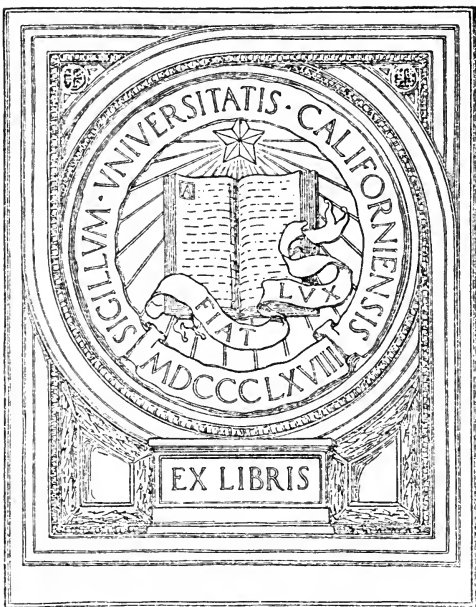


Among the silver seams of Colorado

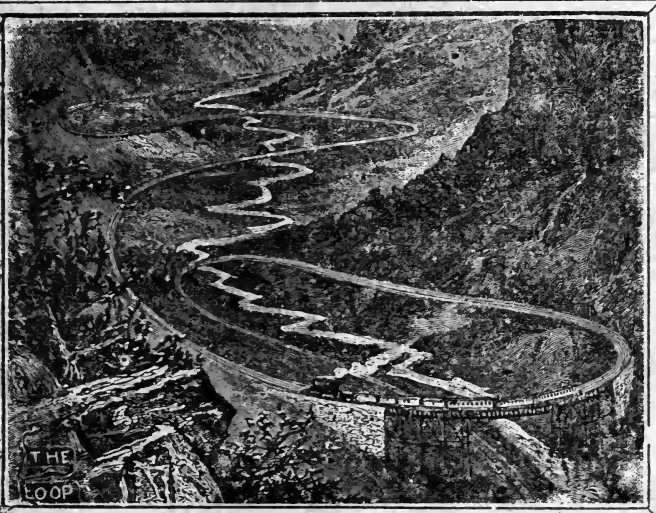
F
777
.3
.A5

F777.3.A5



BANCROFT LIBRARY

AMONG THE
SILVER SEAMS



COLORADO

PUBLISHED BY
GEORGETOWN
COURIER



Among the Silver Seams.

"This gradual and continuous progress of the European races towards the Rocky Mountains, has the solemnity of a providential event. It is like a deluge of men rising unabatedly, and daily driven onward by the hand of God."—De Tocqueville.

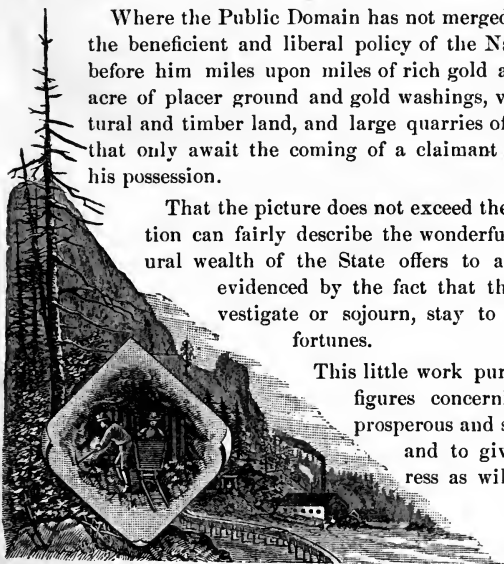
VARIETY in occupation is the only rest that an active, pushing man dare seek in these times of tremendous competition and marvelous industry.

Even his holiday must contribute to the dominant spirit of the times. His incisive, but broad and masterly grasp on business affairs, marks all places as his own. His journeys from home are enlivened with the anticipation of acquisition in the state to which he is come. He demands, not only renewed spirit and strength, but profit as well: and he is a slow man indeed that, in these days, does not look forward to a summer on his wheat farm in Kansas, his well-stocked ranch on the plains, or with his profitable investments in the mines of Colorado. He comes from the hot, dusty cities of the eastern and middle states to find in the cool, dry, bracing air and clear sunlight of Colorado new life and strength, and in her mines, her ranches, her coal fields, her quarries, all the elements of substantial fortune that are to be had for putting out the hand and laying hold on them.

Where the Public Domain has not merged into individual ownership, the beneficent and liberal policy of the National Government spreads before him miles upon miles of rich gold and silver veins, acre upon acre of placer ground and gold washings, vast sections of coal, agricultural and timber land, and large quarries of magnificent building stone, that only await the coming of a claimant to give their wealth into his possession.

That the picture does not exceed the reality, and that no description can fairly describe the wonderful opportunities that the natural wealth of the State offers to all classes of people, is best evidenced by the fact that those who come only to investigate or sojourn, stay to establish their homes and fortunes.

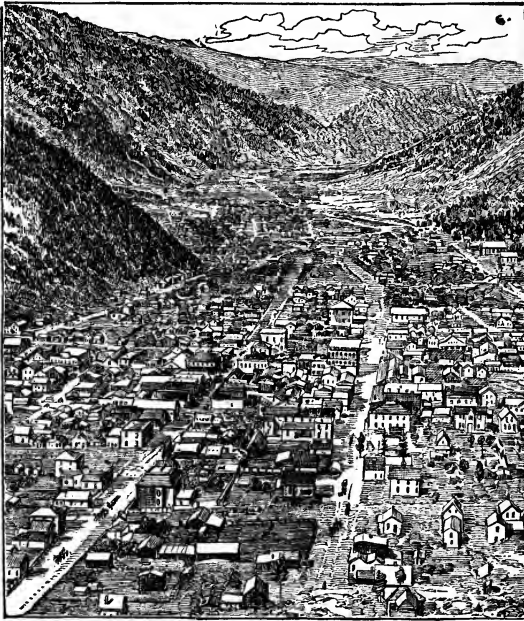
This little work purports to give the facts and figures concerning only *one* of the many prosperous and successful cities of Colorado, and to give only such facts of progress as will continue the vivid interest always felt in the most famous mining region of the State.



Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN, the "Silver Queen" of Colorado, is situated fifty miles west of Denver, at the head of the beautiful and picturesque Clear Creek Canon, in the centre of the Mineral Belt of the Rocky Mountains.

The trains over the Colorado Central, a mountain branch of the Union Pacific Railway, leave the Union Depot at Denver every morning and afternoon, and a pleasant ride of an hour, over the most fertile and beautiful portion of the great, gray plains, brings the traveler to the foot-hills and to the mouth of Clear Creek



GEORGETOWN TEN YEARS AGO.

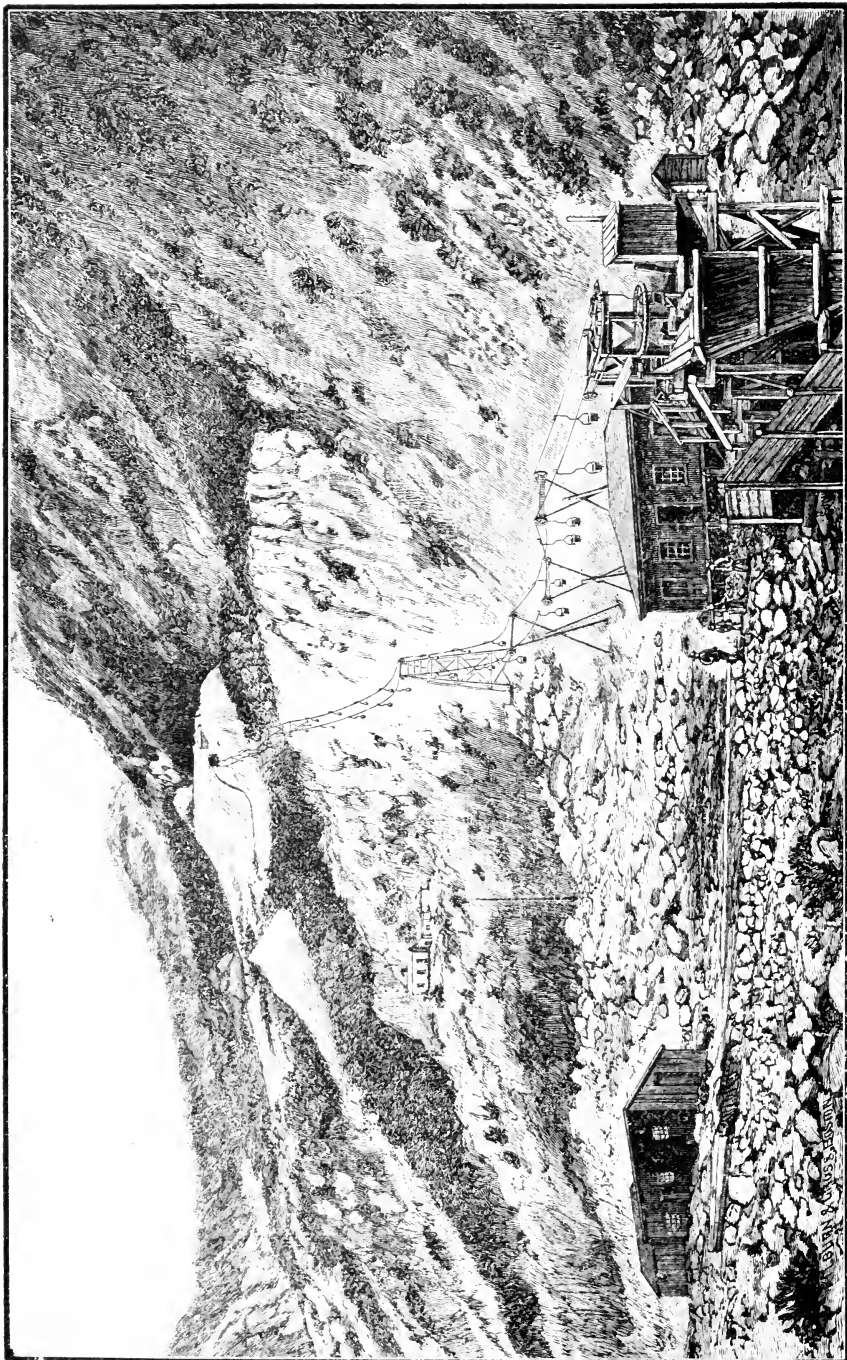
Canon. For some ten miles the road follows the windings of the Canon. At the Forks of the Creek it branches, one line going to Central City and the other to the exhaustless silver veins of Georgetown.

About three miles below Idaho Springs, the second city in the county, the Canon broadens into a wide and beautiful valley, which, according to Bayard Taylor, is the only portion of the Rocky Mountains that, in beauty, bears resemblance

to the lovely vales that suddenly open to the traveler's view in the rugged fastness of the Alps.

The mountains are less broken and smoother in outline; the rocky, precipitous sides of the Canon give way to a broad expanse of valley and beautiful wooded slopes of the higher mountains.

The land along the stream is rich in gold, and placer mining is carried on with great profit and to a constantly increasing extent. After leaving Idaho Springs, Fall River, Lawson, Dumont and Empire station follow quickly, with scarce two miles between, each little town an entrepot for the supplies and



PAY ROCK MINE AND TRAMWAY.

W. H. & W. S. BOSTON

distribution point for the vast mineral seams that traverse, in great belts, the mountains that tower so grandly above the towns.

At Empire station the steep sides of the "little giant," Douglas mountain, jut out into the valley, turning it almost directly to the south; Saxon, Columbia, Griffith, Democrat and Republican mountains complete the chain and lift themselves thousands of feet above the beautiful spot in which Georgetown is built.

It seems strange to find in the very heart of the mountains a city of nearly 4,000 people—an active, busy, enterprising place, where the rumbling of mills, the blasting of mines, as the long tunnels and deep shafts are driven into the mountains, and all the elements of an upbuilding community disturb the quiet of a land that scarce a score of years ago was known only to geography and to dreams. But now it is 36 hours ride from Chicago, hardly 66 hours from either seaboard, while its telegraph and telephone communications make it a factor and partaker in the general business and affairs of the United States.

Built at an altitude of 8,500 feet, the ideal height that assures an equable and unsurpassed climate the entire year; with long, roomy, well-kept streets, lighted with gas and supplied with water mains and hydrants; with handsome residences, excellent hotels, unsurpassed mining and milling advantages, a large and increasing general business and trade, the Silver Queen of the Rockies need not fear comparison with more favored places of the older states.

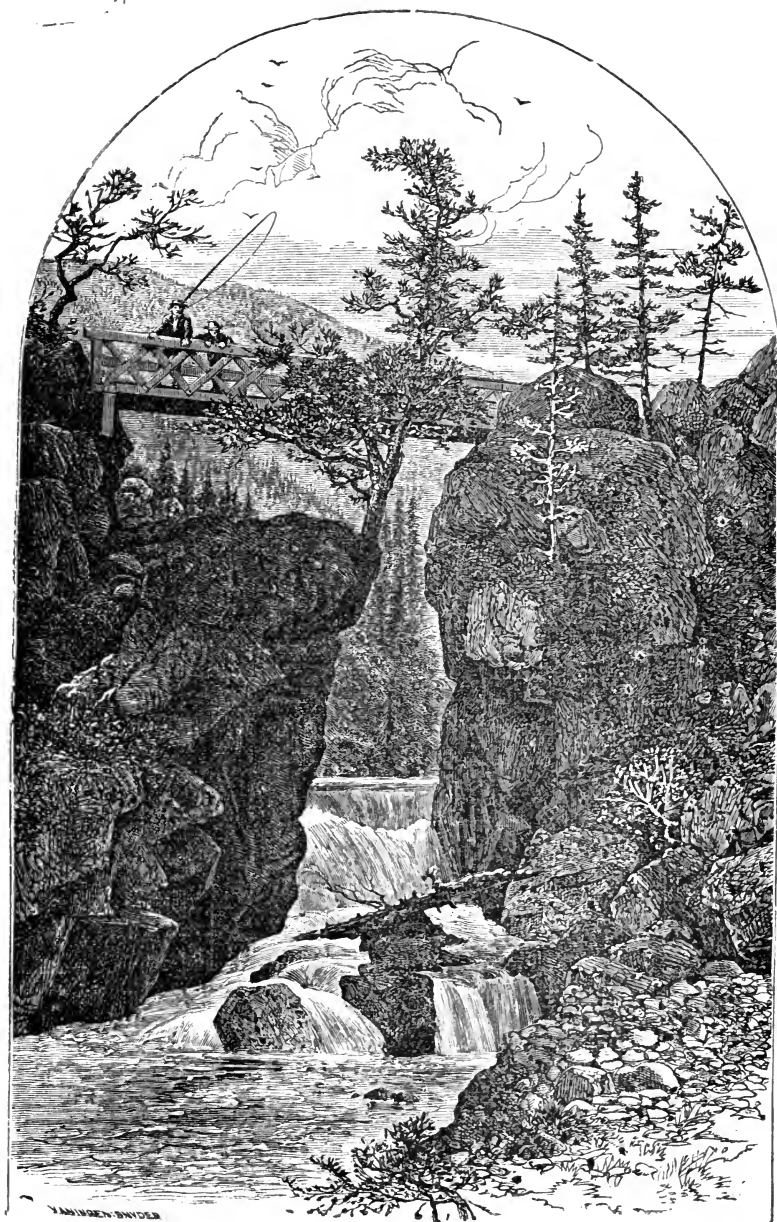
But men do not subdue distant commercial territory and build cities without it pays; the profits of mining in Clear Creek county have been and are so large and increasing that the world of business looks more and more to the wealth of our mountains as the investment of the surest and largest returns—and in this is the sufficient reason for the thrifty and wealthy cities of the mountains.

The Tributary Country.

BY its position, Georgetown is the proper gateway to the country south of Argentine Pass, into the towns of Montezuma, Decatur and Chihuahua; over Loveland Pass into the Blue River region, and over Berthoud Pass into the wealthy ranches, stock farms and mineral resources of Middle Park.

Ease of Access.

ALTHOUGH the name of the Rocky Mountains carries the idea of inaccessibility, yet, notwithstanding their great size, the points that cannot be reached by trail or wagon road can be counted on the fingers. The Colorado Central railroad follows the water level of Clear Creek into the heart of the mountains, and at the virtual head of the canon, where Georgetown is situated, every part of the range is reached, not with undue exertion, but with comfort and pleasure. Mines of exceeding richness in both gold and silver are found from the base of the mountain to the pinnacle that extends above timber line—in fact, one of the most valuable bodies of ore ever discovered in the vicinity of Georgetown was



YANUEN-BWOL

DEVIL'S GATE, GEORGETOWN.

taken from a vein that formed the very apex or pinnacle of the celebrated Saxon mountain, not a mile from the city streets, and to this mine heavy machinery has been delivered without any serious difficulty.

The mountains are entirely free from precipitous gorges and canons. Their broad slopes offer no difficulty to travel, and wagon roads of easy grades traverse them in every direction. The winter time sees no stopping of the work, even in prospecting. The snows that fall on the lower slopes are very transient, and the open mines are worked with the same facility as in the summer time.

In this respect Georgetown has a tremendous advantage over the towns of the San Juan and Gunnison country, where the working of the mines is hindered by tremendous snowfalls, and are virtually inaccessible for months in the year.

The Mountains as a Health Resort.

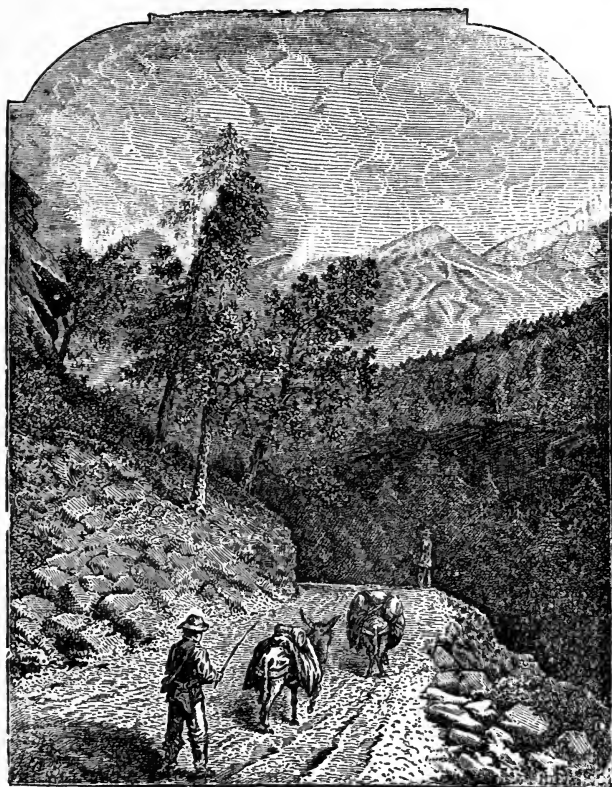
THE trying and uncertain climate of the Atlantic and Middle states adds its heavy and enervating influence to the business worry and grind that is so destructive to the American temperament, but Colorado provides the remedy. The sensations attending an entrance into the elevated regions are always pleasant. The dry atmosphere, the warm, bright days, the cool nights, that are so efficient in building up wasted strength, give a tone and vigor to the system that calls every function into healthful action, so that one may fairly revel in the pleasure of good health. Physical ailments find no encouragement in the bright sunshine and up-building climate of the Rocky Mountains. The temperature of Georgetown and its neighboring cities is remarkable for its evenness, there being less cold weather in winter and warm in summer than any locality of less elevation. The signal service reports gives the number of entirely clear days in a year at 163, fair days 137, cloudy days 13, stormy days 52, with the amount of precipitation of rain or melted snow at 15.51 inches.

Fissure or Vein Mining.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY contains 450 square miles, or 288,000 acres of ground that is practically devoted to mining for gold and silver, of which area two-thirds is tributary to Georgetown for a market and supply point.

All mineral deposits are superficial, or enclosed. The former include all masses of metal found in surface material, washed into the canons from the mountains above, which form the placer mines.

Enclosed deposits embrace lodes, seams and beds, and from these the precious metals are taken in large paying quantities. By far the greatest quantity is taken from the true fissure or vein mines, of which no workings, however deep or extended, have yet been able to measure the extent and richness characteristic of such mines. Gold and silver lodes are similar, but their location and geological formations differ in that gold lodes have their existence principally in gneiss, transition or conglomerate rocks, while silver is usually found in granite, trap, basalt, and other primitive formations. How these great fissures have been formed and filled with mineral, all are not agreed, but that their riches are increasing and coexistent at great depths, not only are all agreed, but workings



ON THE ROAD TO BERTHOUD PASS.

with a depth of over 3600 feet prove the continuity of the same ore bodies that outcrop on the surface of the mountain. The walls of the fissure vein are of the "country rock," which are frequently worn quite smooth by the attrition of their contents. When well defined, they have two good walls, the upper, or "hanging," and the lower, or "foot" wall. The greater portion of the silver and gold lodes have a northeasterly and southwesterly trend, varying from 5 to 60 degrees, and from 5 to 200 feet in width. On the surface the mass is to some extent decomposed, and affected by the elements, but at a depth of 40 feet the mineral becomes aggregated and condensed into a vein of greater richness. Usually there is but one ore vein in a fissure, which follows one or the other wall, but there are frequently two veins, one on each wall, and sometimes numerous seams distributed throughout the crevice material, which experience has proved generally unites as depth is gained, into one solid and distinct body of ore.

These are the characteristics of the mines that surround Georgetown, and in

practical value have already yielded \$34,650,271 to the present time, as the annexed table proves:

YEAR.	TOTAL PRODUCT.	POPULA- TION.	PER CAPITA.	NO. MINERS.	PER CAPITA.	GOLD. SILVER.
1859 to 1864 inclusive.	\$2,000,000	1,500	\$1,333	1,000	\$2,000	G.
1865 to 1868 inclusive.	182,823	1,000	141	700	365	S. and G.
1869	400,354	2,000	200	800	500	"
1870	481,354	2,500	192	1,500	320	"
1871	869,046	3,000	287	1,500	579	"
1872	1,503,391	3,500	429	1,700	884	"
1873	1,259,761	3,500	357	1,700	741	"
1874	2,203,947	4,000	550	2,000	1,101	"
1875	1,928,161	4,000	482	2,000	964	"
1876	1,982,544	4,500	440	2,000	991	"
1877	2,206,577	4,500	490	2,000	1,103	"
1878	2,261,105	5,000	465	2,000	1,130	"
1879	1,967,000	5,000	393	2,000	983	"
1880	2,994,728	7,000	427	2,500	1,198	"
1881	2,204,980	7,000	314	2,250	980	"
1882	2,304,500	7,500	307	2,000	1,152	"
1883	2,400,000	7,500	320	2,000	1,200	"
1884	2,500,000	8,000	312	2,100	1,190	"
1885	3,000,000	8,000	375	2,200	1,363	"

Total to January 1, 1886, \$34,650,271.

The table shows that the average yearly product, per miner, from 1859 to the present, taking into account also the immense losses caused by crude, imperfect reduction, is over \$980 per year, and allowing 7,000 as the average population of the county from 1859 to the present, it will be seen that every inhabitant has added about \$5,000 in actual money to the wealth of the community—an average surpassed by no place in the world, with perhaps the single exception of Leadville.

It will be noticed that the number of miners dropped from about 2,500 in 1880 to about 2,000 for the years following up to 1884. This was caused by the tremendous rush to Leadville in its palmy days, as that most wonderful camp drew largely, not only from every portion of the world, but from every city, town and camp in Colorado.

Mills and Reduction Works.

THE establishment of immense smelting plants at Denver and Pueblo, together with the favorable prices paid by these companies not only for gold and silver, but copper, lead and other metals found in the mines, has given the business of smelting to the valley towns, but concentrating works, stamp mills, sampling works and other preliminary processes are on the increase in Georgetown, to treat the tremendous quantity of medium grade ores, that were mined years ago, when it was impracticable and impossible to save the values that railroads and improved treatment have added to them.

The Clear Creek or Corry City Mill is finely equipped, and has a concentrating capacity of 40 tons per day.



MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS, SEEN FROM GRAY'S PEAK.

The Stanton Engineering Company have converted the old Farwell Reduction Works into a concentrating mill. The improved plant treats over 100 tons per day.

The Florence Mill is a well-equipped concentrator, working on custom ores.

The Terrible Mill is the property of the famous mine of the same name, and works exclusively on the product of the Terrible group of mines.

The last named mills each have a capacity of over 30 tons per day.

The Stevens mill is also a concentrator, working on custom ore.

The Republican Mountain Consolidated Mining Company and the Colorado Central Consolidated Mining Company have large mills in contemplation, to be used for the treatment of the product of their mines.

With these works constantly in operation, Georgetown handles, by preliminary treatment, a total of several hundred tons per day, and yet this great capacity is hardly adequate to handle the great bodies of ores now mined and awaiting treatment.

Ore Markets.

IN addition to mills and reduction works, the great number of sampling works and ore markets form a virtual Board of Trade, where ore is sold by sample to the highest bidders, just as wheat, corn and agricultural products are sold on eastern Exchanges.

The Boston & Colorado Smelting Works, the largest smelting plant in the world, the Grant Smelter, both of Denver, the Golden Smelter, of Golden, the Pueblo Smelting Company, of Pueblo, G. W. Hall & Co., the Public Ore Market (Duncan & Wheeler) and Miners Sampling Works (Billings & Co.) are all established agencies and active bidders for all ores brought into market.

Ore Shipments.

THE shipments of ore, in car-load lots, from Georgetown and Silver Plume vary from 80 to 100 cars per month, the value of the mineral being from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Georgetown as a Home.

ON a foundation of inexhaustible mineral wealth, with its increasing assurances of permanency, the people whose enterprise and industry has built a city, built not only for the time, but as a place of continued and established residence.

The bright sunshine, the pure atmosphere, the mountain breeze, the cool, dewless nights, render life in this portion of the Rockies a pleasurable and inspiring existence. During the winter the temperature is even less severe and more equable than the winters of Denver, the city of the finest climate on the continent. The snow-fall is so light that sleighing and winter sports are almost unknown, while the winter season by no means interferes with the mining industry.

The Public Schools.

OUR public school system is not excelled in efficiency and thoroughness. The pride of schools is the great dominant feature of Colorado people, and every

town, it matters not how remote, is supplied with the very best of instruction, as that is regarded as the essential element necessary to the peaceful and intelligent growth of every community. The public school building of Georgetown is an ornament to any city, while its equipment has been completed with only excellence in view.

The Churches.

THE existence of a spirit that is not wholly commercial and devoted to money getting, but pays a thorough respect to broader and more vital topics, is a compliment to the worth of any people. The preponderance of the church-going element is the best evidence of such a feeling. The First Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Episcopal, Grace Church (Episcopal), St. Joseph's (Catholic) and the Swedish (Lutheran), each owning a commodious and desirable place of worship and commanding large and influential congregations, are a tribute to the moral and right living principles of our citizens. In addition, St. Joseph's Church maintains a large parochial school, in buildings of its own, and a magnificent hospital is the practical form that the charity of this church has taken.

The Water Supply.

THE Clear Creek Water Company brings its supply from Clear Lake. The large supply pipe from the natural reservoir, with a fall of 270 feet, distributes the water through the miles of mains, with a pressure of from 50 to 120 pounds to the square inch. "Fire pressure" will discharge 306 gallons per minute to each fire plug, where as many as six are used. The supply is ample for a city of many thousands, while in quality Georgetown enjoys the best water of any city in the state.

Gas Works.

THE Georgetown Gas Company has a plant with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day, and have lately put in a new process for the manufacture of water gas, at a large expense. The mains are distributed over the entire city, while the public lamps are at such frequent intervals as to light the streets thoroughly.

Hotels.

VISITORS to a town are apt to measure it by the excellence of its hotel accommodations. In this respect the Barton House is first-class in all appointments, while the Hotel de Paris, Ennis House and City Hotel cater to a large and excellent class of trade.

Banking Institutions.

AMONG the strongest institutions in Central Colorado are the Bank of Clear Creek County, C. R. Fish, president, and J. M. Copeland, cashier, and the Bank of Georgetown, J. F. Tucker, president, and Henry Seifried, cashier. The immense amount of business transacted by each shows the esteem and confidence of the community in them.

Newspapers.

GEORGETOWN supports two excellent weekly newspapers—the *COURIER*, established in 1877, issued every Thursday, and the *Miner*, established in 1867, issued every Saturday. Both of these papers make a specialty of mining news, and each employs competent men to edit this particular department. All items of interest concerning new discoveries, mines coming into market as producers, and the general condition of the mines, are made the distinguishing part of each week's issue, while the editors are pleased at all times to answer any communications directed to them, concerning the town or the mines in its vicinity.

The *Arbitrator* is a recent weekly publication, devoted to the interests of labor, which is meeting with a cordial and intelligent support.

At Silver Plume, but two miles distant from Georgetown, is the *Silver Standard*, weekly, a wide-awake publication devoted to the interests of the town and surrounding mines.

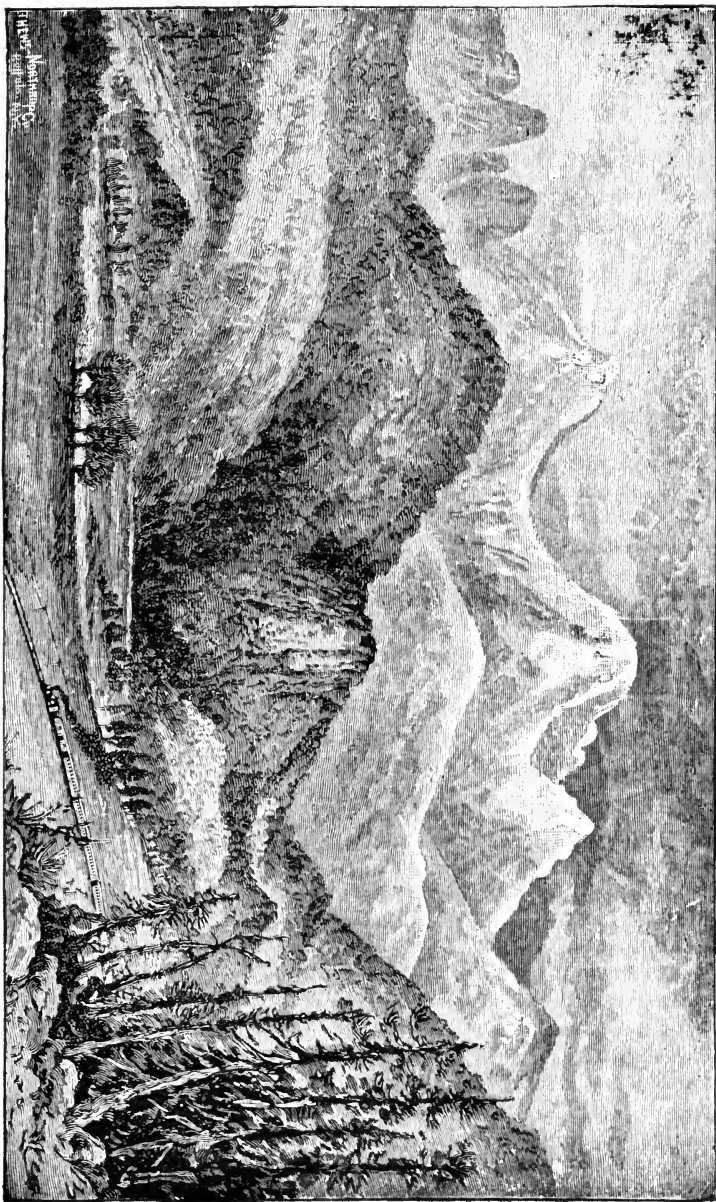
Green and Clear Lakes.

FACING to the south, Leavenworth mountain seems to point thus far and no further; but a noisy, rushing stream invites you to the left, and around the sharp point that Leavenworth and Alpine mountains have thrown over the way, as though jealous of the beauties they still held unrevealed, opens a magnificent roadway that leads to the summit of the range. Up, through the broad slopes where the mountains join, now, close to the cliffs, and again, on the level ground, bending and conforming to the way of the hills, the majesty of the nearing range holds the view. But there are beauties that the impetuous, tell-tale stream is trying loudly to proclaim, and impatient lest, on the way to the range, the lovely lakes that give it birth should be passed over. It frets and foams and rushes by the immense boulders that impede its way and break it into continuous cataracts and cascades of sparkling water, too full and excessive not to be noticed, until the road leads to the left. With sharp grades and quick turns, over the wooded knoll, through an avenue of heavy pine trees, Green Lake spreads before you in all its mystic beauty and soundless calm, secure in its height of ten thousand feet over and above the stream of fret and worry of the work-a-day world—a picture of exquisite loveliness, which words have no compass to describe, caught up and held by the rugged majesty of the mountains, its beauty subdues and softens the great heart of the Rockies, and gives a touch of tenderness and watchfulness to the great peaks that guard its loveliness.

On the near shore stands comfortable and convenient houses, a good wharf well supplied with boats, while its serene and untroubled depths give a home to thousands of the mountain trout.

While the lake is clear and translucent, clearer than any simile of crystal can express, the basin that holds it is green, the sand is green, the moss that clings to the rocks or idly floats to the sport of the ripples, is green, and even the tiny drops that fall from the feathering oar bear the same, inexplicable tinge that has given this wondrous lake its name.

Just beyond the further shore of the lake is the Battle Ground of the Gods,



FRANK
MORSE
1850

GRAY'S PEAK.

where great bowlders, cast down from the surrounding peaks, lay as though hurled by the wrath of warring powers.

Always beautiful, yet it is only in the declining hours of the day that Green Lake gives a gleam of its spectral and wondrous depths. Then, through its clear waters, is seen the buried forest, with its stately trees turned to stone, still erect, but the tall heads and branches that once bended only to the mountain breeze, now lie in the depths of the lake in the unutterable stillness of the dead.

Only a few rods to the south, across the Battle Ground of the Gods, is Clear Lake, the contrast and antithesis of Green Lake. Its icy cold waters, so white and clear, give no suggestion of the marvelous play and change of color of its neighbor on the north.

As was said, from Clear Lake comes the city supply of water. Lying just below timber line, fed by the snows of the peaks on the range, it is a reservoir that the greatest engineer could not better have conceived or located.

To Argentine Pass.

It is not easy to part from the lakes, but there is still another wonder. Behind the great mountain to the west lays the road over Argentine Pass—the highest traveled road in the world, over 13,000 feet above the waters of the sea.

At the foot of the canon, to the right of Green Lake, on the road approaching the range, is the famous Colorado Central mine, which has produced \$2,000,000. It has an underground development of over *six miles* in drifts, tunnels, shafts and all the wondrous ways of exploitation known to the practical miner. On the outside is the tremendous mill building, filled with ponderous machinery, driving the power drills that, hundreds upon hundreds of feet away in the tunnels, are still opening new riches in this inexhaustible mountain of treasure.

But here is merely the starting point for the upward climb. The road is upward and upward until all height seems overcome, and the Broadway of Argentine Pass seems to assure that ultimate distance has been conquered. In close proximity to the pass, in a region of almost perpetual snow, are the Johnson, Independence, Mint, Bullion and other mines that have together produced hundreds of thousands of dollars in precious metals. The straight descent of the further slope leads down to the rich mines of Chihuahua, Montezuma, Decatur, and the famous Horse Shoe Region, rendered memorable by the thrilling story of "The Led Horse Claim." Still further on are the gold fields of Summit and the inviting country that compasses the waters of the Blue.

But all height has not been accomplished. The kingdoms that make a world are beneath the feet, but on the right is something still higher, grander, greater—as near 15,000 feet towers Gray's Peak, the Continental Crown.

Back to Georgetown, and again disregarding the sentinel aspect of Leavenworth, the Union Pacific Railway, on the south boundary of the city, turns sharply to the west, giving a view of Bridal Veil Falls, and then as quickly to the south where

The Famous Knot in a Railroad,

Depicted on the cover of this pamphlet, has proven that even the mountains of Colorado hold no impossibles for brilliant, determined engineers. Passing above west Clear Creek, with just a glimpse of the picturesque bridge that spans Devil's Gate, the road runs under the great viaduct and rises and rises until you have left the city hundreds of feet below and to the north, but, with a sudden turn, it is again seen, with the train, this time, rushing toward the city and still climbing; again a turn to the east; now down ninety feet below is the track just passed; away again on the further side of the mountain; again crossing to the west side; suddenly turning east, until the "Big Fill," 76 feet high—too sharp a curve for a bridge—has given another circle to the track; then, with a turn to the west, 'round the slope of McClellan mountain; still another view of Georgetown, with all the tracks in view, each seeming to have no relation to its neighbor, until another valley in the mountains discloses the pretty village of Silver Plume—Georgetown's liveliest neighbor and firmest friend. It is but two miles distant in a direct line, yet four miles of railway is necessary to span the distance at practical grades, which it does by going up, coming back on itself, tying a knot and performing gyrations beside which a lamp post, seen through convivial glasses, is a staid and sober creation.

But scarcely less wonderful than the turnings and twistings of the road is the tramway that conveys the ores from the Pay Rock mine to the Florence Mill. It seems to start right from the railroad, and one amazed traveler, after passing the loop, expected the train to be loaded upon the tramway and merrily lifted to the top of the hill.

The Pay Rock is developed by over 10,000 feet of workings and has paid to date over \$750,000.

The immense altitude of 600 feet for only two miles distance, between Silver Plume and Georgetown, lifts the train to another bench of the canon and thence by easy grades Graymont, the terminus and outfitting point for Gray's Peak, eight miles from Georgetown, is reached.

Gray's Peak.

THIS is the highest mountain, save Blanca, in the State. It is not rough and chasmed, but is preserved in geological entirety, which make its masses seem greater. The trail from Graymont is so plain and direct that it cannot be missed; it is carried backward and forward to the very crest, 14,441 feet above the level of the sea, giving a view that locates every park in the state and follows rivers from the source to the mouth. Only one such view is afforded, for Pike's Peak and southern Blanca are the only points that dare invade its supreme domain.

Developed Mines.

IN all directions from Georgetown lay mines of exceeding richness and large production, but the few miles intervening between Georgetown, Silver Plume and Bakerville have proven especially rich in gold and silver ores.

The Terrible, with its tremendous mill and machinery, with an output of

\$3,500,000: the Diamond Tunnel properties, with a product of \$500,000 to their credit, and the adjoining Baltimore properties with \$800,000 as a return for the faith in them; the Seven-Thirty with its surface area of 100 acres and a record of \$1,000,000, with a monthly increase of \$10,000; the Pelican-Dives with a production of \$4,000,000 to account for its immense development; the Mendota, opened by the Victoria tunnel, 1088 feet in length, with a product of \$259,471.00 during the past six years; the Stevens with \$750,000 as an output, and each and every one of these properties working large and increasing forces of men, adding heavier machinery as depth demands, is a record on which Georgetown is proud to place itself as one of the most successful mining towns in the United States.

The mentioned properties constitute only one group of the immense number tributary to Georgetown. The great Freeland, on Trail Creek, has a credit of \$1,500,000, and in view of the city is the Magnet-Sequel \$250,000, the Astor Group \$250,000, the Cliff \$80,000, the Fred Rogers \$300,000, the Griffith \$200,000, the Benton \$200,000, the Red Elephant \$500,000, and the Jo. Reynolds \$200,000. There are still scores of mines in this county producing monthly from two to five, ten, twenty and even thirty thousand dollars, that to enumerate would only cumulate the record.

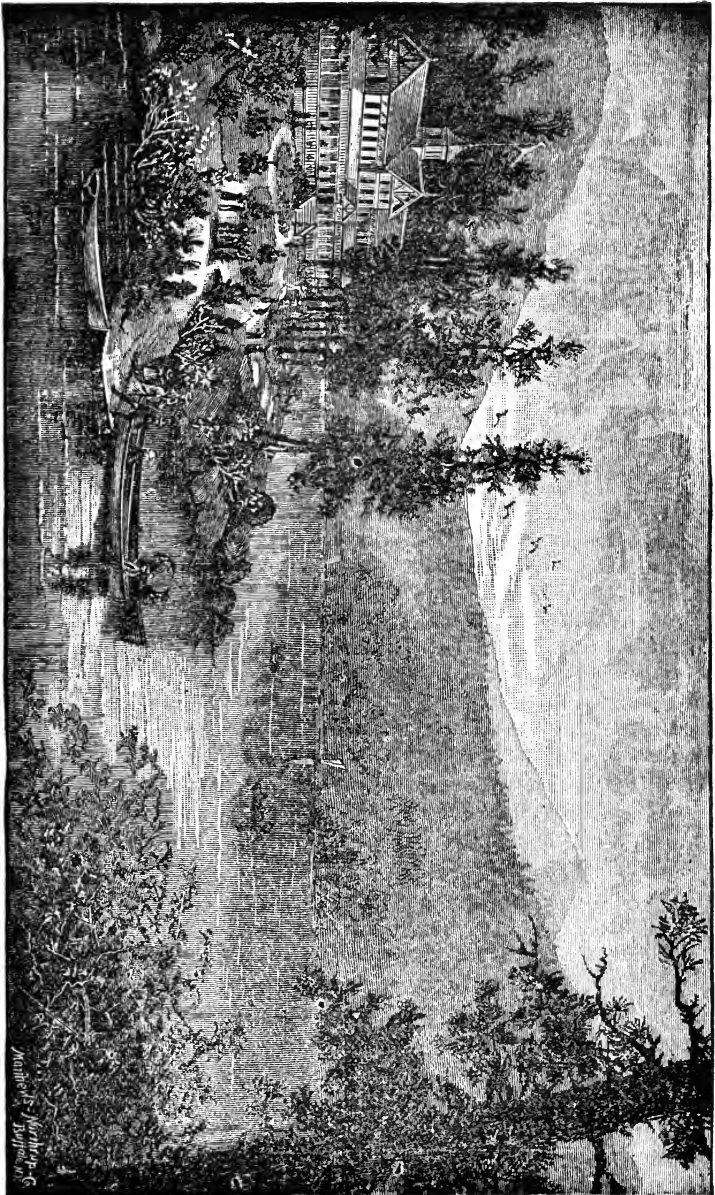
Intelligent development and rightly directed capital have placed \$35,000,000 to the credit of Clear Creek County, to which is constantly being added over \$2,000,000 per year. Hundreds of undeveloped veins, acres of ground yet unbroken, with the advantage of cheap reduction, low transportation, experienced labor and enlarged market and demand, only await the intelligent investment of capital to bring about still greater results from the inexhaustible riches of the silver mines tributary to Georgetown.

Westward, Through Berthoud Pass.

ARGENTINE, the lakes, the tremendous mineral wealth, the famous Loop and the sublimity of Gray's Peak have been reviewed, but the grand country tributary to Georgetown must yet be visited—over Berthoud Pass into the Park.

Leaving Georgetown and turning north, a well built road marks the way over Union Pass that separates Douglas and Columbia mountains, leading into the beautiful valley in which the cosy and thriving village of Empire, four miles north of Georgetown, is situated. The hills to the north and east of Empire are one mass of gold-bearing mineral. For years and years sluicing and placer mining has been carried on with enormous profits, and as depth is gained it is found that the free gold, in the overlying debris on the mountain sides, condenses and aggregates into rich, gold-bearing lodes. The Pioneer, Tenth Legion and Benton are among the extensively worked properties.

From Empire the route is due west along the water level of Clear Creek; on either hand rise the tremendous mountains, covered from base to summit with a thick growth of magnificent pine timber, with their mineral resources yet untouched, but in indication and promise offering unsurpassed opportunities to the miner. The snowy peaks come nearer; the road winds upward to the summit of the continental range; about midway a great bend, with a road branching to the west, opens the way to Daily District, which, in so far as it has been explored, produces the richest ore in veins of almost incredible size and strength.



GREEN LAKE.

Monroe's
Boston, N.H.

This is but one of the many regions that the miner, energetic as he is, has been compelled to leave almost unvisited, simply for the reason that it is beyond the power of any one community to explore, much less utilize the wealth of mineral resources that is present on every hand. Before long it will come into prominence, but to-day it is a section of untouched opportunities.

Bending now, almost to the east, but still upward and onward, the summit of the range is reached; the anticipated new country has become a reality; to the right hand is the grand dome of Flora Mountain; to the north lie the massive peaks of James and Long, while to the south and east are to be seen Mount Rosalie, Evans, Irwin's and Gray's peaks, the largest of the entire range and all within the boundaries of Clear Creek County. Here is the limit of the Atlantic country; its broad empire goes no further; the sharp, dividing line is almost visible; the Pacific country becomes dominant and under its protection the tiny stream that comes from the snow bank on the pass, takes its course down the gentler western slope, gathering in force and volume until, in the bed of the park, it assumes the habitation and name of the Fraser—one of the well known rivers of the famous park.

Middle Park.

MIDDLE PARK holds within itself the possibilities of a separate kingdom, its area of 4000 square miles is girdled by the snowy range on the east the north and south, while to the west it opens into the broad plains of the western tier of Colorado counties.

The surface is diversified with gently rolling hills with alternating stretches of grass covered valleys. It is watered by the considerable streams of the Grand and Fraser rivers, to which are tributary innumerable small brooks and creeks. The Fraser has its rise in the range, and some twenty miles into the park joins the Grand River, which rises to the north-east, in the grandest body of water in Colorado—Grand Lake.

The hay and agricultural lands along the streams are rapidly preempted and the grazing lands support thousands of beef and stock cattle.

The principle settlements are Grand Lake, the county seat, about fifty miles northwest of Georgetown, on the shores of the Lake of that name. Twenty miles to the south-west is Hot Sulphur Springs, which, as its name implies, is the location of a number of springs, coming out from the foot of Mount Bross and falling into a natural basin. The waters contain most valuable medicinal properties and are a specific for many diseases.

Hunting and Fishing Grounds.

ON the wooded slopes along the Grand, Fraser, Blue and Troublesome rivers is an abundance of game, while the streams are all filled with mountain trout in endless variety, and the finest game fish in the world. In the heavy timber is found bear and mountain lion. Elk are seen in herds of hundreds, while antelope, deer and mountain sheep are brought by the wagon load to markets of the mountain and valley towns.

As a fishing ground, the waters of the Park have no equal, and sportsmen who delight in the rod and line go in great numbers every summer for a never-failing supply of mountain trout.



A ROCKY MOUNTAIN NOOK.

Mineral Wealth.

NOT only favored in climate, soil, grazing, agricultural and coal lands, as the basis of its future wealth, Middle Park is also rich in mineral deposits of vast extent that only await the completion of the railroad to add their riches to Colorado's increasing output. Besides the discovered veins and lodes of proved value, the sands on the Willow Creek and other streams contiguous to the town of Grand Lake, are particularly rich in gold, and each year are more and more extensively worked.

The formation around Grand Lake is identical with that of the famous carbonate district at Leadville. Experienced miners, backed by capital, are exploring the deposits with encouraging results, which will add another vast district to the wealth of Central Colorado.

Conclusion.

WHILE gaining a constantly increasing trade from the grazing and ranch lands of Middle Park, the chief industry of Georgetown, and that upon which it bases its claim to favorable notice and attention, is its *unexcelled mining wealth and opportunities for investment.*

Taking the ratio of success in other branches of trade throughout the country, there is a less number of failures in Silver Mining than in any other business; while, if the same economy, practical energy and close attention that is paid to other business, were paid to mining in detail, *the ratio of success would be largely in favor of legitimate gold and silver mining.*

It is poor policy for a man living in the east to buy stock in any mine without he knows the facts upon which to base his investment. Colorado has suffered more from "investments afar-off" than any State in the Union. But a personal investigation of the country, a personal visit to its cities and mines, a personal knowledge of the district where monies are asked for investment, will convince any investor that Colorado has solid and enduring claims to consideration.

Fair play is a principle in the "land of sunshine and silver." If "words of inventive wit" have persuaded to unfortunate investments; if too highly colored prospectus have drawn unwarranted attention; if the tremendous daily out-put of certain mines has engendered a fever of unfruitful speculation, it must be remembered that the gaudy bait for gudgeons was prepared by "mining experts" *from the east*—as instance that certain editor who allowed a carbonate deposit, of measurable capacity, to be capitalized into the millions; or, that other theoretical miner, whose brilliant report led to the sudden snuffing out of the fame of a politician, once an accredited minister at the Court of St. James.

Theoretical miners have been able to see more in Colorado mines than the most enthusiastic prospector would dare to claim, and there have been owners of such extreme sensibility that they would fail to dispel the illusion with the actual facts.

But mining is now no longer a speculation. The elements of commercial wealth, transportation, reduction, thorough exploitation, rightly enter into every investment, large or small.

And because Georgetown has established herself on an enduring basis; because she has succeeded in demonstrating the real wealth of her mines; because she is aware of the great opportunities whose development must still add to her growth and prosperity, is the reason that she holds out cordial welcome to those who come to sojourn or to reside in her midst.

THE "COURIER."

Georgetown, Colorado, June, 1886.

◆ DIRECTORY OF GEORGETOWN. ◆

Schools.
Public and High School,
Sisters School.

Churches.
Grace Episcopal,
Presbyterian,
Methodist Episcopal,
Catholic,
Swedish Lutheran.

Hospital.
The Sisters' Hospital.

Fire Department.
Georgetown Fire & Hose Co.,
Hope Hose Co.,
Alpine Hose Co.
Star Hook and Ladder Co.

Stage Lines.
Georgetown & Middle Park,
Georgetown & Empire.

Places of Amusement.
McClellan Opera House,
Georgetown Rink.

Newspapers.
"Georgetown Courier,"
"Colorado Miner,"
"The Arbitrator" (labor).

Gas and Water Companies.
Clear Creek Water Co.,
Georgetown Gas Co.

Telegraph and Telephone.
W. U. Telegraph Co.,
Colorado Telephone Co.

Railroads.
Colorado Central,
Georgetown, B. & L.

Hotels.
Barton House,
Hotel de Paris,
City Hotel,
Ennis House,
Star Hotel.

Boarding Houses.
Georgetown House,
Woodward House,
Cottage Inn,
St. Andrews House,
Doyle House.

Ore Buyers.
Public Ore Market,
Miners Sampling Works,
Geo. W. Hall & Co.

Concentrating and Sampling.
Stanton Engineering Co.
Florence Mill,
Terrible Mill,
Clear Creek Mill,
Corry Mill,
Rocky Mountain Mill.

Lumber
G. W. Hall & Co.,
David Wilson.

Saddlery.
H. O. Button.

Abstract Office.
Sayr & Parmelee.

Sporting Goods.
John A. Morris.

U. S. Dep. Mineral Surveyors.
Wheaton & Chase,
Geo. E. Marsh,
F. A. Maxwell,
E. L. N. Foster,
M. T. Morrell,
R. W. Steele.

Attorneys at Law.
R. S. Morrison,
Fillius & Bullis,
Chas. C. Post,
John A. Coulter,
A. K. White,
L. H. Shepard,
William B. Hood,
W. T. Hughes,
Cesar A. Roberts,
Luke Palmer,
T. J. Cantlon.

Tailors.
Jacob Snetzer,
Morris Tishler,
James McDonald.

Barbers.
C. A. Townsend,
Theodore King,
W. Townsend.

Coal and Grain.
Phil. Fillius,
Chas. B. Bullock.

Livery Stables.
A. R. Kinney,
Mileham & Balfour.

Dentists.
R. B. Weiser,
W. W. Dunning.

Physicians.
R. J. Collins,
W. A. Jayne,
J. J. Lutze,
W. J. Eagles.

Provisions.
George Pease,
Z. Kalbaugh,
John Cowen.

Millinery.
Miss K. Puls & Co.
Mrs. J. C. DeVotie.

Blacksmiths.
A. H. Colburn,
M. V. Wright.

Grocers.
C. W. Pollard & Co.,
L. D. Timmons,
J. F. & A. C. Tucker,
Henry Kneisel,
Spruance & Hutchinson,
Frank P. Stewart.

Boot and Shoe-Makers.
Jacob Oaks,
C. Johnson,
A. Dickinson,
Henry Schwartz.

Painters and Paper Hangers.
William Youngson,
George Cary,
Frank Hamilton,
Geo. W. Stewart,
R. Coe,
S. D. Faurot.

Photographer.
Alexander Martin.

Druggists.
Forbes & Stromberg,
E. S. Wright.

News and Book Dealer.
Frank J. Wood.

Dry Goods and Clothing.
Samuel Strousse,
Louis Cohen,
Jacob Hepner.

Jewelers.
J. S. Gates & Co.,
Evans & Girton,
E. S. Wright.

Musical Instruments.
C. C. Churchill.

Restaurants.
Mrs. C. H. Hook,
Louis Dupuy.

Hardware Dealers.
Pollard & Co.,
A. F. Curtis,
Samuel Nash,
William Bible.

Confectionery Dealers.
A. A. Walling,
Joseph Newton,
B. Shimberg,
Mrs. E. A. Mileham.

Machine Shops.
Clear Creek F. and M. Co.
Hall & Tibbitts.

Banks.
Bank of Georgetown,
Clear Creek County Bank.

Meat Markets.
Jos. Harvat & Co.,
Mills & Harvat,
Schafer & Gould.

Furniture.
C. McClellan,
Henry Boyer.

Insurance.
Henry Selfried,
John Tomay.

Assayers.
R. B. Martin,
Robert Neuman.

Billiard Parlors and Saloon.
Nelson & Frohm,
P. H. Layden,
Henry Goetze,
Dan. Golden,
B. Agnese,
Boles, Ecklund & Snyder,
Holcombe & Co.,
James O'Donnell,
Fred Gall,
John Sjoqvist,
Dreifurst & Ebert,
Fountain Bros.

Carpenters.
David Duncan,
Benj. Southgate,
M. A. Harris,
Louis Taylor,
I. Yeager.

