

Golden Eagle

Gold

6/66

NAME

OLD NAMES

PRINCIPAL ORE

MINOR MINERALS

145

40E

3

T

R

S

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

Malheur..... COUNTY

Malheur..... AREA

..... ELEVATION

..... ROAD OR HIGHWAY

..... DISTANCE TO SHIPPING POINT

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

PRESENT LEGAL OWNER (S) *B. H. Bodfish*.....

Address *Malheur, Oregon*.....

OPERATOR

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

Name of claims	Area	Pat.	Unpat.

EQUIPMENT ON PROPERTY

REPORTS

Golden Eagle Mine

AKL

10-8-40

~~*10-15-40*~~

X

✓

SHIPMENT AND ASSAY RECORDS

MAPS

Plan of workings + vertical x-section

*(Better check to see if
this is the same
Golden Eagle)*

✓

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

702 Woodlark Building
Portland 5, Oregon

GOLDEN EAGLE MINE

Malheur District

Malheur County

Owner and operator: G. H. Bodfish.

Location: The Golden Eagle Mine is located on Willow Creek about 7 miles southwest of the town of Malheur on the road to Ironside. It is in section 3, T. 14 S., R. 40 W., W.M.

Area: The property is composed of 3 quartz claims, the Belcher, Bluff, and Golden Wedge, and one placer claim, the Golden Eagle.

History: The mine was discovered in 1880 by Joe Clark who took a little over \$5000 from pockets. All of his work was confined to the surface. After a few years he abandoned the claims. In 1890, the Golden Eagle Mining Company was formed. They sunk a 6 x 12 two-compartment shaft, and constructed a small mill. This mill burned before it was used. Mr. F. T. Griffith was president, and Hedges was secretary of the company which ceased operations in 1894(?), due to lack of funds. In the spring of 1904, Mr. G. H. Bodfish took an option on the Golden Eagle property for \$100,000 from G. T. Griffith, which he relinquished in the fall of 1904, due to lack of funds. From 1904 to 1922, the claims were worked by various people. In 1922 Jack Sheridan relocated the claims. Jack Sheridan sold the claims to Dan Draguish who in turn sold them to the Gold Hill Mining Company. In 1924(?) the men working at the mine filed a labor lien against the property through Hallock, Donald and Banta, a law firm in Baker, Oregon. James Donald was made trustee.

G. H. Bodfish purchased the mine from the trustee in 1925, and acquired full title in 1930, when he completed his payments on the purchase price. From 1925 to date, Mr. Bodfish has cleaned out the drifts, cross cuts and re-timbered the portal. He has extended the present cross cut 100 feet, built a blacksmith shop, living quarters and installed a small compressor. At present he is constructing a small mill.

The total production from the property is estimated at \$100,000.

Equipment: Mine: Three 16 cu. ft. mine cars, 2000 feet 16-pound rails, 2' x 10' air receiver, a Welber engine converted to a compressor, 2 Gardner Denver stopers and one Sullivan leyner. Mill: (under construction). One Lane Chilean mill with 6 - 6" x 48" wheels weighing 4000 pounds each, 2 No. 6 Wilfley tables, one - 25 H.P. Chicago pneumatic engine. Capacity of mill estimated at 100 tons per day. Placer: One small double drum hoist to operate drag line on placer.

General description: The mine is developed by a 300 foot cross cut from which 300 feet of drift has been run on parallel quartz veins. The gentle rolling hills in this district are covered with sage brush. Water is scarce. The elevation is about 4000 feet.

Geology: The country rock is slate cut by parallel quartz veins which strike northeast. Eighteen feet north of the portal, vein #1 dips 70° N and strikes N 60° E. Ninety feet from the portal, veins #2 and #3 occur a few feet apart and strike approximately N 70° E. Although these veins are called two separate veins by the owner, they appear to be a split of the same vein.

At 135 feet from the portal, the slate is cut by a 2-foot lime dike and at 175 feet from the portal, vein #4 strikes N 45° E and dips 50° N. At 195 feet from the portal, vein #5 strikes N 45° E and has no definite dip. The vein is curled as if it were in a fold.

Beyond vein #5, the slate is nearly horizontal and is wavy. At 50 feet north of vein #5, or 245 feet from the portal, an 18 foot aplite dike cuts the slate. This dike dips 45° to the NW. Beyond this dike the cross cut is in black graphite slate which dips 35° to the SE.

The quartz veins vary in width from 2 inches to 4 feet. The vein filling is broken, and the gold occurs in high grade pockets. A gold indicator is said to be iron oxide which occurs periodically in the vein. All of the gold specimens exhibited were associated with a siliceous limonite. The size of the gold specimens exhibited varied from 25 cents to \$50.

There seems to be no way of predicting the frequency of the rich gold segregations in the vein.

A contact between the slate and biotite granodiorite follows Willow Creek. The granodiorite lies northeast of the slate.

Informant: G. H. Bodfish and H.K.L. 4/23/40; 10/8/40

OWNER AND OPERATOR: G. H. Bodfish.

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INFORMANT:

G. H. Bodfish and HKL 4/23/40; 10/8/40.

REMARKS:

No tonnage of ore can be expected from this mine. The pockets are very high grade, but infrequent and unpredictable. Whether the mine will be successful is problematical. Mr. Bodfish, the owner, realizes the limitations and is feeling his way along.

OWNER:

G. H. Bodfish, Malheur, Oregon