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**Transcript of DARE Interview (1967): Georgetown, Colorado; Primary Informant CO047 (Tape 0189-S1)**

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INTRODUCTION: The following is recorded from Dictionary of American Regional English, tape zero one eight nine, side one.

5 FIELDWORKER: This is a recording being made of Mr. Leo [beep] in Georgetown, Colorado, by [beep]. Mr. [beep], I'm asking you to make a tape because you've done quite a bit of mining, as well as some trucking, I may throw in some trucking questions later, even if I didn't tell you I would. You've got a couple ore specimens here, and, uh, you've explained to me, but I wonder if you'd explain again, how a person can recognize on this ore, different kinds of metals.

INFORMANT: Well, you see like on this peacock copper here.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

10 INFORMANT: Peacock color.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: They call that peacock copper. Also a fine grain in here, like, we call that galena. Gary's, he gave you a better piece than that.

FIELDWORKER: Now here, this is better galena, isn't it?

15 INFORMANT: Yeah. Then there's also some cube lead in there, see this square foundation lead?

FIELDWORKER: Oh yeah.

INFORMANT: That's called cube lead. That's not the technical name for it, but that's what we call it in the mine.

FIELDWORKER: What's—

20 INFORMANT: The dark, uh, this dark stuff, like the, like here?

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: That carries pretty good in silver, and a lot of times it's called a gray copper.

FIELDWORKER: Gray copper, it carries good in silver.

INFORMANT: Most generally.

25 FIELDWORKER: Now, what's the difference between cube lead and galena? I always thought galena was in crystal, or cube shapes.

INFORMANT: Well, it, it could be a (xx) put it under a magnifying glass, but just looking at it with the naked eye, it's just a, a well a finer grade.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

30 INFORMANT: It, it's more tightly packed than a, or tighter together you—

FIELDWORKER: {Oh, I see.

INFORMANT: (know what I mean)} more like, uh, sugar, or something like that.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: It's tighter. Or flour would be tighter than sugar and all that.

35 FIELDWORKER: Now, this stuff up here at the top, that goldish-colored stuff.

INFORMANT: That's pyrite. Or other words iron. And this, the bright spot in there, yellow spot?

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: Got a kind of a gold tinge, but it's, it's copper.

FIELDWORKER: But it's not the peacock copper.

40 INFORMANT: No. Now, see the peacock's got the little, other different colors in it, like the blue and the green.

FIELDWORKER: How's that peacock copper run per ton, is it better than the, uh, than this plain gold copper?

INFORMANT: No, I don't believe it is.

45 FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

INFORMANT: It's just prettier.

FIELDWORKER: D-, [laughter] Well, now—

INFORMANT: Here's another spot down there that's probably pretty good in silver, just that little spot on the {corner.

50 FIELDWORKER: Oh yeah,} I see that, yeah. I, you gave me another hunk that's really got some silver running through it. I believe it's in my bag here. And this out here, now that's copper there, that, that deep reddish pink.

INFORMANT: Mm-hmm. That's, that's the same kind as, uh, {peacock copper, only—

55 FIELDWORKER: is on that other.} And then there's copper running through this thing, but that's mostly pyrite, wouldn't you say?

INFORMANT: That's right. See up here on this point, it's kind of a reddish—

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

INFORMANT: —color. That's copper too. It's peacock copper. Sometimes you have all some, colors all together.

60 FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm. Well, that's a pretty good hunk of ore, then, isn't it?

INFORMANT: Mm-hmm.

FIELDWORKER: That's worth, that's worth refining out.

INFORMANT: Yeah.

FIELDWORKER: Well where did you find these specimens?

65 INFORMANT: I think these come from up in the Griffith dump, if I remember right.

FIELDWORKER: Now, is that the dump where, were you picking the dump that time?

INFORMANT: No, I just messing around up there.

FIELDWORKER: Ahhh. You mean they threw this away?

INFORMANT: Mm-hmm. Probably got in the waste, and they throwed it out and never seen it.

70 FIELDWORKER: Ahhh. You mean if they'd seen this hunk that you picked up, they would've tossed it back.

INFORMANT: Probably would've, yeah. Tossed it in the ore bin for milling.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh. Now, when this is milled, what, what roughly happens to it?

75 INFORMANT: Well, when it's milled the first thing they'll do is run it through a crusher, that'll break it up into little, small pieces maybe the size of a walnut, anywhere from a pea up to a walnut. Then it goes through a ball mill. The ball mill, it's a cylinder device keeps turning, it's got steel balls in it. They start out about four inches big, and they wear down, and that crushes it up into uh, oh, kind of a powder.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

80 INFORMANT: And, after it goes through that, then it usually goes on tables or in floats, either one, and the floats, they mix the, oh, a chemical with it, and it, uh, run it with a paddle. And as this, this uh, fine stuff, after it goes through that, comes up the top these paddles'll push it over into a trough and it'll run down into another bin. And that's concentrate. That's after it's concentrated.

85 FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh. Do those things separate at different stages, I mean, like do they have a flotation to get rid of—

INFORMANT: Mm-hmm. And they usually use, after this comes over the floats, why it, maybe it'll go through another set of floats with a different type facet it'll pick up another different type ore.

90 FIELDWORKER: Oh yeah.

INFORMANT: And then they've got tables, with, uh, oh, small ridges on them. Tables are probably about ten feet long, four-foot square, five-foot square. And they, they rock, shake. A lot of people call them shakers. And that picks up the gold, cause the gold catches in these ridges that—

95 FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: —is on the table. I mean a set, something like on this table here, see.

FIELDWORKER: Oh, yeah, I see. Yeah, it's a slatted sort of thing.

INFORMANT: There up sitting on a kind of a slope.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

100 INFORMANT: And this'll jiggle down and go into one corner, and the gold'll settle in that corner when it all gets down through there.

FIELDWORKER: Doesn't anything pick up the gold as it goes through, or—

INFORMANT: Oh, they usually have a piece of burlap on these table deal, to catch it.

FIELDWORKER: A plain old piece of burlap to catch gold, huh? Now that's kind of—

105 INFORMANT: They'll have a wad up, or a piece of carpeting, anything like that, (xx) make it into a kind of sack, and it'll just go in there, and then—

FIELDWORKER: Now, just, I'm gonna put you on the spot, cause I'm gonna ask you for approximate number. Uh, if we had, uh, oh we were talking about railroad cars full of this ore this morning, if we had a railroad car full of this ore this morning, uh, how much silver would we get, and how much copper, and how much gold about?

110

INFORMANT: That'd all depend, you'd have to have it assayed first to see what it'd run, but you could find out how much to run a ton with that one piece here.

FIELDWORKER: Oh, you could?

115 INFORMANT: Yeah, they could tell you, or this piece here, they only need, oh, a piece the size of a walnut to sample it for all the minerals.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: For instance, most of them for lead and silver and gold content, they'll maybe have that and zinc, copper, pick up the main ones, and, and then if you want to find out for anything else. Like if there's any tungsten or molybdenum, then they'd have to re-assay it.

120 FIELDWORKER: I {see.

INFORMANT: Put it through} another test.

FIELDWORKER: {I see.

INFORMANT: But they} can tell you, uh, like copper, lead, silver, gold, what it'd run.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

125 INFORMANT: In the one assay.

FIELDWORKER: Well, I was just asking for something like an approximation, would we get like a teaspoon full of gold, and a cup full of copper, and that kind of stuff.

INFORMANT: Well, that'd be kind of hard to say too, it'd, would all depend how it run.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

130 INFORMANT: For instance, if it run two hundred twenty dollars a ton, they usually tell you on the assay report how many ounces it runs, too. You know, for instance, uh, two hundred and twenty dollars a ton, I don't know what it is now, but maybe it'd run a dollar an ounce, it'd be two hundred twenty-two ounces of silver to a ton.

135 FIELDWORKER: Oh, I see, and then your other stuff would just be extra, wouldn't it? If it was like, high in silver and high in lead and had some copper.

INFORMANT: Yeah.

FIELDWORKER: And you were working out the whole thing.

140 INFORMANT: Yeah. They'd, they'd take it all the way, for instance, uh, so I'll say that gold was thirty-five dollars, it run thirty-five dollars a ton in gold, well you have an ounce of gold. And, it most generally won't run that high, it'll run oh two hundredths, or something like that.

FIELDWORKER: Oh, I see, that's, that's, that's why my, you don't have much gold out here in your other ores then.

INFORMANT: No. Very little around here.

145 FIELDWORKER: But enough so that you don't just, uh, throw it away, that they do make some—

INFORMANT: They usually, when they ship it they try to save it.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

INFORMANT: That's the reason I say about these tables, when they just have the burlap. In real gold country, they've got a acid that they put with it that picks out gold too.

150 FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm, mm-hmm. Now, if they mine now, around here, and, uh, if you had a whole hundred and fifty acres full of this kind of ore, you probably wouldn't be living in Georgetown, for one thing, but, if you had that much ore you'd set up a thing then so that you could get out every mineral or, or metal in there that you wanted.

155 INFORMANT: All that you could, yeah, all that you possibly could. There is a lot of these mills, when you run it through a mill they'll lose a certain percent, maybe they'll recover, oh, ninety, ninety-five percent. But they'll lose that other five. They don't have any way of keeping it all.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm. But even I noticed up at the moly mon-, mine at Climax, they, uh, even though they get very little tin, they save whatever they can get.

160 INFORMANT: Mm-hmm. They save everything you can get, mi-, minerals of all kinds. But like I say, there's some of it they can't save. It's impossible, it floats away, or—

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm. When, when did the last mine here at Georgetown close down, I mean as far as a productive silver mine?

INFORMANT: Oh, here in Georgetown, been several years ago. Couldn't tell you exactly.

FIELDWORKER: Just petered out, huh?

165 INFORMANT: They got one up in Silver Plume that's still going, on a small basis, is I guess pretty good.

FIELDWORKER: You told me when the highway went through here, that uh, they uncovered a, a vein of ore that would test out, how high did you say?

INFORMANT: Two hundred and twenty-two dollars a ton, and that was in silver.

170 FIELDWORKER: And they didn't check it for the lead and other things.

INFORMANT: No, they didn't, they didn't bother about checking. Somebody just went up and picked up a chunk in their own curiousness and had it assayed.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh. How much does it cost to get a hunk, uh, of metal, or of rock assayed? I shouldn't say metal.

175 INFORMANT: Oh, it, it used to run a dollar and a half for an assay, but I don't know now how it is, I haven't had it done.

FIELDWORKER: But, they, did you say you, they just covered that, uh—

INFORMANT: Yeah.

FIELDWORKER: —that place back up.

180 INFORMANT: Just covered it up.

FIELDWORKER: And the highway's running right over it.

INFORMANT: Yeah.

FIELDWORKER: My word.

185 INFORMANT: They had up here on the hill and back here, there's a streak of lead ore about four inches wide right on the surface but I don't know how you'd ever get it. It's in the cliffs. You can walk up to it, but you'll never get it out.

FIELDWORKER: How come you wouldn't get it out?

INFORMANT: Well, I don't know, it's just too hard to get to.

FIELDWORKER: It is.

190 INFORMANT: I went up there one day, it took me all day.

FIELDWORKER: You mean up in there someplace?

INFORMANT: But it, it's only lead. You know, that's, that's good solid lead. It runs eighty-five percent lead, but it don't run no silver. (Not) {a bit silver.

FIELDWORKER: Huh.}

195 INFORMANT: I discovered that about, oh, ten years ago, yeah. Walked up there one day just curious.

FIELDWORKER: Think if you followed that vein through back far enough, you'd, you'd run into a different kind of lead, probably.

INFORMANT: Probably would, well, you'd have to sink on it.

200 FIELDWORKER: Oh.

INFORMANT: Cause it's a, it's a long vein, and it's right on the surface, right alongside a cliff.

FIELDWORKER: Right up tight to a cliff. And hard telling what's back underneath that cliff, nobody's probably got up there, huh?

205 INFORMANT: Nobody has in that direction, there's a mine on this side of the gulch from it, but it goes in the other way.

FIELDWORKER: Oh.

INFORMANT: And I don't know whether they'd ever find anything if they went.

FIELDWORKER: They still have old time prospectors out here?

INFORMANT: No.

210 FIELDWORKER: No? About the closest thing to a prospector, I suppose, is dump picking.

INFORMANT: Yeah, and they can't even do that anymore unless they, uh, the people that own the dumps, they won't let them have a, the right, or give them the right to take it.

FIELDWORKER: Now, you said you could make a, you could make a couple bucks a day doing that or, or more, huh?

215 INFORMANT: Mm-hmm. Oh, you can make good day's wages, I suppose. Find a good dump, maybe better than that. Some days, maybe you wouldn't make a dime, and other days you might make pretty good.

FIELDWORKER: But you have to know your stuff when you go out there, don't you?

220 INFORMANT: Yeah, more or less. I mean, for instance, if you get on one dump, it might have a lot of copper in it, another dump might have a lot of lead in it. Pretty near have to keep it separated, or you get all fouled up.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah. Where do, what do, would you do with that now, after you find it, when you, when you pick a dump, what do you do {with the—?

225 INFORMANT: Well, that's the first thing you'd do when you find one is have it assayed before you went to pick it. And after you got the assay, if it was worth it, why, then you go picking. If it didn't pay, why, there's no sense in doing it.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm. So I mean if you, excuse me.

INFORMANT: I just said, "I guess."

230 FIELDWORKER: I guess. Well, I was going to say, if y-, if you went to a, to a place that used to be a silver mine, and you were picking their dump, and you found copper and stuff that they just hadn't bothered with at the time, then you'd go have it a-, assayed for copper.

INFORMANT: Mm-hmm.



FIELDWORKER: And then if it was worth your while, you'd go back there and you, and you'd, uh, pick the dump.

235 INFORMANT: Yeah, that's right. Sure would. If it was worth your while.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah. And then w-what do you do with it after you get it, do you take it to a copper mine, or, or a—

INFORMANT: Well, years ago, they used to have assayers, a lot of times the assayers'd buy it right off of you there.

240 FIELDWORKER: Oh, I see.

INFORMANT: And, then, when they'd get so much in that, well, in the same category of ore, why, they'd send it to the mill to have it milled. They, they'd pay you. We used to have a couple of samplers up here that used to do that. Pick up a sack of ore, and you could go sell it to them. They'd take care of it.

245 FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: I mean now like in dump picking, why, you wouldn't pay a mill to monkey around with it, 'cause it'd only be maybe couple hundred pounds, and the mill won't run for, oh, about the smallest mill you can find takes at least fifty ton a day.

FIELDWORKER: Oo-hoo-hoo. That's quite a few dumps to pick, isn't it?

250 INFORMANT: Yeah. That, one up where you were at, runs five thousand tons in a twenty-four hour shift.

FIELDWORKER: What'd you tell me that how m-, forty thousand dollars' worth of moly goes out of the Climax Mine every day?

INFORMANT: Up out of Urad.

255 FIELDWORKER: Out of Urad.

INFORMANT: That's what I heard, up there they told me. Every truckload's worth forty thousand dollars. Went to Pennsylvania.

FIELDWORKER: Now that moly looks like, uh—oh, gee, what does it look like?—gray flour, doesn't it. A dark gray flour.

260 INFORMANT: In between that and, uh, soft bituminous coal.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: Or I think it does, anyway.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah, yeah, I know what you mean, yeah. They mix that with, uh, th-, you can either, I guess, add it to the steel in powder form, or—

265 INFORMANT: I don't know just how they do it, but I understand it is a hardener for steel.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm. And it's the world's largest mine, I guess.

INFORMANT: Well, Climax is.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

INFORMANT: Urad's a subsidiary of Climax, and that's a big deposit of it too.

270 FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: But they figure in seven years they'll have it all out over there too. Five thousand ton a day, why that's quite a few ton.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah. I stopped up there and he told me it'd be forty years before they had it cleaned out, {up here, yeah.

275 INFORMANT: Up here, yeah.}

FIELDWORKER: Course they're taking that whole mountain.

INFORMANT: Well, they, uh, they probably will over here before they get through because they've got core drills over there by the, oh, dozen of them now.

FIELDWORKER: Core drills?

280 INFORMANT: Mm-hmm. They're drilling down, well one of them when I was over there was down twenty-two hundred feet, and they were still going.

FIELDWORKER: Were they finding anything?

INFORMANT: Yeah, they're still in it. (Somebody), they want to find out how far down they can go.

285 FIELDWORKER: Oh, they're following the vein, you mean?

INFORMANT: No, they just happened to hit it when they core drilled, and they hit it and it's still going down, they're trying to find out how far down it'll go.

FIELDWORKER: Hoo-hoo-hoo, gee whiz. That's a long way.

INFORMANT: I don't think they've ever hit the bottom of the vein yet.

290 FIELDWORKER: What's a, what's a drift in mining, if you follow a drift, or you're on a drift?

INFORMANT: Oh, a drift is when it goes in flat, that's at horizontal.

FIELDWORKER: I r-, I reckon that is, I've {had it explained to me—

INFORMANT: (You can) go in} like this, go in, like that on, like in this mountain here it—

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

295 INFORMANT: —go in like that into the mountain, that's a drift, or a crosscut, depending, it's a drift if the, you're drifting on the vein, the vein's been the same way the tunnel laid. That's a drift. And if the rock is running the opposite way, that's a crosscut.

FIELDWORKER: I don't follow that, I'm afraid. Now, let's say I got a vein, say that, uh, that this ashtray is my mountain here, OK, now, I start digging in this mountain, straight on like that.

300 INFORMANT: All right. And you go straight in.

FIELDWORKER: I go straight in, and I get in about twenty-five feet, and then I hit a vein.

INFORMANT: {Well your vein—

FIELDWORKER: And that vein} shoots off there to the right or to the left, I don't—

305 INFORMANT: That's what I'm getting at. See, now your rock is like this, and you're coming in straight.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah, right.

INFORMANT: Well, that'd be {a crosscut, see?

FIELDWORKER: Oh I see}. Oh I see, my {rock is a—

310 INFORMANT: You're crossing the,} (there are) the vein or anything, so you'd be crossing the vein.

FIELDWORKER: Oh, I see.

INFORMANT: As you go in. But if you was on the vein, like that, and going along with it, that's drift.

FIELDWORKER: Oh, if I follow the vein, it's a drift.

315 INFORMANT: Mm-hmm. And if you're go-, trying to hit a vein, going across the way, you've seen how the rock's laid, they, rocks, they all lay different kinds side by side, well, that's crosscut.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: Understand me?

320 FIELDWORKER: Yes, I believe I do now. Let me, let me see now. Uh, imagine a 'Y', a 'Y', OK. Now, the straight part of the 'Y' is where I'm coming in. Now, that can be on a crosscut, right?

INFORMANT: It could be if you—

FIELDWORKER: It could be, but doesn't have to be.

INFORMANT: I-if your vein is a tail of a 'y', like that—

325 FIELDWORKER: Yeah, right, that's {what I'm getting at.

INFORMANT: Well that,} that'd be a drift, if you're on this, on the vein.

FIELDWORKER: And when I shoot off on that—

INFORMANT: But if you went off on a 'y', like that—

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

330 INFORMANT: Unless the vein turned, but you went across, say you run out of ore here at the end of my finger.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

INFORMANT: And then you'd, you'd try to go across the rock again. Far as you know, try to find another vein, and back Understand?

335 FIELDWORKER: I believe I do. I believe I do. It's kind of complicated, I suppose if I were right there, it wouldn't, uh, wouldn't seem so bad. Now, what I was going to do was run that, the, the tail of the 'y', be that, have that be my main shaft. And then get in a ways—

INFORMANT: Your main drift.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah, my m-, that would be my main drift. OK, fine.

340 INFORMANT: If you was on the vein. If that was a vein.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah, well suppose I haven't found a vein yet.

INFORMANT: Well, you would, uh—

FIELDWORKER: See I want to find one and, and have that, and then shoot off on that 'y'. That one leg of that 'y' is what I want to do, and that's a {drift.

345 INFORMANT: Well you} ain't gonna find one if you ain't on one here going in.

FIELDWORKER: Oh.

INFORMANT: Until you cross cut, see?

FIELDWORKER: Oh, I'm just not gonna find one at all.

INFORMANT: Well, not unless you're on it to {start with.

350 FIELDWORKER: Well, here,} draw, draw it on the inside of this box, or the back of the box or some box, here, let me get a, I'll get you a pencil.

INFORMANT: And when you go to, go down like this on a vein, down like that's, pretty straight down.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

355 INFORMANT: That's a shaft.

FIELDWORKER: That's a shaft. Right.

INFORMANT: And if you go up like this on a narrow one, that's a raise. And then if you hit a big body of ore, take that out, that's a stope.

FIELDWORKER: A stope.

360 INFORMANT: Mm-hmm. Then it goes down on an angle like this, they call that a winze.

FIELDWORKER: Like if it were, if I, i-i-if it were pitch down, oh say forty-five, fifty degrees, that would be a winze?

INFORMANT: Mm-hmm. Similar to a, I mean if you're sinking on it, like similar to a shaft.

FIELDWORKER: But a shaft is more perpendicular.

365 INFORMANT: Yeah.

FIELDWORKER: Ah, I'm finally getting around to, getting this, uh, yeah, here, here. All right, now, gee, I've been looking for that pencil for so long, I don't remember the question.

INFORMANT: Well, I was going to show you the difference between a crosscut and a drift.

FIELDWORKER: Oh, right.

370 INFORMANT: Now see here's different layers of rock.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

INFORMANT: Now, you're not on any veins.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: So there wouldn't be any future starting over here and driving a drift, see?

375 FIELDWORKER: Right.

INFORMANT: Cause you're running where it's just plain rock.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: All right, now where I draw this other line, well say that's, that's uh, your, your tunnel, see.

380 FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: You're crosscutting then, see you're crosscutting all this rock here, taking chance to hit a vein that's running the same way, cause if you hit one, it's gonna be running the same way as this other rock is.

FIELDWORKER: Ohhhh, yes, I see.

385 INFORMANT: And this is running a crosscut, if you're going this way. And if you're going this way, you say you hit a vein here.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: And you, and you go on it, you're naturally going to fall then, well then that's a drift.

390 FIELDWORKER: I see. Yeah, I do. I do. So, y-, I think I see. [laughter] Every once in a while you think you see something, then you think of a new question and you, you think that from what's been told you should understand. If, when you start out, it's more likely you'd make a crosscut than a drift. OK, and then when you find your vein, after you do your crosscutting, that's coming clear down looking for your vein, isn't it?

395 INFORMANT: Well, your vein'll be running clear down.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

INFORMANT: When you hit it, then after you hit the vein—

FIELDWORKER: Well I think maybe I got the wrong idea about how veins run, how do they run, generally, or...?

400 INFORMANT: Well, they can run in any direction.

FIELDWORKER: Up and down, and sideways and—

INFORMANT: Well, yeah, they, that's what I say, if they're stopping or sinking or—

FIELDWORKER: OK.

INFORMANT: If you're, if you're going down, say you hit this vein here.

405 FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: All right, you want to run a stope on it. Say it—

FIELDWORKER: Yeah, right.

INFORMANT: —oh went up to five hundred feet.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

410 INFORMANT: And you want to take out all this ore body.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm. Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: Well then you'd run, start out with a little raise, of course.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: And then you'd leave the pillar in.

415 FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: And then you could stope, you could go across, still on this vein, see—

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: —and gouge it out, and every once in a while leave a, a what we call a pillar. They'd hold the walls together. Unless you want a timber, depending on the rock on that too,  
420 and on the hanging wall on the foot wall. And if you, if this vein here, say you hit it, might hit it in the middle, it might go down a hundred feet too, or five hundred feet, might not go down two. And if you go down like that, like this, from the track level, whether you drift or whether you crosscut, well then that's sinking a shaft. Follow me?

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

425 INFORMANT: And if it goes on an angle, for instance a forty-five angle, that, that's what we call a pitching vein, and if you go down on that, it's a winze.

FIELDWORKER: If I follow a pitching vein, that's a winze.

INFORMANT: If you sink on it.

FIELDWORKER: If I sink on it.

430 INFORMANT: But if you, but if you raise on it, it's still a stope.

FIELDWORKER: It's still {a stope.

INFORMANT: If it's} above your drift or your tunnel level.

FIELDWORKER: Right.

INFORMANT: Follow me?

435 FIELDWORKER: Yes sir. I got it. I believe I understand. OK, well, we've almost filled up one side of a tape, so thank you very much.

INFORMANT: Allrighty.