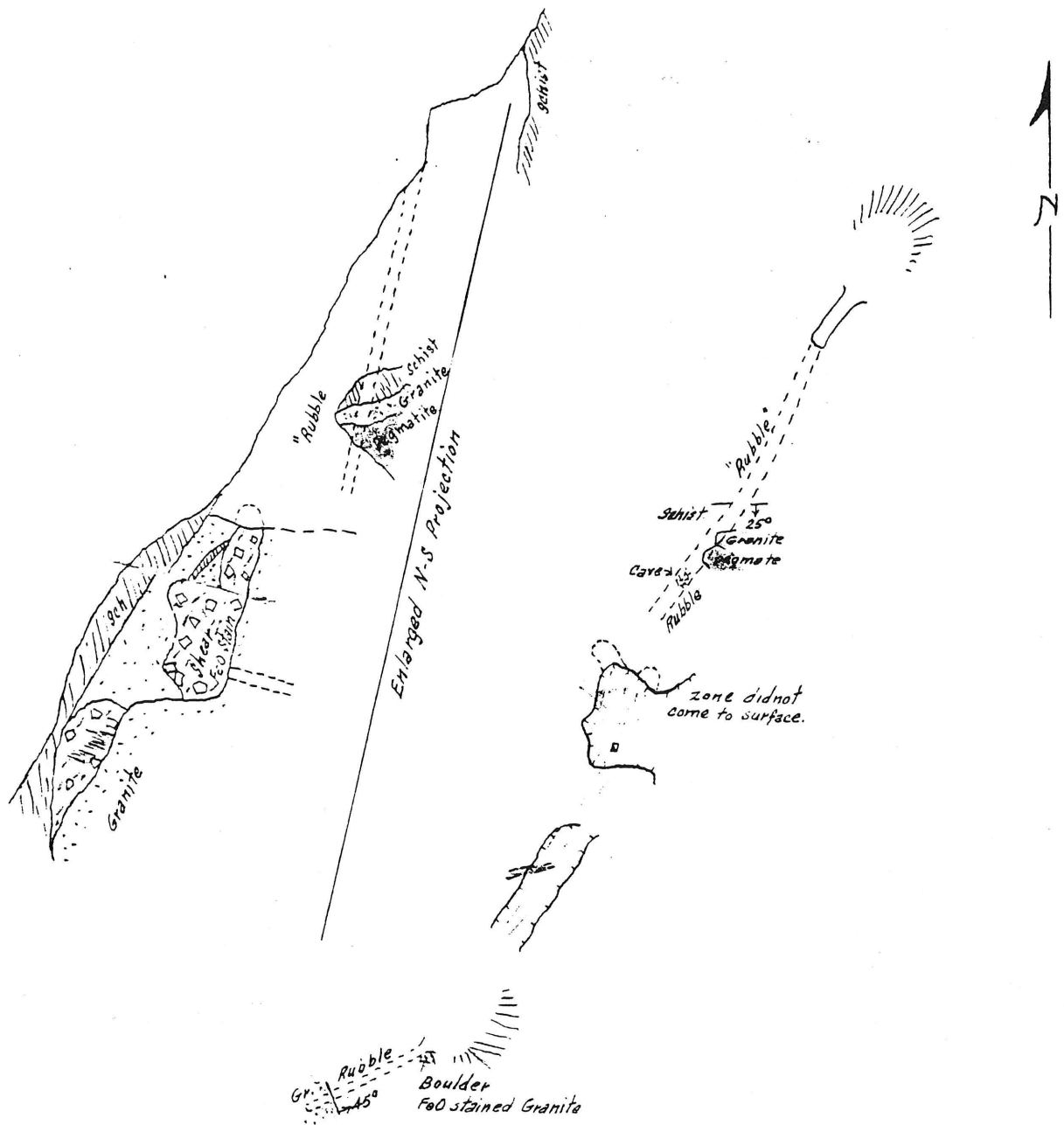
Early day milling of this ore indicates a metallurgical problem in as much as the operation was not a success. This failure was probably due to the very fine grained character of the gold which required extreme fine grinding to unlock the particles. The cyanide process of extraction would have to be considered unless the gold values of the possible ore can be maintained at such a level to support shipping and smelting charges.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. MIERITZ

R. E. Mieritz, P. E.

May 17, 1957

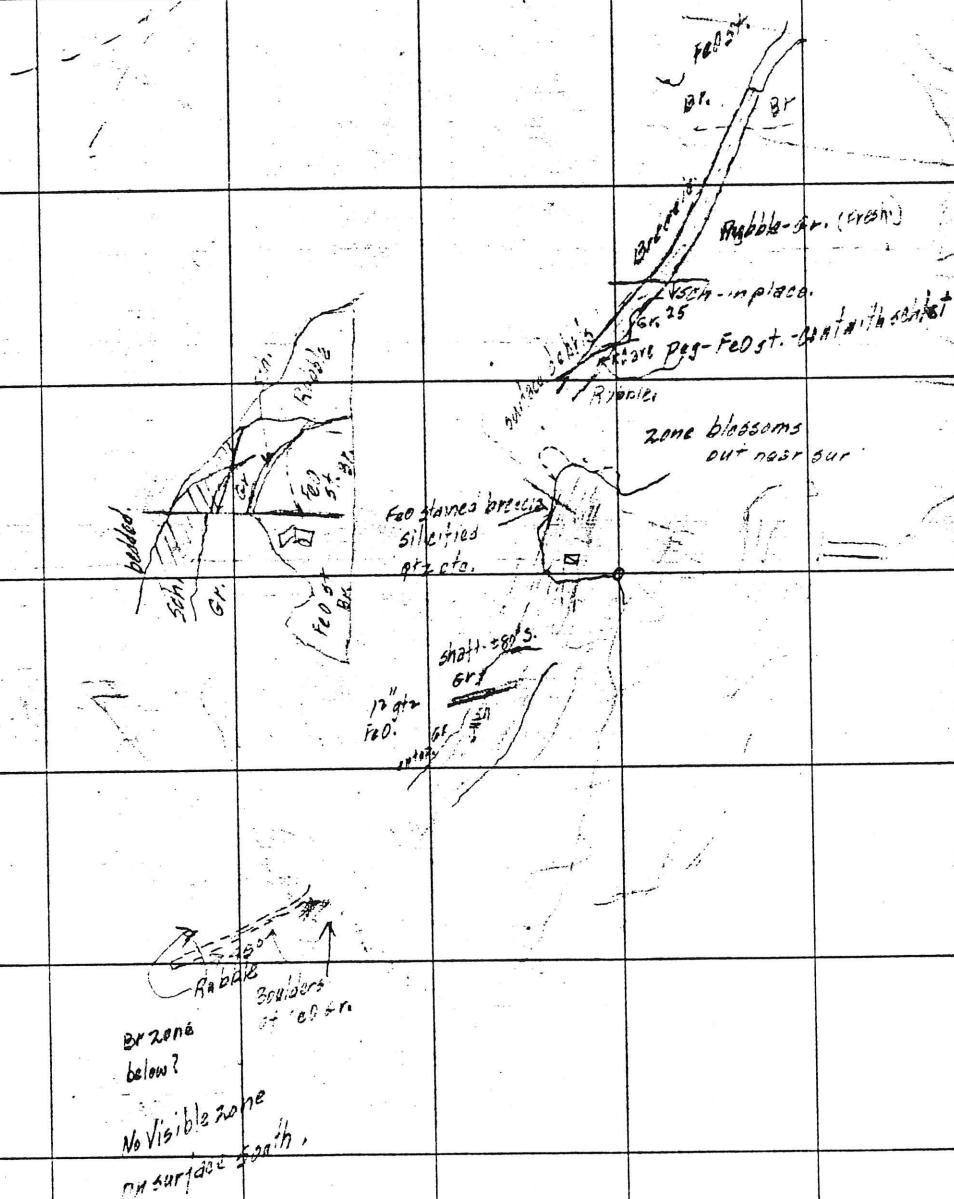


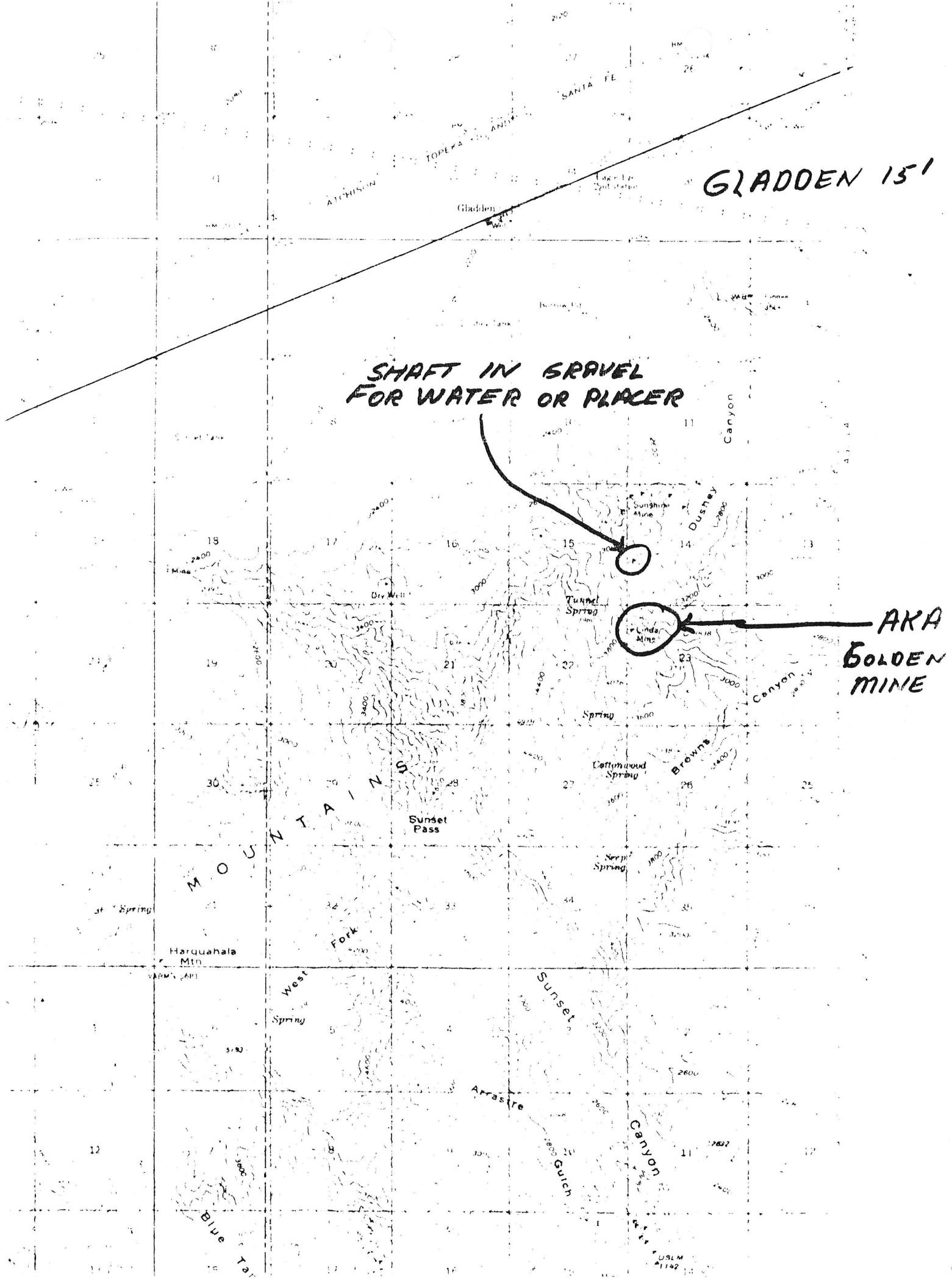
SKETCH
of

Linda Mine Development
Maricopa Co., Arizona
Scale: 1 in = app. 50 ft.

May, 1957

R.E.M.





GLADDEN 151

SHAFT IN GRAVEL
FOR WATER OR PLACER

AKA
GOLDEN
MINE

Golden Mine

10 miles SW of Aguilar, Arizona

Maricopa County

reference: Arizona Dept. of Mineral Resources
Golden Mine (file)

present owner:

minerals: gold

history of the area:

this property was first operated in the 1880's when the operators of the Vulture Mine took it over; performed a considerable amount of development work and built a ten stamp mill. The project was short-lived. In the 1930's Walter Ferguson operated the property for awhile and made a few car load shipments. In 1958 the property was owned by Fred Brown and leased to Kenneth Crook, Cleo Hale, Al Hamner and Bert Butte of Wickenburg. They did some development work but mostly exploration work. In 1959 Kenneth Crook was the owner of the mine and the property was leased to Western Mining Associates of Santa Barbara, Calif. In Sept. 1959 the property was abandoned.

geology:

country rock is light gray biotite granite. a fault which strikes N60°W cuts the granite. Gold occurs in a breccia zone accompanying the fault.

Assay: 1958

0.54 to 0.72 oz Au per ton

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine ☒ Golden

Date December 5, 1958

District Big Horn, Maricopa Co.

Engineer Travis P. Lane

Subject: Visit

The property, comprising 3 unpatented claims, is located on the north flank of the Little Harquahala Mountains about 10 miles southwest from Aguila (6 miles west on Highway 60-70, thence 4 miles south by dirt road).

Owner: ☒ Fred Brown, Box 26, Picacho, Arizona

Lessee: A partnership composed of Kenneth Crook, (the principal) Cleo Hale, Al Hammon and Bert Butte, all residents of Wickenburg. Mr. Crook's address is Box 1333, Wickenburg, Arizona, Phone MO 2276.

This gold property is an old one dating back to the 80s when the then operators of the Vulture mine took it over and performed a considerable amount of development and built a ten stamp mill. Little information is available regarding its early history. The ruins of a number of buildings in the vicinity of the mill site indicates that a sizeable settlement flourished there at one time. However, the small amount of stoping in the mine and the small amount of mill tailings on the ground suggests that the enterprise was short-lived. It is said by some that the mill recovery (by amalgamation) was poor, and by others, the failure of the project is ascribed to inadequacy of the water supply which was a spring in a nearby rocky canyon. The mine was idle since the cessation of work in the 80s until during the early 30s when Walter Ferguson of Prescott operated it for a time. He is reported to have done some development and to have taken out a small pocket of high grade ore, also he shipped one or more cars of modest grade ore to a smelter.

The country rock is a light gray biotite granite. A fault which strikes about N 60° W cuts the granite in the area embraced by the claims. Gold occurs in a breccia zone which accompanies the fault.

The granite is also cut by a system of parallel fracturing transverse to the strike of the fault. This fracturing is apparently pre-fault. Concentrations of gold values occur at places where the fractures are closely grouped as at the site of an old shaft and the extensive other workings in its vicinity - on the mountainside south from the mill and at some 450 ft. elevation above the mill. The fault breccia zone varies in width from 6 to 12 feet where observable, and apparently is wider in the area of the shaft. Recent bulldozer work here has obscured the surface and thus prevents satisfactory examination and sampling of the working place.

The fault breccia zone is traceable for over 2000' up and over a ridge south of the mill. The breccia material is a loose mass of coarse fragments of granite, and some quartz, through which solutions have moved freely with resulting heavy incrustations of calcite and limonite. Much of the granite breccia material is faintly pink tinted due to iron staining.

There are numerous development openings along the course of the fault. These include the old shaft (caved but said to have been 70' deep) and 3 adits, all caved a short

distance in from the portals. The size of the dumps indicate adit lengths of from 100 to 200' or more. One of the adits apparently connected with the old shaft. There is evidence on the slope below the shaft that several crosscut adits were driven toward the shaft, apparently along fracture planes. Feed for the mill was derived principally from the surface at the shaft and from workings tributary to the shaft.

The present operators did some bulldozer work in the shaft area and took some samples there with results sufficiently attractive to encourage undertaking deeper exploration by means of an adit driven into the mountain slope to reach a projection of the shaft at a horizon some 235' feet below the present shaft collar which is about 25' below the original collar. The adit was begun in the spring of this year (1958), and after 100' of advance by contract, work was suspended pending securing funds for carrying it an additional 440 to 500' to its objective below the old shaft. Some samples were taken in a bulldozer path some 110' long which included the shaft in the floor of the cut or terrace. The samples were cut longitudinal with the fault along the inside wall of the cut at points where rock in place was exposed. The reported assays (gold) of the samples were: \$2.00 across 8', \$18.00 across 8', \$88.00 across 12' and \$54.00 for a pot shot in the floor of the cut. Also, three samples, each the full length of the cut, were taken in the floor of the cut. The samples consisted of grabs of fine and coarse broken material. The assays are reported to have shown 0.54, 0.64 and 0.72 oz. gold per ton.

The present interest in the project is based upon the belief that the old workings indicate the existence of a "pipe" of ore. The adit is being driven to verify this and to test values at the lower horizon.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Golden Mine

Date March 30, 1959

District Big Horn, Maricopa

Engineer Travis P. Lane

Subject: Visit of March 24, 1959

Lessee: Western Mining Associates
1018A Anacapa St.
Santa Barbara, Calif.

Chas. R. Jacobson of Santa Barbara is the principal; other associates include O.L. Price and Don H. Ford also of Santa Barbara. Capt. John A. Hassell, geologist, together with Howard S. Hoton promoted the deal.

Mr. Kenneth Crook, with an ownership interest, will manage the project. His address: Box 1333, Wickenburg, phone Mutual 2276.

The lessees will continue the exploratory tunnel job which was suspended last spring after being driven 100'. The objective of the new work is to intersect the downward extension of the ore zone encountered and worked many years ago on the side of the mountain some 235' vertically above the tunnel level. They hope to cut the vein within 200 to 300' of the present face.

Mr. Crook was away at the time of visit. Two men were working preparing to lay track and install pipe. The work will be on a 2 shift per day basis.

Equipment on the ground includes a 160 Copco compressor, Copco rock drill and accessories and drill steel, also a mine car and rail track, etc.