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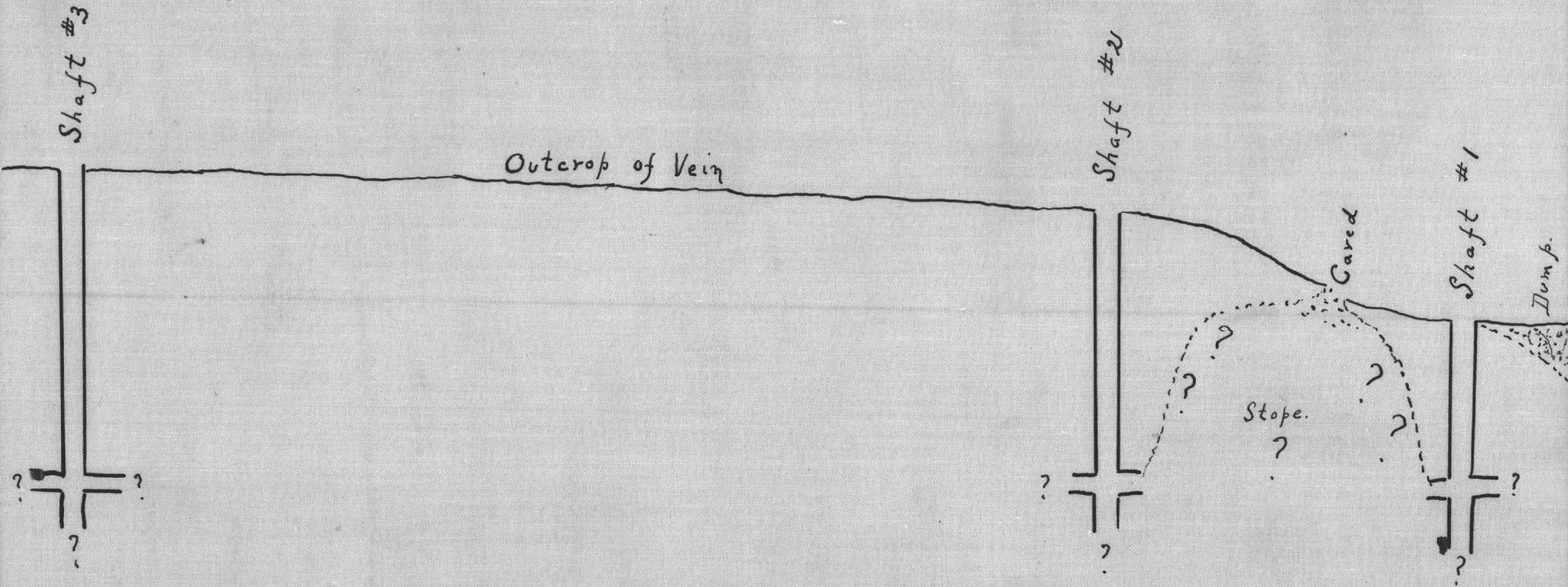
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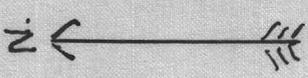
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Peg Leg Claims

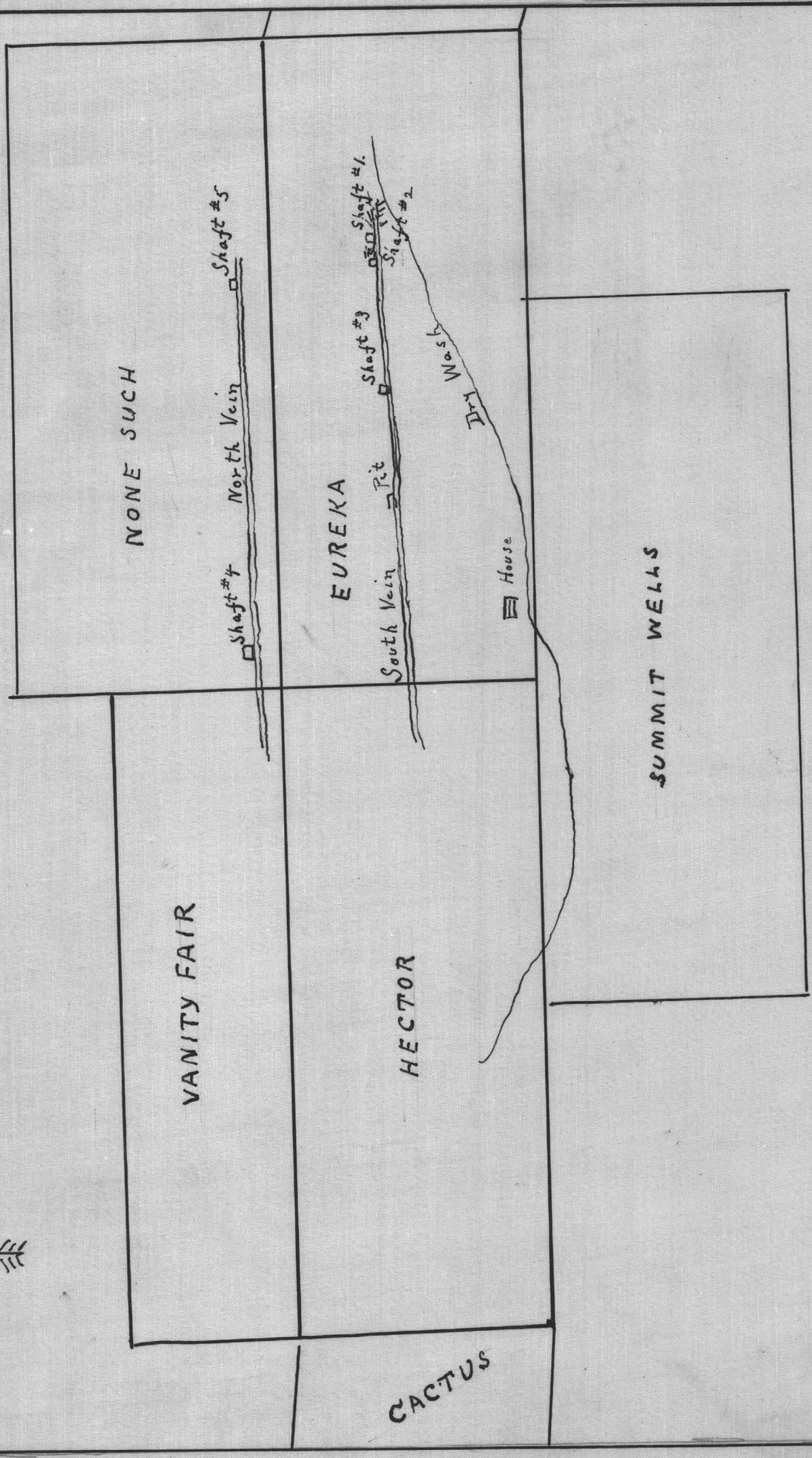


Section of workings on South Vein
Scale 30' = 1"



Plan of Portion of Peg Leg Claims.

Scale 300' = 1"



Believe some work has done here in 43, ^{9/44} don't know result

June 24, 1931.

REPORT ON WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS GROUP OF CLAIMS

(locally known as PEG LEG MINE.)

I beg to submit the following report on the above named property which I have examined and sampled as per instructions from Mr. W. F. B. Berger, in his letter of June 11th, 1931.

Prior to visiting the property I communicated with Mr. Hull, of the Valley Bank & Trust Company, Phoenix, who succeeded the late Mr. Soloman as Trustee for the Gladys Grider Estate, but Mr. Hull could give me no pertinent information. I then made arrangements through an Engineer in Florence to secure the services of a guide in the person of an old-time resident who had known Williams well, had frequently visited the mine while it was in operation and was able to point out the location of the lines and the workings.

LOCATION AND PROPERTY

Eight patented claims comprising approximately one hundred fifty acres are included in this group, as per Survey #2495. The claims are:

Cactus	Vanity Fair
Hector	Summit Wells
None Such	Eureka #4
Addie	Sunlight

They are located in the Pioneer Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona, at the approximate elevation of 2500'. The property is best reached by following the County Auto Road from the town of Florence toward Ray for a distance of twenty-five miles, then turning off to the southwest for a distance of three miles along the old mine road, portions of which are barely passable.

The surface of the claims is rough with low ridges running generally from east to west, separated by flats and arroyas. There are no trees of any size but a plentiful growth of mesquite, cat's claw, palo verde, cactus, and various other kinds of desert shrubs. A dry wash extends along the south side of the principal vein across

the Eureka, Summit Wells and Hector Claims, and water is found 20' below the surface, as noted in an unused well close to the house on the Eureka.

GEOLOGY

The Country rock is principally Pre-Cambrian granite of an extremely acid or silicious variety. Some small intrusions of porphyry were noted, and, in the vicinity of the veins, there are narrow dikes of diorite which probably are connected with the genesis of the ore. The veins themselves are largely filled with quartz associated with which are found copper carbonates on and near the surface, also iron oxides. These minerals would probably give place to sulphides below the permanent water level, but no sulphides were found in the dumps of material mined from the old workings.

HISTORY

As far as I can learn, this property was worked during the 90's and until 1904 or 1905 by an old miner named William Williams, who, because of his wooden leg, was commonly called "Peg Leg", by which name the mine is locally known. Williams shipped a small quantity of high grade copper ore which seems to have been carefully sorted and sometimes screened, and, judging by my sample of the remnant of the shipping dump, contained about 10% copper, with low values in gold and silver. Williams employed from six to ten men, working with hand steel and using horse-whims for hoisting. In 1904 or 1905 the property was purchased in part by the individuals whose estates you now represent and some further work appears to have been carried on, but, when the price of copper dropped in 1907 active operations ceased and have never since been resumed. The buildings on the property at the present time comprise one tumble-down house, a small shed and a blacksmith shop near #1 shaft, also remains of several wooden shacks almost entirely demolished.

ORE OCCURRENCES

The workings on this property can best be visualized by reference to the two blue-prints attached, one of which shows the course of the north and south veins with the approximate location

of the shafts, while the other, on a larger scale, shows the workings on the south vein, as far as these can be seen at present.

There are a number of parallel veins which traverse the property at intervals and are distinguished by reason of the rather prominent outcropping of quartz which resists erosion better than the granite. The two principal veins I have designated as the "north" and "south" vein. They are about 400' apart and mining development appears to have been done only on these, principally on the south vein from which all the ore was produced. Both of these veins are accompanied by a narrow dike of diabase which in places forms the wall rock and I am inclined to think that they are contact fissures formed between the diabase and granite.

On the north vein two shafts were noted as shown on the plan map and designated #4 and #5. Each is about 40' deep and nearly vertical and the bottoms, which are quite dry, are filled with rubbish and timbers. It does not appear that any ore was taken from this vein, the width of which is between 2' and 3' and which generally shows only iron oxides staining the quartz. A sample from the dump at #4 shaft was found to contain 20¢ value in gold per ton and 2.6 ozs. of silver, the total value in gold and silver being, therefore, less than \$1.00 per ton, making the material quite worthless as ore. A sample from the dump at #5 shaft, where the vein shows some copper, showed 40¢ value in gold, 2.8 ozs. in silver, and 2.20% copper. The gross value of this material at present prices is nearly \$5.00 per ton, but it appears that the copper is confined to only a small pocket and, even with improving copper prices, I do not think that any commercial ore could be mined at this point, since, considering transportation and general conditions, an average grade of \$10.00 or better would have to be maintained in order to make operations profitable.

The south vein is the more important and, other than the two shafts mentioned, all development was carried on at this location. The strike of this vein is east and west, the dip almost vertical, and the average width close to 3'. The vein consists prin-

cipally of quartz with iron oxide and copper carbonates and silicates sometimes occurring in substantial quantity. Three old shafts, as noted on the plan, extend down to water level, and how far below I could not tell. The shafts could not be descended, even as far as the water, because the timbers and ladders were rotten and portions of them were filled with debris.

Just above the water level in #1 shaft, that is, at a depth of about 30', there appeared to be drifts run out along the vein and it seems highly probable that these connected with #2 shaft and possibly even extended as far as #3. There is evidence of considerable stoping between shafts #1 and #2, as indicated by dotted lines and question marks on the Section Blue-Print, and the stope apparently extended to the surface about midway between these shafts. I believe that practically all the ore taken from the mine came from this stope and assume that it represented a shoot of limited extent and fairly high grade, due to secondary enrichment, of which evidence is very plain.

A sample from the small remaining quantity of picked ore, evidently representing the shipping product, showed values of 20¢ in gold, 1.2 ozs. silver and 10.8 copper. How much sorting had been done in order to bring the run of mine ore up to this quality could only be judged, but I think that at least three tons of reject were thrown out for each ton of sorted material set aside for shipment. Operating on this basis, no profit could be expected except when copper was selling at a comparatively high price.

Sample #2 represented a screened product at #1 shaft from which the fines had been removed, and this showed practically no copper, 20¢ value in gold, and 1.6 ozs. silver. The main dump at #1 shaft, presumably representing the bulk of the rejected or second-class ore, contained about 400 tons of material which, according to my sample, averaged 20¢ in gold, 2.4 ozs. in silver, and 2.1% copper--too low grade to be of any value.

Proceeding up the hill to the west and across the opening into the old stope which is now caved full of rock, #2 shaft sunk

from a slightly higher level was open down to the water level. Here also it appeared that some drifting had been done at a depth of between 40' and 50', and the east drift no doubt connected with the stopes at #1 shaft from which all the ore apparently was hoisted. A dump at #2 shaft consisting of about 100 tons was sampled and found to contain values of 20¢ in gold, 2 ozs. silver, and 1.8% copper, - presumably the high grade copper ore had already been sorted out.

Following along the vein, it was apparent that the shoot of copper ore had pinched out, as little ore no copper was to be noted in the outcrop and shaft #3, some 50' deep, did not appear to have yielded any ore, - unless possibly this was connected with shafts #1 and #2, and ore trammed out along the drift for hoisting through #1. A small pile of about five tons of vein-rock showed some iron oxide and, by sampling, was found to contain values of 20¢ in gold and 2.4 ozs. in silver.

Further west along the vein, there were a few surface cuts in one of which I cut a sample with no copper showing. Values of 20¢ in gold, and 2.6 ozs. silver were found.

It will be understood that the above description is necessarily incomplete being confined to the accessible portions of the property, namely the surface outcrops and the vein as it was accessible in small surface pits and near the collars of the various shafts. The samples, except as noted above, were all taken from the dumps representing material extracted from the shafts, stopes and drifts, and I am satisfied that they represent a fair average of the ore mined with every indication that the high grade material was confined to a relatively small shoot between shafts #1 and #2 and that little or no commercial ore was found elsewhere. It will be noted particularly that the gold values are exceptionally uniform at 20¢ to the ton and that the silver is from 1 to 3 ozs., representing a value at present prices of from 30¢ to 90¢ per ton. None of this material has any commercial value except where copper occurs, and such occurrences were apparently very limited in extent.

Aside from these workings, portions of the surface of the

claims were visited, several veins were followed along the outcrops and some test pits noted at various intervals but none of them showed indications of copper or gave promise of leading to any substantial ore deposit. I was told by my guide that no ore was ever extracted except from the south vein, although the two shafts on the north vein had been sunk in the expectation of finding good material, in which expectation the operators were disappointed.

CONCLUSION

The Peg Leg Property is very similar to a great number of abandoned mines in this and other sections of Arizona. The geology is not favorable to the occurrence of any large ore body, nor to permanence of pay ore at any great depth. The gold and silver values are too low to be of any importance and the copper is apparently confined to small pockets, the high grade or better class of material mined being entirely due to a secondary enrichment which could not be expected to persist in depth. I feel quite sure that when the shafts were extended below the water level only very low grade material was found and this was undoubtedly the very logical reason why no work was even resumed after the price of copper improved subsequent to the period of depression which prevailed in 1907, and why there has been no activity since that date, even during the years 1916 to 1919, when exceptionally high prices of copper prevailed.

It is quite possible, in fact probable, that other similar pockets of copper ore might be found in the two principal veins and in some of the smaller veins which traverse the property, but it is extremely unlikely that any profit could ever be realized by developing and mining such pockets and the cost of additional exploration and development is not in my opinion justified.

The property offers no present attractions to a mining company nor even to a lessee and would not be likely to prove attractive, even should the price of copper return to 15¢ or more per pound. Everything considered, I feel justified in saying that the claims are in all probability entirely worthless and that the remote chance that they might some day prove of value does not justify their retention nor the paying of the taxes. I advise, with regret that the Claims

should be abandoned.

Yours very truly,

(signed) G. M. Colvocoresses

GMC:EBH.
Enc. 2 Blue-Prints

W. F. B. BERGER
CONSULTING ENGINEER
GRAYBAR BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY

March 6, 1930.

A 3/15
30

*v. Walter Smith
a map of Pinal*

Mr. George M. Colvocoresses,
1108 Luhrs Tower,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Colvo:-

In the settlement of the estate of James E. Rothwell, who was my wife's Father, it was found that he was interested in a group of claims known as the Williams M. Williams group located in the Pioneer mining district in the City of Pinal, Arizona. This group consists of the following claims

None Such,	Eureka No. 4,	Vanity Fair,	Hector,
Cactus,	Summit Wells,	Addie and	Sunlight lode

with patent number 2395.

The First National Bank of Boston who is trustee for the estate has had several proposition to lease the property but so far they have come to nothing. I have been asked by them to try and find out whether the property is worth continuing keeping up the taxes.

The Arizona Southwest Bank took care of the property for Mr. Rothwell and I am enclosing copy of letter from them under date of December 12th, 1928.

Unfortunately the First National Bank has not allowed me any expense account to try and get this information so I am doing the best I can by correspondence and I am going to impose upon you to a small extent.

I naturally cannot ask you to give me an opinion of this particular property but would like to get some kind of an opinion as to the possibilities of the district and whether geologically a copper mine is possible in such a place.

I notice in an abstract that the property is described as being about 23 miles in an easterly direction from Florence near Summit station.

I would greatly appreciate your giving me a brief opinion of this district so that I can pass it along to the First National Bank of Boston.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. Berger

COPY.

ARIZONA SOUTHWEST BANK

TUCSON, ARIZONA

Chas. F. Solomon.
Executive Vice-President.

December 12, 1928.

Mr. H.M. Andrews, Trust Officer
First National Bank,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Andrews:-

Answering yours of the 7th instant, the matter of the patented mining claims in which Mr. Rothwell and the Kent Estate are interested is a long story. I have been in and out of the transaction for a great many years and know as much about it as anyone does.

At the present time, I am representing the Estate of Gladys Grider, Incompetent, who owns one-eighth of the claims, the Wickersham Estate owning another one-eighth interest; and my recollection is that Mr. Rothwell owned a quarter, and the Kent Estate one-half. The result is that all of these interests are now in the hands of four estates.

From what I can learn, previous to my connection with these claims Kent and Rothwell bought their three-fourths interest from William Mill Williams, at a good round price of approximately \$75,000.00 to possibly \$100,000.00, in about 1904 or 1905. Mining was then good, and Williams thought he had a very fine piece of property. When 1907 came along with the panic, everything went to pieces.

I have taken several engineers to the property and they all say it is a good prospect, but that is all. It is far from being a developed mine; one of the shafts that has ore in it has been filled with water for a good many years, and it would require an expenditure of several hundred dollars to unwater it and find out what class of ore is in it. Reports I have had, however, indicate fairly well the nature of the ore; taken as a whole, competent mining men say they do not care to spend any money on the property, as it would require a great deal of development to ascertain what it really amounts to.

Some twelve or fifteen years ago I tried to interest some individuals in a bond and lease on the property, but Mr. Rothwell held it at a pretty high price and it took so

COPY.

Mr. H.N. Andrews

- 2 -

December 12, 1928.

long to get any action from the Boston end of the deal that it finally fell through.

While the property in its present condition has no intrinsic value at this time and we can only hope for someone to come along some day and make us an offer - probably on a bond and lease -, I believe it is worth while retaining it and paying taxes on it until such time arrives. The cost of holding the property is not great, because they are all patented claims and all we have to do is to pay the taxes.

In a letter I wrote to Mr. James M. Rothwell I gave him the figures showing the amounts the Kent Estate would have to pay, as well as what Mr. Rothwell would have to pay, with penalties, if they would pay promptly. If payment is not made by January 1st, the amount of the penalties will be greater.

If you decide to let the matter drop, no doubt the property will be sold for taxes and somebody will buy it in.

I would appreciate an early reply as to what you decide to do.

Very truly yours,

Chas. F. Solomon
Guardian Estate of Gladys
Grider, Incompetent.

CFS/SH

Well managed trust

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Graysbrook. How much silu & of. Lot of small man &

prospects & history by going on a point time

Pay Leg Mine

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PRESIDENT

WILLIAM WOODWARD
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

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SIXTEEN MANHATTAN OFFICES
TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-3300
CABLE ADDRESS: CENTRUST
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

SEVENTY BROADWAY

NEW YORK August 4, 1931

PLEASE ADDRESS ANY REPLY TO:

Trust Dept.

*Copy Helen Guter
Book of Berger*

Q by

Gr. 3'

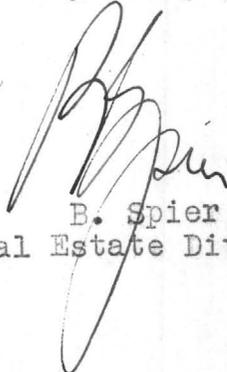
G. M. Colvocoresses,
1108 Luhrs Tower,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Sir:

We enclose herewith checks to your order totaling \$250 in payment of your bill for the examination and sampling of William M. Williams Group of Claims, located in Arizona,

Please acknowledge receipt of these checks on the enclosed bill, and return same to us.

Very truly yours,



B. Spier,
Real Estate Division.

PJE:AS
ENC.

GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES
MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEER
HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA
1108 Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona.

June 24, 1931.

REPORT ON WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS GROUP OF CLAIMS
(locally known as PEG LEG MINE.)

I beg to submit the following report on the above named property which I have examined and sampled as per instructions from Mr. W. F. B. Berger, in his letter of June 11th, 1931.

Prior to visiting the property I communicated with Mr. Hull, of the Valley Bank & Trust Company, Phoenix, who succeeded the late Mr. Soloman as Trustee for the Gladys Grider Estate, but Mr. Hull could give me no pertinent information. I then made arrangements through an Engineer in Florence to secure the services of a guide in the person of an old-time resident who had known Williams well, had frequently visited the mine while it was in operation and was able to point out the location of the lines and the workings.

LOCATION AND PROPERTY

Eight patented claims comprising approximately one hundred fifty acres are included in this group, as per Survey #2395. The claims are:

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None Such	Eureka #4
Addie	Sunlight

They are located in the Pioneer Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona, at the approximate elevation of 2500'.

The property is best reached by following the County Auto Road from the town of Florence toward Ray for a distance of twenty-five miles, then turning off to the southwest for a distance of three miles along the old mine road, portions of which are barely passable.

The surface of the claims is rough with low ridges running generally from east to west, separated by flats and arroyos. There are no trees of any size but a plentiful growth of mesquite, cat's claw, pale verde, cactus, and various other kinds of desert shrubs. A dry wash extends along the south side of the principal vein across the Eureka, Summit Wells and Hector Claims, and water is found 20' below the surface, as noted in an unused well close to the house on the Eureka.

GEOLOGY

The Country rock is principally Pre-Cambrian granite of an extremely acid or siliceous variety. Some small intrusions of porphyry were noted, and, in the vicinity of the veins, there are narrow dikes of diorite which probably are connected with the genesis of the ore. The veins themselves are largely filled with quartz associated with which are found copper carbonates on and near the surface, also iron oxides. These minerals would probably give place to sulphides below the permanent water level, but no sulphides were found in the dumps of material mined from the old workings.

HISTORY

As far as I can learn, this property was worked during the 90's and until 1904 or 1905 by an old miner named William Williams, who, because of his wooden leg, was commonly

called "Peg Leg", by which name the mine is locally known. Williams shipped a small quantity of high grade copper ore which seems to have been carefully sorted and sometimes screened, and, judging by my sample of the remnant of the shipping dump, contained about 10% copper, with low values in gold and silver. Williams employed from six to ten men, working with hand steel and using horse-whims for hoisting. In 1904 or 1905 the property was purchased in part by the individuals whose estates you now represent and some further work appears to have been carried on, but, when the price of copper dropped in 1907 active operations ceased and have never since been resumed. The buildings on the property at the present time comprise one tumble-down house, a small shed and a blacksmith shop near #1 shaft, also remains of several wooden shacks almost entirely demolished.

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are contact fissures formed between the diabase and granite.

On the north vein two shafts were noted as shown on the plan map and designated #4 and #5. Each is about 40' deep and nearly vertical and the bottoms, which are quite dry, are filled with rubbish and timbers. It does not appear that any ore was taken from this vein, the width of which is between 2' and 3' and which generally shows only iron oxides staining the quartz. A sample from the dump at #4 shaft was found to contain 20¢ value in gold per ton and 2.6 ozs. of silver, the total value in gold and silver being, therefore, less than \$1.00 per ton, making the material quite worthless as ore. A sample from the dump at #5 shaft, where the vein shows some copper, showed 40¢ value in gold, 2.8 ozs. in silver, and 2.20% copper. The gross value of this material at present prices is nearly \$5.00 per ton, but it appears that the copper is confined to only a small pocket and, even with improving copper prices, I do not think that any commercial ore could be mined at this point, since, considering transportation and general conditions, an average grade of \$10.00 or better would have to be maintained in order to make operations profitable.

The south vein is the more important and, other than the two shafts mentioned, all development was carried on at this location. The strike of this vein is east and west, the dip almost vertical, and the average width close to 3'. The vein consists principally of quartz with iron oxide and copper carbonates and silicates sometimes occurring in substantial quantity. Three old shafts, as noted on the plan, extend down to water level, and how far below I could not tell. The shafts could not be descended, even as far as the water, because the timbers and ladders were rotten and portions of them were filled with debris.

Just above the water level in #1 shaft, that is, at a depth of about 30', there appeared to be drifts run out

along the vein and it seems highly probable that these connected with #2 shaft and possibly even extended as far as #3. There is evidence of considerable stoping between shafts #1 and #2, as indicated by dotted lines and question marks on the Section Blue-Print, and the stope apparently extended to the surface about midway between these shafts. I believe that practically all the ore taken from the mine came from this stope and assume that it represented a shoot of limited extent and fairly high grade, due to secondary enrichment, of which evidence is very plain.

A sample from the small remaining quantity of picked ore, evidently representing the shipping product, showed values of 20¢ in gold, 1.2 ozs. silver and 10.8[%] copper. How much sorting had been done in order to bring the run of mine ore up to this quality could only be judged, but I think that at least three tons of reject were thrown out for each ton of sorted material set aside for shipment. Operating on this basis, no profit could be expected except when copper was selling at a comparatively high price.

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Proceeding up the hill to the west and across the opening into the old stope which is now caved full of rock, #2 shaft sunk from a slightly higher level was open down to the water level. Here also it appeared that some drifting had been done at a depth of between 40' and 50', and the east drift no doubt connected with the stopes at

#1 shaft from which all the ore apparently was hoisted. A dump at #2 shaft consisting of about 100 tons was sampled and found to contain values of 20¢ in gold, 2 ozs. silver, and 1.8% copper, - presumably the high grade copper ore had already been sorted out.

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mercial value except where copper occurs, and such occurrences were apparently very limited in extent.

Aside from these workings, portions of the surface of the claims were visited, several veins were followed along the outcrops and some test pits noted at various intervals but none of them showed indications of copper or gave promise of leading to any substantial ore deposit. I was told by my guide that no ore was ever extracted except from the south vein, although the two shafts on the north vein had been sunk in the expectation of finding good material, in which expectation the operators were disappointed.

CONCLUSION

The Peg Leg Property is very similar to a great number of abandoned mines in this and other sections of Arizona. The geology is not favorable to the occurrence of any large ore body, nor to permanence of pay ore at any great depth. The gold and silver values are too low to be of any importance and the copper is apparently confined to small pockets, the high grade or better class of material mined being entirely due to a secondary enrichment which could not be expected to persist in depth. I feel quite sure that when the shafts were extended below the water level only very low grade material was found and this was undoubtedly the very logical reason why no work was ever resumed after the price of copper improved subsequent to the period of depression which prevailed in 1907, and why there has been no activity since that date, even during the years 1916 to 1919, when exceptionally high prices of copper prevailed.

It is quite possible, in fact probable, that other similar pockets of copper ore might be found in the two principal veins and in some of the smaller veins which traverse the property, but it is extremely unlikely that any profit could ever be realized by developing and mining such pockets and the cost of additional exploration and development is not in my opinion justified.

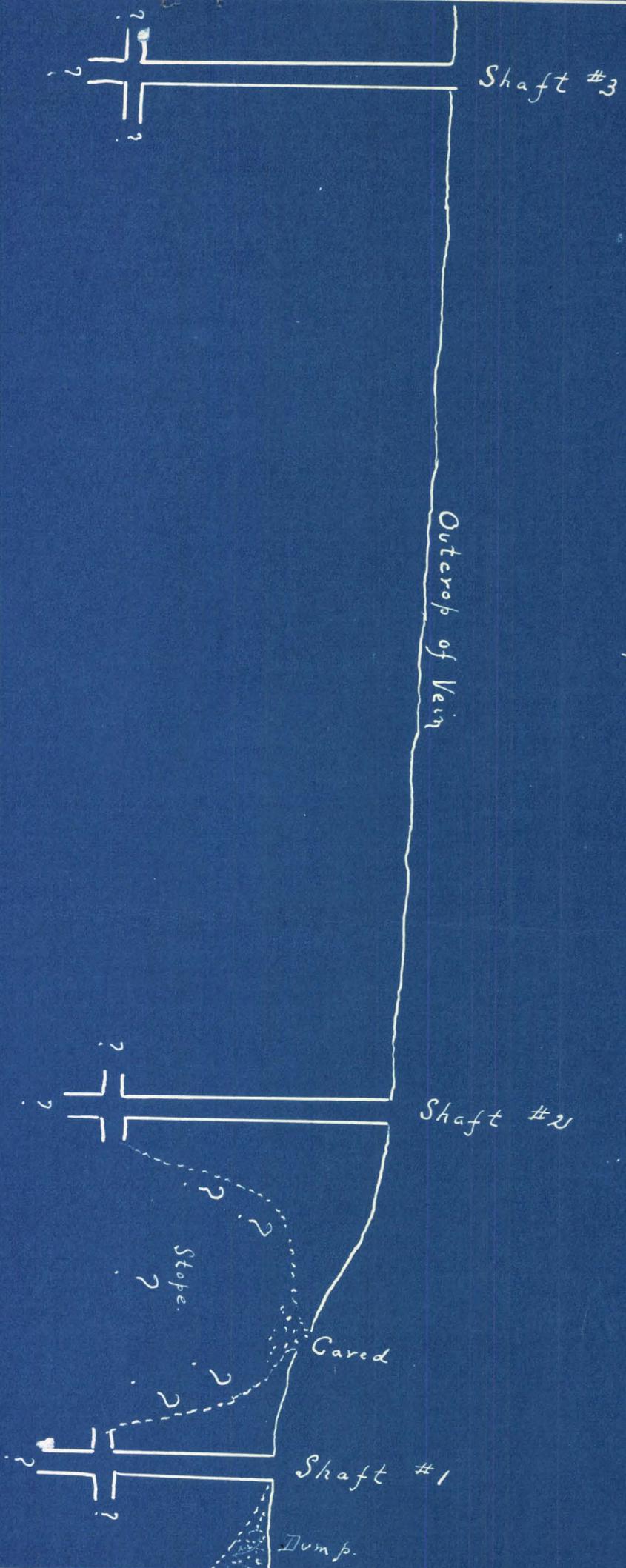
The property offers no present attractions to a mining company nor even to a lessee and would not be likely to prove attractive, even should the price of copper return to 15¢ or more per pound. Everything considered, I feel justified in saying that the claims are in all probability entirely worthless and that the remote chance that they might some day prove of value does not justify their retention nor the paying of the taxes. I advise, with regret that the Claims should be abandoned.

Yours very truly,

S. M. Colvocozen

GMC:EBH.
Enc. 2 Blue-Prints.

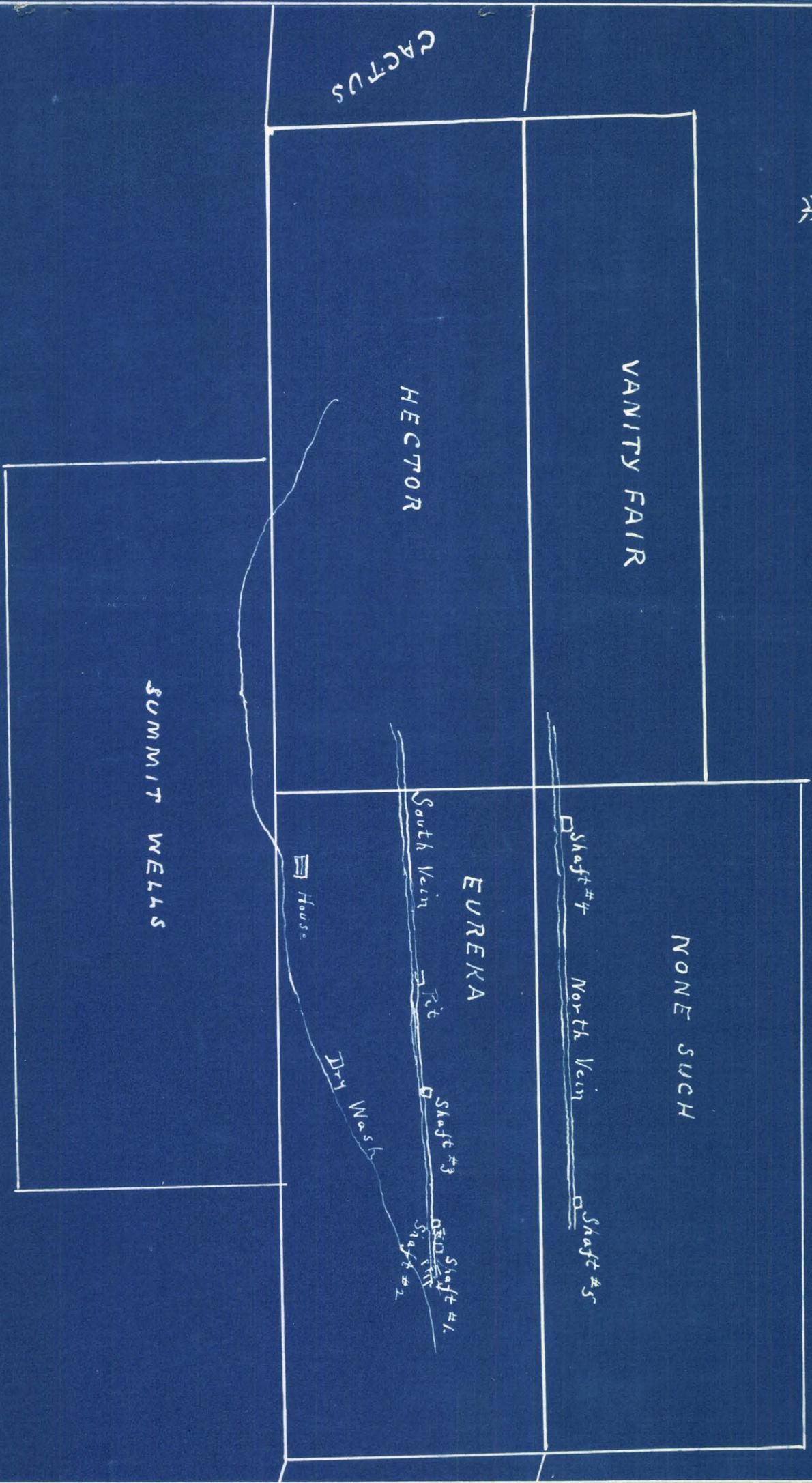
Peg Leg Claims



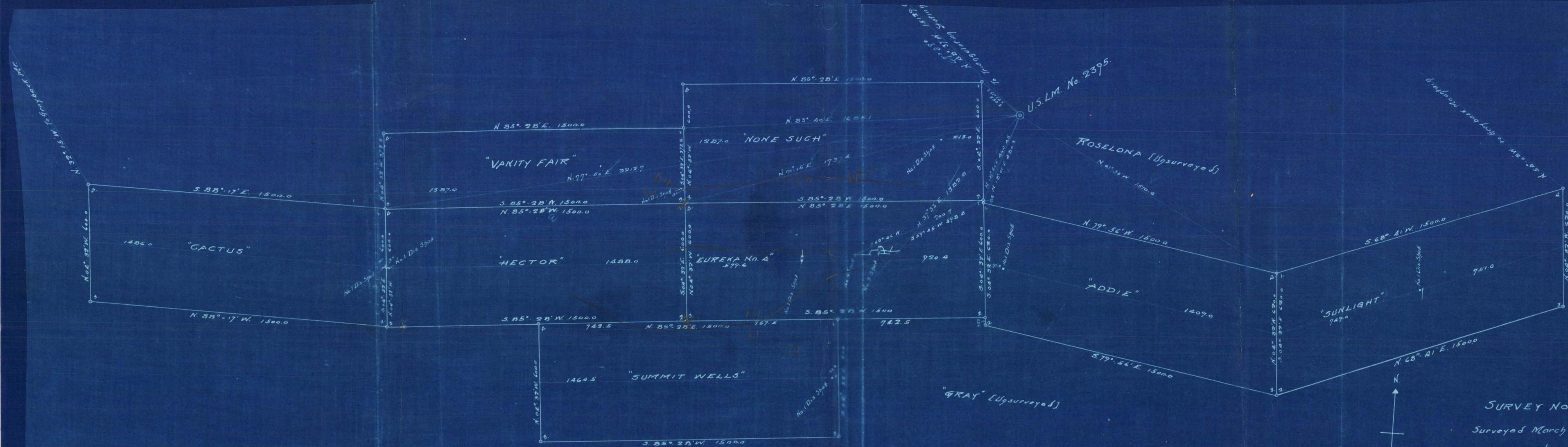
Section of workings on South Vein
Scale 30' = 1"

Plan of Portion of Peg Leg Claims.

Scale 300' = 1"



~~Express~~



SURVEY No. 2395
 Surveyed March 6-9, 1907.
 by
 Edwig T. Stewart U.S.D.M.S.
 300ft = 1 inch

Pay Leg. Claims
(from Dr. William Sings)