

Mining

Gallaher Mining and Milling Co. El Elum, District.

Kittitas county.

Year ending Sept 1, 1905. I herewith submit annual report of development work done on properties of the Gallaher Mining and Milling Co.

Completion of wagon road six and one-half miles from

Cle Elum on road to the river to the mines of the

company, situated on Hawkins' Mountain in Cle Elum Mining district.

Tunnel work, Last Chance, 380 feet

Copper Prince 310 feet.

Lavada 128 feet.

Dolphin 120 feet.

Copper King (shaft) 70 feet.

During the fiscal year there were 2,811 days work done on the property.

A shanty house, snow sheds and buildings to be used for workmen employed in the mine were erected at an expenditure of \$9,838.50.

The cost of the tunnel work during the year averaged \$9.15 per foot and the development done has demonstrated that the ore bodies of this property are permanent.

An ore body has been cut in the Last Chance tunnel giving returns in all values of \$70 per ton.

A cross cut is under way to open the Copper King at a depth of 300 feet, ore having been opened in a shaft on this property running \$150 per ton in all values. This lead is four and one half feet wide at the outcrop.

On the Dolphin property a cross cut is being driven to tap the Copper Head vein of ore at 200 feet. This lead is nine feet wide

where opened and runs \$70 to the ton. The tunnel is within 80 feet of the ore at the present time.

It is the purpose of the management to prosecute work vigorously during the coming year, a large force of men being kept continuously at work during the winter months. A high grade paystreak of hornite of copper ore averaging eight inches in width has been opened on the property which gives values of \$200 to \$300 per ton. This ore will pay handsomely to haul to the present railroad terminal and ship to the smelter and it is the intention of the management to put a line of freight teams at work the coming season and mark the ore.

Submitted, respectfully, Geo. W. Gallaher, manager.

Anyone desiring information regarding this property call on D.R. Harris, 120 N. Yaki Avenue... The Yakima Herald,
Oct. 25, 1905.

Mining

It seems that it has been the extraordinary experience of a man from Pasco, Colonel I.N. Muncey, who has made himself famous by advising people to keep an optic on Pasco, to teach the omniscient Coeur d'Alene miner a thing or two about mining.

Not long ago the colonel bonded the Emma lode near Osburn from the estate of George Hammond, John Foss and others and began development work.

Instead of following the usual plan of employing drills and blasting powder and \$3 per day for shovelers, the colonel turned a small stream from its course and began washing away the mountain by hydraulic means. This singular course aroused some criticism at first, but the colonel knew what he was about and has now reached the ledge he was hunting for. It measures three feet in width and although no assay has yet been made, the rock is plainly rich in silver, copper and lead--Yakima Herald, December 24, 1891.

Kennewick- Gold

Kennewick has a gold fever and residents have deserted their valuable fruit raising dust and hied them to Hover to stake claims on the hill back of the town where Bert Wilhelm found gold some time ago.

The hill is the tail end of the Horse Heaven ridge and is a mile back from the river. It is now filled with little holes and in each hole is a tomato can with the filing of the claimant.

-Wilhelm's gold discovery was last October. About three weeks ago he took out stuff which assayed at \$14.40 per ton of gold and silver. Immediately that news of his find went abroad the Kennewick people flocked to the hill and there has been activity there ever since -- The Yakima Herald, June 2, 1909.

Gold--Rattlesnake-Zillah

Mines and mining form one of the chief conversation topics..during the past years there have been profitable trails to Yukon, Cook's Inlet, Trail Creek, Colville, St Helens, Gold Hill, and Bumping Lake districts all have their champions, but the latest section is the Rattlesnake range, about 12 miles northwest of Zillah.

Last spring there was some excitement over the reported rich placers located in Rattlesnake gulch but while quite a number of prospectors went there with their gold pans and blankets they soon grew weary of realizing only a few scattering colors.

Several days now ago however a prospector from Rattlesnake gulch arrived in Zillah for supplies and exhibited three nuggets which he had picked up. One of them was worth \$24, another \$13 and the smallest \$3.50.

This was enough to rekindle the smouldering embers and there was a rush for the gulch. Farmers left their plows and several business men made arrangements for a vacation and now there are not less than 50 or 60 citizens of the lower county tramping over the hills in a search for the auriferous rock or scanning the sands and gravel of the gulch.

Among those who are searching for fortune in the Rattlesnake are Col. A.C. Walker, E.J. Jaeger, the Zillah merchant and Mr. Hatch--all well known in this city and their companions are daily growing.

A party of 12 men with pack horses and supplies passed through Yakima on Monday for Trail Creek. The Herald failed to learn where they hailed from--Yakima Herald, Feb. 27, 1896.

Col. A.C. Walker came up from Zillah on Tuesday and spent a couple of days here. He stated that no new finds have been made in the Rattlesnake hills but prospectors are still there looking for the precious metal Yakima Herald, March 5, 1896.

No section of the country is at present up with the times that fails to have a local mining boom but Olympia throws all other sections in the shade with claim of the discovery of gold in the bark of a fir tree grown in that locality.

Yellow dots in the piece of bark excited the curiosity of a Mr. Finch who had it examined by a jeweler.

With the aid of microscope and acid it was revealed that the yellow spots were of genuine gold though in fine flakes. A piece was sent to the agricultural college to let the scientists pass an opinion on it.

The theory advanced in Olympia is that the flour of gold was taken up by the roots and conveyed in the sap through the body of the tree finally being filtered out and retained by the bark--
Yakima Herald, March 5, 1896.

Mining

Woman miner

Mrs. Emily Knight, themining expert arrived from Spokane on Monday and from that tie until Wednesday she had more work on her hands than any three men in the city.

She is a queer genius, vigorous-energetic and daring. Early last fall she arrived here from the Sound country and after seeing some of the quartz from the Gold Hill distict and making several assays--for she is an expdrienced ~~monedologist~~ minerologist--and has had years of practical work in the mines of Virginia City, Arizona and other places, she bonded eight or nine claims and began the work of development which was storned by deep snows and inclement weather of winter.

Mrs. Knight spent several thousand dollars in Yakimalast fall in outfitting and in the prosecution of the work and promised to return in the spring as soon as she thought the trail could beopened and here she is.

A Mr. Myers arrived with her, bringing a portable sawmill which he will set up in the tiber side of the mines and used in getting out the supports required in themines.

Since Mrs. Knights arrival she has been engaged in buying horses, employing men and laying in supplies and on Wednesday morning the start was made.

There were a dozen saddle and pack anials, as many men and two wagons loaded with the mill machinery and supplies. Mrs. Knightwas well equipped and cald for the hard journey and wore a full woolen suit, including pants. Over this bifurcated garment was a woolen skirt, but even this was to be thrown aside once civilization was passed and she could straddle her horse and bear the hardships which the strongest and toughest of her companions

Gold

Tampico

Jack Little ,miner and prospector lately of the Goldfield region is responsible for a gold strike near Tampico which promises to cause a great rush to theYakima country.

The strike was made some time ago but has been kept a strict secret until yesterday when word was received that free milling ore has assayed to \$40 a ton which is considered good for this class of ore.

The strike was made in the path of the big cloudburst which rushed down between Tampico and Soda springs about three years ago. The lead was discovered in the path of the cloudburst.

Following the lead for about half a mile Little discovered the richest ore. It is stated by well known miners that if the ore of this variety assayed but \$15 a ton there would be a pocket full of money in it for the prospectors.

The place where the gold strike is located about 28 miles from the city and up to this time but few local people know of the good luck of Little. Several claims have been filed, however by miners in the country in that vicinity--The Yakima Herald, August 21, 1907/

Gold

Goldendale, Oct. 7- Old-timers in this district who remember the pioneer tales of the "Lost Spaniard" and the "Crazy Dutchman Mine" are talking about the possible discovery of one of these great sources of wealth.

Both were fabled secret sources of a rich gold supply and Indians of the district are believed to have gained their gold from them.

Wes Deeks, a Klickitat sheepman has returned from the Goat Rocks country with a bottle of placer gold and rich samples of gold-bearing quartz. Deeks put in the summer prospecting near Badger peak and has sent some of his samples away to be assayed. He is inclined to believe he is near the sources of this primitive gold supply if he has not finally found it--The Yakima Republic October 7, 1925.

Gold Mine-Skeletons

Portland, Ore., May 31, 1909- Two skeletons, supposed to be the remains of pioneer English prospectors were found last week in an old mine tunnel situated in the Cascade forest reserve at a point about 60 miles from Borang and 50 miles from the Sanda river.

Near the skeletons were a shovel, pick, ax, frying pan and two rock drills. The finding of the bones led to the discovery of the existence of a rich vein of gold and silver ore. The bones were located by Peter Stone, a hunter and trapper, who accidentally stumbled into the old tunnel.

Mining

The newspaper man in his peregrination about town is liable to pick up pointers here and there which are heard frequently.

Often times in mining talk the writer has heard references made to the old Zokes-eye mine but when the speaker was pressed for information regarding it he would invariably say: "Go to Judge Nelson, he knows all about it." So on Tuesday the scribe cornered the old Judge and boned him on the subject.

"Well sah," said the judge with his southern idiom that is so familiar to all the old time Yakimaites, "It was in the August of '64 that I met Mr. Walker who clerked for Bancroft at Fort Simcoe and he showed me a piece of mineral of about a pound weight which had but for small specks of quartz in it, would be virgin silver. He said that he had obtained it from Zokes-eye, an Indian who had told him he had taken it from a big ledge located a short distance above his camp in the Tietan district and that it was but a day's journey from Fort Simcoe. Walker and Zokes-eye were kin through the former's Indian wife and thus he came into the confidence of the red man who promised to show him the mine of silver.

One day Walker met an acquaintance named Blatchley, who was on his way to San Francisco, and he gave him the nugget to have it assayed, the result being 80 per cent pure silver. Blatchley burning with the mining fever returned and hunted unsuccessfully through two years for the ledge.

The year that Walker got the nugget he was called to the agency at Tillamook bay but before leaving he promised Judge Nelson that he would return in the fall, and get the necessary information of location from Zokes-eye and accompany the judge to the ledge. Walker never returned. He was sent by the government on an important mission to the Lapwai agency where he died.

Twenty-two years ago Geo. Goodwin and his uncle, Bent and Tom, John Stevenson, E.P. Boyles and Jown W. Beck while prospecting in the Upper Natcheez found upon one of that streams numerous tributaries a mine of surprising and most gratifying richness. They camped there and erected their tent and for several days prospected and gloated over their buried fortune.

The ledge was 100 feet deep and 30 feet wide and could be traced for a distance of three miles.

One day they suddenly stampeded, left their claim and struck off for Yakima. The cause of their sudden departure is not known. Perhaps it was Indians as that was about the time of the Indian trouble. Anyway they left suddenly while the pot of beans was on the fire, boiling, & not even taking the time to pack up their tent and fixtures, but left everything excepting as much of the quartz from the ledge as they could conveniently carry and not be hampered in their flight.

They reached Yakima and expressed the rock to Dr. Veach the noted assayer and micrologist of Portland. The returns were marvelously rich and Dr. Veach was enthusiastic, offering to come up in the spring and develope and operate the mine for an interest.

That winter the doctor died and for several succeeding years the Indian trouble deferred the prospectors from again visiting their claim. When peace was patched up, members of the party again struck out; but although the search was continued through several seasons, the mine could not be found again.

Mr. Goodwin is of the opinion that the ledge is the mother of all the Natcheez gold and when speaking of its richness, he bubbles over with enthusiasm. It is known to the party as the Lost Tent mine and they feel confident that one of these days it will yield fabulous fortunes--Yakima Herald, December 19, 1889.

Gold Rush

On Nez Perce Trail, 10 Miles East of Elk City, Idaho,
August 17, 1896.

There is only one thing worse than being in the hands of a receiver and that is trying to herd a lot of cayuses over a trail where their corrugated rubber hearts cling lovingly to the country they are leaving.

We have an outfit of eight of these compounds of dynamite and cussedness that have to be broken over again nearly every day and if we rest a couple of days all we lack is the band music and tent to have a full fledged circus.

It is needless to tell all the bucking matches we have and where a fellow is far away from civilization, flour, bacon and beans have a value equal to diamonds and are very precious and when you see that being churned up and down at the rate of sixty strokes per minute you sort of wish that cayuse was far , far away. Of course oral profanity in our outfit is strictly prohibited so we just sing some soft sentimental little ballad and let it go at that.

Our expedition consists of Prof. Willis E. Everett of Tacoma, Dr. ELK. McKenzie , Uaz Carpenter, a packer and frontiersman and yo rs truly.

We have twelve horses, eight to pack and four to ride. Object of expedition the finding of a placer and quartz country that will justify opening up and systematically mining on a large scale. We have a lodged roving commission from Prof. Everett in charge of the party. He is a careful, brainy, thoroughly posted reliable mining man. We are now getting into country that is mineralized. While I make no promises, if fortune smiles on us and our little band, it will afford an opportunity for our friends to do some hard work and get well paid for it. We are

Mining

It will be remembered by old timers the excitement engendered in 1865 by the silver bearing rock brought to Fort Simcoe by an old Indian named Zokes-eye. During the summer Mortimer Thorp, Charles A. Splawn and others put in their undivided time looking for the mine.

A man named Walker gained the confidence of Zokes-eye who promised to reveal the location of the treasure; but Walker, after visiting San Francisco and getting an assay of the rock, which showed up marvelously rich, died before reaching this place and Zokes-eye dying soon afterward, the secret was lost.

Since then there have been many searching parties for the ledge and probably no one has been more persistent than Capt. J.T. Simmons of Yakima, who on Wednesday returned from the mountains with a flour sack full of specimens, and with some pardonable, mystery, claims he has found the long sought Zokes-Eye mine. He says it is no wonder the location has not before been rediscovered, as the place is so inaccessible that even his shepherd dog couldn't follow him to it.

The rock has been deposited in the First National bank and is the wonder of those who are competent to judge ore. Experts say it will yield \$200 per ton and the "kidneys" will run into the thousands--Yakima Herald, June 19, 1890.

Mining

J.J. Tyler is exhibiting a little bottle which contains gold to the amount of \$1 or more, a result of eight pans of gravel from the Yakima river on the Snipes-Allen ranch.

Mr. Tyler has a lease upon the bar which is perhaps ten acres in extent and may work it next fall. He thinks \$1 a day with a pan should easily mean \$10 a day with a sluice. As to the deposit, he thinks the old river channel and not the present one, the place where gold will be found. The trouble with placer mining on a small scale arises from the fact that the black sand will not separate but clings together in a compact mass at the bottom of each pan. For that reason hardly money enough can be made by panning to justify the loss in Time--Yakima Herald, Nov. 15, 1894.

Jack Black who has been mining on the Swauk for the past 19 years was in the city early this week exhibiting some attractive nuggets;

Mr. Black has taken upwards of \$20,000 in gold from one placer claim and says there isn't a third of it worked out yet--Yakima Herald, November 22, 1894.

Mining

Ten feet of shipping ore that runs 97 per cent ounces in silver and 79 per cent lead was struck early in the week at Ainsworth.

The find was made in crosscutting on the joint tunnel of the Little Donald and Little Phil.

It is one of the most valuable discoveries in northern mining country for a long time past.

The mining company operating on the Columbia river bars above Pasco has suspended work temporarily. The trouble is in the amalgamating scow which has been found too small and a larger one will be built at once--Yakima Herald, December 21, 1893.

Mining

A systematic effort is to be made to extract the light gold from the bed of the Yakima river.

A dozen or fifteen men have been employed in building a peculiar looking barge at a point on the Yakima river near the third railroad crossing.

The boat is now completed and a steam pump is being put in position for pumping up and washing the sand and gravel from the river bed.

This is the undertaking of two men who are thoroughly conversant with the work, one of whom has made a fortune in a similar enterprise.

They have located under the mining laws, the bed of the river from the third crossing of the Yakima to the mouth of Manastash creek, a distance of 18 miles, and claim that two men can wash and extract the gold from ---cubic yards of sand per day (mutilated. Appears to be 100)

Yakima Herald, August 27, 1891.

Gold

Rich Quartz Discoveries in Yakima--There has been quite a stampede this week for the Tietan basin over some late and rich discoveries of gold and silver quartz ledges. Many claims have been staked off and at the time the Herald's going to press, five claims have been recorded with the auditor of Yakima county. They have been christened the Burlington, Lulu T., Washington, Deer Lodge and Tietan--Yakima Herald, North Yakima, Washington Territory, May 4, 1889.

James Gilmore was in the city Wednesday and dropped into the Herald office. He has just closed the sale of the mine "Lenora" in the Conconeully mining district to Fred Leonhard and associates for \$25,000. The "Lenora" joins the "Idaho" which was sold last fall to Portland and San Francisco parties for a quarter of a million dollars.

Gilmore was formerly a blacksmith in Ellensburg and his good fortune sets upon him easily--Yakima Herald, February 13, 1890.

Mining

Some wonderfully rich placer diggings says an exchange are being worked in the upper Big Bend of the Columbia.

O.B. Williams and J.W. McCreary arrived at Revelstoke on snowshoes from French creek last Saturday , making the sixty odd miles in three days. They have taken out considerably over \$6,000 from the Consolation mine, the result of four men's work since December 1. The pay streak is twenty-five feet wide and with three shifts can easily work between thirty and forty men.

By actual test the gravel averages clear through the pay streak \$15 a day to the man, and there are some 3,500 feet of the mine yet untouched.

About a quarter of a mile below the Consolation the Vandal people have struck a bonanza. They have a tunnel into the bench and have struck the rim rock of an old channel.

How much they have taken out so far is unknown to Messrs. Williams and McCreary. Williams went into the tunnel the day they left and the owners, as an illustration of the mine's wealth, cleaned up about \$100 off the bedrock while Williams was standing in the drift--Yakima Herald, March 8, 1894.

H.J. Kuechler bought three quarters of an ounce of gold from a Mr. Jackson one day last week. The gold was washed from the Yakima river by the blanket process at a point about 30 miles below this city. Mr. Jackson claims he can make about \$10 a day at this work--Yakima Herald, March 8, 1894.

Mining

Howard Carr returned last week from the Natcheez country for supplies, bringing with him some very good specimens of silver bearing quartz and what Mr. Carr, who is a painter by profession, pronounced to be mineral paint of the purest character. A.L. Shriver this week ground and mixed some of this paint and informed the Herald representative that it pulverized readily, was free from grit and as smooth as lead. In a few days he will try burning it and give it a practical test by using it in painting, and it is his opinion that it will not have the failing of most mineral paints, but will take on a good gloss.

Mr. Carr, who returned on Saturday to the mines claims to have located a mountain of this paint. This is only another of the resources of Yakima's door which the wonderful Natcheez country is yielding up to the labor of the prospector.--Yakima Herald, November 17, 1889.