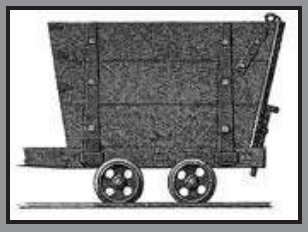
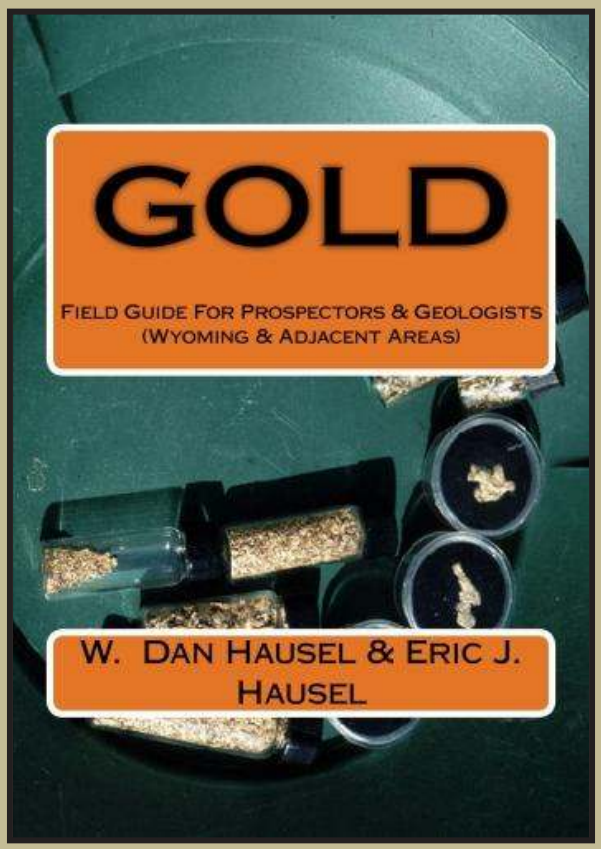
Gem Hunter – The Prospector's Newsletter



Vol 3, No 5, Sept-Oct. 2011 *Newsletter from the GemHunter*

GOLD – Field Guide for Prospectors & Geologists

Want to strike it rich? Our **new 366-page book** is based on more than 30 years geological and prospecting experience by my son Eric and myself and is designed to lead you to your gold prospect.



Did you know that gold is often found in 'fool's gold'?

Since about 1980, a few hundred previously unrecognized and ignored gold anomalies were identified in Wyoming and nearby areas, anyone of which could lead to a family or major gold mine.

As an example, in 1981, I found nearly a dozen specimens of quartz with visible gold on mine dumps near Bradley Peak. One quartz sample with no visible gold but some pyrite and limonite assayed 2.87 ounces per ton in gold. A nearby iron formation sample assayed 1.15 ounces per ton in gold. Then the news was released. Wyoming's first gold rush in nearly a hundred years saw dozens of exploration teams and claim staking groups rushed to the area. And believe it or not, this area and nearby drainages were later forgotten and today remain mostly unprospected and undeveloped. In our book, we tell you where these samples were taken and describe nearby unexplored placer deposits that must contain some gold and probably some nuggets.

The GemHunter Newsletter
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http://GemHunter.webs.com

In that same year, I discovered a previously unknown gold district west of Casper. Gold anomalies were detected in a variety of rock types in the Rattlesnake Hills. The area was highly recommended for drilling and researched by the University of Wyoming Mining and Mineral Resource Research Institute, but the university didn't think much of the discoveries and dropped funding for the project! But a second gold rush in the following year led to considerable exploration by four to five mining companies. After 30 years, another company finally drilled deep into the one of the recommended prospects and hit rich gold mineralization comparable to Cripple Creek! The deposit will likely become Wyoming's **first hard rock gold mine** in decades.

In our book, we tell you how to recognize gold, where to look for it and what kind of rocks it occurs in. Not only do we tell you exactly where most of these anomalies, mines and prospects are located, we also tell you what additional publications will assist you in finding more anomalies.

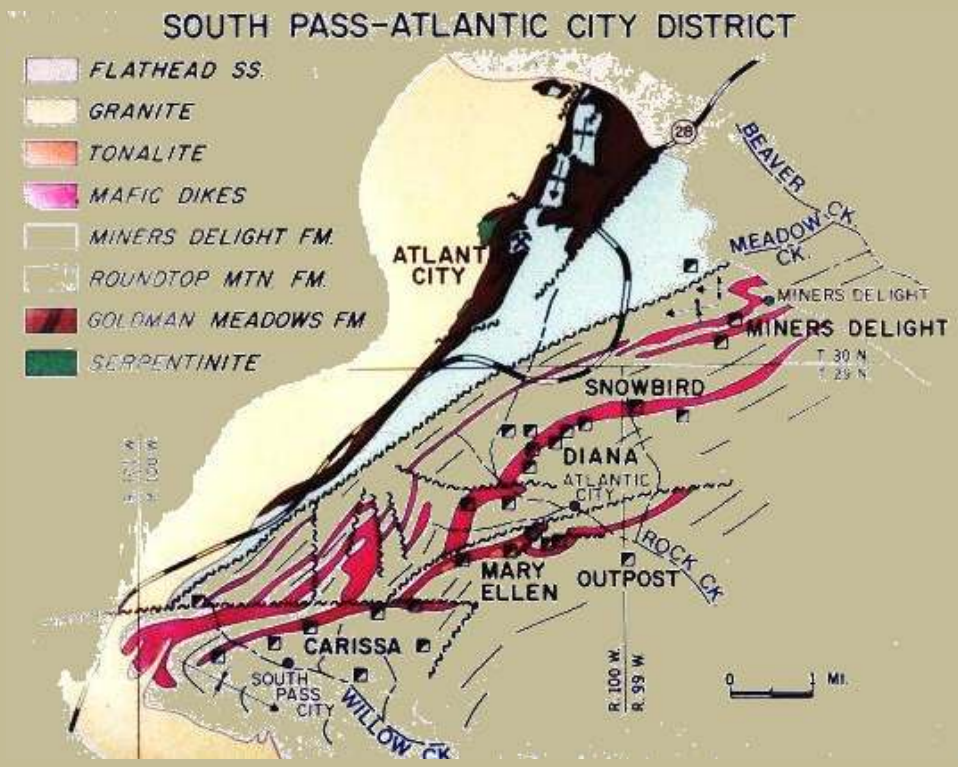
If you use ***'Google Earth'***, this will help tremendously. As an example, access *Google Earth* right now. Search for ***"South Pass City, Wyoming".***

South Pass City lies in the flood plain of Willow Creek, a historic gold placer. The gravel downstream (southeast from South Pass City to the Sweetwater River) will be gold bearing (unfortunately, the State of Wyoming withdrew the drainage from prospecting – a withdrawal that should be rescinded particularly since this drainage is almost guaranteed to have a minimum of $100 million in gold due to the fact that it lies directly downstream from the **rich Carissa mine ore shoot**).

From Willow Creek at South Pass City, there is a prominent group of gold-bearing shear zones (faults) with several 'ore shoots' (enriched pockets). These gold bearing faults trend from South Pass City to the east-northeast. Details on these structures are in our new book and described in a book I wrote specifically for geologists in 1991 entitled, ***Economic Geology of the South Pass Granite-Greenstone Belt, Wind River Mountains, Western Wyoming**: Geological Survey of Wyoming Report of Investigations 44, 129 p.*

This latter book has a generalized map of the South Pass City, Atlantic City, Miners Delight, Crow's Nest and Lewiston gold districts. More detailed mapping was published of the districts [see *Hausel, W.D., 1988, Revised geologic map of the South Pass City Quadrangle, Fremont County, Wyoming: Geological Survey of Wyoming Open File Report 88-2 (scale 1:24,000)* and *Hausel, W.D., 1988, Revised geologic map of the*

Atlantic City Quadrangle, Fremont County, Wyoming: Geological Survey of Wyoming Open-File Report 88-7 (scale 1:24,000)].



Now, if you examine the aerial photographs on *Google Earth*, you will find that rocks in this area have a distinct east-northeast trend that runs from the *Carissa mine* to the *'Duncan mine, Atlantic City, Wyoming', to the Mary Ellen mine, Atlantic City, Wyoming, to the St. Louis Mines, Atlantic City Wyoming'. From the St. Louis Mines,* these structures intersect Rock Creek which runs through Atlantic City. In the past, Atlantic Creek produced a minimum of $115 million at today's gold price.

If you mark the mines on *Google Earth* we mentioned, zoom in on the land between each of these and you will see prospect pit after prospect pit with many trenches. Only some of these have ever been sampled in modern times and all of the space between each prospect pit has a buried gold-bearing shear zone that is hidden under an inch to a few feet of soil and none of these places have been sampled for gold! Use the mines, prospect pits and trenches as dots and now connect all of those dots with lines and you have a better idea of how much prospective gold is out there and there are several parallel shear zones between the mines.

You can do the same from the *'Diana Mine, Atlantic City, Wyoming'* to the *'Miners Delight mine, Wyoming'* and find an incredible amount of ground that has never been sampled. A few years ago, I was asked by a gold company based out of Golden Colorado to sample this district and collect hundreds of samples, something I wish I could have done as I know it would have led to hundreds of new gold discoveries and

likely to a major gold deposit. But unfortunately, I was already working as VP of exploration for a diamond company.

YELLOW DIAMOND COULD BRING VERY HIGH PRICE

A beautiful fancy yellow diamond will be auctioned at Christie's in New York on October 18th. **The 32.77 carat diamond** is expected to bring a price of $18 million+ because of size, cut and intensity of vivid yellow color that is unmatched. Yellow in diamond is the result of nitrogen replacing some of the carbon atoms in the diamond crystal structure. The more nitrogen, the more intense the color.

GOLD PRICES MAY RISE TO $5,000 PER OUNCE!

In a recent article in the *Northern Miner (August 22-28, 2011)* it was announced by Standard Charter that indicators show gold will rise to $5,000/ounce because the gold market will be in deficit until 2015. Personally, I take such reports with a grain of salt as I've seen metal prices rise and fall and fall and rise.

But are we running out of gold? Not even close! There are too many anomalies, too many deposits and too favorable and unexplored geology sitting untouched to suggest we are running out of gold. Prospectors can still go out and find considerable gold on the surface, even within established mining districts. There are hundreds (if not thousands) of gold deposits and others will be found, but it takes decades to develop mines. Not only does it take the right combination of people and investors, bureaucratic paperwork slows exploration and development. Just to drill a property in Colorado a few years ago, one company had to file for the same exact permits through Larimer County, Colorado State, and the US Forest Service. The US Forest Service took considerable time granting the permit, and then waited weeks to send one of their *'busy'* representatives to make a field inspection before allowing to drill. All of these permits cost money and time and they ended up costing the company 10 times what it should have cost. *There is no shortage of mineral properties, just a shortage of common sense in government. If our government was actually responsive to our needs rather than their own, we could easily cut unemployment to nil – all it would take is for government to get out of the way and let us prospect, mine and develop associated infrastructure!*

Give me a year and I could come up with more than dozen viable gold properties that are sitting untouched. Right now I can provide geological evidence for more than a $trillion in mineral deposits that remain undeveloped. And I'm only one geologist.

FAMOUS QUARTZ SPECIMENS

If you missed the last two issues of our newsletter on quartz, you can catch up by reviewing the **GemHunter website** and browsing the pages on **quartz** and **chalcedony**.

The principal quartz gemstones are amethyst and citrine. According to Hausel and Sutherland (2006) although quartz is common, large specimens are uncommon.

Large quartz specimens include an amethyst from Thunder Bay Canada that was 10 inches in diameter. A similar sized amethyst was found in Maraba, Brazil. Other large stones include a large faceted amethyst in the British Museum of Natural History that weighed 343 carats. A large Brazilian faceted stone in the Smithsonian collection weighs 1,362 carats. Some enormous, well-formed common quartz crystals weighing up to 289 pounds have been found in the past, and an extraordinary quartz prism from Mina Geris, Brazil, weighed more than 3,500 pounds. Other large and transparent, colorless quartz was recovered in Hot Springs County, Arkansas.

Very large, well-formed translucent quartz with some large fluorite crystals were found in the Holy Moses pocket on the Godsend claim in the Crystal Creek area near Lake George south of Denver, Colorado. The pegmatitic minerals were recovered from a miarolitic cavity in the Pikes Peak batholith. Some specimens included smoky and colorless quartz weighing up to 439 pounds.

QUARTZ AROUND THE WORLD

Quartz is very common on the continent crust, but good specimens of the mineral are not common. In some countries, quartz is recovered for gemstones.

The **finest amethysts** have been found in Brazil, Uruguay, Madagascar, Russia, India, Australia, South Africa and the United States, and large quantities of citrine are found in Brazil, the United States, Spain and Russia. Rose quartz is mainly recovered from Brazil, the United States and Madagascar. Cat's eye quartz is produced in Sri Lanka, Burma and Germany. South Africa has been an important source for hawk's eye, tiger's eye and bull's eye quartz. In the following, paragraphs are brief discussions of a few interesting quartz deposits around the world (outside of the United States). In the next newsletter, we will talk about some deposits in the US.

Australia. *A*methyst is found in the northeastern portion of Queensland, in eastern New South Wales, and in the northeastern and central portions of Victoria. Amethyst from the Mount Phillips deposit 200 miles northeast of Canarvon in Western Australia, is found

in a dike of nontronite-tremolite schist located within migmatite (a migmatite is a rock that has intricate intermixing of magmatic rock and the rock it intruded) and biotite schist xenoliths (xenoliths are foreign rock fragments). The amethyst occurs as drusy masses (drusy quartz is basically tiny quartz crystals) weighing up to 110 pounds. Individual crystals have been reported that weigh as much as 11 pounds. The quartz typically has dark violet color with small transparent zones that can be used for gemstones. Popular specimens of gold in quartz have also been produced from Australia, particularly from gold mines in greenstone belts, such as in the Kalgoorlie area of Western Australia.

Bolivia Amethyst deposits in Bolivia are found within the Bolivian craton (a craton is the very old continental core) and are localized in zones of silicification developed along faults that cut Cambrian limestones. The better amethysts have dense, violet color and are extracted with ***citrine***, as well as with colorless and smoky quartz crystals. A popular gem, known by the trade name ***ametrine***, is zoned, bicolor quartz consisting of a mixture of amethyst and citrine. Some amethyst and quartz is also found in Proterozoic crystalline rocks in breccias and veins.

Brazil. Brazil produces much of the world's quartz gemstones and has done so since its initial quartz discovery in the 19th century. Brazil leads the world in production of amethyst and other coarsely crystalline quartz including crystals with unusual inclusions. Brazil is also a major producer of agate, which is often found within the coarsely crystalline quartz deposits.

Amethyst is found in Proterozoic (>600 million years old and <2.5 billion years old) age quartzite in the southern part of the State of Bahia in eastern Brazil. The fracture-filling veins include distinct veins, stockworks and cavernous fracture zones that are noted for massive amethyst and euhedral (well-formed) crystals in cavities. Some veins have been traced for several hundred yards along strike and may exhibit widths of 6 to 10 feet.

The Montezuma deposit is considered the largest in Brazil. Obelisk and prismatic amethyst with transparent caps occur in crystal form up to 8 inches in length. The amethyst is found in the veins with clay (kaolinite-illite). At the *Fazenda Serra do Salto*

deposit, amethyst occurs in a zone of fracturing in white to pink quartzites. Rod-like greenish gray quartz with amethyst is as much as 12 inches long and may cement the breccia. After being mined, much of the amethyst is apparently heat-treated to produce yellow and orange-brown citrine under a trade name of *'Rio Grande topaz'*. At the *Grogo do Choch* deposit, amethyst is associated with stockworks and solution cavities in quartzite. The amethyst occurs in radiating groups of crystals on the walls of fractures and ranges from to 1 to 12 inches in length. It is also found in geodes up to 3 feet in diameter. Some scepter-terminated amethyst is found at *Grogo do Choch*. The scepters sit on milky white to brownish red and translucent prisms of quartz.

Well-formed, lustrous graphite inclusions completely enclosed in quartz, are recovered with rock crystal from *Bahia*. In rare specimens the graphite is botryoidal. Doubly-terminated crystals up to 1 inch are common, with some as much as 3 inches in length. Where the graphite extends to the crystal surface, it has either been replaced by yellowish-brown iron oxides or removed completely leaving a hollow cavity.

Exceptionally fine examples of rutilated quartz (quartz with prominent rutile mineral inclusions) are extracted from the *Golconda mine* in *Minas Gerais*. Brazil is known for rutilated quartz with colors ranging from golden-yellow to copper-red and silver-gray.

Within the *Parana River basin*, abundant large amethyst geodes occur in basalts and basaltic andesites. These are part of the Lower Cretaceous Serra Geral Formation in the *Ametista do Sul* region in the state of *Rio Grande do Sul*. The volcanics cover a very large area and are as much as 2,500 feet thick locally. The amethyst, along with gray and colorless quartz, agate, celadonite, calcite and occasional barite, fills flat-lying joints in the amygdaloidal basalts and also cements local fracture zones. The locality in southern Brazil is well-known as a source of *Palmeira amethyst*, including both facet-grade material and geodes. The color is lilac with a bluish tint and will turn brownish orange

following heat treatment. Many mineral museums around the world display amethyst-lined geodes from this region.

Crystals are found within spherical to vertically elongated geodes up to 20 feet in length and are layered with an outer coating of celadonite on top of agate. Inside the agate is colorless quartz, which grades inward into amethyst.

At the *Maraba deposit* in the western portion of the State of *Para*, 270 miles south of *Belem*, fractures in Proterozoic quartzites are filled with light-violet amethyst aggregates. Amethyst is also recovered from the *Caxarai* mine in the state of *Rondonia* in west central Brazil.

Bulgaria. Amethyst is mined in the *Rhodope Mountains* of Bulgaria.

Canada. Quartz-rich breccias containing amethyst are found along recurrent faults within an unconformity between Archean (>2.5 billion years old) and Proterozoic (<2.5 billion years old) rocks in *Thunder Bay–Lake Nipigon* area of Canada. This 75 by 25 mile region on the north shore of Lake Superior was the prehistoric source for amethyst used by native people. Modern mining began in the 1860's, but diminished in the early 1900's with competition from material mined in Brazil. Renewed activity began in the 1950's with discovery of several large amethyst deposits.

Amethyst in the Thunder Bay region is associated with hydrothermal veins related to the Dorion lead-zinc-barite veins and Thunder Bay silver. Vugs and zoned veins within this environment host amethyst ranging in color from almost black to very pale-violet. As many as 14 producers were reported in this region prior to 2004, many of whom offered fee-digging. Some spectacular amethyst specimens have been found with barite and fluorite. Some amethyst is facetable.

This amethyst field which includes *Thunder Bay*, *Diamond Willow*, *Dorion* and *Ontario* gem mines lies along the northwestern coast of Lake Superior near Thunder Bay. The amethyst is in barite-quartz veins that are up to 5 feet thick. The veins occur in Late Archean granite gneiss, granite and quartz monzonite near the contact with Proterozoic

sedimentary rocks. Veins, lenses and 50 to 80 feet thick mineralized fractures occur in vein-stockwork zones that trend for 1 mile near *Thunder Bay* and 1.5 miles near *Diamond Willow*. The amethyst was deposited on the walls of narrow fractures as radiating groups of fine crystals, compact aggregates, and large pyramidal shaped crystals up to 10 inches in diameter. The crystals are typically found in clay-filled cavities in vein swells. These cavities may contain druse-like crystal aggregates in masses up to 650 pounds! The color of the amethyst ranges from pale lavender to dense violet.

Iran. Violet adularescent chalcedony has been mined from an area underlain by Eocene andesitic volcanic rocks near Qom Salt Lake in central Iran since 2003. The material is recovered as glauconite encased nodules that exhibit botryoidal habit and some agate-like color banding. The best adularescent chalcedony varies from dark-violet to light grayish-violet, and is accompanied by agate in colors of brown, orange, yellow, and pink. Production was reported to be 1,750 pounds of chalcedony per month in 2004, with only about 330 pounds exhibiting moderate violet tones. The translucent violet adularescent chalcedony is processed into cabochons weighing up to 22 carats.

Madagascar. Colorless rock crystal quartz is recovered from the *Sakavalana* pegmatite, *Fianarantsoa Province*. The pegmatite hosts pink-zoned inclusions of pezzottaite (a cesium-rich, lithium-rich member of the beryl group). Chatoyancy

resulting from copper-red rutile within highly transparent quartz is one of many types of quartz from Madagascar.

Mexico. Two largest amethyst mines of Mexico are situated in *Vera Cruz* and *Guerrero*. The mines of Vera Cruz are famous for a variety of amethyst that is typically phantomed, with a transparent interior and darker outer shell. Generally specimens come in forms of prismatic crystals in light purple shades with higher transparency. Another interesting feature is double termination of the crystals.

The amethysts mined from *Guerrero* are more expensive variety with higher color saturation resulting in deeper and darker hues. The quartz has a single termination point from which it radiates outwardly. *Guerrero* amethysts are phantomed just the opposite fashion the *Vera Cruz* varieties: the *Guerrero* amethysts have a dark interior with a clear or white exterior. Some of the costliest amethysts of the world belong to the *Guerrero phantom* categories.

Namibia Amethyst and citrine are produced at the *Sarusas* mine in a remote part of Skeleton Coast Park in the Namibia Desert of northwestern Namibia. Amethyst and rare pale citrine is found in geodes in basalt. The mine was reopened in late 2004, and produced about 3,300 pounds of rough from which less than 1% was facetable. Cut stones weighed up 20 carats; the amethyst is light to dark purple, and citrine orange-yellow to deep orange. Commercial citrine is also produced by heat treatment of the amethyst at 600˚C.

Russia Amethyst deposits are found in the *Ural Mountains* and in *Yakutia*. Sixty miles north of Ekaterinburg in the *Murzinka-Adui* region of the Central Ural Mountains, a large amethyst deposit is found along on a contact between Late Paleozoic Murzinka granite with Cambrian biotite-amphibolite gneiss. Topaz- and beryl-bearing miarolitic (miarolitic is a cavity-rich rock where cavities are typically encrusted with crystals) pegmatites (pegmatites are

very coarse grained igneous rocks) are found in the gneiss, while other amethyst is found in granite west of the *Murzinka* and *Sizikova* villages.

The principal amethyst deposit is the *Vatikha* in the *Sizikovsky* district. The district itself includes closely spaced quartz veins and mineralized fractures in granite. The quartz in the stockworks (stockworks are many cross-cutting veins and veinlets) is associated with several faults mineralized along a 100 to 1100 feet strike length. The veins range from 2 inches to 3 feet thick and mineralization continues to depths of at least 480 feet based on mining and drilling. The veins and stockworks are accompanied by intensely propylitized and argillized selvages (altered rock) that produce distinctly greenish granite. The walls of the fractures are coated with gray translucent quartz and open veins contain colorless and smoky quartz, amethyst and carbonates.

Another group of amethyst deposits are found 50 miles southwest of *Aldan* in southern *Yakutia* where amethyst is found in syenite porphyry at a contact with granite. Where found, the amethyst occurs in hydrothermally altered granite and syenite porphyries (porphyry is an igneous rock with two distinct and different sizes of crystals) that contain numerous fractures and quartz lenses associated with sericitization, kaolinization, and silicification. The main amethyst zone occurs in a fracture zone in syenite that was traced for 528 feet along strike. The amethyst is in cavities in swells and at the intersections of veins and fractures. The cavities reach up to 10 feet in length with walls covered by druses of smoky quartz and crystals of amethyst that are 0.5 to 2.5 inches. These occur primarily unattached to the walls lying in clay-sand mixture that fills the cavities.

Tajikistan The Selbur deposit in Tajikistan forms a large deposit of quartz with amethyst about 27 miles west of *Dushanbe* in the *Hissar Mountains*. The deposit is part of a Middle-Upper Carboniferous volcano-sedimentary succession consisting of tuffaceous sandstones, siltstones, and limestones. Greenish-gray polymictic feldspar-quartz sandstones are found with sericite and chlorite cut by northerly trending fractures. These fractures exhibit silicification, potassic feldspathization, and locally carbonatization and ferrugination, and numerous conjugate quartz-amethyst veins and lenses including a group of mineralized zones as much as 160 to 1120 feet long and 3 to 25 feet thick.

The quartz is primarily milky with gray comb-like translucent quartz and amethyst in the central portions of the veins. Cavities are periodically found in the central portions of the veins with radiating quartz and amethyst crystals. The amethyst has prismatic habit and typically does not exceed 2 inches in length. These are cloudy and fractured and not suitable for gems. The gem material occurs in the comb-like portions of the vein where the amethyst ranges from pale to intense violet with a smoky to reddish tint.

Uruguay Uruguay produces amethyst and other quartz gems including agate from deposits similar to those found in its neighbor, Brazil.

Zambia Hydrothermal amethyst is related to faults that separate basement Mesoproterozoic gneisses and metasediments that are intruded by Late Proterozoic granitoids from Mississippian-Late Triassic Karoo rocks. The amethyst is contained in veins and stockworks along these faults. The most important deposits are from the *Mwakambiko Hills* and in the *Mumbwa-Namwala* area, adjacent to Lake Kariba near the boundary with Zimbabwe. Amethyst production from Zambia amounts to about 700 tonnes per year, with the largest amount coming from *Mwakambiko*. The *Mwakambiko* deposit is hosted in granosyenite that has intruded hornblende gneiss, quartzites, and marbles. Abundant quartz-amethyst veins and lenses up to 3 feet thick cut the brecciated, silicified, and hematite-enriched host rock in a northerly trend for 2 miles.

Recommended reading:
Hausel, W.D., and Sutherland, W.M., 2006, *World Gemstones: Geology, Mineralogy, Gemology & Exploration*: Wyoming Geological Survey Mineral Report MR06-1, 363 p.

ICE AGE OR GLOBAL WARMING?

With all of the global warming hype going around, one must wonder how much scientific information is attached to this concept. Real or not real, most people are unaware that the concept of man-made global warming was apparently dreamed up by Margaret Thatcher years ago to push Great Britain into nuclear energy. Anytime a political agenda leads scientific doctrine, one must wonder how much validity to place in such concepts.

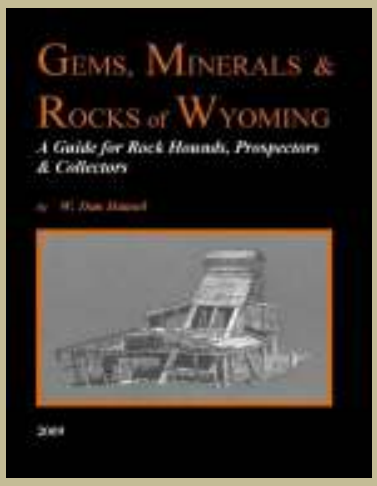
But with Phoenix in the mist of breaking one record after another in August, some people are susceptible to believing this concept.

Anyway, when I was a student in college, the concept at that time was that the world was moving towards another ice age. To be honest I don't really know which way our global temperatures are moving, but I try to support sound scientific data that is not politically motivated and realize mother nature (along with our Sun) has been in control of global temperatures since earth formed 4.5 billion years ago.

Now another source suggests we are **moving back to an ice age**. So make up your own mind, and remember this is not a religion as to what we believe but it should be based on sound, scientific data – something that is lacking in political rhetoric.

GEMS, MINERALS & ROCKS OF WYOMING

Gems, Minerals and Rocks of Wyoming – A Guide for Rock Hounds, Prospectors and Collectors **is available from Amazon: or order it from your local bookseller.**



Book reviews rated 4.6 out of 5 by Amazon customers.

Buy it, you will like it
By
Kurt Kephart (Billings, Montana)
If you are into rocks & minerals of Wyoming, this book gives you a 30 year short cut. The author has combined his expertise, experience and passion for geology into a no-nonsense, x marks the spot, book. I recently took several trips to Wyoming from my home state of Montana and found the Sweetwater agates and white opals in the location given in the book. I am looking forward to my next adventure to Wyoming.

Paulette Dilks - Gems, Minerals & Rocks of Wyoming: A Guide for Rock Hounds, Prospectors & Collectors
Dan puts in more information than the casual reader might be able to assimilate. However I believe the book is useful and interesting to all readers. He literally tells you where to go (you may have to climb a mountain) to find gemstones and his history (and I have followed him on his free blog and on CanadianRockhounder) bears out his personal success at this.

Cecil C. Chittenden **Gems, Minerals & Rocks of Wyoming: A Guide for Rock Hounds, Prospectors & Collectors**
This is the best book I have ever read on Rouckhounding, For detailed info on specific areas of Wyoming this book can't be beat. Dan Hausel is an expert in this area.

Jill Randolph **Gems, Minerals & Rocks of Wyoming: A Guide for Rock Hounds, Prospectors & Collectors**
I was surprised that diamonds aren't always found in coal! This was very informative on different minerals.

LINKS

The Gem Hunter
Geological Consultant
Prospecting for Diamonds
Ruby & Sapphire
World-Class Iolite-Ruby-Sapphire-Kyanite deposits
South Pass Gold
ICMJ Prospecting and Mining Journal
Books
Art by Dan

Gold Hunter
Gemstone Prospecting
Wyoming Gemstones
Diamonds
Jade
National Rock Hound Hall of Fame
University of Wyoming Awards
Wyoming Authors
WikiBin

GEMSTONE LINKS

Chromian Diopside
Commerical Gold Deposits at Rattlesnake Hills
Giant Opal Deposit
Peridot
World Class Iolite
Gemstones Minerals and Rocks
Guide to Quartz and Agate
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Rockhounding for Garnet
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GOLD LINKS

Alaska Gold
Arizona Gold
Mountain of Gold
Colorado Gold
Rattlesnake Hills Gold
Douglas Creek gold & diamonds
Carisa Gold Mine
Prospectors' Guide to Gold
Montana Gold
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