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R E P O R T O N

THE PANDORA GROUP OF MINES,  
LOCATED ON PERRY'S MOUNTAIN, GRAND ISLAND MINING DISTRICT,  
BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO.

and

THE DEVELLING AND PANDORA MINING CLAIMS,  
CARIBOU MINING DISTRICT,  
BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO.

Owned by

Pandora Metals, Inc.

By

Fred A. Fair.

THE FRED A. FAIR ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION  
Civil, Mining & Hydraulic Engineers  
Boulder, Colorado.

May 16th, 1927

Mr. A. E. Blakesley,  
221 E. & C. Building,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you a letter to supplement my report on the Comstock Group of Mines, dated February 1st, 1926, and also the Develing and Pandora Mining Claims dated January 20th, 1927, all of which are located in Grand Island Mining District, Boulder Co., Colo.

The properties mentioned in these two reports, namely the Comstock Lode, Sur. No. 52; the Eureka Lode, Sur. No. 13685; the Little Eddie Lode, Sur. No. 761; a one-third interest in the Nautilus, Sur. No. 452; a one-third interest in the Promise Lode, Sur. No. 149; the Develing Lode, Sur. No. 13510; and the Pandora Lode, unpatented, are held by the Pandora Metals, Inc.

The Comstock Group located on Caribou Hill have been leased to J. G. Clark of Boulder. Mr. Clark, by the terms of his lease agrees to pay ten and fifteen per cent royalties of the net smelter returns from all ores shipped from this group of mines. He agrees to drive the Idaho tunnel approximately 1500 feet to cut the Comstock vein at or near the 600 ft. level of the Caribou Mine; he also agrees to upraise from this tunnel level to connect with the Comstock shaft and put said shaft in a working condition. Mr. Clark is now actively engaged in extending the Idaho tunnel under this property and when completed expects to build a mill to treat the ores from this mine as well as from those of other mines of Caribou Hill. I estimate it will cost \$100,000.00 to build the mill and complete the work as outlined.

I consider the leasing of the Comstock Group of mines to be very advantageous to the Pandora Metals, Inc., as it will allow Mr. Clark, who controls other mines in the Caribou District to enter into a more extensive mining and milling program than he or the Pandora Metals, Inc., would be able to undertake alone, and surely guarantees us an income from our mines on Caribou Hill without the expenditure of any money and enables us to put our entire attention on the mining and exploring of Pomeroy Mountain, which, in my judgment offers the greatest speculative mining opportunity in Colorado today. In other words, I congratulate you in insuring a regular income from our Comstock Group while retaining the Pomeroy Group of Mines for our own exploration and development.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRED A. FAIR  
1802 14th Street.

FAP:IRD

THE FRED A. FAIR ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION  
Civil, Mining & Hydraulic Engineers  
Boulder, Colorado.

March 9th, 1927

Mr. A. E. Blakesley,  
221 E. & C. Bldg.,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

I herewith transmit for your approval a report upon the Develing and Pandora Mining Claims, Caribou Mining District, Boulder County, State of Colorado.

The Pandora Mining Claim location has been held for nearly fifty years by Fred Albrecht and Mr. Carlyle. During all this time the partners could not agree, this being the reason for the claim not having been operated. Mr. Carlyle is now dead and Mr. Albrecht, owing to his excessive age (84 years) is incapacitated, thus enabling Mr. V. L. Board to purchase their interests. I and my associates have held the Develing Lode for a number of years, but were unable to work it because of our inability to obtain the Pandora Lode, both claims being essential for the discovery of the ore shoot which threw the highest grade silver float ever found in the world.

Since your acquisition of these two properties I am keenly interested and feel you are on the verge of one of the greatest mining discoveries in Colorado, and the solution of the fifty-year-old mystery of Pomeroy Mountain.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRED A. FAIR

1802 14th Street.

Report on

THE PANDORA GROUP OF MINES  
LOCATED ON POMEROY MOUNTAIN, GRAND ISLAND MINING DISTRICT  
BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO

1927

THE DEVELING AND PANDORA MINING CLAIMS  
CARIBOU MINING DISTRICT  
BOULDER COUNTY, STATE OF COLORADO

**HISTORY:** The history of the Develing and Pandora Claims is the romance of a lost mine and had its beginning in the very dawn of mining in the State of Colorado.

In 1867, two years before the discovery of the Caribou Mine, Sam Conger was hunting elk in the vicinity of what is now known as Pomeroy Mountain, and in traveling from a mountain meadow up the northwest slope of Pomeroy mountain, discovered an extremely rich piece of silver float lying on the surface of the ground approximately four hundred feet southwest from the north foot of the hill. In order that he might find the location again, he cut a cross on a pine tree and proceeded on his way to Blackhawk.

Conger did nothing more about the rich find on Pomeroy Mountain until the spring of 1869. He showed the specimen to Billy Martin (who had been a miner on the Comstock Lode of Nevada) and he immediately recognized it as silver glance and almost identical with the Comstock ore. Martin suggested the organization of a prospecting party to go in search of the mine, with the result that Black Hawk and Idaho Springs citizens grubstaked them and early in the summer Martin, Conger and Lytle started for Pomeroy Mountain. Conger stopped at his cabin, which as then located on the south side of Caribou Hill, and directed Martin and Lytle where they should find the cross that marked the spot where he had found the rich float two years before. Instead of going to the second hill as directed they stopped on the first one and, looking for the cross at the foot of the hill, discovered the rich float which led to the location of the Caribou Mine. It was not until a couple of years later that they knew of their mistake in location.

Shortly after the discovery of the Caribou, a mile south of Pomeroy Mountain, there was quite an influx of miners from Central City and Black Hawk into the Caribou district, and among them was Dr. William J. Mann, a surgeon in the Mexican War, and Fred Albrecht, his mining partner.

One afternoon, in the spring of 1870, Mann and Albrecht returned from a hunting trip in the mountain meadow district west of Pomeroy Mountain, where there was an abundance of wild game. Albrecht went around the north and east of the mountain, while Dr. Mann went over the top, and in traversing the northwest slope found a piece of black rock weighing approximately five hundred pounds, with sharp edges, and lying on the surface of the ground. He broke off a piece of the rock and was heating it in a blacksmith forge when his partner, Fred Albrecht, arrived at the camp. Mann immediately motioned for him to come and see his find. After heating the rock red-hot and throwing it into a pail of water, they examined it and found to their surprise that bubbles of native silver oozed out all over its surface. The next day, without saying anything to the local miners, they went over to Black Hawk, where they gave a piece of the ore to Professor Hill, who was operating the first smelter in Colorado, to have it tested. They gave another piece of the ore to Von Sholtz to have it checked assayed. The following day when they returned to Professor Hill's place to get their returns, he was leaning over the assay balances watching the weighing of an enormous button of metallic silver.

When Professor Hill saw Dr. Mann and Mr. Albrecht coming in the door, he immediately asked where they got the ore, and they refused to tell him. He said that it was the biggest silver assay button that he had ever encountered in all his experience, and could not believe that they had discovered the ore in

Colorado. Upon leaving Professor Hill's office, they went to Von Scholtz's office and found that his assay had shown similar results, and that the ore assayed twenty-five thousand ounces in silver to the ton, and was pronounced nearly pure silver glance.

The next morning when Albrecht and Dr. Mann started for home they were followed by hundreds of prospectors, some on foot and some on horseback, but all determined to follow them at any cost and find the place where such a bonanza had been discovered. When they reached Caribou, knowing the richness of the Caribou Mine, they all came to the conclusion that the ore came from it, and went back to Central City and Black Hawk, where they reported the same. Thus Albrecht and Dr. Mann were able to keep their secret as to the location where the ore was found until they could do further prospecting for the rich float. One day, however, they showed a piece of the float to Sam Conger, and he immediately recognized it as the same float which he, two years previously, had discovered on the north slope of Pomeroy Mountain, and it became necessary for Mann to immediately put up the stakes and file their location, which he did on January 9th, 1871, under the name of the Osceola Lode, the location certificate of which is recorded in Book 8, on Page 360 of the Public Records of Boulder County, Colorado.

Sam Develing, who was at that time cutting mining timbers for the Caribou mine, claimed to hold Pomeroy Mountain under a timber preemption claim, and immediately started trouble. By this time the location of the discovery of this extremely rich float had reached Black Hawk and Central City, with the result that prospectors came by the hundreds to Pomeroy Mountain. Develing succeeded with shotguns to keep them off the hill for a number of weeks, until a compromise was finally effected whereby Develing was to be allowed to stake one claim and the remaining portion of the hill was to be thrown open to location. Develing chose as his claim the apex of the hill extending down on the northwest slope, the west side line of the claim being within fifty feet of the cross cut on the pine tree by Conger in 1868, and having within its boundaries the location where Mann had discovered the large piece of silver float that had created so much excitement in Black Hawk. Albrecht and Mann succeeded in retaining the Osceola and Stonewall Jackson Lodes which they had previously located and which crossed Develing's claim on the north side of Pomeroy Mountain. In both of the claims, as well as the Develing Lode, strong veins were discovered, while outside of the lines of these three claims thousands of holes were dug by the rush of miners, and although a great deal of the float was found in them, no other veins of any consequence were ever opened.

Albrecht and Mann sunk several shallow shafts upon the Osceola and the Stonewall Jackson and while they found a great deal of green silver chloride running several hundred ounces of silver to the ton, they were never able to find the ore shoot that threw the extremely high grade silver float which assayed, according to its weight, a higher percentage of silver than any that had ever been found before in the entire world.

The activities at Caribou for the next few years gradually absorbed the attention of Mann and Albrecht, although they never gave up the hope of locating the fabulous find of Pomeroy Mountain, and whenever their finances would permit, they would prospect for it. Sam Develing, in the meantime, became insane, probably from worrying over not finding the mine, and in later years died in an insane asylum.

The Caribou Mine became, in a few years, the famous silver mine of Colorado, and was examined by many experts, both of the United States and the old world. Upon every occasion possible, Fred Albrecht, who had then dedicated his life to the discovery of the mine, would show these experts over Pomeroy Mountain, all of whom suggested various theories as to the origin of the float, one of which was that it might have been carried by a glacier from the west, whereupon Mr. Albrecht started a systematic prospecting campaign that extended from the glacial cirque in the horseshoe of Bald Mountain to the place where the float was found. He located what is now known as The Up-to-Date Mine, but

finding the ore dissimilar to the float found on Pomeroy Mountain, abandoned it. He located the Anchor Mine and gave it up because he was of the opinion that the ore was different. The Payrock which afterwards was patented and produced wonderfully highgrade ore, but whose ore body has never been definitely located was also one of his finds and was in turn abandoned as the locus from which this float could have come. The Pandora was his last location, and while the float was similar to that found by Dr. Mann it is on the opposite side of the mountain, and does not occur in such large masses. The ore, however, is very rich and he has stuck with it for forty years.

Fred Albrecht is now living at the age of eighty-four years. He has been forced, because of his age, to abandon the hunt, but he stands ready to do all he can to solve the mystery.

Charles Develing, a son of Sam Develing, on the 8th day of September, A. D., 1900, patented the Develing Lode under Survey No. 13510. In patenting the claim he covered the land originally located under the Develing Lode as far as its junction with the Osceola and Stonewall Jackson Lodes. From this point he swung the claim in an easterly direction covering a portion of these two claims. Shortly after patenting, The Develing Lode was bought by Virgil P. Grove and Mary A. Gray, the wife of Rufus Gray, an old time miner of Caribou, one of the owners of the Comstock Mine, and thoroughly familiar with the Pomeroy Mountain find. At the time of the demonitization of silver, however, Rufus Gray closed down all of his silver properties, and they remain closed until the time of his death in 1923. A year before his death, The Develing Lode was purchased by Fred A. Fair of Boulder, for a syndicate composed of himself, Mr. Semrad, Mr. Keegan, Mr. Reegan and Mr. Haggerty, who proposed to prospect for the lost mine. Mr. Haggerty, who was then in charge of The Western Light & Power Company at Boulder, Colorado, was transferred to Galveston, Texas. Mr. Keegan was transferred to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Mr. Semrad was transferred to Denver, and there has been nothing further done in the way of prospecting up to the present time.

**GEOLOGY:** Pomeroy Mountain is a monzonite boss in gneissoid granite, identical in character with the Caribou Hill to the south. The main vein system traversing Pomeroy Mountain consists of the Pandora and Develing Lodes; the Develing Lode is similar in character and strike to the No-Name vein, the mother vein of the Caribou District. While it is impossible to say that it is the same vein as the No-Name, it undoubtedly belongs to the same series. The vein has a northeasterly course, is a true fissure vein and dips to the west, has a strong salvage or gouge and is from six to eight feet wide between walls. It is crossed by a series of east and west veins, the main one being the Pandora, very similar in character to the east and west veins on Caribou Hill, such as the Caribou, the Poorman, the Sherman and the Comstock.

**OCCURRENCE OF ORE DEPOSITS:** The main ore deposit on Pomeroy Mountain has never been located, and while a great deal of surface prospecting has been done, no systematic or scientific attempt has ever been made to either find or open it. Inasmuch as Pomeroy Mountain is identical geologically with Caribou, a study of the occurrence of ore in the Caribou Mine is essential to a proper understanding of it. I will therefore, briefly explain the ore deposits of Caribou as a guide for the prospecting of Pomeroy Mountain.

**ORE BODIES OF CARIBOU:** All of the known ore bodies on Caribou Hill have been found at the junction of two veins crossing at acute angles. The Grant County ore body was found at the junction of the Grant County and the No-Name veins; the Spencer ore body was found at the junction of the Spencer and the No-Name veins; the Caribou ore body was found at the junction of the Caribou and the No-Name veins; the California Stope of the Caribou was found at the junction of the Caribou and the I. X. L. veins; the Poorman ore body was found at the junction of the Poorman, the I. X. L. and the No-Name veins; the Sherman ore body was found at the junction of the Sherman and the I. X. L. veins; the Comstock ore body was found at the junction of the Comstock and the I. X. L. veins; and also at the junction of the Comstock and the No-Name veins. The theory upon which this is based is as follows: When the hot alkaline solutions carrying the minerals dissolved in them were raising through the volcanic mon-

zonite boss, the channels formed by the crossing of two or more veins carried the greatest amount of solution, was the most open, hence the flow was swifter and the crystallization or freezing of the minerals at the surface would be less marked, but at depth would be the greater, while the small cross veins at the surface would show the highest silicification and mineralization, but would not extend to great depth. This is exactly what happened in the Caribou Mine. The ore at the surface is all confined to the small cross veins, while the No-Name vein is practically barren or assays but a few ounces of silver to the ton, while at depth the reverse is true. The Caribou vein disappears entirely at the 600 ft. level of the Caribou Mine, and the ore body swings on to the No-Name vein where it forms a commercial body of ore twenty feet in width. All of the early prospect holes at the surface on the No-Name vein show little or no ore, while those on the Caribou, the Sherman, the Poorman and the Comstock veins were very rich and threw the float found on the surface which resulted in their discovery. In the case of Pomeroy Mountain most of the shafts have been sunk on the wide open vein similar in character to the No-Name, and while assays have been obtained running several hundred ounces in silver, no ore body of considerable extent has been opened up, because there is no shaft on it to a depth greater than sixty feet, and no ore of importance could be expected in this kind of a vein at a depth under two hundred feet from the surface. On the other hand, the two main shafts sunk on the Pandora have shown remarkably rich ore (as high as 15,000 ounces to the ton in silver) in a narrow vein about five hundred feet from its junction with the Develing Lode Vein, no work having ever been done at or near the junction. None of the various junctions of the smaller veins with this strong vein has ever been opened, therefore, if an ore shoot should have been brought to the surface by the silicification of the ore in one of the smaller veins it would not have been found. Therefore, with all the prospecting that has been done in the past, it has not been done in the right way, and is a very good reason why the ore shoot that threw the float found by Dr. Mann in 1870 has not been discovered.

**PROSPECTING PROPOSAL:** I have made a very careful geological and glaciological study of Pomeroy Mountain, together with the surrounding country, and find that Pomeroy Mountain is a glacial knob of hard monzonite, with practically no glacial drift lying upon its surface; that the loose material which we find upon the west slope is from local disintegration, hence, in my judgment, the float found was thrown from a vein crossing in close proximity to the place where found.

The Pandora vein intersects the Develing vein at a very acute angle at the apex of the hill and will follow it, in my judgment, similarly as does the Caribou, Poorman, etc., for a long way before it breaks through it and assumes its regular course. If it does this, it is liable to make an ore shoot from its point of intersection north along the Smuggler vein for several hundred feet, and as this is all on the north slope of Pomeroy Mountain, and as the Pandora ore is similar to the float found by Dr. Mann, I am of the opinion this float was thrown from this intersection. There has been no work done at this point, for the reason that Fred Albrecht, who owned the Pandora, did not own this intersection, and because he had such wonderful ore (though small) when his discovery was made.

It is therefore proposed to locate the various lode or vein crossings by a careful survey of the entire hill, and prospect those crossings at points nearest to the position at which the float was found, by trenching them on the surface and by cleaning out the main shaft of the Pandora (180 feet deep); installing a plant of machinery and drifting to its intersection with The Develing Lode, and then drifting north on The Develing Lode up to the cross on the tree where the rich float was found by Dr. Mann.

While I realize many of the old time miners were wonderfully good prospectors and spent their lives looking for this mine, I feel that modern engineering methods of prospecting should be tried, with the result that the discovery of a wonderful mine is likely, when one considers that Caribou Hill has produced between eight and fourteen millions of dollars, and that Pomeroy Mountain is similar geologically and that the float was larger and richer than anything ever discovered on Caribou.

I can honestly recommend it.

Sincerely,

(Signed) FRED A. FAIR  
Mining Engineer.

All properties in this report owned by Pandora Metals, Inc.