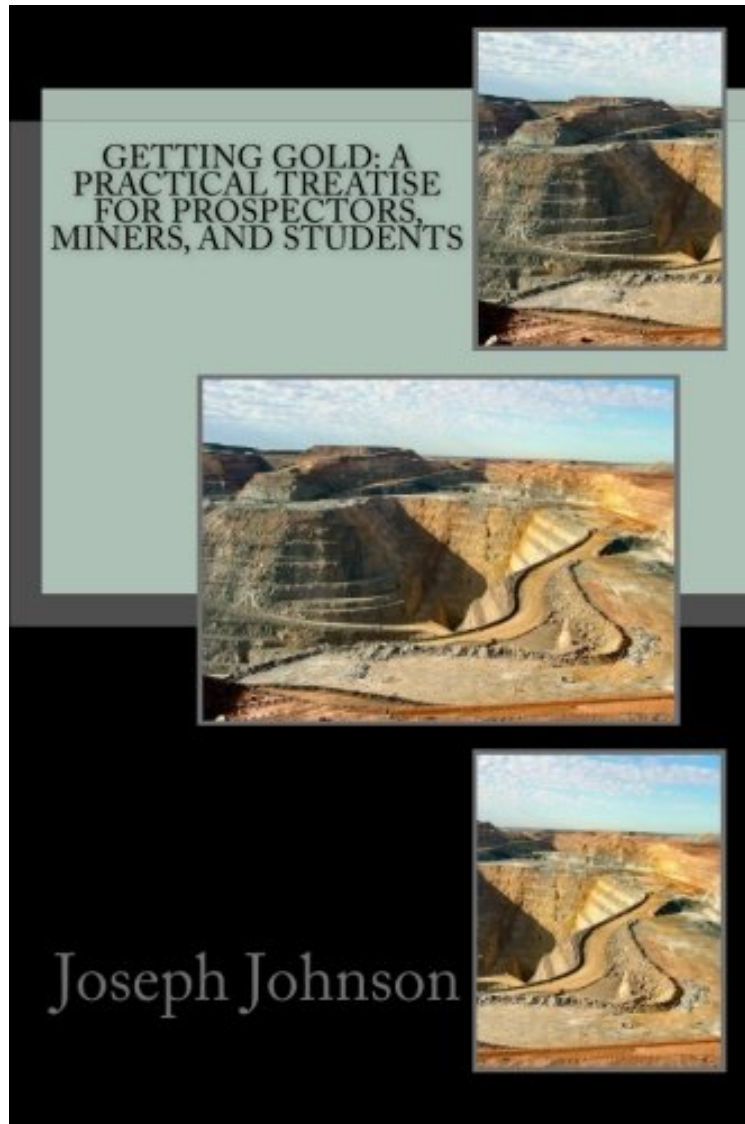


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Getting Gold: A Practical Treatise for Prospectors, Miners, and Students

Mr Joseph Colin Francis Johnson
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Stafford Good book that still details what practices to be used in the organization, set-up and labor management needed to be a profitable business. This was written when these ideas were just coming into practice and are the start of modern ore mining. The equipment is still used different only by how it has evolved into better powered and safer machines. Along with the prospectors field book and guide the reader gets straightforward basic knowledge and a feeling for prospecting ore mining at every level from spare time to professional operations. It is a bit dated yet the principles are the ones that established the modern mining industry. That's what I liked about these treatises, the authors are giving the reader hard won lessons about what was a hard and dangerous undertaking so others might safely take their chances at striking it big. Only minus was not enough about the geology to look for when evaluating large areas of country. Should be must read for novices and reviewed by more experienced prospectors. 2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Good basic book, slightly out dated, good basic read By T. Burns A slightly older book. Ideas about gold formation are slightly out dated. Observations of the author are still vary good. I read it as a free kindle book. I would recommend this for anyone who is interested in gold mining/prospecting. I did enjoy this book. 1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. One Star By Customer Hard to read. digitized version scanned at 90 degree angle unable to read text.

This is a book for people with an innate curiosity and desire to learn about one of the oldest fascinations in human history. Gold mining is the removal of gold from the ground. There are several techniques and processes by which gold may be extracted from the earth. It is impossible to know the exact date that humans first began to mine gold, but some of the oldest known gold artifacts were found in the Varna Necropolis in Bulgaria. The graves of the necropolis were built between 4700 and 4200 BC, indicating that gold mining could be at least 7000 years old. Gold objects are plentiful in the Bronze age, especially in Ireland and Spain, and there are several well-known possible sources. Romans used hydraulic mining methods, such as hushing and ground sluicing on a large scale to extract gold from extensive alluvial deposits, such as those at Las Medulas. Mining was under the control of the state but the mines may have been leased to civilian contractors some time later. The gold served as the primary medium of exchange within the empire, and was an important motive in the Roman invasion of Britain by Claudius in the first century A.D., although there is only one known Roman gold mine at Dolaucothi in west Wales. Gold was a prime motivation for the campaign in Dacia when the Romans invaded Transylvania in what is now modern Romania in the second century A.D. The legions were led by the emperor Trajan, and their exploits are shown on Trajan's Column in Rome and the several reproductions of the column elsewhere (such as the Victoria and Albert Museum in London). Under the Eastern Roman Empire Emperor Justinian's rule, gold was mined in Balkans, Anatolia, Armenia, Egypt, and Nubia. Gold was first mined in the area of the Kolar Gold Fields (KGF) in Bangarpet Taluk of Kolar District of Karnataka state, India, prior to the 2nd and 3rd century A.D. by the digging of small pits. (Golden objects found in Harappa and Mohenjo-daro have been traced to KGF through impurities analysis the impurities include 11% silver concentration, found only in KGF ore.) During the Chola period in the 9th and 10th century A.D., the scale of the operation grew. The tradition of mining gold started at least as early as the first millennium B.C. The Champion reef at the Kolar gold fields was mined to a depth of 50 metres (160 ft) during the Gupta period in the fifth century A.D. The metal continued to be mined by the eleventh century kings of South India, the Vijayanagara Empire from 1336 to 1560, and later by Tipu Sultan, the king of Mysore state and the British. It is estimated that the total gold production in Karnataka to date is 1000 tons. Mining of the Hungarian deposit primarily around Kremnitz were the last largest of the Medieval period in Europe. The discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand led to the Second Boer War and ultimately the founding of South Africa. The Carlin Trend of Nevada, U.S., was discovered in 1961. Official estimates indicate that total world gold production since the beginning of civilization has been 4.97 billion troy ounces and total Nevada production is three percent of that, which ranks Nevada as one of the Earth's primary gold producing regions. This is a great book to learn the processes of gold mining and will give you the tools to build your own small gold mine if you so please. Ever asked the question, "how is gold mined?", "where to get goldwell", well look no further. prospecting for gold? This is your goldmine!