

THE
**ORANGE COUNTY
FORTY-NINERS
GOLDEN AURA**

November 2013



General Membership Meetings

When: 3rd Tuesday of each month

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Garden Grove Woman's Club
9501 Chapman Avenue
Garden Grove, California 92841
(Corner of Chapman and Gilbert)

Check us out on the Internet at
www.oc49ers.com



Club Outings

Regular scheduled outings take place the last full weekend of the month.
"Regular" Club outings in November, December and January are scheduled
around the Holidays and/or inclement weather.

The President's Minute

November

Hello fellow 49ers,

Well here we are in the beginning of November. Where the ground is still dry (we hope) and the weather is cool.

So pull out those Dry Washers and get busy on those claims.

I would like to thank Mel & Char the caretakers at Duisenburg for their hospitality at our October outing.

A big thank you to Mike, Sandy and Kathi for their help with the outing. Remember our Christmas Dinner will be during our normal December meeting day (17th).

The dinner will start at 7:00. I hope everyone has a Happy Thanksgiving.

Here is a little Poem

Bryan



A Prospector's Thanksgiving

I'd bin prospectin' fur half a year
In the rockiest luck
A man ever struck,
An' my hope an' my temper was out o' gear,
An' I felt just ready to up an' buck
An to curse the day that I first saw light,
To curse the gold that was hid from sight,
To curse the fates that led me on
By the lamp of hope till all hope was gone,
An' my heart grew bitter an' full o' hate,
An' I railed at the Master that would create
A man to buck
At the game o' luck
An' only git ripped up the back by fate!

I knelt me down by a mountain stream,
From its sparklin' water I took a drink,
Then lolled on the rocky bank to dream
Of the tattered edges of life. To think.
I recalled the days that had come and gone
Since I tore myself from the world away,
An' the fact on my mem'ry seemed to dawn,
That I stared in the face of Thanksgivin' day.
A sneer rose up in my troubled bread,
An' my soul with its Maker renewed its war
As I asked myself with a spiteful zest:
"What have I got to be thankful for?
What has God done for a man like me?
What are the blessin's thrown in my path?
Why should I bow on a thankful knee
When He's sprinkled my trail with the fire of wrath?"
I struck my pick in the gravelly sod,
As if to stab at the heart of luck,
And sneered at the idee there was a God,
An' damned sich teachin' as wordy truck.
I glanced at my grub-bag layin' there
An' knowed when I'd eaten another meal
I'd have nothin' to live on then but air,
An' in mad rebellion I ground my heel
Deep down in the unproductive earth.
An' cursed at the gods' slow-grindin' mills.
An' cursed at the day taht gave me birth,

An' the fates that led me into the hills.
Aye! curses at everything I hurled.
At the cruel earth with its struggling men,
An' wished that the old pain-givin' world
Would bust into nothingness there an then!
I rolled the sleeve up my bare, brown arm,
I noted the muscles clustered thick,
I felt the pulsations strong an' warm
As the life-blood flowed like a ripplin' creek.
I slapped my breast with my strong right hand
An' it stood as firm as a granite wall.
Save when it in majesty would expand
Till it stood out round as a monster ball.
I slapped a thigh that was knitted steel.
Threw back my head on its muscled base.
An' in my soul I began to feel
A chiding that gave me a shameful face.
"What should I thank him for?" for health
That a man of millions would envy me,
For a frame of iron, an' a perfect wealth
Of muscle an' nerve, an' a spirit free
As the breezes kissin' my sun-beat cheeks,
As free as the sunlight that warms the land.
As free as the eagle that soars an' seeks
The prey provided by Mater's hand.
A new light entered my rebel soul,
An' I pressed the ground with my traitor knees,
An' a flood of gratitude seemed to roll
From my glad lips up through the pinon trees.
Then I thit the trail with the fire o' hope
Blown into a new an' holier blaze, An' I trudged
along up the rocky slope
My heart-strings tremblin' with songs o' praise!

It must' a' bin heaven that sent me the luck,
For I hadn't gone more'n a mile, till there
In the breast of a rocky ridge I struck
A lead that'll make me a millionaire.

James Barton Adams
from Breezy Western Verse, 1899

The Treasure's Report

October 31, 2013

INCOME

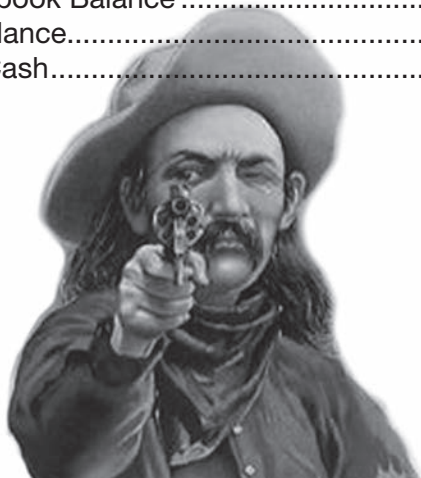
50-50	\$12.00
Raffle	\$196.00
Raffle (Oct Outing)	\$373.00
New Members	\$220.00
Renewal	\$120.00
Refreshments	\$8.00
Income	\$929.00

EXPENSES

Rent	\$125.00
Aura	\$491.80
Internet/Web	\$101.49
Potluck	\$233.49
Portipotties	\$165.00
Expenses	\$1,116.78
Month	\$(187.78)

CHECKBOOK

Stmt Balance	\$12,413.13
Outstanding Cks	\$120.00
Checkbook Balance	\$12,293.13
CD Balance	\$2,353.60
Total Cash	\$14,646.73



October Outing

One could not have asked for better weather during our Outing, warm, sunny and no wind. If there was a complaint, it was, "there needs to be a little breeze" so the dust would not collect around the dry-washer. We had Members digging on Puppy Feet, HMC1 and Cash1. Some Members went to the top of Triple RC looking for those big nuggets, but can testify that none were found that day.

We had about 40 Members present for the Potluck and there were plenty of left-overs. There are those who prefer we did not bring in prepared chicken from a store in Ridgecrest, but over the past few years there have been less volunteers for the preparation and cooking of the our entre, so this has been the alternate solution until Members step-up. The consensus was that the was very good chicken.

After dinner, the Club held a raffle for three nuggets and we thank those who contributed. As always we thank the many Members who helped clean up the club house but will not name names for fear of missing a name or two.

The only "hick-up" to the event was that highway 395 was closed from Highway 58 to Ransburg, as there was a major shooting north of the intersection of the two highways. The road was closed from early Friday morning until way after dark. It made for a long detour for those who did not cut through the desert at California City and take the back roads to the Rand-Mojave road.

Membership Renewal Agreement Annual Renewal \$60.00



Mail to:
Orange County 49er's, Inc.
P.O. Box 1491
Orange, CA 92856-1491

Name(s) _____

If there are any change of address, phone or e-mail? Please complete below.

General Meeting

October 15th 2013

Bryan DeGhetto, our president called the meeting to order at 7:30 p.m. followed by the flag salute. Steve Reid gave the treasures report, it was approved as written. We had three visitors.

Skipper, our vice president, gave a talk on the new laws and regulations regarding guns, bullets, where we can shoot, and how to safely transport them in our cars. Thanks Skipper, very informative.

We are always looking for speakers for our monthly meetings, if anyone knows someone or wants to speak themselves please let Steve or Bryan know.

Raffle:

Vile of Gold: Jim Miller

Silver Dollar: Yvonne Thompson

Fifty Cent: Sandy Hoon

Silver Quarters: Bryan DeGhetto, Skipper, Mike Hulka, Ralph Kolbush

Fifty-Fifty: Clint Defields

Membership drawing: Clarence Hoon

Secretary, Sandy Hunt



Lost Tim Cody Ledge

THE TALE

Nevada has always been a haven for mining men and prospectors. Fueled by a succession of silver, gold, and copper strikes, the economy of Nevada continues to be dominated by the mining industry. The state of Nevada has witnessed three truly momentous mining booms in its history. The first occurred during the two decades following the 1859 discovery of the famous Comstock silver lode near present-day Virginia City. The rich silver mines of the Comstock Lode poured out a river of the white metal for 20 years. The flood of Comstock silver literally changed the world. It forced a decline in the price of silver on the world market which rippled throughout the mining industry.

The second mining boom of world-shaking consequence occurred during the first decade of the twentieth century, from 1900 to 1908. During this eight year period, a number of truly staggering discoveries were made in the south-central part of Nevada. Four of them were bonanzas. These included the incredibly rich silver and gold deposits at Tonopah, the even richer Goldfield deposits, the lode and placer deposits at Manhattan, and those at Round Mountain, 12 miles to the north. Goldfield produced some of the richest ore in the history of mining. Averaging more than \$100 per ton, the Goldfield ores sometimes ran as high as \$12,000 per ton!

The third great mining boom in Nevada history began in 1987 with the development of the famous Carlin Trend in the north-central part of the state. Here the gold ore is similar to that of the great porphyry copper deposits of the world in that they are extremely low-grade, averaging only \$6 per ton of ore. But the reserves of ore are astounding. When first discovered, the overall reserves were estimated at a whopping 40 million ounces of gold! The Carlin gold deposits have elevated the state of Nevada to world prominence in gold production.

The three great mining booms of Nevada rejuvenated the state's economy and spurred prospectors on to search for new mineral deposits. The effect of a new discovery was truly amazing. In the ten years following the Tonopah strike of 1900, more than 100 new mining camps and towns sprang up in Nevada. Prospectors literally poured over the mountains in search of mineral wealth. The Tonopah discoveries were a heady tonic for the local prospectors and mining men. For one prospector in particular, the lure was irresistible.

Tim Cody was one of hundreds of prospectors working in the mining camps of west-central Nevada in the winter of 1908. It had been 8 years since the Tonopah strike, 6 years since the Goldfield strike, and only 2 years since the Manhattan and Round Mountain discoveries. Cody's blood was up. He was resolved on finding his own mine. To that end, he began to prospect the remote Cedar Mountains, south of Goldyke, Nevada. As his base camp, Cody chose the area near Stewart Springs, located about 15 miles south of Goldyke and only 12 miles or so from the small mining camp known as Pactolus. Eventually, Cody was forced to break camp and return to Goldyke for supplies. On his way north, he was caught in one of the many snowstorms that sweep this part of Nevada during the winter. He soon found himself lost. After struggling through the blizzard for several hours, Cody stumbled upon an abandoned mine tunnel in the mountains. He decided to wait out the storm in the shelter of the mine.

The next morning, Cody climbed a nearby ridge to get his bearings and to search for any recognizable landmarks. On his way up, he discovered the mother lode! There at his feet was a rich ledge of gold-bearing quartz. Cody gathered up a handful of samples and continued up the ridge, a very happy man. From the summit, he could see Paradise Peak looming to the north and the Shoshone Mountains rising up from the lone Valley to the northeast. To the northwest, in the distance, Cody could just make out Rawhide Peak and Big Kosock Mountain. Satisfied with his bearings, he climbed back down the ridge, reinspected the ledge of gold, and made his way northward out of the mountains. Eventually he reached Goldyke.

There, Cody's ore samples created quite a stir. He quickly sold his stash of gold ore, resupplied himself, and headed south to the Cedar Mountains. But unfortunately he was unable to locate the abandoned mine or the ledge of gold. He tried time and again to find the ledge but always failed. It still remains hidden today.

MINING HISTORY

The history of mining in the Great Basin of North America extends back centuries to the time of the ancient Paleolithic Indians. These early inhabitants utilized obsidian, agate, jasper, quartz, and other forms of SiO₂ to fashion tools and ornaments. Turquoise was also used by the Indians who revered its sacred sky-blue color. The turquoise deposits at Crescent Peak are a case in point. When American prospectors finally stumbled on them in 1889, they found abundant evidence of early Pre-Columbian mining activity. Precious and base metals were also utilized by the Indians, although apparently to a much lesser extent. Several of the great silver deposits of Nevada appear to have been worked by the local Indians prior to the white man's appearance. These include Pioche, Pahranaagat, Robinson, Belmont, and White Pine.

Evidence of early Spanish mining activity in Nevada is less certain. It is probably safe to assume that Spanish prospectors were in southern Nevada by the late 1770's, but they seem to have missed all the major mineral deposits. In any case, it wasn't until the Americans appeared that Nevada began to give up her hidden wealth.

Nevada has been blessed with three major mining booms in its history. Each has had a far-reaching effect on the mining industry and the world's economy. The first of these mining booms began in 1860 and lasted twenty years. It all started with the fabulous Comstock silver strike of 1859. This mountain of silver literally put Nevada on the map. Prospectors and mining men streamed into the territory. Soon, they were combing the nearby mountains and deserts in search of the white metal. Many rich deposits were discovered in the aftermath of the Comstock strike. These include the silver deposits at Humboldt (1861), Esmeralda (1861), Reese River (1862), Union (1863), Candelaria (1863), Pioche (1864), Eureka (1864), Belmont (1865), Manhattan (1867), and White Pine (1868). The silver ore recovered at White Pine was some of the richest ever found in Nevada, but there wasn't much of it. It would be 34 years before the White Pine silver ore would be eclipsed in purity and richness. That would come during Nevada's second great mining boom.

The second of Nevada's great booms occurred just after the turn of the century, from 1900 to 1908. A number of fabulous discoveries were made during this period including those at Tonopah (1900), Goldfield (1902), Bullfrog (1904), Manhattan (1906), and Round Mountain (1906). The Goldfield ores turned out to be the richest in mining history. The average value of Goldfield ore was nearly three times that of Tonopah and nearly twice that of the Comstock!

The third great mining boom in Nevada's history began in 1987 and continues to this day. The early booms from 1860 to 1880 and 1900 to 1908 have received a great amount of acclaim through the years. And rightly so. But the truth of the matter is that the north-central part of Nevada is ultimately proving to be much richer. Although the gold occurs as small, disseminated grains scattered throughout the rock, there is an incredible amount of it. The total reserves are staggering, making Nevada one of the three great gold-producers of the world!

The Cedar Mountains themselves are host to a very small mining district known variously as the Bell District, the Simon District (named for the small mining town that sprang up nearby), the Cedar Mountain District, and the Omco District (named for the Olympic Mines Company of San Francisco). Like most of the mining districts of Nevada, the Bell District was first plumbed for silver. It wasn't until 1880 that small gold deposits were first discovered in the volcanic rocks of the range. Thirty-five years later, the richer Omco deposits were located along the northern edge of the range. Only about 34,000 ounces of gold are recorded for the entire district.

GEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The Cedar Mountains of Nevada are part of the vast Basin and Range Province of North America.

This physiographic province consists of a series of north-south trending mountain ranges separated by deep, alluvium-filled basins. The Basin and Range Province is a product of the tensional forces that are literally pulling the continent apart. A shaded relief map of Nevada dramatically illustrates the effect that plate tectonics has on surface topography. In this case, the rifting of the continent has produced a wrinkled and broken landscape of parallel mountain ranges separated by downthrown, graben-like valleys.

The Cedar Mountains are a small, highly weathered range that rises up from the remote desert valleys of west-central Nevada. The range is dominated by two peaks, Simon Mountain (elevation: 7302 feet) and Little Pilot Peak (elevation: 8082 feet). The uplifted core of the Cedar Mountains consists of a late Mesozoic to early Tertiary granitic pluton bounded on the north and south by older Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks. This granitic

intrusion dominates the northern half of the Cedar Mountains. The southern half of the range consists mostly of younger welded and nonwelded silicic ash-flow tuffs and minor rhyolite flows. Some exposures of andesite flows and breccias occur in the area near Dicalite Summit. The restless nature of the Basin and Range portion of the continent is demonstrated by the great number of faults that crisscross the area. The Cedar Mountains are no exception. The northwestern edge of the range contains several fault zones.

Ore deposits in the Cedar Mountains are meager and consist of two types, replacement bodies and hydrothermal veins. The first consists of silver, lead, and zinc ores hosted in Triassic limestones, while the second is made up of gold and silver-bearing quartz veins in volcanic rock. Native gold from the Cedar Mountains is only about 12 carat and quite limited in extent. Total gold production from the entire district was about 34,000 ounces.

PROSPECTING POTENTIAL

The Cedar Mountains are literally surrounded by rich mining districts. The town of Goldyke and the rich mines of the Paradise Range are located only 12 miles north of the Cedar Mountains. The richly mineralized Shoshone Mountains rise up only 16 miles northeast of the Cedars. Forty miles to the east lies the Toquima Range. The southern end of the Toquima Range is wonderfully mineralized with three major mining districts clustered in the area. These include Manhattan, Round Mountain, and Belmont. The incredibly rich silver and gold deposits of the Tonopah District are located 45 miles southeast of the Cedar Mountains, on the other side of Big Smoky Valley. Southwest of the Cedars, the richly mineralized Excelsior Mountains are home to the Gold Range District. This gold and silver district produced over 100,000 ounces of gold during its heyday. And finally, twenty miles west of the Cedar Mountains, the rich Garfield District lies sprawling across the Garfield Hills.

The Cedar Mountains themselves are home to two small mining efforts, both of which spawned short-lived mining camps. The earliest operations were centered around the silver and lead deposits near the old mining town of Simon. Nearly a million dollars worth of ore was gleaned from the mines near Simon. In 1915, gold was discovered on the northern edge of the Cedar Mountains, near the site of Omco. The Omco deposits yielded \$700,000 worth of gold ore before their depletion in 1921.

Prospectors may want to concentrate on the northern portion of the range in their search for the lost Tim Cody ledge. Paradise Peak is clearly visible from this part of the range and the area has a history of gold production. The northwestern edge of the range contains several fault zones. These are certainly candidates for prospecting. Prospectors may also want to focus on the local limestone formations, especially those in close proximity to the igneous intrusion. Limestones make excellent host rocks for the emplacement of ore bodies. Finally, the volcanic portion of the Cedar Mountains should not be overlooked. Gold and silver-bearing quartz veins have been found in some of the older volcanic rocks in the range. Prospectors should probably avoid the areas overlain by ash-flow tuffs as these pyroclastics are notoriously barren of mineral deposits.

Geology Park LLC

Interesting Facts for your Warehouse of Useless Knowledge

205. Q is the only letter in the alphabet that does not appear in the name of any of the United States.
206. Recycling one glass jar, saves enough energy to watch T.V for 3 hours.
207. Reindeer like to eat bananas.
208. Research indicates that mosquitoes are attracted to people who have recently eaten bananas.
209. Rubber bands last longer when refrigerated.
210. Sherlock Holmes never said "Elementary, my dear Watson."
211. Sigmund Freud had a morbid fear of ferns.
212. Since 1896, the beginning of the modern Olympics, only Greece and Australia have participated in every Games.
213. Slugs have 4 noses.
214. Some ribbon worms will eat themselves if they can't find any food.
215. Some toothpaste's contain antifreeze.
216. Spotted skunks do handstands before they spray.
217. "Stewardesses" is the longest word that is typed with only the left hand.
218. Studies show that if a cat falls off the seventh floor of a building it has about thirty percent less chance of surviving than a cat that falls off the twentieth floor. It supposedly takes about eight floors for the cat to realize what is occurring, relax and correct itself.
219. Sylvia Miles had the shortest performance ever nominated for an Oscar with "Midnight Cowboy." Her entire role lasted only six minutes.
220. Texas is also the only state that is allowed to fly its state flag at the same height as the U.S. flag.
221. The airplane Buddy Holly died in was the "American Pie." (Thus the name of the Don McLean song.)
222. The average American drinks about 600 sodas a year.
223. The average American will eat about 11.9 pounds of cereal per year.
224. The average bank teller loses about \$250 every year.
225. The average person falls asleep in seven minutes.
226. The average person has over 1,460 dreams a year.
227. The average person is about a quarter of an inch taller at night.
228. The average person laughs 15 times a day.
229. The average person's left hand does 56% of the typing.
230. The Baby Ruth candy bar was actually named after Grover Cleveland's baby daughter, Ruth.
231. The band Duran Duran got their name from an astronaut in the 1968 Jane Fonda movie "Barbarella.
232. The blebok, a South African antelope, is almost the same color as grapejuice.
233. The Boston University Bridge (on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts) is the only place in the world where a boat can sail under a train driving under a car driving under an airplane.
234. The characters Bert and Ernie on Sesame Street were named after Bert the cop and Ernie the taxi driver in Frank Capra's "Its A Wonderful Life".
235. The combination "ough" can be pronounced in nine different ways. The following sentence contains them all: "A rough-coated, dough-faced, thoughtful ploughman strode through the streets of Scarborough; after falling into a slough, he coughed and hiccoughed."
236. The company providing the liability insurance for the Republican National Convention in San Diego is the same firm that insured the maiden voyage of the RMS Titanic.
237. The condom - made originally of linen - was invented in the early 1500s.
238. The cruise liner, Queen Elizabeth II, moves only six inches for each gallon of diesel that it burns.
239. The Earth weighs around 6,588,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons.
240. The Eisenhower interstate system requires that one mile in every five must be straight. These straight sections are usable as airstrips in times of war or other emergencies.
241. The electric chair was invented by a dentist.
242. The elephant is the only mammal that can't jump.
243. The first Ford cars had Dodge engines.
244. The first known contraceptive was crocodile dung, used by Egyptians in 2000 B.C.

245. The first toilet ever seen on television was on “Leave It To Beaver.”
246. The giant squid has the largest eyes in the world.
247. The glue on Israeli postage stamps is certified kosher.
248. The highest point in Pennsylvania is lower than the lowest point in Colorado.
249. The housefly hums in the middle octave, key of F.
250. The international telephone dialing code for Antarctica is 672.
251. The katydid bug hears through holes in its hind legs.
252. The “L.L.” in L.L. Bean stands for Leon Leonwood.
253. The longest one-syllable word in the English language is “screeched.”
254. The longest recorded flight of a chicken is thirteen seconds.
255. The longest word in the English language, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, is pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis. The only other word with the same amount of letters is pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconioses, its plural.
256. The Main Library at Indiana University sinks over an inch every year because when it was built, engineers failed to take into account the weight of all the books that would occupy the building.
257. The microwave was invented after a researcher walked by a radar tube and a chocolate bar melted in his pocket.
258. The moon is moving away at a tiny, although measurable distance from the earth every year. Do the math and you will clearly see that 85 million years ago it was orbiting the earth at a distance of about 35 feet from the earth’s surface. This would explain the death of the dinosaurs; the tallest ones, anyway.
259. The most common name in the world is Mohammed.
260. The name for Oz in the “Wizard of Oz” was thought up when the creator, Frank Baum, looked at his filing cabinet and saw A-N, and O-Z, hence “Oz.”
261. The name Jeep came from the abbreviation used in the army for the “General Purpose” vehicle, G.P.
262. The name Wendy was made up for the book “Peter Pan.”
263. The national anthem of Greece has 158 verses. No one in Greece has memorized all 158 verses.
264. The Neanderthal’s brain was bigger than yours is.
265. The oldest known goldfish lived to 41 years of age. Its name was Fred.
266. The only 15 letter word that can be spelled without repeating a letter is uncopyrightable.
267. The only nation whose name begins with an “A” but doesn’t end in an “A” is Afghanistan.
268. The only two days of the year in which there are no professional sports games (MLB, NBA, NHL, or NFL) are the day before and the day after the Major League All-Star Game.
269. The penguin is the only bird who can swim, but not fly.
270. The Pentagon, in Arlington, Virginia, has twice as many bathrooms as is necessary. When it was built in the 1940s, the state of Virginia still had segregation laws requiring separate toilet facilities for blacks and whites.
271. The phrase, “It’s all fun and games until someone loses an eye” is from Ancient Rome. The only rule during wrestling matches was, “No eye gouging.” Everything else was allowed, but the only way to be disqualified was to poke someone’s eye out.
272. The phrase “rule of thumb” is derived from an old English law which stated that you couldn’t beat your wife with anything wider than your thumb.
273. The placement of a donkey’s eyes in its’ heads enables it to see all four feet at all times.
274. The praying mantis is the only insect that can turn its head.
275. The Ramses brand condom is named after the great pharaoh Ramses II who fathered over 160 children.
276. The reason firehouses have circular stairways is from the days of yore when the engines were pulled by horses. The horses were stabled on the ground floor and figured out how to walk up straight staircases.
277. The Sanskrit word for “war” means “desire for more cows.”
278. The “save” icon on Microsoft Word shows a floppy disk, with the shutter on backwards.
279. The saying “it’s so cold out there it could freeze the balls off a brass monkey” came from when they had old cannons like ones used in the Civil War. The cannonballs were stacked in a pyramid formation, called a brass monkey. When it got extremely cold outside they would crack and break off... thus the saying.

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Scheduled Outings 2013

Dates and Locations are Subject to Change!

Meetings	Outing	Claim	Access	Rest Rooms
January 15	January 26 - 27	Puppy Feet	Easy	No
February 19	February 23 - 24	Puppy Feet	Easy	No
March 19	March 30 - 31	Puppy Feet	Easy	No
April 16	April 27 - 28	HMC1 & Claim Crawl	Easy	Yes
May 21	May 25 - 26	Duisenburg - LDMA	Easy	Yes
June 18	June 29 - 30	Puppy Feet	Easy	Yes
July 16	July 27 - 28	HMC1	Easy	Yes
August 20	Aug 30 - Sep 1	Puppy Feet	Easy	Yes
September 17	September 28	Cherry Beach in Long Beach	Easy	Yes
October 15	October 26 - 27	Duisenburg - LDMA	Easy	Yes
November 19	November 30	HMC1	Easy	Yes
December 17	December 17	Holiday Party - Club House	Easy	Yes



Access Easy	Good access for Passenger Car, 2 Wheel Drive, RV, and Trailers.
Access Medium	Can be accessed by 2 Wheel Drive. RV's, Trailers and 5th Wheels check with other members!!!
Access Tuff	Serious 4 Wheel Drive Trail/Dirt Road.
Restrooms	Are Chemical Toilets (Porta-Potties) that we rent for specific outings.

It is highly recommended that you attend the meetings and check with other members to discuss accessibility to these claims before going.

Orange County 49er's