

Wenatchie Mines

We saw a party of men with outfits, consisting of mining tools and a stock of provisions sufficient to last them until the winter sets in, leave this city yesterday for these newly discovered gold mines (Wenatchee). Though there seems to be no excitement, men are going almost daily. There is no longer a doubt, but mines have been found there, that will pay from four to six dollars per day to each man.

—The Dalles Mountaineer, July 27, 1867

Gold.

Kittitas, Swauk, Salmon, Peshastin...

See West Shore magazine, 1887, Page 700.)

Coltville Mines

We have news from that interesting section as late as the 9th Inst. From the letter of a reliable private correspondent, we are permitted to print the following:

"The news from the mines of the region is all that the most ganguine could desire. Just after our last express went off news came in here that was exciting enough to create a stir thourhgt the valley. Quartermaster's employes left immediately in numbers, and mechanics who were employed here as citizens at high wages bundled up andhurried off as soon as they could get their traps together. You may rely on these mines 'putting out' heavily.

"The Indians are all quiet in this part of the country..."

— The Dalles Journal, Aug. 19, 1859

Indians--Gold

Shilo, a Klickitat Indian was many years ago a well known siwash in Goldendale and always exhibited gold nuggets and gold bearing quartz on his regular visits here; but he always declined to disclose the whereabouts of his mine.

Three years ago Shilo died on the Big Klickitat. Just before he died he drew a map upon the ground floor of his wigwam and called his son, Lockscela and disclosed to him the whereabouts of the hidden treasure-- which is in the vicinity of Mount Adams.

Today Lockscela brought to the office of Land Commissioner W.R. Dunbar a fine specimen of free-milling ore. Lockscela declines to show the mine to anyone but Mr. Dunbar says, as he believes any other white man would rob him--Goldendale Sentinel, September, 1895.

Metk-how Mines, W.T.

From Mr. Howe, a gentleman who has arrived from a prospecting four for quarts on the Met-how river in Washington territory, we learn that there is no doubt but what there are extensive placer diggings in that region. He found where a party of miners had formerly been to work. An Indian told him that a number of years ago a party of white men had mined there but that they left to go to Frazer river. They had done considerable work, and from a little prospecting by Mr. Howe, he is satisfied that the diggings will pay wages. The party that are prospecting on the We-nache, of which we made mention last week, are supposed to have good diggings. Mr. Howe speaks very highly of the general appearance of the country for grazing and agricultural purposes. He says it is one of the finest he ever looked at...

— The Dalles Mountaineer, June 22, 1867

Wenatchee Miners

Last Thursday a party of five Frenchmen left our city for the Wenatche mines over in Washington territory. They went well prepared with all the necessary implements for going to work and provisions to last several months, all of which they purchased of our merchants.

--The Dalles Mounaioneer, June 29, 1867

Mining-Indians

Among the passengers who arrived from Seattle on the steamer Umatilla Thursday night was Winslow Hall, a mining man who recently sold the Silver King mine of British Columbia for \$1,500,000. The old gentleman had had an adventurous career and only a few days ago discovered a brother whom he had never seen before in all his life.

The brother is A.L. Hall, first officer of the Umatilla. While the steamer was lying at Seattle a white haired stranger approached the mate and laying a hand on his shoulder asked him how he was.

"I'm pretty well" said Hall "How are you?"

"You don't know me," said the other. "I am your brother, Winslow."

The mate was astonished. Winslow had left home in Camden, Me. 13 years before his brother was born. The family heard from the wanderer occasionally but when the mate left home to become a sailor, word had been received from the oldest brother for several years. He was mourned for dead.

Winslow came to California in 1854 and went to the mines. He remained in the state, meeting with all kinds of luck for 10 years until Frazier River excitement broke out.

He was one of an expedition of eighty men which started from The Dalles to fight their way through the country of the Yakima Indians. They had to fight every inch of the way with the redskins and when they reached their destination, twenty-five men were missing.

Hall remained in and about the country for nearly twenty years and finally drifted into the district of Nelson, B.C. He had made money and managed to keep some of it. In 1885 he discovered the Silver King mine and found his fortune. When a Scotch syndicate sent an expert to look over the mine he dealt with the parties directly. He made a run over to Scotland and there consummated the sale.

Minerals

William Hess has found a fine bed of Kaolin in the Simcoe mountains, near the old Yakima road.

He has had it tested by Portland parties who burned some and found that it would make an excellent quantity of red crockery ware.

Mr. Hess will probably make arrangements to manufacture and put the product on the market--Yakima Herald, February 28, 1895.

Gold--Zillah-Rattlesnake

~~Then~~ E.J. Jaeger , the Zillah merchant, was a Yakima visitor on Wednesday. He says that there was no foundation for the recent mining boom in the Rattlesnake hills.

The nuggets which caused the excitement prove to have been old pocket pieces and these with some brass filings were used to carry out a practical joke on Walter Gager, who, as soon as the reports were put in circulation, laid in a supply of provisions and left for the diggin at 3 o'clock the followig morning.

It was the intention to salt a piece of ground for him with brass filings but his hurry to be first on the ground did not give the jokers an o ortunity to carry out these plans. From this the report spread and quite a number went into the hills to prospect--Yakima Herald, March 12, 1896.

Mining

Andrew Flodine the well known Swauk miner was in the city on Tuesday completing arrangements for the incorporation of the mine in Cougar gulch which he has been working for several years.

The certificates of incorporation have been duly filed and the issuance of stock will begin next week. The capital stock is \$1,000,000 shares (CQ) of the par value of \$10 each and a sufficient amount will be put on the market at 10 cents a share to carry out the extensive improvements contemplated. It is the intention of the company to sink a deep shaft and also to erect a stamp mill.

The mine long ago outgrew its swaddling clothes of a prospect and has been for years a steady and reliable producer of high grade free milling ore. Two assays have been run on the product and the results have been very gratifying to the owners as it carries a high percentage of gold.

The officers are Andrew Flodine, president; J.A. Flodine vice president and treasurer; A.B. Morrison, secretary. The principal place of business will be Liberty-- Ellensburg Capital, June, 1897.

Louis Janeck, D.C. Stone and James Carran are expecting to begin operation of their placer claims along the Yakima in the vicinity of Umtanum in a week or two, ~~Ellensburg~~ Yakima Herald, June 10, 1897.

Dr. O.M. Graves returned on Saturday last from the upper country and brought with him glowing reports regarding the Swauk mines. He thinks this season's work will make the district famous and of course he hopes to share in the general prosperity with the Morning mine which gives promise of rich returns.

The McCauley and Henton placer located just above Bigney's is well repaying the work going down 103 feet before striking bedrock. In a run of four days last week forty ounces, valued at \$560 were cleaned up. The gold is very coarse and varies in size from a pin's head up to nuggets the size of a silver dollar, the largest nugget weighing \$35. Six men forming a night and day shift are now working in this mine.

A work that is expected to largely tell the tale of the permanency and richness of the Swauk district is now being prosecuted in Lyons gulch, which comes into Williams creek at Meersville. Messrs Maxwell, Castello and other Northern Pacific employees own a very promising claim there and they are working day and night shifts running a 400 foot tunnel to cross-cut the main vein at a depth of 500 feet. This work is expected to be finished about the middle of April.

A rich vein of sulphurets, 8 feet wide has been struck in the Floden mine. This is 20 feet beyond the vein he has been so profitably working.

On the Bigney claim \$102 was taken out by one man in one day last week. The next day his clean up dropped down to \$15 but the average in all of the working mines is very satisfactory--Yakima Herald March 25, 1897.

The Le Roi mine has declared another dividend of \$25,000, making \$400,000 all told--Yakima Herald, May 27, 1897.

Articles of incorporation of the Fife Mining & Investment company were filed with the auditor on the 21st inst.

The capital stock is a million of dollars; the principal place of business North Yakima; the term of the corporation 50 years and the incorporators are James Sharp, John Loudon, Joseph Fife, Ira P. Englehart and Owen Jones. The following are the claims owned by the company which are situate in the Summit or Gold Hill district: Homestead, Flagstaff, Stocker, Heather Bell , General Grant, Bullion, Mayflower, Eureka, Union and Wellington--Yakima Herald, May 27, 1897.

Mining

H. Livingston, who is one of the many residents, ~~or~~ we might appropriately say one of the whole community, interested in mining ~~was~~ a caller Saturday. He informs us that he is soon to commence work in earnest upon the Carbonate mine and will do considerable development this summer.

The Carbonate mine, or group is located in Horse Spring coulee, some ten miles southeast of Loomis and is owned by a joint stock company, the principal owners being residents of North Yakima.

The president of the company is Mr. Matt Barthollett, auditor of Yakima county. He recently visited the camp and made a careful examination of the property. He was so well pleased with the appearance of the claim that he made a very flattering report to his associates, resulting in the orders for further opening up of the mine. The claim as the name implies runs to black, yellow and gray carbonates and carries gold, silver and lead, high assays being had on the product. The company will undoubtedly realize a handsome return on the investment judging from the outlook--^PPalmer Mountain Prospector, June, 1897.

News comes from the C^lville country that a mine located a year or two ago by Patrick Clark and others has been sold for \$105,000 cash. This is a snug sum to be realized for two years work.

Tributary to the Yakima valley are a large number of mines of established merit only awaiting development to become producers of wealth. The people of Yakima county are making a great mistake in not bestirring themselves to hasten the opening and working of those mines. If proper action were taken by the people there is no reason why the development of the mineral resources tributary to North Yakima would not result in giving us a population of 15,000 people within five years. A market for the surplus products of the farms would be established and the whole state benefitted thereby--Herald, June 1897.

A serious accident occurred at the last meeting of the Delirium Tremens' club held in O'Malley's hall.

While viewing the snake exhibition the president fell down the elevator shaft, sustaining a compound fracture of his ability to keep sober--Localizer, Cascade Miner, May, 1899.

The report that Clyde Jermane has been married to Mcgett is doubted by friends who believe him incapable of supporting a wheel and a woman--Bent in Pasco News Recorder. April, 1899.

Conconully -Ruby
Mining

Conconully
~~00000000~~, Wash. In Camp July 23- July 23, 1899-Editor Herald.

I am now in camp near Conconully. We have a very rough section of country up here to survey and cannot run all the lines.

Conconully is ~~a very~~ very dull now. The Bridgeport Milling & Mining company are coming to tunnel Mineral mountain soon. I think that is the only development work going on here. Ruby is deserted, only one man in town and he is a watchman. ^the concentrator there is to be sold soon by the sheriff.

^hhe nights are very cold here. We were camped within a mile of snow for three nights. I was in town this afternoon and the mercury was at 70 degrees.

Crops are looking fine up here. Farmers get seven cents per pound for potatoes in Republic. Rye hay is higher than my shoulder. Wheat does not look very good. One man cut three tons to the acre of alfalfa. It is nearly time for the second cutting east of here.

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F.L. Johnson, Yakima Herald, Aug 3
1899.

Mining

A rich onyx mine has been discovered at a point six miles from the mouth of the Wenatchie river and twenty miles from Waterville.

Aside from this one there are but three onyx mines known in the world, one in Mexico, one in Missouri and one in Germany.

A company, with a capitalization of \$250,000 has been organized to work this valuable property--Yakima Herald, December 4, 1890.

A few weeks ago R.F. Beale, a well known marble man and sculptor of Spokane Falls journeyed to the Wenatchie Country, attracted there by a piece of onyx which was in the Kittitas exhibit at the exposition.

Along a reef of rocks he found small caves in which were numerous stalactites, These upon being broken off proved to be

onyx of a fine quality. He prospected further and found that there were about 320 acres of undurveyed land on which the onyx was to be found.

The stone is nothing more than limestone deposits in caves. After centuries of endless driving of the limestone solution the stalagmites in some places have met the stalactites and thereby formed a bed of onyx.

In other parts of the caves the scene is similar to that presented in the ordinary limestone cave, with a thousand grotesque and fantastic formations.

The ground was covered with claims. The location is six miles from the mouth of the Wenatchie and twenty miles from Waterville. The parties who are interested in the find are R.S. Steiner, F.S. Steiner, S.L. Bohon of Waterville; George K. Reed of Coulee City together with a mining expert, Mr. Beale and a number of Spokane Falls capitalists.

The mine in old Mexico has been the principal source of supply

Mining

Over 4,000 acres of coal lands have been located by the Northern Pacific railroad company and private individuals in the Natcheez and Cowlitz coal fields. Prof. Hecock, formerly superintendent of the Bellingham Bay Coal mines and late territorial coal inspector arrived in North Yakima Saturday evening with a large force of prospectors, all of whom gave glowing accounts of their discoveries.

The party located one ledge of anthracite coal which measured seventeen feet six inches in depth on the face. Only think of it. A mine of that depth has never been known before in this section of the country. Is it strange that Yakima feels assured of another road through the Natcheez pass with the mines of coal, silver, gold, plumbago, mineral paint and with the quarries of limestone and the virgin forests of magnificent timber and an easy grade to tempt the railroad builder. --Yakima Herald, November 14, 1892.

Mining

Iron ore crops out extensively along the west side of Cle Elum lake, Kittitas county, two miles north of the intended route of the Northern Pacific railroad.

A rock crusher and quartz mill are being made at the Union Iron works, Portland, Ore. to be taken to the Coeur d'Alene Mines.

E.L. Shannon, owner of the iron claims in the Wenatchee county is shipping forty tons of ore to Irondale to be tested.

A regular quarry of gold quartz has been discovered in the mountains about 1,000 feet above Wauk creek, six miles up the creek from Kittitas valley. Creppings assay from four to twenty dollars per ton. In the Wenatchee canyon above the valley are quarries of burk stone and marble of good quality and quantity.

Over twenty locations have been made on a long, well defined copper lead which extends northwest and southeast located one and a half miles back in the mountains east from the Cle Elum river about twenty miles up the stream from the Kittitas valley.

On the southeast slope of Mount Stuart on the head waters of the Peshastin creek F.D. Schnebly has a vein of quartz part of which greatly resembled in color the texture the hard grayish rock of the Comstock mines, the other part is a decomposed yellowish quartz freely intermingled with large pieces of pure hard galena.

Large deposits of high grade coal are known to be in the hills between the Teanaway & Cle Elum streams, not over six miles north of the Northern Pacific railroad. Quite a number of locations have been made. The layers of coal lie almost flat--
The Washington Farmer, March 21, 1885.

Quartz and placer...

North and West of the Columbia river on an extensive spur or breakoff from the Cascade mountains the Yakima, Cle Elum, Teanaway, Swauk, Peshastian and lesser streams of the Yakima basin have their source.

Mount Stewart, the highest peak north of Mount Tacoma is centrally situated at the headwaters of the streams named and those of the Wenatchie which making a northeastern boundary of Kittitas county ultimately empties into the Columbia river.

A few miles below the mouth of the Wenatchie a massive porphyry belt crops boldly above adjoining formations and follows a northwest course through the entire region. Every stream cutting this belt carries more or less fine gold in its wash. Generally compared with the neighboring country rock the porphyry puts in a surface appearance in several points along a distance of 40 miles. In each instance valuable mineral bearing rock has been discovered in close proximity thereto. The oldest of these discoveries are comprised in what is known as the Peshastian mining district, situated about 40 miles north of Ellensburg. In this camp quartz mining has been carried on after a fashion for several years.

The Shafer, Humming Bird, Bob Tail, Summit, Pocket, Pole Pick, Tip Top and Golden Phoenix represent the principal discoveries. Assaying \$30, to \$500 \$3,000 in gold per ton the quartz yield of each is very similar in character. Comparatively free milling near the surface as water level is approached, sulphuret ore requiring chlorination working predominates. By the use of arrastas and a plain little six foot stamp water mill but eight to sixty dollars per ton has been extracted from the product of these mines while the greater value in the shape of

sulphuretes has passed off in the tailings. Last season 22 persons were employed by the Shafer, Pole Pick and Tip Top owners but today with fully 1,000 tons of excellent quartz

in sight the Shafer mill and mine are shut down simply because the owners are not sufficiently skillful to properly work the quartz and have not the capital necessary to procure suitable machinery and competent workmen.

Negotiations are pending which may place the Shafer property in abundantly able hands in which event a custom mill will be erected in the camp, thus making the development of the adjacent prospects possible.

Fifteen miles south of Peshastan and twenty five miles from Ellensburg is located the

SWAUK MINING DISTRICT chiefly noted for its placer deposits which which \$50,000 to \$75,000 have been extracted in nugget gold. The pay is found in an old channel which cannot be traced above the mouth of Becker creek yet much of the gold has the appearance of having been washed a long distance

Nuggets have been found weighing from \$100 upwards to \$750 each and a perplexing feature in the matter of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to the source of the placer deposits is the fact that many of the nuggets mixed with a sort of porphyric quartz or spar appear to have been freshly broken from veins of that character occurring in the mountains beyond which the old channel is not higher traceable. The gravel deposit in and about the discovery is deep, the pay spotted and water for extensive working difficult to procure. Hence placer mining has thus far

been confined to drifting and ground sluicing in a limited way simply for the bed rock gold. Beautiful wire gold specimens in every imaginable shape and design are found in these placers, As much as \$1,100 in spiral and other curious wires

have been taken from a single crevice. The bed rock alternate slate and sandstone occasionally carries small seams of coal and here the most strange anomaly has been presented of bituminous coal and native gold in the same crevice. Hydraulic mining has recently been undertaken upon a small scale and it is highly probable that in the near future water sufficient for extensive working will be carried by ditch and flume upon an immense auriferous gravel deposit appearing to mark the point at which the ancient mining stream emptied into the lake or other body of water once covering what is now known as Kittitas valley.

This deposit is fully one half township in extent, it is at its greatest depth 100 feet carries fine gold and is very favorably situated.....

Gold bearing quartz assaying \$30 to \$300 per ton and remarkably free in character has been discovered in the Swauk district... considerable money has been expended in an effort to develop the Homestake company's property but here as in fact in almost every mining district undertaken in this region the amateur mania for tunnelling upon undeveloped quartz prospects prevailed and in consequence nothing beyond the value and extent of highly promising top creppings is known.

Sixty miles west of north of north of Ellensburg (copy)
upon the headwaters of the Cle-Elum, Teanaway, Arroyo, Fortune and Ingall's creeks are located the principal camps of the Cle-Elum mining district which although only formally organized one year ago and thus far almost wholly in the hands of amateur prospectors but little able financially or otherwise to accomplish more than annual representation work, bids fair to play a prominent part in the matter of ore and bullion shipments over the coming Cascade

division of the Northern Pacific.

The most important discoveries to date are found in and about Hawkins Mountain, Mineral Hill and Mt. Stewart south and west of Hawkins Mountain, Minnesota. The surface indications are so strikingly favorable for the existence of rich and extensive mineral deposits that one does not require to be shown discoveries yielding 40 to 80 per cent copper and \$2,800 silver per ton on float rock carrying 36 per cent nickel or a considerable percentage of tin to clean at a glance that only a happy combination of the practicable dollar and practical miner is there required to bring out a permanently profitable productive mining camp.

In this vicinity are the Bullion, Black Hawk, Copper King, Silver Bow, Houghton, Copper Bottom, California and the Copperhead discoveries and extensive claims numbers one to seven.

The yield of these claims and their general conditions are so nearly alike that an intelligent idea may be gathered from list of tests made upon the Bullion Copper Company's ore:

Upon the north and west slope of Hawkins (copy) mountain are the I. I. Yas, Nilson, Foster and Cle Elum quartz prospects. All present an encouraging surface appearance while the Cle Elum at a depth of sixty five feet between the walls of schistous granite carries a clay gauge with from four to six feet of lead matter and a pay streak of hard fine grained gray quartz yielding in gold and silver from \$17 to \$400 per ton. From the Cle Elum pay streak one ton of \$300 rock could easily be mined and assayed by a competent miner per day but as a mill run upon wall and country rock and other waste matter yielded such unsatisfactory returns that the work was desisted from at the depth named.

Passing up the Cle Elum the Ida Elmore, Red Jacket, Madelain and Silver King discoveries yielding on top from \$30 to \$600 per ton

are noted. Well defined and challenged favorable comment the limited developments speaks in forcible terms the lack of capital, experience or both the upon part of the owners else hoisting apparatus and a candle had been needed to enable one to "bottom" the prospects,

At the Mineral Hill camp the same lack is still plainly seen. Here the Centennial, Summit, Hopeful, Morning Glory, Black Honey Comb lode claims are situated in a long regular mountain traversed throughout its length by the primitive granite.

The Centennial is a remarkably well defined prospect carrying considerable black galena in a pay streak yielding by samples as high as \$395 per ton in gold and silver. The Morning Glory, Black Honey Comb and Little Prospect have scored respectively \$200 gold and silver, 175 ounces of silver and sixty dollars in gold per ton and upon any one of these discoveries a practical miner with sufficient means would prosecute vigorous continuous work.

East of Mineral Hill in the vicinity of Mt Stewart several interesting discoveries have been made,, among these are the Tree Fissure, claims, the coreppings of which carry as high as \$125 gold and five fifty five ounces of silver per ton, the Galena, Lucky Jim, President, Senator and Klenas, locations which are chiefly noted for the amount of fine looking quartz in sight..

East and northeast of Mt Stewart ~~but little is known concerning~~ but little is known concerning

the character of the country saved what is gained by the summit bird's eye. The prospecting season in the higher portions of the Cle-Elyum district being limited to about four months and the pioneer prospectors having their time and means taken up by representation requirements upon discoveries already made, a large scope of territory must necessarily remain untouched until the influx of additional prospectors.

The Cle-Elum Copper Silver ~~ore~~ or as it is locally known, Smelting camp, is particularly highly favored.

The most skeptical concede an extensive field of the ores named by a huge high grade magnetic iron lode.

Thirty miles of easy grade narrow gauge railway will afford connection with the No. 1 Cascade division of the NP at the eastern base of the Cascade range. Within two miles of the proposed railroad junction is the part of the recently discovered Teanaway coking coal field, located between the lower waters of the Cle-Elum and Teanaway creeks. This coal is pronounced an excellent bituminous article the best in quality yet discovered in Washington territory. Prospecting has developed the fact that at least one half a township is underlaid with ~~the~~ coal, consisting, as revealed by streams cutting the belt upon the precipitous Teanaway slope, of a twenty two foot measure in veins ranging from forty four inches clean coal to fourt4 en feet of alternately coal and slate

With convenient coking coal abundant timber, water grass and immediate ~~proceed~~ proximity to an extensively highly productive agricultural region in which supplies of all kinds will ever be afforded ~~at~~ at reasonable prices, it certainly seems safe to assert that shipping facilities ushering in as they must enterprise and capital and competent experience are alone required to enable not only the Cle-Elum district but the Yakima basin at large to take front rank among the natural wealth yielding regions developed in the Pacific Northwest--The Washington Farmer, March 14, 1885.