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

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

BL

March 18, 1952

Memorandum

To: Acting Administrator, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, Attention: Code 210

From: Field Team, Region IV

Subject: DMEA-2319, J. T. Stroehlke property, Hardscrabble Mining District, Custer County, Colorado

Enclosed are the original and three copies of the final report on DMEA-2319, the original and one copy of DMA Form 3b, and a copy of the letter of denial to the applicant.

3B's detached in R+R.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
MAR 24 1952

W. H. King
W. H. King for
J.H. East, Jr.

A. H. Koschmann
A. H. Koschmann

Enclosures

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

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

March 18, 1952

Mr. J. T. Stroehlke
Silver Cliff, Colorado

Dear Mr. Stroehlke:

Your request for exploration aid, DMEA 2319, on your property located in Sec. 7, T22S., R 72 W., Custer County, Colorado has received careful consideration.

A field examination indicates that there is little possibility of making a worthwhile discovery of strategic minerals on your property. We therefore regret to inform you that your application for aid is denied.

Very truly yours,

for W. H. King
J. H. East, Jr.
Field Team, Region IV

A. H. Koschmann
A. H. Koschmann
Field Team, Region IV

cc: Acting Administrator, Wash.

Mining Division
Region IV

March 18, 1952

Memorandum

To: Field Team, Region IV

From: Acting Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

Subject: DMEA-2319, J. T. Stroehlke Property, Hardscrabble Mining District, Custer County, Colorado

Enclosed are 8 copies of the engineering report by C. M. Harrer on the above docket.

The field examination revealed little likelihood of worthwhile mineral discovery on this property.

We concur in the recommendation of the examining engineers that the application for aid be denied.

W. H. King

W. H. King

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
MAR 24 1952

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
3-28-52
(date)

Mining Division
Date Rec'd.
1952
BUREAU OF MINES
Denver, Colorado

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

Region IV

Building 20
Denver Federal Center
Denver 14, Colorado
March 12, 1952

Memorandum

To: Acting Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

From: Chief, Colorado Branch, Mining Division

Subject: DMEA 2319, J. T. Streehlke Property (lead, zinc, manganese), Hardscrabble Mining District, Custer County, Colorado

Please find enclosed eight copies of the "Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations", by C. M. Harrer and D. R. MacLaren, and eight copies of Harrer's engineering report on the above docket.

The field examiners from their investigation, sampling, and references to existing literature and reports on the area conclude that there is little likelihood of a worthwhile mineral discovery resulting from exploration of any type whatsoever on the applicant's property. Moreover, his proposal is entirely too vague and unfounded to warrant consideration, and they are unable to suggest an alternate program.

Harrer recommends that the exploration loan request be denied. I concur.

The brochure provided by the Region IV Field Team with their instructions of January 11, 1952, to make an examination 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

March 7, 1952

Memorandum

To: DMEA Field Team, Region IV

From: A. H. Koschmann

Subject: DMEA Docket 2319, The J. T. Stroehlke Claims, Custer County, Silvercliff, Colorado

Attached are 8 copies of the geologic report by Donald R. MacLaren covering subject docket.

It is pointed out that (1) ore found on the subject property came from the overburden and was probably washed down from veins on higher ground, and (2) no evidence was found to indicate that veins exist in the bedrock beneath the alluvium. MacLaren concludes that subject property does not warrant further consideration and recommends that the loan be denied.

I concur with this recommendation.

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

Enclosures (8)

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

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

DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF EXAMINATION BY FIELD TEAM
REGION IV

DMEA 2319, J. T. Stroehlke Property

Custer County, Colorado

Lead, Zinc, Manganese

C. M. Harrer, Mining Engineer
Bureau of Mines

D. R. MacLaren, Geologist
U. S. Geological Survey

March 12, 1952

DMEA 2319
J. T. STROEHLKE PROPERTY
CUSTER COUNTY, COLORADO

Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations

By C. M. Harrer
Mining Engineer
Bureau of Mines

and

D. R. MacLaren
Geologist
U. S. Geological Survey

J. T. STROEHLKE PROPERTY
CUSTER COUNTY, COLORADO

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

By C. M. Harrer and D. R. MacLaren

J. T. Stroehlke, of Silver Cliff, Colo., has requested aid in the amount of $33,400.00 for an exploration project consisting of a vaguely defined diamond drilling program (DMEA 2319), pursuant to Mineral Order 5, under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The applicant's property, almost all of sec. 7, T. 22 S., R. 72 W., Custer County, Colo., is completely covered by 20 to 70 feet of alluvium. It has been explored by numerous shallow shafts and pits, now caved or otherwise inaccessible, and three churn drill holes.

The results of sampling and field investigation within the confines of Stroehlke's property indicate that concentrations of lead, zinc, copper, or manganese, either as commercial grade placer deposits or as small, narrow veins in rhyolite similar to those on the adjoining Passiflora property, are extremely doubtful; further, the complete masking of the rhyolite host rock by overburden makes any type of drilling a purely wildcat venture.

It is believed that geophysical exploration would be unsuccessful due to the thickness of overburden and the probable narrowness and steep dips of any hypothetical buried veins.

It is recommended that the application for an exploration loan of $33,400.00 under the terms of the Defense Production Act of 1950 be denied.

THE J. T. STROEHLKE CLAIMS

CUSTER COUNTY

SILVER CLIFF, COLORADO

DMEA DOCKET 2319

Geologic Report

By Donald R. MacLaren
U. S. Geological Survey

THE J. T. STROEHLKE CLAIMS
CUSTER COUNTY, SILVERCLIFF, COLORADO

INTRODUCTION

Mr. J. T. Stroehlke of Silvercliff, Colorado, has requested the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration to participate in a program of exploration for lead, zinc, and manganese. He proposes to spend $33,400 to diamond drill a group of claims in Custer County, Colorado. The claims, occupying most of sec. 7, T. 22 S., R. 72 W., lie about 2 miles north of the town of Westcliff, and half a mile west of the Passifloras mine (Figs. 1 & 2). The property is easily accessible from Westcliff over good gravel roads across a gently undulating terraine.

It is concluded that these claims do not warrant further consideration, and it is recommended that the request be denied.

GEOLOGY

An excellent description of the geology of the region has been given by Whitman Cross (1896). The district is underlain by granite and gneiss of pre-Cambrian age. These rocks were eroded to a mature topography by early Tertiary time. Rhyolitic intrusions and flows were formed during volcanic activity in the Middle or Upper Tertiary. Subsequent erosion formed the White Hills and the surrounding gentle slopes of the Silvercliff Plateau. The flows dip to the west as much as 30°, and on the Stroehlke property are buried under a thick mantle of Quaternary alluvium. The alluvium, varying in thickness from 20 to more than 70 feet, is

composed of sand and coarse gravel washed down from the higher Plateau to the east, and during the process, undoubtedly acquired some float fragments of lead and zinc sulfides from the Passifloras veins (Fig. 3).

According to S. F. Emmons (1896), vein deposits of the district occur in both the rhyolite and the underlying rocks, but to date there has been no production of commercial value from the pre-Cambrian rocks. Most of the ore has come from the oxidized zone, within 50 to 75 feet of the surface. One possible exception might be a shaft sunk to a depth of 280 feet on the Passifloras vein, although no record of production from this depth can be found. For the most part, the lead and zinc sulfide mineralization on the Passifloras property appears to have been low in grade. The primary minerals are pyrite, galena, and sphalerite; they occur as small stringers and veinlets in a quartz gangue and as small lenticular bodies along fissures in the rhyolite. Manganese oxide occasionally appears as a coating on the sulfides, but it cannot be considered as a possible source of ore. Some copper has been reported from the district, but samples taken by the examining team show only a trace.

PROSPECTING

The property has been explored by numerous shallow pits and shafts, but at present all are caved or inaccessible. The remains of seven dumps were examined. Only on the dump at shaft No. 7, which is outside the property (Fig. 2), was there any appreciable evidence of sulfides. The applicant put down three drill holes within 120 feet of No. 4 shaft. They form a triangle about 100 feet on a side, with the shaft roughly in the center. They were said to have been stopped at a depth of 97 feet, due

to the excessive hardness of the rock encountered. At the time drilling was discontinued, samples of questionable accuracy were taken from the sludge in the bottom of each hole. Assays showed the following values:

Hole No.	% Pb	% Zn
1	0.35	0.45
2	0.45	0.90
3	0.35	1.95

A sample taken by the applicant from the dump at shaft No. 4 assayed 2.6% Pb, and 2.4% Zn. It was admitted that this sample had been panned down before submitting it to the assayer. Grab samples taken from four of the dumps by the examining team gave the following results:

Sample No.	Shaft No.	% Pb	% PbO	% Zn	% ZnO	% Mn	% Cu	% CuO
H-534	4	0.10	0.05	0.35	0.05	0.40	0.05	0.05
H-535	1	0.20	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
H-536	Composite of 5 & 6	0.10	0.05	0.25	0.05	1.85	0.05	0.05

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the thickness of the overburden and the consequent lack of exposures of rhyolite or veins (Fig. 3), any drilling would be in the nature of the purest sort of wildcat operation. During the examination the possibility of exploration by geophysical means was considered. The narrowness of the veins observed on the neighboring Passifloras property and the thickness of the overburden in the area to be prospected indicate that such methods would be unsuccessful.

It is recommended that this application be denied for three reasons: (1) The field evidence indicates that the lead, zinc, and manganese values shown by samples taken from three drill holes and four shafts

came from material washed down from the nearby Passifloras veins on higher ground east of the property; (2) All samples are considerably below ore grade; (3) No evidence of veins in the bedrock beneath the alluvium is known, although such veins may exist.

REFERENCES

Cross, Whitman, Geology of Silvercliff and the Rosita Hills, Colorado: U. S. Geol. Survey XVII Ann. Rept., pp. 269-403, 1895-96.

Emmons, S. F., The mines of Custer County, Colorado: U. S. Geol. Survey XVII Ann. Rept., pp. 411-472, 1895-96.

DMEA 2319
J. T. STROEHLKE PROPERTY
CUSTER COUNTY, COLORADO

Engineering Report

By C. M. Harrer
Mining Engineer
Bureau of Mines

J. T. STROEHLKE PROPERTY
CUSTER COUNTY, COLORADO

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*See figures following Geology Report.

J. T. STROEHLKE PROPERTY
CUSTER COUNTY, COLORADO

ENGINEERING REPORT

By

C. M. Harrer

INTRODUCTION

J. T. Stroehlke, of Silver Cliff, Colo., has applied for an exploration loan of $33,400.00 to explore a group of 24 unpatented mining claims about 2 miles north of Westcliffe, Colo. As his participating share he can contribute $400.00 monthly.

The project is based on very low values of lead, zinc, and manganese from old dumps and churn drill sludge and the proximity of a series of north-trending and well-mineralized fissures which have been extensively mined to the east of the property in question. The closest mine is the Passiflora, about 2,000 feet to the east, now inactive.

The exploration program as defined by Stroehlke is limited to diamond drilling, very vaguely defined, with the intention to explore in depth in the vicinity of the past exploration, i.e., shafts 1, 3, and 4 and churn drill holes 1, 2, and 3, illustrated on figures 2 and 3 which accompany the geological report.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

J. T. Stroehlke conducted the examining team over the property and was very cooperative. D. R. MacLaren, geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, participated in the investigation as a member of the field examination team.

Publications of the U. S. Geological Survey 1/ 2/ 3/ and the unpublished reports in the files of the Bureau of Mines were used in preparing the report.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The J. T. Stroehlke property is about 1/4 mile west and 1 to 2 miles north of Westcliffe, Colo. (fig. 1), and occupies most of sec. 7, T. 22 S., R. 72 W., Hardscrabble Mining District, Custer County, Colo. It is reached by driving 0.2 mile west of Westcliffe on Colorado State Highway 69 and thence north on the De Weese reservoir road, part of which is the east side of section 7. The terrain forms part of the gently sloping Grape Creek valley with drainage to the north and is sparsely covered with grass. Altitude is about 7,800 feet. Overburden will vary from 20 feet to very great depths westerly (fig. 3 with U. S. Geological Survey report). Water is available in the nearby Passiflora mine workings and Grape Creek. Winters are generally mild, and the property is readily accessible. Nearest Rural Electrification Association electric power is at Westcliffe. Supplies are available at Westcliffe and Canon City, about 50 miles distant.

1/ Cross, Whitman, Geology of Silver Cliff and Rosita Hills, Colo.: 17th Annual Report of the U. S. Geol. Survey, part II, 1896, pp. 263-403.

2/ Emmons, S. F., The Mines of Custer County, Colorado: 17th Annual Report of the U. S. Geol. Survey, part II, 1896, pp. 405-772.

3/ Henderson, C. W., Mining in Colorado: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 138, 1926, p. 47.

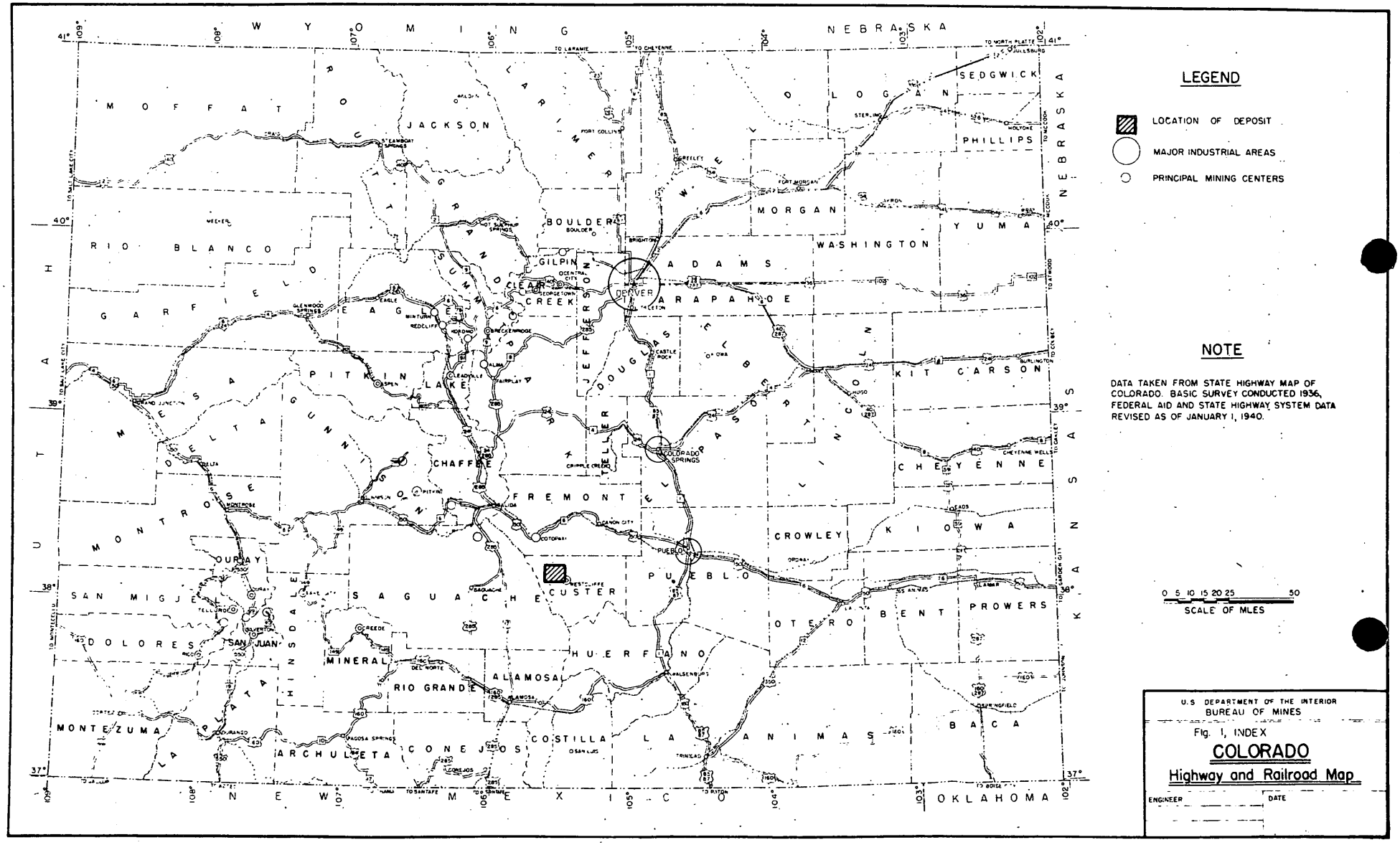


FIG. 1-LOCATION MAP, J.T. STROEHLKE PROPERTY, CUSTER CO. COLO., DMEA 2319

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

The J. T. Stroehlke property was located as a group of placer claims prior to 1945 and developed through several prospect pits and shafts to a visible depth of 40 feet in one place. During 1947, Stroehlke churn drilled on contract three holes to 75- and 100-foot depths. Inspection and analyses indicated very low-grade values.

There has been no mineral production from section 7 on which the claims are located.

OWNERSHIP AND EXTENT

Twenty-four placer mining claim locations which cover almost all of sec. 7, T. 22 S., R. 72 W., belong to the loan applicant, J. T. Stroehlke, of Silver Cliff, Colo., and are known as the Stroehlke claims 1 to 24. Claims encompass individual boundaries of 640 feet by 1,320 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEPOSITS

All of sec. 7, T. 22 S., R. 72 W., held by Stroehlke is overlain by varying depths of alluvium from 20 to over 70 feet thick (fig. 3 with the U. S. Geological Survey report), which is composed of sand, gravel, and angular float washed down from the higher plateau to the east. Some of this float which exhibits silver-lead-zinc-copper mineralization undoubtedly originated from the veins on the nearby Passiflora property in section 8. The northeast quarter of the property has been explored by numerous shallow pits and shafts which are now inaccessible. Stroehlke had three holes churn drilled to depths of 75 and 100 feet during

1945. They were stopped in rock, probably ledge, reportedly too hard to drill. During this time, samples of questionable accuracy were taken from the sludge of each hole, as follows:

USGS Fig. 2 Location	Depth Feet	Percent Pb	Percent Zn	Depth of Mineral showing Feet	Rock
Hole 1	97	0.35	0.45	75 to 97	Rhyolite
Hole 2	97	0.45	0.90	75 to 97	Rhyolite
Hole 3	100±	0.35	1.95	Plus 73	Rhyolite

A sample taken from shaft 4 by Stroehlke assayed 2.60 percent lead and 2.42 percent zinc. This was admittedly panned down to a concentrate from hand-sorted dump material.

An unpublished report on this property (1948) in the files of the Bureau of Mines, Colorado Branch, lists one sample of drill sludge assaying 0.2 ounce silver, 0.1 percent lead, 0.1 percent zinc, 0.7 percent manganese, and less than 0.02 percent copper.

Grab samples taken from four of the dumps by the examining team gave the following values:

Sample Number	Fig. 2 Location	Percent Pb	Ox Pb	Zn	Ox Zn	Cu	Ox Cu	Mn	Description
H-534	Shaft No. 4	0.1	<0.05	0.35	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.4	Grey weathered rhyolite with Mn staining.
H-535	Shaft No. 1	0.2	0.05	0.15	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.05	Grey weathered rhyolite with Mn staining.
H-536	Composite shafts 5 and 6	<0.1	<0.05	0.25	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	1.85	Rusty, yellow-red stained rhyolite.

<Less than.

Seven small dumps were examined and evidence of strategic mineral content was very meager. All visible exploration work is limited to the northeast quarter of section 7 and is illustrated on the plan and section, figures 2 and 3 accompanying the geologic section of the report.

Lead-zinc-copper concentrations in the nearby productive Passiflora area, where the rhyolite host rock outcrops, were shallow carbonate ores with silver. Lead-zinc-copper-manganese concentrations as ore bodies within the confines of the Stroehlke property as either placer deposits or small, narrow veins characteristic of the closely adjoining Passiflora property are extremely doubtful.

ORE RESERVES

There is no basis for inferring any ore reserves whatever.

PRESENT STATUS

Exploration and Development

Development consists of several pits with shafts of unknown depth, now inaccessible. Shaft 3 was open to a depth of 40 feet in alluvium. The position of three old churn drill holes was located. Seven small dumps adjacent to the above pits and shafts (fig. 2 with the U. S. Geological Survey report) were examined and evidence of lead, zinc, copper, or manganese mineralization was very scant, indicating only low metal content.

Mining and Milling Equipment

The property is totally unequipped.

New Equipment

None is contemplated at this time.

Transportation

The property is completely accessible to nearby Westcliffe by truck.

Manpower

Common labor is readily obtainable in Westcliffe-Silver Cliff at $10.50 per 8-hour day.

Power

Electric power is available from Rural Electrification Association lines in nearby Westcliffe.

Water

Water is available from Grape Creek, the nearby Passiflora mine property, and Westcliffe.

PROJECT PROPOSALS

J. T. Stroehlke proposes to rent diamond drilling equipment and secure a crew to explore as much of sec. 7, T. 22 S., R. 72 W., in Custer County, Colo., as possible for the amount requested, i.e., $33,400.00. As his participating share, he can contribute $400.00 per month. He expects to drill through bedrock in the vicinity of the three churn drill holes and shafts 1, 3, and 4 (fig. 2 with U. S. Geological Survey report), where low-grade values are in evidence in the dumps and old churn drill sludge, and to expand from this location as information secured by exploration dictates.

CONCLUSIONS

The rhyolite host rock exposed in the Passiflora property, about 2,000 feet to the east, is completely masked by alluvium from 20 to over 70 feet thick on the J. T. Stroehlke property.

Field investigation indicated meager evidence of strategic metal content or potentialities.

It is believed that a geophysical survey would not be successful due to the overburden and the narrowness and steep dips of hypothetical veins as characterized in the adjoining Passiflora property.

The occurrence of mineral as placer concentrations of commercial grade is extremely questionable.

No further consideration of this proposal is necessary as its activation would be a purely wildcat venture.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the application for an exploration loan of $33,400.00 under the terms of the Defense Production Act of 1950 be denied.

MF-103
(June 1951)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

Budget Bureau No. 42-R1035.1.

MF-103 Should Be Filed With General Technical Data Form MF-100

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

Not To Be Filled in by Applicant

Docket No. DMEA-2319
Metal or Mineral
Date Received 1-7-52
Amount $
Participation (Government %)

Name and address of applicant

J,T,Stroehlke
Silver Cliff
Colorado,

Date Jan 2nd 1952

If you have already filed MF-100, give date filed ....., type of assistance requested Exploration,

DMA Docket Number (if available) .....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JAN 7 1952

INSTRUCTIONS

Read Mineral Order 5, Regulations Governing Government Aid in Defense Projects, before completing this application. Submit four copies each, of the signed application form, General Technical Data Form MF-100, and answers to questions as specified, to Defense Minerals Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., or to the nearest field executive office thereof, with your name and address on each sheet of the application and all accompanying papers. If you have previously filed MF-100, it is not necessary to file it again. However, you should indicate in space provided above the type of assistance previously applied for (loans, procurement contracts, etc.) and DMA Docket Number, if available. *When a question is inapplicable it should be so stated in the form.* Additional sheets should be attached in answering any questions or in supplying additional information. IF YOU CANNOT ANSWER A QUESTION, SO STATE.

1. (*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. Section 7, Township No 22, Range 72, Custer County,

   (*b*) If you are not the owner of the property, submit a copy of the lease, purchase option, or other agreements under which you are authorized to operate the property with each copy of your application.

   (*c*) Give the legal description of the exact parcel, plot, or area upon which the exploration is to be conducted. same as above.

   NOTE: (1) 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 (*c*) 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.

   (2) If applicant is not the owner of the property or if there are any liens or encumbrances against the property, copy of agreements of claimants, lienors, encumbrances, and lessors subordinating their interests in the property to the interest of the Government under the Exploration Project Contract will be required for attachment to the Contract. No encumbrance of any nature,

2. (*a*) What metals or minerals do you expect to find? Manganese, Lead, Zinc ore,

   (*b*) Furnish statement of the geologic features of your property, giving type of ore deposit and reasons for expecting to find commercial ore bodies. Illustrate with maps or sketches. If you have a geologic or engineering report, or assay maps showing width and grade, please send them with application, stating whether or not you wish to have them returned.

   It seems to be a blanket formation.

16—64067-2

The information requested in questions 3, 4, 5, and 9 below should be answered specifically and in detail, as this information will be attached to and incorporated as part of the Exploration Project Contract, if such contract is entered into with you by the Government.

ANSWER EACH QUESTION ON SEPARATE SHEETS OF PAPER AND SUBMIT A COPY OF EACH ANSWER FOR EACH COPY OF YOUR APPLICATION.

3. (*a*) Describe fully the proposed work and give the total cost of the project.

   (*b*) State the time required to start the project and to complete it.

4. Submit a map or sketch of the property involved showing a plan (and cross section, if needed) of the present mine workings and the *location of the proposed exploration work* as related to geologic features, such as contacts, veins, ore-bearing beds, etc.

5. Furnish an itemized list of existing facilities, buildings, installations, and fixtures with a statement of the cost of any necessary rehabilitation or repairs to put into useful and operable condition.

6. Furnish a detailed list of additional facilities, buildings, and fixtures to be purchased, installed, or erected by you, with the estimated cost of each item.

7. Furnish a detailed list of operating equipment, separated into items to be—

   (*a*) Rented

   (*b*) Purchased

   (*c*) Furnished by you

   with the rental, purchase price, or depreciation of each item, as the case may be, to be charged as a cost of the project.

8. Furnish an itemized schedule of labor, by numbers and classes (miners, muckers, etc.) and of supervisors by numbers and positions, with the maximum wages or salaries to be paid to each.

9. Furnish a detailed list with estimated cost of each item for materials, supplies, engineering, assaying, accounting, power, water, utilities, and any other items not provided for above.

10. (*a*) How much are you prepared to invest in the proposed project? 400 per month

    (*b*) Is this amount sufficient to pay your part of the cost of the project, in accordance with the regulations on Government participation (Sec. 9 of MO–5)? Yes,

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

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.

J. J. Stroebbe
(Name of ~~company~~)

By _____
(Signature of authorized official)

Jan 2 1952
(Date)

Owner
(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.

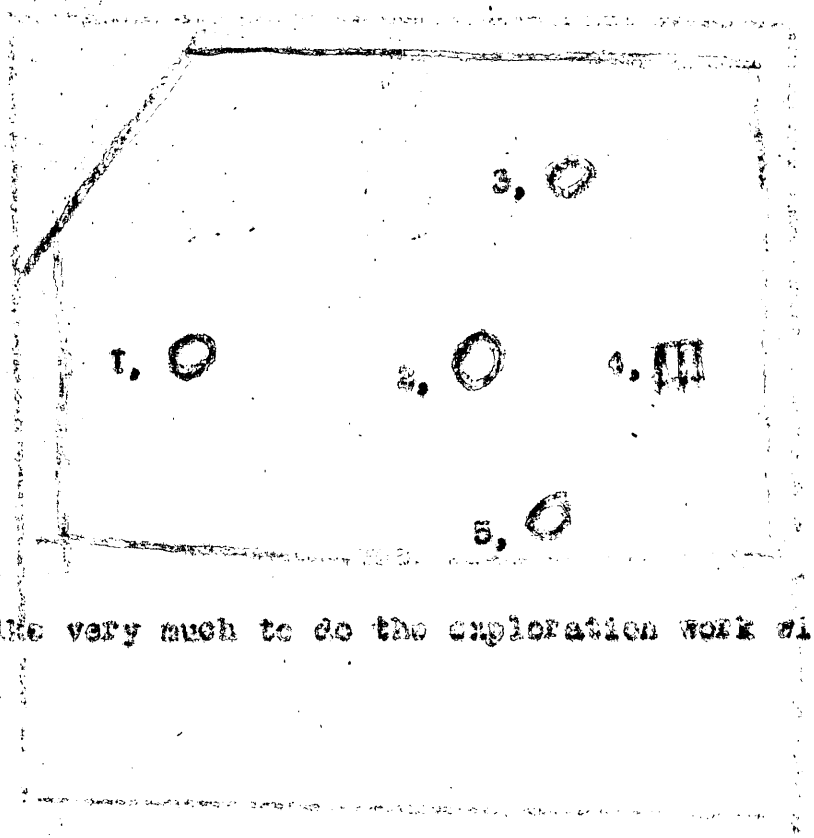
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—64067-2

(3) (a) Describe fully the proposed work and give the total of the project,
The propose work is to core drill to determin the extent of the mineral zone, and if the values in Manganese, Zinc, and Lead, continues at a much greater depth, it shows fair values as far as work was done some 100 feet. estimate cost $33,400.

(b), It would seem that the proposed work of Core drilling, the project would require about 30 months to complete the work.

4,. The mine shafts and drill holes are of a shallow depth some less then 100 feet,
The formation seems to be of a Quartz, Calcium Carbonate, Pyrite, (chert) Flint, and some porphyry. it however seems to be quite a mixture.

The area in red would indicate the plot of ground that I much desire to core Drill, and the nature seems to be a blanket formation.



Would like very much to do the exploration work with in the red lines.

(5)

A small building will be required house tools and machinery, such as the Core Drill and the like, with an estimate cost of $100,00 on this exploration project, I do not have much need for any expensive buildings. the Core drill needs protection and a place for men to go in case of wet weather.

(6), At the present time I hardly belive, that I shall have need for any thing as mentioned in No, 6, I have a lot of tools and I can use them and save this cost.

(7),(a) Rent, I prefer to rent a Core Drill if this can be had.

(b) Also prefer to purchase if one cannot be rented,

(c),Furnish by you, I do not have one.sorry.

(8) The wage paid (miners, Muckers) is $10,50 per 8 hour shifts. and that of supervisors and all in this class, $2,50 to $500 per hour

(9), Lumber $60,00 per 1,000 feet,

Engineering starts at $35,00 per day and may reach about $40,00

Assaying will reach an average of about $1,00 per assay.

Accounting have no knowledge.

Electric Power, starts at 1,1/2 cents per K,W,H, and reduces to .50 cents per K.W.H.

Water at .30 cents per 1000 gallons.

Form MF-100
(May 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. DMEA-2319

Date received 1-7-52

J, T, Stroehlke
Silver Cliff
Colorado.

Name and address of applicant

Date Jan 2, 1952

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) 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.

RECEIVED JAN 7 1952

GENERAL TECHNICAL DATA

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

1. Materials produced: none,
   (*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. 3, miles from Silver Cliff,
   (*b*) Mining district. Hardscrabble
   (*c*) Township, Section, Range. Sec 7, T, 22, R 72 W, 6th P.M.
   (*d*) County, State. Custer County Colo.
4. (*a*) State whether or not property is now in operation, and if in operation, by whom operated. no.
   (*b*) Are you operating this property as:
   - [x] Owner.
   - [ ] Lessee.
   - [ ] Contractor.
5. Number of years in production never in operation.

   If not in production or operation, estimated date when production will begin _____
6. Experience of operators: Been in the mining on my own for many years,

   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. out of ore.
   (*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.

   (b) do not have any such reports
   (c) same as above.

16—63792-2

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	Official Title (If officer is also director indicate by "D")	Total of Annual Salary, Commissions, Bonuses, Etc., Received From Applicant and Affiliates During Last Fiscal Year	Estimated Net Worth Outside of Interest in Applicant	Number of Shares Held in Applicant Corporation		Life Insurance Carried for Benefit of Applicant	
				Common	Preferred	Amount	Net Cash Surrender Value After Loans
Have no knowledge							
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(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 None,	$	$	$		
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.)	none,				
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.

none

(*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) none,					
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: roads are good to project

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

14. Water Supply: planty for all porposes (milling)

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

15. Power: Price starts at $1,50 per H,P. to $1,50 depending on the work, subject to correction.

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

16. Labor: from $1,25 to 2,50 per hour depending on the work.

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. none

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.

J. J. Stockla
(Name ~~of company~~)

By [signature]
(Signature of authorized official)

Jan 2 - 1952
(Date)

Owner
(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

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

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

March 18, 1952

Memorandum

To: Acting Administrator, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, Attention: Code 210

From: Field Team, Region IV

Subject: DMEA-2319, J. T. Stroehlke property, Hardscrabble Mining District, Custer County, Colorado

Enclosed are the original and three copies of the final report on DMEA-2319, the original and one copy of DMA Form 3b, and a copy of the letter of denial to the applicant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
MAR 24 1952

W. H. King
W. H. King for
Sam. East, Jr.

A. H. Koschmann
A. H. Koschmann

Enclosures

Mining Division
Region IV

March 18, 1952

Memorandum

To: Field Team, Region IV

From: Acting Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

Subject: DMEA-2319, J. T. Stroehlke Property, Hardscrabble Mining District, Custer County, Colorado

Enclosed are 8 copies of the engineering report by C. M. Harrer on the above docket.

The field examination revealed little likelihood of worthwhile mineral discovery on this property.

We concur in the recommendation of the examining engineers that the application for aid be denied.

W. H. King

W. H. King

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
MAR 24 1952

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
3-28-52
(date)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

Region IV

Building 20
Denver Federal Center
Denver 14, Colorado
March 12, 1952

Memorandum

To: Acting Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

From: Chief, Colorado Branch, Mining Division

Subject: DMEA 2319, J. T. Streahlke Property (lead, zinc, manganese), Hardscrabble Mining District, Custer County, Colorado

Please find enclosed eight copies of the "Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations", by C. M. Harrer and D. R. MacLaren, and eight copies of Harrer's engineering report on the above docket.

The field examiners from their investigation, sampling, and references to existing literature and reports on the area conclude that there is little likelihood of a worthwhile mineral discovery resulting from exploration of any type whatsoever on the applicant's property. Moreover, his proposal is entirely too vague and unfounded to warrant consideration, and they are unable to suggest an alternate program.

Harrer recommends that the exploration loan request be denied. I concur.

The brochure provided by the Region IV Field Team with their instructions of January 11, 1952, to make an examination 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

March 7, 1952

Memorandum

To: DMEA Field Team, Region IV

From: A. H. Koschmann

Subject: DMEA Docket 2319, The J. T. Stroehlke Claims, Custer County, Silvercliff, Colorado

Attached are 8 copies of the geologic report by Donald R. MacLaren covering subject docket.

It is pointed out that (1) ore found on the subject property came from the overburden and was probably washed down from veins on higher ground, and (2) no evidence was found to indicate that veins exist in the bedrock beneath the alluvium. MacLaren concludes that subject property does not warrant further consideration and recommends that the loan be denied.

I concur with this recommendation.

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

Enclosures (8)

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

DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF EXAMINATION BY FIELD TEAM
REGION IV

DMEA 2319, J. T. Stroehlke Property

Custer County, Colorado

Lead, Zinc, Manganese

C. M. Harrer, Mining Engineer
Bureau of Mines

D. R. MacLaren, Geologist
U. S. Geological Survey

March 12, 1952

DMEA 2319
J. T. STROEHLKE PROPERTY
CUSTER COUNTY, COLORADO

Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations

By C. M. Harrer
Mining Engineer
Bureau of Mines

and

D. R. MacLaren
Geologist
U. S. Geological Survey

J. T. STROEHLKE PROPERTY
CUSTER COUNTY, COLORADO

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

By C. M. Harrer and D. R. MacLaren

J. T. Stroehlke, of Silver Cliff, Colo., has requested aid in the amount of $33,400.00 for an exploration project consisting of a vaguely defined diamond drilling program (DMEA 2319), pursuant to Mineral Order 5, under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The applicant's property, almost all of sec. 7, T. 22 S., R. 72 W., Custer County, Colo., is completely covered by 20 to 70 feet of alluvium. It has been explored by numerous shallow shafts and pits, now caved or otherwise inaccessible, and three churn drill holes.

The results of sampling and field investigation within the confines of Stroehlke's property indicate that concentrations of lead, zinc, copper, or manganese, either as commercial grade placer deposits or as small, narrow veins in rhyolite similar to those on the adjoining Passiflora property, are extremely doubtful; further, the complete masking of the rhyolite host rock by overburden makes any type of drilling a purely wildcat venture.

It is believed that geophysical exploration would be unsuccessful due to the thickness of overburden and the probable narrowness and steep dips of any hypothetical buried veins.

It is recommended that the application for an exploration loan of $33,400.00 under the terms of the Defense Production Act of 1950 be denied.

THE J. T. STROEHLE CLAIMS

CUSTER COUNTY

SILVER CLIFF, COLORADO

DMEA DOCKET 2319

Geologic Report

By Donald R. MacLaren
U. S. Geological Survey

THE J. T. STROEHLKE CLAIMS
CUSTER COUNTY, SILVERCLIFF, COLORADO

INTRODUCTION

Mr. J. T. Stroehlke of Silvercliff, Colorado, has requested the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration to participate in a program of exploration for lead, zinc, and manganese. He proposes to spend $33,400 to diamond drill a group of claims in Custer County, Colorado. The claims, occupying most of sec. 7, T. 22 S., R. 72 W., lie about 2 miles north of the town of Westcliff, and half a mile west of the Passifloras mine (Figs. 1 & 2). The property is easily accessible from Westcliff over good gravel roads across a gently undulating terraine.

It is concluded that these claims do not warrant further consideration, and it is recommended that the request be denied.

GEOLOGY

An excellent description of the geology of the region has been given by Whitman Cross (1896). The district is underlain by granite and gneiss of pre-Cambrian age. These rocks were eroded to a mature topography by early Tertiary time. Rhyolitic intrusions and flows were formed during volcanic activity in the Middle or Upper Tertiary. Subsequent erosion formed the White Hills and the surrounding gentle slopes of the Silvercliff Plateau. The flows dip to the west as much as 30°, and on the Stroehlke property are buried under a thick mantle of Quaternary alluvium. The alluvium, varying in thickness from 20 to more than 70 feet, is

composed of sand and coarse gravel washed down from the higher Plateau to the east, and during the process, undoubtedly acquired some float fragments of lead and zinc sulfides from the Passifloras veins (Fig. 3).

According to S. F. Emmons (1896), vein deposits of the district occur in both the rhyolite and the underlying rocks, but to date there has been no production of commercial value from the pre-Cambrian rocks. Most of the ore has come from the oxidized zone, within 50 to 75 feet of the surface. One possible exception might be a shaft sunk to a depth of 280 feet on the Passifloras vein, although no record of production from this depth can be found. For the most part, the lead and zinc sulfide mineralization on the Passifloras property appears to have been low in grade. The primary minerals are pyrite, galena, and sphalerite; they occur as small stringers and veinlets in a quartz gangue and as small lenticular bodies along fissures in the rhyolite. Manganese oxide occasionally appears as a coating on the sulfides, but it cannot be considered as a possible source of ore. Some copper has been reported from the district, but samples taken by the examining team show only a trace.

PROSPECTING

The property has been explored by numerous shallow pits and shafts, but at present all are caved or inaccessible. The remains of seven dumps were examined. Only on the dump at shaft No. 7, which is outside the property (Fig. 2), was there any appreciable evidence of sulfides. The applicant put down three drill holes within 120 feet of No. 4 shaft. They form a triangle about 100 feet on a side, with the shaft roughly in the center. They were said to have been stopped at a depth of 97 feet, due

to the excessive hardness of the rock encountered. At the time drilling was discontinued, samples of questionable accuracy were taken from the sludge in the bottom of each hole. Assays showed the following values:

Hole No.	% Pb	% Zn
1	0.35	0.45
2	0.45	0.90
3	0.35	1.95

A sample taken by the applicant from the dump at shaft No. 4 assayed 2.6% Pb, and 2.4% Zn. It was admitted that this sample had been panned down before submitting it to the assayer. Grab samples taken from four of the dumps by the examining team gave the following results:

Sample No.	Shaft No.	% Pb	% PbO	% Zn	% ZnO	% Mn	% Cu	% CuO
H-534	4	0.10	0.05	0.35	0.05	0.40	0.05	0.05
H-535	1	0.20	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
H-536	Composite of 5 & 6	0.10	0.05	0.25	0.05	1.85	0.05	0.05

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the thickness of the overburden and the consequent lack of exposures of rhyolite or veins (Fig. 3), any drilling would be in the nature of the purest sort of wildcat operation. During the examination the possibility of exploration by geophysical means was considered. The narrowness of the veins observed on the neighboring Passifloras property and the thickness of the overburden in the area to be prospected indicate that such methods would be unsuccessful.

It is recommended that this application be denied for three reasons: (1) The field evidence indicates that the lead, zinc, and manganese values shown by samples taken from three drill holes and four shafts

came from material washed down from the nearby Passifloras veins on higher ground east of the property; (2) All samples are considerably below ore grade; (3) No evidence of veins in the bedrock beneath the alluvium is known, although such veins may exist.

REFERENCES

Cross, Whitman, Geology of Silvercliff and the Rosita Hills, Colorado: U. S. Geol. Survey XVII Ann. Rept., pp. 269-403, 1895-96.

Emmons, S. F., The mines of Custer County, Colorado: U. S. Geol. Survey XVII Ann. Rept., pp. 411-472, 1895-96.

DMEA 2319
J. T. STROEHLKE PROPERTY
CUSTER COUNTY, COLORADO

Engineering Report

By C. M. Harrer
Mining Engineer
Bureau of Mines

J. T. STROEHLKE PROPERTY
CUSTER COUNTY, COLORADO

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	Follows Page
1. Location map, J. T. Stroehlke property, Custer County, Colorado	2
2. Plan showing prospect works and geology	*
3. Section A-A showing probable relation between alluvium, rhyolite, and pre-Cambrian	*

*See figures following Geology Report.

J. T. STROEHLKE PROPERTY
CUSTER COUNTY, COLORADO

ENGINEERING REPORT

By

C. M. Harrer

INTRODUCTION

J. T. Stroehlke, of Silver Cliff, Colo., has applied for an exploration loan of $33,400.00 to explore a group of 24 unpatented mining claims about 2 miles north of Westcliffe, Colo. As his participating share he can contribute $400.00 monthly.

The project is based on very low values of lead, zinc, and manganese from old dumps and churn drill sludge and the proximity of a series of north-trending and well-mineralized fissures which have been extensively mined to the east of the property in question. The closest mine is the Passiflora, about 2,000 feet to the east, now inactive.

The exploration program as defined by Stroehlke is limited to diamond drilling, very vaguely defined, with the intention to explore in depth in the vicinity of the past exploration, i.e., shafts 1, 3, and 4 and churn drill holes 1, 2, and 3, illustrated on figures 2 and 3 which accompany the geological report.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

J. T. Stroehlke conducted the examining team over the property and was very cooperative. D. R. MacLaren, geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, participated in the investigation as a member of the field examination team.

Publications of the U. S. Geological Survey[1/ 2/ 3/] and the unpublished reports in the files of the Bureau of Mines were used in preparing the report.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The J. T. Stroehlke property is about 1/4 mile west and 1 to 2 miles north of Westcliffe, Colo. (fig. 1), and occupies most of sec. 7, T. 22 S., R. 72 W., Hardscrabble Mining District, Custer County, Colo. It is reached by driving 0.2 mile west of Westcliffe on Colorado State Highway 69 and thence north on the De Weese reservoir road, part of which is the east side of section 7. The terrain forms part of the gently sloping Grape Creek valley with drainage to the north and is sparsely covered with grass. Altitude is about 7,800 feet. Overburden will vary from 20 feet to very great depths westerly (fig. 3 with U. S. Geological Survey report). Water is available in the nearby Passiflora mine workings and Grape Creek. Winters are generally mild, and the property is readily accessible. Nearest Rural Electrification Association electric power is at Westcliffe. Supplies are available at Westcliffe and Canon City, about 50 miles distant.

1/ Cross, Whitman, Geology of Silver Cliff and Rosita Hills, Colo.: 17th Annual Report of the U. S. Geol. Survey, part II, 1896, pp. 263-403.

2/ Emmons, S. F., The Mines of Custer County, Colorado: 17th Annual Report of the U. S. Geol. Survey, part II, 1896, pp. 405-772.

3/ Henderson, C. W., Mining in Colorado: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 138, 1926, p. 47.

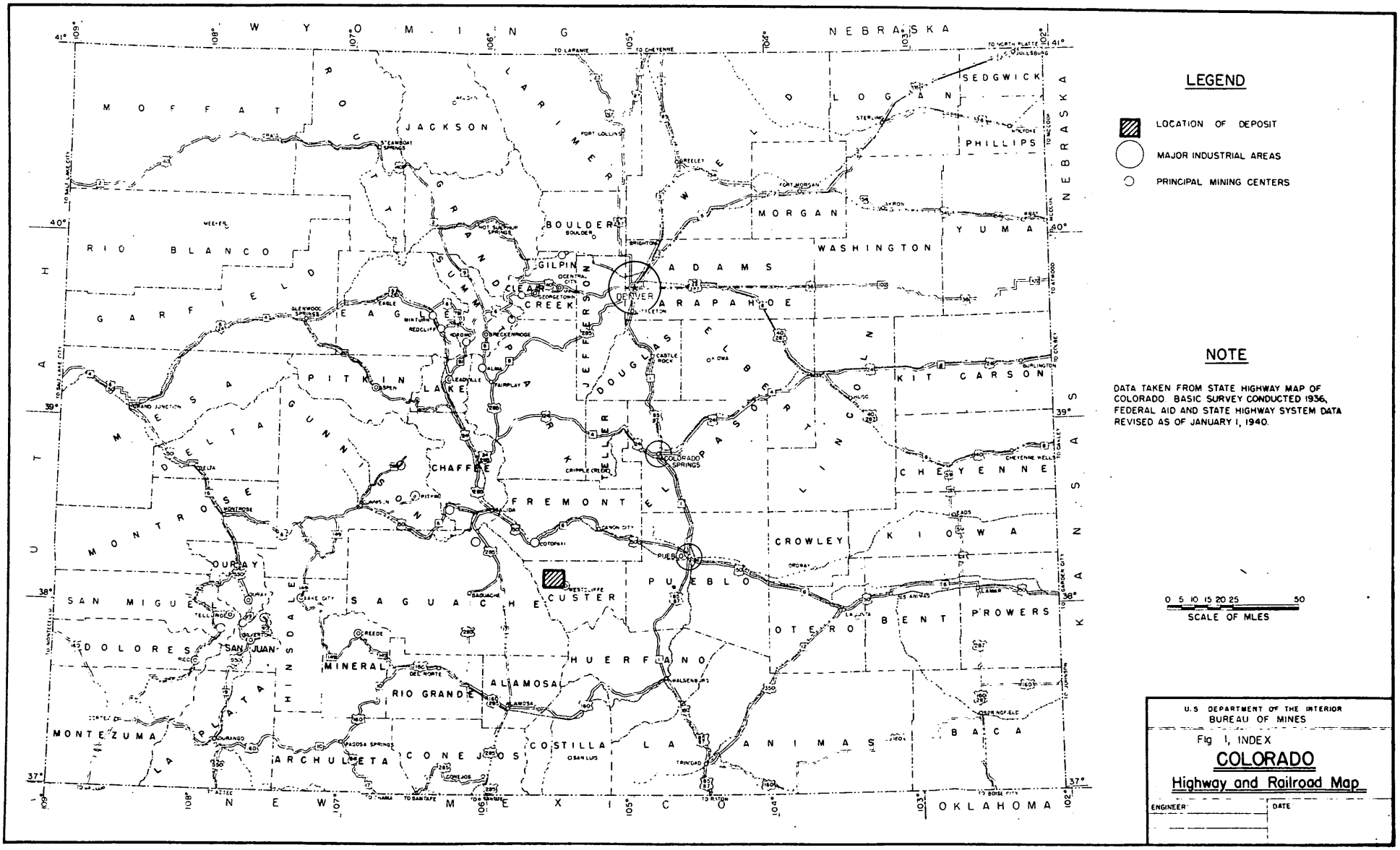

FIG. 1-LOCATION MAP, J.T. STROEHLKE PROPERTY, CUSTER CO. COLO., DMEA 2319

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

The J. T. Stroehlke property was located as a group of placer claims prior to 1945 and developed through several prospect pits and shafts to a visible depth of 40 feet in one place. During 1947, Stroehlke churn drilled on contract three holes to 75- and 100-foot depths. Inspection and analyses indicated very low-grade values.

There has been no mineral production from section 7 on which the claims are located.

OWNERSHIP AND EXTENT

Twenty-four placer mining claim locations which cover almost all of sec. 7, T. 22 S., R. 72 W., belong to the loan applicant, J. T. Stroehlke, of Silver Cliff, Colo., and are known as the Stroehlke claims 1 to 24. Claims encompass individual boundaries of 640 feet by 1,320 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEPOSITS

All of sec. 7, T. 22 S., R. 72 W., held by Stroehlke is overlain by varying depths of alluvium from 20 to over 70 feet thick (fig. 3 with the U. S. Geological Survey report), which is composed of sand, gravel, and angular float washed down from the higher plateau to the east. Some of this float which exhibits silver-lead-zinc-copper mineralization undoubtedly originated from the veins on the nearby Passiflora property in section 8. The northeast quarter of the property has been explored by numerous shallow pits and shafts which are now inaccessible. Stroehlke had three holes churn drilled to depths of 75 and 100 feet during

1945. They were stopped in rock, probably ledge, reportedly too hard to drill. During this time, samples of questionable accuracy were taken from the sludge of each hole, as follows:

USGS Fig. 2 Location	Depth Feet	Percent Pb	Percent Zn	Depth of Mineral showing Feet	Rock
Hole 1	97	0.35	0.45	75 to 97	Rhyolite
Hole 2	97	0.45	0.90	75 to 97	Rhyolite
Hole 3	100±	0.35	1.95	Plus 73	Rhyolite

A sample taken from shaft 4 by Stroehlke assayed 2.60 percent lead and 2.42 percent zinc. This was admittedly panned down to a concentrate from hand-sorted dump material.

An unpublished report on this property (1948) in the files of the Bureau of Mines, Colorado Branch, lists one sample of drill sludge assaying 0.2 ounce silver, 0.1 percent lead, 0.1 percent zinc, 0.7 percent manganese, and less than 0.02 percent copper.

Grab samples taken from four of the dumps by the examining team gave the following values:

Sample Number	Fig. 2 Location	Percent							Description
		Pb	Ox Pb	Zn	Ox Zn	Cu	Ox Cu	Mn	
H-534	Shaft No. 4	0.1	<0.05	0.35	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.4	Grey weathered rhyolite with Mn staining.
H-535	Shaft No. 1	0.2	0.05	0.15	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.05	Grey weathered rhyolite with Mn staining.
H-536	Composite shafts 5 and 6	<0.1	<0.05	0.25	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	1.85	Rusty, yellow-red stained rhyolite.

<Less than.

Seven small dumps were examined and evidence of strategic mineral content was very meager. All visible exploration work is limited to the northeast quarter of section 7 and is illustrated on the plan and section, figures 2 and 3 accompanying the geologic section of the report.

Lead-zinc-copper concentrations in the nearby productive Passiflora area, where the rhyolite host rock outcrops, were shallow carbonate ores with silver. Lead-zinc-copper-manganese concentrations as ore bodies within the confines of the Stroehlke property as either placer deposits or small, narrow veins characteristic of the closely adjoining Passiflora property are extremely doubtful.

ORE RESERVES

There is no basis for inferring any ore reserves whatever.

PRESENT STATUS

Exploration and Development

Development consists of several pits with shafts of unknown depth, now inaccessible. Shaft 3 was open to a depth of 40 feet in alluvium. The position of three old churn drill holes was located. Seven small dumps adjacent to the above pits and shafts (fig. 2 with the U. S. Geological Survey report) were examined and evidence of lead, zinc, copper, or manganese mineralization was very scant, indicating only low metal content.

Mining and Milling Equipment

The property is totally unequipped.

New Equipment

None is contemplated at this time.

Transportation

The property is completely accessible to nearby Westcliffe by truck.

Manpower

Common labor is readily obtainable in Westcliffe-Silver Cliff at $10.50 per 8-hour day.

Power

Electric power is available from Rural Electrification Association lines in nearby Westcliffe.

Water

Water is available from Grape Creek, the nearby Passiflora mine property, and Westcliffe.

PROJECT PROPOSALS

J. T. Stroehlke proposes to rent diamond drilling equipment and secure a crew to explore as much of sec. 7, T. 22 S., R. 72 W., in Custer County, Colo., as possible for the amount requested, i.e., $33,400.00. As his participating share, he can contribute $400.00 per month. He expects to drill through bedrock in the vicinity of the three churn drill holes and shafts 1, 3, and 4 (fig. 2 with U. S. Geological Survey report), where low-grade values are in evidence in the dumps and old churn drill sludge, and to expand from this location as information secured by exploration dictates.

CONCLUSIONS

The rhyolite host rock exposed in the Passiflora property, about 2,000 feet to the east, is completely masked by alluvium from 20 to over 70 feet thick on the J. T. Stroehlke property.

Field investigation indicated meager evidence of strategic metal content or potentialities.

It is believed that a geophysical survey would not be successful due to the overburden and the narrowness and steep dips of hypothetical veins as characterized in the adjoining Passiflora property.

The occurrence of mineral as placer concentrations of commercial grade is extremely questionable.

No further consideration of this proposal is necessary as its activation would be a purely wildcat venture.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the application for an exploration loan of $33,400.00 under the terms of the Defense Production Act of 1950 be denied.

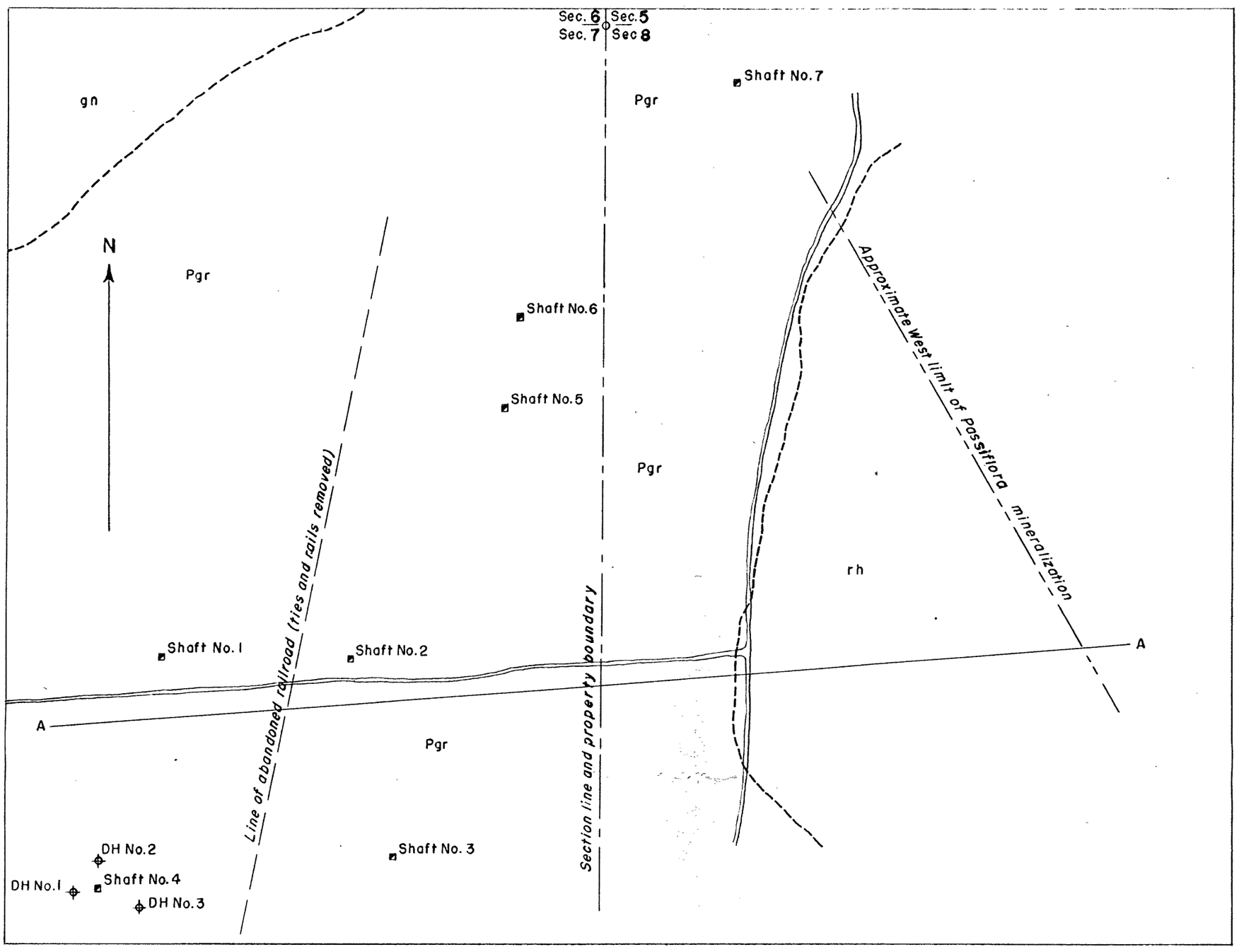

Fig. 2 Plan Showing Prospect Works and Geology

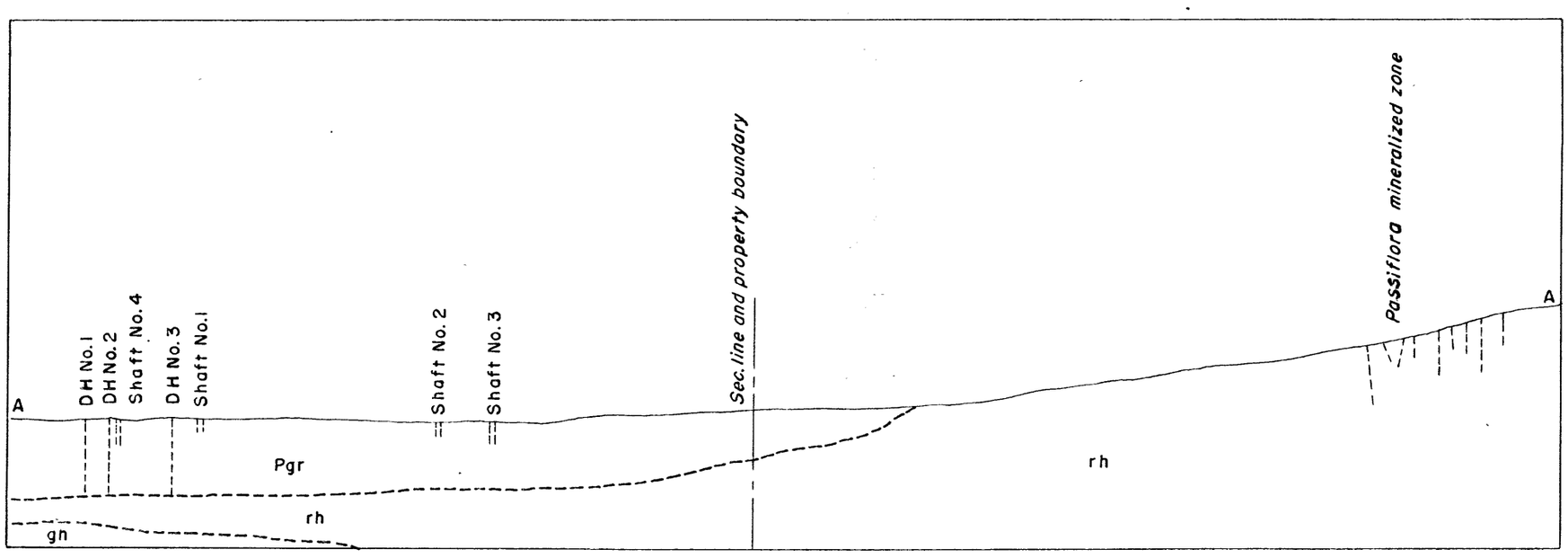

Fig. 3 Section A—A Showing probable relation between alluvium, rhyolite, and Pre-Cambrian

Pgr..... Quaternary alluvium
rh..... Tertiary rhyolite flows
gn..... Pre-Cambrian granite and gneiss

Department of Interior
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The J. T. STROEHLKE CLAIMS
Silvercliff, Custer County, Colorado

SCALE
200 0 200 400 FT.

Plan and Section by D.R. MacLaren

Contacts after Whitman Cross
DMEA Docket 2319 February, 1952