



PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF THE

PROPERTIES

OF

THE TRIUMPH

TUNNEL SITE CO.



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WITH MAPS

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PRELIMINARY REPORT

The properties of The Triumph Tunnel Site Company consist of the mammoth group or twenty-one tunnel sites, each 3,000 feet long, and forming a total distance of 63,000 feet or nearly twelve miles long from end to end. These control 1,500 feet on each side of tunnel site line, making the equivalent of 210 lode claims, each 600 x 1,500 feet, or about twenty-one and one-third acres in each lode claim, horizontal measurement, a total of 4,480 acres of mineral lands, on which there is standing saw-pine timber, the estimated value of which is over \$300,000.

This estimate was made by Prof. John Nash, County Surveyor, Thatcher, Arizona.

Title to this property was acquired under and by virtue of the many acts of Congress, and was public domain until so acquired; since which time, by other acts of Congress the whole range of the Piñaleño, or Graham, Mountains has been segregated from the public domain as a forest reserve.

Title is fortified against any adverses, as there is no prior location in existence.

Location:—The group is located seven miles south of Pima, Graham County, Arizona; a village on the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railroad.

The hundred or more veins cut by this tunnel drive, vary in width from five to three hundred feet, and in two or more instances we will cut gold ledges, that are five hundred or more feet wide.

Values:—The ores, found and opened in places, vary in values from a trace in gold to hundreds of dollars per

short ton, of which from thirty to seventy per cent is free milling.

Very rich float has been found in the gulches, in large pieces of many pounds, that in addition to native copper, were studded over with nuggets of gold, worth tens of thousands of dollars per ton. broken off from ledges that at one time cropped out of the ground, but are now "blind veins." These too will be cut in this tunnel drive, and cannot escape our operations.

The copper prospects are second to none. We have it, in all forms,—carbonates, sulphides, oxides, malachite, azurite, as well as native copper glance, etc. Silver too occurs in all forms common to the one great mineral zone; galena lead and silver occurs in their respective veins; all in contact with porphyry, quartz, granite, lime, feldspar and phonolite.

Nearly all our ores are self-fluxing, as values can be brought to the surface of the rock by the blast from a blacksmith's forge.

Some tellurium quartz puts in an appearance in many of the smaller lodes. Frequently this insures rich gold and silver values at a fair depth.

One beauty of our system of operations, tunneling, is that we avoid the enormous expense of hoisting plants, pumps, immense buildings, miles of pipes, and thousands of tons of coal annually to run such outfits, as well as the immense outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars to get the depth of 7,400 feet that we will gain by driving our tunnels to and on our ores.

Our first vein to be cut, at a fair depth of 1,000 feet, and opened for 3,000 feet, will put us in possession of over

four million tons of gold ores, that many miners aver will net, a part if not all, twenty-five dollars per ton, according to their experienced judgment. This is a plum worth picking and is about the smallest in hundreds of veins or ledges.

Compared with any other locality in the Rockies, from the Dakotas to Arizona, these depths can be gained by us for less than thirty per cent of the cost elsewhere. This statement is made after an observation of over twenty-five years.

We are in the core of the Gadsden Purchase from east to west. This is of itself a sufficient guarantee of the rich output to anybody familiar with that purchase, or who might take the trouble to inquire into it. In the days of its negotiation we were promised "More gold than the gold of Ophir."

Again let us look over the mineral zones that cushion against our mountain range. Look to the south as far as the Isthmus, and you will see more than fifty per cent of the gold, copper and silver zones with a strike toward us, and as it were, stopping here. Look to the north, as far as Alaska, and you will see more than fifty per cent of all mineral bearing ranges trending into us also. Even the Sierra Nevades sweep threateningly into us, and are broken into many small ranges by the mammoth Grahams, all mineral-bearing, which we will cut, and from which we will surface the hidden treasures in our ledges, from 7,400 feet in depth, and have the deepest mines on earth, without the aid of pumps or hoisting works; yet we can at will sink on any and all of these from underground.

A creek within 1600 feet of our tunnel entrance will provide us with 520 horse-power to drive our drills when

harnessed. To do this we must pipe one and one-fourth miles to gain the requisite elevation over a ridge to get the necessary fall of 350 feet to dump. This will give us 500 incandescent lamps, and power enough to drive and open the mine, a large saving of time and money.

Again, far up the range (see map) just to the left of us, on the company's ground, is a creek, which, when piped to dump and harnessed there, will give us 46,800 horsepower. This of itself is a fortune, as we have a reserve of power for future use, to light the mines, drive machinery, and crush ores preparatory to their reduction, as well as handle trolley cars inside and outside the mines, and run all power needed within long distances of our property; and when we have used this water, it will be used by an irrigation company below us, who have over 25,000 acres of reservoir site, in which nature has given them over thirty miles of dam walls.

The Gila Valley is one of the most fertile valleys in the south-west. It has as healthy and mild a climate in summer or winter as can be found in the mountains or valleys, with an abundance of pure fresh water. The altitude of Pima is 2843 feet above sea level, and of the tunnel, about 3,200 feet. Mount Graham has an altitude of 10,593 feet.

It is not the intention of this company to ship any ores to smelters. It will erect its own reduction works, as the nature of the several values demand. With this object in view the management has designed a five hundred ton reduction plant in a common sense, practical way, inexpensive in its erection and objects, and will reduce the several ores to bullion on the spot at a much lower figure than any of the present great mines now in operation.

The labor is generally American miners, with a good supply of Mexicans obtainable, together with the Apache

Indians who cannot be beat as common laborers. The wages of these men vary from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per day. No strikes are encouraged among them.

Development work consists of about four miles of wagon roads, two miles of trails, and over 200 feet of open cuts and tunnel. The system of working can be understood by a look at the attached maps. It has been approved by the best mining engineers in America, as its principal guarantees ample ventilation, insuring the workmen against foul gases, or drowned-out mines.

THOS. McENIRY, E. M.

DESCRIPTION IN DETAIL OF A FEW OF THE CLAIMS CUT

The following are a few of the dozens of groups of mining properties that will be cut by the mammoth tunnel very soon after reaching our first great vein of fourteen feet, and we have only 350 yards to drive to tap the 4,000,000 tons of gold, copper and silver quartz, viz:

- First—Owl Creek Group.**
- Second—Tom Lamp Group.**
- Third—Austin Group.**
- Fourth—Red Queen Group.**
- Fifth—Ore-o-Vista Group.**
- Sixth—Roswell Group.**
- Seventh—Round Top Group.**
- Eighth—Buffalo Group.**

OWL CREEK GROUP

Situated three-fourths of a mile to north-west of the tunnel. It is a large gold quartz vein carrying green carbonates of copper, twelve feet wide in granite, country rock to the north-west; porphyry to the south-east. Besides this there is an immense ledge thirty or more feet wide paralleling the ledge below the porphyry, showing specks of free gold, sulphide of iron and copper pyrites. This will be cut at the depth of 1,200 feet. We discovered this years ago, and after proving its importance, abandoned it to save the expense of hoisting plants and pumps. Values exist and run in gold from a trace to twenty dollars; copper three to twelve per cent.

TOM LAMB GROUP

This is an immense ledge of gold quartz, with a small pay streak of ten inches, samples from which run \$700.00 in gold and ten per cent copper. This we will cut in tunneling at a depth of 1,400 feet. \$70,000.00 was offered for this group in time payments and was refused. The offer being made by a St. Louis syndicate. This group is less than a mile from the Owl Creek Group, and in granite country rock.

AUSTIN GROUP

This is a true fissure, gold and copper bearing vein of quartz in black granite country rock, fifteen or more feet wide, with end on to the Tom Lamb Group. We discovered this years ago and tapped it in many places, and found it would be economy to suspend operations and cut it by the tunnel at the depth of 1,400 feet. Copper is rather shy

at present depth, only about forty feet being done. Some specks of free gold and copper pyrites appearing after considerable depth.

RED QUEEN GROUP

A six foot vein, copper in all forms and values, cutting across one tunnel site, and will be cut at a depth of about 1,600 feet. Two miles to the north-west of Austin Group and to the south, a granite and porphyry contact. This runs from three to twelve per cent copper, two ounces silver and from a trace to five dollars in gold.

ORE-O-VISTA GROUP

A quartz in contact with sheistetic granite. This is a mineral bearing ledge of over 200 feet in width and runs at the surface \$250 in gold, two and one-half ounces in silver, and from two to thirty per cent copper. Selected samples. There has been about 600 feet of workings on this group, in ten different openings, showing copper and gold values improving with depth. This great ledge will be cut by the tunnel at a depth of not less than 1,800 feet.

ROSWELL GROUP

A vein above Ore-o-Vista Group, rich in copper and silver, about five and one-half feet wide. This looks fine for a copper prospect at twelve feet deep, and is gold bearing also. It will be cut by the big tunnel at a depth of from 1,800 to 2,000 feet. The ore runs at the surface seventeen and one-half per cent copper, a trace in gold, with a little silver.

ROUND TOP GROUP

This is simply a find, no work having been done. It is a dyke of black spar, in contact with porphyry filled with iron and manganese. We have seen similar formation to this in the same zone run from 300 to 1,600 ounces in silver before a depth of 500 feet was reached. To suppose that this will be cut by the tunnel is only fair, as all veins, leads, lodes and ledges in this range cross over the tunnel and parallel the range. We believe we can cut this within a drive of 2,500 feet and somewhere at a depth of about 200 feet.

BUFFALO GROUP

In this group there are four distinct parallel ledges, varying from four to sixteen feet in width. The pay streaks in spots run as high as \$70.00 in gold per ton. They also promise well in copper. The contacts are in porphyry and granite country rock. All of the foregoing have a strike and trend ahead of our present tunnel works, crossing it at nearly right angles. All in place.

As it may be asked why, as we were the discoverers of all but two of these groups as well as a dozen of others farther on through the mountain, all of which we will cut by the mammoth tunnel drive at depths varying from 1,000 to 7,400 feet, we did not work the properties at the point of discovery? Our answer to that question is plain. To operate all of these several groups at their outcroppings meant more capital than we had at our disposal, and to have asked our several friends to take stock from us, would have branded us as asking too much, for the cost of machinery, pumps, etc., to have sunk and opened a thousand feet deep

and drive on ores, one level, would be 8 x 150,000 or \$1,200,000, just for a starter, while by our present system of operating we will gain the same ends in the tens of thousands, and not have the following items continually staring us in the face, items that cripple mining companies that do not know what they are facing, and which would amount to the following per annum:

Interest on money for machinery, were they to sink 4,000 feet.....	\$15,000
Nine engineers and pump men.....	9,835
Fuel, oil, lights, for engine house and top.....	7,300
Three timbermen.....	3,650
Repairs on plant ...	3,000
Packing for pumps, foot valves, steam hose replacing, etc.....	3,000
Total.....	<u>\$41,785</u>
To which might be added watchmen on plant, day and night.....	\$2,190
A total at least of.....	<u>\$43,975</u>

Not to mention insurance or the loss by accidents, which is ninety-five per cent greater in shafting than in tunneling.

To say any more on this subject is needless, unless it would be to mention the fact that this kind of mining (the true system, where the typography of the country admits it) is not what manufacturers and dealers in mining machinery want. They want the "book miner" while we claim that the only real mining machine is the practical man who can employ power to drive with when needed and who remembers at all times that a dollar saved is a dollar in the treasury.

THOS. McENIRY, E. M.
El Paso, Texas, January 1st, 1904, A. D.

References:

- Alexander Bros., Fort Thomas, Arizona.
Hyrum Weech, Postmaster, Pima, Arizona.
S. S. Marshall and Hon. W. T. Webb, Pima, Arizona.
Prof. John Nash, Layton & Allred, Claridge & Hunt,
Thatcher, Arizona.
Hon. James Parks, Sheriff, Solomnville, Arizona.
Hon. John Brunner, El Paso, Texas.
Krakauer, Zork & Moye, El Paso, Texas.
State National Bank, El Paso, Texas.

PIMA, ARIZONA, GRAHAM COUNTY, Aug. 31, 1904.

We the undersigned certify that the gold quartz we delivered to Thos. McEniry and put in room number three of Marshall House in Pima, Arizona, in quantity about forty-five lbs., was from a ledge about five feet wide, along side of which was a strata of vein matter about four feet wide, and laying on top of this was another ledge of at least four feet wide which is known in this vicinity as gold quartz, this in addition to the five foot ledge above mentioned, this whole mass goes down nearly vertical, crosses Mammoth Tunnel and will be cut by said tunnel within one thousand feet of the face of workings in the subway, and said ledges will be cut by said tunnel at a depth of at least one thousand feet.

JOHN H. NUTTALL.

W. L. FOLLETT.

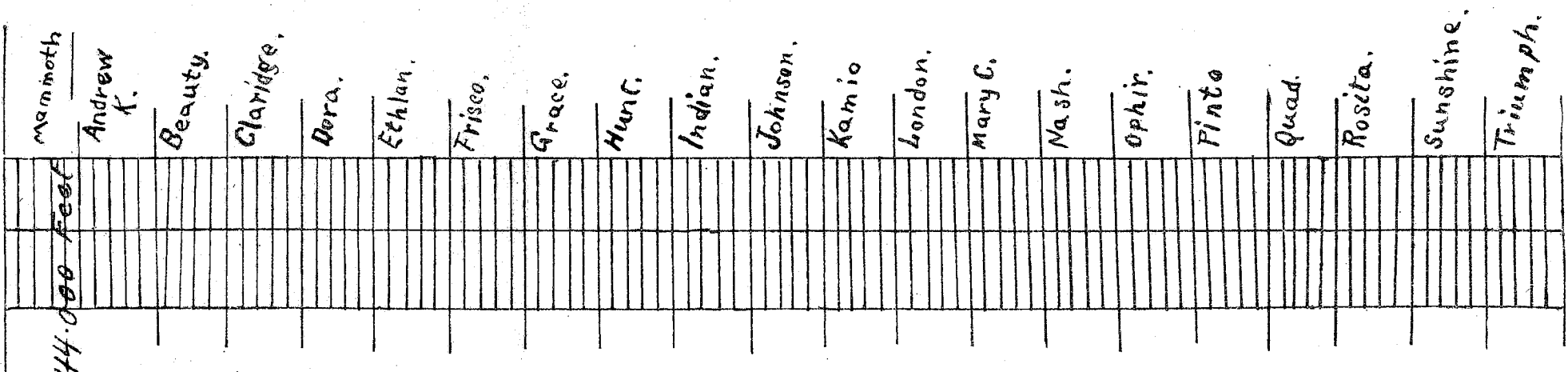
COUNTY OF GRAHAM,
TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 4th day of
September, 1903.

[SEAL]

WILFRED T. WEBB,
Notary Public.

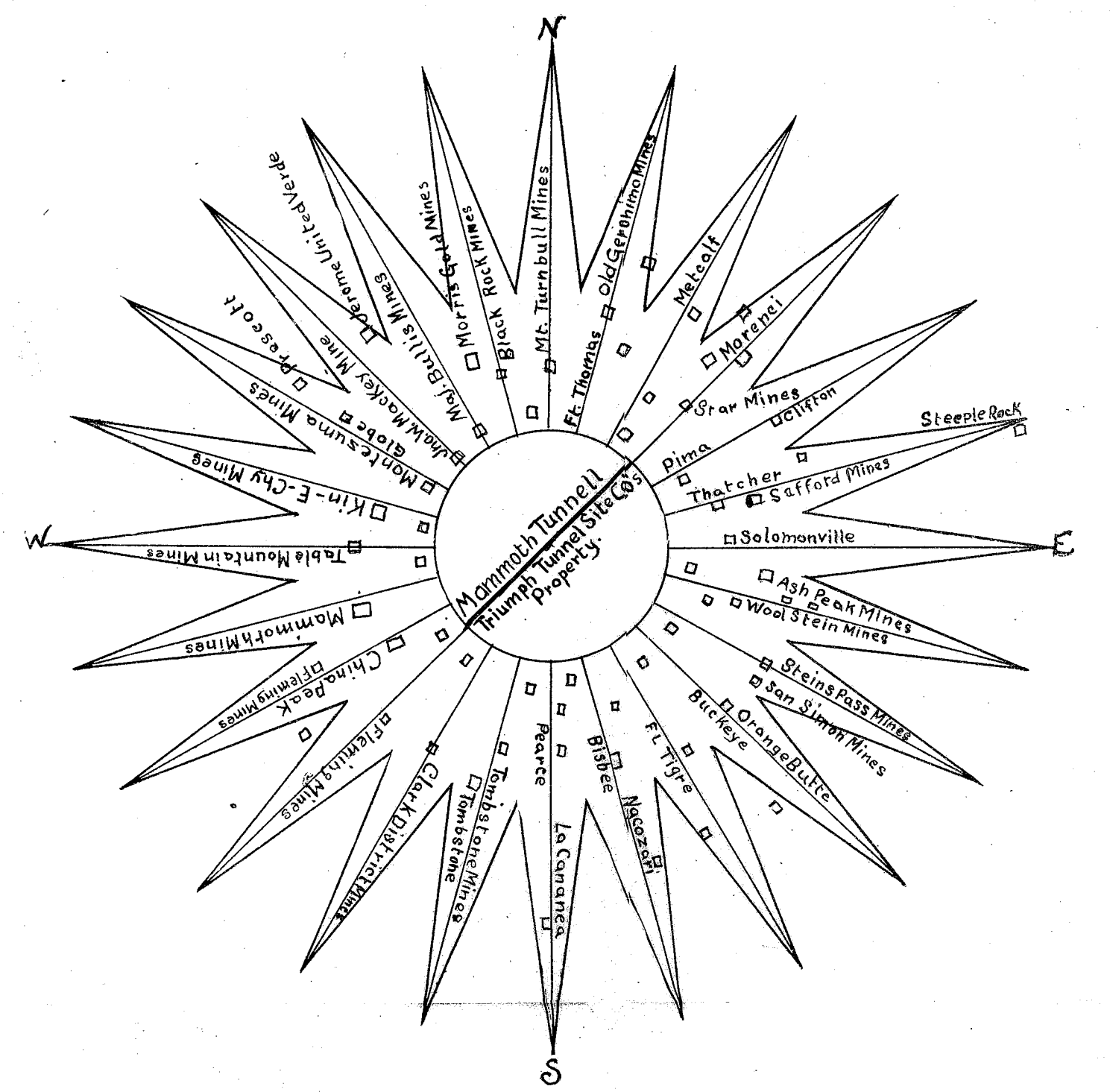
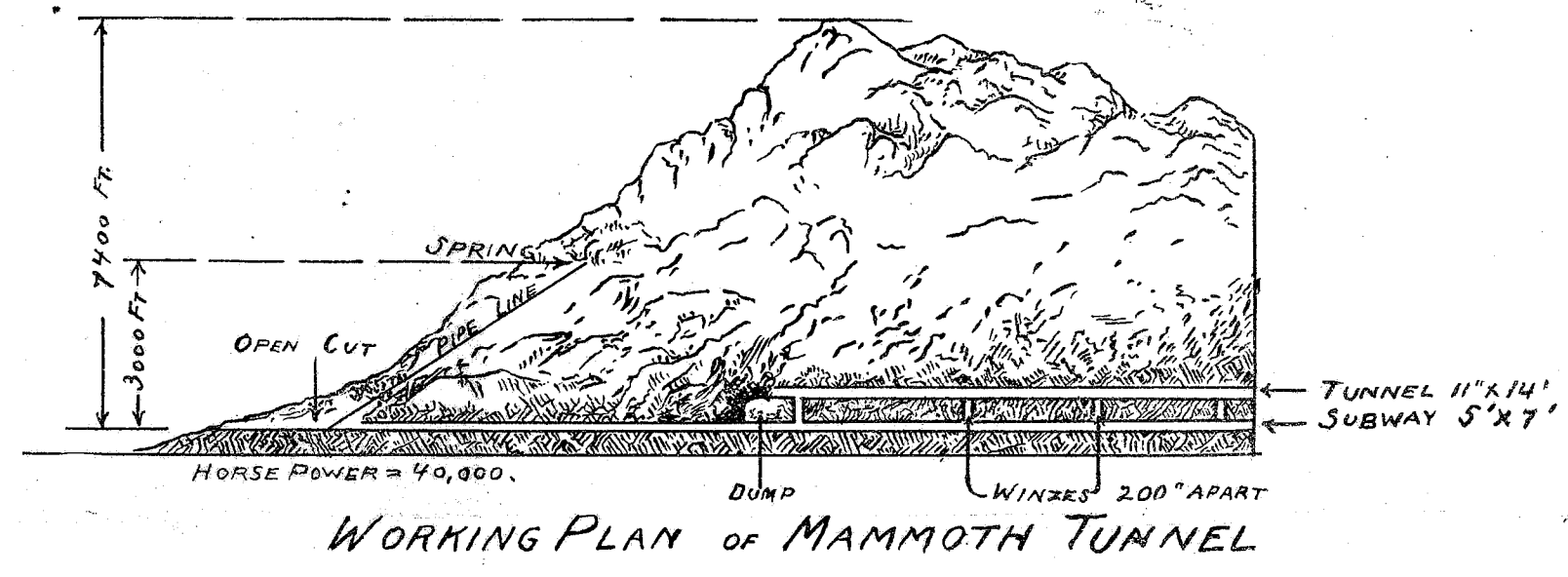
My commission expires January 19th, 1905.



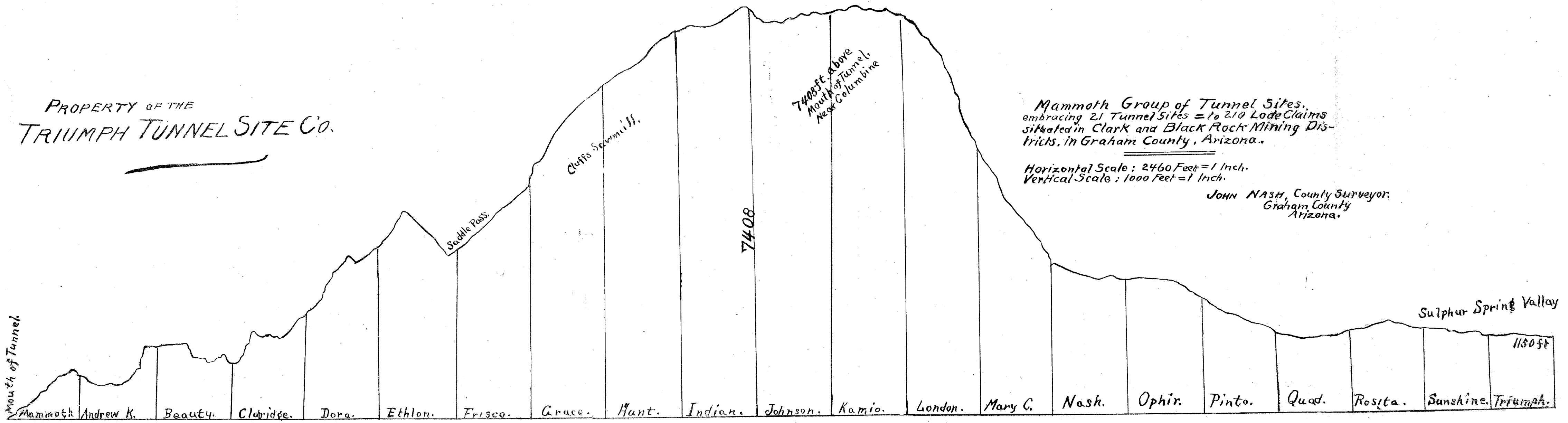
"Mammoth Group" Tunnelsites, Horizontal Section.
 Scale 6000ft = 1inch. John Nash, County Surveyor.

RESERVOIR CONTAINS 25,252 ACRES
 MINERAL LANDS " 4,480 "
 TOTAL 29,732 "

ESTIMATED VALUE OF SAW PINE TIMBER
 ON MINERAL LANDS OVER \$300,000.



PROPERTY OF THE
 TRIUMPH TUNNEL SITE CO.



Mammoth Group of Tunnel Sites,
 embracing 21 Tunnel Sites = to 210 Lode Claims
 situated in Clark and Black Rock Mining Dis-
 tricts, in Graham County, Arizona.

Horizontal Scale; 2460 Feet = 1 Inch.
 Vertical Scale; 1000 Feet = 1 Inch.
 JOHN NASH, County Surveyor,
 Graham County
 Arizona.