OZARK AND OUACHITA MOUNTAINS
OF ARKANSAS CONTAIN NUMEROUS
PRECIOUS, SEMI-PRECIOUS GEMS

Gazette-56-58

By T. R. SHIRAS

Diamonds and gems, amethysts and turquoise, garnets and topaz, sunstone and zirconium.

"sounds like a king's ransom, but it isn't. Just the jewel alone in Arkansan gemstone chest. Precious and semi-precious stones burrowed deep in the lowering ranges of the Ouachita and Ozark mountains. The Arkansas probably has more varieties of precious and semi-precious stones than any other state in the Union, and the Pike county is the largest gem center.

North American ornamental where diamonds occur in place in a petrified pipe. These pipes are filled with water and an occasional trail that led across this pipe, within which are found such diamonds. It was a trail like a rope across this pipe, and within those water-filled lines were born the stones. In 1866, John C. Bristow, state geologist, said to the governor that he had never seen such diamonds. He said it was a beautiful story, and that it was a story that had to be told. The governor was impressed.

In August, 1904, 17 years later, John Wesley Williams, picked up the first stone, and a few hours later another. He asked the Mr. Murphysboro, offered him $50 cents for the pair. John looked at them, and said, "I don't know what they are, but I will give them away."

He casually dropped them in his pocket, and was on his way home. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next day, the stones were found in the pocket, but they had been lost. The next da
Arkansas Jewelers Collects Gems
Studies Their History for Information.

Through the tiny magnifying glass which he has in his eye, Mr. Stewart will tell you secrets of his gems, we gazed at a large diamond. Beautiful as it had been, we could see that his eye was not interested in life under the glass, with burst after burst of fireworks. It was easy to imagine the jewels under the glass, and the loving eyes of such gorgeous gems and see their lives in search and study of them.

The bestowal of the story. About seven years before they were cut and polished as they are today. Diamonds in the country have been cut and polished since we knew it was to clothe oneself. Much old world folklore and considerable discussion over the location of precious stones.

The stone in its formation is a living, growing thing. Mr. Stewart says that the diamond we examined is a crystal, a rare mineral substance of which it is formed, it will form again.

The growth of the gem crystal is an ordinary crystalline growth, just as you compose it are arranged neatly and closely. Most gems belong to a family, or species, and all stones of the same species belong to the same crystal and are cut from the same native rock. The atoms which compose a gem are the same. There is no difference made by one of the species which do not belong to any species. Think of rows of people sitting in the city, and when some one is placed. Then think of those same people as they are crowding out of the theater, they are placed together in stones of amorphous crystallization.

Mr. Stewart explained that a diamond may be cut in any one of the hundreds of different ways, and the value will be to cut along certain lines within the stone—cleavage lines they are called. The lines will be a natural big around as an ordinary saddle path, is the largest diamond yet discovered. It was studied by several cutters to determine the cleavage lines. Finally an American cutter by the name of Capin in New York, did the job and did it successfully.

About those diamonds of which Arkansas has been famous as diamonds as you will find anywhere, and they are plentiful at their source in the native rock. The diamond is so high as compared with those in most regions where diamonds are found.

Costs of labor at the famous Kimberly mine is so fraction of what we would have to pay in Arkansas. So it would be almost impossible to compete with them.

There are many other stones found in Arkansas which have a commercial value, although not very much has ever been done with them. Mr. Stewart said that brought up the subject of his collection and his own gem-hunting expeditions.

Since his boyhood days on the farm near Lincolnia, Ala., he has loved to study the earth and examine its treasures. As a boy he de- served his farm chores to play at prospecting for minerals on his father's property. He would sort them out according to their kind, and polish them as best he could, just as he would for playing with them, he said.

He never lost his love of digging. "Coal and gem products of that hobby is a very fine collection of Indian relics. However, he digs primarily for diamonds, in addition to the carbuncle, he has various hazardous rock quaras, beautifully pot-

Globe Trotter Learning Here
Wally Smith Returns From Brief Stay
Nov. 15, 1929

Wally Smith, globe trotter, international photographer and lecturer, is back in Norfolk for a short stay. He brevied in New York, but was unable to talk as he would probably leave just as unexpectedly.

While here, however, Wally will deliver a number of lectures in Norfolk public schools and exhibit his collection of curios.

Wally is showing among his collection replicas of famous Yankee places in Mr. Stewart's complete, largest and most valuable collection of all diamonds.

Cut into 12 separate stones the largest is 150 carats, the smallest is 53 carats. The collection is made up as rings and makes a very attractive display. He has a house of owning the smallest elephant in the world, carved out of ivory and less than a half inch in size. It is 3 inches high.

Speaking of diamonds, the people in the state of that diamond mine is allowed to mine in Arkansas, the only locality in North America where the rare gem is found.

The discovery was made in Arkansas on August 17, 1906, when the ring of Pragnell, in Pike County, was found. In 1906, a small diamond washing plant was erected and the business today.

Taking pictures has always been a hobby with Smith and he has had a wonderful opportunity to make art books.

In a day or two Wally will make a trip to Elizabeth City to visit his brother, who is the mayor of that North Carolina city.

Resumption Of Diamond Mining Seen
October 4-14-49

The European war will probably bring renewed activity in the Pike county diamond mines near Murfrees- boro, A. E. Henshaw of St. Louis, Mo., is not thoroughly informed, but was quoted when he spoke at the annual convention of the Arkansas Jewelers Association at the Hotel Marion last night.

He said that as soon as Antwerp, Belgium, the world's leading diamond center, becomes involved in the war, there will be a shortage of stones in North America.

"diamond trust" at London, which controls most of the rough diamond industry, is convinced that the situation will reach the Pike creek fields, if the fields are mined properly, he said.

The quality is equal in any part of the world, he said. Mr. Stewart said that his company that bought the first large diamond found in the Arkansas fields more than 30 years ago. The mine was opened with the original and over one-and-one-half carats. When the company decided to cut the stone last year, it obtained a perspective on 1.19 carats which seemed to be two and one-half carats, which fully repaid the company for the original.

He said that the "diamond trust" of London paid the expenses of the late Charles S. Hunt, the well-known diamond expert, and William T. H. Hay of England, and London, New York, to England, the conference on the Pike county mines.

The London trust wanted complete control of the mines was made by the experts. What is left for seller. Mr. Stewart, however, London, said that he believed when that diamond is mined in Arkansas at a profit.

Diamond Mine Owners May Sell Property
DECEMBER 3-34-49

Arkansas Corporation seeks option on holdings.

Stockholders of the Arkansas Diamond Corporation, owner of diamond mines near Murfreesboro, have 60 days, will consider a sale of a large grant and land for the sake of his holdings. The property is located near the city of Fort Smith, and is owned by the United Electric Building, Richmond, Va.

Notices to stockholders from Roy E. Black, president of the company, and Roy E. Black, president of the company, were sent out advertising the sale of any holdings of any kind by the corporation for a second year option to buy all the property option period the company would sell half the proceeds, mining expenses, and would not be charged for the sale as part of the proceeds. The policies are to be retained by the Arkansas Diamond Corporation in any event.

The company has acquired certain options for sale of the Diamond Mine and mineral properties.

Proxy Forms Provided

Copies of proxy forms to be used at the meeting will be sent to stockholders who have not notified the company that he is in favor of the sale of the property for a second year option to buy all the property option period the company would sell half the proceeds, mining expenses, and would not be charged for the sale as part of the proceeds.

Considerations for the option are to be retained by the Arkansas Diamond Corporation in any event.
Special to the Gazette

Report on Arkansas Diamonds
To Be Brought Up to Date.

Arkansas, Oct. 5—Dr. D. Miner, government geologist in Washington, who arrived here yester-

day to obtain additional information on the Arkansas diamond mines said that he was ordered

by the War Department, the National Defense Commission and the RFC to begin his work in the

nearby diamond mines as soon as his report was made. He said that he had no informa-

tion regarding a widespread report that the new mines had been sold to a foreign firm. The

report indicated that some of the new mines were being worked and that the company was

making profits.

When World War II began, the British mining company suspended operations, and blacks were hired to work in the mines.

Diamond Mine Owners Agree to Sell Lands

Democrat—7–5–40

Chicago Man Gets Option on 10,000 Acres Near Murfreeso

Properties

Proprietor of the Arkansas Diamond Corporation yesterday notified stockholders of the company that he would sell the land, 10,000 acres on the site, with the condition that the company would continue to operate the mine. The land is located in the vicinity of Murfreeso, Arkansas, and is considered one of the richest diamond fields in the state.

Democratic

Diamond Field Development

Neglected during most of the past decade, a diamond field, located near Murfreeso, Pike county, may be the scene of renewed activity. The company that owns the diamond field, the Arkansas Diamond Company, is planning to explore the area for diamonds.

Indonesian Diamonds

The company announced that it would hire 100 people to work on the mine, and that the work would begin immediately.

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Industrial Diamonds

In their rich, panelled offices off an alley, a diamond dealer operated a small business in downtown Manhattan, officials of the Dutch diamond firm of J. K. Smith & Sons were wedded last week in Amsterdam. This firm's home office is in Paris, and its New York office is in New York City.

Joyfully the Smiths of New York, Inc., and their Parisian counterparts, concluded that some of the Netherlands' skilled cutters would strike a new business in New York. The Dutch are known for their craftsmanship, and the company is one of the oldest in the diamond trade.

Henry Ford is reported to have con-

considered the deal involving the mine years ago, but Mr. Ford's plans were not realized.

Murfreeso Diamond

Murfreeso, Ark., July 9—A

By R. E. Blich of Chicago.

Robert E. Blich of Chicago, president of the Arkansas Diamond Company, reported that the company has made significant progress in its efforts to promote diamond mining in the state.

Diamond Properties

President Roy L. Thompson of the Arkansas Diamond Corporation has announced that the company will make a significant investment in the diamond fields of the state.

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Diamond Field
Arkansas Diamond Discover

The Late John Huddleston, a Pike County Farmer, Contributed a Unique Chapter to the North American Continent's History of Mineral Development.

By Tom Shiras.

Gazette 1-4-42

If John Huddleston, who died at his home in Murfreesboro on November 13, and who is remembered as the discoverer of the first diamond in its original bed of peridotite in the North American continent, had not believed in the old maxim: "Nothing rushed, nothing gained," really would not have been a diamond field in North America today.

John Huddleston, early in 1906, had a hunch, or an idea, that the land which now is the Arkansas diamond field, contained gold. He and his wife sat on their porch of their modest farm home one day early in 1906. John's mind was on land; a particular tract of land that lay along Prairie creeks was on his mind. He had always been a topic of thought with John, for he saw it all over public collection.

"I'm going to buy that 190 down on Prairie creek," John announced to his wife. Mrs. Huddleston was inclined to be cautious and conservative. They would have to sell their farm if they bought it. She demurred.

"Something queer about that land," John said, "I just get a hunch from any section. All sorts of pretty pebbles and bits of 'em in the gravel. I have a hunch there is gold in it."

That 190-acre tract had intrigued John Huddleston for years. He closed his eyes, took the pipe from his mouth, and let the blue tobacco smoke float out of his imagination and ran riot. He could buy that tract for $2,000, and could pay $100 down on it. He bought it, mortgaging it for the balance.

John Wesley Huddleston told me his story and the story of the discovery of diamonds when he was 69 years old. He went to Murfreesboro especially for the purpose of a meeting of the Arkansas Mineral Survey. He has been associated with the exploration of Murfreesboro, which has been associated with the exploration of Murfreesboro, the place where he lived, for about 13 years. He was born in Murfreesboro, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Huddleston. He has four daughters, Mrs. Deila A. Harrison of Murfreesboro, Mrs. Mary McElroy and Mrs. Willie Goodlet of Corpus Christi, Texas, and Mrs. Eugene Rently of El Dorado; a brother, Drew Huddleston, who lives in Murfreesboro; and a sister Mrs. Malvina Hatch of El Dorado. Funeral services will be held at 12 p.m. Thursday at J. H. Davis cemetary, three miles south of Murfreesboro.

John Huddleston was 69 years old, but his eyes were still sharp. At 25 yards he could put six bullets from an automatic pistol into the palm of his hand. Every time a pine log, and at 50 yards could with a rifle still "punt" a squirrel's eye. During the afternoon the writer spent with him on the diamond pipe he discovered, it was very noticeable that his keen, gray eyes were always on the ground. A hundred times he stopped and picked up a small piece of striking or diamond pebble or fragment of iron ore that he thought might be a diamond, but he found nothing.

Lee Waggoner, John Huddleston's brother-in-law, and a diamond miner since 1905, was started at the party in the afternoon. We finally located what we were after, where John Huddleston picked up the first diamond, and I took the photograph that illustrates the article, showing Mr. Huddleston pointing directly at it.

John Huddleston probably was the only man in the world who started out to look for gold and found diamonds.

"I have been interested in minerals ever since I was a boy," he told me. "An old prospector by the name of Jack land, who used to stop at my father's house 50 years ago, I reckon, was re-processing a stream. He told me about a spot in the creek where gold was brought up on the bank. I used to run up to my father's place, he brought his saddlery filled with new ore samples, and would always tell me big yarns about the great wealth in the earth, to be had for the finding. I began to prospect then at odd times and have been at it off and on ever since. Sometimes I change the program, and hunt for pearls in the mud shells of the Little Missouri river, and find them, too. I always feel good when I find a pearl or something with mineral value. Jackson's tales of riches in the earth almost ring in my mind. But I do not get deeply interested in anything the other fellow finds. I want to find it myself."

That was John Huddleston's philosophy, and no doubt was responsible for his finding on his 160-acre purchase all and more than he had.

He continued: "I had a hunch that there was gold on this diamond pipe when I bought it, but had no thought of ever finding a diamond. The soil was different from anything I had ever seen. Full of crystals and bits of mineral. When it got wet, it became slick, and in the early days we all called it soapstone, not knowing anything better, because there were such small crystals in the stone.

"The dirt on the surface was black. Where the rains had cut gullies, it showed yellow under the black, green under the yellow, and blue under the green.

"As soon as I got my deed to the land, I started to prospect for gold. I dragged an old tub and wash pan all over the tract, washing and panning, but I didn't find any gold. I was disappointed, but kept on working, hoping to pick up a few more agates if I didn't run onto any of the precious metal. About then I started crawling, so I could see the ground better, and picked up everything that sparkled, and I found some mighty pretty crystals.

"On the afternoon of August 9, 1906, I was crawling on my hands and knees, over the center of what has been described as the 'Little Rock' pipe. It was blistering hot. So hot that heat waves shimmered before my eyes every time I looked up. I was crawling along a little ridge, about like a sweet potato ridge, when my eyes fell on another glittering pebble and I reached for it. I wiped the sweat from my forehead and looked at it carefully, I had picked up hundreds of glittering pebbles during the last few months but as I turned this over and over in my hand, scanning it closely, I knew it was different from any I had ever seen before. It had a fiery eye that blazed up at me every way I turned it. Of course, I wasn't sure, but I had a feeling that it was a diamond."

"I hurried to the house with the pebble, saddled my mule and started for Murfreesboro. Any glittering pebble then would stop me anywhere. Riding through the lane, my eye caught another glitter, and I glanced and picked it up out of the dust. It was a little different from the first one I picked up, but I knew it was the same kind.

"I hurried along to town in a fret, wondering who'd sell the two stones too, and what I would get for them. Then I thought of Jesse Riley at the bank, and when I got to town I headed straight for him."

"Of course Jesse didn't know a diamond from a crystal, and all he would offer me for them was 50 cents. If I hadn't had such a strong notion that they were something besides ordinary crystals I reckon I would have sold them."

"T'was all they were worth, Jesse, I'll throw them away, I told him, and walked away, wondering who to tackle next."

"Then I thought of J. C. Pinix, a lawyer, who was a friend of mine, and drifted over to his office. We both looked the stones over and figured out they just weren't common crystals. He said he would send them to a Little Rock jeweler for identification, and I let him do it."

"In about two weeks I received a letter from the Little Rock man, saying that if the stones were not something else—I forgot what he called it—they were diamonds. Then I found another one. The first one I found turned out to be a steel-blue gem weighing one and three-eighths carats. The second one—the one I found in the lane—was the same type, and weighed two and three-eighths carats. The third one was a yellow stone, heart-shaped, and it weighed one-half carat. I sold this one for $100, a heap more than Jesse offered me for the first one. Then I was sure of my ground."

"Some Little Rock men began to write to me and ask me if I would sell the land I found the stones on. The opportunity seemed to be at hand to make a stake for myself and wife and children. Good farm land always appealed to me as an investment. I had been raised on the land and knew how to till the soil. I also knew the rental value of good farm lands. I figured up in dollars and cents what I would have to pay for the amount of land I wanted it to come to $26,000. I asked for this for the diamond pipe I found, and got it.

"I suppose if I had known then, what I know about diamonds now, I'd be worth a million dollars. But I didn't."

A diamond pipe is an area rent-striker by volcanic activity and filled from below with volcanic matter geologically termed peridotite. How deep the porphyritic extends into the bowels of the earth has never been determined. Some holes have been drilled into thousands of feet deep but have penetrated it. Its depth still remains a geological mystery. To grasp intelligently the nature of the diamond pipe, John Huddleston shut your eyes and imagine a hole in the ground of unknown depth, with an area of 85 acres shaped like a goose egg. An immense, empty caldron. This suddenly begins to emit smoke and steam, and is filled with liquid mud (perlodicite) from below.
To Search River Bed for Diamonds

Search for diamonds in the bed of the Little Missouri River, near Murfreesboro, Pike County, is authorized in a lease issued yesterday to Dr. Charles L. Bacon, Denver, Colo., by state Revenue Commissioner Murray B. McLeod.

The lease was issued under an old law authorizing lease of mineral rights in stream beds.

The location is near the Pike County diamond mine, only one in the United States. Dr. Bacon believes that diamonds from the 60-acre volcanic pipe near the river bank may have washed into the river.

The diamond mine was discovered in 1930, but in recent years no mining operations have been carried on.

Diamonds In Arkansas and In Other States.

A 34.66-carat diamond, second in size only to one of 40.22 carats recovered in Arkansas, has been found in West Virginia, but Arkansas remains the only diamond mine, state in the Union.

Diamonds have been found in alluvial and glacial deposits in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Wisconsin, California, Oregon and Indiana, and what might be called extra-terrestrial diamonds have been extracted from meteorites that fell in Arizona. But these have all been isolated cases. It is still true that Arkansas possesses the only known diamond-bearing "pipe" of peridotite on the North American continent and is the only state where diamonds can be mined as they are mined for example in South Africa.

Diamond Mining Project Falls Through.

Because of a faculty state lease the plan of Dr. Charles L. Bacon of Denver, Colo., to mine diamonds from the bed of Little Missouri river near Murfreesboro has failed, Revenue Commissioner Murray B. McLeod said yesterday.

The Revenue Department found the lease issued after Dr. Bacon had given a lease on several thousand feet of river bed that that portion of the river is not classified as navigable and therefore the state cannot lease it.

A telegram followed by a letter of confirmation enclaving the $2,500 paid for the lease was forwarded to him. The letter was returned yesterday, marked "refused." The state would have received one-eighth of the proceeds from mined diamonds.

Would Seek Diamonds in River Bed

Ararat Gazette 3-18-44

Diamond mining operations in the Murfreesboro vicinity, carried on intermittently by several interests from 1912 to 1926, may be resumed as the result of a transaction announced by Revenue Commissioner Murray B. McLeod yesterday.

Mr. McLeod drew up a lease, approved later in the day by Attorney General Guy E. Williams, which will enable Dr. Charles L. Bacon of Denver, Colo., to try his luck at finding the gems in the bed of Little Missouri river in Pike county.

He said Dr. Bacon holds a theory that diamonds known to exist in a 60-acre crater of an extinct volcano on the river bank three miles south of Murfreesboro, have been washed into the river bed and may be uncovered for a mile or so downstream.

If the operations, which appear to contemplate dredging the river bed, are successful, the state will receive one-eighth of the proceeds.

A law allows the state to lease up to 1,000 acres to an individual.

Operations Discontinued.

Diamonds were discovered in the crater by John Huddleston, a farmer, in 1908 and a minor land boom resulted. In 1912 the Great Diamond Mining Corporation and the Kimberlite Diamond and Washing Company erected washing plants.

Other interests subsequently have held the property but operations were discontinued 16 years ago.

Authorities have estimated that 100,000 diamonds with a total weight of 20,000 carats, about 90 per cent of which were industrial stones, have come from the mine.

One of these, originally weighing more than 40 carats but cut down to 18, is owned by Schneck & Van Harten, a New York cutting firm.

Tests carried out by the Ford Motor Company showed Arkansas industrial stones were 28 per cent more efficient than those discovered from the company's own stockpile.

Despite a wartime demand for industrial diamonds, the state's diamond crater has gone undeveloped for lack of capital and priorities for the necessary machinery.
Urges Use Of Arkansas Diamonds

Gazette 1-15-42

Washington, Jan. 15.—President Roosevelt referred to Donald M. Nelson, chief of his War Production Board, today an Arkansas proposal for the development of industrial diamonds of the Pike county area for the production of precision tools essential to the war program.

This action was taken after a conference with Gov. Homer M. Atkins, Senator Caraway and Representative Craven, who took a stack of Arkansas diamonds to the White House including a 13-carat stone.

"There is no question but that with a federal loan of about $6,000,000 to finance mining equipment, the diamond areas of Pike county would prove a tremendous impetus to the defense program," Governor Atkins told.

"The diamonds, both of industrial and ornamental nature, are found in deposits, favorably with those of South Africa and South America. However our interest is in the mining of industrial diamonds for precision tools needed in plane and other production.

The president said Nelson would refer the matter to an expert at the War Board.

"Owners of the area have an investment of about $3,000,000 which they are willing to forget about until the government has restructured whatever investment it makes," said Governor Atkins.

Governor Olle Fugates.

Mr. Atkins said about 4,000,000 carats was the normal annual consumption in this country, and it was desirable to develop the sole domestic source. Industrial diamonds have come chiefly from South Africa and Brazil, and are essential in producing precision tools and machinery.

The Arkansas governor had a plant to recover diamonds from a volcanic deposit about 20 miles southwest of Hot Springs. Atk. would cost $2,000,000 to $6,000,000.

The mine—used for some time—produces about 40 percent industrial diamonds, and its gems are 25 percent harder than those obtained from South Africa.

Governor Atkins plans to remain here until Saturday.

Arkansas Diamond Field Offers Great Opportunities.

This is the story of a new find in Arkansas. Arkansas has a monopoly on at least two essential minerals: industrial Aluminum and diamonds. Pike county has the only diamond producing area in the United States.

The United States government long ago put its stamp of approval on that field. It is not common to find commercial diamonds used in industry more valuable than those that become jewels. Ninety-five percent of the diamonds in the United States and abroad come from Brazil. One of the reasons given for Hitler's drive on Africa was to secure commercial diamonds which he badly lacked.

An effort is being made to induce the government to develop the Pike county fields to make the United States independent of other sources of this essential war material.

CRUDE HYDRAULIC MINING FOR DIAMONDS IN ARKANSAS saw the rocky land washed down with powerful streams, the clay sluiced through boxes in the old house shown in the distance. Such operations continued until about 1831, after the rolling mill had ceased work.

ONE OF THE NUMEROUS STUNTS was that of the Gold Ticket, which in a stairway, a life-size green-clad dummy, bearing a sign: "He voiced 1941." The Gold Ticket's stunt backfired at the auditorium session, when the Green Ticket introduced a student similarly clad (Alison McN.) who was seen bouncing around the stage while Campaign Manager M-N, who was speaking, turned to him and said, "You can vote the dummy come back to life, so I can vote the Green ticket this year!"
WILL DEVELOP PIKE COUNTY'S DIAMOND FIELD

Company to Spend $1,000,000.

Gazette 4-21-42
By JOHN L. FLETCHER.
Hot Springs, April 20—Governor Adkins has approved the concession of 100,000 acres of the lands of the Southern Governor Corporation, which would make it possible for the North American Diamond Corporation to put up $1,000,000 in the development of the Pike County diamond mines.

New Investment in Arkansas Diamonds
Gazette 9-7-43
Washington, Sept. 6, 1943—Uncle Sam is reportedly tapping a $1,000,000 search for new mines this year, sending out prospectors for the new style "precious metals" needed for war.

Secretary of Interior Ickes reported today that the department's scientific geologists are going to 30 states and Alaska to hunt for critical and essential mineral deposits, with the aim to be able to replace imported copper and zinc.

Gold and silver have no part in the program. It is such things as tungsten, vanadium, mercury, molybdenum, manganese, tin and iron that are being hunted.

Crews are being sent from states near the Arctic Circle to Texas, and from California to Washington. Industrial diamond "digging" of Arkansas will be examined along with other mineral investigations in Nevada and Oregon.

Relief projects for state employment purposes are planned, and the mines in each state will be open to inspection for the purpose of determining the state's resources.

Governor Interested in Pike County Field.

Governor Adkins has made several trips to Washington in an effort to obtain co-operation of the War Production Board in developing the Pike County diamond mines. He could not be reached for a statement last night.

Some state officials have considered federal officials have advanced preliminary reports as far as Britain is concerned, but no competition to Great Britain's South African supply is expected.

Governor Adkins to Open Diamond Field.

Arkansas Gazette 3-5-43
Arkansas Adkins to report on the development of the diamond mines will be made.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 30—Diamond corporation of Indianapolis will start development program in the long-expected Arkansas diamond fields. Governor Adkins endorsed the development of the proposed development program was made.

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