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PRINTED: 07-09-2012

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: PRINCE OF ARIZONA

ALTERNATE NAMES:

CHARLOTTE GROUP
TRIPHAHN
PLUMMER LODE
SNOW WHITE
PRINCE-PAT. #4040
HEATH-CUMMINGS LEASE
COMMONWEALTH
DEMOCRAT

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 125B

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 N RANGE 1 W SECTION 16 QUARTER NE
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 46MIN 37SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 21MIN 54SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: BALDY MTN - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

LEAD CARBONATE
SILVER
GOLD LODE
VANADIUM
LEAD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR PRINCE OF ARIZONA MINE FILE
FLAGG, A.L. "VANADIUM REPORT BOOK I"
BLM MINING DISTRICT MAP
ADMMR "U" FILE

PRINCE OF ARIZONA MINE

MARICOPA COUNTY

Charlotte Group (file)

White Peak Silica Mine (file) *W.P.M.*

Vanadium Book I

USBM "U" file reports V_2O_5 "Weak"

Arizona Mining Journal April 1920 p. 38

CHARLOTTE GROUP

MARICOPA COUNTY

T5N R1W 10 SW/4

Prince of Arizona (file)

ALSO SEE CLEMENTINE file

A24 121

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources
INFORMATION FROM MINE CARDS IN MUSEUM

ARIZONA

MM 1574 Vanadinite & Calcite

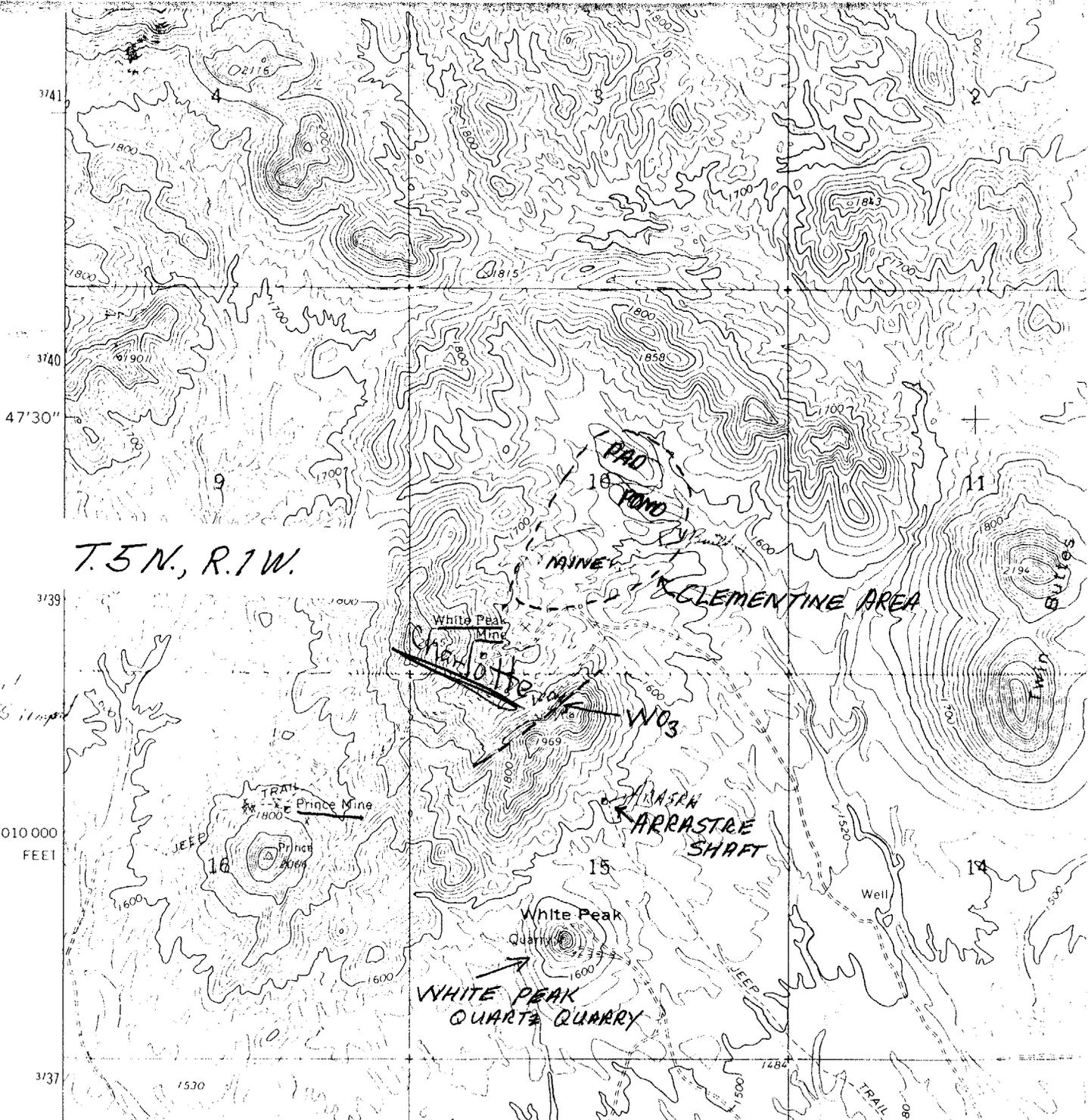
MARICOPA COUNTY

PRINCE OF ARIZONA MINE

MILS # 125B

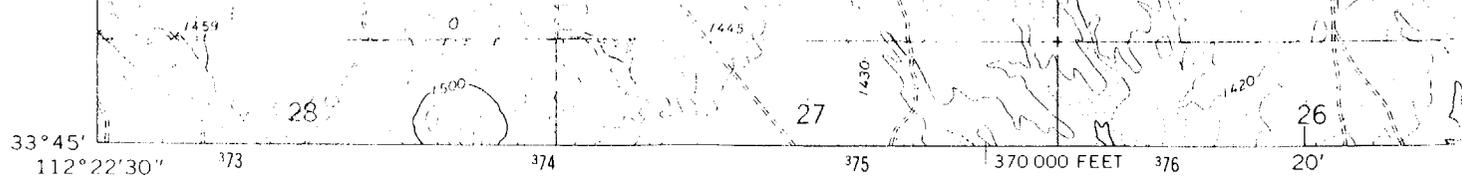
8-AKA's

Prince of Arizona (file)

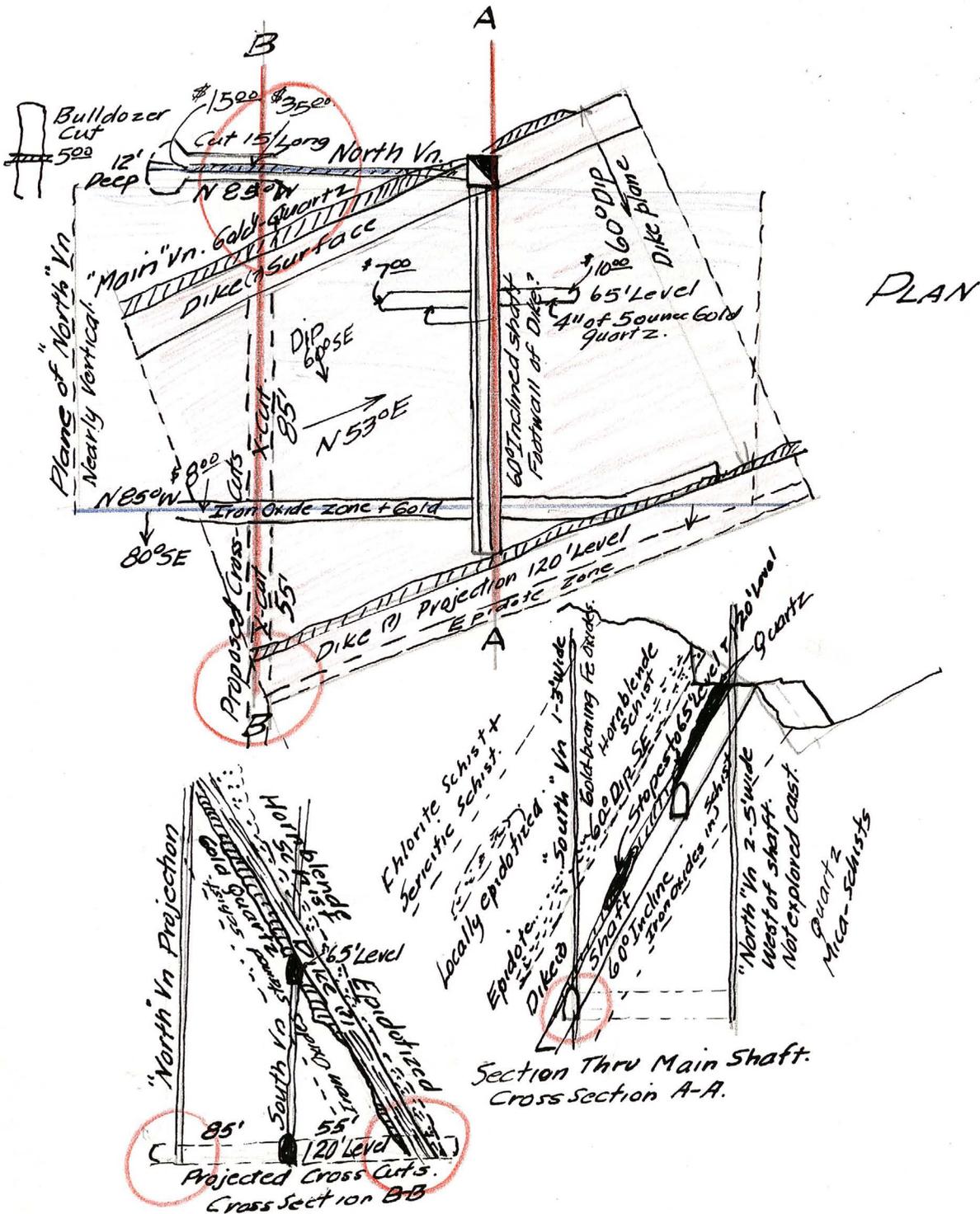


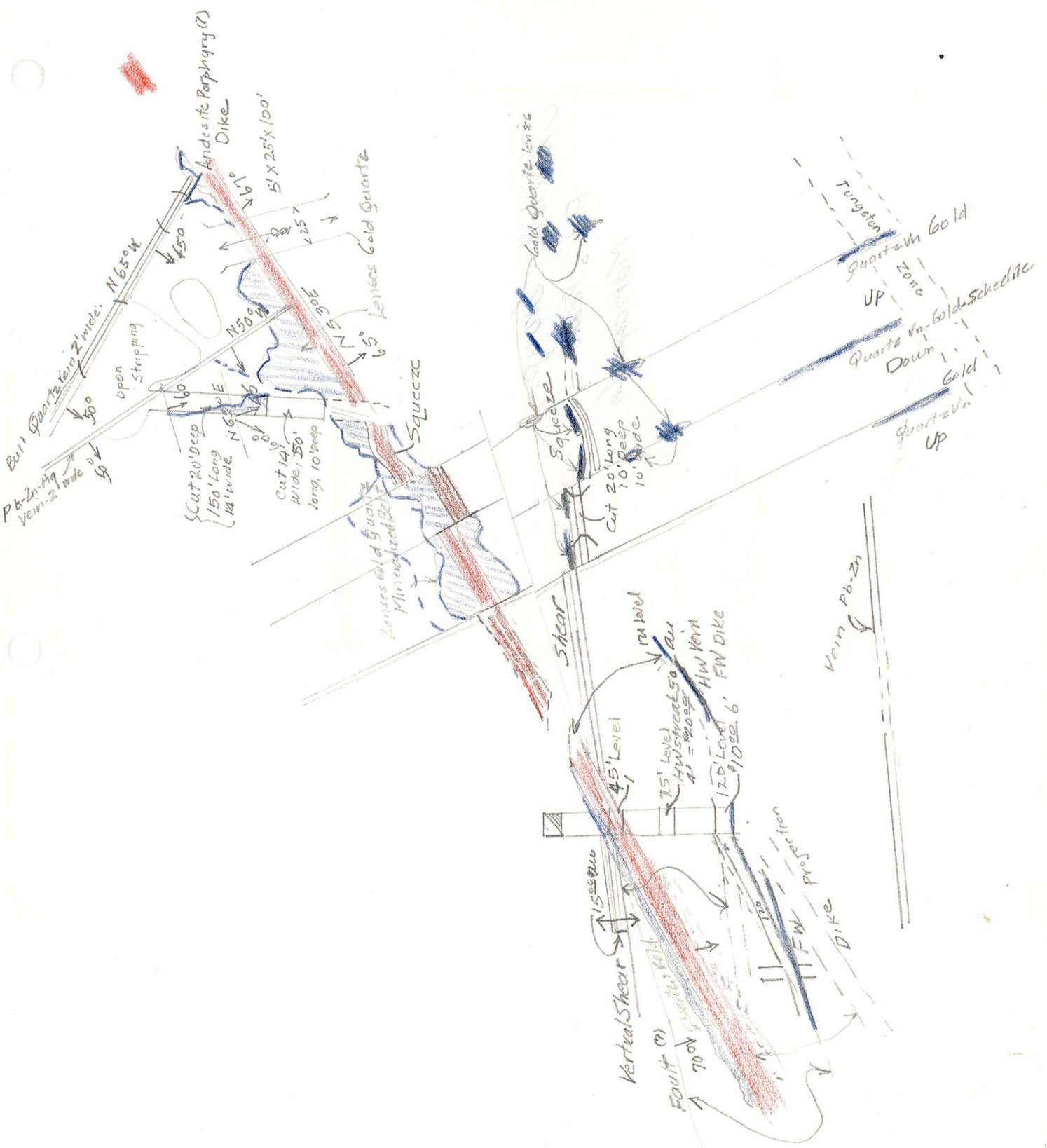
**PORTION OF BALDY MTN, ARIZ QUAD
SHOWING LOCATIONS OF:**

- WHITE PEAK QUARTZ QUARRY
- PRINCE MINE
- WHITE PEAK MINE
- CLEMENTINE MINE
- ARRASTRE SHAFT
- UNITED MINING COMPANY
- TUNGSTEN OCCURENCE

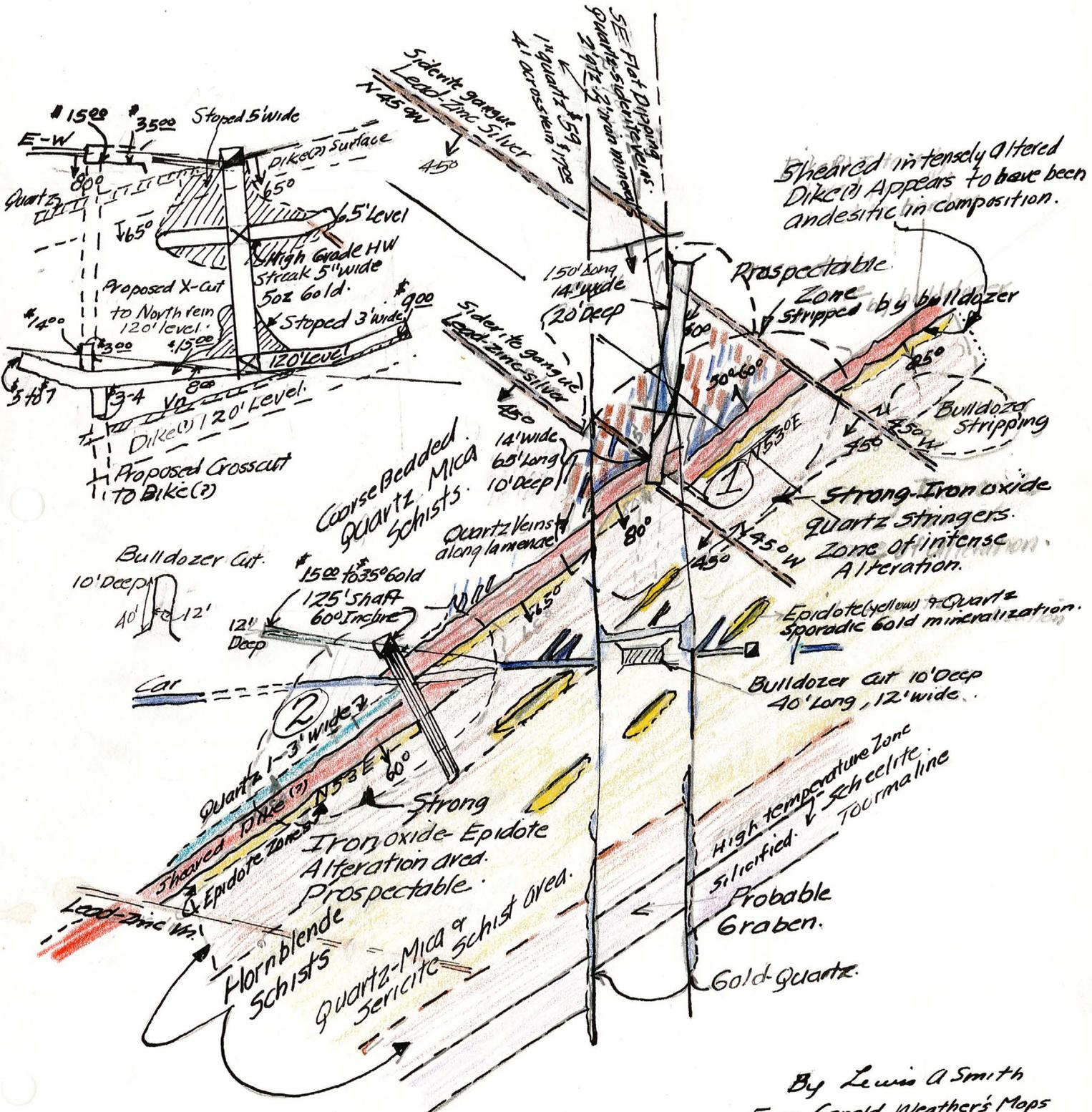


SKETCHES AND CROSS-SECTION AT
 "MAIN" SHAFT AND PROPOSED
 CROSS-CUTS ON 120'
 LEVEL.





SKETCH MAP OF PROSPECTABLE AREAS
 CHARLOTTE GROUP, PIKES
 PEAK DISTRICT
 MARICOPA COUNTY.



By Lewis A Smith
 From Gerald Weather's Maps
 and observation by L.A.S.

CHARLOTTE GROUP

MARICOPA COUNTY

Mr. Carl Donato re Triphahn mine north of Beardsley - Maricopa County. Mr. Donato informed me that he had option to buy this property and had a Mr. Joe Albano and Associates of Riverside, California who were planning to get in production by Dec. 1, 1968. GBG WR 11-2-68

Tom Beacham of Glendale phoned re Carl Triphahn Gold property. Gave him address 20 East South Gate Ave., Phoenix, Arizona. Owner of the White Peak gold mines located in Sec. 15-16, T5N, R1W - Maricopa County. GBG WR 11-8-68

Mr. Carl Donato, 1011 E. Medlock St., Phoenix, said he had released his option on Triphahn's property - White Peak and Prince claims in Sec. 15-16, T5N, R1W - Maricopa County - for lack of funds. GBG WR 12-13-68

KP/WR 1/14/80 - Isbell-Pritchard Development Corp., 6530 N. Scottsdale, Az. 85253 Phone 991-5093, is reportedly going to develop the Charlotte Group in the Pike's Peak Dist., Maricopa Co. Lenn Pritchard is a principal. The claim group consists of the Charlotte Lode, Plumber Lode, White Mountain and Snow White groups of claims.

RRB WR 1/13/84: It was reported that Bob Hicks is leaching the property east of the Prince of Arizona, apparently the Charlotte Group, Pikes Peak District, Maricopa County.

Charlotte Group (continued)

Several shallow cuts show strong non-oxide mineralization west of the shaft for 1/2 mile or more. The iron stained zone is roughly 15' wide and is sporadically accompanied by quartz. The zone carries \$3 to \$15 in gold. The better values are close to transverse fractures which cross the zone. A 150' drill hole into this was unsatisfactory because of poor core recovery. However, it did reveal a zone near the bottom of better mineralized material. A 10' shaft was sunk in one place on the zone, where a cross fracture cut the zone. This showed fairly good values until it went out of the iron stained rock.

It appears probable that the best values should be expected in or around fracture intersection loci.

The Prince Group lies southwest, adjoining the Charlotte Group, and the work there appears to be on a faulted segment (moved north) of the same mineralized zone as in the Charlotte, next to an andesite dike.

CHARLOTTE GROUP

MARICOPA COUNTY
PIKES PEAK DIST.

A small program of diamond drilling is underway at the CHARLOTTE GROUP of claims in the Pike's Peak district of Mar icopa County, Arizona. Two holes to a depth of 125 and 100 feet, respectively, have been drilled and a third is in progress. , In addition, cross-trenching of the vein is planned. Gerald Weathers,, of Phoenix, is directing the program and the property is owned by C. W. Triphahn, of Phoenix.

Taken from MINING WORLD, April, 1961, p 28

See: WHITE PEAK SILICA MINE (file)

See: PRINCE OF ARIZONA MINE (file)

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Charlotte Group Date 9-25-61
District Pikes Peak Dist., Maricopa Co. Engineer Lewis A. Smith
Subject: Interview with Chas. W. Triphahn, 1210 So. Central

Mr. Triphahn stated that two drifts have been driven from the shaft to the S and N on the 125-Foot level. The west drift is in 50 feet and has encountered some fair ore (\$10.00-\$15.00 per ton).^{13.90%} The east drift is in 75 feet, but lost the hangwall for a time. It is now back to the hangwall, but showed only low grade (under \$10.00 per ton). It is planned to probe ahead and into the footwall by drill from these openings. A bulldozer trench has been made across a fracture which, transversely, crosses the vein fracture at about 1000 feet east of the shaft. This cut is up to 30' deep and has uncovered 7 veins over a length of 150'. One vein, 1 1/4 feet wide, assayed \$52.00 per ton. The 7 veins dip and strike variably. Further bulldozer work is now in progress where other transverse fractures cross the main vein fracture. Mr. Withers, Geologist, is now sampling the uncovered area to see if he can come up with \$12 to \$15.00 over a wide area. The apparent intersection of several mineral bearing veins in a fracture locus, would appear to be an ideal situation for further prospecting. Some depth drill probing would also seem advisable.

Mr. Triphahn reported that the mill had been rehabilitated and was being run on custom ore from the area. He said it had done well on extraction. Two batches of ore had been treated. The heads ran \$50-60 per ton and the tails were about \$3-4. The ore came from next to the Charlotte Group and consisted of quartz and free gold from narrow veins in schist.

He also stated that the bulldozer cut was now down 30 ft. next to the sheared dike (?). Two veins which at the beginning were flat had turned down at a fairly steep angle at the deep end. Both are a foot or more thick and run well. Believed that further testing will have to be by means of a shaft or by drilling. The area bordering the cut on both sides is well mineralized by chlorite, epidote, iron oxides and carry a few dollars in gold. He also stated that he had been bothered no end by people wishing to go out and visit the "Lost Dutchman Mine" since the article in True Magazine had been printed.

Memo LAS 12-26-61

Gerald Weathers said that Peter Hurkos and John Burggraf and a Mr. E. O. Dale, Waukasha, Wis. of Dale Chevrolet Co. near Milwaukee, had the option on the Charlotte claims. At least the money has come thru Peter Hurkos. J. W. Kildoo who operates White Peak Silica, stated that Triphahn had stated that much of the money was from Mr. Dale. Neither informant know whether Hurkos money was involved, also. Mr. Triphahn has been ill so he could not be contacted. No work is going on at present. Memo LAS 3-1-62

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Charlotte Group Date March 1, 1962
District Pikes Peak District, Maricopa Co. Engineer Lewis A. Smith
Subject: Mine visit with Gerald Weathers, Consulting Geologist.

Since the last visit the bulldozer cut was deepened on the south end to 25 feet and the veins (3 parallel flat ones) have steepened by a considerable amount in dip at the face. The cut is about 170 feet long starting on the NE and extending SE on a course of about N 10 degrees E. The cut is about 10-12 feet wide. The upper vein is about 1 foot thick and runs about \$30 in gold. The middle vein is about 4 to 6 inches thick and the lower vein is about 1 foot thick. The upper vein contains quartz, siderite, ankerite, calcite and some manganese and iron oxides. It is vugular, the vugs being lined by small clear quartz crystals, amethystine quartz, and some fluorite. The middle vein is similar to the upper vein. The lower vein is lower grade (\$6-8) and contains mostly calcite, some siderite and much more manganese dioxide than the others. The overall width from the footwall of the lower vein to the hangingwall of the upper vein is about 7 feet, which assays \$7 gold and \$1 silver. The initial dip of the veins is about 20 degrees, but at about 30 feet from the initial exposure of the upper vein, they flatten to 10-15 degrees, but in the southern cut face they have again steepened to about 40 degrees. The general course of the veins appears to be roughly N 65-70 degrees W and the dip is generally southwest. The average schist laminae trend in the mineralized area is about N 5 degrees E, whereas outside of the mineralized area the trend is closer to N 30-40 degrees E. Near the north end of the cut the veins are intercepted by a fault which dips about 40 degrees southwest and trends about N 45 degrees W. This fault, according to Weathers, appears to have rotated the schists from N 30-40 degrees E to N 4 degrees E. The veins appear to be plunging down on the footwall of the suspected andesite "dike" mentioned in previous reports. The most mineralized area is about 150 feet by 200 feet and appears to be bordered by two transverse siderite veins which are also pre-mineral but of a different age than the veins in the cut. These veins consist of 1-2 feet of siderite and ankerite, containing wulfenite, calamine, chrysocolla and possibly pyromorphite. They are said to run fairly well in lead and zinc. A couple of pieces of sulphide found in the dump material contained bornite and chalcopyrite and a little sphalerite. Inspection of the 15 foot shaft failed to reveal any sulphides, so it is assumed that a relic sulphide bleb was the source of the pieces. These siderite veins should be prospected deeper, since the veins while narrow, are persistent for several hundred feet to the northwest from the 15 foot shaft. Other parallel and mineralogically similar veins are present southwest of these two veins. One of these contains relic galena bunches coated by cerussite and anglesite and wulfenite.

Mr. Weathers wants to drill the area around the cut next to the "dike" to see if the 3 veins are present in depth and whether they coalesce with the "dike" footwall vein, since he is convinced that the "dike" at least locally controls the gold distribution. The exposed ore is low grade as it must be mined (\$6 to \$8) per ton in the flat portions of the veins. Since at the shaft further west (2 hundred yards) the "dike" footwall dips 60 degrees, the veins in the cut may change to this dip in depth. The footwall of the dike is also followed by a pinching and swelling quartz vein which also carries considerable calcite and siderite. It seems probable that

Charlotte Mine (continued)

the locus created by the flat veins, the dike, and the intersecting lead-zinc veins would be a logical place for deeper prospecting. Within the area previously mentioned (150 x 200 feet) the schist is strongly iron stained by pyritic limonite, and the schist laminae commonly contains veinlets of quartz and limonite. Observation outside of the area shows much less alteration. The veinlets on placer also cross the laminae. A similar fracture locus occurs at the inclined shaft. A mineralized segment along the "dike" footwall contains quartz and calcite and is similar to that portion that was encountered in the shaft. The "dike" is intensely sheared parallel to the footwall. In the hangingwall of the suspected "dike" epidotization and some chloritization appear. The hangingwall does not appear to be as definite as the footwall. Near the fault the narrow shear fractures increase in intensity and are nearer to each other, as the fault is approached. These transverse shears are less evident in the center of the cut but appear to again increase toward the "dike."

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Charlotte Group

Date October 9, 1961

District Pikes Peak Dist., Maricopa Co.

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Mine visit with Gerald Weathers, Consulting Geologist, and Chas. Triphahn (owner).

Since the last visit considerable work has been done in the main shaft area and in an area 1200' northeast of the shaft. In the shaft two drifts were extended on the 120' level. The northeast drift was driven 65' to the footwall of the dike and the southeast drift was extended 75' along the "south" vein fracture. The northeast drift encountered low grade (\$5-\$9) at the dike (?) footwall, whereas the other drift followed a narrow mineralized area, or zone (south vein). It is now proposed to drive crosscuts north and south, the latter to intersect the dike (?) footwall which is calculated to be 55' in length, and the former to the north vein, a distance of about 85'. It was suggested that drill holes be bored first because of the expense of drifting. Should the two areas show good drill results, drifts could be driven later.

The second area, 1200' east of the shaft, is now being crosscut by a 20' deep bulldozer cut. This is being drilled and blasted and then excavated with a front loader by Gerald Denny of Yuma under a contract. The cut now has 120' which slopes from 0 to 20' deep and is 12 feet wide. An additional 70' is down 10'. Three narrow veins with a flat SE dip were encountered. One contains 1 foot of quartz which assayed about \$53 in gold and additional altered zone on the quartz footwall showed \$15-\$17 in gold per ton. The entire zone is 4' thick and is plunging into the dike (?). Weathers reasons that this intersection should prove good, since the quartz vein runs better in the bottom of the cut than it did higher up and it has doubled in thickness. This appears to be a sound conclusion. The schist laminae are impregnated with stringers of iron oxides and quartz for a considerable distance north of the dike as indicated by the red areas on the plan sketch. Two of the lead-zinc-silver veins contain calcite-siderate gangue with minor quartz. These offset the dike (?) within this area, but both are pre-mineral. Weathers favors drilling a few test holes over the area. Several hundred square feet of surface was stripped by bulldozer revealing the iron oxide and quartz stringers in the schist.

The Zone "B" prospective area is shown on the cross-sections. Good values, up to \$35 were found at the surface in the quartz and iron stained schist at 100 to 150' southwest of the shaft. The quartz ranges from 2 to 4 feet thick whereas the iron-stained schist is several feet wide. The quartz is shattered and the schist under it is brecciated in places. Here the breccia fragments are cemented by quartz and iron oxides. This area has three intersecting fractures near the shaft. Two of these that apparently cross the dike (?) are nearly vertical and strike nearly EW whereas the dike (?) footwall vein dips 60 degrees southeast and at the shaft strikes N 53° E. The general strike of the dike is about N53-57° E, but the dip varies greatly according to which fault segment the readings are taken.

The "C" zone lies well to the south and consists of two nearly vertical and parallel fault zones which constitute a small graben structure. Quartz is present in variable thicknesses along these faults and some good surface assays were obtained in this quartz. A zone which follows the schist trend runs good in scheelite. Tourmaline is reported here.

SHATTUCK DENN MINING CORPORATION

and

SUBSIDIARIES

Engineering/Geology

Office

July 10, 1961

Date.....

TO: D. M. Kentro

SUBJECT: Triphahn Gold Property

The Triphahn gold property was revisited July 6, 1961, to observe progress made since February 15, 1961, when Iron King personnel first examined the property.

Mr. Gerald Weathers, consulting geologist, and Peter Herkos, eminent psychic, are jointly directing the exploration program. Exploration to date consists of drifting along veins on the lowest level (100') in the mine and trenching across similar structures on the surface 550 feet northeast of the shaft.

In general the geology consists of quartz-calcite-siderite veins in a NE-SW trending brecciated andesite dike. The dike is about 20 feet wide and emplaced in schist (See Triphahn Gold Property report dated February 15, 1961).

The drift on the 100' level has been extended 40 feet to the southwest and 63 feet to the northeast. Mr. Weathers indicated that 29 samples taken along the entire drift length (about 210') averaged 0.02 ounces gold/ton.

A trench approximately 100 feet long, 15 feet wide, and up to 20 feet deep has been cut across an andesite dike 550 feet northeast of the shaft. The dike exposed in the trench is on the strike line of the dike at the shaft and appears to be the same structure; bedrock between the shaft and trench is covered by rock debris. Mr. Weathers indicated six samples from the trench averaged 0.09 ounces gold/ton and six samples cut from surface outcrops prior to trenching averaged 0.18 ounces gold/ton.

The writer cut three samples from quartz-calcite-siderite veins in the andesite dike exposed in the trench--the results are tabulated below:

	Width	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
#1	2.5'	0.06	tr	nil	nil	0.08
#2	2.4'	0.12	tr	nil	nil	0.08
#3	2.0'	0.94	0.6	nil	nil	0.08

The above samples represent 6.9 feet out of a possible 20 plus feet of andesite dike material.

A fourth sample cut from an andesite outcrop some 300 feet east of the trench assayed:

#4	2.6'	0.04	tr	tr	tr	0.14
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By comparing gold assays along a NE-SW line through the shaft and trench, Mr. Weathers calculated a higher gold anomaly in the area of the trench. The samples tabulated above support this conclusion.

Conclusions

The available assay information indicates the area at which the trench is located is today a better gold prospect than the mine.

Because exploration monies are limited it is less advisable to drift underground along veins carrying only 0.02 ounces gold/ton than to surface prospect on rock carrying about 10 times this amount.

If it is judged necessary to continue exploration in the mine, the employment of a diamond drilling-sampling-geologic mapping program would produce much more information per exploration dollar than drifting.

It is doubtful psychic phenomena has any valid application in the fields of engineering and geology.

RGR/

Robert G. Raabe
Robert G. Raabe

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and

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- Robert G. Raabe
Robert G. Raabe

SHATTUCK DENN MINING CORPORATION
and
SUBSIDIARIES

Engineering/geology

.....Office

February 15, 1961

Date.....

TO: D. M. Kentro

SUBJECT: Triphahn Gold Property

Summary

On February 10, 1961, the Triphahn mining property was examined. Variable amounts of gold, silver, and lead are contained in andesite dikes intruding schist. Samples taken during the examination indicate one locality may contain gold in economic quantities (Triphahn shaft site). Some of the andesite dikes examined contain lead and silver but assays indicate the rock is not ore. However, the Triphahn property has been mineralized to the extent that warrants further investigation. Mineable ore although not presently delineated may be found through the aid of a comprehensive geologic mapping and sampling program.

General Statement

The property examined consists of 30 unpatented lode claims located on federal land. These claims (Charlotte Group #'s 1-15, 21-22; Tea Bone # 1; Mountain Claims #'s 1-14; Plumbers Lode #'s 1-8) are held by annual assessment work by Mr. Clarence W. Triphahn and Mrs. Charlotte Triphahn of Phoenix, Arizona.

The Triphahn claims lie in T. 5 N., R. 1 W., G&SRBM, Maricopa County, Arizona--28 air miles northwest of Phoenix, Arizona, near the southern end of the Hieroglyphic Mountains.

Access to these claims is via a gravel road that intersects U. S. Highway 89 (Wickenburg-Phoenix Highway) 27 miles southeast of Wickenburg and 1 mile northwest of Beardsley, Arizona. (The road junction is a few hundred feet northwest of Ashby's store and service station on U. S. 89.) Travel east on the gravel road (an irrigation canal runs along the north side of the road); at 5.2 miles turn left crossing the canal; at 7.7 miles take the right fork; bear left at the next fork; at 10.3 total miles from the paved highway arrive at the shaft on the Triphahn property.

Geology

Good outcrops in the area examined are few--the surface is largely covered with rock debris. The basement rock is preCambrian Yavapai schist locally covered by Tertiary basalt. At the Triphahn shaft the schist has been intruded by a dike of Cretaceous andesite that strikes N. 55° E. and dips about 56° SE (fig. 1). Other andesite dikes that strike nearly east-west outcrop on the claims. Both north-east and east-west trending dikes are offset by complex faulting and correlation of rock units is therefore impossible without detailed geologic mapping.

Ore Mineralization

Northeast Trending Andesite Dikes: A northeast trending andesite dike emplaced in schist outcropping at the shaft (fig. 1) is approximately twenty feet wide. After emplacement the dike was brecciated and subsequently cemented with quartz, calcite, and siderite. The central two feet of the dike is essentially a quartz vein with minor fragments of andesite. Where the inclined shaft intersects the 29' level drift (fig. 1) minute particles of free gold were observed in andesite and quartz.

The dike does not crop out continuously along its strike--in fact it is concealed by alluvium a short distance on either side of the shaft. However, similar brecciated andesite dikes in schist were noted some 1,000 feet northeast and southwest of the shaft, any one of which could be the surface expression of the dike examined at the shaft. The strike limits of this dike can be determined only by geologic field mapping. A grab sample composited from several andesite outcrops northeast of the shaft and another from outcrops southwest of the shaft were taken--the assay results are listed below:

	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>
Composite of andesite dikes NE shaft	0.05	0.4	tr	tr	0.10
Composite of andesite dikes SW shaft	0.01	0.2	nil	tr	0.12

A particle of gold was observed in an andesite dike approximately 1,000 feet southwest of the shaft.

East-West Trending Andesite Dikes: The east-west trending andesite dikes are moderately brecciated, cemented with quartz and calcareous material, and appear to carry some silver-lead-zinc ore. A four foot channel sample cut from one of these dikes at a point roughly 500 feet south of the shaft assayed as follows:

<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>
0.01	tr	nil	0.3	0.14

It would be misleading not to state that some of the east-west trending dikes contain lead minerals to a greater degree than indicated by the above assay. In some of the gullies and washes associated with these dikes pebble to cobble size pieces of weathered galena were seen!

Diamond Drilling

Assuming the purpose of the drilling program was to secure structural information at depth relative to the andesite dike outcropping at the shaft, the placement of vertical DDH's #1 and #3 is questionable. DDH's #1 and #3 were collared approximately 300 feet and 1,200 feet southwest of the shaft. These locations are on the strike line of the andesite dike outcropping at the shaft. If the dike (dip 50' SE) persisted to the southwest DDH's #1 (141') and #3 (156'), being collared in the dike, would pass through the structure in less than 40 feet of drilling. However, as previously stated in discussion on geology, the mineralized dike at the shaft cannot be confidently projected any appreciable distance without detailed geologic mapping. Mr. Gerold Weathers, consulting geologist working on the Triphahn property, stated core recovery in these holes was poor to virtually no recovery.

Vertical drill hole #2 is placed about 140 feet south of the shaft (fig. 1) and would intersect the andesite dike at approximately 160 feet. This hole was bottomed at 303 feet--Mr. Weathers indicated the core recovery was poor and the drilling

log contributed little information. If the fault striking S. 25' W. plotted at the 100' level (fig. 1) resulted in down-dropping the SE block relative to the NW block (normal fault) for as much as 60 feet it is possible DDH #2 could not intersect the dike.

Inclined Shaft and Underground Workings

The inclined shaft (fig. 1) on the Triphahn claims is reported by the owners to have no name. This erases the possibility of consulting the past production records of the U. S. and Arizona State Bureau of Mines.

Three channel samples were cut from the underground workings in the mine. The locations of the samples taken are noted on fig. 1 and the assay results are shown below:

	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	width
29 level at shaft	1.46	0.7	nil	nil	0.06	32"
62 level at face	0.06	tr	nil	nil	0.06	21"
100 level at face	0.09	0.1	nil	nil	0.12	44"

Mr. Weathers, consulting geologist, has cut 7 samples within the mine at various locations--the assay results are posted on fig. 1. A sample by Weathers of the dump adjacent to the shaft assayed 0.14 oz. gold per ton.

Conclusions

At this time ore of mineable grade and quantity has not been established on the Triphahn claims. This should in no way distract from the possibility that economic ore may be found--the property is a good prospect.

Mr. Louis Smith, Ariz. State Dept. of Mineral Resources, Phoenix, Arizona, (personal communication 2/15 61) stated in brief: "The Triphahn property is a favorable prospect and Mr. Weathers is a competent geologist working in the right direction".

The andesite dikes in the area have been sufficiently mineralized to indicate an ore body is possible. However, before more drilling is done an attempt to solve the structure should be made, i.e., determine spatial relationships of dikes, schist, mineralized zones, and faults. The least expensive and only way to attack this problem is through detailed geologic mapping combined with a good sampling program. This program should begin in the underground workings and extend northeast and southwest along the strike of the dike.

Little is known about the east-west trending sub-ore silver-lead-zinc bearing dikes and their relationships to the northeast trending gold bearing dike at the shaft. This is another problem which can be solved through geologic mapping.

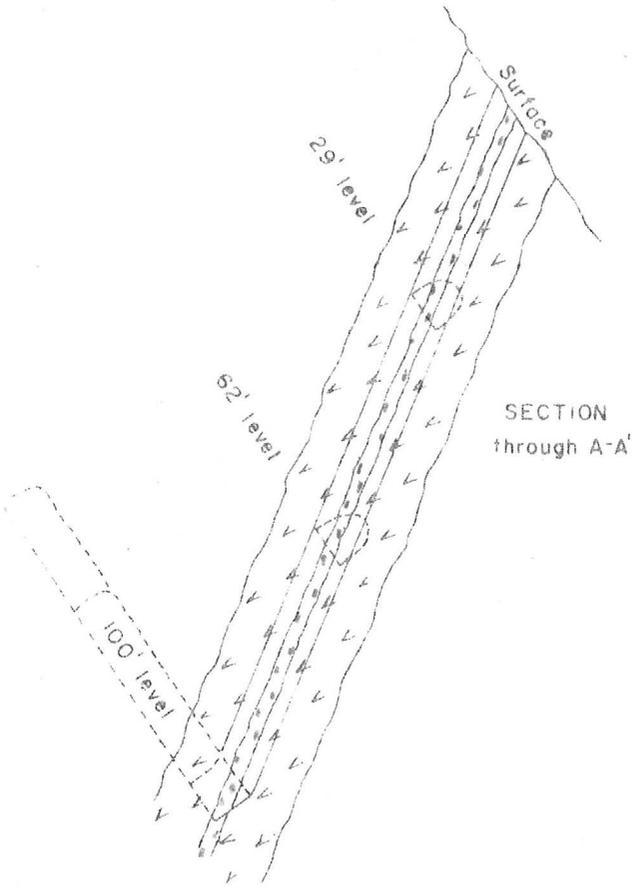
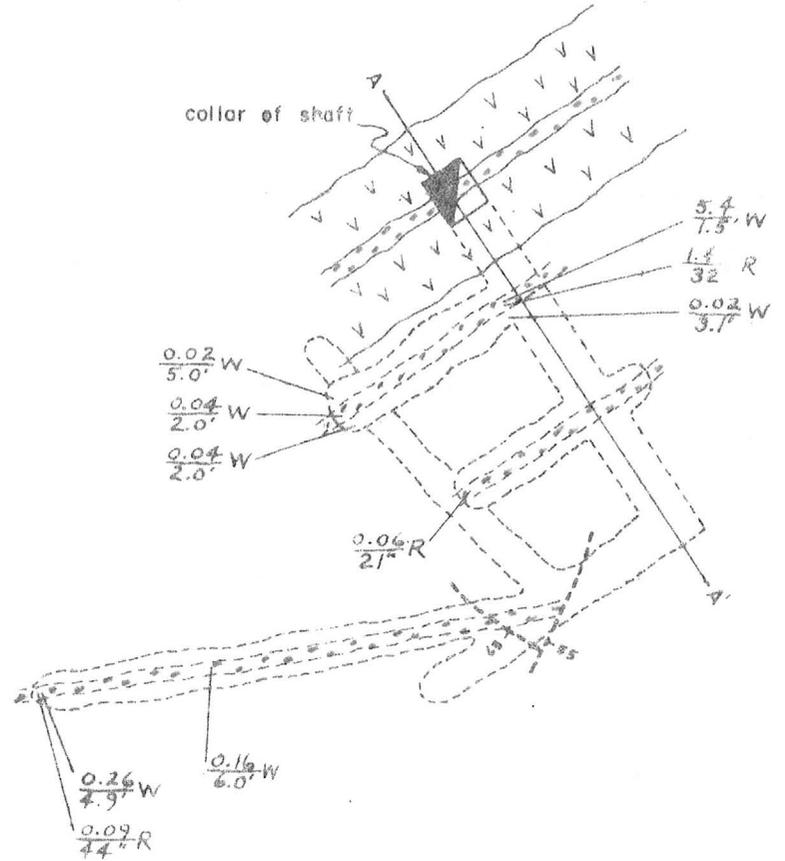
It is recommended the relatively cheaper methods of geologic mapping and sampling be employed on the Triphahn claims rather than more diamond drilling--in fact, without first solving at least part of the complex structure diamond drill holes cannot be intelligently placed. After a comprehensive mapping and sampling program has been completed the information gained can be used to determine how and where additional money should be spent.

RGR:

Robert G. Raabe
Robert G. Raabe

N

Scale 1" = 30'



GEOLOGIC SKETCH OF MINE
SHOWING ATTITUDE
OF ANDESITE DIKE &
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
(Triphahn property)

EXPLANATION

- quartz vein
- Cretaceous andesite dike
- preCambrian schist
- $\frac{5.4}{7.5} W$ 1.5' (sampled width) of 5.4 oz. Au/ton (by Weathers)
- $\frac{1.46}{32} R$ 32" (sampled width) of 1.46 oz. Au/ton (by Raabe)
- DDH 2
○ diamond drill hole No. 2
- fault

R. Raabe

2/15/61

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Prince of Arizona Date Oct. 11, 1961
District Pikes Peak District - Maricopa County Engineer Lewis A. Smith
Subject: Mine visit.

Location: Adjoins Charlotte Group to the southwest - ~~NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, T5N, R2W~~

Owner: Dora Thayer, Phoenix

Property: 4 claims

Mineral: Gold, lead, silver

Geology: The Prince of Arizona lies under an andesite dike and consists of quartz siderite and iron oxides replacing or impregnating schist. The dike appears to have been offset for roughly 300 feet to the north from its position on the Charlotte property and to have been rotated by a north trending fault. The vein is said to dip at about 30 degrees. It has been worked down about 100 feet on the incline (according to Gerlad Weathers and Triphahn). The workings are scattered over a length of over 200 feet. Some high grade gold pockets were mined. The lead minerals in the area are reported to be wulfenite, cerussite, galena and discloizite. One gulley below the mine has yielded lead (galena) nuggets. The dump shows some oxidized lead minerals. The country rock is mainly hornblende saturated schists intermixed with chlorite schists. Some "shoot" control is exerted by minor crossfaults with which the lead-silver could be associated.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Charlotte Group

Date April 11, 1961

District Pikes Peak District, Maricopa Co.

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject:

Mr. C. W. Triphahn reported that Mr. ^{Derald} ~~Jerry~~ ^{Weathers} Waters, Consultant, had recommended a 100 foot drift from the now existing drift at the bottom of the main shaft. This will be driven east. Crosscuts each way from the end of the new drift are also planned. The work will be contracted for. He stated that sampling around the shaft had proven promising. It is planned to begin the work within a week or so. Some sampling of the "Basin Area," about a thousand feet east of the shaft is being done under ~~Wither's~~ ^{Weathers} supervision.

The "Basin Area," from preliminary samples, seems to warrant further prospecting.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Charlotte Group

Date January 25, 1961

District Pikes Peak District, Maricopa Co.

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Mine visit 1-25-61 with ^{Gerald A. Withers 3928 E Meadowbrook, Phoenix} Jerry Withers and ^{J.C.W.} John Triphahn.

Since the last visit, a bulldozer road was built to two drill sites west of the mine shaft. Two holes were sunk, the first 125 feet deep and the second about 100 feet deep. The first was 800 feet southwest of the shaft and the second was 200 feet further. These were unsuccessful since the core recovery was less than 15 percent, but they did reveal that the vein alteration and mineralization did go down. In addition the vein outcrop was trenched to solid material in several places at intervals of 150-200 feet. These cuts revealed that the vein maintained a fairly consistent width of 4-6 feet and a consistent dip of 65-70 degrees. More cross trenches are planned. The vein was untracable at a distance of about 3/8 of a mile from the shaft. A highly epidotized zone in the hanging wall is believed tentatively to be a dike of andesite porphyry (Withers). This material is different than the surrounding thin bedded schists. The "vein" material consists of highly ferruginized schist with quartz in the laminae. The quartz pinches and swells. The limonite is usually red but may be orange colored in places. The latter seem to have the stronger gold values. Locally, limonite filled vugs in the quartz are relatively high grade. It was proposed by Withers to cut trench samples from the bottom of the bulldozer cuts throughout the length of the vein outcrop. At about 600 feet west of the shaft a cross fracture (trending N 45-50 degrees west) contains a yellow-green boytroidal mineral believed to be embolite (silver chlorobromide). The vein appears to have some gold values throughout its length (^{now} ~~is~~ opened, at intervals on the surface for 3/4 of a mile). Quartz is most prevalent in the east 1/2 of the vein.

Investigation of parallel veins also reveals some gold values. The main vein appears to be offset up to 200 feet on one place by the northwest-southeast fractures. The lead-silver zinc mineralization is confined to these transverse fractures.

Almost every place observed along the main vein shows strong calcite or manganiferous calcite, or siderite with quartz and epidote.

It was proposed that the relative ages of the two fracture systems be determined with respect to the mineralization time in the main vein. In two places the quartz dike (?) and schist were drag-folded next to the NW-SE fractures, particularly where the 200 foot offset occurred. Withers is certain that the lead-silver zone mineralization is geologically much later than the pyrite-gold of the main vein. This concurs with observations made in other mines of the region.

It is felt that before a mill can be contemplated, a thorough sampling job done on the outcrop and either drilling or pit sinking be done to establish enough reserves to warrant the ^{mill} mine. General sampling done in the past indicates that the vein, over a width of 4-8 feet, would average between \$10.00 and \$30.00. This sampling, however, has been sporadic. It was suggested that the sample interval should be closed up to a maximum of 100 feet.

A small mill was erected, 2 miles southeast of the mine, near a well. This consisted of a hopper (50 ton capacity) followed by a ~~Kem~~ Kem Company 6 x 14 jaw crusher with a 3/4 inch discharge. From here the material was sent to a 24 x 36

Charlotte Group (continued)

inch Marcy mill using 2-4 inch balls and powered by a 100 H.P. Westinghouse motor. The mill discharge, about 20-25 mesh, was tabled on a small table (Gordon S. Dunham Mfg. Co.) of the Wilfley type. Later a Morse Bros. jig (Denver) (3 x 3 feet) was added. According to Triphahn only about 45 percent recovery was obtained so that the mill was discontinued. Water was obtained from a mill nearby. Pumping was done with an International pump directly attached to a KW30 motor (International). The plant appears to be well set up, but probably was pushed to rapidly.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Charlotte Claims Date January 20, 1961
District Pike's Peak Dist., Maricopa Co. Engineer Lewis A. Smith
Subject: Conference with C. W. Triphahn, owner (1-20-61).

Mr. Triphahn stated that M.B. Weaver, 3335 3rd St., Globe, is drilling some diamond drill holes into the main vein. Jerry Withers* is the geologist in charge, and is evaluating the cores and sampling. So far the main vein has held with depth (250 feet) and, in one hole, parallel veins were encountered. The ground has been severely shattered by pre-quartz, pre-mineral shear faults which are transverse to the quartz vein system. The presence of strong schist laminae planes also is troublesome. This resulted in a core recovery of only 12-15% in the first hole, in which cementing was required about every 3 feet of run. The second hole made a far better core recovery. In neither case was the sludge saved. (It is always advisable to save sludges in broken ground so as to accurately compute the core recovery and to get check samples.) The third hole was started 1-19-61. No samples have thus far been run. It is planned to sink more holes at regular intervals along the vein. The cores are placed in a standard core box.

* Correct name is Gerald Weathers, 3928 E. Meadowbrook, Phoenix

CHARLOTTE GROUP

MARICOPA COUNTY
HIEROGLYPHIC MTNS.

C. W. Triphahn and Carl Triphahn, 1210 S. Central were in relative to the White Peak (Prince of Arizona) gold property. They were concerned with the alledged poor results obtained by a group who erected a little mill on the property. The group is re-organizing and will, if their new plans materialize, do some extensive exploration. They wanted a good geologist to conduct this work, and were given our list of consultants.

LEWIS A. SMITH, WR - 7-15-60

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Charlotte Group Date 9-25-61
District Pikes Peak Dist., Maricopa Co. Engineer Lewis A. Smith
Subject: Interview with Chas. W. Triphahn, 1210 So. Central

Mr. Triphahn stated that two drifts have been driven from the shaft to the S and N on the 125-Foot level. The west drift is in 50 feet and has encountered some fair ore (\$10.00-\$15.00 per ton)^{in rock}. The east drift is in 75 feet, but lost the hangwall for a time. It is now back to the hangwall, but showed only low grade (under \$10.00 per ton). It is planned to probe ahead and into the footwall by drill from these openings. A bulldozer trench has been made across a fracture which, transversely, crosses the vein fracture at about 1000 feet east of the shaft. This cut is up to 30' deep and has uncovered 7 veins over a length of 150'. One vein, 1 1/4 feet wide, assayed \$52.00 per ton. The 7 veins dip and strike variably. Further bulldozer work is now in progress where other transverse fractures cross the main vein fracture. Mr. Withers, Geologist, is now sampling the uncovered area to see if he can come up with \$12 to \$15.00 over a wide area. The apparent intersection of several mineral bearing veins in a fracture locus, would appear to be an ideal situation for further prospecting. Some depth drill probing would also seem advisable.



STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
MINERAL BUILDING, FAIRGROUNDS
PHOENIX, ARIZONA



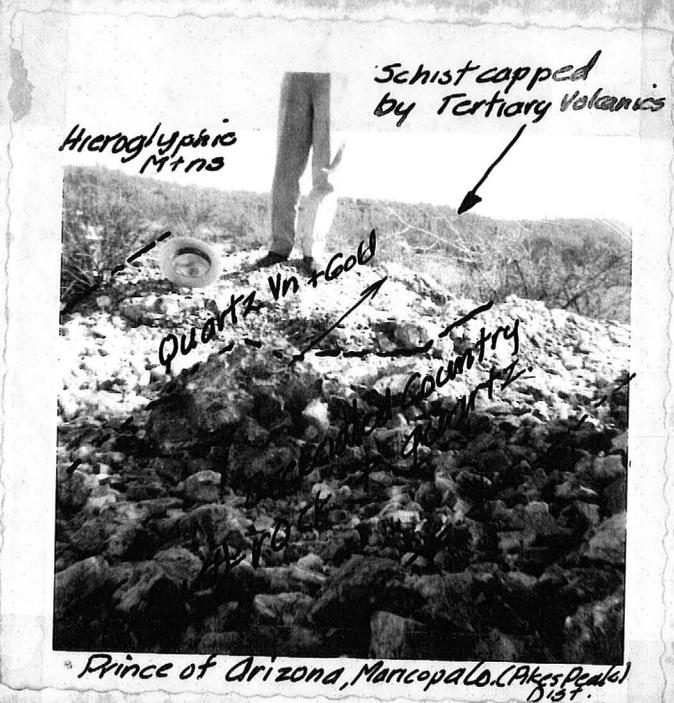
June 13, 1960

Charlotte Claims (Prince of Arizona)

PIKES PEAK DIST.
MARICOPA COUNTY

Mr. C. W. Triphahn, 1210 So. Central, (AL 4-7328) reports that they have optioned 10 of the 16 claims to Kerr Co., Cripple Creek, Colorado. They have sampled extensively and have come up with an average grade of \$18.00 in gold over a 20 foot width and many hundreds of feet of length. They are now installing a 50 ton gravity pilot mill and will drill the vein in the near future. The deal called for a \$50,000.00 down payment which has been made, and then \$9000.00 a month will be paid for a year. If the tests and drilling prove out the final payment up to \$1,000,000.00 would be made. The company has a 150 ton mill which will be installed in event the tests prove satisfactory.

L. A. SMITH
Field Engineer



Hieroglyphic
Mtns

Schist capped
by Tertiary Volcanics

Quartz Vn + Gold

Country

Prince of Arizona, Maricopa Co. (Pikes Peak)
Dist.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

FILED

JAN 20 1960

Mine *Charlotte Group* Prince of Arizona Date December 31, 1959
 District Hieroglyphic Mtns., Maricopa County Engineer Lewis A. Smith
 Subject: Mine Visit

Location: (T. 5 N., R. 1 W., S. 7, and T. 5 N., R. 2 N., S. 12) approximate.

Property: 16 claims of which 13 originally belonged to the Prince of Arizona and 3 claims include the White Peak Quartz Mine.

Owners: Arizona Plumbing Co. (Trip ^{Tripphan, CW} Tripphan and family owners), 1210 S. Central, Phx.

Minerals: Gold, Tungsten, Silver, Lead, Zinc

Work: The main shaft (new) is 125 feet deep on a 65° incline to the SW. The older shaft, nearby, is about 70 feet deep. The new shaft has one drift to the northwest, which is over 100 feet long. Several bulldozed cuts and shallow pits are scattered over the area along the veins.

Geology: The area consists of pre-Cambrian quartz-mica and hornblende schists which trend about N 30° E and dip nearly vertically. The schist laminae are quite thin and weave and roll next to the vein fractures. Mineralization extends out along these laminae adjacent to the veins or dikes and consists mostly of epidote and iron oxides. Pegmatitic "bull" quartz lenses and veins parallel the laminae. The "main" quartz-calcite vein strikes about N 50° E and dips SW at about 60°. This vein varies in width from 4 feet up to 15 feet, but locally splits into footwall and hangwall veins. The intervening material appears to be a dark basic rock and the vein appears to have formed along strong shear fractures near or in the dike (?) These fractures are mineralized by quartz, calcite, siderite and iron oxides. Locally, it appeared probable that the dike (?) material had been partly replaced by the gangue minerals. The fragments, however, were apparently not specked by iron oxides or other minerals. This mineralization is almost wholly confined to the fractures. Some epidotization did occur around the fracture edges. Epidotization was very strong within the schist south of the vein. Some penetration by calcite, quartz and iron oxides along the laminae was evident. This vein contains free gold largely confined to the iron oxides and quartz, part of which is amethystine. Much of the calcite has been silicified and scattered lamellar textures were developed. Most of the silicification was in part pseudomorphous. According to Geo. Edeline, gold values range greatly from a "high grade" hanging wall streak to \$15.00 per ton in the brecciated rock. Assays up to \$1000.00 per ton were obtained from the high grade iron-stained quartz hanging wall streak. Other assays in the wider portions of the vein run up to \$30.00 per ton. The vein has been traced on the surface for over 2000 feet, but most of it has not been prospected more than to a depth of a few feet. (Should be sampled at regular intervals throughout its length by a capable engineer) The hanging wall was fairly persistent and strong throughout the length of the vein, but weaves somewhat in places. Drilling to crosscut this vein in depth was recommended.

Two parallel, but less persistent quartz-calcite veins cut the schist both to the NE and SW of the main vein. These contain galena, wulfenite as well as gold and silver. These are narrow and lenticular.

A second group of veins strike northwest-southeast at variable angles. These are characterized by a siderite-manganiferous calcite gangue carrying wulfenite, cerussite,

Prince of Arizona

vanadinite, galena, calamine (?) and silver chloride. One of these was exploited by a 20 foot shaft and the vein here appeared to be about 4 feet wide. An assay from this vein shows \$60.00 in lead, silver and zinc, together with strong Va values. This vein strikes N 50-60° W and dips about 50 degrees to the southwest. Two of these veins, which are nearly parallel, cross the quartz-calcite veins. Some evidence was found which might indicate that the vein fractures of the northwest group were older calcite-quartz vein fractures. The quartz-calcite veins appeared to bulge somewhat on the west side of the northwest fractures. The lead-zinc-silver mineralization, however, appears to have been later than the gold-quartz-calcite type, since it crosses the vein structure of the latter in places. The lead-zinc-silver mineralization, as developed, does not appear to be as important in the quartz-calcite type as in the other type. Both types of veins appear to offset the "bull" or "Pegmatitic" quartz lenses or veins which may be pre-Cambrian in age.

A greater "segregation" of "bull" quartz forms a picacho-like peak, about 1 mile southwest of the mineralized area. This has been drilled to a depth of 60 feet and is continuous to this depth.

In the south portion of the claims an old metamorphosed flow or dike (probably pre-Cambrian) cuts the schist. It trends about N 40 to 50° E and dips steeply. Along the northwest contact of this dike powellite, ^{and} scheelite ^{is} found, along with quartz and intense coarse epidotization. The scheelite or powellite are in veinlets or are spotted in the contact zone and its presence was detected for several hundred feet. The quartz usually in narrow veinlets in one place swells into 4 feet wide and 50 feet long. The tungsten bearing material, tested under the ultra-violet shows the typical orange efflorescence of powellite with sparse scheelite. The overall average tungsten content of the zone is under 1% of WO₃, according to Edeline.

The main shaft is well timbered and is equipped with a diesel engine hoist and a skip way. A compressor is kept away from the mine because of vandals.

Geology & Mineral Report

19 Claims of the PRINCE
OF ARIZONA - Nov., 1920

by Charles Willis

A Lead Zinc Vanadium, Uranium & Bismuth

Mineralogist to find out: Black cindery appearance; located 1901
by D.B. Morgan. Also located 1920 by
Charles McGinnis & Wm. E. Thomas.

Ore Test: Lead oxide, zinc oxide, horn silver, ruby silver, vanadium,
wulfenite. The green of bismuth & uranium oxide discloisite,
and several more "Ites."

May be found in a lime gang. Manganese and its products do
some staining in shades of black.

The ledges all run to a large quartz ledge, running North &
South which cuts the the East & West series. The lead hole
on one claim 10' from the surface; \$300.00 worth of ore--47%
lead; 80 Ounces Silver, \$14.00 Gold. The car of ore that was
shipped ran 52.7% lead, 39.7 Ounces Silver, \$5.00 Gold--netted
above freight and smelter cost \$4,000.00. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Vanadium.

Amethyst quartz brings high silver values. Manganese brings
greater Silver values. Fire assay: 90% lead, 80% wet--must
have bismuth or arsenic. Some of the ores resemble closely
the uranium platinum ore mined in Nevada. Although no platinum
has been found as yet, for future development see what the sand
carbonates, the discloisites, and the vanadium will bring.
When they get far enough away from the surface to be out of
atmosphere.

THERE WERE 19 CLAIMS FILED AT THAT TIME.

DUMP SAMPLES:

\$25.00 vanadium per/ton. Lead, zinc & vanadium higher silicia
brings higher gold. East & West is lime -- North & South is
silicia. Vanadium comes alone.