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12/20/91

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: SULTAN GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

ALEC LUCY'S

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 24

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 13 N RANGE 9 W SECTION 24 QUARTER S2
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 26MIN 51SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 08MIN 48SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: THORN PEAK - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: DEVEL DEPOSIT

COMMODITY:

GOLD
SILVER
CLAY KAOLIN

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

~~SECRET~~
ALEC LUCY'S MINE GROUP
BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET 332
USGS THORN PEAK QUAD
ADMMR SULTAN MINE GROUP FILE

see: - ALEC LUCY'S GOLD CLAIMS - YAVAPAI COUNTY

REFERENCE: Min. & Sci. Press, vol. 87, p. 319, 2 1/2 columns, I.
by C.E. BUNKER Vol. 87, p. 335, 3 columns, I.
Not in office.

SULTAN MINE GROUP

YAVAPAI COUNTY
EUREKA DIST.

Dead - no recent activity and no reliable info. TRAVIS P. LANE, 3-62

Records in Prescott show this property listed under name of DORA L. HAYNES
and EUGENE TRACEY.

E. G. WILLIAMS, 11-1962

REFERENCE 1 F1 < ABGKT CLIPPINGS FILE >

REFERENCE 2 F2 < AZ DEPT MIN RESOURCES FILE DATA - SULTAN MINE AND Pe AHONTAS - TURN BEAULT >

REFERENCE 3 F3 < USBM - ABGKT FILE DATA >

REFERENCE 4 F4 < _____ >

U.S. CRIB-SITE FORM
RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NUMBER B10 < _____ > RECORD TYPE B30 < X, I, M > DEPOSIT NUMBER B40 < _____ >

REPORT DATE G1 < 8.11.11 > INFORMATION SOURCE B30 < 1, 2 > FILE LINK IDENT. B60 < USBM-004 025 1816 >

REPORTER(SUPERVISOR) G2 < ROTH, FRANCES A. > < DEWITT, ED >

REPORTER AFFILIATION G6 < ABGKT > SITE NAME A10 < SULTAN MINE >

SYNONYMS A11 < _____ >

LOCATION

MINING DISTRICT/AREA A30 < CROSBY DISTRICT > STATE A80 < AZ > COUNTRY A40 < U.S. >

COUNTY A60 < YAVAPAI >

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV A63 < 1, 2, 4 >

DRAINAGE AREA A62 < 1, 5, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 3, 4 >

QUADRANGLE NAME A90 < THORN PEAK > QUADRANGLE SCALE A100 < 2, 4, 0, 0, 0 >

SECOND QUAD NAME A92 < _____ > SECOND QUAD SCALE A91 < _____ >

ELEVATION A107 < 2, 7, 2, 0, 4, F, T >

UTM

NORTHING A120 < 3, 8, 1, 3, 6, 8, 0 >

EASTING A130 < 3, 0, 2, 7, 7, 0 >

ZONE NUMBER A110 < 1, 2 >

ACCURACY

ACCURATE (circle)

ESTIMATED EST < _____ >

GEODETC

LATITUDE A70 < _____ N >

LONGITUDE A80 < _____ W >

CADASTRAL

TOWNSHIP(S) A77 < 0, 1, 3, N, 1, 4 > RANGE(S) A78 < 0, 0, 9, W, 1, 4 >

SECTION(S) A79 < 24 >

SECTION FRACTION(S) A76 < SF OF SE >

MERIDIAN(S) A81 < GILA AND SALT RIVER >

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY A82 < 2.2 MILES NORTHEAST OF THORN PEAK >

LOCATION COMMENTS A83 < LOCATION MEASURED TO CENTER OF GROUP OF THREE ADITS >

* ESSENTIAL INFORMATION
- ESSENTIAL SOMETIMES OR HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

*COMMODITIES PRESENT C10 < CU, PLAG, LD >
 *ORE MINERALS C30 < UNKNOWN, LD >
 *COMMODITY SUBTYPES C41 < >
 *GEN. ANALYTICAL DATA C43 < >
 *COM. INFO. COMMENTS C50 < >

* SIGNIFICANCE

	PRODUCER	NON-PRODUCER
MAJOR PRODUCTS	MAJOR < <u>AM</u> >	MAIN COMMODITIES PRESENT C11 < >
MINOR PRODUCTS	MINOR < <u>AG, CU</u> >	MINOR COMMODITIES PRESENT C12 < >
POTENTIAL PRODUCTS	POTEN < >	
OCCURRENCES	OCCUR < >	OCCUR < >

*PRODUCTION

	PRODUCER	NON-PRODUCER
PRODUCTION <input checked="" type="radio"/> (circle)	PRODUCTION SIZE <input checked="" type="radio"/> SMALL <input type="radio"/> MED <input type="radio"/> LGE (circle one)	PRODUCTION UND NO (circle one)

*STATUS

EXPLORATION OR DEVELOPMENT

	PRODUCER	NON-PRODUCER
STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20 < <u>4</u> >		STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20 < <u>4</u> >

*DISCOVERER L20 < J.T. BOUGINE >
 *YEAR OF DISCOVERY L10 < 1900's > *NATURE OF DISCOVERY L30 < B > *YEAR OF FIRST PRODUCTION L40 < 1930 > *YEAR OF LAST PRODUCTION L48 < 1937 >
 *PRESENT/LAST OWNER A12 < >
 *PRESENT/LAST OPERATOR A13 < E.V. TRACEY, DORA HAYNES (1937) >
 *EXPL./DEV. COMMENTS L110 < >

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

*DEPOSIT TYPE(S) C40 < VEIN >
 *DEPOSIT FORM/SHAPE M10 < TABULAR >
 *DEPTH TO TOP M20 < > *UNITS M21 < > *MAXIMUM LENGTH M40 < 400 > *UNITS M41 < FT >
 *DEPTH TO BOTTOM M30 < 400 > *UNITS M31 < FT > *MAXIMUM WIDTH M60 < 320 > *UNITS M61 < FT >
 *DEPOSIT SIZE M15 < SMALL MEDIUM LARGE > (circle one) *MAXIMUM THICKNESS M60 < 4 > *UNITS M61 < FT >
 *STRIKE M70 < > *DIP M90 < >
 *DIRECTION OF PLUNGE M100 < > *PLUNGE M90 < >
 *DEP. DESC. COMMENTS M110 < QUARTZ VEIN ALONG ANDESITE DIKE 20 FT IN WIDTH. VEIN CUT OFF BY DIORITE DIKE AT 400 FT. DEPTH. >

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

*Workings are: SURFACE M120 UNDERGROUND M130 BOTH M140 (circle one)
 *DEPTH BELOW SURFACE M160 < 400 > *UNITS M161 < FT >
 *LENGTH OF WORKINGS M170 < > *UNITS M171 < >
 *OVERALL LENGTH M190 < 400 > *UNITS M191 < FT >
 *OVERALL WIDTH M200 < 10 > *UNITS M201 < FT >
 *OVERALL AREA M210 < 4000 > *UNITS M211 < Sq FT >
 *DESC. OF WORK. COM. M220 < >

GEOLOGY

*AGE OF HOST ROCK(S) K1 < P.R.O.T. TERT. & UNDATED, BUT PROBABLY 1700-1750 MILLION YEARS OLD; UNDATED - MAY BE TERTIARY >
 *HOST ROCK TYPE(S) K1A < GRANITE, QUARTZ MONZONITE, MUSCOVITE SCHIST; RHYOLITE PORPHYRY >
 *AGE OF IGNEOUS ROCK(S) K2 < P.R.O.T. TERT. & AS LINE K1 >
 *IGNEOUS ROCK TYPE(S) K2A < GRANITE, QUARTZ MONZONITE >
 *AGE OF MINERALIZATION K3 < TERT. & UNDATED, BUT PROBABLY MID-TERTIARY >
 *PERT. MINERALS (NOT ORE) K4 < QUARTZ, PYRITE >
 *ORE CONTROL/LOCUS K8 < FAULTING, SHEARING >
 *MAJ. REG. TRENDS/STRUCT. N6 < MINOR FOLIATION IN SCHIST TRENDS NE; IGNEOUS ROCKS MASSIVE >
 *TECTONIC SETTING N18 < >
 *SIGNIFICANT LOCAL STRUCT. N70 < VEINS OFTEN ARE LOW-ANGLE, DIPPING LESS THAN 40 DEGREES >
 *SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION N78 < NONE >
 *PROCESS OF CONC./ENRICH. N80 < OXIDATION AT DEEP SURFACE >
 *FORMATION AGE N30 < P.R.O.T. & W/PS GREATER THAN 1770 MILLION YEARS >
 *FORMATION NAME N30A < HILLSIDE MICA SCHIST (MUSCOVITE SCHIST) >
 *SECOND FM AGE N38 < >
 *SECOND FM NAME N38A < >
 *IGNEOUS UNIT AGE N60 < P.R.O.T. & UNDATED, BUT PROBABLY 1700-1750 MILLION YEARS OLD >
 *IGNEOUS UNIT NAME N60A < NO FORMAL NAMES FOR GRANITE, QUARTZ MONZONITE >
 *SECOND IG. UNIT AGE N80 < C.R.E.T.-TERT. & UNDATED; MAY RANGE FROM LATE CRETACEOUS TO MID-TERTIARY >
 *SECOND IG. UNIT NAME N80A < RHYOLITE AND MDAE MAFIC DIKES (UNNAMED) >
 *GEOLOGY COMMENTS N88 < DEPOSIT IS LOW-ANGLE QUARTZ VEIN WHICH CUTS PROTEROZOIC IGNEOUS ROCKS. TERTIARY IGNEOUS ROCKS MAY BE PRESENT LOCALLY ALONG SUBEQ. VEINS OR MAY BE ABSENT. >

GENERAL COMMENTS

GENERAL COMMENTS GEN < >

Sultan Mine

Sec 24, T. 13 N., R. 9 W.

Yavapai County

reference: Arizona Dept. of Mineral Resources
Sultan Mine Group Yavapai County (file)
Alec Lucy's Gold Claims Yavapai County (file)

minerals:

present owner:

history of the area:

there was some production prior to 1904 but there are no records. Production ceased in 1905. Apparently \$80,000 was produced from 10,000 tons of tailings which were cyanide. In 1962 the property belonged to Dora L. Haynes and Eugene Tracey. Property was inactive.

geology of the area:

medium coarse grained granite, mica schist, and some pegmatite. The ore contains nearly pure gold with a small portion of silver.

property consists of five patented lode claims

THE EAGLE-PICHER MINING & SMELTING COMPANY
MIAMI, OKLAHOMA



INTRA-COMPANY
CORRESPONDENCE

TO Grover Duff - Tucson Office
FROM John W. Chandler - Miami Office
SUBJECT: Exploration Work

DATE April 6, 1951

Dear Grover:

We are presently compiling a record of all the mines and prospects which we have examined for the Company during the past 10 years.

Starting with 1940, and listing the work done by years, such as 1940, 1941, 1942, etc., we would like to have the following information tabulated:

1. Name of property
2. Location - (State and County)
3. Who it was submitted by
4. Who made the examination
5. Time spent on the examination
6. Metals involved
7. General conclusions drawn from examination
8. Remarks - Under this heading could be shown whether we have done drilling or any other work in addition to the examination. Give brief outline. If the property subsequently became a mine unit and was operated so state.

We do not have a complete file in this office on all properties examined by the Company and we will combine your report with the one being made up from our files to make the final report complete. I would appreciate it if you could put someone on this work until it is completed, sending me three copies of your tabulation.

Best regards,

Jack.
John W. Chandler.

JWC/jm

4-25-51 - Mr. Chandler will send us a list of the properties on which they have reports in their files, and we will then send him the information on the others.

GJD

1. Sultan Mine
2. Yavapai County, Arizona
- 3.
4. E. A. Stone
5. Sometime in December, 1945
6. Gold chiefly
- 7.
- 8.

* * * * *

COPY

REPORT ON MINING PROPERTY

Eureka Mining Dist.

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To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

Being recently engaged by Mr. Carl A. Nelson of Prescott to make an inspection of the SULTAN MINE and report to him our observations, and deductions we derived from their consideration, we visited the camp accompanied by Mr. W.J. Martin, Registered Professional Engineer, Assayer and Chemist of Prescott, and herewith present our findings. The trip was a brief one due to the fact that, at this time, there is little occasion to make a more prolonged visit. It was not, and is not, claimed that there are any extensive reserves of ore to measure up and sample; what ore was formerly developed was taken out although, it is alleged, that considerable quantities still remain in developed territory, but to positively locate such bodies would involve considerable time and, preferably an assay outfit on the ground. It would involve a complete survey, underground, requiring much time. The purpose of our visit was to form an opinion as to warrant existing existing for re-opening this property and re-equipping it with adequate machinery and appliances.

LOCATION and AREA

The SULTAN MINE Group comprises five patented lode mining claims, Survey #1677, and we were furnished with a blue print thereof by the Surveyer General's Office in Phoenix, Arizona, hereto attached. They are named, the "Allerton", "Jack", "Sultan," "Dougine," and "Navarre." They are all contiguous and embrace Seventy-five and a third (75.328) acres. Practically all the development work and production in the past has been on and from the Sultan claim. It is not claimed that any of the others ever were productive. The property is situated on the northern bank of the Santa Maria River, in the southwestern portion of Yavapai County, Arizona, It is some fifteen miles westerly from Hillside, a station on the Santa Fé R.R., is by air line, but

1 by wagon road is some twenty-five miles.

2 ACCESSIBILITY

3 From the foregoing it will be seen that the property
4 is within easy reach of the railroad and to agriculture dis-
5 tricts. The wagon-road from Hillside is down grade and near the
6 mine follows the southern side of the river. At the time of our
7 visit, on account of unprecedented drought, the river was prac-
8 tically dried up, so much so that we crossed it with no more
9 than the wetting of the soles of our shoes. But there are times
10 when high water makes it impassible for sometimes three or four
11 weeks at a time. This simply requires foresight to combat. It
12 would not be impracticable to arrange an automatic ferry to come
13 into play when there is water flowing. But the road is used by
14 the ranch people with their motor cars to go to town.

15 ALTITUDE AND CLIMATE

16 The property lies at about 2,000 feet above sea-level.
17 In this southern latitude it is a splendid climate, save that in
18 July and August it is very hot; but outdoor work can be carried
19 on all the year round. Snow practically unknown.

20 TOPOGRAPHY

21 It is a mountainous country but not a precipitous and
22 rugged one but rather, in appearance, resembling a "foot-hill"
23 section.

24 GEOLOGY

25 The formation is primarily a medium coarsegrained
26 Granite associated with which are patches of mica schist, more
27 recent form of intruded granite known as Pegmatitic, very coarse
28 in structure, and porphyry. Any man of experience would be apt
29 to agree with us that the formation is excellent. Granite was
30 formed at enormous depths in the earth and existed in a molten
31 state; its great depth was slowly but surely reduced by the
32 wearing away, or "erosion", of the surface. The porphyry was

1 met in running a tunnel from the western side line of the Sultan
2 claim, in a northeasterly direction. We will have later occasion
3 to explain our views as to the origin and effect of this por-
4 phry and request attention be given to a sketch intended to il-
5 lustrate our ideas, at the end hereof.

6 ORE and MODE OF OCCURRENCE

7 The ore has hitherto been a pure gold ore carrying a
8 small proportion of silver. It does not show any copper or other
9 base metal content. It was found in a zone of granite, dipping
10 at a low angle to the horizontal. It is not a true vein quartz
11 at all. It has been highly decomposed and presents a white ap-
12 pearance from the kaolin, china-clay, resulting from decomposi-
13 tion of the feldspar, the principal constituent of granite. In
14 running the tunnel they started at a point far enough to the
15 east of the supposed position of this deposit, which had pre-
16 viously been opened by sinking on the western side of the hill,
17 it being, evidently the intention to catch this deposit on its
18 dip to the west and they started their tunnel so that, at some
19 fifty feet in, they found the deposit which can be seen coming
20 in on the S.E. wall. It was followed several hundred feet and
21 rich bodies of ore were discovered and extracted, apparently a
22 number of pockets, or bodies of ore, resulting from segregation
23 of low-grade values, at one time diffused throughout the zone.
24 A close examination of over a dozen bags of samples, we brought
25 away from these workings, showed the true nature of the ore
26 deposit; not vein quartz but granitic matter. They all assayed
27 something in both gold and silver but not of a pay grade; had it
28 been, the former operating company, known as the Gold Link Min-
29 ing Company, would not have left it. But it shows, as also the
30 old stopes, that it ranges all the way from thirty inches to
31 seven feet, or even more, in thickness. At a point 226 feet in
32 from the tunnel portal, they ran into a great formation of por-

1 phry and ran straight ahead into it for twenty feet and at the
2 point of contact, ran fifteen feet to the left, or westerly, into
3 it but not finding any limit to it so far. They, also we learn
4 on excellent authority, imagined that they had a case of fault,
5 that is a fracture in their deposit beyond which they supposed
6 that their ore was at an end. But at the last, after they had
7 concluded to close the operations, a winze was sunk a total
8 depth of 28 feet right against the lower, or foot wall, of the
9 porphyry dyke and an old miner still lives who fired the last
10 blast in the bottom and informed Mr. Martin that it was full of
11 gold visible to the naked eyes. It was too late as the company
12 had given up already. At the time of our visit this winze was
13 apparently but 15 feet or so in depth, this arose from rocks
14 falling into it, and possibly waste being thrown down it. There
15 was no rope or ladder available, but dangerous looking overhang-
16 ing rocks in evidence. Had we gone into it there was no way to
17 get out again, but a chance for a catastrophe from falling rock.
18 But we could distinctly see the deposit rapidly increased by its
19 dip to the horizontal and pitched right down that winze against
20 the wall of porphyry. This gave rise in our minds to the view
21 that at the time, deep down in the earth's crust, an immense up-
22 heaval occurred when this mass porphyry, then in a molten state,
23 was forced upwards, leading to the splitting of the granite rock
24 mass, and that mineralized waters had come up with the porphyry,
25 and continued for ages circulating in such crevices, or cracks,
26 decomposing the granite and depositing the gold through it. Then
27 during an eternity of past time, this diffused gold gradually ac-
28 cumulated into irregular bodies as before mentioned as being our
29 view. We believe it quite possible that it will be found that,
30 instead of any "fault", they had reached the main deposit and
31 failed to recognize it. Our sketch at end hereof may make this
32 view clearer than verbal explanation can do. To some this sketch

1 may appear to be fanciful but it is entirely consistent with
2 well known geological knowledge, that volcanoes are fed with
3 flowing lava from below and the mass from which such lava is de-
4 rived, when cold and solidified, ultimately appears on the sur-
5 face or below it, within human reach, by erosion of the pre-ex-
6 isting surface. We do not propose here to dilate on the occur-
7 rences of gold in nature but it frequently occurs in rock forma-
8 tions and this SULTAN MINE is such a case. Cripple Creek has no
9 special vein formation, but the phonolite dykes carry rich gold
10 values in combination with tellurium. The formations of ande-
11 site there are rich in gold at times. On the Ortiz Grant in New
12 Mexico is a formation of porphyry six hundred feet in thickness,
13 gold bearing, and with which we were personally connected years
14 ago. Below that dyke are great placer deposits once operated by
15 the Spaniards, above it, even in the same gulch, no gold what-
16 ever. Not very long ago we were examining a similar occurrence
17 in the Santa Cruz country of Arizona, in which the gold was con-
18 centrated in minute cracks, and some larger ones, in the forma-
19 tion of rhyolite, filled with kaolinized decomposed rock matter;
20 --the rock itself is either entirely barren or too low grade to
21 work. We also a couple of years ago investigated professionally
22 a great volcanic mountain and endorsed it as a very promising
23 gold deposit, the best ore seemingly a red endesite. We could
24 cite other cases. Therefore we are of the opinion that it is
25 quite likely, if not certain, that the SULTAN MINE main deposit
26 will be found to be a gold bearing "contact" lying between the
27 porphyry intrusion and the granitic formation into which it was
28 protruded by the immense forces of nature in the interior of
29 mother earth.

30 THE WORKINGS

31 These may be briefly described as levels run in
32 from the surface, as in the case already mentioned, an adit

1 level; or subordinate drifts run out from upraises to the sur-
2 face either from this adit or from workings sunk following the
3 deposit down its flat-lying dip, from the eastern side of the
4 hill. Then whenever good pay-ore was found it was stoped out,
5 either overhead or "under-hand" style, in the latter case such
6 stopes being used, more or less, as depositories for waste from
7 other workings.

8 TIMBERING

9 Even though the deposit, so far worked, lies so
10 flat, the formation is so solid that very little timber was ever
11 needed and even now, perhaps twenty years after operations
12 ceased, posts to be seen here and there, put in to hold up a
13 possible weak spot, are there today sound as when put in. This
14 is fortunate because it is desert country and mine timbers will
15 have to be shipped in.

16 PAST PRODUCTION

17 It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to
18 ascertain in any authoritative manner as to what this property
19 produced in the past and for the reason that prior to 1904 no
20 Government records, in detail, were kept. We have investigated
21 the County records and therefrom have the names of the officers
22 of the Gold Link Mining Company, but not their addresses; we are
23 still in pursuit of information. We wrote to Director of the
24 Mint at San Francisco but could get no information save that no
25 bullion was shipped there direct; it might have been sent through
26 a bank, or possibly to some other mint than San Francisco. We
27 also asked Mr. Victor C. Heikes, Statistician of the Geological
28 Survey, at Salt Lake City, for information and a copy of his
29 letter is attached. In it he says no records were kept prior to
30 1904; and this property ceased production in 1905. But he says
31 that some \$80,000.00 was produced from 10,000 tons of tailings
32 which were cyanided. At this rate if cyanide saved ALL there
was in those tailings, they must have run Eight dollars per ton.
But all the value was surely not saved and the mill tailings

1 after alangamation by stamp-mill process, must have run higher
2 than eight dollars. Now it is not often that amalgamation that
3 way will save over sixty per cent. of the gross value in mill
4 feed; --now calculating on this basis, the ore milled may have
5 averaged twenty dollars (\$20.00) per ton, twelve dollars being
6 saved and eight going into tailings afterwards re-treated by the
7 cyanide process.

8 FORMER EQUIPMENT

9 From a study of the great concrete foundations and
10 retaining walls, fresh as though constructed a year ago, and the
11 anchor bolts left there, it was a very fine plant erected "with-
12 out regard to cost." It seems that twenty stamps pounded away
13 on the ore and amalgamation followed but no record can now, so
14 far, be found in Prescott, of the bullion produced. As shown
15 above, at a saving of sixty per cent. of the gross, or twelve
16 dollars per ton, it may have amounted to Two Hundred Thousand
17 Dollars gross (\$200,000.00), \$120,000.00 from amalgamation, and
18 \$80,000.00 from cyanidation. As in a computation of this kind
19 one must not be too exacting on the person making it, and it can
20 only be taken as an indication of the possible past production.
21 If we are correct in our view, that the main source of future
22 ore-supply has been untouched, only perhaps discovered, we feel
23 that no one can hastily accuse us of being visionary when we thus
24 indicate the immense possibilities existing in this old property.
25 No such an elaborate plant would every have been installed there,
26 had there been a lack of ground for it, and if ten thousand tons
27 of tailings yielded such a sum as Eighty Thousand Dollars, it
28 surely must warrant our views as to future brilliant possibilities.

29 PAST ERRORS

30 It is well known that it is easy to see where mis-
31 takes have been made, even in cases where careful thought has been
32 taken in advance of any operation, whether of a mine or business

1 concern handling merchandise. But it is difficult to see why
2 the operators of this mine went to the expense of building a
3 road and maintaining it, no small matter in a country subject
4 every year to torrential rains during the summer, or rainy
5 season, instead of building their milling plant close down to
6 the river and sending the ore to it over a gravity wire tramway,
7 eliminating a heavy haul on all supplies and material entering
8 into the plant; the initial cost of animals and all teaming
9 means, wagons, harness, constant repair work, and shoeing, when
10 a tramway would not have cost more to install perhaps. Then the
11 idea of pumping water up to the mill all the time, in great vol-
12 ume and at heavy expense. It is really suggestive of the idea
13 that money was more plentiful than brain power. In mining and
14 milling "a dollar saved is a dollar made" and far better to
15 spend money to attain low per-ton costs than to save at the
16 start and pay for such false economy all the time and at a high
17 rate. It is quite probable that within the bounds of ground al-
18 ready opened up there exists a great tonnage of ore of a grade
19 to yield a profit today, with improved methods of ore-winning,
20 transportation and of milling. Details of such arrangements
21 will better be gone into later.

22 CONCLUSION

23 We were asked by Mr. Nelson to advise as to the
24 possibility of re-opening this property resulting, in our judgment,
25 satisfactorily to those who might undertake it. We certainly be-
26 lieve that the prospects of its so proving are first class. It
27 ~~has manifestly been a heavy producer in the past, although only~~
28 ~~a small portion of the ground developed was stoped, and we~~
29 have no certain knowledge as yet as to whether there are, or are
30 not, other deposits of similar nature below the one so far
31 worked; this is a matter of first importance but can only be de-
32 termined by further investigation. In a northerly direction up

(Sultan Mine 9)

1 the gulch on the eastern side of the hill, were dumps of other
2 workings, their nature should be investigated. If it proves
3 correct that there is surely a contact deposit against the por-
4 phry, as hereinbefore suggested, or that there are other more or
5 less parallel deposits of similar nature, the resources of the
6 property have been scarcely more than touched. If operations
7 are re-commenced here, let us hope that it will be under more
8 conservative management than seems to have been the case hereto-
9 fore, more cold-blooded business and less hilarity.

10 We estimate that an expenditure of not more than
11 Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) will demonstrate the possibil-
12 ities of the ground and prove, or disprove, the geological theory
13 of a contact deposit being the main source of ore as hereinbefore
14 advanced. This estimate does not include any organization or pro-
15 motion expenses but applies solely to actual intelligently di-
16 rected exploration mostly, if not all, of an underground nature.

17 Respectfully submitted by

18 (Signed) Herbert Strickland

19 Associate of Royal School of
20 Mines, London

21 Post-Graduate Royal Mining Academy
22 of Freiberg, Saxony.

23 Registered Professional Engineer #242

24 COPY

25 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
26 UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

27 Division of Mineral Resources 512 U.S. Post Office Bldg.
28 Salt Lake City, Utah
October 22nd, 1924

29 Mr. Herbert Starickland,
30 507 S. Marina Street,
Prescott, Arizona.

31 My dear Mr. Starickland:

32 In reply to your letter of October 15th, request-
ing information regarding production of gold bullion from the
Sultan Mine, Eureka Mining District, Yavapai County, our re-

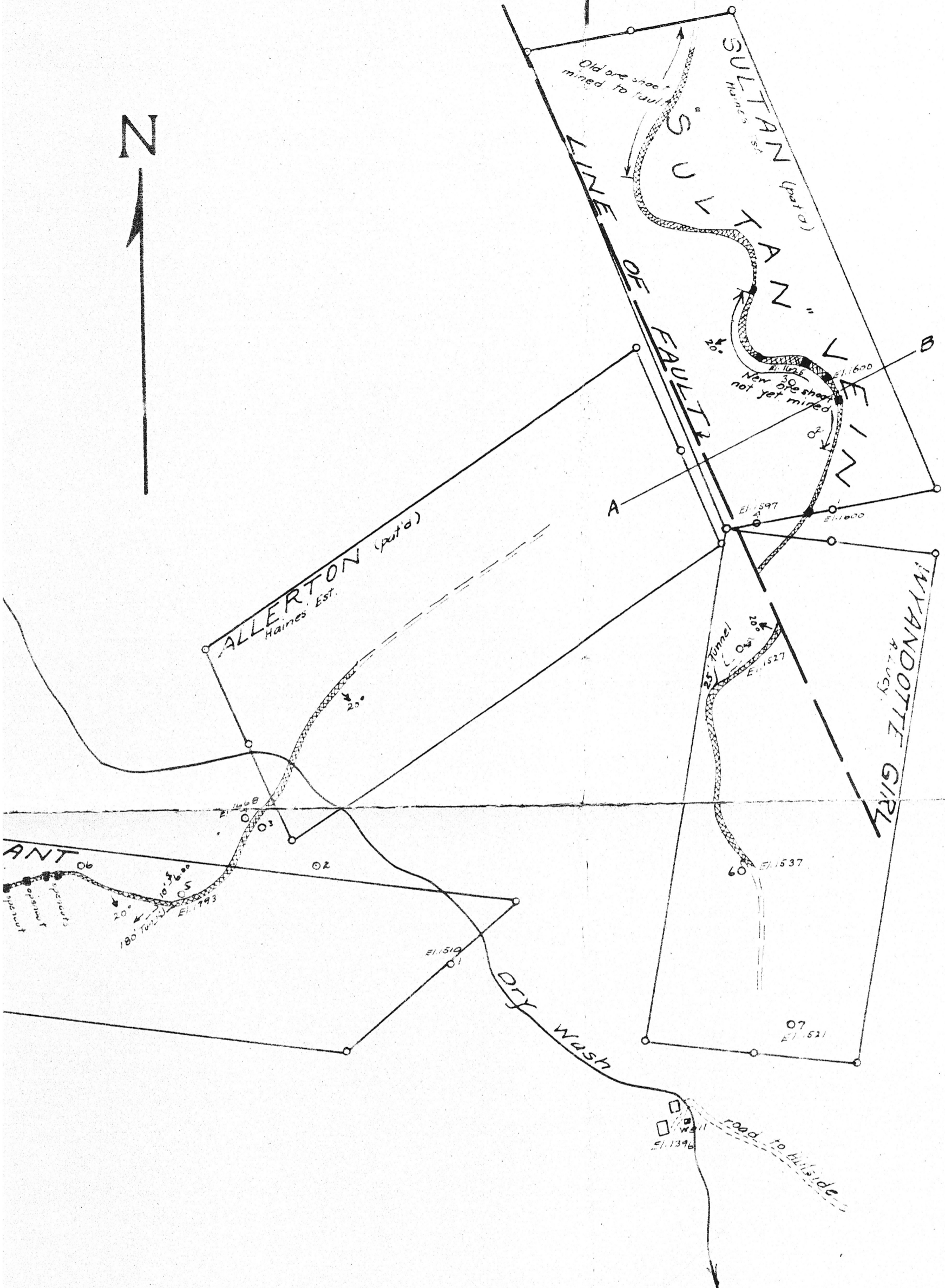
(Sultan 10)

1 cords indicate that about \$80,000.00 was produced from
2 10,000 tons of tailings treated by cyanidation. No
3 reports were received prior to 1904.

4 Yours very truly,

5 Victor C. Heikes,
6 Statistician.

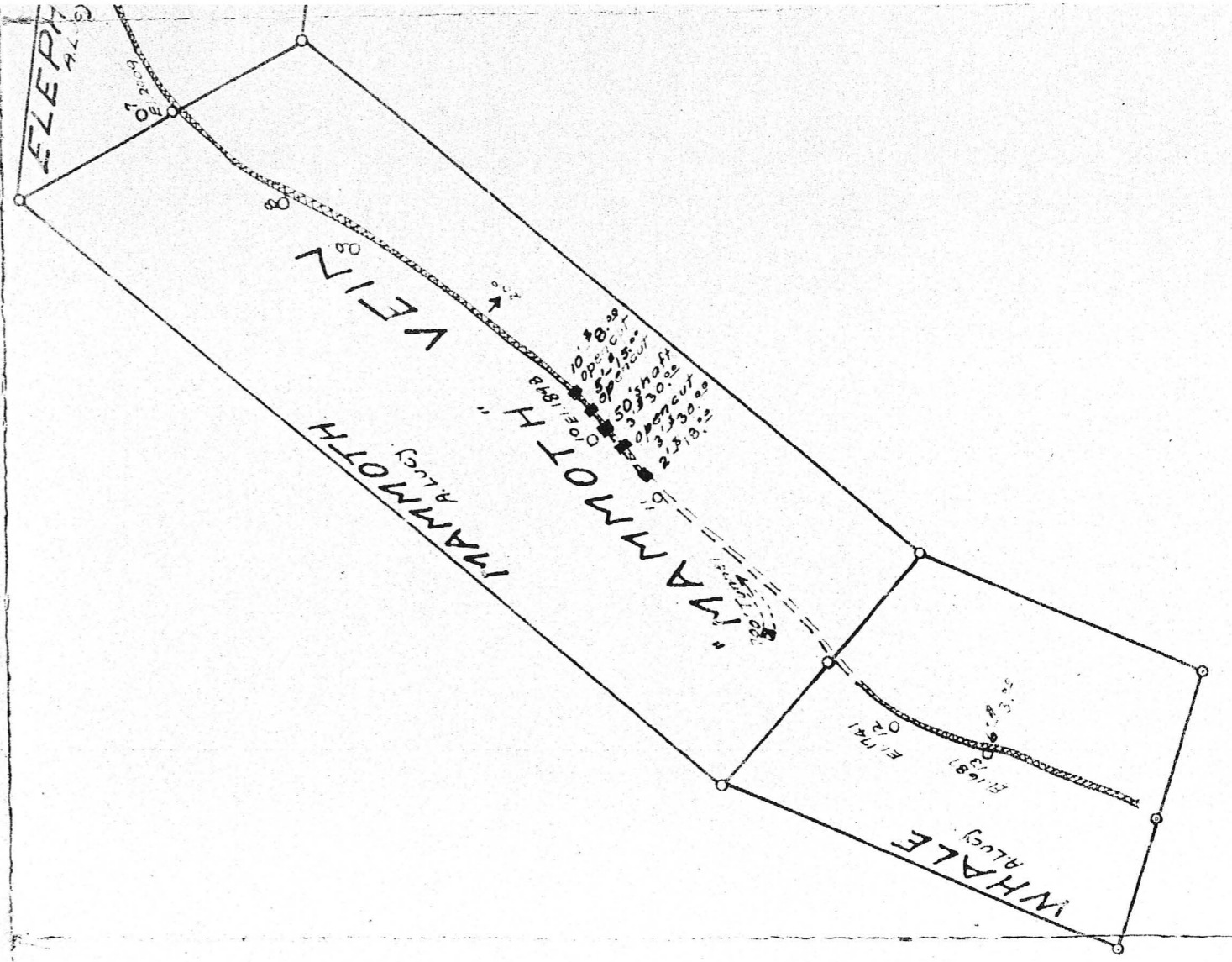
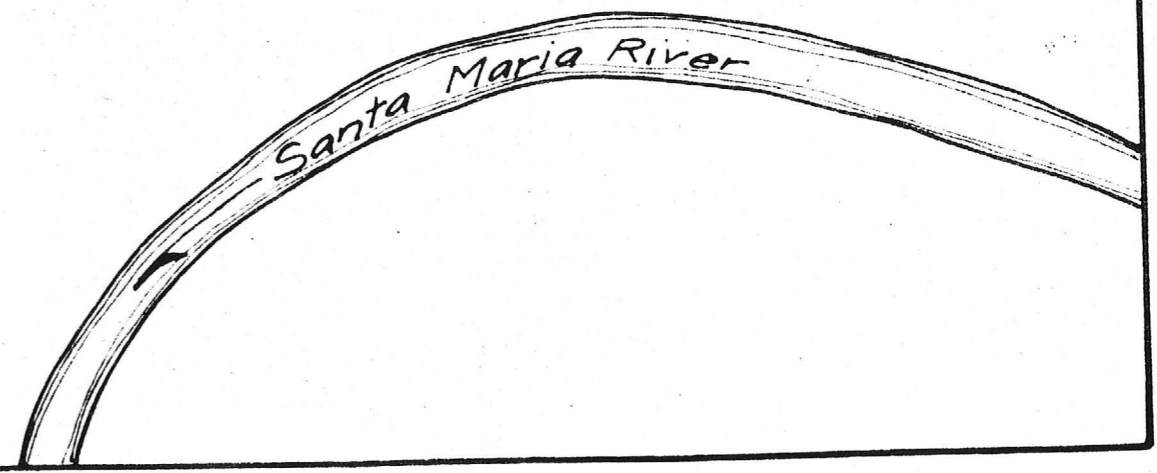
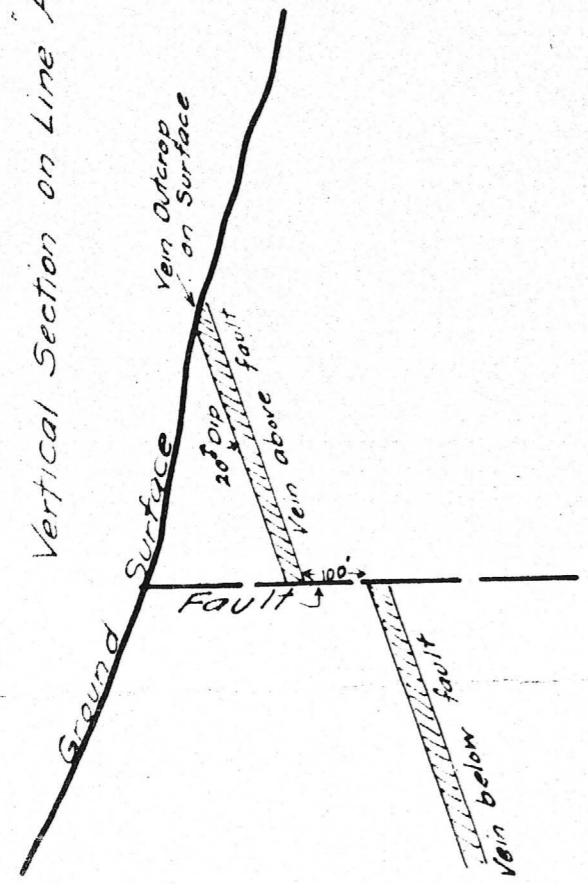
7 If you have any data prior to 1904 I will appreciate
8 the information for the Survey files.
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ALEC LUCY'S GOLD CLAIMS
 on
 SULTAN & MAMMOTH LEDGES
 on
 SANTA MARIA RIVER
 in
 EUREKA MINING DISTRICT
 YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

Scale: 1 inch = 300 ft.

Vertical Section on Line "A-B"



ALEC LUCY'S GOLD CLAIMS

YAVAPAI COUNTY
EUREKA DISTRICT
T13N R9W Sec.

Yavapai County MILS Index #24

AKA: Sultan; Alec Lucy's

BLM mining district sheet 332

Sultan Mine Group (file)

Thorn Peak 7.5' Topo (included in file)

Pocohontas Mine (file)

Turnbeaugh Mine (file)

*Merged Alec Lucy's with
Sultan Group files 5/24/2012*

ALEC LUCY'S GOLD CLAIMS

YAVAPAI COUNTY

NJN WR 8/3/84: Jim Weatherby (c) brought in sample descriptions and assay results of sampling done 7/27/84 on the Anarchist and Turnbeaugh Claims of the Alec Lucy Gold Claims (f) Yavapai County.

KAP WR 5/24/85: In the company of Harold Linder a visit was made to the Turnbaugh (Alec Lucys Gold Mine - file) Yavapai County. Dr. Linder felt the flat lying mineralized structure has characteristics of both the detachment surface type deposits and for the Congress type vein deposit. He further suggested a localized wash sediment geochemical survey to find or rule out additional sources of gold not already discovered on the property. Since my last visit to this property considerable road improvements have been made and a number of trenches and pits have been cut on the vein. The old road to the Turnbaugh has been repaired which required considerable work and the portal of the old workings can now again be reached by vehicle. The portal has continued to cave and is extremely dangerous.

KAP WR 2/26/88: Gene Disselbret (card) reported he plans to do some sampling on the Norma Claims (file) and the Alec Lucy Gold Claims (file) Yavapai County.

SAMPLES TAKEN BY JIM WEATHERBY ON 7/27/84

AT ANARCHIST AND TURNBROUGH CLAIMS

72884-1 4 foot chip sample across working face of 35' tunnel, 60' NW of end of road constructed by JB, N end of Anarchist #4 .105 Au .695 Ag

72884-2 Grab sample from ~~the~~ ore pile at portal of 72884-1 .213 Au .477 Ag

72884-3 Channel sample across 45", cut at right angle to dip of vein, in prospect pit immediately west, at end of road constructed by JB. .034 Au .206 Ag

72884-4 Chip sample taken across tunnel back, 30' in from portal of 170' tunnel. Brecciated material cemented by a sandy substance. N end of Anarchist #4 .004 Au .04 Ag

72884-5 ⁴ Large breccia fragments from 72884-~~3~~ minus cementing material, Nil Au Tr. Ag

72884-6 Chip sample across 15" of fractured & iron-stained quartz. Hanging wall side of Turnbrough vein. Taken between the portals at 125' incline shaft. This quartz has numerous cavities from weathered sulfides. Turnbrough patented claim. .696 Au 1.03 Ag

72884-7 Chip sample across 48" of very soft material in center portion of Turabeough vein. Taken below & 6' to the right of 72884-6. This portion of the vein appears to carry little or no silica & is heavily stained with limonite. .017 Au .37 Ag

72884-8 Chip sample across 49" of highly fractured quartz from foot wall portion of Turabeough vein, immediately below 72884-8. This portion of the vein may extend down farther, but was covered up with covered material from above. .023 Au .43 Ag

72884-9 Random grab sample from dump at 125' incline of Turabeough patented claim. .007 Au .12 Ag

72884-10 Chip sample across 50" of Turabeough vein in tunnel west of 125' incline. Taken at intersection of tunnel & drift running at right angles about 30' in from portal. .416 Au 1.50 Ag



Silver Systems Inc.

A 1789

2114 W. DESERT COVE PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85029
602-861-2138

Name James Board Control # _____
Date 8-2-84

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

ASSAY

MELT

BOTH

OTHER

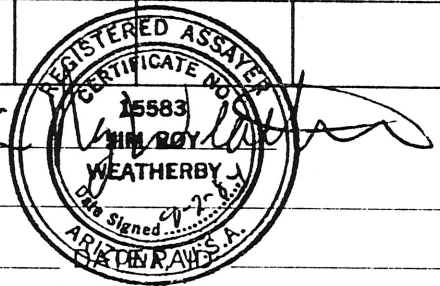
Type of Material: _____

Assay For: Ag Au Pt Pd Other _____

Date Due: _____ Date Complete: _____

Sample	RESULTS		Pt	Pd	Other	Other
	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Au</u>				
72884-1	.105	.695				
-2	.213	.477				
-3	.034	.206				
-4	.004	.04				

Assayer _____



Remarks: _____

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE: \$ 48.00

I hereby certify that I have the authorization to release the materials listed above for assay and/or melting. I further certify that I hold true and lawful title to all materials listed above and have met all state and federal requirements concerning these.

RELEASED BY: _____

RECEIVED BY: _____



Silver Systems Inc.

A 179

2114 W. DESERT COVE PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85029
602-861-2138

Name James Board Control # _____
Date 8-2-84

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

ASSAY

MELT

BOTH

OTHER

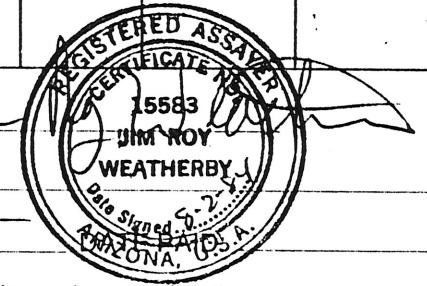
Type of Material: _____

Assay For: Ag Au Pt Pd Other _____

Date Due: _____ Date Complete: _____

Sample	RESULTS		Pt	Pd	Other	Other
	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Au</u>				
72884-5	Nil	Tr.				
-6	.696	1.03				
-7	.017	.37				
-8	.023	.43				

Assayer _____



Remarks: _____

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE: \$ 48.00

I hereby certify that I have the authorization to release the materials listed above for assay and/or melting. I further certify that I hold true and lawful title to all materials listed above and have met all state and federal requirements concerning these.

RELEASED BY: _____

RECEIVED BY: _____

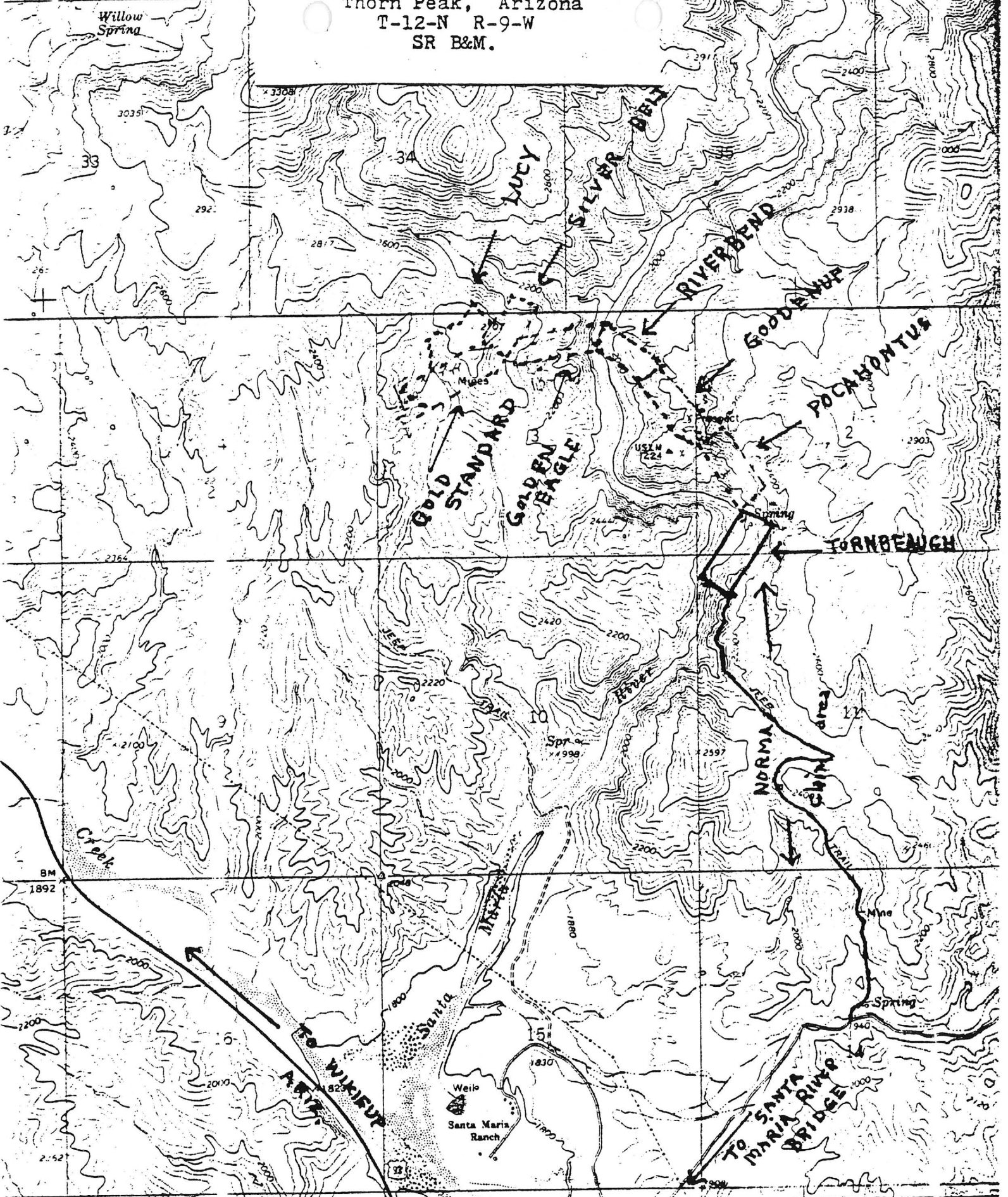
KP/WR 1/20/80 - The Turnbaugh is located at the end of a now impassible 4-wheel drive road. The remains of the road makes a good pack trail. There has been no activity at the mine since the last visit in the Spring 1979. A newly built sluice box was hidden behind some timber posts just in from the portal. A 1" x 2" stake similar to a few others scattered around the region was driven in the ground near the portal. Although not identified nor of sufficient height, it may be someone's idea of a claim post. BLM and Yavapai Co. records show the Turnbaugh as patented.

KAP WR 4/29/83: Maynard F. Ayler, 1315 Normanday, Golden, Colorado 80401, reported he has optioned the Gold Standard, Silver Belt and Lucy Group of three patented claims from Pat Sayre, P.O. Box 33, Skull Valley, Arizona 86338. Mr. Ayler exhibited samples and has plans to do more sampling. The property is located primarily in Sec. 3, T12N R9W. As the properties are being pursued as a distinct group a separate file should be created. Previous information has been included in a "catch-all" file known as Alec Lucy's Gold Claims. The Gold Standard, Silver Belt and Lucy Patents are M.S. 1637, - Eureka District, Yavapai County. An earlier mineral survey M.S. 1574 had the same three claims mislocated.

KAP WR 4/29/83: Maynard F. Ayler, Golden Colorado reported he has taken some preliminary samples at the Gold Standard Mine, Eureka District, Yavapai County. Preliminary samples are reported to be favorable (0.01 to 1.6 tr. oz Au/ton) with an average of 0.2 tr/oz/ton. Widths vary from a few inches to about 5 feet. He plans some metallurgical testing, geologic mapping and maybe some drilling. He feels the vein (s?) may not be the same as the Norma-Turnbaugh Ledge vein. He further feels that low angle thrust faulting, high angle cross faults and tertiary volcanics may all have played a part in the mineralization.

KAP WR 9/30/83: Mr. Ayler reported he has blocked out about 5,000 tons of gold ore in a vein-like deposit 3½ feet in width assaying a minimum of 0.2 tr. oz Au/ton at the Gold Standard Mine, Eureka District, Yavapai County. He explained a gravity processing test yielded less than 50% recovery. A cyanide test is currently being conducted at the Colorado School of Mines research center. His best sample so far is 0.41 Tr. oz Au/ton across a 5 foot width.

Thorn Peak, Arizona
T-12-N R-9-W
SR B&M.



12' 30"

298 WICKENBURG 40 MI. (MALPAIS MESA SW)
PHOENIX 95 MI. 3352 | SW

SCALE 1:24,000

A

OTHER MINE OWNERS

200-16-3 PAR # 3
POCAHONTAS CLAIM # 38

1975
\$ 500.

ERNEST F. KOSHINZ
5144 N. 70TH PL
SCOTTSDALE, ARIZ 85253

200-16-4 PAR # 4
GOODENUFF # 39

FELIX FISCHER
3724 EUCLID AVE
SAN DIEGO, CALIF 92105

200-16-3 PAR # 5
RIVER BEND #40
GOLDEN EAGLE #41

RAY DANIEL OLMSTEAD JR.
1601 DOVE ST SUIT 138
NEWPORT BEACH, CALIF 92660

200-16-6 PAR # 6
GOLD STANDARD #43
SILVER BELT # 42
LUCY # 44

PAT E. SAYRE
P.O. BOX 33
SKULL VALLEY, ARIZ 86338

200-16-7 PAR # 7 7A
WATERS # 45
SUNSET # 46
WATERS # 47

DAVID JONES
509 ACEQUILLA MADRE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501

1977
\$1500. A.

KAW
21

KINNON & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

1601 SANDHILL RD. #36
LAS VEGAS, NEV. 89104
(702) 457-2175

BOX 1196
WICKENBURG, AZ. 85358
(602) 684-2767

June 7, 1981.

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY INVESTIGATION OF THE TURNBEAUGH MINING
CLAIM (Patented), EUREKA MINING DISTRICT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA,
ON MAY 21, 1981.

On May 21, 1981, the undersigned, accompanied by (and assisted by) Mr. Kenneth A Phillips, and Mr. Richard Beard, Field Engineers, Arizona Department of Mineral Resources, Phoenix, Ariz., examined and sampled the Turnbeaugh mining claim (patented), as described above. More specifically, it is in Sections 2 and 11, T-12-N, R-9-W, SR B&M. To get there, one should take US Hwy 93 to the bridge over the Santa Maria River, 40 miles NE of Wickenburg, Arizona. Then turn Right (East), and generally follow the river about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the old mine on the property. (See Exhibit A, attached).

The undersigned was authorized to make this geologic investigation by Mr. Lawrence A. Bark, jr, 2241 Thorley Place, Palos Verdes Estates, CA, 90274. Mr. Bark is owner of one-half interest in the Turnbeaugh property.

The Engineers from the Department of Mineral Resources have been examining the many old mines in the Eureka Mining District for future mining potentialities. The Turnbeaugh property was only examined on the surface, as it was impractical (if not impossible) to go underground, as the old shaft collars were badly caved in. All of the old mining headframes, buildings, tanks, machinery, etc., were removed years ago. The last purported operations were in 1938? The last portion of the road to the property is now impassable for motor vehicles.

GEOLOGY.

The Arizona Geologic Map (U. of A. - Az. Bur. of Mines, 1969) shows the general area of the Turnbeaugh claim to be PreCambrian granitic intrusive rocks. However, a recent study by Ariz. Geol. Society - Western Arizona - Vol XII, dated May 1980, gives detailed and up to date information with K.-Ar. Geochronology, Petrology, Historical Geology, and discusses the Laramide alterations, in which the writer concurs. Thusly, the basic rocks at the Turnbeaugh are Plutonic of the Yavapai series, and are primarily PreCambrian quartz Monzonites, with some Granodiorites, and quartz Biotites, all age dated at approximately 1.6 Billion years. The Hualapai mountains to the NW are granitics of 1.3 billion years in age (Rb.-Sr. tests on the biotites therein).

The so called "Turnbeaugh ledge", which goes thru the Turnbeaugh mine, and other adjoining mines in the area, should be called the Turnbeaugh vein. (All of the old correspondence calls it a ledge). This contains the gold bearing ore that was mined in the past. It is mostly a silicious (quartz) vein that also carries feldspars and some iron (Hematites and Limonites), and in places, mica. This vein is more than a mile in length, as can be verified from outcrop occurrences in many localities. Also coexistent with this quartz formation is a parallel vein of Mylonitic phyllite material containing Au.

The Turnbeaugh vein was formed during the Laramide orogeny.

about 70 million years ago, which included uplifts, volcanics, compressive deformation, faulting, and plutonic emanations. It is probable that a fault line occurred in the ancient granitics, where the Turnbeaugh vein is now present, and which later became filled and mineralized from emanations from the depths (from gases and solutions of a super-heated highly silicious content (includes the Au). This fault line was originally vertical, and is now tilted to almost horizontal with a few more million years. The Turnbeaugh inclined shaft No.1 collar area shows the vein strikes North-South with a dip 38 deg. to the East.

In the adjoining region are also found thin Andesite and Rhyolite flows (extrusives)(look like old lava beds)They are from the Mid-Tertiary orogony in the Oligocene and Miocene (25 to 30 Million years ago. This was a magmatic and Tectonic transition period, also. In the Eureka Mining District, there can be noted a period of extreme surface erosion, which included tilting and metamorphism. This was during the Eocene.

DISCUSSION.

In order to determine the "Status Quo" of the Turnbeaugh property, it is necessary to examine and study old records on the mining operations of the past, as well as to make the surface investigation. Some of the records were presented to the writer by the owner, Mr. Bark. Others were in the old files of the Department of Mineral Resources. This information is not complete, as there are certain "gaps" in the records. Completely missing are production records. Also, current exploration activities on adjoining claims are taken into consideration by the undersigned.

The Turnbeaugh mine was found in 1895 by Turnbeaugh and Beckman, who sold it to other individuals in 1898. Thru-out the years a series of owners are on the records. In the early days, an inclined shaft had a depth of 125 feet. The surface is reported as "lean", but at a depth of about 70 feet, there was a good orebody. The Pocahontus, Goodenuff, and other claims, were taken out on the "Turnbeaugh ledge" to the North, a short time later. To the South, in those early days, were five (5) Anarchist claims, on the same gold bearing vein. The Turnbeaugh claim was patented in 1903.

The Turnbaugh property, as mentioned previously, is located on the Santa Maria river (which has a tiny flow most of the year). The river is at the bottom of a steep, rugged, mountainous canyon. The mentioned inclined shafts and dumps are on the East side of the canyon; about 200 feet up from the river bottom. As one looks to the North, four (4) large dumps (or tailing piles) can be seen on the Pocahontus property.

At this point, I would like to emphasize a very serious problem. It is impossible now to drive any kind of a vehicle to the Turnbeaugh property, even a 4 wheel drive vehicle. About the last half mile down the mountainside, is now only a very steep pack trail. At places the road passes over the side of rugged, cliff like rock formations, that are now impassable. Engineer Phillips walked down this now impassable road in 1979. He found a newly constructed sluice box at the mine, hidden behind one of the portals. Also there were some "ill advised" new claim posts scattered around.

Sometime in 1938, a Company calling itself the "Santa Maria Mining Corp", made a map of what they called the underground workings of the Turnbeaugh mine. (See Exhibit C) This shows three (3) inclined shafts with a maximum depth in excess of 250 feet. Ore values are not indicated. but the map show "mined out " area and

SAMPLING.

Samples taken on May 21, 1981, by the writer, and Dept. of Mineral Resources Engineers, are as follows. These were chip channel cuts (See Exhibit F):

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Values.</u>	
			<u>Au(oz)</u>	<u>Ag(%)</u>
1.	South inclined shaft collar; upper <u>siliceous(quartz) vein material.</u>	42"	.012	(less).05
2.	Same shaft collar; below No.1 <u>yellow phyllonite.</u>	49"	.038	.05
3.	Surface between S.shaft and N. shaft collars. <u>Siliceous (quartz) material.</u>	54"	.048	(less).05

These samples make a relatively poor showing. Somehow, we did not find the 15 inch wide ore material reported by Mr. Lucy. However, the samples were too limited to prove, or disprove, the values of others in the past. The values found in the phyllonite were a surprise to the undersigned. This could also be called a phyllitic mylonite. The above silver values are also very poor, but expected.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. Rebuilding the road to the Turnbeaugh property is an immediate and serious problem. To re-open the mine, or to do necessary additional exploration work, will require a suitable access. The writer is no construction engineer, but has the opinion that it will cost at least \$25,000.00 to make the road suitable for truck travel.

2. To the South of the Turnbeaugh property are a series of claims now called "Norma". Apparently the old Anarchist claims are now part of the Norma group. Recent drilling operations have been accomplished on this property.

3. The Turnbeaugh property merits further exploration and sampling. After the road is re-built, several old time, and competent miners, should be hired to clean out the portals and collars, and to carefully examine and sample the old underground mining works. It is possible that there have been some underground cave ins. They should also re-map the mine. Following this, and if supported by sampling and assays from underground, drilling should be accomplished to outline ore reserves and values. All of this, of course, will require capital investment.

4. In the opinion of the undersigned, this mining property has value, especially if gold prices continue to spiral, as they have done in the past recent years.

KINNON & ASSOCS.

MELVIN H. JONES
Mining Geologist.

remaining ore pillars. It also shows remaining ore bodies. The trouble with this map is that it shows the shafts heading to the West, which couldn't be correct. The remains of the old shafts, as seen by the writer, go down in an Easterly direction. Perhaps, all that is wrong with this map is that the draftsman put the North direction on incorrectly? Then again, the writer saw only two(2) shafts on his visit. Perhaps there is another nearby shaft now covered by debris or talus?

Now, to go into the matter of reported ore values on the Turnbeaugh property from old reports. These values were put in writing in 1926 and/or 1927. It is well to recollect that the value of gold in those days was \$20.67 an oz. If the old timers were able to mine the Turnbeaugh in those days, and make a profit, it is something to think about? Everyone is aware that in these recent times gold has been in the \$500.00 an oz. range (or higher). As of the date of this report, it is down to \$450.00.

In one old unsigned letter, dated July 7, 1927 (Exhibit D) there is a description of the "Turnbeaugh Ledge", where it states the best gold showings are on the North side of the Turnbeaugh claim. In another letter entitled "Turnbeaugh Ledge", undated (but assumed to be in 1926-27), signed by Mr. Alec Lucy, he gives the values at various depths (at the \$20.67 price). It appears that Mr. Lucy owned or controlled the Turnbeaugh property (plus other adjoining claims, at the time). He states:

(1) On the surface, the ore is 7 feet wide and low grade, but 15 inches on the hanging wall runs \$96.00. This would be 4.64 oz. of Au per ton. The undersigned's comments on this, (assuming it to be true assay) would be that the Lucy value would have to be converted into a mining width (about 5 feet), and this would bring the value down to a little less than 1.0 oz. of Au per ton. This of course, would be excellent ore.

(2) At 70 feet (down the shaft) the ore is 6 feet wide and runs .44 oz. of Au p/t.

(3) Below 70 feet (down the inclined shaft) the ore body continues to be 6 feet wide, and is valued at .33 oz. Au p/t.

(4) At the bottom of the shaft (125 feet?) the ore is 7 feet wide and runs .07 oz. Au p/t.

(5) To the North of the shaft is a pit, near the surface, showing a 4 feet width of gold ore running 1.2 oz. Au p/t.

(6) Further North on the surface (from the shaft) the ore is 5 feet wide and runs .62 oz. Au p/t.

(7) Beyond the above sampling (to the North), the vein is covered with talus.

Another old drawing of the Turnbeaugh Au vein, apparently shows some surface sampling values. This was in the old files of the Dept. of Mineral Resources (Az). These values have also been changed to Au ounces and placed on the map, by the undersigned. (Based on the old \$20.67 rate). (See Exhibit E). At the different indicated locations, they are:

1.	4 feet vein	-	1.21 oz. Au	p/t.
2.	5 feet vein	-	.24 oz. Au	p/t.
3.	2 feet vein	*	.51 oz. Au	p/t.
4.	6 feet vein	-	.95 oz. Au	p/t.
5.	1 foot vein	-	1.9 oz. Au	p/t.
6.	4 feet vein	-	1.2 oz. Au	p/t.
7.	6 inch vein	-	4.7 oz. Au	p/t.

Hillsdale, Ariz.,
July 7, 1927.

Dear Mr. Englehardt:

Your letter of the first just received, and I will try to answer your questions.

First you want the history of the gold claims: The Turnbeough ledge was found about 34 years ago and one of the first engineers to examine it was Eugene Martin, who wanted it for an English company, and it was thru him that I came into the camp. But J.T. Dougine of Chicago got control of it, and in a quarrel with one of the owners he lost half interest in the Turnbeough claim and since that it has been 'dog eat dog'--neither one would do anything the other wanted. But now Dougherty is old and anxious to sell, altho if you would approach him on the subject I think he would try to run a bluff and demand a big price--probably about \$12,000--tho he told me twice that he would take the amount he was out--about \$4,000. But he and I are not on good terms, and I am not the right one to handle him. J.M. Moore is his Prescott agent, and I think might do the job.

* The other half was sold by Dougine to the Gold Link Mining Co., and later on, it and the Sultan group of six patented claims, were sold to the Big Stick Mining Co, L.C. Haynes of Los Angeles was president of the company. He died about a year past, and his wife is administrator of the estate. She holds the ground at \$5,000, but I think she is bluffing, as some time past Haynes offered it for \$500 ---and the purchaser pay the back taxes which amounted to about \$2,000. It seems now as if the taxes had been paid and the price raised.

The Sultan had one oreshoot about 400 feet long and 3 1/2 feet wide that averaged \$22.00. Sam Allerton of Chicago owned the ground. Harry La Montagne was superintendent. It paid no dividends, and in the end he sold it to the Big Stick Co.

If you will look at the map you will see a break in the ledge caused by a diorite dyke cutting it. The ledge on the west side of the dyke went down 100 feet. The ledge goes on the same in size and character below the dyke as above. I am driving a tunnel in on the ledge and expect to strike the first ore shoot within 100 feet, and the ore shoot dug out at about 500 feet. This is simply an estimate made from surface indications.

This second ore shoot was overlooked by the Gold Link Co., (the name the Sultan went by) but it looks as big and high grade as the one dug out.

The strong point which I want to emphasize is: we know that the ore shoot went above the fault, and we know there is no reason to doubt that it will be the same when found below it, and there are no further faults showing on the surface, so it looks like clear sailing to sink on the ore as soon as it is sufficiently explored, and here is where I want one mill built, as there is enough ore here and on my ground adjoining it on the west, to run a mill (50 ton) for six months, and by that time the ore below the fault would be

opened up and there will be no further ore shortage.

On the Mammoth group--located by me in February 1899--there is one ore shoot 175 feet long 3 1/2 feet wide that runs \$25.00. I lost this ore, but it can be found again by a little hard work.

On the Turnbeaugh ledge the best showing is near the north end of the Turnbeaugh claim. I think there is enough ore in sight here to start a mill. On the surface showing is about 500 feet in length, and the inclined shaft shows good ore for 100 feet. Below this the ledge remains 7 feet wide, but is low grade. By using what ore is in sight here and drawing on the No. 2 shaft on the Anarchist, there would be no trouble keeping a 100 ton mill running. On these claims the shaft is down 500 feet and there is a drift 250 feet on the footwall ore body. On the surface this ore body is 500 feet long. There is a cross cut from the bottom of the shaft to the hanging ~~rock~~ wall ore body. Here the ledge is six feet wide--but low grade. By ~~opening~~ opening this ore body--which shows for about 1000 feet--so you can count on nearly 75,000 tons of ore.

This shaft has a 25 H.P. hoist in good shape, but I would prefer moving this hoist to the Turnbeaugh and putting in one big enough to hoist the muck and run two drills.

On the Focahontus there is a fairly continuous ore body which is two feet wide on the hanging wall and a swell 15 feet wide on the footwall that runs \$5.00.

On the Goodenuff there is one dump of 100 tons averaging \$40.00 and a good deal of ore in sight, but the ore forms in big lenses and there has been no systematic work done to develop them.

* The Gold Standard Group of 7 patented claims lie north west of the Goodenuff and are mostly on the north side of the river. The first claim is the River Bend which shows a big lense of ore that will run \$7.00 or \$8.00. Following this is a barren zone--or perhaps it would be more exact to call it unexplored. Then you strike the Gold Standard proper. There are three tunnels on it. One about 60 ft, another 400 and one 50, which has an upraise and some crosscuts, and a 40 ft. winze.

The company hauled 2,000 tons to the Waters mill--six miles--and it milled \$14.00. There is considerable ore in sight, but I could not make any estimate, tho on the lowest level some of the crosscuts show high grade ore.

Joining the Gold Standard on the northwest there are four more claims which were formerly held by Tom McSherry. He is now dead and I am not sure who holds them.

If I were buying I would leave out the Gold Standard group, because it will be high priced and it would require a separate camp, and is not as good property as the south end. Work done on the south end will benefit the Gold Standard but not to any great extent, as it will call for a two mile road from the other claims to connect them.

As to the cost of the mills, I must refer you to Fred. He is best posted. But it will cost \$5,000 to put a good road into either

camp. The road from Hillside to the Sultan group will be 18 miles, and from Congress Junction to the Turnbeaugh is 30 miles--but over a level country. The river will furnish water for milling and might furnish a limited supply of power for six months of the year.

The mining timbers would have to be hauled in, but as the ground stands very well, little would be needed.

The ore ~~is~~ will pay about 40% of it's value. The rest cyanides readily.

The drawbacks are distance from railroad and the cost of putting road in condition for use. This would be overcome by the use of trucks.

To give you an idea of the prices of the different claims, I will give you the prices paid.

The first sold was the Gold Standard---- \$20,000

Then the Sultan --\$4250

Bougine developed the Sultan for two years. Sam Allerton furnished the money and allowed Bougine 1/3 for his trouble. Then he paid \$45,000 for the 1/3 interest and \$5,000 for the Wyandotte Girl, an adjoining claim. Bougine paid \$3,000 for half of the Turnbeaugh and sold it to Allerton for \$10,000. John W. Baugherty bought the other half for \$4,000. Bougine tendered him \$10,000 for it and he refused. This is what caused the hard feelings and kept the ground idle.

I sold the Anarchist group to Geo. Carbaugh of Rockford, Illinois, for \$30,000 and the company spent \$60,000 and split up, so I got it back.

The Mammoth claims I bonded once for \$7,000 when first found. Then for \$40,000 and rebonded them for \$60,000, but for the past fifteen years, I have not been able to do anything--only hold my title, and sometimes that was hard to do!

* Now as to the new find near the Rudkins claims, I was over the ground once with Dee. He had made a dozen cuts along it for half a mile, and as near as I could tell, it lay along your south end ~~the~~ lines. I thought it crossed the Boomerang, and perhaps missed the Night-Be, but Rudkins was feeling so weak, we could not locate the ends accurately. After crossing your lines it continued west for about 2,000 feet crossing some other ground held by Angie, Dee and others, later on Dee told me that it seemed to connect with the Mullholland lead claims, which lay a mile west. Any way I would call it a good surface showing. I am sending you a sample of what I call the pay ore. The sample assayed included everything--good and poor.

The King has developed a million and a half dollars worth of ore that runs about 30% and it looks as if the company was about to buy the Pinnafore group and probably the Cowboy claims. They are also about to build a mill, what worries them is lack of water. The King shaft is down 600 feet and is nearly dry, while the Cowboy makes 10 inches.

I will send your letter to Fred.

Leaving out my claims and the Gold Standard group, the total price would be about \$40,000.

Add \$10,000 for road building--and \$20,000 on each group

to finish development.

The income would be:
Sultan Claims--50 tons per day of \$15.00 ore--1/2 profit
Turnbeaugh "--100 " 8.00 \$3.00 B
These figures will allow a margin for carrying on development work.

Let me know if you have heard from J.M.W. Moore and Son-- also if the report was satisfactory?

Will send a copy of this letter to Fred and have him send his comments on it to you.

Sincerely,

*

C O P Y

THE TURNBEAUGH LEDGE

The Turnbeaugh mine was found in 1805 by Turnbeaugh and Beckman, who sold it; one half to J. T. Dougine and the other half to John W. Daugherty in 1898.

The Pocahontus, Goodenuff, and other claims were found shortly after.

The principal work on the Turnbeaugh was a shaft 125 feet sunk at an 30% pitch. This shaft did not start on the ore but about 15 below it and run on a smaller pitch, catching the ore body at 70 feet.

On the surface the ore was 7 feet wide and low grade with 15 inches on the hanging wall that runs about \$96. At 70 feet the ore is 6 feet wide and runs \$9.20, below this point it continues to be about 6 feet wide and runs about \$7 to near the bottom where it is 7 feet wide and runs about \$7 to near the bottom where it is 7 feet wide and runs \$1.50, north of this shaft there is an open cut showing 4 feet of \$25 rock, and further north 5 feet of \$13 ore, beyond this it is covered by wash from the mountain.

Joining the Turnbeaugh on the north lies the fraction 400 feet long, the lowest point on the ledge and the place the tunnel should be driven from.

The next claim is the Pocahontus, which shows a fairly regular ore sheet along the hanging wall but this sheet is not opened up and it is hard to tell much about it. Near the north end there is a shoot about 200 feet long that runs from 4 to 10 feet in width and will assay about \$6. Below this shoot and near the footwall there is a blow out 35 feet wide said to run \$5.

The next claim is the Goodenuff which has a lot of mismanaged work and shows one shoot where there is 75 tons piled out that runs \$25, then some low grade material and a face 13 feet of \$12 ore.

The Gold Standard joins this on the north west and consists of 7 patented claims not all on the ledge. The principal work here is a tunnel 400 feet long. Most of the ore above this is stoped out and averaged \$14. Below this is another tunnel 400 feet long, not driven on the ore but on the gouge below it. There are several crosscuts driven to the ore, some show good ore and the others medium.

West of this lies the Kruso and Brown claims, 5 in length along the ledge but not so well opened up but there is at least one shoot from 1000 to 1500 feet long that shows about 3 feet of \$6 ore.

Joining the Turnbeaugh on the south lies the 5 anarchist claims with one shaft 450 feet deep and another 500, showing a large quantity of about \$7 ore.

There is water in the river at all seasons and as the ground stands well it will not need much timber.

The ore cyanides well but don't plate much.

(signed) Alec Lucy

About 1926

The Turnbeaugh ledge, called after the discoverer, is formed by an and site dyke cutting the country rock in a northwesterly direction. The ore forms sometimes along ~~the~~ hanging wall, and sometimes there will be a parallel shoot along the foot wall, or lying below the hanging wall ore body. These ore shoots are low grade except when they carry hematite of iron or tellurium. At one shaft 450 feet deep there is no enrichment except at the bottom where it is said to run \$3.00. This is 16 feet wide. At the next work there is an incline shaft 30 feet. On the surface this ran \$40 to \$60, but faded out and did not come in a gain. The next ore shoot is about 2 1/2 feet wide and runs \$13.00. This is on the hanging wall while on the foot wall there is 2 feet running \$3.00. This shaft lost the ore and continued down to the 500 foot level following the crushed granite. On the 500 foot level there is a drift following the foot wall ore 250 feet showing about 2 feet of 2.00 ore. A crosscut 125 feet cuts the hanging wall ore which is six feet wide running \$2.50. The next ore shoot is 3 feet wide and runs \$3.00, and is exposed by a number of open cuts. Following this there is a barren spot 1500 feet long. The next shoot lies on the foot wall and is irregular and some of it runs as high as \$300.00, but the main ore body lies further north, and on the hanging wall this ore in an open cut shows 4 feet of \$24.00 ore. Below this there is six inches of \$175.00 rock, and below this there is 5 feet of \$6.00 ore and still lower two feet that runs \$12.00. An incline shaft on this starts below the ore and cuts it at 75 feet. Here the ore is 3 1/2 feet wide and runs \$9.00. Lower down the ledge loses value, the bottom three feet running \$7.00, and at the bottom of the shaft there is 7 feet running \$1.50. The ledge now becomes covered with taver-tine for 300 feet when it suddenly crops out showing 4 feet of \$3 ore.

There is a fairly continuous ore shoot along the hanging wall through the fraction 400 feet long, and the Pocahontis 1500 feet, varying from 3 to 6 feet in width and runs as high as \$10.00

About 1926

The old Sulton mine is situated on the Santa Maria river, and was developed by J.T. Dougine of Chicago about 25 years ago. The ore was formed in lenses along a dyke about 20 feet in width one lense fading out and another one starting in either above or below it. The ore shoot was 400 feet long. The ore cut clean averaged 3 1/2 feet in width and assayed \$22.00. This ore was cut off by a diorite dyke at a depth of about 400 feet, and the mill was moved away.

There was another ore shoot overlooked by the company that looks as good as the one dug out, which would be cut off by the dyke at about 500 feet. This is all the pay ore that I know of on the Sulton ground.

The ore was cut off and faulted by a dyke about 40 feet in width and thrown down the mountain 400 feet where the ledge continues on again ~~but low grade~~. A tunnel driven 100 feet below this fault would cut the first ore shoot, and 500 feet would cut the one dug out.

The ledge below the fault is held by Alec Lucy, also the claims joining the group on the south.

There are three claims along ~~the~~^a dyke that is 35 feet wide and chiefly low grade, running \$2.50 for from 10 to 25 feet in width.

* On the summit of the mountain there is one shoot 175 feet long that will average 3 1/2 feet in width and runs \$25.00, but this become low grade and disappeared at 25 feet. One the ~~south~~^{west} side of the mountain there is one tunnel 130 feet showing this low grade ore, and on the south side another about 700 feet with one crosscut 150 feet, and another 65 feet. This was intended to cut the ledge at a depth of 200 feet but failed to find it.

There is enough ore on these two groups to supply a 20 ton mill, and they will pay for their own development.

Alec Lucy

WYOMING TURMELLAUGH LEASE

The Turmellaugh mine was found in 1895 by Turmellaugh and Beckman who sold it 1/2 to J. F. Dequine and the other half to John W. Daugherty in 1898

The Pechontus, Goodenuff and other claims were found shortly after

The principal work on the Turmellaugh was a shaft 125 feet sunk at an a 30% pitch, this shaft did not start on the ore but about 15 below it and run on a smaller pitch, catching the ore body at 70 feet,

On the surface the ore was 7 feet wide and low grade with 15 inches on the hanging wall that runs about \$96, At 70 feet the ore is 6 feet wide and runs \$9.20 below this point it continues to be about 6 feet wide and runs about \$7 to near the bottom where it is 7 feet wide and runs \$1.70 north of this shaft there is an open cut showing 4 feet of \$25 rock, and further north 5 feet of \$13 ore, beyond this it is covered by wash from the mountain,

Joining the Turmellaugh on the north lies the fraction 400 feet long the lowest point on the ledge and the place the tunnel should be driven from,

The next claim is the Pechontus, which shows a fairly regular ore shoot along the hanging wall but this shoot is not opened up and it is hard to tell much about it, near the north end there is a shoot about 200 feet long that runs from 4 to 10 feet in width and will assay about \$6, below this shoot and near the footwall there is a blow out 35 feet wide and runs \$5,

* The next claim is the Goodenuff which has a lot of mismanaged work and shows one shoot where there is 75 tons piled out that runs \$25 then some low grade material and a trace 13 feet of \$13 ore,

The Gold Standard joins this on the north west and consists of 7 patented claims not all on the ledge, The principal work here is a tunnel 400 feet long, most of the ore above this is stoped out and averaged \$14, below this is another tunnel 400 feet long, not driven on the ore but on the gouge below it, there are several crosscuts driven to the ore, some show good ore and the others nothing

West of this lies the Kruso and Brown claims, 5 in length along the ledge but so well stoped up that there is at least one shoot from 1000 to 1700 feet long that shows about 3 feet of \$6 ore

Joining the Turmellaugh on the south lies the 5 anarchist claims with one shaft 270 feet deep and shows \$30, showing a large quantity of about \$7 ore,

There is water in the river at all seasons and as the ground stands well it will not be much of a hinder

of the road to the west but some of the water

Alec L. S.

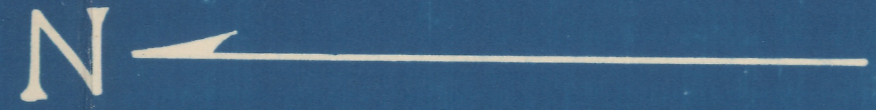
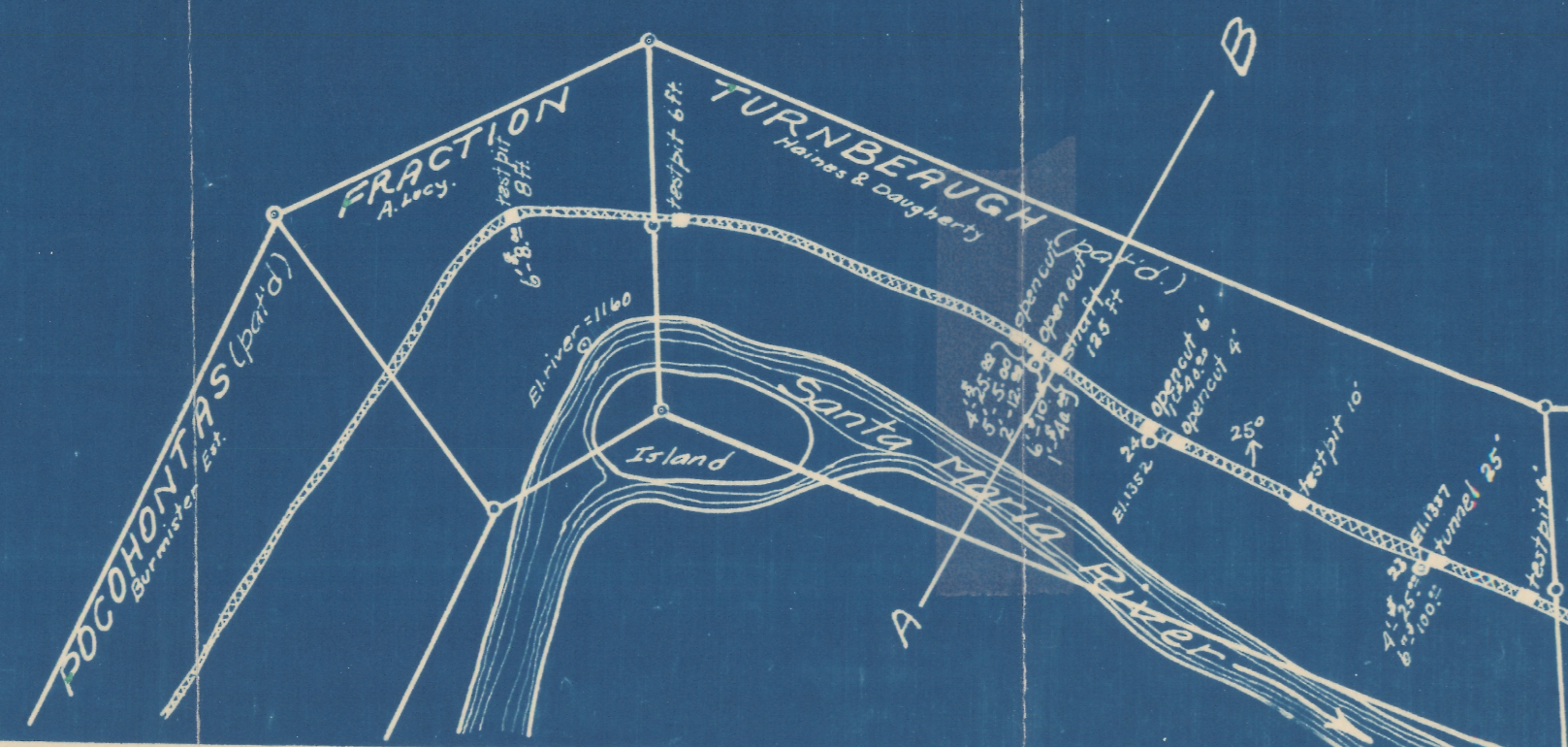
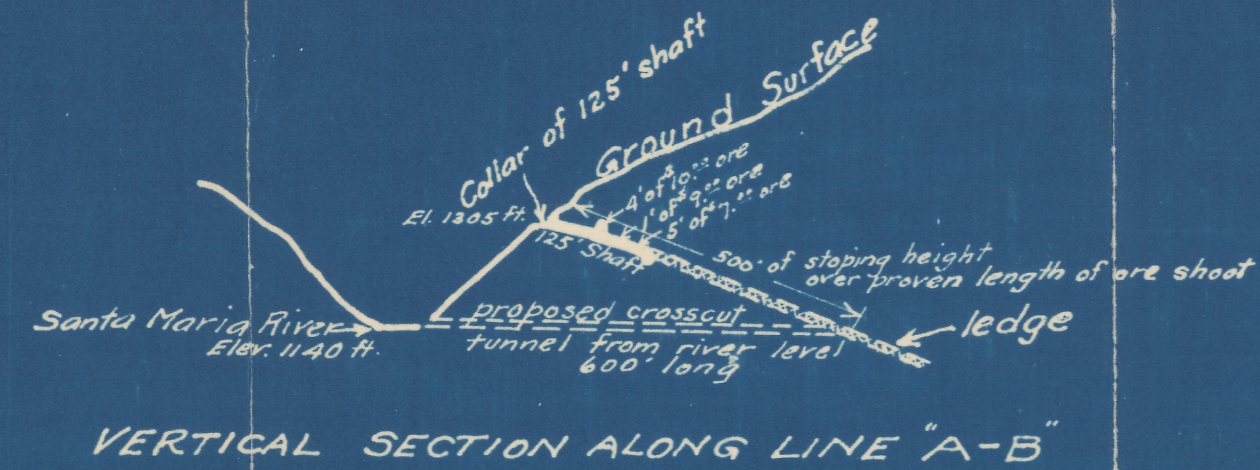
In the Goodenuff the hanging wall ore does not show, and the foot wall ore frons in lenses for from 3 to 12 feet in width. There is one dump of 100 tons piled up that runs \$40.00. There is one tunnel 700 feet long on this ground, and two winzes but they do not look favorable. They follow the ore untill it gives out and then discontinue. There is not enough continues work done to determine if these good ore shoots come back again. The deepest working is the 500 foot shaft, and the foot wall ore being good and continuous ~~looks~~ looks favorable. The balance of the ledge for seven claims is patented and held at a high price by C.D. Clark of Los Angeles.

The country rock is granite and the ledge pitches northeast at about 30°. The rock stands well ~~with~~ ^{without} timbering.

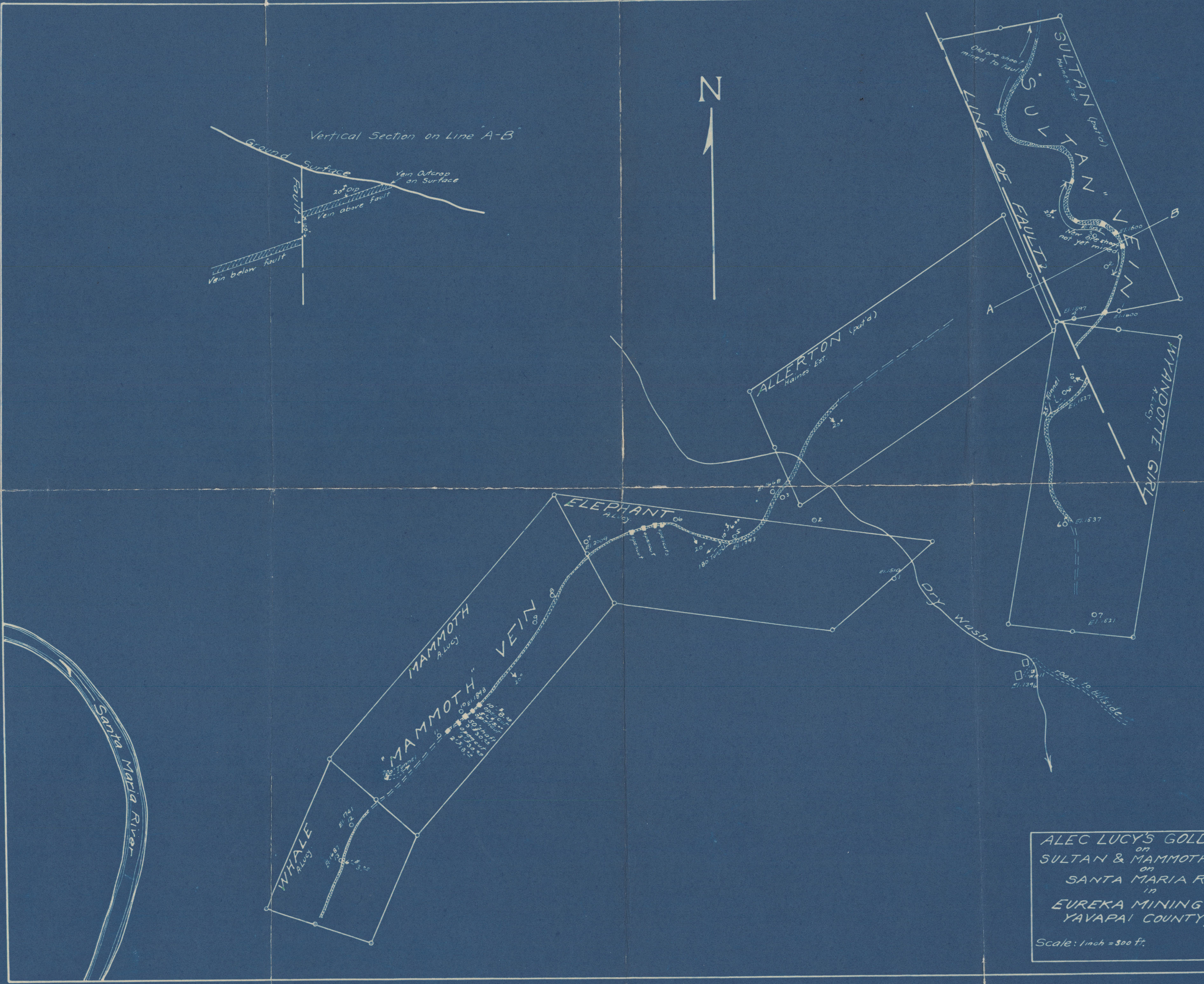
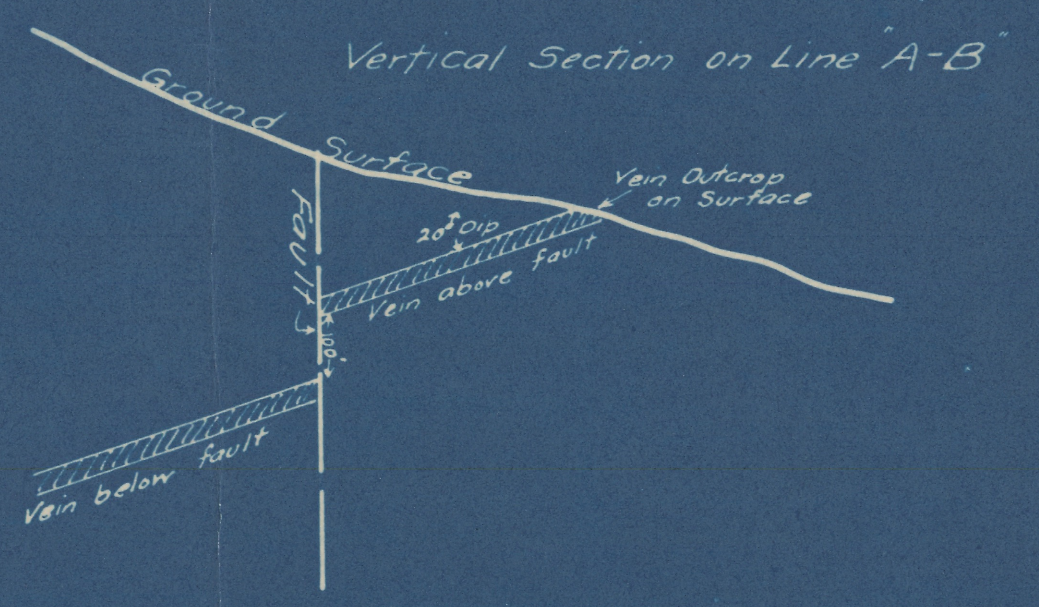
The prices of the claims will be about:

- The Turnbeaugh ----- \$7,000
- The Anarchist ----- \$25,000
- The Sulton --- ----- \$2,000 including one half interest in the Turnbeaugh
- The Focahontis ----- \$9,000 is held by R.H. Burnister of Prescott
- Lucy's claims joining the Sulton ---- \$15,000
- The Goodenuff is held by Mr. Bates of New York and I don't know how much he is asking for it. *probably \$20,000.*

Alfred Gray



PLAN MAP
 OF
 ALE LUCY'S GOLD CLAIMS
 ON
 TURNBEAUGH LEDGE
 ON
 SANTA MARIA RIVER
 IN
 EUREKA MINING DISTRICT
 YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA
 Scale: 1 inch = 300 feet

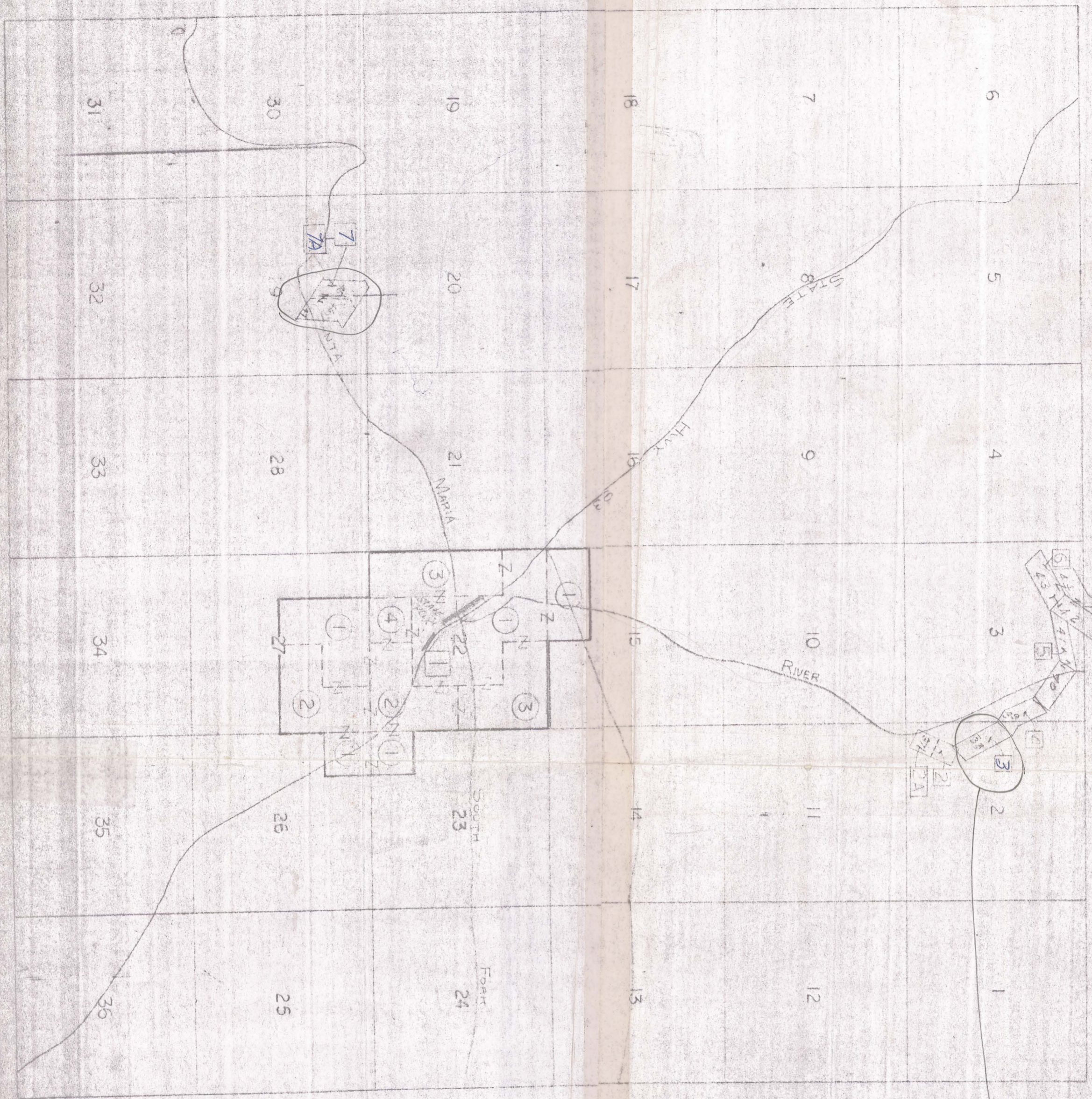


ALEC LUCY'S GOLD CLAIMS
 ON
 SULTAN & MAMMOTH LEDGES
 ON
 SANTA MARIA RIVER
 IN
 EUREKA MINING DISTRICT
 YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

Scale: 1 inch = 300 ft.

200-16

File
Lug
Alex



MINING CLAIMS

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IDEAL	TWP
NOT	TRUE

SCALE 2" = 1 MILE

ASSESSOR'S RECORD MAP

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