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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: EVA PATENT MS 2235

ALTERNATE NAMES:

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 1001A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 13 N RANGE 1 E SECTION 30 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 28MIN 12SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 17MIN 43SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: POLAND JUNCTION - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:

GOLD
SILVER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET 19
ADMMR NEW YEAR GROUP FILE
ADMMR EVA CLAIM PATENTED COLVO FILE

NOTE RE: EVA MINE April 6th, 1935

Harbauer has been familiar with this property for many years. After Behn sunk shaft he claimed to have found high grade ore in bottom but no one else could check this statement. An Engineer from Crown King did some work here in about 1904 but produced no ore and was killed by falling down the shaft.

In 1916 Kepke spent considerable money to run a power line to the shaft and provide hoisting equipment. He cleaned out the shaft and drift and sampled carefully but could find no pay ore and gave it up after losing all the money which he had invested.

There is no reason to believe that any of the workings from the McCabe or Gladstone Mines run over/on the Eva claim or that any extensions of these veins will extend to the Eva as they do not run in that direction.

Several engineers have examined the Eva and all have turned it down.

EVA MINE NEAR MCCABE

Eva. file

One patented mining claim owned by Ruth (Behn) Fagin and George Babbitt of Flagstaff and under option to Jas. L. Moore Title and Trust Building.

Old shaft located about 500' north of the Gladstone shaft and about 100' deep. Two years ago owners sunk an additional 10' and then drifted about 8' from the bottom. Shaft and drift show stringers of sulfid ore in quartz and in the drift one of these stringers widened out to 4' of which 2' width appeared to be pay ore and Babbitt sampled this 2' width with care and got an average of \$9.80 gold (old price) now equal to say \$17.00 per ton, and the ore seems to be widening and improving in grade.

Babbitt will unwater and advise Moore, who wants preliminary sampling and examinations to determine if it is a good gamble to continue the development by drifting or otherwise.

Agreed to examine, when on one of my trips to Prescott for \$100.00 plus cost of assays.

REPORT OF EVA MINING CLAIM

February 25, 1935.

Dear Sir:

As per your request I examined the Eva Mining Claim on the 20th inst. accompanied by George Babbitt and Mrs. Ruth Behn, and herewith beg to submit the following brief report.

This property consists of one patented lode mining claim (20 acres) Survey No. 2235, located in the Big Bug Mining district, Yavapai County, Arizona.

The elevation is approximately 5000 feet and the main shaft is located about 1500 feet westerly from the Gladstone Shaft of the McCabe Mine. A fair road connects this property with the town of Humboldt, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

HISTORY

Claim was located on October 8th, 1898, and the patent survey was made in June, 1906, on behalf of the owners of record, Henry K. Behn (now deceased) and John J. Hawkins. I am told that the shaft was sunk about 1903 and that a little ore was shipped from the vein as mined in the shaft, but I have seen no record of the shipments or values. Apparently no further work was done since that date, although some two or three years ago the shaft was unwatered while the property was held under option by some party living in Phoenix.

GEOLOGY AND ORE OCCURRENCE

The country rock is mainly amphibolite schist in contact with a large intrusion of granite and cut by dykes of quartz diorite and rhyolite porphyry. On the Eva claim the schist appears to extend from the north as a tongue in the granite, which occupies the southern part of the claim. The vein occurs in this schist and in or near the contact with a porphyry dyke, which apparently is cut off by the granite in the southern section of the claim.

The main vein, which is the only one noted, has a strike of North 32 degrees East, and is practically vertical. This appears to be of the contact type lying generally between the dyke of porphyry and the schist. From the surface it would appear that the vein is

cut and probably faulted by a dyke of diorite and just beyond the northeast corner of the claim a prospect pit on the next property shows vein material which may be a continuance of the Eva Vein, although the dip is substantially flatter.

The vein filling is a silicification of the schist and at one time it would appear that this contained sulphides which have now been oxidised to a depth substantially below the present workings. The vein runs along the center line of the claim and presumably extends from a point about 150 feet south of the main shaft to the north end line, a total distance of about 900 feet.

DEVELOPMENT WORK

This consists of two shallow discovery shafts now largely filled with waste and the main shaft which is near the center of the property and which has a depth of 65 feet. About four feet above the bottom of the shaft a drift was extended for twenty feet to the northeast. The last fifteen feet of this drift was blocked with broken material which was not cleaned out for the examination.

The vein can be noted all the way down the shaft, but it seems to be strongest near the bottom and on the north side of the shaft. It has been suggested that the vein is improving in depth and that the bottom of the shaft and the drift to the north had just about reached the top of an ore body, but the result of my samples did not confirm this opinion.

The vein has a rather poor looking outcrop which is not easy to trace and as developed in the shaft is entirely oxidized and filled to a large extent with crushed schist and porphyry and with oxidized metallic minerals, mainly iron and some manganese, which probably resulted from the decomposition of sulphides, but no sulphides were actually noted.

I cut five samples from the vein material as follows:

No. 1 From the vein on the north side of the shaft 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' above the bottom, width 3'. The assay shows Gold-- .09 ounces per ton; Silver -- .1 ounce per ton Value equal to \$3.15 per ton at present prices of gold and silver.

No. 2. From the vein on south side of shaft, 3' above the bottom, width 3'. Assay, Gold-- .06 ounces; Silver -- .1 ounces. Value equal to \$2.10 per ton.

No. 3. From the back of the drift on the north side of the shaft and about 8' above the bottom of the shaft, width 2'. Assay, Gold -- .08 ounces; Silver -- .2 ounces Value equal to \$2.80 per ton.

No. 4. Narrow streak of soft material in the vein near bottom of shaft about 10" in width and appearing to be the best portion of the vein. Assay, Gold -- .13 ounces; Silver -- .3 ounces, Value equal to \$4.55 per ton.

No. 5. From the vein on the north side of the shaft 30' below the collar, width 18", Assay, Gold -- .03 ounces; Silver -- .5 ounces. Value equal to \$1.05 per ton.

From the above it is evident that no commercial ore has as yet been developed on the Eva claim, although it is quite possible that a pocket of higher grade material may have been mined while the shaft was being sunk, but it appears to me quite evident that further development above the depth of 65' would be most unlikely to give any satisfactory result, and that any future work should preferably take the form of further sinking the shaft on the chance that better values might be developed in a zone of secondary enrichment which may or may not be found and in the sulphide zone which should eventually be encountered but at a very uncertain depth.

CONCLUSION

I am not favorably impressed with the Eva as a prospect, nor with the chances of its ever proving to be a profitable mine. The Eva vein has no connection whatever with the veins of the McCabe Mine, which are of a different type and strike in a different direction. The Eva vein is probably cut off by the granite a short distance south from the shaft and while it may continue from the shaft to the north end of the claim I do not think that there is any reasonable expectation of finding a substantial body of pay ore which would form the basis of a profitable mining operation. Further development would involve the installation of a hoist and compressor with the proper engines and accessories and additional sinking would probably cost

about \$40.00 per foot. Even if the equipment were rented the sinking of an additional 100' would require a total outlay of approximately \$5000, which does not appear to be justified by any of the observed conditions or inferences which can logically be made therefrom.

I am therefore obliged to regretfully advise you not to spend any money in attempting to explore or develop this property.

Yours very truly,

(signed) G. M. Colvocoresses

GMC:DF

GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSSES
MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEER
1108 LUHRS TOWER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

*copied
not checked*

February 25, 1935

Mr. James L. Moore
Title & Trust Building
Phoenix, Arizona

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2- J. L. M.

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3- J. L. M.

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I am therefore obliged to regretfully advise you not to spend any money in attempting to explore or develop this property.

Yours very truly,

E. L. Colver