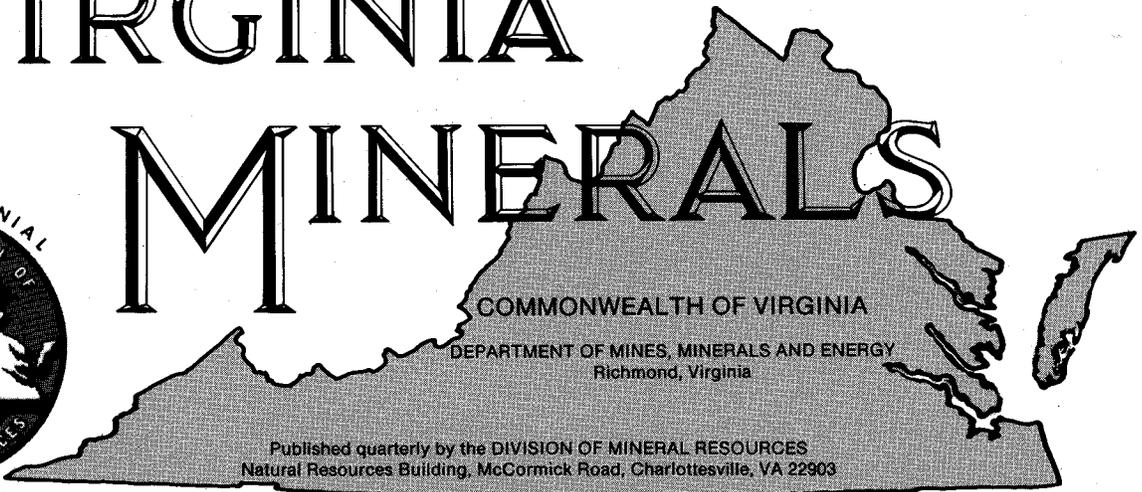
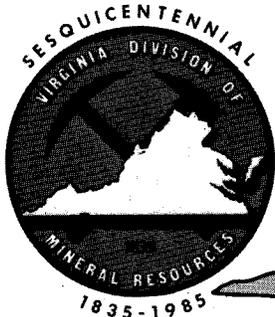


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ADDITIONAL GOLD MINES, PROSPECTS, AND OCCURENCES IN VIRGINIA

Palmer C. Sweet and James A. Lovett

In 1980 the Division of Mineral Resources released Publication 19 on 245 gold mines and prospects; 233 of which are located in the gold-pyrite belt. In a continuing effort to compile and present available data on old gold localities, 18 more mines and prospects were described in Vol. 28, No. 4 of the Division's quarterly "Virginia Minerals". The Division of Mineral Resources now has reports on 284 gold mines, prospects, and occurrences in Virginia.

Mainly because of the increase in the price of gold in the late 1970's, there has been a renewed interest in gold panning. Many creeks and tributaries that drain the old mining areas have yielded small colors (approximately 6,000 to an ounce) of gold. Byrd Creek and its tributaries in Fluvanna and Goochland counties are popular choices as are Mine Run, Wilderness Run, and Walnut Creek in Orange County and Big Mountain Branch in Halifax County. Gold Mine Branch and Tongue Quarter Creek in Buckingham County were productive in the past; a nine-pound nugget and several one-ounce nuggets have been reported from Tongue Quarter Creek, south of the Morrow Mine (Sweet, 1980, p. 74). Several small nuggets have been found in this vicinity over the last few years. It should be stressed to hobbyists and gold-panners that before attempting to collect any material on private property an individual should make himself known

to the owner and obtain permission. *Entering private property without permission violates trespass laws and is punishable under law.*

DOMESTIC GOLD PRODUCTION

Since the price of gold has been allowed to fluctuate on the open market, beginning in the late 1960's, gold production in the United States rose sharply at first but has shown a decline into the early 1980's. A decrease in production of almost 300,000 ounces in 1973 was the result of miner's strike at the Homestake mine in South Dakota and the closing of the Cortez mine in Nevada, as its ore grade dropped to 0.214 ounces of gold per ton. Ore-grade values at the Homestake mine and at the Carlin mine at Eureka, Nevada, were 0.299 ounces and 0.238 ounces of gold per ton respectively. The ore grade at the Homestake mine deteriorated to 0.220 ounce of gold per ton by 1977. Ore reserves, through re-evaluation, at Homestake at the end of 1981 were reported as 17.5 million tons grading 0.202 ounce per ton. In 1981, more than 267,000 ounces of gold were produced at Homestake; cost of production was \$342 per ounce compared with \$308 the year before. Average cost of production dropped back to about \$300 per ounce in 1982 (U.S. Bureau of Mines).

Domestic gold production in 1980 was 960,000 troy ounces (U.S. Bureau of Mines), the lowest yearly production since 1945 even though the price rose to \$850 per ounce in the early part of the year. In 1983, production rose to 1,957, 379 troy ounces because of the opening of new mines, primarily in Nevada. The Engelhard London daily average price for gold in 1983 was \$424 per troy ounce (U. S. Bureau of Mines). In early October, 1985, the price of gold was about \$330 per ounce.

VIRGINIA MINES, PROSPECTS, AND OCCURRENCES

Additional mines, properties, and occurrences of gold in Virginia, as shown in Figure 1, are located by UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) coordinates, for example, N4,189,290 E717,670, Zone 17.

Baker Branch Prospect

The Baker Branch prospect (Figure 2) is located in Grayson County, on the Park 7.5-minute quadrangle, 1800 feet northeast of the intersection of U.S. Highway 58 and State Road 749 (N4,051,740 E453,530, Zone 17).

Gold was prospected here in the early 1900's. In 1909 or 1910, a company from New York dug a large pit east of Baker Branch between the creek and the gravel road (Alex Greer, 1985, personal communication). The prospect pit was later filled in and graded level.

No evidence of the prospect pit could be seen in the field. A small trench cut into the hillside and an overgrown dump were located on the north side of Baker Branch, 40 feet above creek level. The caved trench is approximately 5 feet deep, 10 feet wide, and 20 feet long, and trends N5° E. Dark greenish gray schist found on the dump contains iron-stained quartz veins one half inch thick. Country rock is dark green schist phyllite and medium-grained greenstones of the Mount Rogers Formation of Late Precambrian age.

Buck Mountain Mine

The Buck Mountain mine (Figure 3) is located 4.6 miles north of the Forks of Buffalo in western Amherst County, in the Forks of Buffalo 7.5-minute quadrangle (N4,178,850 E654,860 Zone 17). Penick and Sweet (1984, p. 22) note that the mine was developed by a vertical shaft as well as an adit to follow a 14-inch zone of black, altered, metallic sulfide mineralization. The host rock (Pedlar Complex) is similar to that at the Irish Creek tin mine, 10 miles to the north. Gold and silver mineralization are associated with the minerals arsenopyrite and scorodite; both gold and silver are present in the arsenopyrite at the Irish Creek mine. An October, 1984 fire assay of the vein material from the site by Iron King Assay, Inc., Humboldt, Arizona indicates 0.131 ounce of gold and 3.88 ounces of silver per ton.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Baker Branch prospect | 12. Marion Miller prospect |
| 2. Buck Mountain mine | 13. J. L. Morgan prospect |
| 3. Bull Run occurrence | 14. D. J. Myers prospect |
| 4. Daniel's mine | 15. Osborne prospect |
| 5. Dixon prospect | 16. Redwood mine |
| 6. Epperson prospect | 17. Stith mine |
| 7. Gold Hill prospect | 18. S. C. Taylor mine |
| 8. Irish Creek tin deposit | 19. Timber Ridge prospect |
| 9. Jacks Hill mine | 20. Yankee Horse Ridge occurrence |
| 10. Kinzer prospect | 21. Walt Williams mine |
| 11. Lost Dutchman mine | |

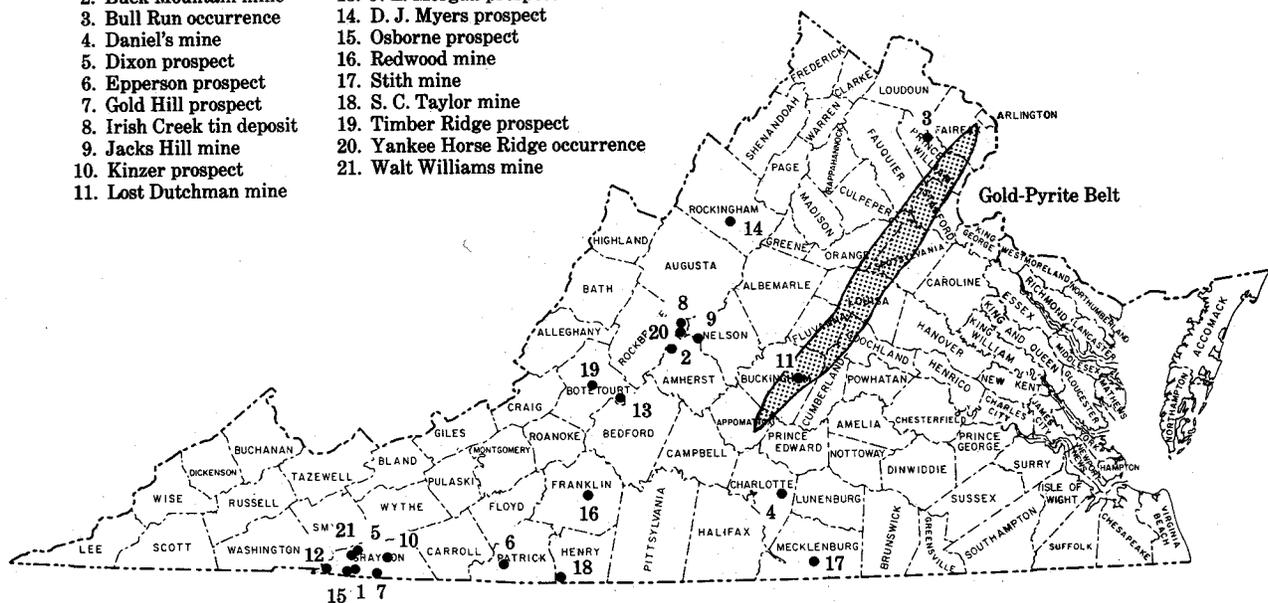


Figure 1. Map of additional gold mines, prospects, and occurrences in Virginia.

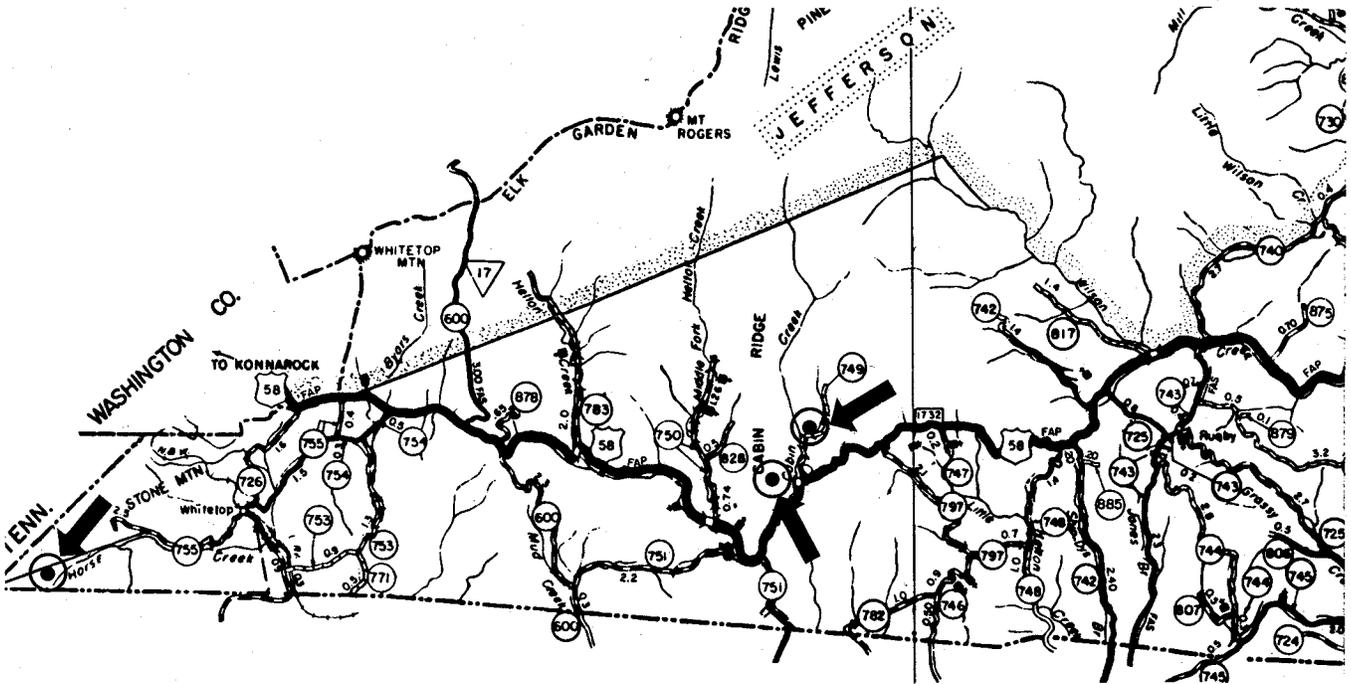


Figure 2. Location of the Baker Branch, Marion Miller, and Osborne prospects, Grayson County.

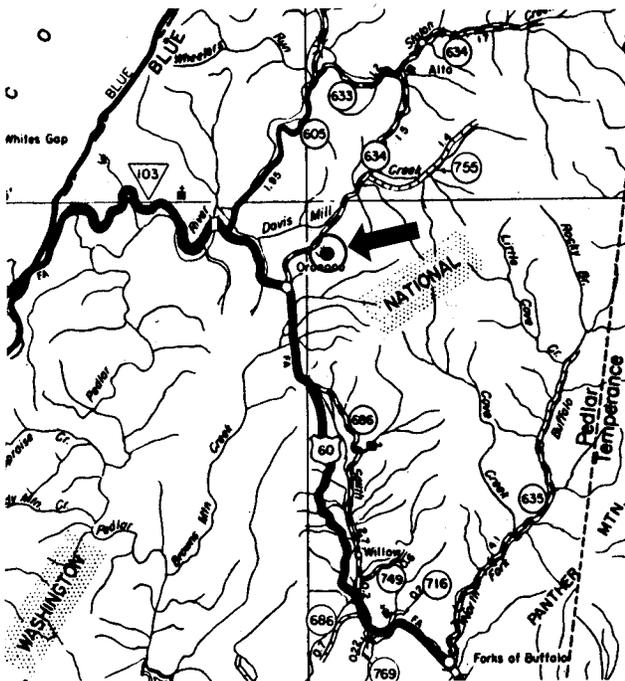


Figure 3. Location of Buck Mountain mine, Amherst County.

Bull Run Occurrence

Bernstein (1980, p. 105) reports that several gold flakes were panned in the stream gravel in Bull Run, Fairfax County 300 meters south of I-66 (Figure 4). The stream flows over the Bull Run

shale of Triassic age; the shale in the stream at this location has a strike of N30° E and a dip of 12° NW. The stream contains many bits of red shale and a few pebbles of quartz and epidote from the rocks to the northwest. The senior author panned the stream bed; clear to dark brown, rounded quartz, hornblende(?), feldspar and magnetite were seen, but no metallics.

Daniel's Mine

Sweet (1976, p. 28) describes the Daniel's mine (Figure 5) as being located in Charlotte County, east of Drakes Branch in the Drakes Branch 7.5-minute quadrangle (N4,096,840 E718,610 Zone 17). Johnson (1983, p. 46) notes that the dump contains greenstone schist and quartz with covellite, cuprite, malachite, and digenite, and that gold occurs with hessite in disseminated blebs, that range in size from 0.002 - 0.05 mm. This is the first reference to gold at this old mine.

Dixon Prospect

The Dixon prospect (Figure 6) is located in Grayson County, on the Trout Dale 7.5-minute quadrangle, approximately 5 miles northeast of Trout Dale, north of State Road 603, along Ripshin Creek on the western flank of Hickory Ridge; the exact location of the prospect is not known.

Gold was prospected on the Dixon Property in the late 1800's along Ripshin Creek (Lacey Price,

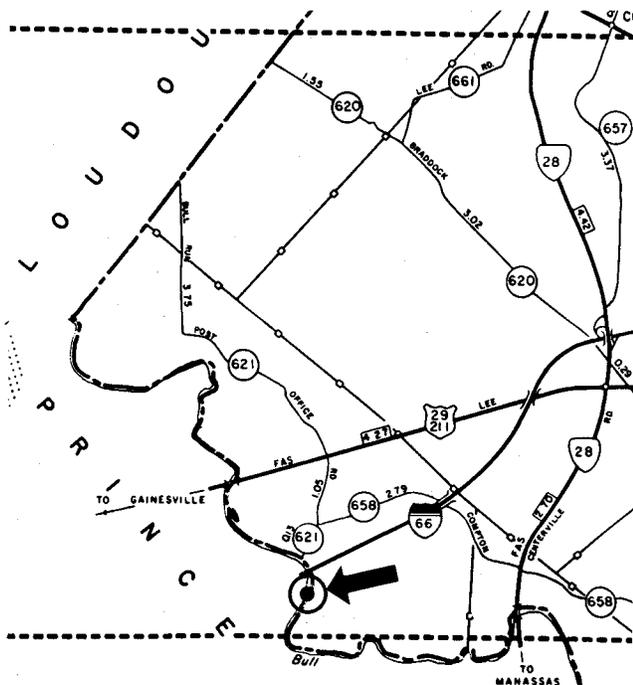


Figure 4. Location of the Bull Run occurrence, Fairfax County.

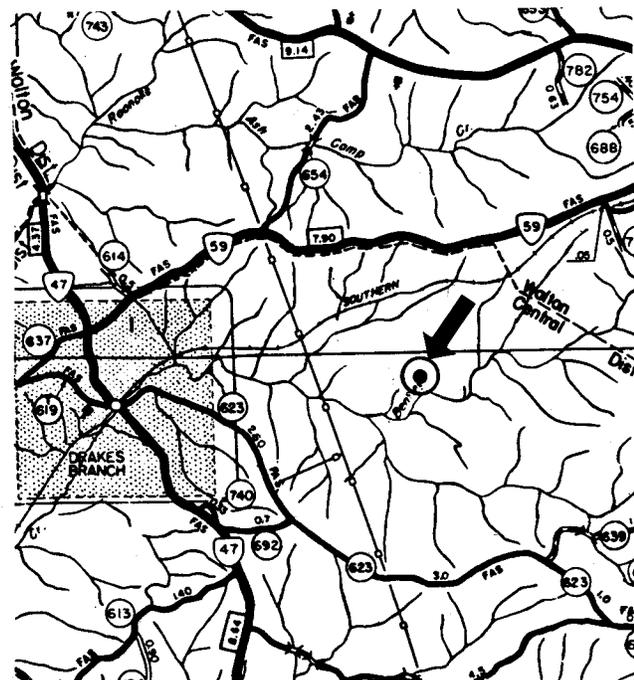


Figure 5. Location of Daniel's mine, Charlotte County.

1984, personal communication). This area is approximately 1 mile northeast of the Walt Williams mine and generally along the strike of the country rocks, which are pebble conglomerate to feldspathic sandstone of the Unicoi Formation of Lower Cambrian age. No prospect workings were located in the field by the junior author.

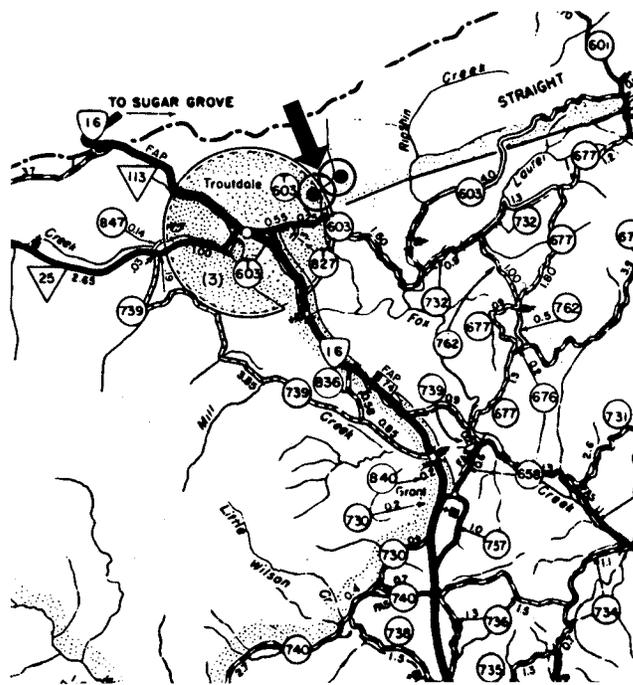


Figure 6. Location of the Dixon prospect and Walt Williams mine, Grayson County.

Epperson Prospect

The Epperson prospect (Figure 7) is located in Patrick County, in the Meadows of Dan 7.5-minute quadrangle, approximately 1.5 miles northeast of Kibler. It is on the ridge between Hickory Cove and Hookers Creek, about 2 miles north of the end of State Road 631 along a jeep trail (N4,054,700 E551,120 Zone 17).

In a letter from G. Epperson in 1977, it was stated that a quartz vein on the property had been prospected for copper, gold, and silver. In an earlier examination of this property during 1959, E. O. Gooch of the Division staff reported finding chalcopryite and pyrite in a quartz vein that was about 3 feet thick (VDMR County Files). In addition to chalcopryite and pyrite, P. C. Sweet noted bornite and malachite during a 1977 field examination. No other reference to gold or silver from this prospect has been found.

At this prospect, a clear to white quartz vein was exposed for 30 feet. Country rock is a quartz-mica to greenstone schist. The local schistosity strikes about N80° E and dips steeply to the southeast. Other larger quartz veins found in this area have been mined as a high-silica resource for metallurgical-grade flux.

Gold Hill Prospect

The Gold Hill prospect (Figure 8) is located in Grayson County, on the mouth of Wilson 7.5-minute quadrangle, 6.2 miles southwest of Independence,

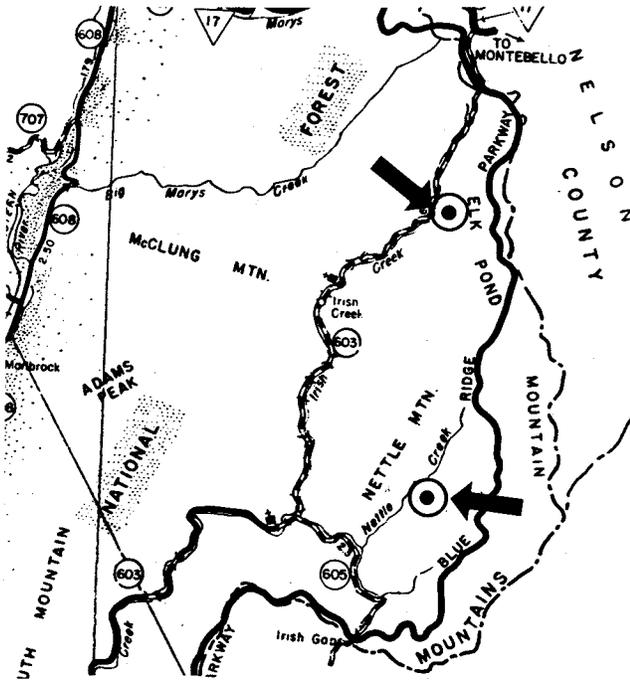


Figure 9. Location of the Irish Creek tin mine and the Yankee Horse Ridge occurrence in Rockbridge County.

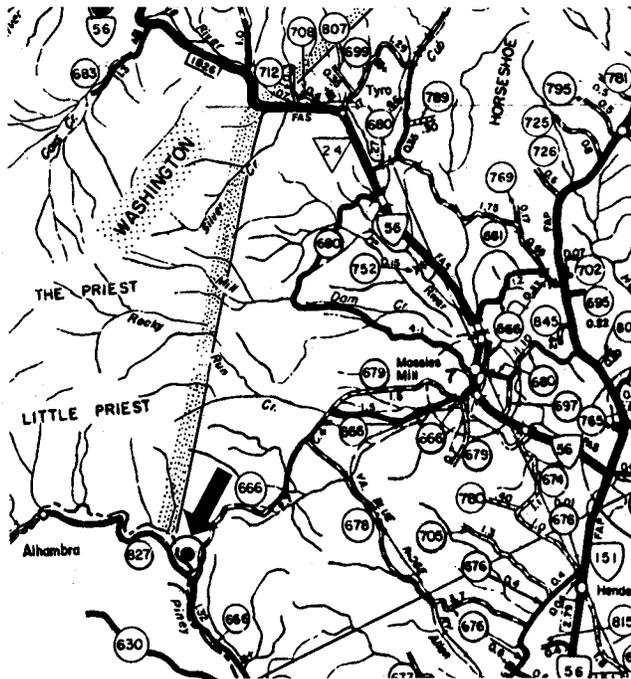


Figure 10. Location of the Jacks Hill mine, Nelson County.

deep and appears to be just west of a caved tunnel into the westward facing hillside. The second depression is smaller (6 feet in diameter and 2-3 feet deep); A large hillside dump covered by debris and white and iron stained to smoky quartz. (Figure 11). Some pieces of the quartz are vuggy. A grab

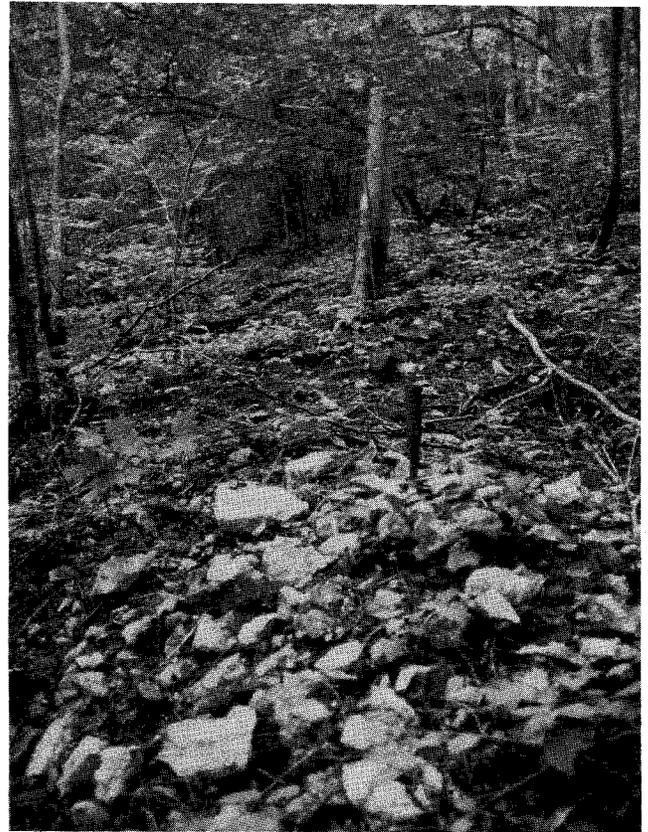


Figure 11. Quartz dump at Jacks Hill mine, Nelson County.

sample of the dump material was fire-assayed by Iron King Assay, Inc. and indicated no gold or silver.

Kinzer Prospect

The Kinzer prospect (Figure 12) is located in Grayson County, in the Elk Creek 7.5-minute quadrangle, approximately 1.6 miles southeast of the village of Elk Creek, and 0.25 miles northwest of the intersection of State Roads 600 and 696 (N4,062,630 E486,730, Zone 17).

Prior to 1881, pyrite was found in quartz veins and feldspathic zones around Elk Creek (C. R. Boyd 1881, p. 304). Boyd recognized the association of gold with pyrite, and recommended that exploration for gold be conducted north of Point Lookout Mountain along Elk Creek. He described this area as "the district most likely to pay the intelligent prospector". Gold was found with pyrite in a quartz vein to the northwest of the village of Elk Creek, but an exact location was not given (French, 1968, p. 296). According to local residents, prospecting was done throughout this area in the late 1800's. Gum Kinzer collected rock samples and dug a shallow prospect pit north of Elk Creek around

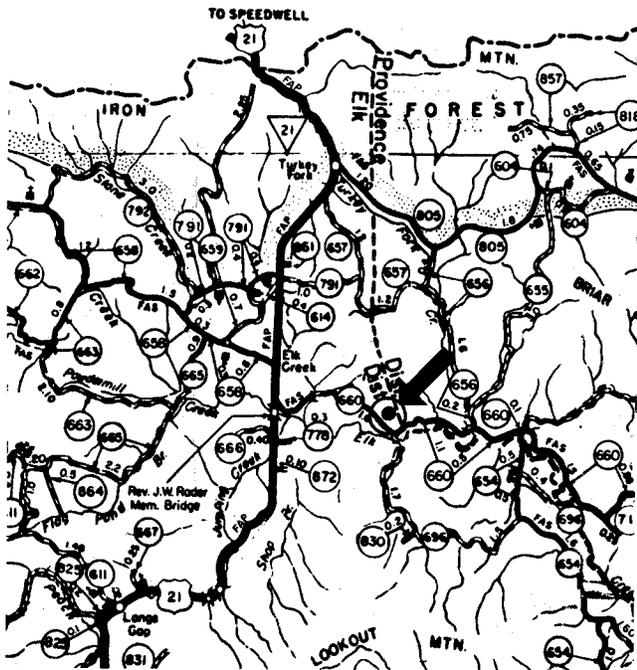


Figure 12. Location of the Kinzer prospect, Grayson County.

1890 (Fielden Harrington, 1985, personal communication).

The prospect is located in an open farm field and was graded level many years ago. No evidence of the prospect can now be seen in the field. Outcropping country rock near the prospect is an equigranular quartz monzonite of Cranberry Gneiss in the Elk Park plutonic group of Lower Precambrian age. Small pieces of iron stained quartz float less than 0.5 inch thick were found along the hillside. No other record of the gold reported at the village of Elk Creek could be found.

Lost Dutchman Mine

The Lost Dutchman mine (Figure 13) is located in Buckingham County, about 4 miles north of Dillwyn along Joshua Creek (N4,164,500 E725,410 Zone 17). It was reported by E. Wilkenson (1984, personal communication) that the shaft, located on old Mosely Mill Road, had been blown up by 1849.

At the present time several small cuts are present in the hillside north of the creek; country rocks are chlorite-sericite schists with small iron-oxide stained quartz stringers. In the bed of the dirt road on the south side of the creek is an exposure of greenstone schist. Some black sand is also present in the road; minerals present include quartz, ilmenite, magnetite, biotite, and minor garnet. A fire assay of a sample from the quartz stringer that

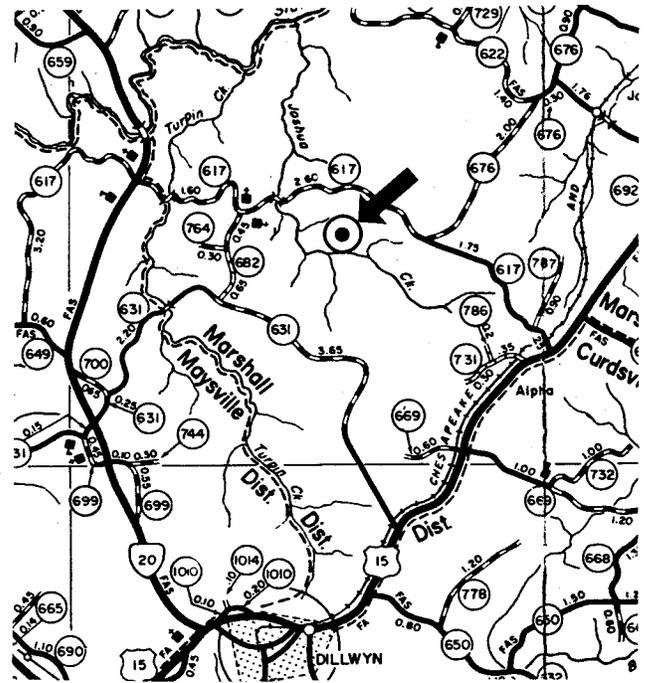


Figure 13. Location of the Lost Dutchman mine, Buckingham County.

was performed by Iron King Assay, Inc. indicates 0.001 ounce of gold and 0.01 ounce of silver per ton.

Marion Miller Prospect

The Marion Mill prospect (Figure 2) is located in Grayson County, in the Grayson 7.5-minute quadrangle, approximately 2.6 miles southwest of the village of Whitetop, and about 0.5 mile west of where Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina meet (N4,049,200 E440,120, Zone 17).

Watson (1907) reported that the copper minerals chalcopyrite, bornite, and malachite were collected from a prospect on the Douglas Land Company property in the southwestern corner of Grayson County. In addition to copper prospecting in this area, local residents recall that gold was panned from Big Horse Creek south of Whitetop (Sweet and Bell, 1980). In the early 1900's, Marion Miller prospected for gold and copper at the head of Big Horse Creek in Virginia and North Carolina. Around 1905, Miller panned gold and dug two prospect pits on the northwestern branch of Big Horse Creek, just north of the North Carolina-Virginia state line (Vaughn Phillips, 1984, personal communication).

Phillips recalled seeing the prospect pits within the last twenty years, but the steep slopes have been timbered, and no evidence of the workings could be seen in the field by the authors. Country rocks

in the area are medium-grained greenstones and rhyolites, and slaty phyllites of the Upper Precambrian Mount Rogers Formation. Abundant pieces of iron-stained, vuggy quartz float 1 to 3 inches thick can be found along the steep hillsides and in the creek bed.

J. L. Morgan Prospect

A newspaper noted in the 1920's(?) that Mr. Morgan, a Botetourt County farmer, discovered "a vein of gold several feet thick" on his land. The account also noted that the vein was yielding \$12 to \$16 per ton of ore and that greater operations were to be put into effect to extract the gold.

The deed books in the Botetourt County courthouse do not indicate a landowner (J. L. Morgan) in the early nineteen hundreds. A J. D. Morgan owned property along the Middle Fork of Jennings Creek near Arcadia in eastern Botetourt County in 1874 and for a brief time in 1885.

D. J. Myers Prospect

The late D. A. Heatwole of Dale Enterprise records the fact that in Adams (1827, p. 34) it was stated that nuggets of gold had been found a short distance west of Harrisonburg on a farm owned by Daniel J. Myers (Wayland, 1912). (Figure 14). Adams had actually stated that "there are indications of a rich gold mine in Rockingham County; lumps of pure gold have been found on the surface of the ground, one of which weighed 17 pwt."

The old D. J. Myers homestead is located on State Road 910 (Garbers Church Road) approximately 1.1 miles by road north-northeast of its intersection with State Road 726.

The old prospect site was near a spring and towards the radio towers on the hill and was marked by a shallow depression, 12-15 feet in diameter, surrounded by trees. A. P. Myers (personal communication, 1985).

There is a grove of trees north of the house, but no evidence of the spring was seen. Presently this area consists of a fenced pasture; the area is underlain by carbonate rocks of the Lincolnshire Limestone of Ordovician age. A fault exists in the immediate vicinity and may be related to the metallic mineralization (T. M. Gathright, 1985, personal communication). None of the present residents or nearby neighbors were aware of the old gold prospect.

Osborne Prospect

The Osborne prospect (Figure 2) is located in Grayson County, on the Park 7.5-minute quadrangle, approximately 1.1 miles northeast of the Mount

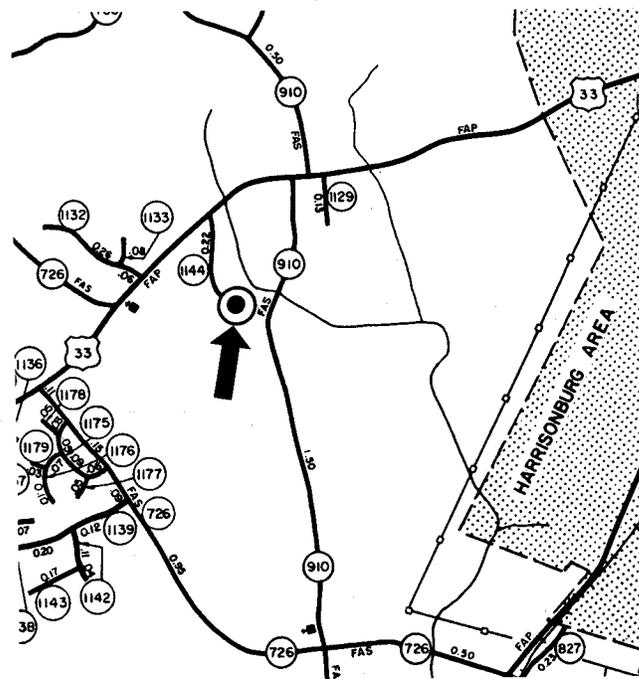


Figure 14. Location of the D. J. Myers prospect, Rockingham County.

Rogers School, 700 feet southwest of the intersection of U. S. Highway 58 and State Road 749 (N4,051,160 E453,210, Zone 17).

This prospect was first worked in the late 1800's. Copper was discovered by Petty Osborne, who dug a small prospect pit. Gold was also found at the prospect, but it was reported to be very fine grained and difficult to recover when the rock was crushed (Carl Osborne, 1985, personal communication). In the early 1900's, the Douglas Land Company purchased the property and dug a trench into the hillside searching for gold and copper (Alex Greer, 1985, personal communication).

A small trench cut into the hillside and an overgrown outslope dump was located. The caved trench is approximately 6 feet deep, 12 feet wide, and 30 feet long; and trends N20° E. Some pieces of dark greenish-gray phyllite found on the dump contain discontinuous vuggy quartz veins 0.25 to 2 inches thick. The quartz is commonly iron stained on the surface and along fractures. The country rock is massive quartz-feldspar gneiss and dark green schist.

Redwood Mine

The Redwood mine (Figure 15) is located in Franklin County on the Redwood 7.5-minute quadrangle, 1.4 miles southeast of Redwood, off the east side of State Road 814 approximately 0.5 mile by

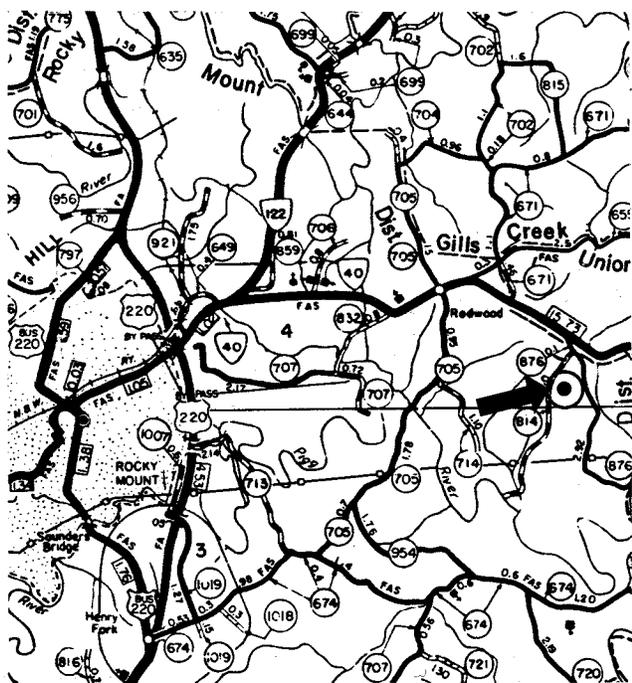


Figure 15. Location of the Redwood mine, Franklin County.

road southwest of its intersection with State Road 876 (N4,095,800 E607,000 Zone 17). The old mine was operated in the late 1890's by cutting three tunnels into a quartz vein on the west side of a hill (A. H. Preston, 1985, personal communication). One pint jar of gold was reportedly mined from this site. A prospect shaft was also cut into the hillside to the north of the tunnels. A sample of quartz was collected from the southwestern continuation(?) of the quartz vein (Figure 16), which has a strike of N65° E. Assay by Iron King Assay, Inc., indicates no gold and 0.6 ounce of silver per ton of material. Country rock in the area (schistose graywacke) is weathered into saprolite and plastic red to reddish-orange clay. The tunnels are now filled in and not visible. Some quartz fragments are present in the drainage and around a 20-year-old pond just to the south.

When the property, described as being "known as gold mine", was sold by the Lavenders to Mr. A. B. Preston in October 1905, the mineral rights were retained by the seller. The property (0.87 acre) across State Road 814 was sold to E. C. Preston in December 1945 and was described as being near the Old Gold Mine School House. This old schoolhouse, now a residence, is on the property of Donald Preston, the present owner.



Figure 16. Quartz vein outcrop, south of Redwood mine.

Stith Mine

The Stith (Old Sterling, Moratock Copper, English) mine (Figure 17) is located in Mecklenburg County, on the Baskerville 7.5-minute quadrangle, 0.85 mile north of State Road 615 along Mines Creek. Reference to and field location of the old mine were provided by Shelton H. Short II. In early 1733 this old mine property (owned by Colonel Drury Stith) was reportedly worked for copper-gold-silver by one miner and two helpers with picks and shovels. The mine was open when Colonel William Byrd II came through the area to establish the Virginia-North Carolina state line (Dabney, 1971). After the Revolutionary War, and up to 1792, the mine was worked for silver and copper (Turpin, 1938); much of the ore was taken to Petersburg for smelting. A vein with silver mineralization was noted around the time of World War I; however, the mine has evidently not been worked since that time. The property is presently owned by Champion International Corporation. Boushall (1942) reports that there was an old water and debris-filled shaft present and that the mine carried a superior grade of copper combined with silver.

In early 1984, two water-filled shafts (Figure 18), several shallow pits and trenches, a large creek-side dump and several rim dumps were present. The water-filled shafts are up to 12 feet across and the trenches are up to 70 feet long. Rocks noted by the senior author are phyllites, greenstone, some of which is epidotized in places, and some possible tuffs; the general strike of the rocks is N10° E. Minerals noted included quartz, chlorite, epidote, mica, and malachite. An X-ray analysis of several samples by the Division indicates the copper minerals cuprite and chalcocite. A fire assay performed



Figure 17. Location of the Stith (Old Sterling) mine, Mecklenburg County.



Figure 18. Water-filled shaft, Stith mine, Mecklenburg County.

by Barringer Resources, Sparks, Nevada, shows 1.82 ounces of silver and 0.006 ounce of gold per ton. Another sample submitted to Iron King Assay, Inc., indicates 0.056 ounce of gold and 7.24 ounces of silver per ton.

S. C. Taylor Mine

The S. C. Taylor mine (Figure 19) is located 3.4 miles south of Spencer in western Henry County in the Spencer 7.5-minute quadrangle. It is just east of the intersection of State Road 695 (George Taylor Road) with State Road 629. George Taylor settled just northwest of the intersection on a 10 acre tract in the hollow in 1774 (Figure 20) and his grandfather (Sam C. Taylor) and others put down a 60-foot shaft that was 10 feet in diameter in the early 1920's (S. D. Taylor, 1985, personal communication). The shaft was evidently sunk in a sticky, red saprolite-residuum over biotite gneiss and amphibolite; it is reported that quite a bit of a caving occurred.

A Danville Virginia newspaper clipping, dated March 20, (year presumed to be early 1930's) reports from Martinsville that the Taylor prospect was "yielding better than was first expected". It was reported in the newspaper that the yield of material was worth \$500 a ton. Presently the area is covered with undergrowth; the site contains many fragments of biotite gneiss and amphibolite. There is no evidence of the old shaft.

Samples of amphibolite were sent to Iron King Assay, Inc. for fire assay. Analysis of one sample indicates no gold and 0.12 ounce of silver per ton; a second sample indicated 0.001 ounce of gold and 0.01 ounce of silver per ton.

Timber Ridge Prospect

An occurrence of gold was noted and reported to the Virginia Geological Survey in November, 1915 by J. L. Twyman of Fincastle, Virginia. The reported occurrence was on the property of Austin Thompson, northwest of Springwood and just south of Salisbury, Botetourt County. According to county deed books, Mr. Thompson purchased about 13 acres of property in 1914 about 4 miles from the "Court House" on Big Timber Ridge. Part of Mr. Thompson's estate changed hands in 1920 and is described as on Timber Ridge along Catawba Creek, a branch of the James River.

The majority of the rocks on Timber Ridge are in the Chepultepec and Conococheague formations. There is no evidence of any old prospects in this area, and no residents in the vicinity have knowledge of old gold occurrences.

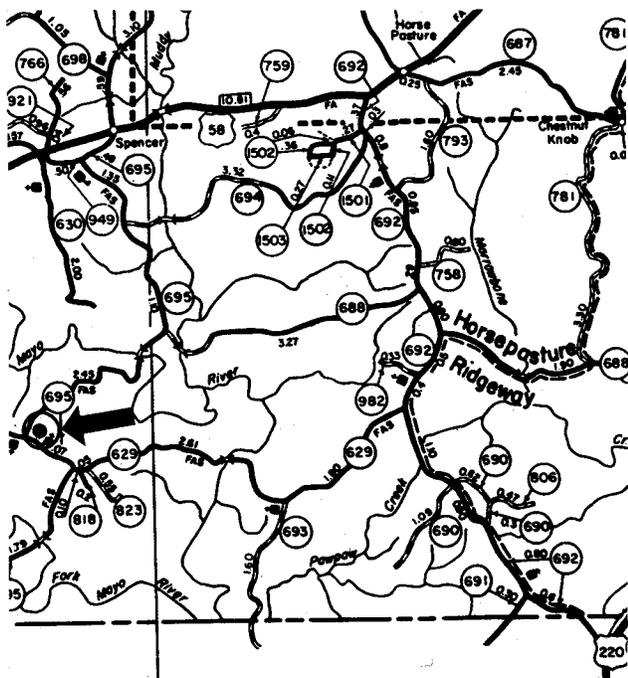


Figure 19. Location of the S. C. Taylor mine, Henry County.

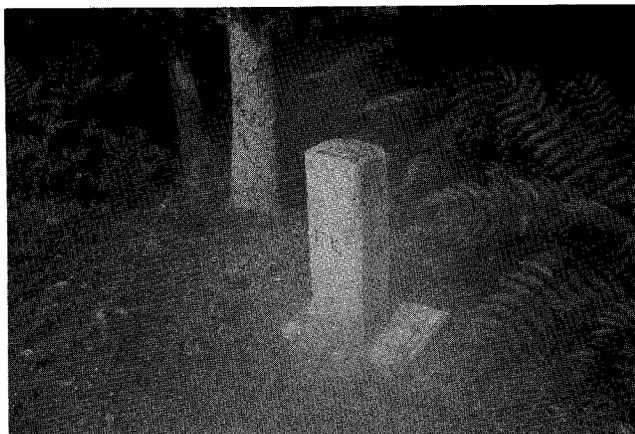


Figure 20. Marker commemorating "grant" to George Taylor, near S. C. Taylor mine, Henry County.

Yankee Horse Ridge Occurrence

Bedrock samples from a trench on Yankee Horse Ridge (Figure 9) in eastern Rockbridge County were fire assayed at Iron King Assay, Inc. in 1985. Analyses from two samples indicate 0.03 ounce of gold and 8.72 ounces of silver per ton, and 0.05 ounce of gold and 0.3 ounce silver per ton (R. S. Good, 1985, personal communication).

Walt Williams Mine

The Walt Williams mine (Figure 6) is located in Grayson County, on the Trout Dale 7.5-minute quadrangle, 1.1 miles northeast of Trout Dale, 0.4 mile north of State Road 603 approximately 0.3 mile by road east of its intersection with State Road 827 (N4,062,590 E462,110 Zone 17) (Figure 3).

This information will supplement data reported in VDMR Publication 27 (Sweet and Bell, 1980, p. 51). The main water-filled 12-by-8-foot shaft above the unnamed stream level was located. Approximately 35 feet southwest along the stream, a smaller 5 by 5-foot water-filled shaft was found. About 1400 feet southwest, a small hillside cut and dump were found. The cut is approximately 20 feet wide and 30 feet deep. As reported in 1980, the country rock is pebble conglomerate to feldspathic sandstone of the Lower Cambrian Unicoi Formation. The conglomerate shows minor iron-oxide staining. The gold apparently still occurs as a paleoplacer in the pebble conglomerate. The Unicoi Formation strikes $N40^{\circ}$ to 70° E and dips about 45° NW. The shafts and hillside cut may have followed the same conglomeratic horizon.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATION 53

Simple Bouguer Gravity Anomaly Map of the Richmond and Taylorsville Basins and Vicinity, Virginia, by Stanley S. Johnson, Gerald P. Wilkes, and Marvin R. Gwin; one sheet, 1985.

\$3.00

Virginia Minerals, Vol. 31, No. 4, November 1985

On this map, Bouguer gravity contours are shown for the eastern belt in Virginia (Taylorsville Basin southwest to Richmond Basin and five smaller outliers). The Triassic stratigraphy of the two major basins is described in tables 1 and 2 and represented by patterns on the map. Contacts and faults are also shown (scale 1:125,000). The text contains general geology and procedure and instrumentation. A location map shows the position and names of Mesozoic basins in the central, eastern, and western belts of Virginia.

Publication 53 can be ordered from the Division for \$3.00. Postage will be billed. Four percent sales tax will be added for in-State orders.

PUBLICATION 54

Coal Resources Data on Federal Lands in Virginia, by Marvin R. Gwin and James A. Henderson, Jr.; 152 p., 1984.

\$8.50

Coal resource data is compiled in this publication for the Valley coal fields in western Virginia and the southwest Virginia coal fields. The Valley coal fields are the coals of Botetourt and Roanoke counties, Montgomery and Pulaski counties, Wythe County, Bland, and Smyth counties, Little Walker and Brush Mountain area, and Price Mountain. Southwest Virginia coal fields include coals of the Pound River area and Powell Valley anticline.

The coal fields are described by county and stratigraphic data is presented by quadrangle in the appendix, which also includes index and quadrangle maps, and cross sections. The stratigraphic data is a computerized listing from the National Coal Resources Data System (NCRDS).

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