# E CLAMPUS VITUS ® DOC MAYNARD CHAPTER #54-40

#### FOOLS GOLD "RESURRECTED"

Volume 54 / Edition 40 January-March 2025/6030

Written and Edited By:



Kevin
"CUZ"
Erwin



Fools Gold "Resurrected" Publications: News for the Clampers of the Great Northwest.

To keep everyone up on current Clamper goin' on's, and keep brothers who are unable to attend meetings informed of the good, the bad, and the ugly. Also to let the brothers that aren't involved know what they're missing. Hopefully by connecting with the brethren this way we can all stay better informed and help promote the growth of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus!

General Monthly Meetings are held first Saturday at Buckley Eagles unless notified differently

#### Upcoming events

Doc 2025/6030

MONTHLY MEETING: Buckley Eagles 6:54:40

Saturday, January 11th - Demotion Dinner - Potluck (General Meeting) @3pm

Friday, February 7th - General Meeting

Saturday, February 8th - Sweetheart Widders Ball @5pm

Friday, March 14th - General Meeting

#### \*\*\*Demotion Dinner Potluck, Saturday January 11th Buckley Eagles@3:00pm\*\*\*

#### From the desk of The Humbug

What a long, strange year it's been! Thank you all for entrusting me with this position. I truly hope you had fun, and that I didn't fuck things up too much for the people who come after. We had an amazing year, and none of it would have happened without the help and support of so many people. The Spring Doins set an all-time attendance record, but that doesn't happen without Skip running around like the proverbial headless chicken to get it done. We got the grill renovated, but that doesn't happen without Billy the Kid stepping up BIG TIME. We went back to the Rock, and that doesn't happen without Tuna arranging the right introductions, and it took all our crew along with Irish Kate to pull the event off. We accomplished a lot, and it's entirely about the brothers who stepped up and put in the work. This Board, and a few likely brothers who answered the call, accomplished so much, and I'm so very proud of them. The Humbug might get the credit (and sure as hell gets the blame), but it's a team effort. Thank you, thank you, thank you! I leave the position full of confidence and hope. I hope we keep recruiting new brothers, harder than ever. If we don't, we're cooked. I hope the veteran brothers who have left the chapter come back. We miss them and want them back, but it's entirely up to them to make it happen. I hope we get new bylaws written, ones that don't screw over the chapter by doubling down on the mistakes of the past. I hope we find a dedicated Hawker and Hangman – these are positions that 'call' to certain people, and

not to others, so we really need people who feel the 'call' to step up. I had hoped to accomplish all these things myself, and more, but as every XNGH will tell you, you can only get so much done in the time you have. So it's up to Skip, Tony, and the rest of the crew to continue the good work of the past while they lead us forward into a brighter future. I know they will. These gentlemen are of the highest character and have my utmost confidence. With their leadership, along with the brothers who step up to help, we cannot help but succeed. And by God, that's what we're going to do! Looking forward, I'm anticipating taking a deep breath and relaxing a little. But I'm not going anywhere. The chapter is bigger than any of us, and more important. The time you invest in ECV is paid back in spades and it's an investment worth making. I love you all. Thank you for the opportunity to serve Clamperdom.

Shyster, (soon to be X) Noble Grand Humbug

#### From the desk of The Vice Humbug

Greetings to all brothers in good standing! As we start our new year, I hope everyone's holiday season was full of love, joy, and family. Our last meeting was John "Shyster" Lainharts swan song. I would like to personally thank him for all that he's done for the chapter as he ran through the chairs and helped make the chapter what it is today.



This past year was a very successful year for us, and I would like to thank all the other board members and brothers that put a lot of hard work into making it happen. Votes were taken for the new Damn Fool Door Keeper, and the results will be revealed at our demotion dinner on Jan 11th. We will be having a potluck-style dinner at Buckley Eagles at 3pm so bring your Widders and best dish of food or dessert and come help us celebrate! Lastly, I'm excited for this next clampyear and what it will bring. I am very grateful to have the opportunity to lead the chapter. I have seen a lot of blood, sweat, and tears, poured into this fraternal order and have seen it change a lot of brothers for the better. That being said, I'm going to do my damnedest to keep us on this upward spiral we are on. Things are only going to continue to get better. Any questions, comments, or concerns anyone has please don't hesitate to contact me. My ears are always open. Clamperfraternally yours, Jesse "Skip" Hawley

MINERAL INDUSTRY OF WASHINGTON (Sections taken from THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF WASHINGTON HIGHLIGHTS OF ITS DEVELOPMENT, 1853 - 1980\* by Wayne S. Moen)

Earliest Coal Mining.

The earliest recorded discovery of mineral in what was later to be Washington Territory occurred in 1833, when Dr. Tolmie, an Englishman in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Co. at Fort Vancouver and later Factor of Fort Nisqually, found and described coal outcroppings on the Toutle River near its junction with the Cowlitz River in what is now Cowlitz County. Other coal in this same vicinity was found in 1848, but there is no record of any mining at those times, and certainly the coal was valueless at that early period, prior to the settlement of the region. The next record of discovery was again of coal, this time in 1852 on the shore of Bellingham Bay. Captain William Pattie was then engaged in furnishing the Hudson's Bay Co. with timber, which he was cutting on Lopez Island. He had crossed over to the mainland and was inspecting timber

on Bellingham Bay when Indians called his attention to coal outcrops along the shore. He and Messrs. Morrison and Thomas, who were working with him, immediately located adjoining claims of 160 acres under the provisions of the donation law then in force in the Territory. Captain Pattie opened a "wheelbarrow" mine on his claim and took out a small amount of coal, an operation which, although soon abandoned, apparently initiated mining in the Territory. The next year, 1853, a more ambitious undertaking was started on Morrison's claim, where the "Mamoosie mine" was developed; about 150 tons of coal was shipped from this property to San Francisco before operations were suspended for several years. In the meantime, the blowing down of a large tree had exposed a coal bed about 2 miles north of the Pattle claim. This was located in the fall of 1853 by Messrs. Brown and Hewitt, and resulted in the organization of the Bellingham Bay Co.

#### **Fairfax**



#### Wilkeson



#### Carbonado



Coal was something familiar to those early settlers, and they needed and valued it. Also, the phenomenal growth of population in California and its lack of coal provided an immediate export market and source of much-needed cash. The extensive coal beds of Skagit, King, Pierce, and Kittitas Counties were awaiting discovery, and the existence of the southwest Washington fields had been known since 1833.

It is no wonder, therefore, that one occurrence after another was found and prospected in the years just subsequent to the Bellingham Bay discoveries. In 1853 coal was discovered on Black River, near the present site of Renton, and a mine was opened there in 1854. A few years later the coal fields of the Issaquah and Newcastle areas, King County, and the coking coal of Carbon River and the Wilkeson area, Pierce County, were found. In about 1871 the Kittitas field was discovered, with shipping commencing in 1886, by which time the industry was well established throughout the coal-producing areas of the state. In 1860, yearly coal production in Washington was only around 5,000 tons; by 1876, it reached 100,000 tons per year; and by 1888, it exceeded one million tons per year, with a total production from 1860 through 1899 of 18,866,000 tons.

#### **Discovery of Gold**

The discovery of gold and the beginnings of metal mining are not so well documented, but certain features are clear. In 1853 Major Isaac I. Stevens was appointed governor of the newly organized Washington Territory. He was to journey overland from St. Paul, Minnesota, to

Olympia, and while so doing was charged with the duty of searching out a feasible route for a transcontinental railroad. Governor Stevens had assigned to Captain (later, General) George B. McClellan the task of investigating passes over the Cascade Mountains; the work was underway while Stevens was journeying west. The two men met at Fort Colville in October 1853. At that time McClellan reported that he had ascended the Yakima River on September 3, 1853, and mentioned finding the first traces of gold that he had encountered, saying "though not sufficiently abundant to pay for working, it caused considerable excitement in the camp .... Gold was found to exist, in the explorations of 1853, throughout the whole region between the Cascades and the main Columbia north to the boundary, and paying localities have since been found at several points, particularly on the southern tributary of the Wenatchapam [Wenat-chee] . The gold quartz is also found on the Nachess [Naches] River. The gold bearing rock, crossing the Columbia and stretching eastward along Clark's Fork and the Koutenay [Kootenai] River, unquestionably extends to the Rocky Mountains." It would appear that these later mentions of gold were the result of information which came to the attention of Governor Stevens between October 1853, and the time just prior to 1860 when he submitted his report to the War Department, and thus included a period when prospecting was becoming generally active.

**Rocker Box** 



**Dredge** 



**Beginning of Placer Gold Mining.** 

Placer mining in the vicinity of Fort Colville was underway and probably began there in 1855. It must be remembered, however, that Fort Colville was an outfitting station for a very large region; and placering north of the boundary, in Canada, known to have been profitable, may have accounted for most of the activity ascribed to the Colville area. It is doubtful that the placer-gold production from the bars and tributaries of the Columbia and Pend Oreille Rivers in Washington was ever particularly important. Whether or not gold mining actually began in the Colville area, an event of greater import was the discovery of placer gold in the Similkameen River in 1859. George A. Bethune, the first State Geologist of Washington, in his report of 1890 credits this with being the earliest find and the first to be profitably developed.

**Arrastres** 



**Last Chance Gold Mine** 







The International Boundary Commission was engaged at that time in surveying the line between the United States and Canada, and in 1859 had reached the Similkameen River, having already completed the section north of Fort Colville. One of the soldiers of the party panned some of the gravel of the riverbank and found it to be gold bearing.

Eureka Gold Camp (Present Name of town, Republic, County Seat of Ferry County)



This started a "rush," resulting in hundreds of miners stampeding to the area and causing Okanogan City to mushroom to nearly 3,000 population in the first month of its existence. However, a few months later news came of the gold strikes in the Cariboo, Frazier, and other districts of Canada, and the miners, always ready to believe that faraway fields are greener, deserted the Similkameen for the new diggings to the north. During the next 10 years or so, prospectors were drifting north from California fields and south from Canadian fields, and were finding gold on streams here and there, both east and west of the Cascades. Some of these strikes in the early sixties were important; others were soon proved to have little value or were quickly worked out. It was probably in 1860 that placer gold was discovered on Peshastin Creek in what is now Chelan County. This and Swauk Creek, where gold was first discovered in 1868 near the present town of Liberty, Kittitas County, were vigorously worked by individuals and later by mining companies for many years and are still producing some gold. The Peshastin-Swauk district has accounted for what has probably been the principal placer-gold production of the state. In this connection it is interesting to note that here, as in many other placer localities, Chinese were able to operate profitably after the earlier white miners had abandoned the diggings. Eventually the Chinese moved out, and again the whites resumed work in the better localities. The early prospectors ranged far and wide. They needed little financing, they traveled chiefly on foot, and they carried their tools and supplies on their backs when not established in temporary base camps. They missed very little in the way of promising ground, and the remains of test pits, tailing piles, old sluices, and other signs of their activities may be found today on remote and relatively inaccessible creeks throughout the mountains. This is not to say that no future discoveries of placer gold will be found, but the search will be difficult, and the places will be where, for one reason or another, the "old timers" were unable to operate advantageously. Even on the better prospected streams unworked ground is occasionally found, and the bars of the larger rivers are, to some extent, replenished during each period of high water. Placering at the present time is unimportant in Washington. The total gold recovered by this means has doubtless been considerable, although the amount is unknown. The records of recovery prior to

1900 are fragmentary at best and are not broken down to a county basis, or, for that matter, to placer as distinct from lode operations. Nevertheless, it appears reasonable to assume that the recovery made before the turn of the century greatly exceeded the later production. Since 1900, however, the records are fairly complete.

#### **Early Lode Mining.**

The real metal-mining industry of the state probably dates from the discovery in 1871 of lode gold near the base of Mount Chopaka, Okanogan County. Considerable work was done here by Hiram F. Smith, later a member of the state legislature. A short time thereafter additional lode discoveries were made in the area, but as the land was in a reservation set aside for Chief Moses and his Indian tribe, the miners were moved off by soldiers and the work was discontinued until about 1887. Following the Mount Chopaka finds, increasing attention was centered on the occurrence of lode ores throughout the Territory, with the result that hard-rock mining, as distinct from placering, began to assume the importance it deserved. Differing from the ephemeral placer operations conducted by individuals or small groups, lode mining, to be successful, involves considerable capital, heavy equipment, permanent camps, and competent management. Obviously, it was to mean far more to the industrial development of the state than had most of the earlier placer operations.

Gold-bearing veins in the Peshastin district were first worked at Culver Gulch in 1874, but many other discoveries were soon made in that area and on the Swauk. At first the gold was separated from the quartz gangue by grinding in arrastres. These were crude mills, powered by horizontal or overshot water wheels which were geared to a revolving center post. Heavy blocks of rock, usually four in number, were attached by arms to the post and were dragged around and around in a shallow basin cut in the rock or in a stone-lined pit, the ore being fed to the mill in egg-sized pieces. Many arrastres - the remains of some of which can be seen today - were constructed in the Peshastin-Swauk district, their use being followed by stamp mills in the several instances where continued mining proved profitable.



## MINING ENGINEERING

MAKING A CAREER OUT OF BANGING ON ROCKS SINCE 4000 BC

#### Taco Bloody Marys



FOR THE TACOS 8 small flour tortillas 1 Tbsp. extra-virgin olive oil 1/2 lb. ground beef 1/2 tsp. taco seasoning Kosher salt Freshly ground black pepper Shredded cheddar, for topping Shredded lettuce, for topping Diced tomatoes, for topping FOR THE BLOODY MARY 3 c. tomato juice 1 c. vodka 2 Tbsp. Worcestershire sauce 1 Tbsp. prepared horseradish 1 Tbsp. hot sauce Juice of 1/2 lime Freshly ground black pepper Lime wedges, for rimming Taco seasoning, for rimming

Directions 4 serving(s) PREP TIME: 15 mins TOTAL TIME:

40 mins Step 1

Make tacos: Use a 4" round cookie cutter to cut flour tortillas. Fold tortillas like a taco and place in a toaster and toast for 2 minutes or until tortilla holds its

Step 2

In a medium skillet over medium heat, heat oil. Add ground beef and cook until no longer pink, 5 minutes. Add taco seasoning and season with salt and pepper. Divide beef between taco shells and top with shredded cheese, lettuce, and tomatoes.

Step 3

Make Bloody Marys: In a large pitcher combine tomato juice, vodka, Worcestershire, horseradish, hot sauce, lime juice, and black pepper.

Step 4

Rim 4 glasses with lime wedges. Place taco seasoning on a small plate and dip glasses in seasoning, turning Ice to coat. Fill glasses with ice and pour in Bloody Mary.

Step 5

For each Bloody Mary, poke a wooden skewer through 2 tacos and place in drink, leaning tacos against rim. Garnish with a lime wedge

\*\*\*Non Alcoholic version do not add Vodka\*\*\*

Bit of Chapter History. Select the link.

OF E CLAMPUS VITUS IS
OFFICIALLY CHARTERED ON
SEPTEMBER 9, 2006. HISTORYLINK.ORG

#### **BROTHERS.....**

If there is anything additional you would like to see in the newsletter, or if you have anything you want to have printed in future editions, PLEASE let me know and I will see what I can do for ya.

Email GDR5440@hotmail.com

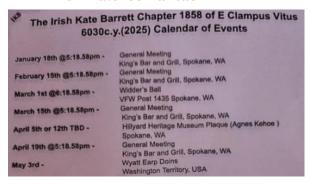
Thanks Cuz.

## Doc Maynards Schedule for 2025/6030

Doc 2025/6030 **MONTHLY MEETING: Buckley Eagles 6:54:40** Saturday, January 11th - Demotion Dinner - Potluck (General Meeting) @3pm Friday, February 7th - General Meeting Saturday, February 8th - Sweetheart Widders Ball @5pm Friday, March 14th - General Meeting Saturday, March 22nd - Doc's Birthday - Lakeview Cemetery @11:30am Saturday, April 5th - Spring Doins - Carbonado Saloon Friday, April 11th - General Meeting Friday, May 9th - General Meeting Saturday, May 10th - Mother Damnable Day @11:30am May 16th - 18th - Grand Council Friday, June 13th - General Meeting Saturday, June 21st - Officers camping trip / Doins Pre Run Friday, July 11th - General Meeting (T.R.A.S.H weekend) Saturday, July 26th - Wilkeson Parade & Handcar Races @9am Friday, August 8th - General Meeting August 15th - 17th - Fall Doins Monday, September 1st - Black Diamond Parade @9am September 5th - 7th - Samuel Clemons Charter Friday, September 12th - General Meeting Saturday, October 4th - Orting Red Hat Days Parade @?? Friday, October 10th - General Meeting Saturday, October 11th - Snoqualmie Railroad Work Party Tuesday, November 11th - Saars Veterans Day Ceremony Friday, November 14th - General Meeting / Nominations Saturday, December 6th - Doc's Annual Toy Drive - Top Down Brewery Friday, December 12th - General Meeting

#### OTHER EVENTS THAT MAY INTEREST YOU.

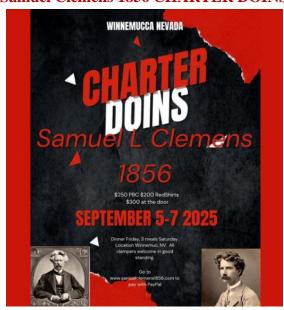
#### Irish Kate look-ahead



South Pass 1867 and Snake River 1811 2 Way (maybe 3-way Lord only knows) 20-22 June 2025/6030 IRMA Hotel Cody Wyoming.



#### Samuel Clemens 1856 CHARTER DOINS



Sam Barlow look-ahead



### Final events to a VERY successful year. Cheers







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