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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: TURKEY CREEK GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:
TURKEY CREEK

COCHISE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 720

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 18 S RANGE 26 E SECTION 4 QUARTER NE
LATITUDE: N 31DEG 54MIN 03SEC LONGITUDE: W 109DEG 42MIN 16SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: SULPHUR HILLS - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: RAW PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
GYPSUM

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR AZ INDUSTRIAL MINERALS RPT. NO. 2, P 17
AZBM BULL 180, P 377
USGS WATER SUPPLY PAPER 1354, 1955
ADMMR TURKEY CREEK GROUP FILE

June 15, 1939

MT-36 LEAD, SILVER

18 unpatented claims - limestone formation, granite base. Lead 11 to 46%; silver .7 oz. to 73 oz.

Good roads.

Report by H.C. Beauchamp on file at Department office.

Paradise Dist., Cochise County.

TURKEY CREEK GROUP

Pb, Ag

Cochise 2 - 3 T 17 S

M. J. Donohoe, 542 - 19th St., Douglas

'39

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
OWNERS MINE REPORT

Date June 15, 1939.

Mine Turkey Creek Group

District Paradise, Cochise Co.

Location 18 miles NW from Rodeo, N. M.

Former name

Owner M. J. Donohoe,

Address 542 -19th Street, Douglas, Ariz.

Operator Same

Address

President No corporation.

Gen. Mgr.

Mine Supt.

Mill Supt.

Principal Metals Lead silver.

Men Employed

Production Rate

Mill: Type & Cap.

Power: Amt. & Type No Equipment

Operations: Present Idle

Operations Planned Depend on financing

Number Claims, Title, etc. ~~18~~ Eighteen (18) unpatented lode claims on proved up stock-raising homestead. Claim names: Blue Ribbon No 1 to 18.

Description: Topog. & Geog. Occupies west slope of fairly steep hill, from base to near the top. Elevations from 4500 to 5500 ft. In foothills of Chiricahua mountains.

Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition: 1 old shaft at base of hill, depth about 40 feet, has water. Three tunnels, No 1 the lowest, 380 feet, No 2, at an elevation of 5225 ft which is 100 ft above No 1 tunnel level, has a length of about 350 ft. No 3 tunnel, elevation 5300 ft, has an open cut 35 ft in length and then 65 ft under cover. All the workings are open and accessible, except the shaft.

(over)

Geology & Mineralization

The general geology is similar to that of Bisbee. Series of sedimentary rocks, quartzite and limestones resting on coarse grained granite and later folded, faulted and intruded by igneous rocks. The ore so far located comes in the lower, thin bedded impure limestone

Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings

The principal ore in sight is in No 3 tunnel, in a short winze sunk from the open cut. Several cars of ore were shipped from the open cut, but value not known. Indicated tonnage 1,000 tons carrying 12.5% lead and 1.3 oz silver, exclusive of high grade in face of No 3 tunnel.

Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet

Mine equipment limited to track and car in No 1 tunnel. No mill equipment.

Road Conditions, Route

Road turn off from Hwy 80 about one and one-half miles southwest from Rodeo, N. M. Runs north-westerly to Paradise, 18 miles, then a mile and one-half to the property. Improved road all the way

Water Supply

None developed, but shaft has water and more can be had by sinking.

Brief History

Claims probably discovered in early '80s. Ore produced was packed off the hill by burros. Has been worked by lessees a number of times but has never been equipped with machinery or systematically developed.

Special Problems, Reports Filed

Report herewith filed by H. C. Beauchamp, made in 1923, but copy dated March 1st, 1937.

Remarks

If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate.

For sale or lease on royalty on favorable terms. Has been bonded for \$50,000, but will make a sacrifice to get action. Look it over and make me a proposition.

Signed

W. D. Donohoe

Use additional sheets if necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date June 15, 1939

1. Mine Turkey Creek Group
2. Location 18 miles NW from Rodoe, N.Mex.
3. Mining District & County Paradise, Cochise Co.
4. Former name
5. Owner M. J. Donohoe
6. Address (Owner) 542 - 19th St., Douglas, Ariz.
7. Operator Same
8. Address (Operator)
9. President, Owing Co. No corporation
9A. President, Operating Co.
10. Gen. Mgr.
14. Principal Minerals Lead-silver
11. Mine Supt.
15. Production Rate
12. Mill Supt.
16. Mill: Type & Cap.
13. Men Employed
17. Power: Amt. & Type No equipment
18. Operations: Present Idle

19. Operations: Planned Depend on financing

20. Number Claims, Title, etc. Eighteen (18) unpatented lode claims on proved up stock-raising homestead. Claim names: Blue Ribbon No. 1 to 18.

21. Description: Topography & Geography Occupies west slope of fairly steep hill, from base to near the top. Elevations from 4500 to 5500 ft. In foothills of Chiricahua Mountains.

22. Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition 1 old shaft at base of hill, depth about 40 feet, has water. Three tunnels, No. 1 the lowest, 380 feet, No. 2, at an elevation of 5225 ft. which is 100 ft. above No. 1 tunnel level, has a length of about 350 ft. No. 3 tunnel, elevation 5300 ft., has an open cut 35 ft. in length and then 65 ft. under cover. All the workings are open and accessible, except the shaft.

23. Geology & Mineralization

The general geology is similar to that of Bisbee. Series of sedimentary rocks, quartzite and limestones resting on coarse grained granite and later folded, faulted and intruded by igneous rocks. The ore so far located comes in the lower, thin-bedded impure limestone.

24. Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings

The principal ore in sight is in No. 3 tunnel, in a short wiaze sunk from the open cut. Several cars of ore were shipped from the open cut, but value not known. Indicated tonnage 1,000 tons carrying 12.5% lead and 1.3 oz. silver, exclusive of high grade in face of No. 3 tunnel.

24A. Dimensions and Value of Ore body

25. Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow-Sheet

Mine equipment limited to track and car in No. 1 tunnel. No mill equipment.

26. Road Conditions, Route

Road turn off from Highway 80 about one and one-half miles south-west from Rodeo, New Mexico. Runs northwesterly to Paradise, 18 miles, then a mile and one-half to the property. Improved road all the way.

27. Water Supply

None developed, but shaft has water and more can be had by sinking.

28. Brief History

Claims probably discovered in early '80s. Ore produced was packed off the hill by burros. Has been worked by lessees a number of times but has never been equipped with machinery or systematically developed.

29. Special Problems, Reports Filed

Report filed herewith by H. C. Beauchamp, made in 1923, but copy dated March 1st, 1937.

30. Remarks

31. If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate.

For sale or lease on royalty on favorable terms. Has been bonded for \$50,000, but will make a sacrifice to get action. Look it over and make me a proposition.

32. Signature..... M. J. Donohoe

33. Use additional sheets if necessary.

Douglas, Arizona
March 1, 1937

Mr. R. D. Hall and associates
Hilltop, Arizona

Dear Sirs:

I herewith submit a statement of conditions as I found them as of date February 1st, 1937, at the mining property known as the Turkey Creek group of mining claims. My object being to determine the possibilities of opening up a tonnage of ore additional to that already developed, which possibilities are naturally governed by geological conditions; and also to determine the commercial possibilities of the ore exposed.

I am able to report that the geological conditions are favorable for developing ore bodies laterally as well as in depth.

Based upon the present price of lead, and at a price as low as 6 cents per pound for that metal, the milling of the run of mine ores should prove profitable, while the fine grained galena exposed in the face of the No. 3 tunnel, and upon the surface some 125 feet further east, should prove a comparatively high-grade product for direct shipment to smelter.

In the absence of any survey of the claims and the determination of the distance and monuments, the several accompanying maps are marked "Approximately ONLY". The names applied to the rocks are from field examination only, but this should be sufficient at this stage of your operation.

The property is worthy of development. The data which follows explain my reasons for this recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. C. Beauchamp

REPORT ON TURKEY CREEK GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS

COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

The group of claims under consideration consists of 12 contiguous, lode claims. Some open ground to the east of your property should be at once located, as the thin bedded dolomite limestone, which is the principal ore-bearing structure as thus far determined, crops for a considerable distance in this direction. My attention principally to Claims Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9, also 10, upon which the principal workings are located.

The matter of titles had best be left to legal authorities for investigation, although I was given to understand that the claims are of more or less recent location and that titles are vested in the names of the original locators.

Topography

The country immediately surrounding your property is of low relief, being in the foot-hills of the Chiricahua range of mountains, the elevations varying from 4500 to 5500 feet, while some four miles to the north and west, in the Hilltop section the elevations are from 5000 to 7000 feet.

Geology

The general geology of the district is similar to that prevailing in most of the important mining camps of Arizona, such as Bisbee, Globe, etc.

A series of sedimentary rocks, principally limestone of Paleozoic age and ranging from Cambrian to the Carboniferous, were deposited upon a pre-Cambrian complex, or basement, which in the instance of the Turkey Creek district is a coarse-grained granite. This granite underlies the entire California mining district and is exposed at numerous points. At Turkey Creek it appears from the creek bed, elevation about 4900 feet, vertically to 5100 feet and just below No. 1 shaft. Its contact with the sedimentaries extends in a general north-south direction. This granite is unfavorable for ore-deposition, but fortunately for your property, it dips to the east at an angle of approximately 20 degrees, so that from the contact eastward there is a gradual increase in the thickness of the sedimentaries. The sections show that the granite lies approximately 750 feet below the summit, or divide, above the mine workings. There is every justification, therefore, for the belief that the ore deposition may extend to that depth, on No. 9 claim, and gradually increasing upon the claims to the east.

The Chiricahua mountains represents a partially eroded series of fault blocks, tilted and crowded against each other and out by a variety of igneous intrusions. At various points are to be found fragments of later lava flows, consisting of volcanic tuffs and breccias. These are absent in the immediate vicinity of your properties, having been eroded, but they appear on various peaks surrounding the property.

The Hilltop section appears to have been the locus of the extensive folding and faulting which ensued following the laying down of the sedimentaries, and also appears to have been the locus of the igneous intrusions. An extensive and intensive silification resulted from the intrusion of the igneous rocks, so that the Hilltop section has withstood the erosional effects and today stands several thousand feet above the surrounding country. Your property lies about 3 miles east of the Hilltop section and above upon the edge of them are igneous intrusions which affected the entire district.

The entire sedimentary mass has been tilted from a horizontal to a practically vertical position, the sedimentaries now lying uncomfortably upon the granite. In the order of their having been laid down, there appears about 200 feet of quartzite, evidently Cambrian, overlying the quartzite appear several thousand feet of limestone and Carboniferous age. The lowest of these limestone beds and resting upon the quartzite, consists of several hundred feet of thin-impure limestone, more of the nature of a dolomite. Ore deposition at your property shows to a limited extent in the quartzite and in the thin-bedded limestone. The impurity of this dolomitic limestone doubtless accounts for the ore-deposition in the structure. At the Hilltop property, important ore depositions have been found associated with the quartzite, so that through prospecting of this structure upon your property would seem to be justified.

At the Turkey Creek property, the main structure is a rhyolite porphyry, which has forced its way along the lines of least resistance, which in this instance proved to be the series of thin-bedded, impure limestone. The porphyry is well mineralized, showing pyrite. There is, however, little evidence of the alteration of the pyrite or of leaching action to indicate ore deposits of a secondary or disseminated nature.

About one mile to the east of the Turkey Creek ground there is an intrusion of monzonite with a general north-west, south-east strike, and upon the ground of the King Copper property this monzonite is of economic importance.

The ore deposits are undoubtedly intimately connected with the igneous intrusions. The solutions have been introduced through fractures and bedding planes and other weaknesses during and especially at the close of the contact metamorphism produced by the igneous intrusive masses.

Ores & Ore Occurrence

In the lowest tunnel upon the property, designated as Tunnel No. 1, some copper ores were mined from a gash vein in the granite. Also at No. 10 and at several points on claim No. 6, some very favorable looking croppings have been prospected for a few feet. These croppings have every indication of being croppings of copper ore bodied. They consist of Limonite filled with minute quartz crystals, these latter being quartz of mineralization; that is, quartz deposited after the deposition of the metallic contents of the solutions. These croppings are well worth further development.

Attention was given principally to the galena or lead sulphide ores. Considerable leaching is evident at the surface and for a short distance underground, particularly at the portals of Tunnel No. 2 and Tunnel No. 3. A glance at the assay returns show a gradual increase of silver contents in depth, see samples Nos. 5, 6, and 7. In the face of No. 3 tunnel, some fine grained galena is showing which shows evidence of secondary enrichment. The rock is of a yellowish-green cast, indicating epidote, a secondary mineral. The silver contents of this ore returned as high as 79.2 oz. silver and the lead contents ran as high as 46%.

The ores are of such nature as to lend themselves readily to concentration. The lead occurs more or less massive, hence comparatively coarse crushing and tabling would doubtless recover a large percentage of the values - probably up to 80%. It would then become a question of costs as to the expediency of finer grinding and oil-flotation for the recovery of the remaining 20% of the values. Under a high price for lead, this would probably prove profitable, but with a medium price for lead it would probably not pay.

Development Work

Old Shaft

This shaft lies at an elevation of 5125 feet, the shaft is now filled with debris, but there is some ore lying upon the dump.

This shaft lies close to the contact between the granite, the porphyry intrusion and the thin-bedded and thick-bedded limestone. It is an excellent point for prospecting work, and from the evidence of ore on the dump at this point, good results may be looked for here. I would recommend that a tunnel be started at this point, and the contact between the porphyry and thin-bedded limestone be followed to the east.

Tunnel No. 2

Lies at an elevation of 5225 feet and about 250 feet to the east of the old shaft. This work was started in the thin-bedded limestone showing ore, but the tunnel soon passed into the thick-bedded lime with small results. In a shaft from the south cross-cut from main tunnel, the thin-bedded limestone was picked up and a sample from the face good mineral. A small bunch of ore also shows in the bottom of the main tunnel, close to the north cross-cut from same.

The ore at the portal of this tunnel has every appearance of having been broken off from the ore shoot at the mouth of No. 3 tunnel and of having slid down the hill-side to its present position. I should not care, however, to make this a definite statement until some further work had been done at this point, preferable a winze on the ore. The two ore showings on this level, although of low grade, merit further development work.

With ore showing at the Old Shaft below the No. 2 tunnel level, and with ore showing above in the No. 3 tunnel, it is logical to assume that ore may be found between these two points, hence further development at this horizon advisable.

Tunnel No. 3

This working lies at an elevation of 5300 feet. According to Brunton survey, the workings in No. 2 tunnel failed to get under the ore showing at No. 3, assuming of course that the ore has a downward trend and not simply a lateral trend.

There is an open cut about 30 feet in length, with a tunnel 65 feet. The best exposure of ore on the property is in the open cut, there being an exposure about 15 feet in which by approximately 30 feet in length, this was not sampled at the surface, as sample No. 5, across 10 feet of ore in the roof of No. 3 tunnel is sufficiently representative of this material. Sample No. 5 returned:

Lead	11.60%
Silver	0.70 oz.

Ten feet east of No. 5, sample No. 6 was cut across 6 feet of ore at collar of winze from the tunnel level. This returned:

Lead	13.3%
Silver	0.80 oz.

Ten feet east of No. 6, sample No. 7 was cut across 4 feet of ore and returned:

Lead	12.50%
Silver	2.40 oz.

The face of No. 3 tunnel showed about 12 inches of fine grained galena, a sample of which returned:

Lead	21.8%
Silver	32.80 oz.

A few shots into the face of this working exposed an additional 12 inches of ore, sample from which returned:

Lead	46.6%
Silver	73.3 oz.
Zinc	1.4%

There is a winze from the No. 3 tunnel, level, about 8 feet deep, all in ore, of which sample No. 6 is representative.

Development at this point should be confined to the driving of main tunnel by turning a few degrees to the south and following out the high-grade material. Surface prospecting showed this fine-grained galena over 100 feet east of the present face of No. 3 tunnel. An ore body of considerable size and of high grade may be encountered at this point. The ore showing on this level can best be prospected, in depth, from the No. 2 tunnel level.

There are numerous surface showings of lead ore as indicated by assay returns; development work on these can be done from the No. 2 and the No. 3 tunnel levels.

Tonnage Possibilities

At the No. 3 tunnel there is an indicated tonnage of approximately 1,000 tons of ore, calculating the ore body at an average width of 6 feet and ten feet below the No. 3 tunnel level. The cut samples of this material, exclusive of the high-grade ore showing in the face of No. 3 tunnel, shows

Lead	12.5%
Silver	1.3 oz.

A rough sorting of approximately 100 pounds of this material yielded approximately 60 pounds of ore assaying:

Lead	26.4%
Silver	0.60 oz.

and 40 pounds assaying:

Lead	11.9%
Silver	0.60 oz.

The 26.4% can be shipped direct to the smelter as present price of lead and yield about \$10.00 per ton profit. Assuming that 50% of the 1,000 tons can be assorted up to say 26.4% lead the ore in sight represents about 500 tons of shipping material and 500 tons of milling ore.

Conclusion

The property recommends itself for the following reasons:

\$5,000.00 spent in development work at points recommended should pretty well prove whether the ore shoots can be expected to continue laterally and in depth;

There is in sight about 500 tons of ore which can be mined and shipped direct to smelter, the returns from which should almost meet the \$5,000.00 recommended to be spent;

The high-grade ore showing in the face of No. 3 tunnel (about two feet at time of last inspection) shows indications of developing into a fair sized ore-body. Material such as at present shows will yield about \$50.00 per ton from smelter.

The property, therefore, has possibilities from the development of some high-grade shipping ores, as well as of medium-grade shipping ores and of milling ores. Future expenditures, of course, will depend upon results secured from the initial capital recommended to be spent.

It is my opinion that the lead-silver ores shall prove to be superficial only, and that they will gradually grade into silver-copper ores in depth. This fact, however, should not detract from the future value of the property, since the methods of milling both characters of ore are similar, and a copper-silver property in your section should prove equally as valuable as a lead-silver property.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) H. C. Beauchamp

COPY