

**HEAVY SALE.**—A twentieth interest in the Eureka mine, near Grass Valley, was sold a few days since, as we learn by the Transcript, for \$43,000. This is equal to \$860,000 for the mine. As the company are now getting out about \$70,000 per month, the mine is paying excellent profit on the investment. The interest recently sold was purchased in the company. Fricot, who sold the mine about a year since for \$400,000, was the seller.

SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1892.

**THE IDAHO MINE.**

**Grass Valley Has the Richest Gold Mine in the World.**

**Permanence and Value of the Quartz Lodes in the Grass Valley District.**

GRASS VALLEY, Feb. 8.—I donned a suit of rubber clothes, stepped into the cage, and in less than two minutes was 2,000 feet beneath the sod. Six feet is all that the man who "shuffles off this mortal coil" asks for, but he who is following the fickle goddess in her dips, spurs and angles, stops not as long as machinery can keep his shaft free from water, and a gold-bearing quartz vein is in sight.

Two thousand feet! The deepest gold mine in the world, the Idaho, one that has made many millionaires, and to-day is the greatest gold producer on the continent!

The Grass Valley *Evening Telegraph* a few evenings since contained the following item:

"On Monday evening the Idaho Mining Company declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the capital stock. This makes 260 dividends declared by the company. The mine is looking well throughout, and is destined for a long life yet."

Two hundred men are employed in extracting the rich body of ore. The shaft is almost vertical, but the machinery is of such a stable character that one trusts himself to the yawning dark depths with little or no fear of accident. Many men, however, have gone down in the Idaho in the full vigor of manhood, who were taken out bleeding and mangled corpses. More men have lost their lives in this richest of all gold mines in the world than in any other similar working in the State.

Three dollars a day. It is good wages, and the man who keeps steadily at it supports his family well, educates his children and lays aside a snug little sum for old age or a rainy day. The neat little homes of the Grass Valley miners indicate a degree of prosperity seen in but few places upon the coast.

County Surveyor Uren, who knows the value of every mine in the district better than any other individual, who has surveyed all their tunnels, drifts and stopes, says that the Idaho is a mine that in all probability will pay dividends to its fortunate owners for many years.

It is owned by Edward Coleman, John C. Coleman of Grass Valley, Judge Miles O'Connor of San Jose and George D. McLaine of San Francisco. It has produced over \$13,000,000 in bullion, more than two-thirds of which has been profit to the fortunate owners. Edward Coleman is Superintendent and one of the best posted miners on the coast. He made a start at Iowa Hill in gravel mines in the early fifties, and has always been successful in his mining operations.

The Idaho is situated on the south side

The Idaho is situated on the south side of Wolf Creek, one mile south of Grass Valley, at an altitude of 2,450 feet. The course of the vein is east and west, with a dip to the south, varying from 55° to 73°. During the years of 1889 and 1890, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-five tons of ore, valued at \$20 per ton, were extracted.

It may be stated that there never has been a time since quartz mining began in

the Grass Valley District, forty-two years ago, but that one or more quartz mines have been worked at a profit, while a similar statement cannot be made of any other mining district on the Pacific Coast. From the best obtainable data it is estimated that the quartz mines of Grass Valley have produced over \$100,000,000 in gold bullion. This is sufficient to indicate the value and permanence of the quartz lodes of the district and its mining prospects for the future.

The Idaho mill has forty stamps, sixteen concentrators and the finest water power in the county, having a pressure of over 500 feet. John Carter, an experienced miner, has been foreman for years.

A sketch of the Idaho without reference to the Eureka would be like writing "Hamlet" with the Dane left out. The Eureka was located in 1851, just across Wolf Creek from the Idaho, and worked by different parties with poor success, the ore near the surface being low grade. In 1865 the mine was sold for \$400,000, and the Eureka Company was incorporated. The mine had only been developed on the surface. The new company sent down a shaft, and in the next two years took out \$1,200,000, and the mine continued to pay large dividends for years. Its dividend record was \$2,134,000, and its pay chute dropped into the Idaho and the Colemans got it.

The Eureka was so rich that extensions were considered valuable. Judge A. B. Dibble—well known in Sacramento—the leading attorney in Nevada County to-day, was one of the original locators of the Idaho, and at one time owned a controlling interest.

William Watt, the leading man in the Eureka, did not think that the pay chute passed into the Idaho, and he advised Dibble to sell, which he did. It was the advice of a friend, and Dibble hastened to get rid of his stock. That advice cost the Judge some millions, but he treasures no ill-will toward his advisor, whose memory is revered in Grass Valley, and as a token of their respect for the dead they have erected a magnificent monument to the big-hearted miner who never took advantage of any one and whose purse-strings were always loosed for charity. His widow lives in Grass Valley, at the old homestead.

J. H. M.

**Reno Evening Gazette**

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 10, 1889

**A Splendid Mining Property.**

The Idaho mine of Grass Valley has declared another dividend of \$5 per share, aggregating \$15,500. This is the 136th dividend, and swells the total amount of dividends to \$2,830,500. Lucky stockholders. The Idaho mine furnishes an example of what perseverance can accomplish in mining. The original owners sunk 500 feet on prospects before they had a paying mine. In going down that distance, they once lost the ledge altogether. But they had faith and determination. They persevered, and developed a splendid property, selling out for enough to make them independent for life. One of the original owners, a cultivated gentleman, now resides in San Francisco. For ten years he toiled as a prospector, but reaped no reward until he "struck it rich" in the Idaho mine.

**St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat**  
**June 24, 1886.**

**A Great Gold Mine.**

[From the Grass Valley (Cal.) Union.]

On Monday of this week the Idaho Mining Company, of this district, declared their 200th monthly dividend. An event of this kind is deserving more than a passing notice, as there is no history of anything like that number of dividends ever having been paid by a gold mine on the North American continent, and goes as a living proof of the reliability of gold quartz mining, when intelligently and honestly conducted, and at the same time establishes the value and permanency of the gold-bearing veins of the Grass Valley district, which have also stood high in the estimation of practical miners since the first discovery of gold-bearing quartz on Gold Hill, in the year 1850. Since that time the working of quartz has been the principal feature of mining in Grass Valley, and has been the chief source of the prosperity of this district. The Idaho mine is on the same lode as the Eureka, being the first extension east of that famous mine, which yielded \$5,000,000 before the rich pay chute dipped into the Idaho ground. In January, 1889, the first dividend was declared, and in all that year there were seven dividends, and since that time (seventeen and a half years), with but a few intermissions, regular monthly dividends have been paid, the one announced for the present month being No. 200. In that time the product has been something over \$8,000,000, and the dividends paid therefrom something exceeding \$3,750,000, or over \$1,200 per share on the 3,100 shares of capital stock of the original par value of \$100 per share. During this period the mine has been opened down to the sixteenth level, which is 2,200 feet on the incline, and 1,600 feet in perpendicular depth, and the shaft is now being sunk for the seventeenth level. A remarkable feature of the mine is that the lode has carried but one pay chute, bearing eastward, and all the levels of the mine below the No. 7 have been driven eastward, as all the pay has been in that direction. The pay chute has varied in width and value, some of the level, having been driven 1,200 feet through pay ore; but the ore was not always of high grades although seldom so poor as not to leave a margin of profit.

**The Call**  
**SEPTEMBER 12, 1890**

**Strike in the Idaho Mine.**

GRASS VALLEY, Sept. 11.—Last night in the famous Idaho mine a new ledge of free milling ore was struck below the 1700-foot level. The rock will mill from \$80 to \$100 a ton. The find of last night is not of a similar one to the deep find of a few months ago which so excited mining circles. The strike last night was made in sinking the main shaft.



# The Day in Grass Valley

THE DAILY UNION, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908.

## YELLOW WITH GOLD IS ROCK IN NEW STRIKE IN THE IDAHO

Will Assay Fully \$200,000 Per Ton--Lots of It in Sight

### INCH OF GOLD RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE PIECES

A NEW IDAHO IS THE  
PREDICTION  
MADE.

### New Ledge Is Believed to Con- tain Continuation of Chimney of Ore Which Made Mine So Famous Under Colemans.

At a distance of 1,150 feet in the 500 level, east of the main shaft the fabulously rich find was made, and it has caused even old-timers to gasp. Yesterday when Manager Wilkins arrived from the mine and placed two large slabs of the rock on display in the Citizen's Bank the good news quickly spread, and during the day dozens of people flocked to the bank to look at and handle the precious metal.

The largest piece brought to town is best described as roughly square, being about seven inches by seven inches. It is not strictly speaking specimen ore, being more of the character of the bonanza which the Colemans struck as already stated, which yielded something less than \$200,000 before ordinary milling rock came in again. The map of the underground workings plainly indicates the ground stope out during the Coleman regime, between the 1,700 and 1,500 levels. Below that the ledge was worked about 600 feet, and is said to have finally grown quite small, though old miners who worked in the property for over twenty years declare there is still valuable ore bodies in the lowest drift.

The belief of Mr. Wilkins that he has struck another Idaho chute, which is considered as part of the famous ore body which yielded over \$17,000,000, is confidently believed by mining men who have viewed the property of late, or since the present pay chute was struck some months ago. At that time it was only a few inches wide. Today it has widened out to a distance of nearly five feet between walls. Of this on an average about eighteen inches is valuable milling rock, as the records for months past prove. In this district a good eighteen-inch ledge is enough as the big chute when encountered yield magnificent returns.

The present ledge was found by cutting back something over forty feet from the hanging wall. There the foot wall came in showing the ledge in place. On this chute Mr. Wilkins has run over 200 feet, and with continued success. Experts pronounce it one of the longest seen in years, and the discovery made Thursday night only adds to the length and unknown richness of the chute.

The largest sample seen yesterday is of the true ribbon variety, so much sought in this district, and in addition to the sulphurets, it is girded on all four sides with a seam of gold fully an inch wide. This runs clear through the specimen. Other smaller pieces are richer and more showy. A lot of the precious stuff was placed in a candle box and stowed away for safety in the bank's vaults. "And there is more of it out at the mine," said Mr. Wilkins last night, in speaking of the discovery.

It is now his intention to sink a winze from the 500 level to the 600 on

9700 or /ton

Bonanza ore which equals the richest ever taken out of the famous Idaho, better than that in the famous strike made by the Colemans between the 1,700 and 1,800 levels of that grand old property, was brought into town yesterday morning by General Manager Bray Wilkins. It is his confident belief that a new chute of ore has been encountered, which will rival the chimney which yielded so many millions for Idaho people. The find was made in the chute in the 500 level, and is the sole topic of conversation on the streets.

the ore body, clean out and place the 700 level in working order, which can be done at no great expense, as the mine is now more than paying its way, twenty stamps dropping on good ore, and raise from that point. This will enable the work to be pushed with more convenience and speed. Work on the 700 level will start Monday. Since the hole has been put through, all ore will be hoisted from that point, until lower levels are worked.

If indications still continue favorable, the work of cleaning out and re- timbering the main shaft from the 800 to the 1,000 level will be put through without delay. After that a cross-cut will be run to cut the present ledge.

The strike is made in virgin ground, and as the company has a large territory beyond in which to continue exploration work, there seems to be every likelihood that the Idaho will become a great producer. On the other side of the shaft is also a large unexplored territory, in which Mr. Wilkins struck a good paying ledge. Work on that side has not been continued, however. A photograph of it shows the split in the vein, between which is much waste rock, but the two gold-carrying sections are each about two and one-half feet in diameter. This will be given attention, as it is believed that it is a parallel ledge to the original Idaho. It also has the same trend as the ledge

now being developed.

The property is being mined by the Maryland Gold Quartz Mining Company, which has a lease and bond for fifteen years, with the privilege of operating after that length of time on a percentage basis. S. P. Dorsey of this place owns two-thirds of the Maryland, the greater part of the remaining stock being held by Kentucky people.

Mr. Wilkins has stuck to his post through thick and thin, despite many attempts to discourage him, and it is the great wish of the camp that he and his people succeed in working the old mine repeat its golden history.



# The Day in Grass Valley

THE DAILY UNION, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1908.

## FIVE SACKS OF RICH SPECIMEN ORE AT A BLAST

Another Big Lot of Jewelry  
Store Stuff Blasted Out Yesterday at Noon—Seam of Gold Is Visible in Ledge.

Five large sacks of magnificent specimen ore were hoisted to the surface and placed in the vaults of the Idaho-Maryland after blasting at noon yesterday. The ore equals any yet taken out of the bonanza which was struck last week, and there is no end of the marvelously rich zone in sight.

After the jewelry store stuff had been safely stowed away, several fine samples were brought here and placed on display in the window of Smith's confectionery, where they attracted the attention of every passerby. After lamplight the lumps of ore, covered and mottled with gold, were dazzling, and their rare beauty and value held the attention of every passerby. At times the sidewalk in front of the place was almost impassable, as people gathered to gaze at the specimens.

After blasting, the same seam of gold was found continuing along the

strong ledge in the stope, indicating that it is likely to run a great distance. The sulphurets with which the rock is filled in addition, is sufficient to make the ore a paying proposition, even though no gold were visible to the eye.

Yesterday morning the mine was visited by a Union representative, who was shown through the place by Manager Wilkins. The scene of the rich strike was visited and carefully inspected. It was a wonderful sight to see a seam of gold and galena an inch wide running through the white eighteen-inch vein in the stope. By the light of a miner's candle the place loomed up like a jewelry store, except for the scrape of shovel, the rattle of the power drill in the face of the drift and the rumble of cars. The ledge is undoubtedly a new one, and having been struck in virgin ground, gives the famous old property a new lease of life and will undoubtedly make it as rich a producer as was the Idaho in its best days. In the face of the drift, the ledge has widened to six feet between walls, and practically every bit of this rock will mill well. The drift is being driven ahead with good speed, and the richness of the bonanza where stope is under way can only be determined by time. There is a strong probability that it will become the scene of a second discovery such as the Colemans made between the 1,700 and 1,800 levels, where they took out something less than \$200,000 from a small piece of ground. Meanwhile the ledge is growing bigger and its trend outside of any ground ever worked by the old Idaho company, being more to the east. In that direction the company has a large acreage which cannot be worked out in a lifetime.

A conservative estimate of the value of the specimen ore blasted out yesterday at noon is \$5,000.

# The Day in Grass Valley

THE DAILY UNION, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1908.

## RICHEST STRIKE YET MADE COMES TO LIGHT

MAGNIFICENT SPECIMEN  
ROCK BLASTED INTO  
IN HANGING.

Fine Ribbon Variety Fairly  
Shot With Dull, Heavy Gold  
Is Found in the Opposite  
Wall—Ledge Grows in Size.

Another big strike has been made in the famous Idaho-Maryland. Yesterday morning a body of immensely rich ore was struck in the hanging wall in the 500 level, being a continuation of the \$200,000 kind recently encountered in the footwall. Three large slabs of the rich stuff were brought here during the afternoon by Manager Wilkins to be placed on display. They are richer than the specimens recently found, the ore being of a different variety, being true ribbon rock, most beautiful in formation, rich in sulphurets besides the dull golder color standing out in bold relief against the dark blue of the other minerals.

Last evening at 5 o'clock sixty pounds of the most magnificent specimen ore had been sacked and placed in the company's vault. Today stopping will begin to ascertain the size of this remarkable ore body. It is likely to continue a great distance, since it has been proved that it is found in both walls.

The gold in yesterday's discovery was darker and of greater value per ounce than that found in the footwall recently. The three pieces brought into town were fairly agleam with the precious stuff, one slab in particular being so thickly coated with gold on its face that it seemed as though nature had yielded a brush, dipped it in gold and painted the specimen. The seam so thickly shot with gold is somewhat over an inch wide, and all of the ore taken out shows free gold and is heavy with sulphurets.

The character of the ore in this latest bonanza is quite different from the specimens taken from the strike in the footwall. On that side the quartz was whiter and the gold more brilliant in color. The hanging wall proves that it contains a great vein of blue ribbon rock, the value of which cannot even be calculated.

In the drift the ledge has widened to ten feet between walls and contains six feet of quartz. Practically everything coming out of the face of the drift is milled, even the lowest grade ore being found to contain sufficient gold to give the company a profit. Twenty stamps are kept busy with two shifts at work, and so much ore is in sight that it would not be at all surprising to see more stamps dropping soon. The company is working all the men it can accommodate at present, but will put on more as the ground is opened. The ledge is now taken as a fact by all mining men that it is a new ore body entirely from the old Idaho, and will prove just as rich. The sensational strikes in both walls only serve to strengthen this belief. Naturally news of the rich finds are causing much elation in this city, and old-timers look forward to the time when the great old property will again be one of the biggest producers in the state.



## IDAHO-MARYLAND MINE SALE CHEERS GRASS VALLEY

Engineers to Begin Work January 1st to Decide on Extensive Operations

GRASS VALLEY (Nevada Co.), December 25.—The sale and prospective reopening of the Idaho-Maryland Mine here is regarded as the most important mining development in this district in the last twenty years.

The mine is situated directly on the continuation of the famous Eureka lode, discovered in 1862 and pronounced by Lindgren, the noted Government geologist, as being one of the most remarkable ever discovered in any part of the world.

**On Wonderful Lode.**

Three mines have flourished upon it—the Eureka, operated from 1857 to 1873, with a production of \$4,600,000; the Idaho, from 1867 to

1893, with a production of \$11,370,573, and the Consolidated Idaho-Maryland for an additional ten years.

Figures agreed upon by several mining experts place the production of the lode at some \$23,000,000.

**1,170,000 oz**

**Wested 600 Stoppers.**

Both the Eureka and the Idaho worked the lode up to the last inch of their holdings in the higher levels, but the deeper workings are believed to still contain large bodies of valuable quartz.

The transfer of the mine was affected by the purchase of the Dorsey stock and all other stock offered. The issue totals 500,000 shares, and it is understood that

the price was about 50 cents on the dollar.

**New Officers Named.**

E. M. Taylor and Theodore C. Dorsey immediately resigned as President and Secretary, respectively, of the company, and were succeeded by Roy H. Elliott and Rufus Tylon, respectively, both of San Francisco.

They represent—Melkley Wells, well-known Denver mining man, and New York and Boston capitalists. It is understood that the new enterprise is fully financed and that no stock will be offered for sale.

**New Machinery Hoisted.**

Wells and a staff of engineers and geologists are to come here about January 1st to decide upon the policy of operations. The company has a large surface plant, but the machinery is now more or less obsolete.

The 1,000-foot vertical shaft and immense incline tunnels are said not to be in good condition, and many hold the view that a new vertical shaft will be sunk on the continuation of the lode.

**Other Property Bought.**

This view is strengthened by the fact that the numerous claims and parcels of land have been purchased by interests believed to be identical with the Wells interests.

# OLD DRIFT ON 2000 LEVEL IS STRIKE SCENE

Group of 22 Men Work 60 Days on Own Account to Reach Locality Desired

Influence of Former Period of Great Production Seen in Present Operations

What is probably the biggest strike in recent years at the Idaho-Maryland mine was made yesterday when a party of four tributaries struck a shoot of high grade ore in a drift from the 2000 level. Before the shift was completed they had recovered about 600 pounds of ore sufficiently valuable to require bank vault protection. Portions of the quartz, it was estimated, would run \$4 to \$5 per pound. **480 oz / ton**

The lucky four are M. McGuire, Guy Morez, Joe Merritt and Clarence Osborne, all Grass Valley district bred miners with long experience, some of them in the same mine at the time of its greater affluence.

Associated with the four are eighteen other miners, the group going to work in the Idaho-Maryland some two months ago on a tribute basis. They were faced with an immense amount of preliminary work it being necessary to clear and repair an old drift nearly a mile in length. This work was undertaken and accomplished without a cent of pay and in the face of many discouragements.

It was a week ago that the ledge was recovered and the work of breaking ground started. The men then divided into five groups, each taking a pitch to be worked on tribute. As it chanced the McGuire group was the first to make an important strike. The other four groups are expectant and hopeful.

It was more than six months ago, that Errol MacBoyle, the well known mining engineer, learning that the Whitney interests were about to abandon work at the Idaho-Maryland after the expenditure of \$1,250,000 in efforts to rehabilitate the mine, secured an option to take over the property. Previously, according to current reports, several imminent engineers and geologists sent here had reported unfavorably on the property and pulling the pumps had virtually been decided upon.

MacBoyle consulted with numerous old-time miners of this district and decided to experiment with the tributary system whereby numerous properties here were brought into production in former years. From the first good results have been apparent and the present strike, while naturally not conclusive, goes a long way toward restoring confidence in the historic property.

Albert Crase, who grew up with the Grass Valley mines, is superintendent and it was largely on the confidence expressed by him after many inspections that the present group decided to acquire the property. Mr. Crase was injured in a flashlight explosion early this week while the ledge was being photographed.

This fine discovery in the Idaho-Maryland, the result of the sound judgement of practical miners, will be good news to the entire community and is taken as a good augury of the long hoped for comeback of that once titanic mine.

### THE BEE'S MINING NEWS Oct. 27, 1925

## Eureka-Idaho-Maryland Mine At Grass Valley Taken Over By New \$3,000,000 Concern

GRASS VALLEY (Nevada Co.), Oct. 27.—The entire interests of the Metals Exploration Company and Harry Payne Whitney in the Grass Valley mining district, including the famous Eureka-Idaho-Maryland Mine, producer of \$25,000,000 or more of gold, and also the Union Hill mining properties, have been acquired by a new corporation known as the Idaho-Maryland Consolidated Mines. This was made public yesterday. The new concern was incorporated in the state of Nevada with a capital stock of \$3,000,000.

According to the announcement, the Consolidated Mines will be a holding company only, operations being by the former Idaho-Maryland Company, of which Errol MacBoyle, a mining engineer who has operated in this district at intervals for twenty years, will be the president and managing director. Heading the holding company is Edwin Letts Oliver, widely known in mining circles, with Frederick W. McNear as vice president.

### THE MORNING UNION TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1926.

## COME BACK OF PROPERTY LOOMS LARGE

Management Now Has Ore In Several Faces, One Shoot Being Virgin to Top

Tributers Are Reported as Doing Well and Number Increasing

Old timers declare that bonanza ore coming from the Idaho-Maryland mine during the last two or three days is the true Eureka lode—the identical ore which made the great Coleman fortunes and several others besides. Be that as it may, the ore is sufficiently wonderful to be a credit to any lode or mine and in nearly any other district of the world would cause untold excitement.

During Sunday and yesterday more than 150 pounds of the bonanza was recovered, the lowest estimate of the value of which was many dollars per pound. The group of tributaries composed of McGuire, Moores, Merritt and Osborne, again figured in the bonanza, but it was stated that other groups are also doing well. Some of the squads are now employing other men and in all some 45 to 50 men are now engaged at the Idaho-Maryland.

The company is lending assistance in the matter of dead work, having a crew of miners employed at regular wages.

Superintendent Bert Crase, whose unqualified confidence in the comeback of the historic property, was a big factor in bringing about the continuance of operations at the time the property was about to be flooded declared last night that the outlook was nothing short of wonderful. What is regarded as the famous lode is running from two to four feet of quartz, much of it high grade and not a little real bonanza. Another strong shoot on the 1000 level has been opened for fifty feet and shows free gold the entire distance. This shoot is stated to be virgin ground to the surface.

Other faces are showing excellent promise.

### MORNING UNION FEBRUARY 26, 1926.

## PURCHASE OF PROPERTY IS COMPLETED

Whitney Group Directors Step Out and New Interests Take Over Management

MacBoyle Is Made President and Manager; Improvements to Be Inaugurated

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 The San Francisco Chronicle today carried on its financial page an article declaring that the Idaho-Maryland mine at Grass Valley bids fair to return to the great prosperity of former years when it dazzled the world by its vast gold production. Consummation of the recent sale to the MacBoyle-McNear-Oliver interests is announced in the article, the text of which is as follows:

**Gold Increase Predicted.**

The annual gold production of California decreased from \$20,553,496 in the year 1914 to \$12,000,000 in 1925. In the past year, however, there has been a marked revival of interest and activity in the gold mining districts of California and the year 1926 gives every promise of a large increase in the production of gold.

In the renowned gold mining district of Grass Valley the extensive campaign of development work undertaken during the past two years by the "Big Three," the Empire, North Star and Idaho-Maryland mines which are credited with a total production of \$104,000,000, has resulted in a number of spectacular discoveries of new veins and ore bodies. Because of these new discoveries other adjoining properties have been optioned and extensive development work is planned for the coming year.

### THE MORNING UNION TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1926.

## Mining Outlook at Grass Valley Much Improved

More Good Strikes Reported in Idaho-Maryland; Producers Reported as Having Good Ore Reserves

The excellent showing reported from time to time in the Idaho-Maryland mine, hinting strongly of the recovery of that notable property, is the theme of wide discussion and much felleitation in Grass Valley. Following the notable strike of high-grade by the McGuire group of tributaries a few days ago and various other discoveries, the Yankers group are reported to have made a fine strike late Saturday. Some of the ore was brought into town and was pronounced dazzling by those who caught a glimpse of it.

It was learned yesterday that sacked ore of very high grade is being brought to the surface and that no less than four faces are giving up good ore. All connected with the property at this time are enthusiastic of its future and some go as far as to assert that the famous Eureka-Idaho-Maryland lode itself is far from being lost or worked out.



## IDAHO-MARYLAND STRIKE IMPORTANT

### What Appears to Be Virgin Ledge of Great Strength Is Discovered In Footwall Area

Confirmation of an ore discovery in the Idaho-Maryland mine which may return that historic property to no small degree of its former importance as a gold producer was given yesterday by Errol MacBoyle, head of the present Idaho-Maryland Company, and Albert Crase, the mine superintendent.

The discovery was made in what is roughly known as the "Dorsey Ground" and in the footwall area of the great Eureka-Idaho-Maryland lode, the lode which yielded more than \$23,000,000 before it separated into a number of minor ledges or ledgers, the one constituting the true continuance of the lode being more or less difficult to identify. In a cross cut below the 2000 level explorations undertaken only recently by the present management broke into a ledge running from eight to twelve feet in width and having all of the characteristics of the famous lode.

#### Physical Status Studied.

The quartz is of the ribbon variety so well demonstrated in former operations, carries plentiful free gold, and heavy milling qualities. Explorations on the course of the ledge are still limited, but sufficient has been done to indicate that the ore body is very large in extent. Whether it is a continuation of the mother vein, a parallel vein or an entirely independent vein, is a subject for further study. It was stated, however, indications point strongly to its reaching the surface through virgin ground, thus affording a very large production area.

#### Chance of Mining Demonstrated.

The location is a considerable distance from the bottom of the vertical shaft and in the general direction of the Brunswick, now an affiliated property. During the Fulton regime at the Idaho-Maryland a cross-cut was run into the footwall, and this was stopped only forty feet short of the present discovery. Under the Roche management further explorations were undertaken in that direction, and it was stated that at the point where work stopped another round of shots would have revealed the ledge just discovered.

Messrs. MacBoyle, Crase and Hales inspected the cross-cut and former explorations several times and it was only by a chance discovery of a piece of quartz material that the location of the ledge was indicated.

The ore so far taken out is less spectacular than that of the so-called McGuire shoot, which yielded approximately \$100,000 when worked by tributaries under the present management. No bunches of high-grade have yet been found, but both the quartz and the casing material carry very substantial values in gold.

#### Expansion Plans Laid.

It was stated by Mr. MacBoyle that the management feels that this discovery in addition to the satisfactory ore showings previously had justified much optimism as to the future of the consolidated mines. Milling is now underway and by the installation of flotation units it is planned to double the capacity of the reduction plant. The coming summer may also see activities at the Brunswick end of the holdings, as utilization of the Brunswick shafts is expected to come about in the course of future developments. About sixty men are now engaged at the mine.

#### Kept From Flooding.

The romantic history of the Eureka-Idaho-Maryland mines and the great fortunes which they yielded at different periods is almost the history of Grass Valley as a city. That the great lode was not exhausted by the large production which it gave during four or five decades has been the firm belief of many mining men and it was due to the faith of Mr. MacBoyle and his associates that flooding and abandonment were averted following the retirement of the Wells-Whitney-Channing interests two or three years ago.

THE MORNING UNION  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1928

### RICH STRIKE AT IDAHO HIT AT 1900

High grade gold quartz ore, heavily impregnated with galena and running thousands of dollars to the ton has been uncovered on the 1900 level of the Idaho Maryland mine

Large specimens showing free gold have been taken from a six foot eight inch vein on the 1900 level and again from the same vein on a drift 8 1/2 feet above the original level

The discovery of the valuable ore body early last week was borne out by subsequent development work during the week-end. The vein has been opened for a distance of 500 feet and is believed to be ore of the widest encountered in the famous producer. It is called an extension of the original Dorsey lead.

Earl MacBoyle, manager of the mine, who was in San Francisco at the time of the discovery, returned Sunday, when informed by Superintendent Albert Crase.

Evidence of the vein, long sought by the present management means the ultimate placing of the Idaho-Maryland in the big producing class of the Grass Valley mining district's properties.

THE SACRAMENTO BEE

Tuesday, July 1, 1930.

### Idaho-Maryland Continues Work On Huge Orebody

GRASS VALLEY (Nevada Co.), July 1.—The upraises in the Idaho-Maryland Mine here, to develop the large ore body resulting from the discovery more than three years ago of an extension of the Dorsey vein, will reach from the 2000 level to the 1500 level within a few months.

A station is being cut at the 1800 level and the 500 feet of raises on the 1,000-foot ledge will open a large area of milling ore.

#### Increase Mill Capacity.

The arrangements for doubling the milling capacity of the plant and installing approved metallurgical processes are under way. While the waste is understood to contain nearly \$2 a ton in gold, the use of the cyaniding process is regarded as unlikely.

The strong comeback of the Idaho-Maryland is regarded as a phenomenon. After producing about \$23,000,000, the property was virtually closed for about twenty years.

#### New Group Takes Hold.

It was reopened by a strongly financed group. It spent large sums without notable success. The plans for abandoning the property had advanced to the point of arranging to pull the pumps, but were deferred when the present group, headed by Errol MacBoyle, obtained the options.

Many months later a series of discoveries in virgin territory, when proven up, restored the property to much of its former prestige.

### THE PLACER HERALD JUNE 27, 1931

#### MINING NOTES

Another rich strike has been made in the Idaho-Maryland mine near Grass Valley, at the 1900 level. The new ore body uncovered is in a six foot vein and assays from across the face of the vein ran \$200 a ton. The run of ore in the tunnels if from \$20 to \$30 a ton. A new Kraut flotation plant will be installed in the Brunswick mill within the next thirty days. The ore will be trucked from the Idaho-Maryland to the Brunswick Mine. In all 130 men are employed at the Idaho-Maryland, all in one shift. Errol MacBoyle is superintendent.

### SPECIALS

No. 1—75x150 lot in Hills Flat, near Idaho Maryland Mine, with good two room cabin and fine well of water. Full price \$550.00.

### PLUMAS INDEPENDENT

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1932.

#### IDAHO-MARYLAND ORE NOW RUNS \$200,000 A TON \$700 oz/ton

In telling of the recent rich strike at the Idaho-Maryland Mine at Grass Valley, the Auburn Herald had the following account:

A strike was made last week at the Idaho-Maryland Mine at Grass Valley, which was so rich that even experienced engineers thrilled at the sight. The vein which was uncovered on the 1400-foot level came in as a mere stringer, but has increased in width until it is between two and three inches in width for six feet across the face. The ore runs about \$200,000 per ton. The full extent of the vein has not been ascertained as yet, but the tendency has been for it to widen instead of narrow, as might be expected.

The Idaho-Maryland is an example of the reward of faith combined with practical engineering.

Abandoned as worthless, branded by former engineers as being without gold, it was taken over a few years ago by the present company with Errol MacBoyle as president and Bert Crase as superintendent. Every handicap and hardship that many mines have to endure was endured in the development of this mine in putting it on a firm basis.

An interesting story might be related in connection with the mine of the faith of Superintendent Bert Crase. When ore was discovered which was running around \$42 to \$74 per ton, he refused to be enthusiastic over it, saying "we have not struck the real pay yet."

### The Newark Advocate FEBRUARY 1, 1934

## GOLD PRICE IS \$35 PER OUNCE WITH NEW PLAN

Dollar Revalued at 50.06 Per Cent of Its Gold Content.

### IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

### Two Billion Dollar Stabilization Fund at Command of President.

By WILLIAM L. BEALE.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 1.—(AP)—America went to work today with its dollars devalued by 40.54 per cent of their former gold content, while the treasury jingled a \$2,770,000,000 profit in its pockets and watched for jangles in dollar levels abroad.

President Roosevelt had at his command today a stabilization fund made up of \$2,000,000,000 of his new money. But early official indications were that it would not at once be wielded drastically.

### SACRAMENTO BEE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1931

## Grass Valley's Gold Mines Maintain Her Prosperity

By SAM R. LEEDOM.

GRASS VALLEY (Nevada Co.), Sept. 19.—Cradled in the forested Sierra Nevada, half a mile above the level of the Sacramento Valley, lies this exceedingly prosperous city. She has never had a depression and her population has doubled in the last few years.

There is not a vacant house nor store building in the town. Real estate prices have soared. New homes are being started at the rate of one a day. Many families are living two to the house.

#### Gold Is The Answer.

Grass Valley in a few years leaped from a community of 4,500 people to a young city of 8,000 and the post office is serving 10,000 customers.

The answer to all this activity is gold. Not a new word to Grass Valley, but one which to-day is on the tip of every tongue. You will find quartz specimens in every business establishment. Men haul bits of rock out of pockets and discuss them long and earnestly. And well they may, for the new prosperity of Grass Valley is founded on the contents of those bits of ore.

#### Quartz Mining Birthplace.

Some of the deepest mines in the world are located practically within the city limits of Grass Valley. The Empire Mine alone has a record of continuous operation for eighty-five years. She is the birthplace of quartz mining, so gold is no new event in the life of the city, but the increased price of gold has given it new impetus.

There is an all-day and all-night roar of the mills where man-made gods of steel grind slowly but exceedingly fine—so that only a minimum of gold may escape.

If you enquire at the chamber of commerce you will be told that Grass Valley is not a boom camp but a place where good substantial investments may be made.

#### Builders Are Needed.

Loyal Freeman, the president of the chamber of commerce, said: "The best thing you can do is tell the readers of The Bee that

there are no business vacancies, and tell them too, there are no jobs available. What we need most now are investors who want to build.

"This is not a boom camp. It is a conservative community based on the successful operation of gold mines that have been producing for many years. Some new mines are opening up. More would open if the operators were given some assurance that there would be no further taxation."

#### Has \$300,000 Payroll.

It takes from four to six years to put a mine in successful operation if the development work is done on a business-like basis. The citizens of Grass Valley look forward to a long period of activity in the gold mining business and are not taking this second gold rush as a fly-by-night affair from which they must wring a few hurried dollars. The city now has a payroll of about \$300,000 from the mines alone.

Errol MacBoyle, vice-president and general manager of the Idaho-Maryland Mines Co. Ltd., and a member of the United States Bureau of Mines, representing the gold miners, believes that the future of the industry will be decided by taxes.

#### Would Exempt Mines.

"We have a product on which there is a fixed price. We cannot pass on to the consumer additional tax levies," MacBoyle said. "It therefore is only a matter of mathematics. The higher the taxes the fewer the properties that can operate. California could well afford to exempt her gold mines entirely, and she would still profit, for the increased investments in



# NEW BRUNSWICK WILL BE TURNED INTO BIG MINE

### Idaho-Maryland Interests Plan For Large Scale Oper- ations

GRASS VALLEY (Nevada Co.),  
Aug. 6.—Instead of a small sister,  
the New Brunswick Mine, a compar-  
ative new producer, will soon be  
a twin sister to the more famous  
and older Idaho-Maryland Mine  
here.

The new mill and other relative  
equipment being installed at the  
Brunswick, a property of the Idaho-  
Maryland Mine Company, will  
put the two mines on a similar  
production basis.

#### Has Hard Ore.

Although the mills are the same,  
both 330 ton ball mills, the Idaho-  
Maryland mill will be able to crush  
more ore per day. The rock mined  
at the Idaho-Maryland is not as  
hard as the ore taken out at the  
New Brunswick.

The mills are Marcies. The flo-  
tation system is used at both  
mines. Six new flotation units are  
being installed at the New Brun-  
swick. The Dohr classifier to be  
used at the Brunswick is similar  
to the one at the Idaho-Maryland.

#### Doubles Horsepower.

A new compressor, twice the  
horsepower of the present com-  
pressor, has arrived from Arizona.  
Under the direction of Army  
Adams, chief of construction, and  
Walter Merrigan, boss carpenter, a  
compressor house is being con-  
structed.

When the installation of the new  
mill and other equipment at the  
Brunswick is completed, the mine  
will rank along with the Idaho-  
Maryland as one of the most mod-  
ernly equipped mines in the United  
States.

# Idaho-Maryland Mills Are Operated To Full Capacity

GRASS VALLEY (Nevada Co.),  
March 24.—The mills at the Idaho-  
Maryland and New Brunswick  
Mines, operated by the Idaho-  
Maryland Mines Corporation, are  
now running to full capacity.

Five hundred and fifty tons of  
ore per day is mined at the New  
Brunswick property. Approximate-  
ly 150 tons is trucked to the Idaho  
mill for treatment.

## Appeal Democrat

Saturday, April 22, 1939

# Idaho-Maryland Is Largest Producer

Idaho-Maryland Mining Co. of  
Grass Valley is rated as the largest  
ore producer in the Grass Valley  
district and the largest gold pro-  
ducer in California, the reports for  
1938 operations seem to indicate.  
The company exceeded the produc-  
tion of the Empire-Star Mines Co.  
Idaho-Maryland reported 331-  
046 tons of ore taken out, the re-  
covery averaging \$12.46 per ton.  
Production was 26,000 tons great-  
er than in the preceding year.

Empire-Star tonnage was 231-  
126, which was a slight decrease  
from the preceding year, the gold  
content averaging 0.411 ounces per  
ton.

The Browns Valley mines of the  
Empire-Star produced 25,416 tons  
of ore that yielded an average of  
\$8.11 to the ton in gold.

# Idaho-Maryland Mines Boost 30-Day Output

Production at the Idaho-Mary-  
land Mines Corporation's New  
Brunswick and Idaho-Maryland  
mines at Grass Valley is now up  
to 1250 tons per day on a 30-day  
basis, according to a report from  
Grass Valley.

In August, 3907 feet of develop-  
ment work was done and a new  
dry house and blacksmith shop  
placed in use. The milling plant at  
the Idaho-Maryland and New  
Brunswick mines is equipped for  
flotation, amalgamation and cyan-  
ide leaching.

# Mining Pushed at Grass Valley

### Idaho-Maryland Equips New Brunswick Mine for Deep Operations

GRASS VALLEY, Sept. 15.  
(Exclusive)—Erection of a steel  
headframe containing multiple  
crushers and ore bins at its New  
Brunswick mine has been au-  
thorized by the Idaho-Maryland  
Mines. The surface plant is be-  
ing changed and improved to fa-  
cilitate deeper operations, a pow-  
erful double-drum electric hoist  
is to be installed at once and  
sinking of the main 2350-foot  
shaft to the 4000-foot level is  
proceeding.

# Nevada County Gold Source Is Second Largest

GRASS VALLEY (Nevada Co.),  
April 16.—The Idaho-Maryland Mines  
Corporation, which operates the  
Idaho-Maryland and New Brun-  
swick Mine at Grass Valley, is ex-  
ceeded in gold production only by  
the Homestake Mine of South Da-  
kota. This is claimed by leaders  
of the industry here.

The Idaho-Maryland Corporation  
forged into the lead as California's  
leading gold producer during the  
year 1939. Previously, the Empire-  
Star Company, Ltd., which controls  
the Empire, North Star and Penn-  
sylvania Mines in Grass Valley, the  
Murchie in Nevada City and the  
Zeibright in Bear Valley, Nevada  
County, was the state's high pro-  
ducer.

In 1939 the Idaho-Maryland paid  
dividends totaling \$1,066,285 at the  
rate of 5 cents per share per  
month.

# Activity High in Grass Valley

### Idaho-Maryland and Other Mines Reported Working Good Ore

GRASS VALLEY, Oct. 5. (Ex-  
clusive)—Producing about 1200  
tons of gold ore daily and em-  
ploying 777 men, the Idaho-  
Maryland Mines Corp. reports  
that activities are at the highest  
point since settlement of the  
strike by miners last May. Many  
skilled workers have gone to  
industrial plants, shipyards and  
cities where high wages pre-  
vail, and the number of men on  
the pay roll is still 200 less than  
early this year.

# RENO EVENING GAZETTE SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1942

# Idaho Maryland Pays Large Dividends

Total income from sales of bul-  
lion of Idaho Maryland Mines Cor-  
poration operating at Grass Valley,  
Calif., was \$4,104,154 in 1941, ac-  
cording to the annual report to  
stockholders by President E. L.  
Oliver and Executive Vice Presi-  
dent Errol MacBoyle, published in  
the Mining and Industrial News.

Total operating expense was \$2-  
645,292, net earnings were \$1,008-  
315, plant improvements made  
during the year amounted to \$206-  
320 and dividends paid to stock-  
holders totaled \$1,074,020.

In reviewing the operations of  
the company, President Oliver re-  
ported as follows:

"Results of operations for the  
year 1941 were satisfactory, con-  
sidering the many adverse condi-  
tions encountered. During May,  
1941, the mine was practically  
shut down, due to a strike which  
had its origin in a jurisdictional  
dispute between members of two  
different unions. During the  
strike, which lasted nineteen days,  
many men left town and it was  
several months before a large  
enough force could be assembled  
to mine sufficient ore to keep our  
mills operating at full capacity.

"In 1940, in accordance with our  
long range planning, we bought  
two hoists and auxiliary equip-  
ment and ordered the necessary  
material for a new head-frame  
and ore bins for the Brunswick  
vertical shaft. The head-frame and  
bins were erected and the hoists  
and auxiliary equipment com-  
pletely installed during 1941, so we  
are now equipped to mine our  
properties to a vertical five thou-  
sand-foot level and beyond. Al-  
though our present lowest point in  
this shaft is about 3400 feet be-  
low the collar and we have cut  
a station at 3280 feet, the lowest  
development level is only 2300

feet and we have not stopped below  
the thousand-foot level. In the  
ground tributary to the Idaho  
Maryland incline shaft we have  
not stopped below the two thousand  
level and the lowest development  
level is 2700 feet, which corre-  
sponds to the three thousand-foot  
level of the New Brunswick shaft.

"During the period when under-  
ground men were scarce, we took  
the opportunity to install the new  
hoists, head-frame and ore bins  
and to make major alterations in  
three compartments of the shaft  
to permit the use of the larger  
skips and cages. Of necessity, the  
Brunswick mill was closed down  
during this period of about six  
months, although considerable  
Brunswick ore was hauled to the  
mill near the Idaho Maryland  
shaft from the old Brunswick in-  
clined shaft. Delivery of steel for  
the head-frame was delayed some-  
what so the work took longer than  
contemplated. Full operation was  
resumed in December.

In order partially to offset the  
loss of production through the de-  
crease in tonnage, we concentra-  
ted many operations in the  
higher grade zones and curtailed  
some of our development work.  
The results of this program are  
strikingly shown by the following  
figures:

Tonnage mined: 263,768 tons  
against 406,707 tons in 1940, a re-  
duction of thirty-five per cent.  
Average grade of ore was increas-  
ed to \$15.20 from \$11.19, a thirty-  
six per cent gain. Ounces of gold  
recovered, 113,973 compared to  
129,309 in 1940, or a drop of only  
eleven per cent. In addition, 30,000  
ounces of silver, which is alloyed  
with the gold, were recovered.  
Total mint returns of precious  
metals aggregated \$4,009,869.78.

# Employment Increases At Nevada County Mines

GRASS VALLEY (Nevada Co.),  
April 22.—The working forces at  
both the Idaho-Maryland and New  
Brunswick Mines of the Idaho-  
Maryland Corporation increased  
during this month.

The personnel office reports an  
increase of eleven at the New  
Brunswick and nine at the Idaho-  
Maryland. Including the Bullion,  
the Idaho-Maryland Mines employs  
a total of 961 at its properties here.

# America Declares War on Japan U. S. LOSES BATTLESHIP, DESTROYER, 3,000 DEAD AND WOUNDED IN HAWAII

# SACRAMENTO BEE AUGUST 11, 1942

# Only 400 Men Remain At Idaho-Maryland Mine

GRASS VALLEY (Nevada Co.),  
Aug. 11.—Mining and milling is  
continuing at the Idaho-Maryland  
Mine here with both the ball and  
stamp mills in operation.

The Idaho-Maryland Mines Cor-  
poration, which operates the New  
Brunswick in addition to the Idaho-  
Maryland, was the state's lead-  
ing gold producer for the last  
three years.

Defense industries have called  
many Idaho-Maryland workers and  
now the employment totals about  
400 men, compared to approximate-  
ly 1,000 before the start of the  
war.

# SANTA ANA REGISTER, OCTOBER 8, 1942

# 300 Gold Mines Are Shut Down

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—(AP)  
—The War Production board to-  
day ordered the shutdown of 200  
to 300 of the nation's largest gold  
mines, in order to release man-  
power for work in copper and  
other vital war metal production.

The gold mines must cease tak-  
ing out new ore within seven days.  
The order covers all mines in  
which gold is produced, includ-  
ing those of Alaska and other  
territories.



MILLIONAIRE MAY LOSE CONTROL OF RICH MINE

Mac Boyle, Hero of "Rags-to-Riches" Romance, Is Opposed By Directors

From Grass Valley, Calif. one of the nation's foremost gold mining centers, a correspondent of the Sacramento Bee reports that Errol MacBoyle, who rose from a \$3 a day mine mucker to be multimillionaire operator of one of the world's richest gold mines, has gone into court there in a fight to retain control of his famous properties.

In order to prevent the possible sale of the rich Idaho Maryland mine, he must regain a large block of stock he advanced to finance the building of the Grass Valley Memorial hospital.

If he cannot regain the stock, he can be outvoted at the annual stockholders meeting next March. And with three of the seven directors already united against him, it seems almost a certainty he cannot hope to control the mine or hospital directors boards by sentiment alone.

MacBoyle, a semi-invalid as a result of a stroke suffered more than a year ago, maintains that the crowning glory of his colorful career will be to live to see the dedication of the hospital, now 80 per cent completed, which stands on a hill overlooking the Idaho Maryland mine. To date, \$425,000 has been expended on the structure and \$500,000 more will be required to complete and equip it.

He said his plans for finishing the hospital and endowing it in perpetuity are at stake in his fight to control both the hospital association and the mines.

The story of MacBoyle's life reads like a yarn out of a book of fiction. One day he was a struggling mining engineer and in his

own words "damn fool enough to believe a mine existed" where others had failed. The next day he was a rich man.

The story is told and MacBoyle's associates confirm it, that a Chinese grocer in Grass Valley was his only source of credit. Even though the MacBoyle bill soared over the \$1000 figure, he still was able to obtain groceries at the Chinese store. In later years the Chinese found himself the owner of a brand new store.

MacBoyle's mining career has been confined to Nevada county. He once worked as a mucker in the Murchie mine near Nevada City. Later he became surveyor for the old North Star, now part of the holdings of the Newmont Mining corporation.

He was a minority stockholder in the Idaho Maryland when Harry Payne Whitney took it over in the early '20s. It was when the Whitney interests abandoned the property after spending \$1,000,000 in fruitless development that MacBoyle took over and later produced an estimated \$65,000,000.

He held certain theories, geologically, to which other men did not subscribe. In the development of the Idaho Maryland properties his theories proved to be correct.

MacBoyle's contention is that the Grass Valley-Nevada City mining district cannot be "sold short" even now when gold mining is at its lowest ebb in history.

In recent years he and a partner purchased the Champion Mountaineer group of mines in the Nevada City district, properties which before their shutdown produced millions of dollars during the first world war.

New Gold Discovery is Reported At Grass Valley Idaho-Maryland Mine

A new gold vein, 20 feet wide, has been discovered at the Idaho mine of the Idaho-Maryland Mining corporation, which also operates the Brunswick group of mines. Neil O'Donnell, executive vice president and general manager, announced in San Francisco yesterday.

The new vein was first encountered a month ago at the 2700 foot level of the mine and while it has been cross-cut, the full extent of the discovery is not fully known.

General manager O'Donnell said that about 250 tons of ore running at \$10 a ton had been excavated. This per ton value is not high for the Grass Valley district, actually averaging what is mined throughout the year when normal mill run and enriched ore are mixed for milling.

Built In Feature

But the width of the vein and its obvious extent, assuring huge backs of milling ore, is one of the most startling features of the new vein.

In addition the 2700 foot ledge is generally flat, with but a slight dip, in comparison with most ledges of the property, which are narrower—about four feet—and dip quickly.

It was about 20 years ago that the famous ribbon vein of the Idaho-Maryland mine was found and developed. This discovery lifted the mine from a struggling property to one of the major producers of the country.



Los Angeles Times



DESERTED—Increased costs forced this Idaho Maryland mine near Grass Valley to close. Jack Clark, superintendent, stands before the deserted shaft of the mine.

SACRAMENTO BEE JUNE 27, 1953

Idaho-Maryland Head Resigns In Heated Session

GRASS VALLEY, Nevada Co. —AP—In a stockholders meeting marked by heated verbal exchanges and at least one offer to "step outside and settle it," Albert Crase resigned as president and general manager of Idaho-Maryland Mines Corporation, California's biggest gold miner.

Crase, for most of two decades general manager of the corporation, retired in 1944 but was recalled as president and general manager two years ago.

Strong Opposition

A strong opposition armed with what was described as "a bushel" of proxy votes yesterday nominated Henry J. Nelson of San Francisco for the board of directors.

Crase, vigorously objecting, threatened to resign if Nelson were elected and called for a vote of confidence. When the votes had been counted, Nelson was elected to the board and Crase quit both the board and management. All other directors were reelected.

THE SACRAMENTO BEE SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1951

Idaho-Maryland Reports New Huge Gold Quartz Discovery

McClatchy Newspapers Service

GRASS VALLEY, Nevada Co., May 5.—Albert Crase, president of the Idaho-Maryland Mines Corporation, has announced a new gold bearing quartz discovery here which miners believe will assure 15 to 20 years additional life to the mine. Crase said yesterday the new quartz area to be worked runs roughly from the 2300 foot level connecting the Idaho-Maryland Mine with the New Brunswick Mine, owned by the same company, down to the bottom of the New Brunswick shaft at 3,280 feet. The area is about 1,600 feet wide. The mines are nearly a mile apart.

Six Veins Charted

Geologists have charted six definite New Brunswick hanging wall veins which are being worked above the 2,300 foot level. These are said to be dipping almost uniformly through the 3,280 foot level, and it is hoped eventually these may converge in a treasure trove at about the 5,000 foot level.

At present the company is boring into the new "country" from two approaches. One is a cross-cut from the bottom of the Brunswick shaft. This has been

driven 340 feet of an estimated 1,600 feet, and will cut the hanging wall veins about 1,600 feet below where more than \$50,000 in specimen rock has been taken out at the 1,600 foot level in recent months.

Drift Is Run

On one of these veins a drift will turn with a vein and continue almost at a right angle to connect with a winze being dropped on a tangent from the 2,700 foot level of the Idaho-Maryland. This winze began in rich quartz formation and more than has paid for itself.

The two bores together will form a new underground link between the mines.

Crase is enthusiastic over the find, the greatest since the 1928 ore body discovery which made the Idaho-Maryland a producer of millions.

SACRAMENTO BEE JUNE 20, 1953

New Gold Find Is Shown By Core At Idaho-Maryland

GRASS VALLEY, Nevada Co. AP—Mine officials announced today a drill core taken from the Idaho-Maryland Mine showed considerable free gold and well mineralized quartz.

They described the core, taken by diamond drilling at the 1,450 foot level of the Brunswick Shaft, as the "most interesting" ever produced in the mine.

A 181 foot deep drill revealed 19 feet of quartz stringers showing considerable free gold and sulphides, and 12 solid feet of well mineralized quartz.

The first round of blasting to open up the ore body was fired yesterday.

Mine officials said the mineralized zone should be reached in two or three weeks. They said the discovery was new and regarded as highly significant.

SACRAMENTO BEE NOVEMBER 19, 1953

120 Grass Valley Miners Are Laid Off

GRASS VALLEY, Nevada Co. C. L. Allen, secretary of the Idaho-Maryland Mines Corporation, Ltd., today announced the immediate layoff of 85 miners in the Idaho-Maryland workings, bringing to 120 the numbers of miners left idle in two days.

The corporation, which also operates the nearby Brunswick Mines, laid off 55 workers at the close of the shift yesterday. Both primarily are gold properties.

Allen said the layoffs are necessitated by the present pegged low price of gold, making operations unprofitable. He announced the Idaho-Maryland, long the state's principal quartz gold producer, will continue a development program with a skeleton crew.

Los Angeles Times

MONDAY, SEPT. 24, 1951

Idaho-Maryland Development Work Successful

GRASS VALLEY, Sept. 23 (Exclusive)—Veins containing free gold and shoots of specimen ore have been established by development work in the virgin zone between the 2300-foot level of the Idaho mine and 3280-foot workings of the Brunswick property of Idaho-Maryland Mines Corp.

Six ledges, extensions of veins developed in the Brunswick, were discovered in the Idaho

last May, and have been explored and developed through a crosscut from the bottom of the Brunswick shaft and a deep winze sunk from the 2700-foot Idaho level.

The ore zone extends to the 2300-foot level of the Idaho and geological conditions are said encouraging for persistence of veins to farther depth. Albert Crase, president and general manager of Idaho-Maryland Mines, said recently the new orebodies assure 15 to 20 years of productive operations. Mining is progressing in an area interlaced with richly produced veins, and a vast area available for future development.

GOLD MINES FADING RAPIDLY IN STATE

Operators Sitting on Top of Astounding Treasure Forced to Quit by High Costs

BY BILL MURPHY

John Sutter, baron of the vast Sacramento Valley, reached for the brandy decanter with a trembling hand. The news James Marshall had brought him this January night in 1848 came as a shock.

Marshall had been building a sawmill for Sutter on the American River. He observed a few flakes of gold on the bedrock of the tailrace, and hurried back to Sutter's sprawling fort and trading post at Sacramento to convey the news.

Sutter knew the consequences. During the 1840s his fort had been the supply center of the western frontier. His vast herds furnished the settlers with beef while his mills supplied flour and lumber. News of the gold strike would send his own workers stampeding in search of the yellow metal, while strangers would swarm across the lands he had developed.

Empire Collapses

Marshall's discovery was soon known throughout the nation. Gold seekers came by the thousands, trampling Sutter's crops and killing his cattle. He was pushed ruthlessly aside and his empire collapsed.

Today Sutter would derive some measure of satisfaction in knowing that the industry he opposed is now engaged in a downhill battle for survival.

Mine operators, who are sitting on top of a treasure which would have astounded

the Spanish plunderers of Mexico, are going broke.

Prior to World War II, there were 1600 gold mines in California. By 1953, 98% of the State's output was coming from 10 mines, and today these mines are closing one by one.

The miners, faced with rising costs, can no longer economically afford to extract gold from the earth at the rate of \$3 an ounce established by the government in 1934.

By law, the gold mined in the United States must be sold to the Treasury at the fixed rate.

At Grass Valley, on the northern fringe of the Sierra Nevada's famed Mother Lode, Jack Clark, superintendent of the Idaho Maryland Mine, surveyed a deserted shaft.

High Costs Blamed

"Before the war, we had 1000 men working here," he said. "We closed down in December of 1953 and it will be impossible to resume operations under existing economic conditions."

Increased costs of labor, steel, blasting powder and lumber used for shoring have been instrumental in