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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) .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) .05

KAP:mv

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 ACEQUIA MADRE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501

1977
\$1500.

Mine

NORMA

Date

Ken A. Phillips *KAP*

District

Eureka (Yavapai County)

Engineer

January 20, 1980

Subject:

Mineral Commodities:

1 -*Gold, 2 -**Silver

Mine Name:

Norma Group

Previous or Historical Names:

*Anarchist Claims

*Alec Lucy's Gold Claims

*Santa Maria Mining Company

Location:

T12N, R9W, G&SR B&M, Sections 11 and 19

U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map: Thorne Peak, Arizona 7½'

Elevation:

2400'

Mining District:

Eureka

County and State:

Yavapai, Arizona

Directions:

Approximately 45 miles northeast of Wickenburg, Arizona.
See attached maps.

Ownership:

*James and/or Norma Graham

4820 W. Sunnyside Drive

Glendale, Arizona 85304

Phone (602) 938-3470

Property Description and Status:

The claim group consists of 23 unpatented lode claims on Federal minerals. The surface ownership is partially Bureau of Land Management and partially State Trust Lands. The Norma Group consists of: Norma Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 322-330, and 426-435. (Although the claim numbers form a discontinuous series, they form a contiguous block and consist of the total property position, i.e., there are only 23 Norma claims.) A map showing the block of claims is attached. All claim boundaries were established

**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 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 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 Larimide 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).

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 out-crop occurances 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 Larimide orogeny.

Hillside, 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.F. 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—the 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.N.V. 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 oresheet about 400 feet long and 8 1/2 feet wide that averaged \$23.00. 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 what 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 as

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 wall ore body. Here the ledge is six feet wide--but low grade. By 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 Pocahontus 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 500, 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, the 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 McHenry. 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 ~~st~~ will pan 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

Dougine developed the Sultan for two years. Sam Allerton furnished the money and allowed Dougine 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. Dougine paid \$3,000 for half of the Turnbeaugh and sold it to Allerton for \$10,000. John V. Daugherty bought the other half for \$4,000. Dougine 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. Garbaugh of Rockford, Illinois, for \$20,000 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 Bee. 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 tin lines. I thot 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, Bee and others, later on Bee 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--1/3 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,

*

D

THE TURNBEAUGH LEDGE

The Turnbeaugh mine was found in 1895 by Turnbeaugh and Beckman who sold it 1/2 to J T Deugine 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 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 \$98, 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 \$1.50, 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 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 said to run \$5,

The next claim is the Goodenuff which has a lot of unmanaged 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 stoned out and averaged \$14, below this is another tunnel 400 feet long, not driven on the ore but on the gence below it, there are several prospects driven to the ore, some show good ore and the others reddish

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 \$8 ore

Joining the Turnbeaugh on the south lies the 5 merchant 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 grades as well but dont plate much

Alec L.

D. J.
[Signature]

ALEC LUCY's GOLD CLAIMS

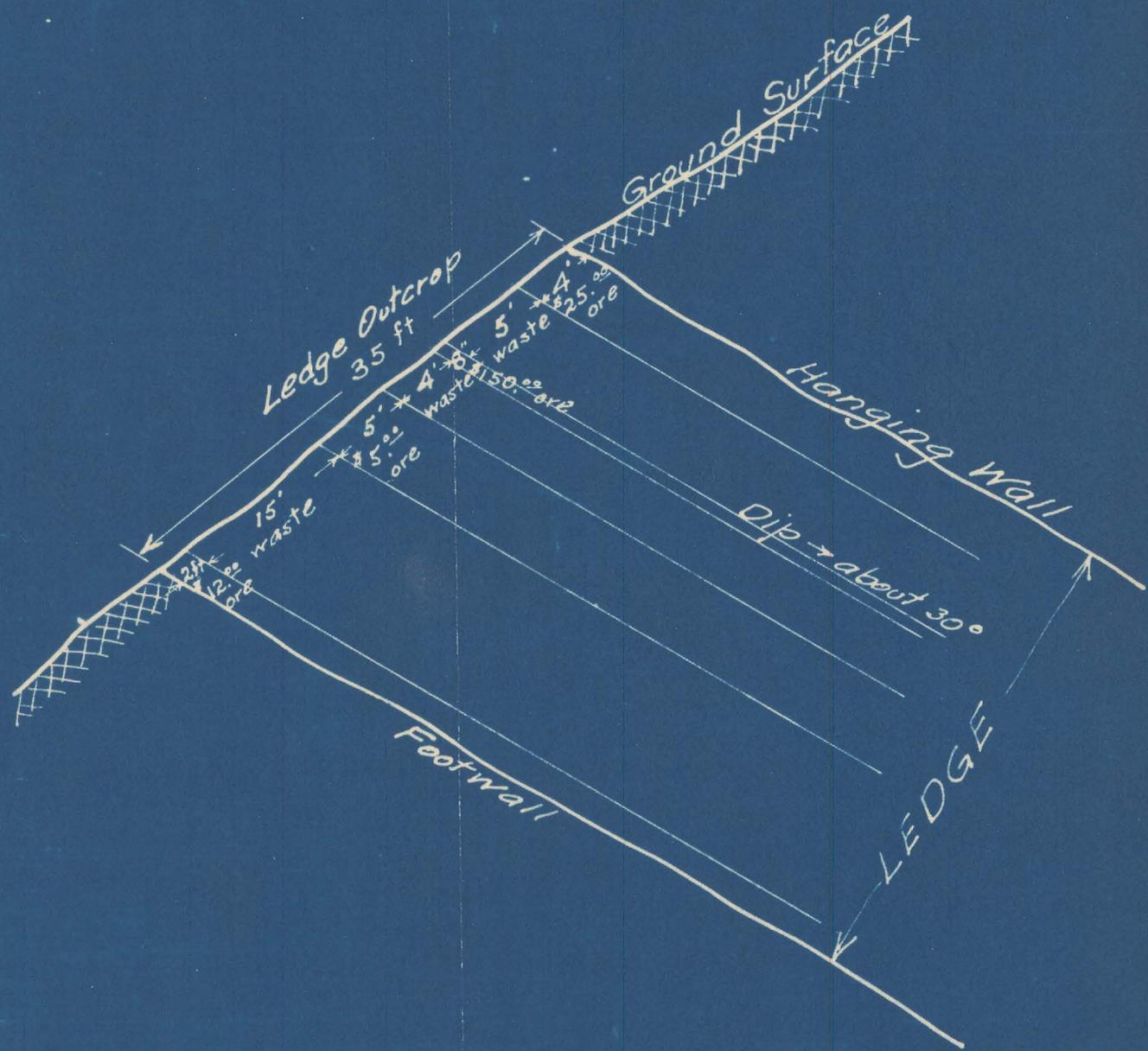
YAVAPAI CO.

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.

L. BARK
2241 MORLEY PL
PALOS VERDES ESTATES
CALIF 90274



MELVIN JONES
P.O. Box 1196
WICKENBURG
ARIZONA
85358



VERTICAL CROSS-SECTION OF
VEIN OUTCROP 20 ft. NORTH
OF 125 ft. SHAFT ON
TURNBEAUGH CLAIM

Scale: 1"=10'