

REPORT ON
THE INGHAM GROUP, INGHAM LODE
and
PERIOD LODE MINING CLAIMS.
By
Broadman.

Situated on Fall River, Clear Creek County, State of Colorado, about two and one half miles from Fall River Station, and about five miles from Idaho Springs post-office; and in what is known as the Lower York and Lincoln Mining District.

Idaho Springs is a village of 3000 inhabitants, with railroad, express and banking facilities for every necessary and commercial purpose incidental to Mining; there are two banking houses; three mine supply houses, with several agencies for every class and kind of mine supplies. All goods are delivered on the ground and at the mines; and local prices are generally as low (considering delivery) as are obtainable from the Denver markets 38 miles distant from the railway station.

The Fall River Mines comprise, to wit:

Ingham Lode Mining Claim,
Period Lode Mining Claim,

Each of these claims is of statutory size, 1500 feet long by 150 feet wide. (Five (5) other claims adjoining can be purchased at a very nominal figure, thus forming one of the most compact and convenient groups for extensive and systematic mining.)

The accessibility for working, the contiguity of the claims; proximity of wood and water, and the almost entire absence of snow, offers every facility for continuously operating the properties the year around.

The adjoining claims, and abutting these properties are the Colorado Mining and Milling Company; the Standard Group Mining Company; etc; the latter company, the largest, best equipped, and most systematically opened up mines on the river, if not in the whole country; is equipped with the latest and most approved mining machinery; air compressors, air drills, electric lights and an up-to-date 60 tons per day concentrating plant.

Geological Features:

The country rock of this region is a gneissic granite, considerably metamorphosed in some places, taking the place of course granite, and passing from that through that gneissic forms of highly stratified mica slate in some spots.

The strike of the vein is East and West nearly, and dips North about 45 degrees from the perpendicular; it is unmistakably a true fissure vein, strong and well defined on the surface, by outcrop, as well as in all underground workings, and is from 3 to 4 feet wide between the walls.

Character of the Ore and Gangue:

At and near the surface the ore is a brown porous quartz decomposed, (Cossan) and dirt mixed with lumps of argentiferous galena, all carrying gold and silver. At greater depth where the ore is exchanged by the action of the atmosphere; it consists of the sulphide of copper, iron and lead, with a little antimony associated with the galena and selenium; this is the smelting ore of the mine. The gangue is an intimate mixture of quartz and feld-spar, of an ash-gray color, slaty structure, very friable and generally quite soft and easily mined; the gangue forms the main portion of the stamp mill and concentrating rock.

The Fall River Gold Mining Co.

Development:

The Ingham lode is developed by one tunnel, about 40 feet above the bed of the river, running on the vein the entire distance, 630 feet long, with three or more upraises; two winzes and cross cut started to reach the good body of ore, known to exist and discovered on the surface. For the amount of development done, very little stoping had been worked out; the ground opened up so far shows good mineral everywhere, and in paying quantities, conclusive evidence that the property has not been gouged out. The mineral taken out has been an important factor in defraying most of the running expenses of the mine. There is exposed from 2 inches to 8 inches of mineral in nearly every part, along the track, the foot wall and in the stopes to warrant the company making good shipments, a short time after commencing operations. The mineral is a sulphide of copper, iron and lead, carrying gold and silver in paying quantities. About 200 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, a stope 18 feet long and 20 feet high produced \$2000. (See smelter and mill returns attached.)

On the surface, a discovery shaft 12 feet deep has been sunk between granite walls, well defined, and disclosing a true fissure vein 2 feet wide, dipping to the North about 45 degrees from the perpendicular; the crevice on the hanging wall is a brown decomposed quartz (Gossan), 12" to 14" wide, and on the foot wall a streak of milling ore 10" to 12" wide.

Working Shaft:

About 15 feet above the tunnel level and 30 feet West, a permanent working shaft has been started, and sunk 120 feet deep, cutting the Ingham vein at a depth of 26 feet; and from this point the mineral continues all the way down to the bottom of the shaft.

At 50 feet from the collar of the shaft, a drift 100 feet long has been driven West, and gives values of four (\$4.) to eight (\$8.) per ton; the vein is heavily mineralized throughout for 75 feet and is 3 feet wide. Copper, iron and lead, carrying gold and silver. The walls are smooth and well defined, with a talcose selvage 2 inches to 4 inches wide between the ore and the wall.

A Stope was started about 25 feet from the shaft, and upraised 30 feet high, from which one (1) ton of smelting ore and 24 tons of milling ore was taken out and treated at the stamp mill in Idaho Springs. This is one of the most promising veins for its depth; a continuous body of ore which will average 3 feet wide between the walls.

At 100 feet from the collar of the shaft a second drift was driven 200 feet West; this is also thoroughly mineralized throughout, 3 feet wide.

A sump 20 feet deep below the second level shows the same character of ore to be continuous; the mineral is copper and lead, 4 feet wide, well defined walls; the location of this shaft shows good judgement and foresight.

Sinking 80 feet deeper will cut the Gold Cloud Vein, from which was panned in a crude way 40 oz. gold, (\$500.) recently. Sinking still deeper the Seven-Forty Lode, Cross Lode, Cyclope Lode, and 20th Century Lode will be cut in succession at comparatively short distance; the walls of these lodes being perpendicular. (Note: The Ingham vein pitches 45 degrees N.)

These claims are all in the main Gold Belt, traversing from Black Hawk, Central City and Georgetown.

The Fall River Gold Mining Co.

Surface Improvements:

A Commodious, well built shaft house, 45 feet by 25 feet; coal house 12 feet by 15 feet; blacksmith shop, 12 feet by 12 feet.

Equipment:

One double cylinder, 6" by 8", latest improved hoisting machine.
One 25 H.P. Boiler, sufficient for 500 feet of sinking.

All necessary mining tools and repairing tools. 2 Water buckets for drainage purpose, each of 80 and 100 gallons capacity; 3 iron ore buckets, one ore car, 2 trolleys. The workings are laid with T rails throughout, and enough in stock to supply the demand for sometime; also a liberal supply of air and steam pipe.

Timber:

There is ample timber for mining purposes, of splendid quality, on the claims to last many years.

A never failing supply of the finest water.

Good hauling road, which is open every day of the year.

Cost of Hauling to Idaho Springs; 75 cents per ton for ore and concentrates. Coal delivered at the mine \$5.25 per ton. Freight Idaho Springs to Denver by railroad \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton according to the grade of ore.

Smelting charges, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per ton.

Mill and Smelter Returns from the Ingham Mine.

To Whom Shipped. Mill or Smelter.	Date.	Net. lbs.	Gold Oz.	Silver Oz.	Lead. %	Copper. %
State Ore	May 16, 1895	2000	5.56	29.90		12.50
" "	" " "	2677	2.47	12.60		4.93
" "	June 2, "	1969	3.75	21.00	15.00	8.20
" "	May 5, "	2178	6.00	24.00	5.00	4.20
" "	Aug. 29, "	2005	2.18	20.15	10.36	
Chamberlain	Nov. 14, 1890	1990	3.22	9.90		6.60
" "	June 2, "	2236	3.56	27.56		7.00
" "	Nov. 28, "	1882	6.15	15.00		8.04
" "	Dec. 11, 1897	1259	2.03	14.00		2.00
" "	Feb. 28, "	704	1.60	15.00		3.60
" "	Aug. 30, 1898	599	2.76	9.50		8.04
" "	Sep. 2, "	770	2.26	7.60		
State Ore.	Oct. 31st "	2048	2.85	12.93	14.00	7.00
" "	" 29 "	1946	2.82	11.92	11.10	
" "	" " "	846	1.80	7.60		1.60
" "	Apr. 27, 1900	5370.	This shipment netted \$53.79			

Argo Smelter, Denver, 5 tons netted \$500.00.

About 40 tons of ore was shipped by a company who held a Lease and Bond on this property (defaulted in their payments) of which no record was given us.

In conclusion I beg to say, there has never been a time or locality more favorable for investment than at present in the mines of Colorado; with a reasonable amount of capital to open and push developments, a harvest is sure to follow, that cannot be blighted by floods, frosts or heat, no diminished value,

but one that is substantial and enduring, "the pure metal itself."

Crop failures do not stop for a moment the using of the hammer or the blasting of the rock; a panic in financial circles, has no effect on a producing mine; the tariff makes no charges in its steady increasing output.

Political parties may come and go, but the price of gold remains the same. Day and night work goes on and the world is constantly being enriched, while, the cost of production, by the application of new and improved machinery is constantly reduced. The product of the mines, in reality, represents the basis of all prosperity and wealth.

Mining is one of the most certain and profitable industries in which men of enterprise can engage. The more thoroughly and systematically mines are worked, and the greater the milling facilities for the reduction of ores, the more satisfactory will be the amount of bullion produced.

Careful investigation shows that there has been immeasurably less loss from capital judiciously invested in mines, and generally far greater profits, than have been from any commercial or manufacturing pursuits, or in railway operations or stocks.

See a few of the companies that have paid dividends in Clear Creek County, in 1901:

Iamartino Mines	\$30,000.
Gem Extension	25,000.
West Franklin	5,000.
Toledo	5,000.
Free Land Extension	20,000.
Seaton	35,000.
Franklin	5,000.
Sun and Moon	100,000.
Pelican Dives	100,000.
Griffiths	10,000.
Smuggler	15,000.
Mendota	10,000.
Aliunda	50,000.
Leasers	75,000.

Idaho Springs, Colo., Feb. 18 - 1936

Report on The Ingham Mine

Situated on Fall River. N.A. Johnson, Agent. Consists of The Ingham, Patriot, and Ada. All patented. Ivan Gold, unpatented.

Development: Tunnel No. 1 on the Ingham lode following the vein west for 900 feet, up to the big conglomerate dike running northeast and southwest. Several small cross veins or seams across the vein in about 200 feet from portal. Some of them have been stoped on. A stope 100 feet long and about 65 feet high shows that some ore was mined but no record of the production can be found.

Tunnel No. 2 following a vein 600 feet west until it strikes the big dike. The vein made a fine production from portal for nearly 200 feet toward the surface. Ore was free and rusty. Production not known.

Tunnel No. 3 is also run in westerly direction on the vein for 300 feet or more. Vein is 3 inches to 10 inches wide, showing from mouth of tunnel to the breast. A winze 40 feet deep is sunk about half way in, showing vein getting wider on bottom. The dump has been cleaned down to grass roots and shipped to mills.

Tunnel No. 4 following the vein, 2 inches to 4 inches wide, is about 150 feet. A crosscut in a northerly direction follows a seam 400 feet. Value in spots but low grade. Shaft 250 feet deep, closed. A new shaft has been started between veins Nos. 2 and 3, in front of portal No. 2.

(Signed) ERNEST BAUER
Field Investigator.

FALL RIVER MINES
INGHAM GROUP

