CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
1520 West Adams St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-771-1601
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inquiries@azgs.az.gov

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Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

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PRINTED: 06-12-2013

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: TURNBEAUGH

ALTERNATE NAMES:
ALEC LUCY'S

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 19

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 12 N RANGE 9 W SECTION 11 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 24MIN 13SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 10MIN 11SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: THORN PEAK - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD
IRON HEMATITE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS THORN PEAK QUAD
ADMMR ALEC LUCY'S DEVELOPMENT CO
ADMMR TURNBEAUGH FILE

TURNBEAUTH PATENTED CLAIM REFERENCES YAVAPAI COUNTY

Alec Lucy's Gold Claims's File

Geology File - Reamsbottom,S. B., Report on Several Property - Examinations
Bagdad Area

Date Printed: 10/22/96

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

INFORMATION SUMMARY

Information from: **Joe Bark**

Company:

Address: 21405 Grant Avenue
City, State ZIP: Torrence, California 90503
Phone: 310-316-4240

MINE: **Turnbeaugh**

ADMMR Mine File: Turnbeaugh
County: **Yavapai**
AzMILS Number: **19**

SUMMARY

Talked with Joe Bark regarding his family's Turnbeaugh patented property in Yavapai County. His father had owned the patent, but has passed away and Joe is taking care of the property. It was his father that hired Melvin Jones to do a brief reconnaissance report on the property in the early 1980's. (A copy is in our ADMMR Turnbeaugh Mine File). The address and phone number for inquiries about the property are Joe Bark, 21405 Grant Ave., Torrence, California 90503, phone 310-316-4240.

Ken A. Phillips, Chief Engineer Date: October 17, 1996

RRB WR 4/24/88: Larry Bark, 2241 Thorley Pl., Palos Verdes Estates, California 90274 reports that he has inherited one half of the Turnbeaugh claim, Eureka District, Sec. 11, T12N R9W. He wants to know how to operate the property. I suggested he get a consultant to evaluate the property and sent him a copy of our Consultants Directory.

KAP WR 5/22/81: In the company of Dick Beard AND Mel Jones, a visit was made to the Turnbeaugh Mine, Eureka District, Yavapai County. The last half mile of the road to the property is completely washed out and must be traveled by foot. The mine workings of the Turnbeaugh, which is believed to have last operated in 1930's, are caved at and just in from the portal. Three samples of vein material were taken at portal. These samples will be described in a separate report. The Turnbeaugh patent is on the southern most claim of the so-called Turnbeaugh Ledge, which is adjoined by the Norma Claim Group on the south. The Norma covers the southern extension of the Turnbeaugh Ledge (ore vein) and the Pocahontas patent adjoins the north side of the Turnbeaugh. To properly evaluate the potential of the Turnbeaugh, the cave-ins would need to be cleaned out and the underground workings surveyed and sampled in detail. Further, the access road would need to be repaired so as to allow sample crew and mine repair crew reasonable access to theproperty.

RRB WR 9/25/81: Dave Laxton and Ted Wilmer were in looking up information on the Santa Maria River area. Looked at the Norma, Big stick, Oro Buena, Turnbaugh and Waters properties.

KAP WR 10/29/82: In the company of Mr. and Mrs. Gene Disselbret, we traveled to a number of properties on a quartz vein system in the Eureka District, Yavapai County. Turnbaugh (patent): The portal has continued to cave. A new claim monument was noted at the portal of the Turnbaugh. The claim is the Good River #1 located by GWM Company of Tucson. Since the Turnbaugh is patented and surrounding ground is state minerals, the Good River #1 claim is probably not valid.

A group of previously unidentified prospects in the S½, Sec. 14, T12N R9W just south of the country road were noted. These prospects consist of shallow pits and trenches on a north striking structure which dips gently to the east. It is likely a continuation of the Turnbaugh-Norma vein system.

+ +

NJN WR 3/4/83: Howard "Rod" Mix with Houston Inc., 1371 S. Nelson, Chandler, AZ, phone 961-1020 visited. They are setting up a pilot mill and manufacturing facility. They will have a ball mill and tables for gravity processing and will be able to cyanide or chlorine leach material at the rate of 25 TPD. This will be available for custom milling. They will be manufacturing electrostatic tables and belts for sale and for their own use. They are interested in acquiring gold and silver properties. Presently they are interested in the Turnbaugh, Yavapai County, and have just finished some road improvements there.

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. Kennith 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 2½ 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 PreCambria 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 discuses 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 Monsonites, with some Granodirites, 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).

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The Turnbeaugh vein was formed during the Laramide orogony,

about 70 million years ago, which included uplifts, volcanics, compressive deformation, faulting, and plutonic emanations. It is probable that a fault line occured 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 areefrom 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.

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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 redords. 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

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 controled 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.

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):

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

MELVIN H. JONES
Mining Geologist.

/APAI COUNTY ARIZONA 1979

ROLL NO. 29,582 200-16-002

1979

	FULL CASH VALUE	ASSMT. %	ASSESSED VALUE	EXEMPTION (4) AMOUNT	ADJUSTED (1) ASSESSED VALUE	AD VALOREM TAX
LAND	1486	180	267		232	2382
IMPROVEMENTS						00
PERSONAL PROPERTY						00
TOTAL	1486		267		232	2382

DELINQUENT DATES
1ST INSTALLMENT NOVEMBER 1, 1979
2ND INSTALLMENT MAY 1, 1980

YAVAPAI COUNTY

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR EXPLANATION OF (NOTES) & INSTRUCTIONS

EUREKA DIST UNDIV 1/2 TURNBAUGHSEC 11 12 9W

SPECIAL DISTRICT TAX	00
TAX REDUCTION (2)	00
NET TAXES DUE	2382

TAX DISTRICT	TAX RATE
1700	102649

BOTH INSTALL

PD 10-1-79 23.82

THIS IS THE ONLY NOTICE YOU WILL RECEIVE. NO RECEIPT WILL BE SENT UNLESS REQUESTED.

RETAIN THIS COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS

DISTRIBUTION COMPARISON (3)	1978	1979	DIFFERENCE
STATE	278	112	166-
COUNTY	319	400	81
SCHOOL	520	1315	795
JR. COLLEGE	401	366	35-
CITY / FIRE			
TEACHER RET	146	131	15-
ROAD FUND	64	58	6-
OTHER			
TOTAL	1728	2382	654

PARCEL IDENTIFICATION	200-16-002

BARK LAWRENCE A JR
2241 THORLEY PLACE
PALOS VERDES EST CA 90274

B-1

13 200 16 2 4 17000

PROPERTY RECORD CARD

~~HAYNES DORA L~~
~~2 HAYNES H LEWIS~~
~~26445 CHERRY HILLS BLVD~~
~~SUN CITY CALIF 92381~~

~~HAYNES FRANCES B~~
~~20500 BRADLEY RD APT 368~~
~~26771 SUN CITY BLVD~~

BARK LAWRENCE A JR.
2241 THORLEY PLACE
PALOS VERDES EST., CA 90274

26445 Cherry Hills Blvd.,
Sun City, Calif. 92381.
EUREKA DISTRICT undiv ½ TURNBAUGH
SEC 11-12-9W

359/214

:DEED OF DISTR 1140/811 QCD 1140/813 5-15-78bp
75-QCD 931/183 9/9/74 om 76-JUDGMENT & DEC 1002/800 2/18/76 om

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT

Year	Change	Land	Improvements	Total
19 74		$1486	$ 187	$ 15051
19 75		1486		1870267
19 76		1486		267
19 77		1486		267
19				
19				
19				
19				
19				
19				

SUMMARY OF VALUES

Property	Class	Appraised Value	%	Assess. Value
Land	85 ~~92~~	$ 1486 ~~538~~	~~118~~	$ 9
		$		$
Buildings and Improvements		$		$
Household Furnishings		$		$
TOTAL VALUE		$		$ 9

SERVICES AND AREA

Off Site Improvements		Utilities		Zoning		Neighborhood	
Paved Street		City Water		Single Family		Improving	
Black Topped Street		Well		Two Family		Static	Y
Gravelled Street		Sewer		Multi Family		Declining	
Unimproved	Y	Septic Tank		Business		Blighted	
Public Walks		Natural Gas		Commercial			
Curbs and Gutters		Cesspool		Industrial			
Alley		L. P. Gas					
No Alley	Y	Electricity					
Topography							

DATE OF APPRAISAL
MEASURED BY
LISTED BY
PRICED BY
REVIEWED BY DATE
POSTED BY DATE

ADD CHG PER TR OFFICE 2

LAND VALUE CALCULATION

Regular lot Size	Irregular Lot Size
x	x x x
x	x x x
x	x x x
x	x x x

Front Foot or Sq. Foot	Unit Value	Depth, Corner, Other Table	Factor	Value ~~92~~
[illegible]	125		18.58	$2323
[illegible]	80		18.58	1486
				~~1075~~

78 add chg per tr 4-6-78tt

TOTAL $ ~~538~~ 1486

REMARKS

TAX PURPOSES
IMPRV. & INT. [illegible]
SUN FRANK [illegible]

See 200-16-002, A

Total 18.58 Ac.

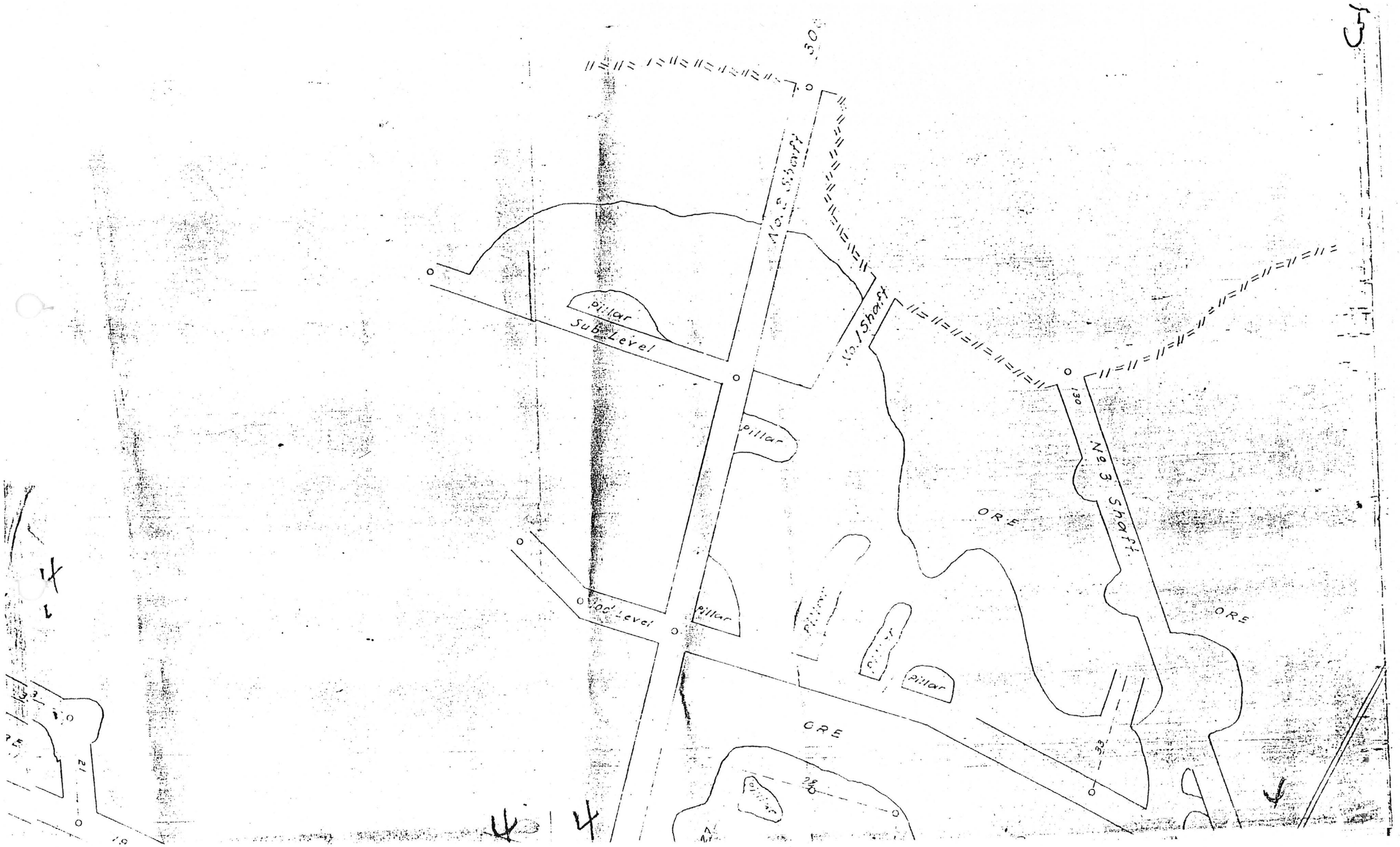
L.U. Improved 22 12

78 [illegible] $1000

B

UNDER GROUND WORKINGS, TURNBAUGH M

SANTA MARIA MINING CORP.


No. 2 Shaft
No. 1 Shaft
No. 3 Shaft
Sub Level
Pillar
Pillar
Pillar
Pillar
Pillar
Pillar
Pillar
Pillar
ORE
ORE
ORE
130
33
28
12
21
19

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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

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 controled 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.

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):

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

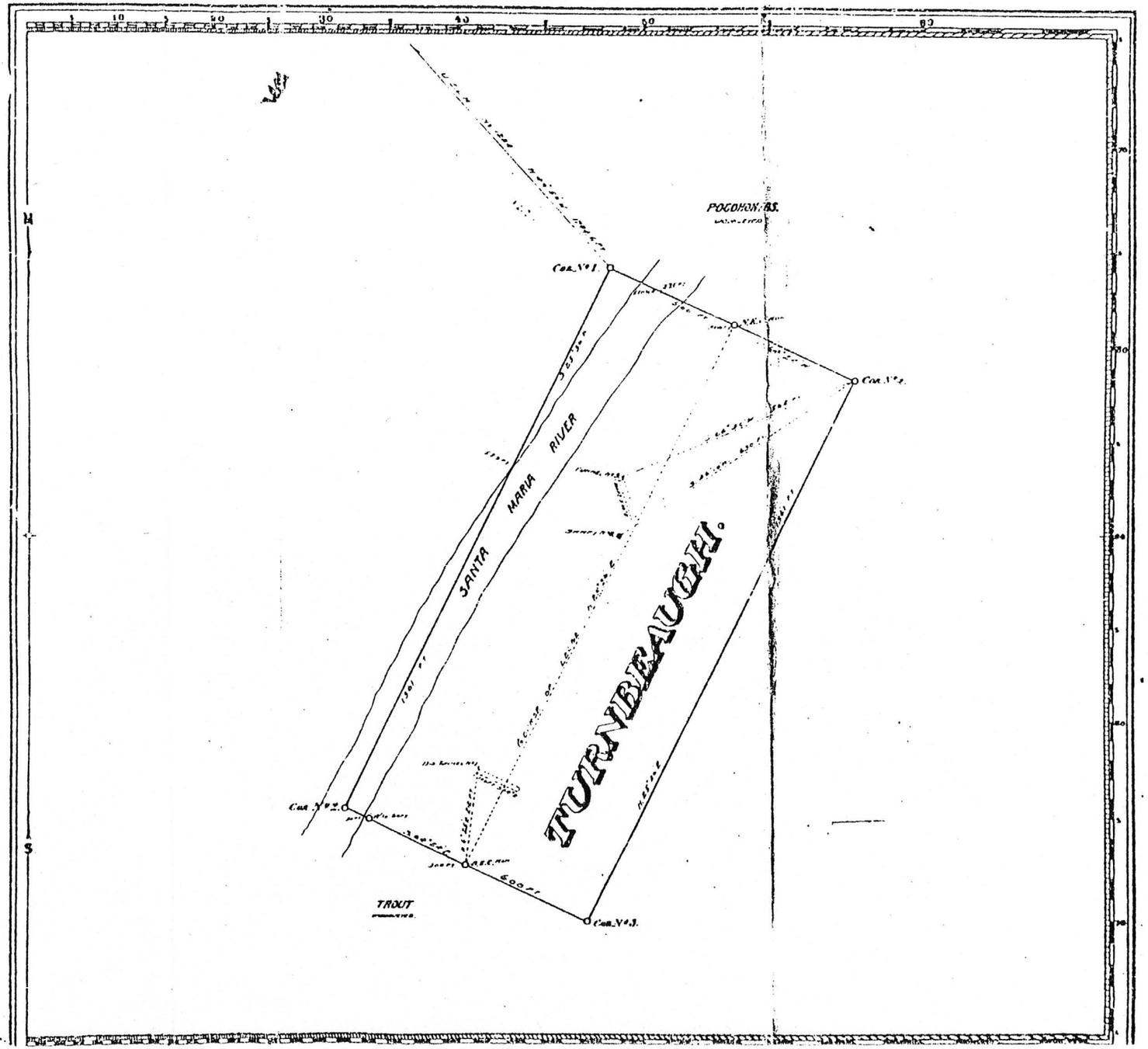
2. To the South of the Turnbeaugh property are a series of claims now called "Norma". Apparently the old Anarchist claims are now part of the Norma group. Recent drilling operations have been accomplished on this property.

3. The Turnbeaugh property merits further exploration and sampling. After the road is re-built, several old time , and competant 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 suported 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.

MELVIN H. JONES
Mining Geologist.

C-161



Claim Located April 27th 1893 190

Mineral Survey No 161

Lot No

Prescott Land District.

PLAT

OF THE CLAIM OF

GOLDEN LINK MINING Co. & J.W. DOUGHERTY

KNOWN AS THE

TURNBEAUGH

IN EUREKA MINING DISTRICT,
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

Containing an Area of 15.16 Acres

Scale of 200 feet to the inch.

Variation 14° E

SURVEYED Dec. 19th 1902 BY

William H. Merrill

U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

The Original Field Notes of the Survey of the Mining Claim of GOLDEN LINK MINING Co. & J.W. DOUGHERTY known as the

TURNBEAUGH

(from which this plat has been made under my direction) have been examined and approved, and are on file in this Office; and I hereby certify that they furnish such an accurate description of said Mining Claim as will, if incorporated into a patent, serve fully to identify the premises, and that such reference is made therein to natural objects or permanent monuments as will perpetuate and fix the locus thereof.

I further certify that Five Hundred Dollars worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon said Mining Claim by claimants or their grantors, and that said improvements consist of 1 Shaft and 2 Tunnels.

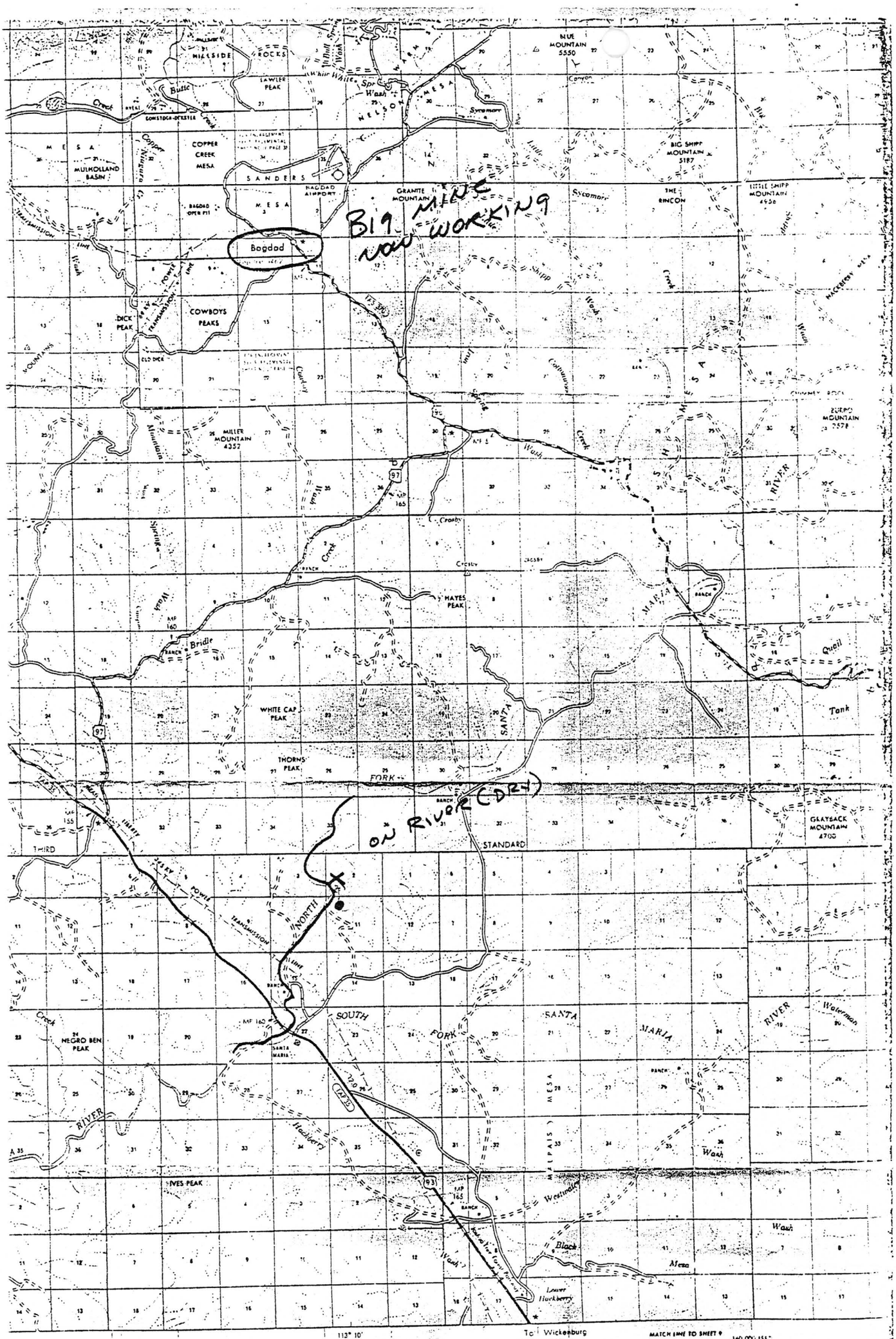
(that the location of said improvements is correctly shown) upon this plat, and that no portion of said labor or improvements has been included in the estimate of expenditures upon any other claim.

And I further certify that this is a correct plat of said Mining Claim made in conformity with said original field notes of the survey thereof, and the same is hereby approved.

U.S. Surveyor General's Office,
Phoenix, Arizona.
April 25th 1903

Hugh L. A. Rees
U.S. Surveyor General for Arizona.

A-1



A-3

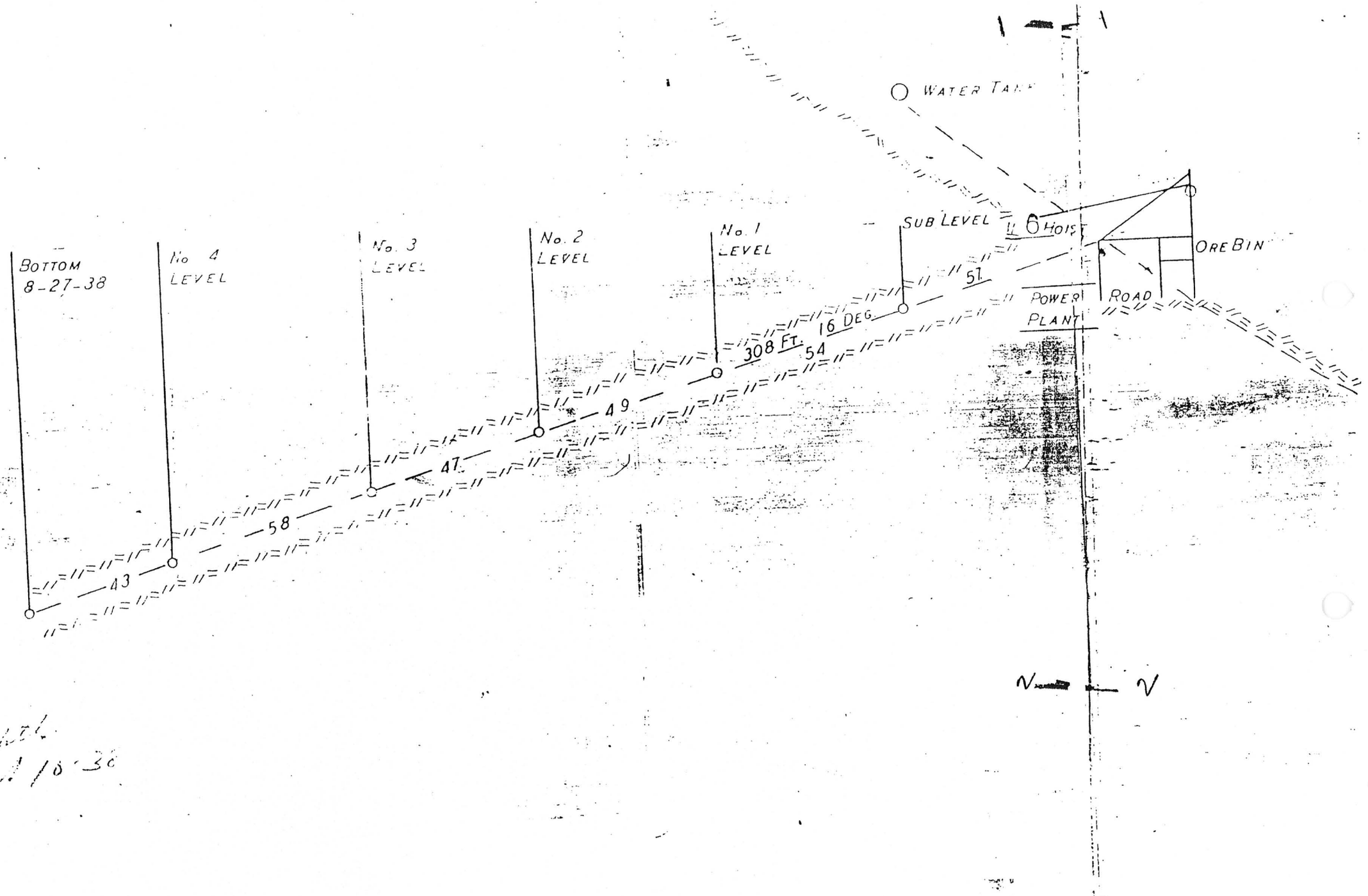
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

ARIZONA HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
PHOTOGRAMMETRY AND MAPPING DIVISION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
1968

3 4 5

. PHOTOGRAPHY 1966
USGS
NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
ENTRAL ZONE
SYSTEM ZONE 12



391'

Total Capt.
Oct 18-38

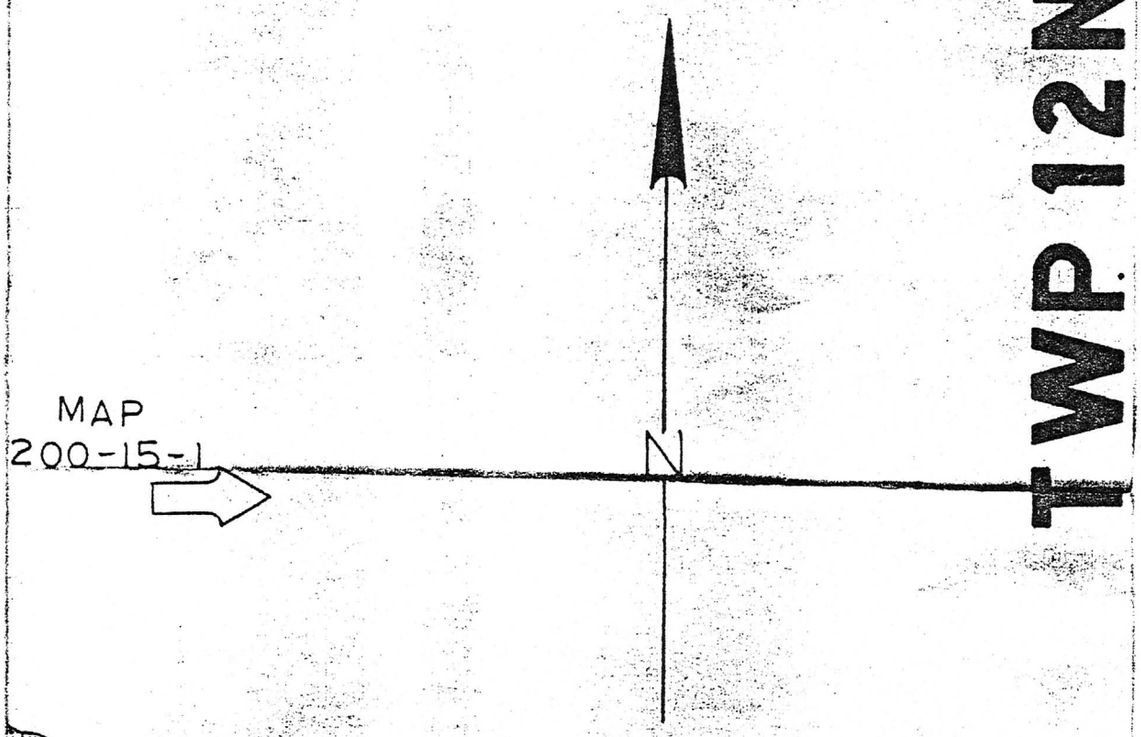
A-3

200-16-1

Book MAP

EUREKA DISTRICT

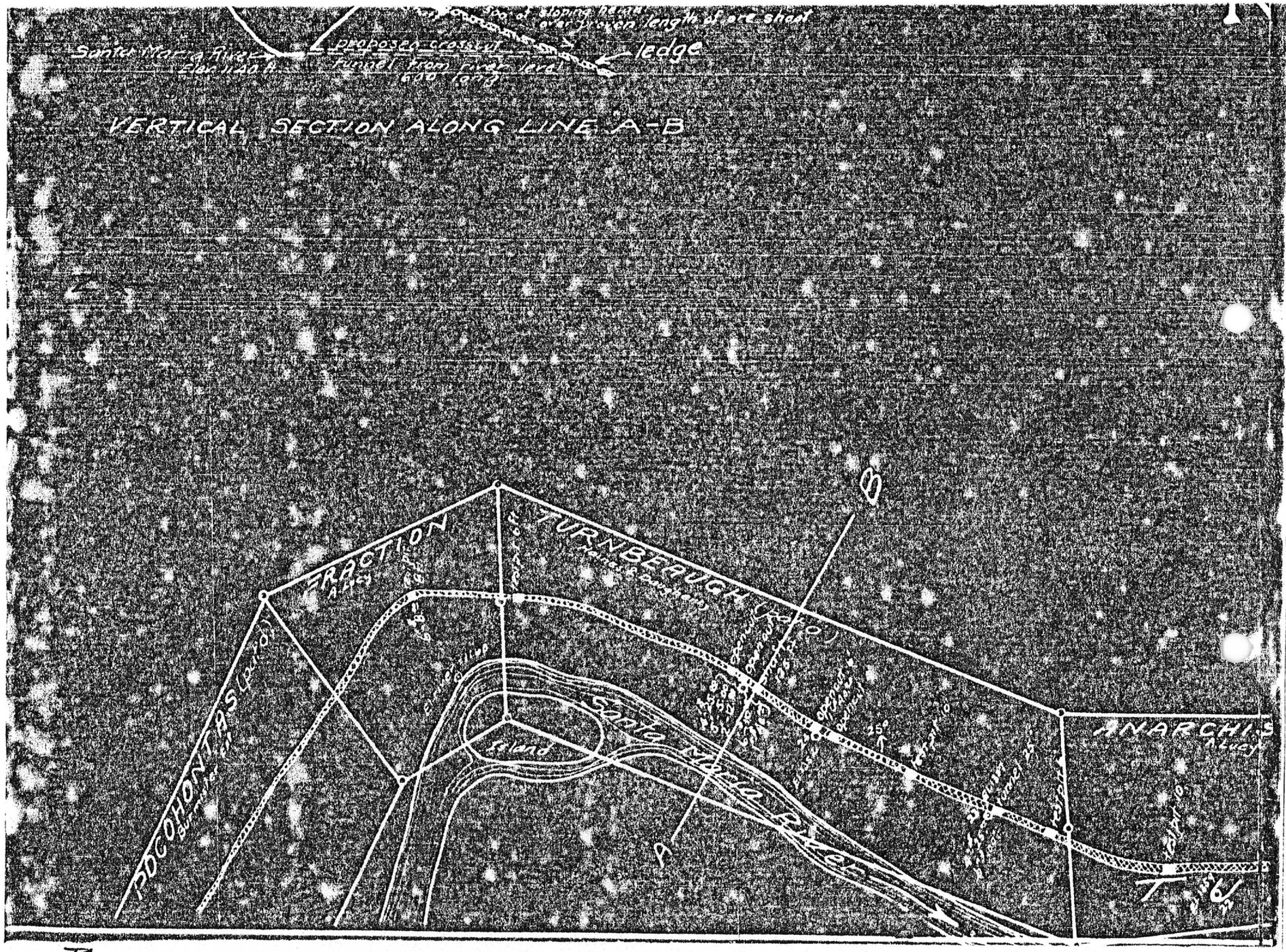
TWP 12N R9W



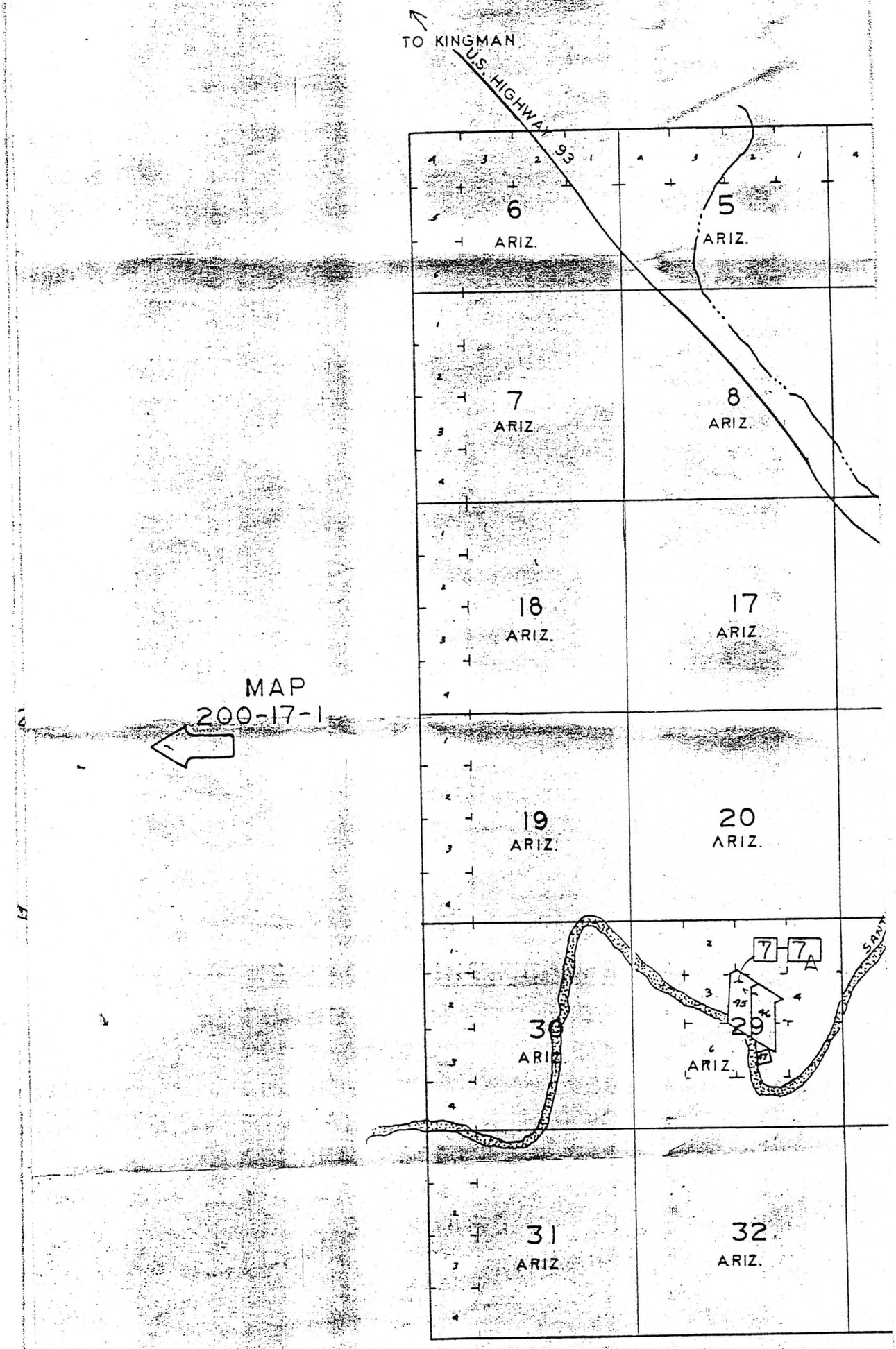
KEY TO MINING CLAIMS

TURNBEAUGH	37
POCAHONTAS	38
GOODENUFF	39
RIVERBEND	40
GOLDEN EAGLE	41
SILVER BELT	42
GOLD STANDARD	43
LUCY	44
WATERS	45
SUNSET	46
WATERS MILLSITE	47

A-4


Santa Maria River
Elev. 1140 ft.
Proposed crosscut
Tunnel from river level
ledge
VERTICAL SECTION ALONG LINE A-B
FRACTION
Survey
TURNBERRY
POCOHONTAS
island
Sable Island River
ANARCHIST
Survey
A
B

A-5


TO KINGMAN
U.S. HIGHWAY 93
6
ARIZ.
5
ARIZ.
7
ARIZ.
8
ARIZ.
18
ARIZ.
17
ARIZ.
MAP
200-17-1
19
ARIZ.
20
ARIZ.
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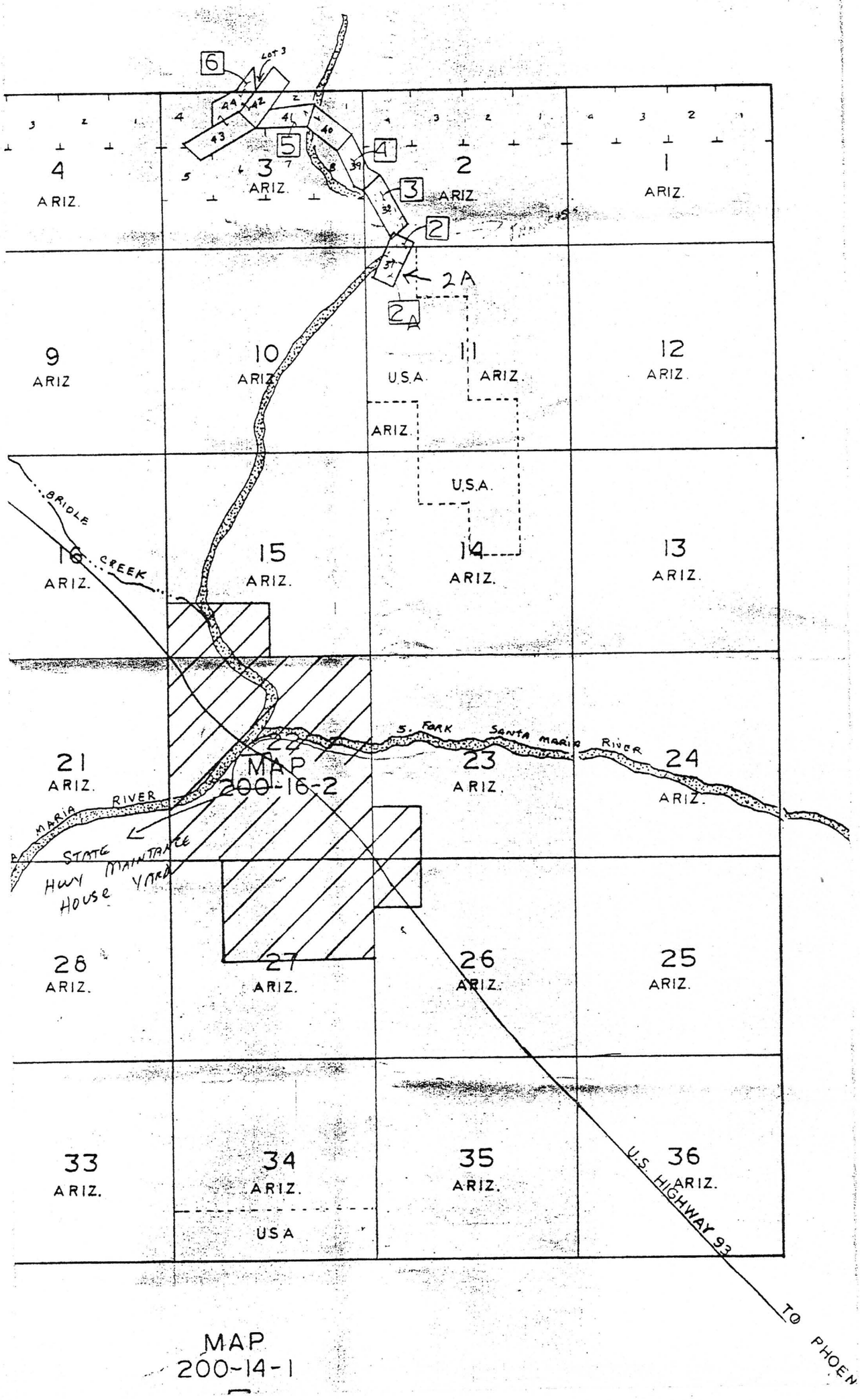
7A
30
ARIZ.
29
ARIZ.
31
ARIZ.
32
ARIZ.

A-1

MAP 300-02



MAP
200-14-1

A-2

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine TURNBEAUGH Date May 21, 1981

District Eureka (Yavapai County) Engineer Ken A. Phillips

Subject: Samples

On the above date, three chip channel samples were taken of vein material at and near the portal (collar) of the Turnbeaugh Shaft.

Sample No.	Description	Width	Values Gold Tr.oz/ton	Silver Tr.oz/ton
1.	South shaft collar; upper siliceous vein material.	42"	.012	less than .05
2.	South shaft collar; below no. 1; yellow phyllite.	49"	.038	.05
3.	Surface between south shaft and north shaft collar; siliceous vein material.	54"	.048	less than .05

KAP:mw

1435 S. 10th AVE.

Jacobs Assay Office

Registered Assayers

PHONE 622-0813

Certificate No. 61310

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85713 5 June 19 81

Sample Submitted By Mr. Dept of Mineral Resources

SAMPLE MARKED	GOLD Ozs. per ton ore	GOLD Value per ton ore *	SILVER Ozs. per ton ore	LEAD Per cent Wet Assay	COPPER Per cent Wet Assay	Per cent Wet Assay	Per cent Wet Assay
Turnbough #1	0.012	$	<0.05				
#2	0.038		0.05				
#3	0.048		<0.05				

Turnbough Patented Claim: Eureka District, Yavapai County

< = Less than

Charges $ 22.50

Very respectfully,

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
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Subject: Samples

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Engineer: Ken A. Phillips

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KAP:mw

Turnbeaugh Mine (file)

April 30, 1981

Mr. Larry Bark
2241 Thorley Place
Palos Verdes Estates, California 90274

Dear Mr. Bark:

Enclosed are copies from our file on the Turnbeaugh Mine that we discussed in our telephone conversation of the 23rd. A copy of our Directory of Consultants is being sent under separate cover with my compliments.

As I mentioned on the phone, nine acres is too small an area to support a mining operation under normal circumstances. I believe that your best course of action would be to consolidate your property with other properties on the same vein system. There is a group of unpatented claims adjoining the Turnbeaugh, called the Norma Group, which was staked by Mr. James Graham and I understand that he is submitting it to several mining companies for possible lease or purchase. If you want to contact Mr. Graham to include the Turnbeaugh in a package with his claims, his address is:

Mr. James Graham
4820 West Sunnyside Drive
Glendale, Arizona 85304

Phone: (602) 938-3470

It is very unlikely that you could interest any one in your property if they did not control the other property in the immediate vicinity.

If you decide you want to work the property yourself, I suggest that you have a competent consultant to conduct a feasibility study. If it is determined that there is ore of sufficient quantity and quality to support a mining and milling operation, you should retain a mining engineer to manage it for you.

If I can be of any further assistance, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Richard R. Beard
Mining Engineer

RRB:mw

Encl (sep.covr)

About 1926

The Turnbeaugh ledge, called after the discoveror, is formed by an andesite 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 theycarry 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 $8.00 . This is 16 feetwide. At the next work there is an incline shaft 80 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 $18.00 . This is on the hanging wall while on the foot wall there is 2 feet running $8.00. This shaft lost the ore and continued down th 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 4 feet of 9.00 ore. A crosscut 125 feet cuts the hanging wall ore which is six feet wide running $2.50 . The nextore 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 itvat 75 feet . Here the ore is 3 1/2 feet wide and runs $9.00 . Lower down the ledge loosed 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 tavertine for 300 feet when it suddenly crops out showing 4 feet of $8 ore.

There is a fairly continues ore shoot along the hanging wall through the fraction 400 feet long, and the Pocahontis 1500 feet, varrying 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 developped 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 asayed $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 lowgrade and disappeared at 25 feet. One the ~~south~~ north side of the mountain there is one tunnel 180 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

In the Goodenuff the hanging wall ore does not show, and the foot wall ore froms 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 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 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 Pocahontis ---------- $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.

Alex Lucy

COPY

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 wahl 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

D-1

C O P Y

THE TURNBEAUGH LEDGE

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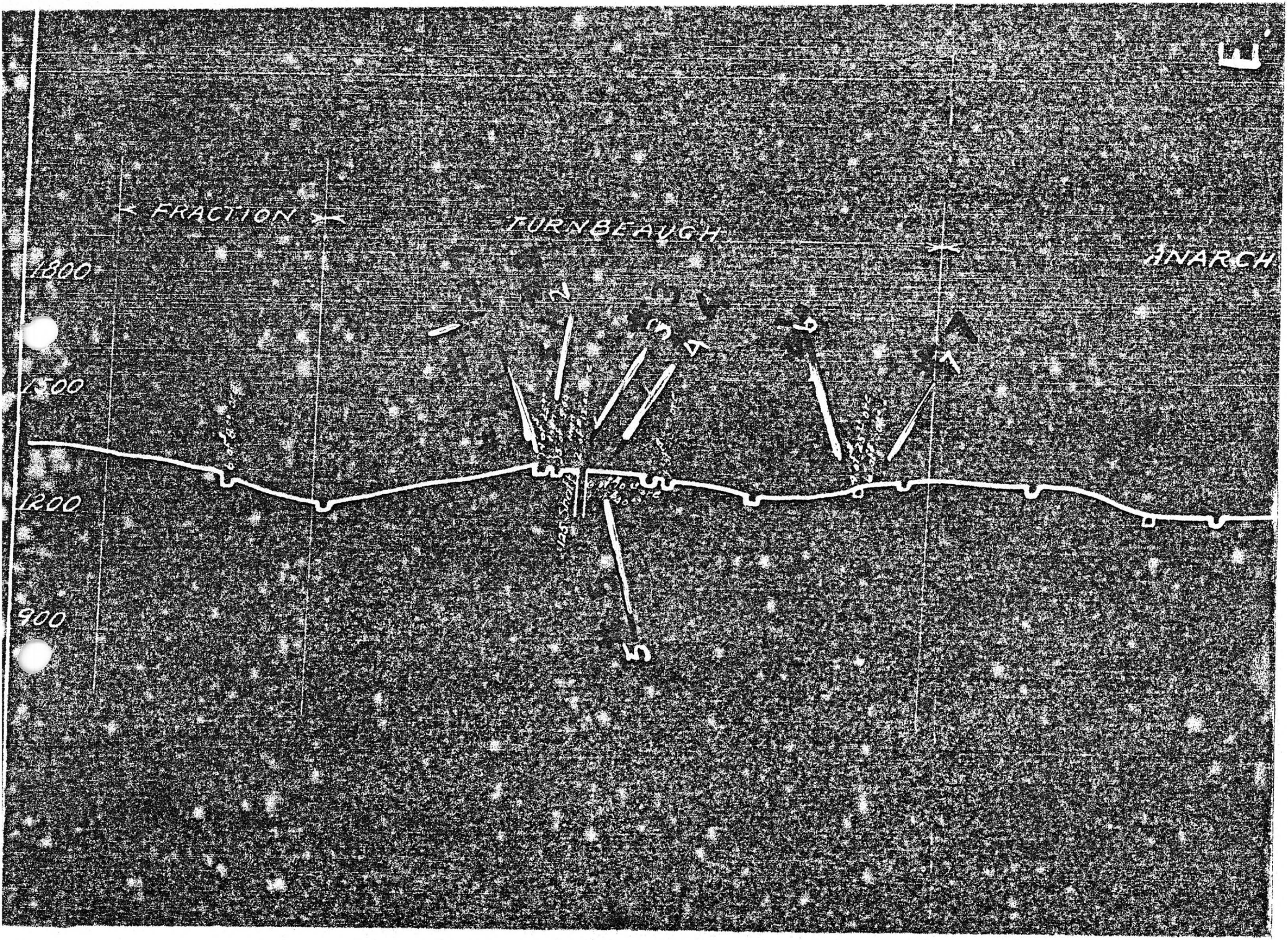
E
FRACTION
FURNBEAUGH
MARCH
1800
1500
1200
900
1
2
3
4
5
6
7