**History of the Last Chance gold mine, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia: a sorry tale** [type over for correct format]

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**Key Words:** Golden Mile, tellurides, cyanide treatment, gold robbery. etc up to 8 words (keywords don’t normally include words already in the title as the title is a key itself)

The text of the article is written here with Times Roman 12 font. The line spacing should be set at 1.15. You can simply place the cursor at the start of this text and type over it (in front of) this text to achieve the correct font and layout. The displaced text in these instructions can then be blocked and cut. Note the first letter of the article is large (for some historical reason). Headings can be used to separate particular aspects or topics in the article. The first paragraph should be flush with the left side of the page and subsequent paragraphs indented by 5 spaces as shown below – also refer to the JAMH style guide available on the AMHA website under Journal Information for more details.[[1]](#endnote-1)

New paragraph after the first paragraph is indented by 5 spaces (1cm). An example of a heading is shown below.

**Discovery**

In early 1899 prospector, Bill Jones discovered an outcrop of a pale gold-like mineral in an outcrop at the southern end of the Golden Mile. He thought this might be an occurrence of calaverite, one of the famed telluride minerals etc.[[2]](#endnote-2)

New paragraph indented. The Golden Mile was the heart of the mines at Kalgoorlie.[[3]](#endnote-3) Fine grinding was tried to process the refractory ore.[[4]](#endnote-4)

**First stage of mining (1899-1902)**

***Ajax Gold-Mining Company***

If you need sub-headings these should be in italics like shown above.

New paragraph.

Do not insert figures in the text, this will be done by the editor. Figures will be inserted as close to their reference in the text shown by (Fig. X). The figures should be submitted as separate files (JPEG files are good) with an accompanying word file containing the Figure captions and source information e.g.

**Figure 1:** *View of the Last Chance gold mine in 1907*.

Source: State Library of Western Australia, reference PH238

The source information should be in smaller font (Times Roman 10 pt)

**Quotations**

Quotations longer that 30 words are included as indented text in 12 point font and single spaced (rather than 1.15 spacing as for the main text). See Style Guide for details. This can be done in Word by highlighting the quote, right clicking and selecting the paragraph tool. Then set the left indent (1 cm) and the line spacing as 1 e.g.

This is an example of how a long quote of more than 30 words is presented in the article with single spacing and indented at the left by 1 cm (similar to the indent for beginning of paragraphs).

Short quotes (<30 words) can be included in the normal text within quotation marks.

**End material and Endnotes**

End material uses a smaller font (i.e. Times Roman 10 pt). End material can include: Acknowledgements to people and organisations who have helped in preparation of the article; a short Glossary of words and terms likely to be unfamiliar to .readers; and the Endnotes which contain the references. The Journal uses Endnotes for the references with Arabic endnote numbers inserted at the end of the sentence where material from the reference is referred to in the text. The number links to description of the reference given in the endnotes.

A template in the correct font for the End material is given below. Please also refer to the Style Guide for details on how to format references. It is also a good idea to examine articles in existing volumes of the Journal to get details on reference and other formatting style.

**Author Details and Abstract**

When the article is accepted by the Editor for publication, authors will be asked to submit a separate brief biography and a short abstract (total <200 words), which will be published in the front section of the journal volume (see a previous volume if you need guidance).

**Acknowledgements**

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**Glossary of some terms used in the text**

Monkey wrench – a large adjustable spanner used for removing large nuts.

Calaverite – a gold telluride mineral found on the Golden Mile.

**Units**

1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 0.3048 m, 1 mile = 1.609 km, 1 acre = 0.4047 hectares.

1 troy oz (the standard measure of gold and silver) = 20 dwt = 31.10348 g; 1 dwt = 1.555 g.

1 pound (lb) = 0.454 kg, 1 ton (long) = 2,240 pounds (lbs) = 1.01604 tonnes.

1 (imperial) gallon = 4.4561 litres.

**Pre-decimal currency**

£1 (pound) = 20s (shillings) and 1 shilling = 12d (pence)

1. **Endnotes**

   Anon. *Style Guide* – *Journal of Australasian Mining History*, Australasian Mining History Association, Crawley, W.A. 2020, 6 pp. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. ‘Unusual Mineral Discovery at Kalgoorlie’, *Kalgoorlie Miner*, 26 January 1899, p. 2. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Geoffrey Blainey, *The Rush that Never Ended*, 2nd ed., Melbourne University Press, Carlton, 1969, pp. 199-207. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Ken McQueen, Early developments in treating pyritic and refractory gold Ores in Australia, *Journal of Australasian Mining History*, vol 10, 2012, pp. 88-102. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)