UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

REGIONAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
REGION IV
JUL 19 1951
BUREAU OF MINES
DENVER, COLORADO

July 9, 1951

Mrs. Sally L. Sandusky
144-15 78th Road
Kew Gardens Hills, Long Island
New York

DMA 764 X - Tungsten

Dear Mrs. Sandusky:

We regret that we must deny your application for an exploration project costing $50,000 on the Round Mountain tungsten claims, Park County, Colorado.

An examination made by one of our engineers shows that there is little possibility of finding a body of workable tungsten ore on the property. The scheelite mineralization is spotty, and occurs in small discontinuous lenses. Traces of tin can be identified spectrographically, in quantities far too small for tin production. No commercial deposit of tin or tungsten is exposed on the property, and the chance of finding a commercial deposit is very remote.

Very truly yours,

Tom Lyon

Tom Lyon
Director, Supply Division

J.F.S.

routed.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

REGIONAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
REGION IV
JUL 19 1951
BUREAU OF MINES
DENVER, COLORADO

July 10, 1951

Memorandum

To: Administrative Management Division

Through: Director, Supply Division

From: Tungsten Branch

Subject: Denial, exploration loan application of DMA 764 X Tungsten
Mrs. Sally L. Sandusky
144-15 78th Road
Kew Gardens Hills, Long Island

Mrs. Sandusky and Mr. Dan W. Denny applied for an exploration project costing $50,000, the Government's share of which would be $37,500, at the Round Mountain tungsten claims, Tarryall Mining District, Park County, Colorado.

An examination by an engineer of the Bureau of Mines showed that the chances of finding a workable body of tungsten or tin are on the property is very poor. The mineralization is spotty, lenticular, and of low grade. Reserves of measured, indicated, and inferred ore were estimated at 250 tons containing 0.4% of WO_3.

The application has been denied in accordance with the recommendation from the field, and the applicant has been informed of this action.

George B. Kelderer
Chief, Tungsten Branch

Approved:

Tom Ryan

Director, Supply Division

J.F.S.

[illegible] New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

July 20, 1951

Memorandum

To: Landon Shrubal, Executive Secretary
Defense Minerals Administration

From: DMA Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Round Mountain Tungsten Project (Sally Sandusky's)
Park County, Colorado
DMA Docket #64

Herewith is transmitted the original and two copies of the Geological Report on the above docket. As this report was inadvertently omitted in the report sent you on July 16, we request you bind it with said report.

On information probably received from Mr. George Holdover, Mr. Tom Lynn wrote the applicant on July 9 denying their application.

We concur with the conclusion of Mr. Tom Lynn.

[illegible] Beck, Jr.

Attachment

[illegible]

Original copy by air mail
Two copies by regular mail

DMA [illegible]

6-308
(March 1947)

cc: P. T. Allsman
W. M. Traver, Jr.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mining Division
Date Rec'd. JUL 2 1951
No. 1

BUREAU OF MINES
Denver, Colorado

Report to Mr. John F. Shaw

Chemical Laboratory Report

Date received June 26, 1951

Date reported June 28, 1951

Serial No.	DESCRIPTION	Lot No.	WO_3
	Round Mountain Group, DMA 764, Tarryall Mining District Park County, Colorado		
96831	Trench No. 1-D	J.F.S. 1	<0.01
32	do.	2	<0.01
33	Trench No. D	3	<0.01
34	A	4	<0.01
35	A	5	<0.01
36	A	6	<0.01

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—33553-3

Signed H. E. Peterson

WMT/m

Denver, Colorado

S. R. Zimmerley, Chief
Salt Lake Experiment Station
Chief, Colorado Branch, Mining Division

June 20, 1951

Sample Shipment

Enclosed please find three copies of Form 7353 showing analysis requested on six samples of tungsten ore from the Round Mountain Group, DMA 764, Park County, Colorado.

These samples are being shipped by Rio Grande Motor Way, Inc. today and Government B/L I-126338 (original and memorandum) copies are enclosed.

They are DMA samples and it will be appreciated if you will expedite the returns as much as possible.

W. M. Traver, Jr.

Enclosures

cc: P. T. Allsman
DMA 764 (2)
DMA Chron.

Mining Division
Date Rec'd.
JUN 21 1951
BUREAU OF MINES
Denver, Colorado

Extra Copy.

[illegible] Bldg. Construction
Denver 2, Colorado

July 20, 1951

Memorandum

To: Lawton Strobel, Executive Secretary
Defense Minerals Administration

From: DMA Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Round Mountain Tungsten Project (Sally Hankey's)
Park County, Colorado
DMA Docket 764

Herewith is transmitted the original and two copies of the Geological Report on the above docket. As this report was inadvertently omitted in the report sent you on July 16, we request you kind it with said report.

On information probably received from Mr. George Malsbury, Mr. Tom Lynn wrote the applicant on July 9 denying their application.

We concur with the conclusion of Mr. Tom Lynn.

J. E. Hick, Jr.

Attachments

L. E. Lindsay

Original copy by air mail
Two copies by regular mail

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

200 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

July 17, 1951

Memorandum

To: DMA Field Team, Region IV

From: A. H. Koschmann

Subject: Round Mountain Tungsten Project, Park County, Colorado
DMA Docket 764

Attached are 8 copies of the geologic report and accompanying maps by Ward E. Meek covering DMA Docket 764, Round Mountain Tungsten, Park County, Colorado. Mr. Meek points out that tungsten here occurs as scheelite, is of low grade and erratic in its distribution. He, therefore, recommends that the loan application be denied.

I concur with this recommendation.

A. H. Koschmann
A. H. Koschmann
Supervising Geologist
Colorado-Wyoming

Attachments (8)

ROUND MOUNTAIN TUNGSTEN PROJECT

PARK COUNTY, COLORADO

DMA DOCKET 764

Geology

By Ward B. Meek, Geologist
U. S. Geological Survey

ROUND MOUNTAIN TUNGSTEN PROJECT
PARK COUNTY, COLORADO

The general geology of the Round Mountain tungsten deposit has been briefly described in the unpublished Preliminary Report on Scheelite Tungsten Prospects in the Tarryall Springs District, Park County, Colorado, by Ogden Tweto, Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, January 24, 1944. These deposits occur in narrow belts of metamorphic rocks near the western margin of the pre-Cambrian Pikes Peak granite batholith.

In reference to the Round Mountain metamorphic belt, Tweto states "The latter consists of a band of limy gneisses 100 to 200 feet wide, flanked by thin bands of schist." These rocks have been described in more detail in Tweto's report. Their foliation has a general strike of N 35° E and a dip of about 70° NW although strike varies from N 17° E to N 50° E. The metamorphics are irregularly cut by pegmatite, but most of the observed contacts are typically parallel with the foliation of the metamorphics. On surface exposures the pegmatite appears to be in tabular bodies up to 20 feet or more thick. Although the length of these bodies is not known, it is probable that they occur as pods and lenses.

Near the pegmatites extensive alteration of the metamorphics parallel with foliation has created a banded "mineralized rock." The mineralization is dominantly of a quartz and lime-silicate variety. In order of decreasing abundance, the chief new minerals are quartz, garnet, vesuvianite, and epidote. Rhodonite was observed in small scattered patches.

All of these minerals vary from small grains to subhedral crystals nearly an inch across.

The spotty character of this mineralization, and the lenticular nature of the pegmatite are well illustrated in relations between Trench C and the test pit southwest of it. The test pit exposes gneiss which is somewhat mineralized; on the strike of this gneissic structure, and only ten feet northeast of it, Trench C shows only unmineralized pegmatite.

Scheelite is the only ore mineral. Scheelite and powellite (identified by Tweto) were recognized entirely by their reactions to fluorescent light. These two minerals, which occur almost entirely in the mineralized metamorphics, have an extremely spotty distribution, and, in most exposures, they are absent or nearly so. Both minerals occur as small irregular patches of finely granular material. Occasional tiny veinlets were noted. Apparently they occupy small haphazard fissures. Only in Trench A, where no mineralized rock appears, did the "unmineralized" pegmatite fluoresce enough to warrant sampling. In it the distribution of the scheelite is the same as in the mineralized rock. This pegmatite does not appear to be otherwise different from the typical barren pegmatite.

In many places it was possible to pick away an inch thickness of tungsten-bearing rock and expose barren material beneath it. There is every indication that the scheelite is localized in pods or lenses, chiefly in the mineralized rock, and that within a given pod or lens scheelite is so erratically distributed that its presence cannot safely be predicted beyond the exposure.

As may be seen from the assays tabulated on Figure 2, no ore has been uncovered on the Round Mountain property unless it be a few tons of indicated ore containing about 0.5% WO_3 in the vicinity of the shaft south of Trench C.

Because of the occurrence of the scheelite in small lenses or pods, its erratic distribution in these lenses, and its low grade, it is recommended that the loan be denied.

May 21, 1951

Memorandum

To: W. L. Craven, Jr.
(Through Chief, Mining Division)

A. H. Koschmann

From: DMA Field Team, Region IV

Subject: DMA 764, Sally L. Sandusky, Round Mountain Group of claims, Horsefall Mining District, Park county, Colorado

We are forwarding you the brochure of DMA 764, Round Mountain Group of claims.

In the second paragraph of the letter from the Coordinating Committee it is stated that Ogden Tweto has examined the property and says the chances of finding an ore body are poor. You will also note that there is some question as to the competence of the operators.

Please make the necessary investigation as promptly as you can and return the brochure with your report.

Upon

J. H. East, Jr.

A. H. Koschmann

Attachments
Supply Division letter to Sally Sandusky
Coordinating Committee memorandum
MF-103 and MF-100

JHE/cl
cc-Dma files

Allman

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
REGION IV
MAY 8 1951

Mr. J. H. East, Jr., Executive Officer
DMA Field Team, Region IV
230 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

Subject: DMA-764 Tungsten

Dear Mr. East:

It is requested that an examination be made of scheelite prospects on the Round Mountain Group of claims, Tarryall Mining District, Park County, Colorado. These deposits were examined in January 1944 by Ogden Tweto, who reported numerous occurrences of scheelite, none of which contained an appreciable tonnage. A shipment of 14 tons to Metals Reserve Co. at Salida assayed only 0.63 percent of WO_3.

On March 1, 1951 Mrs. Sally L. Sandusky and Mr. Dan W. Denny applied for a loan of $50,000 to mine tungsten ore from the Round Mountain group of claims. This application was denied because no evidence was presented of a workable ore body, and our information from Tweto's examination showed that chances of finding an ore body were poor. Mrs. Sandusky was informed, however, of the possibility of an exploration loan. On May 8, we received her application for an exploration project to cost $50,000, of which she is prepared to provide $12,500.

Mrs. Sandusky has not presented a definite plan of exploration, but states rather vaguely that a shaft will be sunk. It is questionable whether she or Denny are competent to plan and carry out a suitable program if one is justified.

We wish to know whether the deposit warrants exploration, and if so, what type of work should be done, at what cost, and are the applicants capable of doing it.

Yours very truly,

Tom Lyon

Tom Lyon
Chairman, Coordinating Committee

Approved:

Lowell B. Moon
For the Bureau of Mines

Olof R. Ross
For the Geological Survey

MAY 28 1951

MAY 25 1951

Mrs. Sally L. Sandusky
144-15 78th Road
Kew Garden Hills, L. I.,
New York

In reply please refer to [illegible]-764

Dear Mrs. Sandusky:

We have received and reviewed your application for a loan for a $50,000 exploration project on tungsten prospects in the Tarryall Mining District, Park County, Colorado.

It is not stated in your application precisely what work would be done on the property with the funds requested. The list of expenditures (question 23, form MF-103) is not sufficiently itemized.

The occurrence of scheelite on the claims is substantiated by Government reports. What is the basis for expecting discovery of tin and uranium? The known tungsten occurrences are not sufficiently well exposed to prove that they are parts of a continuous or large body that would be exploited at a profit. The data you submit, including the memorandum from Mr. Riley, suggest the advisability of considerable surface trenching, sampling, and assaying before any underground exploration is considered.

No market exists for low-grade tungsten ores in Park County. For the ore to be of value, a sufficient tonnage must be found to warrant erection of a concentrator. The 14 tons of ore assaying 0.6 percent of WO_3, purchased by Metals Reserve Company at Salida in 1944, was not in usable form, and was consequently of no value to the Government because the quantity was too small to warrant the cost of concentration. The purchase of this ore was a subsidy to encourage prospecting. It is not now planned that the Government should repeat this type of small-lot buying.

The information we now have does not encourage us to believe that a $50,000 exploration project on the property is justified. We have requested that a field examination be made by Mr. J. R. Zank, Jr., Executive Officer, [illegible] Field Team, Region IV, 230 New Customhouse,

Denver 2, Colorado. You may wish to amend your proposal after Mr. Denny has conferred with the field engineer.

Yours very truly,

Tom Lynn
Director, Supply Division

DMLennon:gt

5/23/51

Copies to: Surname copy
Dr. Boyd's Admin. reading file
Mr. Strobel
Mr. Bradley
Mr. Reve
Mr. Moon
Mr. Thayer
Full Team

Form MF-100
(March 1951)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 42-R1026.

GENERAL TECHNICAL DATA
FOR USE UNDER THE
DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

NOT TO BE FILLED IN BY APPLICANT

Docket No. dma 764

Date received 5/8/51

Mrs. Sally L. Sandusky

and

Mr. Dan W. Denny
144-15 78th Road
Kew Gardens Hills, L.I.
New York.

Name and address of applicant

Date May 5 1951

INSTRUCTIONS

This form is to be filed with Defense Minerals Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. It should be accompanied by appropriate application form when a specific type of Government assistance is requested, in the form of (1) loan, (2) purchase contract, (3) Government guarantee of a private loan, (4) ~~Necessity Certificate pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 124 A (Amortization Deduction) of Internal Revenue Code (1950)~~ priorities or allocation of mining equipment, and maintenance, repair and operating supplies, and (5) other forms of Government assistance that might arise under the Act. Submit four (4) signed copies of the form and accompanying papers. Name and address should be stamped or typed on each sheet of this form and all accompanying papers. *When a question is inapplicable it should be so stated on the form.* Additional sheets may be attached in answering any questions or in supplying additional information. (IF YOU CANNOT ANSWER A QUESTION, SO STATE.) If a question is answered elsewhere indicate where answered. It is not necessary to answer it again.

5 GENERAL TECHNICAL DATA

Supply the following information on separate sheets, arranged, numbered, and lettered as indicated:

1. Materials produced:
   (*a*) What are the chief mine, mill, or smelter products?
   (*b*) What are the byproducts, if any?
2. Name(s) and type(s) of mine(s), mill(s), smelter(s), refinery(ies), pit(s), quarry (ies), drilling operation(s). Include old names of property, if any. Show extent of workings, including the following:
   (*a*) Linear feet of shafts.
   (*b*) Linear feet of drifts and crosscuts.
   (*c*) Linear feet of tunnels or adits.
   (*d*) Linear feet of other mine openings (explain briefly).

   Indicate whether mine is flooded or not. Describe any pumping problems. Give size or productive capacity.
3. For each operation listed above supply the following:
   (*a*) Distance and direction from nearest town and shipping point.
   (*b*) Mining district.
   (*c*) Township, Section, Range.
   (*d*) County, State.
4. (*a*) State whether or not property is now in operation, and if in operation, by whom operated.
   (*b*) Are you operating this property as:
   - ☐ Owner.
   - ☐ Lessee.
   - ☐ Contractor.
5. Number of years in production .....

   If not in production or operation, estimated date when production will begin .....
6. Experience of operators:
   Describe the mining and general business experience of (*a*) the applicant, and (*b*) the person or persons who manage the project.
7. History:
   (*a*) Give a statement, as complete as possible, of previous exploration, development, operation, and production of property, with reasons for suspension of operation.
   (*b*) State briefly the known history and production of adjoining and neighboring properties.
   (*c*) Furnish any available (private) reports that may apply to this application, including results of mine examinations, recommended exploration and development, and metallurgical investigations.

8. Names and addresses of Officers, Directors, or Partners, and in addition thereto, the five largest stockholders if applicant is a corporation.

Name and Address (a)	Official Title (If officer is also director indicate by "D") (b)	Total of Annual Salary, Commissions, Bonuses, Etc., Received From Applicant and Affiliates During Last Fiscal Year (c)	Estimated Net Worth Outside of Interest in Applicant (d)	Number of Shares Held in Applicant Corporation		Life Insurance Carried for Benefit of Applicant	
				Common (e)	Preferred (f)	Amount (g)	Net Cash Surrender Value After Loans (h)
	Total		x x x x x			x x x x x	x x x x x

If more lines are needed continue on separate sheet.

9. Capital Stock Issues:

For Corporate Applicants

Item	Authorized (a)	Outstanding (b)	Par Value (c)	Number of Shares Outstanding (d)	Dividend Rate Last Paid* (e)
Common stock	$	$	$		
Preferred stock	$	$	$		

*Indicate period covered.

10. Production:

Item	Kind of Product (a)	1948 Total (b)	1949 Total (c)	1950 Total (d)	Present Average Monthly (e)
1. Quantity of product mined or quarried (Short, long, metric tons; barrels; pounds; etc.)					
2. Quantity of product processed (specify unit of measure and type of process)					
3. Quantity and grade of product sold or shipped (specify units of measure)					

11. Do you contemplate a change in the present average monthly rate of production? If so, state estimated maximum monthly production and basis of change.

12. Ore or Mineral Reserves:

(*a*) Describe the ore or mineral deposit briefly. Accompany the application by any available report on the geology and ore reserves.

(*b*) If deposit is other than placer:

(1) Submit assay plans and/or sections showing location and size of proved (measured) and probable (indicated) ore or mineral reserve.

(2) State the tonnage (indicate type of ton) and grade of each class of ore reserve, as above, and show how computed. Tabulated total ore reserve as follows:

TOTAL ORE OR MINERAL RESERVES

Ore or Mineral Reserve	Estimated Tons (a)	Metal or Mineral Content Per Ton (Grade) (b)	Gross Value Per Ton (c)	Recoverable Unit Value Per Ton (d)	Estimated Cost of Production Per Ton (e)
Measured (proved)					
Indicated (probable)					

(*c*) If placer:

(1) Give estimated total yardage and average marketable mineral content of each deposit.

(2) Submit map showing location of placer deposit and surrounding area, with all test holes or pits. Submit logs of each hole and test pit with depth and average value of each.

(3) Describe gravel, stating whether fine, medium or coarse; loose, tight, cemented, or frozen, and whether it contains stumps or boulders more than 1 foot in diameter; if so, how large, and in what proportion.

(4) Describe bedrock, giving type (granite, sandstone, shale, etc.) and state whether it is hard or soft, smooth, uneven or rough.

(5) Describe overburden, stating whether loose, tight, or cemented; fine or coarse textured; furnish estimate of average thickness and total amount.

(6) Tabulate the reserves using the form outlined above for ore or mineral reserves.

13. Access Roads:

Give road distances to shipping, supply and residence points, stating kind and condition of roads.

14. Water Supply:

State source and quantity of water available for operations and whether sufficient for all seasons of year.

15. Power:

State amount of power used, rate per hour, and source thereof.

16. Labor:

State number and classes (miners, muckers, millmen, etc.) of men employed during a recent representative payroll period.

17. Equipment and Facilities:

Describe present equipment on the property, including buildings. (State condition.) List major pieces of equipment now owned or controlled and in serviceable condition available for this operation.

18. Are there any particular conditions or circumstances affecting your operations that are not described above? If so, explain.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned company, and the official executing this certification on its behalf, hereby certify that the information contained in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sally R. Sandusky
Dan W. Denny
my Agent, Sally R. Sandusky
(Name of company)

By Sally R. Sandusky
(Signature of authorized official)

May 5, 1951
(Date)

(Title)

Title 18, U. S. Code (Crimes), Section 1001, makes it a criminal offense to make a willfully false statement or representation to any department or agency of the United States as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—63792-1

Form MP-100

1. - Materials Produced

(a) The chief mine products are: Run-of-mine ore, probably containing from .5% to 4.0% WO_3, in the form of the mineral Scheelite; and probably a hand-sorted or cobbed mineral, ranging from 30% to 60% WO_3; also, possibly a mill concentrate which might range in WO_3 content from 50% to 70%.
(b) The by-products, if any, might be tungsten minerals other than Scheelite, such as Wolframite or Hubnerite; or possibly uranium-bearing minerals and tin.

2. - Name, Type, Etc.

The property is known as the "Round Mountain Group". It consists of three lode claims arranged end to end, each 600 ft. wide by 1500 ft. long. The workings include the following:

(a) Three shafts, 5 ft., 15 ft., and 20 ft. deep, total linear feet of shafts, 40 ft.
(b) and (c) No drifts, crosscuts, tunnels, or adits, according to the usual meaning of these terms.
(d) Two open cuts on the vein, one 30 ft. long, and the other 45 ft. long; and two prominently exposed outcrops of the main vein.
All of the above named workings are on Round Mountain No. 2 Claim. On Government land to the southwest of this claim, there are three shafts; one 10 ft by 10 ft. shaft, 10 ft. deep; one 4 ft. by 6 ft. shaft, 40 ft. deep; and one 5 ft. by 8 ft. shaft, 15 ft deep. and other vein exposures.
In addition to the above named exposures, the Round Mountain No. 3 claim, to the northeast, is prospected by several openings which show the continuat on of the vein.

3. - The mine development, and the nearby cabin and blacksmith shop are about 5 miles from Lake George, 20 miles from Hartzell, and 35 miles from Colorado Springs. The property is located in the Terryall Mining District, in Section 3, Township 12 South, Range 72 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Park County, Colorado.

4. - (a) The property is in operat on on a small scale under he direction of Dan S. Denny.
(b) The property is being operated under lease, with opti n to purchase.

5. - The property has been operated spasmodically since January, 1944.

6. - The operator has had many years of experience (probably 50) prospecting and mining in Park County, Colorado, and elsewhere.

7. - History

(a) Prior to 1944, the exploration and development of the property consisted of open cuts, trenches, and a few shallow shafts. By such superficial operations, attempts were made to produce a saleable product. Lack of funds for more systematic and somewhat deeper development, together with the fact that prices were relatively low for such a product as that immediately available, discouraged continued operations. However, as of January 14, 1944, four lots of ore were shipped to the Metals Reserve Co. Pruchase Depot at Salida, Colorado. The settlement indicated the sale of 14.3739 net dry tons, assaying 0.63% WO3, which was paid for at the rate of $30.00 per unit, after deducting 15% of the WO3 content. Freight and treatment charges amounted to $6.15 per ton. The net result was a value of $9.92 per dry short ton. It is obvious that under these circumstances there was no encouragement to continue operations.

Further activity was postponed, with the hope that the price for the product would improve, and that capital might be secured whereby operations could be carried on under conditions when the vein could be developed so as to permit more economical mining methods, and the shipping of a higher-grade product.

(b) No reliable information is immediately available regarding production from similar properties in the immediate neighborhood.

(c) Formal report covering an examination of the property are attached, also various informal statements and comments have been made by persons familiar with the property. These statements include those of; (1) D.W. Denny, dated Fairplay, Colo. May, 1950; (2) D.W. Denny, Fairplay, Colo. Feb. 20, 1950; and (3) Frank H. Mayer, C.E. and E.M., Fairplay, Colo. Feb. 20, 1950; copies of which are attached.

With regard to metallurgical tests, reference is made to the Metals Reserve Co. settlement sheet for tungsten ore, covering the purchase at the Purchase Depot at Salida, Colo. of 14.3739 net dry tons of ore, as of Jan. 14, 1944, described as Lot Sa-81-WO3, checked and approved by officials of the Metals Reserve Co. at the time this transaction was completed.

8. - Names, Addresses of Partners

Mrs. Sally L. Sandusky and Mr. Dan W. Denny
144-15 78th Road
Kew Gardens Hills, L.I., New York.

We have available $12,500.00 cash to be applied against exploration loan of $50,000.00. It is our intention to form a corporation immediately.

9. - Not applicable at this time.

10.- Production

See answer to 7.(a).

11.- The answer is "Yes". The present lessees plan to open the property and equip it for more economic operations as soon as funds are available. It is planned to attain a production of up to 50 tons a day, as soon as conditions will permit.

12. - Ore or Mineral Reserves

In view of the present limited development of the property, no formal estimates of reserves can property be made. However, the present op ening along the vein indicate the probability of a considerable tonnage of saleable product, by hand sorting, hand cobbing, or by a milling operation in the nearest available custom mill, until the operators can afford to install their own concentrating equipment.

13. - Access Roads

The property is within a half mile of good dirt road connecting with State Highway #24. It is 4 miles to Lake George, on Highway #24, 24 miles to Hartzell and 35 miles to Colorado Springs on Highway #24.

14. - Water Supply

Water from dam and lakes within half mile of property and is available all year.

15. - Power

In the beginning, it is probable that power would be supplied by Diesel or gasoline engines.

16. - Labor

Sufficient labor is available in neighborhood. Local miners familiar with the conditions.

17. - Equipment and Facilities

The present equipment consists of a cabin, designed to accomodate 10 or 12 men. It is estimated that the structure and its furnishings (consisting of stove, lamps, cots, and other usual furniture) cost $5,000.00. A blacksmith shop with the usual equipment is in good condition and in operation. About 200 lbs of explosives are on hand. The operators have considered the installation of a 2-drill portable compressor, which has been ordered.

18. - The property is within the boundaries of a forest reserve, and the ground cannot be patented, butis held under lease from the U.S. Government. The claims were located by Mr. Dan W. Denny. The present owners are Dan W. Denny and Sally L. Sandusky.

Mrs.
EXCERPT FROM LETTER BY/DAN W. DENNY

Fairplay, Colo.
Sept. 22, 1950.

Dear Mr. Sandusky,

....Dan, Hoge and Louis are working down at the Round Mountain claims. I was down there last evening. Dan said to tell you he does not get excited very easily but he is excited now, they are taking out real ore at the workings near the cabin and it is getting better as they go down, and they are working on claim #3, and they have several tons of real ore there, better than on #2, they have enough ore out now to begin shipping and he may "....

TOWN HALL TELEPHONE 134

MACK WITTY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
FAIRPLAY, COLORADO

February 20, 1950

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The following statements were made by Dan Denny, and notes were taken by Mack Witty at that time, and his story concerning the Round Mountain Group of claims is as follows:

The Round Mountain Group of mining location certificates Round Mountain 2, 3, and 4. Each claim is 600' by 1500', and these are joined together end to end. These claims stretch almost a mile, and for over a mile the ground has been checked, and there is a showing of this ore in all the distance.

The possibility of getting other land bordering this is very good. Portions of the land around is open ground and has not been located on at this time. Ore has already been shipped from another spot adjoining this land by a man by the name of Wilfrey whom I know, and I feel this claim could be obtained easily, and reasonably. Part of the land adjoinging is state land, and permission was at one time granted to me to work this land, and I was unable to do so, as this was during the war, and it was impossible, but I feel that I could again obtain a lease to work it, as the fact that the other permission was given during the war would be taken into consideration.

The tungsten lays in that country, but no one could tell for sure how extensive it is until more expermentation was done, and if a big mill is planned the other properties should and could be obtained. It is a matter of a vein coming up in a flat country. The deepest digging ever done is 25 - 30 feet, but the most favorable ore has not been this deep. The ore has been taken out on the claims that I have, and on the state land and on the other claim which I mentioned, and from all indications it is in that vicinity all over.

Dan V Denny

TOWN HALL TELEPHONE 134

MACK WITTY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
FAIRPLAY, COLORADO

February 20, 1950

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The following statement was made by Colonel Mayer, and notes were taken at thei time by Mack Witty, and his story concerning the Round Mountain Group of claims is as follows:

I want it first understood that I have no financial interest in this claim, and I will not profit if the claim is a good one. I have never made a personal assay on the ore from there, but I am very familiar with the Round Mountain area.

The first important thing on any claim is the question of transportation. At Round Mountain there is no problem of transportation - no hills - no valleys - good road to the highway and accessible all the year round. There would be no expenditure of thousands of dollars in getting this ore out, as there is such expenditure in so many cases.

As to the value of the ore, let me first state that I have never made an assay of the ore, however, I have a very definite opinion. At Round Mountain the ore is there because you can see it. It may be found with a dip of 2-3 feet. Geologically speaking, that whole country is underlined with the same type of ore. I have been to the cut belonging to Dan Denny, and there is high grade ore on both sides and below. I have seen ore and samples, and there is not tungsten only, the ore has vanadium. It is not country rock, as it is three times as heavy as country rock. I would stake my reputation on the fact that it does contain vanadium. As to the uranium, I am not qualified to say, and I have never seen a Geiger Counter test, but all mines are to a certain extent a gamble, and I would rather gamble with three aces in my hand on the ore down there than I would with a straight flush on mining land not thoroughly tested. Sinking drill holes from twenty to thirty feet should easily prove this up.

I have no financial interest, but if I were fifty years younger, I would be interested in financing this proposition myself. I t should be possible to work this more economically than any mine I have ever seen. I regard Round Mountain as the best prospective claim in this country. The claim is right at your feet, and no great money is necessary to dig a shaft to get to the ore. There is no more promising prospect than the Round Mountain Group.

Frank H. Mayer C E-E M

Fairplay, Colo.
May, 1950.

Notes on the
TUNGSTEN PROPERTIES
of
D. W. Denny, et al.
(Round Mountain Properties).

By L. B. Riley

The following comments and observations leading to the accompanying sketch map were made on Sunday afternoon and evening, May 7, 1950 by L. B. Riley in the company of Mr. D. W. Denny.

The properties in question lie on what are variously known as the Beaver Flats or Round Mountain Flats, just to the east of Round Mountain, an outlier of the Puma Hills, which in turn ~~are~~ form a north-south ridge of the Tarryall Range. The properties are in the Tarryall Springs Mining District and in the Pikes Peak National Forest; the location with respect to township and range is shown on the accompanying sketch map. From U. S. Highway No. 24, going west from Lake George toward Wilkerson Pass and Hartsel, the properties are reached by a reasonably good dirt road; the distance along this road, from the highway to the cabin shown on the map is about a mile. The distances along U.S. 24 to the turnoff of this dirt road are about 4½ miles from Wilkerson Pass, 20 miles from Hartsel and 6 miles from Lake George. The distance from Fairplay to the Cabin is about 40 miles.

The area covered by the properties is nearly flat, with a gentle slope to the east. The general aspect is best described as park-like. Bedrock outcrops are few, but all indications are that the depth to bedrock is only a few feet in most places. The area is a piedmont plain, and is probably related to one of the older Tertiary peneplanes of this region; Round Mountain is apparently a monadnock above this surface.

The accompanying sketch map was made by Brunton-compass and pace methods. While some difficulty was encountered due to the high wind prevailing Sunday, sufficient ties were included so that the relative location of the various points are believed reasonably well located for the purpose: as an index map to show the relative position of the features referred to. The scale could possibly be corrected, if the distance between the two General Land Office monuments be taken as ½ mile. Time did not permit further mapping to the northeast of the cabin, and to the limits of the property in that direction. The claim locations shown on

the map are from descriptions furnished by Mr. Denny: no attempt was made to tie to claim corners in this rapid survey.

The various labelled points on the map will be described first, starting with the lettered points on the claims, and followed by a more general summation of the geology and comments of an economic nature.

A. This is the most extensive and important working on the properties to date. According to Mr. Denny it is also the "original discovery" cut. It is an open cut, about 45 feet long and 4 to 6 feet wide. It runs at right angles to a very low ridge. The ridge itself trends about N.40°E., closely coinciding with the centerline of the claims as shown. At the deepest point in the cut it is about 5 feet deep. But an irregularly L-shaped hole, partly underground, reaches a depth of some 15 feet below the surface. The rock shown is a very complex mixture of granite pegmatite, gneiss and biotite schist. There are also considerable amounts of greenish epidote and brown garnet rock and some pink rock, part of which is apparently rhodonite. It is also thought that vesuvianite and a bronzite type of amphibole is present. It may be remarked here that neither the facilities nor the time have been found to make positive mineral identifications, and all the mineral identifications are strictly tentative. This working was also examined after dark with an ultra-violet light and considerable scheelite was noted . In particular, about 20 feet contained considerable concentrations. Some tendancy to banding of this sheelite was noted, with slight variations between pale yellow to almost pure white in the fluorescent color - probably due to varying amounts of molybdenum traces from band to band. It was one of these bands which was followed underground thru the hole described above. It was also noted that to the northwest of the band that was followed that there was another band with approximately the same amount of sheelite, but with an almost bluish color, suggesting purer sheelite. This same banding was also observed by daylight. It has a nearly vertical to steep (over 70°) dip to the northwest.

B. This is a shallow cut, parallel to the above and about 30 feet long by 6 to 7 feet wide; in its deepest part it is about 4 feet deep. The same rocks are exposed here as at A, including in particular considerable epidote rock. Examined after dark, some scheelite was noted, but not as much as above.

C is a hole or shaft, about 10 ft. in diameter, and about 5 feet deep. Among the rocks noted were epidote-quartz, mica-pegmatite and biotite schist. The banding has a

dip of about 70° to the northwest, and the strike is about N39°E.

D is a shaft about 6x6 ft. by 20 feet deep, and not easily accessible to entry. It shows a granite with rather fine grain (about 1/8th inch) and only minor epidote rock.

E is an outcrop, rather well stained by iron oxides. Some fine-grained rock suggests original aplite, or meta-quartzite. Before weathering there appears to have been considerable epidote. Mr. Denny reports having observed tungsten here (scheelite) but this outcrop was not examined May 7th, after dark.

F is an outcrop across the road from the above, and about 400 feet from A. It is essentially similar to E above. It marks the southwest end of the ridge that is essentially continuous from A, which ridge is probably a reflection of the more resistant epidote complex.

Five workings were examined on the state-owned land west of the fence as shown on the sketch map.

1. is a 10x10 ft. hole over 10 ft. deep. Altered fine-grained granite, epidote and biotite schist rock were observed. Also some copper stainings on the south-east side. Banding is present, striking N40°E, and dipping 70-80° NW. Some chalcopyrite was found in an old "ore" pile, which probably accounts for the copper staining.

2. Is an old open cut, about 4 feet wide and "T"-shaped, the bar of the "T" about 8 feet and the stem about 11 feet, and to 4-5 feet deep. Considerable of the rock is a reddish aplite, but some pegmatite and a little epidote were noted.

3. Is a 4x6 ft. shaft, estimated as 30-40 feet deep. No attempt was made to enter this. It is surrounded by a moderate size dump. It was from the ore in this dump that Mr. Denny made the discovery further to the northeast of the state land. This dump shows fine-grained gray granite, biotite mica schist, epidote rock and considerable copper "oxides" (carbonates). Specimens collected here showed considerable scheelite under ultra-violet light. The amount of pegmatite in this dump is low as compared to other workings visited.

4. Is a very small and old cut. It is of interest in that it shows epidote rock at a point about 2000 feet south west of A.

5. Is a shaft about 5x8 ft and estimated at about 15 feet deep (not accessible). The dump shows mostly biotite schist, with some pegmatite and almost no epidote rock.

Besides the above points shown on the map, a rapid trip was made to the northeast of the cabin. Enough workings were found to indicate a general continuation of the mineralized trend. Most interesting was a deep hole or shallow shaft in biotite schist which showed noteworthy amounts of scheelite. This was estimated to be about 3000 feet northeast of A. It is unfortunate that this was not included in the mapping, but time did not permit; it was already dark enough to identify the contained scheelite when this working was reached.

The above descriptions indicate that scheelite occurs along a strip approximately 5000 feet long in a northeast direction. And at right angles to this direction, at "A", the mineralized rock shows a width of some 20 feet, and a depth of at least 15 feet. The considerable work done to date would indicate that further work is justified. Such a program might well be done with a bulldozer, since the bedrock lies close to surface. Then systematic sampling could be used to evaluate the property, followed if necessary by some diamond drilling to check the geology (but not necessarily the tungsten content) to depth.

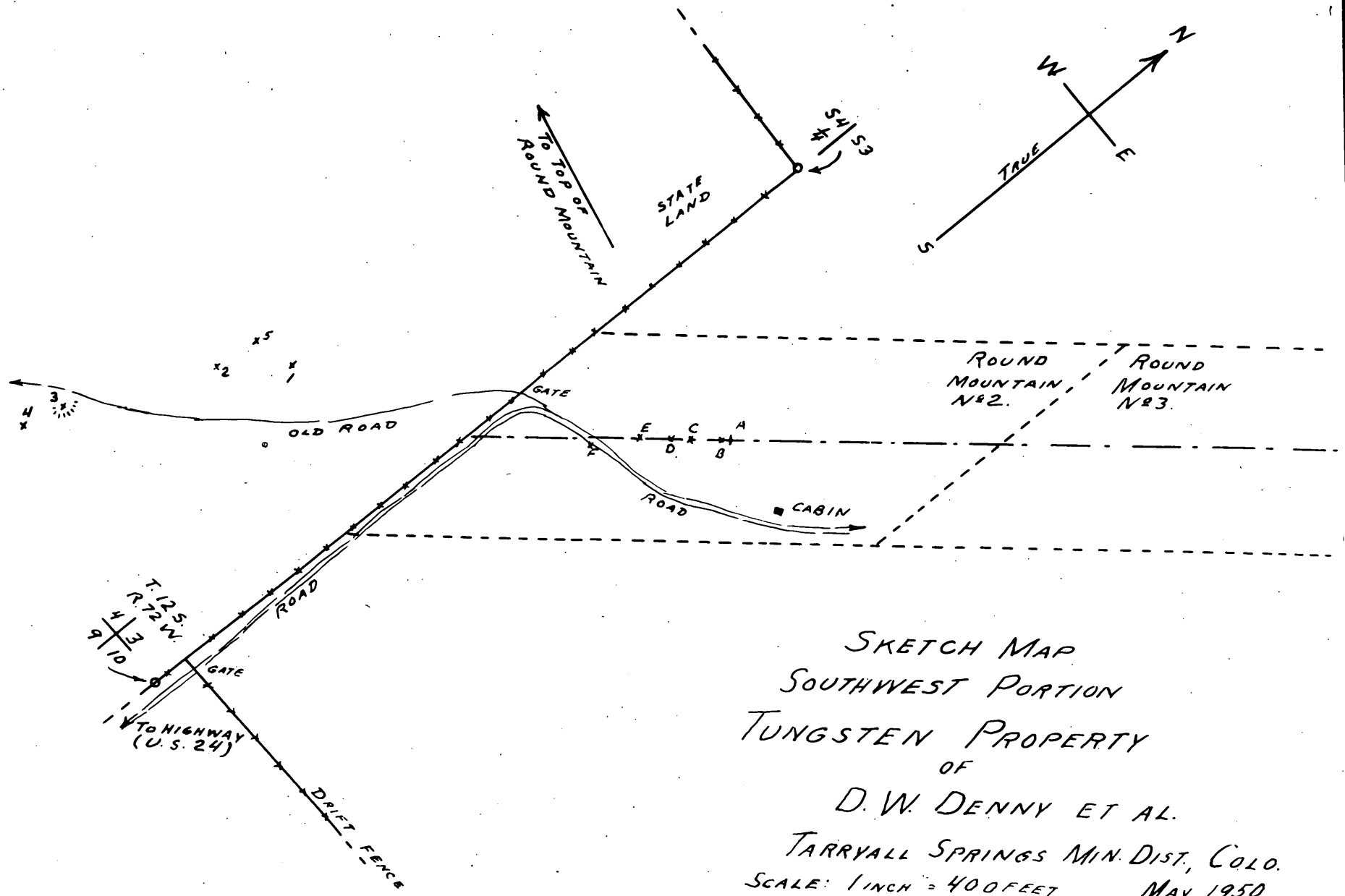
The geology suggests that the biotite schists may have been originally sediments that were engulfed by the Pikes Peak granite batholith; the aplites may represent more quartz-rich layers, and possibly the epidote rock represents limy layers. The steep dips of the banding suggests possibilities at depth. And scheelite frequently occurs in metamorphosed limestone layers in igneous complexes.

However, scheelite is notoriously spotty in occurrences in metamorphic deposits. And this area is so remote from similar districts that there are no "district" guides to base opinions on. It can only be repeated that the work done seems such as to encourage further investigation and exploration.

The above report is the property of the undersigned, and reproduction of this report and the accompanying map, in whole or in part, without permission, is expressly forbidden.

Leonard B. Riley

Leonard B. Riley
May 14, 1950.



SKETCH MAP
SOUTHWEST PORTION
TUNGSTEN PROPERTY
OF
D. W. DENNY ET AL.
TARRYALL SPRINGS MIN. DIST., COLO.
SCALE: 1 INCH = 400 FEET MAY, 1950
BRUNTON-PACE DECL. 14½°E. L.B. Ady

Form MF-103
(April 1951)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

Budget Bureau No. 42-R1035.
Approval expires 6-30-51.

APPLICATION FOR AID FOR AN EXPLORATION PROJECT PURSUANT TO MINERAL ORDER 5, UNDER DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

DO NOT FILL IN THIS BLOCK

Docket No. dma 764

Date received 5/8/51

Participation

Mrs. Sally L. Sandusky

and

Mr. Dan W. Denny
144-15 78th Road,
Kew Gardens Hills, L.I., New York

Name and address of applicant

Date May 5, 1951.

FILL IN THIS BLOCK

Date of application May 5, 1951.

Estimated cost $50,000.00

Mineral or metal Tungsten, Uranium-bearing minerals, tin & concentrates

Percentage of Government participation 75%

Location of mine In Tarryall Mining District, near Fairplay, Park County, Colorado in the Beaver Flats or Round Mt. Flats, east of Round Mountain.

Date of filing MF-100

DMA Docket Number, if available dma 764

INSTRUCTIONS

Read Mineral Order 5, Regulations Governing Government Aid in Defense Projects, before completing this application. Submit four signed copies of the application to Defense Minerals Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., or to the nearest field executive officer thereof, with your name and address on each sheet of the application and all accompanying papers. If any question is inapplicable, or if you cannot answer it, so state on the form. Where the space provided for answer is insufficient, answer on a separate sheet, annex it to the application form, and refer to it in space for answer. If the application is approved, you will be presented with an exploration project contract on Form MF-200, for your signature.

THE APPLICANT

*1. Is applicant an individual, partnership, or corporation?
*2. If a partnership, state names and addresses of partners.
*3. If a corporation, state names and addresses of officers, directors, and five largest stockholders.
*4. Describe the mining and general business experience of (*a*) the applicant, and (*b*) the person or persons who will manage the project.
*5. Are you the owner or the lessee of the property?
6. If owner, state what claims, liens, or encumbrances, if any, are against the property.
7. If lessee, attach a copy of the lease and state if it is in good standing.

NOTE.—It will be necessary to procure and attach to the exploration project contract agreements of claimants, lienors, encumbrances and lessors subordinating their interests in the property to the interest of the Government under the contract.

8. Furnish current financial statement, showing assets and liabilities, and a profit and loss statement.
9. How much money is applicant prepared to invest in proposed project? Is it sufficient to pay your part of the cost of the project as detailed in question 23 of this application form, in accordance with the regulations on Government participation (Section 9 of Mineral Order 5)?

*If you have already answered these questions on MF-100, you are not required to answer the questions for this application.

16—64067-1

THE PROPERTY

10. (*a*) Give a description of the real property that will be in any way involved in the exploration project, including any existing mine or operating property.
    (*b*) Give the legal description of the exact parcel, plot, or area upon which the exploration is to be conducted.

    NOTE.—If both areas are the same, so state. The only obligation to repay the Government is from the net earnings from any commercial discovery made in the area specified in (*b*) above in which the exploration is to be conducted, and the expenditure of funds which may be charged as costs of the project must be limited to that area or to work necessary to perform the exploration in that area.

*11. State the present and former names of the property, if any.

*12. State, in detail, the location of the property with reference to towns, railroads, roads, shipping points, including distances and directions and kinds and conditions of roads.

*13. State source and quantity of water available for operations and its sufficiency at all seasons.
State amount of power to be used, rate per hour or other cost, and source.

*14. Describe any existing useable facilities, equipment, buildings, or structure now on the property that will be devoted to the exploration work.

15. State in detail how the ore could be shipped and how and where milled.

*16. History:
    (*a*) Give a statement, as complete as possible, of previous exploration, development, operation, and production of property, with reasons for any past suspensions of operations.
    (*b*) State briefly the known history and production of adjoining and neighboring properties.
    (*c*) Furnish any available (private) reports that may apply to this application, including results of mine examinations, recommended exploration and development, and metallurgical investigations.

*17. Production:
    (*a*) If mine is in production, furnish the following information:

	Tons per day	*Grade or analysis*	*Cost per ton*	*Net value per ton*
(1) Mining				
(2) Milling				
(3) Shipped or sold				

*18. Ore or mineral reserves: (If property is or has been operating.)
    (*a*) Describe the ore or mineral deposits briefly.
    (*b*) Submit available maps and assay data.
    (*c*) Give estimated tonnage and grade of each class of ore reserves.

19. State any conditions or circumstances regarding the property not sufficiently brought out by the foregoing questions.

THE EXPLORATION

20. For what mineral or minerals and for what types of deposits and ores will the exploration be conducted?

21. Describe briefly, but concisely, the proposed work and the estimated time required to complete it.

    NOTE.—The Government will not participate in a project that will require more than 2 years to complete.

22. Furnish statement of the geological basis of the project with particular emphasis on factors leading the operator to expect the finding of commercial ore bodies. This statement should be accompanied by supporting maps such as geological maps, maps of the proposed openings and assay maps, sample lists, and other pertinent data.

THE REQUIREMENTS AND COSTS

23. Tabulate in the form of an itemized statement with a sum for each item the estimated requirements and costs of the project so that the total will give the estimated cost of the project in which the Government will participate, as follows:
    (*a*) Labor, by numbers and classes (miners, muckers, millmen, etc.), with wages of each.
    (*b*) Supervisors, by numbers and positions, with salaries of each.
    (*c*) Cost of necessary repairs to existing facilities, structures, and buildings.
    (*d*) Cost of necessary installation or construction of additional facilities, structures, and buildings.
    (*e*) Cost of items of equipment, not now owned by the applicant which must be purchased for operations at a cost of $50 or more each.
    (*f*) Cost of rental for equipment which the operator proposes to rent.
    (*g*) Rental value of items of equipment which the operator now owns and which will be devoted to the work.
    (*h*) Cost of materials and supplies, including items of equipment costing less than $50 each.
    (*i*) Cost of power, water, utilities, and any other items not provided for above.

24. Furnish a time schedule of the project, stated in terms of months after project is approved, showing progress expected to be accomplished and the money expected to be spent.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned company, and the official executing this certification on its behalf, hereby certify that the information contained in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sally R. Sandusky
Dan W. Drury
by Agent, Sally R. Sandusky
(Name of company)

By Sally R. Sandusky
(Signature of authorized official)

July 5, 1951
(Date)

(Title)

Title 18, U. S. Code (Crimes), Section 1001, makes it a criminal offense to make a willfully false statement or representation to any department or agency of the United States as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

*Same as footnote on page 1.

16—64067-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Form MF-103

1.)
2.) See answers on MF-100
3.)

4. - The applicant is associated with those who have had a broad business experience, and who are familiar with mining. The property would be managed by an experienced local mining man, under competent technical advice.

5. - The property, including present surface plant and equipment is held in the name of Sally L. Sandusky under a lease and option to purchase agreement dated October 10, 1949. It is the intention of the parties at interest to form a Colorado corporation to hold, develop and operate the property.

6. - Neither the applicant nor the owners have been in receivership nor in the hands of creditors. The premises is at present held under lease as above stated. There is no pending nor threatened litigation involving the property.

7. - Lease is in good standing and a copy will be forwarded as soon as obtained from Colorado.

8. - No formal accounting statement nor balance sheet is available. The property and the lessee's rights represent the assets. There are no capital nor current liabilities.

9. - We have on hand $12,500.00 cash to be applied against exploration loan of $50,000.00.

10.- The property is called the "Round Mountain Group" and is situated in Section 3, Township 12 South, Range 72 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, in the Tarryall Mining District, Park County, Colorado. It consists of three full-sized mining lode claims, arranged end to end, along and covering the vein. The property is more particularly described in location certificates filed in the County Clerk's office in Fairplay, Park County, Colorado, as Round Mountain No. 2, Book 42, Page 33; Round Mountain No. 3, Book 42, Page 34; and Round Mountain No. 4, Book 42, Page 35.

11. See Item 10 above.

12.- See Item 13 (MF-100)

13.- See Item 14 (MF-100)

14.- See Item 17 (MF-100)

15.- The ore can be shipped via motor truck to the nearest railroad loading point, and thence by rail to any point designated by the purchaser; or it can be trucked to the nearest custom mill for concentration, whence the concentrates can be transported to ultimate destination.

16. - See Item 7 (MP-100)

17. - Recently, about 20 tons of ore was produced and is awaiting shipment. This ore assayed 2 to 3%. Previous operations have been outlined in the answer to Item 7(a)(MP-100). No daily tonnage has been recorded, for the ore which was previously shipped was accumulated gradually over a period of days or weeks, by hand methods. No record is available regarding the cost per ton because the scale of operation did not lend itself to such analysis. The grade of material shipped and the net value received per ton are stated in Item 7(a)(MP-100).

18. - See Item 12 (MP-100). The ore occurs in a strong fissure vein, where it has been exposed by various shallow shafts, pits, cuts, and trenches along the outcrop.
(b) See sketch map attached to statement by D.W. Denny, and other maps submitted herewith by the applicant.
(c) Inapplicable in view of the present limited underground development, but it is believed that a considerable tonnage of ore can be made available.

19. - The present mineral showing on the property is reported to justify the belief that a moderate amount of development will result favorably.

20. - The exploration will be conducted for the purpose of developing tungsten-bearing minerals, more particularly Sheelite, uranium-bearing materials, also tin.

21. - It is proposed to sink a new shaft in the vein, or rehabilitate one or more of the old workings, so as to develop the mine as rapidly as possible at minimum expense. It is believed by the lessee that the property may be able to attain a modest production schedule within a few months after systematic operations get under way.

22. - No systematic assay maps, nor records of sampling, have been maintained, but the geology of the region has been covered by the U.S.G.S. maps and studies relating to Park County, Colorado, and other literature available in the office of the Colorado Geological Survey, at Denver, Colorado.

23. - It is estimated that preliminary requirements may be covered by the following expenditures:

Preliminary equipment, such as portable compressor, bulldozer, etc.	$10,000.
Operating supplies, powder, etc.	5,000.
Transportation equipment, trucks, etc.	5,000.
Labor	30,000.
	$50,000.

24. - It is believed that the property may be on a modest production basis within about three months after funds are available and essential equipment has been installed.

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

July 20, 1951

Memorandum

To: Landon Mrobel, Executive Secretary
Defense Minerals Administration

From: DMA Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Round Mountain Tungsten Project (Sally Sandusky's)
Park County, Colorado
DMA Docket 764

Herewith is transmitted the original and two copies of the Geological Report on the above docket. As this report was inadvertantly omitted in the report sent you on July 16, we request you bind it with said report.

On information probably received from Mr. George Holderer, Mr. Tom Lyon wrote the applicant on July 9 denying their application.

We concur with the conclusion of Mr. Tom Lyon.

J. H. East, Jr.

Attachment

A. H. Koschmann

Original copy by air mail
Two copies by regular mail

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

July 16, 1951

Memorandum

To: Landon Strobel, Executive Secretary
Defense Minerals, Administration

From: DMA Field Team, Region IV

Subject: DMA Docket 764, Sally Sandusky's Round Mountain
Tungsten, Uranium, and Tin Deposit, Park County, Colorado

Attached herewith is the final report on the above docket. This report indicates that the ore is submarginal and we recommend that the application be denied.

We are returning the brochure with this application.

for J. K. Hunt, Jr.

A. K. Kunzmann

Attachment

JKH:ld

cc: Kunzmann
DMA

FOR GOVERNMENT USE ONLY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

Mining Division
Region IV

224 NEW CUSTOMHOUSE
DENVER 2, COLORADO

July 16, 1951

Memorandum

To: DMA Field Team, Region IV

From: Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

Subject: DMA 764, Final Report, Sally L. Sandusky's Round Mountain Tungsten, Uranium, and Tin Deposit, Park County, Colorado

The above report is on an application for Government aid for an exploration loan of $50,000.

Due to the irregular distribution of scheelite in the ore body, and the low unit content, the examining team and the Colorado Branch Chief recommend that the loan be denied.

We concur with this recommendation.

Paul T. Allsman

P. T. Allsman

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
DENVER, COLORADO

Region IV

Building 2-A
Denver Federal Center
July 11, 1951

Memorandum

To: Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

From: W. M. Traver, Jr.

Subject: DMA Docket 764, Sally Sandusky's Round Mountain tungsten, uranium, and tin deposit, Park County, Colorado

Please find enclosed the original and seven copies of Shaw's engineering report on the subject docket.

The loan request was originated by Mrs. Sally L. Sandusky and Dan W. Denny under date of May 8, 1951. Subsequent thereto, according to Morris M. Sandusky, husband of Sally L. Sandusky and resident manager of the property, Denny's interest was taken over by the Sanduskys and a corporation formed, known as the Round Mountain Mining Corporation. The report is submitted under that title.

Morris M. Sandusky, resident manager, has had very little, if any, mining experience. The sample of material shipped to the Wolf Tongue mill at Boulder, assaying 0.3 percent WO_3 is indicative of the ore the deposit will yield under present operating methods. The ore shipped to the Metals Reserve Company stockpile at Salida, Colorado, in January 1944, totalling about 14 tons, assayed 0.63 percent WO_3 and represented scheelite ore that was cobbed and hand-sorted with the use of a mineral light. Shipping either product to present beneficiating plants is unlikely to prove a very lucrative enterprise. There is insufficient tonnage in the area to warrant a local concentrator.

It is obvious that Shaw's conclusion that, due to the small reserves, low grade, and slight possibility of the project resulting in a profitable mining operation, the application should be denied. I concur with these conclusions and recommendations.

The original brochure as received from your office is also enclosed.

W. M. Traver, Jr.

W. M. Traver, Jr.

enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

200 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

July 17, 1951

Memorandum

To: DMA Field Team, Region IV

From: A. H. Koschmann

Subject: Round Mountain Tungsten Project, Park County, Colorado
DMA Docket 764

Attached are 8 copies of the geologic report and accompanying maps by Ward B. Meek covering DMA Docket 764, Round Mountain Tungsten, Park County, Colorado. Mr. Meek points out that tungsten here occurs as scheelite, is of low grade and erratic in its distribution. He, therefore, recommends that the loan application be denied.

I concur with this recommendation.

A. H. Koschmann

A. H. Koschmann
Supervising Geologist
Colorado-Wyoming

Attachments (8)

UNITED STATED
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, SECRETARY

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF EXAMINATION BY FIELD TEAM
REGION IV

DMA-764. Round Mountain Mining Corporation,

Round Mountain Group

Park County, Colorado

John F. Shaw, Mining Engineer
Bureau of Mines

W. B. Meek, Geologist
U. S. Geological Survey

July 11, 1951

ROUND MOUNTAIN MINING CORPORATION
ROUND MOUNTAIN GROUP
PARK COUNTY, COLORADO

Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations

By John F. Shaw
Mining Engineer
Bureau of Mines

and

W. R. Meek
Geologist
U. S. Geological Survey

ROUND MOUNTAIN GROUP

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

By John F. Shaw and W. B. Meek

The Round Mountain Mining Corporation owns three unpatented mining claims in the Tarryall Springs Mining District, Park County, Colo. Early development work consisted of prospect shafts and pits that were dug when the area was prospected for gold in the early days by miners from Cripple Creek. Nine bulldozer trenches were recently dug across the tungsten-bearing formation in addition to intermittent prospecting for tungsten ore starting about 1941.

Fourteen tons of ore assaying 0.63 percent WO_3 were shipped in 1944 to the Metals Reserve Company at Salida. In June, 1951, 7 tons of ore from one of the old shaft dumps were sent to the Wolf Tongue mill at Nederland, Colo., for testing. The shipment assayed 0.30 percent WO_3.

The company has applied for an exploration loan of $50,000.00 under the Defense Production Act of 1950, Docket DMA-764. The proposed operating plan is quoted:

> "It is proposed to sink a new shaft in the vein, or rehabilitate one or more of the old workings, so as to develop the mine as rapidly as possible at minimum expense."

At the time of the examination, holes were being drilled in one of the trenches preparatory to blasting a cut 10 feet wide and 5 feet deep across the entire width of the mineralized zone.

The property was examined in 1943 by a Bureau of Mines engineer. He recommended no exploratory work. It was re-examined in May 1951 by a second Bureau of Mines engineer who stated that the deposit was too low grade and erratic to warrant further consideration. A sample assaying 0.60 percent WO_3 was obtained in a shaft 20 feet deep during the re-examination, which is the best assay obtained from the deposit. During the Defense Minerals Administration examination, the accessible shafts, pits, and all bulldozer trenches were tested for scheelite with an ultraviolet lamp. Scheelite was detected in two of the trenches and they were thoroughly sampled with negative results. There is no indication of commercial amounts of uranium or tin in the deposit as reported by the applicant.

Tungsten occurs chiefly in pre-Cambrian gneiss and schist which has been mineralized locally with scheelite and also with garnet, vesuvianite, and epidote. This mineralization has a very spotty occurrence near pods and lenses of pegmatite. Only in one trench was sufficient fluorescence of the pegmatite detected to warrant sampling.

In view of the low assays and irregular mineralization, it is recommended that the application be denied.

ROUND MOUNTAIN TUNGSTEN PROJECT

PARK COUNTY, COLORADO

DMA DOCKET 764

Geology

By Ward B. Meek, Geologist
U. S. Geological Survey

ROUND MOUNTAIN TUNGSTEN PROJECT
PARK COUNTY, COLORADO

The general geology of the Round Mountain tungsten deposit has been briefly described in the unpublished Preliminary Report on Scheelite Tungsten Prospects in the Tarryall Springs District, Park County, Colorado, by Ogden Tweto, Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, January 24, 1944. These deposits occur in narrow belts of metamorphic rocks near the western margin of the pre-Cambrian Pikes Peak granite batholith.

In reference to the Round Mountain metamorphic belt, Tweto states "The latter consists of a band of limy gneisses 100 to 200 feet wide, flanked by thin bands of schist." These rocks have been described in more detail in Tweto's report. Their foliation has a general strike of N 35° E and a dip of about 70° NW although strike varies from N 17° E to N 56° E. The metamorphics are irregularly cut by pegmatite, but most of the observed contacts are typically parallel with the foliation of the metamorphics. On surface exposures the pegmatite appears to be in tabular bodies up to 20 feet or more thick. Although the length of these bodies is not known, it is probable that they occur as pods and lenses.

Near the pegmatites extensive alteration of the metamorphics parallel with foliation has created a banded "mineralized rock." The mineralization is dominantly of a quartz and lime-silicate variety. In order of decreasing abundance, the chief new minerals are quartz, garnet, vesuvianite, and epidote. Rhodonite was observed in small scattered patches.

All of these minerals vary from small grains to subhedral crystals nearly an inch across.

The spotty character of this mineralization, and the lenticular nature of the pegmatite are well illustrated in relations between Trench C and the test pit southwest of it. The test pit exposes gneiss which is somewhat mineralized; on the strike of this gneissic structure, and only ten feet northeast of it, Trench C shows only unmineralized pegmatite.

Scheelite is the only ore mineral. Scheelite and powellite (identified by Tweto) were recognized entirely by their reactions to fluorescent light. These two minerals, which occur almost entirely in the mineralized metamorphics, have an extremely spotty distribution, and, in most exposures, they are absent or nearly so. Both minerals occur as small irregular patches of finely granular material. Occasional tiny veinlets were noted. Apparently they occupy small haphazard fissures. Only in Trench A, where no mineralized rock appears, did the "unmineralized" pegmatite fluoresce enough to warrant sampling. In it the distribution of the scheelite is the same as in the mineralized rock. This pegmatite does not appear to be otherwise different from the typical barren pegmatite.

In many places it was possible to pick away an inch thickness of tungsten-bearing rock and expose barren material beneath it. There is every indication that the scheelite is localized in pods or lenses, chiefly in the mineralized rock, and that within a given pod or lens scheelite is so erratically distributed that its presence cannot safely be predicted beyond the exposure.

As may be seen from the assays tabulated on Figure 2, no ore has been uncovered on the Round Mountain property unless it be a few tons of indicated ore containing about 0.5% WO_3 in the vicinity of the shaft south of Trench C.

Because of the occurrence of the scheelite in small lenses or pods, its erratic distribution in these lenses, and its low grade, it is recommended that the loan be denied.

ROUND MOUNTAIN MINING CORPORATION
ROUND MOUNTAIN GROUP
PARK COUNTY, COLORADO

Engineering Report

By John F. Shaw
Mining Engineer
Bureau of Mines

Engineering

ROUND MOUNTAIN MINING CORPORATION
ROUND MOUNTAIN GROUP
PARK COUNTY, COLORADO

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*See figure following Geology Report.

ROUND MOUNTAIN GROUP

ENGINEERING REPORT

By

John F. Shaw

INTRODUCTION

The Round Mountain mine was examined on June 18 and 19, 1951, by engineers of the Bureau of Mines and a geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey.

The mine was examined relative to an application for an exploration loan of $50,000.00 under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Ogden Tweto and T. Schassberger, geologists of the Geological Survey, aided the examining team.

Morris M. Sandusky, resident manager of the property, and Frank Burgess, mine superintendent, were very cooperative during the examination and supplied information concerning the corporation and previous operations.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Round Mountain Mining Corporation owns three unpatented mining claims, the Round Mountain Numbers 2, 3, and 4 in sec. 3, T. 12 S., R. 72 W., 6th P. M., Tarryall Springs Mining District, Park County, Colo. The property is reached by travelling 6 miles west from Lake George on U. S. Highway 24, then 0.8 miles north over an unimproved mine road (fig. 1).

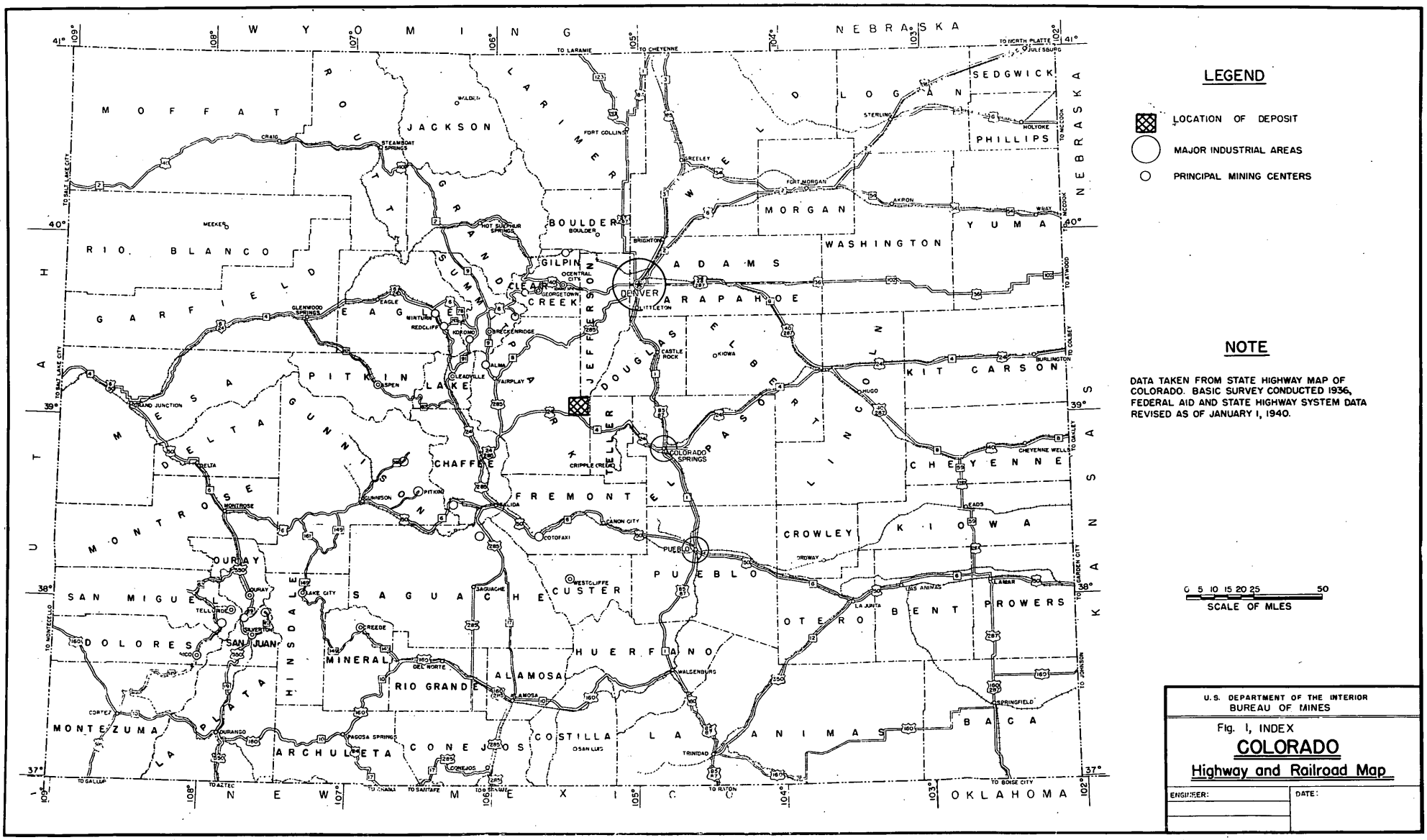


Fig. 1 - LOCATION MAP, ROUND MOUNTAIN MINING CORP. PARK COUNTY, COLORADO, (DMA-764)

The property is in the plateau area east of South Park at an altitude of about 9,000 feet. The climate is dry, and the nearest known source of water is Tarryall Creek about 3 miles distant. The ground is comparatively level and vegetation consists of scattered growths of pine unsuitable for mine timber. In spite of severe winter storms and high winds, continuous year around operations are possible.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

The Round Mountain claims were located in the summer of 1943 by D. W. Denny, of Fairplay, Colo. The area contains some old shafts and pits that were dug when the area was prospected for gold in the early days by miners from Cripple Creek. Denny and associates have done some surface prospecting and sporadic mining, using a mineral light for ore sorting.

Fourteen tons of ore assaying 0.63 percent WO_3 were shipped to the Metals Reserve Company at Salida, Colo., in 1943. This ore was mined from a trench on the Round Mountain No. 2 claim. In June 1951, 7 tons of ore from one of the old shaft dumps sent to the Wolf Tongue mill at Nederland, Colo., for metallurgical testing assayed 0.30 percent WO_3.

OWNERSHIP AND EXTENT

Morris M. Sandusky, acting as resident manager, stated that title to the ground consisting of three unpatented mining claims had been transferred from D. W. Denny, the locator of the claims, to the Round Mountain Mining Corporation. Incorporation was effected subsequent to submission of the original loan request by Mrs. Sally L. Sandusky.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEPOSIT

The Round Mountain claims are in metamorphic and igneous rocks in the western edge of the Pikes Peak batholith. Scheelite occurs mainly in stringers and lenses of lime-silicate rock and in pegmatite dikes. Garnet, vesuvianite, and epidote occur with the scheelite. Minor amounts of scheelite are found in diopside and hornblende gneisses. The best showing of scheelite is in the 20-foot shaft on the Round Mountain No. 2 claim. A sample taken by a Bureau of Mines engineer in May 1951 in this shaft 20 feet below the surface and 2 feet wide contained 0.60 percent WO_3. Samples taken in trenches A and B (fig. 2) indicated that the deposit is low grade, and the scheelite is disseminated erratically in the gneisses and pegmatites.

ORE RESERVES

There is no measured, indicated, or inferred ore.

PRESENT STATUS

Exploration and Development

The prospect is explored by a series of prospect shafts, pits, and bulldozer trenches. The deepest shaft on the Round Mountain No. 2 claim is 20 feet deep, and the deepest shaft on the Round Mountain No. 3 claim is 27 feet deep. The five bulldozer trenches in the vicinity of the Round Mountain No. 2 shaft range in width from 15 to 50 feet, are about 100 feet long, and have a maximum depth of 2 feet. Four bulldozer trenches in the vicinity of the Round Mountain No. 3 shaft are about 8 feet wide, 100 feet long, and range from 1 to 2 feet in depth. The dirt was cleaned from bedrock in trenches A and B by blowing with compressed air. All exposures in accessible parts of the old shafts and pits, as well as in all the bulldozer trenches,

were tested for scheelite at night with an ultraviolet lamp. The only evidences of scheelite in addition to the places previously sampled were in trenches A and D (fig. 2). These trenches were sampled the following day by cutting channels 4 inches wide and 2 inches deep across the mineralized parts of the trenches. The assays follow:

Trench D

Sample No.	Width	Percent WO_3
1	8.0	<0.01
2	4.5	<0.01
3	19.0	<0.01

Trench A

4	3.8	<0.01
5	9.0	<0.01
6	5.8	<0.01

< less than

When the sampling was completed in trench D, miners commenced drilling holes in the bedrock preparatory to blasting a cut 10 feet wide and 5 feet deep across the mineralized zone.

Tests were negative for uranium-bearing minerals or tin in commercial quantities in the deposit.

Mining and Milling Equipment and Other Facilities

Mining equipment consists of an 185-cubic-foot capacity Schramm portable air compressor driven by a gasoline engine, a 55-pound Thor jackhammer, drill steel, and hand tools. A D-4 Caterpillar tractor provided with an interchangeable bulldozer blade and loader attachment is rented. A cabin large enough to accommodate two persons is on the property. One man lives in the cabin, and the other three employees drive to and from Fairplay, a distance of 42 miles each way, daily. Fairplay is the nearest supply point, and any additional labor would probably be recruited there.

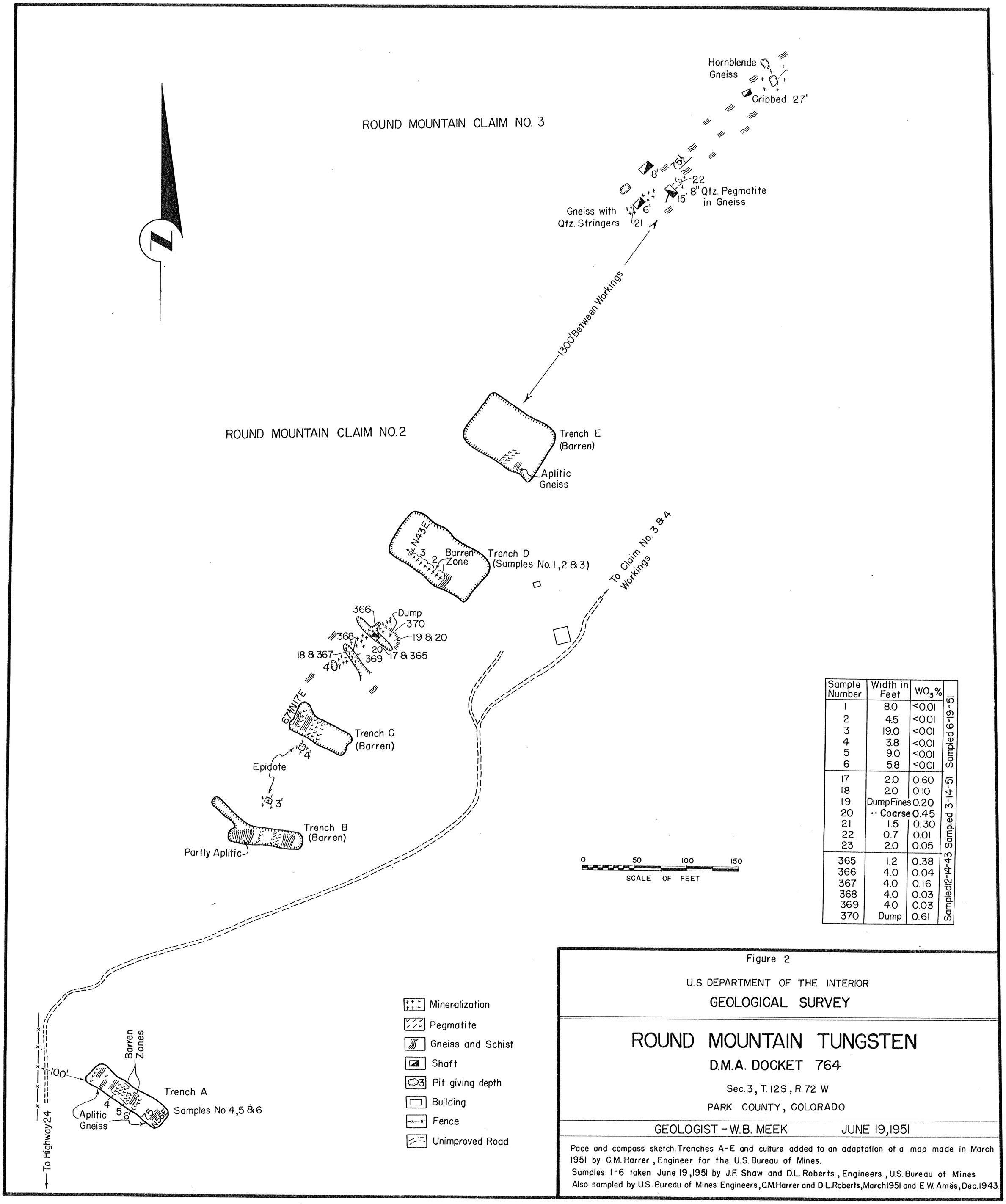
CONCLUSIONS

The operators have uncovered the tungsten-bearing formation in nine places by digging trenches across the formation with a bulldozer. All these trenches were examined for tungsten with an ultraviolet light. Only trenches A and D indicated the presence of tungsten. The fluorescent mineralized area in each trench was sampled by taking 3 channel samples in each trench across the fluorescent zones. All the samples assayed less than 0.01 percent WO_3. The best previous sample of 0.60 percent WO_3 was obtained in the bottom of the Round Mountain No. 2 shaft 20 feet below the surface. It was 2 feet wide and did not indicate commercial ore.

The property does not contain any measured, indicated, or inferred ore. Mineralization is erratic and it is doubtful if a persistent ore body will be found that will average, when mined, more than the metallurgical sample sent to the Wolf Tongue mill at Nederland, which was 0.03 percent WO_3.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the application of the Round Mountain Mining Corporation for an exploration loan of $50,000.00 submitted by Mrs. Sally L. Sandusky under the Defense Production Act of 1950, Docket DMA-764, be denied.



Sample Number	Width in Feet	WO_3 %	
1	8.0	<0.01	Sampled 6-19-51
2	4.5	<0.01	
3	19.0	<0.01	
4	3.8	<0.01	
5	9.0	<0.01	
6	5.8	<0.01	
17	2.0	0.60	Sampled 3-14-51
18	2.0	0.10	
19	Dump Fines	0.20	
20	" Coarse	0.45	
21	1.5	0.30	
22	0.7	0.01	
23	2.0	0.05	
365	1.2	0.38	Sampled 12-14-43
366	4.0	0.04	
367	4.0	0.16	
368	4.0	0.03	
369	4.0	0.03	
370	Dump	0.61	

Figure 2

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ROUND MOUNTAIN TUNGSTEN

D.M.A. DOCKET 764

Sec. 3, T. 12S, R. 72 W

PARK COUNTY, COLORADO

GEOLOGIST - W.B. MEEK JUNE 19, 1951

Pace and compass sketch. Trenches A-E and culture added to an adaptation of a map made in March 1951 by C.M. Harrer, Engineer for the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Samples 1-6 taken June 19, 1951 by J.F. Shaw and D.L. Roberts, Engineers, U.S. Bureau of Mines

Also sampled by U.S. Bureau of Mines Engineers, C.M. Harrer and D.L. Roberts, March 1951 and E.W. Ames, Dec. 1943.