

WASHINGTON MINING DISTRICT

UNEDITED

gold, silver, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, tungsten,

UPDATED: 05-29-2007

ACCESSIBILITY

All of the creeks in the Washington Mining District flow west and are tributaries of the Reese River. The elevation of the district is from about 7,000 feet to a high of almost 11,000. The district is within the Toiyabe National Forest. The district is reached by asphalt and dirt road, 34 miles south of Austin, Nevada.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Toiyabe Mountain Range is a long narrow range which trends about north 25 degrees east. It raises about 6,000 feet above the broad valleys on either side of the range, and is scarcely 10 miles wide, at its base, at its widest part, and is marked by features of considerable contrast, the mountains being sharp and high and the intervening canyons deeply cut. As noted by Emmons, a close examination of its topography discloses a double-ridge system which prevails through the greater part of its extent, giving rise to a series of interior longitudinal basin rocks of three distinct types, now much metamorphosed, that make up the largest part of the mountains. Granular igneous rocks intrude into the sedimentary series, forms the second rock type. The lava flow cropping, both in the sediments and in the intrusive granitic rocks constitute the third rock type. Emmons mapping of the larger units gives a more accurate idea of their distribution.

At this point in the Toiyabe Mountain Range, from the summit projects by easy slopes and gentle grades far out into the Reese River Valley, which are narrow. From this peculiar formation, the different canyons, lead to the various ledges can be penetrated for six or eight miles by natural accessible roads to the very summit, affording great facilities for hauling quartz and timber on easy down grades to the different mill sites.

There are few sections of the country which offer such remarkable facilities for intercommunication, and requiring no expenditure of money upon road making. The height of the range in this area, and the fact that its being covered with snow to a late date in the spring, gives rise to numerous streams, some of considerable size, and flowing through the entire season. Among the largest of these are the San Pedro, the Cottonwood, and Webster Canyons. San Pedro on the north is a fine stream, having several mill sites and patches of vegetable gardens on its banks. A fine steam quartz and saw mill has already been erected in the canyon, at present using but five stamps, but capable of working ten. Cottonwood Canyon, next to San Pedro, is a still larger stream, the valley being more open, and having an abundance of fine agricultural land, and over the next ridge, to the south, lies Webster Canyon, a stream of similar size and character, and uniting with Cottonwood about one mile before its entrance into Reese River Valley. All of these streams have natural beauty and come gurgling and rushing down from their snowy fountains filled with delicious mountain trout, the willow, the birch, and aspen fringing their banks and forming a very oasis in this country of alkali and sage brush.

GEOLOGY

Rocks underlying the Washington Mining District include quartzite, siltstone, and sandstone

of the Cambrian Gold Hill Formation, shale and limestone of Cambrian Ordovician age, and greenstone, sandstone and minor limestone of the Permian Pablo Formation. These rocks are all cut by Cretaceous granitic rocks, and overlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks that extend from the east side of San Juan Canyon to the western base of the range.

Mineral deposits in the Washington District consist of silver-lead bearing quartz veins and a few gold bearing veins that occur in Paleozoic rocks, and tungsten mineralization is found in contact-metamorphic rocks (tactite) that formed near the margins of the granitic intrusives. The quartz veins contain gold, argentite, argentiferous galena, tetrahedrite, stibnite, sphalerite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite, along with quartz and calcite. The veins are oxidized near the surface, and supergene silver minerals could have been important in the early period of mining in the district. Tungsten mineralization is reported to be present in tactite and recrystallized limestone near a granite pluton exposed in the high ridges north of Washington Canyon.

The veins were deposited in open fissures, and crustification is common in all of them. Some of the deposits are best described as lodes, as they consist of a network of small interlacing quartz veinlets cutting the formations in all directions. The lode structure is commonly seen in the contorted shales. Through veins, however, are found in this formation, as well as in the granites. The true veins are not large, in a few places they exceed 10 feet in thickness and the mineralized zone in these veins are usually 8 inches to 2 feet. The widths of the lodes, on the other hand, range from 25 feet to 250 feet. Pamphlet literature descriptions of the deposits indicate that the veins are commonly found along or adjacent to faults and fault zones. Karl (1952, p 210) mentions that the ore at the Bi Metallic Group is partly oxidized, and the degree of oxidation is directly related to the amount of brecciation. At the Werner Mine, the ore is in shear zones, in calcareous shales and quartzite and is adjacent to the vindicator pluton rocks. The strike of some of the faults in the district parallels stratification, whereas at other places, the attitudes diverge strongly from beddings. All of the mineral deposits are west of Mean's major northeast striking range fault, and in many appear to lie at numerous horizons within the Gold Hill Formation. Possibly the Gold Hill Formation is the lower plate of a major overturned low-angle fault that may correlate with the Golconda Thrust Fault.

As a rule, the original sulfides are medium grade ores and the silver is associated with the tetrahedrite and galena. Stibnite is in places associated with these silver-lead ores.

In the silver-lead veins, there are usually three well marked and distinct zones or belts of ore from the surface to the original groundwater level, which usually is within 100 feet or less from the surface. Very rich silver chloride ores are found in association with lead carbonate. At and for a short distance below the water table, there is, in most of the mines, a rather indistinct usually narrow belt of high grade argentite ore. At different depths below the water table, the zone of secondary sulfides is encountered, Polybasite seems to be the most common secondary sulfide and is associated with different quantities of stephanite and light and dark silver. The original sulfides lie relatively near the surface. though secondary mineralization occurs at different depths along fractures in the original ore. A rather indistinct usually narrow band of high grade argentite ore.

Argentiferous galena (Silver Sulfide) is found in a few of the mines and is probably of some importance. The gangue material in all of the veins is: Vitreous quartz, generally white, although, in some places it is gray.

Antimony, as stibnite, has been found in stringers in rhyolitic volcanic rocks (Kral, 1951, p 210-211), as well as in association with some of the base-metal-silver ore deposits in Paleozoic rocks. The present of antimony may be an important guide to silver in this district.

There is also a report of the presents of mercury in Tertiary rocks, but the location is not presently known.

There are some copper deposits in the district, which are associated with sedimentary beds of Paleozoic age and the quartz monzonite intrusions of probably Early Tertiary age, and probably of a contact-metamorphic type of ore replacements in sandstone or limestones near masses of intrusive rock. So far as developed, the ores are in the largest part oxidized, the original chalcopyrite characteristic of copper deposits of this type is generally seen as remnants of ore, garnet and epidote are mostly distributed contact minerals. Some surface ores contain tetrahidrite or gray copper which invariably is silver bearing in this district, also dark iron-bearing sphalerite and locally, small amounts of blue-green copper carbonates, depending on the contact of gray copper in the original ore.

The strike of some of the faults in the district parallels stratification, whereas at other places, the attitudes diverge strongly from beddings. All of the mineral deposits are west of Mean' major northeast striking range fault, and in many appear to lie at numerous horizons within the Gold Hill Formation. Possibly the Gold Hill formation is the lower plate of a major overturned low-angle fault that may correlate with the Golconda Fault. Whether or not the contact between the Gold Hill Formation and the Permain (?) Pablo Formations is a thrust fault appears to have no direct relationship to the ore deposits, as most of the ore deposits are quite distant from them.

With the decline in the price of silver in 1872-73, the district became inactive and remained almost forgotten for many years.

Some of the tungsten deposits were worked in the 1950's, and are scattered through Washington Canyon. In the second right hand canyon off of Washington Canyon, is one such deposit. A second is located on the ridge between Leon and Washington Canyon. Several are located near the head of Washington Canyon.

A rock sample (1982) from the district, sent to the U. S. G. S. Office in Denver, Colorado, show small black crystals of tourmaline.

The University of Nevada Bulletin No. 4, dated November 1, 1943, show the Washington Mining District as only having produced \$476.00 and that amount was for the year of 1867.

During the early mining activity in the district, extremely high grade silver chloride and argentiferous galena ore was shipped to Austin for milling. The production from the district has been grossly unreported. Portions of the early production are reflected in the Lander County Assessors Reports, mill records, and newspaper articles of the day.

REPORTED HISTORY

BOUNDARIES OF THE WASHINGTON MINING DISTRICT

The early maps place the Washington Mining District in Lander County. Even today, there is

some confusion into which county mining claims should be recorded, caused by the Washington Mining District being in two different counties.

The district was bound on the north by the Big Creek Mining District, in the middle of the creek of the Point of Rocks Canyon, and extended from the Reese River on the west, to the crest of the Toiyabe Mountain Range on the east, and on the south by the Marysville Mining District at the crest of the ridge between San Juan and Tierney Canyons. The district covered an area of about twenty miles in breath of which about ten miles of the district was covered by mineral land.

The location notice, found by George Rong on the north side of Cottonwood Canyon, had a date of 1855, and had stamped seal on the notice, Genoa-Territory of Utah.

Weed (1926) states that the earliest mines in the area, now known as the Washington Mining District, were at least no later than 1860, if not earlier.

Early historians, including Bancroft recognize there was very early mining activity which encompasses the geographic area of the Washington Mining District. Mining claims were being recorded at the community of Genoa, Utah Territory, prior to Nevada becoming a Territory and prior to the District being formed.

Reviewing the earliest history of the district, the district was discovered in a greater part by Mexicans who had worked in the silver mines of Mexico, with whom its mines resembled and they held the richest of the mines of Chihuahua, Sonora Sinoloa, and other States in their native county. There are many conveniences of successful mining are known to exist throughout Washington District, in more than usual abundance, such as wood, water, and building stone, with easy access to the ledges, and a country susceptible of agriculture improvement, and arborescent and floral ornamentation. The soil of San Pedro Canyon is of a very rich variety, and with its rich mines and pleasant location will, when it becomes better known, attract a large population, and the little hamlet of the present will before long constitute one of the principal and prettiest of Nevada's villages .

After the Washington Mining District was formally organized in 1863, the Reese River Mining District ignored this fact and continually claimed the district was part of the Reese River Mining District.

When the work was completed for the New Hope Company, the Alvarez group continued to prospect in the local canyons on their own.

The Alvarez group ventured into Webster Canyon, where they made the discovery of a large group of ledges (52) which, on the surface, were exceedingly rich ore in argentiferous galena, chlorides and sulfides. After the Alvarez Group discovered rich silver ore in San Pedro (Washington) Canyon and later, after their discovered high grade silver ores in Webster Canyon (San Juan), the miners and prospectors got together in the town of Washington, and organized the Washington Mining District. W. W. Manning nominated, voted upon and approved, to perform the duties of the Washington Mining District Claim Recorder.

Manuel San Pedro stayed around the town of Washington after the Alvarez Group completing their location and paper work for the New Hope Mining Company.

The Washington Mining District had an advantage over many mining districts. It had many rich metalliferous lodes, its water power, superior timber, and agriculture capabilities. These discoveries caused a great deal of excitement, and the area was soon populated with prospectors.

New ledges were located throughout the District. The district was said to abound in vast quartz ledges with wood and water in great abundance.

Even though other discoveries had also been made, the best ledge in the district was thought to be the New Hope.

On September 11, 1863, Lander County assigned Thomas J. Read as Assistant County Surveyor to the Washington Mining District.

A notice in the Reese River Reville, dated October 2, 1863, states: "Mr. William Warner was endeavoring to recover his 1/4 interest in and to the water powers and mill sites on two creeks in the district were named Trout Creek and the other one was named Mill Creek from Mr. S. R. Levy".

The Gold Hill News, in November, 1863, reports the mines of the Washington Mining District were proving to be rich and extensive. It also reported the ledges were all wide and well defined, and it is thought that many of them would pay largely, even from the surface.

Mr. H. C. Patrick, from the Washington Mining District, at the office of the Gold Hill News, Virginia City, from whom we also gained some information as to the progress of mining in that section, were also shown some very fine specimens which do not exhibit as much chlorides and bromides as the quartz in this vicinity, but sulphurets abound and the lodes are large. The famous New Hope is between seventy-five and one hundred feet in width at the depth of five feet. The San Fernando upon which, adjoining each other (New Hope) and the Ohio Companies veins are fifteen feet wide. The Geneva a late discovery is twenty feet wide, the La Cruz, ten feet, and the Mary Blind, twelve feet, and the surface rock of all of them looks to be very fine. The Trinidad ledge is being worked, and a tunnel is being run for the Mary Blind. Mr. Patrick says that several hundred persons will remain in this district during the winter prosecuting work as far as possible. The weather up to this time has been pleasant.

The Gold Hill News, on December 30, 1863, the office of the Gold Hill News, received a call from their old San Francisco friend, George Foard, at present, and for some time past, a resident of Washington District. He says that "everything is in a flourishing condition in that section, and the prospects continue rich". The newspaper article went on to say "George (Foard) informs us (Gold Hill News) that he himself recently discovered a ledge called Geneva, which has every indication of being as rich as any of them"

On January 1, 1864, fine specimens of gold, reported found in the Washington Mining

District, were shown in Austin. The specimens showed gold about the surface in large quantities. (Pyreneese Mine).

The principal settlements quickly established were: Washington in San Pedro Canyon, St. Augustine in Cottonwood Canyon, Wester City, in Webster (San Juan Canyon) a settlement of less size in Smith's Canyon.

The community of Washington is about forty-two miles from Austin and it contains a population of about one hundred. The community has several saloons, restaurants, and a fine building for mercantile purposes was being erected.

The Toiyabe Range, throughout this district, reaches a very high altitude and sends its water down each canyon the numerous streams which afford abundant water for power. The canyons afford easy access to the many lodes found among the hills. The timber on the mountains varies from pinion to yellow pine, with a great abundance of mountain mahogany. This affords an unlimited quantity of lumber and fuel of the steam operated equipment.

The ores of the district, as far as can be known, are of chloride, sulfides and argentiferous galena - the later is the most common ore in the district. Some of the veins are almost pure ore. So far, none of the locations have been developed to any great depth to know if the ore is extensive and will continue with depth. There have been about 700 locations made, upwards of two hundred different lodes in the district are known and partially developed. With so great a number of different metalliferous veins, of great value, and the many other advantages of wood, water, tillable soil, the district is insured to reach, at no distant day, a proud eminence among the rich mining sections of the Toiyabe Mountain Range.

The lodes of the Washington District are much larger in size than those in the neighborhood of Austin, although of a wealth that will enable them to be worked with a great profit cannot boast the extraordinary richness of the Austin area. The lodes of the district average from \$150.00 to \$400.00 and \$500.00 per ton. The ore contains a great deal of lead and may be denominated rich argentiferous galena. It is this class of ores that paid so richly in northern Mexico and Arizona, and it is this feature that has been great an attraction to the Mexicans.

It was noted that the grade of ore in the Washington Mining District, should certainly command a price which would render its mining profitable. The mines of the district, in their present state of development, would each produce from five to ten tons of ore worth at least \$40 per ton; and of others that would produce from one to five tons of the like grade of ore. If these statements can be relied on, there are no more promising fields for the erection of reduction works capable of utilizing these ores at a profit.

The subject is worth investigating by some one in Austin. For it can be shown that mines of that character exist, the means will be at hand to improve its business, wealth and prosperity, and Austin may become more substantial than ever. The despised low grade ores of the country will certainly prove its salvation.

As Mexicans with their rude means can profitably work such poor ores, we think that should be the system to be adopted by the enterprising and skillful Americans, with much richer ores of the same variety that are found in the Washington District, the result would be an astonishing success. We would call the attention of miners, and those of small means, who are deterred from investing in mines from the great expense attending the erection of heavy equipment, hoping that many of them will give the smelting system a trial. It is believed the chloride ores of this district could be worked in the same manner, and many a one now unable to erect a mill or being too far distant to employ one, may derive a revenue from their mine that would otherwise remain valueless for a long period of time. Reports continued to come from there that the veins in the district were showing great promise as the ledges were reported as being wide and well defined. Some of the ledges were thought to produce paying ore right from the surface.

During 1863 - 1864, prospecting is being rapidly prosecuted on many other claims.

Prof. Blake and Dr. Veatch have just returned from the district. Some capitalist from San Francisco are sending out a large mill to reduce the rich ores of the new district.

ALAMEDA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

On January 23, 1864, the Alameda Mining and Manufacturing Company was incorporated. It was located in the Washington Mining District. The Capital Stock was for \$100,000.00 with each share valued at \$100.00 each. Trustees were T. W. Mulford, S. J. Marston, and H. A. Mayhew.

On January 14, 1864, Mr. Fred A. Miller of Lundbom & Miller, assayers visited the district and gave a favorable report on the district. He noted that a large number of lumber land claims had been located. Mr. Miller noted in the district there were many trees which would saw boards twelve inches wide and from twelve to twenty feet in length. While in the district, they discovered and located two ledges, both of which assayed very high in silver.

On January 28, 1864, it was announced that George Foard, of the Washington Mining District had recently been appointed by Governor Lowe, a Commissioner of Deed for California.

ADA SLOAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

On January 30, 1864, the Reese River Reville reported the Ada Sloan Consolidated Silver Mining Company was formed. The location of their operation was in the Washington Mining District, Lander County, Nevada Territory. The Capital Stock was for \$600,000 dollars with each share having a par value of \$100.00 dollars each. The trustees were Thomas W. Lyles, E. John Weeks and Marcus A Braly.

GREEN MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY

Green Mountain Gold and Silver Mining Company. Incorporated in February, 1864. Capital stock of \$160,000.00. Each share was worth 1 foot of the ledge at \$100.00 per share. (possibly in Cottonwood Canyon).

CLOUGH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

In February, 1864, the Clough Gold and Silver Mining Company was incorporated. Its activity was in the Washington Mining District, Lander County, Nevada Territory. Its trustees were: S. M. Buck, James P. Clough S. F. Hopkins, Rienzie Hughes and John Dolbeer.

On March 2, 1864, the Reese River Reville, in part of an article on the Washington Mining District, reported: The veins of the Washington Mining District are very large, of almost pure ore, containing silver from \$100 to \$600 per ton, are accessible and in a well wooded area. Judging from the reports of this class of mines, we doubt if there are any now working in the world of equal richness and quantity of ore. Later, in March of 1864, it was reported that nearly all of the ledges in this district are quite large and well defined, as rich and some of those recently located are fully as rich as the discoveries of an earlier date.

An article written on March 29, 1864, for the Mining and Scientific Press:

WASHINGTON MINING DISTRICT - REESE RIVER

About 30 miles south of the Town of Austin, where the Reese River Mines were first discovered, there was a mining district bear the name at the head of this letter, and about which comparatively little has been said in the published prints. It is not because the mines in this section of the Reese River are not of much value, that no effort has been made to raise an excitement about them; but simply because they are in reality so valuable that the owners feel that they do not require to make any noise about the fortunes they will soon realize.

Unlike the Austin ledges, those of the Washington District are very large and have good slate casings; and though not very rich on the surface, yet as over a dozen of the best known claims yield rock which, by mill process, works from \$60 to \$150 to the ton., they are thought to be rich enough to satisfy even those who will have nothing inferior to the veritable Comstock as their standard of excellence.

Besides these, there are a few in the district which are of a higher class, yielding ore which is worth \$300 to \$400 per ton at 25 or 30 feet under the outcroppings. Unfortunately many of the locators of these claims have availed themselves of the laying over provision, which renders it unnecessary they should work on them after the 20th of May; and as a necessary result the developments are trifling as hitherto. But wherever a ledge has been opened, its value has been established beyond all cavil, even by a trifling outlay. A few weeks ago, a miner who had discovered the extension of a well known ledge, sold 150 feet to a San Francisco purchaser for \$1,500, though he had not done a day's labor on the location. The principal ledges are the New Hope, Sacramento, Stranger, Confidence, Mobile, Live Oak, Orleans, St. Louis, Sinaloa, Genevas, Trinidad, Santa Rosa, General Washington, La Caudalara, Mariposa, Plomoza, Buckhorn, Toroato, Bengal, and many others. The quartz in these is generally porous and more or less covered by copper stains.

The mines seem to extend over a large tract of country and one great advantage possessed by the district is the abundance of its pure water and the extent of its timbered land. With such promising mines and with the additional fact that before one's eyes that new and valuable lodes are being discovered from day to day, it is not to be wondered at that a prosperous town in San Pedro Canyon, bearing the name of Washington, is springing rapidly into importance. We almost fear having a rush of people here, and yet as there is ample room and good mines for all, we shall welcome the comers in the hope that they will do something towards the development of our exhaustless ledges. In other reports, it was stated that the ledges are not generally very rich

on the surface. but as they are wide, and assay at the top from \$30 to \$150 dollars per ton. Opinion is prevalent, that with a depth of 150 or 200 feet, very rich ore will be found and there will be plenty of high grade to go around.

The April 21, 1864. Reese River Reville reported, the Washington Mining District is at presently commanding the attention of Capitalist. There are a number of valuable mines in the District, of which the Good Hope and the Trinidad take the lead. They are all very large veins, and beyond a doubt extremely rich, especially the latter named mines. The Town of Washington, is in this district, and mining community of San Augustine are fast improving, and prosperity marks all to see. There is at present only one mill here; another will be shortly erected, and both will find ready employment.

On May 3, 1864, it was reported that during the winter months very little work had been done, but nearly all of the ledges which are being worked are turning out well. Preparations were underway for active development on the Live Oak, Geneva, San Fermanda, General Washington, Trinidad, Ophir. Plomoso, Blind Mary, Alvarez, St. Louis, Stranger, etc. were preparing to start their mining operations. Work had already started on the Buckhorn, Monte Cristo, Toronto, Sacramento, Santa Nino, Carmen, Sinaloa, La Candalara, Santa Rosa, Portobello, Amazon, Real del Monte, Cottonwood, and New Hope. The tunnel on the Sacramento had already been driven 200 feet, and a contract to put in a 450 foot tunnel has been let on the New Hope to Messrs. Emersley and Manning, which will soon be started.

Though these are all large and valuable mines, we have many others of equal value but they are not opened, so will not mention them. Some of the veins are very large and many are covered by a heavy "Cap" that requires a good deal of labor to expose the "Pay Rock". Due to the heavy cap rock over the ore, owing to this problem, the mills were pretty quiet most of April. The Buckhorn mine was already starting to being to the mill, fifty tons of ore to be processed.

On May 3, 1864, There were responsible parties in the district, who were prepared to enter into a contract to supply a twenty stamp mill with all the rock it can crush and pay fifty dollars a ton for crushing. They can do this with perfect safety now, because one or two ledges are opened so satisfactory that almost any quantity of ore which will yield seventy five dollars to the ton, and upwards can be taken out with ease.

On May 14, 1864, the Reese Reville reported that the large rich ledges in these districts, will yet wake up the mining world, as well also the Washington and Union District Mines.

The June 5, 1864, Reese River Reville reported that in the Washington District the mines never looked better and never had the owners more confidence in them. There are in this District several of the best mines discovered in the Territory. Capitalist should see these mines to appreciate their great value.

By mid June, 1864, the most flattering reports were being received from the Washington and Union Mining Districts. It is reported that veins that are not so promising on the surface, show in almost every case the better silver ores at a few feet in depth. Want of means is keeping

improvements back in these districts, though the mines in them are worthy of any amount of capital that may be economically expended. From present appearances, most of our mines will be owned at the East, sales having been made there already to a considerable extent.

There are no people so well acquainted with silver mining and the beneficiating of the ores than the Mexicans, and they naturally flock to such a place, where ores can be worked with the simple appliances with which they are acquainted.

The celebrated Patagonia mine of Lieut. Mowry's Salazar and others of Arizona and Sonora with which we are acquainted, are mines of rich argentiferous galena the same as those of San Pedro Canyon, only do not contain near so much silver and are not so great a size, nor are the facilities of working them equal by many degrees of comparison to those of this section; still the mines of Arizona, when undisturbed by the Apaches, are worked at a great profit.

This class of ore is worked at those mines, by smelter in a cupola or other classes of furnaces. This is a very simple, cheap and economical method of working ores, and where fuel is obtainable in one that can be adopted by any person whether with or without money, all that is required being no more expensive than a blacksmith forge, although in extensive works some machinery, and more expensive works would be required. We have seen furnaces of the kind in Arizona, made of a few adobes, with a bellows of the most primitive description. We have known these people to work the ores, and appeared to be satisfied with their business, when they obtain but eight or ten dollars per ton.

We have seen furnaces of the kind in Arizona, made of a few adobes, with bellows of the most primitive description. We have known these people to work ores, and appeared to be satisfied with their business, when they were obtaining but eight or ten dollars per ton, the ore being very easily taken from the mine. As Mexicans, with their crude means can profitably work such poor ores, we think that should the system be adopted by the enterprising and skillful Americans, with much richer ores of the same variety that are found in Washington District, the result would be an astonishing success.

We would call the attention of miners, and those of small means, who are deterred from investing in mines from the great expense attended the erection of heavy machinery, hoping that many of them will give the smelter system a trial. We believe that the chloride ores of this district could be worked in the same manner, and many a one now unable to erect a mill or being too far distant to employ one, may derive a revenue from their mine that would otherwise remain valueless for a long period of time.

June 18, 1864, A fishing party with Doc. Bishop and Alex McCafferty returned to Austin from a week long trip up the Reese River to the Washington, Marysville, and other canyons in that vicinity. They brought back to Austin a pretty fair string of fish; but to say the water was yet too high and muddy, though the fish were plentiful, but not hungry enough to bite anything short of squab on toast. They stated that the crops in the Reese River Valley were looking good, the barley having already headed out in several places, and that the prospects for a good crop were flattering. There were a few grasshoppers in sight, which accommodately offered themselves for fish bait and refrain from interfering with the vegetation. William Watson, with another party, also returned to Austin, on the same day, and reported having been successful in their piscatorial enterprise.

On June 26, 1864, the Reese River Reville reported from the Washington District; we learn from the above district that work is progressing on the New Hope, Columbia and other ledges, with very flattering prospects ahead. Several new discoveries have been made recently, and the thirty or forty miners there are yet prospecting for more.

July 1, 1864, the Reese River Reville reported that more opportunities for making fortunes exist in the Washington and Union Mining Districts. As these districts are certainly are most immensely rich silver ores. With a little patients, a fortune is sure here to the industrious --- none others need expect it. Dull times and no money is the cry here, as well all over the Pacific Coast. To make the necessary improvements, to work the ores thoroughly at our mills, requires capital; this has been hard to raise; our prosperity has been much retarded in consequence. Capital must step forward and help put machinery into this region --- it will repay them largely. No people more honest deserve help from capitalist than do the industrious people of Reese River. A word to those who have money to invest, and I have done: all such are mostly earnest solicited to visit this region before investing elsewhere. I contend and believe that on the face of the earth, there does not exist a safer and better chance of fortunes than here. Some money and a little patience is needed.

WASHINGTON GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

On July 2, 1864, it was reported that the Washington Gold and Silver Mining Company was incorporated, with a Capital Stock of \$80,000. Trustees were: H. B. Reno, S. Carpenter, H. C. Gregory. Their place of business was located in Ione, Nye County, Nevada.

On July 6, 1864, it was announced that, in the Washington District, a mill has been erected, but not fully completed for wants of means. Fortunes can be made with good mills in Washington District, there are several of the best mines in Nevada located there. Additional new discoveries are being made in the range of mountains from time to time: But as we have more already than we can properly work, it seems like labor and time lost to discover more.

In the July, 1864 report by W. W. Manning, also referred to elsewhere in this report, He noted there were many other properties being developed in the district, other than those he has mentioned in his report on the District. It was also noted that he had given a better geography report of the district in a correspondence to the Virginia Enterprise in the following terms. Two towns in different parts of the district were laid out, called Washington and San Augustine, timber lands, ranches and mill sites had also been surveyed and inclosed buildings erected, and as continuous working of the mines was not then required the energy of all was devoted to prospecting, and many valuable ledges were recorded. At this point, the Toiyabe Range, from its summit projects by easy slopes and gentle grade far out into the Reese River Valley, which is here narrower than at any other part of valley. From this peculiar formation the different canyons leading to the various ledges can be penetrated for six or eight miles by naturally accessible roads nearly to the very summit, affording great facilities for hauling quartz and timber upon easy down grades to the different mill sites. Indeed we have seen no section of the country with such remarkable facilities for intercommunication, and requiring no expenditure of money upon road making. The height of the range at this point, and the fact of its being covered with snow to a late date in the spring give rise to numerous streams, some of considerable size and flowing

through the entire season. Among the largest of these are the San Pedro (Washington), Cottonwood and Webster (San Juan) Canyons. San Pedro Canyon on the north is a fine stream of water having several mill sited, and patches of fine garden land on its banks. A fine steam quartz mill and saw mill is already erected. In this canyon, at present using but five stamps but capable of working ten. Cottonwood Canyon, next south of San Pedro is a still larger stream, the valley being more open and having an abundance of fine agriculture land, and over the ridge lies Webster Canyon, a stream of similar size and character, and uniting with Cottonwood about a mile before its entrance into Reese River Valley. All of these are streams of great natural beauty and come gurgling and rushing down from their snowy fountains, filled with delicious mountain trout, the willow, the birch and the aspen fringing their banks and forming a very oasis in this country of alkali and sage brush.

A geological report by Mr. Angel, dated July 14, 1864, reporting on the district, and not on any one or group of mines, he wanted it understood he was not claiming any through knowledge of any one mine, much less that there are not many entitles to mention, the names of which are not given in this report. My intention in this communication being rather to afford a general idea of their more important characteristics and not a description of individual claims. Those features which constitute the peculiarities of these, as that here the ledges are large and often traceable for a long distance, while the predominating ore is that as argentiferous galena, the casings being slate or shale and granite or slate and lime rock. The galena ore taken from or near the surface does not usually assay largely of silver, when compared with assays of rock from some ledges in the vicinity of Austin, but anywhere else, be esteemed more than respectable- seventy five dollars per ton being about the average, some of the ledges furnishing of this character of ore that will assay as high as two hundred dollars, and some that which show only about twenty-five dollars per ton, while one has produced assayed ninety-six cents per pound. The Following are the names of some of the mines, the general features of which are briefly given above, viz : The Mobile, Chile, Live Oak, Independencia, St. Elena, La Mexjicana, Valencia, Santa Nino - mines which are rapidly opening and which take high rank as large and reliable producers. The St. Nino, St. Elena, Valencia and some of the others above named have out and ready for the furnace many tons of ore and will undoubtedly soon be in condition to furnish sufficient to employ all furnaces likely to be erected. It is this class of mines that the district in which they are situated should first look to attract capital; to induce this it is necessary their advantages be clearly set forth.

It is generally conceded fact that once the character of the mine is established as one of argentiferous galena it will continue to do so, the proportion of silver usually increases as depth on the lode is attained. Presuming this theory admitted, the importance and immediate productiveness of the mines must at once appear. The ore is best treated by smelter - simple process by which the silver in purity is obtained every four or six hours. A Furnace for this purpose may be built at the mouth of the mine, thus rendering unnecessary the transportation of the ore and its consequent frequent handling. A furnace capacity of treating say twenty tons per day, can probably be erected at a cost of seventy-five hundred dollars, the material for its construction being abundant in the neighborhood. To facilitate smelting of the ore should be broken to about the size of a pigeon's egg. A battery of five stamps would be large enough to supply a furnace of the above capacity. For the first charge of the furnace with ore to smelt, a sufficient quantity of lead would be required; afterwards the supply would accumulate with each

day's work; and the mine would soon have on hand a quantity of lead for sale. It is bit unlikely that the proceeds of this sale of this would constitute an important item of profit, and thus practically materially lessen the cost of extracting the silver, which cost, under the most unfavorable circumstances would, it is thought not to exceed \$10 per ton. The writer feels less hesitation in expressing his convictions, the result of careful investigation and inquiry - because there is corroborative testimony at hand, in the experience of Arizona and Mexico in the working of their mines of a similar character. But not of the above class are all the mines in this District; several belts of ledges appear so far to be worked, entirely free of galena, and show iron or copper, or both, and in one instance antimony, in connection with the silver, the predominating mineral of this range of mountains. Of these ledges I will speak in a contemplated future communication. I am sending you specimens of all classes, by Mr. Shares, the enterprising and accommodating proprietor of the line of stages communicating between your city and this place. It should not, in justice to this District, of the mines of which so much and so favorable can be said, be omitted in a communication of this character - that the supply of pure, cold drinking water is profusely abundant, while that of wood is likely to be in excess of the demand for several years to come, and until such change of place of working some class of metals shall transpire, as the Pacific Railroad is likely to induce. The hills in this vicinity, between it and Marysville District (of which I hope to be able ere long to give you some account) are rich in the finest pasture, and ample water, are clean, in many instances of sage brush and other undergrowth, which constitute a serious objection to wool growing in many parts of the country, otherwise well adapted to that business.

Taken altogether, the District possesses strong points of attraction for the capitalist, and afford opportunity for safe investment and rapid and enduring return of the precious metal.

In conclusion, the write of this article, it incumbent on him to attest his growing conviction of the greatness and future importance of this District, though a large portion of which he has traveled, and examined as a silver bearing country -- and remind holders of claims of fair promise, that it is but a matter of a few years, at most, which will transpire before their claims will be appreciated, and to worn them not to part too readily with them, the inducement to do so, wiz: the scarcity of money and its collateral discouragement's and privations to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the July 20, 1864 issue of the Reese River Reville, W. W. Manning esq., reporting on the Washington Mining District, had sent a interesting group of specimens to the newspaper, from the Washington Mining District. The specimens were generally of the class of ores called argentiferous galena. Most of the ores of silver contain some lead, which is usually considered a disadvantage, by when the lead is in such quantities as to amount to a considerable percentage, it then becomes a most valuable ore, easily and simply reduced by fire, saving the metals more completely and at a lower expense than by the amalgamating process. The specimens sent by Mr. Manning indicate great riches in the Washington District with ledges of great size. They are described as follows: St. Elena -- ledge is very large with a vein of ore six feet in thickness. Valencia -- ledge fourteen feet wide -- metal diffused throughout the ledge. This is located in Webster Canyon, Washington District. The live Oak, in Webster Canyon -- large ledge with vein 3 1/2 feet, San Nino -- large ledge, pay vein two and a half feet thick. Sonora ledge -- eight feet, pay vein four feet, is in Webster Canyon.

Every one of these districts contains larger and better mines than Reese River District, but are

not yet improved for lack of mills. There are a dozen or more of the best mines yet discovered, such as the New Hope, Trinidad, Santa Rosa, in the Washington Mining District , all of which are unsurpassed in any country. From any of them ores can be taken at once and delivered at the mill without the cost of a penny for development -- for these mines need no prospecting, as nature has done that for us ; give us the mills and the ores are ready for use.

July 28, 1864, the Reese River Reville reported that all of the outside districts are awaiting mills.

On August 18, 1864, it was reported that from the Washington District, many fine samples of silver ore have lately been brought in to the office of the Reese River Reveille.

By September, 1864, there have been seven hundred locations made, averaging three locations to each ledge, making upwards of two hundred different ledges being developed. With such a great number of different metalliferous veins of great value, and the many advantages of wood, water and tillable soil, the district should become one of the riches mining districts in the Toiyabe Range.

With the discovery of rich silver and gold ore in Smiths' Canyon and also just south of the Point of Rocks, the miners of this area wanted to develop their own mining district, intending on separating this area from the Washington Mining District. Upon hearing of this attempt to separate from the Washington Mining District, the miners of the Washington Mining District held a meeting to protest this division. In the written notice of the meeting, in the Reese River Reville, the following action was reported:

During the last part of September, it was reported that the prospects of the district are generally flattering despite the hard times. The citizens of Washington are determined to bring their mines to a paying condition, whether assisted by capitalist or not.

Early in December of 1864, Mr. C. H. Dolson, was in possession of a map of the Washington Mining District, made by T. J. Reed, C. E. that is also a great credit to Mr. Reed as a draftsman. Every ravine and hill with the principal mines, ranches, mills, and most prominent mining claims are shown. Mr. Dodson left on the stage for San Francisco on his way, will take the map with him to New York, where he is going in search of capital to work some of the well known rich mines of the district.

In December, 1864, the San Francisco Stock Exchange published a list of Mining Companies they had put on a Black List for non payment of Exchange Fees. Included in this list were the following;

Washington District	
Badger, W. F. Johnson, Secretary	\$ 10
Live Oak, W. F. Johnson, Secretary	10
Ben Bold, W. F. Johnson, Secretary	10

Reese River Reveille, in their March 2, 1865 issue reported that one of the most important of

silver ores throughout the world is argentiferous galena. This, though commonly regarded as lead ore, is the principal silver producing ore in Europe, is the only silver ore in Great Britain, and constitutes the wealth of the silver mines in northern Mexico and Arizona. Veins of argentiferous galena of great size and wealth exist interspersed throughout almost every mining district in the Great Basin. The most noted localities of this mineral are at Galena, in Washoe, Rush Valley, near Salt Lake, and at Washington in this country. This late named place the veins are very large of almost pure ore, containing silver from \$100 to \$600 per ton, and are accessible and in a well wooded section. Judging from reports of this class of mines, we doubt if there are any now working in the world of equal richness and quantity of ore.

Last fall some Mexicans were erecting furnaces for working the ore, in the same manner that such ores are reduced in their country. We have not learned of their success. We only know that the projector of the works is the same person who first announced that the Comstock Lode was silver bearing, and was once a wealthy owner of the Mexican Mine of Virginia, and that he asserts that the argentiferous galena lodes of the Washington constitute a far richer mining district than does the Comstock. Notwithstanding the wealth of the district in natural resources, its struggling along unnoticed and in poverty, it being the general impression that the reducing of ore by fire and the separation of the silver from the lead is so expensive as to render working of such ores impracticable at the present rates of labor and material in this State.

At Rush Valley and Galena, furnaces have been built and large quantities of very rich lead obtained, but the work has been stopped because no practical way has been found to separate the lead from the silver ore, and can be worked profitable alone for that metal. In England, it is found profitable to separate the silver from the lead, when that metal is found to contain but five dollars to the ton. How can it be possible, then, that the miners of this State can say that they find it impracticable to separate the two metals, when so large as several hundred dollars of silver is present. Either the reports are false, or our operators are grossly ignorant of the business they are undertaking.

In England the metals are separated by what is known as the Pattinson Process; founded on the circumstances that when lead containing silver is melted in a suitable vessel, afterwards slowly allowing to cool, and at the same time kept constantly stirred, at a certain temperature, near the melting point of lead, metallic crystals begin to form. These, as rapidly as they are produced, sink to the bottom, and on being removed are found to contain much less silver than the lead originally operated on. The still fluid portion, from which the crystals have been removed will, at the same time be proportionally enriched.

The operation is conducted in a series of eight or ten cast-iron pots, set in a row, with fireplaces beneath. A quantity of lead containing silver is placed in one of the center pots, melted, carefully skimmed with a perforated ladle, and the fire immediately withdrawn. As it cools, it is stirred with an iron stirrer, and crystals soon begin to form, which are removed by a perforated ladle, the lead shaken out, and passed to the next pot in the row, and afterwards the enriched lead is laded into the pot in the opposite direction. If the pot at first contained six tons of lead, containing say twenty ounces of silver, four tons of crystals may be taken out in one operation. These crystals still contain silver, and the fluid is only enriched lead, but when the crystals have reached the last pot in the series, they are nearly pure lead, and the last pot in the other direction contains an alloy of silver and lead, which is finally purified by cupelling.

The cost in England of this process of operation is about \$2.50 per ton, and of refining,

another \$2.50 for the ton of alloy. In that country labor is the chief expense, the fuel, being coal is very cheap. The operation as carried on largely, requires considerable capital, but when it is known that such ores can be worked cheaply and successfully, and it is known that such ores exist in large quantities, no more inviting investment can be offered to the capitalist.

In a letter to the Reese River Reville, dated March 25, 1865, reported, for the lack of money and muscle, this mining district of Washington has been slow in its development; but during the last six months there has been more energy displayed, and consequently we now have three or four claims developed to that extent which proves to us all that we have a very rich district. The ledges in and around Washington are all very wide - reaching, in some instances, fifty feet. The New Hope Company has done more to develop the mines here than any other company. They erected a ten-stamp mill last fall, and the coming summer, no doubt, they will be able to prove their mine valuable property, by actual shipments of bullion.taking the size of the lodes and the richness of the ores - no better, if as good, a silver mining district is this section of the State; and, owing to the lack of means there are many excellent claims not worked, which would well pay parties with money to invest, either by buying into the claims or buying the whole claims.

Now is the time for capitalist to secure fortunes for a small amount of money.

In 1865, D. Van Nostrand reported. that in the Washington District a number of veins containing argentiferous galena are found, that cannot be worked by any of the methods of reduction now in operation in Reese River. Many of these veins are rich in silver, assaying as high as one hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The average yield is, perhaps, seventy dollars per ton, and of this quality vast amounts can be obtained in adjoining districts. These ore must be smelted.

The Nye County News reported, on July 1, 1865, that the recent survey, ascertained that the richest portion of the Washington Mining District, including San Pedro Canyon was within Nye County.

GOLDEN FLEECE MINE

On July 29, 1865, to the irrepressible Mark A. Rock, of the Washington Mining District, the staff of the Nye County News, is under obligation for about a half bushel of very beautiful specimens, among which were some splendid Iris potatoes, from the Mark A. Rock Ledge, locate for us two hundred feet, or bushels, in that ledge, and we will promise to bring a mill over there, or at least a crusher, that can work such ore very thoroughly. The Pyrenees, Revenue, Valparaiso, Stranger, Golden Fleece, La Chili, Santo Nino, and several others, show good rock, the last two being filled with argentiferous galena. There are many good claims in the Washington District, but like the rest of our State, it has suffered from depression, but will come out all right in the course of time.

A report by Mark A. Rock, on August 5, 1865, there were few people in the Washington Mining District, though there is work on several claims. He also mentions that the district has one dividend paying mine, the Golden Fleece, which judging from several specimens shown to the staff of the Nye County News. The Oregon Mill, in Austin is buying the ore for \$35 per ton,

at the mine. The Nye County Recorder reported, on September 2, 1865, A block of ore, weighing some four hundred pounds, was brought to Ione a few days ago, from the Washington Mining District. It was taken from the Golden Fleece Mine in the Washington Mining District, from which many similar pieces are now being raised. An assay of a fragment broken from this mass, assayed by Thomas Cahill, of Ione, reported \$180.06 in silver per ton. The Golden Fleece Company is working their mines through an incline shaft now fifty feet in depth. The ore taken out, at present, is being piled up on the mines dump, awaiting facilities for removal, or the construction of a mill in the vicinity of their mine, which, beyond any preconceived notion, is a good mine.

The Santa Nino, Pyrenees, Santa Elena, New Hope, and several other good claims will soon enrich their fortunate owners.

On August 5, 1865, the Nye County News reported that the people they talked to in the Washington Mining District and the ranchers in the vicinity were all pleased with their change from Lander to Nye County. The Town and Mining District of Washington are closer to Ione than to Austin and should have been in Nye County long ago. Correspondents will please take notice and address their letters to Washington, Nye County. The only parties who seem dissatisfied with the changes, brought about by the recent survey, are the citizens of Austin, who own lots in the town of Washington. We are glad of the change, as it will add much to the wealth of Nye County.

On August 19, 1865, it was reported that one of the early drawbacks to the district was the early mills erected in the area has been ineffectient manner in which the small mills set up there last year were managed. A mill without a master, and with an amalgamator wholly inexperienced in the business is very apt to do the District more harm than good -- this one being no exception to the rule. I shall keep you posted as to our progress. M. A. R.

By August 19, 1865, the Nye County News, reported: in the Washington Mining District, during that summer, there was not much of an increase in the population, nor has the District been as active as some of the other districts in the Reese River country, but there had been a great deal of work done, and, so far, the mines as opened, were looking good.

On January 31, 1866, a parcel containing over a score of samples from the Washington District, whence they were brought by Col. James Fitton to Austin to the Reese River Reveille office. People who saw the specimens said they did not remember having seen such fine specimens of argentiferous galena of every degree of richness that are embraced in this collection. The veins from which the minerals were procured are generally large, as well be seen from the following specifications: Essex, 20 feet thick; Armistice, 7 feet; Cornish, 10 feet; Oasis, 7 feet; Bona Fide; 12 feet, Electric, 4 feet; Enfield, 10 feet; Elgin, 8 feet; Diana, 16 feet; Examino, 30 feet; Suffolk, 2 1/2 feet; and Pyramid, 20 feet of vein matter, with a pay streak nearly five feet wide. Assays have been made of the ores procured from several of these ledges, which yielded handsome figures. With all the advantages it is singular that this district should be so long neglected. The developments made upon the Santa Helena or Alvarez claim, has clearly determined the character of the mineral, and it is now regarded by mineralogist of high authority

as an unsurpassed field for the investment of capital. The ores of this district would be properly treated by smelting, and every thing necessary for this purpose exists in abundance -- large veins of argentiferous galena, an abundance of fluxing material, wood without stint, and water in profusion.

On February 20, 1866, the Reese River Reville reported that seven large wagons of lumber arrived in Austin. Several of them containing white pine from the Hawes' Mill near Washington, and were assigned to Eder's Lumber Yard and the others were laden with pine nut pine from the small mill on the Reese River, for sale "at large". On March 28, 1866, a good lot of lumber from the Hawes's Mill near Washington, was delivered to the Eder Lumber Yard in Austin.

In 1866, a small southern part of Lander County was added to Nye County. When this new bounty was established, the majority of the Washington Mining District was removed from Lander County and added to Nye County.

On April 17, 1866, the Reese River Reville reported that they had received a brief from the Washington Mining District, accompanied by a package of ore obtained from several ledges which had recently been discovered and located, named the Exchequer, Internal Revenue, Finance and Casket. The correspondent thinks there is no undeveloped property in the region that can surpass it in size and uniformity of the veins and the quantity and quality of the ore; and the fact that it is in the immediate neighborhood of wood, water, and building material, gives it additional value. The samples of ore sent were procured from the croppings, and are good looking and of the sulphuret variety and one piece of the quartz seems to contain gold.

In the December 28, 1866 issue of the Reese River Reville, excerpts from an article in the Territorial Enterprise announcement that Professor R. H. Stretch, State Mineralogist, has been appointed by the Governor, Commissioner from Nevada to the Paris Exposition, and J. F. Lockhart, now in London, has been appointed his assistant. Mr. Stretch will depart on his mission in January, taking the steamer from San Francisco on the 20th. The mineral specimens so far received are well cared for, and creditable to the State as far as they go, but they are totally inadequate to represent the great mineral resources of the State. We have not learned of any specimens being sent from this section, where are found the richest and most attractive ores. To forward such specimens for the great fair is known to be the duty of everyone, but as is usually the case, what is every one's business is usually nobody's business; and therefore it is not attended to. It should be understood that it is the special duty of each mill proprietor and of each mining superintendent particularly, and it is also the duty of every farmer, merchant, or other persons doing business and having the future prosperity of the section at heart, to forward or aid to forward what will show the world, in language that all can read, the character of the productions of the State. "Should the Great East" of Nevada be unrepresented at Paris, where such an opportunity is offered and where the inducement is so great, it would be almost equivalent to giving the lie to our assertions of the wealth and superiority of our section. This is a question of great importance to the business men of Austin, and they should not let this opportunity pass. They should see that the whole country so far as known, is represented, from which they get their trade.; the argentifeous galena of Washington;

The following extract from a letter written by a resident, who has never surrendered his faith in the district, will convey a good idea of its condition: The snow is too deep to visit the mines to any advantage, but I enclose you a few specimens from the Peon, Esperance, and New Hope Mines.

The New Hope is a splendid ledge, but it can never be developed through the tunnel projected by the company, unless its course is varies, for it now runs parallel with the vein. It is shameful to see this fine mine so shockingly botched and lying idle.

The Santa Elena is unquestionably one of the finest silver mines on the continent, and yet it lies waiting the coming capital and skillful management. There are dozens of other good mines in this district, but their owners are unable to work them, for lack of capital.

The Peon is some six feet wide on the surface, and its mineral appears to be uniformly of the character of the piece I sent you; the Esperance is very large, from ten to twelve feet thick, and shows a good quality of ore, and I believe if it was located in some other district, say in Silver Bend, it would attract attention at once. The poor fellows who are working this mine have very sanguine hopes and they deserve to realize them, for they toil incessantly from daylight till dark, and live on scanty fare.

At that meeting, Mr. Charles H. Dodson was elected Mining District Recorder for the year of 1864.

On November 11, 1866, Charles Geppert was elected the Washington Mining District Recorder, with James Filton and William W. Manning were the Deputy Washington Mining District Recorders.

During 1867 - 1876, Charles Geppert was still the Washington Mining District Recorder, but James Filton was dropped as a Deputy Washington Mining District Recorder.

From 1877 - 1880, M. D. Duckett was elected the Washington Mining District Recorder.

In 1867, there were two mines reported, for which no canyon was mentioned, they are: Santa Nino, width of pay ore = 2 1/2 feet; Sonora, width of pay ore = 4 feet.

After a while, the splendid developments in the Santa Elena Mine revived the hopes of the mine owners generally, and a few of them resumed work.

While exploration has been pushed in every direction, and many new districts have been discovered, in which fine property has been developed, Washington has been neglected, and almost forgotten. And yet it contains mines of great value. The Santa Elena and the New Hope alone should suffice to render the district of the first importance. Several other mines develop the same high quality of argentiferous galena as in the former, and scores of large veins abound which exhibit by slight development mineral fully equal to the finest product of the New Hope. In the present depressed condition of the property, Washington offers an advantageous field for

investment of capital. With its extensive mines, the district is overgrown with timber, which will render fuel cheap for many years, and streams of running water and countless gushing springs exist to an extent beyond that of any other section.

In June, 1867, a correspondent sent to the Reese River Reville in a letter, "stated that the Washington Mining District, which he was visiting for the purpose of investigation. found in his number of rambles over this district, became greatly impressed by its apparent value, and was astonished that it receives so slight a share of public attention. It is certainly the most inviting mining district he has seen in the state, and struck as possessing rare advantages.

Through several of these canyons there are good natural wagon roads, and large streams of clear water, in which beautiful trout from eight to twelve inches long are quite numerous. Most of the canyons afford excellent pasturage, with rich grass, running water, and protective shelter.

In nearly every canyon he transversed he observed either side of the canyon, heavy veins of mineral legibly scored by the hand of time, and seemingly of primordial formation. On the hills there were nut pine and mountain mahogany growing in abundance, which make excellent fuel, and some large yellow pine suitable for lumber. The mountain mahogany is a small evergreen tree, the foliage of which is pretty and with a delicious fragrances, and it is the best fuel in the country. Coal made from it weighs some thirty-five pounds to the bushel, while that obtained from the nut pine fuel, weighs but seventeen pounds. The scenery of the district is generally grand, and the view from the summit of the lofty mountain range, taking in the valley of Smith Creek and the Reese River on the west, and Smoky Valley on the east, with the finest picture of natural scenery he has seen in this part of the state.

At this period of the young summer the face of the country is sweet with beauty; the sloping hills are carpeted with wildflowers of exquisite hues. From what he had learned and seen of the Washington Mining District, he judged that it presented tempting inducements for the investment of capital. Large, strong veins of silver bearing mineral, which prospected well, and showed every indication of performance, may be had at merely nominal terms.

BOSTON MILLING COMPANY

On January 1, 1868, it was reported that the Boston Mill Company had been incorporated for the purpose of milling ore in the Washington Mining District.

The miners of the Washington Mining District have been advised to take immediate steps to perfect their titles to veins which produce silver ore of a low grade, say from \$40 to \$50 per ton; or to prospect for veins or deposits of that character; attention has been called to the mines in the districts of Amador and Washington -- the first of which is only four miles north of Austin, and the latter about 25 miles south.

To those who have discovered and worked veins in either of these districts, advice is repeated: lose not time in making good your titles. The time is coming, when mines shall cease to waste or neglect silver ores that will pay as high as \$40 to the ton. New processes and more efficient means of reducing silver ores have suddenly imparted a tangible value to a large class that has been worthless; and ore of this grade is certain to command a price that will render its mining profitability. The mines in Amador and Washington, in their present state of development, would each produce daily from five to ten tons of ore worth at least \$40 per ton; and of others

that would produce from one to five tons of the like grade of ore. If these statements are to be relied on, there are no more promising fields for the erection of reduction works capable of utilizing these ores with profit. The subject is worth investigating by some one in Austin. For it can be shown that mines of that character exist, the means will be at hand to improve its business, wealth, and prosperity, and Austin may become more substantial than ever. The despised low grade ores of the country will certainly prove its salvation.

In the Washington Mining District, where galena and blend are the principal silver-bearing minerals, the ore is reported to occur in large veins or deposits. Several of these are reported to be gigantic proportions. The ore is generally of a very low grade, but that enough \$40 ore to supply a mill of large capacity may be obtained from the mines. Both districts would directly increase the trade and add to the prosperity of Austin.

On December 12, 1868, the Reese River Reville asked the question: Who Knows ? -- Who knows the whereabouts of S. Lowell ? He was engaged, in 1865, in making a peculiar kind of fire brick at Clifton and in the District of Washington, for the sale of which John M. Duncan & Co. of the city of Austin were the agents. The Postmaster of the Austin Office may give valuable information to Mr. Lowell.

When the news of the rich silver strikes in the White Pine area reached the miners, many of the miners packed up their belongings and headed for the new country. They abandoned their claims without any thought of the values they might be leaving. The troubles they were having with the local mills not being able to recover the silver in their ores, and the cost of freighting the ore to Austin being so costly, the urge to look at new ground was overwhelming. Like rats leaving a sinking ship, they left.

With the decline in the price of silver in 1872-73, the district became inactive and remained almost forgotten for many years.

There is no way with any acutely of reporting the amount of early silver produced from the district.

June 18, 1874, A fishing party with Doc. Bishop and Alex McCafferty returned to Austin from a week long trip up the Reese River to the Washington, Marysville, and other canyons in that vicinity. They brought back to Austin a pretty fair sting of fish; but to say the water was yet too high and muddy, though the fish were plentiful, but not hungry enough to bite anything short of squab on toast. They stated that the crops in the Reese River Valley were looking good, the barley having already headed out in several places, and that the prospects for a good crop were flattering. There were a few grasshoppers in sight, which accommodately offered themselves for fish bait and refrain from interfering with the vegetation. William Watson, with another party, also returned to Austin, on the same day, and reported having been successful in their piscatorial enterprise.

The district in the most part, became inactive and remained almost forgotten for many years.

In May of 1877, Noah Wardle, a "chlorider", arrived in Austin, after spending some time prospecting in the Washington Mining District. He reopened some of the abandoned workings, in which he sampled the veins with encouraging results. Three sample from the old workings in the district were assayed and the following results were recorded: No. 1, \$260.75: No. 2, \$188.00: No. 3, \$91.10. The ledges from which the ore was taken was from three to seven feet in width. The portals were sufficiently opened to admit the extraction of ore without a great deal of work. It was Wardle's intention to start out immediately, with tools and supplies, for the purpose of mining these properties. His intent is to secure enough ore to sufficiently run a test by a mill to determine the feasibility of developing the old mines.

The Nye County Recorders Office Books for the recording of mining claims, does not have any claims recorded in the Washington Mining District for Noah Wardle. This does not preclude the workings he sampled as being in Leon canyon and going north to Point of Rocks as being the location of the mines he sampled.

From 1881 - 1892, Charles DeLong was active in Cottonwood and San Juan Canyons. From 1881 through 1897, B. F. Shaw was active in San Juan, Cottonwood, Washington & Dry Canyons.

DEFIANCE MINING COMPANY

In 1894, J. A. Miller, Gordon I. Gordon and M. D. Murphy incorporated the Defiance Mining Company, with the principal place of business at Austin, Nevada. The Corporation was to exist for 50 years, and the value of the capital stock was \$1,000,000.00 with 100,000 shares, valued at \$10.00 each. Miller, Gordon and Murphy were named Trustees for the first six months.

During the early mining activity in the district, extremely high grade silver chloride and argentiferous galena ore was shipped to Austin for milling. The production from the district has been grossly unreported. Portions of the early production are reflected in the Lander County Assessors Reports, mill records, and newspaper articles of the day.

The Reese River Mining District took credit for the ore production from each mine and each district that sent their ores to Austin for ore processing..

There is no way with any acutely of reporting the amount of early silver produced from the district.

The University of Nevada Bulletin No. 4, dated November 1, 1943, show the Washington Mining District as only having produced \$476.00 and that amount was for the year of 1867.

Some of the tungsten deposits were worked in the 1950's, and are scattered through Washington Canyon. In the second right hand canyon off of Washington Canyon, is one such deposit. A second is located on the ridge between Leon and Washington Canyon. Several are located near the head of Washington Canyon.

A rock sample (1982) from the district, sent to the U. S. G. S. Office in Denver, Colorado, show small black crystals of tourmaline.

(WEBSTER CANYON) SAN JUAN CANYON

gold, silver, lead, zinc, antimony

REPORTED HISTORY

WEBSTER GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

The Webster Gold and Silver Mining Company was incorporated during May of 1861. It was referenced to the Reese River Mining District and had a total stock value of \$280,000.00. Each share was for \$200.00 each. The first mining claim of record was the Queen City Ledge.

The original name of this canyon was Webster Canyon. In 1866, the name was changed to San Juan Canyon. In 1869 the name changed back to Webster Canyon. In 1876 the name was again changed back to San Juan Canyon. Some of the later mining claim location notices still used the name of Webster Canyon in referencing their location notices.

FRENCHMANS' CANYON

An early location Notice used this name in referencing that claim, states the claim as being on the north side of San Juan Canyon. Going up San Juan Canyon, this claim notice states that this claim is on the left side of San Juan Canyon, opposite the mouth of Frenchmans' Canyon. This would place Frenchman's Canyon as the first right hand fork of San Juan Canyon; after the canyon turns easterly towards the Alvarez Mines and the remains of the old town of Webster.

ALVAREZ GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

After finding and locating the New Hope Lode Mining Claim for the New Hope Company, in San Pedro Canyon, the group lead by Jesus Alvarez, continued their search for additional silver veins. They continued their exploration until they located the outcroppings of silver bearing in veins in Webster Canyon. Their first locations included the Independence (No. 6) and the Santa Elena (No. 7); these locations were not recorded until October 23, 1863. Most of their first locations were on the north side of San Juan Canyon although the Aurora (No. 1), was on the south side of Webster Canyon. The first two claims recorded, were in a group of claims which included the Independence (No, 6) and Santa Elena (No. 7), on October 2, 1863. They focused their attention on the Santa Elena as the ore was spectacular, and the mineralization was six feet in width. Also recorded at the same time as the Aurora was the Valenciana (No. 13). The vein on the Valenciana was fourteen feet in width, with diffused mineralization throughout the vein.

There were a total of 52 Alvarez mining claims. Of which there are only county records for 42.

In the latter part of 1863, the Alvarez group erected furnaces for working the ore in the same manner that such ores are reduced in their country. We have not learned of their success. We only know that the projector of the works is the same person who first announced the Comstock Lode, and was once a wealthy owner in the Mexican mine of Virginia City, and that he asserts

that the argentiferous galena lodes of Washington constitute a far richer mining district than does the Comstock vein. Notwithstanding the wealth of the district in natural resources, it is struggling along unnoticed and in poverty, it being the general impression that reducing the ore by fire and separating of the silver from the lead is so exceedingly expensive as to working such mines impracticable at the present rates of labor and materials in this state.

SANTA ELENA LEDGE

The main workings of the St. Elena are on a E x W vein, with shale hanging and footwalls.

There are not less than three cross veins which were intersected in the underground workings, as shown on the map of the underground workings. The Diane vein, striking north and south, and intersects the St. Elena Vein at the location of the shaft. The second vein, probably the Numancia vein, as shown on the map of the underground workings, intersects the St. Elena vein, west of the shaft.

LIVE OAK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

The first corporation of the Live Oak Mine was by the Live Oak Gold and Silver Mining Company, during September, 1863, with a capital stock valued at \$70,000.00. The trustees were Isaac S. Josephi, C. Morrison and Louis Sloss.

The Live Oak Gold and Silver Mining Company, on September 22, 1863 -- At a meeting of the Trustees of the above named Company, held at their office, San Francisco, an assessment of Fifty Cents was levied on each share of the capital stock of said Company, payable immediately in gold coin to the secretary at his office, No. 224 Montgomery street or to Julius Siebel, financial agent, at Austin, Lander County. N. T. W. M. ATWOOD. sec'y.

The Live Oak Gold and Silver Mining Company, gave a notice according to the laws of the State of California and an order duly made by the Board of Directors of the above named company, at a meeting held December 3rd, 1863, so many shares of the Capital Stock of said company, standing in the names of the following persons, will be sold at public auction. at the rooms of Jerome Rice, & Co. No. 327 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the twelfth day of January 1864, as will be necessary for payment of the amounts due from those delinquent shareholders on Assessment No. 1 of fifty Cents per share, Levied September 22, 1863 and all expenses accruing from advertising sale, etc.

NAMES	No. Shares	Amount
W. C. Daggett	82	\$41
A. A. Bennett	60	30
C. C. Beardt	10	5

In December, 1863, the following properties were being worked: The Geneva a late discovery is twenty feet wide, the La Cruz ten, and the Mary Blind twelve feet, and the surface rock of all of them looks to be very fine. The Trinidad ledge is being worked, and the a tunnel is being run for the Mary Blind.

In 1863, the Gold Hill News reported the Trinidad Ledge was being worked. In 1866, the

Nevada State Mineralogist reported the mine was still active.

ROYAL OAK

The Royal Oak, in the same vicinity as the Live Oak Mine, is spoken of as a good claim, and has a shaft down ninety feet, showing first class ore. There is considerable work being done in this District, and there are many large and rich ledges, which with capital to develop them, would add greatly to the wealth of our county, as well as to the fame of the Reese River country.

MERRIMAC GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

The Merrimac Gold and Silver Mining Company was Incorporated in January, 1864. Capital Stock was \$80,000.00 with par value of \$100.00 for each share: San Juan Canyon, Washington Mining District, Lander County, Nevada Territory. Trustees were A. M. Hay, W. D. Robertson, D. T. Berry, W. A. Thornbargh and Werner Phillips.

BADGER GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

Badger Gold and Silver Mining Company was Incorporated in January, 1864. Capital Stock was \$100,000.00 with each share worth one foot of the ledge with a value of \$100.00 for each share: San Juan Canyon, Washington Mining District, Lander County, Nevada Territory. Trustees were A. M. Hay, W. D. Robertson, D. T. Berry, W. A. Thornbargh and Werner Phillips.

BEN BOLT GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

Ben Bolt Gold and Silver Mining Company was Incorporated in January, 1864. Capital Stock was \$160,000.00 with each share worth one foot of the ledge with a value of \$100.00 for each share: San Juan Canyon, Washington Mining District, Lander County, Nevada Territory. Trustees were A. M. Hay, W. D. Robertson, D. T. Berry, W. A. Thornbargh and Werner Phillips.

LIVE OAK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

Live Oak Gold & Silver Mining Company was again Incorporated in January, 1864. Capital Stock was \$160,000.00 with par value of \$100.00 for each: San Juan Canyon, Washington Mining District, Lander County, Nevada Territory. Trustees were A. M. Hay, W. D. Robertson, D. T. Berry, W. A. Thornbargh and Werner Phillips.

The exact location of the Live Oak Mine is not known, except that it is on the north side of the San Juan Canyon.

On March 2, 1864, the Reese River Reville, in part of an article on the Washington Mining District, reported: The veins of the Washington Mining District are very large, of almost pure ore, containing silver from \$100 to \$600 per ton, are accessible and in a well wooded area. Judging from the reports of this class of mines, we doubt if there are any now working in the world of equal richness and quantity of ore. The balance of the report in the Reese River Reville published a second report on the Washington Mining District on July 20, 1864, by the geologist, W. W. Manning; mentions the sending of ore samples from several of the mines in the Washington Mining District. He goes on to state, regarding these specimens: (the specimens of the Alvarez Group are reported elsewhere) Live Oak - large ledge with ledge with vein 3 1/2 feet; Santo Nino large ledge, w/ pay vein two and a half feet thick; Sonora Ledge - vein is eight feet

with four feet of pay.

The Reese River Reville published a report on the Washington Mining District on July 20, 1864, by the geologist, W. W. Manning. The specimens sent to Austin indicate great riches in the Washington District with ledges of great size. In Webster (San Juan) Canyon the St. Elena - the ledge is very large with a vein of ore six feet wide; Valencia - ledge fourteen feet wide with metal well diffused throughout the ledge. (the balance of the report is printed elsewhere in this report).

In September, of 1864, it was reported that a very rich vein of argentiferous galena was struck on a ledge of the Santa Elena. This lode was six feet wide and contained a streak of solid ore twenty eight inches in width. The owners have been offered \$20,000.00 of one thousand tons delivered to the mouth of the canyon. This offer was refused, even though the ore could be furnished with ease.

SMELTER WORKS

On October 16, 1864, the Reese River Reville reported that in the Washington District the veins are known to be exceedingly rich in various kinds of ores and all that has been needed was works to get the silver out. We are pleased to learn that the owners of the St. Elena Ledge is at present putting up two large blast furnaces, together with a reverberating furnace, for the purpose of separating the silver from the lead. Two engines that were purchased at Silver City have arrived and are been installed. These extensive improvements will be in working order by the middle of December.

In 1864, the Live Oak Mine was one of several mines, from the Washington Mining District, reported by the Reese River Reveille as shipping very high grade silver ore to the smelters in Austin, Nevada. In 1866, the State Geologist also reported the Live Oak Mine was still in production. The implication would suggest that the Live Oak Mine went into production sometime in 1864 and was still shipping highgrade ore to Austin in 1866. In 1867, it was reported that the width of the pay ore of the Live Oak Mine was 3 1/2 feet in thickness.

By mid August, 1865, there were thirty men working at the St. Elena Mine, in Webster Canyon, one mile south of Cottonwood Canyon. The ledge is very large and immensely valuable. Several shafts and tunnels have been excavated upon it. Jesus Alvarez, once part owner of the famous Mexican Mine in the Comstock Lode, Virginia City, Nevada, is the principal proprietor and intends to develop the mine thoroughly. He has stockpiled a large amount of pay ore, to which a number of tons are being added daily.

Between August 7th and October 11, 1865, the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company was hit with a series of five law suits.

THE ALVAREZ LAW SUITS

The Santa Elena was located on February, 1863 by the Alvarez Gold & Silver Mining Company. John Burchim, of Austin, Nevada, jumped the Santa Elena, claiming there were errors in the location notice and therefore the claim was null and void. Claim was recorded by the Washington District Mining Claim Recorder in Book "A", page 112, of the Washington Mining

District Records.

The Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company was forced to buy back the Santa Elena which, at that time, was their main source of revenue.

JUDGMENT

Judgment against the St. Elena. Book A, p 124: John Gilley & E. E. Mott Jr. vs Jesus Alvarez. April 28, 1865. Sale of the St. Elena.

BOND

Book A, Page 33: John Burchim to Jesus Alvarez: August 7, 1865. The sale price was consummated on August 7, 1865. The price was set at \$10,000.00, with \$2,000.00 down (which was paid) and the balance was payable in 2 ½ month with 25 % interest per month on the unpaid balance. At the end of the 2 ½ months, the balance still owed was \$4.179.58.

On September 20, 1865, Nicholas Mers recovered Judgment against Rafael Alvarez, Bamba Alvarez, T. Nepannicanz, Rafael H. Alvarez, John M. Alvarez, Florentino Alvarez, Rufino Alvarez, Jesus Alvarez, Rafael Vizad, Jose B. Argraza. Jose Repena, John Doe, Richard Roe, James Man, John Den, and Richard Fin for the sum of five thousand dollars plus interest at 2 ½ % per month on the unpaid balance commencing on March 19, 1866, until paid.

ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT

Book A, p 92: Nicholaz Ners to Hannabal Williams. September 20, 1865

By the end of October, 1865, the smelter works were rebuilt, after the Spanish Plan -- for the Santa Helena mine in the Washington Mining District, and generally known as the Alvarez Claim. The smelter works admirable and the recent assay by Riotte of the lead after smelting, gave the extraordinary assay of \$866. of silver per ton. The Santa Helena is regarded as the most valuable mine in the region, if not in the State.

Some question as to what was transpiring as: On January 10, 1867, Nicholaz Mers, again assigned his interest to Hannibal Williams for \$500.00.

JUDGMENT

Judgment dated November 11, 1865, against the Jesus and Rafael Alvarez (Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company) by G. T. Densmore and Company for back wages and supplies. The judgment went against Rafael and Jesus Alvarez for the mount if \$978.00 dollars.. payable with interest at 5 % per month on the unpaid balance until paid.

JUDGMENT

Book A, Page 124: November 11, 1865: Judgment for Densmore & Company vs. Jesus & Rafael Alvarez.

JUDGMENT

Judgment in favor of John Gillig and E. B. Mott Jr. dated November 11, 1865, for the amount

of \$978.28 dollars payable with 5 % interest per month on the unpaid balance. John Gillig & E. B. Mott Jr. & Company immediately assigned their claim against the Jesus and Rafael Alvarez to N. J. Meating. Meating, in turn, immediately assigned his interest to Silas Williams.

ASSIGNMENT

Book A, p 90: Samuel Knox vs Jesus Alvarez. et.. June 14, 1866

CAUSE BEFORE THE COURT

J. E. WICK vs ALVAREZ et al.

J. E. Wick vs. Alvarez et.al. The cause was argued and submitted to the court of decision.

Due to these law suits the Alvarez Gold & Silver Mining Company was unable to meet these obligations and the law suits financially broke the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company, which lead to the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company losing their mines.

The Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company lost their mines due to the series of law suits that had been filed against them. There is reason to suspect these suits were very questionable.

SALE

Nye County News, dated July 14, 1866. -- The celebrated St. Elena Mine, situated in the Washington Mining District, Nye County, was sold in Ione on Tuesday last, at a Sheriff's Sale for a little over \$15,000. The purchasers were Messrs. Knox and Densmore of Austin, who held judgments, together with cost, for about the amount of the sale.

The Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company has previously turned down an offer of \$75,000.00 in coin for the sale of their mining property.

The sale of the mine is another evidence of what our state has to contend against -- a lack of capital. Here is a piece of property, worth probably a much as any one mine in the State, yet the owners have not the means to develop it, and being compelled to borrow money at a high rate of interest, the consequence is, they soon find themselves so deeply in debt, that they are compelled to sacrifice their property. The mine, in proper hands, is one of the most valuable in the State.

Following the loss of their mines by the Alvarez Gold & Silver Mining Company, nine claims were immediately relocated. These new claims were relocations of some of the mining claims lost by the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company, which were not given, in judgment, to the plaintiffs of the laws suits.

SALE

Book A Page 91: John Burchim sells the contract to Samuel Knox and Samuel Knox forecloses on the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company for the balance due. Samuel Knox to Hannibal Williams: December 22, 1866: (Alvarez Property).

The St. Elena Mine operated from its' location date, of 1863, until 1866 by the Alvarez Gold

& Silver Mining Company. In 1866, the St. Elena Mine was taken over by G. R. Densmore and Company

The following information regarding the information on the mines of the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company was secured from the attempted sale of the properties by Silas Williams to the Tannehill Silver Mining Company and from data on the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Companies Mining claims from the Proof of Labors, filed by Silas Williams for the year of 1866. There are voids in the numbering sequence. It is not known if these voids were caused by additional properties held by the Alvarez Company and had been abandoned.

The St. Elena Mine operated from its' location date, of 1863, until 1866 by the Alvarez Gold & Silver Mining Company. In 1866, the St. Elena Mine was taken over by G. R. Densmore and Company

After the loss of the law suits by the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company, Silas Williams now claimed to own all of the mining claims previously held by the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company.

As late as 1899 the District Attorney in Austin was a Saloon Keeper., who actually knew nothing about law.

MINES OF THE ALVAREZ GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

AURORA LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 1

Located on October 23, 1863. Recorded: October 5, 1863. District Records: Book A, page 98. Situated on the south side of Webster Canyon and is about 3,000 feet southwest of the Santa Elena Mine. Claim length = 600 feet.

INDEPENDENCE LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 6

Located on October 2, 1863. Recorded October 10, 1863. District records; Book A, page 111. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon, about 2,000 feet northwest of the Santa Elena Mine. Length of claim; = 3,200 feet.

SANTA ELENA LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 7

Located on October 2, 1863. Recorded on October 10, 1863. Book A, page 112. Situated about 7 miles southeast from the town of Washington, on the north side of Webster Canyon, and about one mile up the canyon from the Rafael Alvarez Boarding House. Claim length = 3,200 feet. Relocated on May 28, 1864. Recorded on May 28, 1864. Book B, page 144. Relocated to check the measurements of the claim.

TESORA LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 8

Located on October 2, 1863. Recorded on October 10, 1863. Book A, page 113. Situated on the south side of Webster Canyon and is about 1,500 feet southwest from the Santa Elena Mine. Claim length = 1,500 feet.

LA MEJICIANA LEDGE No. 9

Located on October 2, 1863. Recorded on October 10, 1863. Book A, page 115. Situated on the south side of Webster Canyon, about ½ mile up the canyon from the Rafael Alvarez Boarding House. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

SANTO DOMINGO LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 10

Located on October 2, 1863. Recorded on October 10, 1863. Book A, page 116. Situated on the south side of Webster Canyon, up the canyon about ¼ mile from the Rafael Alvarez Boarding House. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

VALENCIANA LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 13

Located on October 10, 1863. Recorded on October 19, 1863. Book A, page 146. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 100 feet north of the Independence Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

BUENA EXPERANZA LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 15

Located on October 30, 1863. Recorded on October 30, 1863. Book A, page 185. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 150 feet south of the Valenciana Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

LA ESTRELLA LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 16

Located on October 30, 1863. Recorded on October 31, 1863. Book A, page 186. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 2,000 feet southeasterly from the Valenciana Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

ORIENTAL LEDGE: ALVAREZ No.

Located on September 12, 1864. Recorded on September 12, 1864. Book B, page 255. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is about 1,000 feet southwesterly from the Valenciana Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

1st NORTH EXTENSION OF THE BUENA EXPERANZA: ALVAREZ No.

Located on October 30, 1863. Recorded on October 31, 1863. Book A, page 188. Claim length = 800 feet.

1st SOUTH EXTENSION OF THE VALENCIANA: AVAREZ No.

Located on October 30, 1863. Recorded on October 31, 1863. book A, page 187. Claim length = 100 feet.

DIANE LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 23

Located on November 1, 1864. Recorded on November 15, 1863. Book B, page 247. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 150 feet south of the Santa Elena Mine. claim length = 3,200 feet.

RAFAEL LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 24

Located on November 1, 1864. Recorded on November 16, 1864. Book B, page 148.

Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is one mile down the canyon from the Rafael Alvarez Boarding House. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

PLUTARCO LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 25

Located on November 1, 1864. Recorded on 16, 1864. Book B, page 149. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 200 feet north of the Rafael Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

FRANCISCO LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 26

Located on November 1, 1864. Recorded on November 16, 1864. Book B, page 250. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 200 feet north of the Plutarco Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

MINERVA LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 27

Located on November 10, 1864. Recorded on November 16, 1864. Book B, p 251. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 200 feet north of the Francisco Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

NICHOLAS LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 28

Located on November 17, 1864. Recorded on November 17, 1864. Book B, p 252. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 6500 feet north of the La Estrella Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

ALBION LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 29

Located on November 17, 1864. Recorded on November 17, 1864. Book B, p 253. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 200 feet north of the Nicholas Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

PROMETHUENS LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 30

Located on November 1, 1864. Recorded on November 17, 1864. Book B, page 254. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 1,500 feet southwest from the Valenciana Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

FESSENDEN LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 31

Located on November 17, 1864. Recorded on November 17, 1864. Book B, page 255. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 150 feet northeasterly from the Valenciana Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

GREAT BRITAIN LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 32

Located on November 17, 1864. Recorded on November 17, 1864. Book B, page 256. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 600 feet northeast from the Fessenden Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

BUCKINGHAM LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 33

Located on November 17, 1864. Recorded on November 17, 1864. Book B, page 257.

Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is on the west and adjoins the Great Britain Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

ORION LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 34

Located on November 17, 1864. Recorded on November 17, 1864. Book B, page 258. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 600 feet north of the Santa Elena Mine. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

ST. MICHAELS LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 35

Located on November 17, 1864. Recorded on November 17, 1864. Book B, page 259. Situated in Webster Canyon and is 2,500 feet east of the Santa Elena Mine. Claim length = 3,200 feet

VULCAN LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 36

Located on November 1, 1864. Recorded November 18, 1864. Book B, page 260. Situated in Webster Canyon and is opposite the Rafael Alvarez Boarding House and is about 200 feet above the canyon. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

SPANISH LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 37

Located on November 18, 1864. Recorded on November 18, 1864. Book B, page 261. Situated on the south side of Webster Canyon and is 500 feet southwesterly from the Mejicana Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

NUMANCIA LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 38

Located on November 18, 1864. Recorded on November 18, 1864. Book B, page 262. Situated on the south side of Webster Canyon and is opposite the Santa Elena Tunnel # 2. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

CARTAGE LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 40

Located on November 18, 1864. Recorded on November 18, 1864. Book B, page 264. Situated in Webster Canyon and is 3,000 feet southeasterly from the Santa Elena Tunnel # 1. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

NIEVO MUNDO LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 41

Located on November 18, 1864. Recorded on November 18, 1864. Book B, page 265. Situated in Webster Canyon. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

TROY LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 42

Located on November 18, 1864. Recorded on November 19, 1864. Book B, page 268. Situated in Webster Canyon and is 150 feet north of the Vulcan Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

DENMARK LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 43

Located on November 18, 1864. Recorded on November 19, 1864. Book B, page 269. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 150 feet north of the Promethuens Ledge.

Claim length = 3,200 feet.

CREVANTES LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 44

Located on November 19, 1864. Recorded on November 19, 1864. Book B, page 270. Situated on the south side of Webster Canyon and is 200 feet southwest from the La Mejicana Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

JULIUS CEASER LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 45

Located on November 18, 1864. Recorded on November 19, 1864. Book B, page 271. Situated in Webster Canyon and is 500 feet south of the Rafael Alvarez Boarding House. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

HOMERO LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 46

Located on November 19, 1864. Recorded on November 19, 1864. Book B, page 272. Situated on the south side of Webster Canyon and is 500 feet south of the Julius Ceaser Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

FAMOSA LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 47

Located on November 19, 1864. Recorded on November 19, 1864. Book B, page 273. Situated on the south side of Webster Canyon and is 200 feet south from the Rafael Alvarez Boarding House. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

OMEGA LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 49

Located on December 1, 1864. Recorded on January 21, 1865. Book B, page 286. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is between the Diana and Santa Elena Ledges and is parallel thereto. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

CROWN LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 50

Located on January 19, 1865. Recorded on January 21, 1865. Book B, page 287. Situated on the north side of Webster Canyon and is 300 feet southeasterly from the Oriental Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

WHITE LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 51

Located on January 11, 1865. Recorded on January 21, 1865. Book B, page 288. Situated in the north side of Webster Canyon and is near and crosses at right angles the Santa Elena, Diana & Omega Ledges. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

ASIATIC LEDGE: ALVAREZ No. 52

Located on January 11, 1865. Recorded on January 21, 1865. Book B, Page 289. Situated in Webster Canyon and is 2,000 feet easterly from the Vulcan Ledge. Claim length = 3,200 feet.

Members of the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company moved into the Toquima Mountain Range and were involved in the mineral discoveries which became the Barcelona Mining District, north of Belmont.

Most of the members of the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Group are buried in the Belmont Graveyard.

On October 21, 1865, the Nye County News, in reporting on the erection of the smelter in San Juan Canyon reported that Mr. James Duncan, who had recently returned from the Washington Mining District, mentioned that the smelter for reducing the ores of the St. Elena was in the process of being erected. The St. Elena has five hundred tons of ore at the mouth of the workings which will average over \$100 per ton by the smelting process, and the cost of reducing the ores will greatly be reduced.

The Santa Elena was destined to prove a greater failure than the New Hope. The small furnace which had been constructed to smelt its argentiferous galena ore, was imperfect that after repeated ineffectual attempts to accomplish the purpose, it was abandoned. The property is well known to certain parties, in the east, and frequent overtures have been made for its purchase, but from persistent mismanagement the mine remains unsold, and the clouds of doubt, which early lowered upon the district still envelop it in its dark folds. The experiment tried by Sefler Alvarez and although his furnace was very defective, it proved the process would be the most economical and most complete process available at that time. The continued richness of the ores of the Washington District, and the new process, installed by Mr. Day, will process the ores more economically, if additional capital is secured, will provide quite a revolution in the silver reduction process.

By the end of October, 1865, the smelter works were rebuilt, after the Spanish Plan -- for the Santa Helena mine in the Washington Mining District, and generally known as the Alvarez Claim. The smelter works admirable and the recent assay by Riotte of the lead after smelting, gave the extraordinary assay of \$866. of silver per ton. The Santa Helena is regarded as the most valuable mine in the region, if not in the State.

The St. Elena Mine operated from its' location date, of 1863, until 1866 by the Alvarez Gold & Silver Mining Company. In 1866, it was taken over by G. R. Densmore and Company.

DENSMORE AND COMPANY

Upon the verdict in the law suit against Jesus and Rafael Alvarez and others, and securing many of the mines of the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company, Densmore and Company jumped the Alvarez No. 6, 13, 15, and 31 claims as the: South Ledge, North Ledge, Middle Ledge, and the Occident Ledge. Densmore and Company consisted of: G. T. Densmore, O. H. Gager, Hannibal Williams, J. Scramgeons, Silas Williams and D. McDaniel. George Densmore, the main force behind the law suits against the Alvarez, Gold and Silver Mining Company, was a grocery dealer in Austin. He later became and Alderman in Austin and also held an Office in the Lander County Government.

The St. Elena was developed by a 113 foot shaft and three adits, comprising some 500 feet of workings. (1866 ?)

On January 16, 1866, Sherman Day, one of the most scientific and practical Mining Engineers

of the Pacific Coast, took charge of the Santa Elena for a San Francisco Company. The Santa Elena, of the Washington Mining District, was renowned for its very rich Plumbiferous (?) silver ores. It is the plan to erect an very extensive smelter furnace to reduce the ores of the Santa Elena by that process.

AGREEMENT: Silas Williams to Tannehill Silver Mining Company, dated November 1, 1866. Dealing with the sale of the Alvarez Silver Mining Properties.

On November 15, 1866, Silas Williams, states that: "he, being the sole owner of all of the Alvarez Gold & Silver Mining Companies Claims files a "Proof of Labor" for the claims in his name.

In his 1866 Annual Report, the State Mineralogist, stated, there were sacks of stacked ore stockpiled on the dumps. These reports suggest that the high-grade silver ore was being mined at the site (probably argentite). The State Mineralogists does not show any production for this mine. Again in 1866 he states that the producing mines in the Washington Mining District include the Live Oak and the Santa Elena. The latter mine shows fine galena and iron-pyrites.

The dumps show heavy argentiferous galena mineralization.

There is a question regarding the depth of the St. Elena Shaft. The State Mineralogist reported the shaft as being 113 feet deep. The map of the St. Elena Workings, date unknown, but probable dating around 1866-67. This coincides with the State Mineralogist Report of that date. The map shows the distance between the level of the crosscut on the St. Elena and the level of the Oriental as being 113 feet, which would put the collar of the St. Elena shaft at 107 feet. If one looks at the map closely, it appears that the number 107 was written at the collar of the St. Elena shaft. If this is correct, the number 113 used by the state mineralogist is incorrect.

Using the underground map of the Saint Elena Workings (date unknown), the first sublevel, on the map was called the Upper Drift, some 20 feet below the surface and 44 feet in length, averaged 90.54 oz/t Ag., average of 2 assays. The second sublevel, on the map was called the Middle Drift, some 40 feet from the surface and 42 feet in length, averaged 71.12 oz/t Ag., average of 3 assays. An extremely short sublevel, was called Vein, some 81 foot from the surface and only 8 feet in length, had one assay which reported 21.17 oz/t Ag. The main level of the St. Elena Mine is some 107 feet from the surface and was 294 feet in length, and averaged 8.80 oz/t Ag., average of 10 assays. It has been suggested that this map of the St. Elena workings was probably drawn about the time that Densmore took over the St. Elena in 1866. Mineralization, as found on the two dumps, one above the other by a few feet, shows the mineralization to be similar with that elsewhere in the district. The recent grab sample, from these dumps, assayed: .03 oz/t Au; 15.4 oz/t Ag; 16.5 % Pb; and 4.21 % Zn.

In 1867, Silas Williams filed the Proof of Labor for the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Companies Claims, showing himself as the owner.

On November 1, 1867, Silas Williams agrees to sell his interest to the Tannehill Silver

Mining Company, a New York Corporation, for Seventy Thousand Dollars in gold coin, in the following manner:

1. \$10,000.00 on the execution and delivery of the contract.
2. \$ 5,000.00 on the first day of January next.
3. \$ 5,000.00 on the first day of March next.
4. \$ 5,000.00 on the first day of May next.
5. \$ 5,000.00 on the first day of July next.
6. \$10,000.00 on the first day of October next. Together with the interest upon each payment at the rate of 7 %.
7. \$30,000.00 on the first day of the anniversary of the execution of this contract.
8. Upon deliverance of this contract by the party of the first part, the party of the second part shall deliver to the party of the first part Fifty thousand dollars of par value of the Capital Stock of this company in the Certificate or Certificates of the Company.

The contract was signed by Silas Williams and Augustus Ford, President of the Tannehill Silver Mining Company.

The interest of Silas Williams. as conveyed to the Tannehill Silver Mining Company, included the following partial of real estate:

Survey No. 34: Surveyed on October 12, 1863: for Biens & Company: containing 343 86/100 acres: recorded in Surveyors Book No. 2 Page 16, of Lander County.

Survey No. 50: Surveyed on October 12, 1863: for E. E. Meek, B. F. Hunt, & H. Silliman: containing 118 66/100 acres: recorded in the Surveyors Book No. 1, Page 284, of Lander, County: a 1/3 interest in same.

Survey No. 328: Surveyed on October 12, 1863: containing 555 64/100 acres: 2/3 interest in same.

Survey No. 328: Recorded on February 10, 1864, recorded in the Surveyors Libro No. 2, Page 177 of Lander County: 1/3 interest in the last above mentioned tract of land

Also those contained lots, pieces and parcels of land situated in San Juan Canyon and described as follows:

Survey No. 60: Recorded July 8, 1865, in the Surveyor Book A, Page 55 of Nye County: Timberland: containing 78 26/100 acres.

Survey No. 61: Recorded on July 8, 1865 in the Surveyor Book A, page 56: Timberland: containing 80 31/100 acres: together with all singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in otherwise appertaining and all horses, fences, and all other improvements on the premises, also one mill building in process of construction, and all real estate situated in said canyon.

TANNEHILL SILVER MINING COMPANY

In November, 1867, The Tannehill Brothers, of Eureka, Nevada, formed the Tannehill Silver Mining Company. The Tannehill Silver Mining Company, a New York Company (Corporation) This company endeavored to purchase the holdings of Hannibal Williams (the mines of the Alvarez Gold & Silver Mining Co.). At the same time, they started construction of a new mill and smelter on these properties.

There is an internal conflict within the group of Densmore and Company; of which Silas Williams and Hannibal Williams are participants in the group. The contract was voided when

Silas Williams could not deliver clear title to the properties. Details of the problems within the group is not known. What is known, is that George F. Densmore ended up with the St. Elena Mine.

When the USGS Geologist, F. S. Emmons, visited the area in 1869, he noted that the smelter of the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company, which had been located in the left hand branch of the canyon, had been torn down and the equipment removed.

Densmore & Company gained control of the St. Elena Mine and operated the mine until 1873. The Saint Elena series is what is known as a base metal mine, the ore contained being only susceptible of reduction by smelting, a process which only began to be understood within the past few years. Mr. Bauer says these mines are very extensive and that the ore carries a high percent of silver.

The Santa Elena Mine underwent a name change when it was patented in 1874. The name was changed from Santa Elena to Saint Elena. Patent #: 1145-37

APPLICATION FOR PATENT
To Saint Elena Ledge
Notice No. 239
United States Land Office }
Eureka, Nevada, January 29, 1874 }

Notice is Hereby Given That
George F. Densmore, whose Post Office address,
Austin, Nevada, Lander County, Nevada, has this day filed
In this office a diagram, together with a notice of application,
for a patent from the United States, under Act of Congress
approved May 10th 1872 for 3,200 feet of the Saint Elena
Ledge, situated in the Washington Mining District, Nye
County, State of Nevada, running 1,600 Easterly and 1,600
Feet Westerly from the prospect shaft, being the point of
location, and more particularly described as follow, to wit:
Survey No. 37
Beginning at a post marked No. 1 U. S. Survey, No. 3
near the head of and on the North side of San Juan Canyon,
from which the spring at the head of San Juan Canyon bears
S. 71 degrees 10 minutes E. 987 feet, and the most Southerly
point of Rugged Range, between Park and San Juan Canyons,
bears S. 15 degrees, 45 minutes west, 3986 feet, and the center
of the Prospect Shaft on the Saint Elena bears S. 87 degrees,
50 minutes, 1,608 feet. Thence, for first course N. 89 degrees,
W. 3,200 feet to a post marked No. 2. U. S. Survey No. 37.
Thence , for second course, S. 1 degree W. 200 feet to a post
marked No. 3, U. S. Survey No. 37, Thence for third course,

S, 89 degrees E. 3,200 feet to post marked No. 4, U. S. Survey No. 37, thence for fourth course, N. 1 degree E. 200 feet to a post marked No. 1, U. S. Survey, No. 37, the place of beginning.

Containing 14.69/100 acres

A copy of notice and diagram can be found posted on the Mine House of the Saint Elena Mine.

Cyrus F. Horn. Register

By the size of some of the other dumps of the Alvarez Mining Company and the amount of stopes, it would indicate that several of the Alvarez properties were in production, besides the Saint Elena.

The Dan & Jim Ledge is referenced as being near and easterly from the Live Oak Ledge.

The Alice Ledge is referenced as being near the Live Oak Ledge (August 25, 1866).

Location notices of other mines were later referenced as being "near" or "north" of the Live Oak Mine in San Juan (Webster) Canyon.

JIM DANDY PROSPECT

GEOLOGY

The vein occurs in Carboniferous limestone near its western contact with a Tertiary rhyolite flow. The mineralization contains silver, lead, and gold in quartz. The ore, where exposed, is oxidized and quite bunchy.

Development was by a 33 foot, 47 degree N., incline shaft. About 500 pounds of Pyretic galena (argentiferous ?) and sphalerite was said to be mined from this shaft.

The property is situated in the first left hand canyon after passing the U. S. Forest Service Administration Site, and is located in the next right hand canyon. There is a road to the mine site.

ANTIMONY PROSPECT

Antimony Prospect. The mineralized area was exposed by open cuts showing sporadic stringers of stibnite in a Tertiary rhyolite and can be traced for several hundred feet.

The Reese River Reville, in 1878, printed a story, reporting that Chris Bauer had organized a company, in the east, with a large capital, to reopen and work on a large scale the Saint Elena series of mines, in the now-deserted Washington District. Washington district is one of the oldest districts in that section of Nevada, its discovery having followed closely on that of the Reese River district. It was a lively camp at one time, but owing to the limited facilities and

slight popular knowledge of mining, the mines did not pan out. The Saint Elena series are what are known as base metal mines, the ore contained being only susceptible of reduction by smelting, a process which only began to be understood within the past few years. Mr. Bauer says these mines are very extensive and that the ore carries a high percent of silver. The completion of the railroad will tend to greatly facilitate the opening of the Washington mines, if the Eastern parties are in earnest.

It wasn't until 1881, that additional claims were filed in the canyon, which were recorded by the Nye County Recorders Office. Most of these claims were relocations of workings which had been abandoned. These new claims were not recorded by the Nye County Recorders Office. Four new claims were located in 1883, but their location notices were not recorded by the Nye County Recorders Office, as were the seven claims located in 1883, two claims located in 1884, two claims located in 1885, two claims located in 1886, and three claims located in 1887.

On June 12, 1883, the widow of George F. Densmore, married W. A. Hall, Chief of the Machine Shop of the Manhattan Silver Mining Company, of Austin, Nevada. The two newly weds moved to the eastern coast.

The Fayett location of January 1, 1886, is referenced as being 5 miles from the old town of Washington and 1 ½ miles from the J. T. Thomas Crell (Corral). which is now identified as the U. S. Forest Service Administration site in San Juan Canyon..

In 1896, mining claims were referenced to the Franklin Log Cabin. There are the remains of a log cabin about ¼ mile west of the St. Elena Shaft, and just south of the road to the St. Elena.

SAN JUAN MINES SYNDICATE AND THE SAN JUAN MINES COMPANY

In 1902, J. L. Madden became active in San Juan Canyon. In 1904, J. L. Madden, of San Francisco, California, was General Agent for the San Juan Mines Syndicate and during 1904 and 1905, located 6 lode mining claims for the syndicate. The location notices for these claims were very vague, as to their physical locations. It is not possible to determine the actual locations of these properties because of this. At the time J. L. Madden located these claims, he showed his address was in San Francisco, California.

In 1903, mining activity picked up in the canyon, with 11 new mining locations filed with the county recorders' office. Most of the these claims were relocations of the earlier claims, which, in the meantime had been abandoned. These claims were near the St. Elena Mine. Included in these new claims, (1903) were the Minnie, Planet, Bristol, Bylon Jack, Comet No. 1, Comet No. 2, International, Henry George and the Morning Star. This group of claims was located by John Tonkin, Henry Harris, L. T. Pearson, John Tallock and William Eason. In 1904, this group added the Rag Time and Union Jack to their claim group. Proof of Labors were filed for this claim group for the years 1904, 1905 & 1906.

J. A. MILLER JR.

Joseph A. Miller Jr. was born in New York on February 7, 1846.

Joseph A. Miller Jr. was the owner and President of the Bank of Austin, Austin, Nevada, for 23 years. He was elected to the position of the Lander County Clerk from 1878 to 1892. Mr. Miller was heavily invested in cattle, sheep, land and other mining properties. He was the principal owner of the Miller Land and Livestock Company. Mr. Miller was a leader in the Democratic Party. He was also a Notary Republic. He held the office of County Clerk for Lander County. He was a State Senator, representing Lander County for eight years.

J. A. Miller was active in the canyon no later than 1903, until at least sometime after 1906.

In 1903, when J. A. Miller first located the Genoa and San Jose Lode Mining Claims, he referenced them as being in Cottonwood Canyon. His 1903, Proof of Labor, shows them to be in San Juan Canyon. In 1904, Joseph A. Miller Jr. Amended the Location Notices of the Genoa and San Jose Lode Mining Claims, placing them in San Juan Canyon. His 1904 Proof of Labor reflected the change of canyons. He then filed Proof of Labors for the year of 1905.

San Juan Canyon, in 1904, according to a report on that area dated October 22, 1904, was attracting a great deal of attention. The ores from these mines are lead carbonates carrying both gold and silver.

SAN JUAN MINES COMPANY

On December 23, 1904, J. L. Madden, Luther Wagoner and John F. Lenaghan formed a corporation named, San Juan Mines Company, with a capitalization of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, with each corporation officer was given three thousand Dollars. Each of the originators had 1,000 shares as follows: J. L. Madden, 1000 shares = \$1,000.00 , Luther Wagoner, 1,000 shares = \$1,000.00, John F. Lenaghan, 1,000 shares = \$1,000.00. This corporation was formed under the laws of the State of Nevada. The principal place of business was at Austin, Nevada.

SAN JUAN MINES SYNDICATE

For the year of 1906, the San Juan Mines Syndicate filed Proof of Labors for the following mining claims: April Fool, Bank of Austin, Genoa, Jimmie, San Jose, Sunset, Sunset Fraction, Sunshine & Tom Boy. The Proof of Labor for these claims stated that \$9,000.00 was spent on the mines, which they held under contract to purchase from J. A. Miller Jr.. Work included was \$5,000.00 spent driving a tunnel 500 feet. The tunnel was 5 feet in width and 7 feet in height.

In 1907, J. L. Madden filed claim location notices for two claims: the Mill Lode and the Wedge. The Mill Lode Mining Claims was on the south side of San Juan Canyon and joins the Sunset Lode Mining claim on the south side, while the Wedge Lode Mining Claim was referenced as being an extension of the Sunset Lode Mining Claim.

NEVADA EQUITY MINING COMPANY

The ore mined from the SAN JUAN SYNDICATE and SAN JUAN MINES COMPANY properties was shipped to Austin for processing. The mill was owned and operated by the Nevada Equity Mining Company, George D. Kilborn, President and J. L. Madden, General manager of the Nevada Equity Mining Company. The ore was mined by the first company and processed by the second company. (NOTE; the general manager of both operations manager and

general manager of both organizations was J. L. Madden. On July 11, 1906, the San Juan Mining Syndicate having appointed J. L. Madden, a resident of Austin, Lander County, Nevada, as Superintendent of their operation. The notice was signed by Jahish Clement, President and N. A. Sparlin, Secretary.

Late in 1906, John A. Miller Jr. bought out the interest of the San Francisco Groups (San Juan Mining Syndicate and San Juan Mines Company), headed by J. L. Madden.

In 1906, Mr. Miller filed Amended Location Notices, for the claims he purchased from the Madden Group. In turn, he had many of his claims surveyed by Jacob H. Troson, U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor. In surveying he included some of the claims he had previously held. The claims surveyed were the: Fraction, Sunset, April Fool, Jimmie, Johnnie, Sunshine, Bank of Austin, San Jose, Genoa, and the Tom Boy Lode Mining Claims.

On the Tom Boy Claim, the survey states the claim ran 600 feet along the end line of the Bank of Austin. On the Sunshine Claim, the NE Corner was the same as the NW Corner of the Genoa Claim. The NW Corner of the Jimmie Claim was the same as the NE Corner of the San Jose Claim.

In 1906, ten more mining claims were located in the canyon. Again, most of these claims were near the St. Elena Mine. This included the three claims: St. Agnes, St. Louis, and Richmond. These claims were located by a group headed by Mr. J. M. Hiskey.

J. M. HISKEY

Mr. Hiskey early in the development of the Reese River area, owned and operated the Hiskey Stage Lines (Stage Coach) from Austin to the Cloverdale Ranch, with stops at Big Creek, St. Augustine, Washington, Ione, Union, Grantsville and Golden. He was active in the formation of the Nevada Central Railroad.

Mr. J. M. Hiskey was active in the canyon from 1906 until 1910

On April 27, 1927, the railroad turned over all of its assets to its affiliate company, the Nevada Central Stage Lines. locally named: the Hiskey Stage Line. Mr. J. M. Hiskey, in the stage company, held the titles of Secretary, Treasurer, General Manager, Superintendent, and Auditor. The route of the stage line was abandoned on January 31, 1938. The physical property of the rails and accessories remaining were then sold to Hyman - Michaels, scrap dealers for \$22,500.00.

RICO GOLD MINING COMPANY

The Rico Gold Mining Company was incorporated in the Territory of Arizona and operated in San Juan Canyon from 1908 until 1912, when they sold out to the San Pedro Corporation. There is no recorded production for these properties during this time of operations.

HENRY GEORGE / McINTIRE CLAIM GROUPS

GEOLOGY

The vein strikes north and dips 50 degrees to the east, cutting westward dipping dark shales, and ranges from 4 to 6 feet in width, and consist of vitreous quartz, in places the vein is frozen to the walls, and in others, it is separated from the walls by clay seams. There are numerous little quartz stringers making into the walls, both parallel to the stratification of the sediments and also cutting across them.

The veins are exposed in several places about 2000 feet along the strike. South of the creek, there is a short drift and a winze where the vein is well exposed.

The Henry George vein crosses the east fork of San Juan Creek, about one mile above the Rafael Alvarez Boarding House. The claim laid on the north side of the canyon, some 100 yards to the west of the St. Elena Mine.

The pay streak is from 9 to 24 inches in width, and assays; 28 % lead, 19 % zinc,, and 10.0 ounces of silver per ton,

One hundred feet from the portal of the drift, a crosscut, to the foot wall was made, which shows the ledge to be fourteen feet from the footwall to the hanging wall.

During the First World War, nothing was done on the claims on account of unfavorable conditions, but, as soon as the war was over, work was resumed on the drift, which was run on an immense ledge showing lead-silver ore and carrying some gold, which shows in the canyon on the west side of the high ridge which divides the Reese River Valley from Smoky Valley, and is continuous clear across the mountain to the eastern of the Smoky Valley slope, a distance of at least three-quarters of a mile.

The drift has been driven forward, following an irregular seam of galena and lead carbonate along the hanging wall of the ledge. Two weeks ago, this seam began to get larger and continued to increase in size, until the whole face of the tunnel is now in very rich ore. The drift, where the rich ore was encountered, has been advanced twenty feet, with the face in continuous ore, reaching the hanging wall on the left, the whole face, from foot wall to hanging wall, six to seven feet in width, and from twenty feet, the right side of the drift is in ore. The ore carries leaves of galena, from two to ten inches in width, and the whole is honeycombed. Between the layers of galena, are masses of lead carbonate. The galena looks like an old piece of iron, with the carbonate filling the rust pits.

About a carload of shipping ore is on the dump, the fines or carbonates have been sacked, and chunks of silver-galena ore are piled up to be sent to the smelter. A series of assays shows that with very little sorting, the ore assays \$ 140 per ton.

SAINT LOUIS AND RICHMOND

GEOLOGY

The vein striking North 15 degrees West and dips 70 degrees to the West, parallel to the bedding of the sedimentary rocks occurring in a limestone inter stratified with shales. The

mineralization shows the vein to be well banded, sulfides being deposited next to the walls followed by bands of calcite and siderite, and followed with a central band of white drusy quartz. The sulfides associated with the quartz and siderite are pyrite, dark sphalerite, galena, and arsenopyrite, all apparently deposited at the same time, although the zinc content varies, the amount of zinc in the ore is quite high. The mineralization averages from 4 to 14 inches in width. The wall rock is a light-gray limestone inter stratified with dark Silurian (?) shales.

The state mineralogist found in, a select grab sample from the dump, an unusual number of elements, in anomalously large amounts showing: ppm Ag (7,000); Au (17.60); Pb (> 20,000); Zn (10,000); As (7,000); Cu (2,000); Bi (700); Cd (>300); Mo (300); Ma (3,000); La (70). The Bismuth and Cadmium are especially unusual in the large amount found in the sample.

The Saint Louis and Richmond workings are at a barometric elevation of 8575 feet, on the east fork of San Juan Canyon.

The Richmond claim adjoins the north side of the St. Elena Patent and the St. Louis claim adjoins the south side of the St. Elena Patent. The Richmond Claim is probably a relocation of the Independence Claim and the St. Louis is probably a relocation of the Numancia Claim of the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company

Only one small shipment has been reported from this property, and this was for testing purposes only, which averaged \$ 34.50 in silver, and lead, with a small amount of gold.

NUMANCIA CLAIM

Southerly from the St. Elena Shaft and on the south side of the creek is the Numancia Adit. The ore mineralization is an antimonial galena, which is silver bearing, inter-grown with dark iron bearing sphalerite and a small amount of pyrite. Reported to carry +15 oz/ag, with appreciable amounts of lead and zinc.

TIGER MINE

The main workings are on a narrow vein-filled fracture adjacent to a brecciated silicified zone.

This mine is just south of the contact of dark siliceous shales and limestone. This zone, in the sedimentary formations, south of the fracture are disturbed for 15 feet and is cut by stringers of quartz and pyrite, which is disseminated throughout the crushed formation. Where the pyrite occurs, very small quantities of galena and dark sphalerite are noted. The vein outcroppings are stained yellow by the oxidation of pyrite, giving free sulfur. It is likely the secondary minerals may be derived from stibnite, probably present in many of the yellow stained exposures.

The Tiger Mine is on the north side of San Juan Canyon and is about 1 ½ mile down the canyon from the upper Bi Metallic workings.

Development consist of open-cuts, shafts, and a 300 foot drift. The vein cutting the dark siliceous shale that strikes 55-60 degrees west and dips 70 degrees north.

High grade silver ores may be associated with these, where galena is also present. The high grade ore in these workings reported to be faulted. The last 60 feet of the tunnel penetrates the overlying blue-gray crystalline limestones. There is a 40 foot incline shaft which connects to this tunnel.

On the ridge above the Tiger Mine, the 40 foot incline shaft was also sunk on a second vein, 9 to 11 feet wide, with a mineralized width of 10 inches. The outcroppings are stained yellow by the oxidation of pyrite, giving free sulfur. (also, possibly from antimony oxide)

SAN PEDRO MINES CORPORATION

On September 29, 1922, J. L. Madden, Dennis Scully, William A. Marshall, H. W. Sheve and William Thatcher formed a Nevada Corporation by the name of San Pedro Mines Company. Their office was room No. 19, International Hotel, Austin, Nevada. The intent of the corporation was to purchase the Dynamite, White Horse, and Moonlight Lode Mining Claims located in San Juan and Pyrenees Canyons, Washington Mining District, Nye County, Nevada. These claims were commonly known as the "San Pedro Group".

SAN PEDRO CORPORATION

There has been no other information found regarding the San Pedro Corporation.

In 1951, a 8 ton pile of ore on the dump of the Tiger Mine, assayed 24.2 % lead, 7.8 ounces of silver and 0.10 ounces of gold.

The Tiger Mine was noted for its' extremely high grade ore. There are no published reports as to the actual ore grade, nor the tons of ore shipped from this mine.

There is a real possibility that the Tiger Mine is the relocation of the earlier Live Oak Mine.

It is of interest to note that there is no other production reported for the Tiger Mine, yet, it is repeatedly reported that this mine was noted for its high grade silver ore.

GRAND VIEW GROUP

GEOLOGY

The ore occurs in veins and mineralized cross-fractures having a general NE strike and dipping nearly vertically. The principal mineralization occurs in Silurian calcareous shales, although thin beds nearby contain minor amounts of silver mineralization. The pay streak in the vein is 14 inches in width. The ore, on the surface is highly oxidized, but unaltered galena is common in the outcroppings. The vein can be traced for several hundred feet on the surface. These workings may be on the same vein system as the main St. Elena vein.

The workings include 2 drifts, one about 25 feet above the other, for a total of 500 feet. A 105 foot incline shaft and several small trenches trace the mineralization for about 600 feet. Very little stoping has been done on the property, nearly all of the ore shipped came from exploration drifting and sinking.

Early reports by the State Geologist recognized that ore had been shipped, but there is no reports of production. There was some production during the time from 1906 until 1922.

The area was not relocated as the Grand View Group until 1947. Clyde and Earl Merkl and McGryde, of Fallon, Nevada, operated the mine from 1947 until the early 1950s'.

BI METALLIC GROUP

One vein, approximately paralleling the north side of the canyon has been drifted upon for 400 feet. This vein strikes north 15 degrees east, and dips 70 degrees west, paralleling the bedding of the sedimentary formations.

A second vein, from 3 to 9 feet in width, having a north strike and dipping 50 degrees east, was also encountered in this drift. This second vein crosses the canyon to the south and here it is further exposed in a 180 foot adit, with a winze. The high grade streak is 9 to 24 inches in width. All of the ore occurrences, in this area, are partly oxidized, the amount of oxidation depending entirely upon local brecciation. The ore shows the vein to be well banded, sulfides deposited next to the wall, following the bands of calcite and siderite and finally, a band of drusy white quartz. The sulfides associated with the quartz and siderite are dark sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, all apparently being deposited contemporaneously. Although, most of the ore shows the pyrite to be a little older, being deposited in quite pure streaks next to the walls. The zinc content is variably very high. All occurrences in this place are partially oxidized, depending entirely upon the amount of brecciation.

These claims adjoin the end line of the Grand View Group. In 1947, the Bi Metallic Group was operated by S. H. Linka and Mr. Dory.

An open cut on another northerly striking vein, 5 to 6 feet in width, and dipping 50 degrees west, is reported to contain silver and lead in commercial quantities.

The Bi Metallic Group includes parts of the Henry George Group, the Morning Star and the St. Louis and Richmond.

The Bi Metallic No. 3 takes in the ground of the Tiger Mine.

PRODUCTION WITH UNKNOWN LOCATIONS

Since both the Bi Metallic and the Grand View group of properties were in production from 1947 until 1957, it is not known, with any assurance which properties the following production should be credited to. There is reason to believe there were additional unreported shipments of ore made during this same time period.

1947, shipped 7.08 tons valued at \$269.64 (about \$36.07 per ton).

1947, shipped 83 tons of ore, valued at \$11,000 (about \$132.52 per ton).

1948, shipped 73 tons of ore, valued at \$10,856 (about \$140.48 per ton).

1949, shipped 8 tons of ore, dollar value of ore not given, contained 7.8 ounces of silver, 24.2 % lead, and 0.01 ounces of gold per ton.

1949, shipped 32 tons of ore, valued at \$4,475 (\$139.84 per ton).

1950, shipped 12 tons of ore, valued at \$1,273 (\$159.12 per ton).

1950, shipped 18 tons of ore, no value given

1951, shipped 13 tons of ore, valued at \$2,203 (\$169.46 per ton).

Of interest is a large number of the mines in San Juan Canyon which encountered additional mineralized veins (cross veins) carrying silver; either underground or by prospecting on the surface.

There were not less than three smelters in San Juan Canyon:

1. The smelter of the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company. The state mineralogist noted, in 1866, that it had been removed.
2. All that remains of the second smelter is the tall smoke stack. It is located in the first major right hand branch of the canyon, heading south.
3. The third smelter is in the main canyon, about ¼ of a mile, below the U. S. Forest Service Administration Site. It is on the east side of the canyon and was built against the side

TOWN OF WEBSTER

The area where Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company buildings were located was known as Webster City.

Most of the early Mining Location Notices refer as being in Webster Canyon or a certain distance from the Town of Webster or were referenced to the Rafael Alvarez Boarding House which was located in the Town of Webster.

At the time of the law suit against the Alvarez Gold and Silver Mining Company, there were sixteen miners living in the Rafael Alvarez Boarding House.

Herbert Howe Bancroft refers to the town of San Juan, located in San Juan Canyon as one of the earliest towns in the area. In the earliest days of mining activity in the area, this canyon and town were named Webster Canyon and the Town of Webster.

On August 2, 1864, it was reported that Toribo Androda, a Spaniard was shot four different places by another Spaniard named Juan Gonsalis, in Webster Canyon, about four weeks previously, an account of which was published at that time, died in Austin last Saturday from the effects of his wounds and was buried on Sunday. Gonsalis is still at large.

There are two 1866 survey plates showing the community and roads in the area. The

buildings, as shown in Surveys, only shows those buildings previously belonging to the Alvarez Gold & Silver Mining Company. It is not known if there were additional buildings.

After many of the original miners of Mexican origin, were forced out of the canyon, the area became known as a very rough and rowdy community.

Later maps, show the town of Webster as the town of San Juan.

A U. S. Department of the Interior Map of 1876 shows the Town of San Juan.

The Warren Holt Map of 1878 shows the town of San Juan on his map.

Maps, dated 1897, show the town of San Juan still in existence.

A 1922 map, shows the road to the towns of San Juan and Washington.

A 1923 map. still shows the town of San Juan in existence.

A short distance up the southern side canyon from Webster City, was a framed house, which has been removed since 1982.

Further up the main canyon, there is the remains of another framed house near the lower adit of the old McIntire Mine, now, completely destroyed.

On this same flat as the framed house of the McIntire Mine are the remains of an old Log Cabin. This may be the remains of the old Franklin Log Cabin, referred to in some mining location notices.

Some of the other Mining Location Notices are referenced to a Blacksmith Shop.

The only remaining structure at the old town site of Webster is the Rafael Alvarez Boarding House. The walls were about 18 inches thick, made of stone and mortar. The house is in sad state of repairs, as the walls are crumbling and the roof is completely gone. Only one of the original ridge poles and one center post are remaining in place.

COTTONWOOD CANYON - WASHINGTON MINING DISTRICT

gold, silver, lead, limestone

Very early workings can be attested to by the existence of four old arrastras in the canyon. Two are on the south side of the canyon, about ½ mile from its mouth and the other two are just west of the Empire Mine.

Location Notices in Cottonwood Canyon first appeared in 1863, and later, were also referred

to as being a certain distance from the old Cadwell Lime Kilns.

On April 19, 1863, it was reported that Dr. Crowell and Washington Bartlett of San Francisco have left the Washington Mining District, and passed through Austin on their way back to San Francisco where they are procuring the machinery for two large quartz mills. One is to be erected in Austin, and the other one, is to be erected in Cottonwood Canyon, Washington Mining District.

The above named group held the New Hope Mine, and originally were planning to build a road from the mine down the north side of Cottonwood Canyon, where they had planned to build the mill.

Other mines mentioned in the December 5, 1863 report by the Reese River Reveille were the San Fernando and the Ohio Company's claims, with veins some fifteen feet in width.

In December, 1863, the following properties were being worked: The Geneva, twenty feet wide; the La Cruz, ten; and the Mary Blind, twelve feet; and the surface rock of all of them looks to be very fine. The Trinidad ledge is being worked, and a tunnel is being run for the Mary Blind.

GENEVA LEDGE

On December 26, 1863, George Foard, a resident of Washington reported to the Reese River Reveille, that he had discovered a ledge he named "Geneva", and stated it had every indication of being very rich. In 1864, the property was being worked by a group out of San Francisco. The vein is twenty feet in width, with metal three to six feet thick.. The claim is located some two miles from the town of Washington. The vein contains very little lead and is very rich in sulphuret (sulfides) and chloride of silver. In 1864, it was rapidly being developed by a San Francisco Company.

MOBILE LEDGE

The Mobile Mine is situated about 1 mile south of the San Louis Ray Mine and is reported to be on the same structure as the Empire Mine. The size of the dump, suggest a reasonable amount of activity. The ledge was located in 1863, and was vigorously being developed in 1864, by a San Francisco Company.

HOLMES LEDGE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

EMPIRE MINE

The Empire Mine (Holmes Ledge) vein lays between a nearly vertical formation of limestone on its' east side and a conglomerate formation on its' west side. A granitic formation outcrops just east of the limestone formation. A short distance northeast of the mine is an outcropping of andersite which has been heavily prospected.

On the north side of the canyon, a short distance from the Empire Mine, is a small prospect open cut showing quartz carrying argentiferous galena.

The remains of two arrastas just west of this mine, suggest very early mining activity.

HOLMES LEDGE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

The Holmes Ledge, originally located in 1863, by the Holmes Ledge Gold and Silver Mining Company. The mine operated under the name of Empire Mine, and was located about 2 ½ miles up Cottonwood Canyon from the Matteo Orzero Ranch. It was also referenced as being 1 mile Northwest from the Mobile Ledge.

From the size of the mine dump, the workings would be somewhat extensive. This mine has one of the larger mine dumps in the Washington Mining District. The portal is caved. There is a smaller caved working, on the right side, just above the main portal of the Empire Mine. There is also a caved adit on the south side of the creek, and just above the level of the creek (a little to the northeast of the mine dump).

The facing area of the portal is rocked up for 8 feet, and having a width of 14 feet between the side walls.

The dump is curricular, suggesting the mine was worked by hand, with the use of wheelbarrows for removing waste material. The use of mine cars would have left a group of extending ridges out from the hillside. This would also strongly suggest an early age of the mining operations.

Several old timers in the area have stated that this mine was one of, if not the largest producer in the Washington Mining District. There are no State or Federal Reports for this property.

One report states there was a small aerial tram for moving the ore from the mine, down to the flat at the base of the canyon.

GREEN MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY

During February, 1864, the Green Mountain Mining Company was incorporated, with capital stock of \$160,000.00. Each share was worth 1 foot of the ledge at \$100.00 per share.

PYRENEES CANYON

The first right hand canyon (south side) in Cottonwood Canyon, about a mile from the mouth of the canyon.

On September 29, 1864, the Mobile Mine was reported as being worked, with great promise. The Nye County News, in an article on the Washington Mining District, noted that there was mining on the New Orleans Ledge and the Mobile and several others owned by a San Francisco Company, all of which are located in Cottonwood Canyon.

CADWELL LIME COMPANY

There are two kiln in a side canyon of Cottonwood Canyon. These kilns were from the Cadwell Lime Company. The company supplied lime for the walls of the American Pool Hall in the Town of Washington. By the middle of October, 1864, they had shipped a large loads to

Austin, where it was declared superior to any lime already used in Austin. The statement was made, "Lander County could not be beat for the quality of the lime and brick from the county".

PYRENEES LEDGE

Known to exist as early as August 15, 1865, as other early claims in the area refer to the claim or to the cabin on the claim. The first group of mining claims in this area were probably originally recorded in Lander County. Nye County has no record of this claim. Pyrenees No. 1 was located in the southwest (?) corner of Section 20, T 15 N, R 42 E. 1405 feet west of the wagon road where it crosses the creek, that leads to the Empire Mine. Pyrenees No. 3 was located 5100 feet south of the Cadwell Limekiln. Pyrenees No. 5 was located 5000 feet south of the Cadwell Limekiln.

PYRENEES COMPANY

On August 15, 1865, it was reported in the Nye County News, that the Pyrenees Company had struck their ledge at a depth of two hundred feet below the surface -- their tunnel being four hundred feet in length. They had been working diligently, for the past year, and are now likely to be well repaid for their outlay and toil. The ledge, at the point where they tapped it, is six feet in width, and metal bearing throughout. The mine is owned by H. A. Rock and others. There is a sample of the ore in the case at the office of the Nye County News.

PYRENEES LEDGE

As reported on August 19, 1865, the Pyrenees Company has struck their ledge at a depth of two hundred feet below the surface -- their crosscut, being four hundred feet long. They have been at work diligently for the past year, and are likely to be well paid for their outlay and toil, the ledge at the point where they tapped it, being six feet wide, and metal bearing throughout. It is owned by H. A. Rock, and others. I sent you a sample of the ore, from which you can judge what is like. (We have the sample in our cabinet, in the office, and it is a splendid piece of ore -- Ed News.)

Other properties reported at the same time as the above article ere as follows: Work is going on upon the New Orleans Ledge, the Mobile, and several others owned by a San Francisco Company located in Cottonwood Canyon, in which the Pyrenees is also located.

FINANCE LEDGE

Located on July 14, 1866. May be one of the early claims originally recorded in Lander County. Referenced as being on the hills on the south side of right hand branch of Cottonwood Canyon. Same general description as being in Pyrenees Gulch.

Relocated on July 26, 1866. by the Holmes Ledge Gold and Silver Mining Company. May be one of the early claims originally recorded in Lander County. Referenced as being 2 ½ miles SE of the New Hope Ledge and 1 mile NW of the Mobile Ledge.

ELECTRIC LEDGE

Located on July 26, 1866. This claim may be one of the early claims originally recorded in Lander County. Referenced as being on a hill on the south side of Cottonwood Canyon and is

near the cabin on the Pyrenees mining claim.

PRECURSOR MINING COMPANY

This company had a group of mining properties in the first right hand canyon from the mouth of Cottonwood Canyon and extended cross the canyon floor onto the north slope of the canyon. Their main operation was in this side canyon. This side canyon was later identified as Pyrenees Canyon or Gulch.

HOLMES LEDGE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

Relocated on July 26, 1866. by the Holmes Ledge Gold and Silver Mining Company. May be one of the early claims originally recorded in Lander County. Referenced as being 2 ½ miles SE of the New Hope Ledge and 1 mile NW of the Mobile Ledge.

ARMISTICE LEDGE

Located on July 26, 1866. May be one of the early claims originally recorded in Lander County. Was located near the trail going to the Mines of Alvarez, on the hills on the south side of the first right hand branch of Cottonwood Canyon. Probably the claims were relocated as the Pyrenees Claims of a later date.

BUENA VENTURA LEDGE

The Buena Ventura Ledge is a ledge fifty feet thick, with a vein of ore averaging ten feet in width. It is located on the ridge dividing the Washington Mining District from Smoky Valley. This valuable ledge is owned principally by Mexican, who are working it on a small scale. It is said that \$ 50 dollars per day can be made by a single man working the ore with a hand mortar.

PRAN LEDGE

Located on July 26, 1866. May be one of the early claims originally recorded in Lander County. Referenced as being on the north side of Cottonwood Canyon, eastward from the Examino Ledge.

EXAMINO LEDGE

Located on July 26, 1866. May be one of the early claims originally recorded in Lander County. Referenced as being on the north side of Cottonwood Canyon.

Other properties in the side canyon includes those of the Finance Mining Company.

HOLMES LEDGE - EMPIRE MINE

Relocated again as the Holmes Ledge - Empire Mine on August 3, 1866 by the Holmes Ledge and Silver Mining Company.

SAN PABLO LEDGE / SAN LOUIS REY LEDGE

Location of the San Pablo Mining Claim (1864 ?). Relocated on August 31, 1866. May be one of the early claims originally recorded in Lander County. Referenced as being ½ mile north of the Mobile Ledge and about 1 ½ - 2 miles from the Caldwell Lime Works, in said canyon. The San Luis Rey Mining Company relocated the properties of the San Pablo Mine. They also

added locations just east and some 900 feet from the last right hand fork of Cottonwood Canyon and about 1 ½ mile from the head of Cottonwood Canyon. Additional information on the Notice of Locations show the claims to be on the South side of Cottonwood Canyon, ½ mile north of the Mobile Ledge, and 1-2 miles from the Lime Works of Caldwell and on the same side of the canyon as the lime works. Located in Section 26, T 15 N, R 42 E. These properties were operated by the company, but very little is known about their activities. No printed matter has been located regarding either of these properties or their production.

After 1866, there were not any further mining claims recorded for Cottonwood Canyon until 1878. In 1878 three claims were located. Each of these claims was referenced to the south side of the canyon and were probably relocations of earlier claims. One claim was recorded in 1881, and two claims were located in 1882, all of these claims were on the south side of the canyon.

PYRENEES MOUNTAIN

The southerly mountain which forming the head of Pyrenees Canyon. The name Pyrenees first appeared on the canyon and mountain in 1881, and probably reflect the nationality of the early miners in the area.

From 1884 until 1890, 18 mining claims were recorded with the Washington District Mining Claim Recorder. None of these claims were transferred to the records of the Nye County Records' Office. All except four of these claims were situated on the south side of the canyon, while the other four were situated on the north side of the same canyon.

RICO GOLD MINING COMPANY

In 1901, the Rico Gold Mining Company relocated the properties previously held by the Precursor Mining Company. During the time Rico Gold Mining Company was active in the canyon, they relocated the San Pablo mining property, at the same time they relocated the Empire Mine. These properties were worked by Rico Gold Mining Company, but nothing is know of their operation. In 1907, the Rico Gold Mining Company relocated this mine as the Hillside Mine (Hillside No. 1 & No. 2) as well as relocating the San Luis Rey Mine. Hillside No. 1 & No. 2 Lode Mining Claims, in 1910 gave the following references: ¼ mile east of the Cottonwood Log Cabin in Cottonwood Creek about 3 miles east of the Mateos' Ranch and directly opposite the old San Pablo (Pedro) Mine.

CAMP BIRD GROUP

On December 3, 1906, L. A. Warner located the Smith No. 1 & Smith No. 2 Lode Mining Claims. The Smith No. 1 lode claim was referenced as being 1200 feet west of the New Hope Mine and main workings and 1 ½ mile southeast from Miners Ranch in Washington Canyon. Located in Cottonwood Canyon. the Smith # 2 lode claim was referenced as sidelining the New Hope Mine on its west side. These two claim location notices were amended on April 3, 1907 with the name of the claims being changed to Chicago No. 1 & Chicago No. 2.

RICO GOLD COMPANY

The Rico Gold Mining Company was reorganized, on March 23, 1910, as the Rico Gold Company, a Nevada Corporation. Resident Agent was P. S. Ellis of Carson City, Nevada. The

corporation was chartered for 500,000 (five hundred thousand) shares with a par value of \$1.00 per share. The original subscribers of the capital stock an the amount subscribed by each was: Willard P. Jessup = 400 shares, \$400.00, Herbert E. Keller = 400 shares, \$400.00, and George B. Wright = 200 shares, \$200.00.

The company held the properties until 1912. In 1912, Cottonwood Mines Inc. acquired the mines, George B. Wright, President.

COTTONWOOD MINES INCORPORATED

Cottonwood Mines Inc. operated in Cottonwood Canyon from 1912 until they sold out in 1915, to the Nevada Gold Company.

NEVADA GOLD COMPANY

The Nevada Gold Company operated the mines from 1915 until 1916 when they shut their operation down. They made several small shipments during this time period, but no value of these shipments was given. George B. Wright being involved in all three Corporations.

SAN PEDRO MINING COMPANY

In 1920, the San Pedro Mining Company Inc. relocated the properties in the upper part of Cottonwood Canyon of the Nevada Gold Company. They held the properties but did not actively work the mines. The San Pedro Mining Company Inc. abandoned the properties due to the radical drop in the price of silver in 1928. This was soon followed by the Great Depression of 1929.

TOWN OF ST. AUGUSTINE

A letter, written by A. Monroe, written from St. Augustine, dated January 3, 1863, mentions having been in the area for about six weeks, placing him in the area in mid November, 1862.

Several maps, of that era show the location of the camp site. There are also several references in some of the early reports on the Washington Mining District.

A second letter written from St. Augustine, dated March 27, 1864, also refers to other people living some two miles further up the canyon.

In April 7, 1864, it was noted that the Town of St. Augustine was fast improving and prosperity marks all to see.

A map, dated 1865, reported the name of this mining community as San Augustine.

September 1865, Manuel Orzero, who owned the Mining Community of St. Augustine, had purchased stock in the West Gold and Silver Mining Company, Union Mining District, Nye County, Nevada. "In accordance with the law, and an order of the Board of Trustees, the following shares in the above named Company will be offered for sale, on MONDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1865, to pay the delinquent assessments thereon, and

cost of sale and advertisement, in front of the Company's Office, in Ione City, Nye County: M. Orzero: 4 ½ shares: \$2.70: unissued shares”.

The Catholic Church in Austin, built in 1866, was also named St. Augustine

J. M. Caldwell was elected Sheriff of Nye County on November 3, 1868 and was reelected on November 8, 1872 and again on November 5, 1874.

During late September of 1871, a fishing party left Austin at 7 o'clock that morning in a Concord Wagon, bound for Cottonwood Creek, in the Washington Mining District. That stream and others in the vicinity are said to abound in trout and the fishers will have a chance of some fine sport.

On July 29, 1874, a wagon loaded with grouse and cottontail rabbits, were brought into Austin after a couple days hunt in Cottonwood Canyon. They also brought in a lot of wild currants and wild clover. The wild currants were plump and sweet.

The May 15, 1875, Reese River Reveille noted Messrs. Crockett, Wright and Starratt, three enthusiastic disciples of Izaak Walton, left Austin this morning on a fishing trip to Cottonwood Canyon. Their ride, today is not to be envied as they encountered the furious wind storm which has prevailed in Austin. The fish in Cottonwood had better hunt for their holes, as the above named gentlemen are experts in the art of angling.

May, 17, 1875, “The Fishing Party -- Messrs. Wright, Crockett and Starratt, who left Friday morning for a fishing trip to Cottonwood Canyon, returned last evening. They report having a cold time, and being prevented by the storm from doing much fishing. They caught in all forty-seven fish, so they say, but the bracing air of the mountains stimulated their appetites to such an extent that they ate them all for supper on Saturday evening, and brought nary a fish to town.

In the early 1900s', the area became known as the Mateo Ranch.

The 1902 census of the Hess Ranch Precinct shows a total of 150 people living in the area.

There are no structures left at this location, but there is an area, in which rocks were stacked, to form an outline of what might have been a corral.

SAN PEDRO CANYON WASHINGTON CANYON

gold, silver, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten

The original name of the canyon was San Pedro Canyon, named after Manuel San Pedro. The name of the canyon was changed in 1906.

NEW HOPE CANYON

The first right hand side canyon of Washington Canyon. The original road to the New Hope Mine is washed out. The road was in the creek bottom of New Hope Canyon.

JACKS CANYON

Jacks Canyon is the first left hand canyon east of the New Hope Mine Road.

SACRAMENTO HILL

Sacramento Hill is located on the north side of Washington Canyon, opposite and north of the Monitor Shaft.

There are many small and several large workings on the north side of Washington Canyon. Some of these workings are on the contacts with limestone which strike N. 40 degrees - 60 degrees W. and dip to the southwest at steep angles and are cut by rather indefinite dikes of granodiorite. These workings contain quartz veins from 2 to 4 feet in width and are parallel to the structure of the enclosed rock. The visible metallic minerals are pyrite, galena, small amounts of gray copper which has been altered copper carbonate and silicate stains to some of the outcroppings. One such working has been stopped to the surface.

A great many of the ledges, even though very large, were covered with a heavy "Cap", and it requires a good deal of labor to get them opened so they can take out pay dirt.

The canyon, in which the town is situated, is supplied with about 75 inches of pure spring water, running the year around, and an abundance of pine nut in the immediate vicinity, furnished for \$4 per cord.

NEW HOPE LEDGE

GEOLOGY

The upper part of the New Hope Mine is located between limestone and shales, in beds consisting largely of lime-shale and an elliptical mass of granodiorite exposed in the crosscut workings. The sedimentary formations strike a little north of east and dip to the north at low angles, showing a slight displacement transverse to the general strike and dip in this vicinity. Mineralization consist of argentite, galena, tetrahedrite and their alteration products. In the upper drift, the ore occurs in shear zones in the paleozoic calcareous shales, quartzite and recemented by quartz, near a small granodiorite outcropping; This granodiorite is exposed in the 700 foot crosscut and in the drift of the upper workings and shows tungsten for about 100 feet, with an average grade of about 0.25 % tungsten. The sedimentary formations strike a little north of east and dip at low angles, showing a slight displacement transverse to the general strike and dip in the vicinity. This area, of the upper workings, is just east of the contact between limestones and shales, in beds consisting largely of lime-shale and an elliptical mass of granodiorite exposed in the crosscut tunnel.

Emmons says of this deposit; "in these limestones between Washington and Cottonwood Canyons, is the New Hope Vein, which when visited, shows only croppings of a large body of

quartzite, apparently striking north and south carrying ores of silver, combined with yellow oxides of lead and blue and green carbonates of copper. The upper development shows that the quartz is associated with an eastward striking feature that dips 10 degrees to the south. This siliceous body is a quartzite breccia, recemented by quartz, and stained with iron on the surface”.

“Near the fracture, there is a small amount of gray copper and galena, which are largely altered to copper carbonates and silicates and yellow lead carbonates (antimony oxides ?). There is also a small amount of soft black mineral that seems to be silver glance (argentite). At a depth of 30 feet below the surface, the hard quartz gives way to slightly consolidated breccia of fragments of shale, quartzite, limestone, and a little vein quartz. This zone of brecciation is 10 feet wide, and has an easterly strike and dips 10 degrees to the south”.

The three original members of the New Hope Company were Washington Bartlett, Dr. Crowell, and A. C. Austin.

The first recorded discoveries, of more recent times, were made by a party of Mexicans headed by Jesus Alvarez, in August, 1863. These men had been hired by the New Hope Company to prospect for them.

In the 15th of August, 1863 edition of the Reese River Reville, the paper reported a discovery by a group of Spaniards and they had discovered a new district. The paper, on that date, had been unable to learn the truth or to form an idea of the extent and value of their discovery, but the information they had received had fully persuaded them that their discovery was far from being a “Humbug”. It was reported in the Reese River Reville, on August 19, 1863, Messrs. Washington Bartlett, Dr. Crowell and A. C. Austin recently sent out a party of well posted Chilenos, headed by Jesus Alvarez, to prospect for silver. They returned about a week ago, bringing several fine specimens of silver bearing quartz, which, on being assayed by Fred A. Miller, showing \$315 a ton in silver. This was entirely satisfactory to the company and they immediately took steps to secure their discovery. Men were sent out before daylight with the intent on locating and properly recording the claim, the claim was nearly forty miles south -- up Reese River Valley, on the east side and in the main range of the Toiyabe Mountains Range. The New Hope Ledge Location Notice was dated August 3, 1863 and was referenced as being in the Washington Mining District. They gave their discovery the name of the company they were working for; "New Hope". The canyon, where their discovery was made, they named San Pedro, after Manuel San Pedro, the member of their party who actually discovered the outcropping.

The Reese River Reville reported, on August 29, 1863: At the International Counter (International Hotel in Austin) may be seen a bewilder from the now celebrated New Hope Ledge, Washington Mining District, which appears to be the most mass of silver in the chloride and iodide state. If this massive ledge shall continue to furnish such rock we cannot pretend to estimate its value. Already an enormous sum has been offered for the locator's interest and refused. A second report stated, “ the chunk of ore weighed 80 pounds.”

Based on the sinking of a small prospect, five feet deep, it was initially reported that the famous New Hope Ledge was between seventy-five and one hundred feet in width, and the dip of the vein was nearly horizontal.

Manuel San Pedro, soon moved to the Union-Grantsville area where he became the superintendent of the Alexander Company's Mining Operation. He became wealthy and very well respected.

NEW HOPE SILVER MINING COMPANY

The New Hope Silver Mining Company was incorporated in September, 1863 and was stated to be in the Washington Mining District, Lander County, Nevada Territory. The Capital Stock was \$700,000.00 in 1400 shares worth \$500.00 each. The trustees were: Washington Bartlett, Eugene Crowell and John W. C. Maxwell. Mr. Washington Bartlett was President of the company and Mr. John W. C. Maxwell, was Superintendent of the Company.

During September, 1863, some of the rich ore from the New Hope was seen in Austin and not just a few people in the area were already heading for the Washington Mining District.

In December, 1863, Eight men are constantly engaged in working the New Hope Ledge, and the rock is being crushed by an arrastias recently erected by this company.

The original road to the mine was in the creek bed of the canyon, southwest of the mine.

COLUMBIA LEDGE

Charley Dodson, recently from the Washington District, reports that another new ledge called the Columbia has been discovered and is deemed of almost equal value with the New Hope. A number of miners remain there and seem to be very well satisfied with their prospects. It is not deemed as available for the poor man this district, but for the rich or persevering man of ordinary means the chances are good, as the ledges are very strong and bear metal in such abundance as to warrant the belief that they are not a witless valuable than the wonderful Comstock.

ST. LOUIS LEDGE

The St. Louis Ledge was located in late December, 1863 or early January, 1864 and was situated about one half mile from the town of Washington. The discovery of this ledge attracted considerable and favorable attention. The ledge was seven feet wide near the surface and the ore contains a large quantity of silver bromides. A small production run yielded \$400 dollars per ton. The owners are very excited about the property.

On December 26, 1863, it was reported that George Foard had located a ledge he named the Geneva, which appears to be very rich. On December 30, 1863, George Foard, at present, and for some time, a resident of the town of Washington, says that everything in the district is in a flourishing condition in that section, and the prospects are continuing to be rich.

There are some rich ledges in that district, and a mill there will be a good investment, and will do much towards developing the country.

HIRSCHBERGER & COMPANY MILL

In 1863, a ten stamp mill, named, the Hirschberger & Howell Mill, was purchased for installation in Washington Canyon.

By January 7, 1864, the ten stamp mill was being ready to be installed in Washington Mining District. The parties are now in the district making arrangements to secure a site, and as soon as this is done they will commence building. On January 12, 1864, some of the machinery for the mill in San Pedro (Washington) had arrived and was already on the ground. Arrangements were being made to erect the mill at the earliest possible date. By the end of January, 1864, all of the Hirschberger & Howell Mill had arrived in Washington Canyon. A saw mill was also being erected next to the mill. The owners of the mill were making arrangements for it's erection.

Prior to the completion of the mill, the company exhausted their finances. After a hard time securing additional finances, the mill was completed.

The ore averaging from \$100.00 to \$150.00 per ton. The mills charged \$100.00 per ton for processing the ore, the same charge as the mills in Austin, and the mill only recovering from \$60.00 to \$80.00 of the values in the ore. As in the case of the Austin ores, it was found the flow sheet of the mill was not compatible to the ore in the Washington Mining District. The mill lay idle for lack of ore that was compatible to the flow sheet of the mill. The owners of the mill had spent \$40,000.00 dollars for the purchase, transportation and erection of the mill. Additional funding could not be secured for correcting the flow sheet of the mill to reduce the ore of the Washington Mining District, and in the main, the mill laid idle for lack of ore compatible with the flow sheet of the mill.

On January 14, 1864, Mr. Fred A. Miller, of Lundbom & Miller, reported on the Washington Mining District. He stated, that they had discovered and located two claims, while they were there. In his report on the size of the veins in the district, he stated that some of the timber was of a very superior quality. Many trees would saw boards twelve inches wide and from twelve to twenty feet in length.

By the first of March, 1864, both the New Hope and Sacramento mines had already taken out considerable ore. Later, in March, the New Hope Mine started shipping ore to the five stamp mill of Messrs. Howell & Company's Mill, in Austin , which was being ready to start milling ore.

THE OPHIR COMPANY

In March, 1864, the Ophir Company, on the Sacramento Ledge had their tunnel in about 40 feet and hoped soon to have sufficient quantity of ore stockpiled to keep their mill in constant operation.

Washington Bartlett spent the greater part of last year in the district, and became owner of several valuable mines.

It is also reported that certain parties were disposed, under flimsy pretexts of grabbing the fruits from the actual discoverers. It is hoped, the miners in the district, will act in a body and take steps to prevent the accomplishment of any such dishonest purpose. The miners should oppose and put down the grabbers; and compel them to abide by the district regulations and the law.

On April 9, 1864, the Reese River Reville reported: "..... Ore taken from the surface of the Libertad Lode, San Antonio District, and worked at Washington, and is we believe, the first installment of the metal for shipment from this mill to Austin". In the early part of June, 1864, the Washington Mill in San Pedro Canyon crushed ore from the Libertad Lode in the San Antonio District, and shipped five brick weighing nearly 2,000 ounces and worth \$1,027.00 being about 500 fine, due to the copper content in the ore. This was from a width of ore about seven feet in thickness, which was averaging \$209.00 per ton. The mines in the area started shipping their high grade ore to the Hirschberger Mill in Washington Canyon; a distance of some 100 miles. When the mill produced an unfavorable rate of recovery from the ores the mines stopped shipping ore to the mill.

In May, 1864, negotiations were under way to supply a twenty stamp mill for the district, with a charge of \$50.00 per ton just to crush the ore. This was to be supplied by two mines which had been open enough to satisfy the mill owners that they could supply the ore which, at least would yield to the mine owners, at least, \$ 75.00 per ton.

In May, 1864, after rumors were circulated, that the mill was to be removed, it was found that the mill already had one month supply of ore to be processed and another 50 tons, from the Buckhorn Mine, to be delivered within 30 days. It was felt, that within thirty days, with all of the other mines being developed, there would be an adequate supply of ore to always keep the mill busy with its present facilities.

Many of the local miners abandoned their claims, as the cost of mining, shipping the ore to Austin, and the cost of milling at the Austin Mills made the ores uneconomical.

In May, 1864, negotiations were under way to supply a twenty stamp mill for the district, with a charge of \$50.00 per ton just to crush the ore. This was to be supplied by two mines which had been open enough to satisfy the mill owners that they could supply the ore which, at least would yield to the mine owners, at least, \$ 75.00 per ton.

The decision was made to drive a long crosscut under the vein from the Washington Canyon side of the hill. By June, 1864, with the income from the sale of stock, the company had already started driving a long crosscut tunnel was rapidly being driven and already was in a considerable distance. Due to the heavy expense of driving the long crosscut, on September 24, 1864, the New Hope Silver Mining Company assess each share of Capital Stock the sum of \$2.00 per share. This assessment was payable immediately, in gold coin to Washington Bartlett, President of the Company, No. 4, Odd Fellow's Hall, Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of October, 1864, will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 16th day of November A. D., at 11 o'clock at the salesroom of M. Doe & Co., 327 Montgomery Street, to pay the delinquent assignment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

B. Cunningham, Sec'y

The plan was to drive the crosscut approximately 700 feet. At that point, a raise would be

extended up to the first level of the mine. After the crosscut was extended a short distance past the raise, to the upper level, the heading was split into two separate crosscuts. Each new heading was extended a distance of 150 feet where each would have a raise up to the ore. On October 23, 1864, it was announced that the long crosscut being driven from the south side of Washington Canyon, to come under a blanket vein of argentite, had reached its goal, and the vein is exceedingly rich. The upper crosscut and drift are only connected to the lower workings by the connecting raise from the 700 foot long crosscut.

When the raises intersected the ore, one raise was advanced 12 and the other 15 feet, respectfully, where they both intersected a blanket vein of almost pure argentite some 18 to 24 inches thick. This was confirmed by Mr. Beven Anderson, Field Manager for Brass Ring (verbal communication), who had the property leased in 1982. Three drill holes were drilled, vertically, which confirmed that the argentite veins laid in blankets, each blanket vein was on top of a series of a granitic plutons which had horizontally penetrated the adjacent rock formations. This would substantiate an earlier statement, by George Rong co-owner of the New Hope, 1982, who had stated that the blanket veins were from 18 to 24 inches in width. The ore contains argentite, galena, tetrahedrite and their altered products. This vein is not the same vein developed by the 700 foot crosscut; as these two workings are not connected except by a raise.

A 1500 foot aerial tram was constructed from the 700 foot crosscut to the mill at the base of the mountain, on the north side of Washington Canyon.

In September of 1864, the company announced it was developing a large vein with very favorable results.

By April, 1865, the New Hope Company had done more to develop their mine than any other company. They erected a ten-stamp last fall, and will be able to prove their mine a very valuable property, by actually making shipments of bullion. See report on the Hirschberger & Company Mill.

THE CHILE COMPANY

The August 19, 1865, Nye County News, reported that in San Pedro Canyon, the Chile Company was installing a smelting unit, for the extraction of the metal using the Mexican Plan. Their ledge, at that place is considered an excellent one, yielding large quantities of good ore, and paying from the top. They have six men working at present.

The Santo Nino, in the same canyon, has a good ledge, and are working four men, and also are erecting a smelting works.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE

The Golden Fleece, near by, is daily taking out several tons of rich ore from their shaft, forty feet deep. They have a stockpile on hand, and previously had sold a large quantity of ore to some of the Austin mills for \$35 per ton. This ledge is owned by Messrs. Cook, Morgan, and Austin.

THE ESPERANZA MINE

Another first class claim in the district is the Esperanza, having a tunnel now in bout one hundred and fifty feet. The tunnel is being driven both day and night, by A. B. Donaldson, the Superintendent.

OTHER OPERATIONS IN THE WASHINGTON CANYON AREA

Several of the ledges were considered to be of equal to the New Hope Mine and were already being actively developed. These discoveries included two ledges near the town named the Geneva and Don Quixote. Both of these ledge were from fifteen to twenty feet wide and showed rich ore on the surface.

The above comprise most of the claims in the District, where a considerable amount of work is being done, although there are many others that were extensively worked last year. Among these is the New Hope Company, who own one of the most valuable ledges in the Reese River Country. They drove a tunnel three hundred and fifty feet, almost reaching their ledge, which prospected very rich in the croppings. This company having done the work sufficient to hold their grounds, suspended operations some time ago. Their improvements cost them little, in the way of cash, having been mostly paid for with lots, in the town of Washington, and other valuable lands, that they managed to secure at an early date. When these could no longer be made available to pay the miners wages, work was suspended, the District being little better for what they have done.

1866, the Violet Ledge is referenced as being on the north side of Washington Canyon and was near the Buckhorn claim.

There are several other silver-lead prospects NE of Washington Canyon. The quartz veins are small and generally trend north-northeast.

The north side of Washington Canyon is dotted with dozens of prospects. There is not less than four fairly good size mine workings, including one that has been stoped to the surface.

In the second quarter of 1866, the New Hope Mine shipped 6 tons - 609 lb. of ore valued at \$109.50 per ton. In 1866 the New Hope Mine shipped 8 tons of ore to the smelter in Austin; which yielded 68 pounds of silver to the ton (804 oz/t, netting \$3,830.16 (\$479.52 per ton). On May 12, 1867, it was reported that the New Hope (also called the Washington Mine) in the first quarter of the year reported it has produced 4 tons 1567 pound of ore having a value of \$312.37 per ton. In March 1868, the mine shipped 5 tons, 297 pounds of ore; which netted \$1,750.04 (about \$286.07 per ton) (215.57 oz/t).

On May 1, 1867, the Reese River Reville reported on the Washington Mining District, that the mining district was situated within the counties of Lander and Nye, was one of the earliest organized in the Reese River Region. At one time its mines were held in high repute, and the New Hope particularly received a large share of attention and favor. But it came to no good in the hands of those who managed it, and after a series of failures, the mine was closed. This threw doubt on the entire property of the district, and soon smaller and weaker companies, as well as individuals, discontinued their mining operations.

UTICA AND HERKIMER COMPANY

It wasn't until June, 1867, the Utica and Herkimer Company have begun work on their mines in preparatory to the completion of their reduction works. The correspondent was informed that they apparently have a fine property, which when development may render remuneration. The mining property was in Smiths Canyon, about six miles north of Washington Canyon. Smiths Canyon had but little water. In April, 1868, the contract has been let for building the fifteen stamp mill for the Utica and Herkimer Company in the Washington Mining District and the work of grading the mill site had already begun. The motion power is to be both steam and water; the batteries are to be propelled by a steam engine, and the amalgamator apparatus by a water wheel.

The enterprise will infuse unwonted life into the district.

The Silver Bend Reporter, on August 3, 1867, "..... some hope for a speedy resumption of mining operations in the Washington Mining District. An agent for an Eastern Company had recently arrived there and had commenced various work of development, and it is not improbable that smelting furnaces similar to those in operation around Oreana, in Humbolt County, may be built for the reduction of ore. Charcoal was used for the smelting of ore at Oreana, where the charcoal had to be transported thirty miles, while in the Washington Mining District, the charcoal is at hand, and smelting ore is abundant. A mill has been in operation there, but for several years, has lain idle for the reason that the mill owners had no mine of their own. Its capacity was fifteen stamps, though but five of these were ever used. It was built for the purpose of reducing the ores of the New Hope Company's Mine. This ore only recovered an average of about \$70 per ton., but through some misunderstanding between the owners of the mill and the company owners of the mine, the mining operation shut down, although there was said to be at least five hundred tons of ore on the surface, at that time. The mill owners offered at that time, to take this ore as it lay to the mining company for \$10 per ton, but the offer was declined. It is hoped that the mines of the Washington Mining District will again be working, but under more favorable circumstances and a better system of management than hereto fore" .

On May 1, 1868 an Agent for the Utica and Herkimer Company stated the company was actively engaged in pushing forward the work on their now fifteen stamp mill, now being built in San Pedro Canyon. The mill is being built for the primary purpose of processing the ore for the company's mines in Smiths' Canyon. Only four days later, it was reported that an agent for the Utica and Herkimer Company, in the Washington Mining District mentioned, beyond doubt, the mill, which the company is building, will be idle, within a month, after it is finished, for lack of ore. He was despondent, that there has already been enough schemes in the district, and trusted there would be more of them, still to be exposed. On May 30, 1868, the mill of the Utica and Herkimer Company, in the Washington Mining District, is being rapidly pushed to completion but the mines are in no condition to supply it with ore. On August 12, 1868, a small lot of 700 ounces of bullion arrived in Austin. It was believed this was the first product of, the recently completed, Utica and Herkimer Company's Mill.

ZENOBIA MINING COMPANY

Samples of the ore shown to us by Col. James Fitton, one of the new owners of the Zenobia (New Hope), declared the ore to be the richest looking ore ever from the district. In May, 1868,

it was reported that the New Hope was now known as the Zenobia Mine, which is actively working on the mine.

In September 1868, the mine shipped 30 tons 736 pounds of ore, which yielded \$2,966.00 (\$97.67 per ton) (73.66 oz/t). Also in the fourth quarter of 1868, the mine produced 10 tons, 106 pounds of ore averaging \$137.26 per ton. Other reports state the mine was shipping ore that ranged from \$38.00 to \$387.00 per ton. A separate report states the mine was shipping ore that averages \$800.00 per ton. from the vertical shaft. (no date given) (four vertical shafts on the property) .

On August 13, 1870, it was announced that the quartz mill at Washington Canyon, owned by the Utica and Herkimer Company will restart in a few days under the supervision of Mr. Bates. Who thinks the prospects of the camp are fair.

There are some excellent mines in the Washington Mining District, but as in other districts, they can only be open by the expenditure of considerable money. We trust there will be no further injury done to the name of our mines being built without a supply of ore to keep it steadily at work being first made sure of. It is a good mine well opened that a company ought to be desirous of securing rather than a quartz mill standing idle nine-tenths of the time. In practice, it is found a very difficult matter to secure daily 10 to 12 tons of good milling ore, and it is only after mines are tolerably well developed that such a supply can be depended on.

George F. Densmore returned from his fishing trip to Washington Canyon on July 15, 1875 having captured upwards of two hundred fish. The Nasty Club is under obligation to Dinsmore for an ample mess of beautiful trout, and members hope he may live a thousand years and catch a thousand fish every time he goes fishing.

In 1881, it was reported the New Hope Mine was in production.

In 1901, the New Hope Properties, known as the Monitor Mine Group at that time, went into the estate of L. E. Werner. Shortly thereafter, Neipold Warner, a local rancher, from Indian Valley, purchased the property from the L. E. Werner estate.

In the upper workings, there is a short winze and a short sub-level off of the winze. A very narrow vein carrying some silver chloride is in the floor of the sub-level. The silver chloride, according to George Rong, assays over 300 ounces of silver per ton (1982). Where the crosscut intersects the blanket vein, the vein is stoped for a very short distance, with the face of the vein showing some 2 ½ feet of mineralization.

Paul Klopstock, in 1906, relocated the original San Pedro Lode Mining claim as the Monitor Mine. On September 14, 1906, Paul Klopstock located the mining claim, he named the claim Klopstock, and mentioned this claim was known as the old Antimony Mine, and was located on the west side of the Monitor Mine. Klopstock filed a relocation of the claim on October 11, 1906.

WASHINGTON MINING COMPANY

Renewed mining activity by the Washington Mining Company, began during the last week of November, 1909. In Washington Canyon, thirty miles south of Austin, resulting in the opening up new and promising ore bodies in surface cuts. The vein was being explored to determine the best place to sink the main shaft and unusual values in gold and silver were encountered.

The shaft will be sunk to a depth of 800 feet, at which point to connect to the long crosscut and to the aerial tram, bringing the ore down to the mill. All the ore broken, on the various levels in the shaft, will be delivered to the portal of this tunnel, where the mill site has been chosen for the reduction plant.

Several men have been at work laying out new roads and putting up buildings in which to house the men during the winter.

The vein, which has a production record of \$100,000.00, is a contact between rhyolite and quartzite and can be traced for over a mile on the surface, The croppings vary in width from 30 to 100 feet. These operations will be in charge of Paul Klopstock. L. A. Warner, one of the heaviest stockholders in the new company, visited the mine in November.

Neipold Warner operated the property until his death in 1910. His wife, Rose Warner continued with the property. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Rose Warner relocated the claims as the Camp Bird Group. The claim group comprised a total of 16 lode mining claims. In 1916, two Camp Bird Tunnel Site Claims were located to protect the 700 foot long crosscut tunnel, driven under the two known horizontal veins carrying argentite silver.

THE MONITOR MINE

Work on this property includes an incline shaft, some 110 feet deep (1911 - 1912), from which there are several short drifts.

Just east of the Monitor Shaft is a formation of mudstone. Also east of the shaft, are several short drifts and open cuts. In this eastern area, from the shaft, are several outcroppings stained with copper carbonates.

Nothing is known of the mineralization or structures encountered in the Monitor Shaft. This property later became part of the Warner Claim Group.

In 1918, William M. Thatcher was employed as the Mine Superintendent.

In 1918, the State Geologist reported that the Warner (New Hope Mine) was shipping some silver ore to the mills at Austin, Nevada.

In 1919, the State Geologist again reported that ore was being shipped from the mine. The State Geologist went on to say, that the mine had been in operation for 166 days in 1920.

Mrs. Rose Warner, had been shipping carloads of ore to the Hazen Sampler from her property.

The ore she was sending to the sampler were averaging about \$60.00 per ton. These were sample shipments and were not the policy of Rose Warner to ship such ore. What she had in mind was to develop an enormous tonnage to be available for treatment and shipments, may have been for her purpose for the complete testing the recovery of the silver by different mill runs. These shipments had been made for the past 18 months, being mostly confined to the principal vein, which for width and extend, bids to be proven one of the most important in the state. During this time, from 1918 to 1920, Bert O'Toole, a local rancher, confirmed that he had hauled a number of loads of ore to the mills at Austin, Nevada and the Hazen Sampler, from the New Hope Mine.

During the first part of January, 1920, Rose Warner, sole owner of the New Hope Mine, was still actively engaged in mining. She was one of the few women who were directly involved in mining. By November, 1920, Mrs. Rose Warner had 21 lode mining claims, covering an area from the north side of Washington Canyon, to the south side of Cottonwood Canyon. The claims, on the south side of Cottonwood Canyon cover the ground of the original Pyreneese claim Group This property is considered to be one of the most important ore bodies in the state of Nevada, with an estimated value of \$1,500,000.00.

During September, 1920, it was reported that gold ore, assaying \$500 per ton was reported discovered in Washington Canyon.

The veins continuity has been proven to a depth of some 350 feet on the dip of the vein, by adits reaching it on three levels, one level, showing a width of some 13 feet, the entire contents of the vein supplying a satisfactory milling product of high value and favorable analysis, free from base metals, of which a considerable quantity is now on the dumps. A 95 foot shaft penetrated the vein and proved the existence of ore for 500 foot down the dip of the vein. The shaft was sunk to intersect the upper blanket vein carrying argentite. The vein averaged between 18 and 24 inch thick. The ore contains very little gold, but some of the ore is extremely high grade in silver. The value of the mine also lays in the fact that the ore material, 13 feet thick, at a depth of 600 feet and an unknown depth contains ore of high milling grade, with virtually no or very little base metals. The vein, above the shaft, has been proven by a series of drifts.

The tonnage of the ore now exposed is reported to be sufficient to keep a small mill operating for several years, and it is considered possible that the vein contains a huge tonnage, as the drifts have been driven in the vein for a considerable distance.

Recently, another vein was found 1500 feet from the 95 foot shaft, and assays from the vein, near the surface, report nearly 500 ounces of silver

The development of the vein at further depth is proceeding and it is expected, will in the near future put in sight a tonnage justifying the erection of a milling plant of large capacity.

Thatcher spent four years developing the mine before his backers, having become tired of paying assessments and being despaired of ever getting any return on their money, withdrew their support.

WARNER MINING AND MILLING COMPANY

In 1922, the property was purchased/option by New York interests; by the name of Warner Mining and Milling Company.

Their operation was centered on the original New Hope Mine. The 1500 foot aerial tram from the 700 foot crosscut to the base of the mountain, on the north side of Washington Canyon was rehabilitated. A 50 ton cyanide plant was erected, but after running for only 10 days, the plant was shut down, due to the company having financial difficulties back at New York. Additional attempts were made to secure additional funding, were not successful. The Warner Mining and Milling Company abandoned the mining claims. The mill was torn down and removed.

Mrs. Rose Warner immediately relocated the lode mining claims and continued on with the annual assessment work. The New Hope Mine was part of the Camp Bird Group, owned by Mrs. Rose Warner of Austin, Nevada. The group now comprised of some 22 lode mining claims situated in Washington and Cottonwood Canyons.

WILLIAM M THATCHER

Mr. Thatcher was an attorney in Austin, Nevada. In 1933, at the age of 70, he bought the Reese River Reveille, which he sold in 1949, when he retired.

William M. Thatcher, still having faith in the property returned 6 years after he had left the property as manager, and work was resumed under the new leasers. This attempt proved no better than the first, and the venture ended in failure and the mine was shut down. In 1933, William M Thatcher, for the Rose and the Neipold Warner Estates, was still looked after the New Hope Properties.

In 1938, the road up the dry wash to the New Hope Mine was washed out by a cloudburst, and was repaired early in 1939.

In 1939, with the decline in much of silver mining in the Toiyabe Range, the district became inactive and remained almost forgotten for many years

There are very few official records of the activity on this property. The amount of work, as shown by the amount of workings, indicate there was much more activity on this property than has been reported. Among other things, there are the four shafts on the property.

There are four shafts on the property. The southeasterly vertical shaft is 100 feet deep with approximately 1000 feet of workings off of this shaft.

It is also reported that certain parties were disposed, under flimsy pretexts of grabbing the fruits from the actual discoverers. It is hoped, the miners in the district, will act in a body and take steps to prevent the accomplishment of any such dishonest purpose. The miners should oppose and put down the grabbers; and compel them to abide by the district regulations and the law.

TUNGSTEN PROPERTIES

GEOLOGY

Mineralization is probably sheelite in Tactite. Those so considered appear to lie in recrystallized limestone, several others are shown to be within the Slate-Angillite unit of the Crane Canyon Formation and another is with the western apical portion of the Alken Creek Granite Pluton, and is adjacent to one of the prospects in the Washington Canyon in the Gold Hill Formation.

On the left side of the first canyon, east of the New Hope Mine, a short distance from its' mouth, is one such workings. It consist of a drift, winze, a sublevel, and minor stopes.

In the second right hand canyon off of Washington Canyon, is one such deposit. This is the deposit Gorge Rong and his wife worked. on the ridge between Washington and Leon Canyons. Most of the workings were open-air pits, on the surface.

A third property is on the east side of Jacks Canyon. Most of the work at this location was done by exposing the ore, from the surface, by dozer.

A fourth workings on the ridge, roughly between Washington and Cottonwood Canyon, and is near the summit of the mountain range.

The tungsten deposits were worked in the 1950's, while the U S Government had a stockpiling program in place.

All of the tungsten properties went under option to the Union Carbide Company, but were returned to the owners when the government shut down their ore stockpiling program and the price of tungsten radically dropped.

ANTIMONY

Antimony, as stibnite has been found in stringers in rhyolitic Tertiary volcanic rocks (Kral, 1951, p 210-211) was well as in association with some of the base-metal-silver ore deposits in Paleozoic rocks.

There is also a report of the presents of mercury from Tertiary rocks, but the location was not precisely located.

There are several other silver-lead prospects NE of Washington Canyon. The quartz veins are small and generally trend north-northeast.

TOWN OF WASHINGTON

The town of Washington starts near the mouth of Washington Canyon and, on the north side of the canyon, and continues into the next left hand side canyon, there are but few remains of commercial buildings and individual homes. The lower portion of the homes were dug into the

hills. The town was named after the father of our country, George Washington.

The Historian, Bancroft reported the town of Washington was recognized as being in existence prior to the time the Territory of Nevada was formed.

The town of Washington, is the principal place in the District, it was well chosen because of its natural beauty and being well close to the mines. The canyon, San Pedro, is very wide and smooth sloped and the soil is capable of producing garden vegetables. The main stream of water runs through the town. In many of the lots, the owners have planted cottonwood trees which in several years will add new features to the place. At the Washington House good accommodations for the traveler render this community, with its natural beauty of a pleasant resort. The town was described as being a little paradise upon the earth, with the most delightful climate, an abundance of the purest and best water, plenty of wood and fine timber, and even in January, feed for almost any number of horses and cattle, and there were no end to "big ledges". Fabulous stories were told as of the width and richness of ledges in the district, and it is useless to attempt to describe them.

The community was considered to be the "Capital" of the region, and was the residence of the Washington Mining District Recorder.

The town boasted, among other things, 3 saloons, a bakery, hotel, and a general store. It also boasted of what is thought to be the first "Billiard Parlor" in Nye County. The canyon, in which the town is situated, is supplied with about 75 inches of pure spring water, running the year around, and an abundance of nut pine in the immediate vicinity, furnished for \$4 per cord.

In a letter, dated January 3, 1863, A. Monroe says that in the town of Washington, he has already bought six lots and has built a general & liquor store. He was in partnership with a man named Jewell. Jewell had purchased the supplies for the store and Monroe was to run the store, from which the two of them would split the profits. Next to the store, he had also built a 20 x 30 log house. Monroe also secured a ranch on the Reese River, some 4 miles from the town. Mr. Monroe stated the mines were the richest in the territory. He had already purchased 200 feet on two different ledges.

A meeting was called for holders of mining claims in the Washington Mining District. The meeting was to take place on September 9, 1863, at the house of the New Hope Company, in the Town of Washington. The cause of the meeting was to "Amend the Laws of the Washington Mining District".

The meeting, as reported by the Reese River Reville went as follows: "Amended Laws of the Washington District".

San Pedro Canyon, Lander Co., N. T. }
September 9, 1863. }

" At a meeting of the holders of mining claims, in this district, held at the house of the New Hope Company, at 5 o'clock. P. M., the meeting was called to order and Mr. C. C. Tracy voted chairman and Mr. Wm. W. Manning, Secretary. Mr. Maloney stated the object of the meeting to

be provided for the retention of mining claims during the approaching winter, during which it will be impossible for many to do work on their claims, if any can. It was then moved and seconded as follows: All claims recorded -- or which shall after be recorded to May 20th, 1864 -- shall be the property of those locating, whether companies or individuals, by the expenditures of one days work on them, (and the finding and locating, with prospecting necessary thereto, shall be considered as such one day's work) till May 20th, 1864, when the law shall be in force as hereto fore. The motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. Maloney then read letters from several claim holders, who could not themselves attend, when it was found they were of the opinion in accordance with the above motion. It was moved and seconded, that notice be published in the Reese River Reville of the meeting to be held in this place on the 9th day of October, next, for the purpose of amending and altering the mining laws of this district. Carried. The motion was moved and seconded that the minutes of the proceedings of this meeting be published once a week in the Reese River Reville.

It was moved and carried that the meeting be adjourned”.

Wm. W. Manning, Secretary

Following complaints by the miners in the Washington Mining District, to the Reese River Reville, that the newspaper had not printed the by-laws of their district in the paper, the Reese River Reville responded in an article in the November 7, 1863 edition that: “The Reason Why. -- Inquiries have several times been made to us, by persons from Washington District, as to why we have not published the mining laws of that district. When the copy of the laws was left with us, we were told to publish it, when the money which had been subscribed to pay for it arrives. This latter little necessary article has never come to hand, so that we are still obeying instructions”.

TRANSPORTATION

New Years Day, is passing away in 1863, but what strange sound is heard in the quiet canyon. A stage ! Hurrah ! A stage ! This is unusual. The like had never before happened. The first stage from Austin had arrived, driven by Smith. On the stage was the County Clerk, S. F.

Greeley, Esq., Jim Morgan, Jimmy Morgan, Ace Bowen, and Charlie Dodson, the new Washington Mining District Recorder, and three friends from Austin. The dignitaries were escorted around the district and were shown ledges from twenty to sixty feet in width, with paying ore right from the top.

In 1863, the Turners Pony Express served the area from Austin, served the towns of Big Creek, St. Augustine, Washington & Ione.

On January 1, 1864, the miners attended another meeting of the claim holders of the Washington Mining District.

At that meeting, Mr. Charles H. Dodson was nominated, voted on, and was elected Mining District Recorder for the year of 1864. He had been a very effective Deputy Recorder under W. W. Manning, since the formation of this District, he received testimony from those present, as to their appreciation for his previous services by electing him unanimously to the office of Recorder. Charley is well known in Austin, and had many warm friends there, as well as elsewhere, will be glad to hear of his election, knowing him as we and they do to be perfectly

“squaretoed” in his dealings with each and every one. Success to Charley ! We have confidence that he is the right man in the right place.

MURDER IN THE WASHINGTON DISTRICT

On January 2, 1864 it was reported that; early last Saturday morning the body of a man was found lying on the road in the town of Washington, Washington Mining District. It was recognized as being that of J. M. McCourtney. It was mangled in a most horrible manner, there being three bullet holes in the head, two in the breast, and two stab wounds in the stomach and breast. The face was also much blackened, with powder as if a pistol or gun, which inflicted the wounds had been held very close to the head. There was also evidence that the body had been dragged about one hundred and fifty feet from where it had fallen. The assassins are as yet unknown. The Deceased had been in Washington but a few days, having arrived there from Big Creek. He formally lived at Bear Creek. On Friday he had become involved in a difficulty with some Mexicans at a gambling saloon in Washington during which he had fired at, but missed them. He was supposed to be about twenty-six years of age. Immediately after finding the body, a meeting was held, a coroner was appointed, a jury selected, and an inquest held.

The following verdict was returned: The coroner and jury selected to hear the evidence and facts in relation to the death of J. M. McCourtney, reporting the following: We the jury find the deceased came to his death on the night of January 1st between the hours of 10 and 12 P.M., by five wounds inflicted on various parts of his body, by pistol shots from pistols in the hand of person or persons to the jury unknown”. “Wm. Manning, Foreman, G. A. Moore, A. B. Austin, F. Domingues, G. H. Murcer, Francis Padro, F. H. Warner, James Dougherty, M. Marti, B. McGirr and Ramon Diaz.

signed: D. Batone, Coroner.

Upon receiving information of the murder of McCourtney at Washington last Friday, Sheriff Taber left for that place very promptly in order to ferret out if possible and arrest the murders. He had not returned up to yesterday afternoon. It is to be hoped that he will be successful in his search.

The Sheriff returned from Washington last Wednesday evening, bringing with him three persons charged with the murder of McCourtney. They are now in custody at the Court House awaiting examination. Their names are Pasqual Felic, Jose Trinidad Lopez and J. N. Dorn, the two former Mexicans, and the latter an American.

On January 7, 1864, the Smith Stage Line made it's second trip from the Washington District, bringing to Austin the following passengers: G. W. Smith, A. B. Austin, E. A. Morse and C. H. Dodson. The stage will return tomorrow to Washington with letters, packages, etc., which will be dropped off at Sam Pastor's Saloon, on Cedar Street.

On January 16, 1864, the three accused of the recent murder of McCourtney at Washington, had their examination last Wednesday, before Justice Childers, of Washington. After hearing the evidence they were discharged.

On January 19, 1864, a theft was reported by a man at Washington who was robbed of \$180

in gold.

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A NEW COUNTY

On January 21, 1864, following in the account was given of the proceedings of the Territorial Council, on last Friday, contained in the Territorial Enterprise. "Mr. Waldron submitted a petition from the citizens of Washington Mining District, Lander County, paving the way to be set off in a new county, to have its northwest corner at West Gate, thence south to the California line and east to Utah boundary". Referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Waldron, Coddington and Thompson.

Many of the people in the town of Austin and the Reese River Mining District never forgave those in the Washington Mining District who were the catalyst; for starting the movement to establish the County of Nye.

On January 22, 1864, The saloon of A. Patrone, proprietor, opened in San Pedro Canyon.

On January 23, 1864, it was announced that C. W. Vitor would supply citizens of the Washington Mining District and vicinity with the Reese River Reville.

The Reese River Reville, on January 23, 1864, reported being shown a very fine specimen of gold quartz from the Washington District. It showed gold about the surface in large quantities. (Pyreneese Mine).

On January 28, 1864 it was reported that George Foard, of the Washington District, had recently been appointed by Governor Lowe as a Commissioner of Deeds for California.

In January, 1864, Harry Fletcher and P. C. Turner established a Pony Express service which ran between Austin and Union City, via Big Creek, Washington and Ione. Trips would be made twice a week, leaving Austin on Mondays and Thursday. Letters and packages destine for any of the above mentioned places were to be left at the Buel & Terrills Store, and would be delivered along their destinations along the way.

In 1864, Morgan's Austin & Ione Express Line traveled from Austin to Ione via the Reese River, with stops at towns of Big Creek, St. Augustine, and Washington.

It was reported in the February 18, 1864, Monsieur and Madame Patrone were to give a social party at the Washington Exchange in San Pedro Canyon on the following Monday evening. The invitation had already been sent out and the local people were looking forward to a pleasant time. The tickets were free.

In February, 1864, Messrs. Thomas Smith and Henry Paine, lately of the firm of Paine Bros., Sacramento, are running a stage line from Austin to Ione City via Big Creek and Washington; leaving Austin on alternate days at 8 a.m. from their place at Sam Pastor's saloon, on Cedar Street. It is anticipated soon to put on a daily run.

Part of an article written to the Mining And Scientific Press, dated March 29, 1864, Referring to the Washington Mining District and the Town of Washington, " Unlike a place which has been subjected to excitement and subsequent collapse, Washington grows steadily, but surely -- stores, saloons, hotels, and business establishments are rising up amongst the cabins of miners, the town lots, which six months ago could be bought for \$50, are now selling readily from \$200 to \$500."

The following add was placed in the Reese River Reville, on April 3, 1864:

LOST

SOMEWHERE ON THE STAGE ROAD BETWEEN Washington and Austin on Tuesday, the 5th inst., a BLACK MOROCCO MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing notes amounting in the aggregate to near \$4,000 and also certificates of Mining Stocks. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Washington House, San Pedro Canyon or at this office. G. W. Smith, San Pedro Canyon, April 6, '64.

At that meeting, Mr. Charles H. Dodson was elected Mining District Recorder for the year of 1864.

On April 12, 1864, the Reese River Reville reported that J. E. Maloney was appointed Notary Republic for Lander County, to reside at Washington. John A. Benham also received the appointment of Census Marshall for Nye and Churchill Counties.

By April, 1864, the towns of Washington and San Augustine are growing rapidly and lots on the main streets. Wood and water are plenty and the health of the country is excellent. The people of Washington seem to be making no effort to create an excitement about their country, but they are pursuing the better course, by quietly developing their rich ledges, and in due time they will have their reward.

In April, 1864, Mr. Jerry Crowder started a new service to Big Creek and was planing to start extending the line as far south as Ione City. He had just purchased two new Concord Coaches and twelve horses.

Early in May of 1864, a steam sawmill was built in Washington Canyon, and was already supplying the growing town of Washington with cut lumber. New buildings were going up rapidly.

Among the noteworthy improvements in the town was a large two story frame hotel, owned by G. W. Smith.

On May 12, 1864, the following ad was placed in the Reese River Reville:

MAY DAY BALL
A Ball Will Be Given At The
WASHINGTON EXCHANGE
At Pedro Canyon, on the Evening
Monday, The Second Day of May, 1864.
Ticket to the Ball, \$5: Supper Tickets, \$3.
Good music will be in attendance, and everything
done to conduce to the pleasure of the guest.
A. PATONE, Proprietor

THE AMERICAN BILLIARD SALOON

On May 14, 1864, the following ad was placed in the Reese River Reville
A new saloon named the "American" is the neatest, elegantly fitted and furnished saloon east of Virginia City, owned by the Rock Company.

AMERICAN BILLIARD SALOON
WASHINGTON
The undersigned, having fitted up the above
named place of resort, wishes to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he will
keep constantly on hand the choicest Wines,
Liquors, and Cigars. We recommend all who
travel that way to give them a call.
M. A. ROCK & COMPANY

During the latter part of May, 1864, Mr. William Pridham, and experienced express rider has established a Pony Express between Austin, and Pedro Canyon, City of Washington, and Ione City. Mr. Pridham will leave Austin in the morning on every alternate day and arrive at one o'clock P. M. in Ione City, making the trip in six hours. The line will be a great convince to the citizens of the county seat of Nye, and those along the route, will get their letters and papers in a very short time from Austin. In May, 1864, William Pridham, of the Austin and Ione Express Line, rode in from Ione in five an a half hours. The distance being about sixty miles shows pretty good riding, and that Mr. Pridham is determined to keep up to time. He leaves today, from his office with Wells Fargo & Company.

Later in May, 1864, Stodd's Austin to Ione Express Line started operating on a daily basis.

In June, Justice of the Peace, Manning returned from the Washington District to Austin. He did not much to say about the mines in the Washington district, except much work was being done on the mines.

On June 16th, 1864, the village, of Washington, in San Pedro Canyon, by which the latter name is often designated, and in passing, it might be a better one for common use. The district is occupied in a great part by Mexicans, from the silver mines of Mexico, with whom it is a favorite locality, its mines resembling, as they claim they do, the richest of the mines of Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and other States in their native country. The many conveniences of successful mining known to exist throughout the Washington District, is more than usual abundance, such as wood, water and building stone, with easy access to the ledges, and a country susceptible of agricultural improvement, and arborscent and floral ornamentation. The soil in San Pedro Canyon is of a very excellent variety, and with its rich mines and pleasant location will, when it becomes better known, attract a large population, and the little hamlet of the present well ere long constitute one of the principal and prettiest of Nevada's village.

On June 25, 1864, the "Nye County News", owned by Joseph E. Echley and Henry DeGoot starting printing in Ione, Nevada.

On June 25, 1864, the following ad was displayed in the Nye County News:

AUSTIN TO IONE STAGE LINE

Via Washington

[Carrying the Mail]

The undersigned still continues to run a
Line of stages between Austin and Ione.
The line is stocked with good horses and
Careful drivers, connecting at Austin with
The Overland Mail Line.

Packages and orders will be promptly
Attended to.

THOMAS F. MORGAN, Proprietor.

On July 1, 1864, the Reese River Reville reported a runaway stage while leaving Washington the horses became unmanageable, and started off on a keen run. One of the breast-straps breaking or becoming unhitched the pole dropped and was buried in the ground over eight feet, successfully resisting the united efforts of the passengers and the driver to haul it out. The sudden stop spilled everybody aboard, but fortunately no one was hurt. The person on the box with the driver saved himself by performing the astonishing acrobatic feat of doing a double somersault over two horses and landing upon terra firma in a perpendicular position with his moccasins toward the center of gravity.

In July, 1864, the firm of Baxter & Brown, had a road from Washington to Ione under construction, which would shorten the distance, by several miles between those two towns. This new road leaves the present road about a mile east of the summit, and joining the existing road again near the Barnards' Ranch, a distance of twelve miles. The proprietors have done considerable work in the road, having be engaged for several months with a small force of men. It will be a free road and is said to be a good one, having no high hills or sand in it. Halve way across this stretch a well has been dug affording plenty of water, and here a spacious stockade

house has been erected for the accommodation of travelers.

In late July, 1864, a miner in San Pedro Canyon wrote to the Reese River Reville, this very sarcastic letter; "Washington, July 29th, 1864. To the Editors of the Reville: When a person subscribes for your paper for one month, and only received about one dozen copies, which he is obligated to dun you for, I suppose you don't consider it impertinent if he wants to know why he can't get the balance? It has struck me that you are "hard up", or lost money playing bean poker. If this is the case, come out like men, acknowledge the corn and I will then remit you two and a half more - couldn't trust you with a third months subscription all at once but particularly desire that you don't keep both money and papers, "that's mean". I also beg to inform you that it cost two bits to send this letter, also that it cost two bits to send the former one: all of which, if your business was attended to properly, would have been comfortably rested at the bottom of my breeches pocket. Yours respectfully, John Lloyd".

At the Territory Union Party Central Meeting, it was resolved that the Central Committee now select some person at Carson to cast the vote of Lander County in the Territorial Convention of the Union Party to be holden August 10th, 1864. In August of 1864, the Union Central Committee assigned spots for two delegate from Washington, to the Lander Union Central Committee meeting to nominate candidates for the County Offices to be filled by election under the Territory Organization at the next election, to be called to meet in the city of Austin on the last day in August, and that the primary meetings for the election of delegates to said convention to be held on the Saturday preceding.

On August 14th, 1864, the Reese River Reville reported the probable death of three prospectors. The report read as follows: "About six weeks since four Mexicans named Rafael Robles, Pablo Flores, Francisco Miscota and Rolles Armento left San Antonio on a prospecting tour in a southeasterly direction. The last named returned to Washington a day or two since and reports the probable death of his three companions. He states that the party started from San Antonio with two Indians as guides. After traveling about one hundred and fifty miles, the Indians informed them that it was a long way to water. The Indians refused to go further, which they reached after riding sixteen hours, but found no water. Armento proposed to return, but the other three refused, it being in the night. He thereupon gave those remaining his horse, and immediately started back on foot, reaching water after two days and two nights travel. During this time he sustained life by drinking sap found in the cactus plant, and at length reached San Antonio in safety. Armento is of the opinion that all his companions perished, as nothing has since been heard of them. Flores was well known in this country as an industrious and successful prospector. He was the discoverer of the San Antonio Mining District".

On August 16, 1864, it was reported that Sheriff Taber arrested Pasqual Feliz at Washington, in this county, yesterday morning, and brought him to Austin last evening where he was lodged in jail. Feliz is under indictment for the murder of John McCoutney, at Washington, in January last. Trinidad Lopez, who was charged with being an accomplice has been in custody about a month. Both will have their day in court at next term of the District Court, in November, next.

At the town of Washington, a group of miners, from another area, met to form a mining

district. On August 17, 1864, the meeting was held. The district was named "The Columbus Mining District." Section 12 of the laws of the district stated: "The Recorder was to live in Washington District until the District (Columbus) shall be sufficiently populated to be safe to move to the above District.

The elected officers were:

signed:

President: Jose A. Acchoa
Secretary: Casimino Artichi
District Recorder: C. D. Benedict

On August 18, 1864, it was announced that the area, from Jacobsville to Ione City was now being served by The Wells Fargo & Company.

a meeting was held, a coroner was appointed, a jury selected, and an inquest held.

In August of 1864, the Washington District Union Convention was held. The Union Nominations for Justice of the Peace was L. Loslyn; and George A. Moore for Constable, and the two elected delegates to the Lander County Union Convention were George A. Moore and Joseph E. Maloney.

On September 15, 1864, the Reese River Reville reported that the bodies of Francisco Flores and Rafael, a portion of the party who started out on an exploring expedition, some three months ago, and only one of them escaped, an account of which we published, were found two weeks since about one hundred and ninety miles south of here. The bodies were entirely dried up, and there is no doubt but that they died of actual starvation. They were well known in this country, and one of them was the discoverer of the San Antonio District.

MINERS MEETING

Washington Mining District, Lander County, Nevada Territory. September 17th, 1864:

We, the undersigned, claim holders in this district, hereby give notice that a meeting of the miners of this District, will be held on SATURDAY, THE 22nd DAY OF OCTOBER next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the Pony Express Saloon, Washington, for the purpose of taking action upon the late attempt to divide this District; also to make such provision for the protection of claims and claim holders, the coming winter, as may seem advisable.

As the above are matters of great importance in the coming welfare of this District, a full attendance of the miners is earnestly desired.

Signed:

J. C. Cook	William B. Daugherty	J. C. Gouldia
Lafayette Joslyn	Daniel Morgan	E. R. Bird
J. A. Frazier	L. Chapman	George Moore
L. W. Lyon	A. Harris	Augustin Marchio
Diego Bolas	Adolfo Fojjas	L. Chaminant
James S. Crain	L. J. Carlson	N. Turner
James O. Kirkpatrick	John Dolan	D. B. Austin
Dan Eddieman	W. Whittler	Charles H. Dodson
C. H. Robinson	William W. Manning	A. G. Sandberg

E. Craine	W. H. Bunyard	A. B. Donaldson
Thomas J. Read	Charles Jordan	A. B. Austin
George H. Fogg	P. Visher	T. T. Hersperger
Thomas Cahill	John Ross	J. S. Morell
Harry Sturgis	E A. Morse	Jaymes Fernandez
Joseph Porter	Floreatino Alvarez	Marino Fillippini
Charles Davis	Jose Silva	Miguel Urias
Antonio Escarsega	Filipe Cardenas	

On September 23, 1864, two large wagons loads of lumber arrived in Austin from the Washington Mining District.

The town of Washington was the largest community in the district, and the residence of the Washington Mining District Recorder, Mr. C. H. Dodson.

The town population had increased to the point that the Union Party held a meeting at the town on October 25, 1864 to hear an address by Governor Nye and C. E. De Long. The Union Party sent Sheriff Taber and James Leffingwell, the next sheriff of Lander County traveled to Washington for an October 26, 1864, campaign for the Union Party. They were expected to return the following day. Included in the oration by Taber and Leffingwell were Davis, De Long and Davenport. Shortly after the meeting started, it was announced that Charles De Long would address the citizens the same evening upon political matters. The flag from the fine new liberty pole which the Union people had lately raised, a bonfire etc. was light and nothing was wanted on this occasion. At a little past seven o'clock P. M. the meeting was called to order and Eugene Crowell of San Francisco was placed in the chair and William Manning was made Secretary. Mr. Crowell stated the object of the meeting to be declare and listen to what were the sentiments of the Union Party and what were the great questions at issue. He said he thought some of the statements and arguments urged by A. C. Bradford, a few evenings since at a Democratic meeting might answer to the satisfaction of those who had listen to them. After speaking of his acquaintance with the speaker of the evening, and of his former conspicuous political career in California, he introduced to the audience Charles De Long of Virginia City, who for an hour and a half in an able and logical manner discoursed on the political subjects of the day, setting forcible before the audience their duties and the way to perform them, their great responsibilities and how they should be met. That Mr. De Long has done there can be no doubt. It is just such men that the time demands, and their merit will not fail to remembrance and reward at the proper time. About 10 o'clock P. M. the meeting adjourned. Before any one had left the room Mr. Cadwell made a remark which appears to be of importance. He said; "all present should bear in mind, and especially those interested in mining claims, that if the Democratic nominations were carried at the approaching election, and thus an internal state of disorder rendered liable and probable, not one dollar would California risk or invest to develop the mines of Nevada". He spoke for himself and he knew the feelings of capitalist in the State.

At that meeting, Mr. Charles H. Dodson was elected Mining District Recorder for the year of 1865.

In April 4, 1865, the new mail route was expected to soon pass between Austin and Wellington's Station, on the Walker River, running through the town of Washington. The citizens in the district had suffered much during the past winter for lack of mail facilities.

On November 11, 1866, Charles Geppert was elected the Washington Mining District Recorder, with James Filton and William W. Manning were the Deputy Washington Mining District Recorders.

During 1867 - 1876, Charles Geppert was still the Washington Mining District Recorder, but James Filton was dropped as a Deputy Washington Mining District Recorder.

From 1877 - 1880, M. D. Duckett was elected the Washington Mining District Recorder.

In 1865, Mr. Benedict was Justice of the Peace of Washington Town.

On August 5, 1865, it was reported that the people in the Washington Mining District were highly pleased in the change of their residence from Lander to Nye County, and they said they had look to the former county for aid, but had received none, and their only regret is that they are on the extreme northern boundary of Nye County, for they have rich mines which are still in that county. Which would have added wealth to our county. To capitalist looking for a good investments, we would advise them to visit the Washington Mining District.

The August 12, 1865 issue of the Nye County News, carried this article: From Mark Rock, of the Washington Mining District, the staff of the Nye County News received a champagne basket full of vegetables, consisting of fine new potatoes, radishes, lettuce, beans, peas, cabbage, turnips, onions, carrots, and we do not know what else as we have not gotten to the bottom of the basket. These were raised in Mr. Rock's garden, and we should judge the Washington Mining District was as famous for its gardens, as for its mines. Keep up the northern boundary of the county, Mark, and in a short time we will be all right.

August 17, 1865, it was reported, that after General Rosecrans, who was in the Mammoth Mining District, and planned to leave there in a few days, where he planned to spend a few days at Ione, Washington, and other places of interest, and in time, he would arrive in Austin. The Generals intention had been to examine the mines of the Reese River District, but has since learned that the mines of Reese River were not like those of Washoe, all in one ledge, and could be examined in one day. The mines of the Reese River were almost infinite in number and were of far greater interest than he had anticipated. His examination of the mines and the resources of Nevada are rather more thorough than that of Colfax and his suit, and his opinion will hereafter be considered as authority.

On November 30, 1865, the Shoshone are preparing for a gathering of all their people at a point near the neighborhood of Washington. Already about one hundred and fifty, Indians, men, women and children has already passed through Kingston, causing no little apprehension in the minds of the settlers. The Indians had not been successful in collecting their season, their usual and necessary store of pine nuts, and the object of the gathering was to organize a committee of

“ways and means”.

Whether they contemplating presenting a pension of the “Father” which art in Washington, for the alleviation of their always present hunger, or to inaugurate a system of raids upon the substance of their white brethren, we are unable to determine. They say they want bread -- much bread -- and the pale-faces only give them stones.

On July 11, 1866, Dr. Chase, reported, when he returned last night from the Washington Mining District, that an attempt was made to assassinate a man there on Saturday evening under the following circumstances. While the election of the (Washington District) Mining Recorder was in progressing, a difficulty occurred between a man named Porter and two other men whose names we did not learn, which ended in this knocking them both down. To all appearances the affair was settled.

At eleven o'clock that night, while Porter was riding on the outskirts of the little town, he was hailed by a man, who had secreted himself behind a wagon box standing on the side of the road, and at the same moment saw him level a double barreled shot gun at him. Porter jumped or rather rolled out of the saddle, at the instant the gun fired, and fell upon the ground unhurt. The assassin then sprang from his cover, and was in the act of discharging the second barrel at the prostate Porter, when an Italian named Patargo, who was passing near by and heard the first shot, rushed forward and seized the muzzle of the gun, and received its contents in his left hand, which was terribly shattered. As Porter rose from the ground, he recognized the would be assassin to be one Ingraham, a friend of one of the men with whom he had the fight with during the day. The hand of the brave Italian, who saved Porters life, was very skillfully amputated by Dr. Chase, who left him in a comfortable condition. At the time of Dr. Chase's leaving Washington, Ingraham had not been arrested.

The Nye County News, on November 10, 1866, reported that they had hear some reports concerning the Washington Precinct, in regard to the manner of conducting the election on Tuesday last. It appears that the polls were not opened in the place appointed by the Commissioners, and during the day, the officers of election, became tired, would pick up the ballot-box and walk around town, sometimes being away from the place where the election was held for an hour or so at a time; and leave the ballot-box unguarded. Some time before the hour appointed for closing the polls, the judges of election, without passing any resolution, picked up the ballot-box and moved it to a saloon, where the polls were opened, in express violation of the law, which forbids the opening of polls in a place where liquor is sold. Here a little fuss occurred, and the regular clerk of the election Board was pitched out door by outsiders and another clerk appointed by the Board. It is said that all hands were drunk. The News further mentioned, that under the circumstances, that all men, irrespective of party, who wish to preserve the purity of the ballot- box, will agree with us that this precinct should be thrown out, and we call upon the Commissioners to reject this precinct when making their official canvass. In the first place, they did not open the polls where ordered by the Commissioners; they had no right to change the polls from place to place, after the polls were opened; they had no right to leave the ballot-box unguarded, for the supposition is that ballots deposited in good faith could be taken out, and others substituted, and no one had a right to open the ballot-box -- which was done -- till the hour appointed for the closing of the polls. The proceeding in regard to the forcible

expulsion of the clerk by outsiders was illegal, as also the holding of polls where liquor was sold. Under the circumstances, we do not see how the Commissioners can do less than justice in throwing out the vote from this precinct.

On November 11, 1866, Charles Geppert was elected the Washington Mining District Recorder, with James Filton and William W. Manning were the Deputy Washington Mining District Recorders.

In the January 17th, 1867, Reese River Reville, this ad was placed in that paper:

LOST

In Austin, On or About the 14th Inst., A Promissory Note made by Jesus Alvarez and Rafeno Alvarez, and payable to the undersigned for \$ 5,590.00, dated October 24th, 1865, due eight months after date.

All persons are cautioned against trading said note. The finder will please leave the same at the store of Densmore & Co.

JESUS FLORES.

Austin, Jan. 17th, 1867

During 1867 - 1876, Charles Geppert was still the Washington Mining District Recorder, but James Filton was dropped as a Deputy Washington Mining District Recorder.

UNITED STATES MAIL

Post Office Department }
Washington, November 30th, 1869 }
Proposals Will Be Received At the
Contract Office of this Department until
3 o'clock P. M. February 26, 1869
No. 16439 From Wellington, by Pine Grove
(n. o.) and Washington, to Aurora ___ miles
and back, once a week

An ad in the Reese River Reville, dated, February 16, 1870, read as follows:

REESE RIVER MAIL CARRIER

Austin, Washington,
Ione, and Mammoth

Leaves Austin MONDAYS, at 8 o'clock A. M. }
Leaves Mammoth FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock A. M. }
} Stage will run to Washington only when
Passengers desire.
Fare -- To Washington, \$4.50; to Ione \$10;
To Mammoth, \$12.

All freights must be paid on delivery
Agents } J. F. Triplett, Austin
 } W. H. Howe, Mammoth
 Albert Burns, Proprietor

Previously to a Post Office being established in the town of Washington, the stages passing through the town would use the town as a "Mail Drop" for the surrounding area. A U. S. Post Office was established in the town of Washington, on July 29, 1870, and was closed on August 31, 1872. The Post Master was Barney McGirr.

The 1870 census for the Washington Precinct, reported the population of the Washington Precinct had dwindled to 49 people.

On November 18, 1872, it was announced by "Captain Joe" that the Grand International Fandango of the Pietas and Shoshones, which was to have commenced today at Washington, (not D. C.), has been postponed "three sleeps," and the scene of the festivities removed to the romantic and picturesque glen situated about a mile and a half north of town, known as "Slaughter Horse Canyon." This change was deemed advisable inasmuch as the equine quadrupeds of the tribes are in a sadly demoralized condition -- a kind of epizootic having broken on among them -- the premonitory symptoms of which, is a sore back. Lo is constitutionally opposed to the use of "shanks mare: in his travels, brute has concluded to shorten the distance as much as possible. Tickets for the fandango can be purchased Huge Sullivan and Sam McCloud

SPRING CONFERENCE

On March 9, 1873, the annual Spring Conference of the "Shoshone" denomination of Christians is now in progress at Washington, about thirty miles south of Austin. The teachers and leaders in the tribe preach their doctrines -- increase and multiply-- only the Shoshones are a little more practical, particularly about his time of he year -- "when the snow goes, the grass sprouts and the little birds cock up their tails and the gentle aborigines of the male persuasion begins to hunt the festive "Crickets," and woos the dusty maidens of his tribe or any other man's.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

On April 1, 1873, the following article was in the Reese River Reveille: "Some time last week a man hired a horse from a farmer at Washington (town) to come to Austin, stating that he would return then next day. Failing to put in an appearance however, the owner of the horse came to Austin to ascertain what was the trouble, when he learned that the man had left for Battle Mountain the day before. The Washingtonian immediately swore out a warrant which he placed in the hands of Sheriff Emery, who telegraphed to his deputy on the railroad to arrest the defendant upon his arrival at Battle Mountain. Yesterday, however, it was discovered that the man had left the horse in Austin, with the instructions to send the horse back to Washington, he had accepted an offer to go to the railroad after a load of freight so the warrant was withdrawn and the owner of the horse returned to his peaceful home on the tributary of the Reese River.

MORAL -- Be sure you're right, then go ahead.

On February 13, 1874, the following article. The article was posted on wall in one of the

local Washington saloons.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Hints To Miners

In view of the frequency of accidents
In our mines, and knowing that many of
Them could be averted by proper precautions,
We have been at some pains to collate the
Following useful hints to men engaged in
Precarious business of mining:

Never walk into an open shaft. We have
Known of several good shafts to be irreparably
Injured by miners carelessly falling down them.

Never leave a lighted candle in an open keg
Of powder. Should the light come in contact
With the powder, it (the powder) is liable to
Be rendered unfit for use.

In descending deep shafts, say 1,000 feet or
more, saving of steam and the time of the brakemen
may be effected by placing a man in the sump to
catch the dinner buckets, which the men should
be ordered to drop into his hands, and then slide
down to their work on the guides in the shaft.

When you want to descend from one station to
another, ring down the cage and always be sure
to keep your head well out in the shaft to see that
the cage is coming. Men have been known to
have their heads cut off by a descending cage
through staying too far inside the level.

In wheeling a car to the mouth of the shaft,
make sure that the cage is sufficiently elevated
above the mouth of the shaft to allow the car to
drop down gently, and never let go the car until
it has commenced falling down the shaft. A good
carman should always have perfect control over his car.

In blasting with giant powder, break your cartridge
to the size needed for your hole by placing it on an
anvil and hitting it a firm blow with a 14 pound sledge,
but be careful that the hammer is not injured.
In blasting with black powder. Sit down firmly on

Your blast, and never leave your post until impelled,
to do so by the discharge.

After the discharge of the blast, always pick the
fragments of rock carefully out of your flesh
And throw them into the ore pile. A great
Deal of rich ore has been wasted by neglecting
This precaution.

We could give many more useful hints, but
deem these sufficient for the present, an if by
Following the advise contained in them, calamity
shall be averted, we shall feel that we have not
lived utterly in vain.

A STAND OFF

On February 27, 1874, it was reported that the following item was posted on one of the walls of a local saloon. In trying to stand off the praying women the salon keeper had posted on one of its walls the following:

OLD TESTAMENT

Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish,
and wine to those that be of heavy heart.
Let him drink, and forget his poverty, and remember
His misery no more -- Proverbs, XXXXL., 6 and 7.

NEW TESTAMENT

Drink no more water. But use a little wine for thy
Stomach sake, and thine often infirmities. --
1st Epistle of Paul to Timothy, v., 23

MARTIN LUTHER

He that don't like Wine, Women and Song,
Remains a fool his whole life long.

A DEAD POST OFFICE

As reported in the July 26, 1875, Reese River Reveille; While riding up Reese River Valley with Studs Austin to Ione Express Stage, Stubs pointed his finger across the valley and said that over yonder is Washington; it's on this mail route. There used to be a post office over there; but the postmaster got killed and they buried him with his clothes on. The key to the post office was in his breeches' pocket, and when they buried him. They buried the whole post office, and it's a dead-letter post office now.

A 1876 map, by the U. S. Department of the Interior, shows the Town of Washington.

The largest village in the district, "Washington", is the place of residence of the Washington Mining District Recorder. The community was considered to be the capital of the area.

On December 15, 1877, the Belmont Courier reported that Postmaster Harry Stimler of Belmont has officially been informed by the Postmaster General, at Washington, that proposals will be received at the Contract Office of the Postal Department, until 3 P. M. of February 2, 1878, for conveying the mail of the United States on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals following specified, in the State of Nevada, from July 1, 1878 to June 30, 1882. Decisions will be announced on or before March 30, 1878. Contracts to be executed and filed in the Department on or before June 1, 1878: No. 45117. From Austin by Washington, St. Augustine, and Ione City, to Ellsworth, 61 miles and back, once a week. Leave Austin at 8 A. M.: arrive Ellsworth the next day by 4 P. M. Leave Ellsworth Wednesday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Austin the next day by 4 P. M. Bond required with bid: \$1,500.

From 1877 - 1880, M. D. Duckett was elected the Washington Mining District Recorder.

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The United States Census of 1880 shows the population of the town had dwindled down to 32 people.

In 1880, the town was a stopping point for the stage on the Thomas Morgans, Austin to Ione, Stage Line.

There still exist but a few remains of the old town. The stone foundations of one house is on the north side of the road into Washington Canyon. Further up the main canyon, on the left side of the road, is the old hotel. The old hotel is rapidly disintegrating. A little beyond the hotel, on the right side of the road, are the remains of the Hirschberger & Company's Mill. Just beyond the mill, on the left side of the road, are the remains of the American Billiard Parlor. Up the first side canyon, on the left, are the few remaining reminiscences of the other commercial buildings and the individual houses in the town of Washington. The lower part of the houses were dug back into the hill.