

## **DRYWASHER'S GAZETTE February 2014**

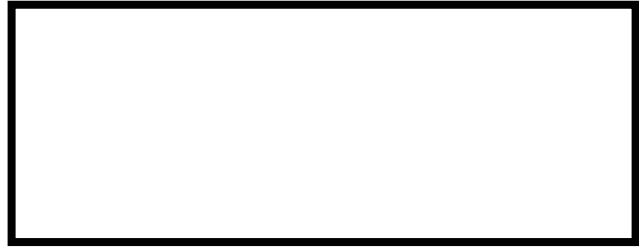
**Send Exchange Bulletins to:**

**Pam Maguire, Editor**

**1246 Wyte Way**

**Banning, Ca. 92220**

**E-mail ladygolddigger1246@yahoo.com**



**Next General Meeting February 27th at 7:00 PM**

**Web Address: [valleyprospectors.com](http://valleyprospectors.com)**

### **Mission and Code of Ethics**

**“You’re invited to be our guest”**

**General membership meetings are held on the last Thursday  
Of each month at 7:00 pm in the Knights of Columbus Hall at  
1729 E. Baseline, San Bernardino, Ca... Map on our website.**

**The Board of Directors meeting will be at 6pm before the General  
Meeting at the Knights of Columbus Hall in San Bernardino.**

**Valley Prospectors Inc. is an educational organization dedicated  
To promote Gold Prospecting as a healthy family activity**

**“NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION.**

**Remember that all prospectors may be judged by the example  
You set. Leave flora and fauna as you found it. Do Not Destroy  
Any property, public or private. Obey the laws. Please do not litter.  
Each member of Valley Prospectors Inc. should strive to set a good  
Example for others.**



## Officers for 2014

Executive Officers			Chairpersons		
President	Steve Schubert	951-943-0535	Apparel	Pat Ferraccio	909-649-1555
Vice President	John Howell	951-247-1037	Blood Bank	Lorraine Frost	760-868-6564
Secretary			Budget	Judy Carpenter	951-674-3207
Treasurer	Sue Baranauskas	909-335-7113	CFMS	Bural LaRue	909-874-5664
			Courtesy	Harry & Kelly	760-248-6683
Board of Directors			Editor	Pam Maguire	951-316-2568
Roger Maguire	951-316-2568		Finds/Month	Garry & Sherry	*0*-875-20*0
Pam Maguire	951-316-2568		50/50	Jill Molson	909-887-8024
Sandy Harter	951-216-5502		Gold Sales	Art Fairchild	951-897-5433
Joe Harter	951-216-5502		Historian	Lisa Howison	951-734-7530
Mike Dunkerley	760-608-3228		Lady Luck		
Jim Smith	909-938-1698		Librarian	Bruce Sherman	
Harry Crawford	760-248-6683		Membership	Judy Carpenter	951-674-3207
Kelly Crawford	760-248-6683		Name Tags	Judy Carpenter	951-674-3207
Pat Ferraccio	909-649-1555		Programs	John Howell	951-247-1037
Art Fairchild	951-897-5433		Refreshments	Sandy Harter	951-216-5502
Lisa Howison	951-734-7530		Web Master	Mike Knuson	760-583-7029
George Howison	951-734-7530		Outings	George Howison	951-734-7530
Alternate Board	Members		Claims	Pam Maguire	951-316-2568
Bob Wright	909-882-6806				
Dan Cornia	909-797-6111				
Mark Detter	909-801-1501				

### CLAIMS

Burro 1 & 2 Placer Claims 10 acres ea  
 Coolgardie Placer Claims 40 acres ea  
 Gold Venture & Pickett 3 Placer Claims 20 acres ea  
 Hungryman 1, 2, 3, 4 and Chunker Placer Claims 120 acres ea  
 Indian Gulch 1 & 2 and Indian Flat Placer Claim 20 acres ea  
 Jackass 1, 2, & 3 Placer Claims 160 acres ea  
 Miner's Folly Placer Claim 60 acres  
 Moriah Placer Claim 15 acres  
 Pickett 2 Placer Claim 20 acres ea  
 (Cajon Pass) Summit Placer Claim 51 acres

**Plan of Operations (Yuba River Claims)** You will need a copy of the appendix with the Plan of Operations

**Appendix (updated 07/09/2011)** You will also need a printout of both A and B for each claim

**Moriah Claim A Moriah Claim B (updated 07/09/2011)**

**Union Flat Claim A Union Flat Claim B (updated 07/09/2011)**

**Wild Plumb A Wild Plumb Claim B (updated 07/09/2011)**

### REFRESHMENTS

Thank you to those of you who brought cookies to the January meeting.

Everyone really enjoyed them!

Please remember to bring 3 dozen donuts  
 each for our next meeting on February 27th.

Andy Vega, Art Fairchild, Lorian/Rusty Howe, Mike Dunkerly

Thank you very much.

Sandy Harter [951-216-5502](tel:951-216-5502)-

**Love to All**

**Sandy & Joe Harter 951-216-5502**

## **Welcome to Valley Prospector's New Members 2014**

Ken and Lauriel Bormann, Phil and Sandy Alford, Patti and Tom Deer, David and Mary Hale, Joseph Watson, Walter and Lydia Stepp, Allen and Violet Kirkpatrick, Rich Brand/Karen Demarsilis, William Adam/Toni Helms, Andy and Judith LaBerge, Ken Whitted, Justin Bowker/Kathryn Von Sydow, Randy and Ellen Lunn, Mike Muir, Frank and Judie Woolls

### **January Board Meeting**

**Valley Prospectors board meeting minutes: called to order at 6:11 pm.** Steve called the roll and had enough members for voting. Read Jim Smith e-mail to board resigning moved to Az. He and Sharon will be missed. Advised board that George will be on leave until his work shift changes and will need a fill in for the retired during the week. Bob Wright moves up to board member and Jill Molson to Alt board member. Vote by the board to approve Jill. Pam reported on the claims mining lease forms to return claims to Valley. Should have complete paper work at Feb. Meeting. Art asked about the GPAA show in April and said we have enough gold for now. Dunk asked about help for the Trona, Ca. show in March and Art said he has gold if we go. The board voted to approve the budget for 2014 and submit the budget to the general membership. Steve has the paperwork for the CFMS dues, list of officers and the show in June. Art says we may need more gold if members have some for sale new can use it. Meeting adjourned at 6:32 pm.

**Prez Says:** A very big thank you to all the wonderful cards and prayers and love you showed while I was sick. You make a difference in fellow member's lives. We have many wonderful outing and shows planned for the coming year and look forward to having all our members participate. We have been invited to the Yuciapa Valley Gem & Mineral Society meeting to put on a gold mining program if you would like to help contact Steve. It will be a great way to introduce our hobby to a sister club. We are going to have a great year together may all your pans have gold.

## **Finding Big Nuggets In Unexpected Places**

Nuggets have sometimes been found in out of the way places where there is not another particle of gold within miles. Only a few years ago a consumptive who had sought refuge in the mountains back of San Diego, found a nugget that was as much a surprise to himself as to the prospectors of that section. In one of his long walks for health and exercise he amused himself by looking for Indian relics in a canon after a long, heavy rainfall had washed down great masses of gravel and earth into the canon. In picking his way alongside the cliff, he stumbled over the nugget. He took it to San Diego and received \$1,580 for it, which was about five times what he thought it was worth. Old prospectors went over the ground where the nugget was found and all over the neighborhood, but no one found as much as a color. It was concluded that one of the Indians had probably hauled in into that location from another place, but the Indians were long gone, and no one knew where the gold had come from.

A similar find was that made by a miner known to all old-timers as Dan Hill. Hill was equally famed as a finder of nuggets and as a drinker of whiskey; in fact, it is a question which gave him the wider reputation. One day he and some companions were camped in a lonely canon near Dutch Flats, in Nevada county. Hill amused himself by running over gravel on an abandoned placer claim. Tiring of this he went down to the brook to wash his hands. There in the running water, staring him full in the face, lay a nugget of gold and white quartz as big as his head. How it had lain there so exposed to the possible view of hundreds of miners who had tramped over that country and hunted the stream from end to end, time and time again, was the favorite topic of speculation among miners for months after. Hill sold his nugget for \$12,300, (about 600 ounces) and went on a spree that lasted into the second year.

Hill had made a name for himself as a big nugget finder some four years previously; when he was eking out a bare existence in the placers near Ruby Belle Camp, in Plumas county, and almost within the shadow of Mount Shasta, when one day he dug out of the gravel a chunk of gold. Hill started at once for the nearest point where he could turn it into cash, and the D. O. Mills Bank in Sacramento handed him \$9,000 for it. Of this amount, he spent \$5,000 in San Francisco in one week, and was soon as poor as ever, and again on the hunt for nuggets. But his luck had departed. He never made another find, and died in the almshouse at Los Angeles several years later.

It was thought by some that colored miners were proverbially lucky in the early days of placer mining in California. In 1868 one of them was out on a prospecting tour on the slope of Table Mountain, Tuolumne county. Just where the mountain drifts down towards Shaw's Flat, he saw the corner of a big nugget sticking out of the ground. He dug it out, planted it in a new place and marked the spot, and continued on his prospecting expedition. He did not stake out a claim where he found the nugget, as he believed it to have rolled down from some point higher up the mountain. Finding good pay at the place he went to prospect he remained several weeks, feeling quite at ease in regard to the big nugget he had cached. Finally he quit work in his new diggings and set out to relocate the place where he had hidden his big nugget. On coming in sight of the spot where he had buried it he almost dropped in his tracks, for he saw a company of men at work just where he had made his "plant." The men were Italians, and they had worked up to within ten feet of the spot where lay buried the big nugget. The colored miner explained the situation to the Italians, and they permitted him to dig up and carry away his nugget. If there is such a thing as double luck, this colored miner was endowed with it, for the rescue was about as fortunate as the find. The nugget weighed 35 pounds and yielded over \$7,000

The Lucky Sailor diggings, near Downieville in Sierra County was named for a group of English sailors who deserted their ship and went to the hills to go prospecting. In 1851, the sailors found a 31 pound nugget in many that way from five to 15 pounds. They took these lumps to England to display, with a caused a great amount of excitement and interest in the gold fields of California.

The mining district of Sonora, California was the source of a number of unusually large gold nuggets, some of which were found in unusual and unexpected circumstances. In 1851 a resident of Sonora, into Tuolumne County took a walk outside of the town and struck his foot against a stone. He turned sharply and was about to utter what he considered to be an appropriate exclamation of his anger when he noticed that the stone at us like glitter of gold that ran through it. He picked it up and carried it home and later recovered \$500 from it.

Another resident of Sonora, while leading his mule which was hitched to a cart on the main street of town after a heavy rain, stopped and bent down to remove a large stone from the road that was blocking his way. It was unusually heavy, and upon closer examination he found that it was a nugget of gold which weighed about 35 pounds. It was located on the main street of town in a spot where hundreds of people passed by that way daily. In less than an hour after reporting his find, all of that part of town where the nugget had lain was staked off in mining claims. The largest nugget yet found in Sonora was taken from Holden Gardens and was valued at nearly \$5,000 (250 ounces).

Rich pockets of gold have been common in the history of California mining. In 1883 a slap of gold Quartz which contained \$20,468, was taken from the rainbow mine in Sierra County at a depth of about 200 feet. It was a part of a pocket which yield in total about \$120,000. The specimen was exhibited at HH Noble's office in San Francisco for some period of time. One pocket from the fellows mine in Sierra County contain 250,000. The green immigrant pocket mine near Auburn yielded \$160,000 and was found by a greenhorn within 30 yards of a road which he been traveled daily for 20 years. The Devol pocket in Sonora, which was found along the principal street of the town, yielded \$20,000 in three weeks in 1879. On August 18 of 1860, of Quartz nugget winning 1520 ounces was found in the monumental Quartz mine near Sierra City. It was valued at over \$20,000. Rich pockets were also discovered in Trinity Coun

## Schedule of Events for Valley Prospectors for 2014

<b>Feb. 13<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Retired During the Week</b>
<b>21,22 &amp; 23</b>	<b>Ransburg Outing</b>
<b>27<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Board and General Meeting. Board meeting 6pm &amp; General 7pm</b>
<b>Mar. 13<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Retired During the Week</b>
<b>21,22 &amp; 23</b>	<b>Coolgardie Outing</b>
<b>27<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Board and General Meeting. Board meeting 6pm &amp; General 7pm</b>
<b>28<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Trona Centennial Celebration V.P. Booth</b>
<b>April 10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Retired During the Week</b>
<b>13<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Summit Sunday</b>
<b>24<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Board and General Meeting. Board meeting 6pm &amp; General 7pm</b>
<b>25,26 &amp; 27<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Coolgardie Outing</b>
<b>27 &amp; 27<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Las Vegas Show-V.P. Booth</b>
<b>May 3<sup>rd</sup></b>	<b>Membership Picnic</b>
<b>8<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Retired During the Week</b>
<b>23,24,25 &amp; 26<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Coolgardie Outing</b>
<b>29<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Board and General Meeting. Board meeting 6pm &amp; General 7pm</b>
<b>June 12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Retired During the Week</b>
<b>22<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>Summit Sunday</b>
<b>26<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Board and General Meeting. Board meeting 6pm &amp; General 7pm</b>
<b>27,28 &amp; 29<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Big Bear Outing</b>
<b>July 10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Retired During the Week</b>
<b>25,26 &amp; 27<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Big Bear Outing</b>
<b>31<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>Board and General Meeting. Board meeting 6pm &amp; General 7pm</b>
<b>Aug. 14<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Retired During the Week</b>
<b>28<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Board and General Meeting. Board meeting 6pm &amp; General 7pm</b>
<b>29,30,31 &amp; 1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>Big Bear Outing</b>

## Annual Renewal Dues are now **\$60.00**

The following people *have not* yet paid their annual renewal dues for 2014

**If you have forgotten to pay your renewal dues or think you have already paid them &/or do not wish to renew your membership with Valley Prospector's Inc.**

Please contact Judy at 951-674-3207

Aceves	Hearn	Stokes
Balcer	Holmgren	Stradtner
Ball	Howard	Straight
Barker/Bullman	Huffman	Templeton
Beaman	Hughes	Timko/Sheehan
Bellantoni	Johnson,Dick & Sue	Tyo
Boymoushakian	Jones	Uhlman
Bradt	Knudson	Van Beek
Breslin	Leader	Van Why
Brown, Melissa	Leicht	Webster
Bruce	Lemos	Whidden
Callaway	Ludwin	Wilcoxson
Carpenter, Burt & Monica	Manser	Willis
Chacon	Marciniak	Wolfley
Clasby	Matz	Wolleson
Collis	Mc Intyre	Woodin
Courson	Melchior	Yeoman
Creagh	Miller	Zadadil
Curtis	Morgan	
Davidson	Nay	
de Fremery	Nichols	
De Haven	Nielsen	
Del La Cuz	Parson	
De Puey	Pearson/Weiss	
DiBacco	Pepper/Burton	
Fambry	Perry	
Ferland	Perryman/Vespa	
Figuro	Purcell	
Fisher	Qualm	
Fitzpatrick	Rana	
Flanders, Nancy	Rhodes	
Florence	Rivera, Jr.	
Forbush	Roberts	
Freeman	Secord	
Gessler	Smith, Edmund	
Gleason	Smith, James & Sharon	
Glover	Smith, John & Elizabeth	
Graves	Spickl	

### Upcoming Events

**Gem Faire Feb. 28 thru March 2 at the Oarng County Fair and Eventd Center**  
**Venture Gem \* Mineral Show March 1 & 2 At Ventura Fair Grounds**

## Dredging showdown scheduled for May 1

*PLP calls on miners to rally for 'Super Bowl' court battle*

**By BRAD JONES**

Managing Editor

As the May 1 court date approaches, Public Lands for the People is getting pumped up in preparation for what could be the biggest legal battle for miners' rights ever fought in California.

The PLP has led the fight against the statewide ban on suction dredge mining since the moratorium was imposed in 2009. Several other mining and land rights groups have since joined the fray. Among them are the Western Mining Alliance and now the Pacific Legal Foundation. **Miners muscle up** a lawsuit is like lifting a barbell; It's easy at the start, tougher in the middle and even harder at the end," Hobbs said. "It takes everything you've got." Hobbs reminds miners that much is at stake in the May 1 court case and it's no time to throw in the towel. "We've come this far. We can win this case, but only with the full support of the small-scale mining community." At a time when the economy is hurting and gold prices are high, it is unconscionable that the "Golden State" is preventing small-scale miners from suction dredge mining, Hobbs said. Contrary to what some environmentalist groups claim, modern small-scale suction dredging does not harm fish or fish habitat, but actually improves it by creating more and better spawning areas. Dredging also removes mercury and lead shot from hunters and lead fishing weights. In fact, the hypocrisy among environmental groups is all too apparent when the same groups who want dredging banned are seeking government funding to dredge for mercury and to create fish habitat. Hobbs and other PLP members have appealed to everyone who uses the public lands to support the fight to keep these lands open to mining and outdoor recreation, such as hunting, fishing, off-roading, camping and hiking.

The court battle has been dubbed the "Super Bowl" because it deals with eight consolidated cases to date — four lawsuits filed by environmentalists and four filed by mining and land rights groups.

It has also been called the bottom of the ninth to signify the urgency and importance of the case to the future of modern small scale mining in California. "If we lose this fight, it's all over for dredging in California," Hobbs said. The initial two-year moratorium on suction dredge mining, Senate Bill 670, was first signed into law by former Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger in 2009 and has been extended under various pieces of legislation ever since. These laws include Assembly Bill 120, signed by Gov. Jerry Brown, and SB 1080. While the PLP has a long list of accomplishments listed on its website, the dredging battle has been one of the most taxing because it has been dragged out so long in the California courts for years, exhausting resources.

For more information on land rights, and the dredging ban in California, go

to [www.plp1.org](http://www.plp1.org) and [www.goldprospectors.org](http://www.goldprospectors.org). *Brad Jones is the Managing Editor / Communications of The Pick and Shovel Magazine for GPAA*

## Sources of the Gold: Quartz Veins

The intelligent men who worked the gulches and rivers in an early day, soon sought the sources of the gold. Sometimes gold was found with quartz adhering to it, or occasionally a quartz pebble riveted through and through with gold. The veins of quartz seaming the hills in the vicinity of the richest placers, also served to point to that rock as the original source of the gold. At Carson Hill, in what was then Mariposa county, quartz had been found immensely rich; but the expense of blasting the rock out and crushing it was such, that no serious attempts were made, in Amador county, until 1851. The whole country abounded with quartz; in some places there were mountains of it, which had filled the ravines with broken quartz, where no gold was to be found; so that the search for auriferous quartz was a tedious affair until men were put upon the scent.

The first discovery of gold in quartz seems to have been made by a man by the name of Davidson, a Baptist preacher, in February, 1851, on the south side of Amador creek near the spring then used by the miners. Boulders of considerable size were lying on the top of the ground, supposed to have been detached from the vein. Gold was found in some of these, and subsequently, in the vein from which these came.

Associated with Davidson were Glover, Herbert, and P. Y. Cool, all ministers; hence the claim was known as the "ministers' claim." Samuel Hill, afterward a resident of Buckeye, was taken in as a capitalist, and the company organized as the Spring Hill Company. About the same time, Thomas Eickey, and his son James, afterward residents of Lone, located the vein on the north side of the creek, since known as the Original Amador. Gold could also be seen in this rock. None of these men had ever seen any quartz mining; in fact, there was none in the world to compare with what may be seen now at any mining town. Hill, of the Spring Hill Company, went to Sacramento and bought a steam engine, aged and ancient in style, which proved a mine of trouble to them, as it took an enormous quantity of wood to make steam. The main shaft was wood with bearings of round bar iron, two inches in diameter, which were driven in with a hammer, the end of the log being banded with iron. The cams were large spikes of bar iron driven into the shaft and afterward bent. The stamps had wooden stems, and spikes driven into the stems for tappets or projections, against which the cams should play to raise the stamps. The gold was saved, or rather lost, by means of a rocker about eight feet long, worked by the same power as the stamps.

The machinery proving a failure, the gold mill was soon rebuilt with improvements suggested by experience. The mill on the north side was started about the same time, September 5, 1851, with somewhat better machinery. The shaft was of wood, but had axe-bar iron four inches wide and half an inch thick for cams, the bars being bent after they were put in the shaft. The stamps also had wooden stems with slots in the middle to receive the cams. Dan Fiddler was the master mechanic, and J. T. Berke the superintendent of this mine. It made dividends as well as wages for its owners, who were all workers.

Quicksilver was tried, but from some cause failed to give satisfactory results. It was also discovered that much of the gold was lost, being too fine to settle into the ordinary riffles. While experiments were being made to remedy the matter, a German who had had experience in mining in Peru, proposed to amalgamate with arastras. With his assistance the company took out about seventy-five ounces a week, the German receiving one-thirteenth part for his share. This was the first successful quartz mining in the county.

### **QUARTZ MINERS' CONVENTION**

The discovery of gold-bearing quartz aroused the whole country. All were looking forward to the time when the gulches and surface claims should be exhausted, and there were numbers of men who thought this was the case as early as 1851. Quartz was now tried everywhere; like any other mining craze it went beyond all reasonable bounds. Possibilities became certainties. A mill had been put up at Quartzburg on the Cosumnes river which was thought to be making fabulous fortunes for its owners, which, however, was far from true. It may as well be told here that the superintendent, Dr. Harris, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, brought out seventeen thousand dollars to work the mine, drew on the company for twenty-eight thousand dollars more, and then abandoned the mine to the hired hands to make their back wages out of it if they could. The lead or Mother Lode, as this system of veins, chutes, or chimneys, has been called, was soon traced to the Cosumnes on the north, and the Mokelumne on the south. All kinds of claims were set up and a harvest of lawsuits seemed impending, when it was resolved to hold a quartz convention and make regulations to ensure the peace and security of quartz mining, which, after a proper notice, was held at Rancheria that being probably the largest place in the county.

Anticipating that Quartz mining was now fairly inaugurated, in a short time, the Granite State, the Herbertville, the Union. Eureka, Badger, Wolverine (the last three being consolidated in the Hayward mine), Oneida, all came in a short time. The Granite State was the first to put up a mill with iron shaft, tappets and stems. John Conness was a stockholder in this mine. Garfield, afterwards Governor of Washington Territory, invented the stamp with tapering stem and socket, to correspond. Shaking tables were introduced in 1852, and were in use until 1860. The Chilean mill, with rotating balls and revolving barrel, was introduced by P. M. Randal. The last is still used in some places. Roasting the ore was tried, but, though it was more easily pulverized, it was soon abandoned as not satisfactory. The sulphurets were saved by means of blankets or rawhides, placed along the bottoms of the sluices, and amalgamated in the Chilean mill, or revolving barrel.

### **THE MOTHER LODGE**

Perhaps no term more inappropriate could have been selected. The name is inappropriate because there is no principal



lode or vein at all, but rather a series or system of veins, chutes or chimneys along a certain range of country, varying in width from two hundred to four thousand, or perhaps eight thousand feet. In some places there are hundreds of veins, as on the Black hills and Murphy's ridge, some of which are mere threads, ramifying in every direction. In other places, the ore-bearing ground is narrowed within walls two or three hundred feet apart, as at the Keystone, Plymouth, and the Hayward mines; though even here, as we shall see, the ore is not concentrated in a single vein. The term mother, is also misleading, for it gives the idea that all other veins are connected somehow, and fed from this, than which nothing could be more erroneous. Evidently, the first theorists presumed that all mineral veins came out of the interior regions of the earth, where the fires are always glowing, and that down some thousand feet all the veins of quartz, big and little, would come together in one main lode, extending the whole length of the State, or as far as the gold range extends.

The Gwin mine, though in Calaveras county, is really the beginning of the series of veins which have made Amador the richest quartz mining county in the State of California. This is in Rich gulch, which is supposed to have derived its wealth from the breaking down of the vein matter. The owner, Dr. Gwin, is better known as Duke Gwin, from his having that title conferred on him for valuable aid to the Emperor Maximillian of Mexico. The mine is said to be paying well. The series of veins here is quite wide, several other veins cropping out a thousand feet or more to the east.

The Casco mine is on the north side of the Mokelumne River, and consequently in Amador county. This mine was worked in 1868 by J. E. Hardenburg some eight hundred feet deep, the rock being crushed by a water-mill of twenty stamps, not far from the mine. The owner sunk twenty thousand dollars in the operation. The Casco mine is on the eastern side of the range, which here is quite wide. Abraham McKinney has a mine on the west side of the range, which is yet undeveloped, but which shows some very rich specimens, some of which are of singular appearance, containing gold in crystalline forms in coarse granulated quartz. Persons who entertain an opinion that gold is deposited in a melted state, will find a puzzling problem in these specimens; The rock east of here (hanging-wall) is syenitic or stratified rock, resembling granite, varying in texture and character at every dividing seam. On the west the wall rock (foot-wall) is the hard metamorphic slate sometimes termed by the miners "blue granite."

NO GENERAL MEETING  
MINUTES BECAUSE John  
Howell was secretary and he  
didn't send them to me before  
I took the newsletter to the  
printer.



# Miners Sales



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<b>John R. Howell, Enrolled Agent</b>
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### Save The Date: April 4-7, 2014

Our **Gold Prospecting & Mining Summit** is scheduled for April 4 - 7, 2014, at the Eldorado County Fairgrounds in Placerville, California!

Our team of writers and experts will be providing classes on various topics and our advertisers will be there with the latest and best equipment!

### Tradeshow and Lectures: April 5-6, 2014

### Hands-on Training: April 4 & April 7, 2014

**Pre-registration for hands-on training classes will begin at 8am PST on January 2, 2014**

**Note: To serve as many people as possible, only one training class per person**

[Already know which training class you want? Sign up online](#)

[Visit our Mining Summit page for more details](#)

See [photos of our previous Gold Prospecting & Mining Summit](#) in Placerville