

February 2009

Dear Member,

We will start this months newsletter with news that J.P. and Susan Korn are on their way to recovery. We know that many of you have heard already (thanks to the speed of the emails) that they were involved in a head-on accident on 1/2/09 in which the driver of the other car died instantly. They are still in recovery with therapy and home-care now. You would not believe all that they have been through just in one month. When the time comes where they can have visitors they will let us know and we will advise you by email.

Chip Privett, our Mine Lab dealer and member from Reno and the 3rd panning partner of Jim Eakin and Bill Bowman at our annual Championships passed away of a massive heart attack on 1/12/09. I believe many of you met Chip as he was always at our events. There will be a Memorial at the Foresthill Memorial Park on 2/21. If you want more information please contact Jim Eakin or Bill Bowman. I believe that an email has been sent out already.

Merle's wife, Bobbie Litszinger, had an emergency triple bypass on 2/6/09. She is doing very well and will be home in a couple of days. The doctor said, "no phone calls and no visitors, only immediate family. We sent a card from everyone.

With all that in mind we have to get out and hike, go prospecting, fishing, anything, to keep you in good shape. Don is already planning some new and interesting places to search for mines and gold and I will work with him to find new places to metal detect. This really keeps us going and we still love it! It's a great life to live where we do and be healthy enough to enjoy our home and Goldhounds.

DREDGERS, WE NEED YOUR HELP. On the back page of the membership application I updated the latest information that Scott Harn of the ICMJ's Prospecting and Mining Journal writes about on the battle to close all dredging in California. With the new administration now this can truly happen. So it is time to become active. Start writing letters to your congressman. There will be a big push to close all mining down if they can. It will become a real nightmare for many of us. Scott has a website on updates and recent news on mining related items open for public comment and news that happens between issues. www.icmj.com. Check it out and get involved.

"TIME FOR NEW RULES ON SUCTION MINING"-Sacra.Bee, 1/20/09 -SACBEE.COM/sendletter. This appeared in the Bee. If you cannot find the article I will copy and send you one. Now the push is on to eliminate dredging because the "Salmon stocks are declining." Contact your Depart. of Fish and Game to show your support of our dredging rights. They say "Suction dredge gold miners claim that their activities improve the spawning grounds, especially on streams where dams have impeded the flow of water allowing silt to build up. They say global warming, not suction mining, has harmed the fishery. But fish experts both inside and outside the department disagree." I think the first thing I will ask the Dept. of Fish and Game, show me the scientific facts. They tried this at least 20 years ago and we had dredgers in the No. Fork of the American that proved them wrong. Start reading and preparing for the fight. We will need a public hearing once our Governor settles in and our budget is balanced!

FOREST SERVICE ROAD CLOSURES - News from the Sierra Nevada Mining & Industry Council. The SNMC sent a letter to the Tahoe National Forest Project Leader, Dave Arrasmith, regarding the Forest Service Route Designation Project.

It addresses the plan and ask the question, "How did the Forest Service plan (just released) determine how certain old roads became designated "authorized" while other old roads have been designated "unauthorized?" The Sierra Nevada Mining Council also reminded the Forest Service that the "Mining law of 1872" and Title V in the 'Federal Land Policy,' gives the right to use adjoining and existing roads in the National Forest. They say these roads will continue to be used with "Prescriptive Rights." This will be updated as we receive more information.

THE BIRTH AND DECLINE OF IOWA HILL 1849-1899 - "A Thesis by Michael Szafranski presented to the Sacramento State College." I was given a copy of this Thesis by Herb Macy Sr. several years ago and recently found time to delve into this important historical account of the town that is our home and a town I cherish. In the early 1980's it was Dr. Joseph A. McGowan who suggested a Thesis on the "Iowa Hill Divide" might well serve to enlighten a traveler, history buffs, miners and prospectors of early gold mining. Not much about the town or Iowa Hill has been published. When you look at an old map of the mining and mining claims that have taken place in this historical area, it is amazing that the town had at one time 10,000 residents. Now it is in decline and only about 100 residents still live here. In today's world not having power or phone might be one of the reasons. I will be enjoying this book for a long time. We are always looking for new gold prospects! Annie

Gold Specimens we're all looking for! I took the picture recently.



Bullion I poured a couple of years ago.

Stages Which Served the Forest Hill Divide

The small stage was known as the Colfax, Yankee Jim & Forest Hill. It carried the U.S. mail and passengers. It was manufactured in 1877 for Mr. Powell of Michigan Bluff and William Rea of Forest Hill by carriage builders White and Hinkle of Auburn. Powell and Rea at that time also owned the Auburn to Michigan Bluff stage.

In the early '80s, John MacAninch of Forest Hill acquired Powell's half interest in both lines. Then, in 1890, H.T. Power of Bullion purchased William Rea's half interest in both lines. Later, the two were consolidated into the Auburn, Colfax & Forest Hill Stage Line. This was about the time John MacAninch moved from Forest Hill to Butcher Ranch.

On the afternoon of July 2, 1901, the stage was held up by a lone bandit at a place known as the Goat Ranch on Yankee Jim's Road. The seven passengers were ordered to the ground, lined up and turned their pockets inside out. One passenger, George Gray—a traveling salesman for Schillings Best—was instructed to take up a collection with his hat. Excused from the collection by the outlaw were the driver and all obvious laborers. The reduced take amounted to about \$70. Frank Powell of Forest Hill was the driver. This robber was apprehended a few months later in Yolo County where he was employed on a dairy farm as a milker. This might explain his apparent sympathy for the laborers on the stage.

Again on the following day, July 3, the Auburn to Michigan Bluff stage was also held up by a lone bandit at a spot between the U.S. Ranch and the Spring Garden School. This well-publicized story is marked by an off-the-road memorial at the spot. This was the incident where the lead horse, Old Joe, was shot and killed by the outlaw, and later buried by the side of the road. One more time, the passengers were required to disembark, netting the outlaw about \$7. Additionally, he ran off with the Wells Fargo express box, containing no more than \$70. This robber was later identified as a former Forest Hill resident, Henry Wise, who had previously served time for stage robbery in Arizona. Prior to the two robberies, Wise and the milker were released from prison at about the same time. They had planned to rob both of these stages together, but somehow got their signals crossed. As a point of historic interest, the express box in the Henry Wise robbery can be seen today in the Placer County Museum in Auburn*. Eight or ten years after the holdup, an Indian lad from Todd Valley found the box deep in the Middle Fork canyon.

The Wells Fargo express office in Forest Hill closed in 1904. All express business for The Divide was then handled through the company's office in Colfax. In 1910, W.H. Russell of Colfax acquired the Colfax to Michigan Bluff Stage Line from MacAninch and Power. In 1911, the mail contract from Auburn to Michigan Bluff expired, and the route was discontinued. This angered residents of The Divide, who sent off a petition to Congress. A short time later, the mail service was renewed. Fred Rupley was low bidder and awarded the contract. The second stage was the larger of the two. It was built by Henderson and Son of Stockton. This rolling stock ran from Colfax to Iowa Hill – round trips daily – Sundays excepted. In 1898, this was known as the Armstrong & Russell, Colfax & Iowa Hill Stage Line.

About this time, Iowa Hill was in the midst of a mining boom, with the Big Dipper Mine uncovering rich paydirt. The Morning Star Mine was also paying large dividends. The Gleeson, Jupiter and many smaller mines were operating on a paying basis. China Tom had over 100 Orientals employed in Indian Canyon. New buildings were going up on Main Street in Iowa Hill, replacing those destroyed by an 1897 fire. It was an era of prosperity all over again. On the upper Iowa Hill Divide, as it was then known, were such rich mines as The Pioneer, Damascus, Jarvis, Red Point, Hidden Treasure at Sunny South and the Centerville Mine at Bullion. These mines employed 450 to 500 miners. They were much closer to Colfax via Iowa Hill than any other route, so Russell and Armstrong established a livery stable there to acquire more business for their stage line. Iowa Hill travelers could leave their homes at 5 a.m. and be in Colfax close to four-and-a-half hours later – connecting with the west-bound passenger train. The majority of incoming traveling salesmen stayed overnight in Iowa Hill, next morning hired a livery team and visited the mines all the way to Michigan Bluff. The second night, they stayed in Forest Hill. This was called the Circuit Route; Iowa Hill via Forks House to Forest Hill.

The Colfax and Iowa Hill Toll Road was known as the “steepest, narrowest and roughest road in the state.” The braking system on Stage No. 2 had to be maintained in perfect working order to avoid serious accidents, particularly with women and children on board. A dirt road then – paved today – its roadbed is as before, narrow and winding and steep. Stage No. 2 carried in its lifetime more than \$3 million in gold bullion from Iowa Hill to Colfax. It was never robbed. But, it was threatened many times. In the early 1890s, the county took over this road.

Beginning in 1904, the Iowa Hill mines began to fade. Wells-Fargo closed its office. Armstrong and Russell then took over the express business on a weekly basis – bullion to Colfax and coin to Iowa Hill. These shipments were guarded by the Iowa Hill constable who received \$6 per trip from the shipper. After one year, the manager of the largest mine decided this was too much. He arranged to ship his bullion by freight. On his first return trip with the coin, the teamster was held up and tied to a tree. Some \$2,200 - and the outlaw - are still missing.

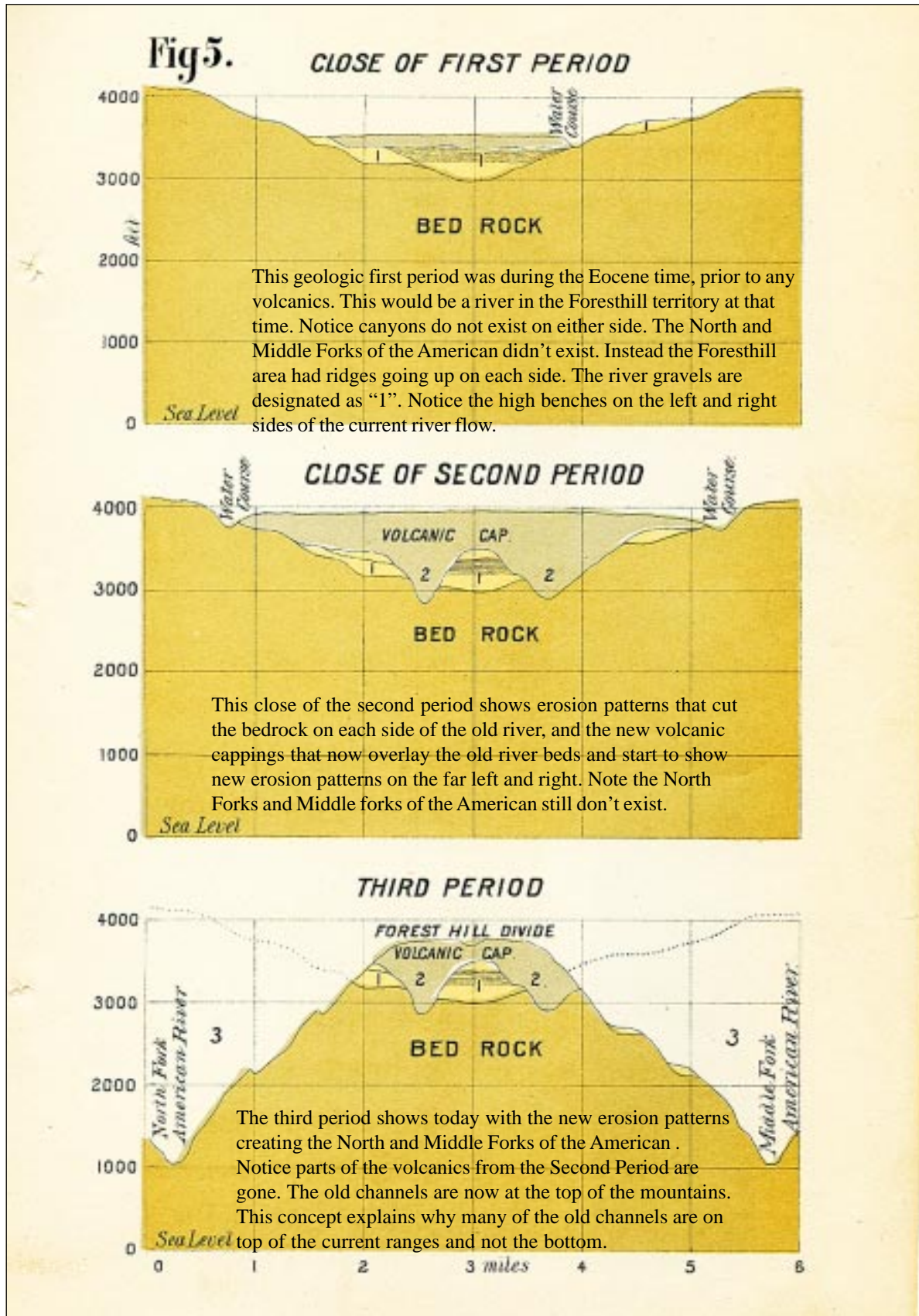
In 1911, the Colfax to Forest Hill mail schedule was changed, making it necessary for an extra stage. Stage No. 2 was placed on that run, and there it remained until the automobile took over. These two stages were always well-maintained, washed and oiled daily – receiving a coat of paint every three years. The running gear was painted yellow – the body a bright red. The horses were vigorous and well-groomed. Russell sold his stage line to R.D. Brown of Forest Hill in 1915. Brown replaced the stages with motor busses in 1916. In 1917, Brown sold the line to Fred Rupley of Forest Hill, who, in turn, sold out to Matt Langstaff, Sr. in 1918.

*The express box in this article is now on display in the Forest Hill Divide Museum.



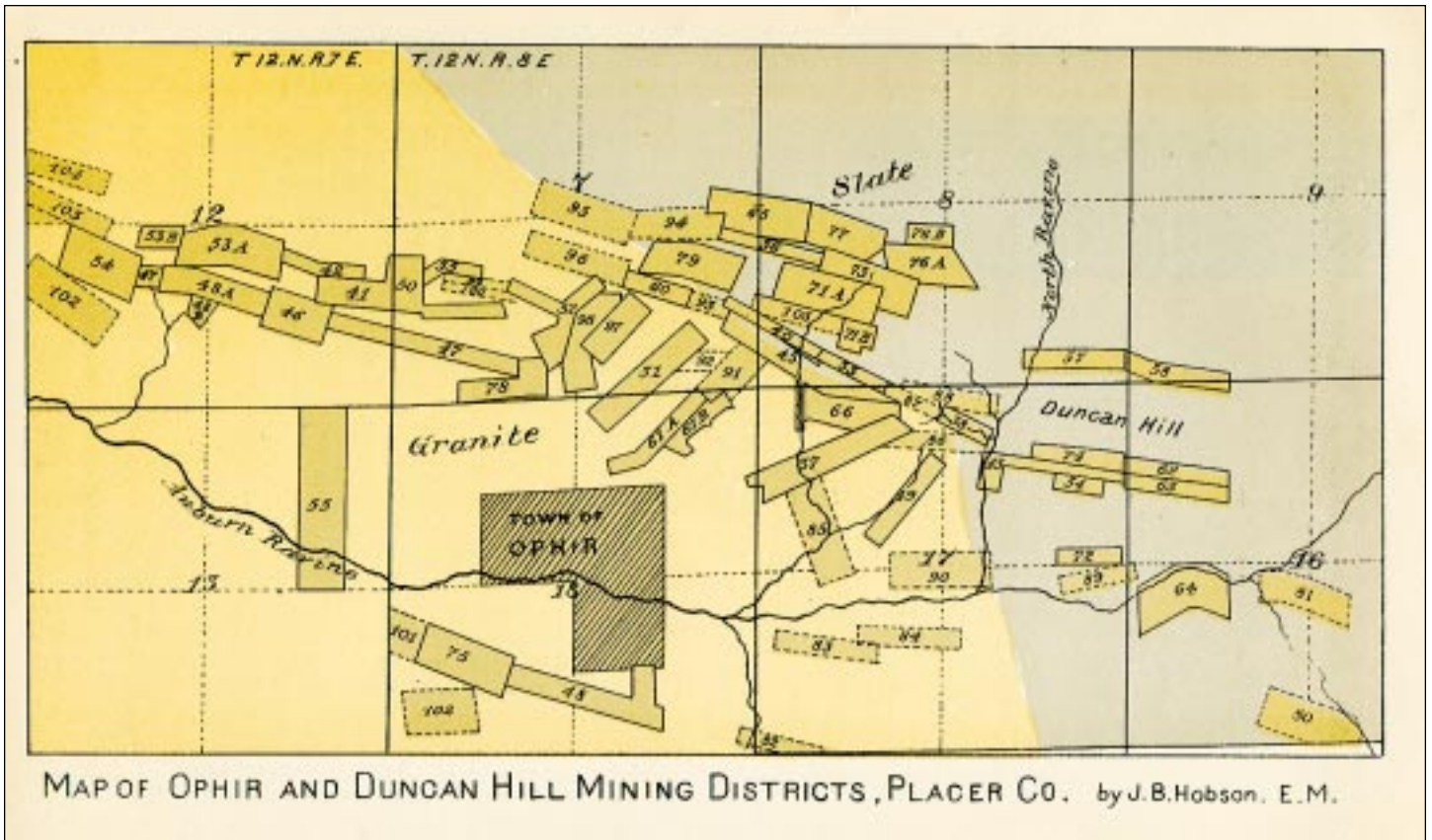
Gold is calculated to be 12 ounces. OK Goldhounds, let's get with it! That includes me too. Don

Foresthill - then and now!
 From the 10th Annual report of the State mineralogist 1890



Text added by Don to explain the various Periods.

Hardrock mines in and around Ophir! This was in 1890.



Who says there was and is no gold in Ophir!



Harley's gold from Slate Creek in 2006. Mighty nice!

THE HISTORY OF GOLD
A PRECIOUS METAL'S IMPORTANCE TO THE WORLD
Excerpts by Harold Kirkemo, William L. Newman, and Roger P. Ashley

Gold was among the first metals to be mined because it commonly occurs in its native form, that is, not combined with other elements, because it is beautiful and imperishable, and because exquisite objects can be made from it. Artisans of ancient civilizations used gold lavishly in decorating tombs and temples, and gold objects made more than 5,000 years ago have been found in Egypt.

Particularly noteworthy are the gold items discovered by Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon in 1922 in the tomb of Tutankhamun. This young pharaoh ruled Egypt in the 14th century B.C. An exhibit of some of these items, called "Treasures of Tutankhamun," attracted more than 6 million visitors in six cities during a tour of the United States in 1977-1979. (Don and I were able to visit this exhibit in S.F. in 1978)

The graves of nobles at the ancient Citadel of Mycenae near Nauplion, Greece, discovered by Heinrich Schliemann in 1876, yielded a great variety of gold figurines, masks, cups, diadems, and jewelry, plus hundreds of decorated beads and buttons. These elegant works of art were created by skilled craftsmen more than 3,500 yrs.

The ancient civilizations appear to have obtained their supplies of gold from various deposits in the Middle East. Mines in the region of the Upper Nile near the Red Sea and in the Nubian Desert area supplied much of the gold used by the Egyptian pharaohs. When these mines could no longer meet their demands, deposits elsewhere, possibly in Yeman and southern Africa, were exploited.

Artisans in Mesopotamia and Palestine probably obtained their supplies from Egypt and Arabia. Recent studies of the Mahd adh Dhahab (meaning "Cradle of Gold") mine in the present Kingdom Saudi Arabia reveal that gold, silver, and copper were recovered from this region during the reign of King Solomon (961-922 B.C.)

The gold in the Aztec and Inca treasures of Mexico and Peru believed to have come from Colombia, although some undoubtedly was obtained from other sources. The Conquistadores plundered the treasuries of these civilizations during their explorations of the New World, and many gold and silver objects were melted and cast into coins and bars, destroying the priceless artifacts of the Indian culture.

Nations of the world today use gold as a medium of exchange in monetary transactions. A large part of the gold stocks of the United States is stored in the vault of the Fort Knox Bullion Depository. The Depository, located about 30 miles southwest of Louisville, Kentucky, is under the supervision of the Director of the Mint.

Gold in the Depository consists of bars about the size of ordinary building bricks (7 x 3 5/8 x 3.4 inches) that weigh about 27.5 pounds each (about 400 troy ounces; 1 troy ounce equals about 1.1 avoirdupois ounces.) They are stored without wrappings in the vault compartments.

Aside from monetary uses, gold is used in jewelry and allied wares, electrical-electronic applications, dentistry, the aircraft-aerospace industry, the arts, and medical and chemical fields.

The changes in demand for gold and supply from domestic mines in the past two decades reflect price changes. After the United States deregulated gold in 1971, the price increased markedly, briefly reaching more than \$800 per troy ounce in 1980. Since 1980 the price has remained in the range of \$320 to \$460 per troy ounce. The rapidly rising prices of the 1970's encouraged both experienced explorers and amateur prospectors to renew their search for gold. As a result of their efforts, many new mines opened in the 1980's, accounting for much of the expansion of gold output. The sharp declines in consumption in 1974 and 1980 resulted from reduced demands for jewelry (the major use of fabricated gold) and investment products, which in turn reflected rapid price increases in those years.

Gold is called a "noble" metal (an alchemistic term) because it does not oxidize under ordinary conditions. Its chemical symbol Au is derived from the latin word "aurum." In pure form gold has a metallic luster and is sun yellow, but mixtures of other metals, such as silver, copper, nickel, platinum, palladium, tellurium, and iron, with gold create various color hues ranging from silverwhite to green and orange-red.

Pure gold is relatively soft, it has about the hardness of a penny. It is most malleable and ductile of metals. The specific gravity or density of pure gold is 19.3 compared to 14.0 for mercury and 11.4 for lead.

Impure gold, as it commonly occurs in deposits, has a density of 16 to 18, whereas the associated waste rock (gangue) has a density of about 2.5. The difference in density enables gold to be concentrated by gravity and permits the separation of gold from clay, silt, sand, and gravel by various agitating and collecting devices such as the gold pan, rocker, and sluice box.

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Mercury (quicksilver) has a chemical affinity for gold. When mercury is added to gold-bearing material, the two metals form an amalgam. Mercury is later separated from amalgam by retorting. Extraction of gold and other precious metals from their ores by treatment with mercury is called amalgamation. Gold dissolves in aqua regia, a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids, and in sodium or potassium cyanide. The latter solvent is the basis for the cyanide process that is used to recover gold from low-grade ore.

The degree of purity of native gold, bullion (bars or ingots of unrefined gold), and refined gold is stated in terms of gold content. "Fineness" defines gold content in parts per thousand. For example, a gold nugget containing 885 parts of pure gold and 115 parts of other metals, such as silver and copper, would be considered 885-fine, "Karat" indicates the proportion of solid gold in an alloy based on a total of 24 parts. Thus, 14-Karat (14K) gold indicates a composition of 14 parts of gold and 10 parts of other metals. Incidentally, 14K gold is commonly used in jewelry manufacture. "Karat" should not be confused with "carat," a unit of weight used for precious stones.

The basic unit of weight used in dealing with gold is the troy ounce. One troy ounce is equivalent to 20 troy pennyweights. In the jewelry industry, the common unit of measure is the pennyweight (dwt.) which is equivalent to 1.555 grams.

The term "gold-filled" is used to describe articles of jewelry made of base metal which are covered on one or more surfaces with a layer of gold alloy. Quality marks may be used to show the quantity and fineness of the gold alloy. In the United States no article of gold alloy coating of less than 10-karat fineness may have any quality mark affixed. Lower limits are permitted in some countries.

No article having a gold alloy portion of less than one-twentieth by weight may be marked "gold-filled," but articles may be marked "rolled gold plate" provided the proportional fraction and fineness designations are also shown. Electroplated jewelry items carrying at least 7 millionths of an inch (0.18 micrometers) of gold on significant surfaces may be labeled "electroplate." Plated thicknesses less than this may be marked "gold flashed" or "gold washed."

Gold was produced in the southern Appalachian region as early as 1792 and perhaps as early as 1775 in southern California. The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in California sparked the gold rush of 1849-50, and hundreds of mining camps sprang to life as new deposits were discovered. Gold production increased rapidly. Deposits in the Mother Lode and Grass Valley districts in California and the Comstock Lode in Nevada were discovered during the 1860's, and the Cripple Creek deposits in Colorado began to produce gold in 1892. By 1905 the Tonopah and Goldfield deposits in Nevada and the Alaskan placer deposits had been discovered, and the United States gold production for the first time exceeded 4 million troy ounces a year--a level maintained until 1917.

During World War I and for some years thereafter, the annual production declined to about 2 million ounces. When the price of gold was raised from \$20.67 to \$35 an ounce in 1934, production increased rapidly and again exceeded the 4-million-ounce level in 1937. Shortly after the start of World War II, gold mines were closed by the War Production Board and not permitted to reopen until 1945.

From the end of World War II through 1983, domestic mine production of gold did not exceed 2 million ounces annually. Since 1985, annual production has risen by 1 million to 1.5 million ounces every year. By the end of 1989, the cumulative output from deposits in the U.S. since 1792 reached 363 million ounces.

Consumption of gold in the United States ranged from about 6 million to more than 7 million troy ounces per year from 1974 to 1979, whereas during the 1970's annual gold production from domestic mines ranged from about 1 million troy ounces. Since 1980 consumption of gold has been nearly constant at between 3 and 3.5 million troy ounces per year. Mine production has increased at a quickening pace since 1980, reaching about 9 million troy ounces per year in 1990, and exceeding consumption since 1986. Prior to 1986, the balance of supply was obtained from secondary (scrap) sources and imports. Total world production of gold is estimated to be about 3.4 billion troy ounces, of which more than two-thirds was mined in the past 50 years. About 45 percent of the world's total gold production has been from the Witwatersrand district in South Africa.

The largest gold mine in the United States is the Homestake mine at Lead, South Dakota. This mine, which is 8,000 feet deep, has accounted for almost 10 percent of total U.S. gold production since it opened in 1876. It has combined production and reserves of about 40 million troy ounces.

Many thanks to the Washington Prospectors Newsletter * November/December 2008 for this report.

CLUB NEWS- pick up the February 09 issue of ICMJ's Prospecting and Mining Journal (at Pioneer Mining, Auburn) to find out the winners of the "Oldest Journal Contest. Tim Callaway of French Gulch, California had one of the first issues dated September, 1931!

PUBLIC LANDS FOR THE PEOPLE - Also the latest Fundraising Raffle from Public Lands for the People to be held 6/18/09, page 44. This is one of my favorite benefits to help as Public Lands for the People has been working for years with land managers, politicians and other user groups to ensure that you can access public lands. This is our fight, your fight, and we need to support those organizations that helps us enjoy our hobby. PLP, 7194 Conejo Dr., San Bernardino, CA 92404, (909) 889-3039 WWW.PLP2.ORG., or contact Jim Lewis via email at Goldcado1@aol.com, (805) 485-7513.

A WARNING ABOUT MERCURY-By Bill McCuskey, ICMJ's article 2/09 - I was working on an article to submit to you and had been for a couple of months. It won't be the first. I had something occur that made me put off the article -- safety! My article was concerning mineral processing at home.

One of my best friends ended up in the hospital with acute mercury poisoning after firing some gold amalgam outside. He knew better, but was trying to impress a relative from the East Coast. I had stressed the importance of doing this under a hood (which he had) and using a retort. I have been in the field for almost forty years and there are no shortcuts. My friend has been in intensive care in Reno for two and a half weeks and will be transferred to a rehab facility as soon as they can get him off the ventilator. The ultimate outcome is not known. Don't take shortcuts and print this message!

LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY UPDATE - Excerpts taken from the ICMJ's Journal, 2/09 (page 5)
"Environmentalists are missing a golden opportunity. The Karuk Tribe of Calif. apparently found coal in their Christmas stocking and wanted to pass on their misfortune. On 12/26/08, they sent a petition to the California Department of Fish & Game, requesting that the agency adopt an emergency rule to stop all suction gold dredging in many Northern California waterways because coho salmon, green sturgeon and lamprey are found in these waters and dredging "may cause a 'take' of these species." The Karuk's were joined by California Trout, Friends of the North Fork, and the Sierra Club in making their requests. Their continued refusal to work with suction gold dredgers reveals that their goal is for control of the waterways rather than helping restore endangered species or cleaning up the environment. If they truly wanted to achieve positive change, they would provide guidance instead of seeking restrictions or outright bans to the dredger.

A gold dredge is obviously an extremely useful tool for extracting gold. It's also a tool that can be used to benefit fish and the environment when used correctly. There's mercury contaminating our waters from historic mining practices, and lead discarded, lost or expended by fishermen and hunters. The suction dredge is the only tool for effectively removing these contaminants. In addition, the suction gold dredge provides the opportunity to redistribute gravels in a beneficial way, creating prime spawning areas and cooler waters our fish need to thrive. Instead of providing the guidance dredgers need to assist these species, the environmental groups backing this petition should be chastised for throwing away a real opportunity to assist endangered or threatened species. A study by Joseph Cornell, USDA Forest Service (retired), the gravels dispersed by the high stream flows, which included dredge tailings, certainly composed a portion of the suitable spawning gravels each year."

DREDGERS GET INVOLVED WITH THIS IF YOU WANT TO CONTINUE TO DREDGE IN CALIFORNIA.

MEMBERSHIP APP.-MOTHER LODE GOLDHOUNDS, BOX 149, FORESTHILL, CA 95631
wwwgoldhounds.com - email: goldworld@hughes.net - 530-367-2891 VM leave message.
\$40.00 Individual or \$45.00 Family (one year) please send check to above address.

New membership or Renewal----Are you interested in the Exploration Team? yes or no

NAME _____ EMAIL _____
ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
CODE _____

I APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE MOTHER LODE GOLDHOUNDS. I FULLY UNDERSTAND THAT WHATEVER RECREATIONAL EVENT I, OR MY FAMILY, ATTEND, THAT I AM RESPONSIBLE AND AT NO TIME WILL HAVE LEGAL OR FINANCIAL CLAIM AGAINST, NOR WILL HOLD RESPONSIBLE, ANY MEMBER OR CLUB OFFICIAL OF THE MOTHER LODE GOLDHOUNDS FOR ANY DAMAGES OR INJURIES BY MY PARTICIPATION.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

DON'S EXPLORATION TEAM - EMAIL: GOLDWORLD@HUGHES.NET OR CALL 530-367-2891 VM
You will receive an email and it is your option to go or not. A rating of 1-10 will be added, 10 being very difficult. The team may not find gold, but looking for new areas to prospect. You should be in good shape as you never know where Don may take you. - Webmaster; Bill Percy, wwwgoldhounds.com. Meeting: Newsletters, memberships, Annie Robinson-Kathy Percy, Red Hat Ladies & Roving Reporter, Carol Ebbitt, Retired Club Paparazzi, Joe Cardoza. Retired Club Nurse - Barbara Cardoza, Refreshments & Avon Lady, Lee Buhler, Refreshment Mgr. Ken Woolly. Director and Sergeant-at-Arms, Bill Bowman & Merle Litzinger. Pres. Don Robinson, V.P. & Bear Chaser, Annie.

2009 GOLDHOUNDS MEETING SCHEDULE & OUTINGS - PUBLIC INVITED
WE ARE IN THE SEASON FOR UNSETTLED WEATHER. CHECK YOUR EMAILS AND UPDATES.
YOU MAY CHECK WITH PIONEER MINING, AUBURN, AS THEY RECEIVE INFO ON OUTINGS.

March 13 Goldhound meeting, 100 East St. Auburn Veterans Memorial Hall, 7-9 pm
April 10 Goldhound meeting, 100 East St. Auburn Veterans Memorial Hall, 7-9 pm
May 8 Goldhound meeting, 100 East St. Auburn Veterans Memorial Hall, 7-9 pm
June 12 Goldhound meeting, 100 East St., Auburn Veterans Memorial Hall, 7-9 pm
June 19-21 Annual Prospecting Trip for Nevada or Grant's Highland in Foresthill, watch for emails to update.

SPECIAL EVENTS (FOR 2009)

Feb. 16 Goldhounds annual "Nugget" gold panning for kids on Monday, 2/16, at the Mt. Vernon Cemetery on Greenback Lane, Sac. This is always a fun day for us and once again we are expecting lots of kids as this is Presidents' Day and a lot of the school children show up with teachers. Call if you are interested in helping (916) 645-9439 Carol Ebbitt, Leader, Nuggets.
Feb. 21-22 G.P.A.A. Gold & Treasure Show, Fresno Fairgrounds, www.goldprospectors.org, or 1-800-551-9797
Mar. 14-15 Mother Lode Mineral Society's Show, info motherlodemineralsociety.com, 209 524-3494
Mar. 14-15 Salinas Valley Rock & Gem Club. Website: salinasrockandgem.com or (831) 679-2896
Mar. 28-29 Annual Roseville Rock Rollers Gem & Mineral Show. Placer County Fairgrounds, www.rockrollers.com. Mark your calendars Goldhounds so we can help out!
Mar. 28-29 Calaveras Gem & Mineral Society, call 209-928-5579, Website: Calaverasgemandmineral.org
April 25-26 G.P.A.A. Buffalo Bill's Hotel & Casino, Primm, NV, Star of the Desert Arena.
SEPT. 5-6 FORESTHILL HERITAGE CELEBRATION AND CALIFORNIA STATE GOLDPANNING CHAMPIONSHIPS. GOLDHOUNDS ANNUAL FUND RAISER. more info will follow.

OTHER CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Roseville Rock Rollers Gem & Mineral Society meets 2nd Tues. monthly, Roseville Fairgrounds, Garden Room, 800 All America City Blvd., www.rockrollers.com or Box 212, Roseville, 95678 or call Florence, (916) 961-6868. email rockrollers@hotmail.com. or WWW.ROCKROLLERS.COM
Gold Prospector Association of America, meets quarterly, for info, Jim Hutchings, 530-367-5108. (Claims) call for date of next meeting, FOR INFO WWW.GOLDPROSPECTORS.ORG OR 1-800- 551-9797.
Sac. Valley Detecting Buffs meet 1st Thurs. monthly, Sac. County Old SMUD Bldg. corner Elkhorn & Don Julio in No. Highlands, or call 916-987-9336 - www.sacramentovalleydetectingbuffs.com.
United Prospectors meets every other month at outings, www.unitedprospectors.com. Info 510-733-3253. Club has claims and newsletters every 2 months. meets at outings.
Shasta Miners, meets 3rd Friday, Happy Valley Center, Anderson, info 530-623-4209, claims, mthlynewsletr.
Public Lands for the People, 7194 Conejo Dr., San Bernardino, CA 92404, (909) 889-3039, WWW.PLP2.ORG- PLP continues to work on your behalf to keep public lands open. Donations are tax deductible.
New 49'ers Prosp. Club. Box 47, Happy Camp, CA 96039, new49ers@goldgold.com, WWW.GOLDGOLD.COM
For info call 530 493-2012. Club has Claims.
ICMJ'S Prospecting & Mining Journal, Box 2260 Aptos, CA 95001 or www.icmj.com. 831-479-1500
Comstock Gold Prospectors, Box 20781. Reno, NV 89515 , Club has Claims contact Reno Mining Supply.
RoadRunner Prospectors' Club, Box 56804, Phoenix, AZ 85079, www.accessarizona.com 602-274-2521.
American Lands Access Association website: www.amerlands.org - CO-OP website: www.ourfieldtrips.org
California Federation of Mineralogical Societies website: www.cfmsinc.org
American Federation of Mineralogical Societies website: www.amfed.org
Gold Pan California, Gold Adventures, 1021 Detroit Avenue #D, Concord, CA 94518, (925) 825-GOLD (925) 825-4652 FAX Gold Prospecting Supply Store

MEETINGS ARE HELD the 2nd Friday of each month at the Veterans Hall in Auburn, 7:00am-9:00pm, 100 East St. Take Hwy 80 to Auburn, then Hwy 49 east, at the first stop light, turn right, go one block, turn right again, Veterans Hall sits on the left, parking in the back. Public invited.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY THE AUBURN VETERANS MEMORIAL HALL IS 530-888-9861

Memo: If any club has events we will be glad to post your information. E-mail us by the 10th of each month.

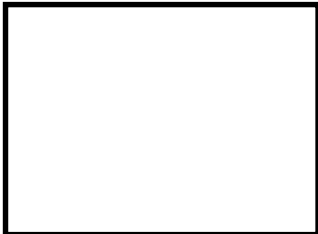
For Sale Items are listed free to members.

MOTHER LODE GOLDHOUNDS NEWSLETTER

February 2009

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Frank, finding nuggets on the North Fork.

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