

**The Perigo
&
Gold Dirt Group**

Part III

J. Rollins collection of letters

For funding recommendation

DESCRIPTION OF TLIK CONSOLIDATED OWNKD in JOHN Q. A. ROLLINS,
GILPIN COUNTY, CO I..

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ULOBESTATIONERY AND PRINTIN<
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1879.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD DIRT MINES
OWNED BY-
JOHN Q. A. ROLLINS,
GILPIN COUNTY, COL.

JJovfc;

GLOBESTATIONERY AND PRINTING CO.,
89 LIBERTY STREET.
1879.

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MLNEF^AL AND FARMING LANDS
OWNED BY
JOHN Q. A. ROLLINS

The following described property situate near Rollinsville, and about ten miles from Central City, in Gilpin County, Colorado, is intended as a basis upon which to form a Company or Companies for practical mining operations.

Most of the Lodes herein described were discovered in 1860 ; a large amount of development followed the immediate discovery of the " Gold Dirt ' 5 (now named " Ophir," " Virginia " " Crown Point " and " Savage,") and " Maurer" (now named " Colorado," " Perigo ") and other Lodes.

From the time of their discovery up to the winter of 1864, a number of individuals and firms were mining upon these lodes in a very unskillful and unworkman-like manner ; treating the ore in a very crude way, and saving but a portion of the gold. During the winter of '61, and the following summer, these mines, as well as most of those in the Central City and Black Hawk Districts, changed owners, and eastern capital formed into Companies, took possession of the country. Here began the retrograde of the mining interest that came near blotting out Gilpin County as a mining District, (now the best lode gold mining camp in the United States), and would have done so, but for the fact that many of the old miners knew the country to be a vast mineral belt, and that the fault lay at the door of ignorant and impractical superintendents, imported from commercial and other uncongenial pursuits, and want of knowledge in treating the ores.

Prof. Rossiter W. Raymond, U. S. Commissioner of Mines and Mining, has so ably discussed in his statistics of Colorado mines and mining, as reported to the House of Representatives, in 1870, the important questions; How came those mines that were once so profitable, to fail? What is the secret of the present success of others? How can many, now idle, be restored to an active and profitable condition? that I extract briefly the following, (found on pages 347 to 349 inclusive), of the Report for 1870 :

" The complete failure of the stamp mills in '63 and '64, when the surface quartz was worked out, and the pyrites reached, was without doubt largely owing to the inexperience of mill-men ; for the miners have now returned, after an interval of reckless and disastrous experiment, to the old process, which they operate profitably, in spite of refractory ores.

" The process-mania, commencing in '65, and lasting till '67, was one of the main causes which damaged the reputation of the mines to such a degree that the country was nearly ruined by the reaction. Upon the first failure of the stamp-mills, (upon reaching pyrites), people came to the conclusion that the ore must be roasted before the gold could be amalgamated. One invention for this purpose followed another; desulphurization became the abracadabra of the new alchemists, and millions of dollars were wasted in speculations based on the sweeping claims of perfect success, put forward by deluded or deluding proprietors of patents."

Another cause of failure was the prevailing belief that the anticipated magnificent gains would cover all minor extravagance, lead to great looseness of management; so capital was wasted ; stock was watered: large salaries and high wages were paid without a thought of the inevitable result. Now all these things have been changed, and the business is administered as any other should be with care and economy .

" Moreover the miners of Colorado were inexperienced in deep mining, and they made sad work of it at first.

" There were too many Companies and too many shafts on the same vein, &c. * * These evils, combined with those already mentioned, together with reckless stock speculation, instead of legitimate mining, account for the temporary depression in mining industry in Colorado.

" On the other hand, there is abundant evidence that the mines themselves were not to blame. I am surprised that they have yielded so much as they have ; they will prove equal to those of any other country.

"If we consider, however, the maxim abundantly illustrated, that bad management will ruin any mine, however valuable, we may say with confidence that bad management has done more to injure mining in Colorado than all other causes together. And this bad management has been four-fold in laws, in the extraction of ores, in the reduction of ores, and in general finance. Here too the blame must be divided. Incompetent agents have doubtless wasted money, but they generally have acted under advice. Scientific men, so-called, have made stupendous mistakes in judgment; but they have been surpassed by the blunders of practical men, so-called. The scientific men without practice, and the practical men without science, the honest men without capacity, and the smart men without honesty, have done so much to destroy the mining industry of Colorado, that the very fact of its continued existence after so terrible a trial, is proof of its

inherent vitality and future prosperity. This year (70) marks a new era of mining in Colorado. The old spirit of idleness and speculation has passed away. The new spirit of labor and economy has sprung into power. Especially in the Gilpin County mines, which were the most disastrously affected, and the first to recover."

Gradually matters changed. The old owners and old miners became possessed of the abandoned and lost mines, lost because of taxes, debts, and forfeiture under the Act of Congress, May 10, 1872, and to-day witnesses a most prosperous condition of the mining interests in Gilpin County ; the Gunnel, Gregory, Briggs, Hidden Treasure, Graveil & Wyandotte, Clark, Gardner, Bobtail, Burroughs, Kansas, Flack and many others are enriching the present owners, and no business either east or west pays so handsome a profit as mining. If any are credulous, let them go into Gilpin, Clear Creek, Boulder and and Lake Counties and spend a few days, and see for themselves.

True it is, that a large percentage of the cause of this prosperity is due to the settled processes of saving the metal; but little experimenting is being done, the different modes of treating the various ores are now quite well understood.

The present proprietor of the Gold Dirt mines has allowed them to drop out of sight, so to speak, that he might buy up, relocate, and get patents to them before calling public attention to their known real value; and having now received patents for some, and having entered some, and now holding land office receipts therefore, the patents for which are only waiting the routine of the Department to issue, he takes this method to bring before capitalists and miners the once famous Gold Dirt Belt. To be specific and describe the property in which I am personally interested.

GAMBLE GULCH, Placer Mine.

Has been taken up and patented by me for the whole distance from the mines to Boulder Creek, at Rollinsville, and embracing about three miles of gulch claims, containing 112 acres, which gulch cuts and crosses all the lodes named in this paper except three. These claims were secured more particularly for mill and water privileges, than for placer mining, and to secure the right of way for a road and tramway from the lodes to South Boulder Creek, where the Rollin's mill is located, and where other reduction works should be located.

There is, on the line of this road along Gamble Gulch, and in the vicinity of the mines, a large amount of growing and down timber, valuable for mine and mill purposes, and can be laid down at the mill at Rollinsville for \$1.50 per cord, whereas, at Central City and Black Hawk, wood is worth \$6.00 per cord, cash.

The first lode crossed by Gamble Gulch, is what was formerly known as the Gold Dirt, from which there has been taken by different parties, up to - 65, at least \$1,500,000, and more than that amount lost because of imperfect manipulation. On this lode, four locations have been made, known as the Ophir, Crown Point, Virginia and Savage claims, being in all 4,800 feet.

MOON GULCH, Placer Mine.

This has been taken up and patented by me for about two miles in length. This gulch claim has produced considerable gold, and is considered valuable for gulch mining and timber.

This is the only route leading into a rich mining district, and a large tract of valuable timber land. This gulch also runs direct to the Rollin's farm and mill.

THE OPHIR.

Fifteen hundred feet in length, with 125 feet in width of surface ground; fifty feet on the south side, and seventy-five feet on the north side.

This entry or claim, as a part of the celebrated Gold Dirt lode, is one of the most thoroughly developed in the mining region, and on which five shafts have been sunk; one shaft about five hundred feet deep, four other shafts from forty to one hundred feet deep, all well timbered, good ore in the bottom of each shaft, and especially in the deep shaft and drifts, where there is a crevice of from two to six feet wide, carrying ore which yields about \$50.00 to the ton, when properly treated. In the deep shaft, there is a pump which cost \$3,000, with pipes complete to the bottom of the shaft. There is on the property two good buildings for the convenient working of the mine. In Gamble Gulch a tunnel has been started on the crevice of the Crown Point, (which is on the same vein as the 1 Ophir and Virginia), and which will attain a depth of about 400 feet at the Ophir. This tunnel is in about two hundred feet.

The following assay was made from ore taken from this lode:

PHILADELPHIA, 5TH MARCH, 1864.

DEAR SIR :

The sample of gold ore you submitted to us for analysis, marked " Gold Dirt Lode," yielded one ounce, five pennyweights, and twelve grains pure gold, to one hundred pounds of ore.

Yours respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

In value per ton of 2,000 pounds, \$593.58.

Below is the average of six assays, made by Prof. S. H. Bradford, of New York City, of ores taken from the Gold Dirt Lode now the Ophir, Virginia, and Crown Point Lodes in the year 1865. Prof. Bradford was sent to Gold Dirt, as an expert, by the Rollins Gold Co., of New York, to test the ores from said lodes.

Average of six assays, \$137.40 in gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

VIRGINIA LODE.

Three hundred feet in length and 150 feet in width.

This is a part of the old " Gold Dirt" Lode, lying between the ^ Ophir " and the Crown Point ' ' claims. Out of this claim there has been taken out over \$450,000. There is a good vein and plenty of quartz in bottom of shaft.

CROWN POINT.

Claim is 1,500 feet in length, and 150 feet in width, of surface ground, seventy-five feet on each side.

This is another portion of the old Gold Dirt Lode, and west from the Virginia, last above described. A tunnel has been started in Gamble Gulch, on this vein, running east, and is now in about 200 feet. On the surface there are three shafts ; one about eighty feet deep, about 100 feet from the east end ; another about 200 feet from the east end, about thirty feet deep ; within 200 feet from the west end, one about 150 feet deep ; all shafts and drifts showing to. body of mineral. One hundred pounds of ore were taken from the above described shafts, thoroughly mixed and assayed. (See certificates of assay above.)

SAVAGE.

Claim is 1,500 feet in length and 150 feet in width of surface ground, seventy-five feet on each side. * * *

This is a continuation west of the Ophir, Virginia and Crown Point claims and on the old Gold Dirt vein, and formerly known as the Lyneus, and is west of Gamble Gulch ; one shaft sunk to a depth of about fifty feet, and to a well defined crevice of good gold-bearing quartz. This lode can be worked by tunnel commenced on the west end of the Crown Point, in Gamble Gulch, and will attain a depth of about 1,000 feet. This claim has little development, but shows well in quartz.

NEW YORK LODE.

Fifteen hundred feet in length, and fifty feet in width of surface ground, twenty-five feet on each side.

This is an old lode, discovered in 1853, and has been worked very extensively. There are eight or ten shafts; the discovery shaft is sixty feet deep, and down to a well defined crevice of iron pyrites, two feet in width. The top ore has been worked out to a great extent, and yielded in a stamp mill from \$100.00 to \$250.00 per cord. A tunnel is started in Gamble Gulch, on the east end, now in fifty feet, well timbered and protected, and will attain a depth of 1,000 feet below the surface of the hill. This lode has always been considered among the best.

The following assay was made from ore taken from this lode:

PHILADELPHIA, 20TH MARCH, 1864.

DEAR SIR:

The ore which you left with us for assay, from the New York Lode, Colorado, is found by us to yield per ton of 2,000 pounds, in gold \$92 81.

Respectfully yours,
Du Bois & WILLIAMS.

WHITE PINE LODGE.

Fifteen hundred feet in length, and 150 feet in width of surface ground, seventy-five feet on each side.

This is an old lode, formerly known as the Wisconsin, is situated on the west side of Gamble Gulch, and has been worked quite extensively, has four shafts. The discovery shaft is about 100 feet deep, and from it a large amount of ore has been taken out and milled. The other three shafts are about thirty feet deep each, and down to a well defined vein of ore, and all well timbered. This lode has a tunnel started in at Gamble Gulch, and on the east end of the property, and will attain a depth of about 800 feet below the surface of the hill. This tunnel is well timbered and planked.

COLORADO LODGE.

Fifteen hundred feet in length, and 150 feet in width of surface ground, 75 feet on each side.

This lode was discovered in the year 1860, and was formerly known as the "Maurer." It has four shafts : one 210 feet, one 140 feet, and two 30 feet deep each, and all 10 down in a well-defined crevice of iron pyrites, which is from 2 to 6 feet wide in shafts and drift, driven from bottom of 75 feet to the deep shaft, from which ore has been taken that yielded in stamp mills from \$75 to \$150 per cord, in gold. This lode yields largely in galena ores carrying a large percentage of silver, and is justly regarded as one of the most valuable in the district.

A tunnel has been started from Gamble Gulch, and is now in about fifty feet on the crevice, exposing about three feet of crevice material, and will attain a depth of about 400 feet below the surface of the hill.

The ore mentioned in the following assay came from this mine.

PHILADELPHIA, 20TH MARCH, 1864.

DEAR SIR:

The ore which you left with us for assay from the Maurer Lode, Colorado, is found by us to yield the following value per ton of 2,000 pounds.

In Gold \$81.20
In Silver \$95 49
\$176.49

Respectfully yours,

Du Bois & WILLIAMS.

Below is the average of nine assays made by Prof. H. S. Bradford, of New York City, of ores taken from the Maurer, now the Colorado Lode, in the year 1865. Prof. Bradford was sent to Gold Dirt as an expert by the Rollins Gold Co., of New York, to test the ore from said lode.

Average of nine assays, \$63.54, in gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds. A further test for gold was made as follows; Result of run, 200 pounds Maurer ore, in Evan's Amalgamator; button of pure gold, coin value, 14.05875 oz., or \$93-5 P er ton of 2,000 pounds. Silver was not looked for or treated in those days.

COMSTOCK LODE.

Fifteen hundred feet in length, and 125 feet in width of surface ground; fifty feet on north side, and seventy-five feet on south side.

This lode was discovered in the year 1860, and was formerly known as the Surprise. It runs 100 feet south of, and parallel with the Ophir. The vein has been opened and worked for 1,000 feet in length, and yielded from \$100 to \$200 per cord, in a stamp mill. About in the centre of the 1,000 feet, a shaft has been sunk about sixty feet, to a well denned crevice of iron pyrites, that run from \$100 to \$200 per cord.

PERIGO LODE.

Thirty-three hundred feet in length, and 50 feet in width.

This lode is one of those discovered in 1860, and has been traced for over one mile in length. There has been a large amount of work done on this lode, taking out top quartz, which run in stamp mill from \$i 50 to \$600 per cord. When the sulphurets were reached they were found to be quite refractory, and could not be successfully treated in a stamp mill, therefore work was suspended.

There was over \$500.000 taken from the top of this lode, and it is considered to be one of the best, and most extensive in Colorado. This lode should be worked by a tunnel running along the vein, which will reach a depth of over 2,000 feet from which enough good ore can be taken to run 200 stamps daily.

BAKER LODE.

Fifteen hundred feet in length, and 150 feet in width.

This lode is along side and runs parallel with the Perigo. Several shafts have been sunk on it, one of which is 60 feet deep well timbered from which there was considerable good ore taken in 1878, which run in stamp mill over \$100 per cord.

This lode is held under State and U. S. laws, and not patented.

TONAWANDA LODE.

Fifteen hundred feet in length, and 150 feet in width.

This lode is near the Rollins Mill and has prospected well, and thought to be a good lode. It has one shaft on it 40 feet deep, and well timbered up, from which considerable good ore has been taken out and showed well in gold. The convenience of this lode to the Rollins Mills, makes it quite valuable.

This lode is held under State and U. S. laws, and not patented.

WATTERMAN LODE.

Fifteen hundred feet in length, and 150 feet in width.

This lode is also situated near the Rollins Mill and is considered a good lode carrying Gold and Silver and Copper. One shaft has been sunk 40 feet, and well timbered up, from which considerable ore has been taken to mills in former days.

This lode is not patented but held under State and U. S. laws.

SILVER LODE.

Fifteen hundred feet in length, and 150 feet in width.

There is three shafts sunk on this lode one about 150 feet deep, from which has been taken a large amount of ore, and run in mills at Rollinsville in early days. There is in this lode a well denned crevice about two feet wide, and ore taken from it, assays over \$50 per ton in gold, and is thought to be rich in silver, but never worked for it.

This lode is near the Rollins Mill and when properly developed, will prove to be a valuable property for any company.

This lode is held under State and U. S. laws.

TUNNELS.

It is proposed to continue the tunnels mentioned above. These said veins being all cut by Gamble Gulch, present unusually favorable opportunities for. such developments. Said tunnels or drifts will attain a depth on the various veins of from 400 to 2,000 feet below the surface, and can be run at a very moderate cost, and after a short time will pay their own expense in ore and more fully develop the mine. This will secure thorough drainage, without any expense for many years, on any scale of working that may be adopted, and the ore taken directly from the mines to the mill, without the great expense involved of hoisting tin* ore to the surface through shafts

ROLLINS STEAM QUARTZ MILL.

Is situated in Rollinsville, two miles from the mines and twelve miles from Central City, by the stage road, on South Boulder Creek. The settlement has one large public house, and many other buildings, and is one of the healthiest and most delightful spots in the State. The U. S. Mail is carried every day, (except Sundays) through the place. A post-office in the Rollinsville House.

The mill is a large building, well built of timber and stone, and is about 80 x 100 feet, built in steps on the side of a hill, and well calculated to handle gold and silver ores at very slight cost. It has an eighty-horse power engine and boilers in perfect order; twelve quartz stamps, and an abundance of room for fifty more; is well provided with pulverizing pans, crusher, amalgamation pans and tables, shafting, belting, and all the necessary conveniences for successfully manipulating gold and silver ores; has a never failing supply of pure water; a race-way which conducts water into the mill from South Boulder Creek, and can be made of sufficient capacity to run the mill by water power. This mill is finely situated for the purpose for which it was intended. There is a road from Rollinsville into Middle Park and Western Colorado, from this point. All of the above mining properties have cost me over \$250,000, and being without the means to put them into proper working shape, I therefore propose to consolidate it all into a Company or Companies, as circumstances shall warrant.

EXTRACTS FROM VARIOUS REPORTS AND LETTERS.

From a report of a committee in 1864, of which Dr. F. II. Judd was chairman, appointed by citi/ .^certain the approximate product of the Gold Dirt mines:

The yield of the Gold Dirt Lode, now the Ophir, Virginia and Crown Point, since the summer of 1862, as follows:

J. Q. A. Rollins claim \$250,000
Hollister & Co. claim 200,000
Fairbanks & Keene claim 70,000
Mulligan Bros, claim 15,000
Elliott & Fowler claim 65,000
Grill, Hulburt & Co. claim 150,000
Gold Dirt Co. claim 120,000
Hall, Evans & De Peyster claim. . . . 60,000

\$930,000

From a letter from Lee, Judd & Lee, and others, dated November 4, 1863, and addressed to Hon. S. H. Elbert, Secretary of the Territory :

"The Gold Dirt is and has been rich in gold-bearing ore from the surface down to the depth as worked. The ores have heretofore paid by the imperfect process of working and amalgamation, upon an average, about forty dollars per ton. This result, we think, is not more than one third the amount the ores will pay, by the new process of desulphurizing, which is rapidly being adopted by our mining men.

" The Gold Dirt has been known since 1859 as one-of the principal gold-bearing lodes of this mining region, and we regard its location as especially favorable. The supply of wood is almost inexhaustible, as the entire face of the mountains in the neighborhood is covered with a dense growth of pine and spruce.

" LEE, JUDD & LEE, and others."

From Col. Dodge, formerly Superintendent of the Gold Dirt Tunnel and Mining Co., dated October 30, 1863 :

* * * I have worked several lodes in this Territory, and know of none less difficult to mine than the Gold Dirt Lode. The crevice is wide, and the vein and wall-rock easy to drill for blasting. For these reasons you can mine the ore in this lode at two-thirds the expense of mining in many of the lodes of the Territory. * The best ore yields \$300 per cord The lode is one of the richest and best, both in quality and quantity of ore and quality of gold, in the Territory, and, if properly developed and worked, I have no hesitation in saying, would yield large returns on capital invested. * I know of no property more favorably located in reference to all the facilities for mining on a large scale.

From N. W. Brown, Foreman and Plate Tender of the Gold Dirt Tunnel and Mining Company :

I have been acquainted with the Gold Dirt Lode, and have worked and experimented with the ore taken from said Lode, since August, 1862.

From August, 1852, I took charge of the mill known as Rollins' Mill; had charge of the same until the first of May, 1863. I had entire charge of the mill, and the amount of quartz run through per day, also the entire charge of cleaning up the amalgam, and retorting the same. This ore was of the richest quality. During this time the ore averaged \$350 per cord. A cord averaging in weight about seven tons. Our weekly retorts often amounted to \$1,700, from about four cords of ore. I am satisfied that, with a good first-class mill and machinery, I can take from the ore of the Great Dirt Lode, on an average, as it comes out of the shaft, \$300 per cord by the stamping process alone. I have worked in mining lodes, and with the ore of many lodes in this territory, and consider the Gold Dirt Lode one of the very best and richest, both in quantity and quality of ore, and in quality of gold, in this country.

It should be borne in mind that the Gold Dirt Lode so frequently mentioned in the above extracts, is now the Ophir, Virginia and Crown Point, and re-located by me, under the above names, and now held by new locations, under existing laws, my title to the same being unquestioned.

From a letter written by John H. Langley, dated February 7, 1864, formerly a mining superintendent of the Perigo Lode :

I have been in the mining business in said district for three years, and consider it second to none in the Rocky Mountains. The gold-bearing lodes in the district are numerous, among the most prominent of which are the Gold Dirt, Maurer, New York, and Lyneus Lodes, now called Savage. These have all been worked with satisfactory results, and I have no doubt that many other lodes in the district will be equally valuable when they are more fully tested. * I am well acquainted with Mr. Rollins, and know of no man better qualified to make a better selection of mining property. Mr. Rollins' statement can be fully relied on.

There is quite a difference in the purity of the gold from the Colorado mines, and this difference is equal to from two to four dollars per ounce in value.

The following letter refers to this fact :

NEW YORK. MAY 24, 1864.
MR. THOMAS BOND,

Dear Sir In relation to our views in regard to the quality of the gold taken from Gold Dirt, in Independent District, Colorado Territory, we state that we have purchased of John Q. A. Rollins, and others, lots of "Gold Retort," from said district, and always found it superior in quality to any other in Colorado Territory, and we consider the richness of the lodes in Independent District equal to any in the Rocky Mountains.

Yours respectfully,

J. KIRBE, of KOUNTZ & BROS., Bankers.
ROGERS & WILCOX, Bankers, Denver.

CLARK & Co., Bankers, Denver.

Extract from a letter from Clark, Gruber & Co., Bankers of Denver:

BANKING-HOUSE OF CLARK, GRUBER & Co.,)
DENVER, COLORADO, Sept. 26, 1863. f

* * * * * We have had a business and social acquaintance
with Messrs. Sweet & Hollister since the Spring of 1860. * * *

We have bought of them over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth
of gold, taken from their claim upon "the celebrated Gold Dirt Lode," (now
the Virginia). We have assayed and coined this gold in our private mint,
and can testify to its being the finest quality of lode gold taken out in
our mines. *****

CLARK, GRUBER & Co.

NEDERLAND, BOULDER COUNTY,
TERRITORY OF COLORADO, March 10, 1876.
JOHN Q. A. ROLLINS, ROLLINSVILLE, COLORADO.
Dear Sir:

In answer to your inquiry about the lode mining claims now owned
by you, viz: The Gold Dirt. Maurer, Wisconsin, New York and Surprise
Lodes, we have to state that we are very well acquainted with the above
named lodes. That we had charge of several stamp mills that run ore from
the said lodes ; that the yield of gold there from was always good, and
sometimes very large. We believe that at the present time, with the
improved system of stamp mills and ore reduction, and the low price of
labor and mining supplies compared with what it was when we had charge of
said mills that the lodes named could be worked at a large profit. We have
no hesitation in saying that this mining property is good, and we do not
know of a better group of lodes in this Territory.
Respectfully yours,

A. W. BROWN,
WM. BRYANT.

CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO, April 10, 1876.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Gilpin County, Colorado, hereby certify
that we have been well acquainted with what are known as the Gold Dirt
mines, and Independent Mining District, Gilpin County, Colorado, for many
years last past, now claimed by John Q. A. Rollins. We know that some of
the mines have in years past produced very large results, and are among
the best gold -bearing mines in the Territory. We are satisfied from our
knowledge of these mines, that with the present cost of labor and
supplies, they could be worked with good paying results.

Wm. A. Arnold, J. A. Thatcher,

* _ A t /fJ'*_ J ^ OfL+J*- M.Marshall, Samuel Meschler, /
- 42TE. W. Henderson, Otto Sauer, b^ >

Eben Smith, J. C. McShane,
D. D. Belden, L. C. Rockwell,
Harley B. Morse, W. R. Gorsline,
James Clark, D. C. Collier,

W - Bostwick, Clinton Reed,
C ' Snyder ' C ' H ' Briggs>

-ryPaul, Hal. Sayer.

Here I present you in a more condensed form all the
the property which I propose to sell to a Company, or
individuals ; retaining one-half interest for myself:
PATENTED LODES.

Fifteen hundred feet on the Comstock lode.
Fifteen hundred feet on the Ophir lode.
Three hundred feet on the Virginia Lode.
Fifteen hundred feet on the Crown Point lode.
Fifteen hundred feet on the Savage lode.
Fifteen hundred feet on the Colorado lode.
Fourteen hundred feet on the Perigo lode.
Fifteen hundred feet on the Perigo lode.
Three hundred feet on the Perigo lode.
Fifteen hundred feet on the New York lode.
Fifteen hundred feet on the White Pine lode.

Lodes held under State and United States laws and
ready to be entered and patented from government :

Fifteen hundred feet on the Baker lode.
Fifteen hundred feet on the Tonawanda lode.
Fifteen hundred feet on the Watterman lode.
Fifteen hundred feet on the Silver lode.
Making 20,000 linear feet of lode claims.

PATENTED PLACER LANDS.

One hundred and twelve acres on Gamble Gulch .
There has been considerable gold taken out of this gulch and much more can
be taken out. It is also quite valuable for road purposes, as the gulch
leads from the Rollinsville quartz mill to all the mines.

Seventy-nine acres on Moon Gulch. The description of Gamble Gulch will
answer for this. It also leads to some very valuable gold lodes, lately
discovered, and convenient to the Rollins mill.

GOLD PLACER LANDS.

Taken up and held under United States and State laws and ready lo be
entered from the government.

Eighty acres of gold placer land adjoining Rollinsville on South Boulder creek. This tract of land is believed to be quite valuable for gold and is valuable for farming purposes.

PATENTED AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

One hundred and sixty acres -the Rollins farm at Rollinsville, all under fence and crops. Upon which is built the Rollins House, a large quartz mill, quartz house, carpenter shop, smith shop, a large barn and five log houses. And which is one of the prettiest places in Colorado for a summer resort for tourists.

One hundred and sixty acres of agricultural land adjoining Rollinsville, called Fisherville, all fenced and under crops, upon which is built two large frame mills with good water power, and five log houses good dwellings for employees of a company. This is a so very pretty place for residences. As fine crops have been raised on this farm as ever were grown on the earth ; rye 7 feet high, wheat and oats 6 feet high. Potatoes and other vegetables grow in abundance and are good.

Five hundred acres of timber and agricultural land adjoining Rollinsville called the Gooch farm, mostly under good fence and about one-half in grain and grasses, upon which is a good frame barn, and three log houses of little value. Upon this land are three lakes of pure water, capable of raising millions of fish.

One hundred and sixty acres <>t good timber land about three miles from Rollinsville and patented. It is quite valuable for building purposes.

Eight hundred acres of timber and agricultural land near and adjoining Rollinsville, pre-empted and held under the State and United States laws, and can be patented at any time the land is paid for to the government. This land is quite valuable for timber and pasturage and much of it can be cultivated for crops with success.

In addition to the various mines above partially described, I have a section of patented land upon which are situate the quartz mill, the Rollins Hotel, and a large frame barn, and many other buildings, such as store, shops, and tenement houses; this tract of land is largely meadow, and will produce more hay and grain than will be needed to feed the stock used in carrying on the mining, however extensive. Finally, in view of the fact that the mines are of great value, and the surrounding facilities for working them are unequaled, because of water, the thousands of cords of wood controlling by the location, costing from three to four dollars per cord t less than at Central or Black Hawk, and the gradual descent in grade from every mine to the mill and reduction works, and the further fact that all buildings except for furnaces (if needed) are ready, both at the mines and at the mill; I say without fear of successful contradiction, that there is no property now for sale in Colorado, that promises so well to the investor. I invite a thorough investigation by miners and capitalists.

As additional testimony in reference to the Gold Dirt Lode, we make the following extract from a letter written by Messrs. Lee, Judd & Lee, of Black Hawk;

OFFICE OF CARIBOU MINE,

NBDERLAND, COLORADO, OCTOBER -J.JTU, 1*78.

To whom it may concern :

This will introduce Mr. J. Q. A. Rollins, who goes east for the purpose of disposing of an interest in his numerous mines located near this place, of which I am well acquainted, also with Mr. Rollins. These mines consist of the well known Gold Dirt, Perigo and others in the same vicinity. I have known these mines since 1861, and regard them as among the best mines in Gilpin County if properly worked. But a limited amount of money will be needed to put them in good working condition, and this is why Mr. Rollins visits your cities.

Mr. Rollins is a miner of many years of experience and is entirely competent to judge and manage mines. I have known him since 1861, and my knowledge has been favorable and intimate, and I most cheerfully recommend him to business men generally.

Respectfully,

EBEN SMITH, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE BRIGGS MINE,
BLACK HAWK, COLORADO, NOVEMBER IITH, 1878.

To whom it may concern :

I have known Mr. J. Q. A. Rollins ten or twelve years ; know his farm and place, and consider it one of the best mountain farms in Colorado. I know of the Perigo and Gold Dirt mines. They were considered rich and valuable property. I believe they have not been worked of late to speak of. I think if they were properly worked they would be among our best paying mines.

Respectfully yours,

G. W. BRIGGS.

CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO, NOVEMBER STH, 1878.
MR. REED, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAR SIR :

Allow me to introduce to you Mr. J. Q. A. Rollins, a gentleman of high standing in our County and a miner of long experience. He visits your city to place some mining property ; the Crown Point, Ophir, Perigo and other first-class property. The property that he represents is of more value in my judgment than the Melvina of Boulder County. Any attention you show Mr. Rollins will be a personal favor to me.

Respectfully,

J. W. HOLMAN,
Mining Superintendent.

CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1878.

To whom it may concern :

I have known the bearer, Mr. J. Q. A. Rollins, intimately for the past ten years. I have also known of his mining properties for the same length of time, and I have no hesitancy in saying that there is no better gold bearing mining property in this State, especially that portion called the Gold Dirt and Perigo properties. I can recommend this property to any person who is inclined to invest in mining properties, knowing as I do, with an ordinary capital for development, that the properties can be made good paying ones with good and economical management. Mr. Rollins can and will verify all that li uit his properties, and is willing to have them inspected by my expei t that purchasers may select
Respectfully yours,

THOMAS J. RICIIMAN,

Supt. Gregory Mine.

; KAL CTTY, COLORADO, NOVEMHKR STH, 1878.

To whom it may concern :

This is to certify that I am acquainted with the property of J. Q. A. Rollins, located in Gilpin County, Colorado, and known as the Consolidated Gold Dirt Mines. That I have known the same since 1860. That the several lode locations are upon large well-defined gold bearing lodes. That from the time of their discovery until about 1864 they were among the most productive mines in the State, their products running up to hundreds of thousands of dollars, notwithstanding the then crude modes of treating ores. Subsequently the most of this property was sold to eastern companies, which sent out as managers men wholly unacquainted with mining, and who, in a majority of instances, had never before seen a mine. These men, through ignorance and the grossest mismanagement, not only failed to make the mines pay but incurred debts of such magnitude that many of the properties were allowed to be sold in satisfaction thereof.

In other instances the companies allowed their titles to lapse by reason of non-compliance with the Act of Congress of May 10th, 1872. Through these means Mr. Rollins, who has been acquainted with these mines since their discovery, and I who was well acquainted with their value, be-Minr tin- owner thereof, and has since secured U. S. patents therefore, his title to the most of them, being now in fee.

The placer mines described in the prospectus are located on the gulches leading from the lodes above referred to, and sufficient work has been done upon these gulches to prove them of great value. The agricultural, grazing and timber lands are of the very best quality of mountain lands, and produce the finest crops of hay, grain, potatoes and other vegetables.

The location is equal to any mountain lands in the State, and as an investment, the lands alone could be made very pmh; <. ken as a whole, I do not know of a more desirable property, nor one from which, In- judicious management, more money could be made. As an investment for capital, I would cheerfully recommend it to those looking for an investment of like character.

Respectfully,

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KMBER 20TII. I -

JOHN B. DRAKE, Es
PACIFIC HOTEL, CHIC \

The bearer, J. O. A. Rollins, of Rollinsville, Gilpin County, Colorado, visits the east with a view of interesting capital in the development group of mines near Rollinsville. Mr. Rollins, after many years of patient labor and at great expense, has become possessed of a group of mines among which are found the old "Gold Dirt," "Perigo" and "Maurer," though now patented under different names, because of legal technicalities in obtaining patents. I, from personal knowledge of long standing, unhesitatingly say that there is not in Colorado among the lodes or fissure veins so valuable a group, whether judged from their past history or present prospect. Development is all that is needed. A pamphlet, presented herewith, will fully explain. Any aid by way of furthering Mr. Rollins scheme will be a favor to the writer personally.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM S. ROCKWELL.

CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO, OCTOBER 29, 1878.

To "whom it may concern :

The mining property of J. O. A. Rollins near Rollinsville, Gilpin County is evidently very valuable, ranking among the best in this section. This is especially true of what has been known as the Perigo and Gold Dirt lodes which have been located for a distance of 4,500 feet each. The great size of these veins and the extreme richness of the quartz, together with the remarkably large yield of former days place them in the front rank of Colorado gold lodes. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of gold were obtained therefrom, in so short a time as to attract universal attention and wonder in this district. This was previous to the organization and subsequent failures of the companies that purchased the property.

With persistent work and development under economical management and first class milling facilities, these mines would undoubtedly have been paying to this day, and I know of no idle properties in the State that offer greater inducements for the resumption of work or the investment of capital. The vast reducing in mining and milling expenses of all kinds since the completion of the Pacific and Colorado Central system of railways bringing steam transportation to within a few miles of Rollinsville and Gold Dirt, is another strong inducement for the resumption of work on these mines. By the resumption of work I mean the inauguration of mining operations on a large scale the mines being worked at the present time to some extent with gratifying results. What is needed is a moderate amount of capital to open the mines in a first class manner. As there is ore in sight in those parts of the mines now worked and work was abandoned elsewhere with ore in sight, there is every reason to believe that all outlays would soon be made good from the profits of the mines. Further than this, the history of Colorado mining shows that all lodes that paid so enormously near the surface as did those are sure to do so at great depths*

It is the current belief here that if these mines were again worked on a large scale they would rank among the most productive and profitable in

the State. I understand that the Gold Dirt has been relocated as the Comstock, Ophir and Crown Point, and the Surprise and the Maurer, (two other once productive veins) as the Savage and Colorado respectively.

At Rollinsville, is a fine mill building with twelve stamps, etc., and a fine engine and boiler of great size. This is supplied with one of the best water-works in the State ; with Hume in first-class condition. This mill has lately been running on ore from the Gold Dirt lode when worked by the tunnel, now driven on the vein in a good body of mineral.

Mr. Rollins also owns a fine tract of farming land at and near Rollinsville, which, with that settlement, forms one of the most charming localities in this grand and beautiful mountain region of Colorado. This tract of land with the adjoining farms of Messrs. Gooch & Fisher, forms the best and largest body of agricultural land that I know of in this part of the mountains. Its production of hay, grain and vegetables would seem wonderful to those accustomed to the lighter crops of most Eastern or Western States. These farming lands like the 20,000 feet of lodes owned by Mr. Rollins are all secured by government titles or U. S. Government patents, so that there can be no dispute or question regarding their ownership.

FRANK FOSSETT, Publisher " Colorado."

CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO, OCTOBER 31, 1878.

To whom it may concern :

I have been employed by John Q. A. Rollins for several years last past, as his land attorney, in making applications for U. S. Patents for the agricultural lands claimed by him, Fred. T. Gooch and Frank Fisher also in making applications for U. S. Patents for the various mining claims owned by them. I know that the agricultural lands claimed by them are all first class and that the titles are the best known to our laws ; being nearly all patented lands and mining claims. I am somewhat familiar with the mining claims that Mr. Rollins puts into his scheme, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it to be one of the best schemes ever offered to the public in the way of lands containing valuable farm improvements; also valuable mining and Placer mining claims. I know of my own knowledge, that Mr. Rollins has expended a large amount of money in developing and completing the titles to the mines owned and controlled by him ; including lands, mines and mills. I believe it to be one of the largest and best properties in the State.

WM. A. AKV

CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO, Nov 1
J. Q. A. ROLLINS Esq. ROLLING u

Dear Sir :

Agreeable to your request, we take pleasure in stating what we know and what we believe respecting your property at Rollinsville and vicinity. We have known the Gold Dirt Lode since 1860 and 1870. We do not know the precise amount taken from this Lode during the time of two years, but do know that it yielded enormously, we think, several hundred thousands of

dollars, and that at immense profits on the expenditures. The same maybe said of the Perigo Lode, except that it was not so extensively worked, and yield and profits were not so great. We know but little of the other mines in your list, except that some of them appear very promising from such development as has been made upon them. We have no hesitation in giving our opinion that these mines could be made immensely profitable by judicious working and economical expenditure of money. It has always been our opinion, that the district in which these mines are situated is among the best in Colorado, and only needs judicious development to make it one among the greatest gold producing districts of our State. We most cheerfully and confidently recommend this property to the favorable consideration of capitalists wishing to engage in mining. As to the attractiveness of Rollinsville as a place of residence, or the fertility and productiveness of the farming lands adjoining, and mentioned in your list, too much can hardly be said.

Very respectfully,

Jos. M. MARSHALL, Register,
E. W. HENDERSON, Receive*,
U. S. Land Office.

OFFICE OF THE LEADVILLE MINING COMPANY, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 24, 1879.
MR. J. Q. A. ROLLINS.

DEAR SIR :

You ask me my opinion in relation to your mines at Gold Dirt, Gilpin County, Colorado. I can say that I visited them in 1865 for a New York company, and found the " Gold Dirt," " Perigo," " Maurer," " New York " and " Wisconsin " lodes to be true fissure veins carrying large bodies of valuable gold ore or mineral, I made many assays of these ores, some of which are referred to in your prospectus, invariably finding gold in paying quantities. I think no better group of gold mining properties or lodes can now be found in Colorado, and that with a reasonable and wise expenditure of money, they can be made to return handsome returns or dividends.

Respectfully,

H. S. BRADFORD.

JOHN Q. A. ROLLINS,

Proprietor.

Rollinsville, Gilpin County, Col..
Feb. 15, 1879.