

An Inventory of the Records of the
Big Five Mining Company

Collection Number 60

A holding of the
Library of the Colorado Historical Society
Denver, Colorado 80203

Processed by Tracie Etheredge

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HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The gold rush of 1859 brought streams of settlers into Colorado and, although many Colorado residents turned to ranching, farming and other occupations, the welfare of the state often hinged upon the successes and failures in the mining districts. The history of the Big Five mines parallels the history of Colorado mining in general. The Big Five Company grew out of the mining boom, but it was forced to change and adapt to the different technology and processes that emerged in the mining industry and to protect itself from outside pressures due to changing economic conditions in the country.

The discovery of gold in Cherry Creek in 1858 was responsible for bringing mining excitement to Colorado. Thousands of gold seekers swarmed into the Rocky Mountain area with the hopes of instantly striking riches. At first, in this early placer mining stage, when the gold ore was easy to find, it was panned out of the rivers flowing out of the mountains, and miners did not require large amounts of capital or large plots of land and sophisticated equipment in order to be fairly successful. When the first deposits of gold in the rivers were panned out, the miners were forced to move up into the mountains and begin digging for mineral ore directly from the veins.

This hard-rock mining posed many more problems than placer mining. The ore had to be dug from the ground, brought to the surface and milled to remove the precious metal from the host rock. Hard-rock mining was not only more labor-intensive, but also much more expensive because of costly equipment used in every step of the process.

The conclusive step in gold mining was the milling of the raw ore. The ore dug out of the hard-rock mines needed to be crushed, the precious metal had to be chemically separated from the host rock, then recovered from the chemical. Early on, because the technology available did not allow for it to be completely refined, much of the precious metal in the ores was wasted. The greatest advancements in gold mining came in improvements to this milling process. It became possible to remove more and more of the precious metals from the raw ore, but the expense involved in milling meant that, either individual miners had to sell raw ore at low prices to the milling companies, or that several mining companies had to consolidate to operate a single mill. This necessity put the money and the power in gold mining communities into the hands of the milling companies.

Since most early mining activity occurred in areas away from towns and settled communities without official law enforcement, after an area became populated, the miners were forced to establish their own rules of operation and conduct. As congestion in the mining area increased, the miners found it necessary to set up some form of ad hoc government to keep the peace until officials from the national or territorial government arrived. Mining districts were created to achieve this. They established their own rules and laws and held miner's courts to maintain order and to rule on infringements.

The first mining districts in Colorado were organized in Boulder County. The county was divided into eight distinct mining districts: Gold Hill, Grand Island, Ward, Boulder, Sugar Loaf, Magnolia and Snowy Range. The first code of laws establishing the length and width of mining claims, the amount of work necessary to complete location work and rules for local government were adopted with the organization of the Gold Hill Mining District in 1859.

The Ward mining district was one of the earliest and most profitable gold mining centers in Colorado. In 1859, a prospector from the Gold Hill area

ventured out into a new area and discovered the gold ore of the expansive Columbia Vein near the present site of Ward, Colorado, in Boulder County. The district was soon defined and comprised a portion of the great and important sulfide belt of Colorado that contained the state's vast gold deposits.

Calvin M. Ward, the namesake of the district, located the first claim in the district, the Miser's Dream, in the spring of 1860. Major success on the Columbia Vein proved elusive until the 1860s, when claim #10 on the vein was purchased by W.A. Davidson and Samuel R. Breath, who organized the Ni Wot Mining Company (named after the Arapahoe Indian chief Left Hand). They improved the property by bringing in mining machinery and equipment, and soon the company was one of the most successful in the district. With the opening of the Ni Wot Mine and the building of its mill, the town of Ward began to boom. By 1865, 600 people were living in the area, most of whom were involved directly in gold mining.

Transportation proved to be a problem, however. Anything shipped to or from the mines had to make the laborious trip by freight wagons over the mountains. Early in 1897, a company was organized to build a mine railroad from Boulder to Ward. The road was surveyed by engineers who were remarkably successful in finding ways through the mountains, and a construction company began grading the twenty-six mile right of way.

The line first extended fourteen miles from Boulder to Sunset in the mining region and climbed 800 feet in altitude. It was built by the Union Pacific Railroad and named the Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific Railway. In 1894, a flood in Boulder Canyon washed out twelve miles of the track. The Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific had to be abandoned, but in 1895 the mining boom in Ward motivated another try at building a railroad to the area. In April 1895, the Intermountain Railway was incorporated by John Evans. He did not succeed in building the route, however,

and on July 22 1897 the Colorado & Northwestern Railway Company was formed. It took over all rights, privileges and franchises of Intermountain and started to rebuild the railroad and extend it to Ward. To reach Ward, a climb of 4100 feet was necessary, but this time the railroad was constructed on higher ground, using only part of the original Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific roadbed.

The arrival of the Colorado & Northwestern in Ward in 1898 brought wild optimism for the future of mining in the area. It also started the reciprocal relationship between the railroad and the mines. The success of the mines had a strong effect on the success of the Colorado & Northwestern railroad. Excursion trains into the mountains on what was called the "Switzerland Trail" was good business, but year-round hauling of supplies to the mines and ore on the return trip was what the railroad thrived on. In September 1898, the Colorado & Northwestern extended even closer to the mines with a contract to construct a siding to the mouth of the Adit Tunnel at Camp Frances. This was regarded as an important move in securing business transporting ore from mines to the ore mill at Culberson and signaled the beginning of construction of sidings to mines along the railroad.

One man responsible for operating many of these small siding companies in Ward was William P. Daniels. William Daniels was born in Rockport, Illinois on June 16, 1851. At the age of fifteen he left home and began working for the St. Paul Railroad. In 1872, he became a conductor with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and, in 1874, with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. In 1873, he became a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and five years later was elected secretary and treasurer of the order, working at the headquarters in Cedar Rapids. While in Cedar Rapids, he served two terms as the city's mayor and, in 1886, Daniels retired from the Railroad to devote all his time to his jobs with the Order of Railway Conductors.

In 1895, Daniels resigned his position and moved to Colorado. He accepted a position as president and general manager of the Orphan Boy Extension Mining and Milling Company, which was established in 1893. From this time, Daniels was instrumental in the organization and operation of several other companies in and around Ward, including the Dew Drop Mill Company, the Adit Mining Company, the Adit Tunnel Company and the Ni Wot Mines.

In 1897, Orphan Boy changed its name to the Dew Drop Mining Company. The Dew Drop Mine had started as an unimportant prospect on the south side of the district. In the hands of a few energetic men it soon became a mine of first importance. From this venture sprang the Adit Mining Company.

The center of the mining enterprise in Ward was the Frances Mining camp. It was originally called Dew Drop, after the Dew Drop Mine. There was a store, a school, fifty cabins and a railroad station in the camp. At its peak, it boasted a population of 200. The camp, supposedly named after William Daniels' youngest daughter, became an important link between the Ward mines and Boulder along the Colorado & Northwestern Railroad. It was considered one of the most peaceful and attractive sites in the mountains, with a grassy, gentle vale that sloped down to the north of the Adit-Dew Drop Tunnel.

As gold became harder to uncover, it became more difficult for small mining concerns to make a profit. Not only was the digging itself laborious and expensive, but also the cost of milling was often prohibitive for small mining companies. The growth of cooperative control and absentee opportunity bespoke a changing situation in the hard rock mines as the 1880s passed. Men were no longer miners in the sense they once had been. They had become laborers in nineteenth-century industrial America, employed by someone else for wages prescribed by management.

Robert and John Duncan, two veteran miners, worked out a plan to consolidate mining and milling among several different companies to make the mines clear a larger profit. The plan would allow more extensive mining and greater efficiency in milling.

Robert Duncan lived most of his life working around and profiting from the gold fields of Colorado. He was born in 1855 in Carlyle, Illinois and, in 1859, moved to Colorado with his family. The family settled in Golden, where Duncan's father operated the Golden Gate Toll Road, monitoring traffic from Golden to Central City during the Central City gold rush. Robert farmed for a short period in the St. Vrain Valley, but in 1866 he was drawn to Leadville by gold fever. In Leadville, he operated several mines that were fairly profitable and, in 1885, he followed the gold rush to the Ward area. There he and his brother developed several mining claims, including the famous Puzzler, which they discovered in 1890 and from which was removed \$39,000 worth of high-grade ore in a single month.

After a trip east to solicit financial support, Duncan announced in September 1897 the formation of the Big Five, a combination of mining companies in the heart of the Ward district that would handle development and production of ore in Ward. Duncan theorized that the combination and cooperation of several mining companies working to drive one tunnel made one dollar do the work of five and that the economy and profit to the companies would be increased by having only one superintendent, one machine shop, one mill and one power plant. Each of these companies could then afford the very best, which no one of the companies could have afforded to maintain on its own. The Dew Drop Mining Company, Dew Drop Milling Company, Adit Mining Company, Adit Tunnel Company and the Ni Wot Mining Company were thus combined, representing a capitalization of \$5,750,000.

For nearly twenty years since its discovery, the Ni Wot mine had produced more gold than the other combined mines in Boulder County. It was said that the ore bodies were 25 to 27 feet thick, and that quantities running as high as \$500 a ton were shipped to Newark, New Jersey. The mill was run for years on ore that ran from \$30 to \$80 a ton. There is a record of actual gold production from this one ore body exceeding \$1,200,000. But for ten years before Ni Wot was taken over by Daniels and the Big Five, it had been practically abandoned, with the mill fallen to pieces, the shaft house missing and the mine itself flooded with water. Due to bad management, heavy debts built up against Ni Wot, including unpaid taxes and liens. By the time the Big Five syndicate acquired it (after it had been in litigation and after its second mill had burned), they were able to get it for its encumbrances, which ran into a large sum. Although it had yielded an estimated \$1,250,000 in gold, an equal amount was said to have been lost or wasted within its thirty to forty years of production. The Big Five saw the potential in a concern that had been great in its time.

Daniels, Duncan and company also purchased the Columbia mine for \$50,000 in 1898. The Columbia had, up to that time, produced \$325,000 since its discovery in 1861. The original location included a piece of ground 100 feet in length and 50 feet in width, the small area being the reason that the mine was worked so little.

The men then developed a scheme to connect the mines in their control with a single tunnel stretching under the big ore deposits at Ward, which would at one stroke provide increased gold production and better quality output. Their plan included driving a double-track tunnel (300 feet per month) into the tunnel system extending into the Ni Wot. It would tap the fabulous Columbia vein of high-grade ore and drive through some of the greatest gold mines in Ward. To accomplish this, they acquired all the property along the line of the Dew Drop-Adit vein,

which consisted of nearly all the intervening property along the Columbia vein in Ward.

The Adit Tunnel Company was organized to start a cross-cut to intersect the California Vein, which lies on the east near Dew Drop, and drove 4,639 feet. They also drove a Ni Wot branch 2,685 feet, cross cuts, stations and upraises over 1,000 feet and the Dew Drop Tunnel 1,000 feet. Additional tunnels included the Gold Crown, Majestic, Diana and Timberline. The tunnel enterprise grew into one of the largest undertaken in Colorado at that time, and the resulting tunnel was known as the Central or the Big Five Tunnel.

With the consolidation of forces and equipment, the officials of the Big Five expected an annual gold production of \$5,000,000. The syndicate installed a ten-drill capacity air compressor, the second largest ever brought into Colorado, and four new boilers of 100 horsepower each, furnishing steam for a 125-horsepower engine.

All the work of the Big Five mines was under the immediate direction of William Daniels, who was also president of the syndicate. The secretary and treasurer of the company was Nathan C. Merrill, who was also secretary and treasurer of the Dew Drop Mining and Milling companies.

The importance of the project did not rest solely on the tunnel system, however. Connected with this was the mill company, which quickly became busy with plans for perfecting and enlarging the existing 100-ton mill that stood at the mouth of the tunnel. All of the ores of the district would be processed by the mill, which was to become a complete reduction plant with the ultimate daily capacity of 500 tons of ore.

Beyond its work on the Central Tunnel in Ward, the Big Five also expanded wide enough to own properties in Central City, Idaho Springs and the San Juan region. At that time a prospectus envisioned the use of one of the Big Five tunnels

for a short cut railroad route through the Rockies to Salt Lake City. Coloradans everywhere spoke of the feats planned by the Big Five. At the height of activity, an estimated 200 men worked in the Big Five Tunnel and adjoining mill.

With the growth of the Big Five enterprises, optimism began to build throughout Boulder County. Many businesses, including the railroad, hotels and milling companies, expanded in anticipation of the riches that were expected to pour out of the new tunnel. Investors building the Colorado & Northwestern planned a mill at Boulder with a capacity of 250 tons of ore a day. The Pennsylvania Mining & Milling Company had \$100,000 with which to begin immediate construction. With a custom mill and a railroad to haul the ore to it, the future of mining in Boulder looked very promising. When the investors in the Colorado & Northwestern came to Boulder to see the conditions of the county, they also began to lay plans to build a luxury hotel in the town.

Around the time of the 1st World War, it was discovered that some of the Big Five mines contained minerals and ores that had only recently been discovered as valuable. The discovery of tungsten in particular prompted the Big Five to lease its mines to parties better able to develop the claims. Like so many other mining stories in Colorado, the tungsten saga had its beginning in earlier days when tungsten ore hampered miners in Boulder County who were searching for gold and silver. Years elapsed before the element was identified, although it had been used in small quantities in steel-making since 1859. World War I increased demands rapidly, and a bonanza of short duration resulted. While it was hoped that this second mining boom in Colorado would enable the old gold mining companies to survive and again operate at their former glory, few were able to make the transition.

After the turn of the century, the Big Five experienced several upheavals. By 1902, mining in Boulder County dimmed. The Big Five practically halted

operation, and Frances was almost a dead camp. High smelting charges were blamed for retarding mining in Boulder County. At first, the Big Five was merely a term of convenience and had no actual corporate existence, but the corporation controlled 800 acres of gold mining land in Ward and had a total of over two miles of tunnels.

In 1903, in order to survive the mining declines affecting the entire area, the Big Five organization started proceedings to buy all the companies involved in the Big Five syndicate and to incorporate as a single company. In the first step of the reorganization, the Dew Drop, Columbia and Adit mining companies were consolidated into the Frances Consolidated Mining Company. By 1906, these three, with the Timberline Mines Company, Big Five Tunnel, Ore Reduction and Transportation Company and the Ni Wot Mines Company were all bought out completely by the newly incorporated Big Five Mining Company.

Throughout this transition, a stockholder protested the operations of the Big Five. George Suffa, a millionaire physician from Boston, requested that N.C. Merrill, secretary of the Big Five, make public the full list of subscribers to the company's stock, the amount held by each and their addresses. Suffa, who had been suspicious of some of the operating methods of the company, asked Merrill to allow him to copy the full list of stockholders. Merrill refused, and Suffa brought suit against Big Five, charging fraud by the company and asking for it to forfeit its holdings. He openly objected to every move toward consolidation that the company made over a period of several years, but he was consistently unanimously outvoted by the other stockholders. With the consolidation completed, all the companies that had essentially been under the control of William Daniels were now overtly so.

It was not discovered until later, however, that Merrill had been involved in embezzling from the company. When a lease of office space at 1824 Curtis Street

in Denver expired, it was discovered that Merrill, as secretary of the Big Five, had acted in his own behalf to benefit from the lease. Merrill was able to manipulate the Big Five's finances in his favor with the help of the company's attorney, George Redd, who was also acting as attorney for Merrill and his Surety Investment Company. When the lease expired, Daniels learned that Merrill claimed for himself part of the furniture and fixtures that he had bought for the office area with Big Five money. It was also discovered that he had appropriated several thousand dollars that were to go towards the cost of the lease.

The company was served with a notice by Merrill's attorney, George Redd (who acted in a dual capacity when the lease was made) not to remove fixtures or furniture from the office. Under advice of Big Five's new attorneys, the company paid no attention to the notice and anticipated a possible suit by Merrill against them. The Big Five had the advantage, however, and they knew it would not be possible that any court or jury would feel that they were not entitled to property that had been purchased with their money. In the company's annual report for 1916, Daniels wrote: "Certainly if I had known of the apparent embezzlement in time, a criminal prosecution would have been brought against Merrill and I now believe that is the prosecution that Merrill feared when he went to Canada and did not come back until he obtained a contract that he would not be prosecuted."

After the consolidation of the Big Five was complete, it began losing money and overextending in the now unstable mining environment. By the time of Daniels' death in 1921, the company was bankrupt with debts up to \$300,000. After an emergency stockholder's meeting, the entire mining system passed into the hands of North American Mining Company, owned by Henry Sanderson. In 1949, this company was purchased by the Gold Uranium Mining Company, controlled by George S. Groves of Montclair, New Jersey. Although they controlled what had been one of the most famous and profitable gold mining

systems in the West with the post-war boom, the Gold Uranium Company turned its attention more toward the possibilities of mining uranium ores that had been discovered in the Idaho Springs area.

Uranium ores had been found in areas of the Rockies, including Boulder County in the 1940s. The demands of the “Cold War” stimulated an all-out effort to find sources of the metal. Mills and reduction plants to process the ores were authorized by the Atomic Energy Commission in various Colorado locations. From 1948 to 1960, Colorado produced uranium valued at \$133,450,000. Production then gradually declined to approximately \$20 million in 1968 and \$17 the next year.

The Big Five syndicate was an attempt to consolidate to survive the changes in the Colorado mining industry. Many of the small mining concerns had not survived the turn of the century. As the Big Five demonstrated, even large companies could not survive changing demands after World War I. As the twentieth century progressed, more of the mining operations in Colorado were owned and operated by large companies outside the state, who had a less direct connection and sympathy with the fortunes of Colorado.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1859 The Pikes Peak gold rush is started when George A. Jackson and John H. Gregory discover gold in Black Hawk and Central City.
- Robert Duncan and his family move to Colorado.
- February: Boulder City Town Company is established.
- 1860 Calvin Ward discovers the gold mine “Miser’s Dream” in Boulder County.
- 1861 Colorado Territory is established.
- The Columbia gold mine is discovered in the Ward district.
- 1872 William Daniels works as a conductor for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
- 1874 William Daniels works as a conductor for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad.
- 1876 Colorado gains statehood.
- 1881 The Union Pacific Railroad extends its service to Denver.
- 1890 A mining boom begins in the Creede, Colorado area.
- 1892 Orphan Boy Extension Mining and Milling Company is established.
- 1893 The Cripple Creek gold rush begins.
- 1895 William Daniels moves to Colorado.
- April 6: The Intermountain Railway is incorporated in order to build a rail line from Boulder to the mountain mining areas.
- June 12: Adit Mining Company is organized.
- 1897 The Ni Wot Mining Company is organized.

The Orphan Boy Mining and Milling Company's name is changed to the Dew Drop Mining Company.

The Intermountain Railway is bought out and construction of the Colorado & Northwestern narrow gauge railroad is started from Boulder to Ward.

1898 The Columbia Mine is sold to the Big Five syndicate.

1899 The Columbia Mines Company is organized.

1900 The Timberline Mines Company is organized.

August 25: The Big Five Tunnel, Ore Reduction & Transportation Company is organized.

September 13: The Adit Tunnel and the Dew Drop Mining companies are consolidated.

1902 The Big Five Mining Company is incorporated.

1903 Extended lawsuits by George Suffa against the Big Five begin.

1906 The Timberline Mines Company is sold to Big Five.

The Columbia Mining Company is sold to Big Five for \$230,000.

The Adit Mining Company is sold to Big Five for \$65,000.

The Ni Wot, Dew Drop, Columbia, and Adit Mining companies are consolidated into Frances Consolidated Mines Company.

1921 December 23: William Daniels dies.

1924 The North American Mining Company is reincorporated.

March 25: The Big Five undergoes a foreclosure sale.

1949 The Gold Uranium Mining Company purchases what is left of the Big Five properties.

SCOPE AND CONTENTS

This collection is an important source to trace the life and death of a large mining concern in Colorado. The state of Colorado was often seriously affected by the conditions in its mining regions, and the mining in the state was often affected by the politics and economics of the state and the country.

The original file order that the company maintained for its records has been preserved as much as possible. The collection spans the years 1900 to 1948, and its series include **Correspondence—George Redd (1903-1915)**, which contains business correspondence generated by the company's attorney; **Correspondence—Henry Sanderson (1903-1944)**, which contains correspondence from the president; **Correspondence—A. Vogl (1920-1921)**, a company attorney; **Correspondence Miscellaneous, North American (1922-1924)**, which contains correspondence from the time the company was sold to North American; **Correspondence—Corbett (1923-1924)**; **Correspondence—Miscellaneous (1926-1948)**, which includes correspondence from the company's stockholders; **Contracts and Agreements (1924-1938)**, which contains leases and tunnel contracts; **Legal & Court Documents (1903-1941)**, which includes records from various court cases that the company was involved in; **Financial & Stock Related Records (1909-1945)** contains stockholders meeting minutes, stockholders reports, assessments and tax records; **Reports & Notes to Stockholders (1922-1949)**; **Annual Report Worksheets (1925-1944)**; and **Miscellaneous Printed Material (1900-1948)**, which includes promotional booklets for the various mines that the company owned, a geological report and a map.

The collection was donated to the Colorado Historical Society in 1972 by John H. Reitsma. The Denver Public Library holds a Big Five Mining Company Collection that contains a series of six Minute books from the Big Five Company and the smaller mining companies that formed it. The books span the years 1900 to 1904 and include the transition period when the syndicate was established into an incorporated company.

SERIES DESCRIPTION

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COLLECTION CONTENTS**Correspondence—George Redd, Attorney (1903-1915)**

FF#	Date
1	March 1903
2	January 1904
3	February 1904
4	March 1904
5	April 1904
6	May 1904
7	June 1904
8	July 1904
9	August 1904
10	September 1904
11	October 1904
12	November 1904
13	December 1904
14	January 1905
15	February 1905
16	March 1905
17	April 1905
18	May 1905
19	June 1905
20	July 1905
21	August 1905
22	September 1905
23	October 1905
24	November 1905
25	December 1905
26	January 1906
27	February 1906
28	March 1906
29	April 1906
30	May 1906
31	June 1906
32	July 1906
33	August 1906
34	September 1906

35	October 1906
36	November 1906
37	December 1906
38	January 1907
39	February 1907
40	March 1907
41	April 1907
42	May 1907
43	June 1907
44	July 1907
45	August 1907
46	September 1907
47	October 1907
48	November 1907
49	December 1907
50	January 1908
51	January 1910
52	February 1910
53	March 1910
54	April 1910
55	May 1910
56	June 1910
57	July 1910
58	August 1910
59	September 1910
60	October 1910
61	November 1910
62	December 1910
63	January 1912
64	February 1912
65	March 1912
66	April 1912
67	May 1912
68	June 1912
69	July 1912
70	August 1912
71	September 1912
72	October 1912
73	November 1912
74	December 1912

75	January 1913
76	February 1913
77	March 1913
78	April 1913
79	May 1913
80	June 1913
81	July 1913
82	August 1913
83	September 1913
84	October 1913
85	November 1913
86	December 1913
87	1914
88	1915

Correspondence—Henry Sanderson (1903-1944)

89	June 1903
90	July 1903
91	September 1903
92	October 1903
93	January-February 1904
94	March 1904
95	April-May 1904
96	June-July 1904
97	August-October 1904
98	November 1904
99	December 1904
100	February 1905
101	March 1905
102	May 1905
103	June 1905
104	July 1905
105	August 1905
106	September 1905
107	October 1905
108	November 1905
109	December 1905
110	January 1906
111	February 1906

112	March 1906
113	April 1906
114	July 1906
115	September 1906
116	October 1906
117	November 1906
118	December 1906
119	January-February 1907
120	April 1907
121	May 1907
122	June-July 1907
123	August 1907
124	September 1907
125	October 1907
126	November 1907
127	December 1907
128	January-February 1908
129	March 1908
130	April-May 1908
131	June-July 1908
132	August 1908
133	September 1908
134	October 1908
135	November 1908
136	December 1908
137	January 1910
138	January-February 1914
139	April 1914
140	May 1914
141	June 1914
142	July-August 1914
143	September-October 1914
144	November 1914
145	December 1914
146	January 1915
147	February 1915
148	March 1915
149	April 1915
150	May 1915
151	June 1915

152	July 1915
153	August 1915
154	September 1915
155	October 1915
156	November 1915
157	December 1915
158	February-April 1916
159	May-December 1916
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Correspondence—A. Vogl, attorney (1920-1921)

161	May 1920
162	June 1920
163	July 1920
164	August 1920
165	September 1920
166	October 1920
167	November 1920
168	December 1920
169	January 1921
170	February 1921
171	March 1921
172	April 1921
173	May 1921
174	June 1921
175	July 1921
176	August 1921
177	September-October 1921
178	November-December 1921

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179	BAA-BAL
180	BAN-BAZ
181	BEA-BEL
182	BEM-BH
183	BI-BL
184	BOA-BOL
185	BOM-BOZ

186	BR
187	BU-BY
188	CAA-CAN
189	CAO-CAZ
190	CH
191	CI-CL
192	COA-COL
193	COLORADO
194	COM-COU
195	CR
196	CU-CZ
197	EA-EL
198	EM-EO
199	EN-ER
200	ES-EZ
201	FA-FE
202	FI
203	FL
204	FO
205	FR
206	FU-FZ
207	A
208	GAS
209	GE
210	GH-GL
211	GO
212	GR-GZ
213	HAA-HAH
214	HAI-HAN
215	HAO-HAS
216	HAT-HAZ
217	HEA-HEL
218	HEM-HEZ
219	HI
220	HOA-HOL
221	HOM-HOS
222	HU
223	HY
224	I
225	JA-JD

226	JE-JL
227	JO
228	JS-JY
229	KA
230	KE
231	KH-KI
232	KL-KN
233	KO
234	KR-KY
235	LAA-LAL
236	LAL-LE
237	LEF-LEZ
238	LEZ-LN
239	LO-LR
240	LS-LY
241	O
242	PAA-PAN
243	PAR
244	PAS-PAZ
245	PE
246	PH-PL
247	PO
248	PR
249	Q
250	RA
251	REA-RED
252	REE-REL
253	REM-REZ
254	RH-RI
255	ROA-ROC
256	ROD-ROZ
257	RU-RZ
258	TAA-TAL
259	TAXES
260	TE-TH
261	TR-TY
262	U
263	V
264	WAA-WAM
265	WAM-WAZ

266	WE
267	WH
268	WIA-WIL
269	WM-WZ
270	WO
271	WR-WY
272	Y

Correspondence—Corbett (1923-1924)

273	February-May 1923
274	June 1923
275	July 1923
276	August 1923
277	September 1923
278	October 1923
279	November 1923
280	December 1923
281	January 1924
282	February 1924
283	March 1924

Miscellaneous Correspondence (1926-1948)

284	Re: Stock Transfers	1924-1925
285	Colorado Inheritance Tax Department	1926-1944
286	State Highway Resident Engineer	1931-1937
287	Re: Stock Transfers	1931-1937
288	Miscellaneous	1931-1934
289	E.A. Kelly	1932
290	Shelia Booth	1932-1942
291	Securities & Exchange Commission	1944-1945
292	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: A	1948
293	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: B	1948
294	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: C	1948
295	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: D-E	1948
296	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: F-G	1948
297	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: H	1948
298	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: I-K	1948
299	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: L	1948

300	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: M	1948
301	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: N-O	1948
302	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: P-Q	1948
303	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: R	1948
304	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: S	1948
305	Assessment #29—Stockholder's Replies: T-Z	1949

Contracts & Agreements (1914-1938)

306	Becky Sharp Lease	1914
307	V. Herrick & Co.	1930-1942
308	Engineers Mining Co.	1931
309	Central Tunnel	1932
310	Engineers Mining Co.	1933
311	Engineers Mining Co.	1934
312	Engineers Mining Co.	1935
313	Central Tunnel	1935-1936
314	Central Tunnel	1937-1938

Legal & Court Records (1903-1941)

315	Big Five v. Comstock Mining Co.	1903-1916
316	Old Town Mining v. Big Five	1904
317	Big Five v. Comstock Mining Co.	1908-1915
318	Big Five v. Comstock Mining Co.	1908-1915
319	Sherman T. Harris, et al v. Big Five	1913
320	Sherman T. Harris, et al v. Big Five	1913
321	Benjamin F. Bourne, et al v. Big Five	1913
322	Hailey Estate Papers	1938-1939
323	H.I. Dickerson Estate Papers	1941
324	Will, P. Hanes	1941

Financial & Stock Related Records (1909-1940)

325	Stockholders Meeting Minutes	8-10-09
326	Report of Properties	12-20-27
327	Stockholders Reports	1929, 1930, 1944
328	Stockholders Meeting Reports	1929, 1935-1939
329	Quarterly Reports	1931
330	Monthly Bills—Engineering Mining Co.	1931-1935

331	Assessments	1932-1943
332	Tax Records	1934-1940
333	Social Security & Tax Records	1936-1948
334	Vouchers	1938-1939
335	Stock Book	1941-1944
336	27 th Assessment	1942
337	Stockholder's Meeting Minutes	9-4-43
338	Stock Assessment	1944
339	Proxies	1945
340	Bond Note Exchange Cards—blank Oversized—Trial Balances Ledger	(undated) 1900-1936

Reports & Notes to Stockholders (1922-1949)

341	1922
342	1923
343	1924
344	1925
345	1926
346	1927
347	1928
348	1929
349	1930
350	1931
351	1932
352	1933
353	1934
354	1935
355	1936
356	1937
357	1938
358	1939
359	1940
360	1941
361	1942
362	1943
363	1944
364	1945
365	1948
366	1949

Annual Report Worksheets, E. Williams (1925-1948)

367	1925
368	1926
369	1927
370	1928
371	1929
372	1930
373	1931
374	1932
375	1933
376	1934
377	1935
378	1936
379	1937
380	1938
381	1944

Miscellaneous Printed Material (1900-1948)

382	Promotional Booklet—Ni Wot Mining Co.	1900
383	Promotional Booklet—Miami Mining Co.	1900
384	Promotional Booklet—Timberline Mining Co.	1900
385	Promotional Booklet—Hudson Properties	1905
386	Geological Report #29	1948
387	Business Card & Miscellaneous	(undated)
388	Maps	(undated)