

Batesville, Guada
Feb 25 1938

Mineral Survey In Independence Co. County To Start About March 1st "Batesville Guard" Feb. 25th, 1938 Farmers Urged To Aid In Survey Of The County

William George Rinehart of Batesville, has been named Independence County supervisor of a state mineral survey which will begin in this county March 1, Dr. George C. Branner, State Geologist announced today.

Mr. Rinehart, with a staff of workers, plans to start the survey next Tuesday in the southern part of the county in the Oil Trough section and work northward.

"The purpose of the survey," according to Mr. Rinehart, "is to accurately map and sample all minerals, clays, gravels and waters within the state. Similar surveys will be made in about 50 counties over the state."

Practically every square foot of the county will be carefully supervised in an effort to discover just what this county has in the way of minerals. Findings will be compiled and recorded on a large state map.

All citizens of the county are requested to cooperate in the state survey and to lend any assistance to the workers, Dr. Branner said.

"If any landowner or farmer has any outcrops which look interesting, he is urged to call this to Mr. Rinehart's attention or to the attention of the crew working in the field.

An office has been established here at 148 College Avenue opposite the Independence County jail.

All mineral samples will be tested at laboratories in Little Rock and all landowners will be given a complete report on the analysis of mineral on their property. Any information gathered on this survey will become public property.

The entire survey will be under the personal direction of Dr. Robert C. Beckstrom, state project supervisor, who conducted a similar survey in Oklahoma several years ago.

Mineral Survey Begins In South Part Of County

Aides Named By W. G. Rinehart, Director In Charge

After a week of instruction, local men have been assigned to the State Mineral Survey which started work in Independence county today, W. G. Rinehart, supervisor, said. The men will start work near Oliphant and west along the southern boundary of the county and from there north to the White river.

If no change in the program is made, all land in the county lying south of the river will be inspected first, Mr. Rinehart said.

Newly appointed senior engineer aides are: Glenn Wright, Max Harmon, Joe Gould, Albert Kelley, Elbert Martin and Homer Rowlett.

Junior engineer aides are: Nick Hayden, Jesse Moore, James E. Johnson, and Harold Coop.

Woodson Monday is time-keeper and Adrian Sims is truck driver.

Mr. Rinehart urged all land owners and parties interested in the survey that any information concerning location of any samples of mineral or clay taken by the crew in the field can and should be kept by the interested parties and land owners after the samples have been examined and tested in laboratories in Little Rock and Benton.

Such information as to the nature and value of the sample taken may be had without cost by writing to the State Geological Survey, Little Rock, Mr. Rinehart said.

Batesville Record
Mar 3 1938

Rinehart To Head Co. Mineral Survey

W. G. Rinehart has been named county supervisor of Independence County in the investigation for the mineral survey to be conducted by the Arkansas Geological Survey. Mr. Rinehart will open an office at his place on College Avenue adjoining the Batesville Hotel, and the survey for minerals in the county will begin March 1.

Mr. Rinehart has had years of experience in the field of minerals, and is particularly well qualified for the post to which he has been named. He is familiar with the counties' mineral resources, having been an operator in the manganese fields and dealt with other of the mineral deposits in the county. He invites the cooperation of all persons in the county who are interested in developing its natural mineral resources. Any information thus received will be the property of the state files on minerals.

The entire state project will be under the supervision of Robert C. Beckstrom who conducted a similar project in Oklahoma that attracted national attention. Mr. Beckstrom was at one time connected with the Colorado School of Mines, and has supervised engineering in foreign countries as well as this one.

Laboratories have been established at Little Rock and Benton for making the necessary analysis of minerals and clays in the 51 counties in which the survey will be made.

Statewide Mineral Survey Is Started By WPA This Week

Batesville, "Record"
3-3-38, Independence
A state-wide mineral survey to be made by the Works Progress Administration through sponsorship by the Arkansas Geological Survey was started in 31 counties Wednesday Floyd Sharp, state WPA administrator, announced.

William G. Rinehart has been appointed supervisor of Independence county. He has established an office here directly across the street from the County jail. The survey in this county will be started in the south section in the Oil Trough area and will work northward, Mr. Rinehart said.

Headquarters for the project, said to be one of the largest white collar projects ever undertaken by the WPA, will be at 117 Victory street. Robert C. Beckstrom will be supervisor. Purpose of the project is to "locate, measure, estimate, describe, test and map the accessible resources of the state such as construction materials, minerals and water tables for use in determining their adaptability for economic use."

A total of 450 workers will be employed in the 31 counties. The work will be extended to include 55 counties later, Mr. Sharp said. Total employment in all counties will be 600 with approximately 15 workers in each county.

Supervisors for the counties were selected by Mr. Sharp with the co-operation of Kenneth O. Warner, state personnel director and Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist. A two-week school was conducted and persons with the highest grades were selected, Mr. Sharp said. Additional supervisors will be selected from applicants with a "preferred" classification.

Work Is Progressing On Mineral Survey

Throughout County 3-23- "Batesville Guard" 1938 Independence Co.

Considerable work has already been done throughout the state on the Mineral Survey being sponsored by The State Geological Survey in charge of Dr. George C. Branner, State Geologist. Crews of men and engineers are at work in about fifty counties and as these crews become accustomed to the work, progress will be more rapid.

Robert C. Beckstrom, State Project Supervisor, states that it is the intention of this survey to cover practically every acre of the counties included in the survey, carefully mapping and sampling all rock and mineral outcrops, clays, sands, gravels and waters.

The samples taken will be thoroughly tested and analyzed in laboratories in Little Rock, Benton and other points equipped for this special work and the information found as to values, uses, nature etc. will be available to all persons interested and can be had at any time by writing Dr. George C. Branner, State Geologist, Little Rock, and without cost.

This survey invites the cooperation of all persons interested in development work and requests that samples of any interesting material be brought to the Batesville office of the Survey located opposite the County Jail. W. G. Rinehart, County Supervisor, is in charge of Independence Co. and is assisted by Miss Koleta E. Walker, Mineralogist and member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and Miss Maude Butler. Miss Walker will gladly examine all samples brought in and will instruct as to further analysis to be carried on later.

This is an opportunity for all persons in the counties where work is in progress to learn the value of their rocks, minerals, clays etc. without cost.

Independence Co.
3-25-38
BATESVILLE NEWS REVIEW,

Considerable work has already been done throughout the state on the Mineral Survey being sponsored by the State Geological Survey in charge of Dr. George G. Branner, State Geologist. Crews of men and engineers are at work in about fifty counties and as these crews become accustomed to the work, progress will be more rapid.

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Around The Town

With The Observer *Batesville Guard*
5/30/39

W. G. Rinehart, district supervisor of the WPA mineral survey, has constructed a bronze bust out of an Indian skull. No, it doesn't look horrible—in fact he is a nice looking chief since Mr. Rinehart has fixed it up.

He has added bits of cement here and there over Big Chief's face. He made him some lips, cheeks, a neck, ears, nose, and he even put a cigarette in the old boys mouth.

Mr. Rinehart lives on College avenue just across from the county jail. And he will be glad to show you Big Chief.

Uncover Deposit Of Marble in Izard.

Special to the Gazette.
Guion, June 17.—The St. Clair Marble Company, which operates a quarry five miles south of this Izard County town, on the White River Railroad, recently uncovered approximately 10,000 cubic feet of fine marble, which is being sawed into blocks for shipment to the finishing plant at Batesville.

Four varieties of marble, St. Clair pink, golden vein, dark platinum and fleur golden vein, are quarried.

In its quarry operations, the company operates the only "wire saw" used in this section of the state. This saw in a large measure takes the place of a channeling machine and is much cheaper to operate. This method for cutting has been used by the company for many years.

Officials Of Eight Counties Confer Here Today With State Geologist About Mineral Survey Being Made At This Time

Independence Co. June 15, 1884
6-15-38
Dr. George C. Branner and R. C. Beckstrom Meet With Supervisors

Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, and R. C. Beckstrom, state supervisor, conferred here today with eight county supervisors of a statewide mineral survey. This meeting, the last of three held in North Arkansas, was for the purpose of exchanging ideas and discussing future plans for the work which is now being carried out in 33 counties in western and northern Arkansas, Dr. Branner said.

Supervisors who attended the meeting included: William G. Rinehart, Batesville; Hardy Nash, Salem; George F. Negart, Mtn. View; Eldridge Smith, Melbourne; Everett R. Bowman, Black Rock; E. E. Mitchell Jr., Mountain Home; Lytell McElroy, Pocahontas; and Calvin B. Whitney, Hardy. Several of their assistants also attended the session which was held here at the Mineral Service office across the street from the County Jail.

Miss Koleta Walker, assistant in the local office, also attended the session.

Similar meetings have been held at Fayetteville and Harrison.

Visit White Lime Quarry

The officials visited the Batesville White Lime Quarry this afternoon to witness a demonstration in making "rock wool," which if put into commercial use on a large scale here, may open a brand new industry for Batesville and Independence county.

"That," Dr. Branner explained, "is the purpose of the survey. We hope to discover just what minerals are here and how they may be developed for commercial purposes. In this manner we will aid Arkansas in developing new possible industries."

An area of 1,170 square miles has been covered so far in this immediate section of eight counties with approximately 110 men engaged in the work. It is estimated that the work will take from 10 to 12 months to complete.

Mineral Discovery Listed

The counties, number of square miles completed, per cent of county completed and types of minerals discovered so far follows:

INDEPENDENCE—200—33 per cent—Tripoli, phosphates, chert for road construction, marbles, dolomite, manganese.

STONE—118—2 per cent—marble, limestone.

BAXTER—112—20 per cent—Iron, Zinc, Lead, Limestones.

IZARD—150—27 per cent—Phosphates, Zinc, Manganese, Marble.

SHARP—104—17 per cent—Iron, Dolomite.

LAWRENCE—110—20 per cent—Kaolin, Lead, Zinc.

RANDOLPH—176—31 per cent—Kaolin, Iron, Lead.

FULTON—180—28 per cent—Kaolin, Iron, Tripoli, Dolomite.

Big Manganese Deposit Found

By Surveyors
Independence Co.
9-11-38

Special to the Gazette.
Batesville, Sept. 10.—One of the most valuable discoveries of mineral made by the state mineral survey in Independence county is a new manganese ore-bearing area that lies in parts of Sections 11 and 12 in the Floral neighborhood, 16 miles south of Batesville, in the south part of the county.

William Rhinehart, county survey director, estimated the deposit contains a minimum of 1,000,000 tons. It is disseminated ore and is associated with sandstone. Some of the larger chunks of free ore that have been recovered from the deposit have been assayed and run as high as 54 per cent metallic manganese, which is well up in the high grade class.

Most of the ore now being mined in the Batesville-Cushman manganese field is chunk ore. In order to recover the values from the newly discovered deposit it will be necessary to establish leaching or electrolytic equipment.

Mr. Rhinehart has also directed his attention to deposits of fine manganese that occurs in a distinctive black dirt formation in several sections of the county. He said that the tonnage of this crude ore is gigantic, running into millions of tons. Assays show this character ore runs from 10 to 30 per cent metallic manganese. In order to mine and recover the mineral content of this character of ore successfully, leaching or electrolytic equipment would have to be installed. No such equipment is being operated in the field now. Practically all the ore that is being mined and shipped is boulder ore, which needs no treatment after it is taken from the ground.

Road Materials.

The survey has saved WPA and the county a large sum in rock for road surfacing. A road is under construction now from Pleasant Plains to the west line of Independence county. Gravel was being hauled from Rosa, a distance of 20 miles, for surfacing. The survey located a body of surfacing stone a quarter of a mile from the new road. Construction costs have been reduced \$1 a yard for surfacing material as a result of the discovery.

Rocks adaptable for the manufacture of rock wool have also been found and a plant to make this product is now under construction four miles west of Batesville.

The water resources have been explored, and the Ozark spring, which was a popular watering place in the early history of the county, has been relocated and checked. An analysis of the water shows it to be one of the strongest mineralized springs known.

It contains 3.57 solids, which consist of iron, chlorides, sulphates, magnesium and ammonia. The spring runs about two gallons a minute. In the past a good road led up the mountain to it, from Jamestown. Numerous summer cottages covered the mountain-side around it. A summer hotel did a good business.

Deposit Of Stone Solves Problem Of Building Highways

New Material Will Replace Sandstone In Southwest Part Of County

Discovery of an extensive deposit of hard, flinty chert in the southwestern part of the county offers a solution to the road building problem in that section, according to W. G. Rinehart, supervisor of the county mineral survey.

Discovery of the new material will overcome a problem which has hindered construction of durable roads in that section where heretofore only soft sandstone has been available for road building.

On one project under construction, gravel was being hauled 25 miles. The new deposit was located within a quarter of a mile of the project and is now being used instead of gravel hauled from a distance.

A crushing plant with a capacity of about 200 cubic yards of crushed stone daily has been erected at the site of the deposit, and a stock pile of several hundred yards of stone has been built up for future use.

The deposit covers a known area of 160 acres. A face 15 feet thick has been exposed, assuring the entire southwest section of the county an adequate supply of ideal road surfacing material for all the roads that part of the county will ever need, at a saving of from \$1 to \$2 per yard.

The state mineral survey is sponsored by the Arkansas Geological Survey, of which Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, is the director.

Batesville Marble In Good Demand.

Special to the Gazette.

Batesville, June 17.—Roy Jeffery, one of the owners of the Batesville Black Marble Company, said yesterday black marble had been in good demand for several weeks. The company is filling orders at this time for commercial blocks and dimension material cut to specification.

Its black marble terrazzo mill also is in operation. Terrazzo is manufac-

tured from black marble by crushing and screening the small particles into specified sizes. It is used in concrete for laying floors. After the whole is laid enmass and allowed to "set," it is polished to a smooth, even surface and makes a beautiful and lasting floor. It is popular for hotel lobbies and office buildings. Batesville black marble is said to be the only black marble quarried in the United States, and equal in texture, polishing qualities and strength to Belgium black marble, which was utilized in the United States until the Batesville quarries were put on a producing basis.

Big Manganese Deposit Again Located

Special to the Gazette. 11-13-38

Cushman, Nov. 12.—Miners working on a Denison lease, eight miles west of Cushman, are down 129 feet in a shaft which is the deepest that has been sunk in the history of the Batesville-Cushman manganese field.

The last 34 feet had been through solid manganese ore that runs about 32 per cent, which is in the low grade class, and they are not through the vein. This is one of the thickest veins of ore of this class that has even been found in the field, and it promises to produce a large tonnage of ore.

This body of ore is not a new discovery in the literal sense but has been lost for many years. Years ago it was mined from the side of the mountain, miners taking the ore out of a large room. The over-burden was so heavy that it gradually settled and they had to abandon the digging. Attempts have been made by miners numerous times to re-locate the deposit by driving tunnels into the old drift, but they were unsuccessful. The heavy over-burden either caved in their drifts, or they drove them too high.

New Exploration Method.

Several months ago two miners working on the lease conceived the theory that if they would go higher up on the mountain and drive a vertical shaft they would strike the ore, and they were successful. The depth of shafts in the field has never been over 100 feet before this shaft was sunk, as miners here have always reasoned that no ore would be found deeper.

A few years ago an Eastern steel concern took an option on the property with a clause that allowed them to prospect it before they purchased it. They sank eight shafts up to a depth of 50 feet, struck no ore, and thinking there was no ore of consequence on the property, did not take up their option. Now all the men who have mined the property before wish they had explored deeper.

Edward Thoma and E. R. Swindler, who recently took a lease on the Martin land four miles west of Cushman, on Lafferty Creek, have encountered a good run of manganese ore on the property and are making a good production. They are mining the ore from tunnels driven into the side of the mountain. They have taken out two cars to date, with plenty of ore in sight. They are mining both oxide and carbonate ores of good grade.

Carbonates Increase Reserves.

For many years only the oxide of manganese ores were mined in the field. Carbonate of manganese which was discovered several years ago, has increased the potential reserves of the field enormously. The carbonate ore runs in blanket veins and is continuous over most sections of the field where the formations are still in place.

In some of these blanket veins of carbonate where the overlying formations have been cracked, allowing water to wash through them, the ore has undergone a chemical change, turning to oxide and most of the mines now that produce carbonate also produce oxide.

Manganese Industry Is In Its Infancy, Rinehart Declares

Batesville Guard
3-3-39
Improved methods of extracting ore, especially manganese, have paved the way for development of a gigantic industry in Independence county, W. G. Rinehart, supervisor of the state mineral survey, told the Kiwanis club at its regular weekly luncheon at the Marvin hotel today.

The object of the survey, Mr. Rinehart said, is not for the purpose of discovering new minerals, but to map and chart those already known to exist. The manganese mining industry is in its infancy, he said, because the new processes will make possible the utilization of low grade ores now allowed to go to waste. He estimated that for every ton of merchantable ore extracted, at least 1,000 tons of low grade ore is wasted.

The survey, he said, has disclosed excellent indications of oil and gas in this section, and it was recommended that a thorough geologic survey be made as a preliminary to interesting some concern in making a test. An abundance of natural gas would make possible the profitable development of other minerals of the region.

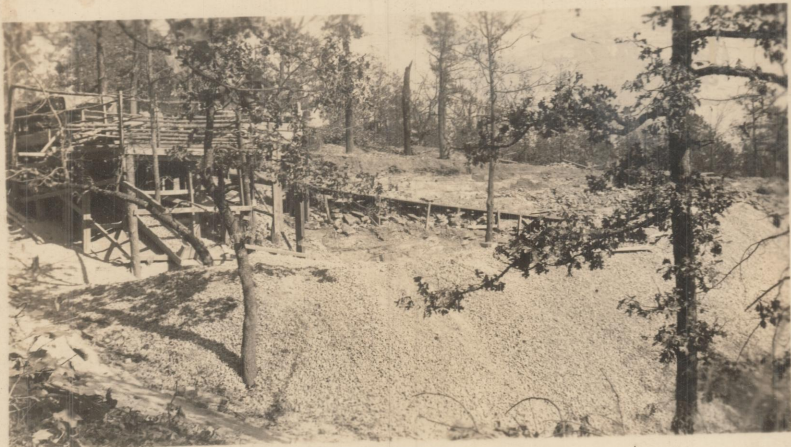
Duke Faught and Roy Meek of the local FSA office, and C. G. Jones were admitted as new members of the club. Rev. Alex Henry of Newport, and George Stephens were guests of the club.

Batesville Guard Museum Offers \$75 For Meteorite Found On Clyde Leslie Farm

3-6-39
The Field Museum in Chicago, which recently identified an unusual object found near Sandtown as a part of the Joe Wright mountain meteorite, has offered to pay \$75 for the object, according to a letter received by W. G. Rinehart. The specimen weighs about 20 pounds.

The meteorite, found about a year ago on the Clyde Leslie farm two miles north of Sandtown, recently was identified as a part of the Joe Wright meteorite, the first specimen of which was found on Joe Wright mountain, about seven miles east of Batesville, in 1884.

The museum's geological department has definitely identified the Sandtown fragment as part of the Joe Wright meteorite. Individuals have been known to fall as far as 16 miles apart, the museum said. It was suggested that other specimens might be found in the country between Joe Wright mountain and the Clyde Leslie farm.



Valuable Data Concerning Minerals Of This Section Obtained By State Survey

Batesville Guard

Entirely New Manganese Deposit Is Located In This County

12/3/38
Much valuable information concerning metallic and non-metallic minerals, as well as water sources, streams, caves, dwellings and other buildings in North Central Arkansas is being obtained through the state WPA mineral survey conducted under the sponsorship of the state Geological survey, which is directed by Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist.

In addition to the study of minerals of the section, many other things are being mapped, including those made by man as well as those found in nature. The purpose of the survey is not solely for the discovery of new minerals, according to Robert C. Beckstrom, state supervisor, but is designed to investigate, list, and map all known deposits and to take samples for analysis and classification at the state office.

The field sheets of the workers also contain a record of all streams lakes and springs; all water wells are investigated to determine the depth, quality and quantity of the water, its source, and how it behaves during drouth.

Under the direction of each county supervisor the field workers walk over each section of land and map all railroads, state and county roads, bridges, dams, electric power and gas lines and oil distributing systems. A record is also made of all buildings, including homes, churches, and school houses

County Thoroughly Covered

Perhaps no other county in Arkansas has been more thoroughly "prospected" for surface minerals than has Independence county, and the county has never been studied as in the present mineral survey.

The survey has shown a wider distribution of manganese ore than has heretofore been mapped, and the WPA is improving the main roads through the mining area. This deposit is 16 miles southwest of Batesville near the village of Floral. It occurs in powdered and

decimated form and in manganese bearing rock. Manganese also has been found in the Floral area in a black dirt formation which has been overlooked until this time. This form of ore assays from 10 to 30 per cent metallic manganese.

Roads in the southwestern part of the county are being built at less cost because of a chert deposit located in that section by the survey. The deposit was found within a half mile of the road leading from Pleasant Plains to the west county line. This material is now being used to replace gravel, which formerly was hauled from a point 20 miles away.

An interesting fact brought out by the survey is the scarcity of water wells in one southwestern township. It was found that where water is not supplied by springs, cisterns are in common use.

Marble In Stone County

The survey in Stone county, which is about 75 per cent complete, has disclosed that minerals of that area are largely of the non-metallic group, marbles and limestone being the most important. Stone county marble was found to range from 10 to 20 feet thick, making it possible to quarry large blocks. An unusually valuable deposit of black marble has been discovered.

Most of IZARD county's minerals were found in the southern part near White river in what is known as the "manganese belt." Near Mount Pleasant is a manganese field covering 20 acres in which the ore lies but four feet below the surface. In addition to manganese there are phosphates, manganese carbonate and a showing of potash. IZARD county also has extensive deposits of marble and limestone.

The survey of Sharp county is about half completed. Discoveries in that area include limestone.

(Continued on page 4)

*Remainder of article
was not sent by Rich*

Batesville Guard - 8/1/39
**Meteorite Found On
Farm Near Sandtown**
Batesville Guard 3-1-39

Is Similar To Fragments Found Near Rutherford In 1884

A peculiar object found about two miles north of Sandtown a year ago has been identified by the Field Museum, Chicago, as a genuine meteorite, according to W. G. Rinehart, who submitted the specimen to the institution for identification.

The object, which had the appearance of iron which had been melted, weighed about 20 pounds, and was found on the Clyde Leslie farm.

Examination of the meteorite disclosed that it appeared to be identical with a meteorite found on Joe Wright mountain, near Rutherford, in 1884. The museum has 364 grams of the Joe Wright specimen, which was found near the "buffalo wallow" on the mountain.

The museum has asked Mr. Rinehart to make a further investigation to aid in determining definitely whether the Sandtown specimen was part of the Joe Wright meteorite.

The museum's letter, signed by C. C. Gregg, director, follows:

"The chief curator of the department of geology of this museum states that the object mentioned in your letter of February 6 is a genuine meteorite. It is probably a newly discovered individual of Joe Wright mountain, which was found about seven miles from Batesville in 1884. As Field Museum has only 364 grams of Joe Wright mountain meteorite, this twenty pound individual would be a welcome addition to its collection.

"It would be greatly appreciated by this institution if you would make a thorough investigation and in particular find the distance and direction of the find from Joe Wright mountain. Field Museum would be deeply grateful for any assistance you might render in arranging with the owner for the museum to retain the specimen.

County Has Tremendous Mineral Wealth Which Hasn't Been Developed

Batesville Guard - April 11, 1939
Scientific Progress Has Paved Way For Vast Development Of Manganese, Clays, Silica Sands; Cheap Fuel Needed

Editor's Note:—W. G. Rinehart probably knows more about minerals and their development and processing than any other citizen of North Arkansas. This newspaper has asked Mr. Rinehart to write an article on Independence county's mineral resources and possibilities. The following article should make local people do some serious thinking about developing our vast store of hitherto untouched mineral wealth.

There is probably no section of Arkansas more worthy of sound development than Independence county. A general survey has established yardage and tonage of minerals in sufficient quantities to assure a supply of raw materials for the manufacture of numerous products indefinitely.

Many people instinctively associate the word "Mineral" only with lead, gold, silver, iron, etc, while in reality, the earth and all matter contained therein is mineral. Science has, in the last few years, made possible the use of many of the heretofore worthless clays and rocks, extracting from them and converting others into useful and valuable products.

Sandstone, limestone and clay as a rule do not appeal to the average inhabitant of a community. To him they are just so much rock and dirt, but when this rock is considered from a scientific angle, they become things of deep interest.

County Has China Clays

In and about Independence county we find a Silica sand which from the standpoint of quality and pureness, is unexcelled in the United States. We have clays as well suited to the manufacture of Chinaware and crockery as any in the country. Our great variety of limestones are suitable for the making of many things, and our manganese, when developed by methods lately perfected, would furnish steady employment to hundreds of men at high wages.

It should be the object of this community to prevent, as far as possible, the shipping of these natural resources to other sections of the country for manufacture, and, on the other hand exert every effort to create in and around the county, plants for the making of the various products now being made from our raw materials by distant plants, and returned to us a finished article at a high price. We sell our raw materials at a low figure, pay the freight and buy them back at a high price, sending both our wealth and money out of the county and contributing to a payroll in another section that should be held right here.

Glass Offers Hope

From the Silica sands, glass can be made. In making glass, lime rock and other materials are essential as a flux, most of which we have right here and with the growing demand for glass in the general building line such as glass tile, brick, floors, walls, etc, we should take notice. The uses of glass, its character and quality, is as different today from what it was a few years ago as the automobile differs from the ox cart, and with this fast growing industry our vast store of raw materials so well suited to the making of these articles, the manufacturing should be done right here.

Our clays also should be converted into a finished product right here in this area. Most of the chinaware and crockery sold in Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi and other points in the South and West is manufactured in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island and other points East. "Freight" represents about half the cost of this ware to the consumer throughout the Southwest, and this could be saved to a large extent and in addition, create another local payroll.

Sees Manganese Development

In the handling of our manganese I think it safe to say that 1,000 tons have, up to the present time, been wasted for every ton shipped. This has been done, due to the fact that no method was known for the proper treating of the low

grade ores and these have been constantly thrown away in the gophering through the ground and rock for the scattered high grade spots. The federal government as well as many individuals have, in the past ten years, spent much time and money perfecting methods for treating these heretofore worthless low grade ores, and they can be brought to an extremely high grade, and at a cost generally in keeping with the market and it is quite possible that we will see shortly, a plant in Independence county producing from what has always been considered waste, a substantial tonnage of a very high grade ore.

Cheap Fuel Needed

In the successful carrying out of any of these development projects, cheap fuel is essential, as heat is required in all these operations. Parts of Independence county and directly south are favorable for the production of oil and gas, and it is quite possible that a good reliable company could be interested in drilling if a good report could be made.

Too often in promoting an oil project the only subject of the promoters is the acquiring and selling of leases, a rig is put some-

where in the area and a hole dug to uncertain depth in order to conform with the stipulations in the lease. Sometimes oil or gas is struck, but seldom. In view of the fact that low price fuel is so essential to the general development of the entire Batesville area, would it not be worth while for the entire community to organize and arrange to have a thorough and authentic survey made on oil structure? Should such a report prove favorable, I believe it would be possible to interest a good dependable oil company in the field, whose sole object would be production, and with the proper equipment, skilled men and ample funds, a real job would be assured.

VALUABLE ORE MAY BE FOUND IN THE OZARK REGION, RINEHARD BELIEVES

Batesville Guard - 6/27/39
 According to an International Illustrated News picture item in the Daily Guard on June 17, Thomas E. Donovan of Brookline, Mass., in 1924 purchased a tract of land for \$5,000 much against his family's wishes. And recently beryllium, an ore worth about \$25 per pound was found to underlay much of this property, making the land worth its "weight in gold"

W. G. Rinehart of Batesville assistant supervisor of the State Mineral Survey, said today that this mineral is reduced to a metal which is lighter than aluminum and stronger than steel. From a geological standpoint it should be found in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri.

Beryllium is formed in a granite formation in hexagonal prisms resembling, in general, a Hot Springs Diamond crystal, but usually of a mottled bluish, greenish and brown color. It is extremely hard and

ranges in size from very small crystals to crystals weighing several pounds.

If this mineral were found in this locality it would occur in beds of clay and gravel, having been carried here from an old granite formation—some of which is still exposed in southeast Missouri.

Anyone knowing of a locality in which very hard clear or mottled crystals occur, is requested by Mr. Rinehart to bring a few samples to the State Mineral Survey office located at 148 College Avenue to have them examined.

ALAMEDA, Cal. (U.P.) — Charles Uzman has gone bass fishing 20 times a year for 15 years without ever catching a bass. Others on trips with him easily catch a dozen. He will still continue, as he hopes eventually to qualify for membership in the Alameda Rod and Gun club.

VALUABLE ORE MAY BE FOUND IN THE OZARK REGION, RINEHARD BELIEVES

According to an International Illustrated News picture item in the Daily Guard on June 17, Thomas E. Donovan of Brookline, Mass., in 1924 purchased a tract of land for \$5,000 much against his family's wishes. And recently beryllium, an ore worth about \$25 per pound was found to underlay much of this property, making the land worth its "weight in gold"

W. G. Rinehart of Batesville assistant supervisor of the State Mineral Survey, said today that this mineral is reduced to a metal which is lighter than aluminum and stronger than steel. From a geological standpoint it should be found in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri.

Beryllium is formed in a granite formation in hexagonal prisms resembling, in general, a Hot Springs Diamond crystal, but usually of a mottled bluish, greenish and brown color. It is extremely hard and

ranges in size from very small crystals to crystals weighing several pounds.

If this mineral were found in this locality it would occur in beds of clay and gravel, having been carried here from an old granite formation—some of which is still exposed in southeast Missouri.

Anyone knowing of a locality in which very hard clear or mottled crystals occur, is requested by Mr. Rinehart to bring a few samples to the State Mineral Survey office located at 148 College Avenue to have them examined.