



Golden  
Sheaf  
Mining  
Company



H. W. GESSNER    E. S. THOMPSON    CHAS. KEMPER

# GOLDEN SHEAF MINING COMPANY

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF CALIFORNIA)

OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF THE GOLDEN SHEAF MINE  
MICHIGAN BLUFF, PLACER, COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000.00  
PAR VALUE \$5.00 PER SHARE

DEPOSITARY:  
CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK, Sacramento, Cal.

OFFICERS:

E. S. THOMPSON, President                      H. W. GESSNER, Vice-President  
CHAS. KEMPER, Secretary and Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

E. S. THOMPSON, Sacramento, Cal.            H. W. GESSNER, Sacramento, Cal.  
CHAS. KEMPER, Sacramento, Cal.            E. L. ROLFF, Roseville, Cal.  
J. B. CUBY, Sacramento, Cal.

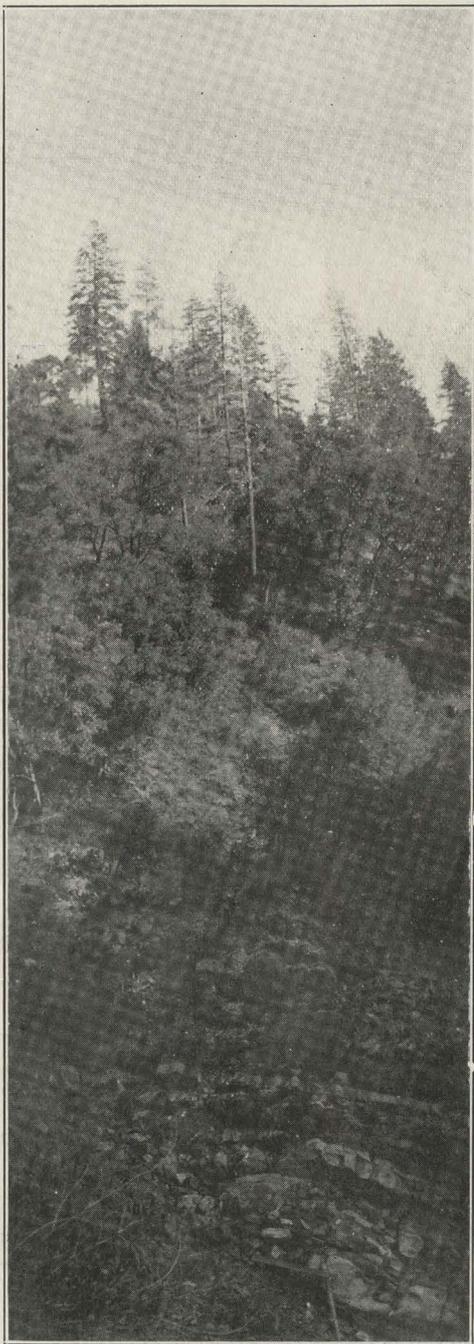
CONSULTING ATTORNEY:

WM. M. SIMS, Union Trust Building, San Francisco, Cal.

OFFICE:

2015 P STREET    SACRAMENTO, CAL.    PHONE MAIN 1882-R

PROPOSED  
MILL SITE,  
LOOKING  
ACROSS  
CANYON



In mining, rewards are certain for those with  
ability to discriminate opportunity.   
One small investment wisely made equals a life  
time of toil.



PROPOSED MILL SITE, LOOKING DOWN THE CANYON

## TO THE INVESTOR



IN OFFERING to the Public this opportunity to join with us in an enterprise of such proportions and extraordinary promise, we have exercised the greatest care to give the exact facts.

It has been our aim to aid the investor in every possible way by making available to him the required information and by placing in his hands the data which he on his part can easily verify.

As our mine is open to all investors, we will be pleased to take you to see the property, thereby satisfying yourself fully as to the truthfulness of all our assertions.

It is just this sort of proposition which renders an investment safe, sound, and conservative.

We are simply seeking your co-operation on an even basis and relying on your good judgment to join our company in order to perfect one of the greatest money making possibilities offered the Public today.

Within a year's time this enterprise should stand second to none in the State of California because of its vast possibilities and enormous resources for wealth.



CENTER OF LEDGE IN FOREGROUND

## GEOLOGY

**A**T the Golden Sheaf Mine a large fissure vein cuts the ledge, and geology teaches us that in former unknown ages internal stresses in the earth, due primarily to imperfectly understood causes, produced compressive strains in the outer rocky portion of the globe which found relief in cracks or fissures. Such fissures became natural conduits for the circulation of underground waters. The water rising from the deeper, hotter portions of the earth's interior carried in solution quartz, carbonates, gold, metallic sulphides (sulphurets), and other mineral substances, which in turn naturally filled fissures in the earth and formed our quartz ledges of to-day.

A vein thus occupies a crack or fissure in the rocks, filled from below by materials brought up in an aqueous solution.

In the Golden Sheaf Mine we have this formation, and the circulation of this mineralized water and subterranean gases penetrated the pores in the rock and mineralized the ledge.

In places where conditions were favorable, the gold formed in larger quantities termed pockets, which occur at frequent intervals in this ledge. Beds of crystals are also found in conjunction with these pockets.



HEAD OF FLUME, LOOKING DUE EAST FROM BLACKSMITH SHOP

## GOLD

**G**OLD was first discovered in California by James Marshall in the bed of a small stream at Sutter's Mill at Coloma, California, in January, 1848. The news of the discovery startled the whole world and started thousands of treasure seekers to California in search of the precious metal. And the search has never ceased from 1848 to the present day.

The early pioneer only worked the placers or surface deposits, and these have long since been exhausted.

Quartz mining followed in the wake of the pan and sluice box, and mining was conducted beneath the surface on the quartz ledges along the slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

California to-day stands first in the Union in the production of gold; the total output of gold for the year 1910 being \$21,146,150, according to statistics furnished by the Director of the Mint.

This is the age of gold. Everybody is looking for it. Many are seeking it in the Klondyke or in the poisonous hollows of Death Valley; but they are proceeding upon theories of prospecting and exploitation that are fast falling into desuetude. In ten years an old fashioned pack-mule prospector will be a



LEDGE, LOOKING NORTHEAST, ALL SURFACE HAVING BEEN PIPED AND SLUICED OFF

museum curiosity. This is the day of gold saving machinery without which success would be impossible.

Modern machinery combines strength and durability with economy in operating, as well as embracing all the appliances which man's genius has invented for saving the gold which is known to exist in our quartz ledges.

## DISCOVERY AND HISTORY

**T**HE Golden Sheaf Mine was discovered in the winter of 1856-57 by a miner named Bronk. While making surface exploitations he discovered a rich pocket. It is estimated that his discovery yielded him over \$200,000.00. It was a common occurrence to see him going home at night with a miner's pan filled with the shining metal. This statement can be verified by some of the early pioneers who still live in the locality. The property passed from the discoverer to John Thompson (father of our President), who pursued the operations during his life time by means of sluicing exclusively for the pockets which were the only values known to exist at that time. After this it became the property of E. S. Thompson, who followed the methods of his father up to the last few years, when it became known that the entire

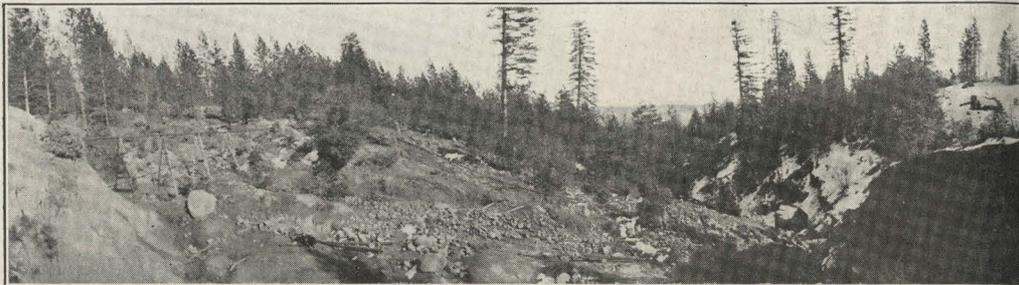


SOUTHWEST EXPOSURE OF LEDGE

body of rock, which was being sluiced down the canyon carried values sufficient to attract attention. During the operation of our President and his father, many thousands of dollars were recovered from these pockets.

## FORMATION

**T**HE Golden Sheaf ledge is a Mother Lode formation, or what is more commonly called the gold belt. It is about 300 feet in width. The trend of the ledge is about ten degrees west of north according to the magnetic pole. It consists of a belt of quartz and porphyry intermingled with slate, with a serpentine and slate contact. The ledge is in a state of decomposition. The ore being soft, it can be drilled, blasted, crushed, and milled at a very small cost at the present depth of the pit, which is about 50 feet. The ledge has been found to be heavily charged with sulphides which carry good values. The entire ledge carries values, and is of a free-milling character. This same ledge has been extensively worked in El Dorado county, one of its important mines being the Georgia Slide. It may also be traced on the north to the Pioneer mine which has been a greater producer. Among the famous channels which passed over this



PANORAMIC VIEW OF LEDGE, LOOKING EAST

belt and were enriched by its treasure are the Mountain Gate, at Damascus, the Hidden Treasure, the Weske, Paragon and the Mayflower, all of which have yielded into the millions.

## OPERATION

**T**HE Golden Sheaf Mining Company will place on the market for sale at the par value of \$5.00 a share, a small portion of its treasury stock. For buying machinery for the operation of the mine, doing initial work and placing the mine in operating condition, the company will install the latest gold extracting and saving machinery, the capacity of which will be in keeping with the enormous ore body at hand, and the operation will be conducted with a view to the best interests and satisfaction of the investors. Our aim is to have one of the most complete and up-to-date mines in operation. Without further exploration we have enough ore in sight to operate for many years. The officers and directors are devoting their time without salary, and their business standing will bear the closest investigation. The purchase of machinery will be made with a view to economy and a thorough safe-guarding of the interests of the company. The sooner the stock is sold the sooner the wheels will begin to revolve and bring dividends to the stockholders.

## ASSAYS AND MILL TESTS

Out of 24 assays made, samples of ore were taken a distance of 150 feet across the face of the ledge, averaging \$5.85. One small milling test made, showed a value of \$5.20 per ton. One large working mill test made, ore was taken across the face of the ledge for a distance of 150 feet. Samples were taken by drilling



PANORAMIC VIEW OF LEDGE, LOOKING WEST

into the wall about four feet, blasting out every six feet, and taking only ore from solid ledge matter. This test showed a recovery of \$6.70 per ton free gold by amalgamation.

An assay of concentrates gave \$24.85 per ton.

## TRAMWAY

**T**HE ore will be transported from the mine to the mill, a distance of about half a mile, by an aerial tramway. The buckets are loaded automatically and discharged into ore bins at the mill. No power will be required for operating the tram, as the loaded buckets going down the incline develop their own power by gravity and also draw up the empty buckets.

## WATER

In selecting a mill site, we have taken advantage of a large water shed. The water of seven gulches can be concentrated. This gives us an abundance of water during the dry season.

## TIMBER

The property has an abundance of fine timber which can be used for mining and building purposes, and with the installation of a small portable saw mill all the lumber used in constructing the plant can be sawed on the ground, the cost of which will be only the power and labor.

## CLIMATE

The mine is located just below the snow line, and work will never be interfered with during the winter months by reason of heavy snows.



NORTHWESTERN EXPOSURE OF LEDGE

## LOCATION

**T**HE property consists of one location 1500x600 feet, and about 80 acres of placer ground covering timber and mining rights. The property has been legally located and recorded according to the mining laws of the United States.

The mine is situated at Michigan Bluff, Placer County, California, which is reached by stage every day, Sundays excepted, from Colfax, a distance of 22 miles. Colfax is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, a distance of 54 miles from Sacramento.

## POWER

Electric power will be obtained from a power plant situated on Horseshoe Bar on the Middle Fork of the American River. There will be no expense for construction, as the power company agrees to construct the line from its plant to the mine and mill, a distance of about two miles.



NORTHERN EXPOSURE OF LEDGE

## OPPORTUNITY

**T**HE man who delays and awaits the morrow is lost, as there has never been a successful financier who delayed when making his investments.

Opportunity comes to all of us in a lifetime, and we should take advantage of it and grasp it. California, to-day presents many such opportunities for investments, but if you delay others will reach out and reap the benefits which should have been yours. There is a wide difference between speculation and investment. The speculator takes great chances and looks for correspondingly large profits. The investor demands better security for his capital, and is content if he can see his profits figured out to a certainty, even though they may not be so lucrative.

We are here offering you an opportunity, the merit of which is undisputed. You can wait for years and you will not get another chance for investment where you would get larger and quicker dividends.

In evidence of the bona-fide value of the Golden Sheaf Mine, and the faith we have in it, we again cordially invite you to visit our property, and we are satisfied that you will be more than pleased. What can be fairer than this?



BLACKSMITH SHOP AND HEAD OF FLUME, LOOKING WEST

## REPORT ON GOLDEN SHEAF MINE

BY E. B. SMYTH

**T**HE Golden Sheaf Mine is situated in the Michigan Bluff Mining District, Placer County, California, in what is now known as the East Mother Lode. It is a contact vein, having a slate hanging wall and a foot wall of serpentine. About 200 feet of the pay shoot has been exposed by placer mining, as the surface ore is very much decomposed. Handsome results have been obtained in this manner of working, but the biggest part of the values were never saved, for only the large pieces settled in the cut and flumes, the fine gold and sulphurets being washed away and lost.

The deepest working is about 60 feet, and the distance between walls at this point is over 200 feet. Samples taken at the deepest point show values ranging from \$1.65 to \$9.90 per ton. A mill test of four tons recently made yielded \$6.70 per ton. This ore was taken from the hanging wall side for about 150 feet in length and about 100 feet across the ledge.

My experience in this kind of formation is that the mill test usually yields more than the assays, because one loses more or



SOUTH EXPOSURE OF LEDGE

less of the fines in sampling, while in milling the fines become part of the ore milled.

Until late years the East Mother Lode was believed to be only a pocket formation, but deep developments proved it to be equal in richness to the Mother Lode proper.

Following the East Mother Lode north of the Golden Sheaf, the first developed quartz mine is the Pioneer, which has yielded pay ore for a number of years. The surface ore was more or less decomposed and very wide, but with increasing depth the cre became more compact and the walls more uniform. The same results may be expected in the Golden Sheaf.

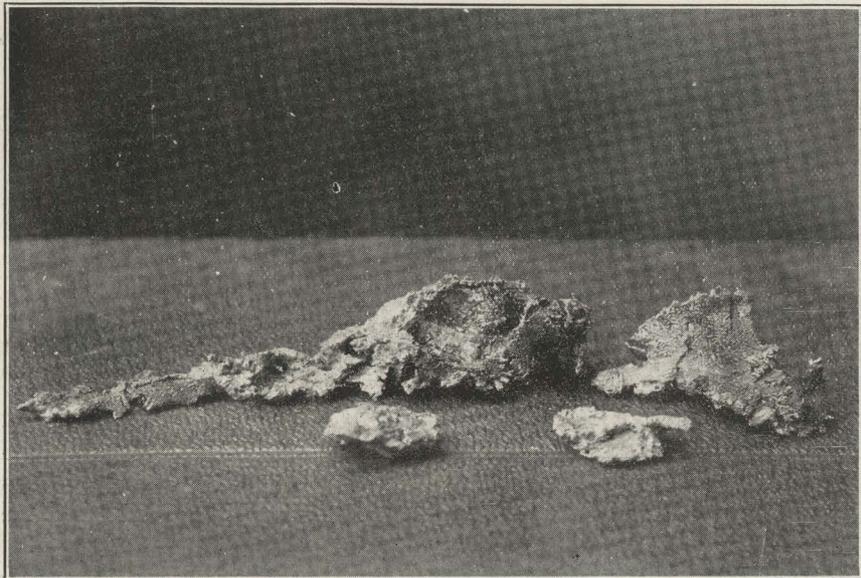
The greatest number of paying mines on this belt have been in the slate or on the slate contact. The Erie, Ancho, Republic, National, Culbertson, and Keller are all in the slate, while at the Plumbago, the pay ore is found in the serpentine formation. This mineralized belt varies in width, being very narrow in places, while in Placer and Nevada Counties it reaches enormous width. These large ore bodies have an advantage over smaller and richer ones in the cost of operation. No timbering is necessary, as the ore is worked through open cuts from the surface.



WATERFALL, THREE HUNDRED FEET EAST OF MINE

It has been proven in several mines in El Dorado and Nevada Counties that ore paying \$1.00 per ton could be mined at a profit. The Spanish mine paid a dividend on 75 cent ore. The Del Marcha mined and milled their ore at a cost of 42 cents per ton. The Golden Sheaf has the advantage of having a higher grade of ore, and with modern machinery and proper management should pay its stockholders big dividends.

This mine differs in one respect from the average gold mine.



A FEW SPECIMENS FROM THE GOLDEN SHEAF MINES. LARGEST SPECIMEN,  
AT LEFT, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  INCHES IN LENGTH

In very few mines do the surface sulphurets carry any value; but in this particular mine I find the sulphurets carrying fair values. It would not be surprising to find them very high grade when water level is reached. Many mines today are paying running expenses from the values thus obtained.

From 20 years' experience I have had in many other mines of this nature, I can safely say that the ore can be mined and milled for less than 75 cents per ton, providing the company should treat 100 tons or more per day, and from its past record and surface indications I believe it to be a first-class proposition.

E. B. SMYTH,  
Expert Miner.

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WESTERN EXPOSURE OF LEDGE

## REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INVEST IN THE GOLDEN SHEAF MINE

- We have a developed mine.
- Abundant water.
- Electric motive power.
- An open pit.
- No assessments.
- Quick dividends.
- Free milling ore.
- Good drainage.
- Values through the entire ledge.
- An actual milling test made.
- A large body of ore in sight.
- On mother lode formation.
- An immense ledge.
- No power required for tramway.