REPORT
on the
THE TRINITY - JEFFERSON CITY MINING CLAIMS
UPPER UNION MINING DISTRICT
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
COLORADO
TOGETHER WITH STATEMENT CONCERNING PROPERTY, BY LOUIS WAGNER.

Report furnished by Lewis Wagner
720 Kittredge Bldg.,
Denver, Colorado.
LOCATION:

The Trenton - Jefferson City Mining Claims, 600 feet wide, 1500 feet long each (41.82 acres) is situated in the Upper Union Mining District at Empire, Clear Creek County, Colorado, a gold district, and was located by its present owner, Louis Wagner.

ORE:

It is located on Cerrode Mountain, and was originally discovered on the summit of that mountain, where a short tunnel was driven on the vein, from which a winze was sunk ten feet, showing a vein some four feet wide, which contains a 3 inch streak of solid galena assaying 1.32 oz. gold, 78.4 oz. silver, and 58.4% lead, of a value of $244.83 per ton, in June, 1929.

This streak is near the center of the vein. On the foot wall (about one foot distant from this streak) is another streak of pyrite ore assaying $30.00 per ton, mostly in gold.

The whole width of the four foot vein shows mineralization, with a tendency of the two mentioned streaks dipping towards a union, indicating a junction just ahead on their downward course. With the union and consolidation of these two streaks, the pay streak will make a permanent and valuable ore chute, extending to a great depth. With such a favorable showing so near the surface, a cross-cut tunnel was started and driven some 800 feet further down the mountain side, which angles about 40 degrees. This cross-cut tunnel is now 300 feet long, and is stated by the engineer who surveyed the ground, to be within 75 feet of reaching the vein.

When reached, the ore, at such depth, should be considerable size and value, as mines here increase in size of ore body and value with increasing depth.

It is not improbable, as these favorable features forebode the making of one of the great mines of Clear Creek County, a county of big mines, with production running up to $1,000,000 and $20,000,000 mines.

DEVELOPMENT:

The location is favorable to tunnel operations, doing away with water hoisting, ore hoisting and ponderous machinery, which usually are a heavy drain in mine operations.

When the cross-cut tunnel reaches the vein in 75 feet, we will have a back stop of some 800 feet of ore as the ore will not have to be hoisted, but will drop by gravity to the tunnel; it is plain to be seen a very low grade of ore can be profitably mined, as the only expense consists in stoping, trapping out of the tunnel to the ore bin, and then ore hauling to the depot or mill - all of which can be done at a very low cost.
When this tunnel has proven the continuity of the ore body, another tunnel can be driven 500 to 700 feet lower down the mountain side - this tunnel need not be over 1200 feet to reach the vein, as the mountain side has a steep grade.

This lower tunnel will tap the vein 1,000 feet below its apex on the tunnel top.
## Assay for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mining Engineer</th>
<th>Assayer</th>
<th>Denver, Colo.</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. LaHemistre</td>
<td>H. L. Piers</td>
<td>Dec. 27, 1921</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Assay Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gold Ounce</th>
<th>Silver Ounce</th>
<th>Lead per Cent</th>
<th>Total Value Per Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JEFFERSON CITY</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>4.24</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>$12.35 (now $17.15)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>24.26</td>
<td>58.20</td>
<td>105.54</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Gold at $30 per ounce (now $35)
Silver at 47¢ (now 64¢)
Lead at 1.25 per unit.

## Assay by Same

For Louis Wagner | Denver, Colo. | June 27, 1929 |

### Assay Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine</th>
<th>Gold Ounce</th>
<th>Silver Ounce</th>
<th>Lead per Cent</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRENTO MINES</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>70.40</td>
<td>58.40</td>
<td>$164.53</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Gold at $20 per ounce (now $25)
Silver at 47¢ (now 66¢)
Lead at $1.25 per unit.

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Since writing the foregoing statement, I had the winze on the upper tunnel cleared of debris, and sank the winze three feet more. When starting sinking the winze these three feet, we had the three inch lead streak and the three inch iron-copper pyrite above described, with very scattered small particles of mineralization in the balance of the four foot vein, but when sinking only the three feet deeper, the solid lead streak had widened to 3/4 to 5 inches, assaying $106.98 per ton, and the balance of the vein (about 3 ½ feet) sampled and assayed $15.66 per ton. These two assays follow:

W. L. FERES
Assayer and Chemist
Denver, Colo.
June 7th, 1934.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine</th>
<th>Gold (oz.)</th>
<th>Silver (oz.)</th>
<th>Lead (%)</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little Sack</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>99.60</td>
<td>40.98</td>
<td>$106.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big Sack</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>12.48</td>
<td>$15.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gold at $35
Silver at 94/100 per unit

Mr. George Wahlstrom and Mr. Melvin Hae of Empire, Colorado, did the work deepening the winze; and Mr. Wahlstrom, a miner of many years' work and experience in the Empire District (some 80 years) remarked to the writer, that he had never seen a mine improve so much in sinking only 3 feet, as the Trenton-Jefferson City Mine has shown. He remarked, "Mr. Wagner, you have here a million dollar horse race."

We have, therefore, three test assays of the heavy lead ore as: $144.63, $106.98 and $102.34 per ton respectively — and the 3 ½ feet of the vein in the bottom of the winze, after throwing out the heavy, solid lead ore, assayed $15.66 per ton. The whole of this vein is therefore pay ore — can be mined at a profit now.

The question, therefore recurs, why ask for any loan or help to work a profit-making mine? A reasonable question. Remember, the upper tunnel with winze, where the ore is opened up is 10,000 feet above sea level — the mountain side is steep (45 degrees), covered with a dense growth of small, quaking aspen, scrub trees on a rough mountain side, and an uncertain footing on rolling stones, and slippery rocks and grasses growing up between stones, making progress slow and precarious.
There is a good road to the tunnel, and it is our purpose to drive this tunnel to the vein. The tunnel is hard to drive, as it is in solid granite, 6 by 6 feet, and well timbered at the mouth or portal where the ground caved, and had to be caulked up. It is one of the finest tunnels in Colorado. The question may be asked: Why not drive this lower tunnel to the vein and save working the upper winze? The view of the engineers is that the tunnel will reach the vein in 70 feet, is only an estimate, based on the assumption that the course of the vein as disclosed in the winze, will not change its direction as it courses down the mountain side, and the winze discloses the vein for only about 6 feet, - not a long enough segment to base a safe calculation. It is proposed, therefore, to further sink the winze and when down another 50 feet, then drift in the two directions from the winze, say 50 feet, and thus get the true course of the vein down the mountain side. The advice given me by an old miner when first coming to Colorado, I have found to be good. That is, "Follow your ore even if it goes up a tree."

We located the mine under the name "Trenton" and the second location was named after my native city in Missouri, "Jefferson City," which is the name of our corporation, since incorporating the mine. This last location has not as yet been filed, but will be, as its presence has as yet been indicated by the float, but we will drive to the solid formation before filing. But as yet we only count on the first perfected location, which will patent soon, and which is the valuable property.

The distance from the breast of the lower tunnel was estimated by the engineer according to the dip of the vein in the winze above which was dipping away from the tunnel below; but the vein in the winze has straightened up very much, so we may reach the vein in the lower tunnel a much shorter distance than 70 feet. Mr. Wahlstrom thinks we may reach the vein shortly, and Mr. Dickinson, a mineralogist who inspected the mine last summer, says the breast of the winze shows a foot wall of Silver Plume Porite, which indicates unmistakably that we are at the most, within 30 feet of the ore body.