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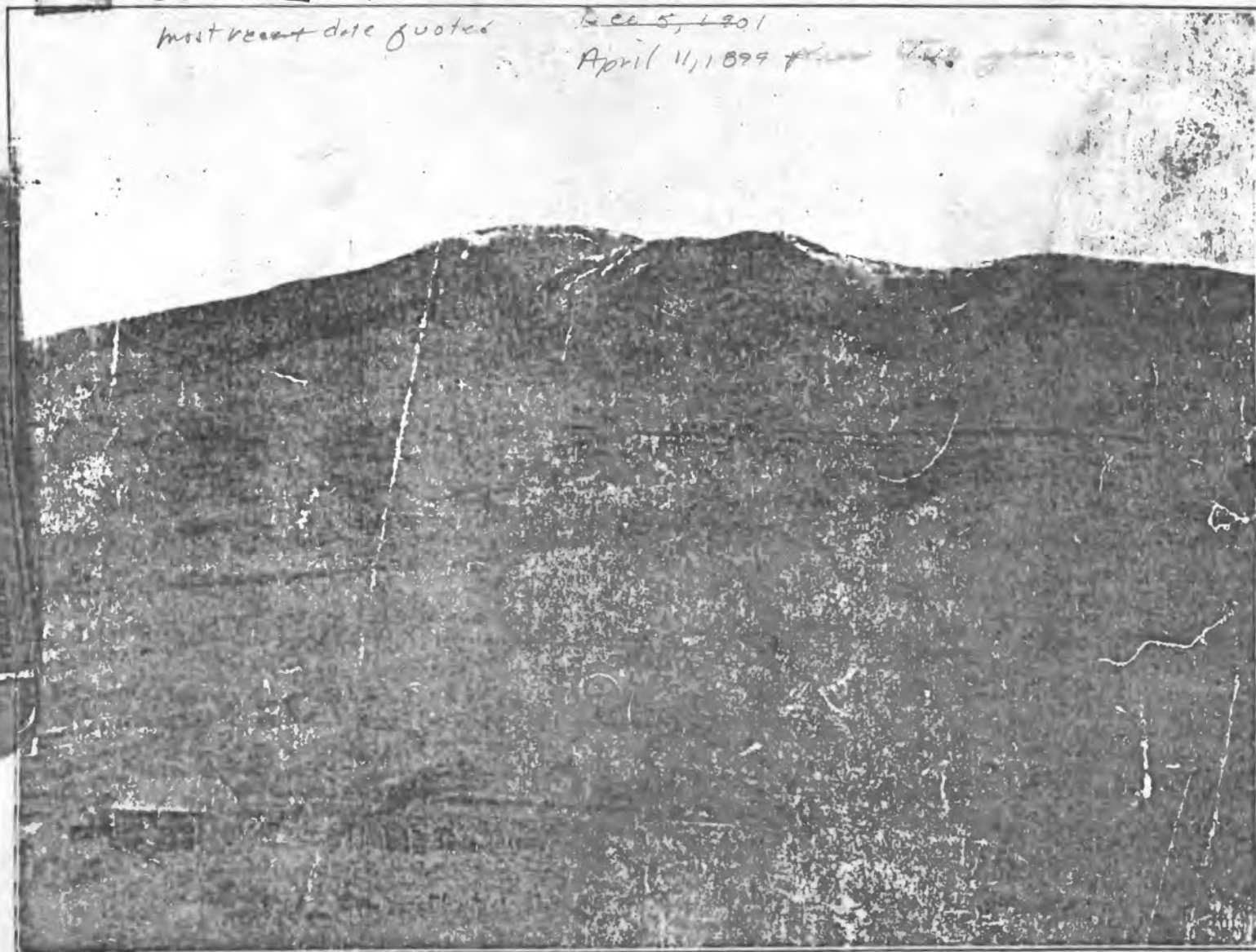
Souvenir of the Great Elizabethtown Gold and Copper Mining District.

Ca 1902 ✓

most recent date quoted

Dec 5, 1901

April 11, 1899



OLD BALDY MOUNTAIN, ELIZABETHTOWN, COLFAX COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

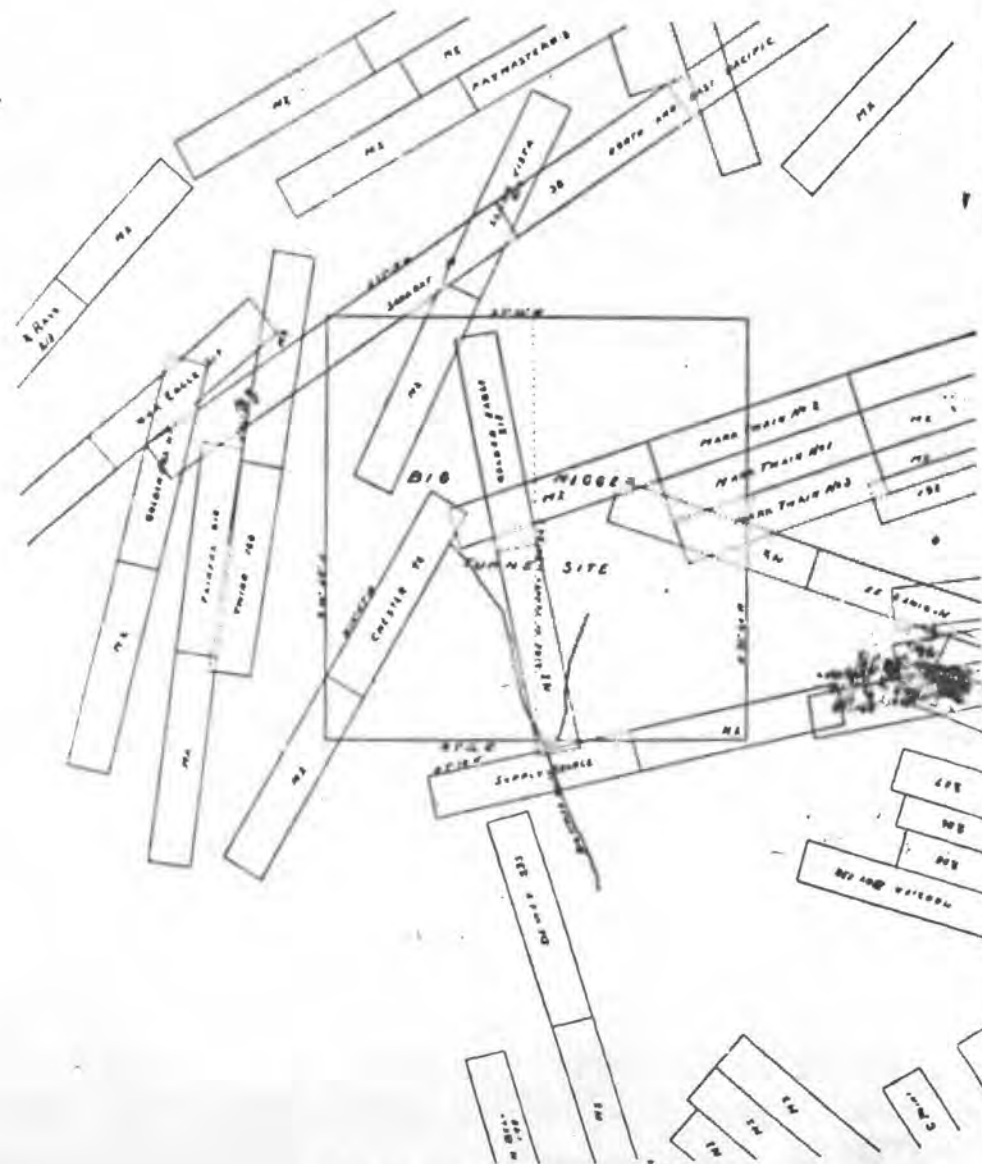
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The Vigil Genealogical Soc. N.M.

The Gold and Copper Deep Tunnel Mining & Milling Co. Stock As an Investment.

Those who seek investment in mines are generally careful to look up the most reasonable propositions and those which are most apt to bring returns, and at the earliest date. In presenting the stock of the Gold and Copper Deep Tunnel Mining and Milling Co. to the prospective investor, we wish it understood that the veins of this great district run directly into Old Baldy mountain from all sides, and every reasonable indication justifies the belief that this mountain contains the great mother lead of the entire district. This company is running a tunnel into Old Baldy mountain over 3,600 feet, to cut the great ore bodies at a depth of over 2,000 feet. The tunnel is now in over 600 feet and the indications are very flattering. The company has no salaried officials, and every dollar paid into the treasury is used for development purposes. The fact that the people of the district are large purchasers of the stock of this company is evidence of the feasibility of the proposition and the best indorsement that could be offered for the enterprise. The company is capitalized at 200,000 shares of a par value of \$1. This stock is now selling for 30 cents a share, but is expected to reach face value by the middle of the summer. When the first pay vein is encountered the stock will be withdrawn from market.

The officers of the company are well known, reliable and experienced mining men. For prospectus and further particulars, address,

JAMES LYNCH, Secretary-Treasurer,
(Pres. American Savings Bank, Trinidad, Colo.) Elizabethtown, N.M.



PLAT OF BALDY TUNNEL PROPERTY.

THE OBJECT OF THIS SOUVENIR is to open up to the eyes of the outside world the many beauties of Colfax County scenery, as herewith depicted in the many views in this book, but mainly to impress upon the minds of all the vast mineral resources of the Elizabethtown mining district, which, as the result of the onward stride of latter day developments, will in the near future stand without a peer in New Mexico. While this district has long been known as a rich placer field, the lode mines are of comparatively recent discovery. A short period of development work in the district has demonstrated the presence of rich gold, copper and silver leads, and these are being developed and worked in a systematic, business-like manner. Yet the mineral resources of the district are in a preliminary stage of ascendancy. The mighty mountains of the district all show good bodies of ore. This Souvenir gives a short history of the early days in the camp when placer mining was the order, together with a full write-up of the camp as it is today.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN THE DISTRICT.

The discovery of gold in New Mexico is of ancient date. Many places in the territory yielded their rich treasures to the pioneers of Spain centuries ago. This is especially true as regards the southern and central portion of the territory, proof of which we have in the discovery from time to time of old mines that have been extensively worked and of which there is no record or history. Had these early pathfinders extended their operations a little further north, it is not likely that the later pioneers of our own times would have found the extensive placer fields of the Moreno valley untouched. These exceedingly rich fields are situated at Elizabethtown, on the western slope of Old Baldy Mountain, in Colfax county. Their discovery can be attributed in an indirect way to an Indian. It is well known that until about twenty years ago the Ute and Apache Indians, now located at Tierra Amarilla, belonged to this neighborhood and roamed over Baldy Mountain and vicinity in quest of game, and received rations once a week at Cimarron, where the government had an agency for their benefit. In the early 60s these Indians passing over Old Baldy Mountain picked up some rich copper float, which was quite plentiful at that time and is today. On one of their trading expeditions to Ft. Union they exhibited some of the specimens, and as copper was then in good demand, William Kroenig, W. H. Moore and some others

around the Fort became deeply interested and paid the Indian a small amount of money for showing them where the copper was found. They immediately sent a man out with the Indian, who went directly to the top of Baldy and there found an abundance of copper ore. This trip resulted in the location of what was known for years as the "Copper Mine," and which is now known as the "Mystic Lode." Mr. Kroenig and his partners at once commenced to develop the property and in the fall of the year of 1866, he sent a party composed of Larry Bronson, Kelly and Kinsinger to do the annual assessment work on the mine. They arrived on Willow Creek late one afternoon and camped for the night. Whilst engaged cooking supper one of the party took a gold pan and commenced washing some of the gravel along the edge of the creek and, to the great surprise of all, found gold. Not in very large quantities, but enough to excite the members of the party. Several days were spent in prospecting for gold. Many open cuts run and holes sunk in the banks of gravel and the results far exceeded their expectations. It being late in the season and not having proper means to commence placer mining, they decided to go back to Ft. Union for the winter and say nothing of their gold discovery until the following spring, except to their most intimate friends whom they could trust with such an important secret. The resolution of secrecy was not kept long after their return. The samples of coarse gold saved from the pannings were freely exhibited. The excitement grew so that at the opening of spring, 1867, the news of the rich diggings spread all over New Mexico and Colorado.

People commenced coming in from all directions long before the winter snow had melted off the ground. Bronson came from Ft. Union accompanied by Arthur, Brown, Robinson, and Hamilton and made the first location on Willow Creek, measuring their claims westerly from a big pine tree, which still marks the place and is known as the discovery tree. Just below were claims located by Thomas Reese, Bill Huron and Herman Heller. Next location was made by Harrison and Dougherty, and nearby a side claim was taken on the south side of the gulch by Matthew Lynch and Tim Foley, who mined a short time before going on the east side of the Baldy range to prospect for the famous Aztec lode. Above the discovery tree the ground along the creek bed was taken up by different parties all the way to the head. Among the locators were the Idaho Co., the Union Co., and the Waxwell Co. Another party from Ft. Union who came about

the same time as those on Willow Creek made the first discovery of gold at Elizabethtown. They were J. E. Codlin, Pat Lyons, Fred Phefer and Big Mich, and they termed themselves the Michigan Co. They found gold a few hundred yards east of town and named the place Michigan gulch. Then followed a general line of prospecting, which revealed the fact that gold existed in paying quantities in every gulch around Baldy Mountain. Grouse and Humbug gulches attracted the most attention, probably because each had a stream of water. The placer fields were now known to extend from Willow Creek north along the foot of Baldy Mountain as far as Mills' gulch, a distance of eight or ten miles and the ground in every gulch was taken up.

Thos. Lowthian, Dick Turpin and Schumann were the first to locate claims on Grouse gulch, above them were H. M. Porter and Matthew Lynch, besides John Greely, Michael Regan, J. Garry, Sullivan and others; below Lowthian & Co. were Pat Lyons and Pat Congrove still further down and next to the Moreno river was Thomas Pollock; across the river just in front of Grouse gulch is the famous Spanish Bar which was located by Lowthian, Kinsinger and Bergmann. Humbug gulch was located from the Moreno river almost all the way up to the head. The supposition was prevalent that there not enough gold in the gulch to pay for working it, which was probably the cause of it getting its name; but later developments proved how erroneous this idea was, as it proved to be probably the richest gulch that has been worked in all the diggings.

There were now quite a number of people in camp and more coming in every day. The starting of a new town was discussed and the matter was taken in hand principally by John Moore, Geo. Buck, Herburger and Duber; the plat and survey was made by T. G. Rowe. After some discussion as to the name, it was decided to call it Elizabeth, after John Moore's oldest daughter, Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Lowrey. So in the early days of 1867 Elizabethtown got its name and started to grow rapidly and became a place of much importance, as is evidenced from the fact that a short time after, when Colfax county was taken off of Mora, Elizabethtown was the first county seat, and had a mayor and a full set of city officers, being the first incorporated city in the territory.

It was fully demonstrated that the placer fields were very extensive and the question of how to wash the immense beds of gravel with the small available water supply was a matter of the deepest interest

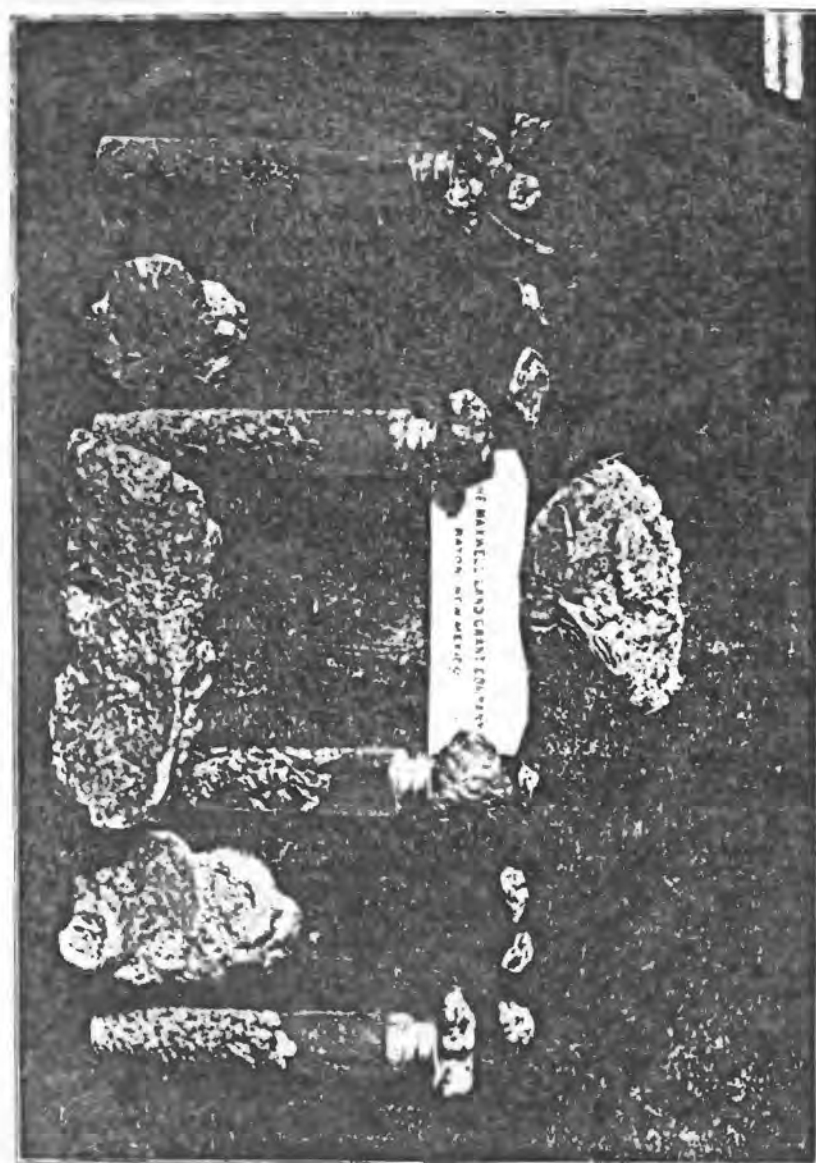
to those immediately interested. Thomas Lowthian took in a ditch from the north side of Baldy to work his claims in Grouse gulch. The water of the Moreno river was taken out in ditches by the Michigan company and those working the rich Spanish Bar diggings; another ditch was brought to the Spanish Bar from Comanche creek. This was all the water available in the Moreno valley and was still insufficient. Parties from Ft. Union and Las Vegas became interested in the water question. They sent a competent engineer to examine the country and report. This was Capt. N. S. Davis. He found a good supply of water in Red River, about ten miles west of the mines. The Moreno Water & Mining company was then organized. The line of "the big ditch" was surveyed and work commenced, which resulted in the completion of the ditch before the expiration of the year 1868. The company was composed of L. B. Maxwell, Wm. Kroenig, John Dold, W. H. Moore, V. S. Shelby, M. Bloomfield, and Capt. N. S. Davis. The main ditch is forty-two miles long and cost \$280,000 to build it; branch ditches about eight miles long and Lakes Nos. 1, 2, and 3, high up in the Red River mountains were built afterwards at an additional cost of about \$20,000. The company did not own any placer land; it was expected that enough money would be collected from the sale of water to the miners to make the ditch a paying investment, but such was not the case. It has a capacity to deliver about 600 inches of water, but on account of the seepage and evaporation in coming such a long distance, only a small amount of water came through the first two years after it was built. First water was sold at 50 cents per inch, second and third was usually let by contract. The revenue was not sufficient to re-emburse the company, and it became financially embarrassed. A transfer of the property was made to Col. V. S. Shelby of Santa Fe, who had loaned the company a large amount of money to further the enterprise. After a short time Mr. Shelby sold the ditch to L. B. Maxwell, who sold it in the summer of 1875 to Matthew Lynch.

As already stated, Matthew Lynch and Tim Foley in 1867 went across the range to the east side of Baldy mountain and began prospecting on Ute Creek. They found rich float which inspired them with confidence and hope; they kept on working and finding more float, some of which was more than half gold. They worked hard for nearly a year before their efforts were rewarded, and in June, 1868, they uncovered the Aztec mine. This was probably one of the richest

discoveries ever made in the West up to that time. Work was then begun to find the lead in place, the first discovery being rich float and decomposed vein matter, in a small depression below the main lode, which yielded from \$2 to \$3 to the pan of dirt and auriferous gravel. The lode was higher up, near the apex of the hill. It is near the foot of the mountain and on the ridge between Ute Creek and the Ponil. The mine is a contact of silicious slate and quartzite, the slate constituting the foot wall. A 15-stamp mill was put up and began operations Oct. 29, 1868. The mine was successfully operated for a few years, yielding as high as \$21,000 per week. According to a report by Prof. Raymond in 1870 for the general government, the ore averaged \$68.85 per ton, saved on the plates. The mine went into litigation and was shut down in 1872, after producing about \$1,500,000. Matthew Lynch came back to Elizabethtown and engaged in placer mining, having purchased the claims of Thos. Pollock in the mouth Grouse Gulch. He worked them successfully until the year 1875, when he purchased the Big Ditch from Lucien B. Maxwell, who was then owner of the Beaubien and Miranda or Maxwell Land Grant. The ditch, which had been neglected for several years, was now put in proper repair and made to carry a full head of water, which meant a delivery of about six hundred miner's inches. Mining was carried on with more energy and newer methods were employed. Matthew Lynch got four little giants, and Carr Bros. & Lowrey got one hydraulic, which was all they could run on account of the water supply, and Thomas Lowthian had one in Grouse Gulch.

The ground was exceedingly rich and the output very large. The Lowthian ground was said to yield \$75,000 dollars in one season's run with one hydraulic. In Arthur & Co.'s claim on Willow Creek, the ground yielded as much as forty ounces of gold to the box; that meant a piece of ground twelve feet long by about twenty-four feet wide. Spanish Bar was equally as rich, while the ground in the Moreno river just below Spanish Bar owned by the Central company and now owned by the Oro Dredging company, was then and is now considered the richest ground in the camp. Last Chance gulch produced as much as 120 ounces of gold per week, while New Orleans Flats is known to have produced as high as 228 ounces in one week,

GOLD NUGGETS FROM THE ELIZABETHTOWN PLACERS.





JOSEPH LOWREY.
HERMAN FROELICK.

JOHN PEARSON.
J. W. WILLIAMS.

A. J. RAUGHT.
THOS. RICHEY.

A GROUP OF "OLD TIMERS" WHO HAVE BEEN HERE SINCE 1867.

valued at \$19 per ounce. There were large amounts of gold taken out of many other parts of the district. The total production of gold since the first discovery in 1867 up to the present time is estimated to be about \$2,000,000 and the amount of ground worked is probably not more than ten per cent of the area of the placer fields of the district. There is still a large field open for a company that will invest enough money to lay a pipe line across the valley, thereby more than doubling the water supply and increasing the time for working each season.

There are today many placer mines in the district which produce large amounts of gold annually and they are worked every year as long as the seasons will permit. There are also many lode mines in the district, many of which are mentioned in this Souvenir, and many more are not mentioned. The Black Copper on the west side, the Paldy district on the east, the La Belle district on the north, and the Red River district, all of which have good veins and good properties.

ABBOTT & ABBOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Mining Law a Specialty.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

The Oro Dredging Company.

For several years the Elizabethtown placers have attracted widespread attention and while the Moreno river bed was known to contain an abundance of gold, the matter of extracting it has been a problem that has baffled the placer mining world. The bed of the river is so flat that it is impossible to obtain a pressure sufficient to even carry on the sluice method of mining. Many attempts have been made to extract the gold by means of shovel and dredging machines, but these enterprises failed, principally because of the great expense of operating. The plants were generally crude and too light to perform the desired work. There are now two or three old plants standing along the river where they were abandoned by the operators. The failure of these machines created the impression that river dredging was impractical. Two years ago Mr. H. J. Reiling, of Chicago, came to Elizabethtown for the purpose of prospecting the Moreno valley placers and deciding upon the possibility of operating a dredge here. He, in company with Thomas Richey and some other gentlemen, prospected the river to his satisfaction. Mr. Reiling was so well pleased with the field that he at once purchased the strip of land from the dam above town to a place three miles below town. Mr. Reiling then returned to Chicago where he organized the Oro Dredging Company, February 1, 1901, under the laws of the state of Illinois. The officers of the company were soon elected and stand as follows: H. J. Reiling, president; John K. Robinson, vice president; J. S. Butler, secretary; F. Z. Hunt, superintendent.

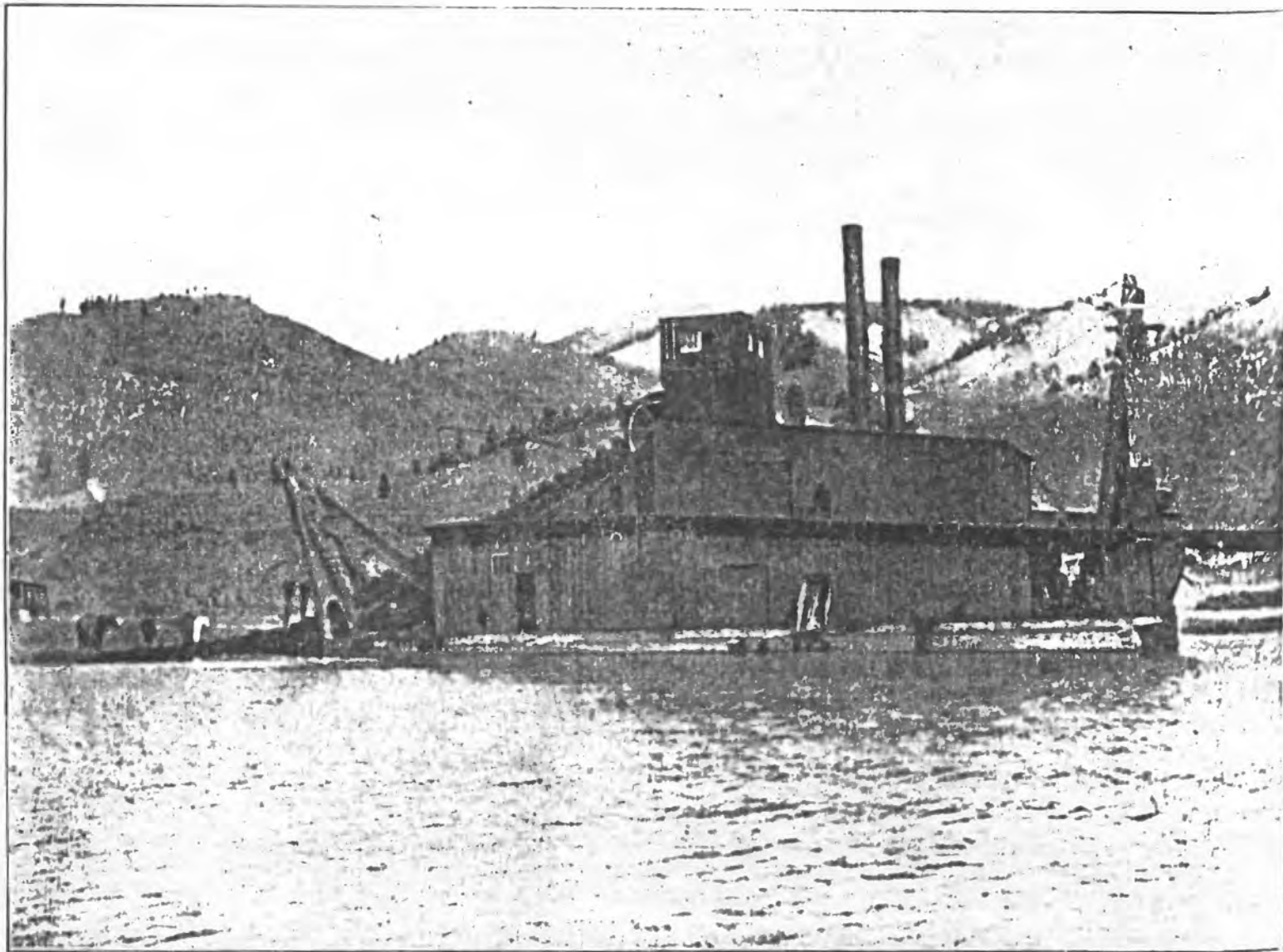
Shortly after the organization was completed work was begun on the dredge. The first work was done on the dredge Feb. 26, 1901. Work was pushed as rapidly as possible and on August 20 the big

boat was launched and christened. The boat was called The Eleanor in honor of Miss Eleanor Robinson of New York. The ceremony was an informal affair, but was witnessed by quite a crowd and was an occasion to long be remembered by the people of this community. The following account was published of the christening:

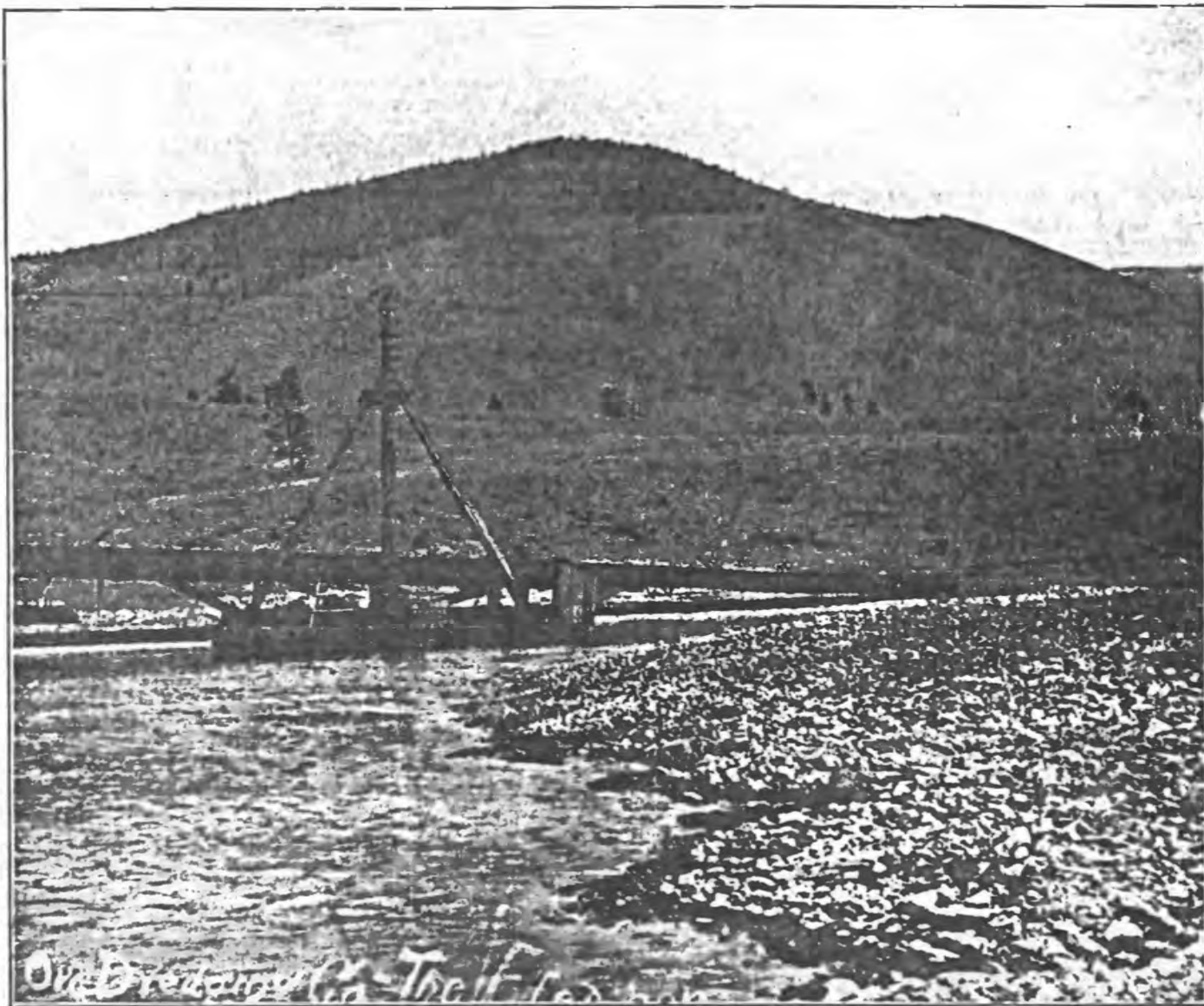
"The great machine of the Oro Dredging Company having been floated the day before was today christened 'The Eleanor.' A few of the personal friends of Mr. H. J. Reiling, president of the company, together with a crowd of visitors, assembled on the boat, and after



H. J. REILING, PRESIDENT,
ORO DREDGING CO.



THE ORO DREDGING COMPANY—THE ELEANOR.



THE ORO DREDGING COMPANY—THE ELEANOR—SHOWING SLUICE BOX.

the serving of delightful refreshments, proceeded with appropriate ceremonies to christen and name the dredge. To Mrs. W.A. Mougey, as a visiting friend, was given the honor of breaking the bottle and spilling the wine. She was introduced by our host in the following well chosen remarks:

"Friends:—A pleasant duty has fallen upon me, as president of the Oro Dredging Company, to extend to you all a hearty welcome, especially to our esteemed friends who have braved the uncertainties of the Santa Fe railroad and the dangers of the Hankins stage line. We have gathered here today to christen this boat and I have chosen the name of a lovely girl, one who is a precious stone, a diamond in her home, a comfort and a help to the sick and weary, a fountain of love and comfort. Friends, I know her, she is a dear girl, her father is my true friend, and I feel that with such sponsors I can name this boat Eleanor and know success is sure. We entered this camp strangers. We have found friendly welcoming hands extended to us on all occasions, and it is due to your kindness, to your ready help and sympathy that my associates and I have invested thousands of dollars here. If we succeed we know we will have your hearty congratulations; if we fail, the regrets and sympathy of all. With such support we feel we can risk much to make this camp a success. This boat is to be christened and I call upon the loveliest pearl that fair Ohio has produced to start us on our journey to success. Ladies and gentlemen, I take great pleasure in introducing to you the wife of my friend W. A. Mougey of Wooster, Ohio."

Stepping lightly forward with the bottle of champagne in her hand, Mrs. Mougey said: "With the authority given me by the powers that be, I christen thee, Eleanor. May thy wheels never turn without profit to thy owners; may there be no loss of gold in thy boxes; nor leakage of water in thy seams. May harmony and success

prevail. May our kind host always gather wealth and comfort from thee and ever continue to be one of us—a good fellow."

Other remarks fitting the occasion were made by Capt. Sewall, Mr. Mougey and others.

The Eleanor began active operations on Sept. 26, and continued in operation until the 13th of December, when it closed down for the winter. Thousands of yards of dirt was turned over and with satisfactory results to Mr. Reiling.

The dredge has proven to be a complete success and has been a great help to the camp. The cost of the dredge is estimated at about \$100,000 and while the gold output has been large, no definite conclusion has been reached as the amount, the president and superintendent preferring to retain such information.



F. Z. HUNT, SUPERINTENDENT,
ORO DREDGING CO.

The Oro Dredging Company.

(continued)

The Oro Dredging Company is by no means the first organization for placer mining effected by Mr. Reiling, this making the fifth company which he has organized and put as many dredging plants in successful operation. Mr. Reiling went to Bannack, Montana, in 1896, and after prospecting the gravel beds of that now famous gold field, began the erection of the first dredge ever introduced in that state. After the machine was completed it was launched on what is known as Grasshopper Creek, and was soon at work taking the precious metal out of the creek bed. The plant was a complete success and the people of that section rejoiced with the new company in the success of the enterprise. The district was rich in gold that was worth almost \$20 an ounce as it came from the gravel. As the field was quite extensive it was not long until another dredge or boat was built to operate in this district. This, like the first one, was a success in all that the term implies. A little later the third plant was constructed. This plant contained many new features and was larger than the others. When this boat was completed it was christened the "A. F. Greater," in honor A. F. Greater, a prominent citizen of Montana. Mrs. L. C. Bonney of Chicago was accorded the honor of breaking the bottle and spilling the wine.

At other places Mr. Reiling has built these great gold saving machines and they have all been successful.

There are now in use in the United States and foreign countries over fifty of these dredges, which have been built or modeled by the Bucyrus Company, of South Milwaukee, Wis., one of which is in successful operation in the great South African gold fields.

The Eleanor, which floats on the Moreno River just south of town, somewhat resembles a great ocean steamer, and especially at night, when brilliantly illuminated by a great number of electric bulbs, which reflect the light against the water.

While this great machine turns over the dirt and gravel at a very rapid rate, it is estimated that it will take many years to work all the ground owned by the Oro Dredging Company, and in consideration of this fact it is thought that another machine will probably be built in the coming summer.

The returns of the Eleanor have been very satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that the operations have been carried on where the least values were expected and where it is conceded to contain less gold than the upper part of the ground nearer the Spanish Bar. As the dredge works its way up the river the more gold is recovered and the coarser it becomes.

Two thousand cords of wood have been contracted for by the company, and the greater part of the wood has already been delivered on the ground near the dredge.

The people of the entire community have rejoiced over the success of this great enterprise and welcome such men as Mr. Reiling and his associates into our midst.



The Smithfield Gold Mining and Milling Company.

The Smithfield Gold Mining & Milling Company are owners of the Senate and Bobtail claims, located on Grouse Gulch, in the Elizabethtown Mining District. This excellent company has been developing and working these claims since July, 1899, and has done a great deal of development work of a substantial nature in the last two years and as a result they have a good body of pay ore in the Rudolph tunnel. They have over four feet of oxidized ore which will pay well to mill, and in the cross-cut from the bottom of the 150 shaft they have a good body of lead and sulphide iron ore, which carries good values in gold and silver.

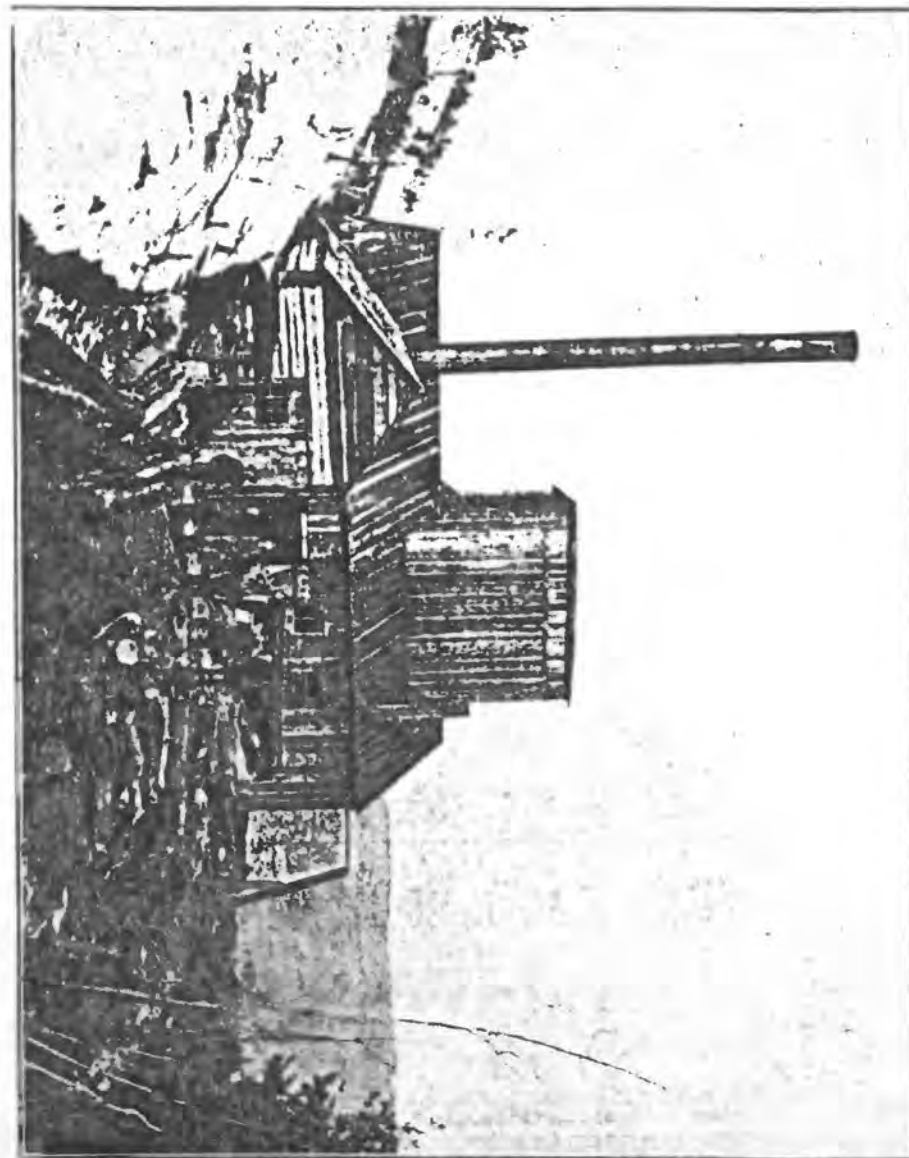
The shaft is equipped with one of the best hoisting and pumping plants in the district, consisting of one 80 h. p. Economic bailer, 25 h. p. geared hoisting engine, 5 B special Cameron station pump.

It is the intention of the company to erect a 40 ton mill suitable to treat the different kinds of ore they now have.

Mostly all the stockholders of the Smithfield Company are business men of Pittsburgh, Pa. The chief officers of the company are: Emil D. Daub, president; Frederick Close, vice president; Thos. F. Johns, Secretary-treasurer.

The management and superintendency is in the hands of Frank Spurr, of Elizabethtown, N. M., who is a competent mining man.

SHAFT HOUSE OF THE SENATE AND BOBTAIL.



Joseph Lowrey's Placers and Lodes.

Joseph Lowrey is one of the best known mining men in the district, having come to this place with many other gold hunters in 1867. Mr. Lowrey has been very successful in his mining operations, and especially in placer mining. As the cuts on the opposite side of this page show, he runs two placer diggings every year. He employs from eight to ten men in both workings and takes out a great deal of the yellow metal every season. The placers can only be worked about six months out of the year, owing to the insufficient water supply. During the operating season one may stand on the street in Elizabethtown and see and hear the hydraulic at work in the lower diggings. Mr. Lowrey is also interested in a number of lode properties in this district the names of which are: The Golden Era, the War Eagle, the Fairfax, the Twin Lode, and the Tom Boy. The first four claims are situated at the head of Mills Gulch, and the latter one is on the ridge between Little Nigger gulch and the Ohio gulch. All the claims are patented properties and have been partly developed. A 200 foot tunnel has been run on the Golden Era on the vein, the War Eagle has a 30 foot tunnel with a good vein, the Fairfax has only the assessment work on the lead, the Twin has been developed by a 100 foot tunnel, which was started to cut the vein which was found in the incline shaft, and which is three feet wide. The properties are all considered good ones and will no doubt develop into paying mines.

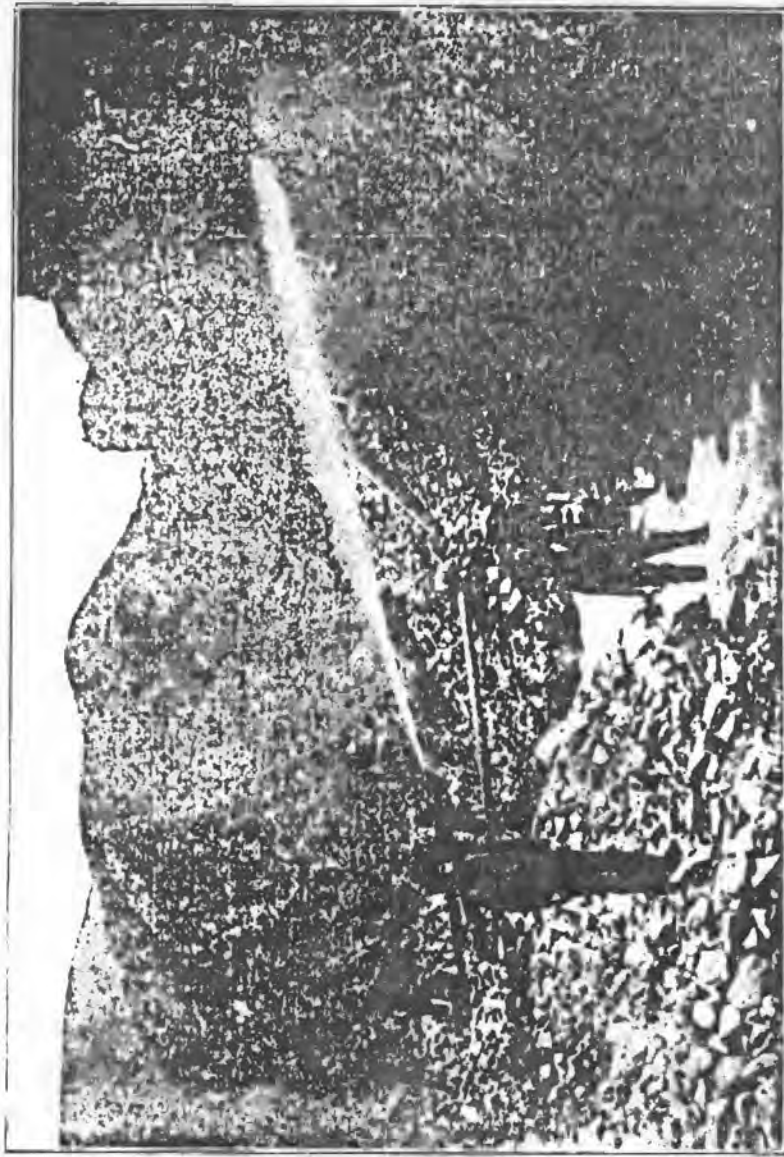
E. S. Meads of Ute Creek, and A. R. Manby of Taos are interested with Mr. Lowrey in the Golden Era. Thos. Clouser and A. R. Manby in the Fairfax and Twin, A. R. Manby in War Eagle, George Moore and Eliza Harmes in the Tom Boy.

Mr. Lowrey has a neat residence property near his placer ground and a pasture of 140 acres leased from the grant company.



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH LOWREY, JUST EAST OF TOWN.

*Bill Lowrey
Eliza Harmes
Meads*



HYDRAULICS AT WORK ON JOSEPH LOWREY'S PLACERS—HALF MILE EAST OF TOWN.

The Woodland Company.

The Woodland Co. (incorporated) is one of the leading mining companies in the district. They own some of the best properties in the camp, chiefly amongst them is the American Flag Extension, upon which they have spent considerable time and money. This claim is in Grouse Gulch in the Moreno district. It has a tunnel of 720 feet with indications to show that it will be one of the richest mines in the territory. The Gertrude, The Gertrude Annex and The Dorn claims complete this group upon which there are cabins, assay office and laboratory, barn and blacksmith shop.

In Willow creek this company owns The Helen and The Jennings, the latter being the old Victor Hugo mine upon which there are several tunnels, one being about 200 feet long, and out of which at one time ore was taken and run through an old arrastra, which still stands on Baldy.

At Upper Willow creek there are The Woodland, The Euclid and The Eleanor; these claims have upon them some of the finest timber in the camp.

The company's office is at Cleveland, Ohio, and the officers are: Otto K. Dorn, of Cleveland, president; Albert A. Dorn, of Cleveland, attorney; W. F. Dorn, of Cleveland, secretary-treasurer; Henry H. Dorn, of Elizabethtown, New Mex., superintendent and assayer.



WINTER SCENE AT THE WOODLAND MINE.



AMERICAN FLAG EXTENSION TUNNEL.

The Gold and Copper Deep Tunnel Mining and Milling Co.

The Gold and Copper Deep Tunnel Mining and Milling Company was organized under the laws of New Mexico in October, 1900. Capital stock 200,000 shares, par value \$1. The property of this company consists of twelve claims, or about 110 acres, after deducting overlapping ground, in the Elizabethtown mining district, on the west slope of Baldy mountain, in Colfax county, New Mexico. These claims lay well up on the mountain, near the acknowledged center of this mineral belt, and include the best mineral territory to be found in the district. The claims lay side by side, running east and west. The Gold and Copper company proposes to develop this ground by running a deep tunnel directly east, starting on the west line of the group in Nigger Gulch. Working on this general plan the company began work by building good, commodious cabins, blacksmith shop, cellar, out buildings, and trails, and started the tunnel, which is now in some six hundred feet, having gained a depth of 400 feet. When completed the tunnel will be 3,600 feet long and over 2,000 feet deep.

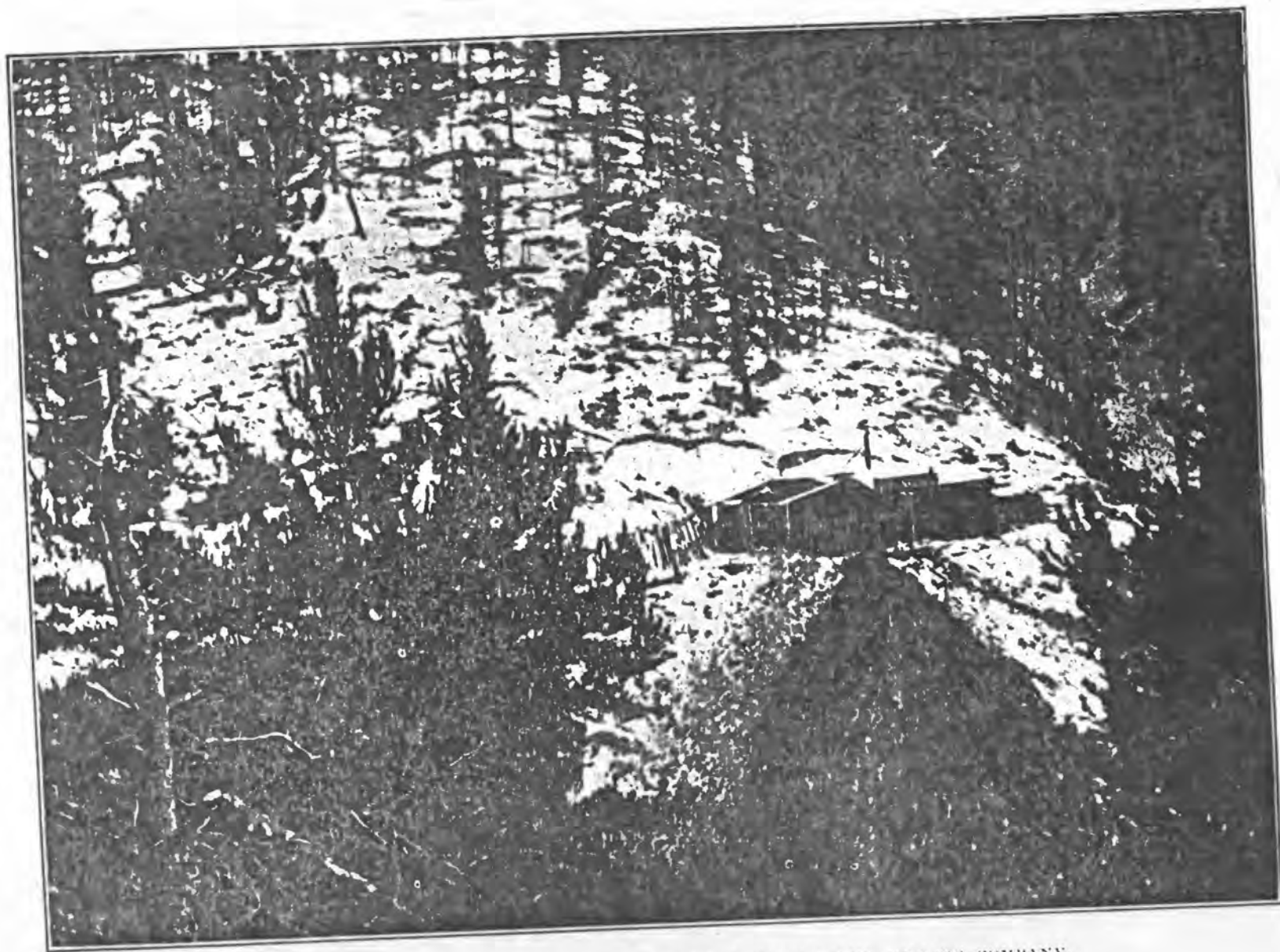
The surface indications on this group of claims are exceptionally good, showing gold and copper bearing ore. The surface showing is said by old miners to be better than many other districts, which have, with development, proven to be very rich in mineral bearing rock. At one place on the surface there is a cropping of a copper bearing vein which assays $27\frac{3}{4}$ per cent copper. Many other veins show at surface from which good pannings of gold can be had.

The company has the following good advantages: Free of debt with no bond to raise in future; a large acreage; a low capitalization; plenty of wood and water for all purposes; property easy of access with good mill site; it has a tunnel and not a shaft proposition, thus avoiding the cost and maintenance of expensive hoisting and pumping plants; the great depth gained. These with the mineral showing on the surface and in the properties adjoining this group makes this property one of the best and safest mining propositions in the mineral belt of the Rocky Mountains.

The company is capitalized very low. 140,000 shares, or so much thereof as may be needed, of the capital stock will be sold to meet the expense of running the tunnel. This stock is sold as low as possible to raise the required amount of money. One share of stock in the Gold and Copper company is equal to five shares in a company capitalized for a million shares. The work of driving the tunnel so far has been done by hand, but as soon as means will permit the company will put on an air drilling plant. We sincerely recommend the stock of the Gold and Copper company as a good investment. Stock is now 30 cents a share. All money received from the sale of stock is judiciously used in development work. No salaries are paid the company officers.

The officers of the company are: L. J. Burt, president; Brice M. Blackwell, vice president; James Lynch, secretary-treasurer; all of Elizabethtown, New Mexico. Any information concerning the property can be had by addressing any of the above named officers.

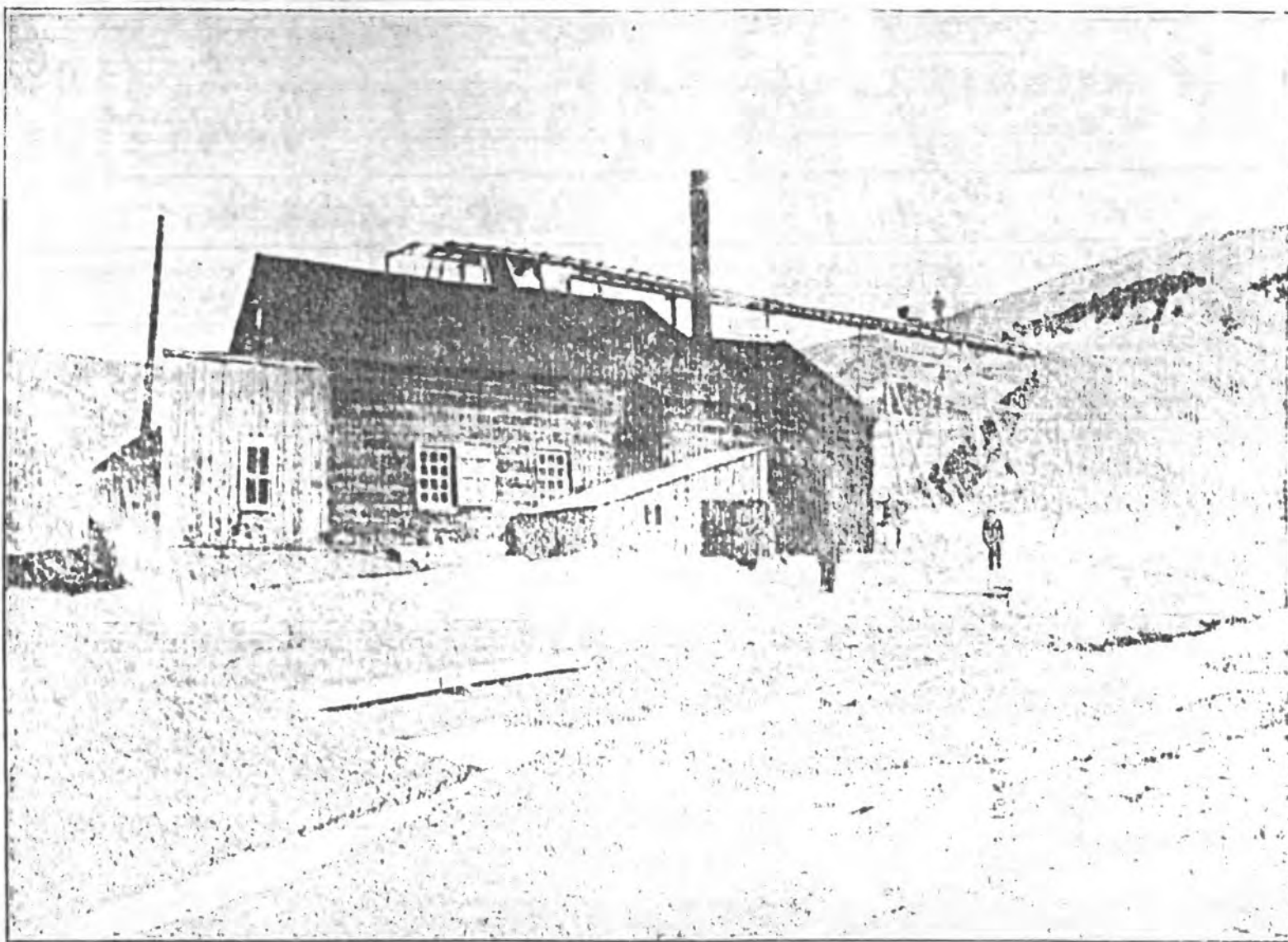




BALDY TUNNEL—GOLD AND COPPER DEEP TUNNEL MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.



CABINS AT THE BALDY TUNNEL—GOLD AND COPPER DEEP TUNNEL MINING AND MILLING CO.



THE REDBANDANA MILL.

The Redbandana Group.

Where did all this placer gold from? This is the question that has been asked by the thousands of mining men of every grade, from the humblest prospector to the most renowned expert, who has visited the Moreno valley for the last thirty-five years and gazed with wondering eyes upon the extensive gravel beds that contain so many millions of dollars in the precious metal. The question is easy of solution: Since Baldy Mountain appears to be the center of a countless number of rich gold-bearing veins of ore, the general conclusion is that the placer fields received their supply of gold from the erosion of these lodes which run diagonally across the the side of the mountain, all the way from its base to the summit. There is abundant evidence in proof of this conclusion, from the fact of the discovery of many rich veins in the bed rock of the placer diggings. Among the most noted discoveries made in this way are the mines composing the Redbandana Group.

This group of mines is situated one and a half miles east of Elizabethtown on the ridge that separates Grouse from Humbug gulches, and on the slope of the hill facing Grouse gulch, the leads thus crossing the gulch were uncovered by the placer diggings.

1 The names of the leads composing the group are the Redbandana, Empire, Moreno, Centennial, Galena and American Flag. Each claim is 600x1500 feet, containing in all after deducting amount that overlaps, 117 acres. They are all partially developed, but there has been

more work done on the Redbandana than on any one of the others. The elevation at the Redbandana is about 9,000 feet and gradually raises to 9,500 feet above sea level at the American Flag.

The formation consists of slate, limestone, quartzite, porphyry, conglomerate, granite, and serpentine rock, and runs nearly east and west. All the veins of the group cut the formation and run northeast and southwest, which clearly proves their true fissure origin. They stand nearly perpendicular. The character of the ores, while showing free milling values, demand some other process to insure the greatest recovery. It is sufficient proof of this to state that after running the ore of the Redbandana on a Huntington mill, the tailings assayed \$14 per ton. The ores of the entire group, like nearly all other ores of this section, contain a large proportion of oxide of iron, which gives them a brown color. Ores of this character are often very rich, some instances of which we have in the adjoining claims of the Smithfield Co.'s group and the Iron Mask mine, where quantities of ore were found showing wire gold, also in the famous Aztec mine, only a short distance off, where an abundance of wire and ribbon gold was found in the same class of ore. The ores are very soft and easy of reduction in consequence of the decomposition of iron pyrites.

The Redbandana is developed by a shaft 128 feet deep and a tunnel 1,700 feet, nearly 700 feet of which is run on the vein. The vein in places is between walls of laminated quartz and varies from three to ten feet in width.

The Empire is developed by a tunnel run on the vein a distance of 200 feet, and a shaft 50 feet in depth. There is a shaft sunk on the

dividing line 140 feet deep. A drift run north from the bottom of the shaft cut the vein at a distance of 40 feet. Then a drift was run on the vein east 205 feet, that is on the Centennial side of the line, and the same drift was run west on the Moreno side a distance of 80 feet; the vein is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet between walls. In an upper level the drift was run on the vein 225 feet. On the Centennial claim at a distance of 500 feet from the shaft, on the surface, a tunnel was started and run on the vein 200 feet. Going southwest from the mouth of this tunnel the vein shows in the bedrock nearly 1,500, being uncovered by the placer workings for that distance. A mill run of this ore from near the surface went over \$60 per ton. Another mill run from a depth of 140 feet assayed \$33.50 per ton.

The Galena lode has one shaft 65 feet deep and another 50 feet, both of which are connected by an underground drift run on the vein, which at this place is not more than four inches wide. Five tons of this ore treated by the Boston & Colorado Smelting Co. of Denver, Colorado, yielded \$134.26 per ton. A large vein of decomposed ore came in at the bottom of the 65 foot shaft, which prospects well in free gold.

The American Flag has two tunnels, besides several open cuts in different places on the location. The upper tunnel is run 100 feet on the vein, which is from one to two feet between walls. The lower tunnel is run in 200 feet and cuts a cross vein, on which there is a drift 60 feet. Assays made on the ore from this vein run over \$200 in gold per ton. Many other veins on this location show good bodies of ore, one of which is ten feet wide and will run \$6 per ton.

There are many other valuable veins within the lines of the claims already mentioned in this group which will pay to open up.

There is a five foot Huntington mill, with 60 horse power boiler and 45 horse power engine on the property, besides a 40 horse power boiler in the Moreno shaft house. A good wagon road leads to each one of the mines in the group.

These mines being found mostly in the bedrock of the gulch and comparatively at a low elevation in the district, are sure to be in place and without any break in the formation.



MATTHEW LYNCH, (DECEASED) ONE OF
THE EARLY CITIZENS.

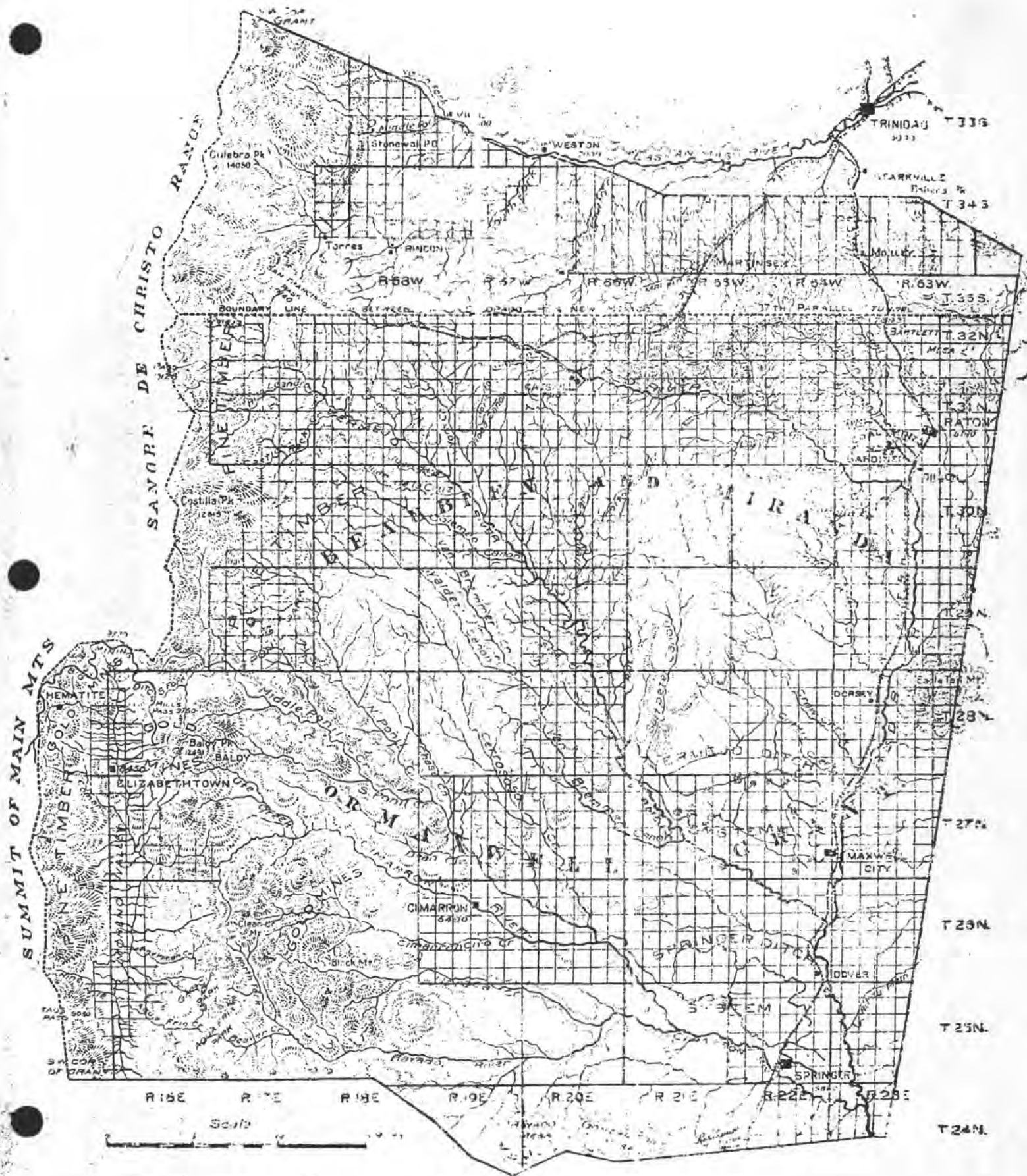
Mineral Prospectors and Intending Locators.

The Lands of THE MAXWELL LAND GRANT COMPANY are open to prospectors for the discovery, location, and actual ownership of mineral-bearing veins or lodes under Regulations copied very closely after the United States Mining Laws.

For further particulars and information address,

MAXWELL LAND GRANT COMPANY, RATON, N. M.





Mining Regulations of the Maxwell Land Grant Company.

FOR MINERAL PROSPECTORS AND INTENDING LOCATORS UPON THE MAXWELL LAND GRANT.

Notice is hereby given that the lands of the Maxwell Land Grant Company, not at the time of such location reserved or otherwise disposed of, are thrown open to prospectors for the discovery, location, and actual ownership of mineral-bearing veins or lodes, except placer grounds and coal lands, which cannot be located under these regulations, and which can only be acquired by special agreement, and except also veins or lodes upon the so-called Iron Mountain near Elizabethtown.

UNDER THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS:

No. 1:—Any person who discovers such a mineral-bearing vein or lode may locate a claim on said vein or lode, not more than 1,500 feet in length and 300 feet in width, one end line of which shall be not more than 50 feet from the discovery.

First: By posting at the point of discovery on the surface a plain sign or notice containing the name of the lode, the name of the locator, and the date of location, and the general direction of the vein (which posting shall be notice of the location of the claim, as well as of the extension from the end nearest the discovery.

Second: By marking clearly the surface boundaries of the claim by stakes four inches in diameter, and at least three feet above the ground, to be placed at the four corners and at the center of each side line, which stakes shall be plainly marked on the side facing the claim with the name of the claim, and the relative position of each stake with reference to the claim.

Third: By sinking within sixty days from date of location a discovery shaft upon the lode to the depth of at least ten feet from the lowest part of the rim of such shaft at the surface, or deeper if necessary to show a well defined mineral bearing vein or lode, or by running an open cut or tunnel, which shall show a well defined mineral-bearing vein or lode, at a depth of ten feet or more below the surface.

Fourth: By filing within sixty days from the date of location, in the office of the company, a certificate or notice of location, showing the name of the lode, name of locator, date of location, and the length

and course of lode on each side of discovery point, and paying a fee of \$12, upon which the company will return to the locator a certified copy of such notice and cause the same to be recorded in the county records.

No. 2:—The extension for 1,500 feet along the vein or lode nearest the discovery on every claim so located, and 300 feet wide, shall remain the property of the Maxwell Land Grant Company, and shall not be subject to location under these regulations, and within sixty days from the filing of the location notice the company will, if practical, cause the extension to be located and staked out.

No. 3:—In cases where there is not sufficient unlocated ground to allow a full claim 1,500 feet and a full extension along the vein of the same length from locator's end line nearest the discovery, to be located without conflicting with or crossing claims or extensions previously located, the discoverer shall only be entitled to the same length along the vein and the same amount of surface ground as will remain to the Maxwell Company, but in such case the locator may find a new discovery and change his location so as to divide the unlocated ground along the vein equally with the Maxwell Company. In no case shall a later location cross a prior one nor overlap, except to the amount necessary to make the two end lines parallel and to include the vacant ground up to the boundary line of such prior claim.

No. 4:—The side lines of the claim must be straight lines and parallel with each other, and equidistant from the lode line, except when restricted to less than 150 feet on one side by the interference with prior locations, in which case the opposite side line may be at a greater distance from the lode line, but not exceeding 150 feet therefrom; the end lines must be parallel with each other.

No. 5:—Locators of claims who comply with the rules herein provided shall have the right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their location, and of all veins or lodes throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface lines, extended down vertically, to the same extent and upon the same principles as provided in section 2,322 of the revised Statutes of the United States, and as provided for hereafter in article 6.

No. 6:—Where two or more veins cross or intersect each other on their strike, priority of title shall govern and each prior location shall be entitled to all ore or mineral contained within the surface lines of

Where two or more veins unite, the subsequent location shall take the vein below the space of intersection and the subsequent location shall follow its vein on its dip to the point of intersection, subject, however, to vested rights. But a subsequent location shall not be entitled to follow its vein on its strike or onward along its boundary lines of a prior location.

No. 7:—No placer ground subject to the regulations, and all ground from such regulations, with the right of mining thereon, contained, with the right of mining thereon, from all lode claims located under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1874, and the minerals therein contained, is reserved to the United States.

No. 8:—Within one year from the date of the discovery of the location the locator must have of the location in the office of the county clerk a plat and deposit in the office a copy of the plat and a copy of the field notes. The company will cause the plat to be surveyed, and furnish the claim to be surveyed, and furnish the field notes thereof, and at the time the claim is to be surveyed; copy of plat and field notes to be deposited in the office of the company.

No. 9:—Upon completion of the said surveyor that the requirement of the surveyed claim will be published in the county where the claim shall be notice to all persons that, if thirty days after the date of last there are no adverse claimants, and be barred.

The claimant shall then be entitled to a survey of his claim, and the deed will be issued to him, his heirs or assigns, and the rights defined in regulation 100. The deed will be issued to the claimant appearing in advance of the survey, and will convey the title in fee to the claimant.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7, above, but reserving conflicts with vested rights.

Adverse claimants must file affidavit, stating the nature of their claim, accompanied by a deposit of \$50, which shall be forfeited (one-half to the company and one-half to the claimant of the surveyed claim) should the adverse claimant, within thirty days after filing adverse claim, fail to institute suit in a court of competent jurisdiction to determine the rights of the respective parties. If such suit is instituted and due notice thereof given to the Maxwell Company, the issue of the deed will be suspended until the determination of the litigation; except either party should forfeit his rights by non-compliance with these regulations.

No. 10:—Priority of discovery shall govern all awards in case of adverse claimants, provided the location has been made as herein provided and these regulations otherwise complied with. In case of conflict of locations, or other adverse claims, the deed will be given upon the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction to the party adjudged to have the better right.

No. 11:—In all cases of adverse claims, or conflicts between locators, or between parties in the same location, where not otherwise provided for in these regulations, the rights of claimants as between themselves shall be governed by the principles and provisions of the United States Mining Laws and laws of the territory of New Mexico not inconsistent therewith.

No. 12:—Failure of the locator to observe any of the foregoing regulations shall work a forfeiture of all rights, and shall be deemed an abandonment of the claim, and any claim so abandoned or any part thereof shall not be subject to re-location by the original locator, or any one in his interest, but may be located by any other person in like manner as an original discoverer, but Maxwell Company extensions are not affected by abandonment of claim from any cause whatever, and shall not be considered open or unlocated ground until the expiration of one year from date of filing as to located claims, and two years from date of filing as to claims of which patent survey has been made, up to which dates the Maxwell Company may dispose of such extensions without further notice. Information regarding these extensions may be obtained at the office of the company.

No. 13:—At all times, up to the giving of the deed, the Maxwell Company, by its authorized officers or agents, shall have the right to

fully inspect, examine, and explore all workings made on any claim located under these regulations; and for that purpose to freely use all passages, ropes, windlass, ladder ways, and other means of ingress or egress.

No. 14:—Whenever any responsible party desires to run a tunnel for the discovery of lodes or veins, not visible on the surface, the company will, by special contract, make reasonable arrangements to enable him to do so, on terms mutually advantageous.

Land necessary for mill sites will be sold by special contract to persons desiring to erect mills, on locations to be approved by the company, having due regard for the interests of the whole district.

No. 15:—Any person who has received a deed under the mining regulations issued on April 5, 1897, and prior thereto, by the Maxwell Company, or its predecessors, has a right to receive a deed under these rules, by complying with the same and paying any additional amount necessary to make up the charges herein prescribed. Provided, however, that such new deed will not interfere with vested rights.

The publication of these regulations does not preclude the company from reserving or disposing of its unlocated lands as it may deem fit. Surveyed claims and reservations will be noted on the map of the respective mining districts in the company's office, where it may be examined.

No. 16:—No timber shall be cut on any lands of the Maxwell Company or on claims located under these regulations before a deed to such claim has been issued by the Maxwell Land Grant Company, except by the locator, who will be allowed to cut timber on his located claim for the purpose of developing such claim only, but not for sale or removal from the claim on which it is cut.

No. 17:—The location notices or certificates, required to be filed as specified in Article 1, paragraph 4, must be signed by the actual locator or locators in person, and duly acknowledged before a notary public or justice of the peace; said location must further state that the locator does not claim any interest in or rights to any lands or minerals within the outboundaries of the Maxwell or Beaubien and Miranda Grant, as patented, except such as may have been derived from the Maxwell Land Grant Company, or its predecessors, or parties holding under it or them.

These regulations supersede all those heretofore published, and all former regulations in conflict with the foregoing are abrogated.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
MAXWELL LAND GRANT COMPANY.

Office of the Company at Raton, New Mexico.

December 5, 1901.

These regulations have been duly executed by the Board of Trustees of the Maxwell Land Grant Company, and have been filed in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Colfax, New Mexico, in accordance with an Act of the Legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, entitled "An Act in Relation to Mining Claims," which act was approved March 18, 1897.

WILLIAM WICKMAN,

Mining Lawyer,

Taos, New Mex.

Correspondence solicited concerning Gold and Copper
Mines and Prospects in the rich mineral districts in
Taos and Colfax Counties.

FOUR YEARS EXPERIENCE AS U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL
SURVEYOR.

The Oliver Perry Mines Company.

We have to announce the organization of a new mining company in this camp. The well known Mark Twain group, together with the Nancy Hanks No. 2, the Big Mike, and the J. I. C. have been combined and chartered under the name of The Oliver Perry Mines Company. Messrs. Mike Walsh and O. F. Matkin are the local directors. Messrs. B. D. Annwalt, S. A. Cobb and Judge E. P. Hatfield of Cleveland, Ohio, where the general office is located, are the president, vice president and secretary-treasurer of the company in the order named. Cleveland capital has done and is doing a great deal for the district. The Mark Twain group of three full claims is looked upon by local mining men as a most valuable proposition. Upon the six properties of this company upwards of 500 feet of development work has already been done. Mr. M. Walsh is the local manager.



Ohio Gold Mining Company.

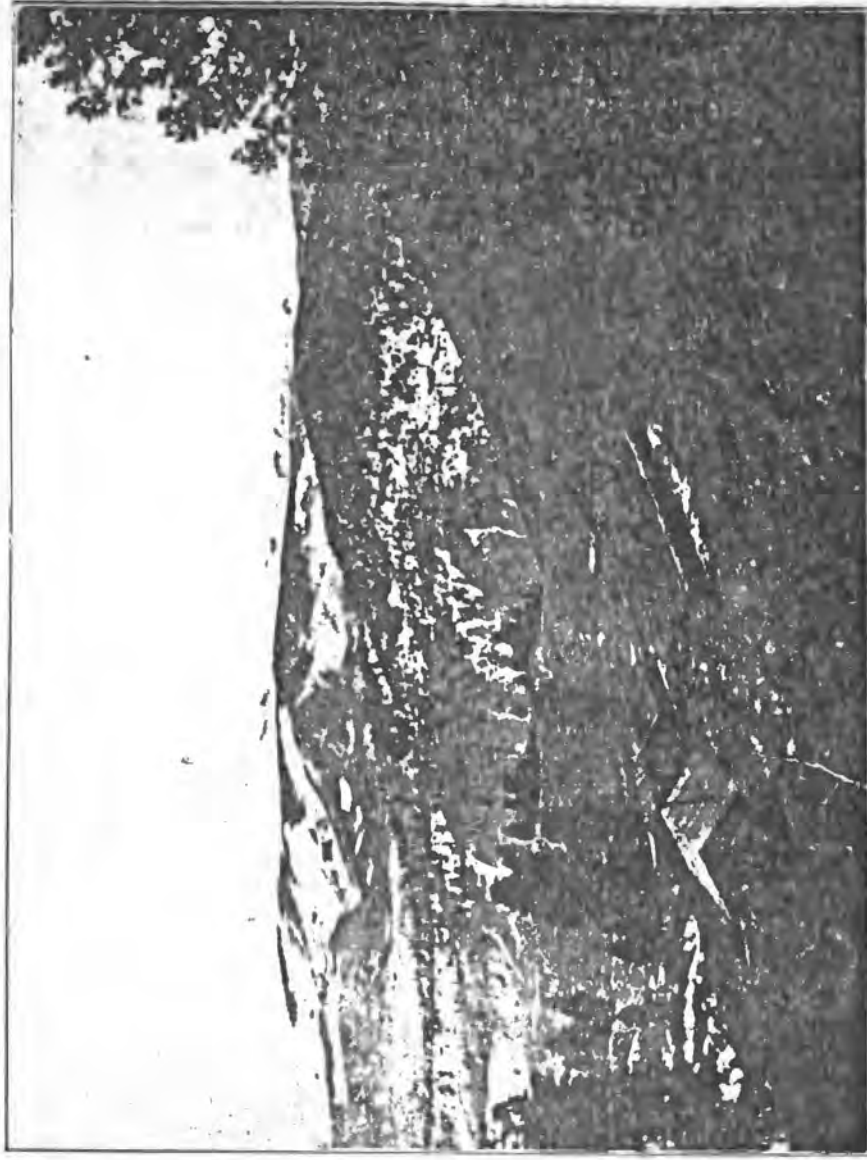
The Ohio Gold Mining company is organized to do a legitimate mining and milling business. This company has eighteen claims in all, comprising the Denver group and the Arlington properties.

The mines of this company are located in the heart of the great Moreno Mining District, adjacent to the great placer fields of the famous Moreno Valley, and near Elizabethtown, N. M. Geologists say that "it cannot be exhausted in a thousand years." The mines of this company are located in a ridge or spur leading south from Baldy mountain and between two placer gulches, from which several fortunes have been taken. This whole section is filled with rich quartz veins; several very promising mines are located between the Denver group and the Arlington tunnel, the ore from them running as high as ten thousand dollars per ton. The properties of this company were selected by a practical miner, who was familiar with the district, is a large shareholder in the company and has charge of the work now in progress. The Denver mine is known around the camp as one of the best, (if not the best) propositions in the district.

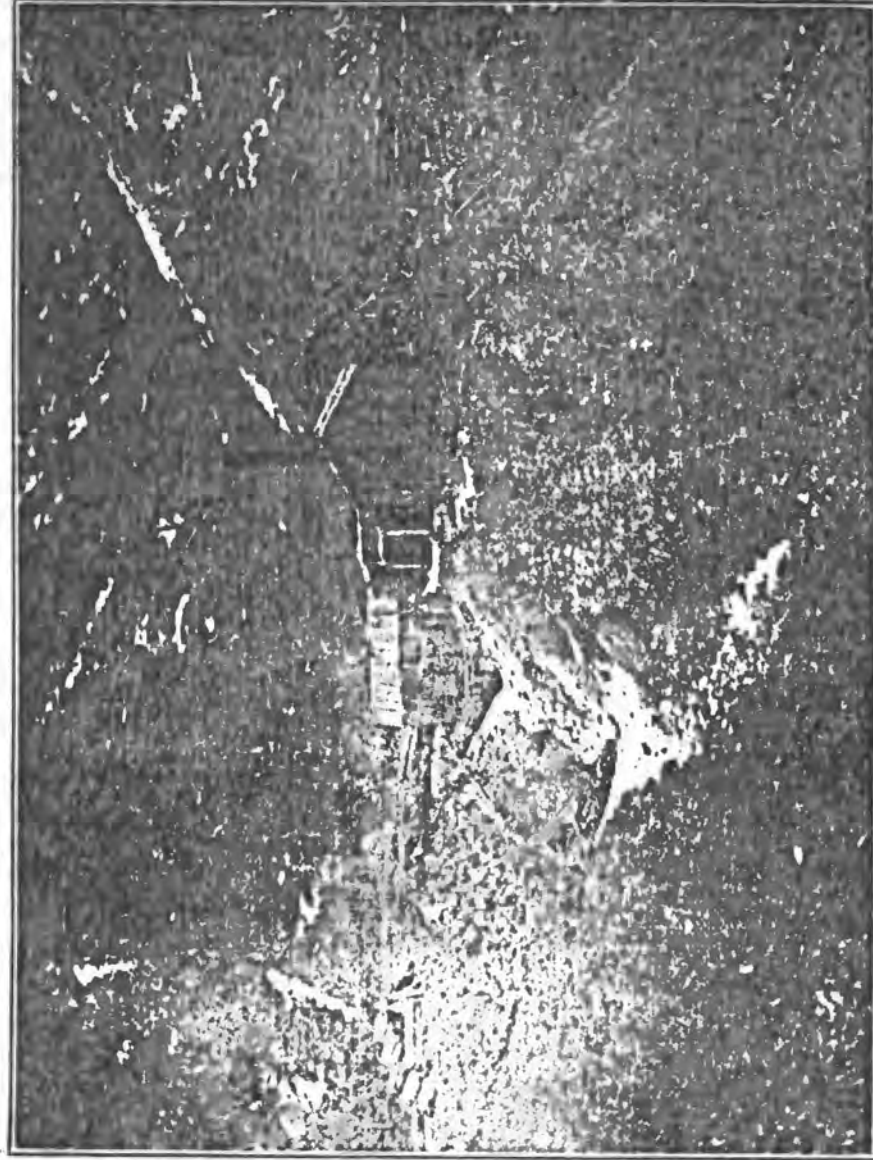
The Denver has the most development work, having a shaft and tunnel on the property, both on good ore bodies, and 900 feet of work has been done on the vein, which is from six to twenty feet wide, carrying values that average \$20 to the ton. The ore is sulphide in character. The company is having a cyanide mill erected for the treatment of the ore and will have a capacity of 50 tons daily. The latest and most improved machinery has been purchased and put on the property. A new tunnel will be run to cut the vein. This tunnel will cut the lead 700 feet below the old workings and will drain the upper workings and furnish a way to run the ore to the mill without having to hoist it.

The Arlington Tunnel has 825 feet of work in tunnel and drifts on the veins. There are several veins in this property, the largest one being six feet wide. The ore is hematite and copper and runs well.

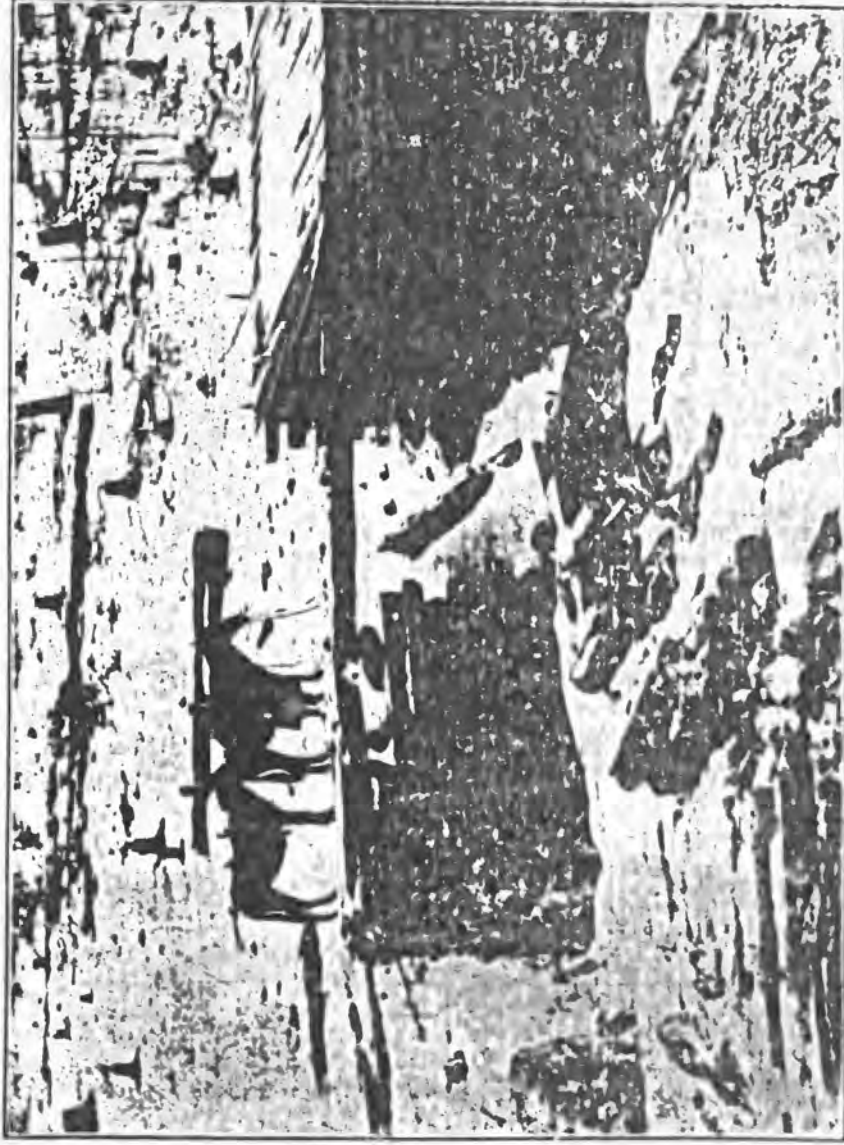
The officers of the company are: E. C. Pope, president; S. S. Safford, vice president; A. I. Truesdell, secy.-treas.; Mike Walsh, superintendent.



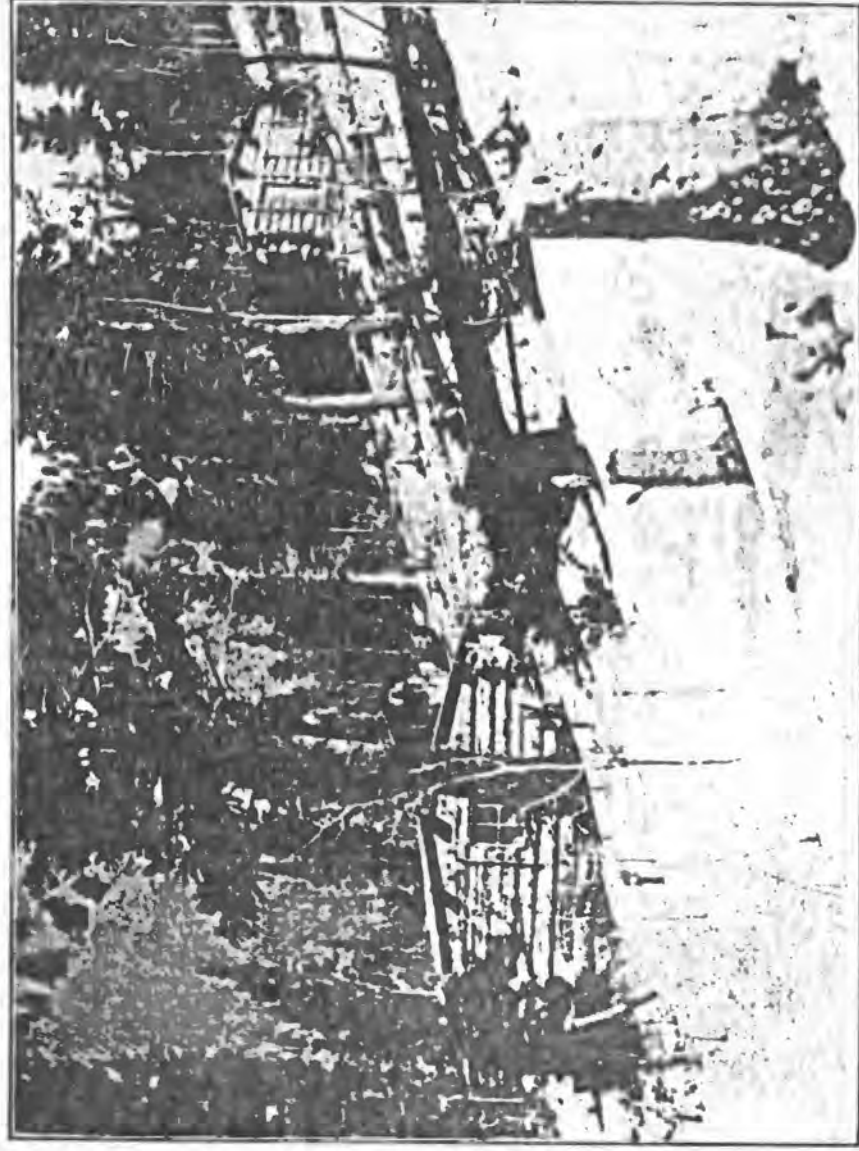
DENVER CABINS AND SITE OF NEW MILL, NOW BEING BUILT.



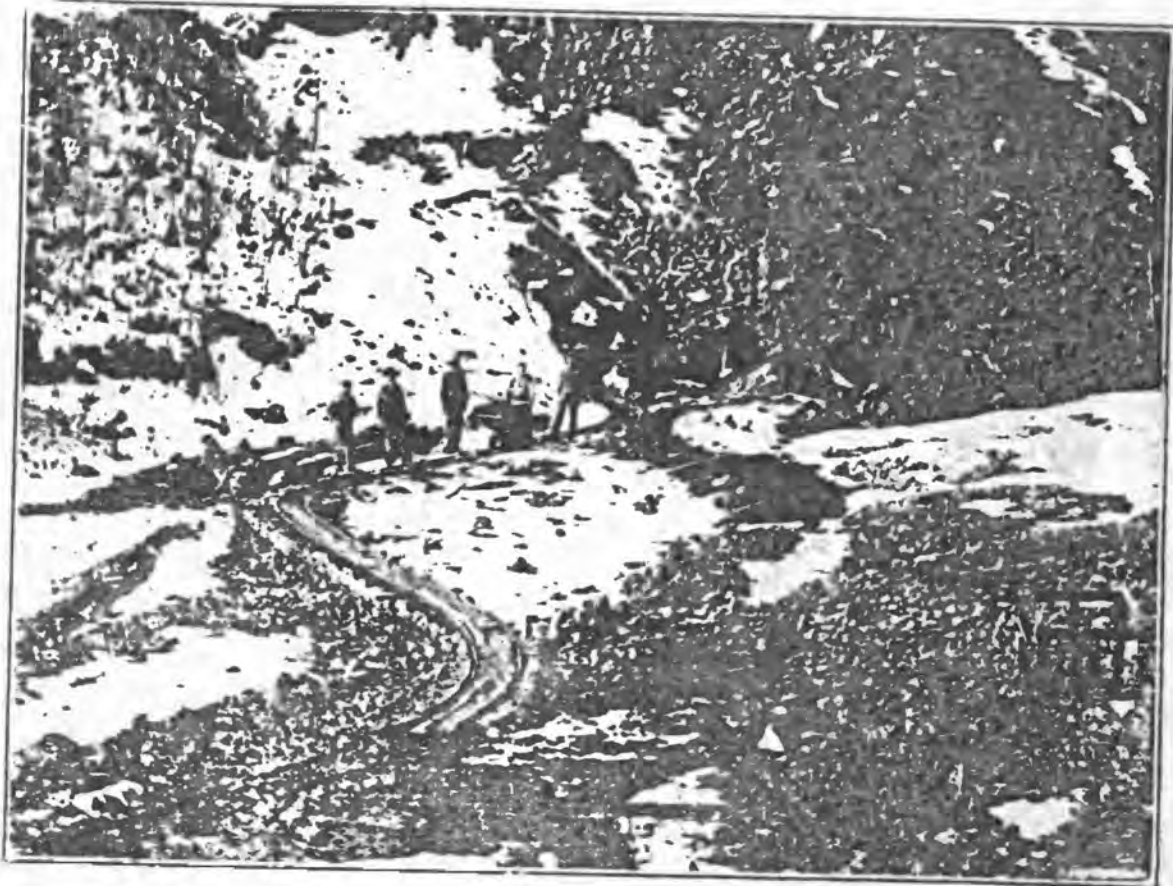
THE DENVER TUNNEL AND SHAFT HOUSE.



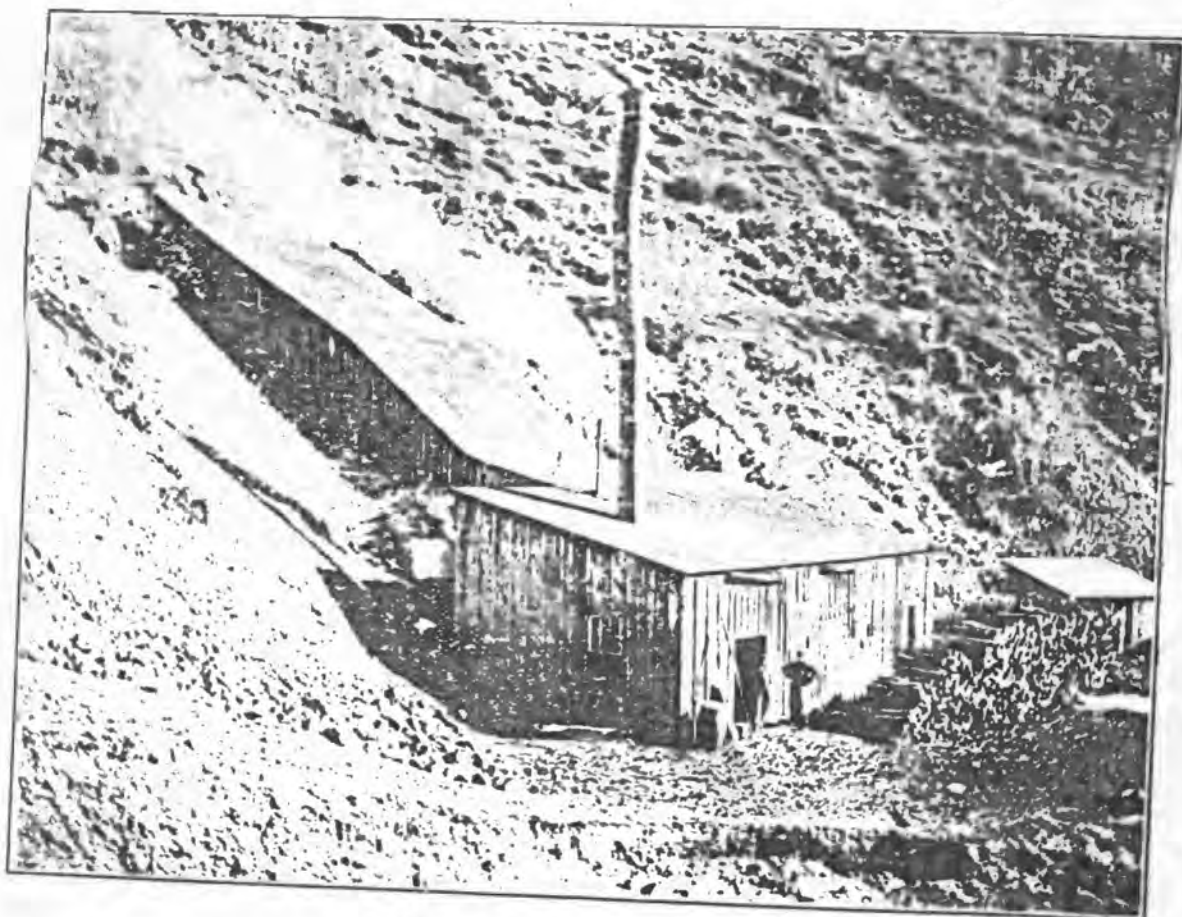
ARLINGTON TUNNEL, IN HUMBUG GULCH—OHIO GOLD MINING COMPANY.



CABINS AT THE ARLINGTON TUNNEL.



THE GOLDEN AJAX MINE.



THE GOLDEN AJAX MILL.

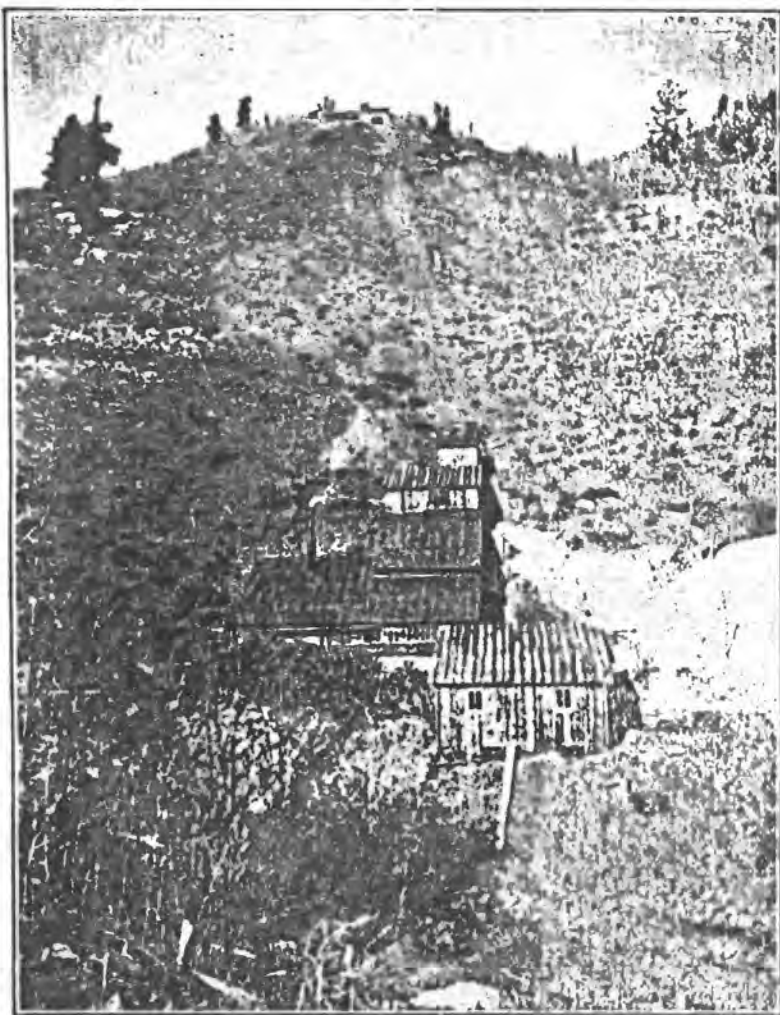
The Golden Ajax and Wyandotte.

The Golden Ajax and Wyandotte property, situated in the famous Willow Gulch and joining the Legal Tender property on the south, comprising about forty acres of patented ground, is under bond and lease to O. F. Matkin of Chicago. It is well equipped with bunk and boarding houses for the men. There is on the property a milling plant of two batteries of five stamps each of 950 pounds, eight inch drop, with eighty-four drops per minute; the mill will run eight tons of ore in twenty-four hours; the mill is equipped with Blake crusher and automatic feeders, and has a fifty-horse power boiler and engine.

The ore body is quite large, carrying values of from \$8 to \$10, about 30 per cent of which is caught on the plates. The rock which carries the values is extremely hard, and when speaking of the hard rock in the district they compare it with the Ajax.

The present mill was erected on the property in the winter and spring of 1896 and during the year the property was worked very successfully, but since that time they have not been able to find profitable ore for a free milling plant. Under the present management a shaft has been sunk about sixty feet, and with a cyanide annex, which is to be added in the spring, he will demonstrate the course of treatment for a fifty or hundred ton plant which will be erected in the course of a short time.

The location of this property among other good mines of the district places it at the head of the list, and situated on the south side of the mountain there is little or no snow and mining and milling operations can be carried on throughout the entire year.



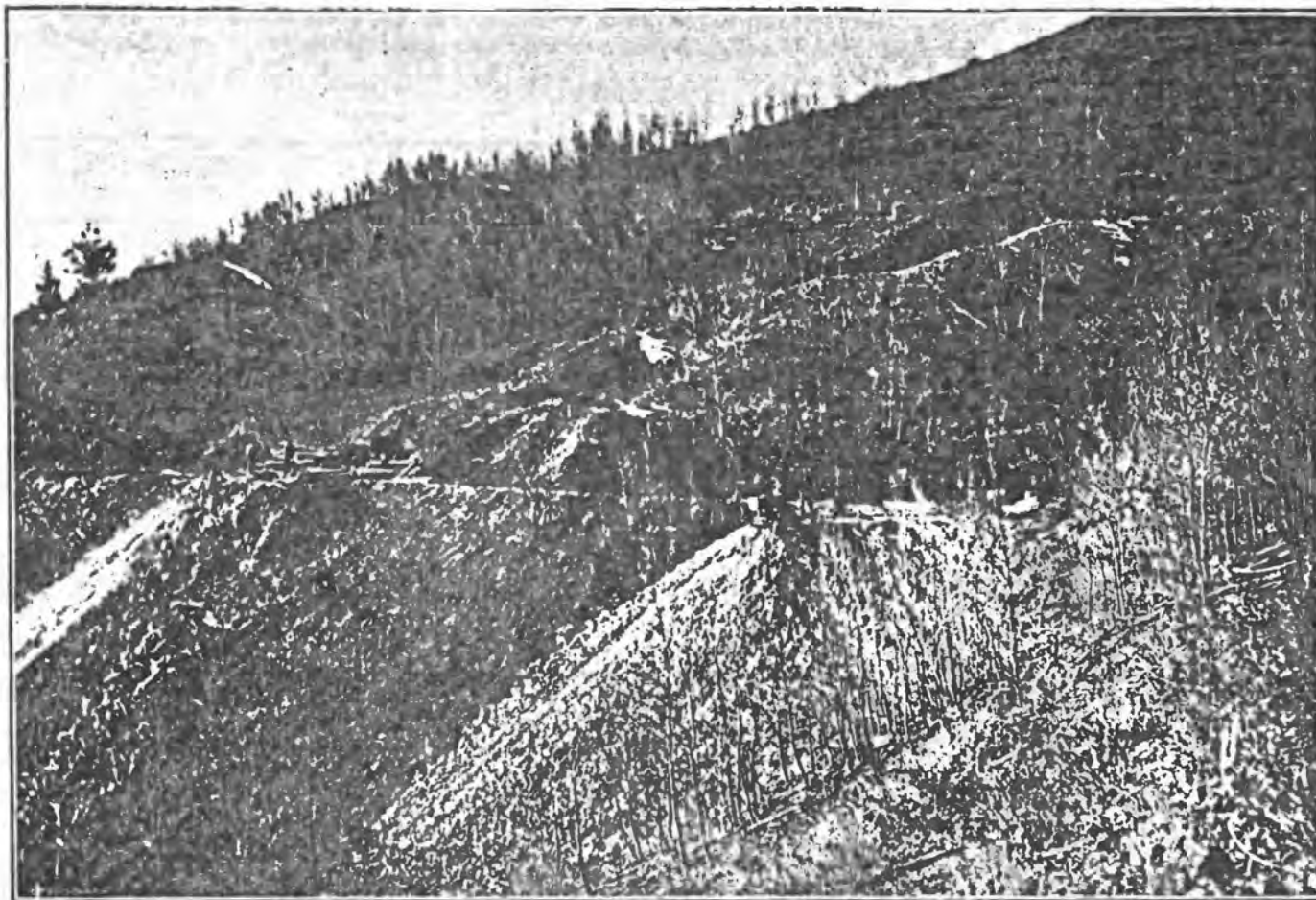
LEGAL TENDER MILL AND TRAMWAY.

The Legal Tender Mine.

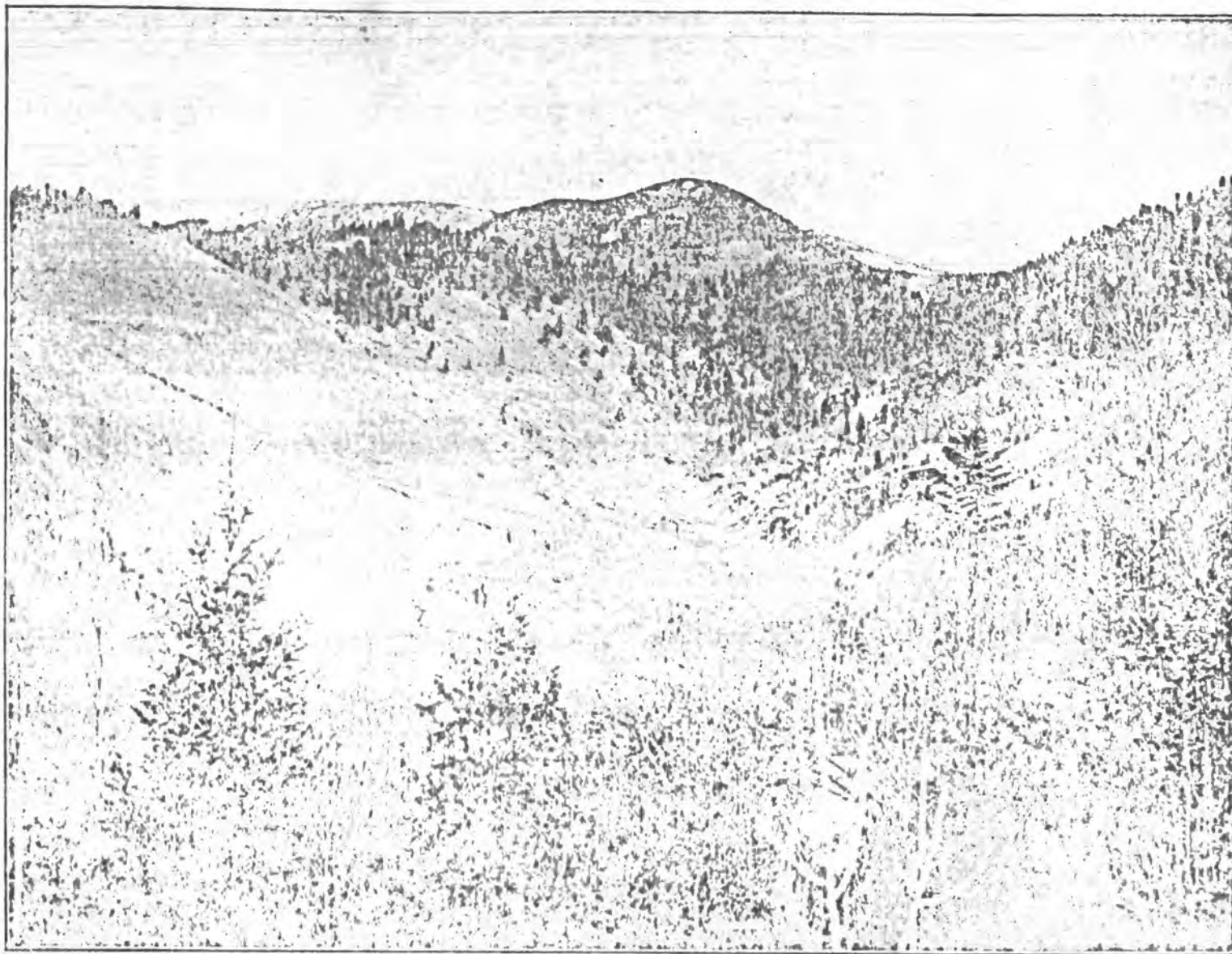
The Legal Tender, one of the oldest properties in the district, consisting of twenty-five acres of patented ground, including the mill site, is situated in Willow Gulch, and owned by a Chicago company known as The Legal Tender Gold Mining Co., being a close corporation. It is under the superintendency of O. F. Matkin of the above city.

The property is well equipped with a superintendent's house, boarding and bunk houses for the men. On the property is a mill building, with a twenty-ton capacity Huntington mill with crusher and automatic feeder, a commodious boiler and engine room, concentrating room with one Wilfrey table, cyanide annex building of five ton capacity; a complete assay office is also connected with the mill. A gravity tramway 650 feet long at 35 degrees delivers the ore from the mine to the mill.

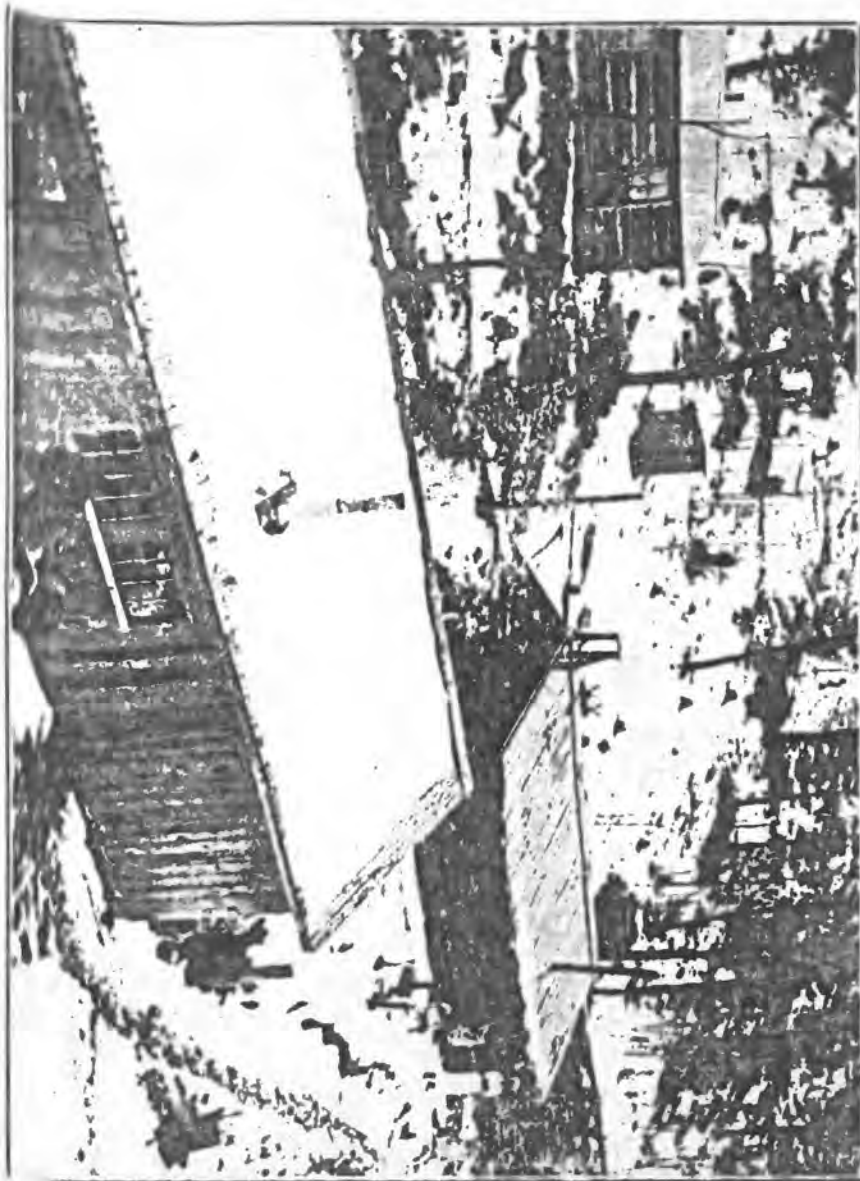
The workings consist of over 700 feet on the vein, and fully that many more feet have been run in cross-cuts and drifts. The pay ore is found in chutes extending from 150 to 200 feet. They have just cut and completed a station at the the end of the 150 cross-cut, and have installed a Fairbanks, Morse & Co. gasoline engine hoist, which is doing excellent work. They have sunk their shaft down to date fifty feet on the ore chute, the ore paying a good portion of the cost of the development work. It is the purpose of the company to sink down to a level of the mill, which will give in the vicinity of 500 feet of depth from the apex of the vein. The vein is well defined, cutting the entire formation and carrying values of from \$30 to \$75 of which about 30 per cent is free. In the earlier days this property was worked by the old Spanish Arrastra and considerable gold was shipped.



THE LEGAL TENDER MINE.



HUMBUG GULCH, SHOWING M'GINTY MOUNTAIN, ON WHICH IS SITUATED THE M'GINTY MINE—OLD BALDY GOLD MINING & TUNNEL CO.



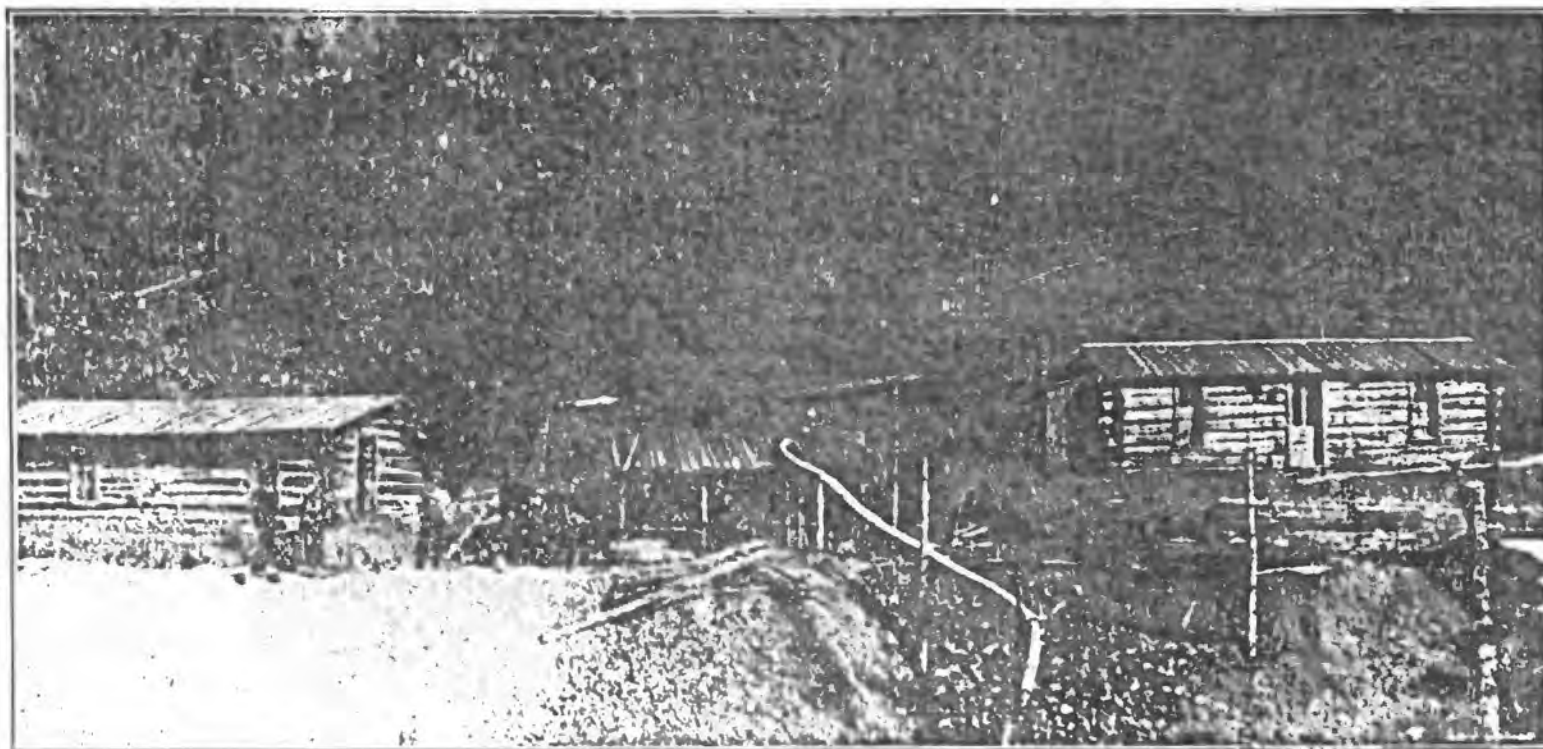
Old Baldy Gold Mining and Tunnel Company

The half tone on the opposite page, taken from the top of a mountain, shows McGinty Mountain looming up, dark with its wealth of heavy timber, to the height of over 12,000 feet above the sea. Into its base our tunnel is being driven. The great mother lodes of the district pass through this mountain, outcropping on the surface, and our tunnel will cut them at great depth, the Aztec-Mystic vein at 1,100 feet.

FACTS ABOUT MINING.

There is no more risk in legitimate mining than in any other business. Because money is lost by the fraudulent transactions of unprincipled schemers, it is no more a reason for condemning legitimate mining operations than the defalcations of bank officials is a reason for condemning all banking institution. The investor in mining stocks, if he exercises the intelligence with which the Almighty has endowed him, holds the power of protecting himself, whereas the security of bank depositors lies entirely in the honesty, integrity and business ability of the bank officials. There was a time during the "wild cat money" period when banking transactions were in a more peplorable, unsafe and discreditable condition than mining operations have been or ever will be in, but at last order, system and a large degree of security were redeemed from those chaotic conditions. At the present a respectable system has been snatched from the disreputable system of the days of "wild-cat money," so in like manner has mining been evolved from the uncertain and unreliable transactions of the majority of enterprises in vogue, and placed on a footing where investments can always be relied upon.

In this connection it is a pleasure for us to call the attention of our readers to a mining corporation whose stocks are offered on a basis which insures safety and speedy profits. We refer to the Old Baldy Gold Mining and Tunnel Company; home office, Masonic Temple, Cleveland, Ohio. A Cleveland company under the management of careful, conservative business men. The company has 36 acres in the celebrated Moreno Gold Mining District, Colfax county, New Mexico. It has rich, developed mines on every side. All of the great mother



THE M'GINTY TUNNEL, BUNK HOUSE, AND SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Files of the district pass through the property. The tunnel, fully equipped with the best modern machinery, is being driven night and day. The company have already cut three veins of pay ore, one being $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width. When the tunnel is completed it will have 1,100 feet of depth on these immense veins. The property will be operated by tunnel alone, which means that the company do not have to hoist a pound of ore or pump a gallon of water. The miners, who are Cripple Creek and Leadville men, are themselves buying stock in this company. Mining men, who have been in all the great mining camps, have expressed their opinion that the Old Baldy Gold Mining and Tunnel Company's properties will develop into one of the great mines of this country. The veins already cut will make the mine a great

dividend payer. The Old Baldy Gold Mining and Tunnel Company offers, for a brief time, a limited number of shares of their stock, fully paid and non-assessable, at 25 cents a share, par value \$1. Every dollar of this money will be used in developing this great property, which means that in a very short time this stock, which can now be bought for 25 cents per share, cannot be bought for several times that amount.

What the company has and is absolutely certain of is enough to give a high value to its stock. If the strike made some weeks ago proves permanent, the company will be able to pay dividends within a short time. After that your investment should pay you 50 per cent profit annually. The company is fully aware that the larger and more

complete its development the greater becomes its earning capacity, and that the expenditure of money for the most modern machinery is a sound business investment. For this purpose the directors of the Old Baldy Gold Mining and Tunnel Company have opened its books for public subscription to a limited amount of its treasury stock at 25 cents per share, par value \$1, subject to change without notice. In the sale of this treasury stock the company employs no bankers, no promoters and no fiscal agents. It has no stock to give away for the use of prominent names. The public deals direct with the company. Remittances in payment for stock should be made to the order of W. E. Futch, treasurer, Masonic Temple, Cleveland, Ohio, who will also be glad to supply prospectus, expert reports, and all matters of interest to those seeking a safe and profitable investment in a paying gold mining corporation. The properties of this company are rich, easily worked, and will pay dividends after the first year, and the stock of the company, at its present valuation, is the best form of investment that we ever examined or investigated. The company has perfect title to its ground, and there never can now be the least cause for litigation.

The stock now offered will be used only for further development and equipment, and each share will possibly be worth a premium value very shortly. The stock of this company is very largely held by people who have bought it for an investment, and a strong and steady market is developing, so the purchaser at private sale can doubtless have his broker cash his stock at a good profit, if he does not care to hold the same for dividends.

The officers and directors of the Old Baldy Gold Mining and Tunnel Company are well known in business and professional circles, as the following names attest: Samuel Briggs, president, Cleveland, O.; Jas. A. Davis, vice president, Elyria, Ohio; Wm. E. Futch, treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. B. Prenter, secretary, Cleveland, Ohio. Directors: Samuel Briggs, Wm. E. Futch, Wm. B. Prenter, Leicester Sehon, Chas. W. Riebel, N. S. Harris, Cleveland, Ohio; Frank A. Smith, Geo. E. Dachtler, Jas. A. Davis, Elyria, Ohio; Geo. Ballasch, Medina, Ohio; W. A. Mougey, Wooster, Ohio.

Believing that economy and prudent business methods are all-important, each devotes a large share of his time to the company's interest, and expect to live in the hearts of their shareholders by building up an enterprise second to none, as they have a first-class property and court the fullest investigation of their proposition.

Thos. C. Sewall, a mining man of much experience and who stand well in the mining world, is the superintendent of the property, with headquarters at Elizabethtown, N. M.

L. S. PRESTON, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER.

RATON, NEW MEX.

Supt. Mt. Glacier Tunnel M. & M. Co., Summit Co., Colo., 1881-87.
U. Deputy Mineral Surveyor since 1885.
Chief Engineer Maxwell Land Grant Company since 1887.

Twenty-two years mining experience in the Rocky Mountain Region from Rossland, B.C., to Chihuahua, Mexico

MINING PROPOSITIONS CAREFULLY EXAMINED AND
CONSERVATIVE REPORTS RETURNED.

The Iron Mountain Gold Mining Co

Incorporated under the laws of the
Territory of New Mexico.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$750,000.00

Full paid and non-assessable.

—OFFICERS:—

A. H. GLASNER, Prest. and Treas.	A. ROMEISER, Vice Prest.	SAM'L INMAN, Secy.
C. J. DOLD, Asst. Secy. and Gen. Manager.		

DIRECTORS:

A. H. Glasner, Glasner & Barzen. Kansas City, Mo.	A. Romeiser Romeiser & Holly. Kansas City, Mo.	Sam'l Inman. Inman Box Factory Kansas City, Mo.
J. W. Bahr, Bahr Fish & Oyster Co. Kansas City, Mo.	J. A. Lach, J. A. Lach Furniture & Carpet Co. Kansas City, Mo.	Alva L. Hobbs, Mgr. Raton Water Works Co., Raton, N. M.
Fred. Brueggemann, Prest. Raton Electric Light & Power Co., Raton, N. M.	G. J. Kammerer, Contractor, Elizabethtown, New Mexico.	C. J. Dold, Assayer, Elizabethtown, New Mexico.

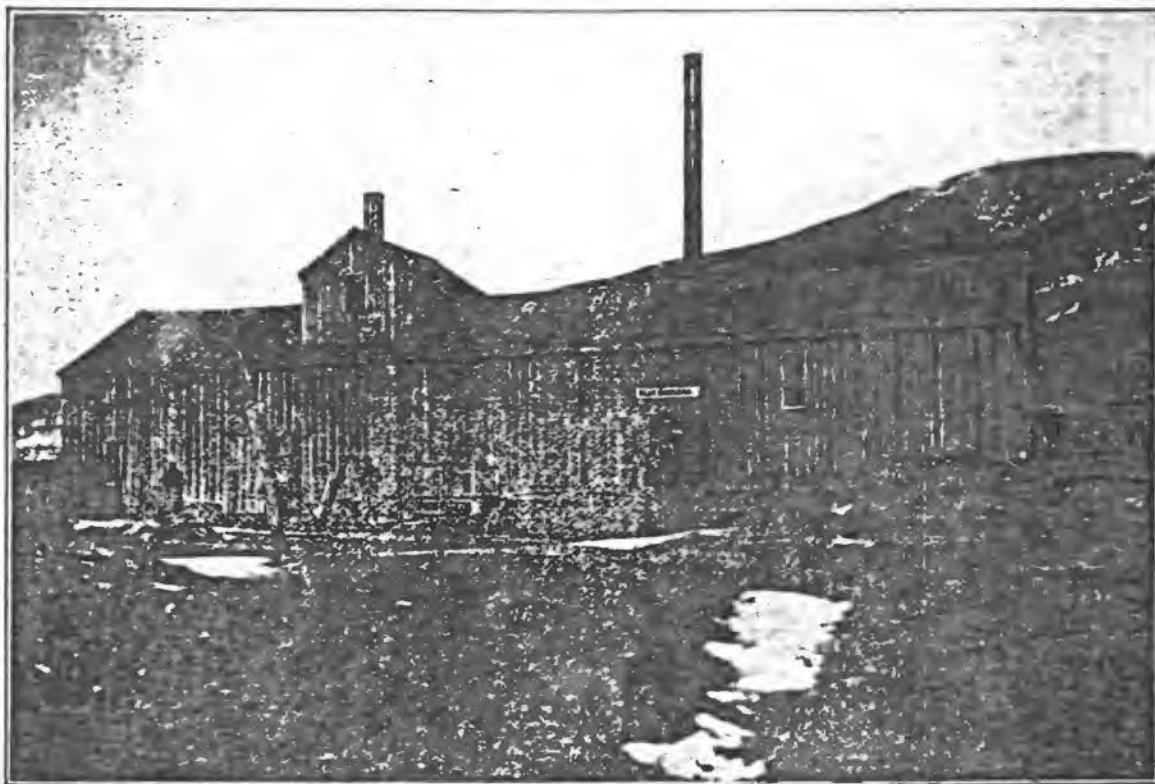
The above company has been in operation in this camp for the past five years and are employing from twelve to twenty men.

The mining property consists of twelve claims, in all about 150 acres. Seven of them, the "Glasner Group," are in one body on Iron Mountain. The Blue and White Bandana adjoin each other. The Klondyke, Billy B. and Hardscrabble are separate claims. All of these properties show good veins and are equipped with steam hoisting plants and pumps. The company has its own sawmill, assay office and laboratory, and is now negotiating to put up large reduction works to treat its ore.

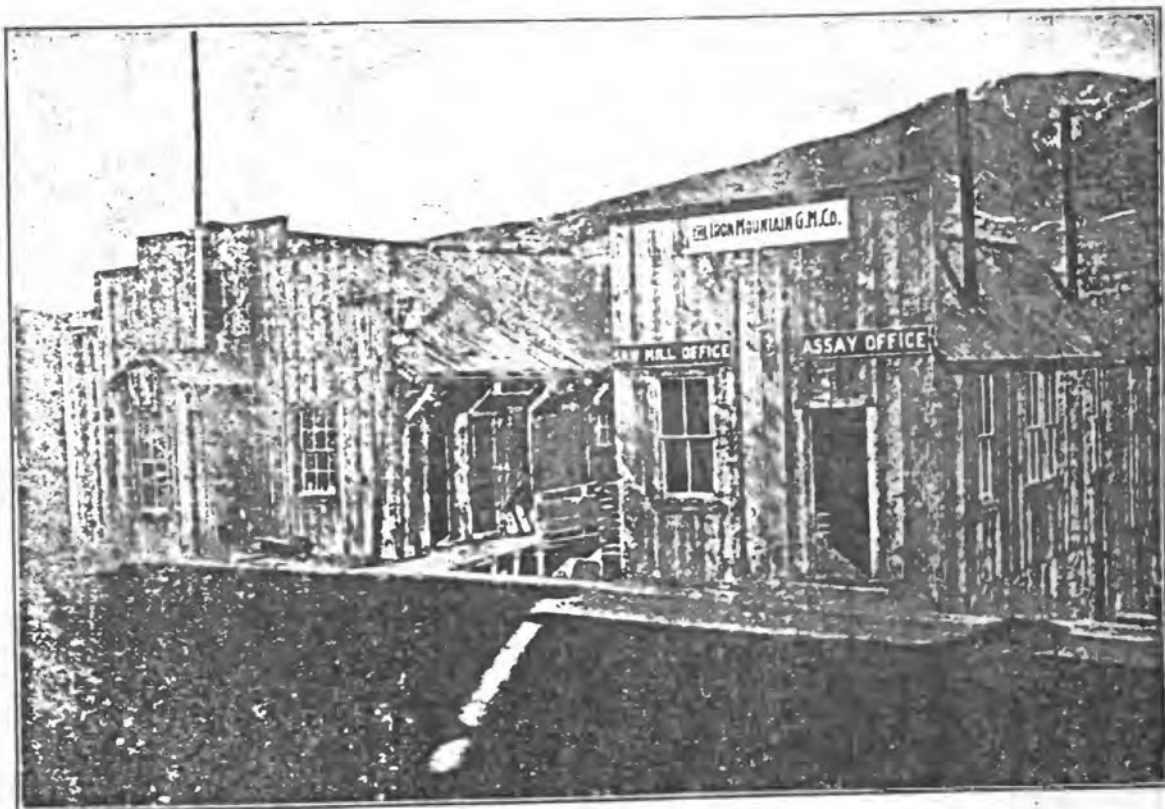




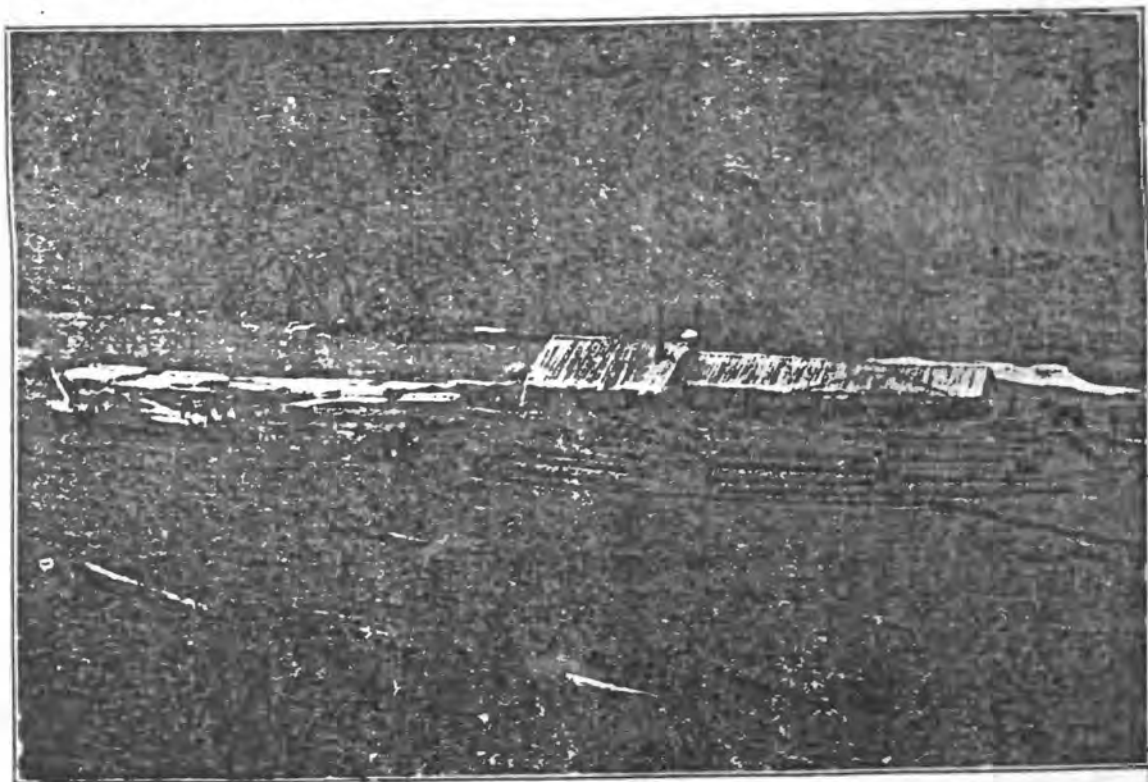
GLASNER TUNNEL, ON GLASNER GROUP, IRON MOUNTAIN—PROPERTY OF THE IRON MOUNTAIN
GOLD MINING CO.



BLUE BANDANA—PROPERTY OF THE IRON MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.



LABORATORY, SAWMILL AND ASSAY OFFICE OF THE IRON MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING CO.



SAWMILL PLANT OF THE IRON MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING CO.

The Famous Mystic Property.

The Mystic mine is located on the west slope of Old Baldy mountain at an altitude of about 12,000 feet. The property was first worked in 1869-70 by Kentucky parties who run a 400 foot tunnel and sunk a shaft 75 feet; they shipped ore to St. Louis by freight wagons, as that was the nearest railroad point at that time. The ore shipped was taken out of the shaft, and it run high in copper, gold and silver. They then run the tunnel to cut the lead and opened up an immense body of gold ore, but failed to cut the lead which they had in the shaft—the reason is supposed to be that the tunnel is run parallel with the lead. The trend of the vein is east and west, with a dip to the north of about 45 degrees; the tunnel is run east and west, therefore, the ore is lying over the tunnel. Mr. Stone, one of the owners, has run three cross-cuts north from the 400 foot tunnel. No. 1 is in about 100 feet from the mouth of the tunnel; No. 2 is in 200 feet; he also made an up-raise in 300 feet; No. 1 cross-cut is 42 feet long and in ore all the way. No. 2 cross-cut is 26 feet long and has ore in bottom, top, sides, and breast. The up-raise is 30 high, and four feet above the main tunnel the ore body was struck, and it is all ore. He has another cross-cut started at the breast of the 400 foot tunnel, where he expects to cut the body of ore that the Kentucky Company opened up in the shaft. The Mystic has as good a showing, if not better, than any property in the camp, for the amount of work done, and will no doubt make one of the biggest mines in New Mexico if not in the United States. The beauty of it is, this mine is situated so that it can be cut about 1,200 feet deep with a tunnel from the head of the Ponil creek, where there is plenty of water and timber for mining purposes. The Mystic lead is supposed to be the same body of ore as the Aztec, which produced so much gold some years ago; the apex can be traced on the surface by the float from the Mystic to the Aztec, some of which is very rich, assaying as high as \$1,700 to the ton. An Ohio and Indiana Company, which has a bond and lease on the property, are expected to begin work on it soon.

The owners are W. F. Stone, F. E. Wilkinson and C. Ferguson.

Montezuma Bar and Club Rooms.

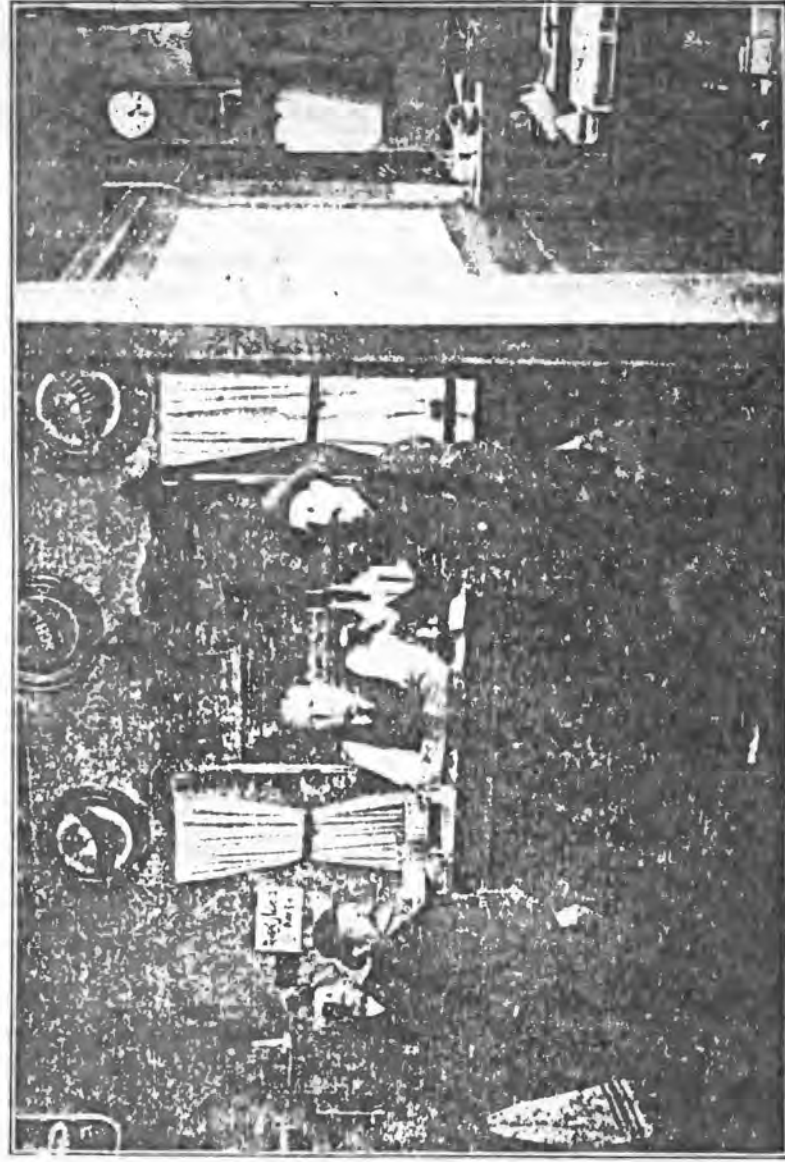
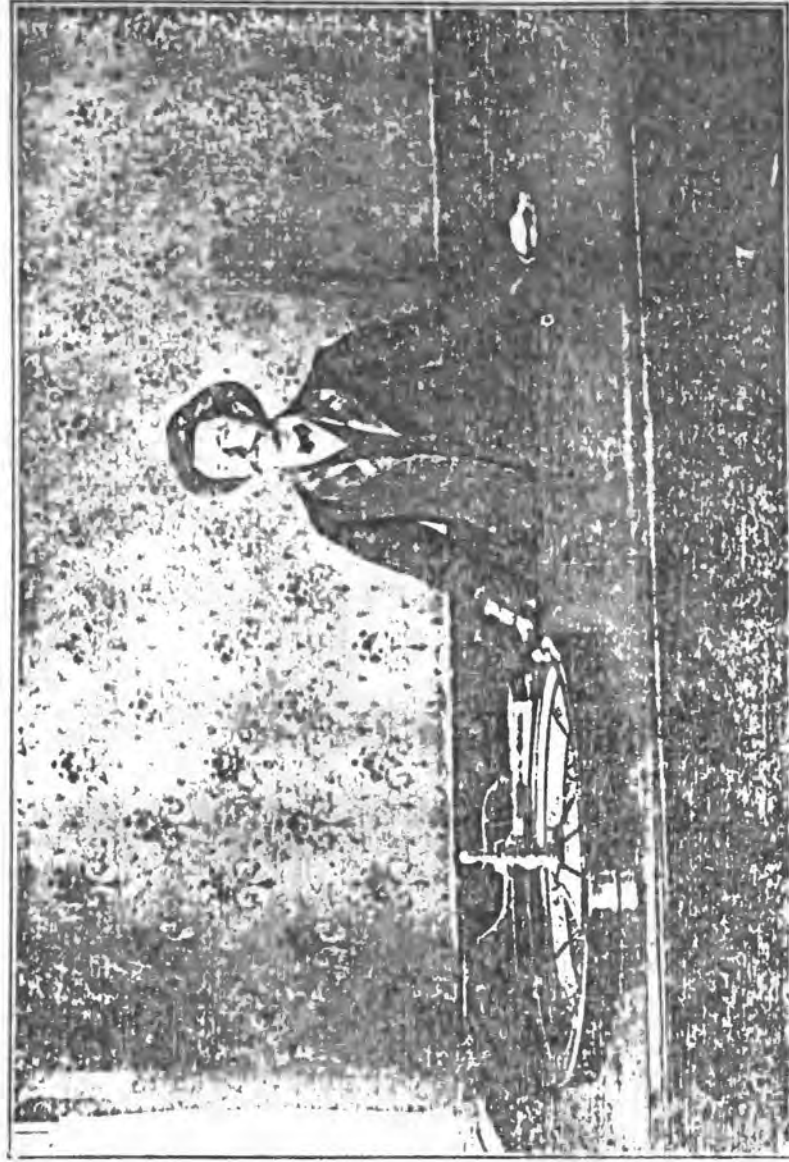
FRANK DERICKS, PROPRIETOR.

The Montezuma, under its present management, is the oldest resort in the camp. The proprietor, Mr. Dericks, purchased the place and took possession on the 12th of March, 1898, and has continuously conducted the business since that time. In connection with the bar Mr. Dericks has finely equipped club room and gaming tables. The choicest bonded whiskies only are carried in stock, with a complete line of choice wines, rums, mineral and soda waters. The cigar case is supplied with the best brands of domestic and imported cigars. Mr. Dericks has had sixteen years experience in the business and runs a quiet, orderly place, catering to the better class of trade. He employs competent, courteous assistants, who are always careful to please the patrons of the place.

The two cuts on the opposite page are interior pictures of the Montezuma Saloon. If you are a visitor of such places you will enjoy a visit to this popular resort.

The Montezuma is opposite the postoffice, Elizabethtown, N. M.





INTERIOR VIEWS OF "THE MONTEZUMA."—FRANK DERICKS, PROPRIETOR.

FRONT VIEW OF MERCANTILE HOUSE OF GOTTLIEB & UHLFELDER.



GOTTLIEB & UHLFELDER,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Ladies and Gents Furnishing Goods, Boots
and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks and
Valises.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Hardware, Furniture, Queensware, Miner's
Supplies, Etc.

LARGE STOCK! GOOD GOODS!
REASONABLE PRICES!

—o—

ELIZABETHTOWN.

NEW MEXICO.



A TUNNEL ON MINERAL HILL, IN THE HEMATITE DISTRICT.

Mineral Hill, West Moreno Mining District.

Mineral Hill is located in the West Moreno Mining District, Colfax county, N. M., about six miles northwest of Elizabethtown. It is on a direct line between Shuman Hill and the famous Black Copper, consequently on one of the richest mineral Belts in the district. Mineral Hill is virgin ground and practically undeveloped; the mineral as far as developed is principally gold bearing, and lays between porphyry and granite. The surface of the entire hill is interspersed with small veins of gold-bearing quartz, some pan considerable free gold and others not so much, but you can seldom pan any piece of quartz out of these gold-bearing veins but what you get some colors of gold. These veins all run northeasterly and southwesterly, and all the surface indications go to show that there is a large body of gold-bearing mineral in this hill, from whence all these small veins have come. Assays have been obtained from these veins as high as \$400 per ton. There are six mining claims on this hill; on one claim a 20 foot shaft has been sunk on a vein of black Hematite ore, which is between two and three feet wide in the bottom of the shaft and assays well. On the Black Wizard a tunnel is run in on the vein about 55 or 60 feet; this tunnel has only gained a depth of about 30 feet; the vein here is about three feet wide, and assays very satisfactorily. There is a cross-cut from this tunnel of 80 feet to another vein which is five feet wide. It is a well defined vein, the walls of which are lined with tale

and all assays well. On the balance of the property only the assessment work has been done, but all have shown good veins of gold-bearing quartz. The company proposes to run a tunnel through this hill which will cut all the veins in the hill and the proposed tunnel will be about 900 or 1,000 feet long and gain a depth of about 700 feet.

The Mineral Hill Mill Site is at the junction of Mineral and Wizard Creeks, from 300 to 500 feet below the group of mines on Mineral Hill. There is plenty of permanent running water in these two creeks and an abundance of wood and timber on Mineral Hill for all purposes. Mineral Hill is considered one of the best gold propositions in this entire district.



The Black Hawk Group.

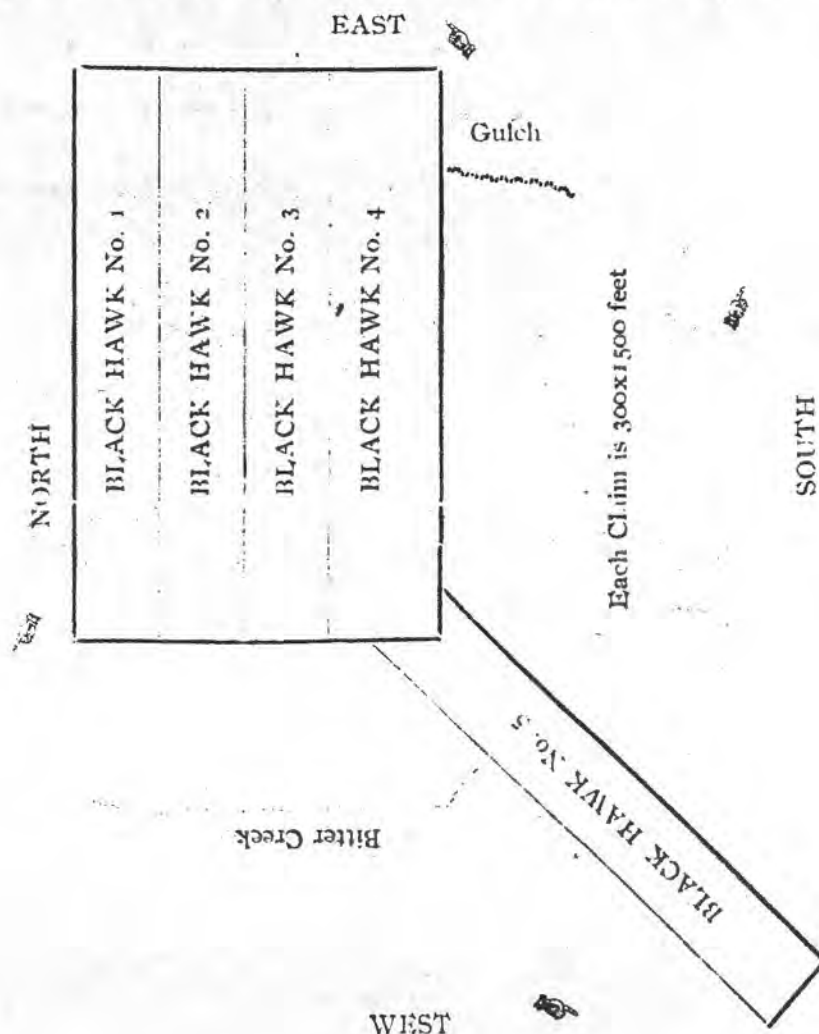
The Black Hawk group of mines, consisting of four patented claims and one unpatented claim, is situated in the La Belle district, a short distance north of Elizabethtown, and about eight miles from the Red River camp. The claims are owned by Mr. B. Nadock and Eric Anderson of Elizabethtown. These gentlemen have done considerable work on the group and have demonstrated to their entire satisfaction that they have a bonanza.

On the Black Hawk No. 1 a tunnel has been driven on the vein about seventy feet, and the ore shows up well all the way. A shaft has been sunk some twenty-five feet on Black Hawk No. 2, and as depth is gained the ore increases in size and value. A tunnel has been started on Black Hawk No. 5, which will be driven on the vein through into No. 4. There is a large vein (100 feet wide) running through this entire group, beginning at the west end of No. 5, which is down near the bed of Bitter creek, and cutting the claims diagonally to the northeast corner of No. 1. This big vein will be cut at great depth and followed clear through. Each claim has received due attention in the way of assessment work, and shows good ore. The claims are 300x1500 feet each.

The group has the advantage of plenty timber and water for all mining purposes, and has a beautiful mill site on No. 5, on the bank of Bitter creek below the mouth of the tunnel.

Assays from ore taken from near the surface show from six to twenty dollars. The immense body of ore makes this property one of the best in the country. The owners are aware of what they have and propose to develop the property as rapidly as they can.

Plat of Black Hawk Group, La Belle District.





C. J. DOLD,
Assistant Secy. and Gen. Manager
Iron Mountain Gold Mining Co.



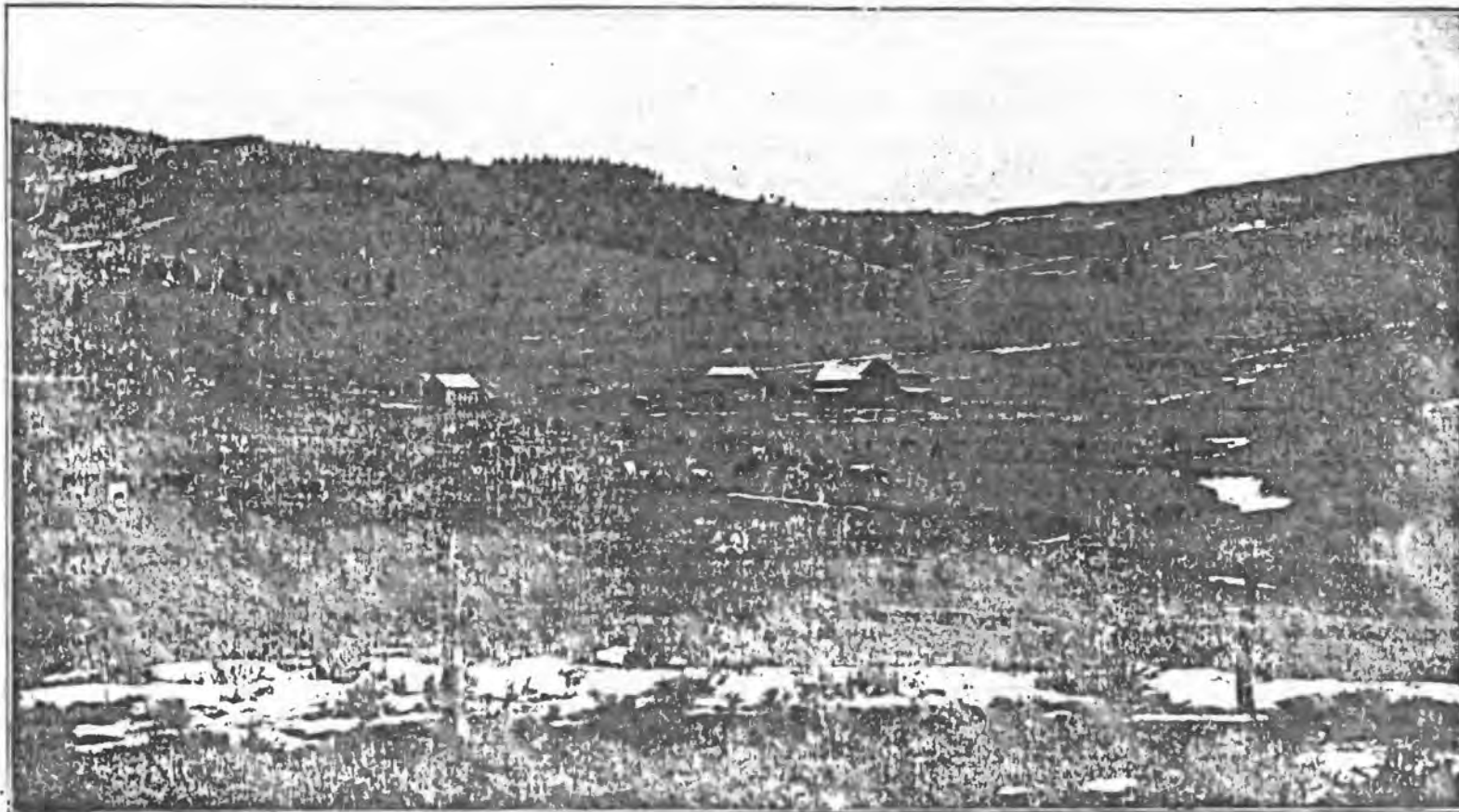
W. C. STINCHCOMB,
Secy.-Treas. of the Proposed Cimarron
River and Taos Valley Railway.



WILLIAM S. JOHNSON,
One of the Oldest Timers in Camp.



A. H. GLASNER,
President and Treasurer The Iron
Mountain Gold Mining Co.



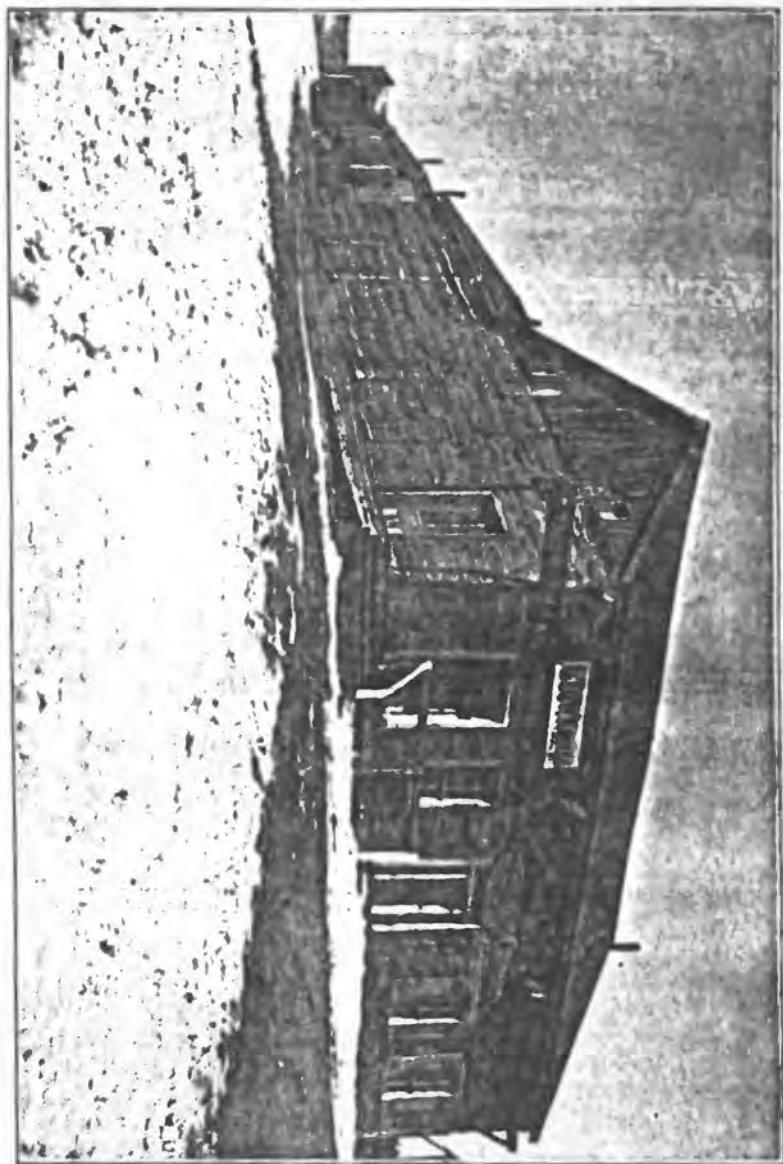
THE MOUNTAIN VIEW RANCH—OWNED BY J. W. TURNER.

Two and a half miles north of town is located one of the best ranches in the county. This ranch contains 2,480 acres of land. It requires twelve miles of fence to enclose it and make the necessary division fences. The place is well watered, having four miles of irrigating ditches, besides the two branches of the Moreno river which come in from almost different directions and form a junction just south of the house, thence south beyond the limits of the ranch. The Mountain View Ranch is capable of producing an abundance of hay, having produced last year about 214 wagon loads. Some 1500 bushels

of barley have been produced on this place, and the possibilities of the grain production lies in the amount one wishes to plant. In the raising of potatoes this place has produced as much as 250,000 pounds in a single year from a very small acreage. The ranch is well supplied with good buildings, corrals, and a fine cellar for storing a large quantity of potatoes and vegetables. The raising of cattle is a very important branch of the ranch business, and at the present time, there are 127 head of cattle on the place. The Mountain View Ranch is owned by J. W. Turner, who came to E'town about thirty years ago.

The E'town Hotel.

The traveling public is always on the lookout for a pleasant and comfortable place to stop. The hotels of a city or town have much to do with the opinion that people form of a place and the reputation that naturally springs from such an opinion has its effect one way or the other. In this respect the camp has always been very fortunate in that The Moreno Hotel has always maintained a reputation as being a first class place, and really in advance of the camp, considering that the town is fifty-four miles from the railway. This popular hotel has recently changed hands, having passed into the possession of B. Nadoch, who changed the name to the "E'town Hotel." The high standard of excellence has been maintained in every branch of the business, and many improvements have been made. The tables are supplied with the best the markets afford and the splendid manner in which the cooking is done and the meals served makes the place very popular. The rooms have recently been thoroughly renovated and put in first class condition. Mr. and Mrs. Nadoch are experienced in the hotel business and spare no pains to make the comfort of their guests complete. The terms are very reasonable and when you come to E'town ask the stage driver to put you off at the "E'town Hotel."



THE E'TOWN HOTEL.

The "Six Mile" Ranch.

OWNED BY MRS. NANCY WITT.

With so many mines mentioned in this Souvenir, it may create the impression that this is only a mining district, but such is not the case. The Moreno valley is noted for its fine ranches and prosperous ranchmen. One may start south from Elizabethtown and all the way to the lower end of the valley will be greeted with the lowing of the gentle herds and the familiar scenes of ranch life. Among the profitable and prominent ranches of the valley is the "Six Mile" Ranch. Nestling at the foot and beneath the great lofty, snow-capped mountains of the Taos range, lies one of the most beautiful and picturesque ranches that can be found in the west. This ranch was settled upon in 1865 by the present owner, and was later sold to a gentleman named Hunt, from whose hands it passed into the possession of W. H. King and W. S. Witt, then into the hands of the present owner.

This ranch is one of the best watered places in the country. The Six Mile creek, a rippling brooklet of the purest mountain water, running through the entire ranch. The ranch contains about 1,000 acres which is divided up into woodland, pasture, meadow and agricultural sections. There is abundance of timber for all purposes, the grazing or pasture land being ample for a good sized herd, the meadows furnish several hundred tons of hay each year, while the agricultural land is adapted to oats, barley, potatoes, and nearly all kinds of vegetables usually raised in mountain altitudes.

Little snow lies on the south hillsides in the winter, while its close proximity to snow-capped mountains the summer climate is tempered to the most desirable. A trip to the Six Mile Ranch is well worth one's time.



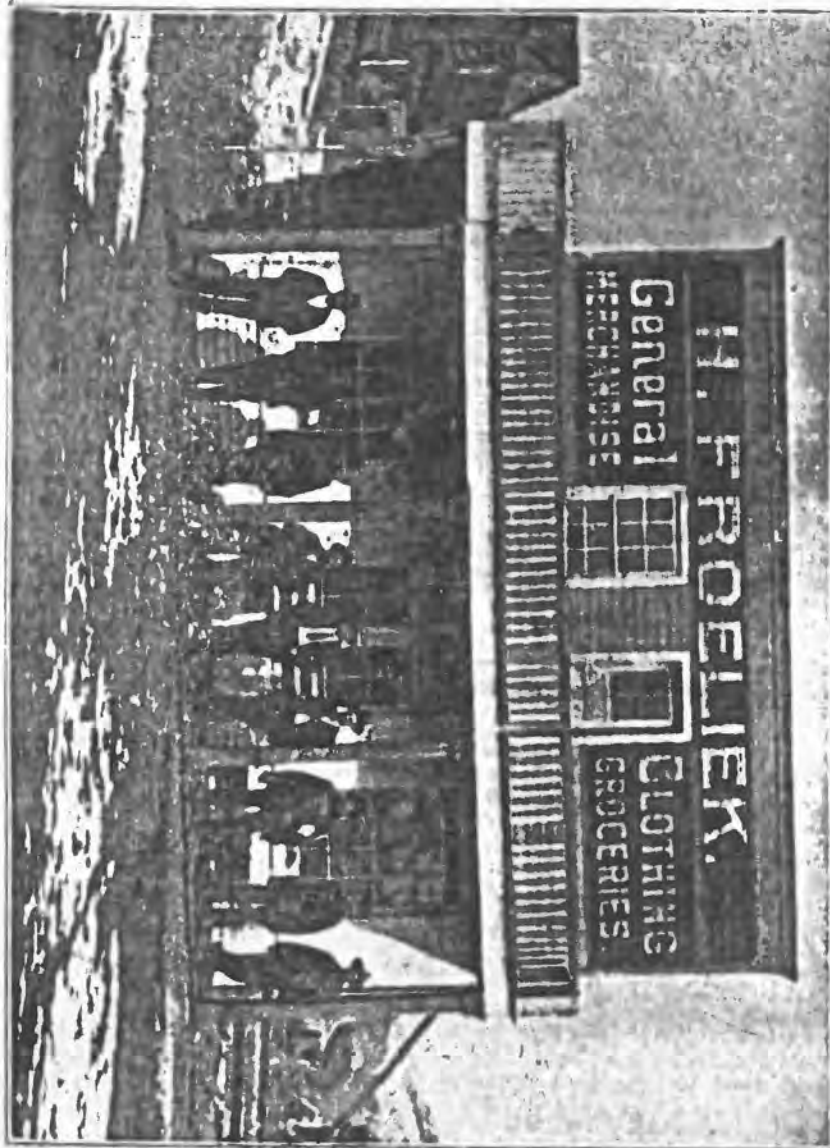
VIEW OF THE SIX MILE RANCH—TAOS RANGE IN BACKGROUND.

Herman Froelick, Merchant.

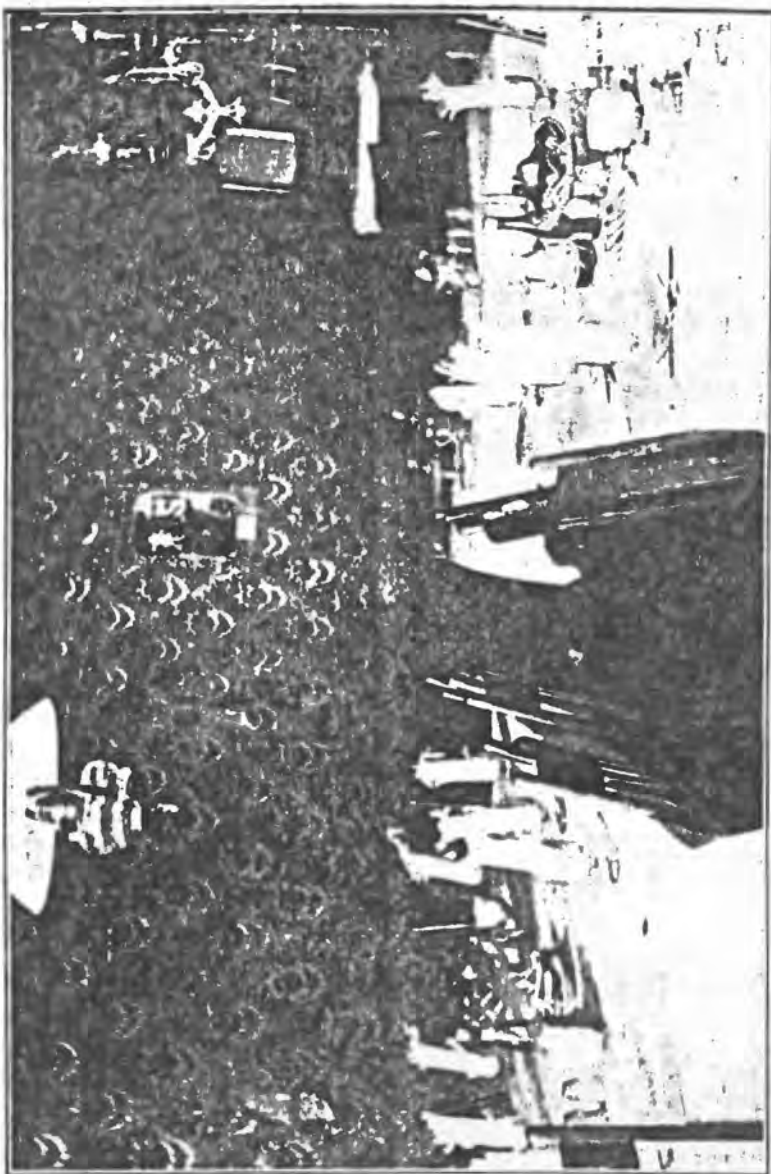
The name of Herman Froelick is familiar to every one who has been in the camp any length of time, and especially to the old timers in these parts. Mr. Froelick, like many others, sought his fortune in the Elizabethtown gold fields in the gold excitement of 1867, when so many rushed into this section. Mr. Froelick was among the early ones of '67, and made this his home since that time. He embarked in the general mercantile business here in 1880, and has conducted his business very successfully. He has studied carefully the possible needs of the people and has always kept abreast of the times with the best and most serviceable line of goods to be had. He has won the respect and confidence of his many customers by his fair dealing and courteous treatment. He carries a stock today which invoices in the neighborhood of \$7,000. A meat market is run in connection and all the meats sold are raised by Mr. Froelick, who also has one of the best ranches in the Moreno valley. This ranch is situated five miles below town, near the Six Mile ranch. It is well stocked and produces a large quantity of hay and other farm products.

Mr. Froelick has purchased a number of lots and buildings in E'town and has built a number of buildings. He has helped to build E'town and is a substantial citizen.

For nearly two years Thomas Herburger has had charge of the store as manager. Mr. Herburger is a young man of ability and is always courteous and accommodating to the patrons of the store. He is sober, industrious and reliable.



MERCANTILE HOUSE OF HERMAN FROELICK.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF DINING ROOM AT THE MINER'S INN.

“The Miner’s Inn.”

The Miner's Inn, which is quite well and favorably known, is a model mining camp hotel, which is conducted on the restaurant plan. This popular place was established May 6th, 1897, and since that time has been under the continuous management of J. A. McIntosh, who has had the pleasure of catering to the best trade of Elizabethtown, as well as other cities in the course of his fifteen years experience as a cook and manager.

The Miner's Inn is noted for the table it spreads, the bill of fare containing all that the markets afford, with a dozen kinds of meats, fish and oysters on call.

MOTTO:

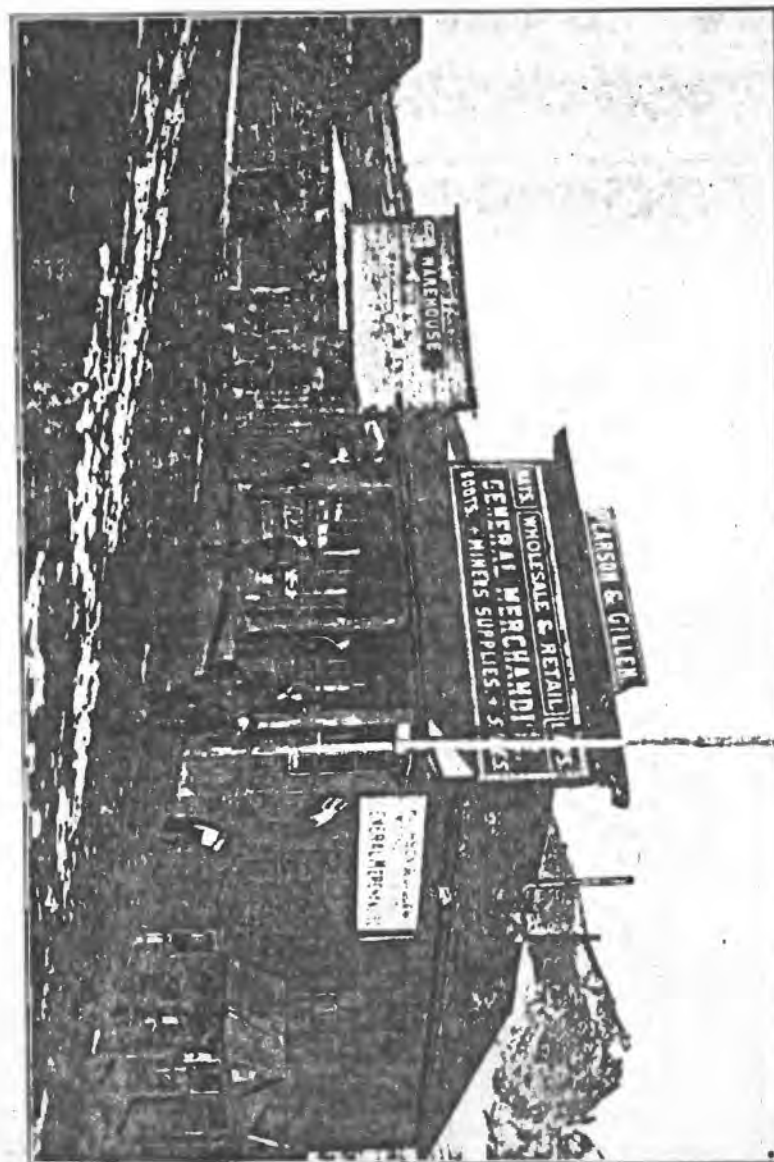
OTHERS MAY FOLLOW, BUT MCINTOSH LEADS.

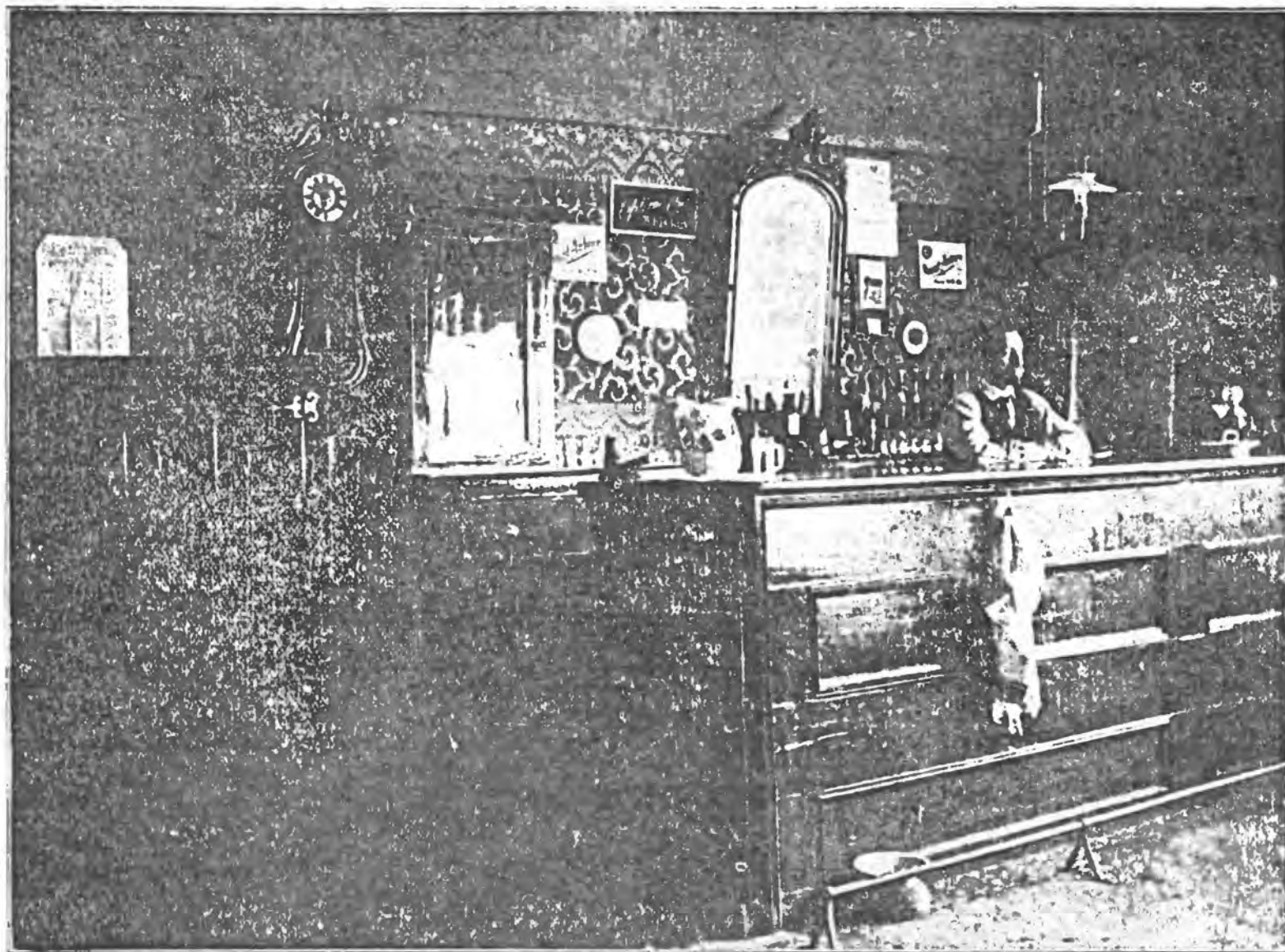
Pearson & Gillen, Merchants.

John Pearson, the senior member of the firm, is one of the old timers in this district. Mr. Pearson first engaged in the mercantile business in Willow Gulch in 1874, when he purchased the stock of goods and business of Peterson & Hitchcock. A few years later he bought the store of Chas. Rand at Ute Creek. Later he went to Baldy with his stock of merchandise, and there he associated himself with James Gillen, under the firm name of Pearson & Gillen. The new firm soon erected a commodious store building and still carry on the business at that place. A few years later Mr. Pearson came back to Elizabethtown and bought out the mercantile business of A. F. Middough, where he continued the business until four years ago, when Mr. Gillen became a partner, since which time the business has borne the well known firm name of Pearson & Gillen. This firm carries a stock of goods which invoices about \$14,000, and conduct a retail and wholesale business. These gentlemen have, by courteous treatment and square dealing built a trade that makes their investment a profitable and pleasant one.

The illustration herewith is a photograph of their E'town store building, showing the Social Club rooms in the basement, with a part of Old Baldy Mountain in the background.

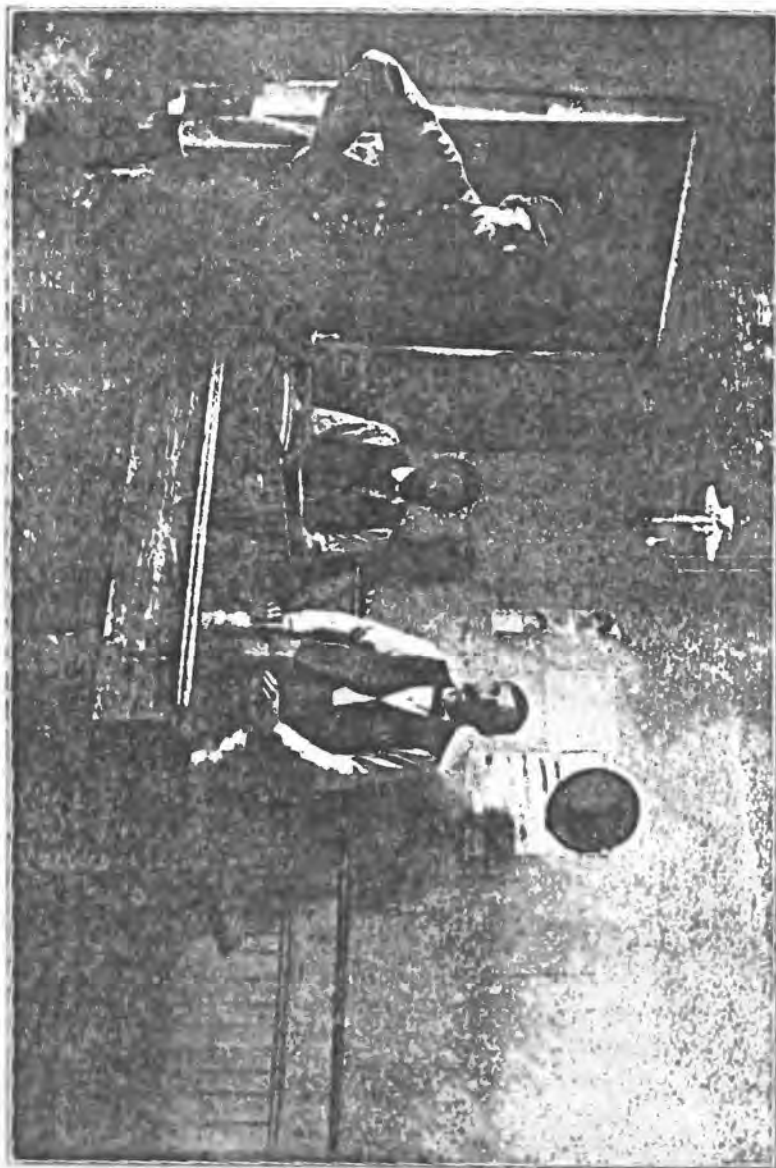
MERCANTILE HOUSE OF PEARSON & GILLEN.





INTERIOR VIEW OF "THE SENATE"—J. W. WILLIAMS' POPULAR RESORT.

GAMING TABLE AT "THE SENATE."



Willow Creek Placers.

Among the number of prospectors and placer miners who came to Willow Creek during the excitement of 1867 was our townsman, J. W. Williams, who came to this district in September of that memorable year. "Jack," as he is called by those who know him best, at once engaged in placer mining on Willow Creek, having staked out five claims in that rich field. He worked in company with others for a time, but soon bought his partners out, since which time he has sought the yellow metal diligently. Mr. Williams has been very successful in his mining operations, and, roughly estimated, has taken out between \$200,000 and \$300,000 in gold since he began work in 1867. Five years of this time he did not work his placer, having sold the water right to other parties, and put in his time prospecting. Mr. Williams has now nearly 200 claims in the Willow Creek district, each claim being 200x300 feet in size. These rich gold fields will be worked again this summer.

"THE SENATE."

As the placers cannot be successfully operated in the winter time Mr. Williams has turned his attention to the saloon business. He purchased the building south of Pearson & Gillen's store, and has spent considerable money in fixing it up and putting it in good condition for business. He has named the place The Senate, and carries a large stock of the best goods on the market, has club rooms and gaming tables.

Dr. L. L. Cahill.

The picture on the other half of this page represents the place of business of Dr. L. L. Cahill, physician and surgeon of the camp.

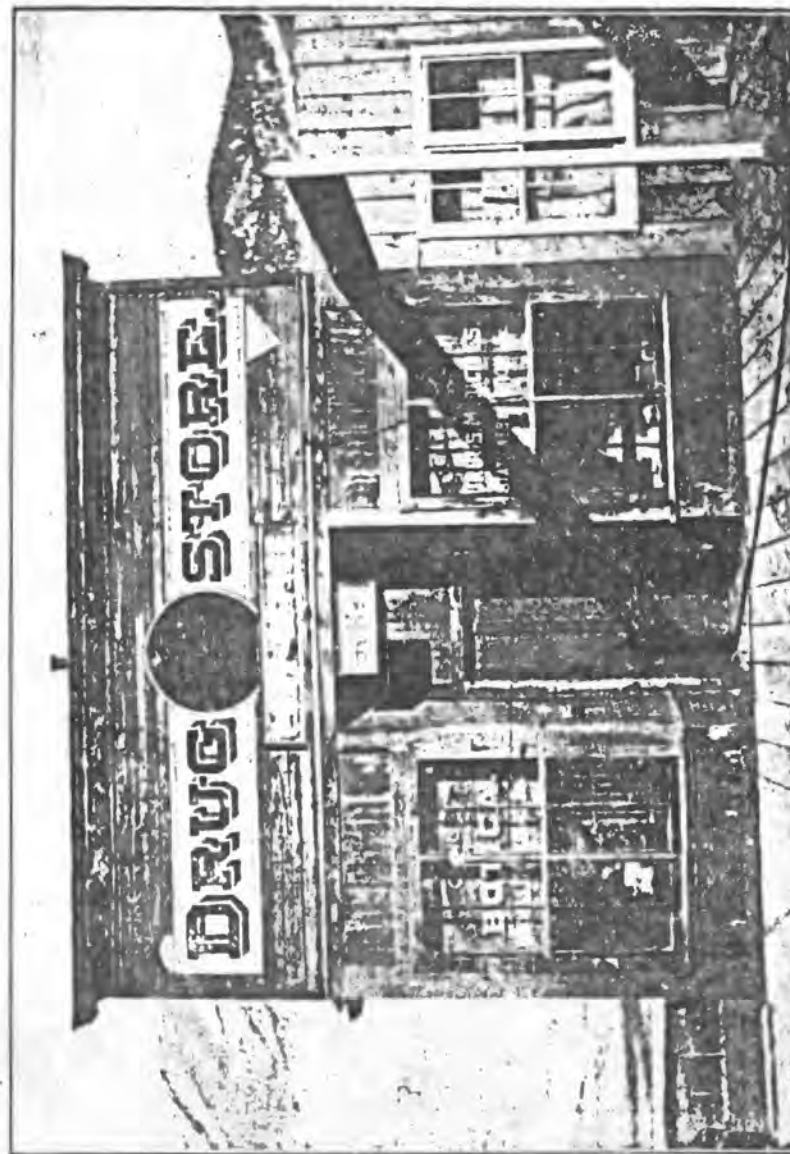


DR. L. L. CAHILL.

Dr. Cahill, whose native state is Michigan, is a graduate of '98 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Illinois, Chicago. He came to this place to practice his profession in May of the same year, and purchased the drug business of Kremis Bros., which he conducts in connection with his other business.

On April 11th, 1899, he received the appointment of postmaster of Elizabethtown, in which capacity he has proven himself efficient during his three years of service. The doctor is also a member of the Territorial Medical Society, examining physician for the Mutual, the New York Life, and the Equitable Life Insurance companies, and is health officer of Elizabethtown.

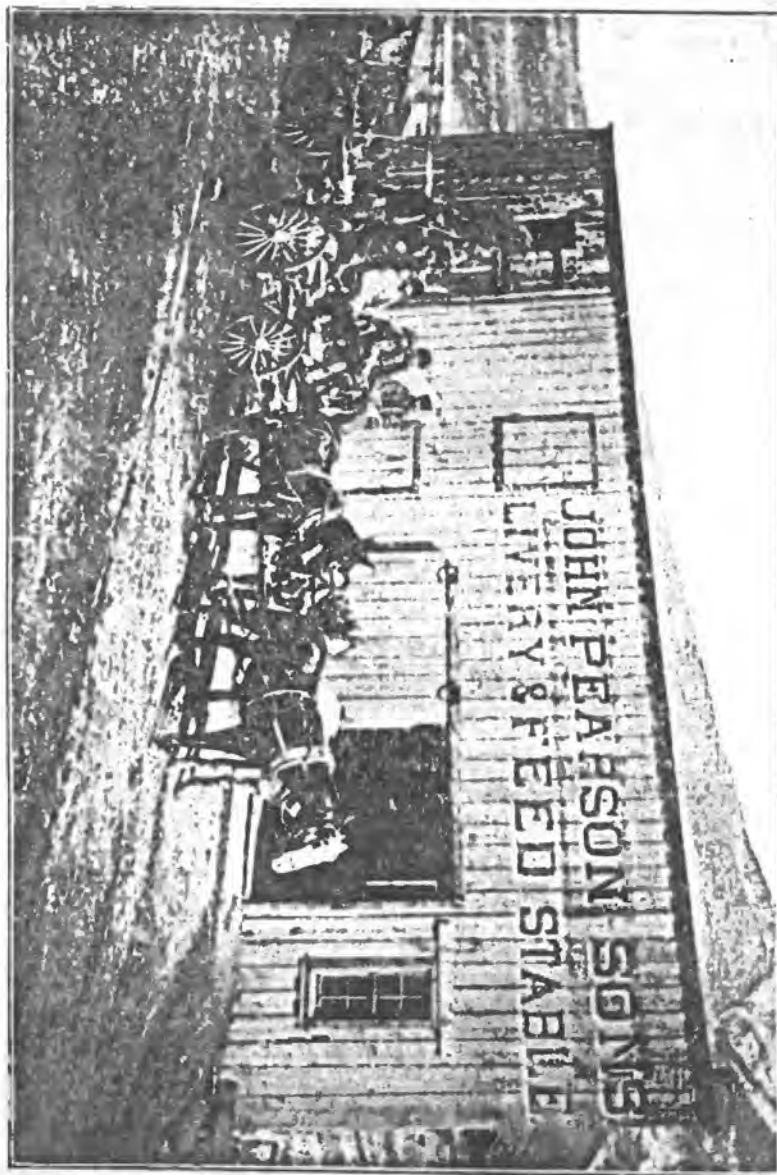
Dr. Cahill is the only practicing physician in this part of Colfax county, hence his practice extends over quite a large scope of country. During his four years residence in this place, Dr. Cahill has shown himself an energetic and able business man, a progressive and public spirited citizen, always foremost in business enterprises and interested in educational advancements, and as a practitioner of medicine has proved a decided success.



POSTOFFICE AND DRUG STORE—DR. L. L. CAHILL'S PLACE OF BUSINESS.

Then this pub is on april 11, 1899 + 3 years = April 1902

MORENO VALLEY STAGE LINE—ARRIVAL OF STAGE FROM SPRINGER.



The Moreno Valley Stage Line.

The Moreno Valley Stage and Freight Line is an enterprise which is worthy of special mention. Mr. H. H. Hankins is the accommodating manager of both the freight and stage departments.

As there is no railroad to E'town, the means of travel is via the stage route. The stage line carries the United States mails from Springer, the nearest railroad point, to Elizabethtown daily, a distance of fifty-four miles. This stage leaves Springer every afternoon, except Sunday, not later than 4 o'clock, and reaches Cimarron, 24 miles away, the same evening in time for supper at the popular Hotel Hankins, which is conducted by Mrs. Hankins. This house is conducted in the best possible manner—the table is supplied with all the markets afford and the rooms are elegantly furnished, and the traveler certainly feels that he has found an oasis in the desert when he arrives at this place. The stage leaves Cimarron at 7:30 o'clock next morning for Ute Creek station, where it meets the stage from Elizabethtown on its way to Springer. The stage which leaves E'town at 7 o'clock a. m. arrives at Springer in time to catch the 4 o'clock train the same day. Express and freight are delivered to all points along the route.

Mr. Hankins has stables at Springer, Cimarron, Ute Creek and Elizabethtown, where a general livery business is transacted. Special service to all the mining camps and traveling men are especially cared for by careful and accommodating drivers. The rates are always very reasonable. Three stage drivers are constantly employed on the stage route, Allen Sinclair and William Corbett on the Springer-Ute Creek end and Joseph Swearingen on the E'town end. Eight men are employed altogether.

Mr. Hankins first engaged in the stage business in Colorado in 1883, and conducted a line from Laramie, Wyoming, to North Park, Colorado, a 100 mile route, until July 1st, 1894. On April 1st, 1895, he took charge of the present E'town-Springer route. Mr. Hankins is an accomdating, courteous gentlemen in all his business relations.



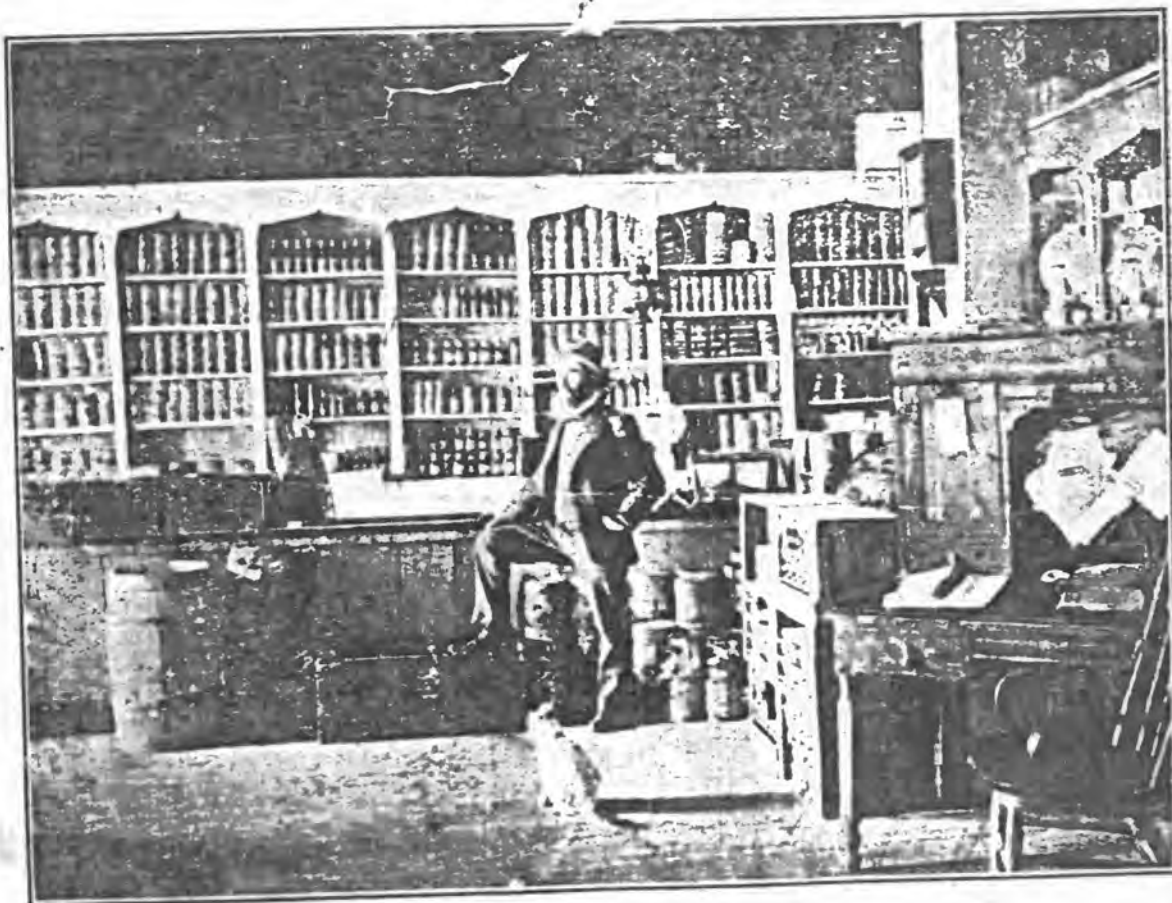
THE E'TOWN CORNET BAND.

The E'town Cornet Band.

The E'town Cornet Band, the principal musical organization of the county, was first organized in December, 1899, under the able directorship of Prof. James C. Kelso. A month or so later the membership of the organization was increased and a second installment of instruments was received. There are now fourteen instruments in the band and cost of the same amounted to over \$350. In less than a year from the time of organization the E'town Cornet Band had become known throughout the country as a splendid one and frequent demands were made to have this organization furnish music on special occasions. The band handled the third grade of music in good shape. So well did the boys play the managers of the San Geronimo festivities at Taos, New Mexico, sent for them to furnish the music for the annual occurrence of that event which occurred on Sept. 30, and Oct. 1 and 2, 1900. The band was there on time, and played the three days' engagement, making a record of which the band boys as well as the professor may well feel proud. Some changes have taken place in the personnel of the band, but in a recent re-organization has enlisted some new members, and many of the old ones, and it is expected that the band will soon be back up to its old standard.

The band orchestra of five pieces is a very popular branch of the band, and is also under the directorship of Prof. James C. Kelso.

Most of the instruments used in the band are the well known and reliable make of Carl Fischer, of New York.



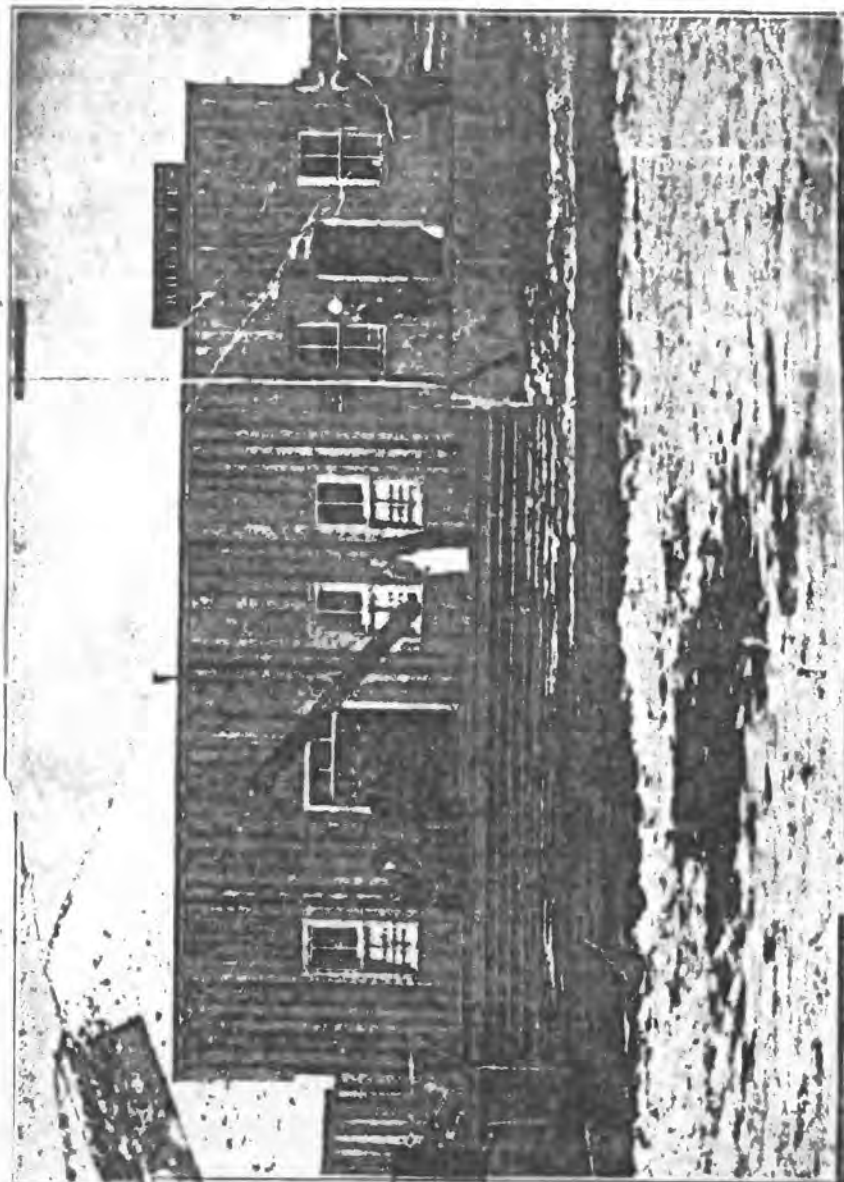
The above are interior views of the Remsburg Mercantile Co.'s store, which was established in Elizabethtown four years ago, and is a branch house of the well known Remsburg Mercantile Company of Raton. Peter J. Perry is manager of the E'town branch, and is alive to the interest of the camp.

J. Pearson, Jr. & Leonard,

This popular firm, while comparatively new, is one of the best in the camp. Louis Leonard came to Elizabethtown some four years ago and about a year later he engaged in the saloon business in a small log building in the south part of town. Louis attended strictly to business and prospered. In December 1900 he and John Pearson, Jr., formed a partnership under the name J. Pearson, Jr. & Leonard. They added a nice stock of general merchandise to their other business and naturally they soon enjoyed an increasing business until the old quarters became inadequate. Plans were soon made to erect a building suitable for their business. Last spring the building was put up and they have occupied it about a year; business continued to grow until they now enjoy a very lucrative trade. Large trees from little acorns grow—these energetic young men started in a small way and by close application to business, dealing honorably and fair with every customer, and buying with care and good judgment, have won their way to the front ranks of successful business men. They now carry a nice line of staple and fancy groceries, dry goods, gents' furnishing goods, notions, etc. The south part of the building is occupied by the Palace Saloon, where they dispense the choicest brands of wine, whisky, rum, beer, mineral water and the best cigars. Pool table and club rooms in connection.

Johnny Pearson is a "native" of the camp, as he was born in Willow Gulch in 1880, when that district was prosperous. He has been a resident of the district all his life. He has been a trusted employe of several of the business houses here and bears a good reputation in the district.

These young men have demonstrated what push and energy can do. They are both members of the E'town Cornet Band.



In the Great Black Copper District.

The fame of the Black Copper gold district has spread throughout the country. The great ledges and dykes of high grade ore has made the district very fascinating and many have set their stakes in that great district, which is situate about ten miles west of Elizabethtown, in Taos county. The district is familiar to many as the "Head of the River," having reference to the head of Red River, which has its source in the lofty, snow-clad peaks of the Taos range.

In this great district are located a number of claims belonging to Theodore Cannard, who is considered very fortunate in having struck such large bodies of mineral. Mr. Cannard has two claims on Big Mike mountain, known as the Ohio Tunnel Site, the Grand Mogul, and has a group of claims on Bachelor mountain known as the Peerless Group, comprising the Cuprum, Crystal, O. K., and Little Monitor. The Ohio Tunnel Site and Grand Mogul are located together on the big copper dyke, while the others are located along a great gold lead. He also has the Mountain Beauty and Fortuna on Lookout mountain. These claims are situated between the claims on Big Mike and Bachelor mountains. The Snowbound is another claim which is situate near the Crystal. These claim are all on government ground and are partially developed. Each claim has a good vein of ore. A 70 foot tunnel has been run on the Peerless and the Fortuna has a 60 foot tunnel, while on the Mountain Beauty a shaft has been sunk 30 feet and a 30 foot tunnel has been run on the Grand Mogul. Cabins of a substantial character have been built on the claims. These claims are all close together, and have the finest timber in the country, with ample water power for operating mills and mine machinery. These claims are near the big reservoirs of the Lynch ditch. A view of the mountains where these claims are located may be seen in the view showing the cabins and mill site at the Denver mine.

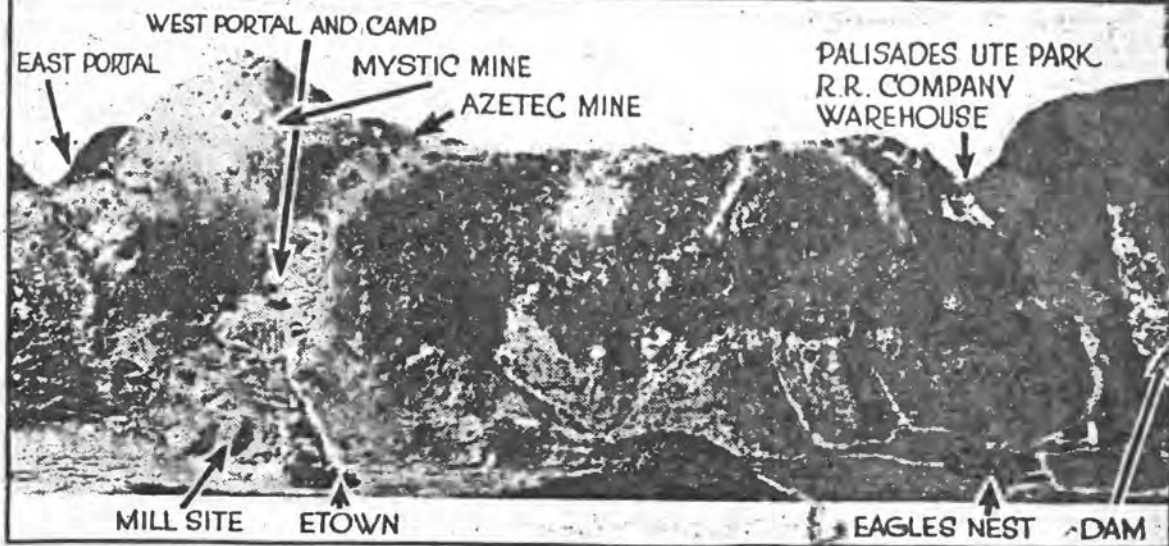


THEODORE CANNARD WITH "OLD CHALK"

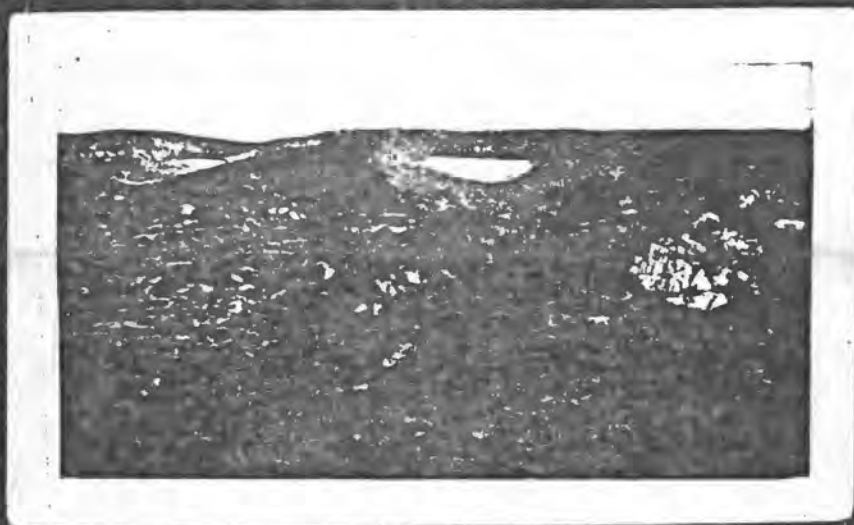
Lots of Gold Dug Out of These Hills



This is the camp at the Aztec gold mine at Baldy, about 20 miles north from Ute Park. The camp has been operated off and on for years. It has produced considerable gold. It is the property of the Maxwell Land Grant company.



This is a map of the Moreno Valley mining sites from which limited quantities of gold have been



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TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE EAST FLANK OF BALDY MOUNTAIN

SHOWING
SURFACE GEOLOGY FROM UTE CREEK TO PONIL CREEK
AND
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS

MAXWELL LAND GRANT COMPANY
BALDY NEW MEX. DEC. 1, 1916

SCALE 1 IN. = 500 FT.

Dwg. No. 14

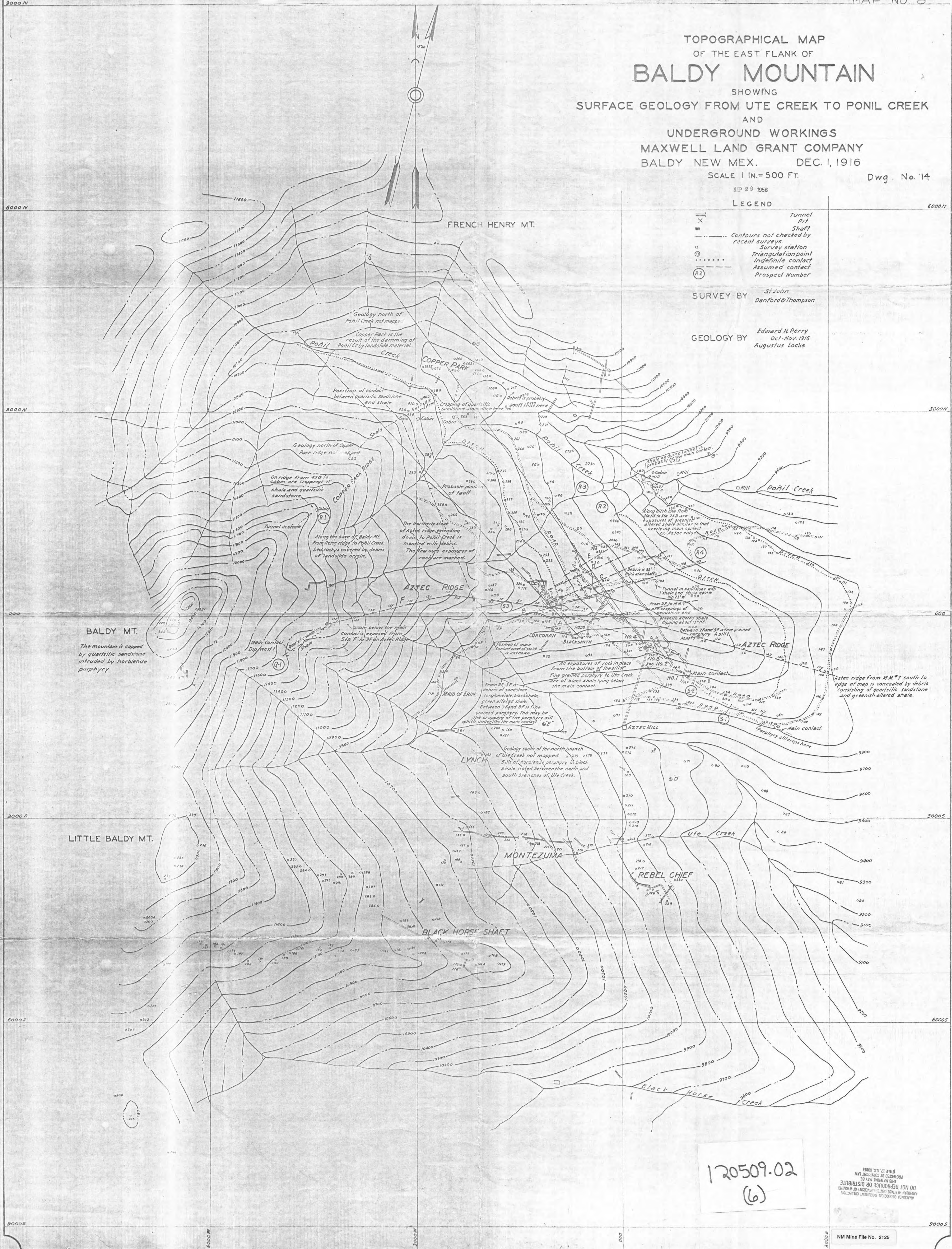
SEP 29 1956

LEGEND

- Tunnel
- Shaft
- Contours not checked by recent surveys
- Survey station
- Triangulation point
- Indefinite contact
- Assumed contact
- Prospect Number

SURVEY BY St. John
Danford & Thompson

GEOLOGY BY Edward H. Perry
Oct-Nov. 1916
Augustus Locke



120509.02
(6)

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MINES, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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