THE BOULDER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES COMPANY

5 –

THE BOULDER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES COMPANY

Near Castella. Point of departure for the Boulder Mines, 12 miles distant. Location of mines shown by arrow.

The Boulder Consolidated Gold Mines Company

A STATEMENT of ITS PROPERTIES and the PURPOSES FOR WHICH ITS STOCK IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

THE mines owned by the Boulder Consolidated Gold Mines Company (incorporated under the laws of the State of California, February 23, 1905) are about twelve miles west of Castella, Shasta County, California. Castella is a small station on the Oregon line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and from that point the mines are reached by a good trail. The boundary line between Trinity and Shasta Counties bisects the Boulder group of mines.

The Company owns the Gold Hill, Red Rose, Nancy Hanks, Trilby, Tamarack, and Green Seal claims, embracing about 100 acres, as shown by United States Mineral Survey, No. 3845. Patent from the Government for these claims will soon issue, the survey having received the approval of the United States Surveyor General. The Company also owns by deed a contiguous tract containing 60 acres. All the above described properties are shown on the map included in this prospectus.

Holdings of the Company.

The Company also owns the Yellow Pine Quartz mine, adjacent to those named above, as shown on the map on page 21. Government patent has been applied for. The area of the claim is 20.66 acres.

The Company also owns the Fairview, Josephine, Estelle, White House, Red Buck, Mabel and Blue Danube claims, embracing approximately 140 acres. These claims are held by location, and application for patent will be made in due season.

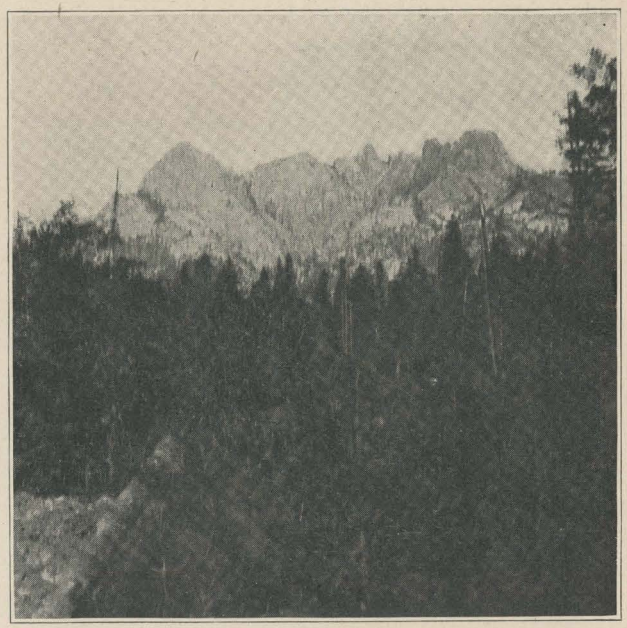
The Company therefore holds by deed, by patent applied for, and by right of location, about 320 acres of mineral land, which, in the judgment and belief of the Company's managers, will soon prove to be as steadily and

profitably productive as any gold mine in California. Reasons for that belief are given in this prospectus and fairly stated in their presentation.

Mining as a Business.

The general tendency of men engaged in mining as a business, as distinguished from those engaged in mining as a stock-selling proposition, is steadily toward the development of their properties on precisely such commercial lines as attend any other recognized legitimate industry.

A Philadelphia paper recently said: "The most encouraging feature in the mining situation is the new stand the business world is taking in regard to the mining industry. Not more than a decade ago mining was frowned upon as a gamble by conservative men in the East. Improved methods in the industrial as well as financial end of mining have worked a change in this respect. The mining industry is no longer described as speculative. Large banking houses are underwriting the stocks in mining companies, and the public generally is beginning to appreciate the important relations of our mineral wealth to the national prosperity and advancement. The cyanide process of gold extraction, for instance, has been worth countless millions to the West. It has rendered profitable immense bodies of ore that were practically worthless before its advent. All the conditions of mining favor increasing outputs of the real wealth of the country, and mining, in short, has proved itself the most legitimate of industries."



Castle Crags, as seen from the trail to the Boulder Mines.

Castle Crags, viewed from Castella.

Making a mountain trail.

What Other Mines Have Done.

Startling fortunes have been made in recent years in the development of some of the famous American mines. Five dollars invested in the Calumet & Hecla in 1880 is now worth $382.50.

Ten dollars invested in the San Francisco in 1898 is now worth $1,000.

Fifty dollars invested in the United Verde in 1887 is now worth $15,000.

One hundred dollars invested in the Le Roi in 1894 is now worth $80,000.

Three hundred dollars invested in the Granite Mountain (Montana) in two years advanced to $225,000.

The Treadwell Mine in Alaska was sold for $400 in 1881; now it is worth $10,000,000.

The Quincy Mine has paid $12,000,000 in dividends.

The Ontario Mine has paid $13,000,000 in dividends.

The Anaconda Mine has paid $20,000,000 in dividends.

The Boston and Montana has paid $22,000,000 in dividends.

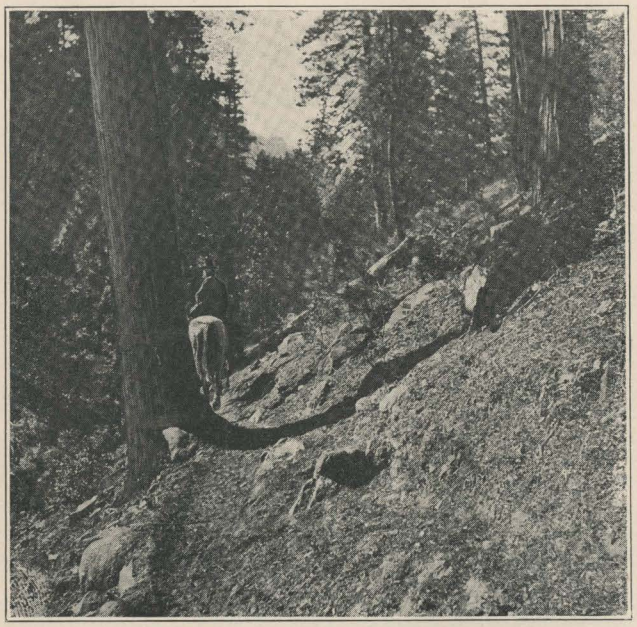
The Homestake, of South Dakota, on $3 ore, has paid $3,333 in dividends every day it has run for the past ten years.

The Granite Mountain (Montana) stock advanced from 10 cents per share to $75.00 inside of two years, and pays 50 per cent. dividends each month.

The United Verde Mining Co. in 1892 paid ten dividends of 75 cents per share, an aggregate disbursement of $2,250,000, or 75 per cent on its capital stock.

In the early development of the Le Roi Mine, a certain well-known St. Paul gentleman had his check written for $5,000 to pay for a one-

The trail completed.



Going up the trail to the Boulder Mines.

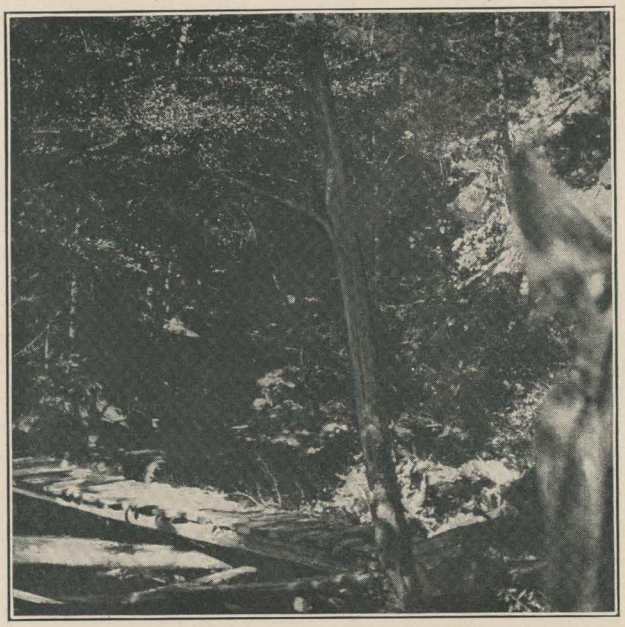
fifth interest in that property, but his friends persuaded him not to take it. A few months later, as is well known, the mines sold in London for $5,000,000. The advice of his friends cost him just $1,000,000.

Not long since a Mr. Woodside of Philadelphia bought 200,000 shares in a Tonopah company for 5 cents a share, or a total of $10,000. He recently sold the same for $8 per share, clearing the sum of $1,590,000, all within a year.

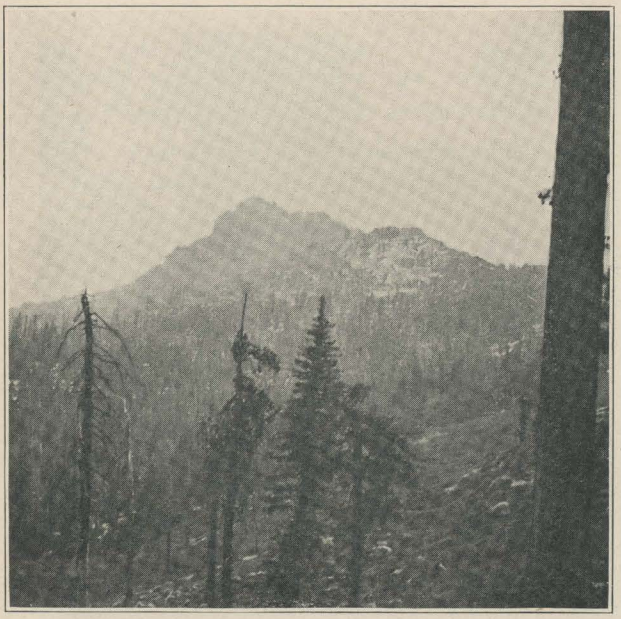
What "The Boulders" Should Do.

The Boulder Consolidated Gold Mines Company makes no pretense that the mines owned by it will duplicate all these results to its stockholders. This, however, is declared confidently: Those who are able and willing to accept the mighty good chances of success this Company offers, and who can do so without injury to themselves or others in the possible event of loss, should receive returns netting from 25 to 40 per cent per annum for many years to come on the amount invested. The development of the properties may prove that estimate to be erroneous, but the opinion now reasonably held is that the future is more likely to increase the estimate than to reduce it.

The probable value of the mines owned by the Boulder Consolidated Gold Mines Company has been demonstrated by prospecting operations conducted over a long period of time, and consecutively for some five or six years. Every vein known to exist on the property has been thoroughly prospected. How completely that work has been done will appear from the extracts herewith presented, taken from the daily reports.



Bridge carrying the trail across Castle Creek.



Along the trail to the Boulder Mines.

Prospecting Work Thoroughly Done.

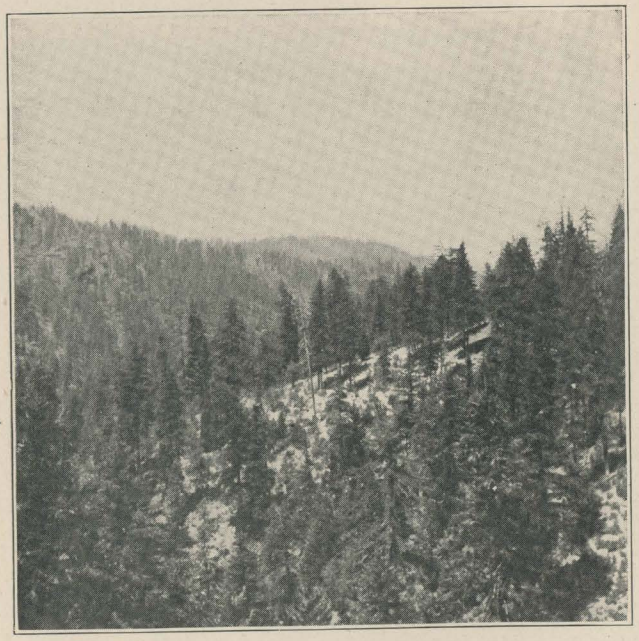
It is manifestly impossible to present those daily reports in full for the whole series of years covered by them; that would require a volume of a thousand or more pages. The purpose in presenting these extracts is to show that the veins on the Company's properties are strong and well defined and that they have yielded extraordinarily rich ore. Equipment was entirely lacking to drain the mines, thereby permitting deep working, and there were no facilities for the extraction or reduction of the ores. Had not the flow of water sometimes compelled cessation of work in the very presence of ore and had the mines been properly equipped, there would never have been occasion to offer for sale even at par one share of this stock.

Tens of thousands of dollars have been expended in these thorough preliminaries in the course of the last seven years, and the results disclosed through those expenditures constitute the basis upon which the Company asserts the value of its property, and invites subscriptions to its stock. In every case the extracts which follow are from the daily report of the superintendent in charge of the exploratory work, and were written on the date given with each extract. They were obviously neither prepared nor intended for publication and are given herewith simply that every investor may determine for himself just what the prospects of this Company really are.

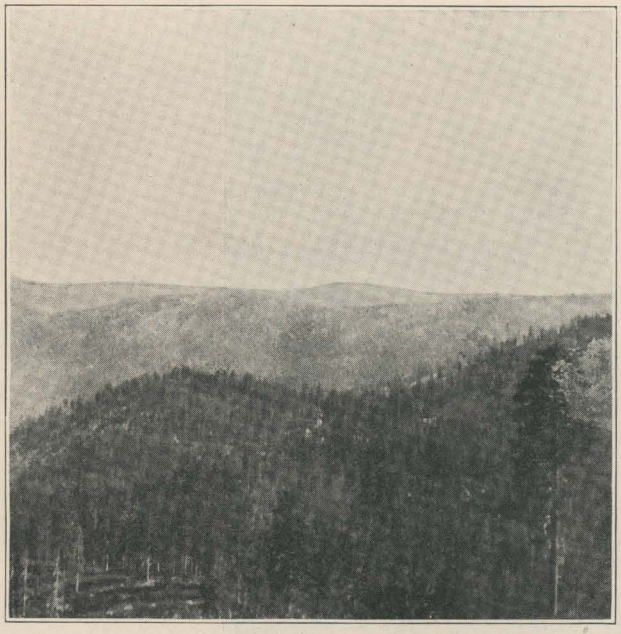
Extracts from Reports and Letters of the Superintendent of the Mines.

October 13, 1899.

"I find evidence that gives me new courage all the while and can now state positively that there is a good pay shoot on the Tamarack and Trilby claims. (See map,



Up in the mountains.



View taken up the trail.

page 13.) It will be the blue ore, and if it will hold out 200 feet in length, it will make a good and rapid producer."

April 27, 1900.

"Water has been encountered where we were sinking in the upper vein."

April 30, 1900.

"Riley found three-inch seam of three to five hundred dollar ore near north side line of Gold Hill. We are cross-cutting the vein on the Nancy Hanks."

May 1, 1900.

"Riley working on the discovery on Gold Hill. Seam averages about three inches. Some ore is very rich; may go to $1,000 a ton. The new discovery of the Nancy Hanks is developing into a fine vein which is bound to make a producer."

May 2, 1900.

"Still cross-cutting the vein on the Nancy Hanks, running for the foot wall. The vein is about ten feet wide."

A Big Vein With Rich Ore.

May 3, 1900.

"In sinking on the Gold Hill, Riley took out about 200 pounds of about $500 ore. Hanks struck the rich ore again on the Nancy Hanks, on the foot wall. Is about $600 ore. We cut through the vein with a small surface tunnel. The vein is about ten feet wide."

May 4, 1900.

"The good ore stays with us on the Nancy Hanks."

May 5, 1900.

"We have discovered ore on both claims—the Nancy Hanks and Gold Hill. (See map, page 13.) It is possible that the two discoveries are connected on the same ledge, though at present they appear to have different strikes, which may be due to surface disturbances."

From the summit of the trail.

General view of Boulder Mountain.

May 6, 1900.

"Riley worked on Gold Hill; ore is steadily going down. He took out some very rich ore to-day."

May 8, 1900.

"Worked in the assay office to-day. Average of ore taken from Gold Hill, $191.19 per ton. Average of ore taken out of Nancy Hanks, $1,589.12 per ton. There is some dark brown ore on the Nancy Hanks which yielded $4,963.92 per ton. Gwynne informs me that the ore has quit in his face, but continues down in the floor."

May 9, 1900.

"The Gold Hill shoot has lengthened and is growing stronger. Gwynne's pay has dropped down to the west at about 22 degrees. He took out in two days between 300 and 400 pounds of ore that averaged $1,589.12 per ton. As he has to pack all his ore and waste, out 12 feet and then up the shaft, I moved him to sink in a new place which will give him about 12 feet back on the pay if we catch it. This ore is worth 79 cents a pound. I am sending four pieces of ore, two from the Nancy Hanks and two from the Gold Hill. You can practically call the Nancy Hanks sample $5,000 ore. The two pieces of Gold Hill show some siderite and some copper (malachite and oxides). They are $500 to $700 ore. My average assay from the Gold Hill was only $191.19. Yet I believe that the ores will go to $300 anyway."

May 17, 1900.

"McDonald encountered better ore in the new cut on the Gold Hill. Gwynne's ore is about the same as yesterday."

May 18, 1900.

"Quinn has encountered large body of low-grade ore. Gwynne has started sinking

to meet Quinn in the west drift. Gwynne's pay averages about $60. McDonald is getting better ore on the Gold Hill, in the new cut. It averages $80."

May 19, 1900.

"We have found the Nancy Hanks vein on the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 7. (See map, page 12.) Riley is prospecting it thoroughly to locate another shoot on it, which is almost a certainty. Gwynne broke through his old workings. We did not encounter any of the rich brown ore west of where he left his old stope, but found it where he broke through. Took out some excellent ore on the Gold Hill to-day. The one is still in the floor and going down."

Very Coarse Gold Found.

May 20, 1900.

"Struck Gwynne's pay shoot in the west drift on the Nancy Hanks. We will locate a rich pay shoot on the ground laying west of the Nancy Hanks. (See map, page 12.) We have driven about three feet on the pay on the Nancy Hanks, which we struck this morning. It is 'Rich!' The gold is so coarse that it is hard to make an estimate of it. Even assays taken from the same pulp may be expected to vary all the way from fifty to five hundred dollars. Every color that gets into an assay of this ore will represent $50 owing to its coarseness. I can rock out enough to pay expenses and still leave the tailings rich. **We have our present tunnel on the water level and will not be able to take out any ore below it.**"

Ore Too Rich to Ship.

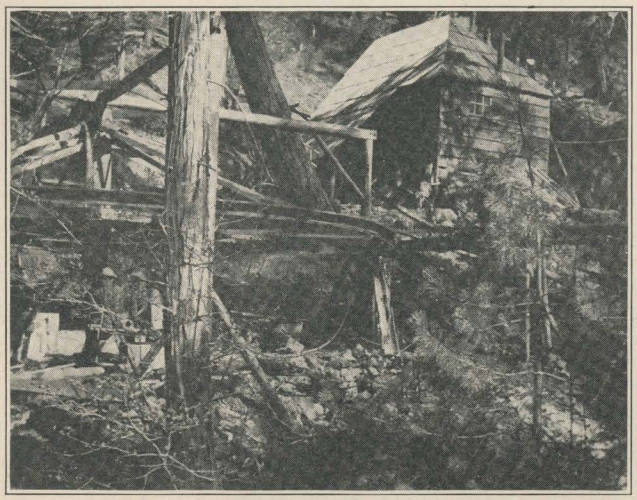
"We cannot afford to ship this character of ore for this reason: The gold is all free, and the smelters put their pulp through a 100 mesh sieve—that is, one hundred meshes to the inch, which will not let this coarse gold pass through with the pulp that is assayed. We can count on enough now in sight to save $1,000 alone in transportation, not including smelting charge, by holding the ore until we can put in a mill."

From Reports One Year Later.

June 6, 1901.

"Riley followed apex of Red Rose (see map, page 13) shoot about 10 feet under cover. The oxides of iron have colored the dike below the vein a crimson red."

Lake behind Boulder Mountain.



An Arrastra.

June 7, 1901.

"Riley found some very rich ore in apex of Red Rose shoot."

June 9, 1901.

"Made assays of last ore taken out by Gwynne in upper stope, which yielded $192 per ton."

June 11, 1901.

"We have at last got the shoot on the Red Rose going down. Riley struck it at about 11 o'clock this forenoon. Some of the ore is very rich."

July 15, 1901.

"Red Rose tunnel in 95.7 feet; Gold Hill, 101 feet. Lorenz got some very good ore on the Gold Hill to-day. It will go several hundred dollars per ton. The Red Rose is still in soft decomposed porphyry and the formation still dipping into the mountain."

Gold Hill a Perfect Fissure.

July 19, 1901.

"The ore in north side of tunnel on Gold Hill is staying at the bottom. The new porphyry dike has come up and is a good strong one. The vein gouge is about four feet wide, and widest in the bottom, showing a perfect fissure and a fine-looking prospect for a mine."

Cabin on one of the Boulder claims.

Tunnel shed and dump on Nancy Hanks claim. Tunnel in 1009 feet. See map, next page.

August 2, 1901.

"Aplin has got into the Red Rose vein. He encountered the vein gouge, but no ore as yet."

August 19, 1901.

"**The pressure of the water** on the foot wall of the Red Rose broke through sometime since Saturday evening, and the vein is running and has filled the tunnel back for about two sets. It will be hard to catch."

August 20, 1901.

"The Red Rose is still running, and we will have a hard time catching it."

August 26, 1901.

"We have the run on the Red Rose under control."

August 27, 1901.

"The Red Rose ground is under control, but still very dangerous."

September 4, 1901.

"We are getting some excellent ore on the Red Rose."

September 5, 1901.

"Everything points to a good and well-developed pay shoot on the Red Rose."

"Everything Is Ore."

September 6, 1901.

"The boys are still cross-cutting the vein on the Red Rose. We are now in several feet, cutting the vein, and everything is ore. We will get a good mine sure, **but the ground is so heavy that it cannot be worked on the surface until it is drained out.**"

September 19, 1901.

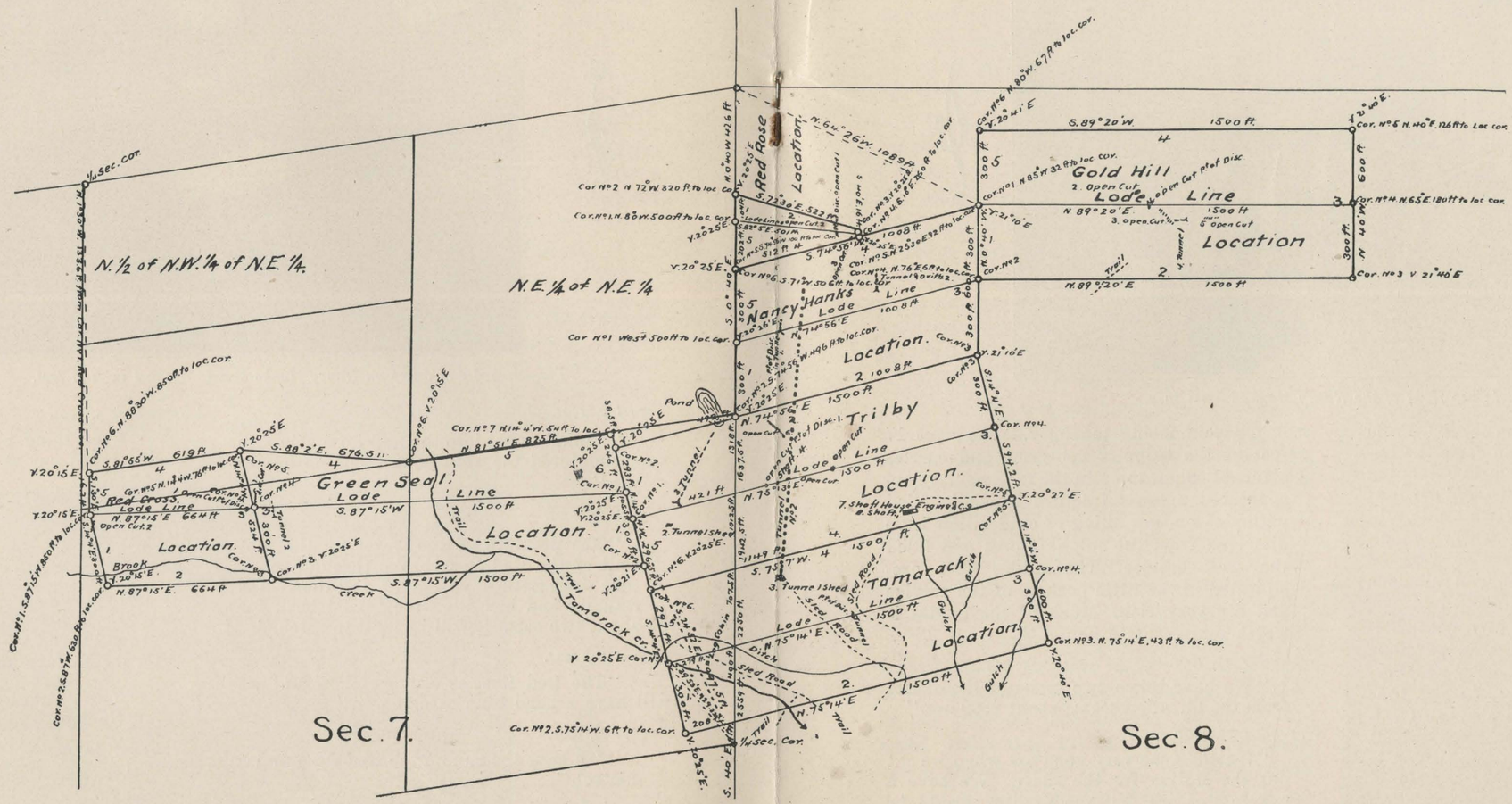
"No foot wall in sight."

September 20, 1901.

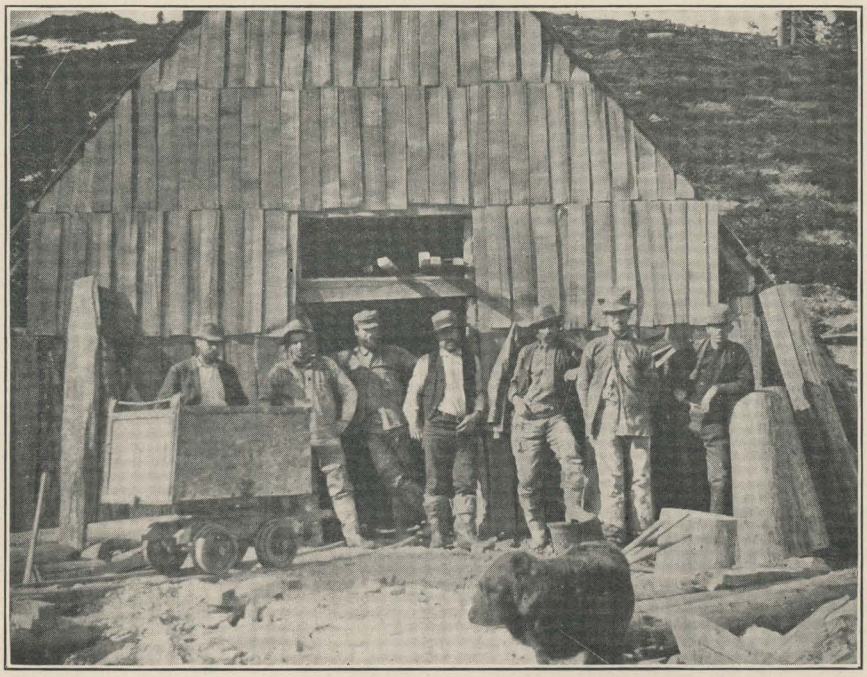
"We have encountered some very rich manganese while running toward the foot wall."

September 22, 1901.

"Anderson brought down some black oxide of manganese, which yielded $1,200 per ton. Another sample yielded $400. The first 16 feet of the vein on the hanging wall



Map copied from records in the United States Surveyor-General's office at San Francisco, showing som of the Boulder Mines. The Gold Hill, Red Rose, Nancy Hanks, Trilby, Tamarack, Green Seal, and a part of the Red Cross claims, as surveyed, contain 101.20 acres. All government fees have been paid and application for government patent has been allowed. The company already owns in addition the North ½, of the Northwest ¼, of the Northeast ¼, and the Northwest ¼ of the Northwest ¼ of Section Seven, being 60 acres, as shown above. The company further holds by location these claims, contiguous to those shown on the map, though themselves not appearing there, for which application for patent will be made in due season; The Fairview, Josephine, Estelle, White House, Red Buck, Mabel and Blue Danube, embracing approximately 140 acres.



Day shift in front of the Nancy Hanks tunnel shed.

carries from one to two dollars per ton. From the next eight feet of the vein came the following assays: Hard, firm quartz extending five feet carrying chalcopyrites, $32 per ton; amphibolic shist on hanging wall side, $12 per ton; sample of shistose carrying sulphides of copper, $12 per ton; shistose, $2 per ton; altered shistose, $3 per ton; silicious amphibole carrying mariposite and feldspar, $7 per ton; veinstone, substituted with chalcopyrites and metallic oxides, $4 per ton; altered amphibolic shistose, carrying chrysolite, magnesite and talcose, $3 per ton; mariposite, $8 per ton. The average I calculate is about $14 per ton. The shoot shows to be over 200 feet in length and is remarkably strong going down."

Oxides Worth Forty Cents a Pound.

"We have a small stringer of copper ore on the foot wall side of the 8 feet of $32 ore, which will average 17 per cent copper. At 15 cents per pound this ore itself will be worth $51 per ton. I have not yet assayed it for gold, being too busy. The next 17 feet of the ledge is veinstone and carries about $1.50 per ton. In the face we have encountered a cross fracture which is filled with a secondary filling of oxides that have dissolved from the sulphide ores and filled the cross crevice. The oxides have precipitated in the little pockets of the crevice and are very rich. Much of the oxides is worth forty cents a pound."

September 23, 1901.

"We have taken two sacks of the oxides from the filtration seam; about $800 ore."

November 23, 1901.

"We got some very good ore when we cut out the station for the shaft. We have a car full of ore, but the average would be too low to ship, running from $32 to $64 a ton, and the other ore is too rich to think of shipping. That is to say, the gold is all free, and so coarse that we would lose a part of it in sampling by the metal adhering to the pulp screen."

The Purpose of the Company.

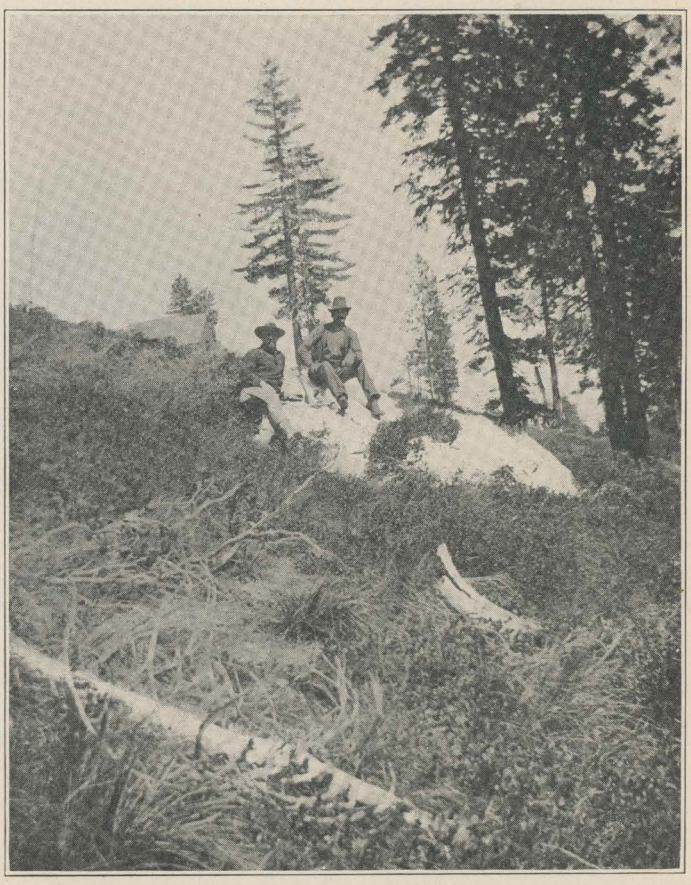
No candid person can read the foregoing extracts, which could easily be multiplied in volume and number, from the daily reports of the superintendent in charge of the exploratory work on this property, without conceding that the Company offers adequate proof of the very great prospective value of its stock. Mining stock is necessarily speculative in character, but it is believed that in this instance there are twenty chances for great success, where one exists for even partial failure. It is for the future to justify or condemn that belief.

It is the purpose of the Company now to develop its properties at considerable depth beneath the surface formation, in which the ledges have been broken and covered by slides, and to thoroughly drain the mines of the water which in every instance prevented the exploratory surface development from reaching any depth. While the property was being prospected, again and again suspension of work was compelled in the very presence of extraordinarily rich ore, which there were no facilities to treat when extracted, by the inflow of water, which there was no equipment to handle.

That these veins go to a great depth and will there be found in place under the broken surface foundation, is as certain as can be alleged of any physical fact not yet proven by the event. That they are of very great width is demonstrated; first, by the quoted extracts describing developments revealed by the exploratory work, and second, by the camera.

The Great Quartz Boulders.

On this and the next page are presented photo-engravings of quartz boulders, broken from the main ledge on the Company's property by slides that subsequently covered the place of fracture. The presence of the miners in the pictures enables a comparatively accurate estimate to be formed of the size of the quartz boulders by which they stand. The records of the camera, and the pick and drill combined, show the main ledge to be of tremendous width, and it almost surely goes to greater depths than man shall ever penetrate. The values carried by this extraordinary ledge, when it is found in place at some depth, must necessarily as yet be the subject of conjecture and



A quartz boulder on Boulder Mountain.

Another of the quartz boulders on Boulder Mountain.

not of present proof. The whole development thus far accomplished, during a period of several years, with careful pains and unhesitating expenditures, seems to conclusively establish that those values will be very great; that the mines will be richly productive for a considerable number of years, and that through all those years the dividends will be large, frequent and certain.

Reasons for the Stock Issue.

To open up these mines at depth; to provide for their complete drainage, not a difficult task in this instance, but one requiring capital; to install and operate the necessary equipment for the extraction and reduction of ores; to pay the cost of development on adequate lines until the mines shall reach a dividend basis and to discharge a balance of $75,000 due upon the purchase price,—to achieve these necessary ends, the Company offers for sale a portion of its stock at part of its par value, and it gives assurance of complete belief that no purchaser of this stock will ever have occasion to regret his acquisition of it.

The Company has the option of extinguishing the balance due upon the purchase price of the mines by the delivery of stock at a fixed price, but in view of the great prospective value of its property, it prefers not to avail itself of that privilege, in the belief that the dividends themselves will far exceed that sum within an early date.

A Great Chance for a Great Profit.

Finally, the Company explicitly states that it neither seeks nor desires as shareholders any who invest acting in a fiduciary capacity for others, or any who are dependent for their maintenance upon small incomes yielded by fixed investments and who may be attracted by the prospect of increased returns upon their small capital. There is here a very great chance for a very great profit—a chance far more than outweighing the risk in the scale of probabilities, but a small risk does exist and will continue to exist until the mines are on a dividend basis.

Hence, while extremely desirous of proceeding as rapidly as may be with the development of its property and grudging every day of delay, the Company invites subscriptions, at a

price greatly discounting the risk, from those only who are able to assume such risk as exists, and it will not consciously receive them from any others.

A High Class Dividend Payer.

Their participation in this well-advanced enterprise will be welcomed, and their participation in its profits is as well assured as any future event can be. It is the judgment of every thoroughly competent mining expert familiar with this property that the Boulder Consolidated Gold Mines will prove to be of very great value and take high rank among the dividend-paying mines of California. Attention is called to the appended reports and newspaper extracts.

Fully and unreservedly sharing in that belief, the Company offers a portion of its stock for sale to those who can reasonably afford to make the venture, and to them it submits this prospectus, with the assurance that whatever error the future may reveal in its statements of belief, its statements of fact may be accepted as dependable.

Respectfully submitted,
THE BOULDER CONSOLIDATED
GOLD MINES COMPANY.

BRIEF REPORT ON BOULDER GROUP OF MINES.

By

G. L. Carr, of Carrville, Trinity Co., California.

THESE mines are situated in the northeast corner of Trinity County, near the line of Shasta County, and partially in the latter county, and about five miles from the Integral and Altoona quicksilver mines. They were discovered about the year 1885 by three prospectors who, for a number of years, gathered up the rich float quartz scattered along the side of the mountains for a distance of two or three thousand feet. This ore was hammered out in hand mortars, which crude process of reduction netted the owners handsome profits.

Early Workings of the Property.

At a later period, 1892, arrastras [See illustration, top page 10.] were erected and the float was gathered up and run through, paying good dividends, although not half the values of the ore were saved because of the imperfect and primitive equipment. The owners then spent much money and time digging and hunting for the main ledge. Having very limited means, they were compelled to give it up—a phase of the early history of most rich properties. Numerous locations were made in

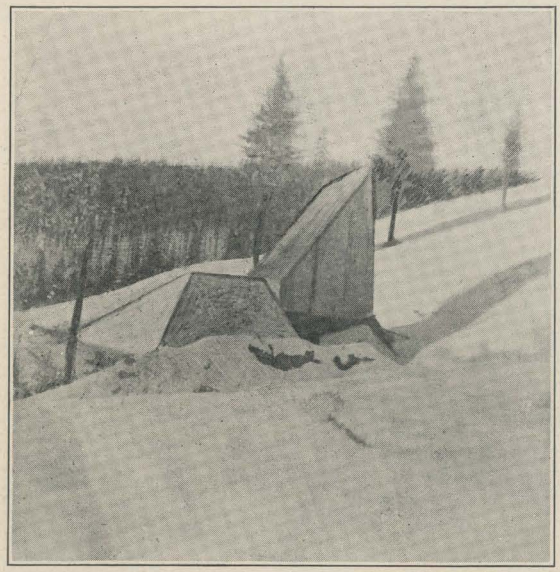
Building the shaft house.

and around this district, and later were all consolidated. Capitalists at different times tried to buy or bond the property, but there being so many partners it was impossible to get hold of the property, as some wanted to sell while others did not, and as they had no money to go ahead with development the property remained idle for a number of years.

After various attempts, I managed, about the year 1896, to get bonds from most all the owners, and finally succeeded about the latter part of that year in buying the entire property. I at once started development work in a small way, having only limited means to carry out my plans after paying for the property. I drove a tunnel over one thousand feet, which took over one year's time, and about all my money, only to find that I was not deep enough to cut the main body of the ore.

It would perhaps be better to state here the geological formation of this vein. The Boulder ledge is an east-and-west vein, dipping to the south about 30 degrees. The foot wall is a gabro with schist casing about 8 feet thick laying next to the quartz. The hanging wall is porphyry. To the east comes in on the hanging wall a large belt of mineralized slate. It is conceded by all mining experts, who have examined this property, that where this vein strikes the slate there will be a tremendous quantity of fabulously rich ore.

The boarding house at the Boulder Mines.



The shaft house after a heavy snow storm.

Formation of the Vein.

The geological conditions existing on this property are unlike those in any other of the mining districts in the West. For a distance of from two to three thousand feet along and below the course of this vein broken masses of quartz have been scattered along the slope of the hill. This was caused by a number of

surface slides, **that in turn were caused by the large amount of water carried in this vein, which would break out at different intervals and carry the ledge together with earth and country rock down the side of the mountain.** This break or sliding has perhaps extended to a depth of from 75 to 100 feet. Some of the quartz boulders that have broken from the vein are as large as a small house and weigh from 10 to 15 tons.

Values Shown in Court.

During the year 1894, a party of friends and myself visited this property, and while riding over it stopped about 10 feet distant from a quartz boulder that had been broken from the vein. At this distance, we could plainly see the free gold scattered over this boulder. It is a well-known fact all over Northern California that for years people have been stealing the rich ore scattered along the mountain side and carrying it to some secluded spot and mortaring out the gold.

I, at one time, begun suit against some people whom I had proof had carried away considerable ore. A piece of the rock was put in evidence in the case and it was proven that the ore went over one dollar a pound. This property, without a doubt, is one of the best-known properties in the West, and it would be hard to find a town west of the Rocky Mountains that has not at one time or another had on exhibition specimens of Boulder quartz.

It is beyond question that, when this property is properly opened up, it will be one of the greatest gold mines in the West.

Respectfully submitted,

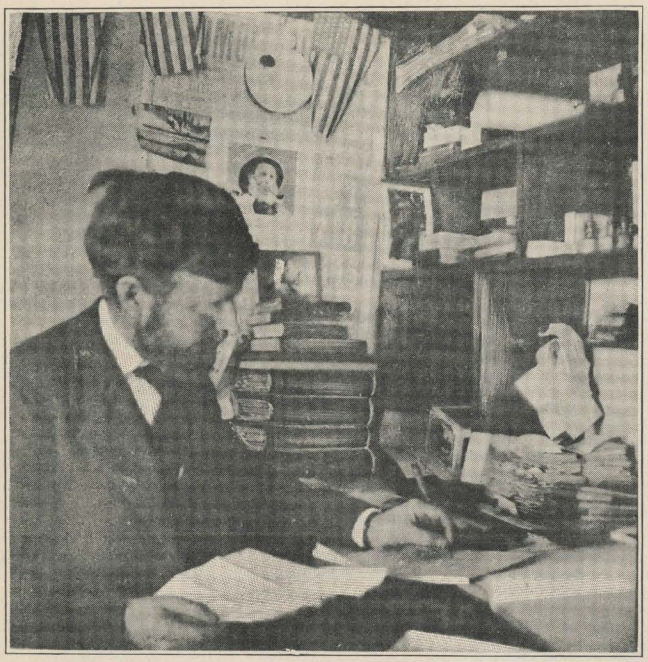
Geo. L. Carr, M. E.

Carrville, California,
March 23, 1905.

Extract from the Tenth Annual Report of the State Mineralogist of California, 1890.

TAMARACK Mining District: Located twelve miles west of Castle Crag station, on the California and Oregon Railroad, in the Trinity Mountains, partly in Shasta and partly in Trinity County. Castle Creek, heading to the east of the claims flows east into the Sac-

The boarding house in winter.



Superintendent in the office of the Boulder Mines. (1901.)

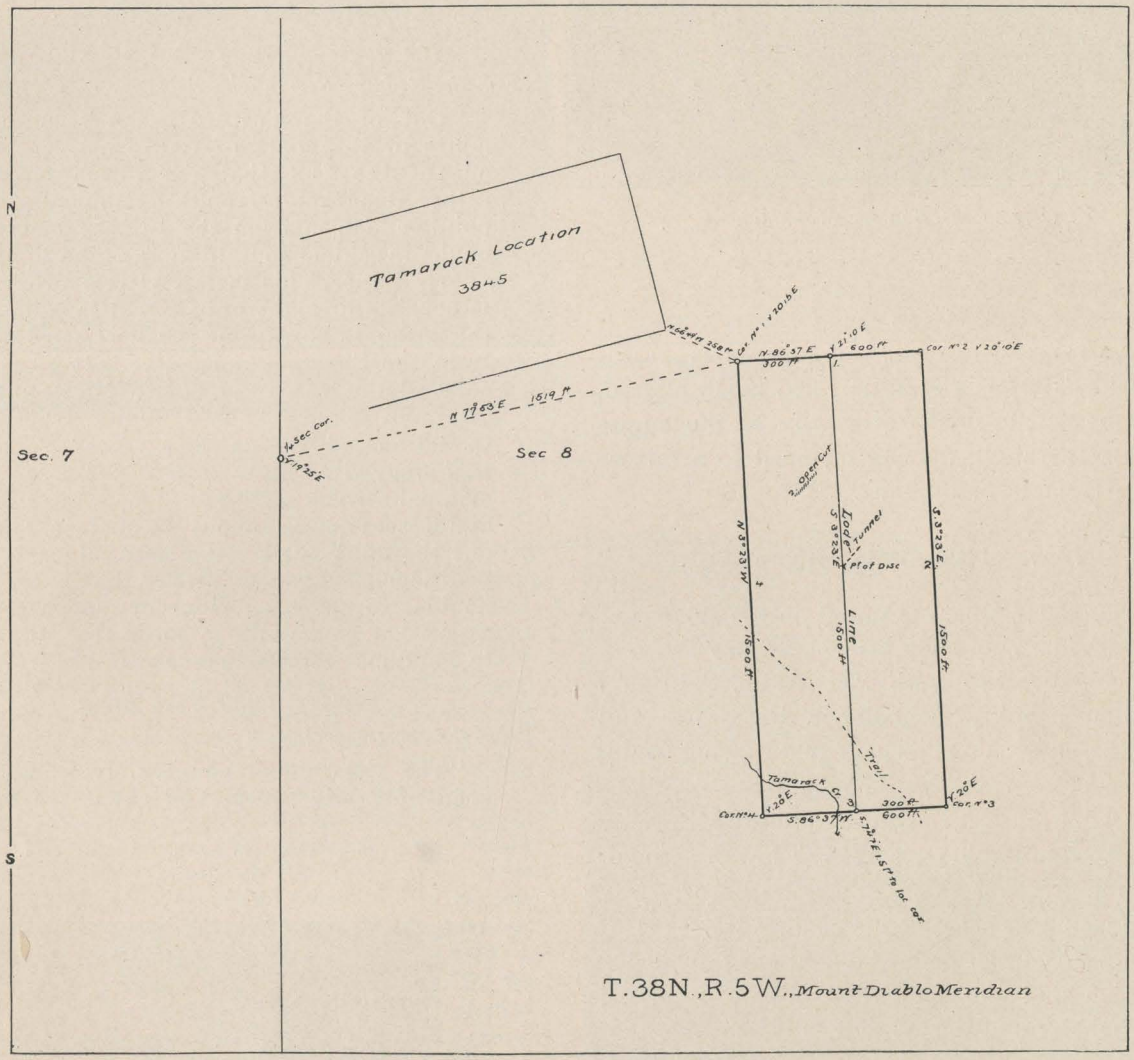
ramento River, and Tamarack Creek (Note: On the company's property) empties into the east fork of Trinity River, flowing west. This district was discovered in the fall of 1899. * * * During the present season the original company who made the locations known as the Castle Rock, Colonel Sellers, Gold Note and Tamarack Quartz Claims (Note: All owned by the Boulder Company under changed names.) * * have prospected for and found the ledges on the mountains.

Croppings, upper ledge, elevation six thousand and thirty-five feet; croppings, lower ledge, elevation five thousand nine hundred and forty feet. Course of vein, north 76 degrees west; dip or inclination of the vein, 56½ degrees southerly.

As Officially Described in 1890.

The only improvements or developments are open cuts, the cut on the Colonel Sellers claim being on the lower ledge at about the center of the claim, and which developed a strong ledge about twelve feet in width. The upper ledge on the Castle Rock claim is about three feet in width. The formation of this section is interesting. The main ridge from the apex to the upper vein is serpentine or massive picrolite of various colors, mainly dark green; the vein resting on the rock is composed of quartz and calcite, containing sulphurets carrying gold, the whole mass being irregular and associated with serpentine. Beneath the upper vein there are alternate belts of granitic porphyry and slates (micaceous) resting on the lower quartz forming the hanging wall composing the formation

Miners going to work in winter.



The Yellow Pine claim of the Boulder Mines, containing 20.66 acres. Application for government patent has been allowed.

View from the Boulder Mountain.

across Tamarack Creek, where the rocks present a bold outcrop, a syenitic rock, much altered, which was no doubt originally of the augite series, the augite having changed to a talcose mica (sample in Bureau). * * *

Views of the State Mineralogist.

The quartz boulders found on the surface at Tamarack, upon being broken, display the gold associated mainly with iron oxides, the richer portion being principally in the seams and weathered openings. These gold bearing boulders cover a strip down the mountain side, about four hundred feet in width. (Note: All wholly embraced in Boulder Company's lines.) Boulders found above this belt or strip are mainly white quartz, occasionally showing streaks of gold. From thorough examinations I am of the opinion that the main float has been carried from the vein of the Castle Rock claim, and that by prospecting the ledge the company will discover the pay shoot. The company are erecting arrastras. (Note: See picture, top page 10.) During the winter months the snow fall in this district is from four to twelve feet."

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THE BOULDER MINES.

Extracts from Articles Printed in California Papers Years Ago, Showing How Highly the Property Was Regarded Even Before It Was Systematically Prospected.

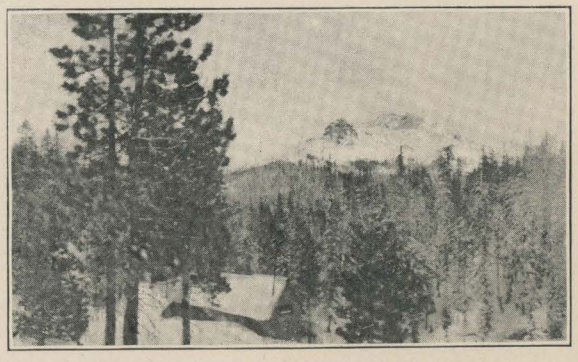
From the Redding Searchlight, February 22, 1898:

"One of the most extensively heralded mines of that part of California, growing out of the fact that the formations are rather remarkable from a geological standpoint, and also from the further fact that boulders seldom contain gold, is the Boulder quartz mine. This is Mr. Carr's property. It consists of eight unpatented locations in the Echo Lake Mining District, just over from the Shasta County line. It was discovered nine years ago by two miners named Cox and Shumate, who found from 350 to 500 feet of float on the surface. Some of this assayed as high as $350 per ton. The original owners and several successive firms and lessees gouged about the surface, taking out the gold, as it could be easily and expeditiously gleaned from the extensive boulder formations. None of them were in a position financially to equip the property to handle it advantageously."

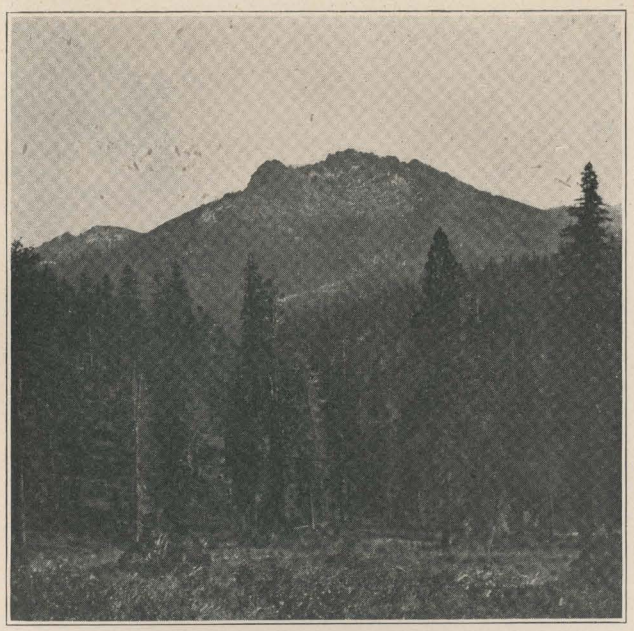
Fissure 7,000 Feet Long.

From the same paper:

"The Echo Lake country, lying at the head of Castle Creek, and about ten miles



Overlooking the boarding house.



View from boarding house.

west of Castella, is rapidly coming to the front as a good mineral district, and some valuable developments may be expected from this quarter within the near future. In a formation of porphyry, and for a distance of two or three miles, a series of three ledges, extending northeast and southwest, seem to pass through the heart of a thoroughly mineralized section, and here is the scene of activity in this new camp.

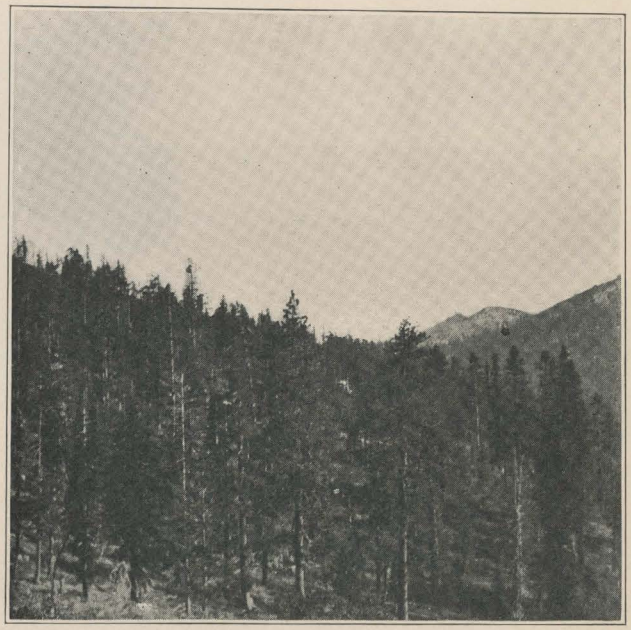
"The upper vein, representing the infiltration of all soluble minerals from above it, is the richest of the three, and runs parallel with the axis of the Trinity divide, at an altitude of 6,500 or 7,000 feet above sea level. The ore shoot, starting with a surface breadth of six to twenty feet at the famous Boulders mine, and passing northeasterly, can be traced distinctly for several miles. Its course takes it through a gap. Standing on the divide, 300 yards from the Boulders mine, the observer can distinguish the fissure for over 7,000 feet, a series of springs and meadows rendering its course plainly traceable for that distance. The foot-wall formation is a heavy dark syenite, while the upper wall is of feldspathic porphyry, extending at a width of 260 feet for over two miles.

"The ore body is a genuine fissure. The action of the mountain and friction of the ledge have polished the walls as smooth as mirrors, a fact itself indicating the permancy of the ledge."

Very Rich in Free Gold.

From Mineral Wealth, July, 1899:

"The Boulders have offered an interesting field for exploration for a good many years. The property derives its name from the great mass of float in the form of quartz boulders that give strong indication of having been broken from a massive ledge. These boulders are very rich in free gold."



View from office door at the Boulder Mines.