

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000054

Date Listed: 3/4/93

Stratton's Independence Mine and Mill  
Property Name:

Teller CO  
County: State:

Multiple Name

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick W. Andrews  
Signature of the Keeper

3/24/93  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

Technical oversight was clarified through a phone call to the Colorado SHPO. The nominated property has local significance. The nomination is officially amended to include this information.

-----  
DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stratton's Independence Mine and Mill

other names/site number 5TL 340; Mineral Survey #7409

2. Location

street & number Rangeview Road  N/A not for publication

city or town Victor  vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Teller code 119 zip code 80860

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*[Signature]* January 12, 1993  
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
 State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of the Keeper Patricia Andrus Date of Action 3/4/93

Independence Mine and Mill  
Name of Property

Teller, Colorado  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:  
Extractive facility/processing site

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: no style

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Earth, concrete

walls Tin, weatherboard, wood

roof Tin

other Wood beams

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Independence Mine and Mill

The Stratton Independence Mine and Mill is located in Teller County (formerly El Paso County) in the Cripple Creek Mining District in Victor, Colorado, on the south slope of Battle Mountain. The complex includes the orehouse and headframe of the Independence Number One shaft; the foundations of the compressor building directly north and adjacent to the headframe; the remains of the trestle from the mine to the mill; and the mill foundations with part of the office and the assayer's safe still standing.

The mountainous area surrounding the towns of Cripple Creek and Victor is typical gold producing country, and had in fact, been prospected and dismissed for years before the first important strikes. It was used primarily as cattle range. The altitude at the Independence Mine and Mill is near 9780 feet, and the sloping terrain has changed somewhat since the 1900s due to a series of cave-ins in the underground workings. The nearby hills are nearly treeless and studded with mine headframes. The Independence is on the northeast edge of the town of Victor and overlooks the town of Goldfield to the northeast. The ore in the area exists in tellurides, specifically sylvanite and calaverite, and the veins run northeast by southwest in granite and andesite-breccia.

The mine headframe is a four post derrick type constructed of wood beams. The headframe landing is approximately 66 feet by 25 feet. There are two sets of backlegs; the rearmost set was added after 1903 to accommodate extra height built on the derrick in order to sink the shaft deeper for exploration. The two sheave wheels remain in place over the triple compartment shaft which is safeguarded by a steel grate. The original headframe was about 53 feet high. The current headframe is about 90 feet high. There is a two-story, three bin orehouse attached at a 10-15 degree angle to the northeast side of the headframe. It is constructed with a wood beam frame covered with corrugated metal. The roof is pitched and there are doors on the northeast and the west sides and one window frame on the west. Interior walls are cardboard held against the metal with chicken wire. There are two staircases, one from the west door to the interior and one up the derrick. Several wooden steps lead from the northeast door. There are small piles of dump material south and west of the orehouse. The dumps are of coarse granite in pieces averaging six to twelve inches.

The three major ore veins of the Stratton Independence Mine passed from granite to breccia at about the point where the headframe rests. The shaft was ultimately developed to 1440 feet with two ancillary shafts and at least 17 miles of underground workings.

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Independence Mine and Mill

The mill, commonly known as the Peck Mill, remains are located southeast of the mine between Rangeview Road and State Highway 67. These two roads appear to be on the original grades of the Florence and Cripple Creek and the Midland Terminal Railways, both of which had depots at the Independence Mine and Mill. The mill proper comprises an area 500 feet by 180 feet with an office area and fine grinding building 172 feet by 60 feet. The foundations are concrete. The two standing buildings are a rectangular red brick assayer's safe with one door on the east and a concrete, arched-roofed building that was part of the office area. The existing mill foundations represent housing for the following equipment or processes: ball and Chilean mills, primary and secondary presses, concentration tables, thickeners, leaching tanks, and water storage. (See sketch map for location of foundations.)

The Independence headframe is in good condition but needs some stabilization. The metal siding on the orehouse is beginning to peel away and fall off. Several of the horizontal cross braces on the derrick are loose and in danger of falling. The mill foundations are beginning to show the effects of weather and minor vandalism, and there is some crumbling of the concrete. The site does retain a great deal of integrity of setting, location of structures and building foundations to be able to determine the layout of the mine and mill and to interpret the mining and milling process.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Buildings

Office (#9)

Structures

Powderhouse (#7)

Assayer's Safe (#8)

Headframe and Orehouse (#1 and #2)

Sites

Mine and Mill Site

(The numbers correspond to the sketch map.)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Social History

**Period of Significance**

1891 - 1939

**Significant Dates**

1891

1893-4 and 1902-3, 1908

1899, 1928 and 1939

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Winfield Scott Stratton

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Inactive Mine Program

Independence Mine and Mill  
Name of Property

Teller, Colorado  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 9 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	1	3
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4	2	8	4	5	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3 

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Zone Easting Northing

2 

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4 

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See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha K. Poley, History Researcher

organization Colorado Division of Mines date August 1992, revised Jan, 1993

street & number 1313 Sherman Street, Rm 215 telephone (303) 866-3567

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80203

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Cripple Creek and Victor Gold Mining Company

street & number 2755 State Highway 67 telephone (719) 689-2977

city or town Victor state CO zip code 80860

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Independence Mine and Mill

The Independence Mine and Mill is historically significant under Criterion A for its association with the mining industry in Colorado and the development of the Cripple Creek/Victor gold mining boom in the late 19th and early 20th centuries following the 1893 economic crash in silver mining brought on by the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. The Independence Mine is also significant under Criterion B for its association with Winfield Scott Stratton, a leader in the local mining industry from 1893 until his death in 1902. Stratton not only made the first major strike in the Cripple Creek/Victor area in 1891 but persistently developed the mine through the 1893 crash. Although Stratton capitalized the mine in 1899 through incorporation, he remained as managing director and used the proceeds to sustain continued investment in the Cripple Creek mining industry until his death in 1902. In addition, his numerous civic and charitable contributions funded from his interest in the Independence Mine, provided Colorado Springs with a renovated street car system, a new courthouse and a home for the poor and disabled, contributing to the further development of the county seat in the early 20th century.

The site of the Stratton Independence Mine and Mill is important for its contribution to our understanding of the history and technology of Colorado mining and the Cripple Creek/Victor gold mining boom in particular. Its discovery by Winfield Scott Stratton on July 4, 1891 was the first major strike in the Cripple Creek/Victor area. The mine's period of most vigorous development coincided with the 1893 repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act and the restoration of the gold standard of currency. The Independence was involved in the labor disputes that swept the West at the turn of the century, and its transfer to a British company in 1899 had national and international financial implications. The mine and mill operations were typical of the steam extraction processes and crushing, roasting and cyanidation milling important to Colorado mining and necessary to deal with the ores of the Cripple Creek mines. Stratton's other mining projects and charitable institutions throughout the area were financed by profits from the Independence and stimulated immense investment in the district.

There were profitable mines in the Cripple Creek/Victor area prior to Winfield Scott Stratton's discovery of the Independence, but his strike, in T.A. Rickard's words, "put Cripple Creek on the map." Stratton was a wintertime carpenter, summertime prospector who had, for 17 years, searched for precious metals in nearly every mining camp in Colorado. He was born in Indiana in 1848 and moved to Colorado Springs in 1872. He had some scientific training--he had taken college courses in metallurgy and blowpipe analysis and had worked in a Breckenridge mill, but the



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tellurides of gold that carried the ores in the area were largely unfamiliar at that time, and it took Stratton and others some time to recognize that the granite outcrops on Battle Mountain were potential veinstone. Stratton was unable to trace the small amounts of gold he had found to a reliable source until he realized that the granite itself was the lode. He immediately staked two claims, the Washington and the Independence, on July 4, 1891.

Stratton spent the next two years developing his claims, but initial profits were disappointing. In July, 1893, after coming perilously close to selling the Independence in disgust, he discovered a thick vein of ore. By October the mine was producing around the clock, and Stratton's designs for a full surface plant were well under way. W. S. Stratton was a skilled carpenter capable of designing the housing necessary for his mine's operations, and records indicate that he was indeed the architect for the early Independence buildings. By the next spring he had expanded his mine to 14 claims covering 110 acres, and three quarters of the Independence were as yet unexplored. By limiting the production of ore to between \$2000 and \$4000 a day, Stratton treated the Independence as he would a bank account, withdrawing and selling only as much as he needed. Although by the end of 1893 Stratton was rapidly on his way to becoming the district's first millionaire miner, he still maintained his home in a rough cabin at the Independence site, and lived there until the end of 1895.

The tellurides of the Battle Mountain mines were in both gold and silver, but the 1893 repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, which had required the government to buy virtually all mined American silver, made the mining of gold almost an imperative. The United States Treasury was at that time nearly devoid of gold reserves and the economy was close to collapse. Also, British financial institutions were becoming uneasy about their gold supplies in the Transvaal due to the impending Boer War. The repeal was devastating to silver mining communities but provided an economic boost to camps like Cripple Creek and Victor which were just beginning to expand operations. Eastern monetary houses needed gold, not silver, and the availability of gold from the mines of Cripple Creek, as well as from new discoveries in Alaska and Canada, nudged the United States toward the gold standard of currency.

By 1895 the Independence was the premier mine of the area. It was developed on three principal veins; the Independence, the Bobtail, and the Emerson and the daily ore output was about 90 tons. Stratton had realized two million dollars in profit early that year. The mine was equipped with three 300 horsepower Heine boilers, a Stearns-Rogers flat cable hoist with a 1500-foot capacity, an Ingersoll-Rand

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compressor that supplied power to three drills, and a Norwalk compressor that supplied power to another six drills. As water was present in the Victor mines at a mean level of about 800 feet, there were two Snow pumps on the 900 foot level, one operating and one for reserve. Both the surface and underground workings were electrified.

Stratton remained sole owner of the Independence and his policy of secretiveness was legendary. He refused to allow visitors to the underground and he discouraged his employees from discussing operations. Locals were then astonished when, in 1898, he let the first public report of the Independence be made. Stratton's health was deteriorating and he granted an option to Verner Z. Reed, a young Colorado Springs entrepreneur, to sell the Independence. Reed was a partner and one of the founders of the Reed and Hamlin Investment Company formed for the purpose of consolidating and promoting Cripple Creek mining properties. He and Stratton had previous dealings and Reed had connections with a London company, the Venture Corporation, that had expressed an interest in the Independence.

Several months of negotiations followed. Two eminent geologists examined the Independence, Thomas A. Rickard the state geologist of Colorado and John Hays Hammond the renowned South African mining engineer. Unfortunately, their reports were wildly contradictory. Rickard, following a meticulous survey taking six weeks and examining over 2000 assays, reported a probable eight million dollars in ore still to be extracted. Hammond believed the principal ore veins were played out. The Venture Corporation chose to accept Rickard's assessment and at the end of April 1899, Stratton transferred the Independence to the British Company.

Stratton did not sell the mine outright. He operated through two companies. A new corporation, Stratton's Independence Limited, which was authorized to issue Independence stock and of which Stratton was the managing director; and the Venture Corporation which was authorized to sell the stock on the London exchange. In essence, Stratton traded his interest in the Independence Mine for stock valued at ten million dollars and in which he had, at least temporarily, the controlling interest. Verner Z. Reed earned a one million dollar commission for acting as the selling agent. It was the largest mining transaction to date.

Cripple Creek was not immune to the labor disputes that swept western mining camps in the 1890s. The Western Federation of Miners (WFM), which represented both mine and mill workers, was an aggressive force in the district. The union was

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influential for its labor platform as well as for its economic views, particularly on the question of bi-metallism. It had won the three dollar, eight-hour shift for miners in the four months long strike of 1894. Stratton had been ambivalent on the question. He sympathized with his employees and eventually offered a compromise three dollars and twenty-five cents for nine hours work. The Independence came through the strike unharmed, though the adjacent Strong Mine was destroyed.

Throughout the latter half of the decade, the WFM attempted to strengthen its position and it acquired a reputation for violent strikes. The miners of the district were not, in fact, particularly dissatisfied and though the area's economy was based solely on the production of metals, it was a boom era. Nevertheless, on August 10, 1903 in a show of strength, the union ordered the Cripple Creek District miners to strike in support of the mill workers at Colorado City. This strike was both bloody and protracted. The WFM paid for the services of professional agitators, and the Mine Owners Association enlisted vigilantes and strikebreakers. Governor Peabody intervened and martial law was declared in November, 1903.

The Independence was directly involved in several confrontations. It was forced to close down for two months in 1903, and 15 non-union miners were killed on January 26, 1904 when the cage they were riding was sabotaged. Another 13 men were killed on June 6 when the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad depot at Independence was dynamited. The excessive violence of these acts and the subsequent anti-labor sentiment they generated signalled the death of the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado. Seventy-three striking miners were kidnapped and abandoned near the Kansas or New Mexico borders, and in 1904 the union was absorbed by the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW).

Though Stratton had sold his Independence Mine in 1899, he eventually poured nearly all the profit derived from the sale back into the area. In 1901, probably aware that he had only a short while to live, Stratton embarked on a feverish expansion of his operations. He had a theory that the major ore veins in the district converged in a "mother lode" under Globe Hill, and he began buying mining claims at a manic rate and at a cost of about ten thousand dollars a day. He purchased over one hundred claims, consolidated as the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining and Development Company, for over seven million dollars and spent another million dollars annually to develop them. He also purchased large tracts of real estate in both Denver and

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Colorado Springs. His activities stimulated enormous interest and investment throughout the district. At the same time, Stratton was spending fortunes on charitable projects. He gave two million dollars to renovate the Colorado Springs street car system, donated land for a City Hall, and built the city's five story Mining Exchange. He bought the El Paso County Courthouse in order to erect a new one on the site at his expense. His more personal charities were numerous as well. He gave his managers fifty thousand dollars each for Christmas gifts, purchased homes for some of his employees, supported area churches and colleges, and bought bicycles for the town's laundry girls so they would not have to walk to work. He donated land for a large park and band shelter. 1902 was Cripple Creek's peak year of production and Stratton's death in September coincided with the beginning of the camp's decline. His death precipitated 15 years of litigation against his estate, but ultimately his most important charitable project was realized. He left the bulk of his fortune to found a home for the poor and disabled in honor of his father, Myron Stratton.

In June, 1915 the London company, Stratton's Independence Ltd., sold the Independence Mine to the neighboring Portland Gold Mining Company for three hundred twenty-five thousand dollars. The mine had failed to live up to their expectations, and though it had yielded another ten million dollars in ore by the middle of 1903, labor troubles, mismanagement, and rising production costs made extraction more expensive than profitable. The Portland Gold Mining Company closed the Independence in 1928, and in 1934 the company's holdings were purchased by the United Gold Mines. Lessees operated the Independence until 1938 when it closed forever. In its 47 year history the Independence produced twenty-eight million dollars in gold and was the third most profitable mine in the entire district.

During the early years of the Cripple Creek/Victor boom (1892-1894), nearly a dozen stamp mills were constructed in the district to process local production, but the light stamps and slow operation of milling equipment typical to other Colorado gold camps, particularly those of the Central City/Black Hawk area, proved both inadequate and impractical in processing the free gold tellurides of the district. The introduction of percussion tables improved gold recovery slightly, but tarnish of the amalgamation caused by unoxidized tellurides and tellurides of iron made Cripple Creek millers abandon the stamping process altogether. By 1895 both chlorination and cyanidation mills were operating in the district, and there was a certain amount of controversy over which method best suited Cripple Creek's unusually rich ores. By 1906 metallurgists agreed that the cyanide process was better adapted and a less costly means of treating local gold.

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The Independence Mill began operating in April, 1908 and processed ore from the mine's dumps. It was capable of processing about ten thousand tons of ore monthly with a recovery rate averaging 70 percent. At the height of production the mill employed 33 men on three shifts per day including ore sorters; teams for concentrating and cyaniding; machinists and carpenters; assayers and chemists; electricians, samplers and superintendents. The flow chart for the mill was as follows: ore passed from the dump to coarse crushing on Number 7 1/2 then on Number 5 Gates breakers, then to storage bins. From storage the ore was rolled to 3/8" to 1/2" pieces then passed to fine crushing with Chilean mills in cyanide solution, then to sliming in tube mills. From sliming the ore passed to concentrating with 21 Card tables, 13 Deister slimes and four vanners, then to cyaniding with bromo-cyanogen. The concentrates were then sold to area smelters, usually to the Golden Cycle Mill at Colorado City. The Altman Water Company supplied water to the Independence Mill. In early 1917 the mill was renovated and resumed operations in May. At that time there were five operating units with a capacity for processing 1350 tons of ore daily. There were six new buildings: a transformer building, a sampler building, a fine grinder building, a cyanide building, an agitator building, and a dewatering building, all of which were fully equipped.

Comparison of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the years 1908 and 1918 show only minor changes in the Independence Mill's buildings with the exception of the addition of a sampler, remains of which are no longer in evidence. Lindgren and Ransome state: "The sampler, in the western mining regions, is the recognized middleman between mine and reduction works. His services have been particularly acceptable at Cripple Creek on account of the richness of the ore. A modern sampling mill is quite a complicated affair, especially where rich ores render extra care necessary." They add that only the largest mines were able to afford sampler mills for their exclusive use. Though the Independence Mill was still in excellent operating condition, decreases in the available tonnage and the value of ore closed the mill November 30, 1928.

It is believed that the Independence Mill was the only one operating in the Victor area but there were several mills near Cripple Creek. The Independence Mill has the most intact ruins of buildings and structures of any in the Cripple Creek/Victor area.

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**Boundary Description**

The boundaries of the Independence Mine and Mill site are as follows: from the intersection of Rangeview Road and State Highway 67 proceed E on State Highway 67 for 920 feet to the point of beginning (POB). From the POB proceed generally NNW (a true bearing of 340 degrees) for 650 feet, crossing Rangeview Road. Continue due W for 310 feet, then due N for 140 feet to the abandoned railway roadbed, then roughly E along the roadbed about 320 feet to an existing fence line. Follow the fence line SE 275 feet to Rangeview Road and across Rangeview to the corresponding fence corner. Follow the fence ESE to State Highway 67, proceed S, curving W, along State Highway 67 for 880 feet to return to the POB. (See sketch map.)

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the Independence Mine and Mill site were placed to include as much of the meaningful historic and current area as possible without encroaching on adjacent properties, and, at the request of Pike's Peak Mining Company, to exclude the mine dump. Manmade boundary lines, such as roads, fences, and the edge of the mine dump, rather than natural ones, were used where possible except for the west boundary which follows a true north-south line. The mine dump is excluded because it will be removed for reprocessing.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photo Page 12

Independence Mine and Mill

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PHOTO LOG

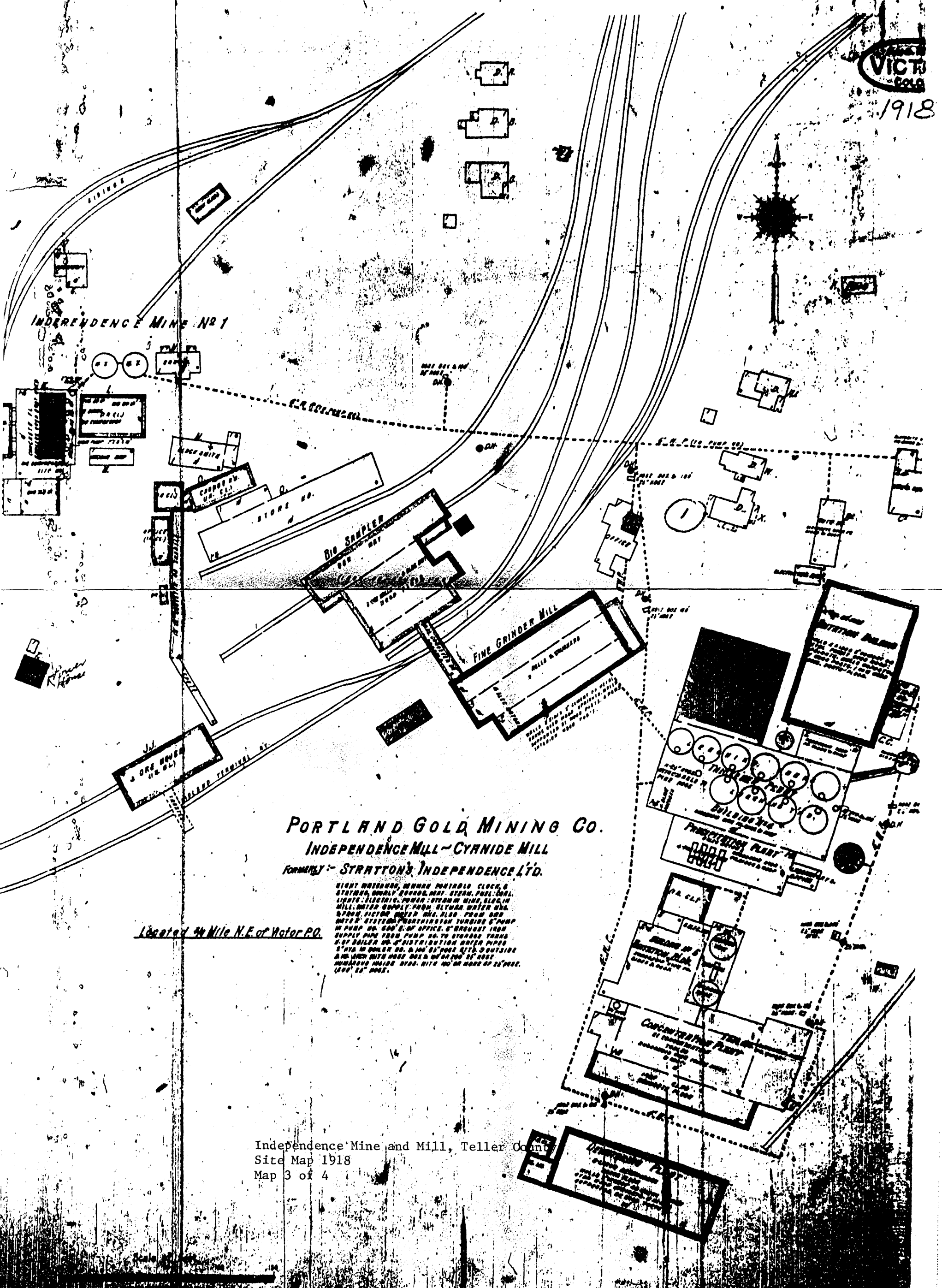
1. Independence Mine and Mill  
Range View Road
2. Teller County, Colorado
3. Allen Buckman
4. August, 1992
5. Allen Bucknam

Photo #

1. Independence Headframe (1), view NW
2. Independence Headframe, view SW
3. Independence Headframe, detail of base, view SW
4. Independence Headframe, detail of top, view E
5. Pipes and foundations of compressor (3), view N
6. Cave-in at Independence near headframe, view NW
7. Trestle foundations (5), view SW
8. Grinding machinery detail, view SE
9. Overview of mill foundations from headframe, view S
10. Mill foundations, Assay (safe) Office (8), and part of office (9) at left, view NE.
11. Mill foundations, fine grinding (10), view S
12. Historic photo at headframe, n.d.
13. Historic photo at mill, n.d.



VICTOR  
1918

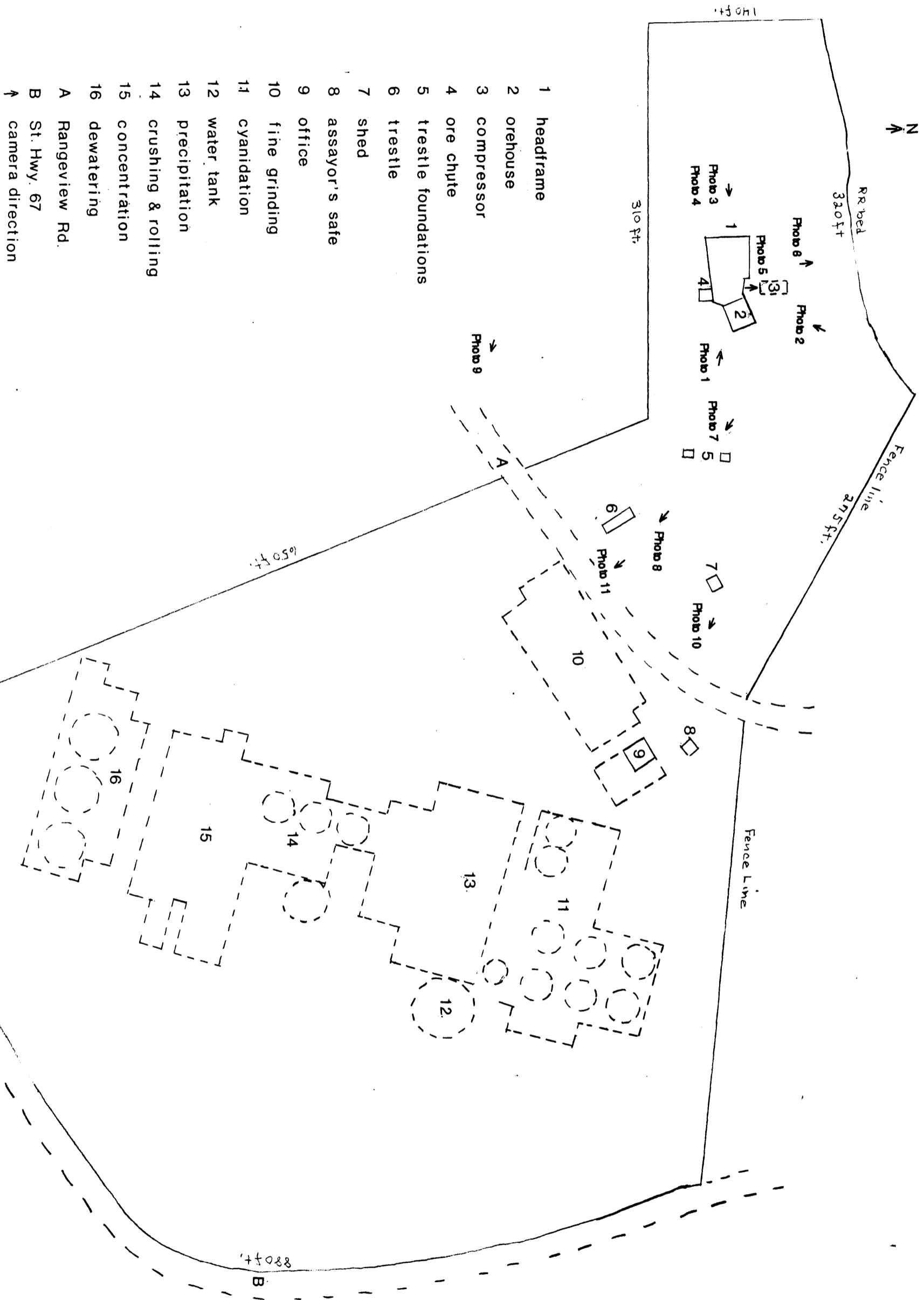


**PORTLAND GOLD MINING CO.**  
**INDEPENDENCE MILL - CYANIDE MILL**  
 FORMERLY - STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE LTD.

RIGHT WATERWAY, MINERAL PORTABLE CLOCK, &  
 STATIONS, HOIST, ROPEWAY, HOIST, STEAM, PUMP, COAL,  
 LIGHT, ELECTRIC, POWER, STEAM, MINE, BLEND,  
 MILL, WATER, SUPPLY, TANK, STEAM, WATER, AND  
 OTHER SYSTEMS, WATER, AND, ALSO, FROM, AND  
 WATER SYSTEM, PORTLAND, TURBINE, PUMP  
 IN PUMP NO. 600' E. OF OFFICE, & BRACKET IRON  
 SUPPLY PIPE FROM PUMP NO. 70 TO STORAGE TANK  
 N. OF BOILER NO. 4 DISTRIBUTION WATER PIPES  
 6" DIA. IN BOILER NO. 6, 100' OF PIPE WITH 3 OUTSIDE  
 AND 100' WITH HOSE BOX & 100' OF HOSE  
 NUMEROUS HOIST WINDS, WITH 40' OF HOSE OF 2 1/2" DIA.  
 100' 1 1/2" HOSE.

Located 1/4 Mile N.E. of Victor P.O.

Independence Mine and Mill, Teller County  
 Site Map 1918  
 Map 3 of 4



- 1 headframe
  - 2 orehouse
  - 3 compressor
  - 4 ore chute
  - 5 trestle foundations
  - 6 trestle
  - 7 shed
  - 8 assayer's safe
  - 9 office
  - 10 fine grinding
  - 11 cyanidation
  - 12 water tank
  - 13 precipitation
  - 14 crushing & rolling
  - 15 concentration
  - 16 dewatering
- A Rangeview Rd.  
 B St. Hwy. 67  
 ↓ camera direction

# Independence Mine & Mill

1:1200 scale Teller County