

Michigan Mineral Producers 1973



Geological Survey Division, Department of Natural Resources

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... the State Geological Survey shall make an annual report to the Governor, setting forth in detail the mineral statistics for the year; with the progress and development . . . mining and smelting industries.

--Compiled Laws Mich. 1948 s.319.202

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MICHIGAN MINERAL PRODUCERS 1973

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION

ANNUAL DIRECTORY 7



By

R. Thomas Segall

PREFACE

Michigan Mineral Producers is a record of names and addresses of all mineral producers in Michigan including the locations of their mineral operations during 1973 and is based on United States Bureau of Mines final tabulation for 1972. It is prepared as a directory supplement to "Mineral Industry of Michigan", published annually with the cooperation of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

This directory is intended primarily as a general reference to be used by the mineral industry, students, teachers, state and county officials, and other interested persons. The directory lists producers alphabetically by mineral, with a producer location map for some sections. Mineral producers are also listed alphabetically by county including location by section, township, and range.

The compiler is indebted to the Michigan mineral industry for their excellent cooperation. The U. S. Bureau of Mines has been indispensable in providing up-to-date producer lists based on yearly canvasses.

Special appreciation is given to Miss Esther Middlewood of the U. S. Bureau of Mines Lansing Liaison Office, and Mrs. Lynda Craft of the Michigan Geological Survey Division for updating listings and manuscript preparation.

Corrections, additions, or suggestions for improving this directory are welcome, and actively solicited in order to make it as effective in accomplishing its purpose as possible.

Lansing,
January, 1974

R. Thomas Segall
Geologist
Mining Economics Section

- DID YOU KNOW -

Did you know that Michigan is the number one producer in the nation (in value) of:

Natural Salines	-	\$104,627,000
Crude Gypsum	-	\$7,267,000
Peat	-	\$2,190,000

Did you know that Michigan is the number two producer in the nation (in value) of:

Iron Ore	-	\$165,370,000
Sand and Gravel	-	\$65,445,000
Salt	-	\$50,761,000

Did you know that Michigan has the 13th highest mineral value in the nation but when subtracting value for fossil fuels, (Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids) from other state's value, Michigan has the fourth largest value in Industrial and Metallic minerals production.

	Total Value	Minus	Value of Fossil Fuels	Equals	Value of Non-Metals & Metals
Texas	\$6,807,955,000	-	\$5,691,632,000	=	\$1,116,323,000
Louisiana	\$5,553,009,000	-	\$5,015,334,000	=	\$537,675,000
California	\$1,920,648,000	-	\$1,175,923,000	=	\$744,725,000
W. Virginia	\$1,273,960,000	-	\$1,201,298,000	=	\$72,662,000
Oklahoma	\$1,189,516,000	-	\$1,018,003,000	=	\$171,513,000
Pennsylvania	\$1,149,107,000	-	\$763,387,000	=	\$385,720,000
New York	\$1,046,284,000	-	\$578,328,000	=	\$467,956,000
Arizona	\$981,020,000	-	\$10,947,000	=	\$970,073,000
Kentucky	\$925,885,000	-	\$829,045,000	=	\$96,840,000
Wyoming	\$717,937,000	-	\$545,714,000	=	\$172,223,000
Illinois	\$700,819,000	-	\$454,607,000	=	\$246,212,000
Ohio	\$652,151,000	-	\$326,306,000	=	\$325,845,000
Michigan	\$640,636,000	-	\$45,649,000	=	\$594,987,000

GYPSUM-HISTORY CAPSULE

Gypsum was used by the earliest civilizations for artistic and ornamental purposes both as carvings of alabaster and as plaster casts. It was utilized as mortar by the Egyptians in construction of the pyramids about 3000 B.C. and later by the Romans, who also consumed small quantities for plaster.

Benjamin Franklin, during his trip to Europe in 1776, observed the practice of using gypsum for soil conditioning and subsequently promoted its use for that purpose in the United States. Domestic production resulted from discoveries of gypsum in central New York (1792), Virginia (1835), Michigan (1841), Ohio (1850), Iowa (1872), Colorado (1875), California (1875), and many other states at later dates.

Gypsum was discovered in Michigan along Plaster Creek in Kent County in 1827, but was not mined until 1841. The early production was limited to localized use as fertilizer. In the middle 1880's a commercial method to retard setting of gypsum plaster was developed and marked the practical use of plaster in the construction industry. The growth of the cement industry which required crude gypsum to control the "set" of the cement, the increased need for plaster, and later, gypsum wallboard, caused an ever-increasing demand for gypsum.

To date, a total of 5 gypsum mines are operating in Michigan - 3 open-pit mines and 2 underground mines (see above). As of January 1, 1972, a reported total of 65,573,884 tons of gypsum has been mined in Michigan.

Michigan's record year for tonnage mined of crude gypsum was in 1955 when 1,762,105 tons were produced at a value of \$5,660,587 while the highest value mark was set in 1972 when 1,649,632 tons production was valued at \$7,266,992. Michigan, the number one producer of crude gypsum, along with California, Iowa, and Texas, produce over fifty percent of the gypsum mined in the United States.

Salt

Salt is produced in Michigan from artificial and natural brines and from rock salt. The only rock salt mine in Michigan is the International Salt Co. underground mine at Detroit, and the only salt produced from natural brines is at the Michigan Chemical Co. at St. Louis, Mich. All other companies produce salt by the evaporation of artificial brines.

Michigan had been ranked as the leading salt-producing state for many years. From 1905 through 1958, Michigan salt production had only been in second rank four times. Increased salt production in Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, and New York, together with a general decrease in Michigan's annual production, has declined Michigan to the fifth largest salt-producing state in the country. Michigan's record production year for salt was in 1956 with a total of 5,548,178 tons, and since then, the Michigan salt industry has produced an average of 4,385,000 tons per year.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS*
Published July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

- Allendale
- Assumption
- Bad Axe East
- Bad Axe West
- Bad Axe SE
- Baroda
- Bayport East
- Bayport West
- Benton Harbor
- Benton Heights
- Bridgeman
- Caledonia
- Caseville
- Cedar Springs
- Cedar Springs SW
- Cement City
- Columa
- Cutlerville
- Dansville
- Fayette
- Gilletts Lake
- Grand Rapids East
- Grand Rapids West
- Grandville
- Huron City
- Jackson North
- Jackson South
- Kinde East

Kinde West
Leslie
Long Lake NE
Lyons
Michigan Center
Morenci
New Buffalo East
New Buffalo West
Pleasant Lake
Port Austin East
Port Austin West
Port Hope
Rockford
Sodus
Somerset Center
Sparta
Three Oaks
Tipler
Williamston

*All are 7½ minute series

Topographic maps are available through Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey Division, 4th Floor - Mason Bldg., Lansing, Michigan 48926 — cost \$1.00 each.

