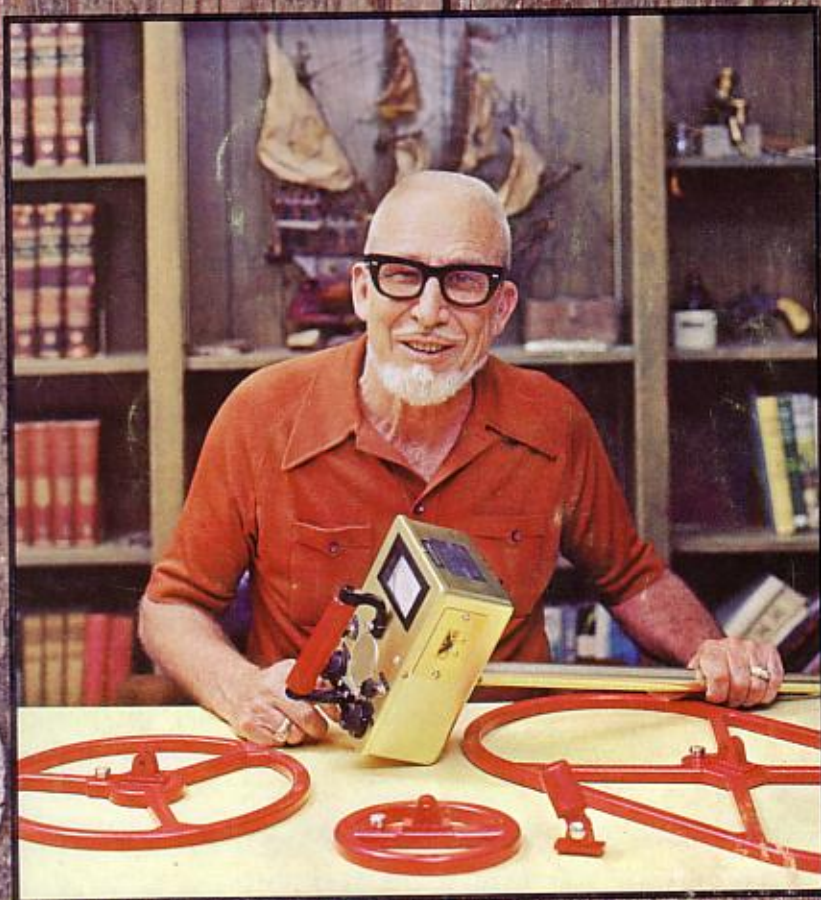


D-TEX

THE BETTER BREED TREASURE FINDERS



BILL MAHAN WITH THE ALL NEW D-TEX "PROFESSIONAL"

D-TEX ELECTRONICS

P.O. BOX 451 PHONE 214-272-2622

614 EASY STREET, GARLAND, TEXAS 75040

THE ELEVEN COMMANDMENTS of D-TEX

A CUSTOMER is the most important person in any business.

A CUSTOMER is not dependent on us — we are dependent on him.

A CUSTOMER is not an interruption of our work — he is the purpose of it.

A CUSTOMER does us a favor when he buys — we are not doing him a favor by serving him.

A CUSTOMER is a part of our business . . . not an outsider.

A CUSTOMER is not a cold statistic — he is a flesh and blood human being with feelings and emotions like our own.

A CUSTOMER is not someone to argue with or match wits with.

A CUSTOMER is a person who brings us his wants — it is our job to fill those wants.

A CUSTOMER is deserving of the most courteous and attentive treatment we can give him.

A CUSTOMER is the fellow that makes it possible to pay your salary, whether you're a truck driver, plant employee, office employee, salesman or manager.

A CUSTOMER is the life blood of this and every other business.

MORE D-TEX DETECTORS ARE USED BECAUSE D-TEX IS MORE DETECTOR



TRASH AND TREASURE

**ALL ARE DETECTED WITH D-TEX DETECTORS
YESTERDAY'S TRASH IS TODAY'S TREASURE**



BILL MAHAN JR., FACTORY MANAGER FOR D-TEX, with buttons, Bullets, Gun Parts, Epaulates and other Military Decorations and Hardware found with the old Model D-Tex "KOIN KING" at old Ft. McKavitt—some of yesterdays' trash that is truly a treasure for today's collectors.

BILL MAHAN JR., having completed his 4 years of Electronics at the University of Texas and having completed his "hitch" in the U.S. Air Force has now returned home to assist in building for you a Better D-Tex. Bill has been associating with our Detectors all his life and has worked at D-Tex during vacations for the last 10 years as Electronics Technician. Now that he has been "educated" in Electronics you may expect your D-Tex to be better than ever. Bill has also been an avid treasure hunter along with Bill Sr. and knows just what it takes to be a successful treasure hunter—a Better Detector. And that is just what you get when you get a D-Tex.

D-TEX ELECTRONICS

P. O. BOX 451 PHONE 214-272-2622 614 EASY STREET, GARLAND, TEXAS 75040

IS THIS YOUR POT OF GOLD?



DO YOU LIKE REAL ADVENTURE?

THEN DO AS MANY OTHER D-TEX OWNERS ARE DOING

Mix TREASURE

with Pleasure for that

"EXTRA CASH" IN YOUR POCKET!

\$\$Treasure Finding\$\$ Proves To Be Profitable Hobby

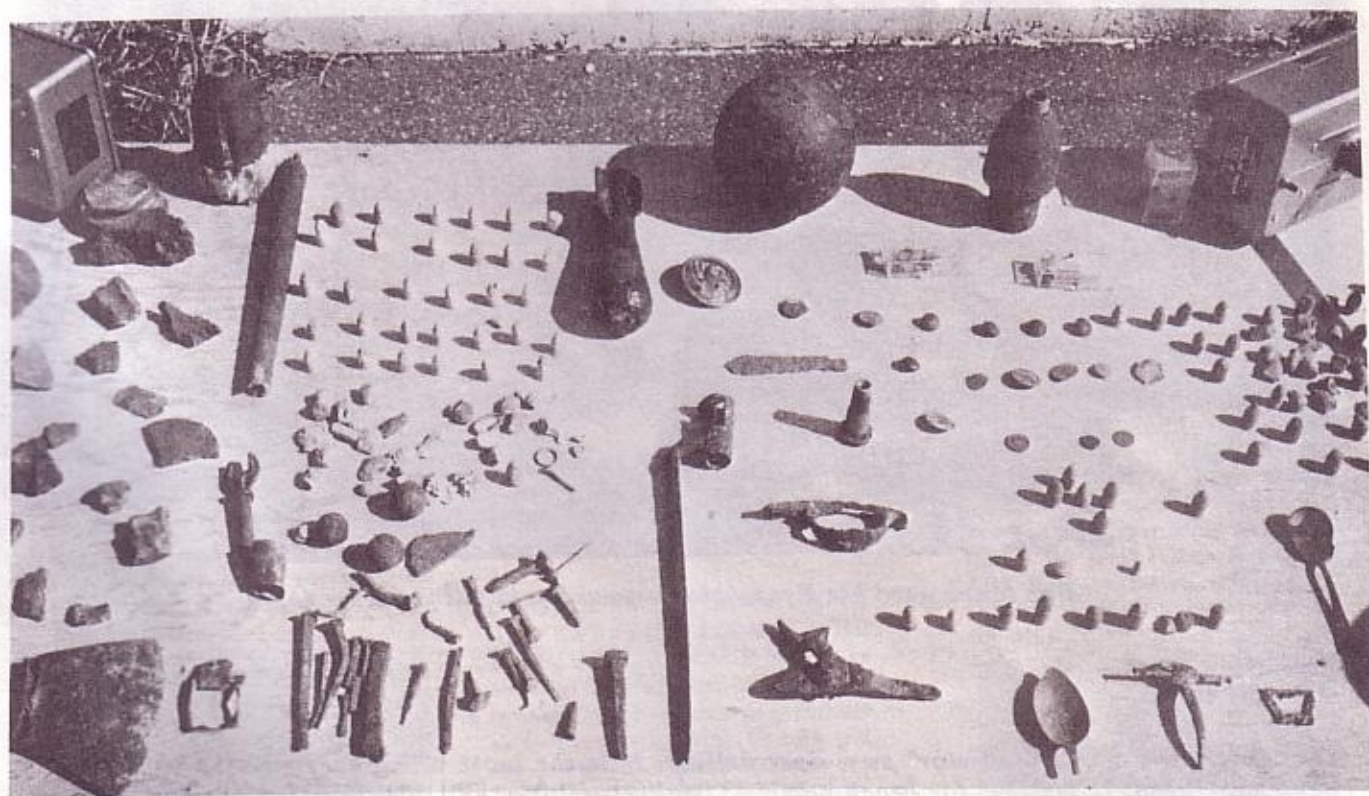
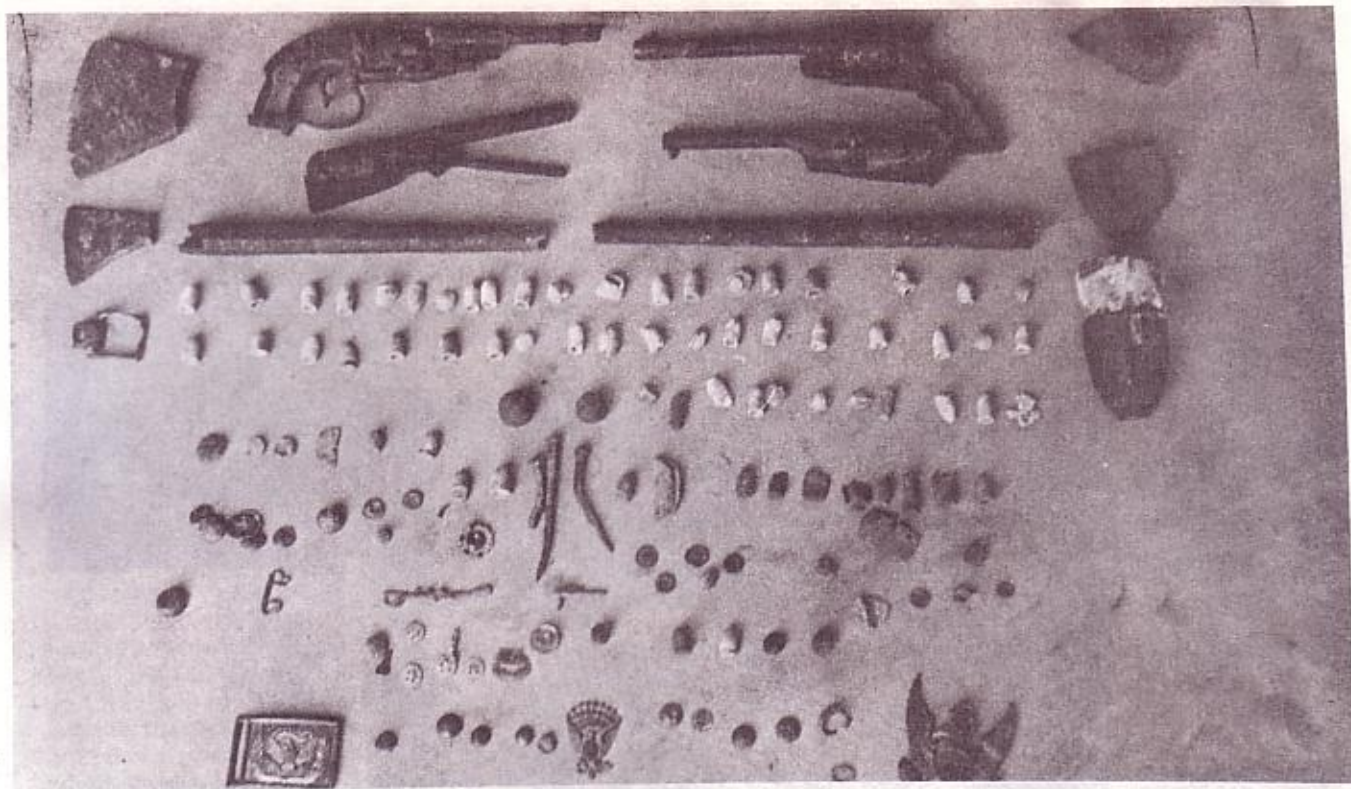


Mr. and Mrs. Kouba (John and Kay) are typical treasure enthusiasts. They attend as many of the Treasure Hunter's Contests as possible each year. Kay proudly displays her trophies — one for World Championship Treasure Hunter. She has won 3 First Place this year. They took some of their coin folders and loose coins and jewelry out of their bank safety deposit long enough to get the pictures. All coins and jewelry displayed were found with detectors. They have three D-Tex units. A Professional, a Delux (Kay's favorite) and a Koin-King. Their best find for one day was 148 coins. You too can find treasure as shown with a D-Tex detector.

THE MOST ADVANCED PROFESSIONAL INSTRUMENT FOR LOCATING GOLD, SILVER, METALLIC OBJECTS AND TREASURE

- Superb penetration, sensitivity
- Built-in speaker
- Compact, rugged and lightweight
- Works through earth, vegetation, wood, rock, water, etc.
- Locate lost or buried jewelry, treasure, historical relics.

(Is This Your Year To Strike It Rich?)

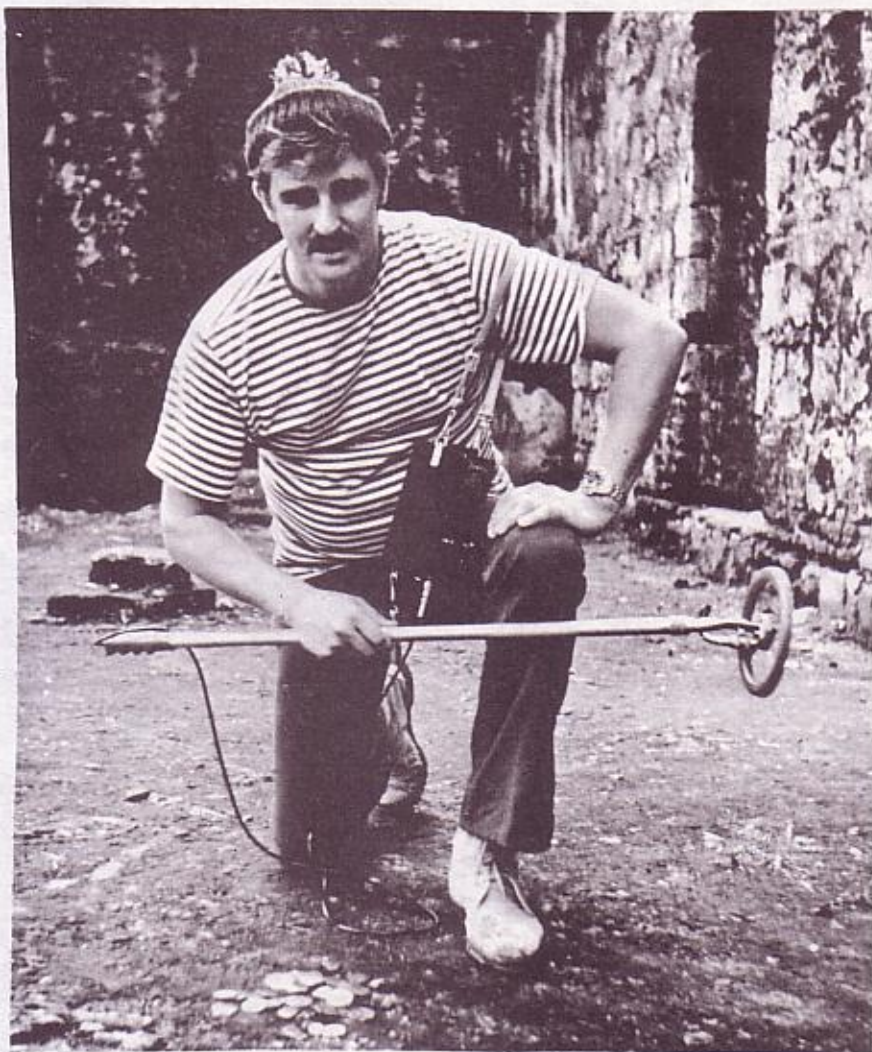


**SOME D-TEX FINDS AROUND OLD FORTS
AND ON CIVIL WAR BATTLE GROUNDS**

D-TEX DETECTORS CHOSEN

FOR PANAMANIAN EXPEDITION

World famous treasure hunter and under water archeologist, Robert Marx, Archeological Editor for "Argosy" magazine and with over \$500,000.00 in treasure finds, chooses the D-TEX "PROSPECTOR" for the difficult job of a Panama treasure hunt. A hunt that would require several different detectors, if other makes were used.



Bob Marx used his Prospector to search old ruins for coins.

Hi Bill:

Your D-TEX "Prospector" sure does deliver. It is the most universal detector I have ever used. It is ideal for beach combing, wall searching, and just regular hunting. It is unexcelled in both range and sensitivity. For real treasure finding—my choice is D-Tex all the way!

Robt. Marx

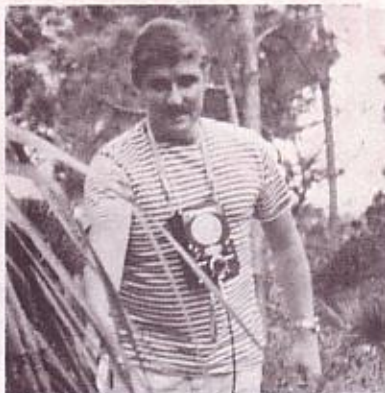
D-TEX IS FOR THE SERIOUS TREASURE HUNTER

THE PROFESSIONALS CHOICE

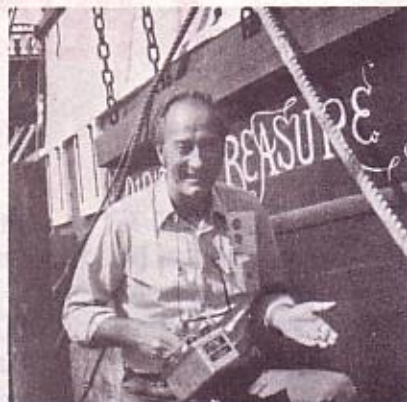
ADVENTURERS, EXPERIENCED TREASURE HUNTERS AND DIVERS WITH
WORLDWIDE ACTIVITIES



ART McKEE, TREASURE DIVER, AT HIS TREASURE MUSEUM ON PLANTATION KEY. Art was the first of the Florida treasure divers and has a wonderful treasure museum that is filled with treasure and relics of sunken ships he has salvaged. Be sure and visit him when in Fla.



ROBERT MARX, WELL KNOWN TREASURE HUNTER, WRITER EXPLORER AND WORLD FAMOUS UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGIST AND WRITER.



MEL FISHER, HEAD OF TREASURE SALVORS AT HIS MILLION DOLLAR TREASURE SHIP IN KEY WEST FLA. Mel and his divers are presently salvaging what they believe to be the ATOCHA a Spanish treasure ship reportedly carrying over \$30,000,000 in gold when she sank.



John de Bry of Indian Harbour Beach Fla. with a few of his finds. John has been beach combing for several years and is an expert at the difficult game.



BILL & JOYCE MAHAN, D-TEX ELECTRONICS, On Florida beach with silver coins from the Spanish wrecks.



Treasure Hunter & Diver, Roy Volker now organizing an expedition to the West Indies. Roy is a D-TEX Representative. Address: 127 Dundee Circle, St. Louis, Mo. Ph. 868-6181



CAPTAIN ART HARTMAN WITH ANCIENT FLINT LOCK GUN HE HAS JUST SALVAGED. Art is owner of the Marathon diving center in Marathon. For Scuba gear rentals as well as wreck diving, be sure and see Art when in Fla. He is also our D-TEX representative in Marathon.

CAPTAIN TOM GURR, OWNER OF THE K.O.A. MARINA IN KEY LARGO. For boat rentals, skin diving trips in the John Pennekamp underwater state Park or just plain fishing be sure to see Capt. Gurr. He is also the salvager of Spanish treasure wrecks.



A PERSONAL LETTER TO YOU

Dear Customer:

This year D-TEX is starting a new trend in metal detectors and is making another FIRST. This is a complete departure from the normal detector sales concept. With the various attachments and coils available only from D-TEX you may now literally "DESIGN" your own detector. No more do you have to purchase coils and accessories that you do not want or need. With all the D-TEX units that are equipped for interchangeable coils you may now purchase ONLY the detector and then select the coil or coils of your choice and these are ordered separately.

All the changeable coil detectors are matched where any of the various coils or attachments may be ordered at a later date if so desired. By being completely universal it takes the place of owning several detectors. All you need is one basic D-TEX unit and the coils and attachments of your choice.

Our new feather-weight high "Q" coils are now made of molded plastic sections instead of being molded in one heavy solid piece. This makes for more strength as well as weighing half as much as a conventional coil. The less weight makes for more tireless effort in long hours of hunting. They are also waterproof and may be submerged all the way to the control box.

We have also utilized more of the computer research that we have conducted on detector circuits and now have a full computerized no drift gold circuit that is second to none. These circuits are in all D-TEX units. On the DeLux, Professional and Prospector we have an all new "split circuit and two batteries. The batteries are readily accessible thru a side opening that also has the bracket for the batteries attached so that opening the door also takes out the batteries. On the "SPLIT" circuit one half is the detection circuit and uses one battery. The other half is the amplifier circuit and is pulled by the other battery. This in effect takes the amplifier load off the detection circuit thereby giving more range and sensitivity as well as prolonging the battery life. The batteries are tested on a special test switch that tests each battery separately. We also have added a new, more comfortable, soft rubber covered handle that relieves the normal tiring strain on the hand when using the average detector.

So, that's it. With the new feather-weight coils, computerized gold no drift circuits, the new hand grip and on some the split circuit it all adds up to an unexcelled detector at any price. Just remember, you saw it at D-TEX first. We hope you enjoy the true treasure tales in the back AND WILL SOON BE ABLE TO TAKE YOUR D-TEX AND BRING HOME THE BACON.

Thanks for your interest in D-TEX

Bill Mahan

Get the best
Get D-Tex

Bill Mahan



The **D-TEX** *mark of quality*

The only detector made using
ALL AMERICAN MADE PARTS

with a **COMPLETE** departure from all
previous detector design standards to develop a
more sensitive detector with range of detection
and stability never before accomplished in any
detector regardless of price.

Another First! by **D-TEX** *pace setter for the*
detector world

This All New **ALL AMERICAN D-TEX**
is so **SUPERIOR** we now give a

LIFETIME GUARANTEE

never before offered on any detector - regardless
of price

FORGET THE REST—GET THE BEST—GET D-TEX

THE FIRST REALLY NEW TREASURE-METAL LOCATOR IN 30 YEARS!



HOW D-TEX CAN GIVE **A LIFETIME GUARANTEE**

D-TEX is the first and only detector made using only precision electronic components with the same quality required in U. S. missiles and other outer space vehicles.

These must be the most precise and with the utmost in reliability to comply with all

U.S. GOVERNMENT specifications

MANY SPECIAL PRECISION PARTS ARE NOW BEING MADE FOR D-TEX ONLY AND ARE BEING MADE BY THE MOST REPUTABLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE U.S.

BILL MAHAN'S D-TEX **PRECISION "NO DRIFT" METAL DETECTOR** *WITH SPACE AGE CIRCUITRY* *and reliability*

Field tested, superior performance and sensitivity.

Locate buried treasure and other valuable metal objects.
 Locate conductive ore bodies in veins, lodes, pockets (gold,
 silver, copper, lead, etc.)

All-New

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS for TREASURE, and MINERAL PROSPECTING

Check these OUTSTANDING features . . .

- 1 ALL UNITS equipped with our all new GOLD printed "NO DRIFT" computerized circuits for maximum sensitivity. NO CHEAP base metal circuits used in any model.
- 2 GREATEST ACCURACY ever obtained in any metal detector.
- 3 HEAVY DUTY aluminum cases, no cheap plastics to chip and crack.
- 4 OUTSTANDING trouble free performance for years of service.
- 5 UNSURPASSED BATTERY LIFE, with up to 150 hours of servicable life.
- 6 SIMPLE AND EASY to operate, comes with complete INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATION.
- 7 EASY TO SERVICE AND MAINTAIN, completely transistorized, precision GOLD printed circuit, no tubes or loose wiring to give trouble.
- 8 All new feather-weight extra hot High "Q" Coils.

PLUS

all solid state circuitry

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ALL NEW, COMPLETELY COMPUTERIZED "NO DRIFT" CIRCUITRY

By going to computers and analyzing our circuits, the computer made near 2 million computations and with near 14 thousand probable answers. With this we have made several outstanding improvements in our detectors. These all new computerized circuits are now built into our complete line of detectors. In some of our units we are using new, SPACE AGE Integrated circuitry. On some we have an all new telescoping leg. On this, the wire is inside the leg and not outside where it can get in the way or get hung up on brush or weeds. Also the new leg and coils are waterproof and the unit may be submerged up to the control box. This makes the unit ideal for beachcombing and searching in shallow water. The exterior finish has been changed from a baked enamel finish to a bright dip, gold anodize finish. This meets all military specifications for salt water spray test and corrosion resistance.

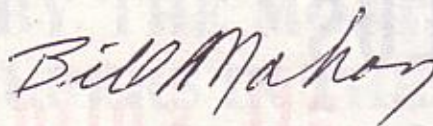
BUT, of the most importance, the sensitivity and depth penetration has also been increased.

The so called "DRIFT" in detectors is actually a "Frequency Shift" or change. Without this change, or drift, no detector could detect because detection is determined and indicated by the frequency shift (or drift). Any detector that has "no drift" also has a minimum sensitivity and detection range. The "NO DRIFT" condition may be acquired in any detector by using cheaper, less sensitive transistors and other components. It may also be made more stable by padding the detection circuit with capacitors and attain the same results. This could be compared to driving your car with the brakes full on. Sure it will go, but it has lost its maximum efficiency and cannot attain full speed. We have accomplished the "NO DRIFT" through good engineering computerizing and using more precision components. The D-Tex does not change frequency (or drift) when you go from sun to shade or shade to sun.

In D-TEX we use only the finest and most sensitive American made transistors and other components. They meet all Military specifications and naturally are much more expensive. There is no "drift" in the D-TEX units and the only frequency shift (other than detection) is in sudden changes in temperature — from hot to cold, or from cold to hot. Like getting out of an air conditioned car into the hot summer sun. This temperature shift is common in all super sensitive electronic circuits. With our automatic temperature compensation the unit very soon stabilizes to the existing temperature conditions. The so called "drift" is, in D-TEX a controlled frequency shift which greatly aids in sensitivity and detection. Just another of the many reasons why D-TEX is the finest made and most sensitive detectors available at any price.

THINK IT OVER, would you rather have a so called "NO DRIFT" detector and be able to hunt all day with no re-tuning and minimum, shallow finds, or would you rather re-tune occasionally and FIND all day and at all depths.

Bill Mahan



A PERSONAL LETTER TO YOU

Hi Fellows:

Just a few words about this all new and better, ALL AMERICAN D-TEX. I have been treasure hunting since 1937 with electronic detectors that I have designed and built myself . . . this one is the MOST. There is NO detector with the accuracy and sensitivity, as well as reliability that this new one has. This D-TEX has the gold printed circuit plus the ALL AMERICAN precision made parts and this circuit has never been published in any book or magazine. Nothing like the D-TEX has ever been offered for sale before. True, it has been and is still being copied to a certain degree but, this is to be expected anytime you have THE BEST. No one would want to copy it if it were not the VERY BEST. But, to date none have been able to duplicate the outstanding range and sensitivity of the D-TEX. We still have a few secrets. I have carefully guarded the secrets of my detector and my successful treasure hunting until now. I sincerely believe that anyone using a D-TEX and putting forth any real effort in the right places will be able to STRIKE IT RICH within a reasonable time. But REMEMBER . . . you cannot find it if it is not there. So, check out your stories to be sure they are true and practice using your D-TEX and there is no reason you cannot find consistently. If you could make a detector 10 times as good it still would not find a thing standing in a closet at home. So remember this, practice a lot and get good with your D-TEX then get it out and go to work. Successful treasure hunting consists of a lot of effort and good thinking. When you get your D-TEX you will have the very BEST all around detector available at any price. That is over half the secret to successful treasure hunting. With consistent well-directed hard work you should soon be successful.

You may use the enclosed order blank to get the D-TEX of your choice or you may just write a letter telling us your preference.

I will be happy to answer any questions pertaining to treasure hunting either by letter or you may phone. But, since I am no ROCKING CHAIR treasure hunter, and do not sit at home waiting for you to call I may be a bit hard to catch. I am out of town, (finding) quite a bit and I may be a little slow in answering your letters but, I will continue as always, to do my best.

Good hunting and Good Luck,

Bill Mahan

Bill Mahan

"ABOUT THE MANUFACTURER"

D-TEX ELECTRONICS is owned and operated by treasure hunter Bill Mahan and his wife Joyce with their son Bill, Jr. The ambition and desire is to build for YOU the best detector available at any price. The best materials available are used and several parts are made to our specifications for our use only. For this reason, there are many desirable features found in NO OTHER DETECTOR . . . even though costing several times as much. Skilled technicians, specially trained, work carefully in pleasant surroundings to build for YOU the latest and absolutely the BEST in DETECTING equipment.

Technical Facts And

another first

A completely new principle of detector operation has now been developed in the labs of D-Tex Electronics. This new principle is now built into these all new ALL AMERICAN D-Tex units. Most of you have read various handbooks, stories and descriptions of how various detectors work and the principle of their operation, plus the claims made of the advantage of the various types. These types are usually described as follows:

1. Beat Frequency Type
2. Inductance Balance
3. Transmitter-Receiver

D-Tex is basically of the beat-frequency type. But this is basic only. In actuality D-Tex can lay claims to fitting into all three categories.

As stated, basically it is the beat frequency with many modifications and improvements. Heretofore all beat frequency units were all alike - usually the biggest difference is in the way it is packaged.

Some have crystal controlled oscillators and some do not. D-Tex does not employ the crystal controlled principal. After many tests, in desert heat of 123 degrees and in rocky mountain cold of -40 degrees the crystal, due to expanding in heat and shrinking in cold proved inadequate for a stable dependable detector, that could meet our specifications and requirements.

For inductance balance D-Tex uses a Delavan high Q RF inductor with temperature stability from minus 50 degrees C. to plus 125 degrees C. and meets military specification C-15305C.

One of the first things taught to beginners in radio and electronics is "the lower the frequency - the longer the wave length" - "the higher the frequency - the shorter the wave length."

Most beat frequency units operate in a range of 1000 KC and higher. These frequencies are detectable on your radio and are comparatively of short wave length. D-Tex has pioneered research in the lower frequencies and do operate in a much lower frequency that is completely off the radio band. It is easy to see that if an object is detected at a certain distance at 1000 KC and the frequency was lowered to 500 KC then - the longer wave length would detect the same object at approximately twice the distance.

By using this much lower frequency with our larger coils it is now possible to detect to greater distances than the old fashioned and bulky transmitter receiver units.

The D-Tex operation is as follows: Your main tuner is a variable capacitor. The metal-mineral selector is a potentiometer. By placing the selector in a given position you then use the capacitance tuning control to balance the circuit to the background readings. Then the inductance balance tuner is set on either "metal" or "mineral" a signal or field is radiated or - transmitted from the search coil. As the coil passes over a metal object a certain amount of the signal is "absorbed" by the metal object causing a change of inductance in the detector. This information is fed immediately into the mixer which in turn feeds the change directly into the amplifier circuit. The change is immediately noted on the headset, meter or speaker, whichever you may be using.

From the foregoing it is easy to see that D-Tex is a beat frequency type - using inductance balance tuning and transmitting a field or signal.

By so doing we are taking advantage of all the so called advantages of all three types of detectors.

Theory Of Operation

IT'S FUN TO BE FOOLED—"BUT EXPENSIVE"!

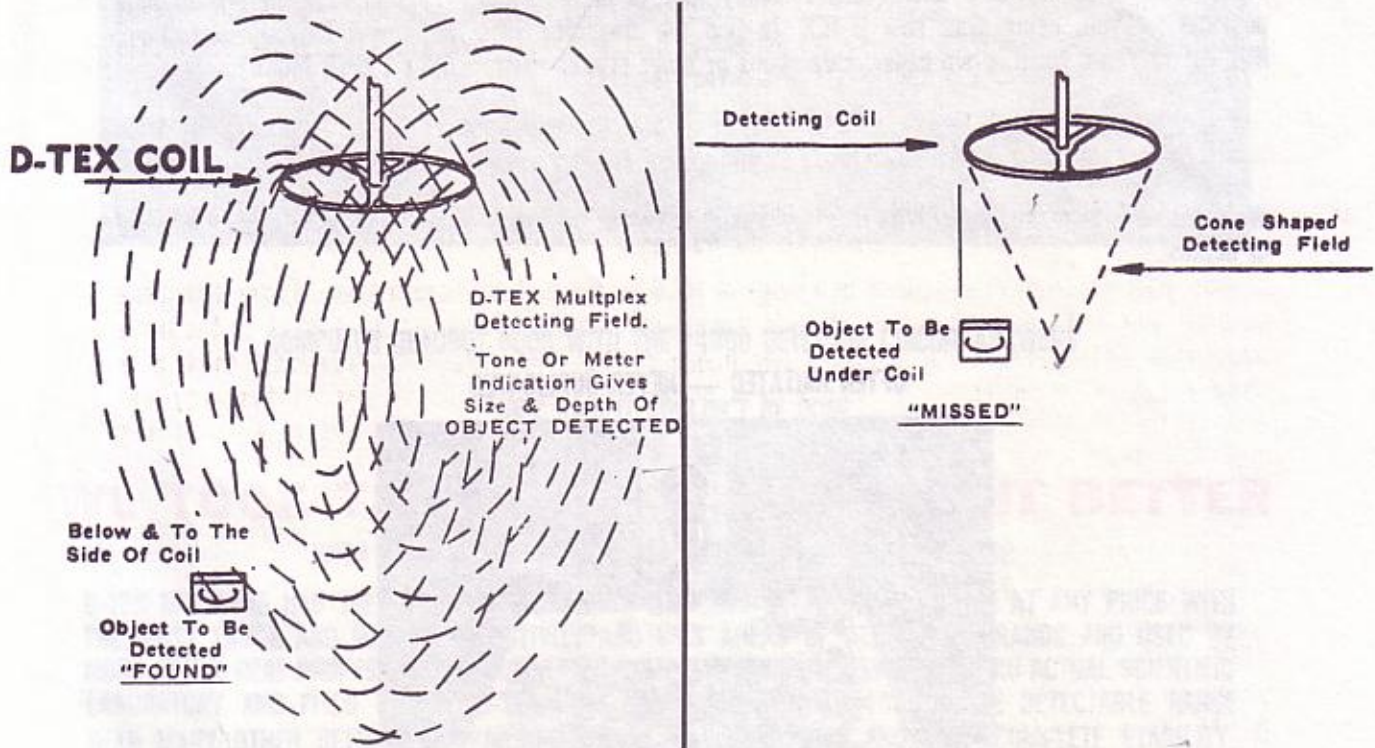
The Following Is A Basic Lesson In The Fundamentals
Of Electronics—

Taken From The "BURGESS MANUAL OF ELECTRICITY" Vol-2

1—ELECTRICAL INDUCTANCE:

When two or more coils of wire are used, each of a different diameter and with the smaller coils placed within the larger coils, when electrical current is introduced into either of the coils and a suitable indicating meter attached to the other coil or coils, an electrical current is indicated. This electrical current is called induced current — or mutual inductance. And draws its power FROM the current of the other, or energized coil. Thus causing the energized coil to lose power.

We at D-TEX are publishing the above electrical facts in reply to the many letters of inquiries as to the feasibility of multiple coil detecting heads for detecting devices. The above basic lessons in the flow of electrical currents is one of the first lessons that a student or beginner must learn. Good electronic engineers are extremely careful in critical circuitry design to be sure no two coils are near to one another. The D-Tex detecting heads contain ONLY ONE COIL in order to maintain our high degree of sensitivity and greater penetration depth. Neither do our coils have the cone shaped detecting field as illustrated below.



FORGET THE REST—GET THE BEST—GET D-TEX

(Is This Your Year To Strike It Rich?)

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

WE ARE ESPECIALLY PROUD TO ANNOUNCE IT CAN NOW BE DONE — ANOTHER FIRST BY D-TEX. THE DETECTOR SENSITIVE ENOUGH TO DETECT PAPER MONEY.

Always the pace setter for the detector world because D-TEX leads the field in constant research and development in order to perfect for you a better detector. D-TEX was the first detector in history to develop a detector with sensitivity so good it can detect U. S. paper currency.

Now all D-TEX units will detect paper money hidden in glass jars, paper boxes and any wood or plastic containers. The "STANDARD" will detect five one dollar bills. The "DELUX" and "KOIN KING" will detect three one dollar bills. The "PROFESSIONAL" will, by using the meter detect ONE-ONE DOLLAR BILL. Included with each detector are the special instructions on how to detect paper money. You can now find paper money in glass jars, wooden or cardboard boxes as well as any plastic containers that lie hidden in the walls of either wooden, brick, dobie or any other type of construction. **IT HAS BEEN DONE.** You may also detect paper money that is buried in any type of container. It is now possible for you, using your new D-TEX, to find the treasures that the others have missed. Does **NOT** detect scrap paper, plain paper, catalogues or other printed matter. **ONLY PAPER MONEY.**

With this new, increased sensitivity it is now easier to detect the small objects and coins at new-unheard of depths.

OFTEN IMITATED — NEVER DUPLICATED



COINS FOUND IN CITY PARK, GLENDALE, ARIZONA

TOMORROW'S DETECTORS TODAY

ONLY AT D-TEX

THROUGH MODERN SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF DESIGN AND ENGINEERING WE HAVE COMPLETELY RE-DESIGNED OUR DETECTORS. WE HAVE CHANGED COMPONENTS, RE-DESIGNED CIRCUITS, DESIGNED SEVERAL NEW DETECTORS AND WITH SOME NEW PACKAGING. WE HAVE COMPLETELY COMPUTERIZED ALL COMPONENTS AND CIRCUITS PLUS COMPUTER ANALYZING EACH COMPONENT TO A PLUS AND MINUS OF 10%. THE COMPUTER DID NEAR TWO MILLION COMPUTATIONS, WITH NEAR FOURTEEN THOUSAND PROBABLE CIRCUIT ANALYSIS ANSWERS. THESE WERE THEN RE-COMPUTERIZED TO ACQUIRE THE MOST LOGICAL AND PROBABLE CIRCUITS. THE FINAL ANALYSIS SHOWED THE MOST EFFICIENT AND BEST "NO DRIFT" COMPUTERIZED CIRCUIT COMBINATION POSSIBLE THRU MODERN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

THIS IS WHAT YOU GET WHEN YOU GET D-TEX



COMPUTER READOUT BOOK WITH THE 14000 DETECTOR CIRCUIT ANSWERS

THEY SAID IT COULDN'T BE DONE
SO WE DID IT

WE TOOK THE BEST - AND MADE IT BETTER

WITH THE ONLY COMPLETELY COMPUTERIZED CIRCUIT DETECTOR

D-TEX HAS LONG HAD THE REPUTATION OF BEING THE BEST DETECTOR AVAILABLE AT ANY PRICE WITH THE MOST RANGE AND HIGHEST SENSITIVITY AND WAY AHEAD OF ALL OTHER BRANDS AND USED BY MORE OF THE REAL PROFESSIONALS. NOW AFTER COMPLETE COMPUTERIZING AND THRU ACTUAL SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY AND FIELD TESTING D-TEX NOW HAS FROM 50% TO 100% MORE DETECTABLE RANGE THAN MANY OTHER DETECTORS AVAILABLE TODAY—AT ANY PRICE AND WITH COMPLETE STABILITY.

THINK IT OVER

UP TO 100% MORE RANGE AND DEPTH PENETRATION — ONLY WITH D-TEX

FORGET THE REST—GET THE BEST—GET D-TEX

(Is This Your Year To Strike It Rich?)



Patents Applied For
**COMES COMPLETE,
READY TO GO**

COMPLETELY NEW!

BILL MAHAN'S

TINY-TEX

ANOTHER "FIRST" FOR D-TEX

**Has Range and Sensitivity Unheard Of
in This Price Range**

- ★ Space Age Integrated Circuit
- ★ All new computerized "NO DRIFT" circuit
- ★ With the New High "Q" Feather-Weight Coil
- ★ Has the D-TEX Precision Gold Circuit
- ★ Detects U. S. Paper Money
- ★ Uses one 9-Volt Transistor Battery
- ★ Up to 200 hours battery life
(Battery Cost — 65c)
- ★ Uses headphone as shown
- ★ Total Weight - 2 lbs.
- ★ 4" Fixed Coil
- ★ May Be Submerged In Water Up To The Box

Only \$49.85

Add \$1.50 for
Postage &
Handling

THE BIGGEST LITTLE DETECTOR MADE—

Easily detects coins of gold, silver or copper. Gold and silver jewelry, Artifacts and relics. The perfect second detector or for the beginner. Ideal for searching walls of old houses, cellars or caves. Or, just right for Mama and the kids to use while you go after the deeper treasures with your D-TEX Professional.

This All-New "TINY-TEX" has the following range—

Absolute maximum detection range—29 inches.	8-Real Coin (silver)8 inches
Old Treasure Chest (large)23 inches	Silver Dollar8 inches
2-Lb. Coffee Can (empty)18 inches	50-Cent Piece6 inches
44 Colt16 inches	One Penny4 inches
8-Escudo Gold Piece9 inches	
50-Peso Gold Piece8 inches	

- You will be surprised at the ease of operation and the precise locating on all size objects with the Tiny-Tex.
- Actually beats many detectors costing up to 8 times as much.
- Especially good for the beginner but equally good for the professional who needs something small to reach into those hard-to-reach places.

ALL NEW D-TEX BUCCANEER



- ★ All new computerized "NO DRIFT" Circuit
- ★ With the New High "Q" Feather-Weight Coil
- ★ Gold Circuit Board
- ★ Space Age Integrated Circuit
- ★ Detects Paper Money
- ★ Only One 9-Volt Battery
- ★ Fixed Coil, 8 in. Diameter
- ★ Weighs Only 2½ Pounds.
- ★ Head Set Only As Shown
- ★ May Be Completely Submerged In Water

Only **\$76.50**

Add \$1.50 for
Postage &
Handling

Patents Applied For
The "UNIVERSAL" detector

Our all new "BUCCANEER" should actually be called the "UNIVERSAL." It is especially designed for the serious hunter who feels he cannot go all out for the more expensive units but wants to do both land hunting and beach combing. It is equipped with the D-TEX precision Gold circuit board and integrated circuit, uses only one 9 volt battery and has a fixed, 8 in. high "Q" search coil and is completely water and rain proof. Actually it may be used completely submerged in 4 ft. of water. Equally at home in fresh water or salt. Search the swim areas in fresh water lakes or wade in the surf on salt water beaches and find the valuable old coins that are being found in the Spanish galleon wreck areas. The BUCCANEER has a very loud tone head set so powerful it is easy to hear even above the roar of the surf. This all new "BUCCANEER" easily detects both ferrous and nonferrous metals and is equipped with special controls to detect either metal or mineral. Easily detects Gold, Silver, Coins, Jewelry, Relics, Old Guns and all detectable metals and minerals within range.

DEPTH EXPECTANCY

Absolute maximum detection range: 48 in.

Small Wells Fargo box	21 in.	8 Real (silver)	10 in.
44 Colt	18 in.	1 Silver Dollar	10 in.
8 Escudo Gold piece	11 in.	50 Cent Piece	8 in.
50 Peso Gold Piece	10 in.	One Penny	6 in.



ALL NEW D-TEX "WINNER"



Patents Applied For

Only \$92.50

Add \$2.00 for
Postage &
Handling

- ★ Space Age Integrated Circuit
- ★ All new Computerized "NO DRIFT" Circuit
- ★ With the New High "Q" Feather-Weight Coil
- ★ All New More Compact Size
- ★ With Increased Range And Sensitivity
- ★ Gold Circuit Board
- ★ Detects Paper Money
- ★ Weighs Only 2 Pounds
- ★ Loud Speaker Only - No Head Set
- ★ One Piece Leg Not Telescoping
- ★ New Soft Rubber Hand Grip
- ★ Fixed 5" Coil

Dual Head Set & Plug \$10.00 Extra

The "WINNER" was especially designed for the serious coin & relic hunter. Its extreme light weight makes it ideal for the club contest hunter to do the high speed so necessary to be a "WINNER." Has but one control conveniently located directly under the front of the handle.

Has a completely new computerized "NO DRIFT" integrated circuit, loud speaker and our new feather-weight coil that may be immersed in water up to the box. Unbelievable sensitivity and range makes it easy to detect Gold, Silver and Copper coins as well as Gold and Silver jewelry.

Absolute Maximum Detection Range 37 inches

One Penny — 5 In.

50 Cent Piece — 7 In.

Silver Dollar — 9 In.

8 Real Silver — 9 In.

3 Escudo Gold Piece — 9 In.

44 Colt — 17 In.

2 lb. Coffee Can (Empty) — 19 In.

Old Treasure Chest (Large) — 28 In.

- ★ Actually Beats Most Other Brands Costing Twice As Much
- ★ May Be Immersed In Water Up To The Box
- ★ Ideal For Either Beginners or Professionals
- ★ Only One Inexpensive 9-Volt Battery With UP To 100 Hrs. Battery Life



ALL NEW D-TEX STANDARD



**Base Price
\$82.50**

Add \$2.50 for
Postage &
Handling



Patents Applied For

Something New

- ★ All new Computerized
"NO DRIFT" Circuit
- ★ All New High "Q" feather-weight
coils
- ★ All new more compact size
- ★ Increased range and sensitivity
- ★ Gold circuit board
- ★ Space age integrated circuit
- ★ Detects Paper Money
- ★ Weighs only 2½ pounds
- ★ Head set only, as shown
- ★ One piece leg not telescoping
- ★ May be submerged in water
up to the control box
- ★ New Soft Rubber Hand Grip

FOR ALL COILS SEE PAGE 28

4" coil - \$15.00

6" coil - \$19.00

12" coil - \$27.50

12" x 24" coil - \$32.50

No coils included in base price of detector

See Page 29 for detectable distance of Coils & Detectors

Select the coil or coils of your choice to do the job for you.

The "COMPLETE Detector."

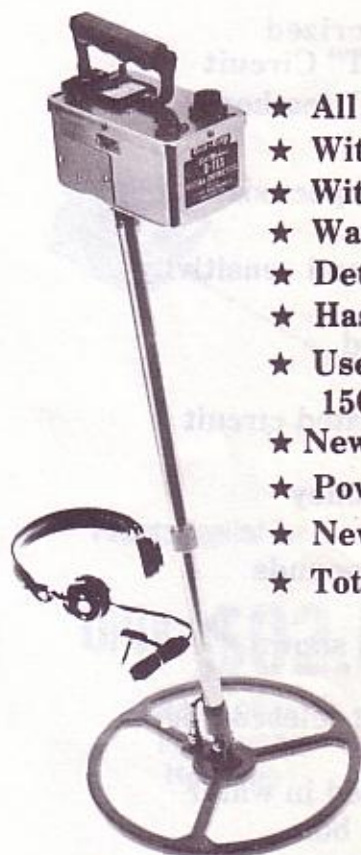
This all new D-TEX "STANDARD" has been engineered for the new treasure hunter who wants versatility and complete detection without buying two or three detectors. It has the D-TEX precision Gold circuit board, loud dual head set, modern, space age integrated circuit. With much more range and sensitivity than other detectors costing much more and yet so simple and easy to operate a child can use it with just a little instructions and practice.

Easily detects both ferrous and non ferrous metals and is equipped with special controls to tune for either mineral or metal. Detects Gold, Silver, Coins, Jewelry, Relics, Old Guns and all detectable metals and minerals within detectable range.

Another First!



D-TEX Koin-King ALL NEW



- ★ All new computerized "NO DRIFT" Circuit
- ★ With the New High "Q" Feather-Weight Coil
- ★ With our new "GOLD" circuit board for maximum sensitivity
- ★ Waterproof coils may be submerged up to the control box.
- ★ Detects U. S. paper money
- ★ Has battery test meter
- ★ Uses only one 9-volt battery with up to 150 hours usable life.
- ★ New battery cost 65c
- ★ Powerful dual headset
- ★ New soft rubber hand grip.
- ★ Total Weight 3 lbs.
- ★ All New High "Q" feather-weight coils
 - 4" coils - \$15.00
 - 6" coils - \$19.00
 - 12" coils - \$27.50
 - 12" x 24" coils - \$32.50

Base Price
\$106.95

Patents Applied For

Add \$2.50 for
Postage &
Handling

No coils included in base price of detector
See Page 29 for detectable distance of Coils & Detectors
Select the coil or coils of your choice to do the job for you.

The leg is telescoping for compact packaging or carrying in back pack, or the unit may be used with leg fully telescoped to get into those close places. Telescopes from 18" min. to 24" max.

Something New

This is the ALL NEW D-TEX "KOIN-KING." This unit has exactly the same circuit and detects the same distances as the DELUX but does not have a loud speaker or meter. Uses headset only. Designed especially for beachcombing, searching walls of old ruins, cellars, caves, mines and caverns. Easily locates single coins, old guns, jewelry, relics and artifacts within range. Detects gold, silver, copper metals with ease. This super lightweight unit is more powerful and accurate than some detectors weighing and costing much more. Coins not readily available elsewhere easily found where lost in old ghost towns or around the old mansion or homes of yesteryear. Find the coins the kids lost when playing in the church yard, coins lost out under the brush arbor of the old country churches. Lost on the church ground where they had the camp meetings. These and hundreds of other places. Where people have been . . . there coins have been lost. These are YOURS WITH THE D-TEX KOIN-KING.

Just the thing for the family hobby, a week end treasure hunt for family togetherness as well as fun and profit.



All-New D-TEX DE LUX

- ★ All new computerized "NO DRIFT" Circuit
- ★ New divided "GOLD" circuit for more sensitivity
- ★ With loud speaker
- ★ With indicating meter
- ★ Detects U. S. paper money
- ★ With side door for changing batteries
- ★ New soft rubber hand grip
- ★ With special built in battery test
- ★ Uses two 9-volt batteries with up to 150 hours usable life. New battery cost 65c each
- ★ Total carrying weight 3½ lbs.
- ★ Waterproof coils may be submerged up to the control box.

Patents Applied For

**Base Price
\$149.50**

Add \$2.50 for
Postage &
Handling

★ All New High "Q" feather-weight coils

4" coils - \$15.00

6" coils - \$19.00

12" coils - \$27.50

12" x 24" coils - \$32.50

No coils included in base price of detector

See Page 29 for detectable distance of Coils & Detectors

Select the coil or coils of your choice to do the job for you.

The leg is telescoping for compact packaging or carrying in back pack, or the unit may be used with leg fully telescoped to get into those close places. Telescopes from 18" min. to 24" max.

RECOMMENDED FOR THE MORE SERIOUS TREASURE HUNTER

The "DELUX" is similar to the KOIN-KING" but with more amplification added for more power and additional range. The "DELUX" has a loud powerful speaker as well as an INDICATING METER to aid in ease of detection. The "DELUX" has a volume control that controls the amount of sound only. Does NOT cut down on range and sensitivity. A sensitive headset is also included that may be used if desired. When plugged in it automatically turns off the speaker so only the operator knows if something is detected. The volume may be turned all the way down for silent operation and detection may be observed on meter.

Easily detects through concrete, rock, wood, glass and plastics, comes completely equipped with sensitive head phones, and with battery installed and ready to go.

Easily detects both ferrous and non-ferrous metals and is equipped with special control to tune for either metal or mineral. Detects gold, silver coins, jewelry, relics, old guns and all detectable metal and mineral objects.

JUST THE UNIT FOR THE SEMI-PRO TREASURE HUNTER.

D-TEX PROFESSIONAL

1st IN DETECTORS



Base Price
\$232.50

No coils included in
base price

Add \$3.00 for
Postage &
Handling

- ★ ALL NEW fully computerized gold NO DRIFT circuit.
- ★ ALL NEW HIGH "Q" feather-weight coils.
- ★ ALL NEW split circuit for more range and sensitivity.
- ★ Two easy to get to 9-Volt batteries.
- ★ Side opening for changing batteries.
- ★ Water proof coils - may be submerged up to unit.
- ★ Telescoping leg with internal wiring no outside wires to hang in brush or weeds.
- ★ Maximum sensitivity and performance
- ★ Super sensitive indicating meter
- ★ Night lite on meter
- ★ Detects U. S. paper money
- ★ New soft rubber hand grip
- ★ Total Weight 4½ lbs.

Patents Applied For

The leg is telescoping for compact packaging or carrying in back pack, or the unit may be used with leg fully telescoped to get into those close places. Telescopes from 18" min. to 24" max.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR DETECTABLE DISTANCE OF COILS & DETECTOR

USED BY MORE OF THE REAL PROFESSIONALS THAN

ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

Designed and built especially for FINDING treasure

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



No longer do you have to buy a detector with additional coils that you don't really need nor do you want.

ALL NEW FEATHER-WEIGHT HIGH "Q" SEARCH COILS

4 in. coil — \$15.00

6 in. coil — \$19.00

12 in. coil — \$27.50

12 x 24 in. coil — \$32.50

No coils included in base price of detector so order the coil or coils to do the job for you. See Page 28 for all coils.

DETECTS BOTH MAGNETIC AND NON-MAGNETIC METALS TREASURE AND MINERALS

This ALL NEW PROFESSIONAL has our new super sensitive COMPUTERIZED GOLD NO DRIFT circuit that is positively unexcelled in the detector field. Our new COMPUTERIZED circuit is a split circuit using two 9 volt batteries. One half is the Detection circuit and the other half is the amplifier circuit. By splitting the circuit it takes the amplifier load off the detection circuit thereby leaving more power for more sensitive detection. This is one battery pulling the detection circuit and the other battery pulling the amplifier circuit. The batteries are standard transistor radio batteries and may be purchased almost anywhere. The battery life is approximately 150 hours and the average cost is 65c each. The batteries are readily changed thru the new access door that we have added. By removing two coin head slot screws the door is removed and the batteries are attached.

TRULY THE KING of all metal detectors and without doubt the leader in the detector field. The PROFESSIONAL has been developed especially for the real treasure hunter. Many valuable finds have been reported to us over the years leaving no doubt that it is truly the LEADER. We have developed it to the point where it has the sensitivity to detect U.S. paper money. D-TEX was first in the detector field to do so. This alone proved the superiority over all other detectors.

It is also equipped with a super sensitive indicating meter with a torroid meter circuit. The meter has a built in light for silent night use. The speaker may be turned off and you may use only the lighted meter or you may use the head set and the lighted meter. This gives complete silent operation with good visibility of the meter and with no external lights. (Good for those secret midnight requisition jobs)

It also has a built in battery tester to test the 2 batteries independently.

With the ALL NEW FEATHER-WEIGHT coils and the soft rubber hand grip this relieves the tired, aching hands and arms so associated with continuous hours of using a detector.

THE CHOICE OF THE REAL PROFESSIONAL

ALL NEW D-TEX "PROSPECTOR"

This all new D-TEX "PROSPECTOR" is a complete departure from the normal detector concept.

With the all new computerized, solid state, no drift gold split circuit we have again set a new goal for competitive brands to strive for.

With the coin shooter leg and the all new feather-weight extra hot High "Q" 4" or 6" coils you will reach new depths for coins heretofore untouched. With the coin hunter leg you may also use the 12" or 24" feather-weight High "Q" coils to achieve extreme depths and with the light weight for tireless searching.

With the longer telescoping leg you can easily search high walls and ceilings in old houses. Also it is easy to reach high outcrops in search of minerals or it may be used to reach out in streams to locate the placer gold beds. All coils and legs are waterproof. The telescoping leg may be extended to allow to reach the usually inaccessible places.

A few of the many new unit features are listed below.

1. The case is made of high impact die cast aluminum copper alloy, to better take the rough usage of real prospecting.
2. New computerized "NO DRIFT" Gold Split circuit with more power than heretofore thought possible in any detector.
3. Extra loud, powerful 4 inch speaker.
4. Neck and belt straps of horse hide and attached to the unit with malleable iron heavy duty snap swivels.
5. Two 9 volt batteries for more power and longer battery life.
6. Split circuit for more range and sensitivity.
7. Side opening with coin slot screws for easy access to the batteries.
8. 2-position switch to check each battery individually on built in battery check meter.
9. Volume control that controls sound level only. Does not turn down sensitivity when sound level is turned down.
10. One knob tuning. Easily tuned with ratioed vernier dial.
11. Gold anodized corrosion resistant, heavy duty speaker grill and legs. Meets military requirements and specifications.
12. Unit case is finished in hard surface black wrinkle enamel.
13. All coils and legs are waterproof.

Is This Your Year to Strike it Rich?



Telescoping Leg
\$37.50

Head Set
Extra \$10.00



Short Coin Leg
\$17.50

Unit comes without
head set plug in
unless head set
is ordered.

Basic Price
Unit Only
\$196.00

Add \$3.00 for
Postage &
Handling

Patents Applied For

FOR ALL COILS SEE PAGE 28

NO COILS OR LEGS INCLUDED IN BASIC PRICE

PROSPECTOR DETECTION RANGE — TESTING IN AIR

	4" Coil	6" Coil	12" Coil	12"x24" Coil
Pea Size Gold Nuggett	4"	6"	7"	5"
One Penny	6"	9"	11"	8"
Mans Gold Ring	7"	10"	13"	11"
25c Piece	7"	10"	13"	11"
Silver Dollar	9"	14"	18"	16"
Qt. Jar Coins	15"	20"	34"	42"
8" Dia. Iron Pot	20"	30"	56"	78"
8" x 8" x 22" Iron Chest	29"	35"	75"	102"



ALL NEW D-TEX SPECIAL



\$58.50

Add \$1.50 for Postage & Handling

- ★ All new computerized "NO DRIFT" Circuit
- ★ With the New High "Q" Feather-Weight Coil
- ★ Gold Circuit Board
- ★ Detects Paper Money

- ★ One 9-Volt Battery
- ★ With Space Age Integrated Circuit
- ★ Coil 8" Diameter
- ★ Weighs Only 2 Lbs.
- ★ Headset only, As Shown

HANDIEST ONE YET

THE IDEAL SECOND DETECTOR

The new "Special" has many uses, it can be used to search walls, floors, under old houses and many other near inaccessible places. Ideal for working hot spots on beaches, in parks or old battlegrounds. You can stay on your knees and hunt and dig. You don't have to constantly be standing to use your detector and then getting down to dig. It is especially useful to carpenters and Electricians. They can use it to trace wiring or conduit and pipes in walls. Thereby eliminating the necessity of tearing out walls to find wires and junction boxes. Plumbers could have the same advantage by being able to trace pipes that are installed behind walls. By using the "SPECIAL" their job is made easier and completed faster. Then they would have time to use it for some treasure hunting. (There could be a buried cache, or old coins under any old house that they might work on)

This all new "SPECIAL" easily detects both ferrous and nonferrous metals and is equipped with special controls to detect either metal or mineral. Easily detects Gold, Silver, Coins, Jewelry, Relics, Old Guns and all detectable metals and mineral within range.

DEPTH EXPECTANCY

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM DETECTION RANGE—38 INCHES

Small Wells Fargo box	21 in.	Electric Junction box	12 in.
44 Colt	18 in.	½" conduit pipe	10 in.
Silver Dollar	9 in.	2-No. 14 gauge wire	3 in.
One Cent	5 in.	¾" water pipe	12 in.



\$35.75

Add \$1.50 for
Postage &
Handling

SPECIAL OFFER: To serious coin collectors. We are offering the Koin-Kleen at \$25.00 when ordered with any detector in our catalogue. Both the detector and Koin-Kleen **MUST** be ordered on the same order blank. Positively **NOT** retroactive.

D-TEX *electrolysis* **Koin-Kleen**

D-TEX was again first to develop and manufacture an electrolysis unit that was for the first time available to the individual to clean valuable old and rare coins, jewelry and other valuable metal objects. The KOIN-KLEEN cleans coins, jewelry and other metallic objects the only safe way.

The KOIN-KLEEN operates on regular household 115V A.C. current with no batteries to constantly be running down just when needed. It comes supplied with all necessary chemicals and equipment. The chemicals are non-poisonous and non-toxic and are completely harmless.

HOW IT WORKS

The chemicals are mixed as directed in the instructions, forming a weak electrolytic solution. The stainless steel anode and the coin are placed in the solution. When the KOIN-KLEEN is turned ON a flow of D.C. electrical current is started. The object to be cleaned is connected to the negative wire on the KOIN-KLEEN. The electrical current starts to flow from negative pole (coin) to positive pole (anode). The dirt, grease, corrosion and oxidized surface of the coin becomes charged with negative electrons and begins to break loose and move to the positive anode. As the negative charged particles move to positive, a completely new surface is left on the coin. Actually what is happening is a reverse electro-plating process. In cleaning the metallic objects the complete surface is removed a few millionths of an inch.

(This method is used by the Smithsonian Institute and other museums, scientific laboratories and universities. It is the only method used to clean delicate metal objects, jewelry and coins safely.)

ALL NEW, FEATHER-WEIGHT, EXTRA HOT, HIGH "Q" COILS

These new style coils are adaptable to all D-TEX made for interchangeable coils. Molded from extremely tough and durable plastics that is light in weight but will take the beating of hard hunting and will not chip or crack and they are completely water and weather proof.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR



This new FEATHER-WEIGHT, HIGH "Q" 4 in. coil is designed especially for coin and shallow relic hunting. Has much more sensitivity to easily detect those hard to find coins. Waterproof and may be used in either fresh water or salt.

\$15.00



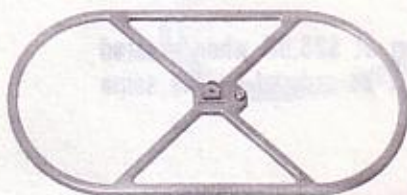
This new FEATHER-WEIGHT HIGH "Q" 6 in. coil is a real good combination coil. Has extra good sensitivity for coin and relic hunting and with more depth than the 4 in.

\$19.00



The new FEATHER-WEIGHT HIGH "Q" 12 in. coil is for the larger and deeper objects. It is light enough to use all day without tiring. Especially designed for those POST HOLE BANKS and deeper relics, treasure and artifacts.

\$27.50



The new FEATHER-WEIGHT HIGH "Q" 12 in. x 24 in. coil is designed for the real deep ones. May detect metal objects or detectable mineral as deep as 18 ft. depending on soil conditions, size of object to be detected, and length of time it has been buried. Extra light weight and easy to use in brushy or rocky country. This new feather-weight coil enables ease of searching never before experienced with a large coil.

\$32.50



HIGH "Q" UNDERWATER SEARCH COIL

\$47.50

The underwater search coil has a special fitting molded into the fiberglass for attaching a rope. It is also completely waterproof and comes equipped with a 25-foot extension that attaches to the bottom of the D-TEX unit. Longer cords are available for 10¢ per foot additional length.



HIGH "Q" PLACER PROBE

\$37.50

New—"PLACER PROBE" attaches directly to the bottom of the D-TEX units. Used to detect even the smallest of GOLD NUGGETS in water in depths of 36 inches. Will detect "GRAIN OF WHEAT" size nuggets at distance to 3 inches. The probe is completely waterproof and may be submerged all the way up to the detector housing. Truly the prospector's friend.



HIGH "Q" UNDERWATER COIN COIL

\$39.50

Ideal for searching lakeshore area in water to 3 feet deep for coins and jewelry lost by swimmers or the picnic areas on land. Good in fresh water or salt—search the beaches and water in ship wreck areas for rare and valuable coins and jewelry.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR COIL AND DETECTOR DETECTION RANGE CHART

D-TEX *lifetime* GUARANTEE

We are so certain that our detectors are far superior to all other makes that we can freely give the following guarantee.

1. All parts and workmanship unconditionally guaranteed for the life of the original purchaser.
2. All D-TEX detectors, if used correctly will exceed the detection ranges given in our performance data chart.
3. The most sensitive detector available at any price.
4. D-TEX warranty is not transferable. In the event you sell your detector, the warranty and guarantee is automatically cancelled.
5. All D-TEX detectors will be repaired free for the life of the original purchaser.

PROVIDED:

The equipment has NOT been tampered with or treated with unnecessary roughness.

The user has taken the time to learn to use it correctly.

The unit must be shipped to the D-TEX factory by prepaid shipping and the unit will be repaired free and returned with shipping costs C.O.D.

DETECTABLE DISTANCE, IN AIR 6-in. COIL

	STANDARD 6-in. COIL	KOIN-KING	DELUX	PROFESSIONAL
ONE PENNY	5-in.	8-in.	8-in.	10-in.
25c PIECE	8-in.	10-in.	10-in.	12-in.
SILVER DOLLAR	11-in.	13-in.	13-in.	15-in.
8 ESCUDO (GOLD)	12-in.	14-in.	14-in.	16-in.
QT. JAR COINS	18-in.	20-in.	20-in.	24-in.
44 COLT	19-in.	21-in.	21-in.	25-in.
MAX. DISTANCE	40-in.	48-in.	48-in.	52-in.

DETECTABLE DISTANCE, IN AIR, 12-in. COIL

12-in COIL

	7-in.	10-in.	10-in.	12-in.
ONE PENNY	7-in.	10-in.	10-in.	12-in.
SILVER DOLLAR	13-in.	16-in.	16-in.	19-in.
QT. JAR COINS	22-in.	26-in.	26-in.	32-in.
44 COLT	23-in.	27-in.	27-in.	33-in.
MAX. DISTANCE	5-ft.	7-ft.	7-ft.	11-ft.

DETECTABLE DISTANCE, IN AIR, 12" x 24" COIL

	7-ft.	9-ft.	9-ft.	12-ft.
LARGE CHEST	7-ft.	9-ft.	9-ft.	12-ft.
MAX. DISTANCE	10-ft.	13-ft.	13-ft.	18-ft.

The above chart shows approximate detectable depths. These change with the earth condition, type of material, length of time buried and size of detectable objects. If ground is highly mineralized, damp, salt, iron and etc., they may not be detected as deeply as shown. If the earth is free of these conditions, it may be possible to detect deeper. The longer an object is buried, the deeper it may be detected. Objects buried for 10 years or more are detectable quite often at twice the distance it is detectable on the surface. This is caused by oxidation and a galvanic field set up through chemical action. This field is detectable with the D-TEX and it could possibly extend for several feet above deeply buried objects.



By the corner of a house—
Half-way to the barn—
Under a window sill—
Or five paces from the well—
That's where

Photos Courtesy the Author

By WILLIAM MAHAN

I Find the "Little" Treasures

MY INTRODUCTION to treasure hunting was a very discouraging experience with a doodle bugger. In 1929 I was young, healthy, strong, and ignorant—or to be more exact, stupid. It was about then that I became acquainted with an old blacksmith in my home town of Denison, Texas.

I worked for him occasionally and, as that was in the depression years, fifty cents for a ten-hour day was real good for a seventeen-year-old kid. He did all the grader blade sharpening for the county, and he needed a strong back and weak mind to swing the twelve-pound sledge. I very soon learned of his treasure hunting activities and he explained all the mysteries of dousing to me.

He had a wonderful instrument that had made his grandfather very wealthy—or so he claimed. It was a little bag of genuine buckskin about four inches long and one and one-half inches in diameter on the end of a piece of dirty fish cord—really a mystic and marvelous device. The old fellows who hung

around the forge talked of buried Indian gold, Jesse James' loot and other fascinating fortunes just waiting for him and his doodle bug to come along and find.

They were constantly testing it out. They would toss a dime down beside a pile of scrap iron and he would demonstrate how, by suspending it by the cord looped over his finger, it would pull to the dime and go madly in a circle when directly over it. This was all very fascinating and exciting to me and I soon was begging to be allowed to go along.

The day I blurted out that I would do all the digging was the day I was solemnly told that he had been thinking it over and had decided to share with me all he found if I was interested! Now I know how I was framed into offering to do the digging. But as I said—I was young and stupid. So began a relationship that was exciting, interesting, and very unprofitable. I believe that in the next two years I dug

enough holes, that if put together, would make another Panama Canal. Every time I dug a hole he would say, "Jist another gas pocket," or "Hit moved on us," or "Hit jist sunk clean 'n' outer sight." But I must admit—it, at least, built me a wonderful set of muscles. Eventually, he let me try the device, then claimed I was not sensitive to it, as it never so much as wiggled for me. Gradually came the dawning and I finally decided it was a complete fake and worked by imagination only.

MY TREASURE HUNTING interest was now fully developed and I was determined to find something that would actually perform—so that before you dug, you would know that something was there! I tried all sorts of gadgets and had about given up, when in 1937, a magazine, whose name I no longer remember, published complete plans for building a "radio machine" that would detect buried metal.

I was living in Houston, Texas, at

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that time and had collected several good stories of buried gold around the first capital of Texas, Harrisburg, now a part of Houston and located just off Harrisburg Boulevard. I also had clippings from the *Houston Post* in 1935-36 telling about money, jewelry and other treasures found while dredging a bayou in the vicinity of Harrisburg. These dredgings were pumped up close to La Porte Road into low places. People waded around with all sorts of screens and strained out several good finds. Santa Anna's payroll chest was also supposedly buried somewhere in the vicinity of nearby San Jacinto Battleground.

I immediately purchased all necessary parts and started to work. It took me about two months in my spare time but finally the big day came to test it out. Various sizes of metal were placed at depths up to three feet for my first experiment. My machine worked perfectly and only weighed about thirty pounds. I was ready to go.

A friend and I decided Harrisburg was a good place to start. About ten o'clock one night we went over and chose a spot between Harrisburg Boulevard and the bayou. We found several pieces of metal at shallow depths and then we hit it—twelve feet north of a big oak and directly under a massive limb—a real good and large hot spot! We were in a position very close to the bayou near a summer-house where a party was in progress. We were as quiet as possible.

The probe rod got a hollow "clunk-clunk" at about two and one-half feet. Suddenly everyone started spilling out on the screened porch, so we took off fast. We never went back. There was always something to keep me away. I believe that the spot is now covered by a used car lot.

This is in the area where all the gold and silver of the Republic of Texas was buried when Santa Anna marched on the Capital. They buried all money and jewelry and fired the city, leaving nothing but ruins for Santa Anna and his soldiers. I believe with three or four hours' time and permission to hunt—who knows!

The next place I "trespassed" was on the San Jacinto Battleground trying to find old guns, cannons and cannon balls—and this, remember, is a state park! One afternoon right after work, a welding foreman in a neighborhood machine shop and I went to the battleground and drove to the site of the Mexican breastworks where some of the bloodiest fighting had taken place. By sundown, I had a real hot location.

Laying down the machine, we started to dig and immediately had two guards

This old cabin was found in the abandoned gold camp in Phantom Valley, Colorado.



This Texas Republic and Civil War money was found under the stairs in an old house in Texas.

on our necks. They threatened to confiscate the machine and send us to jail. Boy, did we talk fast! That is another location I have never revisited.

The fellow who was with me that day said he had a very good lead on a plantation in Louisiana. It was impossible for me to get off work long enough to go, so finally I agreed to let him take the machine and he was to bring me back half the find. I have not seen him or my machine since, and he never came back to get his pay from the company he was working for. If he reads this, I hope he will send me my half!

So there I was, a real eager hunter in an area loaded with treasure and no machine. I soon became acquainted with another enthusiast who knew a lot more about electronics than I did. He had noticed in a radio receiver he was building that if he got a screwdriver close to a particular coil it would set up a howl in the speaker. Neither of us knew exactly what caused it, so the experiments started.

About eight months and \$300.00 in parts later we had what I believe was the first beat frequency unit ever built. It was clumsy and heavy by today's standards but, in comparison to the one I had lost, it was a dream. Instead of two boxes connected by two handles so

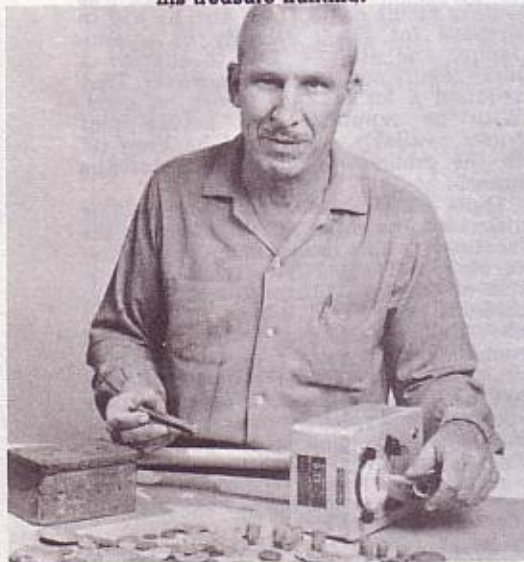
that you had to walk between like a packmule, I had a box on a strap over my shoulder that only weighed about six or eight pounds. A cord led to a handle with a sixteen-inch diameter, with a wooden bicycle wheel rim for my search coil—and what it would do was pure magic. It would detect a single \$50.00 gold piece at about six inches, which at that time was a marvel.

I WENT TO work hard. Within three months I had equalled my salary for the next two years and was really living it up. I quit working and started full time treasure hunting. A lot of good stories and maps were filed away for the time I would need them.

Pearl Harbor put an end to my plans and I was mighty busy for the next few years. After the war I settled in California, got married, and lost all contact and interest in any treasure hunting.

One day after I had moved back to Texas, a friend told me of a big strike an acquaintance of his had made. It really turned back the clock! I built up one of my old units and it was much lighter and more sensitive with modern parts. Pretty soon I hit the trail again—Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Cali-

Author with some souvenirs of his treasure hunting.



First of Two Parts



Author William Mahan treasure hunting in New Mexico.

I Find the "Little" Treasures

(Continued from page 33)

fornia. Nothing big showed up but as one politician said to another, "A million here and a million there and it soon adds up." I managed to get along—working a little and then back to hunting. For the last several years I have done very well and expect to do much better soon.

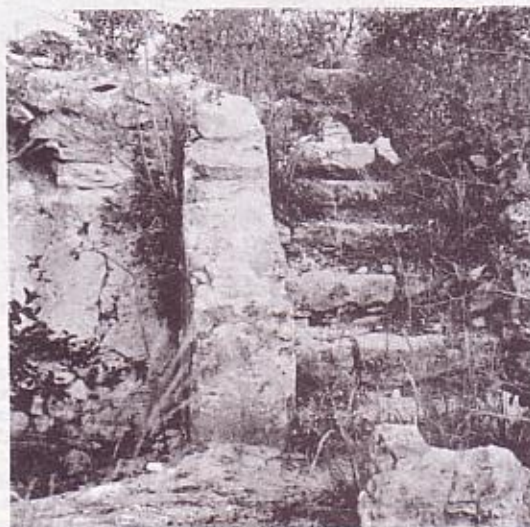
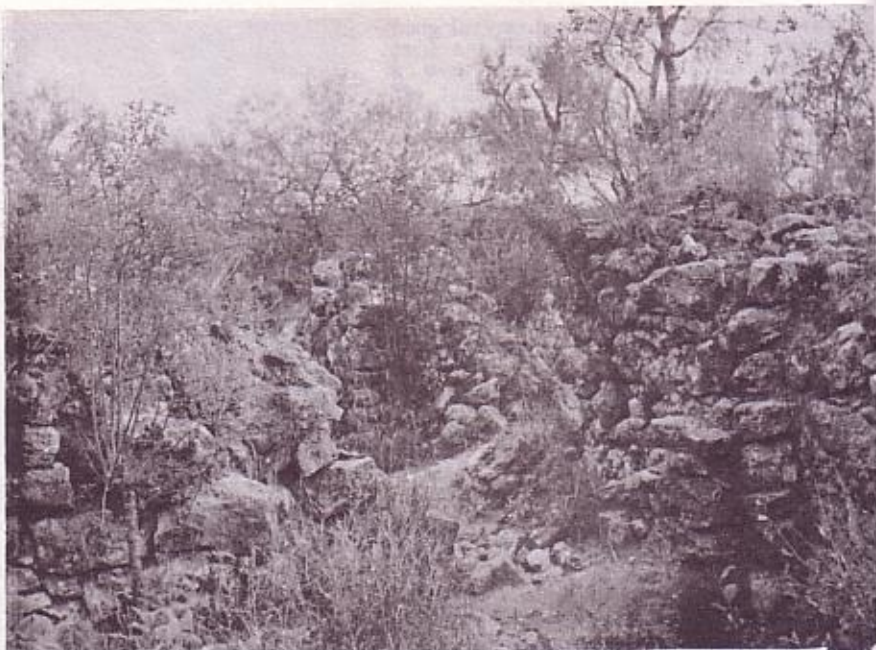
I personally never hunt for these big treasures that you hear about—the Mexican carritas loaded with gold and silver (buried in haste in the dead of night and with just one survivor to tell the tale), or the dozens of Mexican mule-trains carrying from three to thirty jack loads (inevitably attacked by Indians, treasure quickly buried and always one survivor).

I personally know about a dozen men who hunt for nothing but these Spanish treasures and spend thousands of dollars each year. I know of no one who has found any of it. I concern myself mostly with the buried fortunes of early settlers—not large amounts but regular.

AS I TRAVEL around the country I watch for the old mansions of the 1800s and inquire about early-day ranches and plantations. My theory is this: In the early days, if a man built a large home, he paid cash. There was neither credit nor F.H.A. Also he had to prepare for the possibility of a crop failure and still be able to support a large family and, oftentimes, slaves. That required a lot of hard money on hand. With no reputable and holdup-proof banks available, where did he keep it? In the ground—the only safe place he knew!

Quite often accidents, shootings or sickness prevented his disclosing the location, so it's still there. Since returning to Texas I have made only one trip of any great distance and had only medium luck, but I believe I have just about all the information I need and sometime next year I expect to hit a real big one. If I shouldn't, I still haven't lost, for treasure hunting takes you into empty, lonely places, with nothing but quiet and your own noises. There's nothing quite like it in the world!

Frontier Times





Ruins of old houses are potential "little" treasure spots.

I find the "Little" Treasures

PART II

By WILLIAM MAHAN

In the old days people often did their banking in a hole in the back yard—and a lot of them never got around to closing out their accounts. The author tells how common sense and imagination can find these "little" treasures

The walls of abandoned homes may conceal a jar of silver dollars or a can of Confederate money.



THE BIGGEST TROUBLE with most beginners in treasure hunting is wanting to get results quick, to find a million the first few weeks they begin to hunt. They are usually in such a big hurry to "strike it rich" they don't take time to check a story out. Quite often they don't know what they are actually looking for, or where or how to hunt. They hear a story of a fabulous treasure only a few hundred miles away and get it pinned down to a spot only five miles wide by twenty miles long! So away they go on another impossible treasure hunt, while all the time the best treasure of all is maybe next door, or just outside the city limits, or less than twenty miles away.

The treasure I speak of is the kind that anyone with a good detector and just average effort can go out and pick up almost any afternoon after work. It requires a certain amount of research, just checking the facts that are usually available. This is the treasure of the early settler, the rancher, farmer, or just the queer old guy down in the next block.

Many are the people today who are still burying that extra cash in the back yard, under the steps, or out by the old oak tree. These are the treasures that YOU can find—nothing big as even one jack-load of gold, but good hard cash, nevertheless.

Treasure consists of many things besides gold. Truly, the number of things you will find will astonish you when you really get into "little" treasure hunting. When going out on a hunt don't be too proud. Stop and check out the poorest of share croppers' houses or laborers' shacks, and always be on the lookout for the remains of mansions from bygone days.

Some of the itinerant farm labor of today move into the old shacks temporarily, and while there they get paid, they can win at dice or cards, they get some money every week. They save some to move on with, they try to save some to make the winter on, they try to hold on to all they can. What to you may seem like a small amount is a great amount to the person saving it. What do they do with it? Put it in the bank? You know they don't. They just put it in a baking powder can or tobacco can and dig a little hole, four, five, maybe six inches deep. It will only be a week or so until they move on.

Naturally some dig it up and take it with them. Others meet with an accident, have a knife fight, get sick and don't live over it. The money is still in the can under the steps, waiting for YOU to come along and find it. Not a lot—\$5.00, \$10.00, sometimes \$200.00 or more. I have seen quite a bit found in these poor-boy banks.

IN STARTING to hunt for the little treasures, the best thing to do is get familiar with the area where you live. Don't be afraid to ask questions, lots of questions, and before you know it you will have more information than you know what to do with. Make notes as you go along. It is impossible to remember all the details and stories that you will hear.

Inquire about the early settlers. Who were the first ones in the neighborhood? What kind of success did they have? Did they seem to make a lot of money? What did they do with it? These are the questions that you will need to ask. Then try to get the correct answers.

Back in the early days people often had no banks, or if they did, sometimes

using them was just like giving the money to an outlaw. Even a good bank was prey to robbers so few depositors put all of their funds behind its shaky doors. They more often hid at least a part for real safekeeping in their own "post hole banks."

To locate these family treasures find out when, why and how much was buried. Then, if at all possible, draw a map of the location. Indicate the house, barn, outhouse, smokehouse, all trees, the well and storm cellar. Try to get an accurate measurement between all these different spots.

Find out, if you can, where the bedrooms were. Which bedroom did the owner sleep in? He would like to be where he could hear if anyone was digging at night. Did he have any favorite spots where he rested? Did he like to sit on the front porch and admire the big cedar trees in the front yard or did he sit on the back porch and talk about what a good well he had? Maybe he liked to hang around the barn and work on harness in the horse stall, or bragged about what a good barn he had. These are the things you can find out if any of the family are still living, or from old-timers still around.

After you determine his habits and have your map of the lay of the place, try to put yourself in his shoes. You must think like he did. What were the conditions? Was the money savings or was it for daily operation? Did he put it down to stay or was it where he could get extra money when needed? This kind of treasure was seldom, if ever, put very deep. You will find that it is usually from four or five inches to maybe a foot to the top of the pot.

LET'S TAKE it a step at a time and make up a story to use as an example. Our fellow was a very good farmer and did not have any children. He always had good crops and made good money, which he seemed to never spend. Maybe people thought him a miser, and just a little queer. They say that he would sit on the back porch in his old rocker and brag about how deep his well was and what sweet water it had. He was very proud also of the stable he had for his horses.

He died and left no heirs. The local banker told that he only came in to cash checks, or to change paper money to hard money. He always wanted \$10.00 and \$20.00 gold pieces. The smaller change he wanted in silver. He was never known to spend any of his gold, only the silver. From that we will deduce that he had a large amount of gold hidden somewhere around the place.

I believe that I would look in these two places first. I would look around the barn for a small cache and around the well or in it for the large cache. In searching the barn the first place to check is under the feed box. This was usually a dry spot, and the overflow from the box kept the ground well covered. He could go out at night and put away a small amount and then rake a little dirt back over it and scatter a little hay on top, and it would be impossible to tell that the ground had ever been disturbed. This could be the savings pot that was used until it grew to a large amount, then it would be taken from that hiding place, put in another container, and lowered into the well. A lot of treasure has been found in old cisterns and wells.

Another good spot to look is under stepping stones around the back door or leading to the well. By using logic you

may be able to take the small amount of information available and within a short time come up with several thousand dollars. True it is not as romantic as buried pirate treasure, outlaw loot or the forty jack-loads of Spanish gold, but it is good hard spending money.

If you find gold coins you can depend on getting at least two or three times the face value from collectors. If you are real lucky it could contain one or more of the rare collectors' coins that will bring up to a hundred times face value.

ONE THING to always remember, regardless of when or who buried the treasure—age, color or creed—almost all people think logically and geometrically. If you have no clues about a place you think could hold treasure (and what place couldn't?), then it is time to use the imagination. Take all prominent places, the back door or steps, the well, storm cellar, the trees, and the proximity of one to the other. Draw a straight line between each of these places and you will have a series of triangles. Check very carefully along all the straight lines with a metal detector, then if nothing is found, check the exact center of all the triangles.

If you find the remains of an old house, regardless of whether it is a tumbled-down shack or the silent, crumbly ghost of a long-ago mansion, these require very careful inspection. First I go around the window and door frames. (I know of \$400.00 found recently wrapped in oilcloth and tied around a window weight.)

After checking around the doors and windows I next check all the baseboards. I have seen one made with hinges at the bottom and a spring fastened to the top to hold it closed. Check the short baseboards especially.

Next I look for places in the floor that look suspicious, then at the walls. It would take too long to check walls completely, so I just look for the suspicious looking places like bulges from warped boards or depressed places. If the house has an upstairs, I start out by checking the newel post first and then checking each step carefully as I go up the stairs. If it is impossible to get to the attic I always check the corners of the ceiling.

BILL MAHAN, JR., IN 1963



Sometimes you will find metal strips over windows, and old can lids were often used as a patch on the outside of the house. Don't tear the house down to get to these. You can look out a window to spot outside metal if you get an indication on your detector and are uncertain.

I HAVE SAVED what most people think is the best place in a house till last. That is the fireplace. This was a favorite hiding place for many, but contrary to general belief, it was not usually the hearth. The most logical place was back in the fireplace. Stones in the bottom could be loosened and removed; when put back in place and another fire built, the ashes would fill the cracks and tampering would not be noticeable.

Check all over the mantle. Sometimes secret compartments were built in. Then check up inside the fireplace on the ledge in the smoke box. Remember they usually put a piece of steel across the top of the opening, so don't get excited about it.

When you find a house without a fireplace but with a chimney, this is also a very good hiding place. Chimneys were usually fitted with a partition just a little below the opening for the flue. The space below was completely hollow and empty unless the owner had built in a secret hiding place. I know of a nice little bundle, all snug in a flat metal box, that was found in the flue of an old chimney, which had not been used for years (the family used gas for heat). The flue opening was sealed and then papered over, so you never can tell.

In prospecting old houses, when you don't have a lead, you never know just what you may find. Old money, guns, jewelry, antiques and all sorts of junk start to collect when you really work at small treasure hunting.

I do not say that large treasures don't exist, but I know that the small treasures do. Now before you start, here are a few pointers to remember.

1. First of all, have a good metal detector and be sure you know how to use it correctly.

2. Don't go around destroying property in your eagerness to strike it rich.

3. Make an honest effort to locate the owner and get his permission and try

to have a written agreement with him.

4. If you don't know the owner and can't locate him, treat his property as if it were your own.

5. Always replace boards taken off. Take them off carefully and don't destroy in removing.

6. When digging holes always re-fill whether treasure was found or not.

7. It is best not to carry a gun unless in snake country. You wouldn't want to be a murderer, and who knows what you would do if frightened or excited.

8. If confronted with an angry property owner, be honest with him. More than likely he will be willing to help.

9. If in some of the western states, be sure to carry plenty of water, gasoline and food supplies. Don't forget the snake bite kit. You may never need it but it is a very good investment.

10. If you are in a state park, be sure to have permission before you dig. You could be in a heap of trouble.

So there it is, the way I recommend you do your treasure hunting. Don't forget you don't have to drive a thousand miles to find treasure—it is in your own back yard.

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Hunting Treasure on the Civil War Battlefields

There were over 4,000 Civil War battles, scattered from Vermont to Texas through thirty-two states. The remnants — sabers, fire-arms, all the paraphernalia of warfare — lie forgotten in the soil, waiting for the treasure hunter with a map and a metal detector

ARTICLE BY GIL PAUST

TREASURE hunting with electronic metal detectors has become a booming hobby. It's no longer a game for a few subsidized adventurers who want to get rich quick by discovering one of the treasure troves of the pirates or some lost gold mine. Many thousands of Americans are spending their weekends and family vacations doing it. And it's surprising how few return home empty-handed.

The word "treasure" conjures up visions of pirate chests loaded with jeweled trinkets and pieces of eight cached in the sands of some deserted beach or buried in a sunken wreck. But actually our country is loaded with buried valuables of many kinds. Most of these are relics of bygone days, now antiques, less glamorous than pirate gold but valuable to collectors. And the vast bulk of them remain undiscovered. These are the ones mainly sought by amateur treasure hunters.

Where do you start looking for buried treasure? Perhaps your best chance of success is on the old Civil War battlefields, because there are so many of them, their locations are known, and most of their remnants still lie undiscovered.

Civil War battles and skirmishes, about 4,000 of them, took place from the Atlantic Ocean (with the exception of New England) to the territories west of the Mississippi. The casualties were tremendous; almost as many men were killed as in all our wars combined. Of the 3,000,000 soldiers serving in both the Union and Confederate armies, an average of 430 men died each day for four years! Their equipment, in most

cases, was left where it fell, and gradually sank into the soil. Rapidly retreating armies left much of their supplies behind them; the victors took only what they needed and could carry comfortably.

Civil War battlefields are strewn with literally millions of relics waiting to be discovered. The thrill of finding one or several is well worth the time and effort involved, as any treasure hunter will tell you. But there's a \$ bonus. There's a market for them among gun and antique collectors. *For Sale and Wanted* columns list them in the gun and outdoor magazines. The hunters themselves buy and trade with each other. Buttons in good condition from an officer's uniform can sell for \$35; even ordinary buttons in poor condition for 50 cents. Some belt buckles will bring as much as \$300; minié balls—\$3; Burnside cartridges—\$5; a saber in poor condition—\$75 to \$150; a bayonet—\$15 to \$25. There are many other items such as flintlock and percussion rifles, Colt handguns, cannon balls, insignia, canteens, etc.

Bob Shelton of Dallas, Texas, is an enthusiastic treasure hunter; with his six-year-old son and two other hunters, he recently investigated the site of a Civil War dump he found mentioned in an old history book. In one day, their metal detectors found more than twenty belt buckles, sixty-eight epaulets, several hundred buttons, 500 minié balls plus other miscellaneous items.

The magic gadget that makes possible finds such as this is, of course, the modern metal detector; it actually can "see" underground. And it isn't expen-

sive; one of the most popular and efficient models is the D-TEX which costs about \$190. The first detectors of the late 1920s were large and cumbersome, used to locate underground pipelines and valves. During World War II they were made more portable for mine detecting. But it was the more recent development of the transistor, which eliminated the need for large electronic tubes and heavy batteries for power, that put the instrument within reach of the amateur by reducing its size, weight and cost.

The detector reacts to any metal because it is influenced by that metal's electric conductivity. It sends out a magnetic field which penetrates earth, sand, concrete and wood, but is distorted by metal. The operator is made aware of this distortion by a change of tone in his earphones or the instrument's loudspeaker, or by the motion of a needle on a dial, and in this way, he learns of the presence of metal. The amount of tone change, or needle motion, depends mainly upon the kind of metal, its size and depth. In appearance, the instrument resembles the old military mine detector. At the bottom is a circular "search coil"; the electronic components and batteries are in the handle. Total weight averages four pounds.

A search is conducted in a manner similar to mowing a lawn. The coil is held horizontal to the ground and as close to it as possible, then the operator walks a straight path, moving the coil about two feet from side to side. Next, he reverses direction and returns along a parallel path, repeating until the area is covered.



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Left - Bill Mahan, ready for a hunt with his D-TEX "PROFESSIONAL". Also displayed are bullets, an Evans lever-action rifle (one of the first breechloading rifles), buckles, sword hilts, bayonets, spurs and explosive projectiles, found in Alabama.

A search is conducted in a manner similar to mowing a lawn. The coil is held horizontal to the ground and as close to it as possible, then the operator walks a straight path, moving the coil about two feet from side to side. Next, he reverses direction and returns along a parallel path, repeating until the area is covered.

To be recorded by the detector, the metal object must be almost directly below the coil. All metals, of course, aren't treasure. Bottle caps, tin cans and the foil from empty cigarette packages are bogies that quicken the pulse of many amateur hunters. But with experience, you can eliminate much of the guesswork by memorizing the tone variations caused by the various metals. Serious hunters practice by burying known metal objects and then listening to their tones until they can distinguish one from the other, also the object's size and depth.

Once you have a detector and have learned to use it with some facility, your work has just begun. Research is most important. Expert Bill Mahan, who has found and assembled a nationally famous collection of Civil War relics and is one of the country's leading authorities on buried treasure says that the average Civil War treasure hunter—many of whom he knows—spends at least six hours of research for every two hours with his detector in the field. It isn't necessary to own a large historical library. Public libraries, especially their old Civil War history books, contain a wealth of clues. Also investigate the second-hand bookstores for out-of-print histories. One of these purchased by Mahan for 25 cents "Gettysburg—What They Did There," has led him to hundreds of relics and he has barely touched the edges.

As a starter, there's "Civil War Maps in the National Archives," a National Archives publication No. 64-12. Library of Congress Card Number A64-7308, available for 75 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. Another is "Civil War Ordnance I," published by the American Ordnance Association, Mills Building, Washington, D.C. The price is 50 cents. A handy reference book is "4,000 Civil War Battles" published by the Frontier Book Company, Fort Davis, Texas 79734. The National Historical Society, 206 Hanover Street, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325 publishes for \$1 "The Concise Illustrated History of the Civil War," also a more expensive

but invaluable four-volume set of books titled "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War."

Obviously, knowing the location of a battle or skirmish is not enough. Perhaps it covered ten square miles. That's a lot of area to search and would take a long time. The recommended procedure that promises most success with a minimum of searching time is to look for clues that will pinpoint the location of the main conflict, or skirmish, or action that indicates abandoned equipment in large quantities.

For example, Bob Shelton, previously mentioned, recently discovered an ancient Civil War history in a university library. In it was a description of a battle won by the Union Army, after which the Confederate prisoners were required to turn over their rifles. These were sorted, the newer ones placed in one pile for transport behind the lines, the older ones in another pile. The latter numbered about 20,000! The Union Army used them to corduroy a half-mile of muddy road so their cannons could be pulled over it without bogging down.

These rifles sank into the mud and are still there. The old history book mentions the exact spot, and by the time this story is in print, Shelton will have recovered them. These old firearms sell from \$50 to several hundred dollars each, depending upon their condition.

Here are some examples of how to trace clues:

On page twenty-seven of "The Concise Illustrated History of the Civil War," it is mentioned that "Colonel John Hunt Morgan . . . led his Kentucky Cavaliers on a July foray through his home state. Morgan won four battles, bagged 1,200 Federals, destroyed immense quantities of military stores. . . ."

The next step would be to dig further in the state's history books, old newspaper records and Civil War campaign maps to determine the exact route of Morgan's march, where the battles were fought and the exact locations of the stores he destroyed. They can be pinpointed even further by information you can get from interviewing the elderly population of the area, almost all of whom are anxious to tell stories of the bygone days passed down to them by their parents or grandparents, especially if one of the latter served in the war.

Again, on page thirty-four: "Grier's (Colonel Benjamin H.) men fought their way from La Grange, Tennessee to Baton Rouge, Louisiana; in the process, they killed or wounded 100 Confederate soldiers, captured 500 others, destroyed sixty miles of railroad and 3,000 small arms, and set the torch to tons of Confederate government stores."

Be alert for clues concerning scouting raids made during the various military campaigns, usually behind the enemy lines against supply stations or wagon trains. In these the defending soldiers would be either killed or captured, and the supplies burned. Even though a lot might have been destroyed, there will still remain a truckload of collectors' items. Pat Parker of Allen, Texas tracked down one of these sites in Oklahoma and found hundreds of buttons, several dozen buckles, many minié balls, complete Burnside cartridges, three 1850 dimes, one foreign coin dated 1842, plus many wagon and gun parts.

A word of caution. Never search with a metal detector in a National Park or Monument. It is prohibited and the penalty is severe. In some cases, the detector has been confiscated, also the operator's car, and a fine imposed as well. Don't even take the detector out of your car. The same warning applies to state parks and old forts. This is not as great a restriction to hunting as it may seem, however. Only a small part of the battlefield is within the park boundary. Some of the most intense fighting might have occurred a mile or more outside the park boundary. For example, the Battle of the Wilderness covered an area approximately nine by thirty-seven miles; the park itself is only one by two miles. In forts, the restricted area is usually just the fort itself.

When you desire to hunt on private property, first ask the owner's permission. You'll almost always get it. The only tool you'll need besides your detector will be a small shovel. In the majority of cases, you won't have to dig deep; the relics will be just a few inches below the surface. But be sure to fill all holes when you're finished, to keep the property owner happy.

There's only one danger you might meet in your Civil War hunting: it's an explosive cannon ball. Should you find one, call the police to have it deactivated. It will be filled with black powder which is highly unstable.

GOLD!

IT'S STILL OUT THERE AND HERE'S HOW
YOU CAN PAN FOR IT THIS SUMMER

by BILL MAHAN

There is an old saying that everyone has heard, "Gold is where you find it". This statement is absolutely true and it is possible to find gold in more than 90% of the earth's surfaces! True, it may not be in paying quantity, but none the less it is still there. You can take an earth sample from about any place you please, even from your own back yard and with either x-ray diffraction process or by spectrographic analysis, gold will show up as a trace element.

Hardly anything to get excited about because it would take thousands of tons of this soil to produce one \$35.00 ounce of gold.

In the early days as the pioneers spread and covered the North American continent they were ever on the alert for the necessary signs that would indicate mineral deposits. Thousands of valuable gold and silver mines were discovered and the many ghost towns of the west still stand as mute evidence of the wealth that was dug from our western mountains. Today it is still possible to find these veins and fissures of gold but even if you do, the finding is not even a beginning. Before you could get started it would be necessary to spend thousands of dollars in equipment: air compressors, jack hammers, drill steel, ore cars, rails, and many, many other expensive pieces of equipment. Also, in all probability your find would be miles from any road and to get the equipment to the location it would be necessary to get bulldozers to cut roads to the site. Also, if you were many miles from a mill or smelter you would have to consider hauling the ore to some railroad for shipping. At today's prices the hauling and shipping eats heavily into the price received for the ore. So, you have another consideration, install a small mill or concentration plant at the site. Again, thousands of dollars in equipment and in buildings for installation.

After reading the above, it is easy to understand the lack of mining and



milling operations, except by large companies.

With the discouraging facts understood, one may wonder how anyone ever did find gold. It was done by "placer mining".

Over the million's of years since our own world was formed, the forces of nature have been crushing rock, grinding it fine and concentrating it with water.

We have the constant eroding away of the surfaces by rains. In the winters, water soaks and seeps into rocks and crevices and in freezing the water expands pushing the rocks even further apart thus allowing more water to get in the cracks and crevices. With constant freezing and expanding of the water the action on the surface rocks is exactly the same as a small explosion in slow motion.

As this breaking away and erosion continues, the melting of the snows, and the rains all tend to carry the broken and eroded materials down the hills and mountains into the rivers and streams. Everyone has read the accounts of the discovery of gold in the mill race at SUTTER'S MILL that set off the gold rush of California. Millions of dollars were taken from the

Panning is the tried and trusted method of removing gold from surrounding minerals, but today no prospector is complete without a modern metal detector that can tell him where to pan. Left, Joyce Mahan, wife of the author uses one to search for a placer deposit near a mountain stream.

streams as a result and this was the beginning of the extensive placer operation's of California.

So this then, placer mining, is the most practical way for the individual today to do a little mining and recover some gold themselves for fun or for profit. It is possible to purchase all sorts of light weight efficient equipment for starting your own dredging activities. But here again - money. To get completely equipped with a small dredge, all miscellaneous and sundry equipment as well as the Scuba diving equipment used by our modern day prospectors, you have again spent several hundred dollars even for limited equipment. At this point, if you are wanting to go gold prospecting for a vacation and possibly spend only one or two weeks, it would be foolish to purchase all the equipment, so in all probability you are ready to give up in disgust.

But wait, there is still another method to use which is both inexpensive and quite interesting and it is almost a certainty that you will wind up with anywhere from a few grains to several ounces of gold dust and nuggets. As to the equipment necessary for your prospecting venture we will assume that you are familiar with the necessary items for just average camping and will list only the items used in prospecting and placer mining.

1. Modern metal detector (your most important piece of equipment).
2. Round point shovel (G.I. type will do)
3. Small pick (G.I. type)
4. At least 2 gold pans - (18" and 10")
5. Small magnet

GOLD!

Continued

6. Tweezers - (long with flat points)
7. Several small plastic bags.
8. Ear syringe
9. Plastic bucket - (1 gal. size)
10. Several small plastic pill bottles (for holding and storing the gold)
11. Small (dimestore) plastic funnel.
12. Magnifying glass
13. 2 or 3 oz. of mercury.

This above list of equipment is sufficient for a successful small placer operation. For a larger operation a Georgia Cradle could be added at small expense but the above is all we will use in the trip we will now take together.

First to decide just where to go we will write to the Department of Mines in one or several of the Western states known to have placer gold. We will request all information - pamphlets, handbooks, and maps available on placer gold location as well as the law pertaining to it. We select one where there is still open Government land (does not have mining claims) and there is still plenty of it.

We pack up the camper, pickup, station wagon or the family car with necessary camping equipment plus our newly acquired (above list) mining equipment and away we go for high adventure prospecting and panning for gold. Be sure and take mama and the kids along as they can be talked into doing all sorts of useful and necessary work if you promise to share the gold.

When you arrive in the area, find a spot readily accessible to the road and to the stream or river and put up camp as conveniently located to both places as possible. Camp all set up, fireplace built, and wood accumulated, now for the first phase.

"PROSPECTING", the success or failure of the whole venture, is completely dependent on the prospector and his metal detector. Most detector manufacturers state that their unit will detect gold nuggets the size of a pea. It is highly improbable that you will find any that size. Usually you can classify the average finds as - match head size - pin head size - and dust.

The first thing you must learn and remember - gold being the heaviest of materials you will find in the streams will always be in the bottom of pickets or fissures. Another "heavy" you will encounter is "MAGNETITE" commonly called "BLACK SAND". Magnetite is a sulfide of iron material and is magnetic and is most always in small particles like sand. We now know the two "heavies" and one thing of most importance is to remember, ALL PLACER GOLD IS ALWAYS FOUND IN AND ASSOCIATED WITH MAGNETITE. Now don't let this confuse

you, but all magnetite does not contain placer gold.

My method is to tune my detector, a D-Tex, for minerals, locate the beds, pockets, and fissures that contain ore or magnetite, sample pan the magnetite to determine if it contains gold or not, dig to the bottom of the magnetite and taking a small sample, I pan it down. If gold is present, then work out the entire mass, if not, move on to another location.

Now to the actual prospecting, tune your detector to "MINERAL", start your search along the edge of the stream, around the base of boulders or rocks, check all crevices or faults that cross the stream. The inside of the bend where the stream turns, and all the logical spots for heavy material to accumulate. As you find the pockets or crevices of magnetite your detector should indicate it. Then carefully dig out the magnetite all the way to bed rock. Place this in the large gold pan and placing it under water work it quickly and vigorously for a few minutes. This will cause all the heavies to go to the bottom of the pan. After washing vigorously you can start stuffing off all the larger pieces of rock. As soon as it is worked down enough, pour all the contents into the smaller pan. We will not attempt to give you a complete lesson in how to handle the pan but will only make a few suggestions. With the rocks and sand in the pan you should shake it from side to side and at the same time cause a rotary movement with onyhand. As you stuff off the top layer of rocks and sand you should hold the pan under water or at least the front edge. Then while working the pan, let the material slowly pour out. When you finally get it worked down you will find that it appears that nothing has remained in the pan but the black sand. Now with water in the pan gently shake it and lean the pan slightly to one side. This causes the black sand to start washing to the low side of the pan. Suddenly you see that it is leaving a shiny tail on the high side of the pan. There it is, your first gold!

If it is large enough you now take your tweezers and carefully pick up the largest nuggets. Have one of your plastic pill bottles full of water, place the tip of the tweezers in the water and drop in the nugget. As you have worked down the pan you notice some of the gold still stays in the magnetite so now we take our ear syringe and with the pan tilted we gently use the syringe to wash the black sand away from the gold. You finally dispose of most of it but some it still behind intermixed with our gold. Now to completely clean it, we again fill the pan with water. Take the magnet and

place it in one of the plastic bags, or just wrap it with plastic, slowly and gently pass the magnet around in the pan and you will see that it is picking up the remaining magnetite. As the magnet gets loaded with the black sand, hold it to one side and away from the pan and remove the plastic. The magnetite falls away and you are ready to repeat the performance until your gold is completely clean. Now take your small plastic funnel and placing the end of it inside the pill bottle of water, hold the pan tilted over the funnel to pour the gold into the bottle - but the gold won't pour, so using the syringe again, gently wash the gold out of the pan and into your bottle.

One phase of recovery we have left out until last. And you may want to forget it completely, for if not done correctly it can be fatal.

That is the mercury process. Some gold pans are made of copper and some of the iron ones have a copper inset. The copper is to hold the mercury. This method was, and still is used by anyone that wants to fine the pan real fast and save even the fine "flour" gold. Mercury will absorb gold up to 86% of its own weight. Just like dissolving salt in water.

This is known as the amalgamation process. To use it you select an area in your copper pan, or the complete copper inset in the iron pan. First clean the copper until bright. Then rub on the mercury, all you can get to stick to the copper. After working the gravel down to the black sand in the iron pan and picking out the nuggets big enough to pick up with tweezers, then you pour all the remaining into the pan with the mercury spot. Immerse into the water and work vigorously, slowing allowing the black sand to wash out.

In working, the fine, flour gold has gone to the bottom onto the mercury area and is immediately absorbed by the mercury. After working several pans full, the mercury will start getting harder. When it reaches a point about the constituency of putty it is squeezed out of the pan into a container.

As you repeat this process your amalgam may soon fill your bottle. Take a piece of close woven canvas and place your amalgam sponge in the center. Carefully pick up the edges and start twisting the canvas above the amalgam. Continue twisting until the amalgam is twisted into a tight ball and the free mercury has quit coming out of the canvas.

Open your canvas and you now have a hard pear shaped mercury colored lump.

Now comes the dangerous part and must at all times be conducted

outside. The modern methods are to use a distilling apparatus. The lump (amalgam sponge) is placed in the retort. The exhaust end of the condenser is placed in a container of cold water. Heat is then applied to the retort and the mercury left in the lump vaporizes and rising like steam goes thru the condenser and is recovered again as liquid mercury in the container of water and is ready to use over again. One method used by the old time prospector (and some modern ones) is to take an Irish potatoe and slice it in half. In one side dig out a hole large enough to contain the amalgam sponge lump. Place the lump in the center of an iron skillet and place the potatoe on the lump and press the potato down hard, being sure it is in complete contact with the skillet. Place the skillet on a bed of hot coals of the camp fire and leave for about 30 or 45 minutes. At the end of this time lift off the potato and you will have a nice yellow chunk of gold left behind. The old timers called these "Gold Punkins" and were often used as money and were acceptable at all bars and stores.

Now to recover the mercury you place the potato half in a small pan of clean water and mash the potato

completely. The mercury is now converted back to a liquid and may be completely recovered. Some tales tell that the old timers would then add the other half of the potato to the remaining water and recook and make themselves a nice bowl of potato soup for lunch, but you eat the potato if you wish. Me, I am afraid of mercury poisoning, so I will just throw it out. If you decide to use the mercury, never, never heat it inside. There are many incidences on record where the whole family has been killed by mercury fumes when some amateur prospector decided to retort it on the kitchen stove.

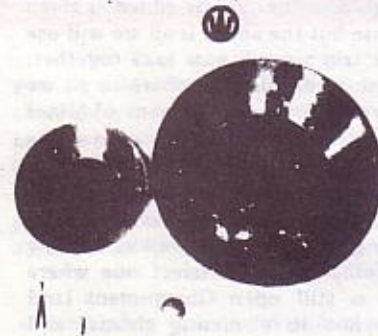
And now you have it, all the way from prospecting to recovery and you have just made your first recovery for profit.

As a beginner it is very easy to work several pans of high grade gold and not see or save a single grain. In other words, to be successful in gold panning you need some good practice.

If you wonder, how you can, I practice gold panning without actually having any gold, get yourself a small wash tub or large dish pan. Find some construction site where they are pouring concrete. Borrow about one-half gallon of the gravel they use and

about one gallon of the sand. Pour this into the tub or dish pan and cover it with several inches of water. You now have a nice placer gravel bed very much as you would find in a stream. Fill the small pan with the sand and gravel - for gold, borrow a few BB shot from your son or from a shotgun shell. The object is to pan back into the tub all the sand and gravel and none of the BB shot.

Select a good spot to go and come summer, when you take your prospecting vacation, you should STRIKE IT RICH or at least have some gold to show for your efforts.



Among the most essential items are at least two pans (18" and 10"), a pair of tweezers, magnet, small plastic funnel, ear syringe and several plastic pill bottles.



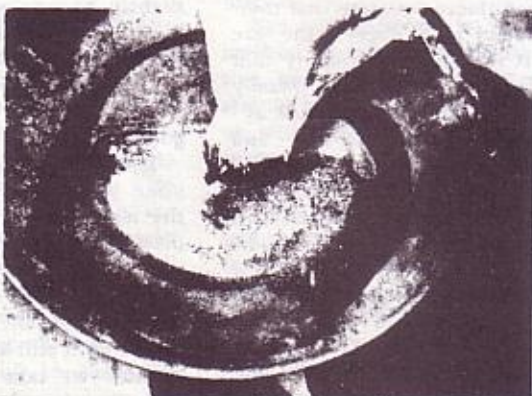
Wash large rocks and gravel away in large pan, then put black sand that remains into small pan and wash to one side.



After washing, if any nuggets are exposed use the tweezers to pick them out, then put them in a plastic container.



Tilting the pan, use the ear syringe and water to gently wash the black sand away from the gold.



To complete the cleaning, refill the pan with water and remove most of the remaining magnetite (gravel) with the magnet.

CAUTION: MERCURY FUMES ARE POISONOUS! IF AFTER PANNING YOU USE THE MERCURY PROCESS (DESCRIBED IN STORY) TO PURIFY YOUR GOLD, BE SURE TO USE ADEQUATE VENTILATION. INHALING OR INGESTING MERCURY MAY BE FATAL!

DETECTING

A COIN COLLECTION

ACROSS THE COUNTRY THOUSANDS USE SENSITIVE
NEW METAL DETECTORS TO FIND BURIED COINS

by BILL MAHAN

Treasure hunting is fast becoming one of America's favorite pastimes and is a lucrative business for many. It is actually one of the fastest growing hobbies available to the families of today. This is a hobby that the whole family delights in, from dad - the chief hunter - to mama and the kids, who are "stuck" with the digging. But even with this, all enjoy it immensely. This is one hobby that everytime your detector indicates some underground hidden object you get a thrill just like a surprise package on Christmas morning and who knows what it is until it is dug up. Suspense, intrigue, fascination

and excitement and profit are all present.

Who knows? It may be a hidden cache of outlaw loot, and old timers "Post-Hole" Bank, an old rusty gun of ancient vintage with a high collectors value. Or it may be one of the small gold bars minted in California in the early gold rush days and used for money, a "double-eagle" gold piece lost by some old timer years ago, or one of many of the silver, copper or gold coins with today's high collector value. Or again, and this is more often the case, just a piece of metal, a bolt from a plow, a horse shoe or a piece of trash metal. Even though you do find more trash than treasure, it is the possibility of treasure that keeps you

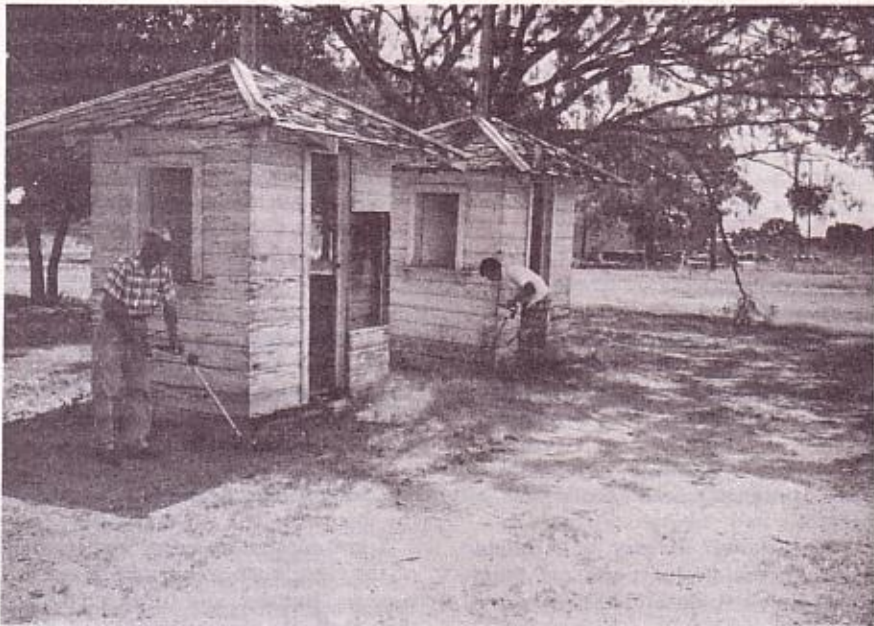
searching and digging, and who knows, the next hole you dig may be the one.

I am constantly seeing and hearing of the luck, both good and bad, of the treasure hunters and they all admit that they can get no more out of it than they put into it. And even though they do dig lots of trash, if they just keep going they always can show a profit.

Naturally to do this, they can't just hunt any old place. It takes a certain amount of thinking, analyzing, planning and just plain common sense to actually know where to find treasure.

One instance that I feel proves a point is as follows: Sidney Sorenson was out coin hunting one afternoon at an old abandoned rodeo grounds and





Ardent coin treasure hunters, Kay and Johnny Kouba have spent years learning just where to use their electronic detector equipment. One place they recommend is around ticket booths at old fair grounds.

had his 12 year old grandson with him. The grandson had a Tiny-Tex detector and was working along with granddaddy, Sidney finding an occasional coin. But as kids will do, he soon grew tired of working in just one small area which was around the entrance gate where the ticket booth had originally stood. He wandered off aimlessly and strolled out to an area where the crowds never went. As he approached the edge of the area, he checked by the light pole that had the main switch and transformer for the flood lights of the rodeo mounted on it. He got a faint reading and started to dig the hard sun baked soil. He found it was loose so he just took his hand and scooped it out. About six inches down was a small olive jar laying on its side with the metal cap in place. Pulling it out of the hole he yelled at granddaddy to look at what he had found. The jar was all dirty and brushing it off he was surprised to see something inside. Sidney removed the cap, dumped it out in his hand and there was a new \$20.00 bill! How about that for luck! As loose as the dirt was they estimated it had only been buried two or three weeks. Who buried it? Why? They never found out, but it was still something to give them hope.

Actually it proves without doubt two things of great importance to a treasure hunter today. First, it proves that people are still burying money; second, it also proves that often they use some type of prominent landmark

to bury it by. Moral of this story is "don't give up" keep searching and always check the spots that could be the "landmark." These very often are in logical places. If out in the country and around some old abandoned house, be sure and check under the bedroom windows. Many a pot has been found here where the owner would be able to hear if a night prowler was digging for his gold. Also check around old wells. Or around any old trees. The following are also good check points: the chicken house (an awakened chicken puts up an awful fuss and you can imagine what a whole hen house full of excited chickens would do) in an old fireplace, but not under the hearth as many think. A loose stone in the hearth would be very noticeable and easily spotted by a prowler. The spot used the most is back in the fireplace and here the owner might have a loose stone that could easily be removed to facilitate adding to or taking from the cache as needed. He would be able to take out the stone, put in the surplus gold he got from the fall sale of crops or cattle, replace the flat stone and build a fire in the fireplace. The ashes would cover the stone and fill the open cracks around it, and it would look just like the rest of the fireplace floor.

One such find that I know of was under one of the stones in the back corner of the fireplace floor. When the old ashes were cleaned out, a screw driver was used to pry up the stone. Underneath this was a square box of concrete about 10 inches deep. In this was an old rusty tin box about 3 inches wide, 6 inches long and 2 inches deep. Inside was fourteen \$20.00 gold pieces, twenty-three \$10.00 gold pieces and miscellaneous pieces of quality jewelry. Admittedly, this type of find is very rare, but they are still

being found with unbelievable regularity by thorough treasure hunters.

Another instance was a coin hunter digging around an old abandoned house. He had already found a few coins when his D-Tex detector suddenly indicated something larger than a coin and he dug up a small glass jar which, to his delight was filled with old army buttons and one old navy button. These, too are valuable to the button collector.

Even with all types of treasures being found, by far the leading hobby of treasure hunting today is coin hunting. Collectors with good detectors are reaping a rich harvest of very desirable and increasingly valuable old coins. Now that we no longer have silver coins issued, the prices on silver coins continue to increase. Any silver coins that you find, regardless of date, is worth above face value and they will just continue to increase in price as they become harder to find.

Two of the most avid and successful coin hunters that I know are Johnny and Kay Kouba of Ennis, Texas. They have been successful even beyond their wildest dreams. Johnny has been an enthusiastic treasure hunter for many years. Back many years ago when it was impossible to buy a good metal detector, he tried building his own.

By his own admission he has tried about everything to locate buried treasures (I think he even tried a forked peach tree limb). Johnny said that actually he became seriously interested in the late 30's, but never had had much of a detector until finally in the late 40's he built a device from one of the World War II mine detectors. This he still has, but has never had much luck with it. Kay says that over the years as each new detector was made and put on the market, Johnny would order it and that today, she thinks he has one of almost everything ever built. Johnny offers a weak argument against this statement, but Kay is firm in her statement, and so Johnny says "Well maybe 'most' all that has been built."

At one time in his pursuing of treasures, Johnny acquired diving equipment for searching lakes for lost boats and motors, and we are sure that in his mind he dreamed of diving in the seven seas with the thousands of sunken treasure ships that are still lying silently in waters shallow enough for a diver with modern equipment to salvage. Johnny built his unit himself

A weekend find such as this is not an exception if you have the right equipment and know where to look. Although the coins are usually of average grade, occasionally a valuable date may turn up adding to the excitement of the hunt.



and it was a surface air supply type with a compressor pulled by a 3½ H.P. Briggs with an air storage tank and a full face mask of the navy type. But this wet scene, like some other before soon passed and he was back to land hunts. Said he just didn't get along with sharks.

In recent years a new type of sport has evolved for treasure hunter. This is the treasure hunter's field trials or contest. This was originated by Dayne Chastain, himself a hunter with some success, and the first two meets ever held were on his farm located north of Seminole, Oklahoma with a guaranteed purse for winners. Unfortunately, he lost money both times, so he has not held one since.

But, as in all things, others have picked up where he left off and now there are several held in various parts of the country each year. Mostly by treasure hunting clubs seriously interested in the treasure hunter. Regrettably, some held by promoters with no club affiliation who are just trying to make a fast buck.

Johnny and Kay made it to the first two that were held in Seminole and have tried to make it to all of them held every year since. They are well known and well liked by the "regulars" that are to be found at all of the events. Johnny has determinedly gone to these events. At first Kay just went along to watch and to please Johnny, but soon the spirit of the contest got her too, and she got her first detector of her very own (a D-Tex Delux, which she still uses). Since becoming interested, she has won first place in several of the hunts in the women's division and ran real close in the main events.

Johnny also has made himself a reputation by winning a first place in about the toughest hunt in the country, and he also has been real near

the top in several of the others. Kay and Johnny both agree that this hunting under pressure at these "field trials" over the years has helped them to develop the winning technique that they use in their very successful coin hunting today. Since Kay became interested about two years ago, they spend most of their spare time during the week doing research on new places to hunt on week-ends. Kay says that years ago when Johnny first started his treasure hunting activities, she thought he was some kind of a nut and was so against it she wouldn't even talk about it to him. But today she is just as interested as he is and is always ready to go. They both agree that it is the most profitable hobby they ever had. They are often approached by others to hunt for many supposedly buried treasures, but they do not believe all these wild stories about 20 jack loads of gold or 2 wagon fulls of loot, and do not waste time searching for them. But the story of a family fortune buried by a long dead relative is different and if they can get a good straight story within reasonable limits, they will help to find it. But coin hunting is still their ace in the hole. As Kay says, at least in coin hunting, if you can be sure of your area, at least you can be sure of finding. And if you are finding, you just can't help but show a profit.

One phase of this Kay and I discussed. We both believe that you can start down the road in any direction and by careful research and thorough hunting, you can pay all your living

After metal is detected, a digging tool is a necessity; loose earth to a depth of several inches can usually be scraped aside with a hand trowel revealing any treasure that might be present. Detector is from D-Tex electronics.

Another good place to look is at public parks and recreational areas, particularly if they have a grandstand with steps leading up to them. Coins often jingle out of people's pockets on the way up and over the years accumulate in the area.

expenses, live good and still have money left over at the end of a long trip.

One story that may or may not pay off came to me several years ago. This was about a little girl going down an old trail who found a shiny piece of metal. It was one of the small California gold bars with face value when minted of \$40.00. As this was near a small town in the area where Johnny lives, I told him the story and asked him to check it out. He was very successful and got all the facts of the finding and the exact location of the find from the girl who found the bar, now an old lady. This was near one of the pioneer roads in Texas. I imagine that as soon as winter comes and the frost kills down the weeds, some nice week-end you will find Johnny and Kay giving the area a thorough search. And if there are more bars around, you can bet they will be found.

Johnny and Kay agree that the best time to hunt is in the spring and fall when the Texas weather is not 110 degrees in the shade, but they both say "as long as it's not pouring down rain or a foot of snow and below zero," that is the time that they hunt.

In their research they check with the old timers in an area and find out where the old settlers picnic grounds, the fourth of July picnic grounds, carnival an circus grounds, the older schools, churches and rodeo grounds were located. Especially the old churches that had a brush arbor for outside services and revivals in the summer when it was too hot for inside services (this was before air conditioning). Also the older the church



DETECTING

Continued

swimming pools and lake beaches where people swam and picnicked. It is usually found in the area where they would lay around in the sun after getting out of the water and where the picnic lunch was spread.

These areas usually produce quite a few coins as well. In this type of hunting they have found over 250 coins plus assorted jewelry in one day's search and an unbelievable total of 432 for the one full week-end.

I tried to get them to tell me the total amount found in the two years they have been searching, but no luck. Key did admit that her score in August was over 1,200 coins for this year, and she is shooting for 2,000. They both agree that the greatest thrill is to suddenly find they have discovered an area that has never been searched, an old abandoned ball park, rodeo arena or picnic ground. Around the areas of the ticket booths and the concession stands is where they reap their best harvest of coins.

It was rather difficult to talk Johnny into letting me use this story of their success because it is giving away their methods and areas of search and as he so aptly put it, "Shucks, who knows if they read your story, there may be twenty people in this area get themselves a D-Tex and beat us to some of the places we haven't been yet."

They do value their finds highly and to get the pictures I had to wait until he could go to the bank and get the valuable loot out of their boxes. They make it a point to clean, classify and immediately get all they find into a bank box.

When you get your detector, or if you already have one, there will be times when you are trying to think up a place to hunt and have trouble coming up with something new.

Johnny offers the following suggestions in hopes that it will help you. Here are some of his favorite spots:

1. There used to be a lot of amusement parks near most large towns and cities. If they are still in business, so much the better. If not, find out the location where they were - you should make a killing.
2. Try old railway stations, especially in small towns. They usually had nice lawns and flower beds.
3. Search playgrounds located in parks - the end of the slide, under the monkey bars and jungle gyms, around the swings.
4. Check public picnic tables in parks.
5. Look in country schools, especially if also used as churches.
6. Watch for roadside parks along any highway.

7. Search around historical markers along the highways as well as state boundary markers.

8. Any old fort or military camping area may be a good spot.

9. Country sale and auctions are usually held in the livestock sales area. These usually have concession stands you should check around, also under the seats in the bleachers or grandstand.

10. This one is the simplest and easiest of all, in most towns, from small to large, there is one or more ice cream peddlers in the summer. They go up and down the streets ringing bells or playing music. The kids flock out to the curb to wait for him to arrive. At the junction of the sidewalk and curb or the driveway and curb, is where they wait with their coins in their slippery little fists. You try to imagine just how many kids have lost how many coins over the years.

In looking over the dozens of ads on detectors, one could become completely confused in deciding what would work the best for them. There are actually only 3 basic types of detectors in use today. They are Transmitter Receiver, Inductance Balance and Beat Frequency. The Beat Frequency is the most popular and most in use today. The principles of operation are quite simple and almost completely trouble-free if it is a good brand unit.

CIRCUIT THEORY

A beat frequency metal locator consists of two identical RF oscillators. One oscillator is fixed frequency tuned by the inductance of the search coil or head. The other oscillator is tuned by using the tuning dial. The resulting output frequency is passed into what is called the mixer. If the output of both oscillators are at the same frequency, then there is no audio output in the mixer. This is called the "null" point. However, if the inductance of the search coil is altered by the presence of metal within its field, then the frequency of that oscillator changes and the output of the mixer

produces the tone called the beat note. This beat note is amplified and produces the audio tone in the earphone, or by further amplifying, produces more sound in a loud speaker, or indicates a needle movement on a suitable meter or both.

There has been considerable controversy over the feasibility of detectors that claim to be able to tell the difference between buried metals, that is to differentiate between metals such as gold or silver and iron and tin.

All detectors made will indicate the surface of the buried object only. Contrary to general belief, a detector can only indicate the surface area of an object presented to the search coil. The mass or thickness of an object has no effect on detection ability. So, how about the metal can, box or chest made of iron or tin. If your detector indicated iron and you passed it up, then someone with a unit that did not tell the difference came along and dug up a metal box full of gold or silver coins, you would want to throw yours in the junk and get one like the one that found the gold.

Any beat frequency unit may be made to tell the difference between metals as well as to completely eliminate the so-called "drift" that is inherent in all beat frequency units. But to do either, the capacitance must be increased to the point where you lose a major part of the inductance and as described above, the inductance of the search coil is what you are depending on to find the buried objects.

So you have a choice - no drift and differentiate between metals and not be able to detect deep nor have good sensitivity, or detect everything buried and dig it up to see if it has value. I want to be able to detect it all. I want to dig up that tin can with the gold coins in it.

Johnny says that the best advice he can give is, "Tell them to get the best detector available and then go to work, but don't forget the research."

So there it is - the short cuts to being a successful treasure hunter. The type detector to use, the research to do and the best places to go. Now all you have to do is get an honestly good metal detector, get completely familiar with its operation, rent yourself a BIG bank box and get to work.

Remember, you can still get those scarce and valuable coins for your collection and the best part is - **THEY ARE FOR FREE!**



Johnny and Kay show the several dozen coins they found at an abandoned fair grounds during a few hours of searching.

Detecting Coin

by WILLIAM MAHAN

THE CHANCES ARE SLIM,
BUT FINDS ARE MADE JUST
OFTEN ENOUGH TO KEEP
AN ARMY OF METAL
DETECTOR HOBBYISTS
ON THE MOVE

TREASURES

Treasure hunting is fast becoming one of the leading hobbies in the U.S.

All "treasure hunters" are not necessarily searching for, nor do they expect to find a real buried treasure of silver and gold.

For the most part, the modern day treasure hunter is actually a relic hunter. Some hunt for pioneer relics around old settlements and old home sites. Some are Civil war buffs and spend their spare time with metal detectors searching the old battle fields.

Some term themselves "coin shooters". These are coin collectors who, using modern day electronic detection devices find literally hundreds of old and valuable coins.

As one coin shooter recently told me, "Every place people have been, coins have been lost." He went on to say that actually the coins he found were an extra bonus and that the lost rings, bracelets, watches and other jewelry that he had found had paid for his detector as well as continuing to pay all his "treasure hunting" expenses.

He showed me dozens of rings he had been saving and his finds were unbelievable, heavy gold class rings, wedding bands, diamond rings, some very valuable and some worth only a few dollars. As he so aptly put it, "Not a pot of gold and silver, but an accumulation that does add up to a real treasure".

He and his wife are both treasure hunting addicts and spend every weekend out hunting. Last year this hobby paid him well over \$5,000.00 for his week-ends that otherwise would have been wasted time.

Another facet to this growing hobby is bottle collecting. This collector also uses a metal detector. Not that the detector will detect bottles, but in the olden days people

had no garbage collector and they did not want to just dump it in their back yard, so they would take an accumulation of garbage, dig a hole and bury it.

Today the modern bottle hunter uses his electronic metal detector to locate the metal trash that was buried, then carefully digs in the trash dump and recovers the now valuable old bottles.

Such a person is Charles E. Coker of Hugo, Oklahoma. His wife, Katherine is actually the collector, but he is the "digger". On April 11, 1971, his wife's brother, W.F. Tyler, Jr. and his family, from Ft. Worth, Texas were visiting with Charlie in his home located in the country near Hugo. The conversation got around to bottles and they soon decided to go on a hunt.

Coker said that a few months previous he had been up north a few miles in the hills and found the location of an old early settlers cabin and he thought they might be able to find a few around there. He did not own a detector, but his father did, so he borrowed it. It was a 1966 model D-Tex "STANDARD" and had seen considerable wear and tear.

So, leaving the wives at home and going by and picking up the unit they were off. After little more than an hour's drive, they arrived near the spot. The old cabin site was located off the road some distance and near a spring. Coker said that it apparently had been built of logs and was the typical long and narrow shape that was in those days called a shotgun house and of pretty good size. At one end were the ruins of a fire place and at the other was what appeared to have been an old cellar under the house, but was all caved in. Off from one end, a short distance was the spring, where apparently they had gotten their water, as there was no evidence of a well. So the search was on all around the back in an area where the trash could have been. Several bottles were dug and they were feeling like it had been a successful hunt.

They decided to return to the old house site and see if they could find a few relics. Working around the house area they located and dug up the usual trash and junk plus several old locks and pieces of locks. All these had been beaten open. In walking along the edge

of where the house had been, he swung the search loop over a spot that would have been under the house and the unit gave him a signal. He indicated the spot and Tyler started digging while Coker kept on checking around the area. Suddenly Tyler said "Hey, what is this?" Coker said he took one look and said, "Gold!" He said he had never seen a gold piece in his life, but he knew instantly what it was. They both began digging as hard as they could. He said that the old bucket it was in was completely rusted away and that the gold and silver coins were placed in rows just like they had been wrapped when they were buried.

After digging out all the coins they again went through all the dirt they had dug out just to be sure they had not missed any. Placing the gold in an old rusty bucket lying nearby, they immediately rushed to the car and hurried home where they then counted their finds.

The hoard consisted of 79 - \$20.00 gold pieces, 53 - \$10.00 pieces, 43 - \$5.00 pieces and 2 - \$2.50 gold pieces and 203 silver dollars. This actually should be the end of this story, but there are many unanswered questions. Let's take it a step at a time, analyze it thoroughly and see what surprises can develop when you research a story. So now the question, where did it come from? Who had buried it and why? How long ago had it been buried? To understand this, we should take a look at the State of Oklahoma and some of its history.

The Oklahoma as we know it today, became our 46th state and was admitted to the Union on Nov. 16, 1907.

In early 1800 the U.S. Government set aside the area as an Indian reservation. Indians from the North, South, East and West were gradually crowded out of other areas and were moved to this area now known as "Indian Territory". From some areas especially Florida, Georgia and Alabama, the Indians made treaties with the government and sold their lands in those states for millions in gold plus free land in the Indian Territory.

Some of the Indians of Georgia did not want to give up their homes and lands and were forceably moved by the U.S. troops. Each was given some

D-TEX ELECTRONICS



You may not always be as lucky as this happy treasure hunter, but even finding a few old coins or a rusted gun or discarded knife may be reward enough. And there is always the real chance that a big treasure pot may be waiting just a few feet away.

gold, provisions, a brass pot and blankets and forced to march all the way from Georgia to Oklahoma in the dead of winter. Many perished on this forced move and the march has been known ever since as "The trail of tears."

But actually all the various tribes were paid millions of dollars in gold. Partial payments were made and the balance was held in the treasury of the U.S. with the tribes receiving the interest.

It has been said that the Seminoles alone received one million dollars in gold each year from the government.

This would be shipped by train to the town of Seminole, Oklahoma. The train would be met by the various chiefs with wagons and guarded by their "Light Horsemen" an organized Indian police force similar to our rangers. The gold would be taken to their headquarters and divided among the families according to the number in the family and their needs.

As Indian tribes were moved in, the area was fast filling, but there was still millions of acres of fertile land. In the meantime the whites had also been on the move to the West and soon Oklahoma was ringed in by settlements and farmers like a stone wall.

Though the whites were forbidden in the territory, nonetheless a few had moved into the interior and established farms and ranches.

Here in the territory there was no

law except the Indian law and soon lawless bands were making it their headquarters.

Many bands would conduct raids into Kansas, Arkansas and Texas, and then rush back into the territory to their hiding places to divide the loot.

One of the things that helped lead to statehood was the various Indian tribes leasing sections of their lands to cattlemen for grazing lands, some areas were leased for farming and soon several small villages had sprung up consisting mostly of white merchants and ranchers. For these leases the Indians always demanded and were paid in gold. With Government payments and the leases from the whites, all in gold, robbery and killing of the Indians by outlaws was a common practice.

At the close of the Civil War a great rush to the West was on and many of the war veterans, as well as deserters, could find no work and they too became outlaws raiding in other states and then retreating to Oklahoma.

Outlawry had indeed reached such an extent that in 1883 the government passed act placing the Indian Territory under the rule of the United States Courts, with headquarters in Ft. Smith, Arkansas. It was from here that the newly appointed Judge Parker directed his U.S. marshalls, who were very instrumental in outlawry in Oklahoma.

Judge Parker was so strict that he soon earned for himself the title of "The Hanging Judge"

In 1889 oil was discovered near the town of Chelsea, then in 1897 the most important oil discovery was made near Bartlesville. Here again was another source of income for the

Indians, and always paid in gold. One area that belongs to the Osage tribe and was near worthless was later found to be underlaid with gas and oil and as a result of their royalties the Osages are now by far the wealthiest people in the world.

Every man, woman and child of the tribe receives an income of about ten thousand dollars a year, largely from gas and oil royalties. Coal was also discovered near McAlester and again the Indians gained a source of revenue.

With all the wealth plus millions of acres of unused fertile land, the pressure on the Government was growing stronger to make Oklahoma open to settlement and also to make it a state. The Indians fought this annexation to the Union saying that they had been promised this land for "as long as the grass grows and the water flows" but to no avail. The government agreed to open certain parts of the territory and for this they again paid the Indians millions in gold.

These areas were surveyed and boundaries marked, then on April 22 at 12:00 o'clock noon 1889, troopers stationed on the borders fired their guns and the first opening of what was known as Oklahoma Territory was open for grabs.

The land was free to the first man to stake his claim. Other land openings soon followed and now the area had two names. The Western half was Oklahoma Territory and the Eastern half Indian Territory. But, this could not last. The Government again made settlements in gold with the Indians and then on November 16th, 1907, the entire area became the state of Oklahoma.

Today more than two-thirds of the Indians in the U.S. still live in the state.

In any area where you go, you find stories and legends of buried treasure, and according to the stories and legends the whole Eastern part of the state is one great treasure farm just waiting to be harvested.

Here for awhile many of the notorious outlaws made their headquarters. Jessie James, Quantrell and his raiders, the Dalton brothers, Belle Star, famous woman outlaw, and many others. There are many legends and stories of the Indians also burying their gold that they received in Government payments and oil and gas royalties. It is a well known fact that they did not trust the white and his banks.

Usually they lived in crude log houses and quite often buried their gold either in the dirt floor or under the hearth stone of the fireplace, so that it would be readily accessible if needed.

Of dubious value - these old locks aren't worth much themselves, but they all show evidence of being forced open. As they are of the type used on old money chests are spilled coin treasures hiding nearby?



They had to keep all visible signs of wealth hidden or suffer the consequences at the hands of the robbers and outlaws.

This then is the history behind the area where Charles Coker found his pot of gold.

Here too are many stories of outlaws, stage robberies and buried loot. Where he found the gold is located near the Old Butterfield Trail. Also there is a legend of "The Lost Choctaw Mines" in the area, and also the notorious Texas outlaw Sam Bass at one time hid out in the area. One story that he told me, since finding the treasure, was of an old Indian man, about 25 or 30 years ago, who came to the area and wandered for some time around the country. Finally he told someone he had come in search of a buried treasure. He said there were two locations, one was a little treasure,

the other was 10 times as much.

The little one was buried in a 1/2 gallon syrup can, and it contained a key to where the large one was buried.

When Coker showed me his treasure he told me that it appeared to be in some kind of bucket, but it was all rusted away. All that was left was the bail.

The old rusty bucket bail that he dug up was from a 1/2 gallon syrup bucket. Inside with the silver dollars was one with some strange markings scratched on the surface. Is this the "key" to where the large treasure is buried? There is two X's on it, one small X and one large X. Is the small X the one he found and the large X the large one?

Then another question, what about all the old locks and pieces of locks found around the area. In the olden days the early settlers seldom had

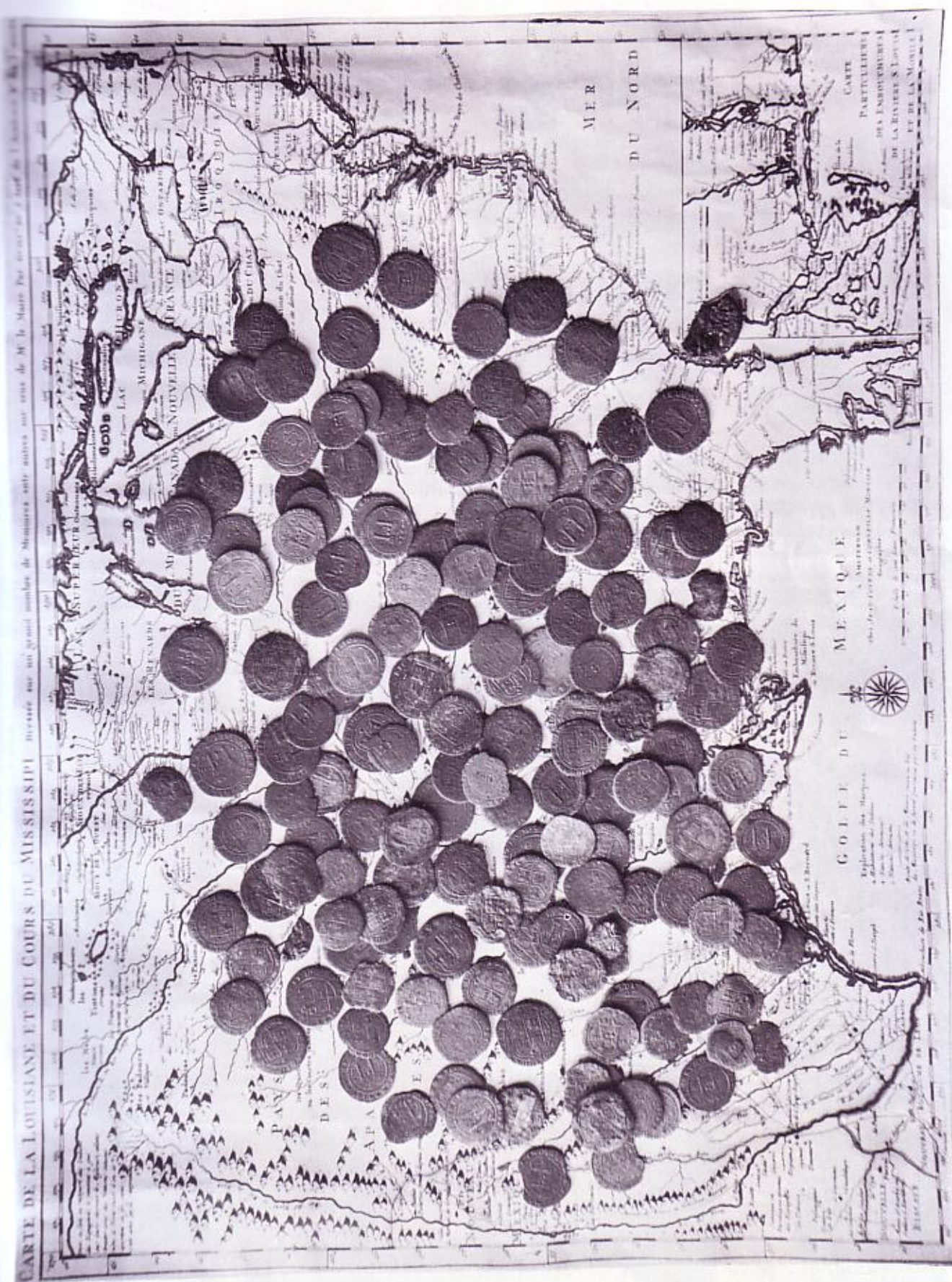
locks on their cabins. Is this old house site one of the outlaw headquarters? Did the gangs rob stage coaches, banks and other places and bring the chests back here, knock off the locks and throw them out, divide up some of the loot, bury the rest and then haul the empty chests away into the woods so they could not be used for evidence if found?

And so the questions go on. In the very near future Coker wants me to return to the site with him to search for the big one.

In the meantime, I am building a very special metal detector, one that will detect gold at an extreme depth. When it is finished then our search will commence.

If we do find the gold, maybe we will also find the answer to many of the questions, including the mystery of the old locks.

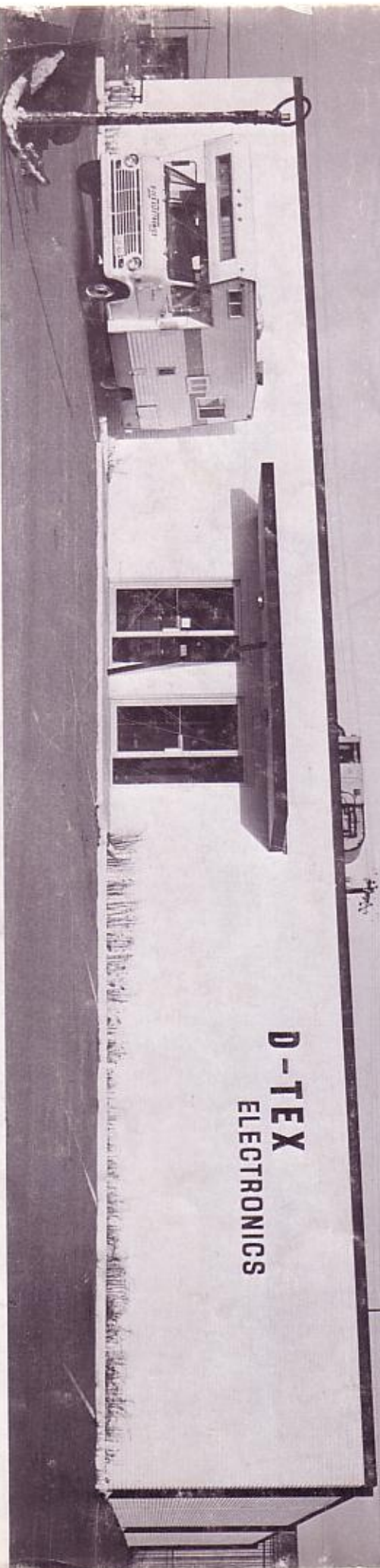




SPANISH TREASURE found on Padre Island with D-TEX

THE HOME OF D-TEX

D-TEX ELECTRONICS



THE ABOVE, IS THE MAIN OFFICES, RESEARCH LABS, AND FINAL ASSEMBLY BUILDING OF D-TEX WITH OVER 10,000 SQ. FEET OF AIR CONDITIONED WORK AREA, LOCATED AT 614 EASY STREET IN GARLAND. WE HAVE A SEPARATE BUILDING FOR OUR PRECISION PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD COMPANY WHERE SUB-CONTRACT GOVERNMENT AND COMMERCIAL WORK IS DONE, AS WELL AS THE PRECISION PRINTED GOLD CIRCUITS FOR OUR D-TEX DETECTORS. WE HAVE ALL OUR SPECIAL TOOLS AND DIES FOR OUR SHEET METAL AND MACHINE WORK LOCATED IN STILL ANOTHER BUILDING. THIS GIVES A TOTAL OF NEAR 45,000 SQ. FEET DEDICATED TO BUILDING FOR YOU THE FINEST DETECTOR AVAILABLE AT ANY PRICE.

THE D-TEX CAMPER IS EQUIPPED WITH A COMPLETE FIELD TEST LABORATORY FOR TESTING DETECTORS UNDER ALL WEATHER AND SOIL CONDITIONS. THE CANNON AND ANCHOR ARE PART OF THE SALVAGE FROM OUR UNDERWATER OPERATIONS. THE ANCHOR IS FROM A 1622 SPANISH WRECK AND THE CANNON IS FROM AN ENGLISH MAN OF WAR, THE H.M.S. FLY, WHICH SANK IN 1743.

This catalog has no date in it, but it appears to be older than a 1970 one which I have seen. It only contains their BFO models. It does contain some useful general detecting info. I found it in the carrying case of a mid-'70's Garrett detector which I had bought at a flea market in January, 2017. The Garrett model was supposedly produced from 1972-1979, but it had no obvious production date on it, other than a 3-letter code stamped on the bottom of the case.

This has been scanned in on a flatbed scanner in Feb'17. The scanner was set for 100dpi, which was a compromise, minimizing the file sizes, while still retaining adequate detail. The covers are glossy paper, while the inside pages are about like the paper used in newspapers. The size of the original is 10.5" X 7.75". There's a bit of extra blank space around the edges, but I left the images untrimmed, so as not to reduce any details, which supposedly happens during any digital processing. The images were originally saved as .jpg files.