OFFICIAL
COPY
O. M. E.
RECEIVED
DEC 4 1967
INITIALS COLE

PAUL M. HOPKINS
CONSULTING MINING GEOLOGIST AND ENGINEER
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR

2222 ARAPAHOE STREET
CRESTVIEW 9-2313

P. O. BOX 403
GOLDEN, COLO.

November 25, 1967

Mr. Walter Berry
Anglo-Saxon Mines
Georgetown, Colorado

Dear Mr. Berry:

The enclosed report is the result of the field work and correlation of the many sources of information to delineate major objectives for exploration by Anglo-Saxon Mines, Inc. of Georgetown, Colorado.

The report is a partial re-evaluation of the previous reports by the several writers and the recommendations contained. The report does not attempt the evaluation point by point of the several reports but uses such information as contained and extends this data in the view of recent work by the writer on the property and the data of the U.S.G.S., particularly as reported in Bulletin 1231 of 1967 publication date.

The objectives delineated are the locations for initial efforts to develop the potential of the property and the economics of the metal deposits found. These recommendations do not exclude either alternate techniques of determination or the inclusion of other attractive objectives by the management.

Initial efforts on the property and work on some of the adjoining areas, though not mapped in detail, show that there is the continuity of vein structure in some cases and the general lithology of the area. There are additional areas that have apparently attractive objectives but definite recommendations are held in abeyance, pending detail work in those areas. In many cases, these objectives will prove to be either the direct extension of known veins that are the subject of the recommended exploration or a genetically related and parallel vein.

In view of this relationship, the writer has suggested exploration in and east of the area of past exploration and exploitation. Thence, depending upon the results obtained, additional exploration may be recommended. In each case specific objectives are to be explored and delineated.

Respectfully yours,

Paul M. Hopkins

Paul M. Hopkins

PMH:m

STATE PUBLIC LIBRARY
COLORADO

PAUL M. HOPKINS
CONSULTING MINING GEOLOGIST AND ENGINEER
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR

2222 ARAPAHOE STREET
CRESTVIEW 9-2313

P. O. BOX 403
GOLDEN, COLO.

SUPPLEMENTAL GEOLOGICAL REPORT

****

EVALUATION AND REVISION OF RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION

FOR THE

ANGLO-SAXON MINE AND ADJOINING PROPERTIES

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9

Township 4 South, Range 74 West

Clear Creek County, Colorado

by

PAUL M. HOPKINS

Consulting Mining Geologist and Engineer

November 25, 1967

I N D E X

Purpose	1
Program	1
Geology	2
Field Work	4
Status of Exploration	5
Discussion of Field Work and Exploration	6
Summary	11
Conclusions	11
Recommendations	12

Enclosures:

Diamond Drilling program	16 to 25
Maps	in pocket

PAUL M. HOPKINS
CONSULTING MINING GEOLOGIST AND ENGINEER
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR

2222 ARAPAHOE STREET
CRESTVIEW 9-2313

P. O. BOX 403
GOLDEN, COLO.

EVALUATION AND REVISION OF RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION FOR THE ANGLO-SAXON MINE AND ADJOINING PROPERTIES

PURPOSE: The purpose of the present study is the definition and delineation of exploration areas and potential for the several veins as found on the property. This study was undertaken to delineate by field evidence the potential for future exploration and development. As a result, the revision of the previous recommendations for exploration and development is made.

PROGRAM: The program to implement the above study included the study of previous records, maps and then the extension of this data by field mapping of the property in the area of present effort and in the area of the principle past exploitation, i.e., the Anglo-Saxon Extension and Anglo-Saxon mines. The extension of the area from the Anglo-Saxon mine to the east was thence undertaken to delineate an initial area for exploration based upon the past information and the extension of this potential.

The results of this work are supplementary to, clarification of and extension of data contained in the previous reports.

The previous reports are the U.S.G.S. Professional Paper 63 "Geology of the Georgetown Quadrangle--" Spurr, Garrey and Ball, various

reports by Mr. Goodspeed for the company, field mapping by various students of the Colorado School of Mines in 1947, Reconnaissance reports by H. W. C. Prommel to 1950, discussion of previous information and delineation of objectives by Prommel and Hopkins, August 9, 1966, Hopkins, December 14, 1966 and April 22, 1967.

Additional sources of information include the writer's file for properties to the east and south, U.S.G.S. Bulletin 1032-B and Bulletin 1231. These sources of data were useful only when the later bulletin was available in November, 1967.

GEOLOGY: The geology of the property was discussed by Prommel and Hopkins in their report of August 9, 1966. The recent field work by the writer and the information contained in the recent publication of the United States Geological Survey Bulletin 1231 "Geology of the Lawson-Dumont, Fall River Area, Clear Creek County Colorado", 1967 has clarified and made possible the extension of the information from the Lamartine Area, the Lawson-Dumont area, the writer's work for other parties and the preliminary reconnaissance of the property to a total view of the area and the apparent potential.

The work of Spurr, Garrey and Ball indicates that the area near and west of Saxon Saddle consists of the roof remnants of the Idaho Springs formation that has not been removed by erosion above a granite or granitic intrusive body identified as the Silver Plume granite. This early mapping also indicates a number of elongate intrusions consisting of granitic material in this Idaho Springs formation. These elongate intrusive bodies are generally in conformity with the schistosity of

the Idaho Springs formation, hence have the structural relationship of "sills" of very steep dip. Recent work indicates that there are locally intrusives of this type that have relatively flat dips, about 15° in some cases. Dikes are found along the fissures that may or may not be mineralized. The composition of these dikes and sills is highly variable, alaskite, granite, granite porphyry, granitic pegmatites, monzonite and diorite and, in a few cases, as basic as hornblendite.

The field work of the several workers in the area has shown a consistent correlation between the wall rock material and the apparent width of the fissure zone which was mineralized, even though leached of all sulphide minerals on outcrop. The granite and granite porphyry shows a generally definable wall to the fissure relationship reflective of the relatively sharp fissure characteristics to be expected in these brittle rocks. In contrast the pegmatites quite often show a brecciation into the crystal grain or smaller size material. In one case the limits of this brecciation was observed to be the boundary of the pegmatite as injected. The gneiss shows "breaking" into a multitude of schistose plates, easily crumpled and generally forming a mass through which the continuity of a fissure is very difficult to trace either by structure or by mineralizing solutions forming alteration minerals that can be identified.

A study of the early work in the underground as mapped on the Upper Aunt Jack tunnel level indicates that mineralization as found there followed the general rule of being found where the more competent or brittle rocks, e.g., acid intrusive rocks-- granite, monzonite, diorite were noted as the wall rock.

The surface correlation and location of the "Tunnel Vein" is not made at this time.

Surface mapping in the area east of the Saxon Saddle and a reconnaissance further to the north and east, indicates that the granite intrusive body of the "Silver Plume granite" and other intrusive material including tertiary porphyries should be or are formed at the surface or shallow depths. Accordingly, this area is considered as the more favorable area for the development of major ore bodies when compared to the potential for development at relatively shallow depths west of the same Saxon Saddle where the lithology is a mixture of granite, granite porphyry, granite gneiss, pegmatites and biotite gneiss.

Projection of exposed rock lithology from exposures immediately to the northwest of the Saxon Saddle to the Anglo-Saxon and Federal workings of the 1870-1890 period indicate that the ore production there was apparently at least in part controlled by the lithology. The early production apparently came from the granite and porphyry rock as distinguished from the biotite gneiss of 1967 nomenclature of U.S.G.S. Bulletin 1231.

FIELD WORK: This report is based upon the field work of mapping the geology on surface in the area of immediate interest and the mapping of the Lower Aunt Jack tunnel where work is presently being pursued by the company.

The present exploration work in the Lower Aunt Jack tunnel is the partial implementation of the recommendations of the writer in his report dated December 14, 1966 beginning on page 19 as follows:

> "The first secondary objective is the immediate potential at the limited depth of 350 feet below the apparent line of outcrop on the Anglo-Saxon Extension vein which may be explored and developed by an estimated 100 foot cross-cut driven on a bearing of S. 20° E.

at the bend in the tunnel (340 feet from the present portal). This cross-cut will intersect the Anglo-Saxon Extension at the approximate end of the previously exploited ground through tunnels driven along the vein from the west.----"

Full implementation of the proposed and recommended exploration as contained in that report has not been undertaken at this time.

The geologic mapping of the Upper Aunt Jack tunnel was in 1947. Minimal additions to these notes were made up to 1950.

During 1966 and 1967 a transit and chain traverse has been made from a bench mark on the Interstate Highway 70 right-of-way to the area of the original Anglo-Saxon workings in Saxon Saddle, thence continued northerly and easterly on two traverses. This survey and its several stations were recovered and used as the base control for the "Brunton and tape" traverses used for the field mapping of geology. Vertical angles were recorded hence elevations are carried to any point of interest. All mapping was done in the field on work sheets, thence the results platted by super-position of the "linen base map" and tracing the results so obtained. Copies of these annotated maps at the scale of 1" to 50' are enclosed without interpretation in the pocket in the back.

For purposes of this report, the results were plotted on the base maps which are on the scale of 1" equals 200', a scale that has been used for the major property delineation and correlation during the previous work by Prommel and/or Hopkins. Interpretation and location fo the several veins have been indicated on these maps.

STATUS OF EXPLORATION: The cross-cut to the Anglo-Saxon Extension vein has been driven and a drift turned east. The work in this east drift on the Anglo-Saxon Extension is continuing. This cross-cut has also

been extended south an additional 55 feet without encountering any major vein.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS OF FIELD WORK AND EXPLORATION: The field work and the limited exploration in the Lower Aunt Jack tunnel and the correlation of the previous work by the various parties beginning with the work of Spurr, Garrey and Ball reported in U.S.G.S. Professional Paper 63 "Geology of the Georgetown Quadrangle---" has lead to the following conclusions.

The projection of veins following the center line of claims as was followed during the previous work has proven to be in error. Named veins are retained in the case of the Anglo-Saxon, Federal, Anglo-Saxon Extension, Algonquin and Molly Gibson. These names are retained but with the proviso that the veins do not necessarily follow the centerline of the named claim for any distance.

During the field work, seven (7) veins were found in the Saxon Saddle area. If one numbered from north to south, numbers 1, 2 and 3 would correspond to the Federal, Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Saxon Extension veins as presently known. Veins numbered 4 to 7 are parallel veins with a northeasterly strike and apparently steep northerly dip. Veins numbered 8 and 9 are the Algonquin and Molly Gibson respectively. These veins are northwesterly strike direction and steep dips, apparently north in the case of the Molly Gibson.

The Anglo-Saxon and the Anglo-Saxon Extension veins are two finite and separate veins having a common area where they outcrop in the Saxon Saddle area. Even there, they are separated by a distance of about 100 feet. This statement is made upon the correlation of the several adits, now caved, on the Anglo-Saxon Extension in the area of 807900 to 808100 E.

and 719200 N. The projection from these working adits to the Lower Aunt Jack tunnel gave a predicted location that is found to be within 20 feet of the "as found" location, i.e., 50 feet south of the turn in the tunnel. The strike and dip is indefinite being in a brecciation zone. The general trend is about N. 75° E. and 75° N. dip. The mineral found in this zone shows that the movement is post-mineral as the mineral is "tight" to the wall rock which is in turn separated into finite pieces of various size by gouge and small breccia.

The Anglo-Saxon vein as defined and exploited during the 1870-1890 period is evidently north of the Upper Aunt Jack tunnel as driven between 1935 and 1950.

The premise stated in the report of August 9, 1966, that the Anglo-Saxon vein was not found in the Upper Aunt Jack tunnel is further supported by the absence of any major vein being recognized in the 350 feet from the portal of the Lower Aunt Jack tunnel to the intersection with the Anglo-Saxon Extension vein. It is an open question at this time as to the location of the Anglo-Saxon Extension vein on the Upper Aunt Jack tunnel level.

An interpretation based upon the field work and projection of the known information indicates that the Anglo-Saxon Extension vein should have been found near the intersection of the Upper Aunt Jack tunnel with the "Tunnel vein". The notes indicate that if such is the case, it was not recognized. Hence, it is postulated that the Anglo-Saxon Extension is near to but south of this point in the tunnel as driven, and should be found on its general trend to strike and dip to the northeast. It is further entirely possible, and apparently a fact, that the Upper Aunt Jack tunnel followed the "Tunnel vein" in a block of ground that lies between the Anglo-Saxon vein

as delineated from the surface in Saxon Saddle and the Anglo-Saxon Extension vein as found and known to the southwest in the several workings there.

The Anglo-Saxon vein was not found in either the Upper or Lower Aunt Jack tunnels. A small prospect pit at station B 70 at the switchback slightly north of west from the Upper Aunt Jack portal about 700 feet shows vein material. If the Anglo-Saxon vein is consistent in the dip and strike to the west from the workings in the Saxon Saddle area, as previously reported, then the vein would be found in or near this pit. Slide rock cover over this entire area prevents any proof of the continuity from surface mapping. However, this correlation is made based upon the above limitations and the lack of finding the vein in the two adits driven.

During the surface mapping, a shallow prospect pit was found that had sulphide ore in place. Subsequent exploration disclosed that this pit was the top of an old working where stoping had removed several tons or a few hundred tons of ore by a party or parties unknown. The surface outcrop on the narrow show of sulphide ore minerals indicated a S. 85° E. strike, dip 85° N. The old stope indicates the vein as striking N. 76° E. dipping 75° N. This stope is on vein No. 11.

A trench cut has been made from the last switchback in the road near station 92 southerly and easterly to the outcrop of the vein found at station 163. This trench cut together with the other workings along the strike line of the vein and the topographic expression to the northeast indicates that the principle vein is the Federal vein as exploited in the Saxon Saddle area during the 1870-1890 period.

Leaching of the outcrops as found has removed any sulphide minerals formerly present; hence no assays have been made of the presently exposed material.

The data on the small parallel vein about 30 feet northwest of the Federal vein does not show any major continuity or physical expression to the northeast. This vein may be a split following a parallel strike with horses of barren rock between or a narrow vein without major expression as to its continuity and mineralization.

Other veins are found on the road between 718500 to 719400 N. and 808000 E. These veins find little expression in float and small prospect pits. An initial interpretation has been made as to the strike line of their outcrop continuity to the northeast.

A general exception to the general northeasterly strike of the majority of veins found is the Molly Gibson and the Algonquin. Gossan and leached vein material was followed to delineate the strike line on surfact of the Molly Gibson. The limited workings on the Algonquin indicated its strike particularly where caved. These two veins have a N. 55° to 70° W. strike with unknown dip. Other veins have still other strikes as found on their limited outcrop as noted on the map.

Beginning at the level of the Upper Aunt Jack tunnel (9,760'), thence following the trails toward the Saxon Saddle and the Anglo-Saxon and Federal outcrops therein, one generally encounters a heavily covered talus slope with only sparse outcrops of definable rock units in place. Some float was found in limited areas. Several short adits, now caved, were driven. These adits were platted as found. Early maps in the company file indicate that some of these crosscuts after entering the hill a short distance, turned to a northeasterly direction. Correlation with the general strike of and location found for the several veins to the south and west indicates that these adits apparently found veins as shallow depths which they followed for short distances.

The correlation of the field work thus indicates that there are a number of veins to be found either in the Saxon Saddle or to the south. Continuity of the veins is indicated by the number of apparently related prospect pits and/or adits driven along their strike lines, a distance of 1200 to 1500 feet in several cases.

Mapping from the Saxon Saddle north, east and south into the area of Beaver Creek and further, projected the location of the Anglo-Saxon vein to the shaft found at 720,390 N. and 811,030 E. Further continuity of the vein to the northeast is indicated by some float and the surface expression of a "trench". This trench is postulated as the surface expression of the erosion in the altered zone above and immediately adjacent to a vein. A second vein and possibly a third vein are found about 75 and 150 feet north of the outcrop of the Anglo-Saxon vein. These veins have not been prospected to this time. One must qualify the correlation as there is a distance of about 400 feet between station 170a and the shaft where the slope of the hill is heavily covered with talus and rock slide material. The proof of this statement by continuous outcrop was not to be made in the field. With the above qualifications, the vein as described is considered to be the Anglo-Saxon vein in this area.

During the field work, other mineralization or indications of mineralization were found in this general area, i.e., east of Saxon Saddle. The location of these veins are indicated by float or dump material found at the several prospect pits or tunnels. These have been platted and thus define a subordinate objective for exploration in the area after penetrating the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Saxon Extension veins during a diamond drilling program. The dump material is leached, hence not indicative of values to be encountered at depth. However, the dump material is vein breccia,

resilicified with pseudomorphs of sulphides (Galena ?, Pyrite?) in the quartz. Reconnaissance to the east has shown gossan areas that indicate vein structure or structures are to be expected in this area.

In the area of 722,500 N., 814,600 E. two veins cross. Continuity of the vein with the N. 70° E. strike has not been established as to a finite relationship to the several veins in the Saxon Saddle area 720,000 N. and 810,000 E. The N. 30° E. striking vein may have an expression further to the southwest, particularly near the top of Saxon mountain. This correlation is also open to further proof. The major point to be gained from the inconclusive data on these two veins is that there is a continuity of opening by faulting other than in the Saxon Saddle , Lamartine and Lawson-Dumont areas. In this area there is apparently little or no past production of mineral found or known. The correlation of the outcrops is difficult as slide rock and heavy talus material covers most of the area. Further east in the area between U.S.G.S. triangulation stations "UTE" and "SILVER 2", detailed exploration should also show these structures or parallel veins. The northeasterly continuity of the veins in the Saxon Saddle area apparently is toward the upper or south part of Silver Gulch about a mile south of the town of Lawson.

A general statement is made that with diligent search in the area shown on the map at the scale of 1" to 2,000' many additional veins containing metallization should be found. The correlation and continuity of the veins from outcrop to outcrop may be difficult if not impossible to follow unless using some technique of "Geophysics", when studying the area from the surface.

This evidence of mineralization indicates that exploration in the area should not be confined to the two major areas of production on the property, the Anglo-Saxon and Federal in Saxon Saddle and the Anglo-Saxon

Extension further to the southwest. The location and the strike and dip of the Federal vein takes it out of the area of consideration being several hundred feet to the northwest. This area on the east side of Beaver Creek has four veins of major continuity by correlation of field information and additional veins, possibly as many as four more, that are found in the area considered.

In view of the above the major objective of a drilling program such as is recommended below should be to test this area with sufficient drilling to define the relatively shallow potential for exploitation. This potential is not limited to this area nor does the recommended program limit the objectives to this area near to or east of the Saxon Saddle.

After consideration of the field evidence assembled to date and the physical limitations of the terrain, the writer suggests that the company begin exploration adjacent to or immediately east of past efforts. The area of search is thus defined as from 808000 E. to 812,000 E. along the line of the Anglo-Saxon Extension vein and the Anglo-Saxon vein with a north or south limit of 500 ft. to 750 ft. from the above-named line of vein outcrop. The continuity of this defined objective has been delineated by mapping of outcrops or the underground workings and their correlation.

The area is accessible in part by the present road. Additional construction is required from the elevation of 9760 ft. on the present access road to the Upper Aunt Jack tunnel to the Saxon Saddle, thence eastward to the proposed drill sites. A preliminary estimate of the cost of this road is $25,000 if constructed by company personnel. This cost is commensurate with the total funds required to implement the diamond drilling program and the objectives to be explored.

Drill sites can be developed and serviced at reasonable locations to define and evaluate the potential in a preliminary manner, thus proving or disproving the mineralization content of the veins of moderate depths. The correlation of results will indicate the areas for future exploration and/or exploitation.

SUMMARY: There are three definable areas for exploration where there is a potential for development of mineral resources of major contained values. These are as follows:

(1) Anglo-Saxon Extension vein and parallel veins using the present Lower Aunt Jack tunnel.

(2) The Anglo-Saxon, Federal, Anglo-Saxon Extension and other veins in the vicinity of the Saxon Saddle. This exploration is below the previous workings where the production of the 1870-1890 period occurred, and below the breccia zone that is found in the Upper Aunt Jack tunnel and in the Saddle, yet above this tunnel elevation as shown in cross section.

(3) The area, at present totally undeveloped and unexplored in any reasonable manner, east of Beaver Creek on the continuity of the several veins found in the Saxon Saddle and east of Beaver Creek as well as those found to the south. These veins include the Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Saxon Extension and others as yet not possible to prove as to the name of the claim and the prior name that should be given thereto. This area of exploration is generally east of the north-south line of 811,000 E.

CONCLUSIONS: The first of these objective areas can be tested by drifting on the present heading in the Anglo-Saxon Extension vein toward the northeast following the vein and its mineralization. The drift on this vein should be at least 500 feet.

The alternate method of exploration on the Anglo-Saxon Extension vein is by diamond drilling, using the present Lower Aunt Jack tunnel for drill locations. In addition, the veins to the south can be tested. In view of the additional objective shown by mineralization and some production, this later approach is the more favorable to delineate potential. This program is delineated on maps and cross sections.

The second objective should be tested from a diamond drill station location in the vicinity of the old working found at coordinates 720,150 N. and 809,900 E. The drilling program is as shown on the enclosed cross-section with direction and footage as platted.

The third objective is the diamond drilling program for the area east of Beaver Creek. Two proposed drill site locations are suggested: 720,675 N. and 810,775 E. as the first location and in the vicinity of 720,675 N. and 811,400 E.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The diamond drilling program is recommended for all exploration as the method of testing and delineating the potential of the several veins in the vicinity of the Lower Aunt Jack tunnel, the Anglo-Saxon workings in Saxon Saddle and in the area to the east of Beaver Creek. This program is recommended as obtaining the maximum information with minimal expenditure of monies. This program will also test the several veins, thus partially delineating a potential sufficient to plan development using either the Lower Aunt Jack tunnel and its extension to the east or a tunnel driven from the Beaver Creek area such as was proposed in the report of December 14, 1966.

The diamond drilling in the area of the Lower Aunt Jack tunnel is primarily underground. One drill site, near station 98, is suggested for

surface drilling to test further the area near to the intersections of the Molly Gibson vein with the several northeasterly trending veins.

To implement the diamond drilling program in the area of the Saxon Saddle and to the east of Beaver Creek, an access road of minimum width was recommended. This road has been located beginning near the Upper Aunt Jack tunnel, thence eastward toward the Anglo Saxon workings in the Saxon Saddle using present trails and the area generally on the southeast of the main existing trail in this area. As the company has a tractor dozer and portable equipment for use in drilling of boulders and the minimal cliff and/or solid rock to be expected using this route, major additional equipment should not be required.

As the Saxon Saddle route is followed, the drill site, near to but north of the Saxon Saddle, is close to the road, thus requiring a minimum of additional road work-- possibly 200 ft. The road from the Saxon Saddle to the east should follow the trail past the Woodley tunnel to station 171, thence northeasterly along a trail that leads to the Lorenzie Tunnel where water is available for the drilling program. Continuation of this road would lead to the third drill site recommended above.

This road as suggested over the Saxon Saddle will define some of the vein correlations in a much more satisfactory manner than is presently possible, due to removal of slide rock over the strike line projections of the outcrop of the several veins to the south of the Anglo-Saxon vein.

Shelter should be provided at the surface drill site or sites as used to permit implementation of the program without waiting for the mild weather of late spring or summer in 1968.

In conclusion, the implementation of this program will define the "possible" potential of the property along the major productive vein or

veins over a horizontal distance of about 3,000 feet at intervals of 1,200 feet or less. This program will also furnish the information upon which to base an orderly and economically attractive exploitation of economic mineral deposits encountered and partially delineated during the program.

This program as outlined above does not preclude the inclusion of appropriate previous recommendations with adjustments required to reach defineable objectives and other objectives that the company may wish to explore.

Respectfully submitted

Paul M. Hopkins

Paul M. Hopkins
Consulting Mining Geologist and Engineer

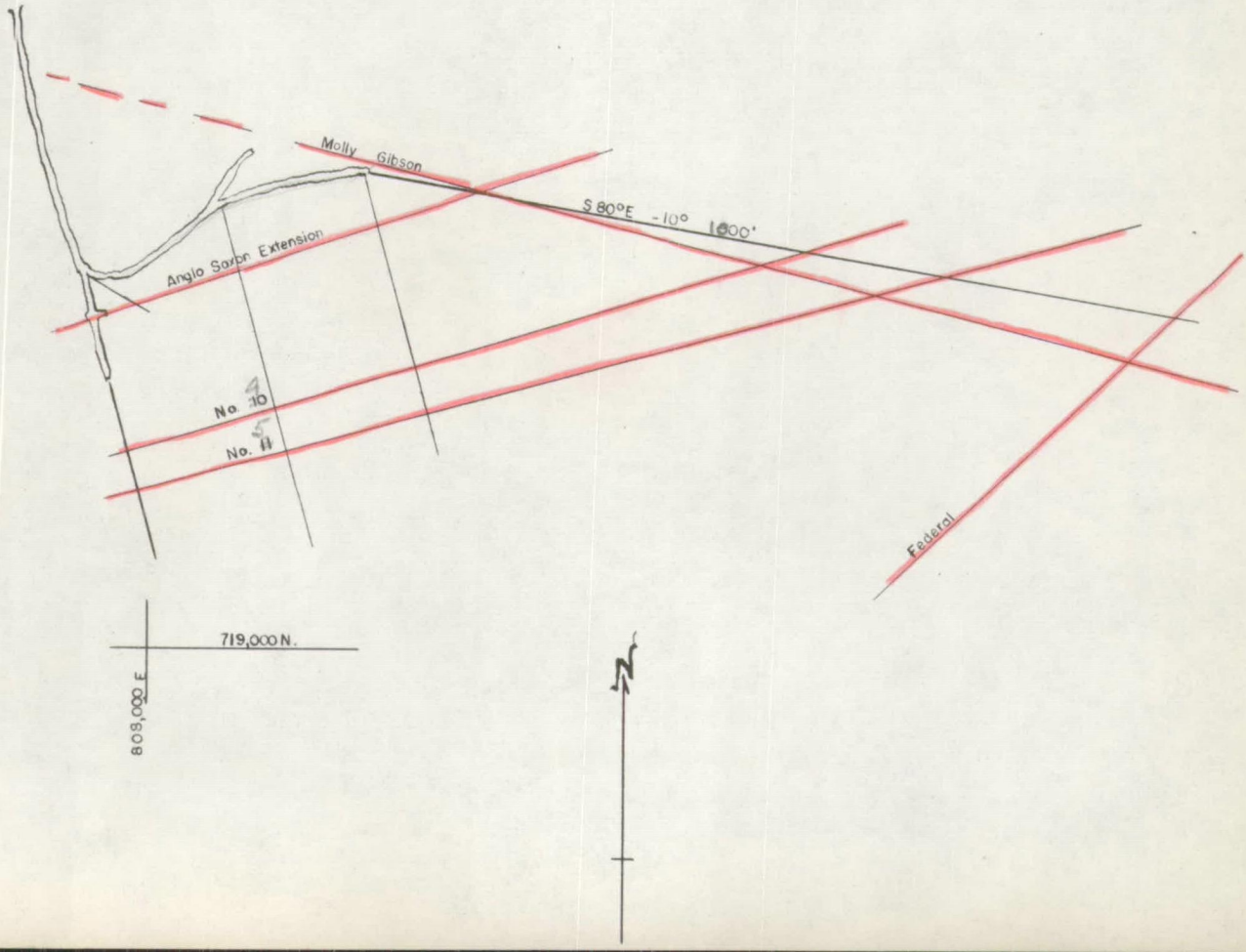
25 November, 1967

STATE OF COLORADO
REGISTERED
1 0 0
FOSSILIUS

Proposed Diamond Drilling Program

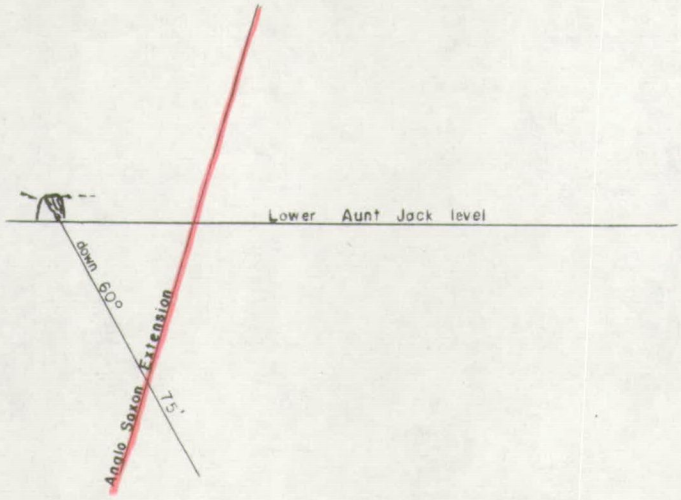
Lower Aunt Jack Tunnel — 9360' Elev.

Scale 1" = 200'



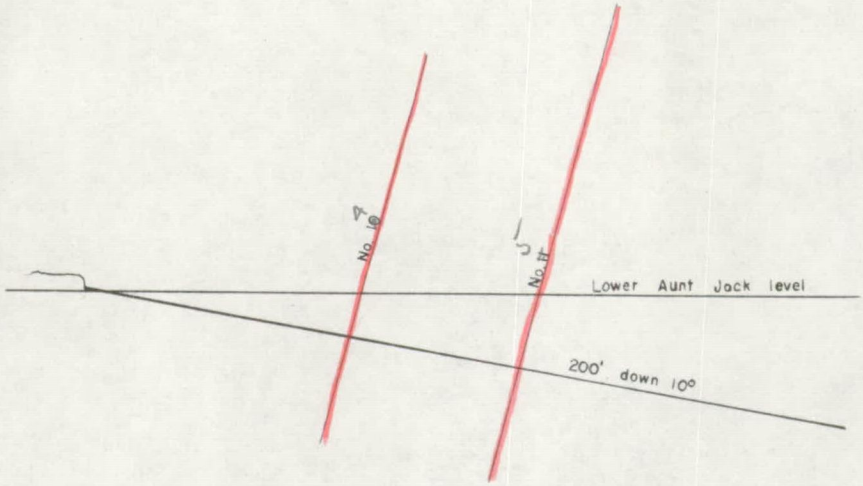
Proposed Diamond Drilling Program
at 719,390N, 808,345 E, 9360' Elev. S. 60 E.

Scale 1" = 50'



Proposed Diamond Drilling Program
at 719,295N, 808,360E, 9360' Elev., S. 15° E

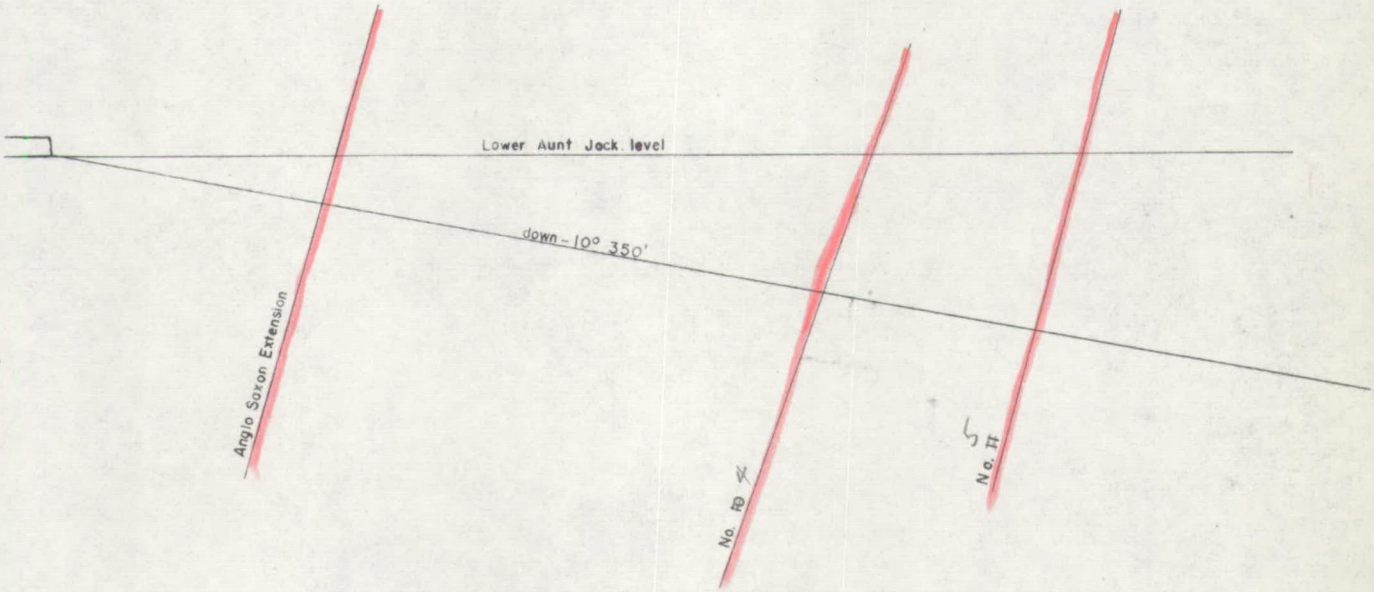
Scale 1" = 50'



Proposed Diamond Drilling Program

at 719,510 N, 808,630 E. 9360' Elev., S20°E.

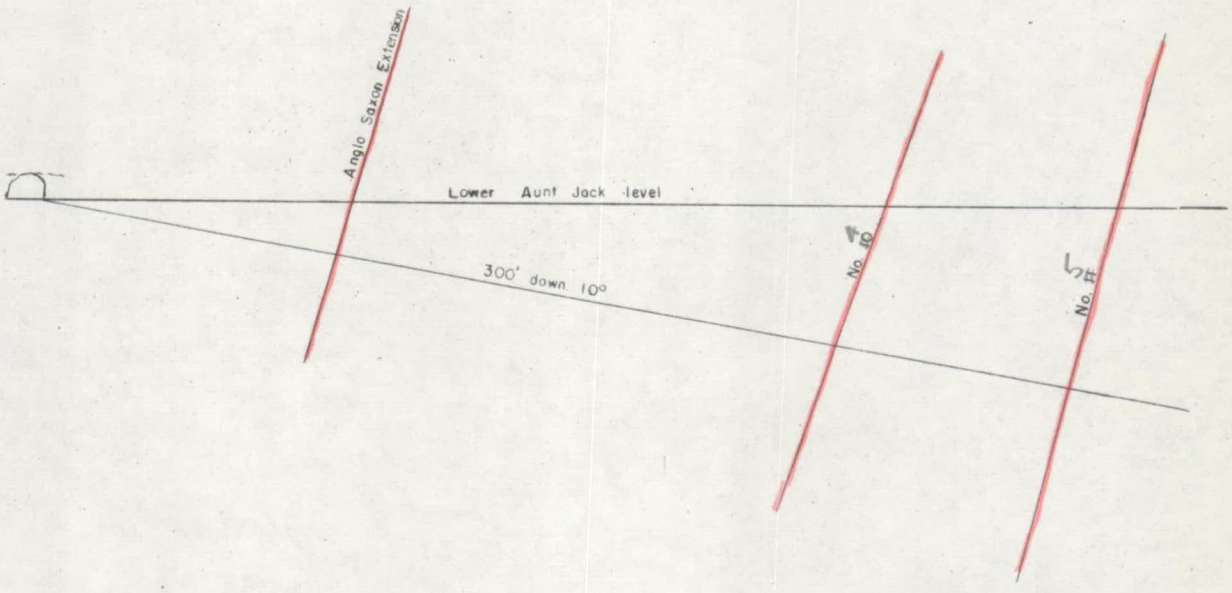
Scale 1" = 50'



Proposed Diamond Drilling Program

at 719,475N, 808,475E, 9360' Elev., S. 15° E.

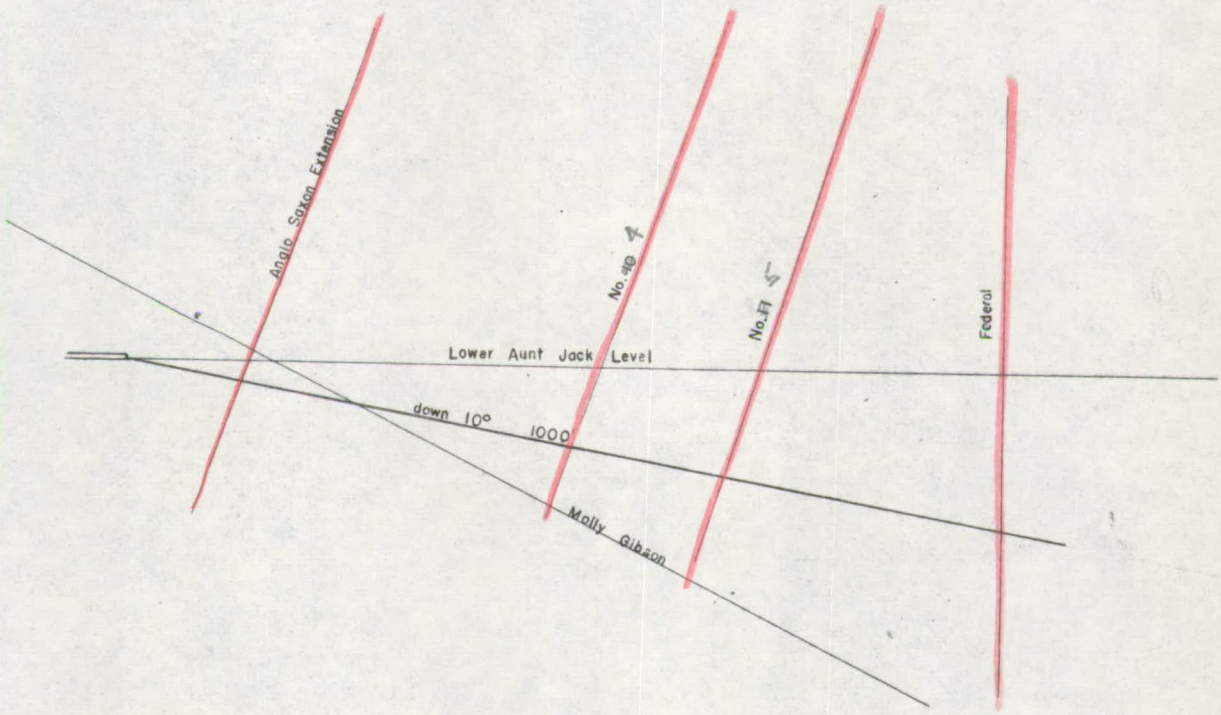
Scale 1" = 200'



Proposed Diamond Drilling Program

at 719,510 N, 808,630 E, 9360 Elev. S. 80° E.

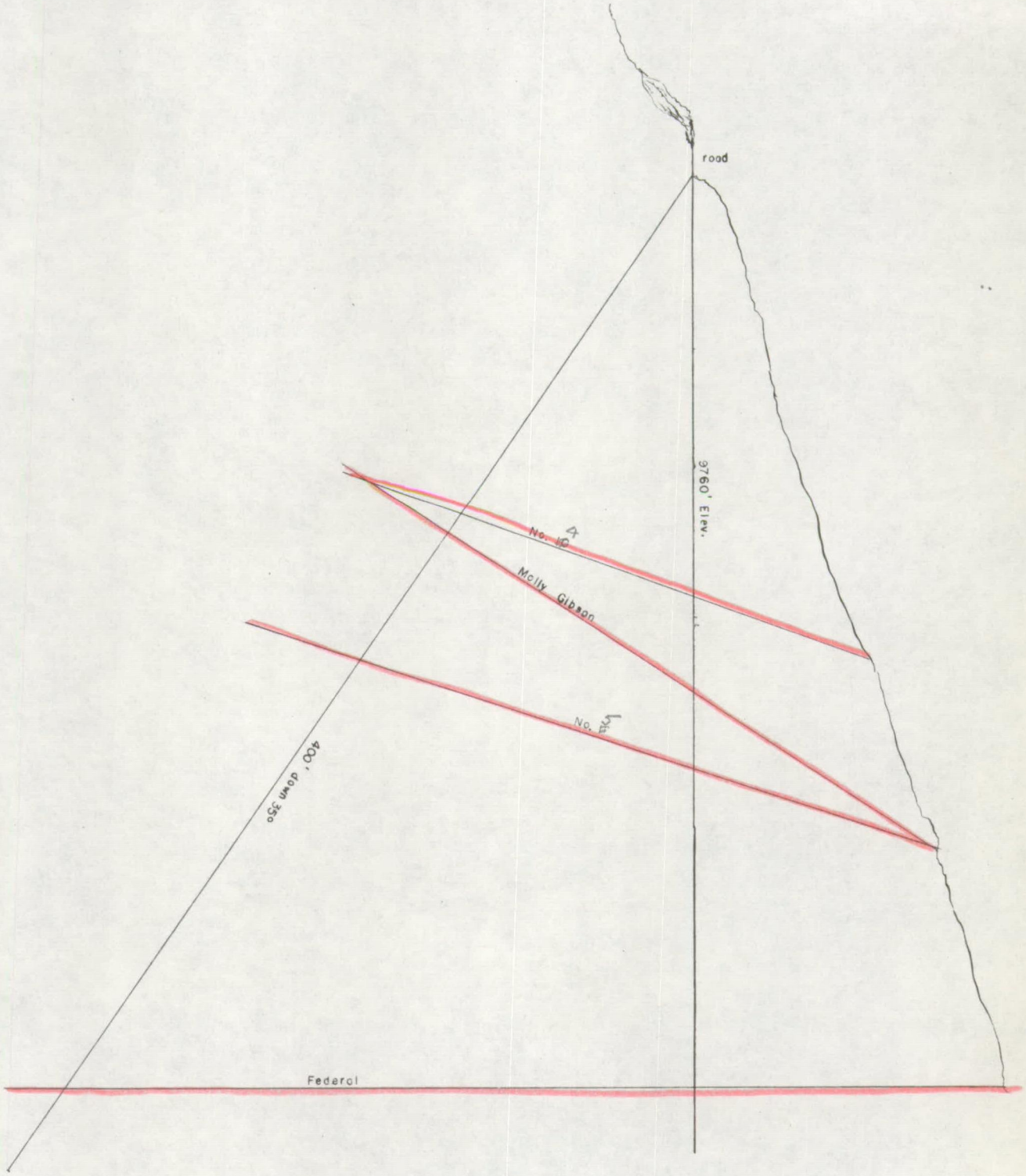
Scale 1" = 200'



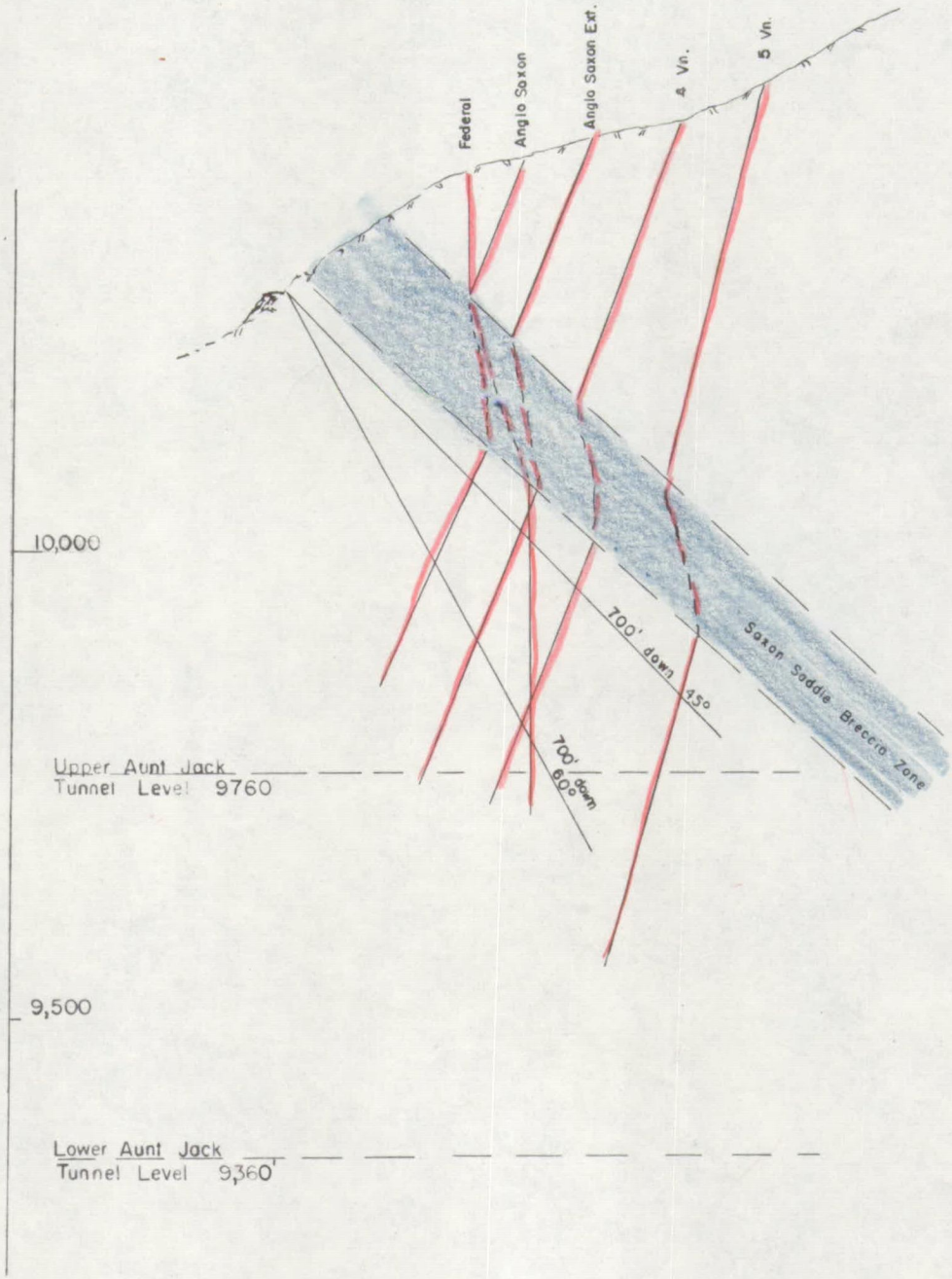
Proposed Diamond Drilling Program

at 719,410 N, 809,060 E., 9760 Elev., S. 50° E.

Scale 1" = 50'

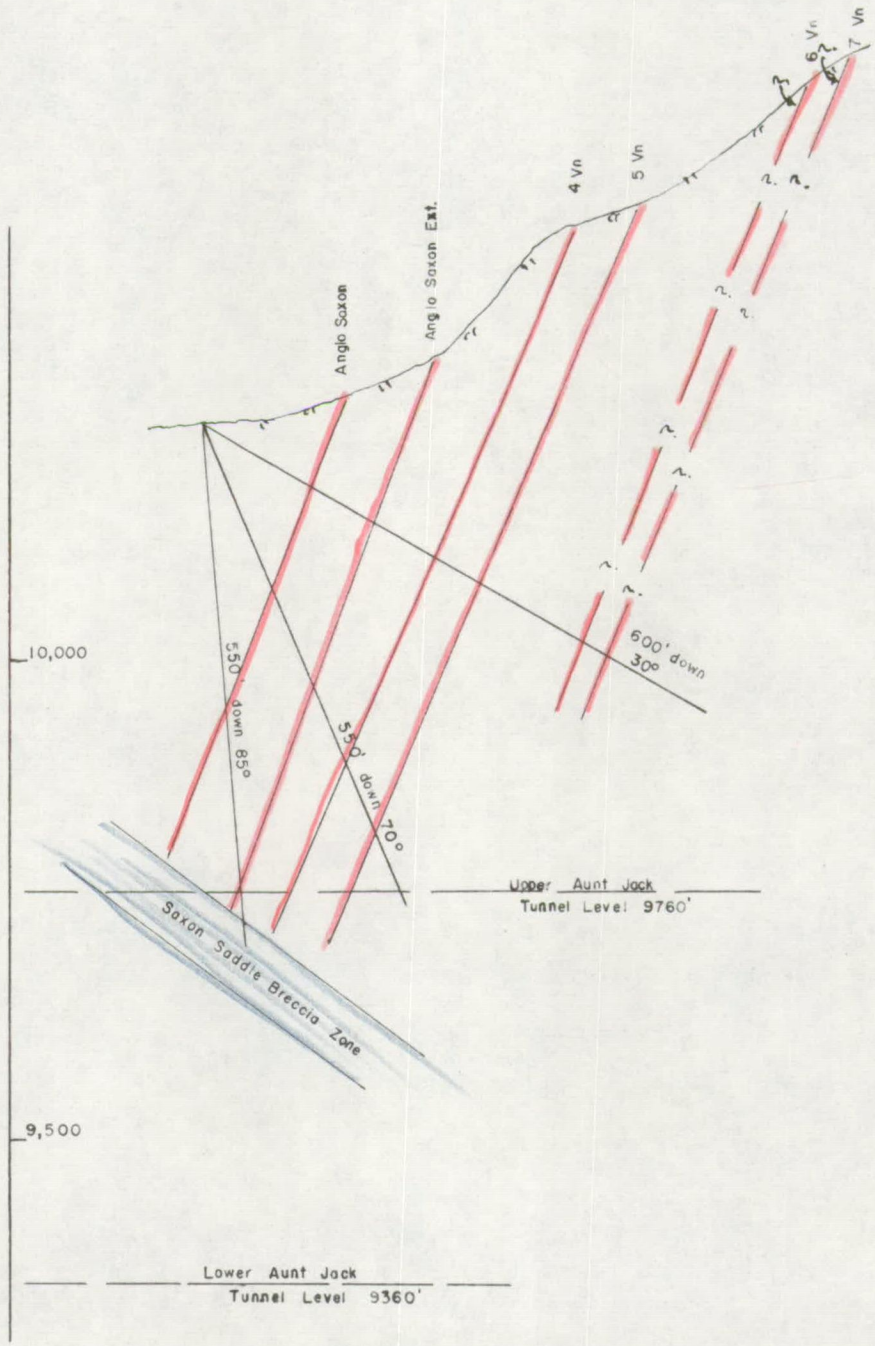


Proposed Diamond Drilling Program
at 720,150N, 809,900E, 10,280 Elev. - South 30° East
Scale 1" = 200'



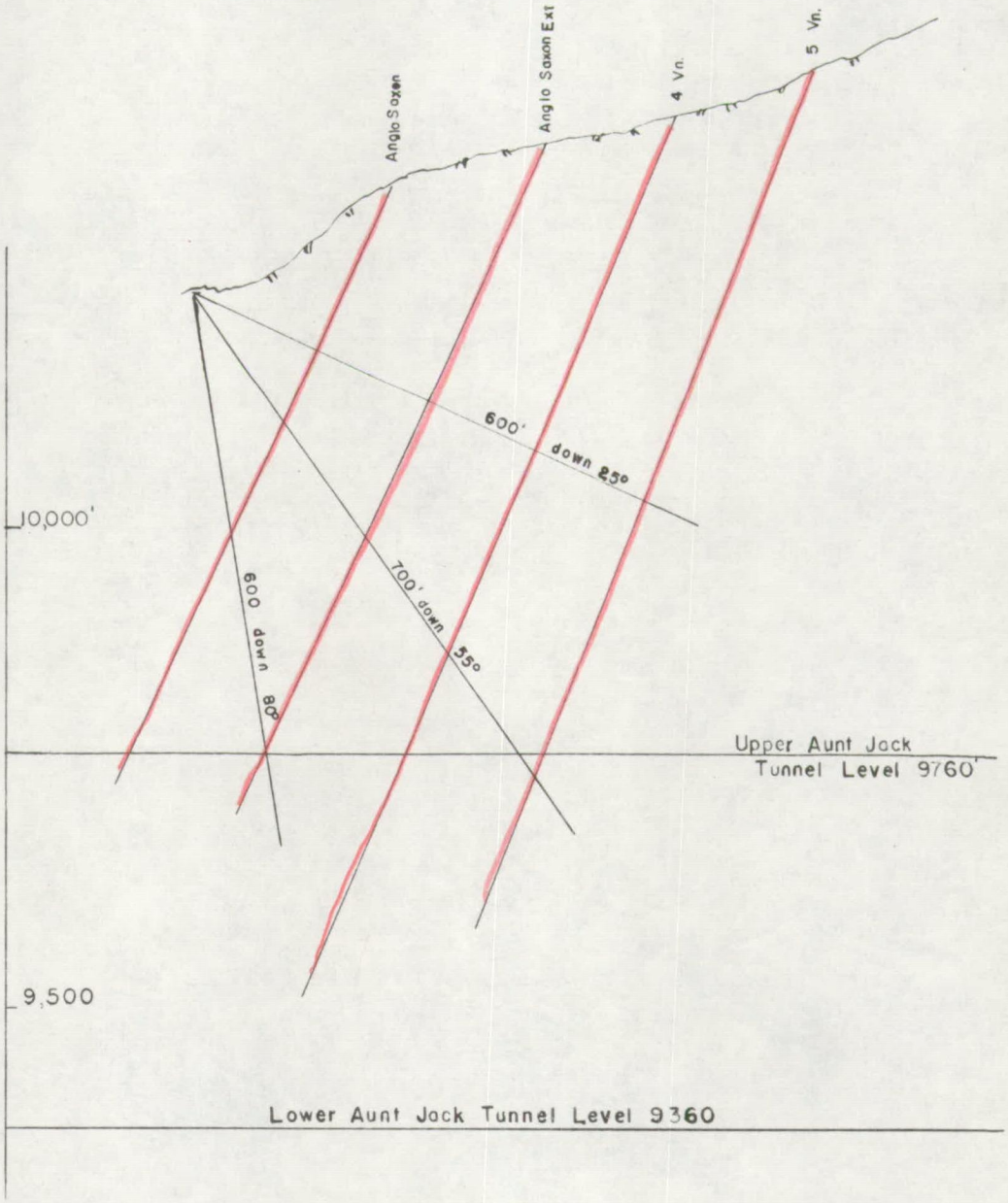
Proposed Diamond Drilling Program
at 720, 425 N, 810,775 E. 10,240' Elev. South 25° East

Scale 1" = 200'



Proposed Diamond Drilling Program
at 720,425N, 810,775E, 10,240' Elev. South 70° East

Scale 1" = 200'

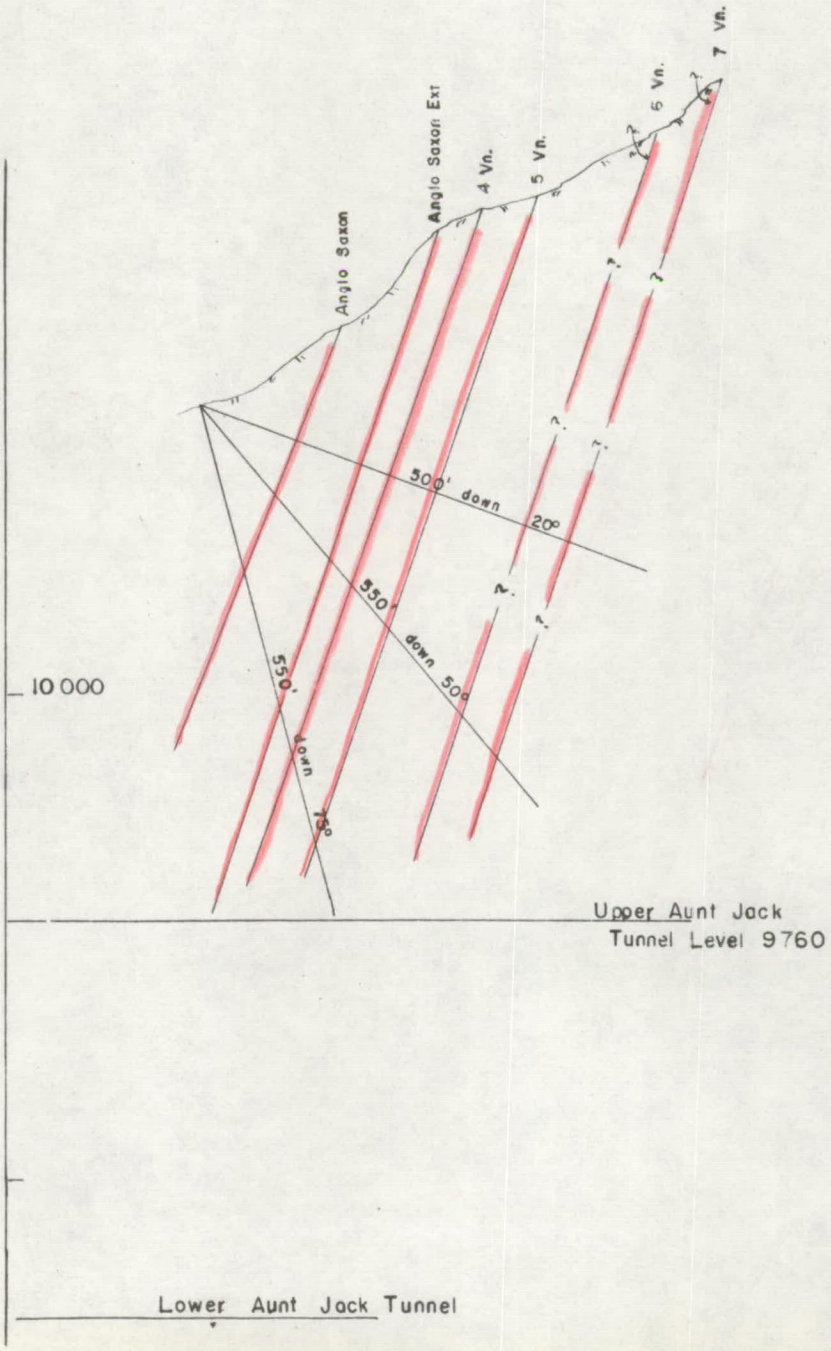


12-10-67

Proposed Diamond Drilling Program

at 720, 675N, 811,400 E, 10,300 Elev., South 25° East.

Scale 1" = 200'



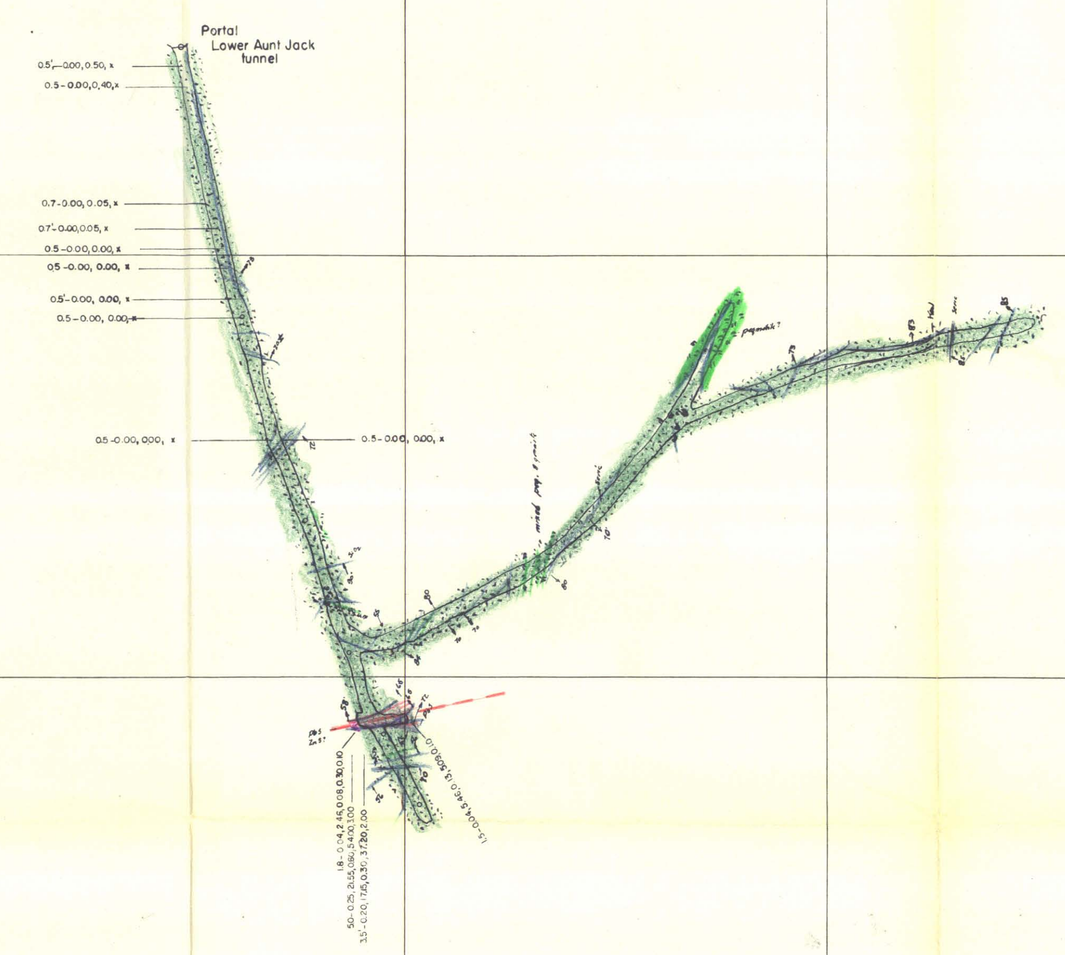
P1
12-10-69

U. S. GRID ZONE E
COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

LATITUDE 5,720,000
DEPARTURE 2,810,000
ELEVATION 9,360
SCALE 1" = 50"

808,000 809,000 810,000

720,000

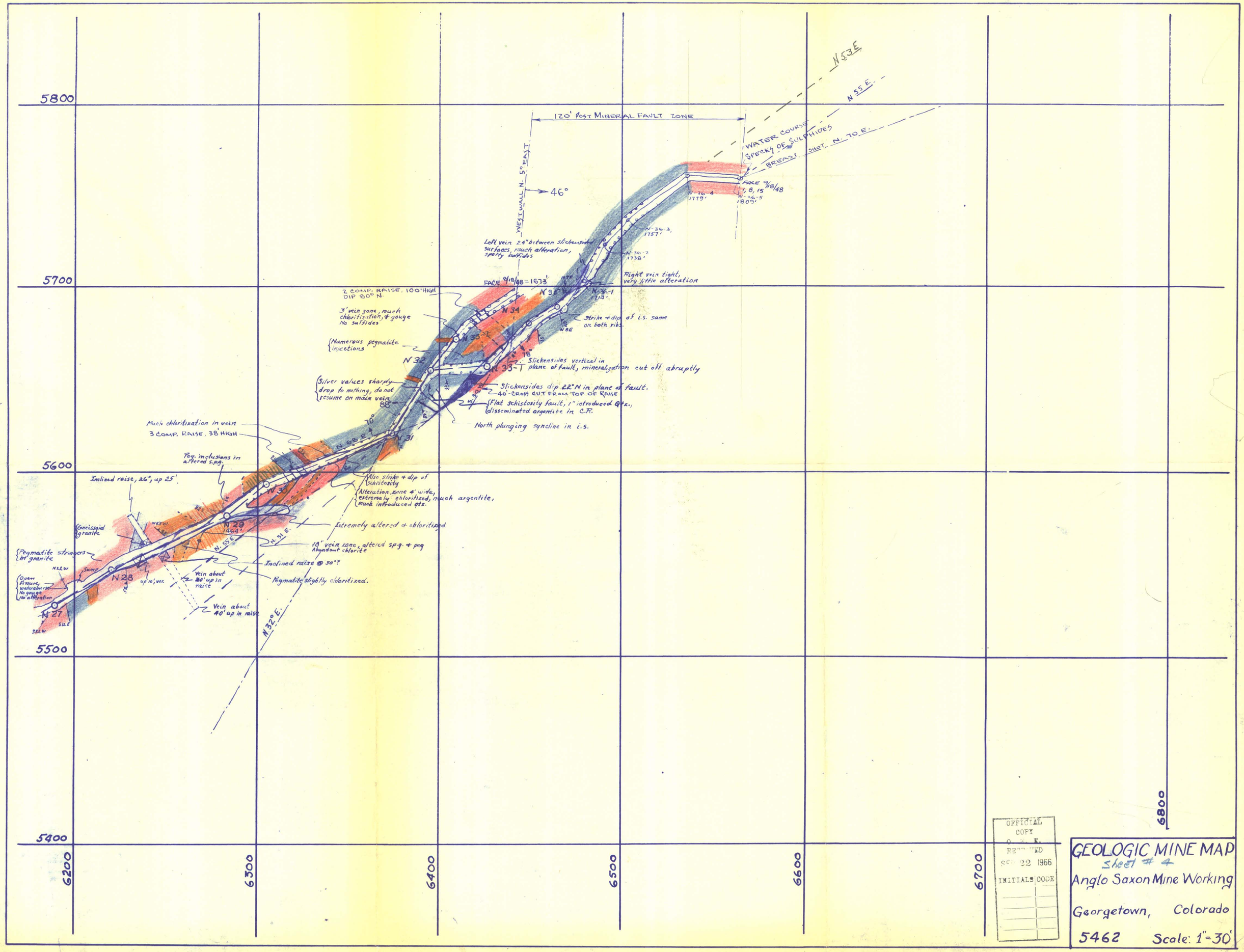


719,000

808,000 809,000 810,000

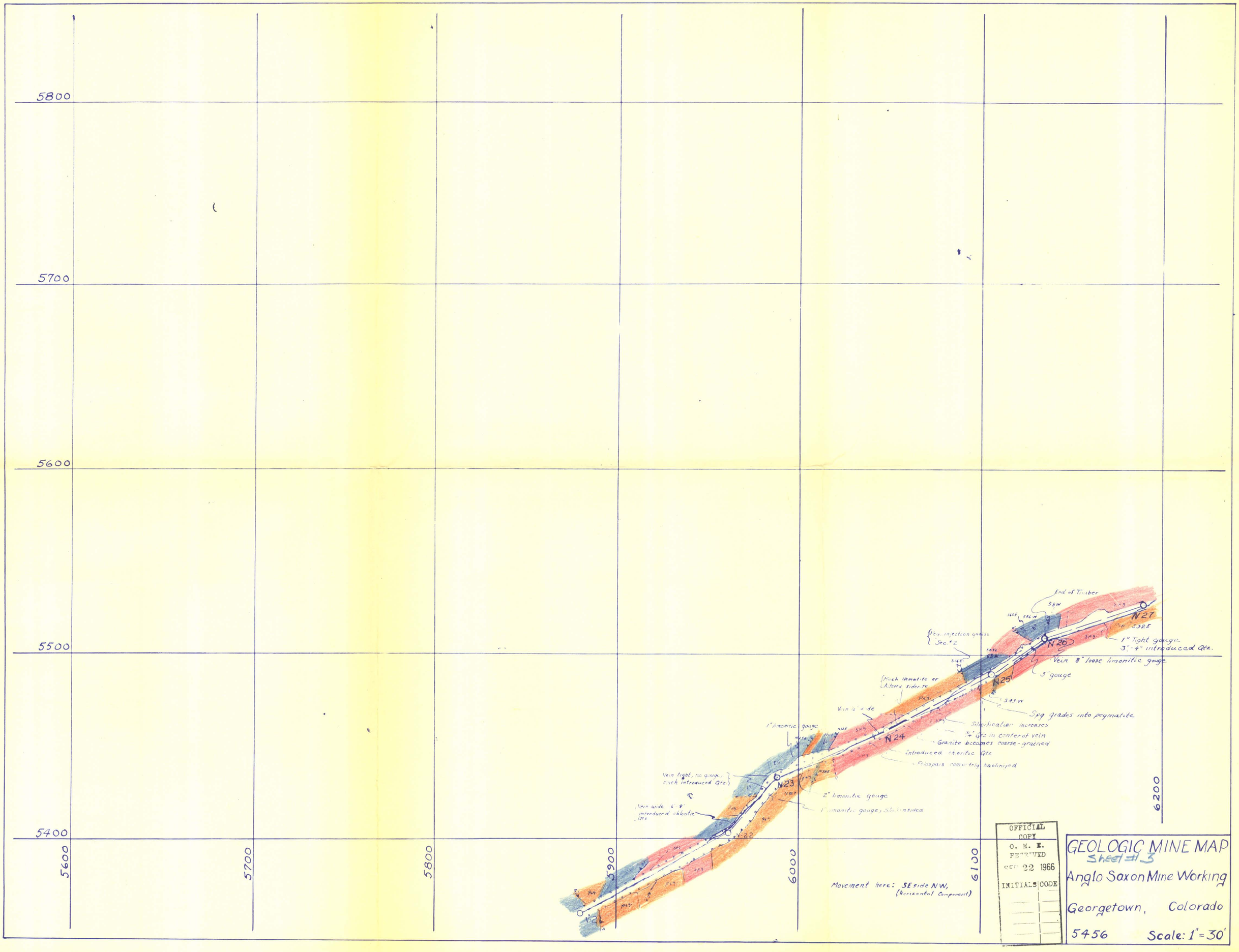
COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 50'

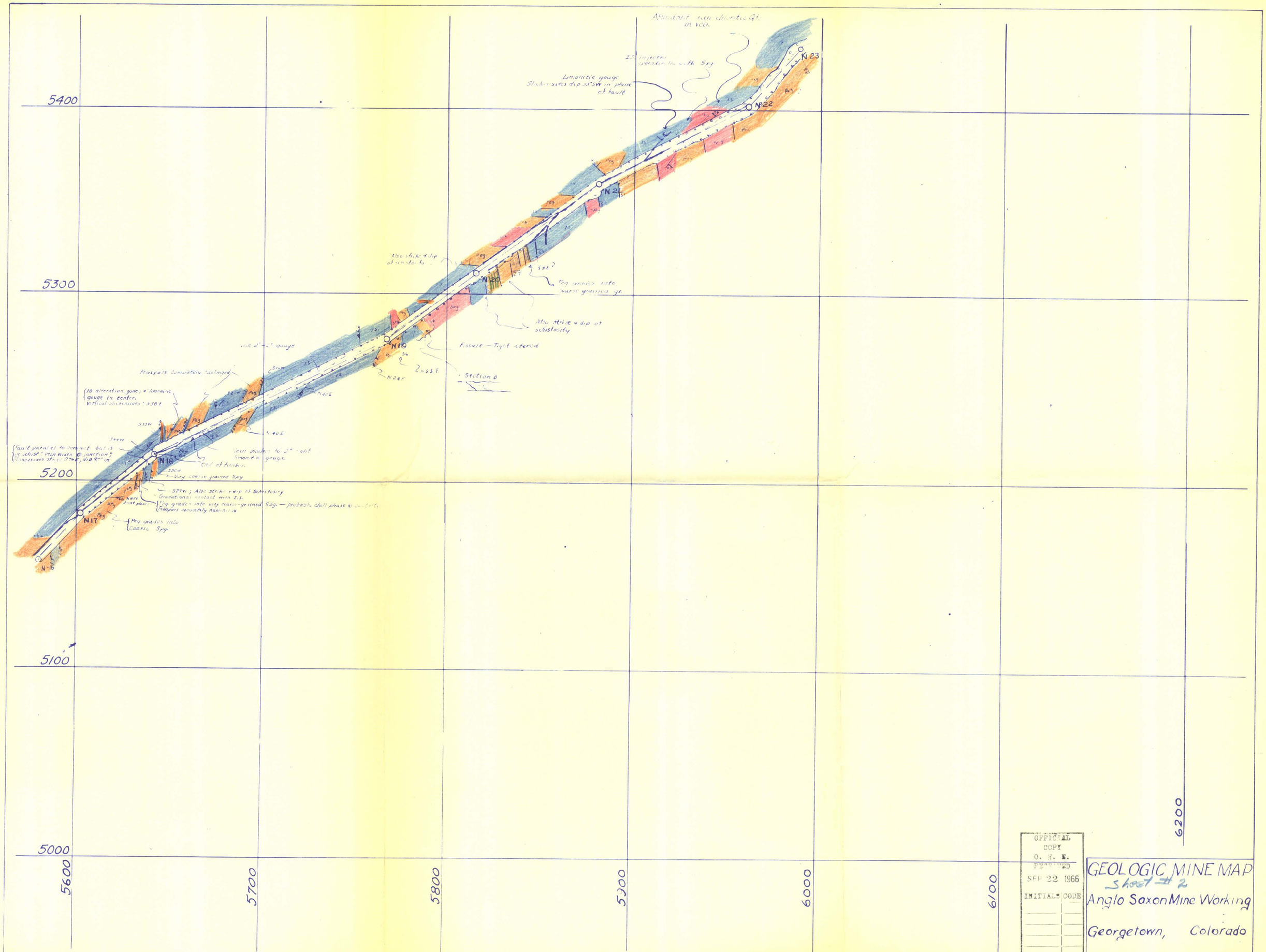
LATITUDE 5,720,000
DEPARTURE 2,810,000
ELEVATION 9,360



OFFICIAL COPY
RECEIVED
SEP 22 1966
INITIALS CODE

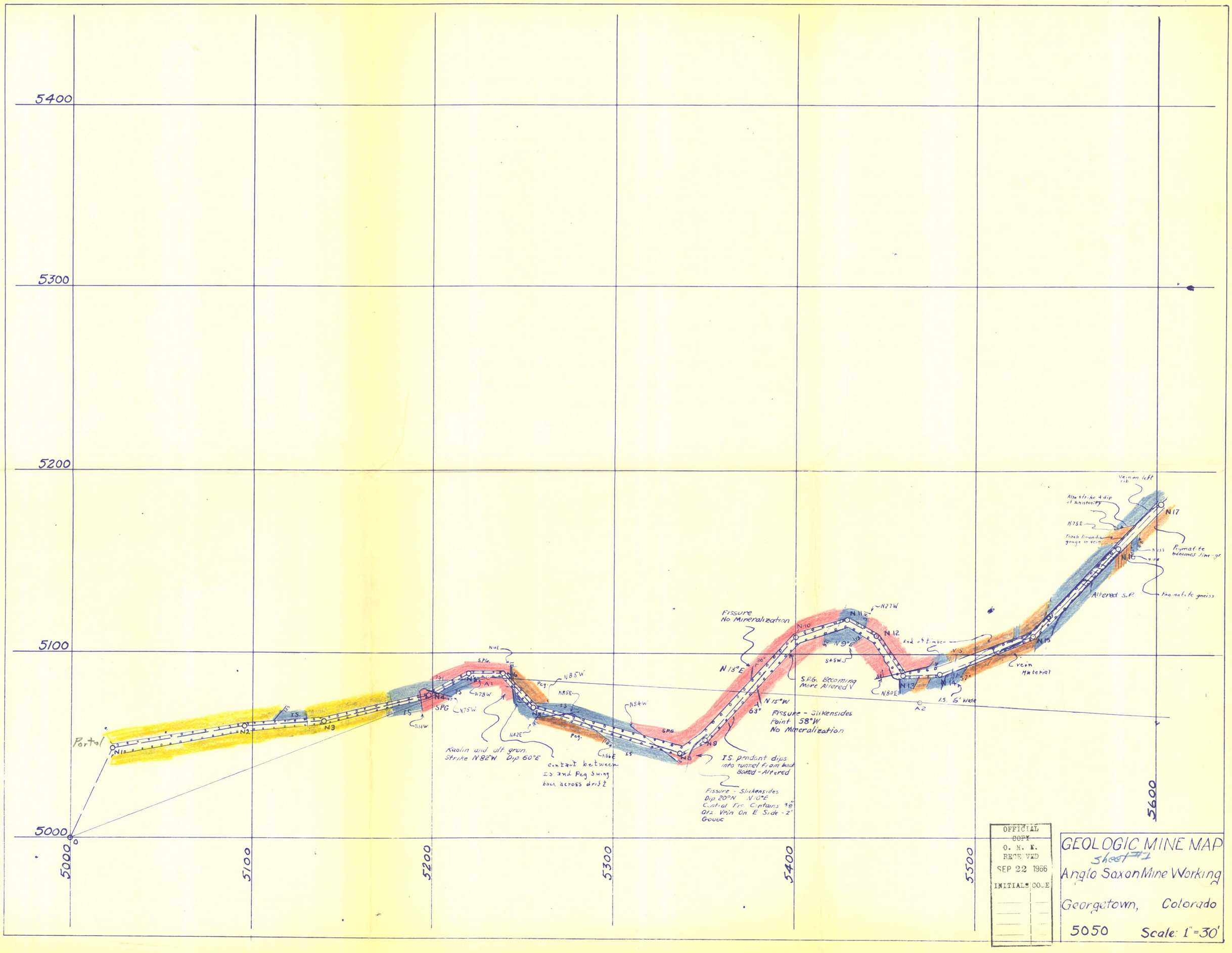
GEOLOGIC MINE MAP
Sheet # 4
Anglo Saxon Mine Working
Georgetown, Colorado
5462 Scale: 1"=30'


5800
5700
5600
5500
5400
5600
5700
5800
5900
6000
6100
6200
End of Timber
S8W
N27
S32E
1" Tight gouge
3"-4" introduced Qtz.
N26
Vein 8" loose limonitic gouge
3" gouge
N25
S43W
Seq grades into pegmatite
Silicification increases
3/4" Qtz in center of vein
Granite becomes coarse-grained
Introduced chloritic Qtz
Feldspars completely kaolinized
N24
2" limonitic gouge
1" limonitic gouge, Slickensides
N23
Vein tight, no gouge, much introduced Qtz.
Vein wide 6-8" introduced chloritic Qtz
1" limonitic gouge
Vein 2' wide
Much Hematite or Alteration siderite
Qtz. injection gneiss Sec. #2
N22
Movement here: SE side NW, (Horizontal Component)
OFFICIAL COPY
O. M. B.
RECEIVED
SEP 22 1966
INITIALS
CODE
GEOLOGIC MINE MAP
Sheet #3
Anglo Saxon Mine Working
Georgetown, Colorado
5456
Scale: 1" = 30'



OFFICIAL COPY
O. H. K.
RECEIVED
SEP 22 1966
INITIALS CODE

GEOLOGIC MINE MAP
Sheet #2
Anglo Saxon Mine Working
Georgetown, Colorado
5056 Scale: 1" = 30'



OFFICIAL COPY
O. M. B.
RECEIVED
SEP 22 1966
INITIALS CODE

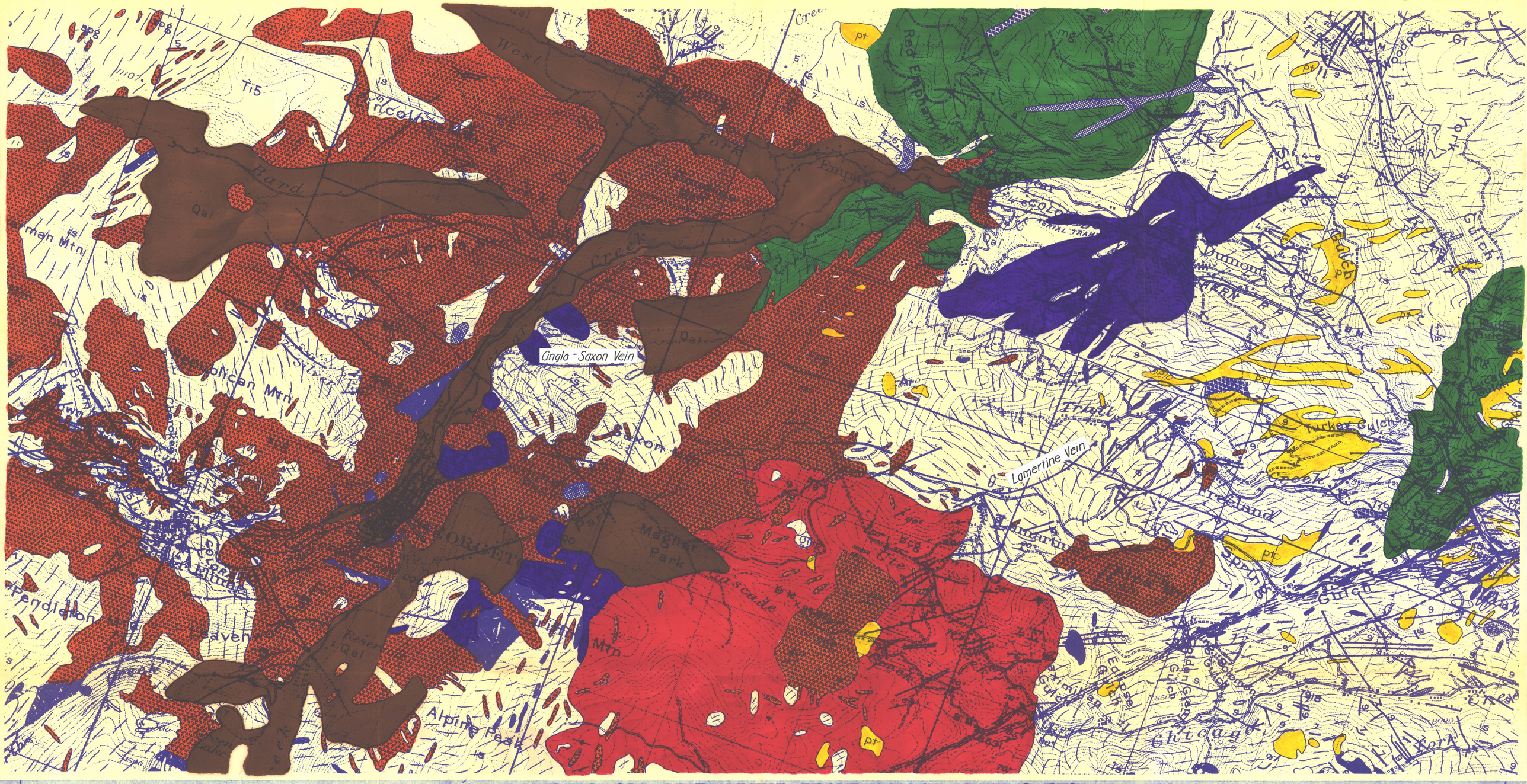
GEOLOGIC MINE MAP

Sheet #1

Anglo Saxon Mine Working

Georgetown, Colorado

5050 Scale: 1" = 30'



GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE FRONT RANGE MINERAL BELT, COLORADO

USGS PROFESSIONAL PAPER 223

Geology compiled by T.S. Lovering and E.N. Goddard

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 Miles

LEGEND

- Silver Plume Granite
- Boulder Creek Granite and Quartz Monzonite
- Pegmatite
- Alluvial Deposits
- Quartz Monzonite Gneiss and Gneissic Pegmatite
- Granite Gneiss and Gneissic Apite (1 insert)
- Idaho Springs Formation (Chiefly biotite schist)

SERIES	SHEET	OF	SHEETS

REVISIONS

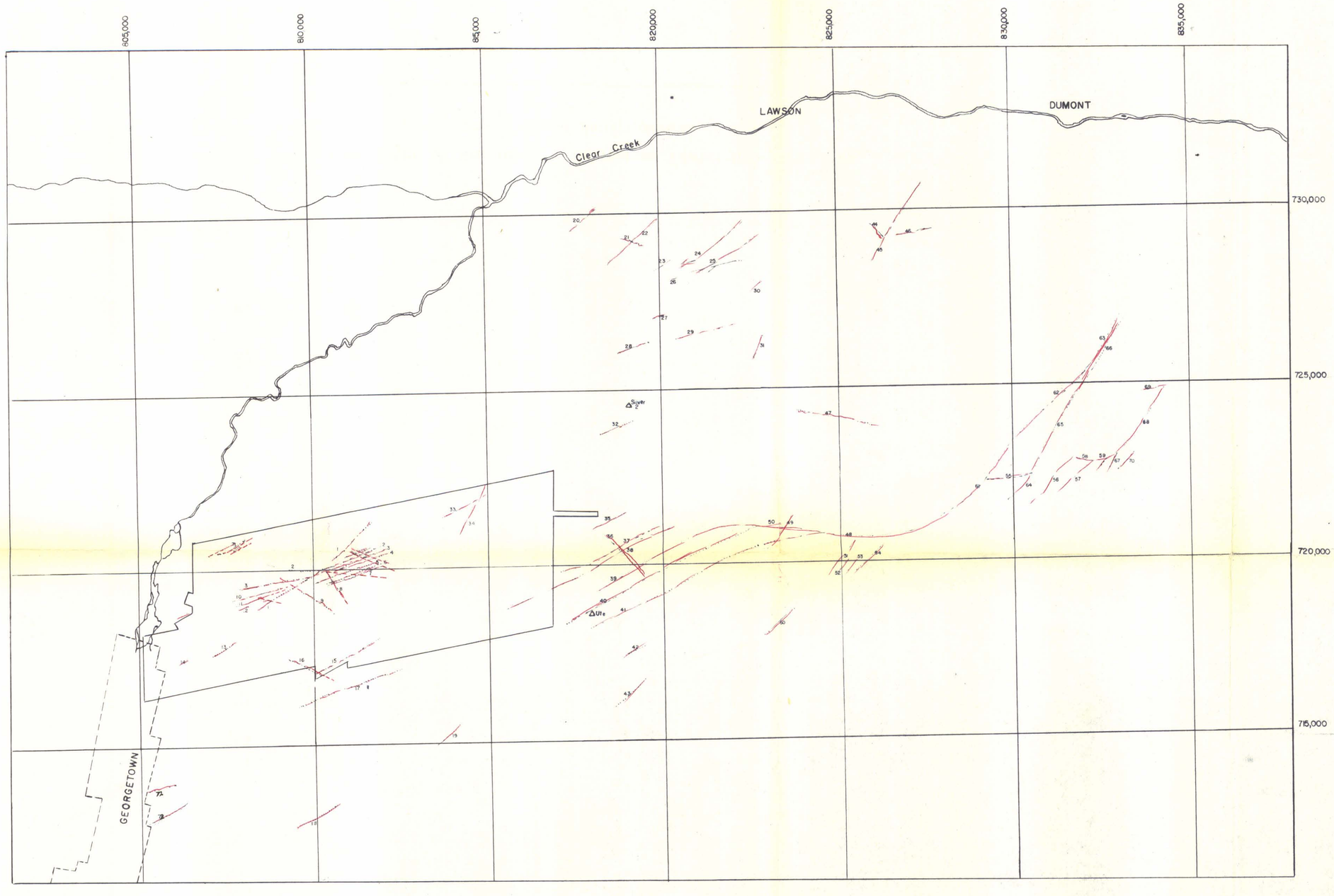
DR. NMR DATE 10-13-67
CH. DATE
APP. DATE
SCALE

Berry METAL COMPANY HARMONY, PENNA. 16037. U.S.A.

DRAWING NO. ASM-7

REV.

B. K. ELLIOTT CO., PGH., PA. BORDEN A-11805



VEINS

1	Federal
2	Anglo-Saxon
3	Anglo-Saxon Extension
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	Algonquin
9	Molly Gibson
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	Summit
16	Magnet
17	
18	Comet
19	
20	Bellvue
21	Silver Treasure
22	Millington
23	Dictator
24	American Sisters group
25	Jo Reynolds group
26	
27	
28	Nabob
29	
30	Watt Stemble
31	Wall Street
32	
33	
33	
34	
35	
36	
37	
38	White Cloud
39	
40	
41	
41	
42	
43	
44	Blue Ridge
45	Senator
46	
47	Brazil
48	Lamartine
49	R. E. Lee
50	
51	
52	
53	
54	
55	Mammoth
56	Mint
57	Brighton
58	Harrisburg
59	Split
60	
61	Oneida
62	Mendick
63	Great Western
64	Invincible
65	Lone Tree
66	New Era
67	Freeland Extension
68	Freeland
69	Anchor
70	Silver Link
71	Dunbarton group
72	Griffith
73	CAPITAL PRIZE

Partial Plat of the Veins — Georgetown-Lawson-Lamartine Area
Clear Creek County, Colorado

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

2,000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10,000

N

Anglo-Saxon Mines Inc. property

Vein

COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 200'

LATITUDE 5,720,000
DEPARTURE 2,816,000
UNDERGROUND

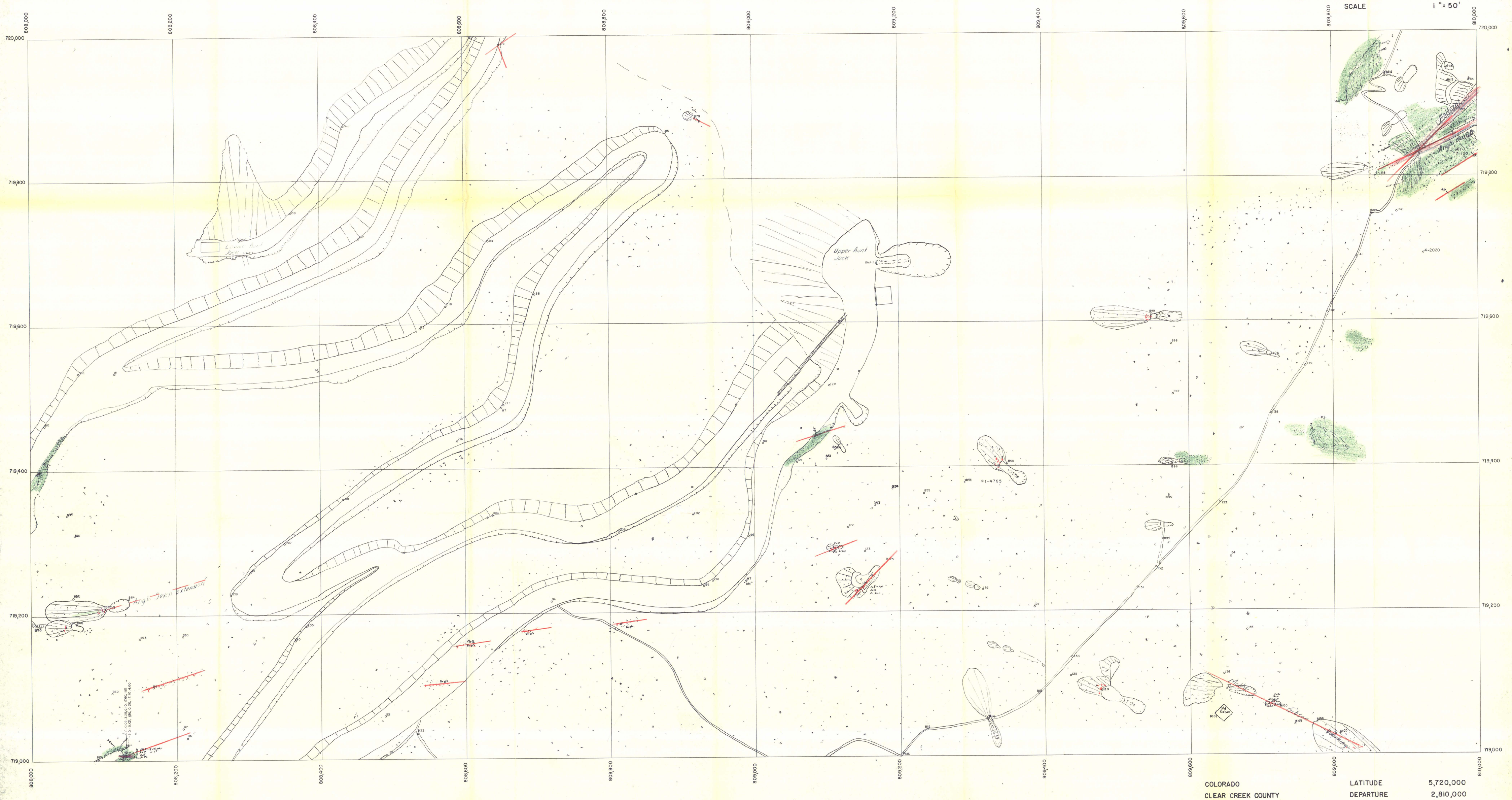
U.S. GRID ZONE "E"
COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

LATITUDE 5,719,000
DEPARTURE 2,810,000
ELEVATION SURFACE
SCALE 1" = 50'

LATITUDE 5,719,000
DEPARTURE 2,810,000
ELEVATION SURFACE
COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 50'

U. S. GRID ZONE E
COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

LATITUDE 5,720,000
DEPARTURE 2,810,000
ELEVATION SURFACE
SCALE 1" = 50'



COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 50'

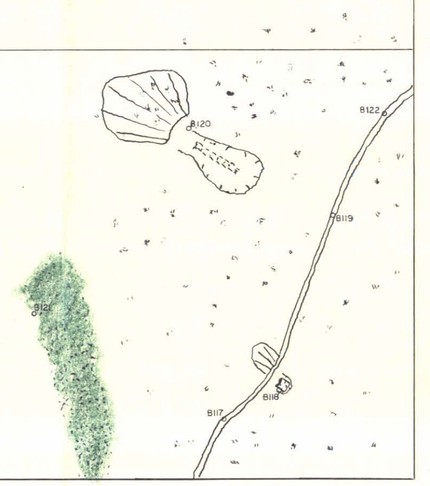
LATITUDE 5,720,000
DEPARTURE 2,810,000
ELEVATION SURFACE

U.S. GRID ZONE E
COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

LATITUDE 5,721,000
DEPARTURE 2,810,000
ELEVATION SURFACE
SCALE 1" = 50'

808,000 808,200 808,400 808,600 808,800 809,000 809,200 809,400 809,600 809,800 810,000

721,000 720,800 720,600 720,400 720,200 720,000

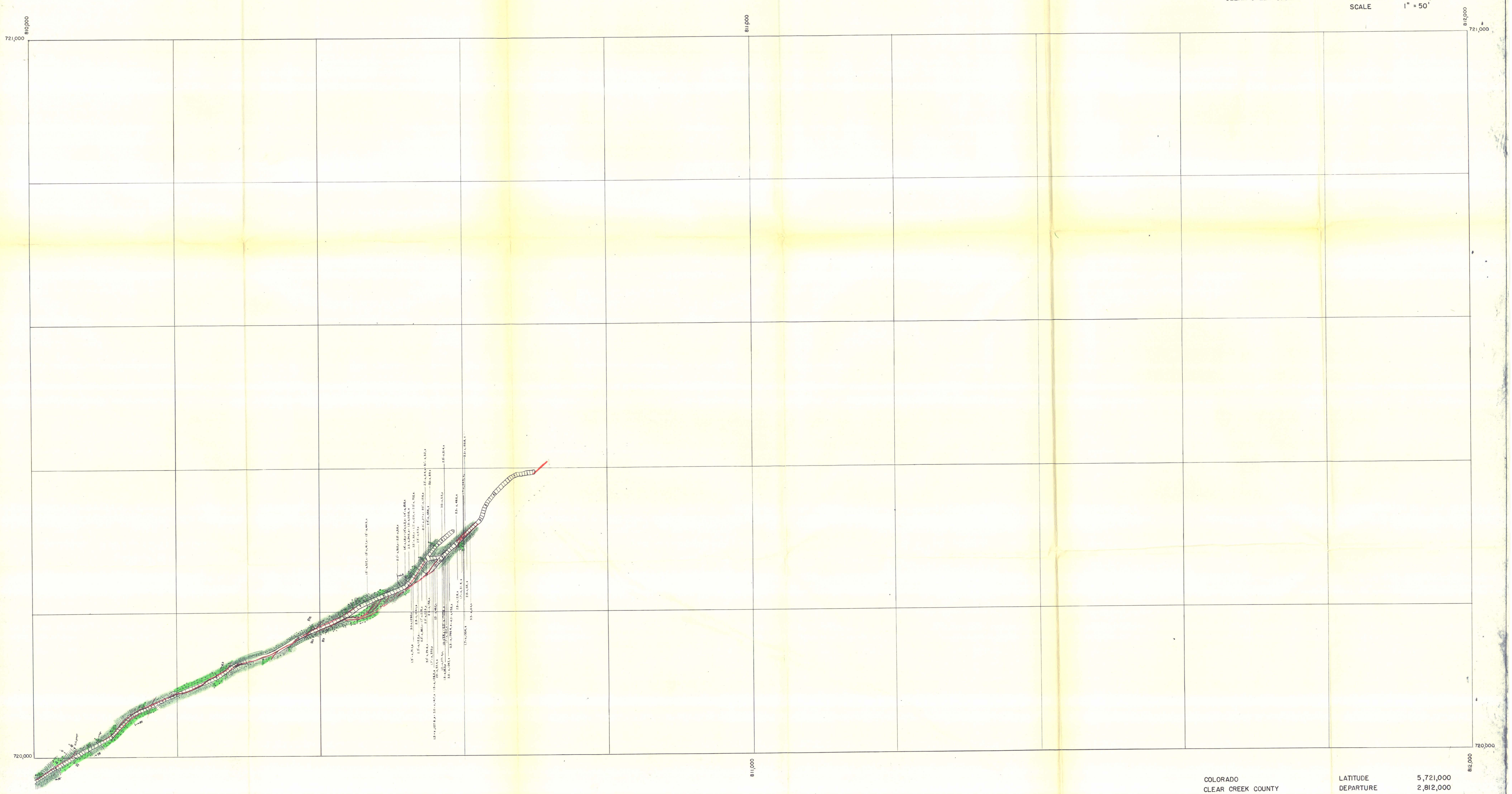


COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 50'

LATITUDE 5,721,000
DEPARTURE 2,810,000
ELEVATION SURFACE

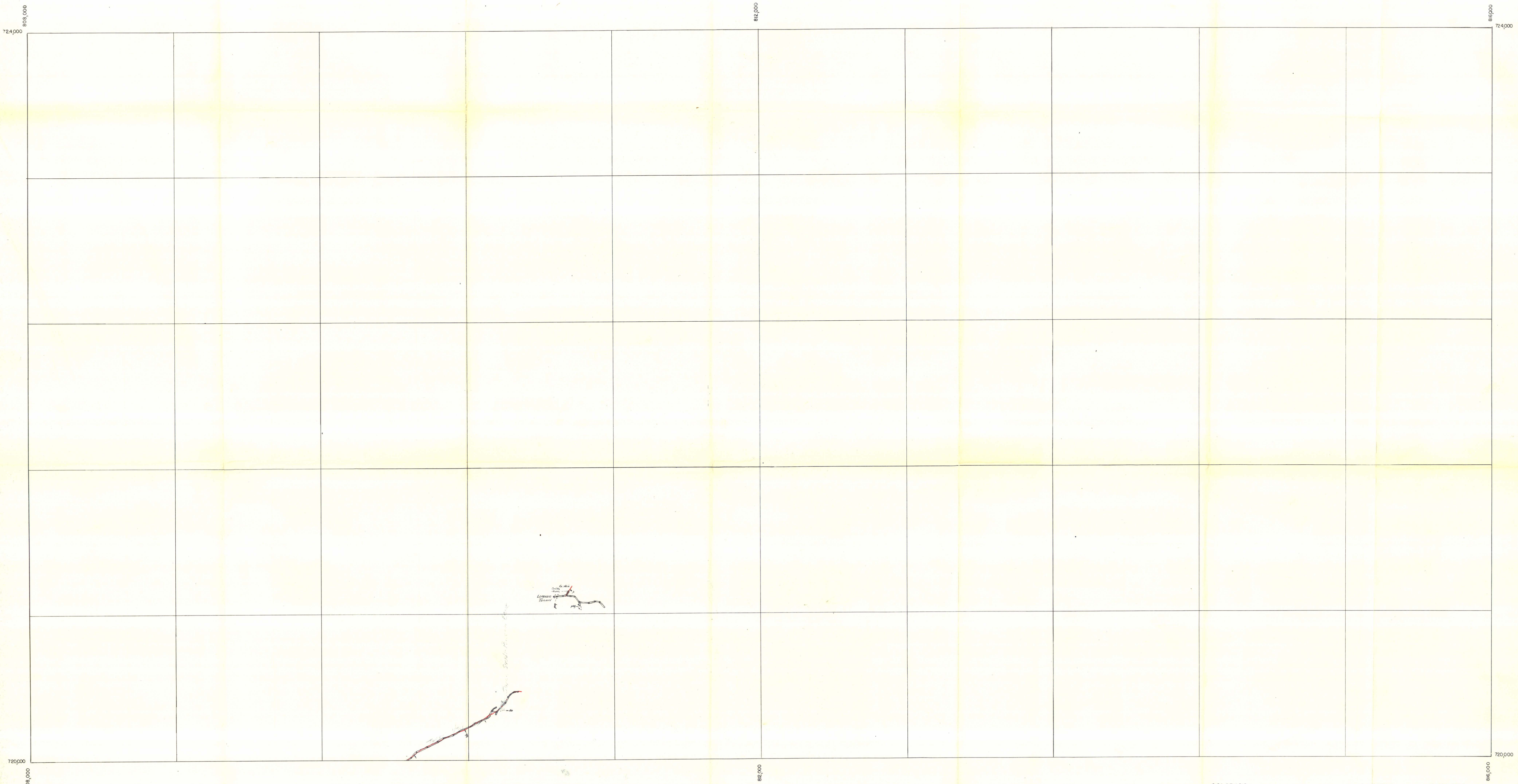
U.S. GRID ZONE E
COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

LATITUDE 5,721,000
DEPARTURE 2,812,000
ELEVATION 9,754
SCALE 1" = 50'



COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 50'

LATITUDE 5,721,000
DEPARTURE 2,812,000
ELEVATION 9,754

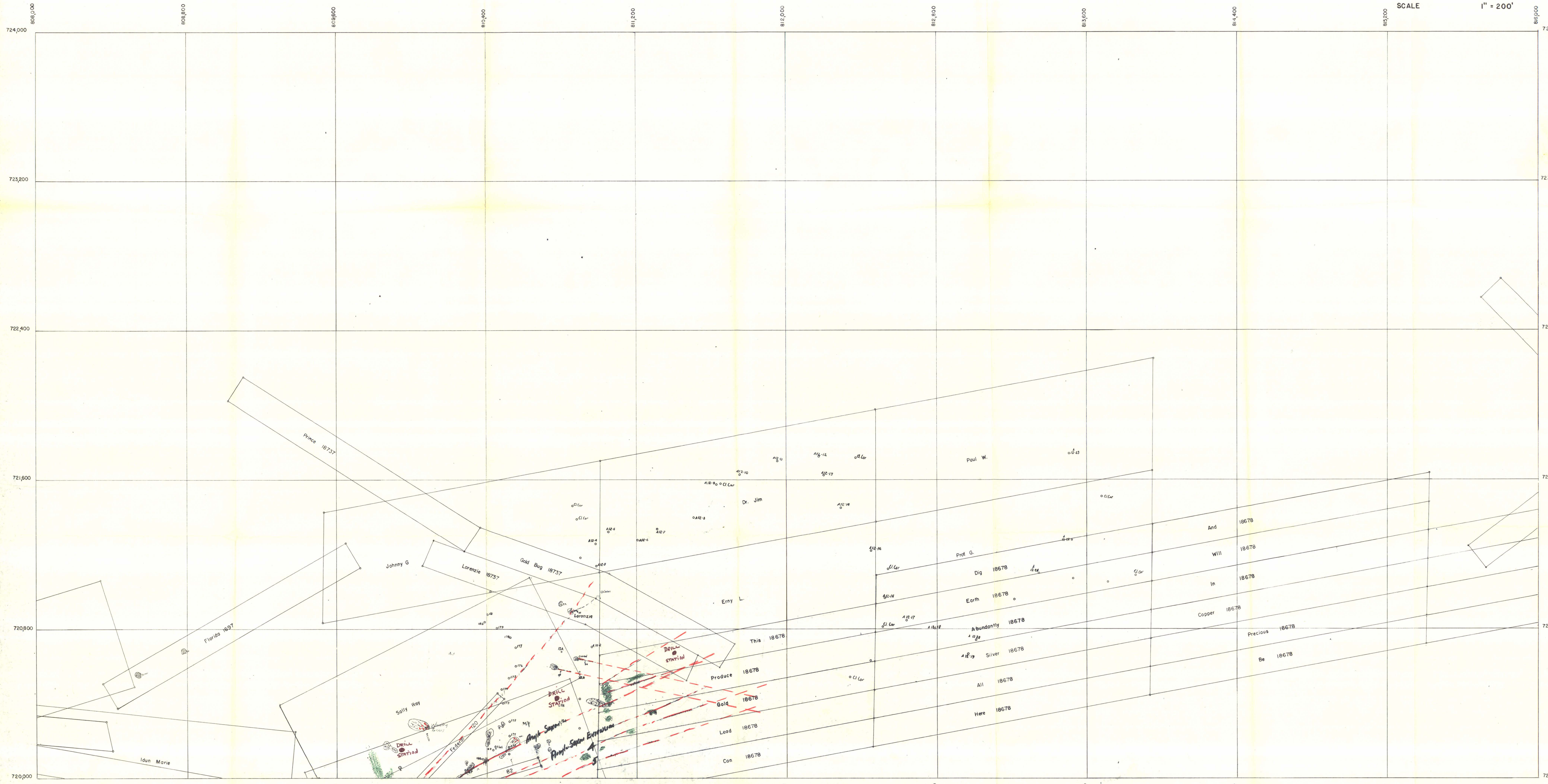


COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 200

LATITUDE 5,724,000
DEPARTURE 2,816,000
UNDERGROUND

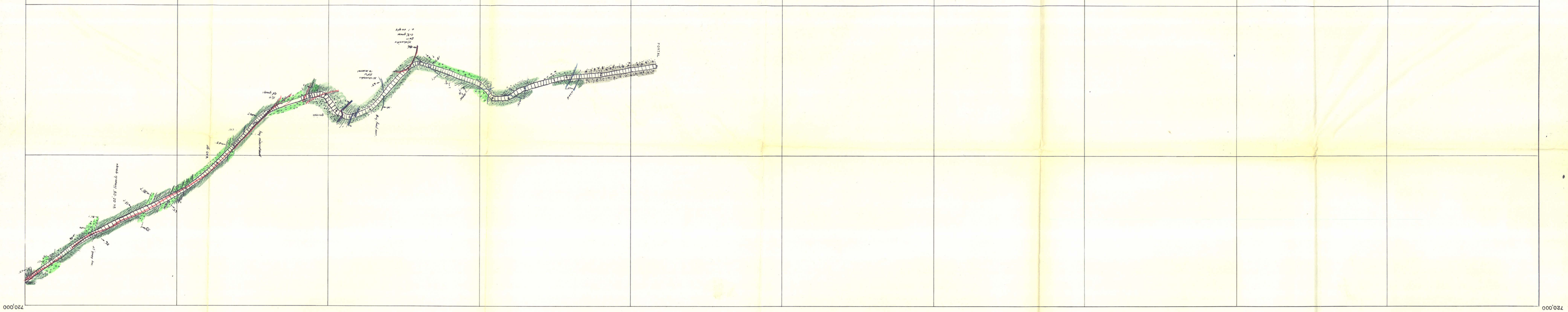
U.S. GRID ZONE "E"
COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

LATITUDE 5,724,000
DEPARTURE 2,816,000
ELEVATION SURFACE
SCALE 1" = 200'



COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 200'

LATITUDE 5,724,000
DEPARTURE 2,816,000
ELEVATION SURFACE



U. S. GRID ZONE E
COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

LATITUDE 5,720,000
DEPARTURE 2,810,000
ELEVATION 9,754

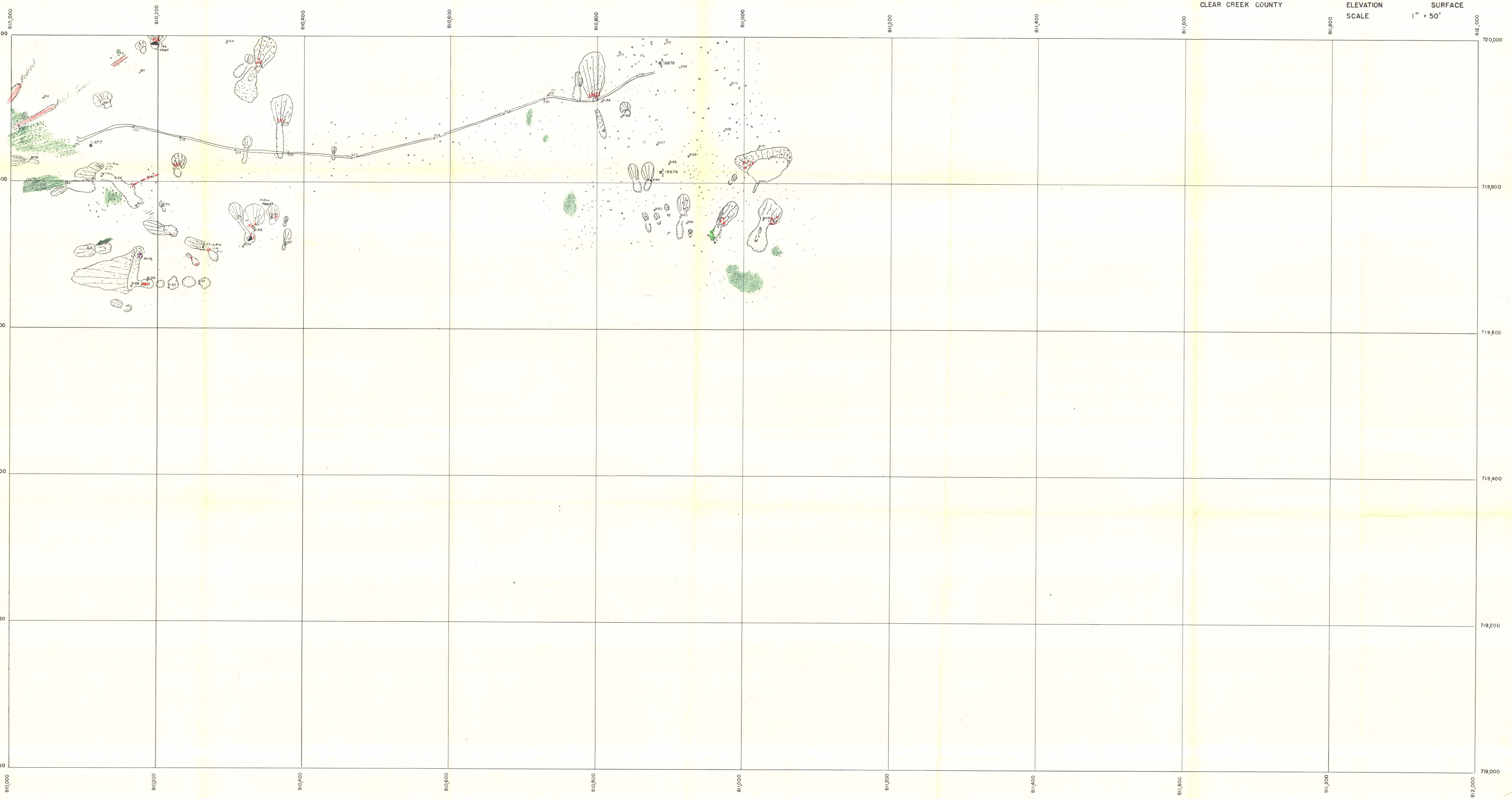
SCALE 1" = 50'

COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 50'

LATITUDE 5,720,000
DEPARTURE 2,810,000
ELEVATION 9,754

U.S GRID ZONE E
COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

LATITUDE 5,720,000
DEPARTURE 2,812,000
ELEVATION SURFACE
SCALE 1" = 50'

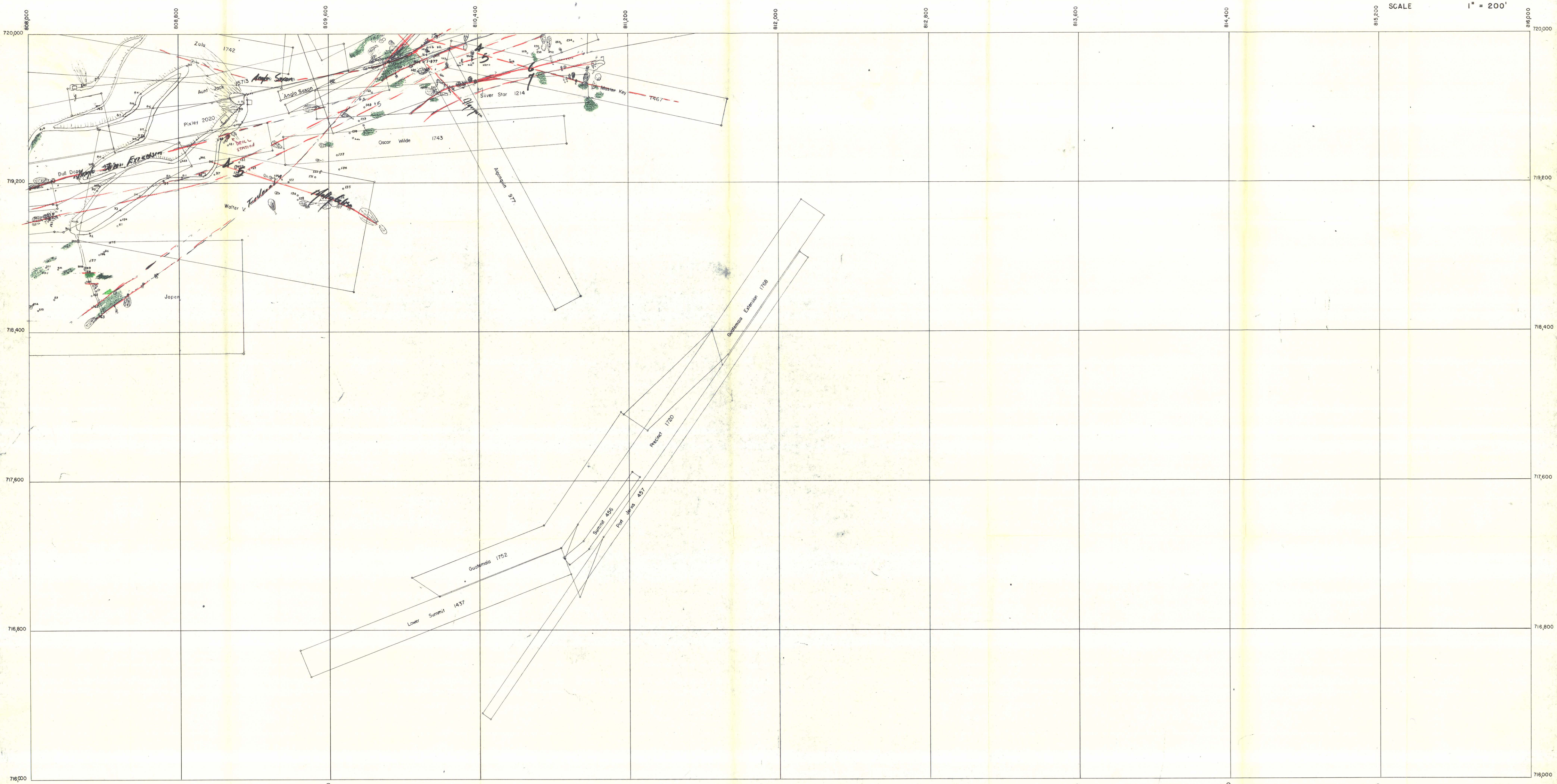


COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 50'

LATITUDE 5,720,000
DEPARTURE 2,812,000
ELEVATION SURFACE

U.S.GRID ZONE "E"
COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

LATITUDE 5,720,000
DEPARTURE 2,816,000
ELEVATION SURFACE
SCALE 1" = 200'

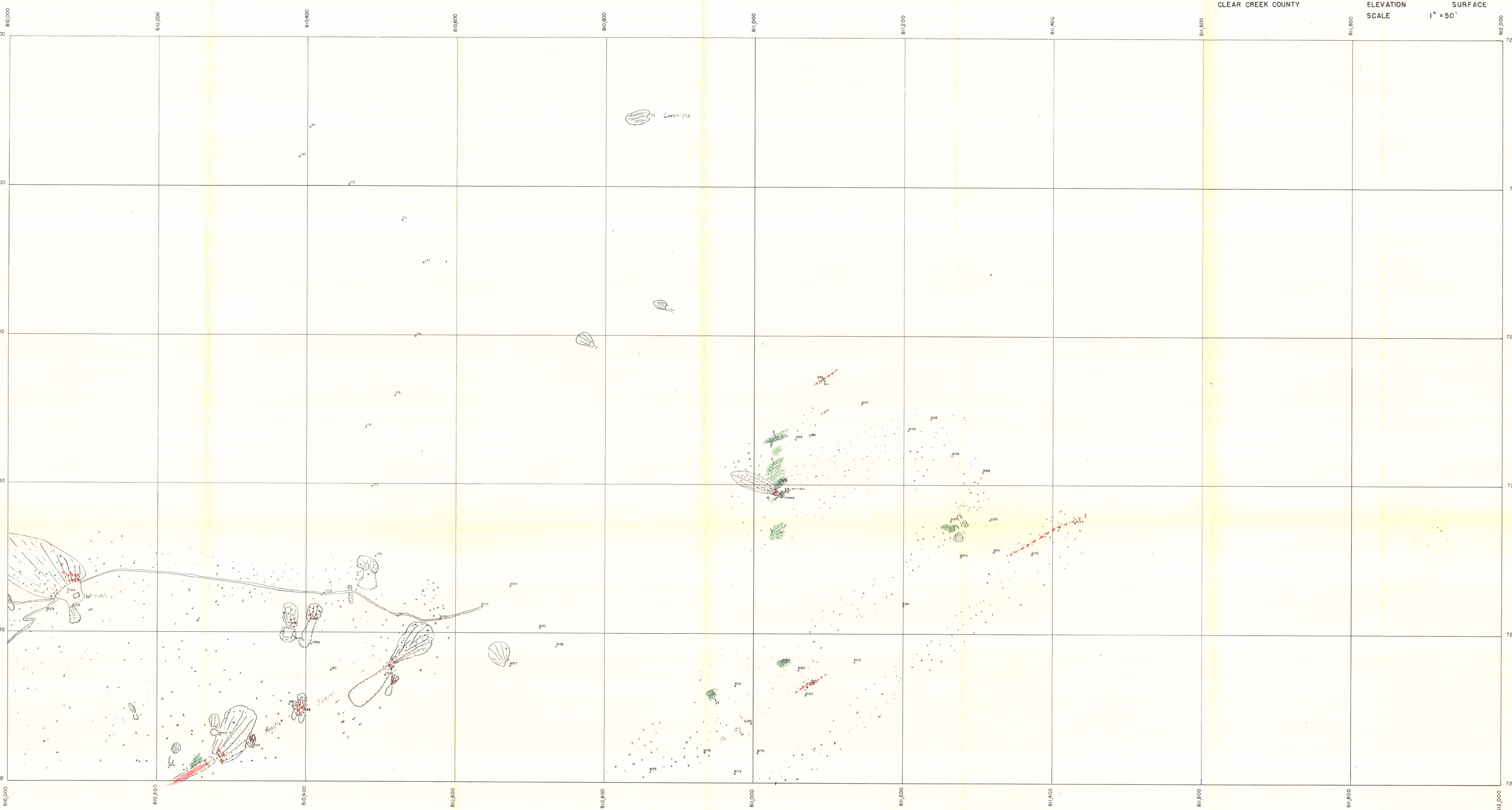


COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 200'

LATITUDE 5,720,000
DEPARTURE 2,816,000
ELEVATION SURFACE

U. S. GRID ZONE E
COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

LATITUDE 5,721,000
DEPARTURE 2,812,000
ELEVATION SURFACE
SCALE 1" = 50'



COLORADO
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 50'

LATITUDE 5,721,000
DEPARTURE 2,812,000
ELEVATION SURFACE