

HISTORY

OF

Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys,

COLORADO.

Containing a brief History of the State of Colorado from its earliest settlement to the present time, embracing its geological, physical and climatic features; its agricultural, stockraising, railroad and mining interests; an account of the

Ute trouble; a History of Gilpin, Clear Creek, Boulder and Jefferson Counties, and Biographical Sketches.

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O. L. BASKIN.

NELSON MILLETT.

Richmond Tunnel, which has a total length of 450 feet. The Richmond is intersected at a distance of 110 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. It has been opened by a level 250 feet long, carrying from four to eight inches of mineral that mills 200 to 250 ounces in silver. The Kingston has been drifted 200 feet on the tunnel level, proving up an ore vein that will average a foot in width. Average value of the ore, about 400 ounces of silver to the ton. The Richmond Tunnel penetrates McClellan Mountain 500 feet above timber line. Its development is steadily progressing.

KELSO MOUNTAIN.

This mountain was named in honor of W. F. Kelso, one of the first prospectors on the mountain in the spring of 1865. It lies west of McClellan Mountain, and is almost completely isolated, which is an unusual feature in this district.

The Baker mine was one of the earliest and most important discoveries. It is developed at about the same altitude as the Stevens mine, which is about a mile distant, the valley of Quail Creek lying between. The course of the lode is north, 80° east, which, it will be observed, is nearly at right angles to that of the Stevens.

The original discoverers worked the lode profitably awhile, and then sold it to the Baker Silver Mining Company, which was less fortunate, developing the mine with that vigorous recklessness characteristic of early silver mining in this county. The company failed, and the mine passed into the hands of its present owner, Charles W. Betes, of Denver. The property is developed by three tunnels with connected drifts, the whole aggregating about 300 feet of tunneling, and something over that amount of drifting. From the lower level, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 180 feet, and a great deal of profitable stoping has been done at this point by lessees. The ore is usually rich, the first-class yielding about 500 ounces

of silver per ton. The lode is intersected by an immense porphyry dike, beyond which the vein has not been touched. The mine is at present operated by lessees. A wagon-road leads up to the dump.

The Wisconsin Central is located on the southerly slope of the mountain. The discovery is comparatively recent, and the property is very promising. It is opened by three adit levels, which are respectively 50, 150 and 250 feet in length, commencing at the lower one. The vein carries very satisfactory quantities of argenticiferous galena, milling 183 ounces of silver per ton and 53 per cent lead. It is a large lode, in some places carrying three streaks of ore. The width of the vein has not yet been determined.

The Profius and the Huldah are owned by Col. C. P. Baldwin, of Georgetown. They were discovered in 1865, and have been worked deliberately since that time. The latter possesses about 700 feet of linear and vertical development. The former is less developed. Mill-runs from this property run up to 1,100 ounces of silver per ton.

The Fortunatus and Centennial Star are too highly promising lodes. The former is owned by Col. C. P. Baldwin and the latter by George B. Tyler.

The Flagstaff Lode, situated near the summit of the mountain, is owned by George B. Tyler, et al., and the fact that its possession has been the object of a sharp legal contest for two years is, doubtless, an indication of its value. The lode is opened by a shaft 160 feet deep, and an adit 270 feet long, other openings aggregating 700 linear feet. The lode carries gray and yellow copper, with some carbonate of copper—copper ores showing a marked predominance in the mine. The solid ore vein averages four inches in width, and the ore averages 800 ounces of silver per ton. The mine has already produced over \$6,000—more than paying for the work of development.

HANNA AND BROWN MOUNTAINS.

Descending Quail Creek to West Branch, and thence north-easterly in the direction of Georgetown, Hanna and Brown Mountains are encountered to the left, immediately above Brownville, in the order in which they are given.

The Silver Cloud mine, on Hanna Mountain, is owned by a Pittsburg company, and superintended by C. T. Bellamy, of Georgetown. The lode is opened by 233 feet of tunnels, 205 feet of shafts, and 279 feet of levels. The vein is argenticiferous, carrying gray copper, galena, and native silver, which is distributed with more than ordinary uncertainty. It is usually quite rich, however. The last run of ore taken out milled 523 ounces of silver per ton, and the general average will probably be about 400 ounces per ton. The ore streak generally varies in size from half an inch to two inches. Up to this date, the mine has produced about \$10,000, and work is still in progress.

The Atlantic is situated in the gulch dividing Hanna from Brown Mountain. It is owned by W. Ebert, John Driefus and others. Four tunnels intersect the property, their aggregate length amounting to 1,650 feet; and a thousand feet of drifts have been run on the lode, the latter being comprised in five levels. This property carries remarkably rich ore, so that a very small streak will pay for working. It has been profitably worked by lessees for many years. As near as can be ascertained the mine has produced \$6,000 worth of ore of an average grade of 700 ounces.

The Pacific, which is located easterly from the Atlantic, also carries very rich ore, but has not been extensively developed.

The Shiveley mine, situated a short distance below the Atlantic, is one of the most steadily productive mines in the county. It is owned by the Equitable Silver Mining Company and superintended by Warren M. Fletcher, of Georgetown. The Walton and Sophia are associated lodes.

but their development is with that of the Shiveley, to the workings of the Tunnel, which cuts the lode further is the hoisting which is now 169 feet 250 feet further to the drift on this level being height of fifty feet. The fifty-horse-power, and one tunnel, used for operating track tramway of 1,350 runs down to the wagon- The Shiveley is remarkable but rich and continuous largely of sulphurets near rying ruby silver and targe of the mineral taken far will not fall short of per ton. The total prod \$100,000. The mine is lessors, of whom there are five employed. Although looking well and paying The Owasco and Erie located some distance above timber line. The former Colvin and Merrick, and worked by lessees for many by an adit over 600 feet character of the mine Shiveley. In the Brick is not quite so rich, on the Owasco, and the pro sively developed; still it property. It was sold to months ago.

The Duncan mine is a discovery, and is owned developments are a tunnel of fifty-five feet, five feet. Notwithstanding, this property has \$6,000 to \$8,000. The