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NOTES RE RED BIRD MINE

An average of 13 samples taken over a width of 15 to 20' is said to have been \$3.40 which is supposed to represent the low grade ore. Their range was from \$1.00 to \$9.00.

Visited mine 7/26/39. No one at mine but talked to Griffin who keeps store and Standard Oil Station at Cochise and who has lien claim for \$15,000 against the property.

Road crosses track at station and then bears left and thru little range of hills to mine, distance to camp (one house) 4.4 miles and shaft is 0.2 miles further and over a ridge.

Property now owned by Chessel of Seattle (except for Griffin's lien) and Chessel is expected out in August to resume development work and may get in touch with me.

Allison's development was guided by Percy Wright E.M. who gave him poor advice (according to Griffin) so that he drifted away from the ore and into the lime footwall on the 100' level. After Allison dropped the Red Bird he went in with Wright to develop a mine near Johnston.

The shaft is vertical, one hoisting compartment 4 x 4 and manway - length N.W.--S.E. = 7' and width N.E.--S.W. = 4'. Timbers and ladders in fine shape to 100' level. Headframe but no sheave wheel, cable or skip or hoist. Old auto engine operating little compressor.

Adit drift runs in from near collar of shaft N. 70° E. and then turns S. 70° E. for about 100'.

Think that the so called porphyry dike in which these workings are located is really an agglomerate or breccia capped with lime and cutting thru a crystalline limestone (Devonian). Much quartz in the breccia and fragments of older rocks. There is an iron stained quartz porphyry dike but relation is not clear and apparently the veins of higher grade ore occur along the contacts or faults while the breccia between constitutes the lower grade ore.

Workings from shaft adit and from 100' level are as shown on tracings and mine has been pretty thoroughly sampled and complete assay map should be obtained if possible and would seem to determine the values.

Some other surface workings all showing iron oxide and some manganese. No sulphides noted. Also there are seams of lime and spar (calcite or barytes) and ochreous iron.

Small cyanide plant was put in but only ran through few tons now on dump.

No water available locally but Griffin says that a large supply could be pumped from wells to be sunk in the flat a mile or so away and at some 350' lower elevation.

CONCLUSION:

Entire value of mine would seem to depend on value of large low grade mass of porphyry and breccia. If this will average as much as \$3.00 or better per ton including the seams of higher grade it would pay to do additional development to delimit the oxidized ore in upper levels and also to sink deeper to determine the depth and character of the sulphides.

Can see no justification for any large estimate of developed ore but possibilities look fairly attractive (subject to results of careful sampling of surface adit and 100' level) and seem to justify further exploration and development which will involve large expense.

G.M.C.

RED BIRD

9/20/39

Edwin Anger, address 3700 N. 38th St. Phoenix.

Chessher c/o Chessher & Co.  
Box 889  
Reno, Nevada.

Now owns only 1/3 interest and has given option on  
same to Thomas Hargis., Box 1689, Bisbee, Arizona.

Name - RED BIRD MINE (presented by W. L. Allison on July 1937)

Location - 4 1/8 miles west of Cochise, Arizona.

Owners - Now owned and/or being developed by W. L. Allison of Allison Steel, Co., Phoenix.

Notes - Surface outcrop largely capped with lime except in a gulch so length of showing cannot be determined. Shaft now down over 100' and sinking is being continued.

On 100' level vein is crosscut and has a width of over 100' with average value, according to Allison, of \$5.00 gold per ton.

Tests show that gold is very fine but 94% can be recovered by cyanide.

Allison would like to secure financial help to open mine in a big way, since he thinks he will prove up a very large tonnage of lowgrade ore.

Bill Gohring knows the property and is said to think very highly of it.

Note by G. M. Colvocoresses

Ed Anger tells me that also knows the property and believes that it has good possibilities but will require large capital expenditure for development and operation. Might be worth further investigation.

July, 1938 - G.M.C.

Developed prior to date by shaft and winzes with levels at 45', 100' and 150'.

Indications and samples point to a wide 50' body of low grade gold ore with some sections running up to \$20 and average perhaps \$5.00. Conditions must be very favorable if this is to be mined with any profit. Some reports and maps have been made. Allison is out of the picture and owners want to lease or sell.

March 7th, 1939 - G.M.C.

E. Anger examined this mine and found that much of the material which the owners believed to be ore was really waste and only sampled \$2.75 to \$2.85 per ton while the better grade ore in the veins carried \$6.50 to \$11.50 per ton.

The mass of porphyry between the veins all carried some values but has not been properly developed or sampled.

Anger thought that there was a probability of proving up some 750,000 tons of ore that would average close to \$10.00 per ton and that a much larger tonnage, perhaps 5 million or so of better than \$5.00 ore might be proved up.

(See next page)

Values are practically all in gold and ore is said to respond well to cyanide treatment. Mining would be cheap.

No statement re water, etc.

Anger will look up notes and give me further details.

G.M.C.

RED BIRD MINE - 3/10/39 and 13/13/39

Interview with H. S. Neel (of Neel Placer Mine) Box 4082, Phoenix, brought in by W. W. Rhodes.

Neel now claims to represent the owners of this mine and is acting as an agent.

He says that he once had an interest in this property for many years prior to 1914 and a number of examinations were made by reputable engineers including George Bethnen, Talmage and Talmage, De Paine, Jas. Neal and Moore & Armstrong and Col. Squires of El Paso on whose recommendation the property was optioned and worked for a time by a group from San Antonio. None of these reports are now available but Neel states that Col. Squires sampled quite extensively with the idea that the mine should be worked by power shovels and that his assays averaged \$2.86 (old price) (now equal to about \$5.00 per ton) and that he estimated some ten million tons of this grade ore as probable and possible. The San Antonio people dropped out of the picture when all costs of operating went up during the war and subsequently it has been under option to a number of different crowds including Allison. Quite a lot of development has been done and the shaft now has a depth of 167' and there is work on the 150' level where Geo. Bethnen's sample averaged \$7.00 and some others showed \$6.00 to \$5.00 on this level and in an adit tunnel.

Roy Moore of the United Eastern Company examined and according to Neel reported the existence and probability of a large tonnage of \$7.00 ore but felt that the development was insufficient to justify its purchase by his company on terms which were then asked.

Neel says that recently samples were taken in two large open cuts near the surface and a width of 15' gave \$16.00 average while at another place a width of 20' gave \$6.00 average.

Neel claims that all records and indications point to the probability that upwards of five million tons of \$5.00 ore could be developed and that it could be cheaply mined with power shovels.

The ore occurs in veins, fissures and lenses in a quartz porphyry (?) and the low grade material impregnates this rock for a width of 100' or more. The values are almost entirely in gold although up to 2 or 3 oz. of silver has been found in some of the samples. There is a lot of iron oxide but no copper or lead.

Several other similar showings are found along the dyke of quartz porphyry or quartzite including an old mine called the Cowboy which was worked for high grade only and is now idle, (note also the Johnson Mine.)

Red Bird is about 3 miles in air-line west-north-west of Cochise with which it is connected by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles of road in poor condition but easily passable.

The ore is free milling, according to Neel but others have mentioned that it is very fine and best recovery would probably be obtained by cyanide.

According to Rhodes, Neel staked this mine and owned it before the war but it now belongs to two brothers in Safford (named Hawkins ?) who want \$10,000 for their interest and one man in Reno, Nevada who wants \$7500 cash for his interest. Neel is merely acting as a promoter and owners are at odds among themselves. Don't know who has control.

Anger says that there has been a lot of faking in regard to the ownership of this property and that the Hawkins Brothers are crooked and most reliable information can be obtained from Griffin who keeps the store at Cochise and is a very honest old man.

According to notes made by Anger in '36 or early '37 the original locator and owner of the mine was Hall Merrill and he was joined by his son, also Tom Marcus of Bisbee and Moody of Safford. These men worked the mine for some time prior to 1914 but got into financial difficulty and Griffin (Storekeeper at Cochise, also Malone and Trapman and Hamilton of Cooldige once took over the property on which Hamilton executed a judgment for \$15,000. Hamilton later sold his interest to Hall Merrill who obtained \$8,000 from a Miss Hannon of Calif. and later Hargus and Moody and these parties later turn the mine over to H. C. Chesser of Seattle who made a thorough examination and did some development work, also renamed the mine The Gold Bird.

Chessey later defaulted on the assessment work and some of the former owners restaked and are now represented by Griffin.

All the above being much involved and somewhat contradictory, it is evident that the County records should be consulted before any deal is initiated.

Anger says that there are 13 claims, all unpatented and that much of the surface is covered with a capping of limestone and quartzite which appear to be intrusions and the ore occurs in fault fissures and impregnates the quartz porphyry and silicious limestone.

He took 57 samples of which the average was \$5.85. These samples included some in the limestone which ran about \$2.80 and in the muck used for back-filling which carried \$6.25. The better grade of ore in the fissures sampled well and one section 8' wide along the hanging wall ran \$7.65 and another section 15' wide ran \$10.60.

Anger thinks that this deposit has no connection with the Commonwealth Mine at Pearce but may have some relation to Johnson Mine near Johnson which was also worked for a time by Allison.

The maps from which rough tracings were made give very little information but indicate that none of the past work, - as shown on them, is likely to tell much about the tonnage or grade of any large ore body and further work, - especially drilling would be necessary.

Apparently, all of the previous operators (except perhaps the San Antonio outfit) have merely gouged around looking for small pockets or narrow veins of high grade shipping ore which they have not found.

Neel agrees that the ore should be cyanided. Says that an ample supply of water can be obtained from a 40' well located about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles away. Total lift about 300'. (Should be checked as also the possibility of cheap surface mining).

G.M.C.

3/10/39 - 3/13/39

GMC:MF

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January 5th, 1940

Mr. Thomas Hargis  
P. O. Box 1689  
Bisbee, Arizona

Re: Red Bird Mine *file*

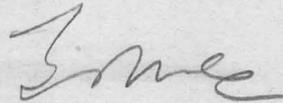
Dear Mr. Hargis:

Replying to yours of the 4th instant I have not seen Mr. Anger for sometime since I was away in California when he recently called at my office and tried to get me at my residence. However, I had previously talked to him concerning the Red Bird and I also visited that property myself last summer and came to the conclusion that in its present condition, it would not be of interest to any of my clients.

However, I believe that the property merits further development work and should this be done by the owners I would be glad to take up the matter again at some later date.

Thanking you for having written me on the subject, I remain

Yours very truly,



GMC:MF

January 22nd, 1940

Mr. H. B. Chessher  
333 Gazette Building  
P. O. Box 889  
Reno, Nevada

Re: Red Bird Mine

Dear Sir:

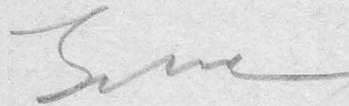
Replying to your favor of January 19th I have already had a similar communication regarding the Red Bird from Mr. Thomas Hargis of Bisbee to whom I wrote as follows:

"Replying to yours of the 4th instant I have not seen Mr. Anger for sometime since I was away in California when he recently called at my office and tried to get me at my residence. However, I had previously talked to him concerning the Red Bird and I also visited that property myself last summer and came to the conclusion that in its present condition, it would not be of interest to any of my clients.

However, I believe that the property merits further development work and should this be done by the owners I would be glad to take up the matter again at some later date."

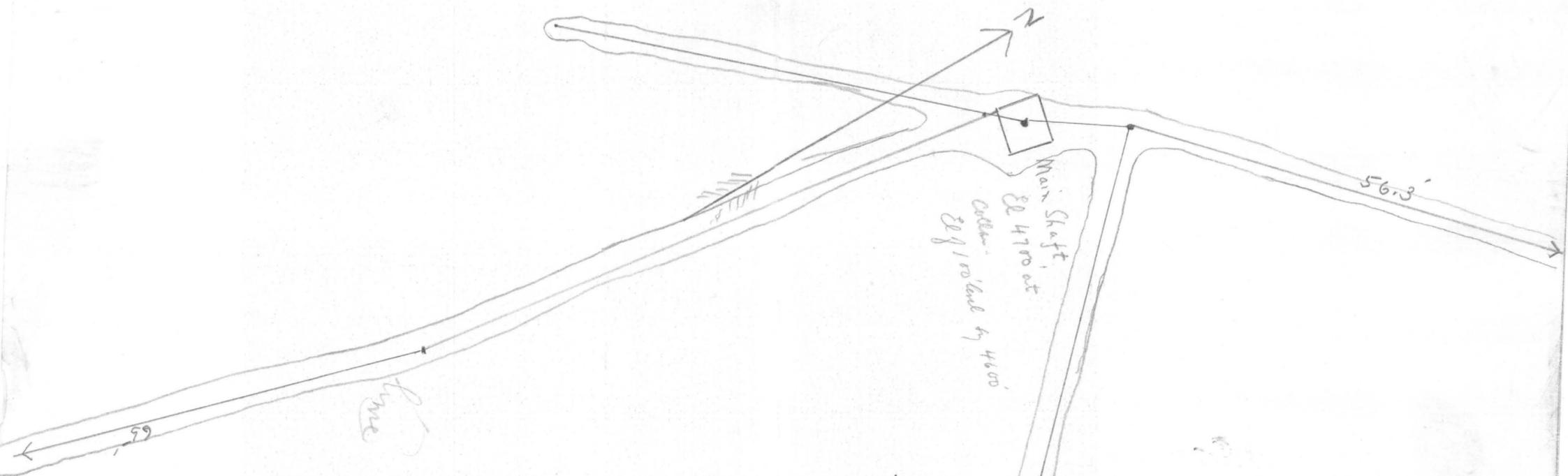
The above expresses my position at the present time.

Yours very truly,



GMC:mf





Plan of  
100' level

RED BIRD

MINE

Scale 1"=10'

Apr. 1937

Drawn by [unclear] @ 3' via Survey & S.F. Hall