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February 15th, 1938.

Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona

A. 2/15/38

My dear Mr. Colvocoresses:

I dropped in to make a report of my findings and to discuss probable action that will have to be taken in reference thereto.

It seems as if I was directed to the right spot in Prescott when I stopped at the house of an ex-postmaster of Clarkdale, Mr. Blaine W. Hugo.

Strange to relate he has connections built up over a period of years, and is well acquainted with old miners who have and who claim to have properties in various stages of perfection.

I sampled three mines that were thus brought to my attention, then brought the specimens here for the purpose of showing them to you and getting your opinion thereon as to the most likely property as each one possesses different merits.

What is most to the point is that one of Mr. Hugo's contacts is a hard rock miner who owns ten claims in the Hassayampa District south of Prescott. Most important, he has smelter returns on high grade that he sorted and shipped, whereupon the return shows \$85.00 to \$110.00 ore. Needless to say, I went over the property with him and collected specimens from various portions. In one place about 150 feet in, the tunnel fairly glowed with bright sparks. Under a very powerful magnifying glass, I have learned to identify gold from sulphur crystals.

This old miner, Mr. George Kohlburner, has been working the property for a score of years and he states that a Mr. Giroux of Mayer has sampled this property known as the Big Chief Mining Claims, some 14 years ago. I believe this to be the same party that we tried to contact that night in Mayer.

George Kohlburner operates this property single-handed -- will extract sufficient ore to provide for a months pleasure in Prescott and when the money is exhausted, he again returns and goes to work. He is a batchelor with no incentive in life, hence the spasmodic effort.

The thought occurred to me that what is really necessary for my people in New York to act, is an engineer's report and having spent the funds available, upon something that will do me no positive good, I must return East and try to raise funds for further reports. I shall try and get my parties to commit themselves upon the basis of going ahead if a report is forthcoming and I do believe from the evidence at hand, such as I secured from the third level, that this property will prove to be what I had hoped for.

AGB

I visited another property a dozen miles west of Salome on the desert. It is owned by a doctor from Los Angeles. It was worked years ago and it would seem that the mill that was finally shut down and removed from the property was the result of brainless management and procedure. I understand it is \$9.00 ore over a width of 4' and from the top of the hill I can trace a very large mineralized dyke-like deposit extending for about 1500'. This is on the north side of the hill and the same heavy vein is distinguishable near the tunnel on the south side.

It would seem that the necessary sine qua non for procedure will be an engineer's report and I must return East to make same available.

The third property is a 'yes and 'no'. A miner with 40 years experience (?) needs grub staking to develop what may be a large ore body. The vein is about 14" wide of \$12.00 ore. Nothing to get excited over. He has two tunnels in from opposite sides of a hill in Skull Valley but to my mind he should have picked up and followed the ore body as a ball player follows the ball, without fishing elsewhere.

I regret exceedingly that I have been unable to contact you upon this trip as I wanted to discuss more thoroughly the properties here outlined.

Another batch of samples has been left with Mr. Hugo, 234 S. Cortez Street, and if I find the satisfactory response on the question of going ahead, I will give you notice so that if you happen to be in the Prescott district inside of a month or so, you might call upon Mr. Hugo and pick up the samples for your inspection and then deliver to Mr. Deihl at the Assay Office where I will give instructions for their assaying.

Kindest personal regards to you, I am,

Very truly yours,

David C. Brooks

DCB:mf

Mr. David C. Brooks,
33 Cranberry St.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

FREDERICK F. SHARPLESS

7 East 42nd St.
New York City
Nov. 9th, 1937.

Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses,
1108 Luhrs Tower,
Phoenix, Arizona.

A. 11/10/37

My Dear Mr. Colvocoresses:-

Last week an amateur promoter, very amateur, called on me seeking to be put in touch with someone who could finance the development of a prospect in which he is interested, and on which he holds an option.

The fellow has some wild ideas about building a mill on the strength of the assay returns from two or three samples that he took himself.

After listening to his story I formed the conclusion that he did not know anything about what he had, or whether he had anything and told him that the first thing that he should do would be to have all exposures carefully sampled by an engineer who knew how to take samples, and that his search for capital to open and equip the property be put off until he had the results of such sampling.

Then he informed me that others had told him practically the same thing He had made inquiries as to what it would cost and had learned that the fees and expenses for an engineer sent out from New York would be far more than he could afford, and then asked me if I knew of a competent engineer living in Arizona, where the property is located, whom he could employ.

Recalling your familiarity with his part of the country I told him that I knew a perfectly competent engineer living in Phoenix, but did not know whether he was available or what his fee would be.

The gist of what he told me was about as follows:-

The promoters name is David C. Brooks, he lives in Brooklyn, N.Y.

The prospect is owned by a Mr. Cleater, who lives at Cleater, 16 miles from

Mayer.

There are six claims four are held by location, two are patented.

They are located in Crazy Basin, Peck Mining District.

There are two prospect shafts each 60 feet deep.

The vein is stripped at the surface for a length of 50 feet.

The vein averages about 15 inches wide.

He took and brought to N.Y two samples of about 25 lbs each.

One assayed \$85.00 gold, the other \$196.00.

He has a two year option on the property from June 15th 1937, price \$30,000

A man by the name of Edward R. Tufts got Brooks into the property, he was formerly a scout for the Tonopah Company. Tufts died shortly after securing the option. Brooks mentions James R. Russell of Prescott as knowing the property and thinking well of it.

Now if you have time and would care to sample the property for him and will give me an estimate of what it would cost him I will see whether he has that much. I will not only see whether he has it, but I would get it before you left home.. From his description of the outlay I do not suppose that you would take more than 20 or 25 samples, and that there would be no necessity of being on the property for more than two days at most.

At this stage of the game, so far as I can see, all that he needs is a little sample map of such exposures as have been made.

Perhaps you know of someone nearer Mayer who would be competent to do this sampling and whose report you would be willing to sign or endorse if you could not do it yourself.

Trusting that I will hear from you in due course I am

Yours very truly

F. F. Sharpless

P.S.

You will no doubt be glad to learn that the Directors of the Institute at their last meeting named our friend H.W. Hardinge for the recipient of the Douglass Medal this year.

The Committee appointed for the task of making recommendations had a difficult job on their hands. Arthur Dwight and Hardinge had both been suggested for the honor, and every man who spoke in behalf of one told why the other should also receive it. There was lots of talking and many ballots before it was finally decided to give it to the older man.

F.F.S.

GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES
MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEER
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA
1102 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona

*Cleator Mine sometimes known as
the Turkey Gobbler*

Office Copy

January 31st, 1938

Mr. David C. Brooks
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Sir:

As per conversation and written agreement of January 24th, 1938, I examined on January 27th and 28th the mining claims which are described in the following report.

The mining property on which you hold option from the present owner, Jas. P. Cleator, consists of 2 patented and 4 unpatented lode mining claims each of which normally covers an area of 20 acres, but as the corners of two of the unpatented claims seem to overlap the patented ground, the total area is about 110 acres. The names of the patented claims are Turkey and Turkey Gobbler, U. S. Patent survey #3648, and of the unpatented claims, Gold Bar, Turkey Switch, Red Hen and Black Hen and their relative position is approximately as shown on the attached map. I was given to understand that another unpatented claim the Turkey-South-End might be included in this deal and this is shown on the map which is based on a rough sketch by Cleator and is not claimed to be accurate. The location is at Cleator P. O., Peck Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, three miles from Black Canyon Highway, 14 miles from the present terminus of the Bradshaw Branch of the Santa Fe R. R. and 16 miles from the town of Mayer. They lie among the foothills on the east side of the Bradshaw Mountains and in the east slope of Crazy Basin.

I have made no personal investigation of the title or record of these claims nor of the Lease and Option which you hold. If the project were to be followed up, such an examination should be made by a competent attorney. However, I may say that I have known J. P. Cleator for over 20 years and consider

him a man of absolute integrity.

The elevation of these claims is around 3500' above sea level and the surface forms low ridges and shallow gulches, the rocks being often exposed or scantily covered with soil on which the vegetation is confined to cactus, oak brush and various desert weeds and shrubs.

The claims were located or acquired by J. P. Cleator over 20 years ago and have been developed by him and his associates at intervals.

The country rock is mainly the uptilted Bradshaw and Yavapai schist of pre-Cambrian age cut thru in places by dykes of diorite and andesite and rhyolite porphyry.

About a mile to the west of these claims the formation changes to the Bradshaw granite and granodiorite.

The ore bearing veins are filled largely with crushed wall rock and quartz with which are associated iron oxides and sulphides, a little manganese and occasionally some copper carbonate. The values are practically all in gold generally found associated with the iron and most frequently in the honey combed quartz. The quartz, iron and gold were probably deposited from solutions which may have originated from the granite or porphyry or from some magma which does not outcrop on the surface. The more persistent and valuable veins in this district generally strike in a northerly-southerly direction and are nearly vertical but there is also another series of veins which strike more to the east and west and dip only from 15° to 50° from the horizontal. These last are probably of later origin and some two miles to the east of Cleator. Such a vein is now being worked with profit at the Golden Turkey Mine.

on the Cleator property
The western vein which runs north and south thru the Turkey Claim, I have designated as the main vein. It is nearly vertical,

dipping about 75° to the east and has been developed by the South shaft (marked #2) which is reported to have a depth of 115' but has been bulkheaded at a depth of 47' below which it cannot be examined. Another shaft (#1) has been sunk on this vein about 1000' further north and has a depth of 46'. 350' further to the north an adit drift has been driven for 115' on the vein along the side of a gulch. The vein in this drift is too close to the surface and too badly oxidized to furnish much data.

Examination of the accessible portions of the two shafts and certain outcrops and surface pits leads me to conclude that the vein or ledge matter throughout a length of some 1500' has an average width of nearly 3' composed of crushed rock, iron stained quartz, often honeycombed and mixed with iron oxide. But the pay streak, - which generally follows the hanging wall, - is never more than 12" and often less than 6" in width composed of more solid quartz mixed with but little gouge and wall rock. This is a strong and persistent vein which is said to be traceable on the surface for over a mile and if it were consistently mineralized to a sufficient value, I believe that the showing would be attractive.

The east vein is developed principally by shaft #3, (the mill shaft) 78' in depth on the incline and shaft #4, 75' deep. Also by two drifts close to the said shafts and from 15 to 20' below the surface. This vein has a width of two feet of which the pay streak represents only 3 to 6 inches.

About 1000' southeast of the mill shaft (#3) a number of quartz veins outcrop on a low hill and here a Mr. Tufts sunk a pit 9' deep and put down a number of shallow pits and trenches.

The showing at this point may be termed a quartz blow-out with the outcrop of several veins intersecting south of the Tufts pit. I was not favorably impressed with the possibilities of this section of the property and since the sample of the vein matter in the Tufts pit (#7) showed a value of only \$0.35 per ton, I feel that it does not call for further reference.

Disregarding the many surface test pits and shallow cuts, the total amount of development on these claims may be figured at approximately 350' of shafts and winzes and 300' of drifting and crosscutting;—allowing \$20.00 per foot for the shafts and \$10.00 per foot for the drifts, it seems that about \$10,000 has altogether been expended in underground work in addition to the cost of structures and various pieces of machinery and equipment none of which is now serviceable excepting some small tanks.

The production of ore from these claims has almost all come from the development work described above although there has been a little stoping along the east vein from the incline shaft (#3) and the drift just north of the mill and again from the adit tunnel which cuts into the inclined shaft north of the road (#4.) Cleator always sorted his ore with some care before shipping or milling and he mentions having shipped two car loads (probably 60 tons) which at present prices would have had a value of about \$40.00 per ton and of having milled altogether about 100 tons from which he recovered gold which would have had a value of about \$20.00 per ton at present prices. Cleator exhibited no records to substantiate these figures, but I think that they may be accepted and they certainly do not convey a favorable impression of the future possibilities of the mine.

MILL

The Cleator mill located close to the mill shaft is a home-made affair which would locally be termed a "hay-wire outfit." It consists essentially of a grizzly, small jaw crusher, Ellis ball mill (with actual capacity of about 8 to 10 tons per day) amalgamating sluice and plate followed by a Wilfley table. Cleator figured that he recovered about 60% of the gold values by amalgamation and he produced a small quantity of table concentrate which ran better than

\$100 per ton. He does not seem to have sampled his heads or tails and from an examination of the ore I greatly doubt if as much as 50% of the gold is free milling but without doubt a good recovery could be made in a suitable mill equipped with plates and an efficient flotation unit. Most of Cleator's milling was done during the past 7 years and he was obliged to discontinue due to shortage of water but it must also be apparent that his costs of mining, sorting and milling (figuring labor at any current scale of wages) were far in excess of the value of his output.

If the development of this property should at any time justify the erection of an efficient mill of 25 tons or larger capacity this should unquestionably be located close to the workings and probably just west of the #2 shaft at which point there is a favorable site with good ground for the storage of tailings. The water supply would probably have to be pumped from Poland Creek over a distance of some two miles and against a head of about 500', but for a small operation this would be far more economical than building a road to any location on Poland Creek and hauling the ore and resulting concentrates over a road that would be nearly 3 miles long.

About one mile from Cleator a very excellent 60 ton mill has recently been erected at the French Lily Mine at a cost of over \$50,000 and closed down after operating less than three months. If this mill should be available either for lease or purchase on favorable terms it might be better yet to take advantage of such an opportunity, but the above discussion is not at all pertinent to the present situation and merely reflects my opinions in regard to the treatment of such ore as might be found at some future time.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The essential conclusions of any report of this nature must be mainly based upon the results of samples and I am attaching

the certificate of assay and a descriptive list of the 13 samples which were taken in your presence. These results are obviously very disappointing for, while I do not pretend that they reflect the exact average value of the ore, I am quite certain that, coupled with my physical inspection of the showings, they give ample information to permit a conclusive approximation of its present and probable future value and I am confident that the picture would not be greatly changed by any number of additional samples.

The sample taken at depth across the full width of both the main vein and the inclined vein showed non-commercial values, the highest being \$1.40 per ton. The samples which I cut in the pay streak of both of these veins across widths of from 3" to 12" showed varying values from \$0.70 to \$8.40 per ton but even this highest value confined to a width of 5" would not pay to mine and mill.

Sample #10 which showed a value of \$7.70 in #2 shaft over a width of 15", was taken only 9' below the surface and, the vein matter being highly oxidized, had probably been affected to some extent by secondary enrichment. This material, also, is too low grade to pay.

Sample #6 was taken from a narrow section of the vein which had obviously been enriched from above and also by the intersection of a quartz stringer lying in a small cross-fault from which Cleator said that he had mined a little ore of very high grade. It was at this point that you previously obtained a sample which I am told ran about \$1400 to the ton and this is not at all surprising for in nearly every vein of this character there exist small pockets and stringers of very rich ore; but these usually represent such a very small quantity of material that they have little or no bearing on the value of the mine.

On the other hand, low values in gold and sometimes silver are found in a great number of veins throughout certain sections of the Bradshaw Mountains and the long erosion of the original surface has left the present surface covered with float-quartz, often carrying a little gold, and has also formed small ~~and low grade~~ placer gold deposits in the gravel beds and benches of the creeks and rivers.

The abandoned prospects and idle mines are countless, - as you have had an opportunity to see for yourself, - for it is only where there has been a favorable combination of geological and mechanical processes that commercial ore bodies have been formed. Such a combination very definitely does not appear to exist on the claims at Cleator.

Judging from the record of production, results of samples and inspection of the surface and underground showings, it is apparent that all past work has entirely failed to prove up any continuous body of high grade or even of mill-grade ore. A three foot vein of \$10.00 ore might be developed and worked with profit on this property if the width and values were consistent over a substantial length, but ^{here} if the values are practically confined to a pay streak which will only average 6" in width and this streak would have to average at least \$40.00 per ton to make the showing attractive and justify development.

Since it is my firm opinion that even in the pay streak the only high grade material occurs in small pockets and bunches, the case, in my judgment, becomes entirely hopeless.

There is no commercial ore body proved or even indicated either on the surface or down to a depth of nearly one hundred feet and I can find no reason to believe that any greater widths or better values are likely to be found at greater depth.

The entire project, therefore, becomes one of exploration

GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES
MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEER
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA

Page 8.

for pay -ore and given the past record and present showing, such a procedure could only be classed as the wildest kind of a mining gamble in which I believe that the chances of success would be extremely remote.

A portion of the work which has been done here in the past appears to have been justified by the surface showing and the chance that the two main veins would prove to contain commercial ore below the oxidized zone, but this possibility now seems to have been disproved and it is significant that practically no further work was done even after the advance in the price of gold nearly doubled the value of the ore.

As the property stands today, it is quite worthless and I cannot advise any further development. Therefore, I am regretfully forced to recommend that you should relinquish your lease and option if necessary and in any case, make no further expenditure on this property.

Yours very truly,

G. M. C.

GMC:MF

Exhibits attached
Description of Samples
Blue-print of Claims

DESCRIPTION AND ASSAY OF SAMPLES FROM CLEATOR MINE

- #1 - Back of north tunnel on main vein of Gold Bar Claim.
Cut 40' from portal of tunnel across width of 15".
Mixed up rock and oxidized vein matter.

Au. = Value. \$0.35

- #2 - Near bottom of north shaft in main vein (Shaft #1.).
At depth 43' - width 30".

Au. = \$1.40

- #3 - Similar location to #2 but cut only across the pay streak.
Width 12".

Au. = \$5.60

- #4 - North shaft on main vein (Shaft #1) 25' below collar,
from pay streak only. Width 12".

Au. = \$3.50

- #5 - Inclined shaft on E. vein (Shaft #4) north of road.
Shaft is 75' deep on incline. Cut at depth 72' and
for width of pay streak which is only 5".

Au. = \$8.40

- #6 - Cut by Brooks from pay streak at junction of adit tunnel
and inclined shaft (Shaft #4) 20' below collar of shaft,
width 3".

Au. = \$137.20

- #7 - Tufts pit on Red Hen Claim 5' below surface.
Width 36".

Au. = \$0.35

- #8 - South shaft on main vein (Shaft #2) at depth 44'.
(Shaft bulkheaded at 47')
Cut across vein width 20".

Au. = \$0.35

- #9 - Similar location to #8 but across pay streak only.
Width 10".

Au. = \$0.70

(shaft #2)
#10 - Across main vein in south shaft, 9' below collar.
Width 15".

Au. = \$7.70

#11 - Mill shaft (incline) on east vein. (shaft #3)
Cut 75' below collar where vein is 24" wide.
Sample cut only across pay streak - width 5".

Au. = \$8.40

(shaft #3)
#12 - Cut 50' below collar of mill shaft/from pay streak only.
Width 3".

Au. = \$7.00

(shaft #3)
#13 - From drift on vein near mill shaft/about 15' below
surface.
Sample cut across full width of vein which is 36".

Au. = \$1.75

Silver in composite sample of all the above 0.10 ozs. per ton
which is negligible.

Gold value figured at \$35.00 per oz.

February 2nd, 1938

have discussed this situation as it might apply to that particular deposit.

I should perhaps have mentioned that the initial capital investment required for one of the very large low-grade mines is enormous and in the case of the Inspiration Copper Company, \$17,000,000 was invested for exploration, development, stripping and equipment before any production of ore was made. The initial investment is naturally very much smaller when only a small tonnage is to be handled from a comparatively narrow vein but it is rarely safe to undertake new mining projects without a minimum capital of \$25,000 and if a concentrating mill must be built, to treat the lower grade ore, the cost of such a mill can roughly be figured at about \$1,000 per ton of daily capacity. For example, a 50 ton mill is likely to cost about \$50,000 if new equipment is purchased. Sometimes it is possible to reduce this expense by securing good second hand machinery.

The treatment of various types of ore is a fairly complicated procedure which cannot be explained without going into a great deal of detail but I may say that past experience has established certain definite methods of procedure for various types of ore and these are now in use by practically all of the large and successful companies. In my judgment, it is very unwise for any new concern to attempt to improve upon the standard practice by basing their hopes on untried methods or newly invented machines although in the course of operation, improvement in practice will naturally suggest themselves and can often be put into practical use after sufficient local investigation and experiment has been carried on.

Where the gold occurs clean and in sufficiently large grains or nuggets, it can most easily be recovered in sluices equipped with riffles or by the use of quick silver in the crushing equipment or in sluices or tables which follow the crushing. If the gold is extremely fine (flour gold) or if it is intimately combined with other minerals such as iron sulphide, it is often necessary to resort to more complicated methods of treatment such as cyanide or flotation, but in each case the metallurgy of an individual ore must be studied in the same manner that a doctor would study the symptoms of a patient before attempting to prescribe a remedy.

It is rarely advisable to attempt to concentrate high grade ore since the losses in concentration are generally greater than the smelter charges and it is the usual practice to sort out the high grade for direct shipment to a smelter and to send the lower grade ore to a mill. In the district around Cleator I should say roughly that all ore of an average value in excess of \$30.00 per ton had better be shipped to the smelter and the lower grade material should be concentrated, assuming, of course, that it occurs in sufficient quantity to justify a concentrator.

Cleator Mine
Copper

February 2nd, 1938

Mr. David C. Brooks
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Brooks:

In regard to various matters which have come up in our conversation, the following notes may be of interest.

It is absolutely impossible to intelligently estimate the costs of mining work and the probable profits or loss without a careful investigation of the actual physical conditions of a particular mine and the manner in which the pay ore occurs.

You have, doubtless, read of the so called porphyry copper mines such as the Utah Copper and Inspiration where an entire mountain of mineralized rock can be mined with steam shovels or by a system known as caving. In these ore bodies the copper is disseminated through an enormous mass of porphyry rock which contains tens or even hundreds of millions of tons. The value of such ore is frequently not in excess of \$2.00 per ton but mining and milling on the scale of 20 or 30 thousand tons per day can be done for \$1.00 per ton or less and after adding the cost of smelting the concentrates and marketing the resulting copper, a substantial profit is derived since the total cost of producing copper from Utah or the Phelps Dodge Porphyry Mine in Ajo, is between six and seven cents per pound.

A somewhat similar condition exists in some of the very large gold mines such as the Homestake or Alaska-Juneau where ore with a value of between \$3.00 and \$4.00 per ton can be mined with substantial profit.

At the other extreme, we have districts such as Cobalt, Ontario, or some of the camps in Colorado and Nevada where the best values were found in extremely narrow veins, sometime only one inch in width and confined to comparatively small shoots. Under such conditions the development and mining costs are extremely high, sometimes running several hundred dollars per ton, but when the value of the ore produced is well in excess of the cost, as it was at Cobalt, such operations are also very profitable.

Between these two extremes a great majority of the operating and developing lode mines contain veins which vary in width from one foot to 15 or twenty feet, but again the cost of operation is largely dependent upon the width of vein matter since it is impossible to stope with machines for a width of less than three feet and if the values are confined to a six inch pay streak, it is obvious that five times as much waste material must be broken and hoisted for every ton of ore produced. On page 7 of my report on the Cleator property, I

3- Mr. David C. Brooks

February 2nd, 1938

Some of the mines in Arizona are now running their mills on heads which will average from 20 dollars to 30 dollars per ton but most of the smaller mines are concentrating ore which will average from \$10 to \$20 per ton and the porphyry coppers, of course, are concentrating much lower grade material.

You have asked me concerning the French Lily Mine which in 1936 obtained a Government loan of \$85,000 with which an excellent mill was constructed, but the mill only operated for two or three months before the company got into financial troubles and both mine and mill have since been entirely idle.

It is my information that this mine was reliably estimated to contain 13,000 tons of \$10 ore blocked out and ready to mine and that it was believed that a much larger quantity of similar material would subsequently be developed. Unfortunately, the agreement between the R.F.C. and the company which operated this property, did not provide that any portion of the loan could be used for further development or for connecting up the underground workings in such a manner that the available ore could be economically taken to the main hoisting shaft and since the operators had no other funds of their own available, they quickly ran into debt and could not obtain credit either from the Government or other parties which would permit them to continue.

I believe that if an additional \$25,000 had been available for development and working expense, that the mine could probably have continued to operate with profit as long as the ore lasted and it might have kept on indefinitely if new ore had been developed, but it is hard to understand how anyone could have advanced \$85,000 for the operation of a mine in which a net profit of only approximately \$40,000 was definitely assured.

I should have modified my statement in reference to the relative value of milling and smelting ore by saying that there are many properties which find it advantageous to ship comparatively low grade ore to a smelter sometimes when the ore does not carry more than \$12 or \$15 per ton. This may be due to the small quantity of the production which would not justify a mill or to the difficulty of concentrating with a good recovery or to the fact that smelters will sometimes give exceptionally low rates for certain classes of ore that have what is known as a fluxing value.

I trust that the above has given you the information which you desired.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

Cleator mine
file

February 18th, 1938.

Mr. David C. Brooks
33 Cranberry Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Brooks:

I am very sorry to have missed you when you returned through Phoenix but as you were advised, I was away on a mine examination in the southeast corner of the State from which I did not return to Phoenix until Wednesday evening.

I am glad that you had an interesting visit in the vicinity of Prescott and certainly hope that some of the properties which you investigated will turn out to be winners and profitable to you and your associates.

I cannot quite place the particular mine which attracted you although I seem to recall George Kohlburner but do not remember just where he was working.

I shall, of course, be very glad to examine this or any other properties if you and your associates desire to have me do so and can make the proper arrangements and no doubt I will hear from you on this matter at a later date.

I do not understand from your letter whether you left any samples at the Arizona Assay Office, but I note that you did leave some with Mr. Hugo in Prescott which I can secure from him at a later date if you and your friends are going to do anything further.

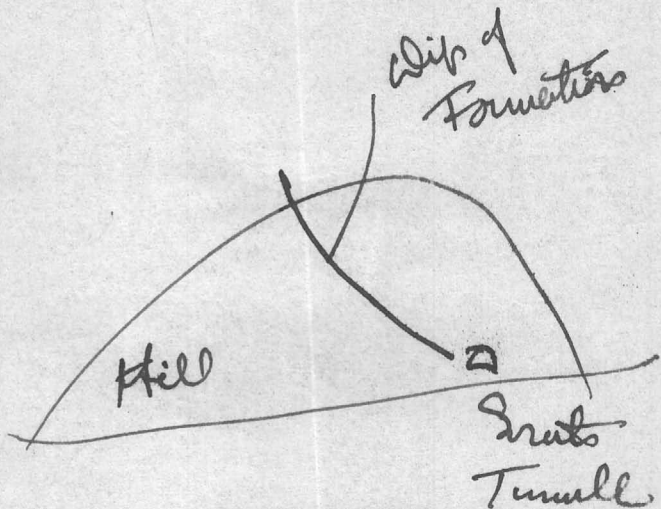
It was a real pleasure to have made your personal acquaintance and I am sincerely sorry that I could not make a more favorable report on the little property at Cleator. However, it is by no means easy to pick winners in the mining game and one has to keep on trying until luck finally turns their way.

I hope that you had a pleasant return journey to the East and that you may sometime be coming this way again.

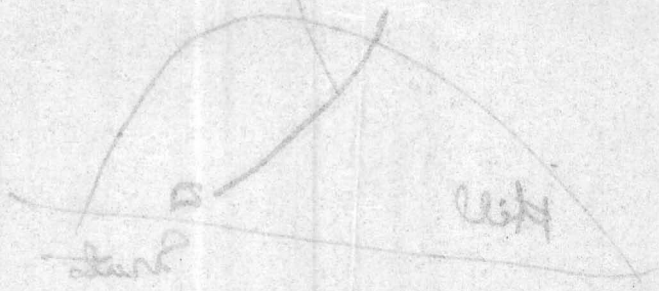
Yours very truly,

Erve

GMC:mf



Side of hills
Tombstone



with

Small
Tombstone

7m
South End

~~Plate 1000~~ (2)
Plate 1000

1/2
5/2
C

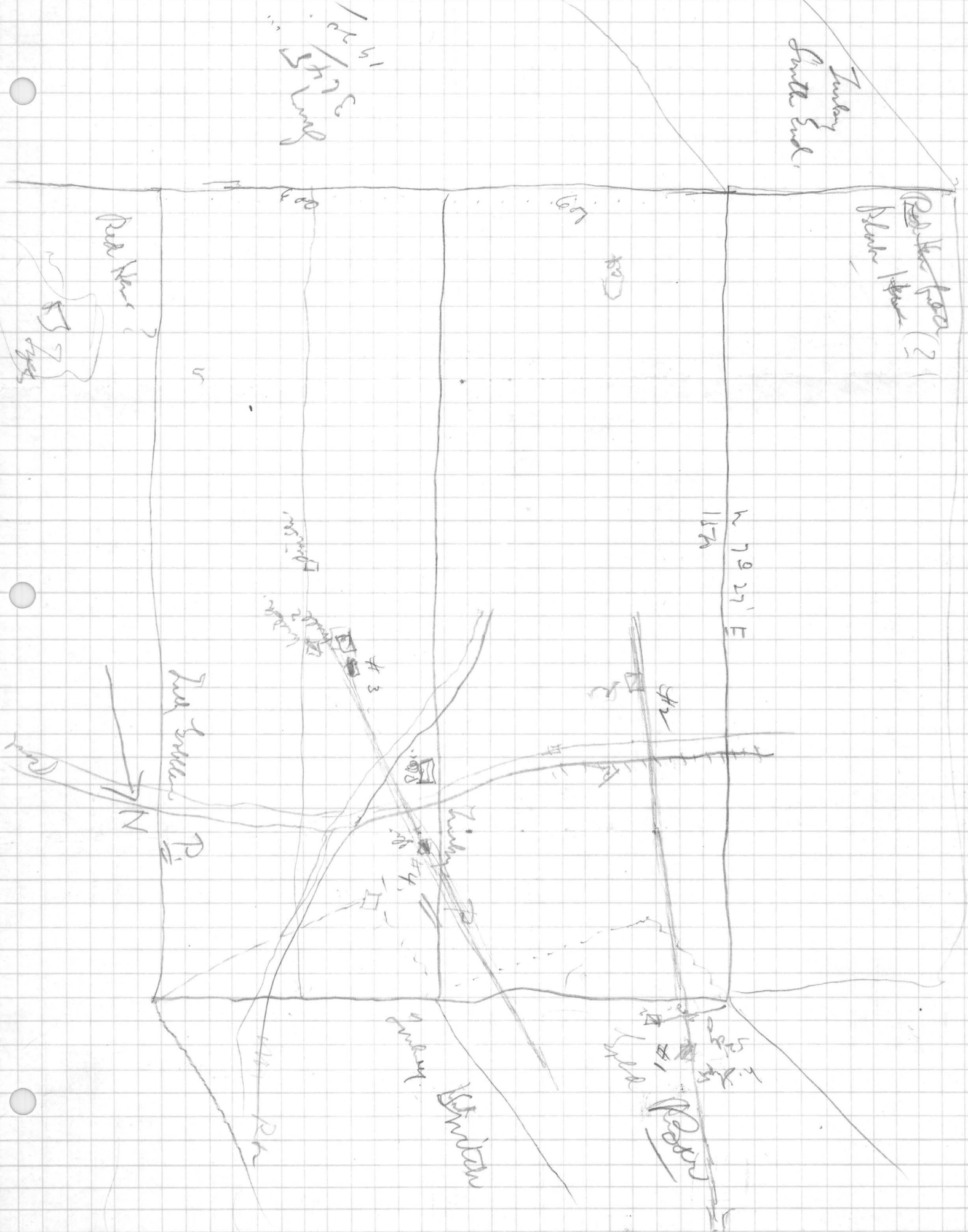
Red lines?

N 79 27' E
1574

Red lines
P
N

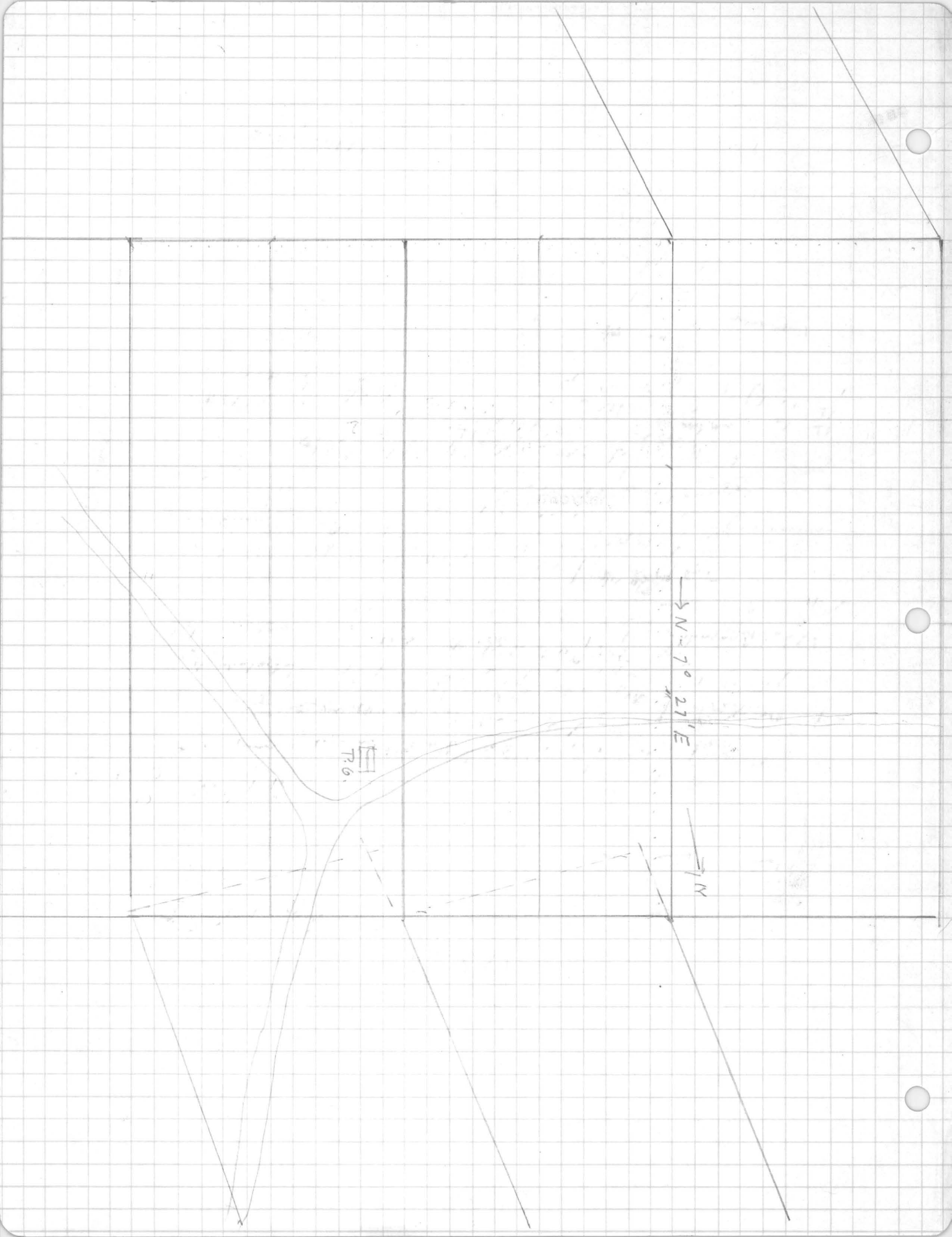
Western

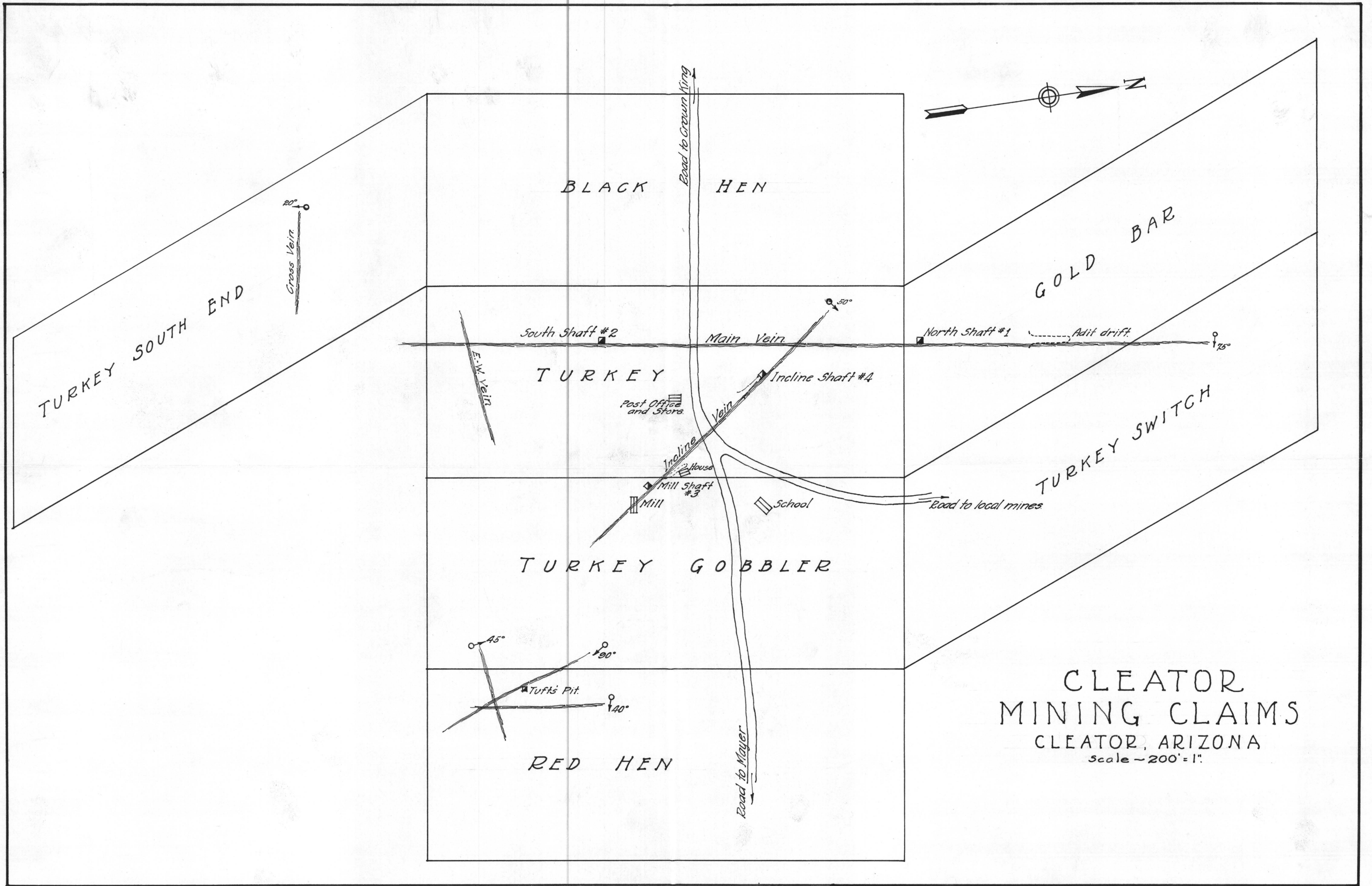
Red lines



All free skin 6 = 130 cm

Surface not completed in package. Skin in bag.





TURKEY SOUTH END

BLACK HEN

GOLD BAR

South Shaft #2 Main Vein North Shaft #1 Adit drift

TURKEY Incline Shaft #4

Post Office and Store

House

Mill Shaft #3

Mill

School

Road to local mines

TURKEY SWITCH

TURKEY GOBBLER

45°

90°

Tufts Pit

40°

RED HEN

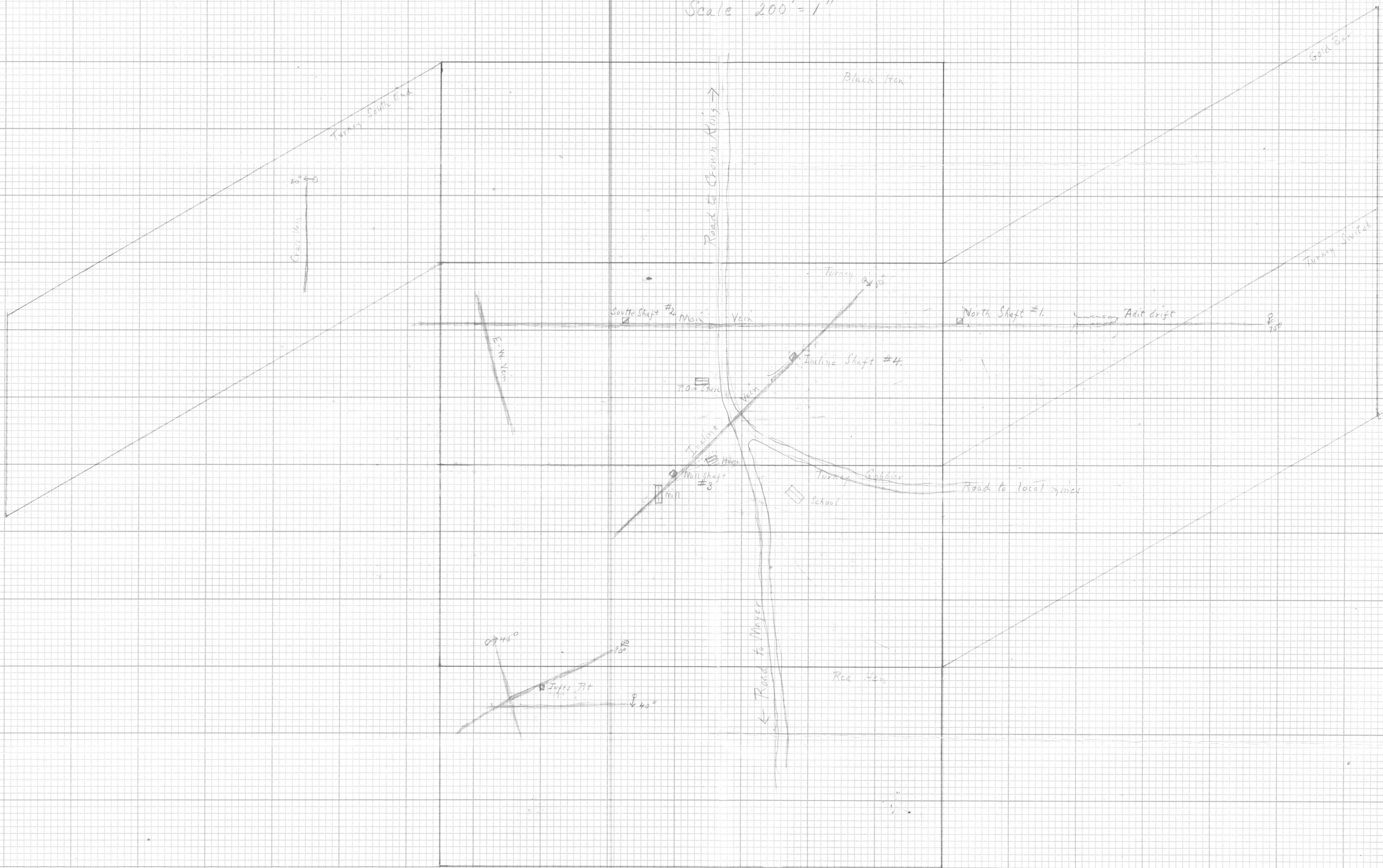
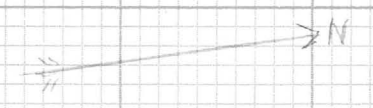
Road to Crown King

Road to Mayer

CLEATOR
 MINING CLAIMS
 CLEATOR, ARIZONA
 Scale - 200' = 1"

GLEATOR MINING CLAIMS
GLEATOR ARIZONA

Scale 200' = 1"



Cleator Cairns

Turkey Tobbler Group

Cleator Cairns