Administrator, DMA

March 16, 1953

Iron and Ferro-Alloys Division, DMA

Denial of application by Field Team, Region IV
Docket No. DMA 2329 - Manganese
Jordan Baisoglu and George Anthony
Black Diamond Manganese Claim
Maricopa County, Arizona

The applicants requested exploration assistance in the amount of $10,535.00 to strip by bulldozing more of the vein, sink the shaft another 25 feet, and drift and crosscut on the 50-foot and 75-foot levels.

Manganese at the Black Diamond claim occurs as pyrolusite in a vein varying from 2 to 5 feet in width. The vein strikes N. 55° W. and dips 70° to the north. The vein can be traced by several manganese outcrops. An open cut 15 to 20 feet long and about 5 feet deep has been worked on the most important of these outcrops. About twenty tons of 24.1 percent manganese has been mined from this cut.

The applicants sank a 50-foot shaft midway between the two most favorable outcrops and drove a 30-foot drift westerly from the bottom of the shaft. No ore of shipping grade was encountered, and there is no reason to expect that additional exploration will develop a significant tonnage of manganese ore.

The application was denied by the Field Team, and Messrs. Baisoglu and Anthony were advised of this action by letter of February 13, 1953. The U. S. Geological Survey Commodity Specialist on February 26, 1953 sustained the denial.

We concur in the denial.

W. S. Martin

cc: Docket
Code 400
Admn. Read. File

W. S. Martin, Acting Chief
Iron and Ferro-Alloys Division

FARutledge/hhb
3/16/53

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

400

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. S. Martin

DATE: February 26, 1953

FROM : M. D. Crittenden

SUBJECT: DMEA-2829 (Manganese) - Region IV
Black Diamond Manganese Claim
Maricopa County, Arizona

Baisoglu, Jordon, & Anthony, George.

Rejection sustained.

2/24/53 - All 4 copies went to O.C.

COPY

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

February 18, 1953

Re: DMEA Docket 2829

Mr. Jordon Baisoglu
Mr. George Anthony
4446 Third Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your application for Government aid on the Black Diamond Manganese Claim.

Projects approved by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration must, in its judgement, show definite promise of yielding material of acceptable grade, and in quantities that will significantly improve the mineral supply position for the National Defense Program.

A careful study of your property and data available to this agency, reveals that the probability of disclosing mineable reserves of manganese by your proposed exploration program is not considered sufficiently promising to justify Government participation. Under these circumstances, we regret to advise that your application for exploration aid is denied.

Very truly yours,

/s/
W. H. King
Field Team, Region IV

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

HMC:cwm
cc: Administrator (DMEA)
WRStorms
Subject
Chron.
Koschmann (2)

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
2-27-53
(date)

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Defense Minerals Administration
RECEIVED
FEB 24 1953

224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado

February 18, 1953.

Memorandum

To: Administrator, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Attention: 210

From: Field Team, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, DMEA Docket 2829 (Manganese), Black Diamond Manganese Claim, Maricopa County, Arizona.

Enclosed are four copies of the final report on the subject docket, two copies of Form 3b, and a copy of the letter of denial to the applicants.

W. H. King
W. H. King

A. H. Koschmann
A. H. Koschmann

Enclosures

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
2-27-53
(date)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Mines Administration
RECEIVED
FEB 24 1953

February 18, 1953.

Mining Division
Region IV

Memorandum

To: Field Team, Region IV

From: Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

Subject: Final Report, DMEA Docket 2000, (Manganese), Black Diamond Manganese Claim, Maricopa County, Arizona.

Enclosed are nine copies of the final engineering report on the subject docket.

The examining engineer found that the ore is not continuous between the outcrops and there was no reason to expect that the applicant's proposal would result in finding ore in significant amounts.

We concur in the examiner's recommendation that the application in the amount of $10,535.00 be denied.

W. H. King
W. H. King

Enclosures

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
2-27-53
(date)

MINING DIVISION
REGION IV

February 5, 1953

Memorandum

To : W. R. King, Chief, Mining Division, Region IV

From : Chief, Mining Methods Br., Min. Div., Region IV

Subject : Final Report, Docket DMEA-2529, Black Diamond Manganese Claim, Vulture Mining District, Maricopa County, Ariz.

Enclosed are original and 6 copies of the above report by Charles A. Amuke and Robert W. Ageton of the Bureau of Mines. A separate report on geology will not be submitted by the Geological Survey.

The examiners state that there is no reason to expect that completion of this project would result in exposing a significant tonnage of manganese ore, so recommend denial of a loan. I concur with their recommendations.

Brochure is enclosed.

Walter R. Storms

Walter R. Storms

cc: W. R. King (8)
A. F. Shride
DMEA-2529
DF

WRStorms:als

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE

2-27-53
(Date)

United States
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Mines, Regional

Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

Report of Examination of Lead Lode
Section 16

[illegible]-2829, Black Diamond Manganese Claim,

Vulture Mining District

Maricopa County, Arizona

Chas. A. Hunke, Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

Robert W. Ageton, Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

February 1953

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE

2-27-53
(date)

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

By Chas. A. Kunke[1], and Robert W. Ageton[1]

It was requested in December 1952 by the Operating Committee, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, that the Field Team, Region IV, examine the Black Diamond manganese claim in Maricopa County, Ariz. Applicants Jordan Baiseglu and George Anthony were requesting assistance from the Government under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to do exploratory work on their property to cost $10,535.00.

It was proposed to extend the present 30-foot drift on the 30-foot level of the shaft another 15 feet, then drive a 20 foot crosscut. It was further proposed to sink the present 50-foot prospect shaft another 25 feet and from this point drift 150 feet easterly on the vein. From the end of this drift, 50 feet of crosscutting was proposed. A small amount of bulldozer work also was called for to expose more of the vein along the surface.

On January 20, 1953, Chas. A. Kunke[1] and Robert W. Ageton[1] visited the property although there was no one there. However, no difficulties were experienced in finding the claim.

The property consists of one full-sized, unpatented lode claim that covers the vein along the strike. This strike is N. 55° W. The vein can be traced by several manganese outcrops. An open cut 15 to 20 feet long and about 5 feet deep has been worked on the most important of these outcrops. Twenty tons of sorted ore which

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

were obtained from this work, were piled near this cut. A sample was taken of this ore pile. It assayed 24.1 percent Mn. A sample cut across the east end (3 feet) of the cut assayed 19.6 percent manganese, and another sample cut across the vein (4.2 feet) in the deepest part of the cut, assayed 12.6 percent manganese. This drop in values may have been the reason for stopping work at this place.

The applicants sank a 50-foot prospect shaft midway between the two most favorable outcrops and also drove a 30 foot westerly drift on the vein from the bottom of this shaft. No ore of shipping grade was encountered in this work. The vein at the main outcrop measures from 3 to 5 feet in width. There is no reason to expect that completion of the proposal would result in exposing a significant tonnage of manganese ore. Government participation in the proposal does not seem advisable at this time.

The examining engineers were unable to examine the shaft beyond the first ladder as there were two ladders missing at that point. A pitch of 70 to 75 degrees made an attempt to go beyond the first ladder appear too hazardous.

Viewing the vein on both sides of the shaft from the bottom of the first ladder, it was apparent that the top half of the shaft had been in waste material. The material on the shaft dump was mute evidence that there was no improvement in the lower half of the work.

It is recommended that the application be denied.

[illegible]-2329, Black Diamond manganese [illegible]
Yellow Mining District
Maricopa County, Arizona

Engineering Report

by [illegible] A. [illegible],
Mining Engineer
U. S. Bureau of Mines

February 1953

BMEA-2829, BLACK DIAMOND MANGANESE CLAIM
VULTURE MINING DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

CONTENTS

Engineering report — Page

Introduction 1
Location and accessibility 2
Physical features and climate 2
History and production 3
Ownership and extent 4
Description of deposit 4
Ore reserves 4
Proposed exploration and development 5
Conclusions 6
Recommendations 7

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure — Following page

1 Location map 1
2 Claim map 3

INTRODUCTION

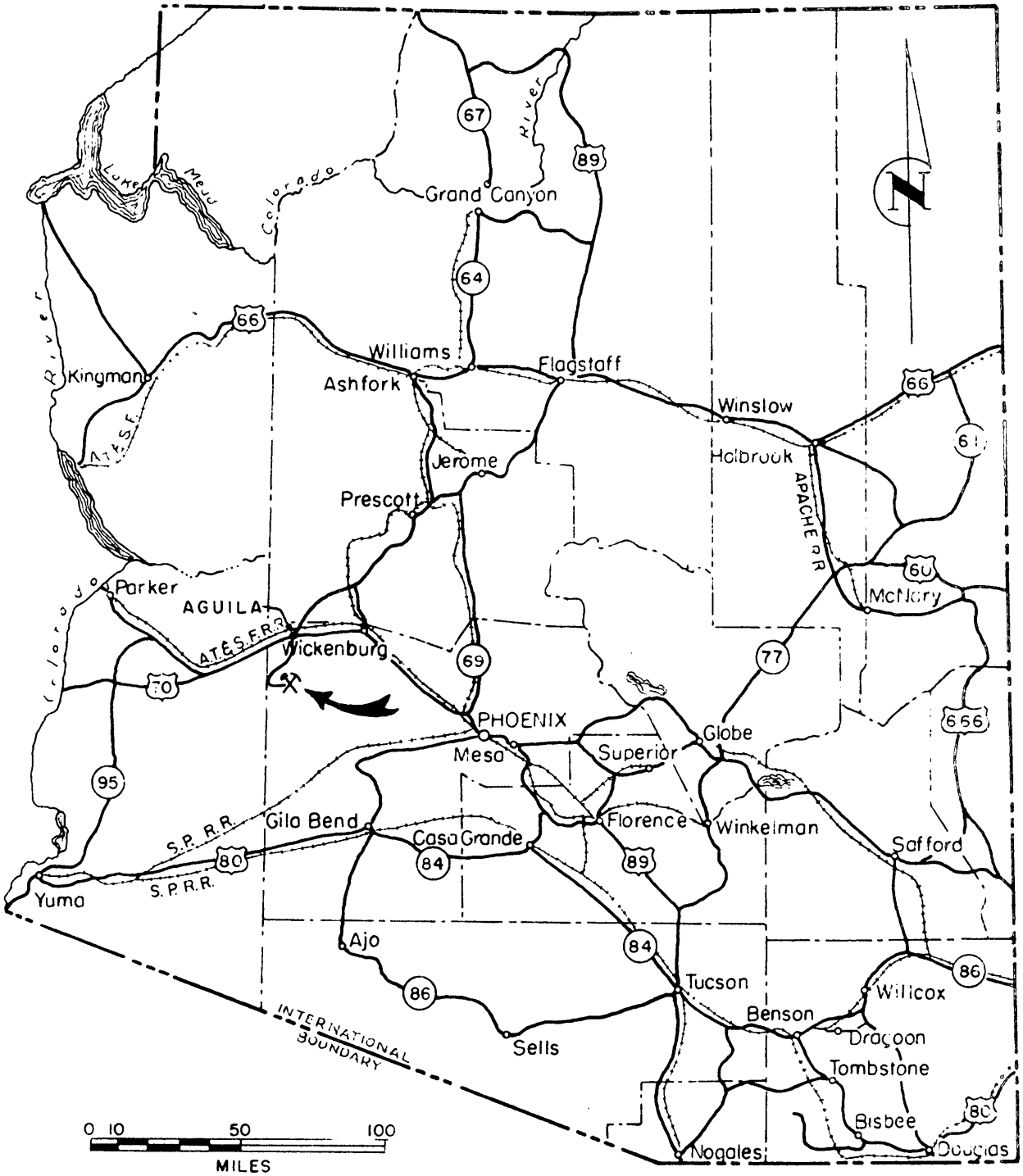
Under date of Dec. 19, 1952, the Operating Committee, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, requested that the Field Team, Region IV, make an examination of the Black Diamond Manganese claim, Maricopa County, Ariz. The applicants, Jerden Baisolgu and George Anthony, were requesting assistance from the Government to do exploratory work estimated to cost $10,535.00.

It was proposed that the present 30-foot drift at the 50-foot level of the 50-foot shaft be advanced another 15 feet, and that 20 feet of crosscutting then be done at the far end of this drifting. It was further proposed to sink the present 50-foot prospect shaft an additional 25 feet, and then do 150 feet of drifting and 40 feet of crosscutting on the new 75-foot level. A small amount of bulldozer work also was called for to expose more of the vein along the surface.

On January 20, 1953, Chas. A. Kunke 1/ and Robert W. Ageton 1/ visited the property while in that vicinity. The applicants had stated that Charles Dunning, a well known mining engineer of Phoenix, Ariz. was their consultant. Kunke and Ageton stopped in Phoenix to see Dunning and learned from him that he had not been retained by the applicants. However, Dunning did give valuable information to the examiners.

The property consists of one full-sized, unpatented lode claim covering the vein. The vein strikes N. 55° W. and dips 70° to 75° to the north. The original work was done on three of the surface

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



DMEA 2899 JAN. 20, 1953

FIGURE 1. - LOCATION MAP

BLACK DIAMOND CLAIM - MANGANESE

15 MILES SOUTH OF AGUILA, ARIZONA

MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

outcrops, presumably by the owner. The shaft site was selected by the applicants midway between two of the exposures. The shaft is 50 feet deep, and judging from the rock on the dump, all the work was done in waste rock and some low-grade ore. Two ladders were missing in this shaft, so the engineers did not go down below the 25-foot point. Surface workings were examined and three samples were taken.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The Black Diamond manganese claim is situated 15 road miles south of Aguila, Ariz., in the Vulture Mining District of Maricopa County (figure 1). Aguila is the nearest city. From the property to the Government manganese stock pile in Wenden is 39 miles. The 15-mile road south of the main Aguila-to-Wenden highway can be classed as good for ore hauling. There are no excessive grades. This road is maintained by county road equipment.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE

The region is typical Arizona desert country. The climate is arid. Rainfall seldom exceeds six inches per year. The desert growth consists of the usual mesquite, greasewood, and palo verde, as well as many varieties of cacti. The elevation is about 2,000 feet above sea level. Winters are very mild and summers are very hot. Temperatures above 115 degrees are not uncommon during July and August.

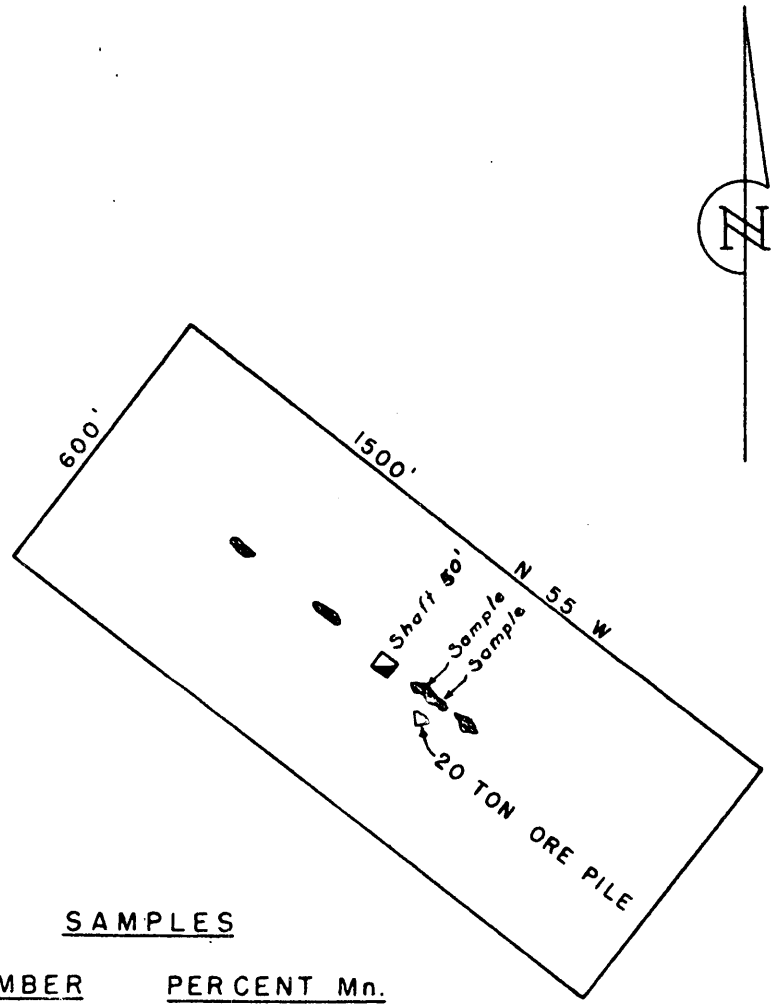
HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

Albert E. Stuart of Wickenburg, Ariz. located the Black Diamond manganese claim on February 6, 1952, and on November 26, 1952 he gave a five year lease to Jordon Saisoglua and George Anthony, the present applicants. The mailing address of both applicants is given as 4446 Third Ave., Detroit 1, Michigan.

There are several manganese ore outcrops on the vein (figure 2). The most prominent of these is 15 to 20 feet long and 4 to 7 feet wide. It was here that Stuart, the owner, performed his only work. The maximum depth reached was not over 5 feet and this hole, about 15 to 20 feet in length, yielded about 20 tons of hand-sorted ore. A grab sample of this ore pile, taken by the examining engineers, assayed 24.1 percent manganese. According to the lease, this ore remains the property of the owner and must not be shipped by the applicants.

Two samples were taken by the BMM examiners in this main surface cut. One, a 3-foot cut across the east end or face, assayed 19.0 percent manganese, and one across the ore in the bottom of the workings assayed 12.6 percent manganese. The width of the ore where this sample was taken was 4.2 feet. This last sample with only a few feet of added depth below the first sample indicates a perceptible drop in the grade of the ore. This drop in grade may have been the reason why this work was stopped.

When the applicants decided to sink a prospect shaft, a point was chosen midway between the two main outcrops (see figure 2). The sinking was stopped at 30 feet and a drift was run on the west



SAMPLES

NUMBER	PERCENT Mn.		
#14665	24.1 %	-	20 TON ORE PILE
#14666	19.6 %	-	EAST END OF SURFACE CUT
#14667	12.6 %	-	WEST END OF SURFACE CUT ACROSS THE BOTTOM

SCALE - 1 INCH = 40 FEET

DMEA 2899

JAN. 20, 1953

FIGURE 2. - BLACK DIAMOND CLAIM MAP

MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

side for 30 feet. The shaft dump indicates that all of this work was done in waste and very low-grade rock. The examining engineers entered the shaft to the end of the first ladder at 25 feet. The next two ladders were missing and it was deemed too hazardous to go farther. The appearance of the shaft sides indicated that no ore had been taken from the first 25 to 30 feet of shaft work. Apparently no shipments have been made from this claim.

OWNERSHIP AND EXTENT

The Black Diamond manganese property consists of only one unpatented full lode claim (figure 2). The owner, Albert C. Stuart of Wickenburg, Ariz., located this claim on February 6, 1952. A 5-year lease was granted to the applicants on Nov. 26, 1952. A copy of the lease is attached to docket DMEA-2829.

There is no mining equipment on the property. There are no buildings of any kind.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEPOSIT

Manganese occurs as pyrolusite in a vein deposit varying in width from 2 to 5 feet. The vein is a fissure vein, which strikes N. 55° W., dips 70 degrees to the north, and outcrops in several different places. A prospect shaft between two outcrops did not expose any ore of shipping grade. This would indicate that the ore in depth is not continuous between outcrops.

ORE RESERVES

There are no ore reserves. There has not been sufficient work done on the deposit to permit even an estimate.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Applicants Baisoglu and Anthony proposed that on the present 50-foot level of the shaft, the drift be advanced another 15 feet, to be followed by 20 feet of crosscutting at the end of this drifting. It was further proposed to deepen the shaft another 25 feet, then drift easterly on the vein for 150 feet. At this point 30 feet of crosscutting also was called for.

A small amount of bulldozer work to uncover the vein on surface also was included in the estimate.

Cost estimates for the proposal are as follows:

Bulldozing (3 days) @ $88.00 per day	$ 264.00
15 ft. of drifting on 50-ft. level @ $30 per ft. ...	450.00
20 ft. of crosscutting on 50-ft. level @ $30.00 per ft.	600.00
25 ft. of sinking in present shaft @ $45.00 per ft..	1,125.00
150 ft. of drifting on 75-ft. level @ $30.00 per ft.	4,500.00
50 ft. of crosscutting on 75-ft. level @ $30.00 per ft.	1,500.00
Consulting and engineering	600.00
Assaying	200.00
Accounting	140.00
Equipment	
Rental, compressor, $164.00 per month, 4 months	656.00
Rental, hoist, $75.00 per month, 4 months	300.00
Rental, ore cars and tracks	200.00
Total	$10,535.00

The above estimate evidently calls for all contract work. A number of items have been overlooked. Daily foreman supervision, water truck and tanks, sinking buckets, lumber, tools, a shop building, fuel and other supplies would require raising the estimate by not less than $2,000.00.

CONCLUSIONS

Sinking the prospect shaft between the two most promising outcrops was an advisable procedure, because the work would prove whether or not the ore in the vein was continuous in depth from one outcrop to the other.

Judging from the shaft dump material, no ore of any significance was encountered, either in the 50 feet of shaft work or in the 30 feet of drifting from the bottom of the shaft (westerly). Two ladders in the shaft were missing. The engineers examined the shaft down to the end of the first ladder. From this point it was fairly evident that there had been no significant amount of shipping ore in the first 25 feet of shaft work. There was no reason to expect ore in the last 25 feet. The engineers did not go beyond the place where the ladders were missing. The steepness of the shaft (70 to 75°) made such an undertaking appear hazardous.

The pile of sorted ore, taken from the work done on the main outcrop, assayed 24.1 percent manganese. A cut sample across the ore in the bottom of this surface work at a depth of 5 feet, assayed 12.6 percent manganese although a sample only a few feet higher assayed 19.6 percent. A drop in values is indicated in depth.

The shaft has disclosed that the ore is not continuous between the two most prominent outcrops. There is no reason to expect that the carrying-out of applicants' proposal will result in finding ore in significant amounts. Government participation is not advisable at this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the application be denied.