UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

November 10, 1952

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
NOV 10 1952

Memorandum

To: L. G. Heuk, Chief
Nonmetallics Division, DMEA

From: A. J. Kauffman, Jr.
Rare and Precious Metals Branch

Subject: DMEA Docket 2568, Coulter and White Pegmatite Deposits Rio Arriba County, N. M.

On the basis of the Field Team report, it is recommended that this application be denied.

Signed

A. J. Kauffman, Jr.

Attachment

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Attachment

AJKauffman:kg

Copy to: Minerals Division
Rare and Precious Metals
A. J. Kauffman, Jr.
F I L E S

DMEA REPORTS

DATE. 11-1-52

MR. .....

A. J. Kauffman

CHIEF, MINERALS DIVISION

CALVIN PIERSON

MT. WEATHER

CALVIN PIER

ADMIN. ASST

MIN. DIVISI

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND REVIEW

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Rm. New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 29, 1952

Memorandum

To: Secretary to the Operating Committee, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

From: Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, DMEA Docket 2568 (Beryl and Mica) Coulter & White, Pegmatite Deposits, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

Enclosed are the original and three copies of the report pertaining to the above application.

The examiners concur that these pegmatites are poor prospects and exploration on a large scale as proposed by the applicants is not warranted.

It is recommended that the application be denied.

W. H. King
W. H. King

A. H. Koschmann
A. H. Koschmann

Enclosures

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE

(date)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
RECEIVED
NOV 3 1952

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

Mining Division
Region IV

October 29, 1952

Memorandum

To: Field Team, Region IV

From: Acting Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, RFCA Docket 2568 (Beryl & Mica) Coulter and White, Pegmatite Deposits, Rio Arriba County, Arizona

Enclosed are nine copies of the engineering report on the subject docket by John E. Soule'.

The applicant requested exploration aid in the amount of $163,218.50.

The examiners agree that the applicants proposed exploration work is not warranted and recommend that the application be denied.

We concur in this recommendation.

W. H. King
W. H. King

Enclosures

Reviewed by
MINES OPERATING COMMITTEE

Arizona-New Mexico Branch
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

MINING DIVISION
REGION IV

October 9, 1952

Memorandum

To : W. H. King, Denver, Colorado

From : Chief, Arizona-New Mexico Branch, Mining Div., Region IV

Subject : Final Report, Docket DMEA-2568, Coulter's and White's Beryl-Mica Pegmatite Deposits, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

Enclosed are original and 3 copies of the section on Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations and the section on Engineering for the above report, both by John H. Soule' of the Bureau of Mines. A separate section on Geology probably will not be submitted by the Geological Survey as C. S. Bromfield is on annual leave and J. W. Adams has returned to Denver (Adams and Bromfield of the Geological Survey and Soule' of the Bureau of Mines made the examination).

As there seems little possibility of finding any appreciable amounts of strategic minerals by the proposed exploration work, Soule' recommends that this application be denied. I concur with his recommendation, as does A. F. Shride of the Geological Survey who has read this report.

Brochure will be returned at a later date by the Geological Survey.

Walter R. Storms

Walter R. Storms

CC: W. H. King (8)
A. F. Shride
DMEA-2568
DF

WRStorms:als

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOUGLAS MCKAY, SECRETARY

BUREAU OF MINES
MARLOW SHEPHERD, DIRECTOR

REPORT OF EXAMINATION BY FIELD TEAM
RUN NO. IV

WMA-[illegible], Coulter's and White's beryl-mica pegmatite deposits Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

John [illegible] Soule, Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

October 195[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] AND McCLINTOCK

by John [illegible] Soule[1]

[illegible] Walter and [illegible] White of Truth or Consequences, [illegible] Mex. own a group of 11 mining claims in the Tetera Mining District, Sierra County, N. Mex. They applied to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration for Government assistance to explore the properties. The application, Docket [illegible], was sent to the field in July 1954 for an examination, this examination being made on Sept. 1[illegible], 1954 by [illegible] Adams and [illegible] Bromfield of the Geological Survey, and John [illegible] Soule[1] of the Bureau of Mines. A project was proposed which was to consist of shaft sinking, drifting, crosscutting and trenching, combined with laboratory work and the sorting of desirable minerals. The project was to have cost $[illegible],[illegible].50.

All of the properties are situated near the town of Tetera, N. Mex., in hilly country with an average altitude of about 7,500 feet. The terrain varies from very rugged to hilly mesa land. The area is heavily forested and the mean annual precipitation averages about [illegible] inches. Winter weather may be severe.

The district reportedly has produced mica since the 1900's. Most of the early material was used for window panes and later for stove doors. In the early 1900's, interest in mica for electrical uses was started and some of the district production was so used. It is probable that the early operations were sporadic; the more recent ones are known to be.

1/ Mining Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Tucson, Ariz.

Production records are incomplete, both as to quantity and quality of the material produced. Since 1899 and to 1936, the recorded district production amounted to 115,735 pounds of sheet mica, and 7,943 tons of scrap. Actual production probably does not double these figures. Recent production from 1942 to 1945 amounted to 300,000 pounds of sheet mica and nearly 7,000 pounds of material of strategic quality. Most of this material was recovered from the Globe mine and the Cribbensville area. Only small amounts were recovered from the properties owned by Coulter and White. Five tons of beryl and 3 tons of columbite-tantalite may have been recovered from all of the pegmatites since 1942. These minerals were obtained as by-products. A small amount of monazite and euxenite also was recovered.

The deposits are pegmatite bodies enclosed in pre-cambrian schists and quartzites. They usually are irregular in shape and in the distribution of minerals, but generally are zoned and the minerals generally are confined to one or more distinct zones. All are quartz-microcline pegmatite bodies usually with muscovite and albite in appreciable quantities. They often contain minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite, euxenite, monazite, and bismutite.

The pegmatites upon the claims owned by Coulter and White are among the smaller and more unimportant of the district. Only one, the Lonesome, has had much work done on it. On the Sunnyside claim, a small pocket of beryl was found outside and beneath a small pegmatite body.

Measurable ore reserves consist of a few hundred pounds of beryl stockpiled in a warehouse at La Madera, N. Mex. There also was a few pounds of what was called columbite-tantalite, most of which on inspection proved to be ilmenite. There are no indicated ore reserves. Inferred reserves may be optimistically estimated to depths of 100 to 120 feet below existing workings. By following the proper zones and carefully sorting the minerals, a total of 750 pounds of sheet mica, 7.5 tons of beryl, and 1,500 pounds of columbite-tantalite with a little samarskite and monazite may be obtained from all of the Coulter and White pegmatites. This material has a present value of less than $10,000, not including the value of the scrap mica produced. It is doubtful if the mining as planned by Coulter and White, removing all of the overburden from all of the pegmatites, would result in the recovery of additional quantities of the strategic minerals. It would result in the mining of a larger amount of material, such as quartz and microcline, and the mineral zones where the strategic minerals rarely occur.

All of the Coulter and White properties have been idle since before 1948 except for the alleged upkeep of the assessment work.

The costs of the proposed project are excessively estimated. Because of the good exposures of the deposits on the surface, most of the proposed trenching is unnecessary. Because of the irregular nature of the deposits and the usual good zoning, exploration could be done more easily by confining operations to the known zones instead of mining the known barren areas. The proposed shafts on the

lenesome pegmatite are not necessary as the present shaft could be rehabilitated and work done from it. More shafts would only result in much duplicated work and greater expense. Because much of the proposed work is unnecessary, much of the proposed equipment to be purchased, and the proposed buildings are not necessary.

The conclusions derived from the examination and a study of available data are as follows. The Coulter and White pegmatites are among the more promising of the district. Significant discoveries of any of the strategic minerals are unlikely but not impossible. This applies to the district as a whole although small concentrations of these minerals may be encountered as mining operations progress. Some mica of strategic quality may be found in some of the more important pegmatite bodies. The scrap mica potentiality of the Coulter and White deposits is poor. Ore reserves are such that only insignificant quantities of the strategic minerals can be inferred. Mining all of the deposits would not increase the reserves appreciably. The proposed project costs are greatly in excess of any possible return, not only from the Coulter and White properties but from the district as a whole. The proposed method of exploration is greatly in excess of the needs of the deposits.

It is recommended that the application, Docket [illegible], be denied. Examining team members of the Geological Survey concur with this recommendation.

[illegible], Collier's [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]

Engineering Report

by John [illegible] Soule[illegible]
Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

October 195[illegible]

[illegible]

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INTRODUCTION

[illegible] S. Coulter and A. [illegible] Ahlts, both of Truth or Consequences, N. Mex., applied to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration for exploration assistance on a group of pegmatites in the Petaca area of New Mexico. They applied for a total of $163,213.50 to aid in exploring for "beryl, strategic mica, with monazite, tantalite-columbite, euxenite, bismutite, and scrap mica as associated minerals or by-products". The work was to consist of "stripping, sinking shafts, drifts, and tunnels; also sorting all of the minerals, keeping an accurate account of assortment, weight, and assays".

The application, Docket DMEA-[illegible], was sent to the field for an examination of the properties. This examination was made on September 16, 195[illegible] by Calvin S. Bromfield and John W. Adams of the Geological Survey and John [illegible]. Soule' of the Bureau of Mines. Both Adams and Soule' had spent considerable time in the district at various times prior to this examination.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments are due to [illegible]. Davisson and Frank Gallegos, both residing at the time in La Madera, N. Mex., for their assistance in showing the examining team over the properties. Davisson is associated with the owners and Gallegos is interested in the properties in a minor manner. Special acknowledgment is made of the material extracted from Bulletin 25, New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, Mica Deposits of the Petaca District, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, by Richard [illegible]. Jenks, 194[illegible].

ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES

The Petaca District lies in the north central part of New Mexico about 45 airline miles west of Taos, and about 55 airline miles north of Santa Fe (figure 1). The towns of Petaca and La Madera are within the general area and are reached by travelling northward from Santa Fe via U. S. Highway 85 to Espanola, thence northwesterly on U. S. Highway 84, thence northerly on U. S. Highway 285 to Ojo Caliente, N. Mex. Just north of Ojo Caliente, travel northerly on State Highway 110. An alternate route would be to continue on U. S. Highway 84 northwesterly from Espanola to State Highway 90 and continue on this road to La Madera. The distance by both routes is approximately 60 miles with the alternate route being a little farther although the road is in better condition.

The pegmatites owned or controlled by Coulter and White are well distributed throughout the area. The Lonesome group is located in the SW ¼ of Sec. 30, T. 27 N., R. 8 E., and is the most northerly of the holdings. The Sunnyside is located near the center of SW ¼ of sec. 45, T. 26 N., R. 8 E. The Guadalupe is located near the center of the E ½ of sec. 30, T. 26 N., R. 8 E. The Ancomas is located near the center of sec. 1, T. 25 N., R. 8 E. A guide is necessary to show the various pegmatites in order to be certain that the right property is visited. Most of the pegmatites are accessible by car although some of the roads are in very poor condition. All deposits are in Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.

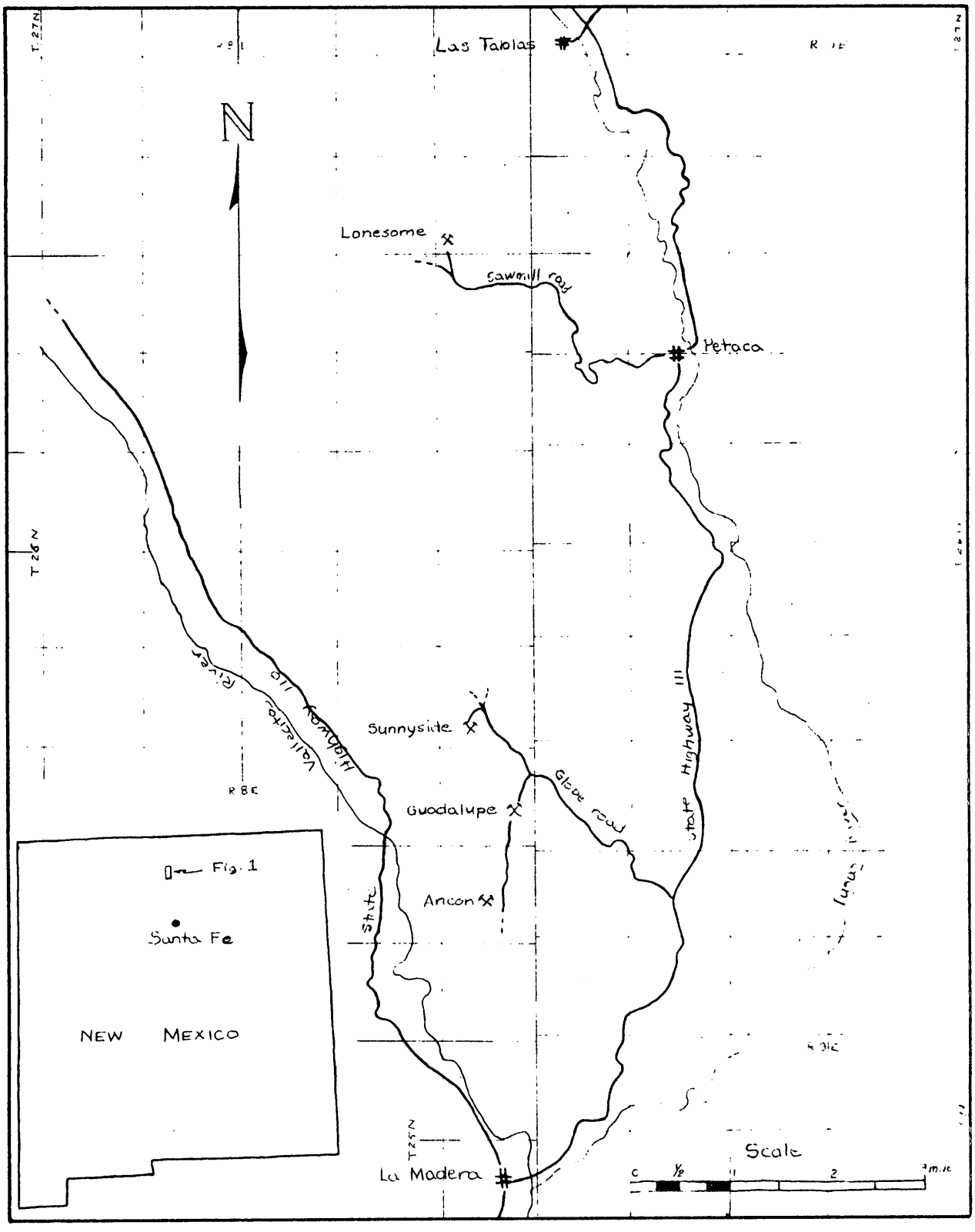

FIG. 1 LOCATION MAP

COULTER AND WHITE, PETACA PEGMATITE DISTRICT,

RIO ARRIBA CO., NEW MEXICO

DMEA 2568

The altitudes vary from about 7,500 to 8,000 feet with the northern part of the district being the higher. The terrain varies from high mesa land, through rolling hills to very rugged topography.

All of the area is within the Carson National Forest but a small amount of the land within the forest boundaries consists of small irregular land grants. Summer weather is very pleasant although thunder showers are frequent. Winter weather may be severe and transportation will be hampered unless a large amount of road maintenance is done. Rainfall probably averages a little more than 20 inches per year. There are no permanent streams in the vicinity of the Coulter and White properties, but the Jemez River flows the year around. This stream is not too far from the properties. There is plenty of timber for mining purposes. Most of the timber is Ponderosa Pine.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION 1/

Mica production from the Petaca district dates back to the 1800's when large books of mica were split and used for window panes in Santa Fe and nearby villages. More modern production started about 1870 when much of the mica was used as panes in stove doors. Evidently, most of this early work consisted of mining plate mica and no recovery was made of other minerals.

Interest in stove mica dwindled and about 1912 saw the start of interest in mica for electrical uses. A slump in activity occurred after World War I, then operations picked up and continued until 1931 and the depression. Depression production was

1/ Largely extracted from Bulletin 25, New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, "Mica Deposits of the Petaca District, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico", Richard H. Jahns, 1946, p. 102-105.

by individuals who used hand methods and produced some mica as the only means of making a living. During World War II with its great demand for strategic mica, much activity was noted in the district but in 1945 all activity ceased. Other than a few promotional efforts, very little has been done in the area since that time.

Production records are incomplete and it is impossible to give the production of the district, especially a breakdown of the grades of material produced. From 1899 to 1934, a reported 105,735 pounds of sheet mica of all grades was produced which had a value of $34,343.00. An additional 7,943 tons of scrap mica was produced that had a value of $125,900.00. The above figures are partial and many of the years within the time have had a known production which is not included in the above figures. It is probable that the total production does not double the foregoing figures. Total sheet mica production from the area may be roughly estimated at about 300,000 pounds. During the period from 1942 to 1945, production of strategic mica amounted to nearly 7,000 pounds. Production since that time has been small. The greatest portion of the 1942-1945 production was recovered from the Hobe and Cribbensville mines. Production from the Coulter and White pegmatites was insignificant.

Since 1942, beryl production from the district may have totalled 5 tons. This material had a value of less than $1,000.00. Some of the beryl was recovered from the Lonesome and Sunnyside pegmatites owned by Coulter and White.

Columbite with subordinate tantalite and samarskite production was smaller than that for beryl and 6,000 pounds may have been produced since 1942. A small amount of columbite-tantalite was obtained from the Lonesome pegmatite of Coulter and White.

Bismutite and monazite production was very small although reliable records are not available.

OWNERSHIP AND RATING

In the application for Government assistance, Coulter and White list ownership of 11 claims in the area. These are the Guadalupe Nos. 1-5, Lonesome, El Contento, St. Joseph, Sunnyside Nos. 1 and 2, and the Anconas No. 1. The area covered by these claims is approximately 220 acres. The El Contento and St. Joseph are included in the Lonesome Group.

W. S. Coulter of Truth or Consequences, N. Mex., is listed as the principal owner and A. C. White of the same city as the associate owner. Small interests seem to be held by others.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEPOSITS

The country rock of most of the Petaca district is a pre-Cambrian complex of schists and quartzites. Some granite is known and late basalts cap some of the mesas while later gravels are present in some of the valleys. All of the examined pegmatites occur in the pre-Cambrian quartzites and quartz-mica schists.

Although usually very irregular in shape, as is common with pegmatites, the Petaca pegmatites seem to present common characteristics in general while differing in detail. All of the larger and more

important pegmatites examined seem to crosscut the structure of the schists and quartzites. Most consist of an aggregate of microcline, quartz, albite and mica (muscovite), and other minerals are minor in quantity. Zoning is usually pronounced.

The following descriptions are applied only to those owned by the applicants.

The Lonesome has had the largest amount of work done on it. Most of the work was done on the largest pegmatite of a group of three. It is a little over 100 feet long and nearly 20 feet wide at the widest point. A shaft opens the deposit to a depth of about 30 feet. According to Jahns,[2] operations during the early 1940's resulted in a production of 130 pounds of high grade sheet mica, 4,500 pounds of beryl, 375 pounds of columbite, 14 pounds of samarskite, and a little monazite as well as considerable scrap mica.

The deposits generally strike nearly east-west, dip steeply to the north, and plunge to the west. Quartz, microcline, albite, and mica are the principal constituents of the deposits. During the recent examination, no columbite or strategic mica was noted in the mine workings. Beryl is distributed irregularly in parts of the dike but none was noted. Although no columbite was seen in the mine, a piece or two was taken from the dump material.

The Ni Contento and St. Joseph pegmatites are near the Lonesome, and in that group. The Ni Contento deposit maybe nearly 400 feet long and about 4 feet in width. The St. Joseph pegmatite has more

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2/ Ibid, p. 131.

width and lesser length. Only a very small production of strategic minerals has been mined from these deposits.

The Sunnyside beryl deposit has been visited by the author several times. The first visit was made late in 1943, just after the discovery of the beryl pocket. A few thousand pounds of beryl were produced from this pocket near the surface and in the schist just beneath a small pegmatite. Subsequent sinking of a shaft and a drift at the bottom revealed no more beryl. Much of the beryl production is alleged to have been obtained from this shaft with the beryl being distributed throughout the schist through which the shaft was sunk. A study of the walls of the shaft and of the dump material reveals no trace of beryl although fragments of beryl can be found on the ground around the dump. This material was derived in mining the original discovery and predates the shaft sinking. Much of the beryl mined is still retained by the applicants.

The Guadalupe series of t pegmatites are nearly parallel. The largest and least unpromising of the dikes has a large strike length and reaches a maximum width of 20 feet. A small amount of mining has been done and small amounts of strategic minerals have been produced. No strategic minerals were seen in the mine workings.

The Anconas pegmatite is located a few hundred feet northwest of the Hidden Treasure pegmatite described by Jahns,[3] and seems to be different from the Incon described by him. The Anconas is a small pegmatite on which very little work has been done. Production

3/ Ibid, p. 454.

is unknown but it could not have been more than a few pounds of any of the strategic minerals. Columbite and fluorite were noted in the dike in scant quantities and some mica was seen. None of the mica was of strategic quality.

Of all the pegmatites in the Petaca District, it seems that those owned by Coulter and White are among the most unpromising. Production of the strategic minerals has been minor.

ORE RESERVES

Measured ore reserves consist of a few hundred pounds of beryl stockpiled in a warehouse at La Madera, N. Mex. There also are a few pounds of columbite-tantalite which upon inspection proved to be mostly ilmenite. There are no indicated ore reserves upon any of the deposits owned by Coulter and White. Inferred reserves can only be based on the meagerest of data and by the extrapolation of past production records. The Lonesome pegmatite is used as the basis for calculations because it has been opened up more than the others and because it is the least unpromising of the Coulter and White properties in the district. Estimated figures for the maximum past production of strategic minerals from the dike are as follows: beryl, 2.5 tons; sheet mica, 250 pounds; columbite and tantalite, 500 pounds; and a few pounds of samarskite, monazite and bismutite. All of the figures are believed to be in excess of the actual production, especially those for beryl, which seems to indicate about half of the district production. Appreciable scrap mica was produced.

As pegmatites are notoriously irregular and concentrations of strategic minerals could occur within the dikes, the habit shown in this district indicates that all such concentrations have been insignificant, although not necessarily so to the small miner who locates such a concentration. Ignoring the possibility, however small, of a significant discovery, the following ore reserves are calculated for the Lonesome pegmatite. From the 50-foot level to the 200-foot level, there may be obtained no more than 375 pounds of sheet mica, 7,500 pounds of beryl, 750 pounds of columbite-tantalite, nearly 40 pounds of samarskite, and a little monazite. All of this may be obtained from about 2,000 tons of rock mined by following the proper zones in the deposit. As planned by Coulter and White, about the same amount of strategic minerals would be obtained from mining 30,000 tons of rock. A small increase of scrap mica might be obtained but the bulk of the production would be feldspar and quartz.

Judging by the relative quality of mineralization noted on the other pegmatites owned by Coulter and White, the production expectable from the remaining parts of their property to the depths of 100 feet might double the above estimates. Therefore, we note that the total maximum potential of the Coulter and White pegmatites to a depth of 100 feet, and a depth of 200 feet on the Lonesome would be 750 pounds of sheet mica, 7.5 tons of beryl, 1,500 pounds of columbite-tantalite, and a little samarskite and monazite. The present value of this material would be less than $10,000, not including the value of the scrap mica. This contribution to the nation's need is considered insignificant.

PRESENT STATUS

All of the Coulter and White properties are idle at present. Little or nothing has been done since before 1943 when the author spent a few days in the district. The annual assessment work allegedly has been kept up.

The Lonesome mine is the most extensively developed of the Coulter and White properties. It is developed by a shaft nearly 50 feet in depth from which drifts extend easterly and westerly. The drifts extend to a maximum of 25 feet each way with a small stope extending the east working 5 50 feet from the shaft. All of the other workings on this and the other properties consist of small pits and drifts with a 40-foot flatly inclined shaft on the Sunnyside claim. This shaft is augmented by a 40-foot drift at its bottom. All of the work on the Sunnyside was done in the country rock outside of a small pegmatite.

PROPOSED PROGRAM AND COSTS

Coulter and White in their application planned to spend $162,000.00 to explore their properties. The work was to consist of removing "all the overburden from the pegmatite dikes on all of the properties; to sink at least two more shafts, or perhaps three, as per the advice of an engineer, and sink each shaft to a depth of 100 feet or more, drifting to both walls from at least two levels. The dike on the Lonesome has an average surface width of 40 feet, and plans include at least 10 surface cuts across this dike. ------that you cannot get

a true picture by core drilling, therefore all the plans will be for stripping, sinking shafts, drifts, and tunnels; also sorting all of the minerals, keeping an accurate account of assortment, weight and assays". (Note: underlined part of quotation is by the author.)

A bulldozer-loader, dump-truck, compressor, rock drills, and sundry equipment were to be purchased. New buildings consisting of a laboratory and supervisor's quarters, were contained in the proposal.

Almost all of the pegmatite bodies in the Stace area are well exposed because of the resistance to erosion of the pegmatite constituents. In spite of the thick cover of vegetation, the pegmatites are quite open and subject to study. Although not all of the boundaries are traceable on the surface, enough of the pegmatite boundaries are traceable so a clear picture may be obtained of the surface extent. Because of the above features, it is not necessary to do any large amount of surface trenching or complete removal of the "overburden" as outlined by the applicants. A careful study of the exposed surfaces will, in most cases, determine the zoning of the deposit as well as the mineralogical makeup. This was proven by Jahn's study of the district. Shallow trenches through the easily removed surface detritus would be helpful in a few cases but heavy equipment would not be necessary for this work.

It also was planned to sink two or three shafts on the Lonesome deposit. It is not understood why these shafts would be necessary

on a deposit with one shaft on it and with overall dimensions of 165 long by 18 feet wide, not an "average surface width of 40 feet" as mentioned on page 5b of the application. All of the exploration could be done from the existing shaft at far less cost to the applicants and the Government. In the application, reference was made more than once to the lack of "systematic exploration" of the district. The answer is obvious. All of the Coulter and White pegmatites are relatively small bodies and the possible concentrations of economic (?) minerals within them is much smaller still; also the irregularity of the deposits prohibits systematic exploration without an excessive amount of unnecessary work in known barren areas. Only a small part of the pegmatites, because of their small size, are adaptable to open pit work. Besides, some of the past exploration and development is as systematic as is possible. The pegmatites may not be likened to "porphyry copper deposits" where economic mineralization is sparingly disseminated throughout a large rock mass. If such were true of these pegmatites, the same small content of strategic minerals distributed throughout the deposits would make them even more unattractive than at present. These deposits can only be mined by small, careful operations that are confined only to those zones of the pegmatites where the wanted minerals occur.

As large scale "systematic" exploration seems unwarranted, the large items of equipment likewise become unnecessary. A small compressor, rock drill, small truck, and the accessories are all that

are necessary to properly explore any of the deposits if such exploration is warranted. In developing any of the deposits, a little more mining equipment might be desired. Some of the larger and more productive deposits were elaborately equipped. The reason is because they were operating on too close a margin to permit anything but the most necessary items. These larger and more productive pegmatites are considerably more promising than those owned by Coulter and White.

The need of supervisor's quarters and a laboratory are entirely unnecessary. Sufficient living quarters, although somewhat primitive, are available in the general district. A little study would show that the strategic minerals are all distinctive and can be identified without elaborate laboratory equipment. Witness the past experience of the natives of the area who became adept enough to mine what strategic minerals were produced. Any error was on the side of inclusion of other minerals with the strategic ones, and not a loss of the strategic minerals. A study of the various dumps shows that very little escaped their attention.

CONCLUSIONS

Based upon a number of visits to the Petaca district and a study of the available literature pertaining to the area, the following conclusions were derived which apply to the group of pegmatites owned by Coulter and White:

1. This group of pegmatites is among the more unpromising of the district.

2. Significant discoveries of the strategic minerals are extremely unlikely, judging from past records. This applies to the

district as a whole excepting possibly, the finding of a little strategic mica in some of the important deposits.

3. The important production of the district has been made from scrap mica and the small production of strategic minerals has been a by-product. The small exception may be noted where a small pocket of beryl was mined on the Sunnyside claim.

4. The Cowlitz and White pegmatites are poor prospects for scrap mica in appreciable quantities.

5. Optimistic ore reserve estimates indicate that the potentialities of the claims are small and that an additional 100 to 120 feet of depth would infer only small quantities of the strategic minerals.

6. Either the whole pegmatite or confining operations to the known mineral bearing zones would not appreciably alter these reserves.

7. An expenditure of about $43,000 is greatly in excess of the returns expectable. When one considers that approximately $6,000 of scrap mica and all accessory minerals was produced during the three war years of 1944-1945 from nearly 4 mines, it makes one wonder what could be produced from only six of these, especially when they are among the most unpromising.

8. Even if exploration were warranted, the method proposed and the equipment and buildings proposed are not suitable or necessary to the work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the foregoing conclusions, it is recommended that the application, Docket [illegible], Coulter's and White's, Beryl-Ice Pegmatites in the Estacada Mining District, Clackamas County, Oreg., be denied.

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

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
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October 29, 1952

Memorandum

To: Secretary to the Operating Committee, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

From: Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, DMEA Docket 2568 (Beryl and Mica) Coulter & White, Pegmatite Deposits, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

Enclosed are the original and three copies of the report pertaining to the above application.

The examiners concur that these pegmatites are poor prospects and exploration on a large scale as proposed by the applicants is not warranted.

It is recommended that the application be denied.

W. H. King
W. H. King

A. H. Koschmann
A. H. Koschmann

Enclosures

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
11-7-52
(date)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

Mining Division
Region IV

October 29, 1952

Memorandum

To: Field Team, Region IV

From: Acting Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, DMEA Docket 2568 (Beryl & Mica) Coulter and White, Pegmatite Deposits, Rio Arriba County, Arizona

Enclosed are nine copies of the engineering report on the subject docket by John H. Soule'.

The applicant requested exploration aid in the amount of $163,218.50.

The examiners agree that the applicants proposed exploration work is not warranted and recommend that the application be denied.

We concur in this recommendation.

W. H. King
W. H. King

Enclosures

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
11-7-52
(date)

Arizona-New Mexico Branch
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

MINING DIVISION
REGION IV

October 9, 1952

Memorandum

To : W. H. King, Denver, Colorado

From : Chief, Arizona-New Mexico Branch, Mining Div., Region IV

Subject : Final Report, Docket DMEA-2568, Coulter's and White's Beryl-Mica Pegmatite Deposits, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

Enclosed are original and 8 copies of the section on Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations and the section on Engineering for the above report, both by John H. Soule' of the Bureau of Mines. A separate section on Geology probably will not be submitted by the Geological Survey as C. S. Brenfield is on annual leave and J. W. Adams has returned to Denver (Adams and Brenfield of the Geological Survey and Soule' of the Bureau of Mines made the examination).

As there seems little possibility of finding any appreciable amounts of strategic minerals by the proposed exploration work, Soule' recommends that this application be denied. I concur with his recommendation, as does A. F. Shride of the Geological Survey who has read this report.

Brochure will be returned at a later date by the Geological Survey.

Walter R. Storms

Walter R. Storms

CC: W. H. King (8)
A. F. Shride
DMEA-2568
DF

WRStorms:als

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

DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF EXAMINATION BY FIELD TEAM
REGION IV

DMEA-2568, Coulter's and White's Beryl-Mica Pegmatite Deposits Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

John H. Soule', Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

October 1952

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

By John H. Soule'[1]

H. S. Coulter and A. C. White of Truth or Consequences, N. Mex. own a group of 11 mining claims in the Petaca Mining District, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex. They appled to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration for Government assistance to explore the properties. The Application, Docket DMEA-2568, was sent to the field in July 1952 for an examination, this examination being made on Sept. 16, 1952 by John W. Adams and C. S. Bromfield of the Geological Survey, and John H. Soule' of the Bureau of Mines. A project was proposed which was to consist of shaft sinking, drifting, crosscutting and trenching, combined with laboratory work and the sorting of desirable minerals. The project was to have cost $163,218.50.

All of the properties are situated near the town of Petaca, N. Mex., in high country with an average altitude of about 7,800 feet. The terrain varies from very rugged to high mesa land. The area is heavily forested and the mean annual precipitation averages about 22 inches. Winter weather may be severe.

The district reportedly has produced mica since the 1600's. Most of the early material was used for window panes and later for stove doors. In the early 1900's, interest in mica for electrical uses was started and some of the district production was so used. It is probable that the early operations were sporadic; the more recent ones are known to be.

1/ Mining Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Tucson, Ariz.

Production records are incomplete, both as to quantity and quality of the material produced. Since 1899 and to 1934, the recorded district production amounted to 165,785 pounds of sheet mica, and 7,943 tons of scrap. Actual production probably does not double these figures. Recent production from 1942 to 1945 amounted to 300,000 pounds of sheet mica and nearly 7,000 pounds of material of strategic quality. Most of this material was recovered from the Globe mine and the Cribbensville area. Only small amounts were recovered from the properties owned by Coulter and White. Five tons of beryl and 3 tons of columbite-tantalite may have been recovered from all of the pegmatites since 1942. These minerals were obtained as by-products. A small amount of monazite and samarskite also was recovered.

The deposits are pegmatite bodies enclosed in pre-Cambrian schists and quartzites. They usually are irregular in shape and in the distribution of minerals, but generally are zoned and the minerals generally are confined to one or more distinct zones. All are quartz-microcline pegmatite bodies, usually with muscovite and albite in appreciable quantities. They often contain minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite, samarskite, monazite, and bismutite.

The pegmatites upon the claims owned by Coulter and White are among the smaller and more unimportant of the district. Only one, the Lonesome, has had much work done on it. On the Sunnyside claim, a small pocket of beryl was found outside and beneath a small pegmatite body.

Measurable ore reserves consist of a few hundred pounds of beryl stockpiled in a warehouse at La Madera, N. Mex. There also was a few pounds of what was called columbite-tantalite, most of which on inspection proved to be ilmenite. There are no indicated ore reserves. Inferred reserves may be optimistically estimated to depths of 100 to 120 feet below existing workings. By following the proper zones and carefully sorting the minerals, a total of 750 pounds of sheet mica, 7.5 tons of beryl, and 1,500 pounds of columbite-tantalite with a little samarskite and monazite may be obtained from all of the Coulter and White pegmatites. This material has a present value of less than $10,000, not including the value of the scrap mica produced. It is doubtful if the mining as planned by Coulter and White, removing all of the overburden from all of the pegmatites, would result in the recovery of additional quantities of the strategic minerals. It would result in the mining of a larger amount of material, such as quartz and microcline, and the mineral zones where the strategic minerals rarely occur.

All of the Coulter and White properties have been idle since before 1948 except for the alleged upkeep of the assessment work.

The costs of the proposed project are excessively estimated. Because of the good exposures of the deposits on the surface, most of the proposed trenching is unnecessary. Because of the irregular nature of the deposits and the usual good zoning, exploration could be done more easily by confining operations to the known zones instead of mining the known barren areas. The proposed shafts on the

Lonesome pegmatite are not necessary as the present shaft could be rehabilitated and work done from it. More shafts would only result in much duplicated work and greater expense. Because much of the proposed work is unnecessary, much of the proposed equipment to be purchased, and the proposed buildings are not necessary.

The conclusions derived from the examination and a study of available data are as follows. The Coulter and White pegmatites are among the more unpromising of the district. Significant discoveries of any of the strategic minerals are unlikely but not impossible. This applies to the district as a whole although small concentrations of these minerals may be encountered as mining operations progress. Some mica of strategic quality may be found in some of the more important pegmatite bodies. The scrap mica potentiality of the Coulter and White deposits is poor. Ore reserves are such that only insignificant quantities of the strategic minerals can be inferred. Mining all of the deposits would not increase the reserves appreciably. The proposed project costs are greatly in excess of any possible return, not only from the Coulter and White properties but from the district as a whole. The proposed method of exploration is greatly in excess of the needs of the deposits.

It is recommended that the application, Docket DMEA-2568, be denied. Examining team members of the Geological Survey concur with this redommendation.

DMEA-2568, COULTER'S AND WHITE'S BERYL-MICA PEGMATITE DEPOSITS RIL ARRIBA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Engineering Report

By John H. Soule'
Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

October 1952

DMEA-2568, COULTER'S AND WHITE'S
BERYL-MICA PEGMATITE DEPOSITS
RIO ARRIBA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

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INTRODUCTION

H. S. Coulter and A. C. White, both of Truth or Consequences, N. Mex., applied to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration for exploration assistance on a group of pegmatites in the Petaca area of New Mexico. They applied for a total of $163,218.50 to aid in exploring for "beryl, strategic mica, with monazite, tantalite-columbite, samarskite, bismutite, and scrap mica as associated minerals or by-products". The work was to consist of "stripping, sinking shafts, drifts, and tunnels; also sorting all of the minerals, keeping an accurate account of assortment, weight, and assays".

The application, Docket DMEA-2568, was sent to the field for an examination of the properties. This examination was made on September 16, 1952 by Calvin S. Bromfield and John W. Adams of the Geological Survey and John H. Soule' of the Bureau of Mines. Both Adams and Soule' had spent considerable time in the district at various times prior to this examination.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments are due to G. T. Davisson and Frank Gallegos, both residing at the time in La Madera, N. Mex., for their assistance in showing the examining team over the properties. Davisson is associated with the owners and Gallegos is interested in the properties in a minor manner. Special acknowledgment is made of the material extracted from Bulletin 25, New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, Mica Deposits of the Petaca District, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, by Richard H. Jahns, 1946.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Petaca District lies in the north central part of New Mexico about 25 airline miles west of Taos, and about 55 airline miles north of Santa Fe (figure 1). The towns of Petaca and La Madera are within the general area and are reached by travelling northward from Santa Fe via U. S. Highway 85 to Espanola, thence northwesterly on U. S. Highway 84, thence northerly on U. S. Highway 285 to Ojo Caliente, N. Mex. Just north of Ojo Caliente, travel northerly on State Highway 110. An alternate route would be to continue on U. S. Highway 84 northwesterly from Espanola to State Highway 96 and continue on this road to La Madera. The distance by both routes is approximately 60 miles with the alternate route being a little farther although the road is in better condition.

The pegmatites owned or controlled by Coulter and White are well distributed throughout the area. The Lonesome group is located in the SW ¼ of Sec. 36, T. 27 N., R. 8 E., and is the most northerly of the holdings. The Sunnyside is located near the center of SW ¼ of sec. 25, T. 26 N., R. 8 E. The Guadalupe is located near the center of the E ½ of sec. 36, T. 26 N., R. 8 E. The Anconas is located near the center of sec. 1, T. 25 N., R. 8 E. A guide is necessary to show the various pegmatites in order to be certain that the right property is visited. Most of the pegmatites are accessible by car although some of the roads are in very poor condition. All deposits are in Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.

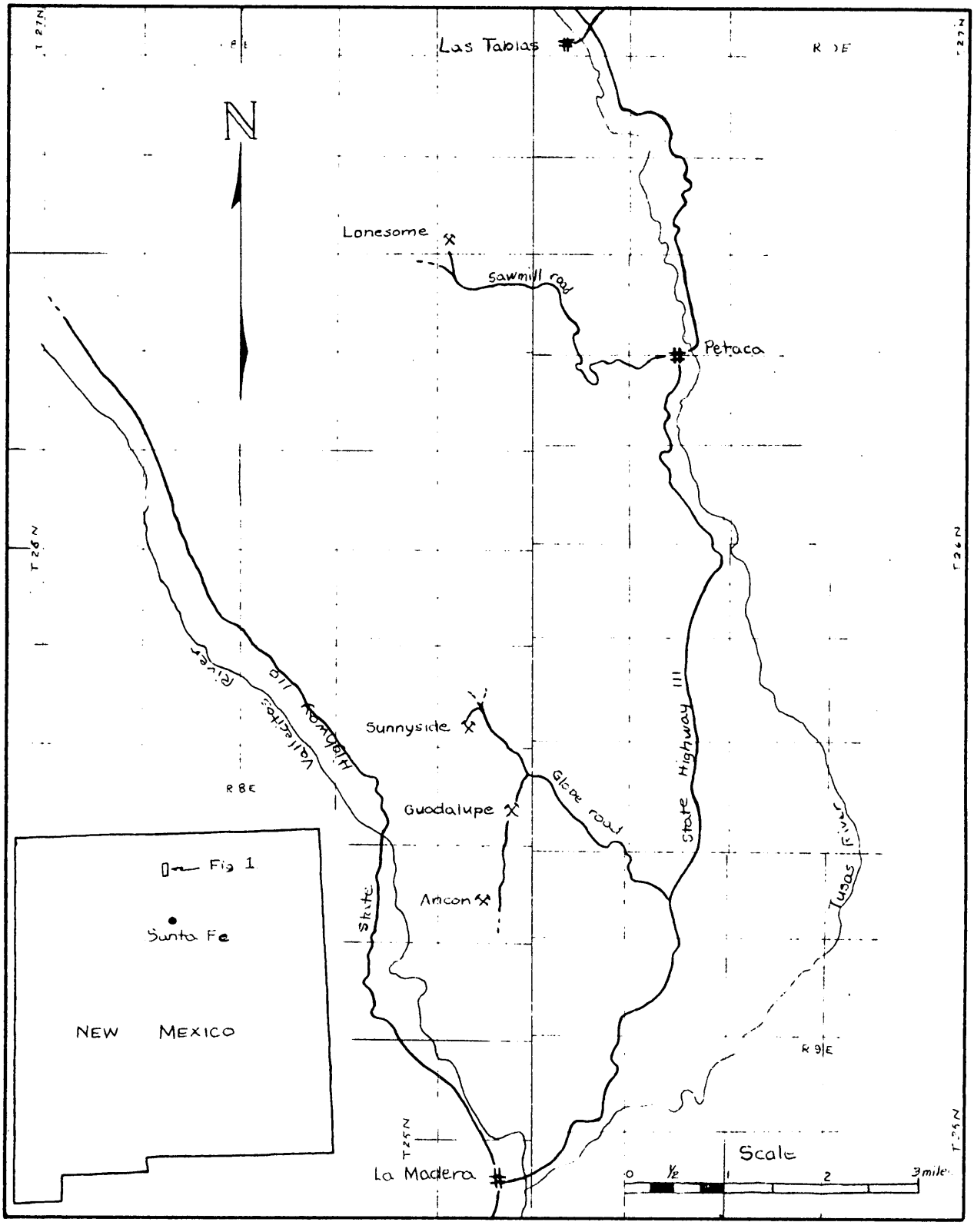

FIG. I LOCATION MAP
COULTER AND WHITE, PETACA PEGMATITE DISTRICT,
RIO ARRIBA CO., NEW MEXICO

DMEA 2568

The altitudes vary from about 7,500 to 8,000 feet with the northern part of the district being the higher. The terrain varies from high mesa land, through rolling hills to very rugged topography.

All of the area is within the Carson National Forest but a small amount of the land within the forest boundaries consists of small irregular land grants. Summer weather is very pleasant although thunder showers are frequent. Winter weather may be severe and transportation will be hampered unless a large amount of road maintenance is done. Rainfall probably averages a little more than 20 inches per year. There are no permanent streams in the vicinity of the Coulter and White properties, but the Tusas River flows the year around. This stream is not too far from the properties. There is plenty of timber for mining purposes. Most of the timber is Ponderosa Pine.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION 1/

Mica production from the Petaca district dates back to the 1600's when large books of mica were split and used for window panes in Santa Fe and nearby villages. More modern production started about 1870 when much of the mica was used as panes in stove doors. Evidently, most of this early work consisted of mining plate mica and no recovery was made of other minerals.

Interest in stove mica dwindled and about 1912 saw the start of interest in mica for electrical uses. A slump in activity occurred after World War I, then operations picked up and continued until 1931 and the depression. Depression production was

1/ Largely extracted from Bulletin 25, New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, "Mica Deposits of the Petaca District, Rio Arriba, County, New Mex.", Richard H. Jahns, 1946, p. 102-105.

by individuals who used hand methods and produced some mica as the only means of making a living. During World War II with its great demand for strategic mica, much activity was noted in the district but in 1945 all activity ceased. Other than a few promotional efforts, very little has been done in the area since that time.

Production records are incomplete and it is impossible to give the production of the district, especially a breakdown of the grades of material produced. From 1899 to 1934, a reported 165,785 pounds of sheet mica of all grades was produced which had a value of $36,363.00. An additional 7,943 tons of scrap mica was produced that had a value of $125,906.00. The above figures are partial and many of the years within the time have had a known production which is not included in the above figures. It is probable that the total production does not double the foregoing figures. Total sheet mica production from the area may be roughly estimated at about 300,000 pounds. During the period from 1942 to 1945, production of strategic mica amounted to nearly 7,000 pounds. Production since that time has been small. The greatest portion of the 1942-1945 production was recovered from the Globe and Cribbensville mines. Production from the Coulter and White pegmatites was insignificant.

Since 1942, beryl production from the district may have totalled 5 tons. This material had a value of less than $1,000.00. Some of the beryl was recovered from the Lonesome and Sunnyside pegmatites owned by Coulter and White.

Columbite with subordinate tantalite and samarskite production was smaller than that for beryl and 6,000 pounds may have been produced since 1942. A small amount of columbite-tantalite was obtained from the Lonesome pegmatite of Coulter and White.

Bismutite and monazite production was very small although reliable records are not available.

OWNERSHIP AND EXTENT

In the application for Government assistance, Coulter and White list ownership of 11 claims in the area. These are the Guadalupe Nos. 1-5, Lonesome, El Contento, St. Joseph, Sunnyside Nos. 1 and 2, and the Anconas No. 1. The area covered by these claims is approximately 220 acres. The El Contento and St. Joseph are included in the Lonesome Group.

H. S. Coulter of Truth or Consequences, N. Mex., is listed as the principal owner and A. C. White of the same city as the associate owner. Small interests seem to be held by others.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEPOSITS

The country rock of most of the Petaca district is a pre-Cambrian complex of schists and quartzites. Some granite is known and late basalts cap some of the mesas while later gravels are present in some of the valleys. All of the examined pegmatites occur in the pre-Cambrian quartzites and quartz-mica schists.

Although usually very irregular in shape, as is common with pegmatites, the Petaca pegmatites seem to present common characteristics in general while differing in detail. All of the larger and more

important pegmatites examined seem to crosscut the structure of the schists and quartzites. Most consist of an aggregate of microcline, quartz, albite and mica (muscovite), and other minerals are minor in quantity. Zoning is usually pronounced.

The following descriptions are applied only to those owned by the applicants.

The Lonesome has had the largest amount of work done on it. Most of the work was done on the largest pegmatite of a group of three. It is a little over 160 feet long and nearly 20 feet wide at the widest point. A shaft opens the deposit to a depth of about 80 feet. According to Jahns,[2] operations during the early 1940's resulted in a production of 130 pounds of high grade sheet mica, 4,500 pounds of beryl, 375 pounds of columbite, 12 pounds of samarskite, and a little monazite as well as considerable scrap mica.

The deposits generally strike nearly east-west, dip steeply to the north, and plunge to the west. Quartz, microcline, albite, and mica are the principal constituents of the deposits. During the recent examination, no columbite or strategic mica was noted in the mine workings. Beryl is distributed irregularly in parts of the dike but none was noted. Although no columbite was seen in the mine, a piece or two was taken from the dump material.

The El Contento and St. Joseph pegmatites are near the Lonesome, and in that group. The El Contento deposit maybe nearly 400 feet long and about 4 feet in width. The St. Joseph pegmatite has more

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2/ Ibid, p. 138.

width and lesser length. Only a very small production of strategic minerals has been mined from these deposits.

The Sunnyside beryl deposit has been visited by the author several times. The first visit was made late in 1943, just after the discovery of the beryl pocket. A few thousand pounds of beryl were produced from this pocket near the surface and in the schist just beneath a small pegmatite. Subsequent sinking of a shaft and a drift at the bottom revealed no more beryl. Much of the beryl production is alleged to have been obtained from this shaft with the beryl being distributed throughout the schist through which the shaft was sunk. A study of the walls of the shaft and of the dump material reveals no trace of beryl although fragments of beryl can be found on the ground around the dump. This material was derived in mining the original discovery and predates the shaft sinking. Much of the beryl mined is still retained by the applicants.

The Guadalupe series of 6 pegmatites are nearly parallel. The largest and least unpromising of the dikes has a large strike length and reaches a maximum width of 20 feet. A small amount of mining has been done and small amounts of strategic minerals have been produced. No strategic minerals were seen in the mine workings.

The Anconas pegmatite is located a few hundred feet northwest of the Hidden Treasure pegmatite described by Jahns,[3/] and seems to be different from the Ancon described by him. The Anconas is a small pegmatite on which very little work has been done. Production

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3/ Ibid, p. 254.

is unknown but it could not have been more than a few pounds of any of the strategic minerals. Columbite and fluorite were noted in the dike in scant quantities and some mica was seen. None of the mica was of strategic quality.

Of all the pegmatites in the Petaca District, it seems that those owned by Coulter and White are among the most unpromising. Production of the strategic minerals has been minor.

ORE RESERVES

Measured ore reserves consist of a few hundred pounds of beryl stockpiled in a warehouse at La Madera, N. Mex. There also are a few pounds of columbite-tantalite which upon inspection proved to be mostly ilmenite. There are no indicated ore reserves upon any of the deposits owned by Coulter and White. Inferred reserves can only be based on the meagerest of data and by the extrapolation of past production records. The Lonesome pegmatite is used as the basis for calculations because it has been opened up more than the others and because it is the least unpromising of the Coulter and White properties in the district. Estimated figures for the maximum past production of strategic minerals from the dike are as follows: beryl, 2.5 tons; sheet mica, 250 pounds; columbite and tantalite, 500 pounds; and a few pounds of samarskite, monazite and bismutite. All of the figures are believed to be in excess of the actual production, expecially those for beryl, which seems to indicate about half of the district production. Appreciable scrap mica was produced.

As pegmatites are notoriously irregular and concentrations of strategic minerals could occur within the dikes, the habit shown in this district indicates that all such concentrations have been insignificant, although not necessarily so to the small miner who locates such a concentration. Ignoring the possibility, however small, of a significant discovery, the following ore reserves are calculated for the Lonesome pegmatite. From the 80-foot level to the 200-foot level, there may be obtained no more than 375 pounds of sheet mica, 7,500 pounds of beryl, 750 pounds of columbite-tantalite, nearly 40 pounds of samarskite, and a little monazite. All of this may be obtained from about 2,000 tons of rock mined by following the proper zones in the deposit. As planned by Coulter and White, about the same amount of strategic minerals would be obtained from mining 38,000 tons of rock. A small increase of scrap mica might be obtained but the bulk of the production would be feldspar and quartz.

Judging by the relative quality of mineralization noted on the other pegmatites owned by Coulter and White, the production expectable from the remaining parts of their property to the depths of 100 feet might double the above estimates. Therefore, we note that the total maximum potential of the Coulter and White pegmatities to a depth of 100 feet, and a depth of 200 feet on the Lonesome would be 750 pounds of sheet mica, 7.5 tons of beryl, 1,500 pounds of columbite-tantalite, and a little samarskite and monazite. The present value of this material would be less than $10,000, not including the value of the scrap mica. This contribution to the Nation's need is considered insignificant.

PRESENT STATUS

All of the Coulter and White properties are idle at present. Little or nothing has been done since before 1948 when the author spent a few days in the district. The annual assessment work allegedly has been kept up.

The Lonesome mine is the most extensively developed of the Coulter and White properties. It is developed by a shaft nearly 80 feet in depth from which drifts extend easterly and westerly. The drifts extend to a maximum of 25 feet each way with a small stope extending the east workings 50 feet from the shaft. All of the other workings on this and the other properties consist of small pits and drifts with a 60-foot flatly inclined shaft on the Sunnyside claim. This shaft is augmented by a 40-foot drift at its bottom. All of the work on the Sunnyside was done in the country rock outside of a small pegmatite.

PROJECT PROPOSALS WITH COSTS

Coulter and White in their application planned to spend $163,218.50 to explore their properties. The work was to consist of removing "all the overburden from the pegmatite dikes on all of the properties: to sink at least two more shafts, or perhaps three, as per the advice of an engineer, and sink each shaft to a depth of 100 feet or more, drifting to both walls from at least two levels. The dike on the Lonesome has an average surface width of 40 feet, and plans include at least 10 surface cuts across this dike. -----that you cannot get

a true picture by core drilling, therefore all the plans will be for stripping, sinking shafts, drifts, and tunnels; also sorting all of the minerals, keeping an accurate account of assortment, weight and assays". (Note: underlined part of quotation is by the author.)

A bulldozer-loader, dump-truck, compressor, rock drills, and sundry equipment were to be purchased. New buildings consisting of a laboratory and supervisor's quarters, were contained in the proposal.

Almost all of the pegmatite bodies in the Petaca area are well exposed because of the resistance to erosion of the pegmatite constituents. In spite of the thick cover of vegetation, the pegmatites are quite open and subject to study. Although not all of the boundaries are traceable on the surface, enough of the pegmatite boundaries are traceable so a clear picture may be obtained of the surface extent. Because of the above features, it is not necessary to do any large amount of surface trenching or complete removel of the "overburden" as outlined by the applicants. A careful study of the exposed surfaces will, in most cases, determine the zoning of the deposit asswell as the mineralogical makeup. This was proven by Jahn's study of the district. Shallow trenches through the easily removed surface detritus would be helpful in a few cases but heavy equipment would not be necessary for this work.

It also was planned to sink two or three shafts on the Lonesome deposit. It is not understood why these shafts would be necessary

on a deposit with one shaft on it and with overall dimensions of 165 long by 18 feet wide, not an "average surface width of 40 feet" as mentioned on page 5b of the application. All of the exploration could be done from the existing shaft at far less cost to the applicants and the Government. In the application, reference was made more than once to the lack of "systematic exploration" of the district. The answer is obvious. All of the Coulter and White pegmatites are relatively small bodies and the possible concentrations of economic (?) minerals within them is much smaller still; also the irregularity of the deposits prohibits systematic exploration without an excessive amount of unnecessary work in known barren areas. Only a small part of the pegmatites, because of their small size, are adaptable to open pit work. Besides, some of the past exploration and development is as systematic as is possible. The pegmatites may not be likened to "porphyry copper deposits" where economic mineralization is sparingly disseminated throughout a large rock mass. If such were true of these pegmatites, the same small content of strategic minerals distributed throughout the deposits would make them even more unattractive than at present. These deposits can only be mined by small, careful operations that are confined only to those zones of the pegmatites where the wanted minerals occur.

As large scale "systematic" exploration seems unwarranted, the large items of equipment likewise become unnecessary. A small compressor, rock drill, small truck, and the accessories are all that

are necessary to properly explore any of the deposits if such exploration is warranted. In developing any of the deposits, a little more mining equipment might be desired. None of the larger and more productive deposits were elaborately equipped. The reason is because they were operating on too close a margin to permit anything but the most necessary items. These larger and more productive pegmatites are considerably more promising than those owned by Coulter and White.

The need of supervisor's quarters and a laboratory are entirely unnecessary. Sufficient living quarters, although somewhat primitive, are available in the general district. A little study would show that the strategic minerals are all distinctive and can be identified without elaborate laboratory equipment. Witness the past experience of the natives of the area who became adept enough to mine what strategic minerals were produced. Any error was on the side of inclusion of other minerals with the strategic ones, and not a loss of the strategic minerals. A study of the various dumps shows that very little excaped their attention.

CONCLUSIONS

Based upon a number of visits to the Petaca district and a study of the available literature pertaining to the area, the following conclusions were derived which apply to the group of pegmatites owned by Coulter and White:

1. This group of pegmatites is among the more unpromising of the district.

2. Significant discoveries of the strategic minerals are extremely unlikely, judging from past records. This applies to the

district as a whole excepting possibly, the finding of a little strategic mica in some of the important deposits.

3. The important production of the district has been made from scrap mica and the small production of strategic minerals has been a by-product. One small exception may be noted where a small pocket of beryl was mined on the Sunnyside claim.

4. The Coulter and White pegmatites are poor prospects for scrap mica in appreciable quantities.

5. Optimistic ore reserve estimates indicate that the potentialities of the claims are small and that an additional 100 to 120 feet of depth would infer only small quantities of the strategic minerals.

6. Either the whole pegmatite or confining operations to the known mineral bearing zones would not appreciably alter these reserves.

7. An expenditure of about $163,000 is greatly in excess of the returns expectable. When one considers that approximately $60,000 of scrap mica and all accessory minerals was produced during the three war years of 1942-1945 from nearly 30 mines, it makes one wonder what could be produced from only six of these, especially when they are among the most unpromising.

8. Even if exploration were warranted, the method proposed and the equipment and buildings proposed are not suitable or necessary to the work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the foregoing conclusions, it is recommended that the application, Docket DMEA-2568, Coulter's and White's, Beryl-Mica Pegmatites in the Petaca Mining District, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex., be denied.

600

NOV 17 1952

Hon. Dennis Chavez
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Subject: Docket No. DMA-2563
Mica-Beryl
Coulter and White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

My dear Senator Chavez:

Reference is made to your letter of November 13, 1952, requesting information on the Coulter and White application for exploration assistance in the Petaca Mining District, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

On November 10, 1952, Mr. H. G. Coulter of Truth or Consequences, New Mexico, was advised that his application for exploration assistance was denied because the probability of making a significant discovery of strategic beryl or mica was not sufficiently encouraging to justify Government participation in the proposed work.

Thank you for your interest in the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration program.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Administrator

LGHouk:gad 11/17/52

Copy to: Adm. R. File
Docket File
Field Team, Region IV
Mr. Houk

Hon. Dennis Chavez
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Subject: Docket No. DMEA-2568
Mica-Beryl
Coulter and White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

My dear Senator Chavez:

Reference is made to your letter of November 13, 1952, requesting information on the Coulter and White application for exploration assistance in the Petaca Mining District, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

On November 10, 1952, Mr. M. S. Coulter of Truth or Consequences, New Mexico, was advised that his application for exploration assistance was denied because the probability of making a significant discovery of strategic beryl or mica was not sufficiently encouraging to justify Government participation in the proposed work.

Thank you for your interest in the Defense Mineral Exploration Administration program.

Sincerely yours,

Administrator

LWHouk:gad 11/17/52

Copy to: Adm. R. File
Docket File
Field Team, Region IV
Mr. Houk

Hon. Dennis Chavez
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Subject: Docket No. [illegible]-2563
Mica-Beryl
Coulter and White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

My Dear Senator Chavez:

Reference is made to your letter of November 13, 1952, requesting information on the Coulter and White application for exploration assistance in the Petaca Mining District, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

On November 10, 1952, Mr. H. [illegible] Coulter of Truth or Consequences, New Mexico, was advised that his application for exploration assistance was denied because the probability of making a significant discovery of strategic beryl or mica was not sufficiently encouraging to justify Government participation in the proposed work.

Thank you for your interest in the Defense Mineral Exploration Administration program.

Sincerely yours,

Administrator

LGHook:gad 11/17/52

Copy to: Adm. R. File
Docket File
Field Team, Region IV
Mr. Hook

C
O
P
Y

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on Public Works

November 13, 1952

Mr. Frank E. Johnson
Acting Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Docket No. DMEA-2568
Mica-Beryl
Coulter and White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, N.M.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am writing to inquire again if you have received the application in the above mentioned matter. I have written you previously on this application, and I will appreciate your letting me have any information you can as to the status at this time.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Dennis Chavez

Dennis Chavez, U.S.S.

C
O
P
Y

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on Public Works

November 13, 1952

Mr. Frank E. Johnson
Acting Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Docket No. DMEA-2568
Mica-Beryl
Coulter and White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, N.M.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am writing to inquire again if you have received the application in the above mentioned matter. I have written you previously on this application, and I will appreciate your letting me have any information you can as to the status at this time.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Dennis Chavez

Dennis Chavez, U.S.S.

600

NOV 10 1952

Mr. H. S. Coulter
P. O. Box 647
Truth or Consequences
New Mexico

Subject: Docket No. DMEA-2568 - Beryl-Mica
Coulter & White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Coulter:

Your application for exploration assistance at the Petaca Mining District in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, has been reviewed by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration.

The use of Government funds in an exploration project is considered justified only if evidence is available to show that the project has a reasonably good chance of resulting in the discovery or development of strategic minerals in sufficient quantity to significantly improve the mineral supply for National Defense.

The evidence that you have submitted, and other available information, does not show that the probability of making a significant discovery of strategic beryl-mica is sufficiently encouraging to justify Government participation in the proposed work; therefore, your application for assistance is denied.

Your interest in the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration's program to aid the mineral supply for National Defense is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Administrator

LGHouk:gad 11/5/52
Copy to: Adm. R. File
Docket File
Operating Committee (2)
Field Team, Region IV (2)
Mr. Norton, G-232 GSA Bldg.
Mr. Kauffman, 1347
Mr. Houk

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
NOV 3 1952

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

October 29, 1952

Mr. G. T. Davisson
6541 Victoria Avenue
Los Angeles 43, California

Dear Mr. Davisson:

This will acknowledge your letter of October 22 regarding DMEA Docket No. 2568, Beryl-mica. The report prepared in connection with your application Docket DMEA 2568 will be forwarded to our Washington office today.

We are sure that you will hear from our Washington office in due time.

Very truly yours,

W. H. K.

W. H. King
Executive Officer
Field Team
Region IV

WHK:es

cc: Mittendorf (2)
Chron.
Docket

COPY

6541 Victoria Avenue
Los Angeles 43, California
October 27, 1952

Mr. W. H. King
DMEA Field Team, Region IV
U. S. Dept. of the Interior
224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Mr. King

SUBJECT: Docket No. DMEA 2568
Beryl-mica
Coulter and White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

Enclosed, find a copy of a letter I wrote to Mr. Shride and which he answered October sixteenth. I have before me two letters. One from Mr. A. F. Shride at the Department of Interior Office at Tucson, Arizona, dated October sixteenth, in answer to my letter (copy enclosed) regarding the whereabouts of our application, DMEA 2568. In his letter, he states that the report from the examining team had been forwarded to your office in Denver some time ago, and that he talked to you on the telephone that same morning, October 16, 1952, and you told him it had already gone in to Washington.

I immediately got in touch with Washington. I received a letter from Washington today, dated October 22, stating that our application with your recommendations had not reached that office as of that date, and that it was still in the Denver office.

I don't believe that our mail service has reached that state of inefficiency yet; so, in the language of the President, are we getting the old run-around or somebody is telling a ***** ******* lie?

Just what is required to get this application back to Washington where it can be acted upon?

When I made this application, I was told by Mr. Miller of the San Francisco office, (in person), that this exploration loan was set up to eliminate the red tape and the delays, and so that the people would make a desperate effort to get these strategic minerals.

But this has been kicked around six months, and both Mr. Coulter and myself have wasted a whole summer which could have been spent more profitably. If they are going to say no, I don't see why it should take six months to say it.

Maybe, due to the fact that we have always paid our bills and have been able to make a living without any Government subsidy, we might not qualify for a loan now.

There are other things I could mention, but not at this time.

Very truly yours,

G. T. Davisson

COPY

6541 Victoria Avenue
Los Angeles 43, California
October 13, 1952

Mr. A. F. Shride
P. O. Box 4126, University Station
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Shride:

SUBJECT: Docket No. DMEA-2568
Beryl-Mica
Coulter and White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

Thursday, the sixteenth, it will be a month since the examining team went over our property, and I am informed no report has reached Washington so far.

I was in the business of making reports for a number of years, and having reports made for me, and I never found it necessary to take thirty days to make out a factual report when it only took a day for examination of the property.

Maybe I am a little impatient, but I can't imagine what is holding up the report in Tucson, unless it would be the fact that we have had two eastern concerns who have tried to buy this property (not buy, but steal it), in the last four years. I can't say this is the reason, but such things have been done.

Another party told us that if we didn't do business with the would-be five-per-centers, we would never get anything done. Again, I can't say if this might have something to do with this delay or not. However, I have reported both incidents to the proper people in Washington.

In your question and answers, it says that to be eligible for an exploration loan, you must have a reasonable showing of minerals to qualify, beside our own personal qualifications. I believe I showed them enough evidence to give them reason for recommending an exploration loan. Also the evidence of the thousands of dollars we have spent in making good roads so the properties were easy to go to, so that if and when we were financially able, equipmentcould be moved in very quickly--although we do not have all of our roads completed.

The examining team even remarked that it was a surprise and a pleasure to to somewhere that people made thei roads one of their first considerations.

I would very much appreciate any information that you may be able to give me, while I am here in Los Angeles.

Very truly yours,

G. T. Davisson

DI-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT THE INTERIOR

CALL MEMO for Mr Hauk 10-22, 1952

Miss Portor in Sen. Chavez Tel. No.

Office DMCA-2568 Ext. 1201

CALLED		PHONED	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
☐ Will call again		☐ Will phone again	☑ Please phone

Message: Would like you to call
Re: status of docket DMCA-2568

Received by gad

GPO 16—32027-1 [OVER]

600

SEP 2 6 1952

Mr. W. H. King
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region IV
Bureau of Mines
224 New Customhouse Bldg.
Denver 2, Colorado

Subject: Docket No. DMEA-2568
Mica-Beryl
Coulter and White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

Dear Mr. King:

Transmitted herewith is a copy of a letter to Senator Dennis Chavez from the State of New Mexico on the Coulter and White exploration assistance application in the Petaca Mining District, Rio Arriba County.

Please note the enclosed letter from Mr. Davisson and his comments on the Field Team's discussion with him on the repayment of Government exploration assistance funds.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Wm. Ellis

ACTING Chairman, Operating Committee

Approved:

C. H. Johnson
Member, Bureau of Mines

A. R. Kinkel, Jr.
Member, Geological Survey

Enclosures 2

LGHouk:gad 9/26/52

Copy to: Admin. Reading File
Docket File
Operating Committee (2)
Mr. Dietrich, 3526
Mr. Norton, G-232 GSA Bldg.
Mr. Houk

600 SEP 26 1952

Hon. Dennis Chavez
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Docket No. DMEA-2568
Mica-Beryl
Coulter and White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

My dear Senator Chavez:

Reference is made to your letter of September 22, 1952 transmitting a copy of a letter to you from Mr. J. T. Davisson on the subject application for mica and beryl exploration, DMEA-2568, in the Petaca Mining District, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

The comments of Mr. Davisson's are noted and will be called to the attention of the Field Team. Mr. Davisson has apparently misinterpreted the remarks of Mr. Soule' with respect to the repayment of exploration assistance funds. DMEA Order-1, Sec. 6 outlines the Criteria which are used for approving exploration assistance applications. Sec. 6 is quoted as follows:

"Criteria. The following factors will be considered and weighted in passing upon applications:

"(a) The strategic importance of the mineral involved.
"(b) The geologic probability of making a significant discovery.
"(c) The availability of manpower, materials, supplies, equipment, water, and power.
"(d) The accessibility of the project.
"(e) The operating experience and background of the applicant."

You will note that there is no mention in the Criteria of repayment of Government assistance. However, repayment to a degree is considered under Section (b) the geologic probability of making a significant discovery. It is not a major consideration nor an important factor in determining the merits of a project.

The field team report has not been received in this office; however, when it is received it will be processed as rapidly as possible.

The correspondence which you requested be returned is enclosed herewith.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANK E. JOHNSON

ACTING Administrator

Enclosure

LNearne:gad 9/25/52

Copy to: Admin. Reading File
Field Team, Region IV
Docket File
Mr. Dietrich, 3526
Mr. Norton, G-232 GSA Bldg.
Mr. Houk

Hon. Dennis Chavez
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Docket No. DMEA-2568
Mica-Beryl
Coulter and White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

My dear Senator Chavez:

Reference is made to your letter of September 22, 1952 transmitting a copy of a letter to you from Mr. C. T. Davisson on the subject application for mica and beryl exploration, DMEA-2568, in the Petaca Mining District, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

The comments of Mr. Davisson's are noted and will be called to the attention of the Field Team. Mr. Davisson has apparently misinterpreted the remarks of Mr. Seale' with respect to the repayment of exploration assistance funds. DMEA Order-1, Sec. 6 outlines the Criteria which are used for approving exploration assistance applications. Sec. 6 is quoted as follows:

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The correspondence which you requested be returned is enclosed herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Administrator

Enclosure

LHearne:gad 9/25/52

Copy to: Admin. Reading File
Field Team, Region IV
Docket File
Mr. Dietrich, 3526
Mr. Horton, G-232 GSA Bldg.
Mr. Hook

600

SEP 11 1952

Hon. Dennis Chavez

United States Senate

Subject: Docket No. DMEA-2568 - Mica-Beryl
Coulter & White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

My dear Senator Chavez:

I have received your letter of September 9, 1952, inquiring as to the present status of Docket No. DMEA-2568, covering an application for assistance on a mica-beryl exploration project in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, filed by Messrs. E. H. Coulter and A. C. White on June 5, 1952.

This application was referred to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration field office in Denver and an examination has been scheduled for early this month, according to our latest report from the Regional Office. Upon receipt of new information, we shall be pleased to keep you advised.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Administrator

LMearne:gad 9/10/52

Copy to: Admin. Reading File
Docket File
Field Team, Region IV
Mr. Norton, G-232 GSA Bldg.
Mr. Kauffman, 1347
Mr. Houk

Hon. Dennis Chavez

United States Senate

My dear Senator Chavez:

Subject: Docket No. DMA-2568
Mica-Beryl
Coulter & White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

I have received your letter of September 9, 1952, inquiring as to the present status of Docket No. DMA-2568, covering an application for assistance on a mica-beryl exploration project in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, filed by Messrs. R. S. Coulter and A. S. White on June 5, 1952.

This application was referred to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration field office in Denver and an examination has been scheduled for early this month, according to our latest report from the Regional Office. Upon receipt of new information, we shall be pleased to keep you advised.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Administrator

LHearne:gad 9/10/52

Copy to: Admin. Reading File
Docket File
Field Team, Region IV
Mr. Norton, G-232 GSA Bldg.
Mr. Kauffman, 1347
Mr. Henk

Mr. W. H. King
Executive Officer, DMEA
Field Team, Region IV
Bureau of Mines
224 Customhouse Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Subject: Docket No. DMEA-2568 - Beryl-Mica
Coulter & White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

Dear Mr. King:

Transmitted herewith are the reviews of the application by the U. S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines for your information in making a field examination of the subject property.

A review of the application indicates extreme optimism on the part of the applicant, and the requested funds are excessive for performing exploration under DMEA Order-1, particularly on such a vague general program. It is felt that a more specific program could not be developed through correspondence with the applicant.

This office wishes to caution members of the field team making the examination to be extremely careful in their discussions with the applicant to avoid making any statements that can be construed as a commitment on the part of the Government. Please note that both the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines mention that the co-owner, A. C. White, may be connected with Allen White of the Petaca Minerals Corporation from whom Washington has received voluminous, inaccurate, and immaterial correspondence about the production potential of the Petaca District.

If the Field Team recommends a program, it is suggested that they do not attempt to reach any agreement with the applicant on the scope or size of the program until they have had discussions with the Washington Office. The background of the men involved for supervising and directing any exploration program should be scrutinized.

Your recommendation for denial or approval of assistance should be based entirely upon the possibilities of making significant discoveries of beryl, columbite-tantalite, or other strategic minerals

since the mica in this area is not suitable for stockpiling.

The Field Team should make a thorough examination of the pegmatites proposed for exploration by the applicant, and take sufficient samples to make a satisfactory determination of the merits of this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANK E. JOHNSON

Chairman, Operating Committee
Defense Minerals Exploration
Administration

Approved:

T. H. Hedges

Member, Bureau of Mines

S. M. Lemmon

Member, Geological Survey

Enclosures 2

LGHouk:gad 6/25/52

Copy to: Admin. Reading File
Operating Committee (2)
Docket File
Mr. Norton, G-232 GSA Bldg.
Mr. Kauffman, 1347
Mr. Houk

600

JUN 25 1952

Mr. K. S. Coulter
P. O. Box 647
Truth or Consequences
New Mexico

Subject: Docket No. DMEA-2565 - Beryl-Mica
Coulter & White
Petaca Mining District
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Coulter:

Your application is being referred to Mr. W. H. King, Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region IV, Bureau of Mines, 224 New Customhouse Building, Denver 2, Colorado, for further information.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Acting Administrator
Defense Minerals Exploration
Administration

LQHook:gad 6/25/52

Copy to: Admin. Reading File
Operating Committee (2)
Field Team, Region IV (2)
Mr. Norton, G-232 GSA Bldg.
Mr. Needleman, 1347
Mr. Hook

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

C O P Y

Bureau of Mines

June 12, 1952

Memorandum

To: Lawrence G. Houk, Chief
Nonmetallics Division, DMEA

From: A. J. Kauffman, Jr.
Rare and Precious Metals Branch

Subject: Transmittal of DMEA #2568, Mr. H. S. Coulter, P. O. Box 647, Truth or Consequences, New Mexico

Re: beryl; mica, columbite, tantalite, $163,218 loan

There are a number of pegmatites located in the Petaca Mining District, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico with a beryl content estimated to average less than 10 tons beryl per deposit.

It is therefore recommended that this docket be certified for field examination of those properties that may contain appreciable quantities of the above mentioned strategic materials.

Attention is called to the fact that the associate owner of the properties referred to in subject application, Mr. A. C. White, has been very persistent in attempting to secure government assistance in the past.

/s/ A. J. Kauffman, Jr.

A. J. KAUFFMAN, JR.

Attachment

MF-103
(Revised April 1952)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

Form Approved.
Budget Bureau No. 42-R1035.2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
JUN 5 1952

APPLICATION FOR AID IN AN EXPLORATION PROJECT, PURSUANT TO DMEA ORDER 1, UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950, AS AMENDED

Not to be filled in by applicant

Docket No. DMEA-2568
Metal or Mineral
Date Received 6-5-52
Estimated Cost
Participation (Government %)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. *Name of applicant.*—(*a*) State here your full legal name, in the form in which you will wish to contract, and your mailing address: H. S. Coulter (principal owner)
Post Office Box 647, Truth or Consequences, New Mexico
A. C. White, (associate owner)
Truth or Consequences, New Mexico

(*b*) If other than an individual, add to your name above whether a corporation, partnership, etc., and the name of the State in which incorporated or otherwise organized.

(*c*) If a corporation, add to above statement, titles, names and addresses of officers.

(*d*) If a partnership, add to the above statement the names and addresses of all partners.

2. *General.*—Read DMEA Order 1, "Government Aid in Defense Exploration Projects," before completing this application. Submit this application and all accompanying papers in quadruplicate (four copies), with your name and address on each sheet of the application and on all accompanying papers. Where sufficient space is not provided on the form for all required information, state it on an accompanying paper, with a reference in each case to the instruction to which it refers by number. Comply with all applicable instructions; or, if not applicable, so state. File the application with Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., or with the nearest field executive officer thereof.

3. *Applicant's property rights.*—(*a*) State the legal description of the land upon which you wish to explore, including all land which you possess or control that may be benefited by the exploration, and excluding any land or interest in land which is not to be included in the exploration project contract Lonesome: SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 36, T. 27 N., R. 8E.
Sunnyside: NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 26 N., R. 8E.
Guadalupe: NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 36, T. 26 N., R. 8E.
Anconas: SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 1, T. 25 N., R. 8 E.

(*b*) State any mine name by which the property is known. Lonesome, Sunnyside, Guadalupe, and Anconas prospects.

(*c*) State your interest in the land, whether owner, lessee, purchaser under contract, or otherwise principal owner.

(*d*) If you are not the owner, submit with this application a copy of the lease, contract, or other document under which you control the property. See

(*e*) If you own the land, describe any liens or encumbrances on it None

(*f*) If the land consists of unpatented claims, add to the description above, the book and page numbers for each recorded location notice. See attached Sheet #3-f.

4. *Physical description.*—(*a*) Describe in detail any mining or exploration operations which have been or now are being conducted upon the land, including existing mine workings and production facilities. State your interest, if any, in such operations. Also describe accessibility of mine workings for examination purposes. See attached Sheet #4-a

(*b*) State past and current production, and ore reserves, if any, giving quantities and grades. See attached Sheet #4-b.

(*c*) Describe the geologic features of the property, including mineralization, type of deposit (vein, bedded, etc.), and your reasons for wishing to explore. Illustrate with maps or sketches. Send with your application (but not necessarily as a part of it) any geologic or engineering report, assay maps, or other technologic information you may have, indicating on each whether you require its return to you. See attached Sheet #4-c

(*d*) State the facts with respect to the accessibility of the project: Access roads, distances to shipping, supply and residence points. See attached Sheet #4-d

(*e*) State the availability of manpower, materials, supplies, equipment, water, and power. (Manpower availability excellent. All local help except supervisor, engineer, and laboratory man. Materials and supplies available locally in La Madera, Petaca, Espanola, and Santa Fe. Equipment available at Albuquerque, N. Mex., El Paso, Texas, and Denver, Colorado. Propose buying where best prices can be obtained. Water free, (except for pump and pressure tank installation) and plentiful. Power, mostly diesel and gas. In the past year, REA power lines have been run to La Madera, New Mexico.

5. *The exploration project.*—(a) State the mineral or minerals for which you wish to explore Beryllium and strategic mica, with monazite, tantalite-columbite, samarskite, bismutite, and scrap mica as associate minerals or by-products.

(b) Describe fully the proposed work, including a map or sketch of the property showing a plan (and cross sections if needed) of any present mine workings, and the location of the proposed exploration work as related to such features as contacts, veins, ore-bearing beds, etc. See attached Sheet #5-b

(c) The work will start within 30 days and be completed within 20 months from the date of an exploration project contract.

(d) State the operating experience and background of the applicant with relation to the ability to carry out such exploration project, and also that of the person or persons who will supervise the operations. See attached Sheet #5-d

6. *Estimate of costs.*—Furnish a detailed estimate of the costs of the proposed work (you will have to use a separate sheet), under the following headings. Add the totals under all headings to give the estimated total cost of the project: Sheet #6

(a) *Independent contracts.*—(Note.—If the applicant does not intend to let any of the work to contractors, write "none" after this item. To the extent that the work is to be contracted, do not repeat the cost of the contract-work in subsequent items.) State the cost of any proposed independent contracts for the performance of all or any part of the work, expressed in terms of units of work (such as per foot of drilling, per foot of drifting, per hour of bulldozer operations, per cubic yard of material moved, etc.). None

(b) *Labor, supervision, consultants.*—Include an itemized schedule of numbers, classes and rates of wages, salaries or fees for necessary labor, supervision and engineering and geological consultants. See attached Sheet #6-b

(c) *Operating materials and supplies.*—Furnish an itemized list, including items of equipment costing less than $50 each, and power, water and fuel. See attached Sheet #6-c

(d) *Operating equipment.*—Furnish an itemized list of any operating equipment to be rented, purchased, or which is owned and will be furnished by the Operator, with the estimated rental, purchase price, or suggested use-allowance based on present value, as the case may be. See attached Sheet #6-d

(e) *Rehabilitation and repairs.*—Furnish a detailed list showing the cost of any necessary initial rehabilitation or repairs of existing buildings, installations, fixtures, and movable operating equipment, now owned by the Operator and which will be devoted to the exploration project. See attached Sheet #6-e

(f) *New buildings, improvements, installations.*—Furnish a detailed list showing the cost of any necessary buildings, fixed improvements, or installations to be purchased, installed or constructed for the benefit of the exploration project. Sheet #6-f

(g) *Miscellaneous.*—Furnish a detailed list showing the cost of repairs to and maintenance of operating equipment (not including initial rehabilitation or repairs of the Operator's equipment), analytical work, accounting, workmen's compensation and employers' liability insurance, and payroll taxes. See Sheet #6-g

(h) *Contingencies.*—Give an estimate of any necessary allowances for contingencies not included in the costs stated above.

NOTE.—No items of general overhead, corporate management, interest, taxes (other than payroll and sales taxes), or any other indirect costs, or work performed or costs incurred before the date of the contract, should be included in the estimate of costs. See Sheet #6-g

7. (a) Are you prepared to furnish your share of the cost of the proposed project in accordance with the regulations on Government participation (Sec. 7, DMEA No. 1)? Yes

(b) How do you propose to furnish your share of the costs?

[X] Money [ ] Use of equipment owned by you [X] Other

Explain in detail on acompanying paper. See attached Sheet #7-b, including a summary.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, whether as an individual, corporate officer, partner, or otherwise, both in his own behalf and acting for the applicant, certifies that the information set forth in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Dated May 23, 1952, 1952

H. S. Coulter (Applicant)

By G. T. Davisson

G. T. Davisson
6541 Victoria Ave.
Los Angeles 43, Calif.

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—66551-1

H. S. Coulter
Box 647
Truth or Consequences, New Mexico

Sheet #8-f

RETURN TO:
G. T. Davisson
6541 Victoria Ave.
Los Angeles, 43, Calif.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PETACA PROPERTY

Eleven certain unpatented mining claims, situate in the Petaca Mining District, in the County of Rio Arriba, in the State of New Mexico, to wit: (Approx. 220 acres.)

THE GUADALUPE: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5, as per location Notices recorded in Book 11 of Mining Claim Records at pages 158, 159, 160, 168, and 169, of the records in the office of the County Clerk of the aforesaid County of Rio Arriba; and as per Mining Deed from L. A. Armijo and Plasida S. Armijo, his wife, and J. S. Martinez, single, to the aforesaid A. C. White and H. S. Coulter, dated June 26, A.D. 1943, recorded in Book 11 at pages 273-4 of the aforesaid records. (This group totals approximately 100 acres in area.)

THE LONESOME MINING CLAIM: as per Location Notice recorded in Book 11 of Mining Claim Records at page 187 of the aforesaid records. (Adjoins following two claims.)

THE EL CONTENTO MINING CLAIM: as per Location Notice recorded in Book of Mining Claim Records No. 11 at page 251 of the aforesaid records. (The above two claims and the following one as a group are approximately 60 acres.)

THE ST. JOSEPH MINING CLAIM: as per Location Notice recorded in Book 11 at page 232 of the aforesaid records; and as per Mining Deed from Charles Beare, Charles Flansburg and Joseph L. Veseley, in favor of the aforesaid A. C. White and H. S. Coulter, dated February 9, A.D. 1945, recorded in Book 11 at page 540 of the aforesaid records. (The above 3 claims are known as the LONESOME GROUP.)

THE SUNNY SIDE MINING CLAIM No. 1 and the SUNNY SIDE CLAIM No. 2, as per Location Notices recorded in Book 11 of Mining Claim Records at pages 350 and 351 of the aforesaid records; and as per Deed from Juan F. Trujillo and Tina B. Trujillo, his wife, to the aforesaid A. C. White and H. S. Coulter, dated March 15, A.D. 1944, recorded in Book 11 at pages 382-385 of the aforesaid records. (This group totals approximately 40 acres.) (See MF-100 sheet #13 for interconnecting and access roads to groups.

THE ANCONAS MINING CLAIM No. 1, as per Location Notice recorded in Book of Mining Locations No. 11 at page 397 of the aforesaid records; and as per deed from

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PETACA PROPERTY (continued)

J. W. Bain, single, dated August 10, A.D. 1944, in favor of the aforesaid A. C. White and H. S. Coulter, recorded in Deed Book No. 11 at page 478 of the aforesaid records; and as per Mining Deed and Release dated December 17, A.D. 1945, executed by the aforesaid Trujillo and wife in favor of the aforesaid A. C. White and H. S. Coulter, covering all right, title and interest of the grantors in the aforesaid Sunny Side No. 1 and Sunny Side No. 2 mining claims, filed for record June 13, A.D. 1946 and recorded in Book 11 at page 597 of the aforesaid records. (This claim is approximately 20.086 acres in area.)

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4. Physical description.

(a) Describe in detail any mining or exploration operations which have been or now are being conducted upon the land, including existing mine workings and production facilities. State your interest, if any, in such operations. Also describe accessibility of mine workings for examination purposes.

ANSWER:

There has been no mining or exploration operations carried on since 1944 except the required assessment work. In the assessment work in 1950 and 1951, several hundred pounds of beryl were obtained, which we still have. In 1950, an effort was made to obtain risk capital, but those who had the capital sent their engineers out and all seemed to be of the opinion that a lot more exploration would have to be done before it would justify any great amount of capital investment under existing conditions. An attaching excerpt descriptions copied from Bulletin 25, By Richard H. Jahns, (with pages noted), of all the properties, which will give official information of past workings. All prospects can be reached for examination by car or truck.

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4. Physical description.

(b) State past and current production, and ore reserves, if any, giving quantities and grades.

ANSWER:

The above mentioned Bulletin 25 will show the past production; but there has been no production in the last few years except the necessary assessment work. In doing the assessment work in 1950 and 1951, we were able to save several hundred pounds of beryl, which we still have. As to the grades, am attaching copies of Smith-Emeray assays of same. The exploration is to establish the ore reserves.

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4. Physical description.

(c) Describe the geologic features of the property, including mineralization, type of deposit, (vein, bedded, etc.), and your reasons for wishing to explore. Illustrate with maps or sketches. Send with your application (but not necessarily as a part of it) any geologic or engineering report, assay maps, or other technologic information you may have, indicating on each whether you require its return to you.

ANSWER:

The Bulletin 25, excerpts furnished, will give the geologic features of the property. Our reason for wanting to explore is that during World War II, the applicant spent three years buying mica from this district, and while doing so, carried on research and investigations to find the properties that carried the rare metals, and purchased these properties for the nucleum of a large future operation. But the drop in prices of metal after the war made it impossible to go ahead, so therefore disposed of all equipment. We feel that some modernization of mining methods is the best hope for profitable exploitation of the pegmatites in the Petaca District, and we believe that the proper explorations will present attractive possibilities. Attached is a memorandum report with some recommendations, by engineer-geologist B. T. Spalding. Also two plats (maps) from Bulletin 25; one concerns the general area, and the other the workings on the Lonesome property.

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4. Physical description

(d) State the facts with respect to the accessibility of the project: Access roads, distances to shipping, supply and residence points.

ANSWER:

The headquarters for the operations is in La Madera, which is approximately 75 miles north from Santa Fe, and is reached by a black-top paved road all but 7 miles of the way; and from La Madera to the properties, there are all-weather gravelled roads. Santa Fe would be the shipping and supply point. Residence would be in La Madera.

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5. The exploration project.

(b) Describe fully the proposed work, including a map or sketch of the property showing a plan (and cross sections if needed) of any present mine workings, and the location of the proposed exploration work as related to such features as contacts, veins, ore-bearing beds, etc.

ANSWER:

In the Geological Report, Bulletin 25, by Richard H. Jahns, page 137, he quotes Evan Just, another Geologist. As you will note in Bulletin 25, there has been no systematic exploration, or blocking out of ores done. All mining has been of the gophering type. All past work and exploration only followed the ore shoots down. We propose to remove all the overburden from the pegmatite dikes on all the properties; and on the Lonesome, to sink at least two more shafts, or perhaps three, as per the advice of an engineer, and sink each shaft to a depth of 100 feet or more, drifting to both walls from at least two levels. The dike on the Lonesome has an average surface width of 40 feet, and plans include at least 10 surface cuts across this dike. Since it is the general concensus of opinion of engineers who are acquainted with pegmatite dikes that you cannot get a true picture by core drilling, therefore all the plans will be for stripping, sinking shafts, drifts, and tunnels; also sorting all of the minerals, keeping an accurate account of assortment, weight, and assays.

Attached are sketches of claims and workings.

Refer to Plat of Lonesome workings from Bulletin 25, attached to sheet #4-c.

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5. The exploration project.

(d) State the operating experience and background of the applicant with relation to the ability to carry out such exploration project, and also that of the person or persons who will supervise the operations.

ANSWER:

(1) Background of H. S. Coulter. The applicant has been in a self-supporting business, and business, for 40 years. References of applicant may be obtained from any bank or supply-house that handles building supplies and mining equipment in the Rocky Mountain District (El Paso, Albuquerque, and Denver, etc.) who associate their business with Credit Bureaus in their areas. In 1950, his Coulter Construction Co. built several houses and fish hatcheries at Elephant Butte Lake, Truth or Consequences, N. Mex. for the Government. He later disposed of the construction company. Has since taken a ten year contract with the State Dept. of Game and Fish for the removal of rough fish from Elephant Butte and other artificial lakes in the State of New Mexico. Attached are two excerpts from the "Sierra County Advocate" of T. or C., New Mexico, issued Jan. 18, 1952, regarding his activities in establishing an operation where others have failed. He will divide his time to oversee both his fish business and the exploration project; however the general supervision of the exploration project will be in the hands of Glen T. Davisson.

(2) Background of Glen T. Davisson: Veteran of World War I. Has had considerable experience in farming, dairying, stock raising, and the automobile business. During the last 16 years, he has spent considerable time in mining and prospecting in Old and New Mexico. Considerable time was spent in laboratory work to ascertain certain mineral recovery processes on carbonate ores, and radio-active ores.

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6. Estimate of costs.--Furnish a detailed estimate of the costs of the proposed work (You will have to use a separate sheet), under the following headings. Add the totals under all headings to give the estimated total cost of the project:

ANSWER:

(a)	Independent Contracts	None
(b)	Labor, supervision, consultants	$85,600.00
(c)	Operating materials and supplies	16,650.50
(d)	Operating equipment	28,351.00
(e)	Rehabilitation and Repairs.	---------
(f)	New Buildings, improvements, installations	7,[illegible].00
(g)	Miscellaneous	22,450.00 *
(h)	Contingencies	2,000.00
	Total estimated costs of above items	$163,218.50

* Re: workmen's compensation, employers' liability insurance, and payroll taxes, which item is subject to revision upon receipt of New Mexico current schedule.

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6. Estimate of Costs.

(b) Labor, supervision, consultants. Include an itemized schedule of numbers, classes and rates of wages, salaries or fees for necessary labor, supervision, and engineering and geological consultants.

ANSWER:

Labor type	Hrly. rate	8 hr. day	26 day mo.	20 months	number men	Total
General	$1.25	$10.00	$260.00	$5,200.00	11	$57,200.00
Jack hammer	1.75	14.00	364.00	7,280.00	1	7,280.00
Cat Skinner	2.00	16.00	416.00	8,320.00	1	8,320.00
General-Supervisor			450.00	9,000.00	1	9,000.00
Engineer-Geologist	(4-days per mo.)	50.00	200.00	4,000.00	1	4,000.00
Total for twenty months						$85,800.00

(see 6-g for analytical, acctg., and clerical estimates)

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6. Estimate of costs:

(c) Operating materials and supplies. Furnish an itemized list, including items of equipment costing less than $50 each, and power, water, and fuel.

ANSWER:

		20 Mosal Total
REA Power	$25.00 per month	$500.00
Water	(free except for pump and pressure tank cost)	-------
Gasoline	for trucks and small engines, 20 gallons per day (@ 30¢ gal. delivered to fuel storage tank)	3,120.00
Diesel fuel	for bulldozer and air compressor, 7 gals. per day (@ 25¢ gal. delivered to fuel storage tank)	7,280.00
Total estimated fuel consumption for twenty months		$10,900.00
Lumber for cribbing		1,572.00
2 kegs of nails		16.00
Small tools for laborers, @$35 per man x 15 men		525.00
Workshop-repairshop tools		1,800.00
Laboratory equipment, (assay, analysis, etc.)		1,500.00
Office equipment and supplies	(used equipment)	287.50
First aid station equipment and medicine		50.00
Total material, supplies, and equipment as above		$5,750.50
Total estimated materials, supplies, equipment and fuel		$16,650.50

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6. Estimate of costs.

(d) Operating equipment. Furnish an itemized list of any operating equipment to be rented, purchased, or which is owned and will be furnished by the Operator, with the estimated rental, purchase price, or suggested use-allowance based on present value, as the case may be.

ANSWER:

In cost of equipment, am giving prices of all new, or practically new equipment, since the distance to repairs is so far. Once tried using used equipment, but gave it up because of the fact more time was spent waiting for repair parts than working.

Bulldozer, D-4 combination (leader)	$10,261.00
Air compressor 315 Ingersoll-Rand, 4 tires, portable	9,598.00
Jack hammer J.B. 5, (used)	265.00
Wagon Drill, Ingersoll-Rand, with X 71 W D- Drifter (like new, made from war surplus spare parts)	2,150.00
Chevrolet Dump Truck, cab-over, under-body hoist.	3,839.50
Hoist	1,000.00
Air hose, 150 ft. with Universal couplings.	82.50
Steel and bits for hammer and wagon drill, lugs for drifter	225.00
Jeep, used	750.00
Bit grinders with gas engine	180.00
Total estimated cost of equipment	$28,351.00

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6. Estimate of costs.

(e) Rehabilitation and repairs. Furnish a detailed list showing the cost of any necessary initial rehabilitation or repairs of existing buildings, installations, fixtures, and movable operating equipment, now owned by the Operator and which will be devoted to the exploration project.

ANSWER:

All buildings are in good repair and located in La Madera. They consist of one two-room cottage, which the applicant uses when at the operations, one building with 1500 square feet of floor space, which can be used for office and laboratory and storage of supplies. Also truck scales. Also one scrap mica bin.

There should be installation of electricity to the ~~warehouse~~, however, and a water pump and pressure tank for laboratory use. (See Sheet 6-f)

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6. Estimate of costs.

(f) New buildings, improvements, installations. Furnish a detailed list showing the cost of any necessary buildings, fixed improvements, or installations to be purchased, installed, or constructed for the benefit of the exploration project.

ANSWER:

One 24 x 30 workshop to be built	$2,500.00
Supervisor's quarters, to be built	5,000.00
One electric water pump and pressure tank	267.00
pipe and fittings , for laboratory	50.00
Installation of electricity into warehouse , for laboratory	150.00
Total estimated cost of above	$7,967.00

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SHEET # 6-E
6-H

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6. Miscellaneous, Estimate of costs:

(g) Miscellaneous. Furnish a detailed list showing the cost of repairs to and maintenance of operating equipment (not including initial rehabilitation or repairs of the Operator's equipment), analytical work, accounting, workmen's compensation and employers' liability insurance, and payroll taxes.

ANSWER:

If equipment purchased is new, cost of repairs and replacements should be very low, however, the replacements of steel, small tools, and etc. should run about $1800 for 20 months.

In regards to workmen's compensation and employers' liability insurance and payroll taxes, we don't have a current schedule for these for New Mexico, at this time, but we will comply with the law in every detail. Believe $10,000 would cover this item, subject to revision upon receipt of N. Mex. current schedule.

3 barrels of oil and 100 pounds grease for equipment	$130.00	
Analytical and Chemist @ $350 per month, per 20 months--	7,000.00	
Accounting, 2 days a wk. at $12 per day, $96 per month, -20 mos.--	1,920.00	
Clerical, 2 days a wk. at $10 per day, $80 per month,--20 mos.--	1,600.00	
Replacements of steel, small tools, etc.	1,800.00	
Compensation, employer's liability ins. and payroll taxes	10,000.00	(?)
Total estimated cost of above miscellaneous items	$22,450.00	

6. (h) Contingencies. Give an estimate of any necessary allowances for contingencies not included in the costs stated above.

ANSWER:

Estimate for contingencies (not listed in preceeding costs) $2,000.00

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7. (b) How do you propose to furnish your share of the costs?

Answer:

Expect to furnish it by part cash, and part labor. Would like to keep our cash for operating expenses to take care of the everyday expenses and weekly payroll until the vouchers can reach the DMA office, since labor in that country expect their money every Saturday night.

If I understand your program, we have to make out our vouchers for whatever is needed to send in to your office, and I am told by one of your representatives that it usually takes about 30 days to complete the cycle.

SUMMARY, AND

REASONS FOR CERTAIN THINGS:

Owing to the 8,000 foot altitude where the explorations will be performed, I recommend a 315 cu. ft. air compressor rather than a 210, because the efficiency of most air compressers drops considerably at that altitude.

In regards to the labor, we will only start out with 5 to 8 laborers, and will add others as progress requires. Since these are pegmatite dikes, which are conglomerates, all ores will have to be hand sorted, and because of the absence of a sorting belt, it will probably take a few more laborers than would otherwise be necessary. Please refer back to Sheet #5-b for further explanation.

If we are not able to find all the properly experienced miners we need in the vicinity, we will take laborers and make miners out of them.

There is a probability that this can be accomplished in less than 20 months. However the applicant has an option on 20 other properties, or claims, in the district about which we feel the potentials are very good. When this exploration is completed, we would try to negotiate a new contract with the Department, use the same equipment, and move on to the other properties.

I reiterate again: and quote from Just--"that the district has never had any systematic exploration done."

By: G. T. D.