



CONTACT INFORMATION

Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
1520 West Adams St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-771-1601
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

ACCESS STATEMENT

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

QUALITY STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.

06/12/87

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: SILVER PRINCE MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

ADDIE GROUP
NOTTBUSCH MINE

YUMA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 136

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 4 S RANGE 15 W SECTION 15 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 04MIN 40SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 47MIN 15SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: ENGESSER PASS - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

LEAD
SILVER
COPPER
GOLD LODE
BARIUM
FLUORINE FLUORSPAR

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

KEITH, S.B., 1978, AZBM BULL. 192, P. 164
ADMMR SILVER PRINCE GROUP FILE
ADMMR "U" FILES, (ADDIE)
AZBM BULL. 180, P 354
USBM RI 5651, P. 84
AZBM BULL. 134, P. 128

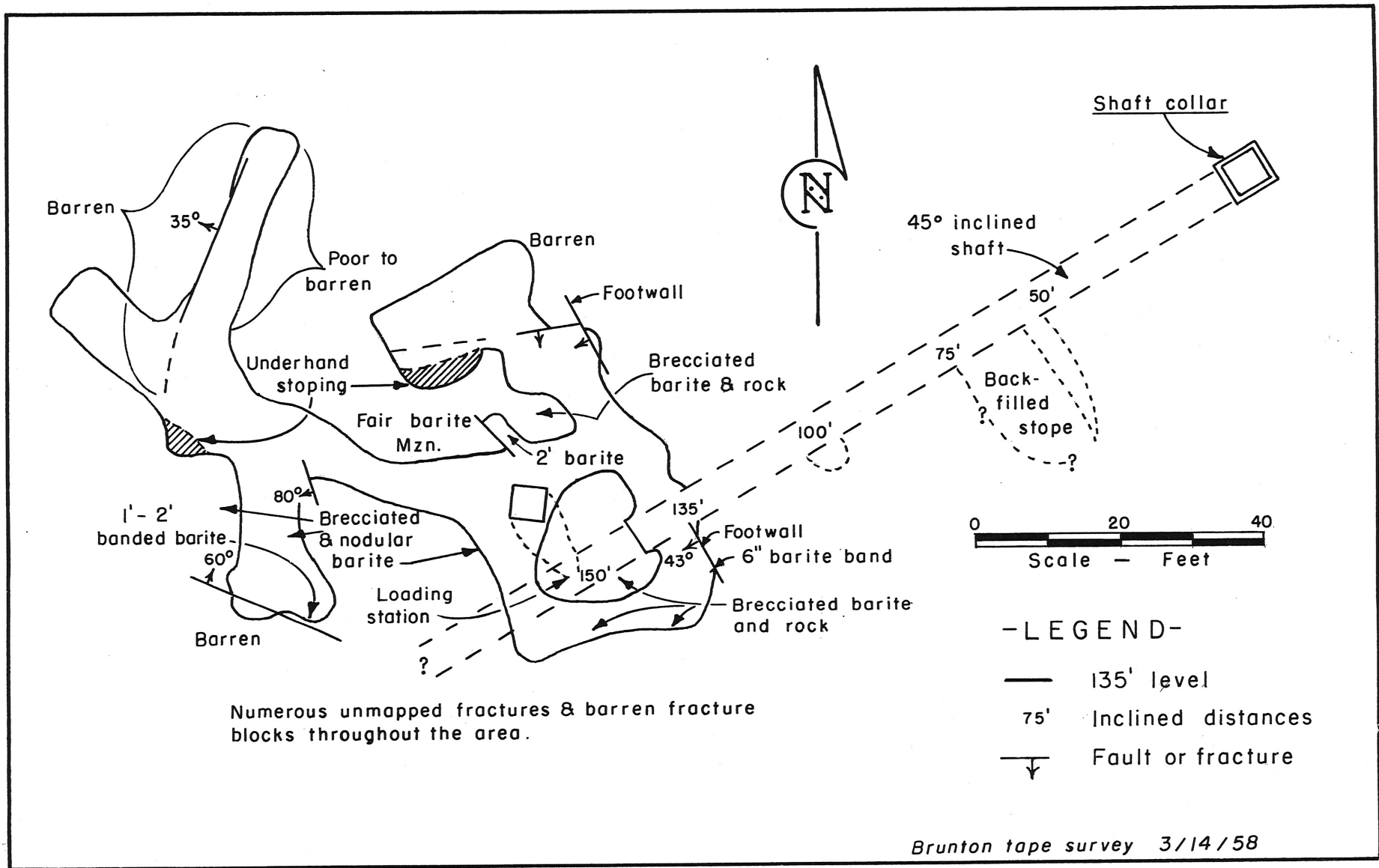


Fig. 23 - Plan, Nottbusch Mine, Yuma County, Arizona

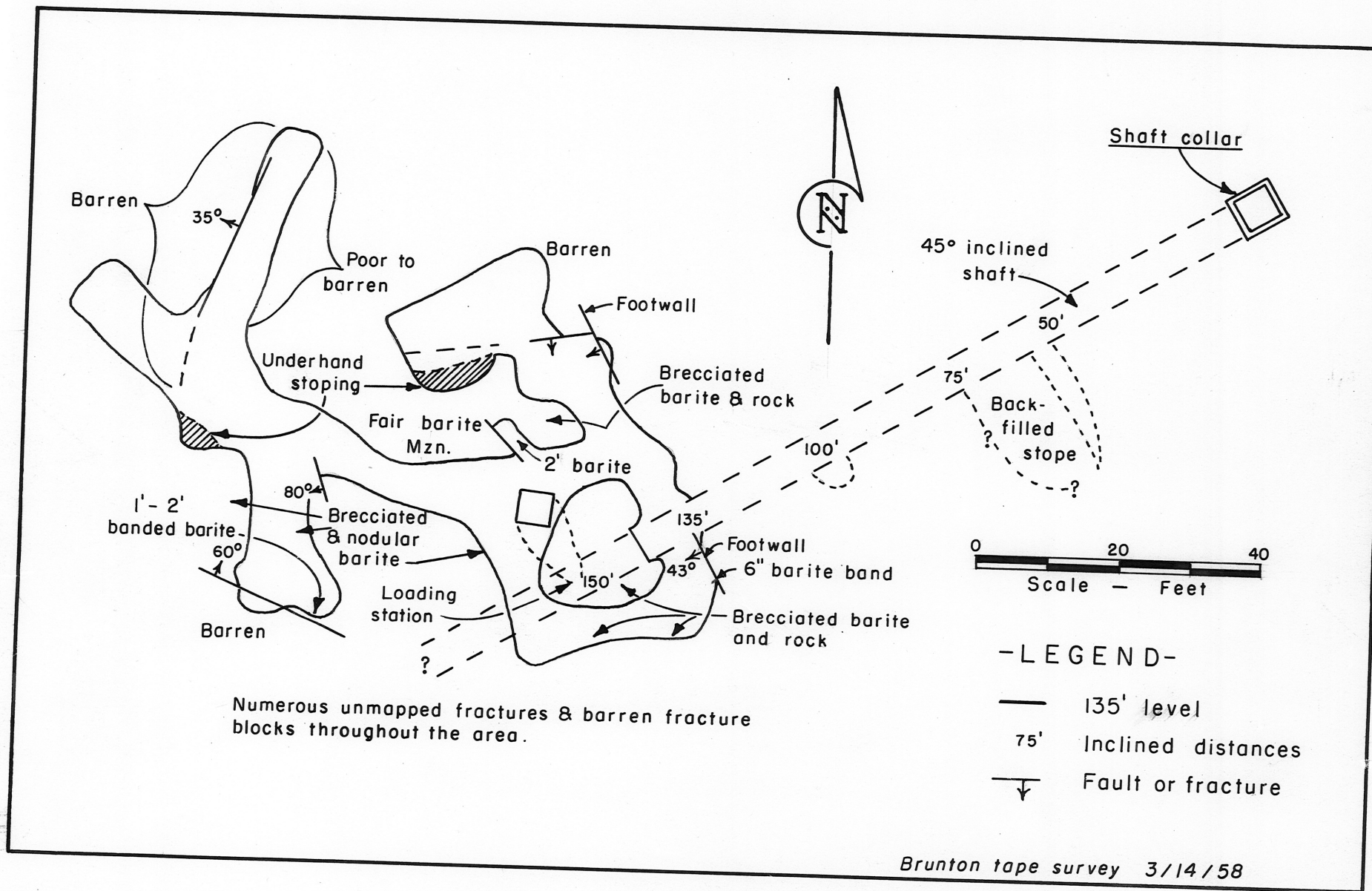


Fig. 23 - Plan, Nottbusch Mine, Yuma County, Arizona

Fig 23

OK

SILVER PRINCE GROUP

YUMA COUNTY

Recently Dr. Browning shipped 50 tons from Silver Prince - a few miles from Black Diamond - his check from El Paso did not even cover his freight bill.
Information from P. A. Birdick 11-11-68

copy

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

REPORT ON MEETINGS

ASMOA

Meeting - ~~Conference~~

Date October 4, 1967

Place YUMA

Time o'clock

Presided by Robt. F. Playter

Secretary ----

Number Present 2

Principal Speakers Informal Discussion with Dr. E. V. Browning, 407 16th St., Yuma.

Dr. Browning has obtained a 50% interest in the Silver Prince group of 6 claims in the Neversweat Mining District, Yuma County. He does not know the exact location by section, township and range, and he had no map.

On the evidence of some good samples of silver ore taken from an old shaft about 100 feet deep he acquired his interest and agreed to advance \$3,000 to get out a carload of ore. Time has passed and he has advanced considerably more than the initial \$3,000 and that first car of ore has not yet materialized.

He was very vague in his description of the property and the only thing I could get is that there is a vein that can be traced on the surface, in a general north-south direction, for nearly 5,000'. Apparently the ore shaft, which he is re-opening, was the only important working on the vein. Apparently less than 30' of driving in each direction was done on the vein at a depth of about 100', as measured down the slope of about 60°.

Dr. Browning's major inquiry was about the chances of his obtaining an O.M.E. loan. I allowed him to read the U.S.B.M. pamphlet on that subject and he was quite disappointed to learn that such loans are for exploration only, and not for development or production.

At the end of our conversation I told him that I thought it is time that he employ a competent mining engineer to examine the property, and then to follow the engineer's advice.

Signed.....
Robt. F. Playter
ROBT. F. PLAYTER

Use other side for additional comments.

745 R.15W

15/14
22/23

FROM
DEPT. OF MINERAL RESOURCES
413 HOME BUILDERS BLDG.
128 NORTH 1ST AVE.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

FROM
DEPT. OF MINERAL RESOURCES
413 HOME BUILDERS BLDG.
128 NORTH 1ST AVE.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

The Silver Prince
Mine located in

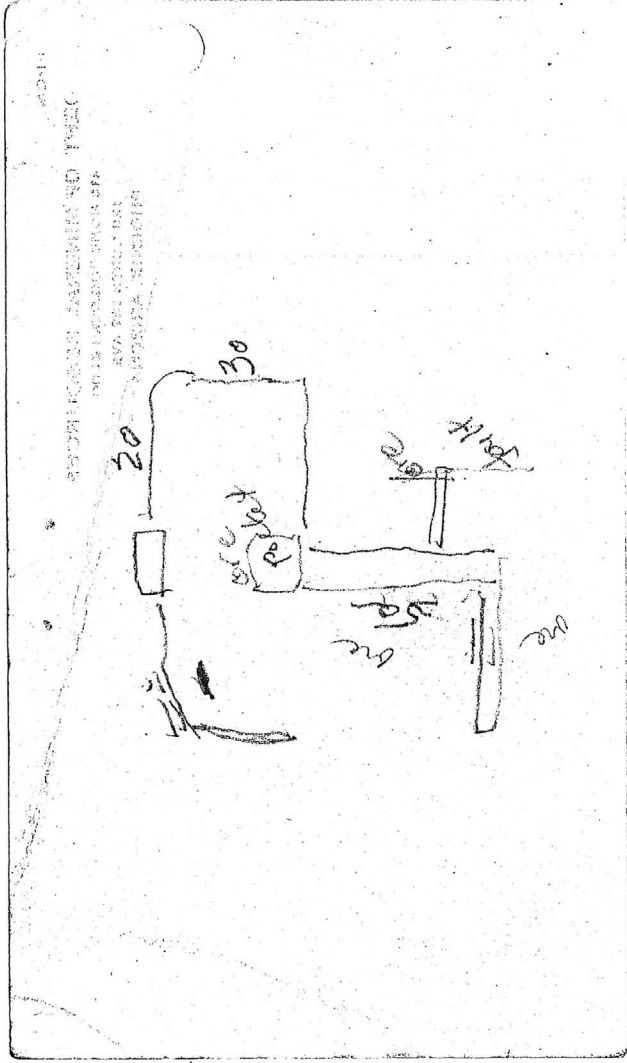
Universal Mining
Dist. Yuma Co.

Mining claim 1-14
and Oddie #1

Send 3 copies to

Universal Mining and Smelting
Co. Box 38
Dateland, Arizona

Paul Pellegrini Dept.



DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Yuma Co.
Gold, Silver, Barite

Mine Nottbusch Mine

Date 4-6-58

District Neversweat

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Reported by H.G. Smith (Buckeye)

Location: See 14-23, T4S, R15W Reached by dirt road from Dateland to north 17 miles. Adjoins Engle, Coyote and Golden Harp Mines.

Claims: Addie 1-14, Johnnie 1-4 (Unpatented)

Owner: John A. Nottbusch, 971 24th St., San Bernardino, California

History: Originally owned by Wm. Nottbusch who leased it to H. G. Smith of Buckeye during 1948-1950. The lease was terminated at the end of 1950. The assessment work was done in 1957. The early ore was treated by arrasta and later a 40-ton cyanide mill operated (crude).

Work: Two shafts, 150 feet and 35 feet respectively, the 150 foot shaft being on the north end of the vein. The ore at the bottom of the 70' shaft runs \$57.00 over a width of 45 feet. The dump assays showed \$17.00.

Geology: The deposit consists of a major vein cutting andesite and rhyolite flows. The vein trends NE-SW and has good walls. The veins are persistent holding their width at depth. The gangue includes barite, fluorspar and galena with probably argentite or silver halogens. The ore is very refractory because of the barite which causes severe penalties to be charged. There are two lesser veins, one of which has been developed by a 35' cut, which shows relatively little fluorite and good barite. H. G. Smith felt that this one could develop into a barite mine. This vein lies 600' south of the "main" vein.

Production: Some high grade lead-silver ore from near the surface was shipped prior to 1908, but very little has been extracted since that time.

0 + 2

June 1952

Report on Silver Prince Mine.

To The Universal Mining & Smelting Co.,
Dateland, Ariz.
Gentlemen:

Persuant to the request of your Mr Pellegrin I have made an examination of your Silver Prince group of mining claims in Yuma County.

Location.

The group consists of 15 unpatented mining claims consisting of the Silver Prince Nos 1 to 14 inc and the Addie No 1. The group is situated approximately 30 miles by road north of Dateland, Arizona. Section corner 15-14/22-23, T4S; R 15W; G& SR meridian lies at approximately the center of the group.

Title was not examined but it is understood that same is vested in your company, and that there are no adverse claims.

At a point 18 miles from the mine toward Dateland an excellent mill site with an abundant water well has been acquired. This is essential because there is no water at the mine.

Purpose of Report.

The purpose and scope of the examination was to examine the geological features and make recommendations as to future developments and policies

General Geology.

The geology of the area consists of older dioritic rocks that have been intruded by dikes or plugs of later more acidic granitic porphyry. These intrusions have caused a great deal of faulting and shearing, and in places have squeezed the old diorite into schistose structure.

These intrusions brought mineral and the veins or deposits are found at or near their contacts. Barite, lead minerals, gypsum, calcite, and quartz are prevalent in the mineralization, together with silver and a trace of gold.

The mining district is known as the Neversweat District and the claims are mostly on Neversweat Ridge. (With these names I cannot fully agree)

History.

Some of the workings are quite old and Arizona Bureau of Mines' records state that two cars of ore were shipped in 1912, and averaged 35% lead and 35 oz silver. The drawback to continued or successful production has been the heavy percentage of barite in the vein gangue. This averages around 30 to 50% and the smelters will not accept such ore.

Metallurgical tests recently made however, at the Arizona Bureau of Mines, show that the crude ore can rather easily be separated into a lead concentrate carrying most of the lead and silver and very little barite, and a barite concentrate carrying little else, that could have considerable value as a by-product.

Development and Some Detailed Geology.

The principal development work is a shaft approximately 150 feet deep on the main vein, with a moderate amount of drifting and crosscutting at the 100 level and near the bottom.

The vein is a mineralized fault breccia and has practically no outcrop. One wonders why the shaft was ever started where it was, but possibly there was some outcrop of rich silver that is now covered by dumps.

The vein strikes north and south and dips about 45 degrees to the west. For the upper 65 feet in the shaft the vein is small and not commercially mineable. From there on down it steadily widens out to 4 - 6 feet or more. Fault slips are very prevalent in the zone disclosed by development work. But as far as could be observed in the limited area, they do not follow any pattern. Prominent slips with deep slickensides can be observed at most any angle.

exposed

Some of these faults were no doubt post-mineral and displaced sections of a pre-existing vein up to a matter of tens of feet. Other slips were probably pre-mineral and opened channels for ore deposition outside the true vein. I am inclined to believe that the movement and mineralization were sufficiently correlated to be considered as simultaneous, although both occupied of course, a very long period of time.

The result is that a 100 foot crosscut into the hanging wall on the 100 level shows blocks of mineable ore of considerable size as far as 50 feet away from the projection of the footwall. And much, but not all, of this

50 feet in width is ore.

More or less the same condition is shown by the work on the 150 level, but development is not as extensive there.

Further comment on this situation will be taken up under the heading of "Recommendations".

All of the claims were examined and one other vein of importance occurs some 3/4 mile south of the main shaft. This is an east-west vein of barite and is opened by 3 shallow shafts that show it to be continuous for over 1000 feet. Like the main vein mentioned above the ore shows a strong tendency to widen at depth. It is usually about 2 ft on the surface and widens to 4 - 6 feet at a depth of 10 to 30 feet. The barite appears to be of excellent quality.

It is suggested that these shafts be cleaned out and made accessible for sampling, and that accurate samples be taken and submitted to parties who might be interested. It would also be advisable to explore this vein with some short (100 feet or so) diamond drill holes, at an angle from the surface, to determine if the widening and purity continue. However, for the time being, I would advise devoting all financial energy to the main situation discussed below.

Ore Developed and Value.

Owing to the very chaotic condition of the ore occurrence in the main workings it is impossible to make any estimate of ore actually developed. And yet it is certain that a considerable amount of ore can be mined. We can merely use a "rule of reason" and in my opinion somewhere between 5000 and 10,000 tons could be mined even if further development was completely negative.

The same difficulties pertain to sampling as to estimating dimensions, so instead of the usual systematic cuts I decided to take a general sample of the mineable ore as one would mine it, on the 100 and the bottom level. These samples assayed as follows:

Location	Silver	Lead	BaSO ₄
Lower level (150)	12.20 oz	7.25%	48.90%
100 level	7.80	5.60	51.40

These samples were in no way "selected" and included such proportion of waste rock as it would be necessary to include in a mining operation. Greater selection would of course increase the grade, as shown by the old shipments, but greatly increase the costs and reduce the tonnage.

General Recommendations.

As a general rule I am very much opposed to a mine building a mill too soon. I have seen more mines fail because they acquired a mill before they were ready for it than ever failed because they could not economically acquire one when they were ready. Stockholders usually think that once a mill is installed that profits should roll in if the mine is any good. On the contrary keeping a mill supplied from a mine that is not ready usually results in a lack of supply to the mill and an upset in orderly development with great loss in economy all around.

However your case is quite different. Ordinarily a mine needs a mill because its ore is too low grade to ship direct. Therefore the mill must be of considerable tonnage, expensive to install, and make heavy demands on the mine. In your case your ore is fairly high grade but cannot be shipped only because of its barite content. Therefore a very small mill should operate profitably and make little demand on the mine. Such ore might come mostly from development, and in case it were temporarily inconvenient to supply the mill it could be temporarily idle without incurring heavy overhead expense.

Therefore I can recommend that your plans for installing a small mill be carried on. Certain things however should be done at the mine before extractive mining is started, namely: ventilation provided, drilling undertaken to determine further development and mineable areas, and stopes started. These matters ~~will be~~ ~~further discussed~~ in further detail herewith.

Your Mr. Pellegrin and I talked over the matter of ventilation at some length and there are several ways of providing the necessary air. The main thought is that it must be done before attempting to work steadily underground with explosives.

Diamond drilling could be carried on without ventilation, the air drill exhaust being sufficient. A drilling program moderate in both time and cost should disclose in what direction development should proceed. It is entirely possible that such development could be carried on under some temporary ventilation to a spot where a short raise could be run to the surface, thus providing both ventilation and a second exit, which sooner or later will be required by the mine inspector.

A diamond drilling program fits ideally into your present situation. An excellent station is already provided at a point about 80 feet into the hangingwall from the shaft on the 100 level. Here a series of three holes could probe the footwall ~~at~~ at points (1) hereby; (2) 100 feet or so to the south and (3) 100 feet or so to the north, and 50 to 75 feet below the level. A similar series could cut the footwall at a somewhat lower level, say 125 feet. (See sketch on attached sheet)

The total footage of such a program would not be over 800 feet and it would provide an excellent way of sampling the orebody, as well as determining where development might best proceed, and whether a combination development-ventilation plan is feasible.

Following this a definite but not extensive amount of drifting and raising should be completed, with view, as stated above, to an ultimate surface connection, and to permit the starting of stopes that are not too close to your working shaft.

It is unfortunate that most of your presently available ore is too close to the shaft to be mined without endangering the shaft, unless it is planned to abandon same. There is some possibility that the entire ore formation may turn out to be pipe-shaped without much length, due to a cross shear zone. No length has yet been proven underground or is shown on the surface. In such a case you might need a different working shaft and use the present one as a stope raise. The drilling program should tell the story.

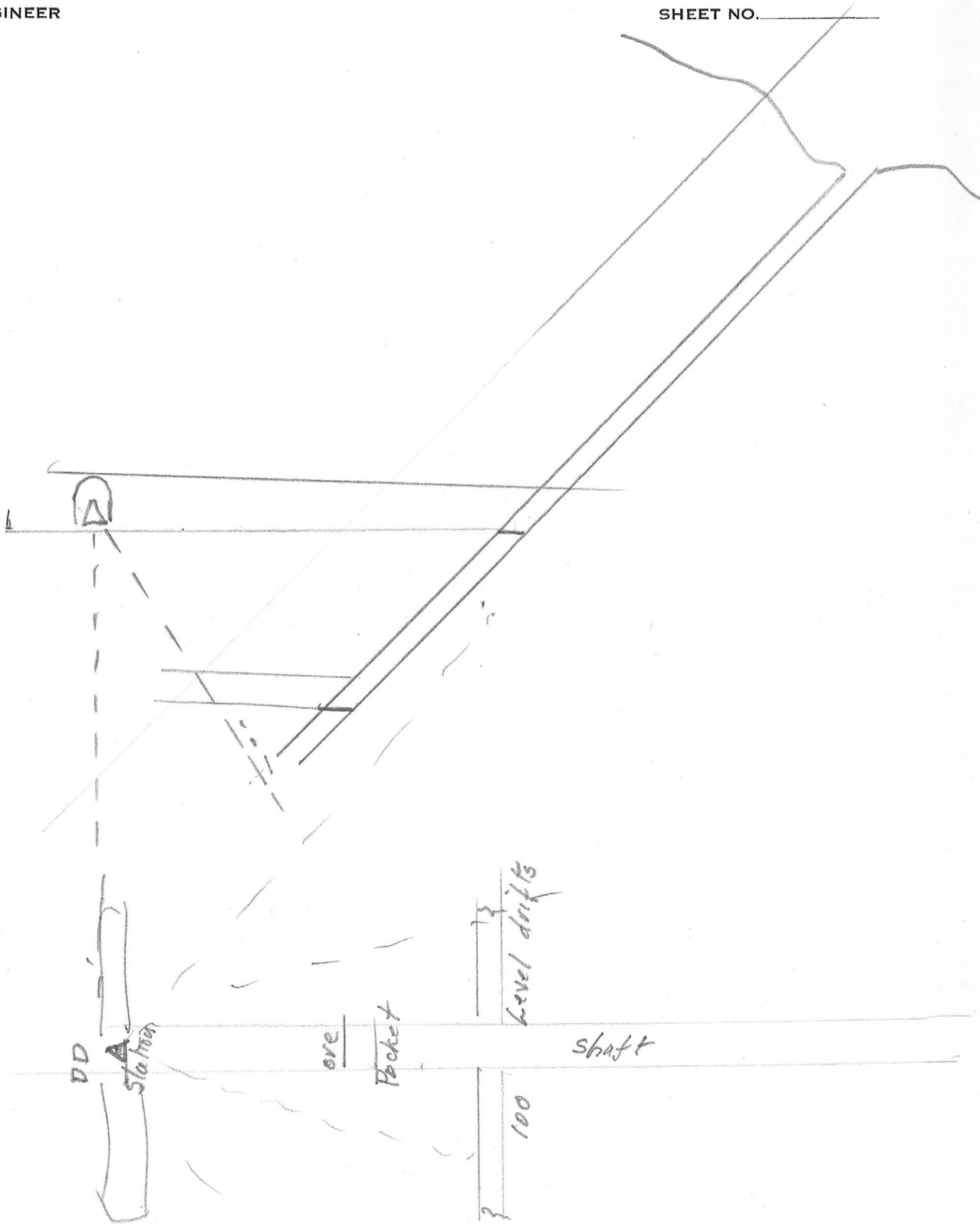
In any event it is my opinion that you are justified in proceeding with your mill program provided the above prerequisites are simultaneously carried on.

Respectfully Submitted,

June 19th, 1952

Chas. H. Hanning

To its being confined



NAME OF MINE: **ADDIE**
(30 mi. N. Roll, Ariz.)

COUNTY: **YUMA** W
DISTRICT:
METALS: **Pb**

OPERATOR AND ADDRESS:

MINE STATUS

DATE:

DATE:

5/1/44

Brett and Edgerton, ~~Roll, Ariz.~~ 5/1/44
Box 27, Dateland, Ariz.

owner: Addie S.
Nottlusch, Sentinel

Granted RFC loan for
\$12,000 in January

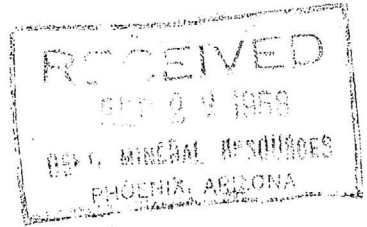
9/44

Shipping.

12/44

Idle

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
State of Arizona
MINE OWNER'S REPORT



Date 9-5-58

1. Mine: old Nott busch
2. Location: Sec. 24 Twp. 3s Range 15W Nearest Town Horn Distance 20 miles
Direction SE Nearest R.R. Horn Distance 20 Mi SW
Road Conditions Good dirt road most of year
3. Mining District and County: Tank Mtns Yuma Co.
4. Former Name of Mine: Nott busch
5. Owner: C McIntyre, Yuma
Address: Yuma
6. Operator: D.W. Kelly and "Dutch" Siebold (lessees) G. H. Siebold ("Dutch")
158 N. 41st Pl.
pkf 12-3-60
TPH
Address: (D.W. Kelly) Quartz site
7. Principal Minerals: Manganese (Psilomelane & Manganite)
8. Number of Claims: Lode 5 Patented _____ Unpatented ✓ (McIntyre)
Placer 2 Patented _____ Unpatented ✓ (Siebold)
9. Type of Surrounding Terrain: Rolling dissected (lower) Rough mountainous
(mostly)
10. Geology and Mineralization: 7, more or less, parallel veins in andesite flows.
Veins 50 to 600' long. They follow a strong-multiple
shear zone with little or no breccia, are vertical, and
trend NW-SE. The shear zone is traceable for
about 5 miles, the vein, in it, varying considerably in trend
and dip over this distance.
11. Dimension and Value of Ore Body: Main vein 10' wide of which 6-8 feet
carries 28% Mn over a length of 200' 180' tunnel, which
intercepts vein in depth, shows little. Lower tunnels (shallower)
show 25-40' of depth @ 37% mn, but are shallow as yet.

Please give as complete information as possible and attach copies of engineer's reports, shipment returns, maps, etc. if you wish to have them available in this Department's files for inspection by prospective lessors or buyers.

(over)

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight": *Not known.*

Ore Probable: *Considerable 20-37% Mn. ore but not estimatable as now developed.*

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition: *generally good*

No.	Feet	Condition
Shafts.....		
Raises.....		
Tunnels <i>3</i>	(1) 60 (2) 25 (3) 180	} <i>All good condition.</i>
Crosscuts.....		
Stopes.....		

*All Stoval had cut 25' wide, by 75' long (Few feet deep)
Long 2' wide cut for 2100' to max depth of 10' (at face).*

14. Water Supply: *Good well nearby. (Will be regraded by county by October 1.)
Sufficient for domestic supply and for small Mill.*

15. Brief History: *(Net bush.)*

16. Remarks:

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms:

The lease is verbal until October 1 when work will start.

18. Signature: *Siebold (agent) was not contacted but Kelly gave above data.*