

-REPORT ON-

THE CONTINENTAL MINES, POWER & REDUCTION CO.

CLEAR CREEK

COUNTY.

For The Year 1910

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MINE MANAGER'S REPORT.

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STATE BUREAU OF MINES

STATE OF COLORADO



THE CONTINENTAL MINES, POWER & REDUCTION CO.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To review the work done, we wish to say first that the entire Lombard Tunnel No. 3 was driven since the last report. This tunnel was driven over 1,400 feet and practically all of it is driven on the Lombard vein. We all knew that we could expect good and plenty of ore under Lombard Tunnel No. 2. We were also satisfied that the Lombard vein was under the Lombard shaft, which was full of water, and nearly 800 feet west of Lombard Tunnels No. 1, and No. 2, but we did not know that the Lombard vein extended west of the shaft house until we found it in Tunnel No. 3. Therefore the two discoveries alone are very important because we now know that we have the Lombard vein actually opened up under ground for more than 3,000 feet. Now to come back to the entrance of No. 3, what did we find there? Well, the first thing, a great flow of water and all these difficulties we cared for, to drive the tunnel through the covey sand and gravel. We finally succeeded and timbered it up nicely. As soon as it got into bed rock, we found a cross vein, but paid little attention to it because there was no depth to the surface. (This discovery may yet be very important when Lombard Tunnel No. 4 gets under this point.) From this time on, we were on the Lombard vein and the rush toward the shaft was made. At about 600 feet we cut a vein called 3-1. While it is not a large one, we obtained assays of \$36.00 per ton. About 75 feet farther we struck another vein. This one was larger--3 feet wide--and we called it 3-2. In drifting on the same south, the vein became larger [5 to 6 feet). We had some of the ore run in the mill and we believe that this vein will be a very large producer. Continuing and following the Lombard vein, we came across a porphyry dike of 20 feet, but this dike of 20 feet, but this dike was barren as far as appearances went, so we continued the tunnel to a point under the Lombard shaft, which was 150 feet deep and full of water. Great caution had to be exercised in making the connections. This too was also accomplished without a mishap. Beyond the shaft we found the Lombard vein and many small stringers, all of them have a dip towards the first porphyry dike and we think with more depth they will come together and form a larger vein. After that we entered the second porphyry dike. A great deal could be said about this dike, but the space is limited and we have other things to say. We will, however, call attention to this dike in our monthly reports next summer. We have already reported that a large part of this dike is mineralized, but we are not in a position at this time to say how far this goes. Possibly it goes into the great blowout on Gold Hill, which is an enormously large deposit of porphyry. Beyond this dike the Lombard vein continues to be stronger with good ore in many places. At the 1,400 foot point from the entrance of Lombard Tunnel No. 3, we encountered good ore. The vein is from 4 to 7 feet in width, and in some places the smelting streak is from 8 to 12 inches wide. We would consider this part the best of No. 3 tunnel, but not as good as we expect to find when this tunnel gets directly under Lombard Tunnel No. 2. We have not been looking for any great things as yet, therefore the find is really an unexpected one. We believe that much ore will be mined from this and other places beginning next spring and thereafter.



The Lombard Tunnel No. 4 has been driven for a distance of 423 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet. This tunnel is, outside of the Seemann Tunnel, the most important part of our enterprise. We have encountered a vein in this tunnel which was absolutely unknown to us. This vein will be known hereafter as the Bailey vein. At the present time this vein does not carry high values, but we believe this is due to the fact that we are still too close to the surface, and most of the ore is oxidized. The Bailey lode (or vein) is from 4 to 6 feet wide. The Lombard Tunnel No. 4 is the key to our great success at Lombard. All our upper Lombard workings can be reached through this tunnel. We expect to do more as we can easily reach many of our rich veins on Ironclad Hill, including the Faust Mine, Trilby, Charleston, and many others. Some have already shipped good pay ore in the past. By our system we will be able to work all these veins at a very low cost, especially when this tunnel has been driven and connections have been made with Lombard Tunnel No. 3. Once this is done, we will be in a position to save much money on the hauling of ore by teams. Most important of all, the terrors of the long winter seasons will be at an end. We see no reason why our mill, with a much larger capacity, cannot be running and producing during the summers and winters. Now, therefore, it is all important that we push Lombard Tunnel No. 4 as fast as possible. We will do all that can be done towards placing the Continental Mines, Power and Reduction Company on a paying basis next summer. Of course, some money will have to be raised to do this work in No. 4. We have already bought the necessary 2,500 feet of air pipe. This pipe is laid from No. 3 to the breast of No. 4 and is all paid for. Very likely before this month is over, we shall be working in No. 4 with powerful machine drills.

Respectfully submitted,

THE CONTINENTAL MINES, POWER & REDUCTION CO.

by Henry I. Seemann, President & Gen. Mgr.

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