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Name - GOLDEN EAGLE

Location - Hackberry Wash

Date - 12/9/33

Notes - Developing by Roberson and doing some surface work. Claims to have 3000 tons of $20.00 ore blocked out and figuring on starting shipment or building a little mill.

Fourteen miles distant from Humboldt and should ship to a mill there but date on mine does not seem to be very reliable.

C O P Y

Phoenix, Arizona
September 14, 1934

Location

This group of lode claims in the Cherry Creek Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, about 15 miles east of the town of Dewey on the P and E Branch of the Sante Fe Railroad and 10 miles southwest of Clarkdale, the smelter town of the United Verde Co. The holdings lie along the eastern edge of the Cherry Creek basin and extend from the creek, northly up to and over the crest of the mountain which separates the Cherry Creek and Verde Districts.

History

The Mines of Cherry Creek district have been worked since the early 80s, the milling methods used being arastras and cyanid ation of the tailings. Few of the properties reached 300 feet and in only two cases the 600 ft. level attained. At these depths the ores became more complex and were not suitable for treatment by the process then used.

The ore bodies of the Gold Eagle Group were worked in the past by short tunnels, open cuts, one 160 ft. vertical shaft and one incline on 75 ft. The ores opened up were generally of milling grade with occasional lenses and shoots of shipping ore. The property was never equipped with a milling plant but some of the ore was worked in nearby mills and arastras.

Geology

This district lies within the Jerome Quadrangle at the elevation of 5500 ft. The formation is mainly Bradshaw Granite, but numerous dikes, sills, and larger areas of other rocks are found in the formation in the Gold Eagle holdings and for several miles

around is a granite porphyry. The veins in this formation are classed by Lindgren, Reid and others as shearzones, and the mineralization in most cases is intense.

Veins and Ore Minerals

The ore minerals are hemitite, limonite, manganese, dioxide, and the copper and lead minerals, the latter only sparingly in evidence. Some calcite and tourmaline occur as small veinlets, both in the fissures aggreates and in the surrounding rocks. Free gold is frequently observed along the margins of the limonite and hemitite masses in the quartz.

Two vein systems are apparent in this ground, one dipping to the east and the other to the west. Between these is nearly vertical fissures showing the copper and iron minerals with little or no quartz. This fissure is from 5 to 7 ft. in width with about one foot of ore along the west wall. A shaft for assessment work has been sunk on this to a depth of 12 ft. Near the bottom the copper minerals are coming abundently and 5 samples for assay were taken at this place. These samples all assayed over $100 per ton in gold. And picked sample ran 40% copper. In view of the size and character of this vein and the exceptionally high values shown development work should be pushed here as soon as conditions permit. This ore is not of a kind suitable for milling at the mine but should be shipped direct to the smelters. This vein is in Gold Eagle No. 4 Development.

On G. E. #2 is an 85 ft. shaft on the vein which here has a north course and a dip to the west 40 degrees. Drifts have started at the bottom. Both drifts and shaft show ore all the way and the size of the shoot range from 1½ to 5 ft. in width. Some 25 tons of $35 gold ore is in the bin at this point.

Some 200 ft north of this shaft and across the gulch is a 50 ft. tunnel extending north into the mountain and showing from 1½ to 3 ft. of ore. About 10 tons of $40 ore is in the dump here. The 160 ft. vertical shaft cuts the incline vein at the bottom and showed 42 inches of ore. While this point is inaccessible for sampling at this time. And any records of assays taken are not available, the ore is said to pan very well in free gold and concentrates. This is about 1000 ft. south of the 50 ft. tunnel now being driven.

The Red Horse #2 claim of this group shows a north south vein dipping to the east and several open cuts and shallow inclines here contain from 6 inches to 2 ft. of ore. Samples from here, taken by the present holders of the ground have assayed up to $199 per ton in gold.

Some 70 samples for assays were taken by the present operators and indicate an average gold value of these ores in the work done so far of $15 per ton. About 35 tons of selected ore has been sorted and stored during recent work and the assay value of this indicated by the samples is from $35 to $40 per ton in gold.

Economic Aspects

The Gold Eagle Group is very favorably situated as regards accessibility, transfer and work conditions. Climatic variations are not extreme and permit year around work and workings are within one mile of Dewey, Camp Verde Highway. Over this access is had railways and markets at Dewey 15 miles, Clarkdale 20 miles.

Water is available in the drainage channels of Cherry Creek and the fissures of the depth of 60 to 200 ft. and the supply has been adequate in the past. Water comes to the surface on the south end of the group and east west. granite dikes that dips underground flows in the north south fissures. This place is excellent for a mill site.

While power lines are within reach from Fossil Creek Plant a few miles distant. Diesel engines would be more economical at least during the initial stages of development. Fuel oil can be had at rail points for 5 or 6 cents a gallon. While the work done so far in this group is not sufficient to arrive at any definite on ore tonnages some figures as possible reserves may be in order. The Gold Eagle vein is exposed at various points along the surface for 1000 ft. and these openings show an average width of around 2 ft.

Previous operations in this district have shown millable ores to reach depth of 300 ft. A block of ground this length width and depth would contain 40,000 tons of ore. Operations in the past show the ores in the district lying in shoots and lenses and a continuity of the dimensions given is not to be expented. Allowing, however, a conservative deduction of 50% for the smaller and leaner portions of the ore body there would still be a possible value for the property within these limits of $300,000. From this, of course, should be deducted the operations and development costs. The property should be equipped with a 50 h.p. Diesel Compressor plant and the mining work carried to a depth in the shafts and laterally in the tunnel now being driven. With this plant the hoisting, drilling and when required, pumping, could be all done by air. This would be very desirable, efficient and economical power plant.

Labor and material costs are still at low figures and the supply of both is more than adequate at present time. The wage scale in this field is to a large extent governed by the prices paid at Jerome.

With the incline shaft sunk another 100' making a total of 185' and drifts driven both north and south at least 100', each way and the tunnel extended an additional 100' or more the property should be in line for a 25 ton mill plant. The flow sheet of this plant should be

designed in accordance with the ore tests previously made and in the proper process for this ore determined before any construction is attempted.

Engineering and metallurgical practice has reached such a high degree of efficiency that the elements of speculation and hazards have been largely eliminated in these fields. Reliable testing concerns are established at Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Salt Lake and one can be assured of complete data pertaining to any ores and accurate results in their handling.

This property as shown up is an attractive mining investment and if properly developed and equipped should meet fully expectations of those concerned in this enterprise.

Respectfully submitted,

C. K. Tibbitts.

Charles A. Diehl
Arizona Assay Office

Sample No.	Gold	$35 Oz. Value	Width in inches
1	.62	$21.70	34
2	.17	5.95	34
3	.74	25.90	50
4	.13	4.55	34
5	.18	6.30	30
6	.05	1.75	24
7	.40	14.00	35
8	.31	10.85	35
9	.04	1.40	23
10	.11	3.85	27
11	.60	21.00	18
		117.25	

These assays were taken by the government
Gold average ~~$11.725~~ $10.66

American Smelting & Refining Co.

E. Wungler, Chemist-Assayers

(Copy of Originals)

Samples from Gold Eagle

Gold oz. per ton. at $35.00 per oz.		Copper per cent wet.	
0.32 oz.	7.70	1%	
1.31 "	45.85	2%	Gold Average per ton. $34.83
0.85 "	29.75	2%	
1.29 "	45.15	3%	
1.32 "	46.20	3%	
	174.65	11%	Copper average per ton $5.28

Samples from Red Horse

0.20 oz.	7.00	4%	
0.72 "	25.20	5%	Gold Average per ton $85.68
5.35 "	187.25	6%	
1.90	67.10	7%	
3.14 "	109.90	8%	
5.70 "	199.50	9%	Copper Average per ton $16.80
0.11 "	3.85	10%	
	599.80	49%	

C O P Y

July 14, 1936

Mr. L. N. Wombacher, President
Camp Verde, Arizona

Re: Gold Eagle Mining & Milling Co.
Docket No. B-2565

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a certified copy of a Resolution of this Corporation setting forth the terms and conditions on which it will lend not to exceed $13,000 to Gold Eagle Mining and Milling Co., a corporation.

Will you kindly address all future communications and inquiries in connection with the above docket to Mr. Morton Macartney, Chief Engineer of the Self-Liquidating Division of this Corporation?

Ronald H. Allen
Asst. Sec.
Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Washington

W.S.Larssen
701 Excelsior Ave.
Oakland Calif.

C 3/19.42

March 18th."42

Mr.G.M.Colvocoresses,
Phoenix Arizona.

Dear Mr.Colvocoresses;

I have a letter from my old friend,Chas.L.Friederichs,owner of the Conger Mine,Cherry Arizona,asking if I had any information concerning a gold-copper property near Cherry called the Gold Eagle. I have looked at properties in that locality but have no notes on this one.

Knowing that you and your engineers have examined practically every ten foot hole in Yavapai County,the thought occurred to me that your files might have something on this group. If so,and you are at liberty to release same,it would be of great help to me as I think we could get financial help on a copper-gold proposition of merit. Of course it is understood that the source of information would be held strictly confidential.

I met Mr.Enberg,managing engineer for the Marsman Co. of the Phillipines who have a number of properties tied up in the Cherry area. He says he doubts whether they will do very much right now as they are pretty well tied up.

I would like very much to get back in Arizona where the sun shines,and away from this fog and cold that severely affect my sinus and asthmatic condition. I frequently see many of the old time engineers in San Francisco and they are all crying on each others shoulders. Gold mining is rapidly fading out and strategic minerals seems to be just something to talk about.

Ran across an interesting item recently that may recall something to you. In Bulletin 770,U.S.Geol. Data of Geochemistry is an appendix as follows. "On the New Caledonia cobalt ores,see G.M. Colvocoresses,Eng.& Mining Jour. Vol.76, 1903,page 816." I presume bombs are falling there now.

With best regards from Mrs.Larssen and myself,and wishing you health and prosperity, I remain,

Very Truly W.S.Larssen

W.S.Larssen

RE: GOLD EAGLE April 23, 1941

Gold Eagle Mine at or near Cherry Creek. (may have been known as the "Golden Eagle" in 1933 when I visited that property near Hackberry Wash and found that it was being operated by a man named Robertson, who claimed to have blocked out 3000 tons of $20.00 ore. Mine may also have been known at one time as the "Wombacher" since one of the Wombachers once had an interest in it.)

Property consists of 12 unpatented claims owned by F. L. Busche (now at Camp Verde) who is a very sick man and acquired this mine some 3 or 4 years ago, since when he has spent upwards of $25,000 for development and equipment.

He has proved up some stringers of high grade gold ore and a substantial tonnage of $15.00 ore and has made many shipments to the Clarkdale smelter, who take it for converter-flux and at a flat rate of $2.75 per ton, ~~- according to Russell~~. Recent shipments of 12 cars of ore have averaged $24.00 per ton.

For treatment of the lower grade ore they have built a little mill equipped with a crusher, 12 ton ball mill and cyanide tanks. Present capacity of this plant is 15 tons per day but by adding rolls it could be increased to 25 tons. There is ample water supply.

Value of the present equipment is $7,000 and it is already to run although probably many of the machines are in poor condition. Government engineers examined the mine and offered to lend $13,000 of R.F.C. funds, presumably for additional development.

Property presented to me April 23, 1941 by Robert Russell, Cherry, Arizona (formerly of Wickenburg) who says that he is authorized by Busche to offer to lease it to any responsible party who will take everything over as it stands and operate with

no cash payments but merely a 10% royalty to the owner, who would also give an option to purchase on very reasonable terms.

Think this might interest Barr and asked H. H. Brown (4-24-41) to take it up with him.

Will try to visit soon as opportunity, should be attractive unless Russell's statements are all hooey.

NOTES RE GOLD EAGLE MINE

Cherry Creek, Ariz.

by

G. M. Colvocoresses

April 29th, 1941

This property, sometimes known as the Red Horse or Deep Gulch Mine, consists of 12 unpatented lode mining claims known as: Gold Eagle, Gold Eagle #2 to #12 inclusive.

These claims are owned jointly by F. L. Busche and L. N. Wombacher of Camp Verde, Arizona, who executed the option to me, of which copy is attached, but which I cancelled on this date. Elevation at the camp is about 5500' and at the mine about 5700' above sea level.

The camp and mill, which are located on the Gold Eagle #5 claim, are reached by turning left off the Cherry Creek to Camp Verde Road about 1 mile beyond Cherry where the mill is plainly visible from the main road just after crossing the first concrete bridge in driving from Cherry toward Camp Verde. From main road to camp is only 500'.

The turn off to the mine is about ½ mile further on toward Camp Verde and the road turns left just beyond a right hand road where there is a sign marked "D. H. Morgan".

Side road to the mine is about 1½ miles long and pretty rough. The camp buildings consist of one small shack now occupied by Robert Russell, the caretaker, and a tent house. Other and better dwellings could be rented near by. The mill is frame structure with sheet iron roof and siding and equipment consists of one 5" x 8" Blake type crusher with oil engine located below a

screen over which the ore passes after being dumped from a truck.

Crushed ore and undersize from ½" screen go to a 4' x 4' ball mill with iron liners in good condition and product goes to a homemade drag classifier operating in closed circuit with the ball mill, in which grinding was done in cyanide solution. Pulp was leached in a couple of tanks and required no agitation since a recovery of better than 90% of the values is said to have been made.

Ball mill and classifier run by a Dodge auto engine arranged to burn light fuel oil. Owners claim that no objection was raised to discharge of tailings in gulch but only about 300 tons of ore were treated in the mill. Heads are said to have averaged about $12 per ton and last tailings only ran about 50¢.

Water for mill and domestic purposes obtained from a spring located in a water tunnel some 70' long with dam at portal and 2" pipe line to mill about 500' long. Flow of excellent water said to be ample and continuous at all seasons of year.

A two-ton Dodge truck apparently in fair condition completes this equipment, which might handle 15 tons of ore per day and by the addition of rolls or other grinding device could probably be stepped up to 25 tons.

At the mine the country rock is granite, granite-porphyry, grandiorite and rhyolite with dikes of diorite or similar rock.

The main vein appears to have been formed in a fault between a hanging wall of rhyolite and a foot wall of grandiorite although in places the footwall is a diorite or syenite dike.

The filling of the vein is quartz and gouge material with iron oxide and some stains of copper. Free gold can be panned in most of the richer sections of the vein and seems to be associated with hematite and irony clay. The vein can be traced for at least 2000' and probably much further. The strike is about N 15 degrees W and dip of 15 degrees to 30 degrees to the west for 100' or more from the outcrop, but in depth it appears to straighten out and below the bottom of the inclined shaft and in the winze it seems to go down almost vertically.

The principal workings are located along the main vein on both sides of a little draw which runs eqsterly between two rocky ridges. On the north side of the draw are the so-called Red Horse workings and here an adit level has been driven 150' along the vein which at this point dips about 18-20 degrees to the west. At about 120' in from the portal there is some stoping to a height of 15-30 feet above the adit and a winze has been sunk 165' downward on the incline with a certain amount of irregular stoping on both sides. In all these workings the vein has a width of from 1 to 4' average perhaps 2½' and it appears to the eye to be well mineralized but my two samples (#1 from above the adit and #2 from near the bottom of the winze) indicate a value of less than $3.00 per ton. The higher grade ore (as indicated by panning and occasional assays) has been shipped to the smelter and some of the lower grade material was treated in the mill but all of this must have been carefully handpicked.

The hillside above this adit rises very fast and the outcrop of the vein has been prospected by shallow pits at intervals. It is stated that the distance from the breast of the adit

to the outcrop is over 250' on the incline in which case the depth of this shoot of ore has now been proven for 400' on the dip although there is obviously no assurance that any ore will be found continuously for this distance.

On the south side of the wash an inclined shaft was sunk on the vein, which here dips 37 degrees, to a depth of 112' and it was intended to carry this some 70' deeper and then to connect by a 400' drift with the bottom of the winze described above.

A very little stoping has been done from the sides of the shaft and the shoot level at the bottom and apparently little or none of the ore was rich enough to stand direct shipment to a smelter. Going further south shallow shafts have been sunk on the outdrop of the vein, which in places seem to have split into two or three branches and from which samples assaying from $10 to $17 are said to have been taken and some 500' south of the inclined shaft a 165' shaft was sunk in 1800 and is now open but impossible to descend. This shaft is said to have cut the vein near its bottom and the width of same was given as 42" with average value 1 oz. ($35 per ton) the reject on the dump is said to assay $17.50. I do not believe that this information is reliable, and the results of my samples #3 and 4, taken along the inclined shaft, show that the ore is worthless.

The vein itself is well defined and has a width of 2-4' with more gouge than in the other workings. By making the connection noted above one would develop a section of vein 400' long with average height of 300' and average width of 2½ feet, from which it would be reasonable to expect that 15 to 20,000 tons of vein material might be developed but except for small pockets and stringers

no pay ore is likely to be found.

On another portion of the group of claims (Gold Eagle #4) a nearly vertical quartz vein is noted striking N 15 degrees E and dipping 85 degress to the East and in a 12' shaft the width of this vein is 1 foot near the surface and 2 feet near the bottom where I cut my sample #5, which assayed $2.10 per ton although owners claimed that $60.00 ore was found in this part.

A little copper shows in this shaft but I do not think it will ever have commercial value, and the chance that the gold showing would improve with depth seems to be very slim.

All of the pay shoots seem to rake to the north in depth and where vein is split the values, if any, jump from one branch to the other at intervals.

General Condition

The Clarkdale smelter is now offering favorable terms for silicious ores and on $15 ore the smelting rate may be estimated at $2.60, trucking to Clarkdale $2.00, mining and current development $5.40, making a total cost of $10 and leaving a profit of about $4.00 per ton after considering smelter deductions.

On $12.00 ore to be treated in the mill at rate of $15.00 per day one might figure mining etc. at $4.00, milling at $2.00 and freight and treatment and smelter deductions in concentrates at least $1.50 making total cost of $7.50 and leaving a profit of $3.50 per ton if $11.00 is recovered in the mill.

Equipment at incline shaft consists of a head frame with sheave, one small hoist and good compressor, both driven by a Chrysler auto engine equipped to burn light fuel oil. Also track pipe rails, blacksmith tools, ship ore cars, drill, etc. so that working could start with little delay or capital expenditure.

My five samples, all taken where the good ore was supposed to be located averaged $1.96 in gold and there is no copper to be seen except in picked shipments, the mill ore might have carried 0.1%

CONCLUSION

This property is worthless and can't understand how it could have ever been recommended by anyone. All pay ore evidently confined to small pockets which have been gouged out and handpicked. Similar pockets might be found by further work but do not think that there is the remotest possibility that the mine could ever be worked with profit either for the production of shipping or milling ore.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES FROM GOLD EAGLE

(1) From edge of little stope above adit level near winze. Quartz and hematite and width 3'. Highest grade ore seems to lie in two seams on foot and hanging wall and each about 6" wide.

Au - 0.03 - $1.05

(2) Near bottom of winze which is said to be 150' (on incline) below adit level width 18", quartz clay and iron oxide. Vein rolls and goes down nearly vertically just below this point.

Au - 0.14 - $4.90

(3) From face of little drift on north side of inclined shaft in 100' level. Width 4' of which only about 2' is quartz and balance is mostly gouge and crushed wall rock.

Au - 0.02 - $0.70

(4) From little cut on south side of shaft about 40' down. Width 4'

Au - 0.03 - $1.05

(5) From 12' shaft in #2 or copper vein about 2' wide.

Au - 0.06 - $2.10

March 20th, 1942

file

Mr. W. S. Larssen
701 Excelsior Ave.
Oakland, California

Re: Gold-Eagle Mine

Dear Larssen:

I hasten to reply to your letter of March 18th on the above subject as I am leaving town for a few days Saturday.

The surface showings and some of the old workings were mentioned in reports byt our field engineer on several occasions, but only a very small portion of the old workings was ever opened for inspection at the time of their visits so that my file in respect to this property was almost a blank until it was presented to me in April of 1941 by a party who claimed to have an interest with the owners and who gave me a report written in 1934 by an engineer named C. K. Tibbetts, also the assay results of samples which had been taken by one of the U. S. Government Field Engineers. All of this information was quite favorable, particularly the description of the property given by my informant and I therefore decided on making a personal visit which I did very shortly thereafter and the result of which was quite disappointing.

There is quite a lot of old development in various sections of this property and on various veins which are extremely erratic both in size and strike and I failed to find any promising showings of copper. The samples which I took to check the previous sampling in the statements of the owners gave gold values which were uniformly very much lower in grade and neither in size nor value would the mine stack up to my expectations so that I informed the owners that I was not in any way interested.

There are certainly possibilities that additional development work might change the picture and prove up some worthwhile body of ore and if you still feel that this mine might be attractive to your clients I can furnish additional details, although this would involve some expense in copying, etc., and I should have to make you a small charge.

I can understand that the Marsman Co. must find it difficult to carry on at present after having taken such a terrible loss in the Philippines and I was quite surprised that they had launched such an extensive campaign of exploration and development in the Cherry Creek District which, from my experience, has always been extremely pockety and where no substantial producer has ever been developed. However, I do not doubt that they had good reasons for reaching their decisions and I certainly wish them the best of luck, particularly as I am now trying to arrange for a reconstruction of the Humboldt Smelter and all activity in that district would obviously be very helpful. It seems to me that most of the gold and silver mines, unless they contain substantial percentages of base metals, may have to mark time until

the war is over but now is the time to do everything possible to bring back into production copper, lead, and zinc, and gold and silver will doubtless come back to their own after the war is over .

Thank you for mentioning the reference to Bulletin 770 of the U. S. Geology Data of Geochemistry which I think I may have here in my file. I did not previously know that they had quoted from my article on the Cobalt Ores of New Caledonia, and feel quite flattered that such was the case. About two years ago I tried to interest a Canadian Co. in mining cobalt ore in New Caledonia, but they replied that the international situation was far too threatening and now it seems that they were entirely wright.

I certainly trust that things will work out in such a way that you can return to Arizona and get away from the damp climate at the coast. Our winter has been very pleasant, although they say that the average temperature was lower than usual.

You will be interested to know that George Harbauer has quit mining and bought himself a place near San Diego where he is going in for chicken raising on a fairly large scale. He has had something like this in mind for several years and when we discontinued operations at Tumco and started a campaign of development by diamond drilling there was no place for him and he found an excellent opportunity to purchase a home.

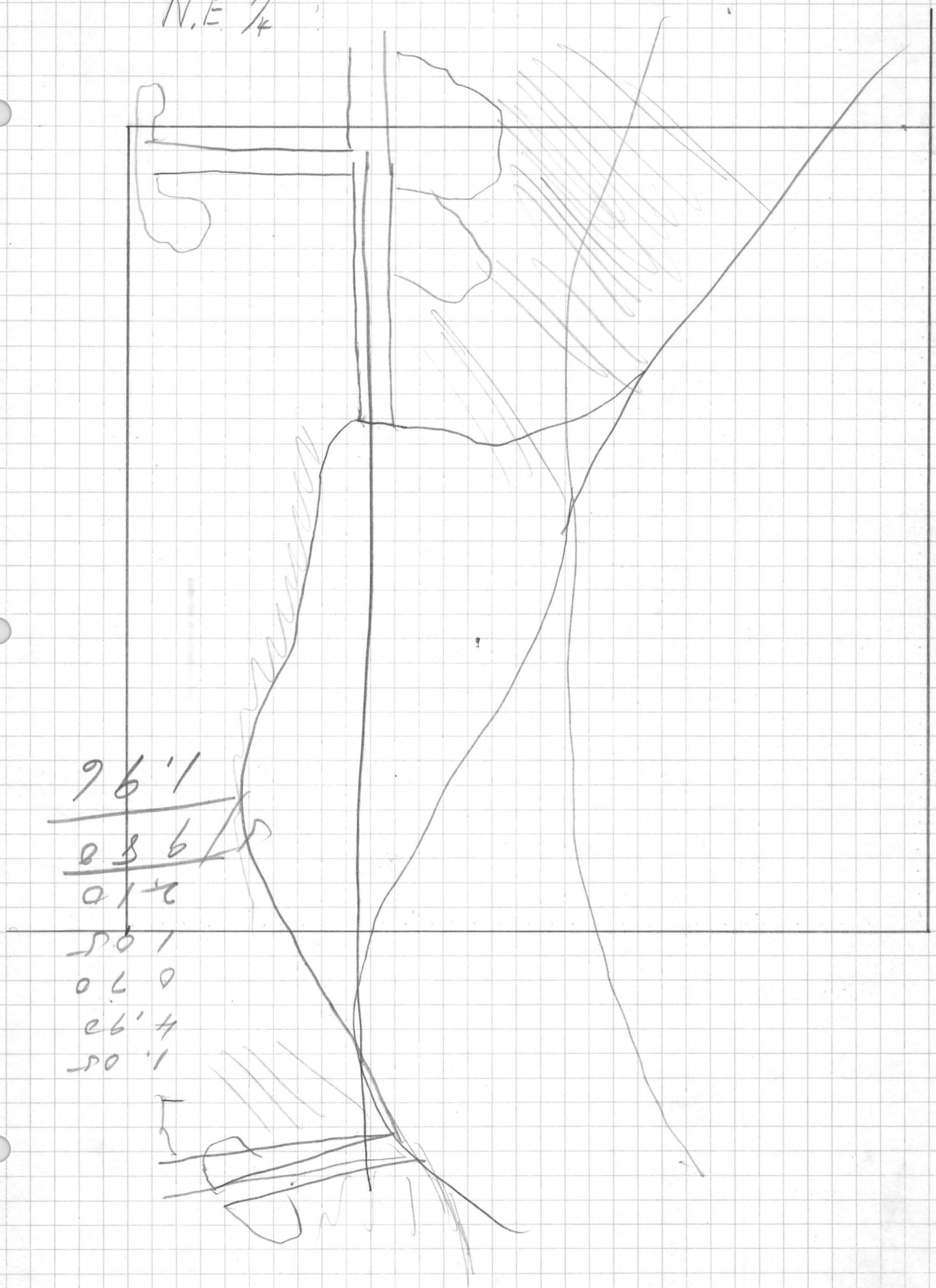
Should you care to write to him his address is Rt. 1, Box 44, El Cajon, California.

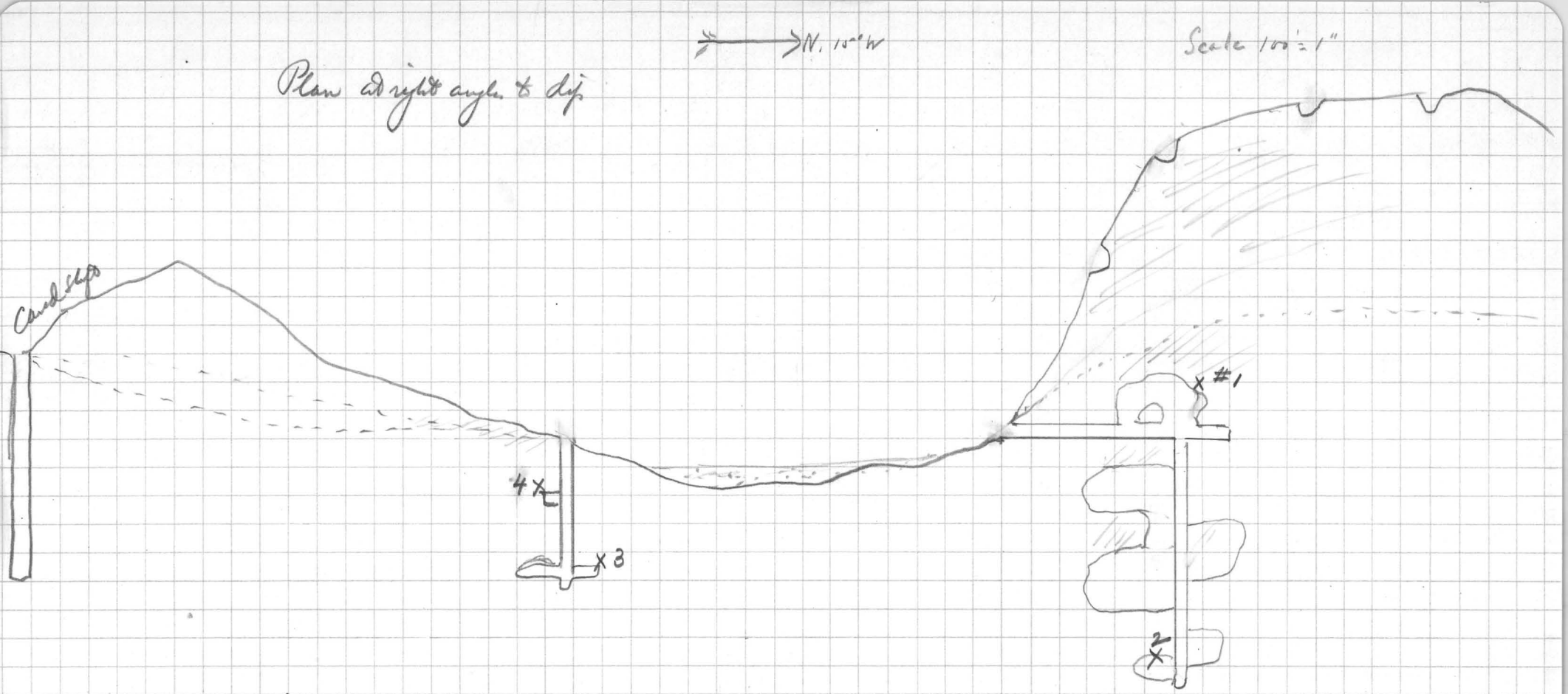
With best personal regards to Mrs. Larssen and to you.

Sincerely,

CMC:DF

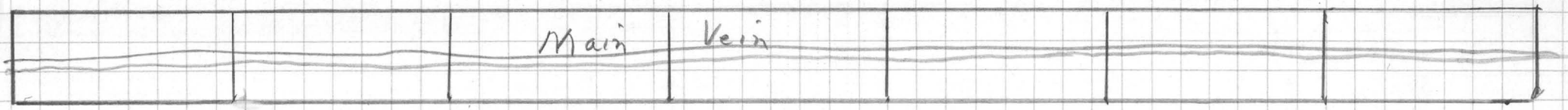
N.E 1/4

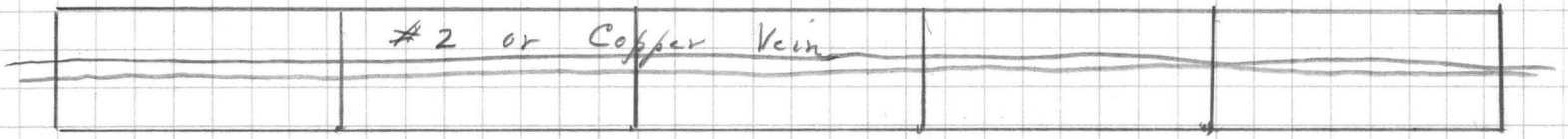




Gold Eagle

Scale 100' = 1"





Gold Eagle Claims

Scale 1000' = 1"