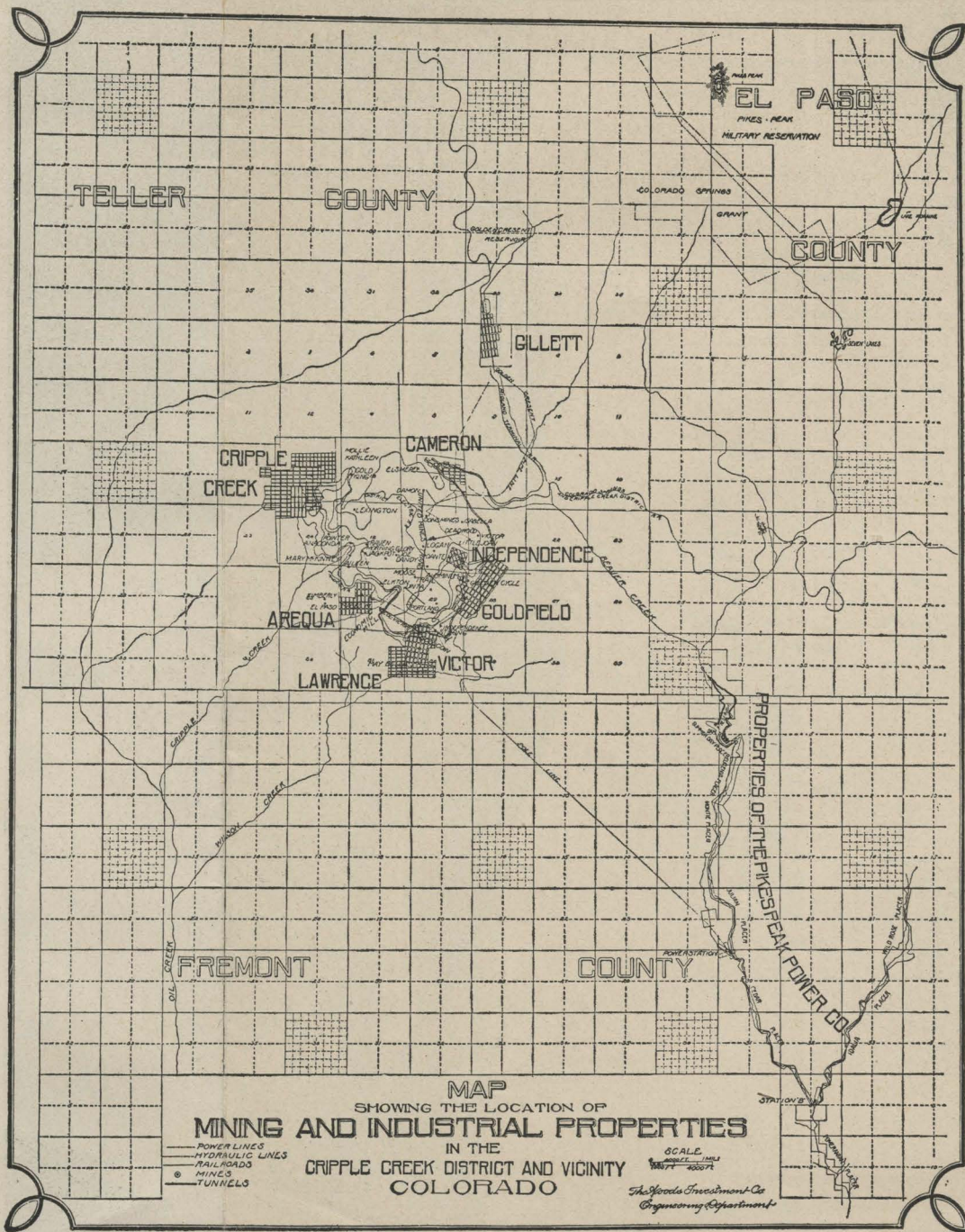
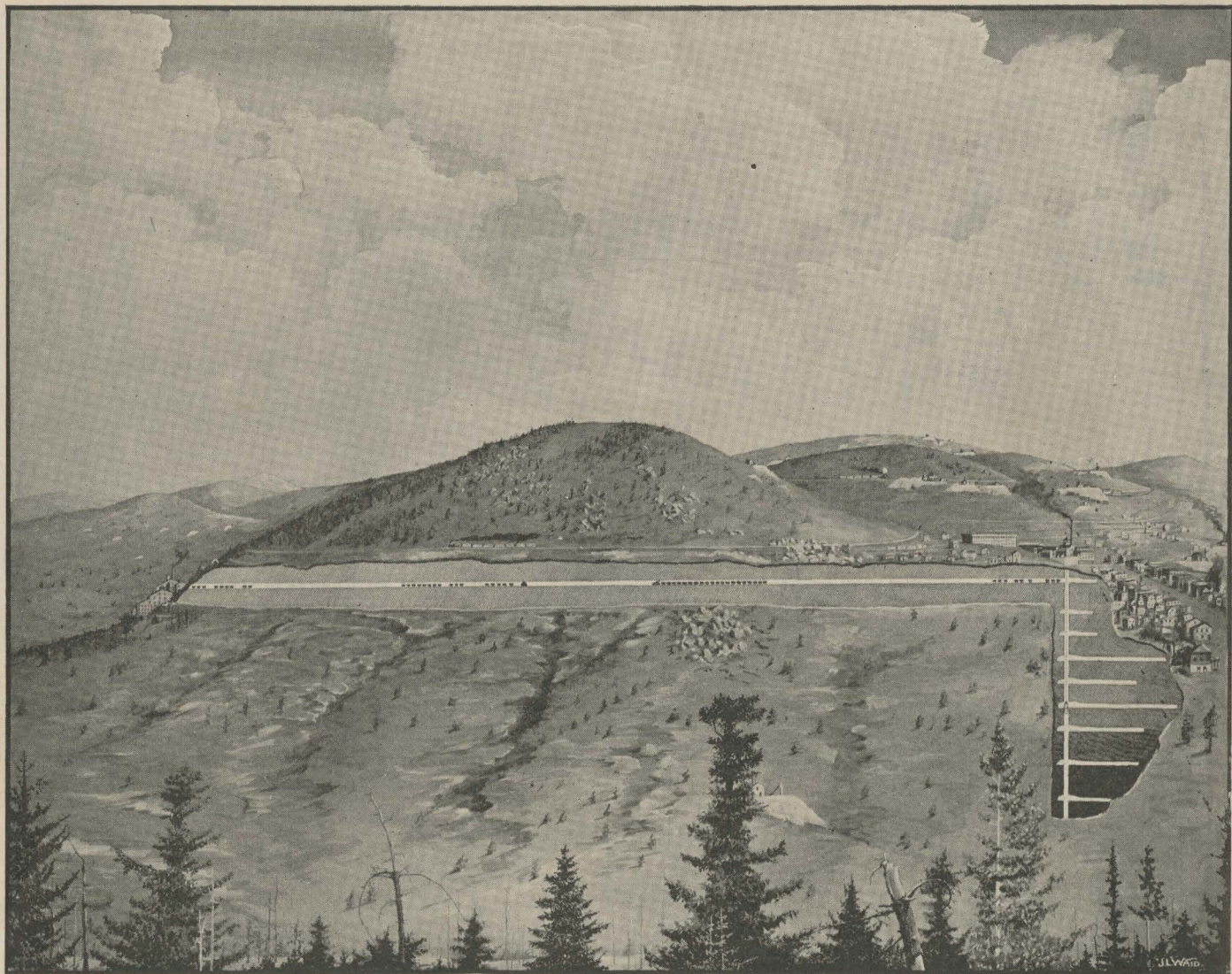


Gold Fields of Cripple Creek

LOTAVE







LONGITUDINAL SECTION — COLUMBINE DIVISION — UNITED MINES TUNNEL.

Gold Coin Mine at the east and Chlorination Mill of the Economic Gold Extraction Company at the west terminal,
Cripple Creek Mining District, Teller County, Colorado.

WARREN WOODS, President
F. M. WOODS, Treasurer
H. E. WOODS, Manager

The
Woods Investment
Company
of Colorado

FOUNDED 1893

Offices, Colorado Springs and Victor.
Mines in Cripple Creek and San Juan Mining
Districts and Mexico.

DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES—Gold Coin, Consolidated, Doctor-Jack Pot, New Zealand.

PRODUCING MINES—Mabel M., Damon, Morning Glory, Battle Mt., Jack Pot, Columbine-Victor.

DEVELOPING MINES—Mt. Rosa, Cameron, Gold Exploration, Robinson-Victor, Beacon Hill.

INDUSTRIALS—Economic Mill, Gold Extraction Works; Pike's Peak Power, Electric Light and Power; Teller County Mining Supply, Hardware; Golden Crescent, Water and Light; L. D. Arthur, Lumber; United Mines Company, Transportation.

In addition, the Woods Investment Company controls the townsites of Victor, Gillett, Cameron, Lawrence and Arequa, having a population of 15,000.

Combined gold output of the above mines the largest controlled by one corporation in Colorado or the West.





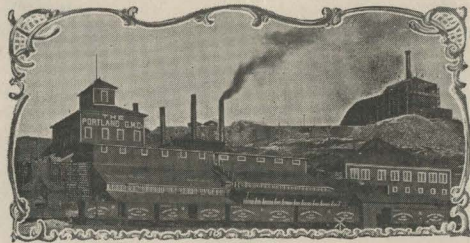
America's Greatest Gold Producers



FOREMOST in this booklet and before touching upon the varied interests of The Woods Investment Company, a tribute should be paid to the other corporations of the Cripple Creek Mining District, which produced 50 per cent. of the twenty millions of yellow metal given to the world in 1900, and which, stars of the first magnitude in America's mining constellation, are known as the Portland, Independence, Elkton, Mary McKinney, Strong, Vindicator, Gold King and Isabella.



The first named, the far-famed Portland, discovered in 1892, has produced over eleven millions of dollars to date, and paid \$3,700,000 in dividends; the stock of this Company is selling on the market at \$15,000,000 for the entire estate and the mine has immense ore reserves, monthly shipments reaching 7000 tons.



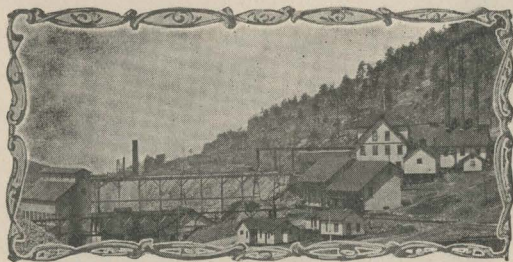
THE PORTLAND.

The Portland Company is building a 300 ton mill at Colorado Springs upon the new line of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railway for treatment of its low grade ores. Sixty thousand dollars are distributed monthly among its shareholders.

AMERICA'S GREATEST GOLD PRODUCERS—Continued.

Stratton's Independence.

The sale of the Independence mine, which adjoins the Portland upon the south, has the reputation of having brought more cash to its former owner, W. S. Stratton, than any previous transaction in gold mines in the history of the West, a full \$10,000,000 having passed from the English purchasers to Mr. Stratton for the 110 acres constituting what is now known as Stratton's Independence, Limited.



STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE, LIMITED.

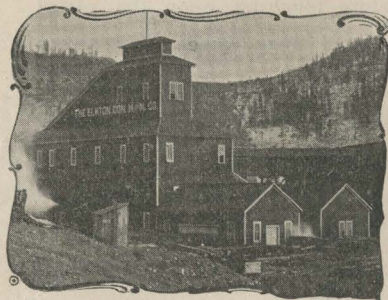
Prior to the disposition of the property by the locator he extracted something like \$4,000,000 from the mine, and since that date, (April 27th, 1899,) the English concern has produced \$5,500,000 gross and paid \$3,000,000 in dividends.

Its shares have sold up to \$15.00 and are now in the

neighborhood of \$9.00. The mine has recently opened new and extensive ore bodies and gives promise of long life.

Elkton.

The history of the Elkton, one of Raven Hill's oldest producers, dates from the year 1894, when the rich ore body,



ELKTON.

from which is extracted \$100,000 a month, was first uncovered. The vein is notably continuous and has produced a total of \$3,875,000, \$1,130,000 having been paid to its shareholders in dividends. The property comprises 73 acres and is stocked at \$3,000,000, paying \$300,000 annually in dividends. The Elkton has a fine surface plant and is classed among the best gold mines of the west.

AMERICA'S GREATEST GOLD PRODUCERS—Continued.

Mary McKinney.

This mine, which has returned 25 per cent. of its capital in net dividends within two years, is located on the extreme western slope of Raven Hill, a portion of its possessions covering South Gold and North Guyot Hills. With a capital of \$1,000,000, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been paid in dividends, the company accumulating a large cash surplus as well. A substantial surface plant graces the property and a regular and steady production, both in tonnage and values, is a characteristic of the Mary McKinney.

Strong.

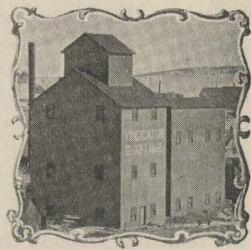
The Strong has had a very romantic history, having been destroyed by dynamite during the miners' strike of 1894. The mine has the Portland, Stratton's Independence and Gold Coin for neighbors and is credited with paying a monthly dividend of \$25,000; is a close corporation with no stock on the market; has very large and regular shoots of ore and the mine is one of the big ones of the camp.

Vindicator.

The group of producers, known as the Vindicator, lies upon the south slope of Bull Hill and is one of the best

dividend paying properties of that section, having produced \$2,000,000 to May, 1901.

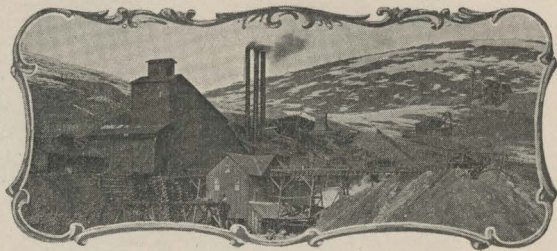
It comprises 28 acres, dotted with producing shafts. This property, which could have been purchased four years since at \$300,000, is selling on the market at a basis exceeding \$1,500,000.



THE VINDICATOR.

Gold King.

The first discovery in the Cripple Creek District, the mine which shipped the first car of ore over the new Short Line



THE GOLD KING.

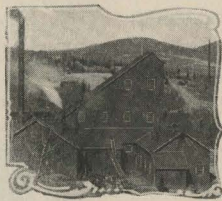
Railway, and one of the "first" mines in the camp, is the

AMERICA'S GREATEST GOLD PRODUCERS—Concluded.

"Gold King" of Poverty Gulch. Discovered by Womack, a cowboy, in 1891, it was sold for \$6000; today its shares bring upon a basis of \$1,000,000 for the property and it has increased the world's stock of gold \$1,000,000 to date, paying a profit of \$250,000 to stockholders.

Isabella.

Celebrated for having shipped in 1899, a car of ore realizing \$8000 to the ton; has paid \$750,000 dividends; estate comprises 100 acres; main shaft 1200 feet below surface; pays quarterly dividends and is situate upon North Bull Hill, adjoining the Damon and Wild Horse mines.

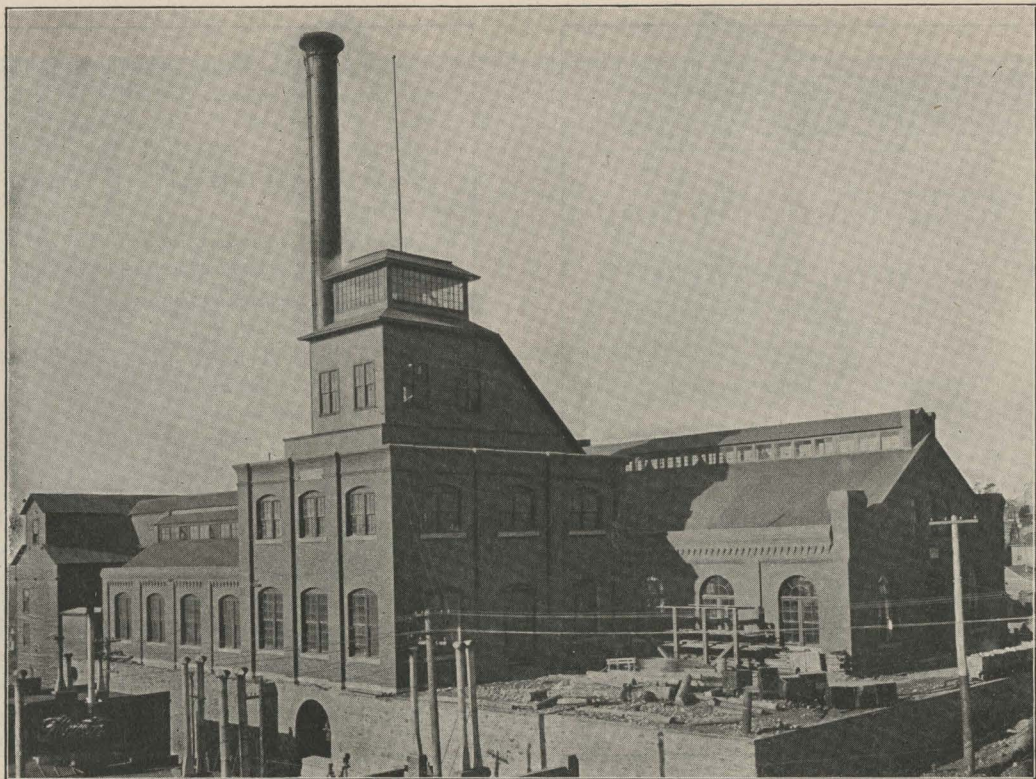


THE ISABELLA.

THERE are many producers of gold in the Cripple Creek District which add, yearly, large sums to the bank accounts of their owners; which, although they give promise of greater things, cannot be classed with the above. Production of the district will reach twenty-five millions for this year, the month of March alone outputting over \$2,300,000.

The deeper levels show no sign of exhaustion and it is almost a certainty that the Cripple Creek District will increase its yield each year, retaining unto it the proud title of "The Greatest Gold Camp on Earth."





GOLD COIN SHAFT HOUSE.



The Gold Coin Mining and Leasing Company

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

OFFICERS

H. E. WOODS	- - - -	President
WARREN WOODS	- - - -	Vice-President
F. M. WOODS	-	Secretary and Gen'l M'gr
F. M. SYMES	- - - -	Superintendent

Mines under City of Victor, Colorado.

Ore discovered April, 1896.

Produced to May 1, 1901, \$5,500,000.

Paid in dividends to May 1, 1901, \$700,000.

Pays \$360,000 yearly dividends or 30 per cent. per annum on capital stock, par value of shares \$1.00; highest price for shares, 1900, \$7.00; lowest, \$4.50.

Owens the Gold Coin and other mines, a total of 50 acres.

Has the finest mining plant in the west (of steel, brick and stone), costing \$255,000.

Employs three hundred men with a labor pay roll of \$350,000 annually.

Main shaft 1100 feet deep; hoist—Webster, Camp & Lane—having capacity for 3000 feet in depth; shaft now sinking to 1400 feet.

Over 3 miles of levels and drifts.

Pay ore being produced from six veins.

Ore averages \$35 to \$65 in gold to the ton.

Mine lighted by electricity and equipped with pumping plant, diamond drilling apparatus, a twenty-four-drill Rand air compressor, and electric signal system.

Vein is granite quartz, in granite; ore is conveyed by the United Mines Transportation Company through the Columbine tunnel to the Economic Gold Extraction Company works and there treated.



GOLD COIN
3000 FT
HOIST



GOLD COIN
COMPRESSOR
PLANT



TIMBERING GOLD COIN MINE

INTERIOR GOLD COIN MINE.

THE
Doctor Jack Pot

Consolidated Mining Company

CAPITAL \$3,000,000

OFFICERS

A. E. CARLTON President
JOHN H. HOBBS Treasurer
F. M. WOODS Secretary and Gen'l M'g'r

Mines on Raven Hill. Ore discovered 1893.

Produced, including output prior to consolidation, \$3,500,000.

Produced since consolidation of Doctor, Ing-ham, and Nugget Companies with Jack Pot mine, December, 1900, \$431,455.48.

Paid in dividends from January 1st, 1901, to May 1st, 1901, \$116,000.

Par value shares \$1.00.

Owens fifty acres of territory, from the Elkton group on the south to the Anaconda on the north.

Employs one hundred and fifty men.

Main Jack Pot vein is fluorine quartz, containing high values in sylvanite.

Property operated through the three-compartment shaft of the Morning Glory Company.

Has fine equipment capable of sinking to a great depth.

Ore is treated at Denver and Pueblo smelters.



THE
New Zealand

Consolidated Mining Company

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS President
F. M. WOODS Sec'y and Gen'l M'g'r
H. E. WOODS Treasurer
MARTIN GLEASON Superintendent

Mines on Bull Hill.

Ore discovered 1895.

Produced to May 1, 1901, \$400,000.

Paid in dividends, including old New Zealand, to May 1, 1901, \$60,000.

Pays dividend of one per cent monthly.

Par value of shares \$1.00.

Owens the Deadwood, Trachyte and other mines, a total of 23 acres.

Veins phonolite and andesitic breccia.

Has four paying veins.

Main shaft 300 feet in depth.

Employs, including lessees, one hundred men.

Hoisting plant and mine operated by electricity.

Ore treated at the works of the Economic Gold Extraction Company, Victor.



PROPERTIES OF THE CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY.

THE CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS President
F. M. WOODS, Sec'y and Gen'l Mgr
H. E. WOODS Treasurer
MARTIN GLEASON Supt.

Authorized Capital
\$2,500,000

Issued Capital
\$1,900,000



Mines upon Bull Hill.

Owens the Wild Horse group, containing eighty acres. Also three hundred thousand shares of New Zealand Consolidated. Controls the Damon, Little Joan, and other Bull Hill companies.

Ore discovered in the Wild Horse, 1897.

Vein is talc and quartz, between granite and schist walls and is from five to twenty feet in width, averaging \$30 in gold.

Has produced to May 1, 1901, \$875,000.

Has paid in dividends to May 1, 1901, including \$52,500 paid by the Bull Hill Consolidated, now merged with this company, \$212,500.

Par value shares \$1; is paying \$19,000 monthly dividend, or 1%.

Has two hoisting plants upon the Wild Horse group. Main shaft (the Gleason) has reached 750 feet and is being sunk to 970 feet to connect with United Mines tunnel, which is to convey ores to the Economic mill, all ores now going to the Economic by rail.

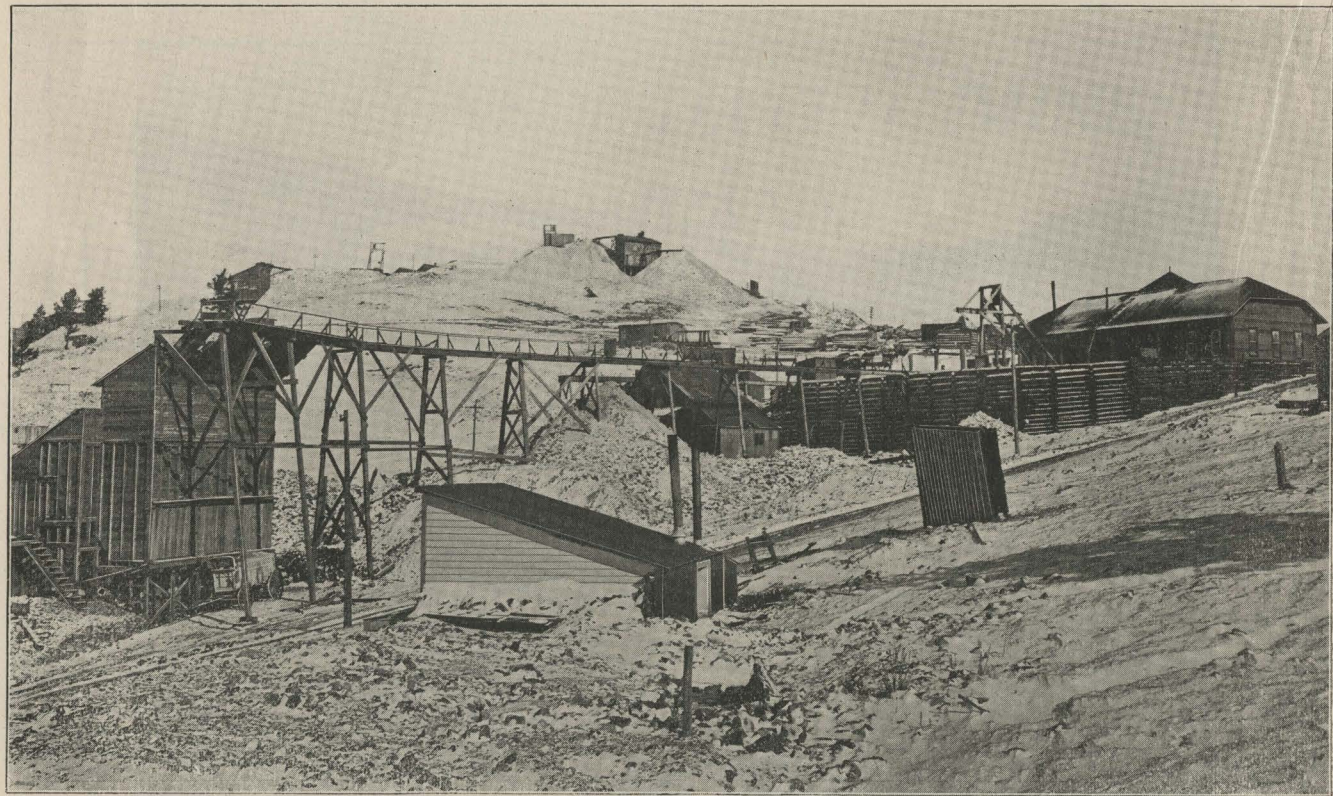
Employs 100 men.

Ore is produced most cheaply of any in the Cripple Creek District.

The Consolidated Mines Company is the largest owner of producing mines upon Bull Hill, this company and subsidiary concerns shipping from seven paying veins.



MINES OF THE DOCTOR JACK POT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.



NEW ZEALAND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.



MABEL M. CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The Mabel M.

Consolidated Mining Company

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer
N. E. EADS	Superintendent

Owens the Mabel M. mine, comprising 18 acres upon Beacon Hill, Cripple Creek Mining District. Has produced over \$200,000.

Is now outputting from three paying veins.

Ore is granite quartz in sylvanite, which is of same character as the Gold Coin. Half a dozen veins traverse the property from north to south, the Mabel M. having the extension of the ore occurrences in the Gold Dollar and Prince Albert.

It is believed that with depth the ore shoots will prove to be permanent and continue of good grade.

The Damon

Gold Mining Company

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer
MARTIN GLEASON	Superintendent

Owens the Hardwood, Maud S. and other mines upon the east slope of Ironclad Hill, Cripple Creek Mining District.

Mines are shipping 400 tons monthly.

Has a treasury reserve of 142,000 shares.

Properties have produced over \$200,000.

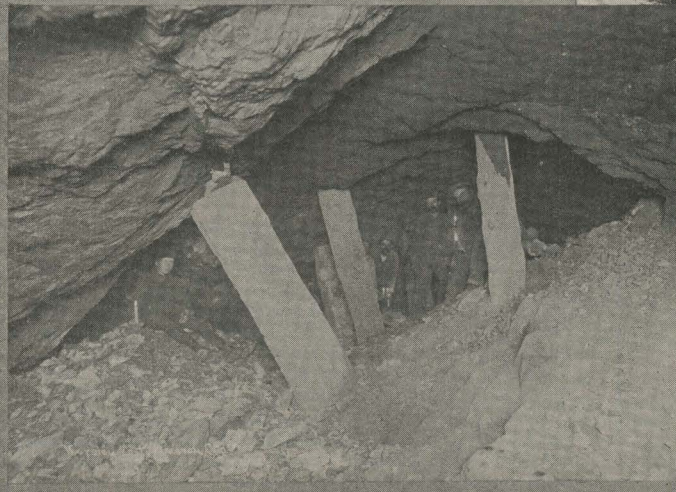
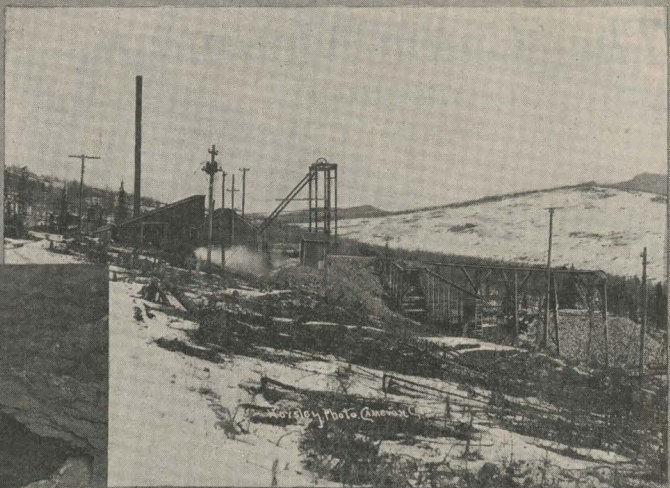
Adjoins the Isabella and Wild Horse mines on the north.

Main working shaft 375 feet in depth.

Produces some high grade ore, averaging \$400 to the ton.

One of the features of the Damon is what is by the miners styled the "Crow's Nest," an ore occurrence of unusual dimensions and quality.

THE DAMON
MINE



THE CROW'S
NEST
DAMON MINE

The Battle Mountain

CONSOLIDATED
GOLD MINING COMPANY



CAPITAL, \$2,500,000



OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS,	- - -	President
F. M. WOODS,	- - -	Secretary
H. E. WOODS,	- - -	Treasurer
MARTIN GLEASON,	-	Superintendent

Owens the Viola Mine and other producing territory aggregating 30 acres.

Is the owner of eighty per cent. of the Trail, Big Banta, Old Ironsides and Lost Fraction, 26 acres, the Trail and Big Banta being regular producers.

Owens all of the Uinta Tunnel, which has produced upwards of \$40,000.

Uinta Tunnel and laterals, in length, 3430 feet.

Trail Tunnel and laterals, in length, 3172 feet.

Owens the Conejos group, adjoining Mt. Rosa, 10 acres.

Main Shaft upon the Trail, sunk to depth of 400 feet, will be completed to connect with the United Mines Tunnel at 551 feet from the surface.



The Morning Glory

MINING AND
LEASING COMPANY



CAPITAL, \$1,250,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS,	- - -	President
F. M. WOODS,	- - -	Secretary
H. E. WOODS,	- - -	Treasurer
W. A. MORGAN,	- - -	Superintendent

Owens the Aileen, Little Giant, Lantishie and properties on Raven Hill, Cripple Creek Mining District, adjoining the Doctor-Jack Pot.

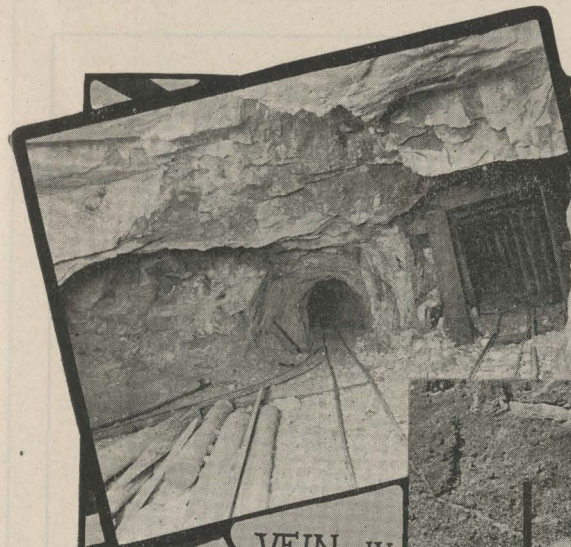
Has a lease upon the Morning Glory and other properties of the Work M. and M. Company and upon the Rose Maud.

The main Morning Glory shaft has been sunk by this Company to a depth of 700 feet and will be continued to 1000 feet. It is three compartment, and is probably the best work of the kind in the district.

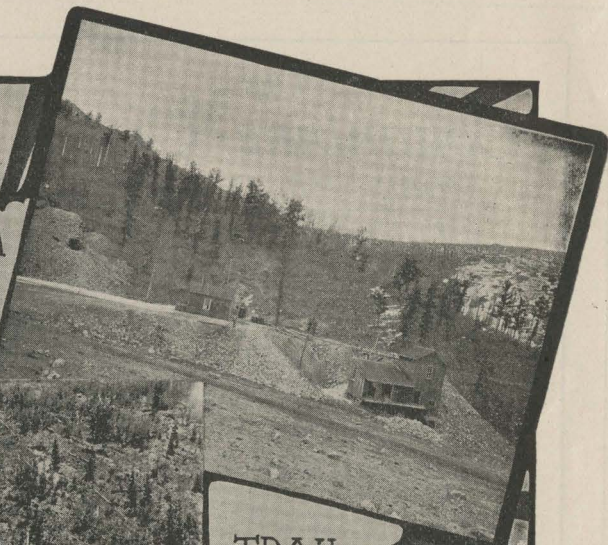
The shaft is now being used jointly by the Morning Glory and Doctor-Jack Pot Companies, and will be connected with the Company's workings upon the Little Giant.

The principal work is being done upon the Morning Glory vein, from which shipments are being made.

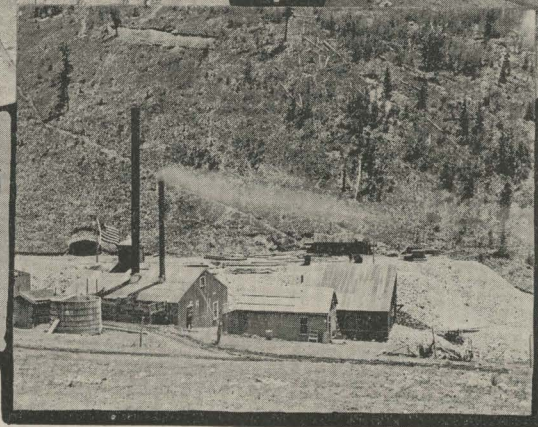
A very good vein has been opened upon the Callie, north of the Little Giant, and the Company is now running a cross-cut from the Ophelia Tunnel to open the extension of the same ore upon Little Giant ground.



UINTA
TUNNEL



VEIN IN
UINTA
TUNNEL



TRAIL
TUNNEL

THE
Columbine-Victor
DEEP MINING AND
TUNNEL COMPANY

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer
F. M. SYMES	Superintendent

Mines on Squaw Mountain, Cripple Creek District. Owns and controls 80 acres, together with the Columbine-Victor Tunnel (see insert), the latter operated by the United Mines Transportation Company. Principal producers, the May B. and M. K. & T. A dozen veins are cut by the Columbine Tunnel in its 3000 feet of length, the May B. being the only one upon which development has been considerably prosecuted. The May B. main shaft has been extended in good ore below the level of the tunnel 325 feet.

The Company also has realty holdings in the city of Victor and a portion of its territory is contiguous to the Gold Coin upon the north.

The Mount Rosa
MINING, MILLING
AND LAND COMPANY

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer

Owns the townsite of Victor, Colo. Mining estate comprises ninety-seven acres. First building in Victor erected by the Woods Investment Company, October, 1893.

Victor is solidly built of brick with a population of 10,000; has three steam railways and an electric trolley system, two daily newspapers, two banks, two telegraph companies, one Bell and one private telephone exchange.

Victor is popularly known as the "City of the Mines," it being the home of the Gold Coin, Portland, Stratton's Independence, Strong, Ajax, and other large producers. The Company has paid \$90,000 in dividends.



VICTOR, COLORADO, FOUNDED 1893.

The Cameron Mines, Land and Tunnel Company

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS	President
C. L. ARZENO	Vice-President and Manager
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer

Owens 165 acres in the Cripple Creek Mining District. Owns 700 acres in the Cleota Mining District, Fremont and Chaffee Counties, Colorado.

Founded the town of Cameron, Cripple Creek Mining District, population 500.

Founded the town of Whitehorn, Fremont County, population 250.

Has four shafts in ore at Cameron, from 100 to 300 feet in depth.

Has three veins carrying pay at Whitehorn.

Owens Pinnacle Park, the only summer resort in Cripple Creek District.

Its Teller County acreage is in the newest producing section of the gold belt.

The Cripple Creek Gold Exploration Company

CAPITAL, \$1,800,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS	President
LOUIS R. EHRLICH	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer
F. M. WOODS	General Manager

Owens 150 acres including the town of Lawrence and mineral rights thereunder.

Adjoins territory of the Mt. Rosa and Gold Coin Companies on the south.

Has opened pay ore upon the May Belle mineral block.

Has numerous veins, capable of being made paying propositions upon development.

Lawrence has a population of 500.

The Company has twelve hundred lots to be marketed—a valuable asset.

Has granted an option upon five acres of the May Belle at \$75,000.

Is one of the best residence points in the Cripple Creek district, and has a great future—from a mineral standpoint.



CAMERON, COLORADO, FOUNDED 1900.

The Robinson-Victor MINES COMPANY

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000

OFFICERS

FRANK G. PECK	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer
JESSE F. McDONALD	General Manager

Owens properties in Cripple Creek District, with holdings in the Ten Mile Mining District, Summit County, Colorado.

Has bond upon Mollie Kathleen, adjoining the Gold King Mine, Cripple Creek, expiring 1903. Mollie Kathleen shaft 70 feet in depth.

The Robinson-Victor Mines Company also has a large holding of shares in the New Robinson Mining and Smelting Company, the latter corporation owning the Robinson Mine near Leadville, and which will erect a smelter at the mine.

The Robinson-Victor Mines Company has a large block of the stock of the Montreal Gold Mining Company at Cripple Creek, and other interests.

The Company has \$285,000 stock in the treasury.

The Beacon Hill MINING AND TOWNSITE COMPANY

CAPITAL, \$1,250,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer
NORRIS EADS	Superintendent

Owens eighteen acres adjoining the Mabel M. Consolidated, in Areqa gulch, Cripple Creek Mining District, also including a portion of the Areqa townsite.

The formation is a granite, and the ore resembles that of the Gold Coin.

The principal development is being done by a cross-cut tunnel in which a very promising vein of granite quartz has been cut.

The Company will reserve alternate lots in Areqa and is pursuing a vigorous policy of development.

This section of the district is fissured with veins and gives promise of becoming most productive in the near future.



THE 710 FT. STATION
OF THE
ROBINSON-VICTOR
THIS IS ONE
OF THE FINEST PIECES
OF TIMBERING IN
THE DISTRICT



THE
ROBINSON-VICTOR
MINE



THE
FOUR O'CLOCK SHIFT
WAITING TO GO DOWN THE
HOLE

The South Gold Coin Mining Company

Capital \$1,500,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer

A close corporation, owning the extension of the Gold Coin to the South, including the Providence, Daphne, etc. Is being operated from the 1000 foot level of the Gold Coin Mine.

The Montrose Gold Mining Company

Capital \$1,250,000

OFFICERS

C. P. ELDER	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer

Owens the Arizona and Montrose, two patented properties north of the Damon and west of Cameron.

The Victor Mines and Land Company

Capital \$600,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer

Owens the Long John, Eva L., Menona, Newport and Faughabella adjoining the Cameron estate on the south. Main shaft 100 feet in depth, with hoisting plant. The Damon contact crosses the Long John, and in fact the major portion of the property of the company lies in the same zone from which the Damon is now making its production.

The E. F. C. Mining and Milling Company

Capital \$1,000,000

OFFICERS

F. M. WOODS	President
C. L. ARZENO	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer

Mines north of Cameron, the E. F. C. and Dark Cloud being the principal properties. Holdings of the company, twenty acres; has a vein of gold, silver and lead ore running from 200 oz. silver and \$20 gold upwards.

The Elsmere Mining and Leasing Company

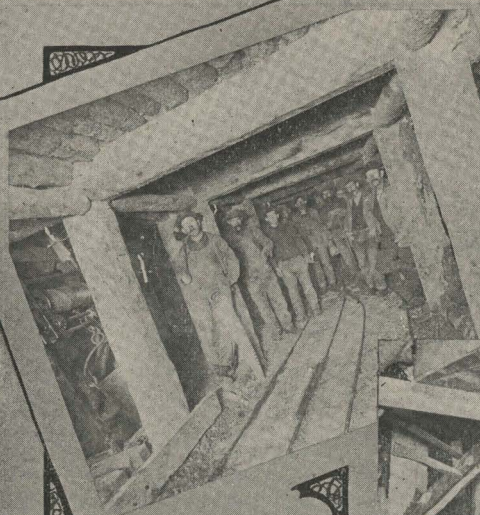
Capital \$750,000

OFFICERS

C. L. ARZENO	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
J. A. SMALL	Treasurer

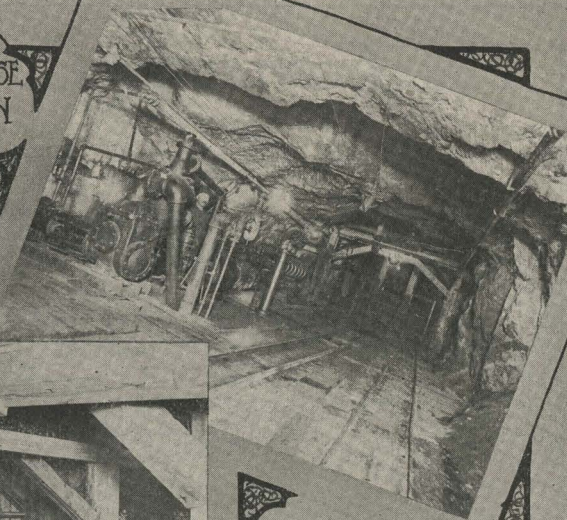
Is operating blocks of Cameron townsite; has body of ore in Elsmere No. 2.

The outlook is very promising for a paying mine.

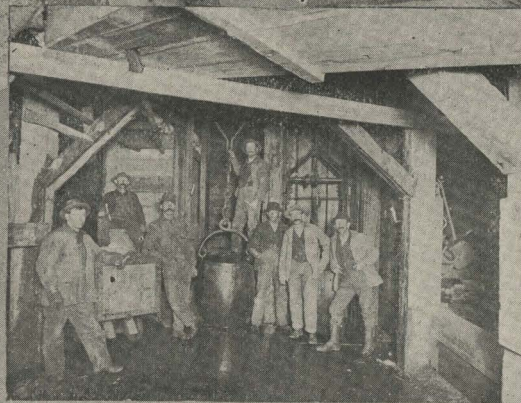


UNDERGROUND
IN THE
DEADWOOD

WILD HORSE
STATION
5TH
LEVEL

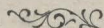


GOLD COIN
STATION
8TH
LEVEL



The Economic Gold Extraction Company

Capital \$1,000,000



OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Vice-President
D. J. CARLON	Superintendent
F. C. BROWN	Chemist
E. H. BURDICK	Assayer

Ores from the Gold Coin, Columbine-Victor, etc., are delivered by the trolley system of the United Mines Transportation Company, through the Columbine tunnel to the mill (see frontispiece), other ores, such as Wild Horse, Deadwood, Damon, etc., being received over the tracks of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railway Company. The Economic is the only large works operating in the Cripple Creek District.

Chlorination works, in Arequa Gulch, one mile west of Victor.

Total amount invested, \$400,000.

Capacity of works, 325 tons daily.

Placed in operation, January 26th, 1900.

Plant is entirely automatic.

The roasters, coolers and fillers, are among the features, being of new and modern types, the first named operated by fuel oil.

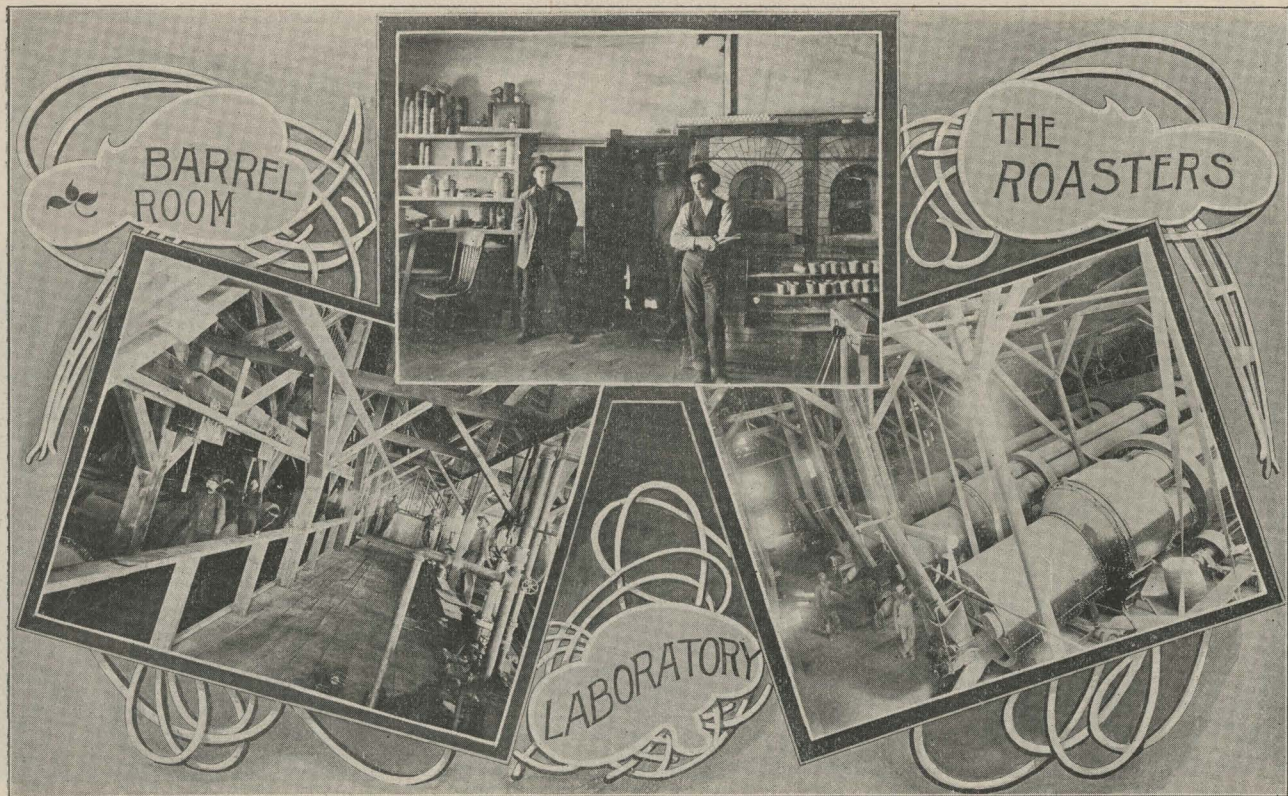
Has one of the largest laboratories in the state, turning out 10,000 assays monthly.

Ores carrying gold values up to \$100 to the ton can be treated economically, the average value of the product going through the mill, however, being around \$30.

The works are operated by power from the Pike's Peak Power Company, and water for chlorinating, concentrating, etc., is obtained through the Columbine tunnel, from the Gold Coin mine, and also from the Elkton.



WORKS OF THE ECONOMIC GOLD EXTRACTION COMPANY.



INTERIOR VIEWS, ECONOMIC MILL.



The Teller County Mining Supply Company

Capital, \$100,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer
CHAS. A. LEE	Manager

*Engaged in a general mining hardware business.
Has invested \$160,000. Does an annual business of \$540,000.
Owns the Gold Coin block, Victor, Colo. Carries full line of
steam drills, pumps, hoists, air compressors, etc.*

The L. D. Arthur Lumber Company

Capital, \$100,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer
L. D. ARTHUR	Manager

*Deals in lumbr, lime, cement, mining timbers, etc.
Owns large tracts of timber land.
Yards upon Battle Mt., adjoining the Portland Mine.
Connected with Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek
District Railway Company.
Does a large and increasing business.*



THE PIKE'S PEAK POWER COMPANY

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS	President
F. M. WOODS	Secretary
H. E. WOODS	Treasurer
R. M. JONES	Engineer

Plant on the Beaver Creeks, foot of Pike's Peak. Constructed for transmission of power and light, generated hydraulically.

Work started August, 1899, completed and in operation, May, 1901. Expended in construction \$600,000.

Delivers 3,500 horsepower into Cripple Creek District from Station "A." With completion of Stations "B" and "C," a total of 13,800 H. P. can be delivered into the district.

Reservoir is seven miles from Victor, covers 147 acres, containing 233,286,000 cubic feet of water, conserved by the first steel-faced granite dam (82 feet in height) ever built.

From the reservoir, the water is conducted to Station "A" through a thirty-inch pipe of wood and steel five miles in length, with a drop of 1,165 feet.

All of the properties of the Woods Investment Company are operated from this plant, including transportation line, mill, mines, etc., and the company furnishes light to Victor, Goldfield, Altman, Cameron, Gillett, etc.

The electrical equipment was furnished by the General Electric Company, hydraulic machinery by the Pelton Company, and the plant is the most modern ever constructed and furnishes the cheapest power extant, Station "A" being operated by five men.

The Pike's Peak Power Company owns 1,120 acres, covering the streams of the Beaver for ten miles in Fremont and Teller Counties.



INTERIOR
STATION A.
PIKE'S PEAK
POWER, CO.

EXTERIOR
STATION A.
WITH 30" STEEL LINE
UNDER
COMPLETION

SECTION
30" IN
STEEL
LINE

The Golden Crescent Water and Light Company Capital \$1,000,000

OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS .. President
F. M. WOODS .. Secretary
H. E. WOODS .. Treasurer
MAYNARD GUNSUL .. Manager

Owens the townsite of Gillett, Colorado,
on the Colorado Midland Terminal Rail-
way, 190 acres.

Gillett has a population of 1000.

Owens the Gillett water works, also ex-
tension of same to Cameron, Colorado, by
gravity system.

Has exclusive water franchises at Gillett
and Cameron.

Has exclusive electric light franchises
at Gillett and Cameron.

Owens the Sportsman's Driving Asso-
ciation at Gillett.

Has sewerage franchise at Cameron.

Owens Red Rock reservoir site, supple-
mental to the Gillett Reservoir.

Has an independent electric lighting
plant.

Gillett is in the northern and growing
section of the Cripple Creek District and a
large amount of development is being done
in its vicinity.



The Pike's Peak Power Company

PRIVATE
TELEPHONE
EXCHANGE

The exchange is operated for the use and benefit of the corporations controlled by the Woods Investment Company.

Thirty miles of telephone line are in operation. Twenty-five telephones are in use.

In addition, ten 'phones are installed in the Gold Coin mine down to the 1000-foot point.

The exchange is also connected with the Bell system and long distance lines throughout the state.

The towns of Gillett, Cameron and Victor are connected by the Pike's Peak line.

All of the mines, as well as industrial, operated by the Woods Investment Company, are on the private line.



The Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association

OFFICERS

RICHARD J. BOLLES .. . President
W. P. KINNEY .. . Secretary and Treasurer



Organized in 1894.

Sales of mining shares 1894,—3,161,999 shares valued at \$769,317.

Sales for 1895,—31,600,391 shares, cash value \$4,194,756.

Sales for 1900,—195,694,910 shares, cash value \$30,498,154.

Erected Mining Exchange Building, 1896.

Will occupy, July 1st, 1901, W. S. Stratton's new Exchange building, built at a cost of \$300,000 (see page 48).

Exchange membership limited to 127 members.

Value of Seats May 1, 1901, \$3000.

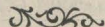
Colorado Springs quotations posted upon the exchanges of Denver and Cripple Creek and with brokerage firms in above cities as well as Victor.

Contract has been made with a large ticker company, distributing daily quotations throughout the principal cities of the United States.

This Exchange transacts more business annually than all other mining exchanges in this country combined.

The United Mines Transportation Company

Capital \$1,000,000



OFFICERS

WARREN WOODS ..	President
F. M. WOODS ..	Secretary
H. E. WOODS ..	Treasurer
PATRICK CAREY ..	Superintendent



Organized for the purpose of installing an electric transportation system, to convey ore and waste underground, between the Gold Coin mine, the May B., the Big Banta, Trail, Deadwood, Wild Horse, Damon and other mines and the Economic Gold Extraction works (see insert).

There is over a mile of tunnel finished, with electric trolley system installed. When completed, there will be four miles of underground trolley system in operation.

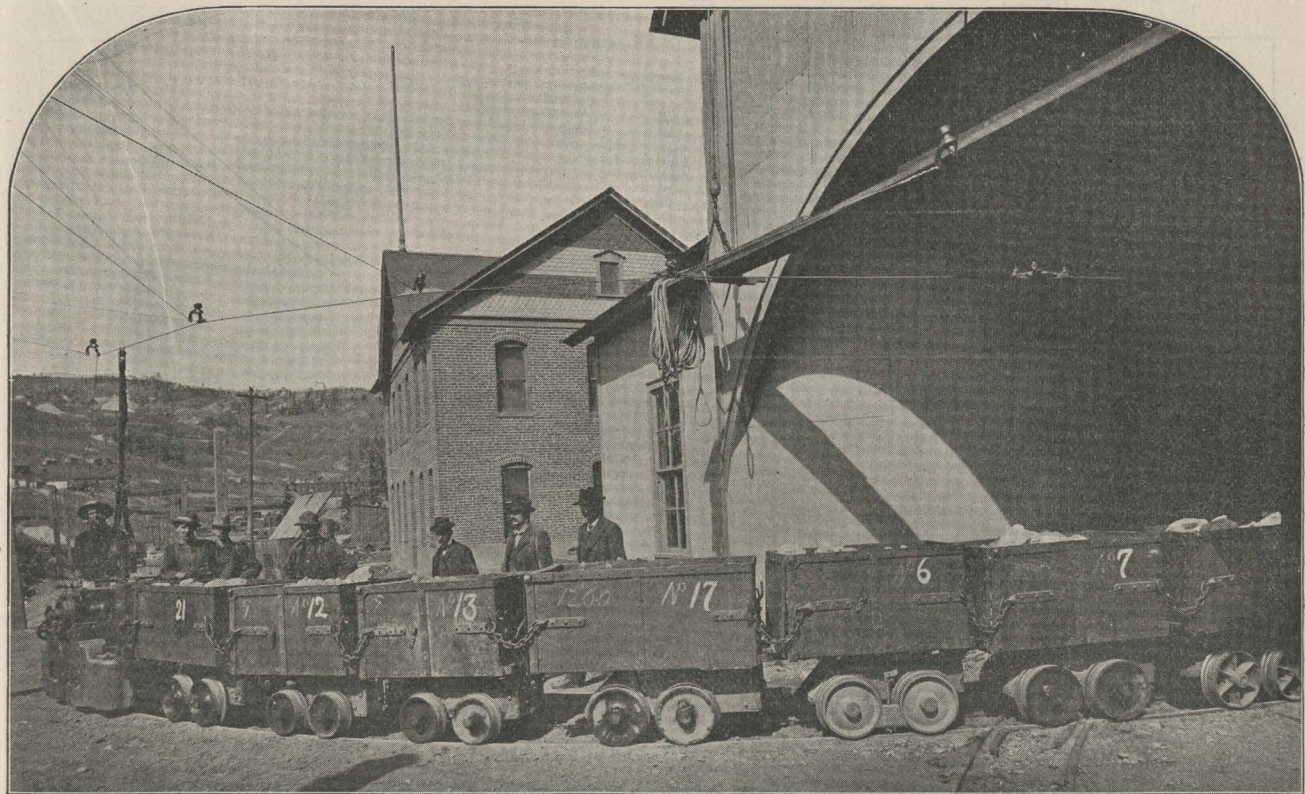
The Wild Horse will be penetrated at 990 feet from the surface, the Damon at 640 feet and the Trail at 538 feet.

The Columbine branch of the underground trolley runs between the Gold Coin mine and the mill, 750 feet under the apex of Squaw Mountain, connecting with the Gold Coin shaft at 109 feet below surface, the tracks, at the mill end, going from the west portal into the works.

The May B. lateral is 700 feet in length and the north branch is now in Coriolanus ground, a distance of 1100 feet from May B. station.

The main tunnel of the Columbine division is to a considerable extent double track, upon which an expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars has been made. Electric locomotives, making up trains of twenty-five cars, carry ore and waste through to the west terminal, saving the mines above the present method of shipping, 65 cents to one dollar a ton.

The United Mines Transportation Company has an easement from the Columbine-Victor Deep Mining and Tunnel Company for use of the tunnel.



UNITED MINES TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

THE GOLD COIN CLUB



*Chartered under Colorado
Laws.*

OFFICERS

F. M. WOODS	President
W. D. HATTON	Secretary
F. C. BROWN	Treasurer



THE Gold Coin Club was organized in January, 1899, for other than pecuniary benefit. It was completed and ready for occupancy when it was destroyed by the Victor fire of August, 1899; being rebuilt at a cost of \$50,000, it was formally opened March 5th, 1900. Is built of brick and stone in Colonial style, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The interior resembles that of the New York Athletic Club.

All employees of corporations controlled by the Woods Investment Company are eligible for membership.

Has library, club room, billiard and pool rooms, gymnasium, bowling alley, baths, etc.

Library numbers seven hundred volumes.

Has a full military band of twenty-five pieces.

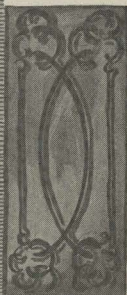
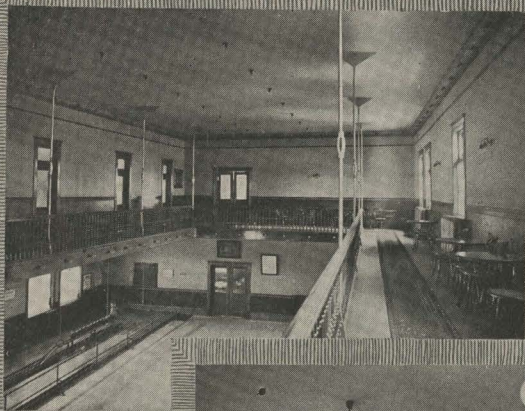
A ladies' bowling club graces the gymnasium with their presence, bi-weekly.

The piano, mandolin and other instruments are available for those musically inclined. In the reading room can be found all of the best magazines, scientific publications, and the leading dailies of both east and west.

Social parties, concerts and athletic entertainments are features of the club.

Monthly club dues \$1.00, which, together with receipts from apartments for members, etc., make the institution self-sustaining.

The club is managed by an Executive Committee chosen from the allied corporations, governing rules being similar to those in force in all high-class clubs.



GOLD COIN CLUB.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, VICTOR, COLO.

The First National Bank of Victor, Colorado, opened for business, October 15th, 1900, and shows one hundred per cent increase in deposits for the first seven months, ending May 15th, 1901.

Its principal correspondents are the Chemical National, N. Y.; the Colorado National, Denver, Colo.; the First National, El Paso and Exchange National of Colorado Springs. The home of the institution is the four story brick and stone building, known as the "Bank Block," the most modern edifice in the Cripple Creek district, the building being owned by the Woods Investment Company.

The First National Bank of Victor is probably the only banking concern in the world where one of its depositors mines gold directly beneath the bank at five hundred feet from the surface, the proceeds of the ore eventually passing into its vaults.

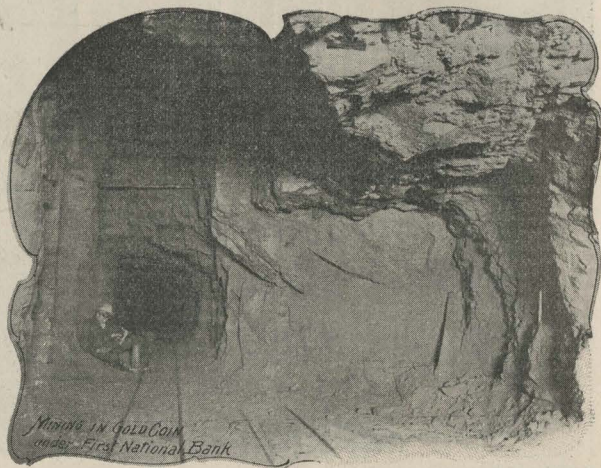
The First National Bank

CAPITAL \$50,000

OFFICERS

F. M. WOODS	President
JAS. F. BURNS	Vice-President
J. A. SMALL	Cashier
R. J. HUFF	Assistant Cashier

The above, with E. W. Giddings, Jr., A. E. Carleton, H. E. Woods and C. S. Cleaveland, constitute the Board of Directors



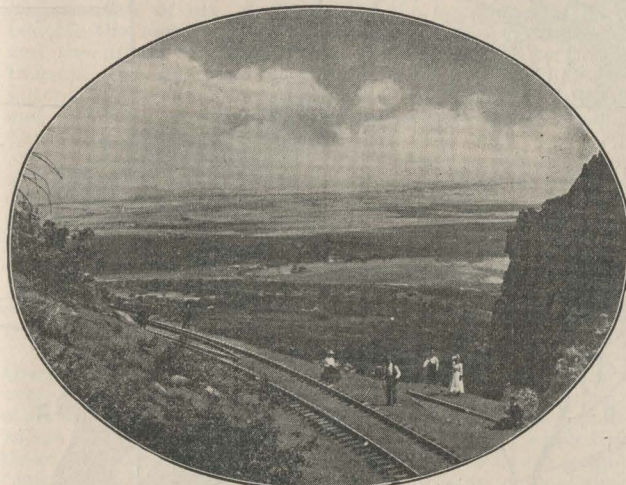
THE COLORADO SPRINGS AND CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RAILWAY COMPANY.

Capital Stock
\$2,000,000

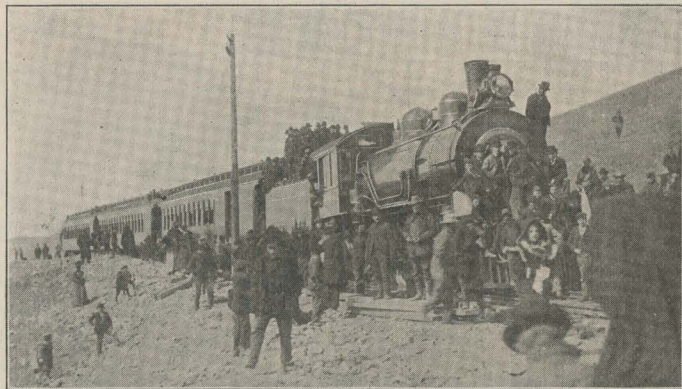
Bonds
\$3,000,000

OFFICERS

IRVING HOWBERT . . . President
WM. LENNOX . . . Vice-President
A. C. RIDGWAY, General Manager
F. M. WOODS Treasurer

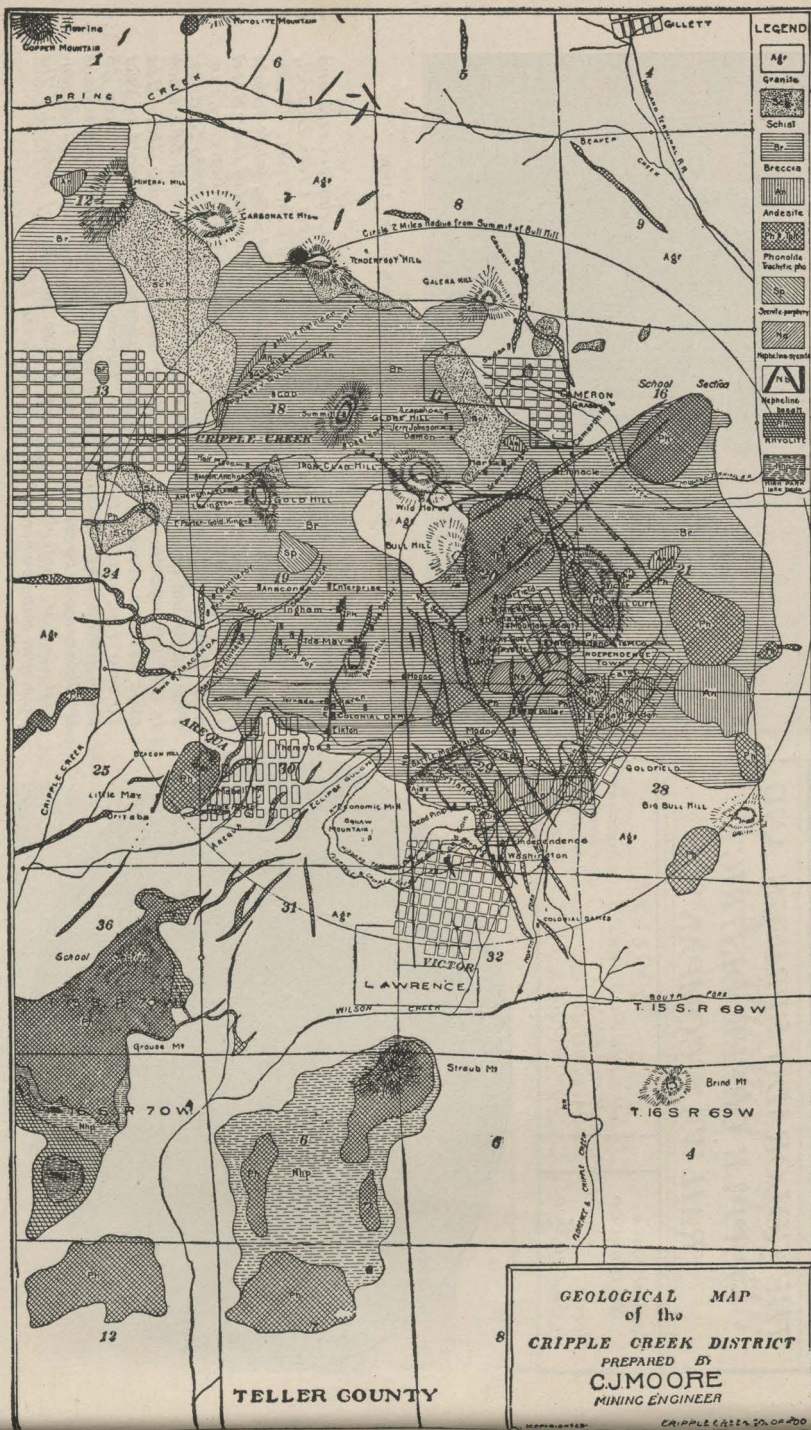


VIEW FROM POINT SUBLIME.



FIRST TRAIN INTO CRIPPLE CREEK OVER SHORT LINE.

Mileage, steam division, Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek and Victor, 65 miles. Mileage, electric division, Cripple Creek District, 12 miles. The road opened for business April 8th, 1901. Passenger rates in and out of the District dropped 33 1-3%, while freight rates suffered a considerable reduction upon the advent of the "Short Line." The line is broad gauge, with splendid observation cars, running through trains from Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs. The maximum grade is 3.8, with an average grade of 3.56; track is laid with 75-lb. rail, locomotives weighing 190,000 lbs. The most sublime scenery in Colorado is viewed from a height of over 10,000 feet, and at the summit Pueblo can be plainly seen 45 miles distant, while the snow capped Sangre de Christo range bounds the horizon on the west. The "Short Line" is absolutely independent and is controlled by a local "community of interest," the principal mine owners of the Cripple Creek District.





THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY

IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT, COLORADO



Gold mining, properly conducted, is an industry and not a speculation. With the application of systematic business methods and thorough scientific principles of exploration and operation the mine owner makes no more hazardous venture than the merchant or manufacturer.

To Colorado miners "Cripple Creek" applies not only to the city of that name but to the entire gold-producing district. Its history reads like a romance. First, the mystery of the strange mountain region, the discovery of the rich "float," or fragments of ore, derived from the veins deeply buried beneath the rock waste of centuries, the incited imagination and the dream of riches; then the long search for hidden treasure, the disappointment and defeat from baffling conditions only vaguely comprehended; finally, the systematic and persistent exploration rewarded at last with the realization of the prospector's wildest hopes.

The now famous mining district lies at the southwest base of Pike's Peak. The mineral tract is associated with a series of volcanic rocks—various forms of andesite, dikes of phonolite and trachyte and of several rare basic rocks. These are underlaid at all points by a red pre-Cambrian granite. Excepting the occurrence of certain unusual rock types, the geological conditions are not exceptional, but closely analogous to those obtaining in many of the greatest gold-producing regions of the world.

For a depth of several hundred feet the ores are chiefly characterized by the tellurides of gold. These exhibit, however, a gradual transition downward into various sulphides of other metals. The latter still retain, nevertheless, associated values in the precious metal, equal to, and often exceeding, those near the surface. The anxious question in any mining camp at the beginning of its development is as to persistency of the ore with depth. Cripple Creek has survived this stage

of uncertainty. The deep producing mines of the district demonstrate the permanence of great ore bodies far into the horizon of perennial underground water and the deep unoxidized zone of primary deposition, each successive venture into the depths revealing greater uniformity of values and increased extent of ore shoots. Several of the great fissure veins have been followed downward through the superficial eruptive rocks into the underlying granite with improved enrichment. A most encouraging feature is the increasing occurrence of rich sulphides with deeper development; they should, for geological reasons, extend to the limit of practicable deep mining operations.

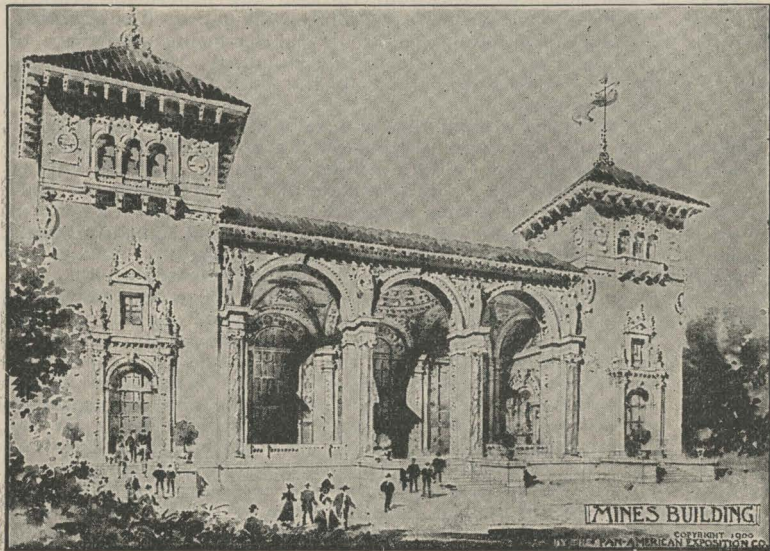
With the present highly developed economic facilities for realizing a maximum profit on the ores, Cripple Creek has become an ideal field for mining enterprise. Mining, milling and transportation are in a state of highest excellence. Immense electric plants, operated by water power on a basis of strictest economy, are distributing power and light to all parts of the district. Systems of electric underground haulage are being introduced with notable results in increased rapidity and economy of production. Electric drills are accomplishing the same end in rock breaking and extraction. In the reckless excitement attending the discovery of fabulously rich ore in the early days of the camp, the lower grades were rejected as waste rock. Such ores are now becoming an important source of revenue by the application of washing and concentrating devices and by the many recently constructed mills for the chemical extraction of gold. A great reduction in the price of ore transportation has been accomplished by sharp competition.

Cripple Creek exhibits all the features of a great gold field and, brilliant as its history has been for the past eight years, the promise of rich production for many years to come is more alluring to-day than ever before.

MINES DEPARTMENT

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

Under DR. DAVID T. DAY, Chief United States Geological Survey



Exclusive of foreign countries, fifty-one states and territories are represented.

The building is 150 feet square, with four corner towers, ninety feet high. The main floor space is divided by aisles in the form of a maltese cross, in the centre of which is placed the Tiffany exhibit of gold and precious stones.

New York State has the largest display, including samples of iron, graphite and marbles, for which the state is famed, products of salt mines, etc.

The Standard Oil Company exhibits prominently its entire display brought from the Paris Exposition, illustrating all phases of the petroleum industry. The southern states, Georgia and Maryland, vie with each other in a great variety of building stones, the first named also showing native gems, gold ores, etc.

Pennsylvania exploits the coal industry as does the Lake Superior region its iron ores.

Oregon and California have attractive state exhibits.

The Colorado exhibit is made by the Woods Investment Company. A large showing of Cripple Creek gold ores, together with ores from the San Juan and Leadville, geological charts and models of Cripple Creek and Leadville are exhibited, the display being one which appeals both to the student and mining operator.

The Pan-American Mineral exhibit is superior to any similar display of late years as to excellence, manner of classification and details of arrangement.



Colorado
Exhibit

CATALOGUE
OF
MINERAL SPECIMENS

PAN-AMERICAN
EXPOSITION

BUFFALO, 1901

- No. 1. Free ("rusty") gold in granite. Gold in this form is derived from Calaverite, the telluride of gold, the tellurium in the mineral having been removed by atmospheric oxidation, leaving the gold nearly pure.
- No. 2. Free gold produced by the processes described above, from an original deposit of Calaverite, with quartz in crevices and cavities of the Gold Coin vein.
- No. 3. Calaverite deposited in the granite of the Gold Coin vein at a depth below the influence of oxidizing agencies.
- No. 4. Calaverite showing the crystal form of the mineral. Composition about 44 per cent gold and 56 per cent tellurium.
- No. 5. Chalcopyrite, Cu Fe S_2 ; Sulphide of iron and copper, containing about 30 per cent of the latter.
- No. 6. Crystals of Calaverite deposited with a gangue of quartz and fluorite in Andesite Breccia. Fluorite, Ca F_2 , calcium fluoride. It is not a gold-bearing mineral, but frequently accompanies the tellurides of gold in this District.
- No. 7. Calaverite deposited in druses simultaneously with quartz. This represents the latest accession of gold bearing minerals in the process of vein formation.
- No. 8. Calaverite in granite. See No. 3.
- No. 9. Oxidized Calaverite. See No. 2.
- No. 10. Oxidized Calaverite in a gangue of quartz and fluorite, Gold Coin vein.
- No. 11. Auriferous Chert. A massive deposit of silica, containing minutely disseminated tellurides of gold.
- No. 12. Argentiferous Galena, from the workings of the E. F. C. M. & M. Co., Galena Hill, Cripple Creek District. Galena is a sulphide of lead. It frequently carries high values in silver and gold, which are not in chemical combination with it, but in the form of mineral inclusions. The sulphide of silver, Argentite, is often found with Galena.
- No. 13. Free gold, Gold Coin mine. See No. 1. Mica has been removed by solution from the granite, feldspars have been decomposed and a secondary quartz has been substituted. The gold was deposited with the latter.
- No. 14. Calaverite in a vein traversing a formation of andesite breccia. The breccia fragments are cemented together by a quartz deposit, which is the gangue of the vein. The first stages of oxidation are illustrated by this specimen.
- No. 15. Telluride of gold in quartz. This vein was formed along the walls of a phonolite dike.
- No. 16. Proustite, Sulph-Arsenide of silver; Stephanite, Sulph-Antimonide of silver; Petzite, telluride of silver and gold, and other telluride minerals.
- No. 17. Calaverite interspersed through the body of the granite at a distance from the main fissure of the Gold Coin vein. The rock is altered as in No. 13.
- No. 18. Free gold in seams of andesite breccia, which has been cemented with silica and limonite. The seams were formed and gold deposited for the most part subsequent to the cementation of the rock.
- Nos. 19 and 20. Fluorite ore. See No. 6.
- No. 21. Iron sulphides bearing minute included particles of free gold and possibly some sulphide of gold.
- Nos. 22, 23 and 24. Gold-bearing iron sulphides with a fluorite gangue.
- Nos. 25 and 26. Calaverite, quartz and fluorite deposited on the walls of crevices. See No. 6.
- No. 27. See No. 7.
- No. 28. Calaverite slightly oxidized.
- No. 29. Calaverite roasted in a muffle furnace. The chemical composition of this mineral is Au Te_2 . When submitted to a high heat with access of air the tellurium combines

- with the oxygen of the air, forming Te O , which passes off as a white smoke, leaving the pure gold.
- No. 30. Galena and chalcopryite. See No. 5 and No. 12.
- Nos. 31, 32 and 33. Fluorite ore bearing gold. See No. 6.
- No. 34. Free gold in quartz and breccia. Deposited originally as a telluride and subsequently altered to its present form.
- No. 35. Galena, sulphide of silver (Argentite), and sulphide of zinc (Sphalerite).
- No. 36. Argentiferous Galena.
- Nos. 37 and 38. Tellurides of gold in phonolite. This is a rare volcanic rock of porphyritic texture, which occurs usually as narrow dikes traversing the older formations in the Cripple Creek District. These dikes are of particular interest because they are frequently accompanied by veins which have been developed along their walls.
- No. 39. Calcite ore bearing gold and silver. Calcite is a carbonate of calcium and forms the gangue of veins which exist in or near limestone formations. The gold in this specimen is associated with sulphides of other metals.
- Nos. 40 and 41. Calcite ore bearing gold. See No. 39.
- No. 42. See No. 3.
- No. 43. Calaverite in a vein of highly altered granite. Feldspars and ferro-magnesian minerals have been extensively replaced by quartz.
- Nos. 44 and 45. See No. 4 and No. 6.
- No. 46. Deposit of Calaverite at the contact of granite and a phonolite dike.
- No. 47. See No. 12. No. 49. See No. 2 and No. 3.
- No. 50. See No. 29.
- No. 51. See No. 3.
- No. 52. Rich tellurides of gold in a phonolite dike crossed by the Gold Coin vein.
- No. 53. Calaverite in a vesicular phonolitic lava at another point in the same dike. See No. 52.
- No. 54. Calaverite in an indurated andesite tuff, a comminuted fragmental volcanic rock cemented by a secondary deposit of silica and other minerals. Andesite is a volcanic rock of comparatively recent origin, widely distributed in the Rocky Mountains. In Cripple Creek

- it is usually found as breccia, which is a fragmental form, coarser than tuff. Commonly called "porphyry" by miners.
- Nos. 55 and 56. Quartz and fluorite ore deposited in granite.
- No. 57. See No. 1. Nos. 58 and 59. See No. 29.
- No. 60. Scoriaceous or vesicular phonolite and fluorite amygdaloids deposited as a secondary mineral in the cavities formed by bubbles of gases when the rock was extruded.
- No. 61. See No. 55.
- No. 62. Mineral deposits in crevices of fractured phonolite dike.
- No. 63. Similar in form of deposit to No. 6.
- Nos. 64 and 65. See No. 29.
- No. 66. See No. 1.
- No. 67. Auriferous pyrites. See No. 21.
- No. 68. Calaverite.
- No. 69. Calaverite deposited in the seams of fractured granite.
- No. 70. Roasted gold in andesite.
- Nos. 71 and 72. See No. 29.
- No. 73. Calaverite in amethystine quartz.
- Nos. 74, 76, 78 and 79. See No. 3.
- Nos. 75 and 77. See No. 29.
- No. 80. Calaverite with fluorite.
- No. 81. See No. 62. No. 82. See No. 52.
- No. 83. See No. 3. No. 84. See No. 69.
- No. 85. Calaverite with fluorite deposited on joint faces.
- No. 48. Galena, argentite, chalcopryite, some stibnite and other sulphides. See No. 5 and No. 12. Stibnite is sulphide of antimony. This specimen contains gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, antimony, arsenic and iron.
- No. 86. See No. 5, No. 12 and No. 48.
- No. 87. Galena with some associated gold and silver.
- No. 88. See No. 48. No. 89. Galena.
- No. 90. This ore bears very high silver values.
- No. 91. See No. 48.
- No. 92. Ore from the Gold Coin mine, Cripple Creek, in the zone of transition between the telluride horizon and the deeper sulphide deposits.
- Nos. 93, 94, 96, 98 and 100. See No. 29.
- No. 95. See No. 3.
- No. 97. Crystalline quartz, fluorite and copper sulphides.

- No. 99. Representative ores from "The San Juan," Colorado. Mostly sulphides of silver, copper and lead, with some gold.
- No. 103. Roasted specimen showing gold deposit on cleavage faces of orthoclase (feldspar). Granitic rocks are particularly adapted by their natural texture to receive ore deposits. The normal inter-crystal interstices are favorable openings for the precipitation of gold-bearing solutions.
- No. 104. Calaverite.
- No. 105. Sulphides and oxides of iron bearing mechanical inclusions of gold to the value of \$50.00 to \$60.00 to the ton; also some silver.
- Nos. 106 and 107. See No. 29.
- No. 108. Kaolinite (commonly called "talc"). This mineral is a hydrous silicate of alumina. It is derived chiefly from the feldspars of the country granite, soluble constituents having been removed by circulating waters. It occurs in large masses and often contains high values in gold. The brown color is due to a stain of iron oxides.
- Nos. 109 and 110. See No. 108.
- No. 111. See 108. Taken from a vein 14 feet wide, chiefly of this material.
- No. 112. Taken from a vein 7 feet wide.
- No. 113. Partly decomposed and altered granite imbedded in a vein material like specimen No. 108. High values in gold are obtained from such rock due to a deposit of auriferous quartz replacing other minerals, which have been removed as described under No. 108 or by similar processes.
- No. 114. Interstices in breccia filled with gold-bearing quartz.
- No. 115. See No. 113. Nos. 116 and 117. See No. 3.
- No. 118. See No. 4 and No. 6.
- No. 119. See No. 29. Gold Coin vein.
- No. 120. See No. 29. Little Montana vein, Gold Coin mine.
- No. 121. See No. 108.
- No. 122. Brecciated fissure zone filled with quartz and iron minerals carrying gold.
- No. 123. Galena and other minerals carrying gold.
- No. 124. Vein deposit on the wall of a dike.
- Nos. 125 and 126. See No. 43.
- No. 127. Gold and silver ore with some copper. The latter is in the form of chalcocite (copper sulphide) or stromeyerite (copper silver sulphide).
- No. 128. See No. 6.
- No. 129. Deposit of tellurides of gold in vein fissures and cracks in eruptive rocks (probably phonolite).
- No. 130. See No. 129.
- No. 131. Similar to No. 108.
- No. 132. Free gold and tellurides deposited with quartz in andesite breccia in a zone of vein fissures.
- No. 133. Sulphides and oxides of iron bearing gold. Value about \$60.00 to the ton.
- Nos. 134 and 135. See No. 1.
- Nos. 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146. See No. 3.
- Nos. 147 and 148. See No. 29.
- No. 149. Carbonaceous matter derived from trees buried in fragmental volcanic deposits.
- No. 150. See No. 101.
- No. 151. Calaverite in small filled fissures.
- No. 152. Auriferous limonite (hydrous oxide of iron). Limonite is usually derived from the decomposition of iron sulphide. It contains minute particles of free gold.
- No. 153. See No. 133.
- No. 154. Pyrites, malachite, melaconite and limonite, bearing \$32.00 gold and \$2.50 silver to the ton. Also considerable copper. Malachite is a hydrous carbonate of copper; melaconite is a black oxide of copper.
- No. 155. See No. 152. No. 156. Galena.
- No. 157. See No. 29.
- No. 158. Calaverite and other tellurides. These, minutely disseminated in quartz, form the dark bands in the ore.
- Nos. 159 and 160. See No. 29.
- No. 161. See No. 1. Oxidizing processes have operated only along the seams.
- No. 162. Galena and chalcocite.
- No. 163. See No. 152. No. 164. See No. 3.
- Nos. 165 and 166. Fluorite and tellurides of gold filling openings in breccia.

The exhibit further includes a selected collection of ores from the State Bureau of Mines, representing the types of mineral mined throughout the state.

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Rove
TN
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G6
1901



MINING STOCK EXCHANGE, COLORADO SPRINGS.