REGIONAL DI[redacted]

UNITE[redacted] STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

224 NEW CUSTOMHOUSE
DENVER 2, COLORADO

August 31, 1951

Air Mail

Memorandum

To: Executive Secretary, Defense Minerals Administration

From: DMA Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, DMA Docket 1550X, Sun-Gold Mining Co., John C. Gumg'l, Applicant, Copper-Lead Prospect, Comobabi (Cobabi) Mining District, Pima County, Arizona

Enclosed herewith is original and two copies of the report as indicated above.

We concur with the conclusions and recommendations of the examining team.

J. H. East, Jr.

A. H. Koschmann

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

Mining Division
Region IV

224 NEW CUSTOMHOUSE
DENVER 2, COLORADO

August 29, 1951

Memorandum

To: DMA Field Team, Region IV

From: Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, DMA Docket 1550X, Sun-Gold Mining Co., John C. Gung'l, Applicant, Copper-Lead Prospect, Comobabi (Cobabi) Mining District, Pima County, Arizona

The applicant of the subject docket requested an exploration loan for the purpose of deepening two shafts, crosscutting and drifting at an estimated cost of $50,000.

Galena, chalcopyrite, azurite, malachite and chrysocolla occur in narrow fissure veins with a width of from 8 inches to 30 inches. Due to irregularity in the size and the general low grade of the ore, the discovery of mineable ore bodies is not considered probable.

The examining engineers recommend denial of the application, with which we concur.

W. H. King

W. H. King
for Paul T. Allsman

Mining Division
Date Rec'd.
AUG 27 1951
BUREAU OF MINES
Denver, Colorado

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
MINING DIVISION
REGION IV

Arizona-New Mexico Branch
[redacted]
Box 4097
UNIVERSITY STATION

TUCSON, ARIZONA

Memorandum August 23, 1951

To : Paul T. Allsman, Denver, Colorado

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

Subject: Final Report, DMA Docket 1550X, Sun-Gold Mining Co.'s Copper-Lead Project, Comobabi (Cobabi) Mining District, Pima County, Ariz.

Enclosed are original and 7 copies of the above report by Charles A. Kumke and Brinton C. Brown of the Bureau of Mines. No separate geological report will be submitted as the property was examined only by the Bureau of Mines.

The report has my approval. Because of the narrowness of the veins and the scanty mineralization, no loan seems justified.

Brochure is enclosed.

Walter R. Storms
Walter R. Storms

CC P. T. Allsman (7)
C. A. Anderson
DMA 1550X
DF

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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

DEFENSE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF EXAMINATION BY FIELD TEAM
REGION IV

DMA-1550X, Sun-Gold Mining Co.'s Copper-Lead Project

Cemebabi (Cebabi) Mining District

Pima County, Arizona

C. A. Kumke, Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

B. C. Brown, Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

August 1951

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

By Chas. A. Kumke[1/] and Brinton C. Brown[1/]

The Coordinating Committee, Copper Branch, Defense Minerals Administration requested that the Field Team, Region IV, examine the Sun-Gold Mining Co's. property and review costs with the applicant after the company had applied for an exploration loan under the Defense Production Act. The applicant proposed to explore for copper and lead by extending two shafts below ore lenses encountered on upper levels. The application for a loan requested $50,000. On August 6, 9, and 14, 1951, the writers visited the property.

Fifteen unpatented lode claims, comprising the Sun-Gold Mining Co's., property, are situated in the Comobabi (Cobabi) Mining District on the Papago Indian Reservation in Pima County, Ariz.

Sole production from the Sun-Gold property was a 1,200 pound hand-sorted shipment of high-grade specimen gold ore made in 1949. No other pockets of shipping-grade ore have been found.

Gold, silver, galena, chalcopyrite, azurite, malachite and chrysocolla occur in narrow fissure veins. Irregularity in the size and grade of ore of the three veins poses a problem that discourages further prospecting. Sampling indicates only one small lens of high grade lead mineral. Shallow workings on several veins are insufficient to block out any ore reserves.

Costs of the proposal are within reason. The proposal to deepen the Hiram Tyre shaft, crosscut to the vein and then drift is found.

1/ Mining Engineers, U. S. Bureau of Mines

The alternate proposal to deepen the "Charlie" shaft, crosscut a distance of 600 feet to intersect three parallel veins, and drift on each vein is not sound mining because the crosscut would nowhere attain a depth beneath the surface of over 125 feet. More information could be obtained by sinking and drifting on each vein.

Judging the ore occurrence from a geological standpoint, it is not likely that a minable ore body of desirable grade and thickness would be encountered even if all the work called for in the proposal would be carried out. Therefore it is recommended that the request for a lean be denied.

SUN-GOLD MINING CO.'S COPPER-LEAD PROJECT
COMOBABI (COBABI) MINING DISTRICT
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA
BMA-1550X

Engineering Report

By C. A. Kumke
Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

B. C. Brown
Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

SUN-GOLD MINING CO.'S COPPER-LEAD PROJECT
COMOBABI (COBABI) MINING DISTRICT
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA
DMA-1550X

CONTENTS

Engineering report — Page

Introduction 1
Acknowledgments 1
Location and accessibility 1
Physical features and climate 2
History and production 2
Ownership and extent 3
Description of deposit 4
Ore reserves 5
Present status 6
Mining equipment 8
Project proposals 9
Costs 10
Conclusions 12
Recommendations 13

TABLES

Number — Page

1 Sample assays 7

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure — Following page

1 Location map 1
2 Claim map 3
3 Sketch of proposed exploration work 9
4 Sketch of alternate proposal for exploration work 10

INTRODUCTION

The Coordinating Committe, Copper Branch, Defense Minerals Administration, requested that the Field Team, Region IV, examine the Sun-Gold Mining Co's. property and review costs with the applicant. Accordingly two Bureau of Mines engineers[1/] visited the property on August 6, 9, and 14, 1951.

The examiners were accompanied on the first trip, by John C. Gung'l, Secretary-Treasurer of the company and applicant for the exploration loan, and on the third and last trip by Alfred Turner, President and superviser of all mining work done on the property.

The applicant's proposal requires a $50,000 exploration loan to deepen two shafts to get beneath ore lenses encountered on upper levels.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgment is made to John C. Gung'l, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Sun-Gold Mining Co. and to Alfred E. Turner, President. These men were very helpful in conducting trips over the property and through the mine workings.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The property is approximately ten miles north of Sells, an Indian settlement on the Papago Indian Reservation in Pima County, Ariz. (fig. 1). It is situated in Sections 14, 15, 22 and 23, T. 16 S, R 4 E, in the Cebabi Mining District of the Comobabi Mountains.

1/ Kunke, Chas. A. and Brown, B. C., Mining Engineers, Tucson Office, Mining Division, Region IV, Bureau of Mines.

Tucson is the nearest city. To reach the property from that city calls for 61 miles of travel on the Tucson-Ajo State Highway 86 to the settlement of Sells, thence 9.9 miles north on a gravelled road, and thence to the right for 1 mile over a dirt road to the property.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE

All of the claims of the Sun-Gold Mining Co. lie on the western slope of the South Comobabi Mountains at an altitude of about 2,600 feet. These mountains are a shapeless mass of peaks and ridges with a northwesterly trend. The highest points rise only about 2,000 feet above the surrounding plains.

Old residents consider the climate typical of the semi-arid regions around Tucson. Freezing temperatures occur only occaisionally in the winter. Summers are hot and temperatures above 110° F. are not uncommon. An annual precipitation of 13.35 inches 2/ is considered normal.

Vegetation consists of mesquite, palo verde, catclaw, and several varieties of cacti.

There is no water available on the property for mining or domestic purposes. All water must be hauled from Sells, or from the nearby Sunset mine where water was encountered in the shaft at 110 feet.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

Very little information is available on the history of the Comobabi (Cobabi) district. Mining activity was reported as early as 1850. High-grade gold specimens brought into town by the

---

2/ Ground Water Paper No. 499, U.S.Geol. Surv.

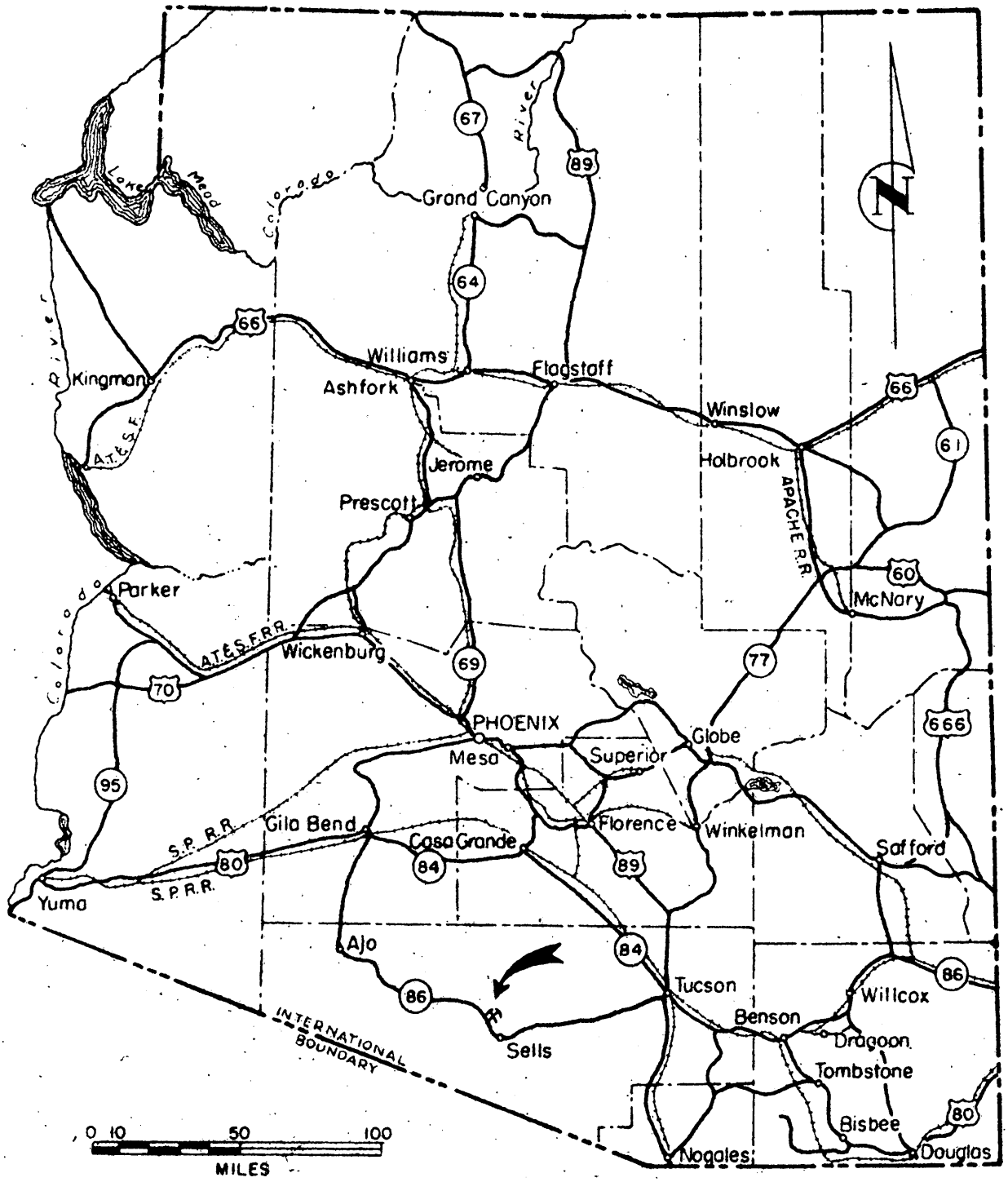


FIG. 1 - LOCATION MAP,
SUN-GOLD MINING CO.,
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

DMA 1550X AUG. 1951

prospectors spurred on others. The surrounding hills are pock-marked with shallow mine workings.

A small production of copper, lead, and silver has been recorded.[3/]

Two claims, the Silver Lead and the Hiram Tyre, were located by Louise Toland and her husband in 1933. In 1939 they gave Alfred E. Turner a one-third interest in these two claims for performing the assessment work. Soon afterwards several additional claims were located.

In 1949 the Sun-Gold Mining Co. was incorporated and stock was issued to the original owners for their interests. The Sun-Gold Mining Co. thus became the sole owner of the property. Several more claims were located, making a total of fifteen unpatented ones.

No production records are available prior to 1949. In that year 1,233 pounds of high-grade gold ore, valued at $2,542.93, was shipped from a shaft on the Silver Lead claim.

OWNERSHIP AND EXTENT

The property, comprising 15 unpatented claims (fig. 2), is owned by the Sun Gold Mining Co., Inc. Alfred E. Turner of Tucson is president. He supervises all mining operations. John C. Gung'l, a practicing attorney of Tucson, is secretary and treasurer of the company and also acts as general manager.

3/ Ariz. Bur. of Mines Bull. No. 137, p. 177.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

Granite and schist form the core of the Cemobabi mountains. Sedimentary rocks, largely massive impure shales, are exposed in the foot hills of the western slope. Conglomerates derived from porphyritic rocks of andesitic type are exposed on the north side on the range. Abundant dikes, and stocks of dioritic to basic porphyrys and intrusives of many varieties occur in the district. 4/

Ore, consisting of gold, silver, galena, chalcopyrite, azurite, malachite and chrysocolla, occurs in fissure veins with quartz as the gangue mineral. On the Hiram Tyre, Silver Lead and Columbine claims there are three parallel veins. Their strike is approximately N. 40° W. and the dip is about 70° degrees to the north-east. The veins vary in width from a few to about thirty inches. In most places the veins will average less than twelve inches.

In order to mine these types of veins without heavy dilution if would be necessary to drive a drift in the footwall next to the ore, then clean out this drift very carefully before shooting off the layer of ore that adheres to the hanging wall. This type of mining is expensive and would cost at least fifty percent more than straight drifting. The same procedure would be required if steping operations were undertaken. Sufficient room would have to be made on the foot-wall under the ore to permit the miner to work, and the ore would have to be blasted onto a clean plank floor to prevent heavy dilution.

4/Ground Water Paper No. 499, U. S. Geol. Surv.

To successfully mine a vein in this manner, the operator should be reasonably certain of a fairly constant width and grade of ore. The work done so far on the property does not indicate that such regularity of width and grade of ore exists between workings. On the contrary, there are long distances where the vein is too narrow to be mined for its values. The wide (or minable) places are in the nature of pockets and do not occur frequently enough to carry the cost of searching for them.

ORE RESERVES

From the above description of the deposit, it is evident that no ore reserves can be recorded. In 1949 a high grade pocket of gold ore was encountered in the Silver Lead shaft about 10 feet below the surface. Twelve hundred pounds of carefully picked specimen ore were shipped to the smelter at El Paso. This shipment contained 127.3275 oz. in gold, 43.4 ox. in silver, 1.2 percent in lead and 0.18 percent in copper, and netted $2,542.93. No more similar pockets have been found and there is no record of other shipments of any kind having been made from this property. The past experience, therefore, cannot be used to arrive at any projected reserves. The present showing does not warrant any claim of measureable, minable ore reserves.

A lens of ore about fifteen feet in length and averaging from 12 to 24 inches in width has been exposed in the bottom workings of the 35-foot Hiram Tyre shaft. Insufficient work has been done there to estimate any ore reserves. It is there that the applicant proposed to get under the ore by sinking the vertical Hiram Tyre

shaft and crosscutting the vein at 35-foot intervals. If minable ore was cut in this proposed crosscutting, stoping was to follow and ore shipments were to be made in the hope of netting enough from the shipments to repay the exploration loan.

Assay results shown in table 1 are from 11 samples taken by the Bureau engineers, and from 5 samples taken by the applicant. A study of the results of the Bureau samples shows that the lens of ore found in the bottom of the Hiram Tyre shaft workings is the only minable ore exposed. The sample taken across this lens of ore assayed 27.1 percent lead and 3.75 percent copper. Less than 15 feet away on the same level another sample across the same vein assayed 1.6 percent lead and 0.72 percent copper. Another sample, numbered 14568, also was taken across this same lens in a winze not over 20 feet higher up. It assayed 2.7 percent lead and 0.45 percent copper.

PRESENT STATUS

At the present time the property is idle. No core or churn drilling has ever been done on any of the claims. Although there are a number of old shallow diggings, dug in the early days in the search for gold, the first major activity in the district came during the depression of the thirties when all mining supplies were cheap and the price of gold was advanced. Some neighboring properties became active and Louise Toland and her husband located the Silver Lead and the Hiram Tyre claims. They did not have sufficient capital to undertake development work and in 1939 they gave Alfred Turner a one-third interest to perform the assessment work.

Table 1 - Sample assays

Sample No.	Location	Figure Number	Vein Width	Au Oz/Ton	Ag Oz/Ton	%-Pb	%-Cu	%-Zn
Bureau of Mines' Samples								
14563	No. 2 vein, Hiram Tyre Claim	2 & 3	10 inches	0.03	0.3	0.2	0.03	-
14564	No. 3 vein, Ida "M" Claim	2	12 inches	0.01	0.7	1.0	0.04	-
14565	No. 3 vein, Columbine Claim	2	27 inches	0.01	0.4	0.2	0.25	-
14566	Sorted dump, Columbine Claim	2	Grab	0.07	0.6	0.3	1.62	-
14567	Face, 80 foot tunnel	3	8 inches	0.01	0.3	0.2	0.03	-
14568	Winze, 80 foot tunnel	3	30 inches	0.12	1.6	2.7	0.45	-
14569	Face, 30 foot drift, 35 ft. level	3	20 inches	0.24	9.2	27.1	3.75	4.8
14570	X-cut, 35 ft. level, Hiram Tyre	3	16 inches	0.09	2.8	1.6	0.72	0.8
14571	Sorted dump, May No. 2 Claim	2	Grab	0.13	0.5	0.2	3.21	-
14572	Face, 40 ft. level, Silver-Lead	-	8 inches	0.02	5.1	4.9	0.73	-
14573	Sorted dump, "Charlie" shaft	-	Grab	0.03	0.3	0.2	0.11	-
Applicants' Samples								
A	Ida "M" prospect pit	2	-	0.21	12.5	11.6	-	-
B	Ida "M" prospect pit	2	-	0.24	19.6	11.8	2.21	-
C	Hiram Tyre lower level	3	-	0.10	10.2	20.2	3.32	-
D	Winze, 80 foot tunnel	3	-	0.02	2.7	-	-	-
E	Winze, 80 foot tunnel	3	-	0.14	10.2	17.1	2.88	-

In 1949 after John Gung'l organized the Sun-Gold Mining Co., development work was undertaken and has been carried on intermittently until recently. The following work has been accomplished;

Shafts

82 ft. - Silver Lead claim, 1½ compartment, partly timbered.
50 ft. - "Charley" shaft on Silver Lead claim, 1½ compartment, vertical, partly timbered.
35 ft. - Hiram Tyre claim, 1½ compartment, partly timbered, vertical.
30 ft. - May No. 2 claim, vertical, untimbered.
Several shallow, vertical prospect holes, partly dirt-filled.

Drifts and Tunnels

35 ft. - Drifting on 40-foot level in Silver Lead Shaft.
40 ft. - Drifting on 82-foot level in bottom of Silver Lead shaft.
80 ft. - Surface tunnel on Hiram Tyre claim.
10 ft. - Drifting on vein at bottom of 35-foot Hiram Tyre shaft.
65 ft. - Surface tunnel on contact claim.

Cross Cutting

20 ft. - 82-foot level of Silver Lead shaft.
23 ft. - from bottom of 50-foot "Charley" shaft. (Not examined; encountered water in shaft.)
13 ft. - from bottom of 35-foot Hiram Tyre shaft.

Winzes

6 ft. - of winze in floor of 80-foot surface tunnel near entrance of tunnel on Hiram Tyre claim.

Raises - None

Stopes - None

MINING EQUIPMENT

At the Silver Lead shaft there is a 4-cylinder LeRoi gas-engine hoist, practically new. Compressed air is supplied by a 105-cubic foot LeRoy compressor driven by a 4-cylinder LeRoy wet-sleeve gasoline engine, direct connected. There are two hand-tram mine cars and a mine ventilation blower.

There is a 10 by 10-foot corrugated-iron blacksmith shop or tool shed at the collar of the Silver Lead shaft. This building contains one mounted and two unmounted jackhammers, a wheelbarrow, air and water hose, a forge, a set of blacksmith tools, and a small amount of small tools. All of the equipment mentioned is practically new and in good condition.

PROJECT PROPOSALS

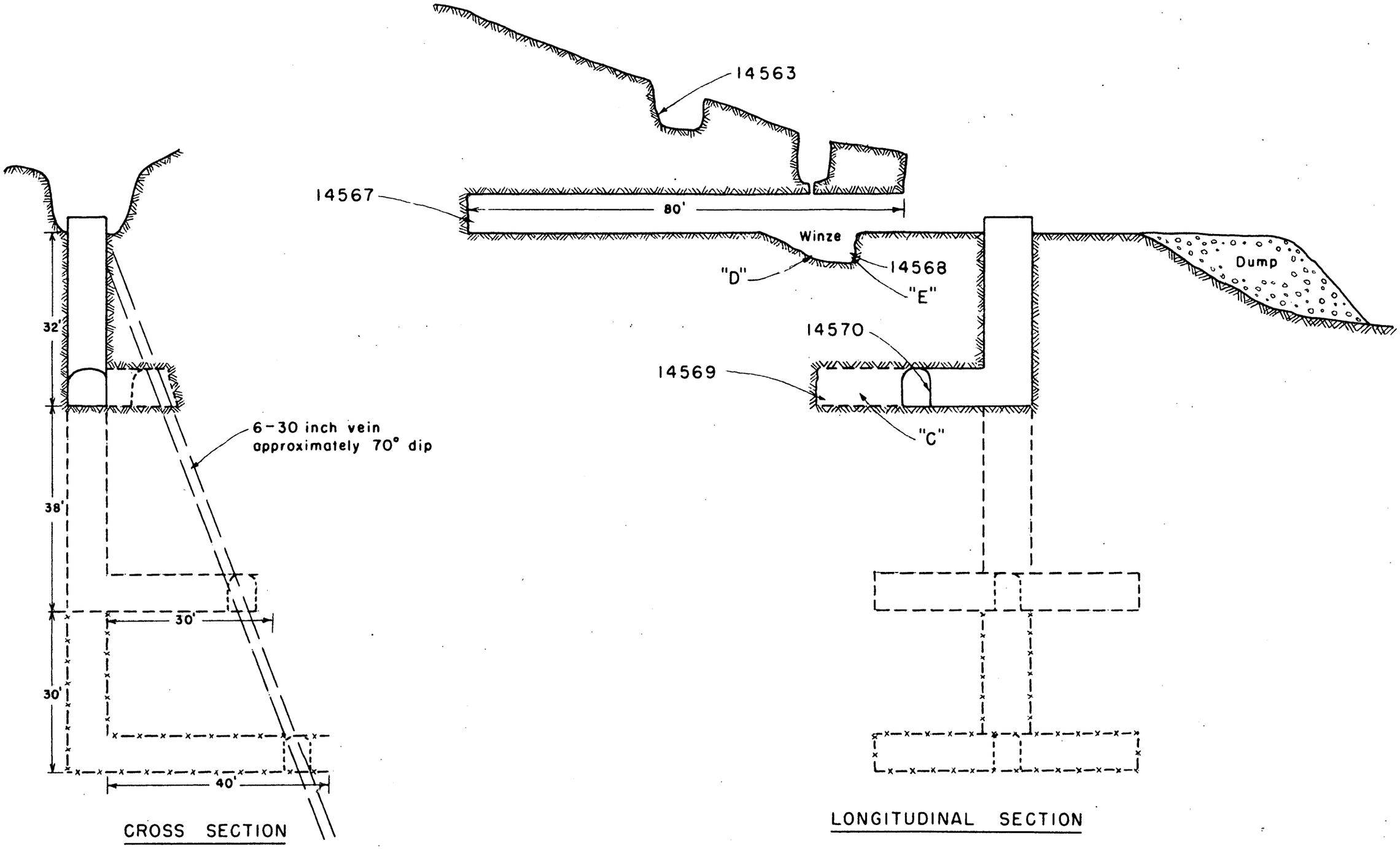
In the workings at the bottom of the 35-foot Hiram Tyre shaft there is a lens of ore about 15 feet long that will average about 20 inches in thickness. This ore constitutes the only showing on the property where the ore is minable. However, not enough work has been done on this ore sheet to permit a tonnage estimate.

The applicant submitted an exploration proposal divided into three steps:

(1) a. Sink the Hiram Tyre shaft (vertically) another 35 feet, then crosscut easterly to cut the vein at about 30 feet and follow this with about 10 to 20 feet of drifting on the vein in both directions (See fig. 3).

b. While the work in the Hiram Tyre shaft was being done, another crew would deepen the Silver Lead shaft 50 feet to develop water and explore the vein.

(2) If the Hiram Tyre results were favorable, the Hiram Tyre shaft would be sunk another 35 feet (vertically) and a crosscut would be run to cut the vein approximately 100 feet below the collar of the shaft (fig. 3). This work also was to be followed by drifting on the vein and if the new showing warranted, stoping operations were to be begun.



NOTE: — — — — First part of proposed work
—x—x— Second part of proposed work
═══ Extension of vein
14563-14570 Sample numbers U.S.B.M.
"C"-"E" Applicant's samples

Fig. 3 - Sketch of proposed exploration work at the Hiram Tyre shaft
SUN-GOLD MINING CO.
Comobabi Mining District, Pima County, Ariz.
Scale 1" = 20' DMA 1550X Aug. 1951

Alternative Proposal

(3) An alternative proposal was more pretentious. It was to sink the "Charley" shaft (see Fig. 4) another 80 feet (vertically) and then cut all three parallel veins with a major crosscut. This plan would require about 600 feet of crosscut work and also would call for exploratory drifting where each vein was cut. The chief drawback to this crosscut is that nowhere does it acquire a depth greater than 125 feet below the surface. The proposal is not a sound one. It would be possible to accomplish more by working directly on each of the three parallel veins. The most urgent need is to find out if the ore lenses possess sufficient length and height and if they hold up to a minable thickness. All exploratory work should be confined to the veins as much as possible.

COSTS

Following are the cost estimates presented by the applicant:

Miners and muckers	$12,800
Engineering and supervision	6,000
Build mess hall, cook shack and 3 miners shacks	6,000
Electric light plant	1,000
Compressor	3,000
2 more hoists	2,000
2 stopers	1,500
Powder house	1,500
Shower room	250
Rails, ties, spikes, etc.	1,000
2 ore cars	300
Mine timber	1,500
Other lumber	500
Powder, caps, fuse	2,500
Truck	3,000
Corrugated iron	500
Rental (equipment)	1,000
Miscellaneous small tools	300
Pumping plant	3,000
Other incidentals	6,950
Total	$54,300

Some clarifications and a few revisions are needed in the above cost list.

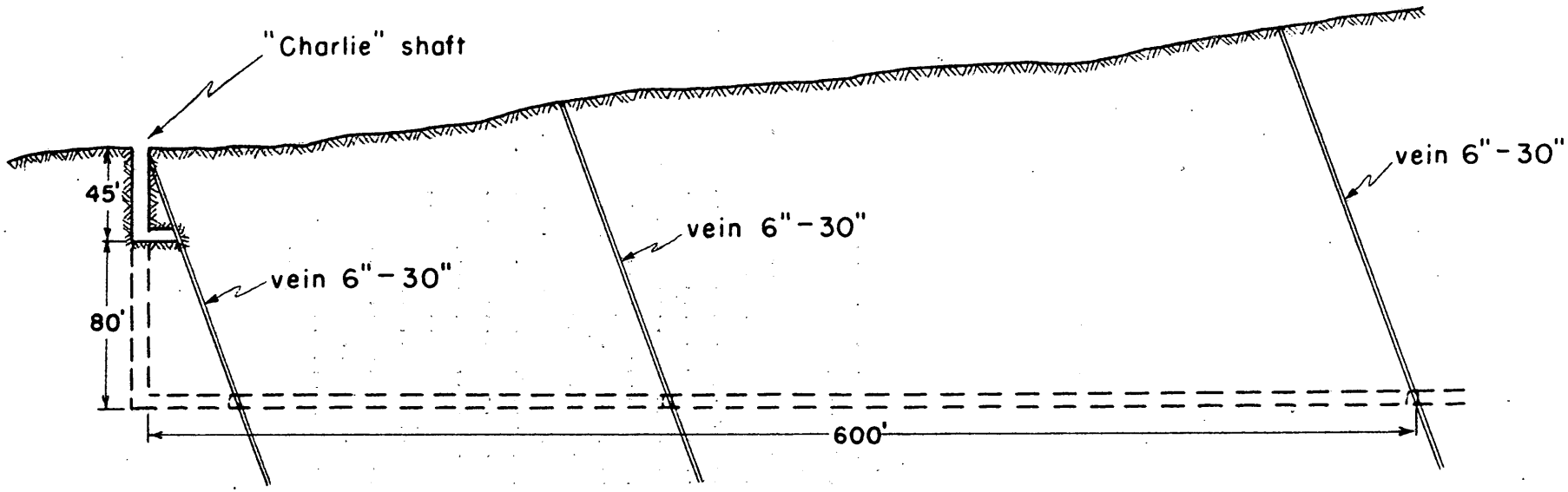


FIG. 4- Sketch showing alternate proposal for exploration work
SUN-GOLD MINING CO.
Comobabi Mining District
Pima County, Arizona
Scale 1" = 80'
DMA 1550X Aug. 1951

In the original application the applicant stated that 12 men on 3 shifts would be required. He meant to say he intended to work 12 men in three crews. One crew of 4 men at the Hiram Tyre shaft, 1 crew of 4 men at the Silver Lead shaft and a third crew of 4 men at the "Charley" shaft. The Charley shaft work has been discarded as unsound, so that only the Hiram Tyre, and Silver Lead crews of 4 men each will figure in the cost extimate.

Next under the item, "2 more hoists at $2,000," this should be changed to 1 more hoist at $2,500. The new hoist must be ample to be used as a man hoist.

Next item, "Powder House," at $1,500 appears too high. There are dry empty tunnel workings on the property where an ample powder magazine could be constructed for $500.

The item, "Other incidentals," seems too high. However, some items were overlooked that should have been included, such as a pickup truck, several 500-gal. water tanks mounted on skids, drill steel, air and water pipe, lubricating oil, fuel oil, another ventilating fan, fan pipe, a dozen cots and mattresses, etc. Such items will take care of the $6,950 incidentals. The other cost items submitted appear adequate and not out of line.

It is estimated that a crew of 8 men and a cook could be hired and put to work on all necessary surface work such as road building, erecting headframe, installing hoist, compressor and fan, and putting up bunk houses, cook house, and powder magazine. All of this type of work to get the camp established could be completed in 4 months, and the underground proposal at the Hiram Tyre and Silver Lead

shafts could be completed in the next 4 months.

Applicant states he can hire adequate Papago Indian workers for an average wage of $8.00 per day.

CONCLUSIONS

The Sun-Gold Mining Co. is the sole owner of the property. John Gung'l, the applicant, is secretary and treasurer of the company. He is a well known attorney, a resident of Arizona for 50 years and enjoys a good reputation. He is competent and reliable. Alfred E. Turner, the president of the company who acts as mine superintendent, has had many years experience working around mines. He is capable of executing a program as proposed in the application. The proposal itself is technically feasible and the money requested is sufficient to carry out the original proposal.

There are a good many shallow surface workings on the three parallel veins and all of them present a discouraging picture of small, narrow veins extending for only a few hundred feet in length. The values in these veins near the surface are mostly in gold and silver. They do not occur as minable ore because of the persistent narrowness of the veins.

Lead and copper values are only occasionally present near the surface. In the deeper workings on the property lead and copper values increase. However, with the exception of the lens of ore in the Hiram Tyre shaft, the veins remain so narrow that there is little chance of encountering minable lead or copper ore even if the exploration program would be completely carried out.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the loan be denied.

310

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

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
REGION IV
SEP 20 1951
BUREAU OF MINES
DENVER, COLORADO

DMA

SEP 21 1951

Hon. Ernest W. McFarland
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Docket No. DMA-15501

My dear Senator McFarland:

This is in acknowledgment of your letter dated September 11, 1951 concerning the application of the Sun Gold Mining Company of Arizona for Government assistance in the amount of $50,000 for the exploration of the Sun Gold Mine.

The application in question was received by the Defense Minerals Administration on June 8, 1951 and was referred to the DMA Field Team of Region IV on July 11 for further investigation. After a thorough field examination of the property the Field Team submitted a report recommending denial of the application because the geological probabilities of finding any significant ore body which could be mined at a profit, or which would add to our present reserves are not believed sufficient to justify the expenditure.

It was with regret that the application was therefore denied and Mr. John C. Chung'l was notified to that effect in a letter dated September 11, 1951.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Mittendorf

Acting Administrator

J.F.S.

File
WOM

JBGowen:rw
9/19/51

Copy to: Administrator's Reading File
Deputy Administrator's Reading File
Executive Officer, DMA Field Team IV
Mr. Lyon
Copper Branch
Files - DMA Docket

mailed

United States Senate
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, D. C.

September 11, 1951

Administrator
Defense Minerals Administration
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Docket No. 1550X

Dear Sir:

It is my understanding that the DMA Field Team at Denver, Colorado, has completed its examination and forwarded its report on the application of the Sun-Gold Mining Company of Arizona to Washington.

It would be greatly appreciated if the processing of this application for a mining loan could be expedited and I be advised when final action has been taken.

With every good wish, I am

Yours very truly,

(sgd)

Ernest W. McFarland

J.F.S.

C O P Y

WHM

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

310

REGIONAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
REGION IV
SEP 20 1951
BUREAU OF MINES
DENVER, COLO.
SEP 14 1951

Mr. John C. Gung'l
Sun-Gold Mining Company
711 Valley National Building
Tuscon, Arizona

Re: Docket No. DMA-1550X

Dear Mr. Gung'l:

Your application for exploration aid has been reviewed by the Defense Minerals Administration and we are sorry to inform you that it must be denied.

On the basis of the material submitted with your application and the material available to the Government it is felt that the geological possibilities of the property do not warrant Government participation in further exploration at this time.

Very truly yours,

W.O.M.

J.F.S.

Tom Lyon, Director,
Supply Division

RVWaugh:ez
9/12/51

Copy to: Adm. Reading File
Executive Officer, RegionIV
J.B.Gowen
C.H.Johnson
D.MacLaren
Files - Docket DMA

310

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

DMA

REGIONAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
REGION IV
SEP 20 1951
BUREAU OF MINES
DENVER, COLO.

SEP 14 1951

Memorandum:

To: Administrative Management Division

From: Director, Supply Division

Subject: Application for exploration aid of Mr. John C. Gung'l
Sun-Gold Mining Co., 711 Valley National Building,
Tuscon, Arizona. DMA-1550X Commodity-Copper

Denial of this application is recommended by Field Team, Region IV for the following reasons:

1. With the exception of the lens of ore in the Hiram Tyre shaft, the veins remain so narrow that there is little chance of encountering minable lead or copper ore even if the exploration program would be completely carried out.

2. Irregularity in the grade of ore of the three veins discourages further prospecting.

3. Mining methods would be 50% higher than standard methods which would necessitate veins of constant width and grade of ore.

A letter has been prepared notifying the applicant of this denial.

J. Fs

Transmitted herewith for your disposal is the entire file consisting of the following:

2 Forms MF-100 with answer sheet each
3 Forms MF-103 with answer sheets (2) and Exhibit A
2 DMA Review of Application for Exploration assistance
1 Field Team Report of Sun-Gold Mining Co. with cover letter
1 Form letter from Tom Lyon to Mr. J. H. East, July 11, 1951
1 Status Chance Notice
2 Original letters from John C. Gung'l to Defense Minerals Administration, dated May 19, 1951 and May 29, 1951
1 Carbon letter to J.C.Gung'l from Tom Lyon July 11, 1951 (3 copies)
1 Carbon letter from James Boyd to Hon. Ernest W. MacFarland June 28, 1951 with carbon letter attached from E.W. MacFarland to James Boyd, June 14, 1951

WOU

JHE

1 Carbon letter from W. C. Schroeder to Hon. Ernest W. McFarland, Aug. 3, 1951 with carbon letter attached for E.W. McFarland to Tom Lyon
1 Carbon letter from J. E. Saat to Executive Secretary, August 31, 1951.

Tom Lyon

Tom Lyon, Director
Supply Division

Attachment

RWaughman
9/12/51

Copy to: Adm. Reading File
Executive Officer, Region IV
J.E.Cowan
C.E.Johnson
D.MacLaren
Files - Docket DMA

Mining Division
Region IV

August 29, 1951

Memorandum

To: DMA Field Team, Region IV

From: Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, DMA Docket 15908, Sun-Gold Mining Co., John G. Gung'i, Applicant, Copper-Lead Prospect, Sunshine (Gold) Mining District, Pima County, Arizona

The applicant of the subject docket requested an exploration loan for the purpose of deepening two shafts, crosscutting and drifting at an estimated cost of $30,000.

Galena, chalcopyrite, cerrite, malachite and azurite occur in narrow fissure veins with a width of from 8 inches to 36 inches. Due to irregularity in the size and the general low grade of the ore, the discovery of minable ore bodies is not considered probable.

The examining engineers recommend denial of the application, with which we concur.

W. H. King
For Paul T. Allaman

WHK:oj
cc: DMA files
Subject
Chron.

August 21, 1953

[illegible]

Memorandum

To: Executive Secretary, Defense Minerals Administration

From: DMA Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, DMA Project 13,[illegible], Superior Mining Co., John C. Tong, President, Superior Tungsten, Superior (Scheelite) Mining District, Pima County, Arizona

Enclosed herewith is original and two copies of the report as indicated above.

We concur with the conclusions and recommendations of the consulting team.

J. H. Eaton, Jr.

J. H. Eaton, Jr.

A. H. Loveland

A. H. Loveland

Enclosures

oj

cc: DMA subject and chron.

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

July 16, 1951

Memorandum

To: W. R. Storms (with brochure)

(Through Chief, Mining Division)

Charles Anderson

From: DMA Field Team, Region IV

Subject: DMA 1550K, John C. Gang'l, Sun-Gold Mining Company
Tucson, Arizona

We are forwarding you the brochure on the above docket, DMA 1550K.

Please note that in Item 17 of the Review that the costs are not accurate. Please review these cost figures with the applicant.

J. H. East, Jr.

A. H. Koschmann

Enclosure

cc: Allmann
Koschmann
DMA

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

REGIONAL OFFICE
REGION IV
AUG 9 1951
BUREAU OF MINES
DENVER, COLORADO

AUG 3 1951

Hon. Ernest W. McFarland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Re: Docket No. 1550X

My dear Senator McFarland:

This is to acknowledge your letter of July 30, 1951 addressed to Mr. Tom Lyon inquiring about the status of Mr. Gung'l's application Docket No. DMA-1550X for exploration aid for the Sun-Gold Mining Company in Arizona.

The application in question has been referred by the Copper Branch Defense Minerals Administration to the DMA Field Team, Region IV, Denver 2, Colorado for further investigation. If there is any more information needed Mr. J. H. East, Jr., Executive Officer of the field team will contact Mr. Gung'l directly.

Every consideration is being given this application in processing it for exploration aid.

Sincerely yours,

W. C. SCHROEDER
Acting Administrator

RVWaugh:ez

Copy to: Reports and Records Branch, w.c.i.
Administrator's Reading File, w.c.i.
Deputy Administrator Reading File, w.c.i.
Executive Officer, DMA Field Team IV, w.c.i.
Copper Branch, w.c.i.
DMA Docket Files

UNITED STATES SENATE

OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

Washington, D. C.

July 30, 1951

Mr. Tom Lyon
Director, Supply Division
Defense Minerals Administration
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lyon:

Reference is made to a copy of a letter dated July 13 addressed to Mr. William F. Putman, President, Sungold Mines, Incorporated, Trentwood, Washington, a copy of which was furnished me.

Apparently some error was made, and the application submitted by Mr. Putman was confused with a similar application filed by Mr. John C. Gung'l in behalf of the Sun-Gold Mining Company in Arizona.

If Mr. Gung'l is required to furnish any additional information before his application can be processed, I would appreciate your letting me know; otherwise, it is hoped every effort will be made to determine at an early date whether his company is eligible for a mining loan.

Very truly yours,

Ernest W. McFarland

Copy

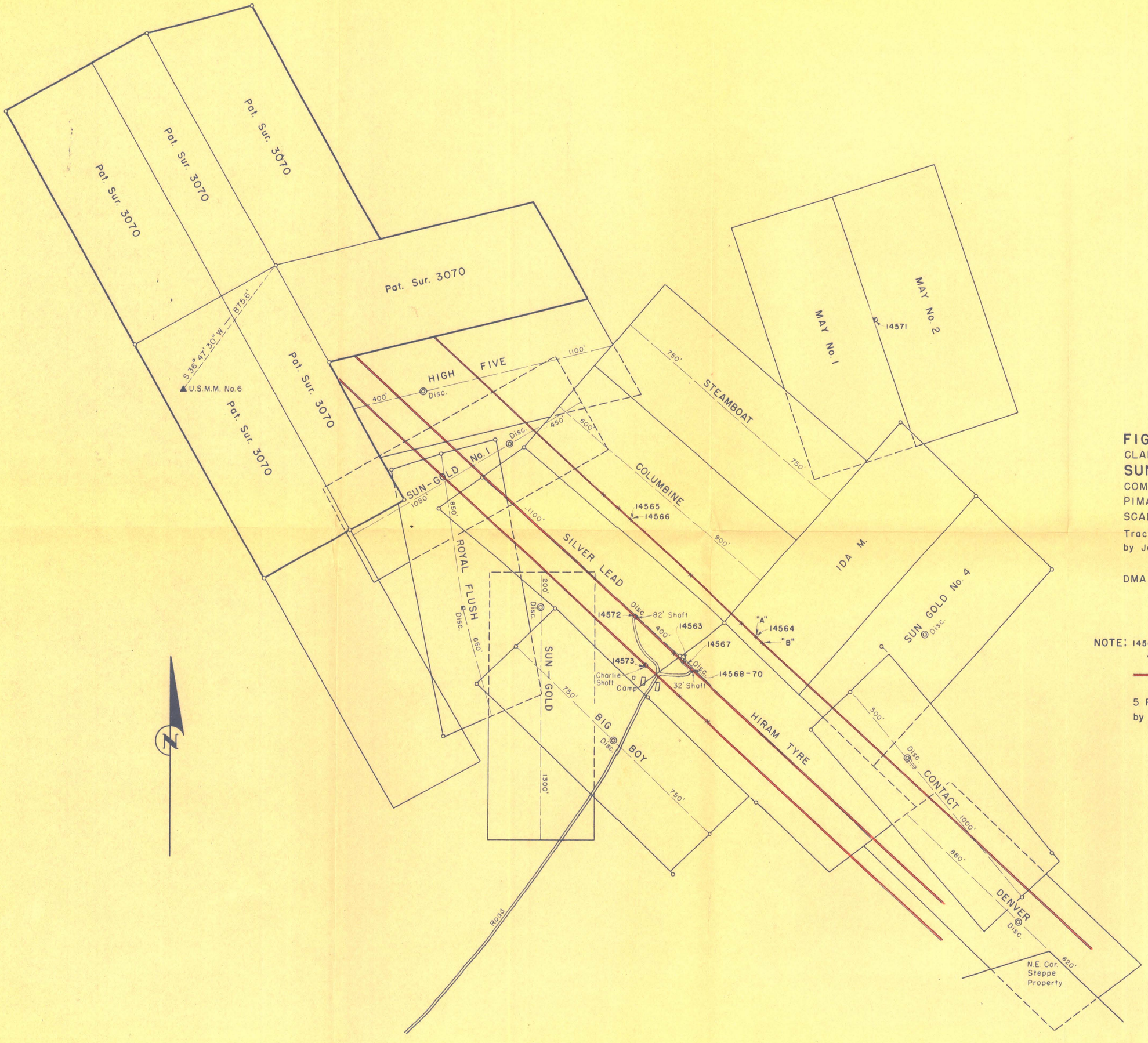


FIG. 2
CLAIM MAP OF
SUN-GOLD MINING CO.
COMOBABI (COBABI) MINING DISTRICT
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA
SCALE 1" = 300'
Traced from map furnished by John C. Gung'l

DMA 1550X

NOTE: 14563-14573 — Sample Numbers U.S.B.M.
"A"-"B" — Applicant's Samples
— Vein

5 Patented claims not owned by Sun-Gold Mining Co.