

FRANKLIN MINE

The Pacific Coast Coal Company owns the property on which the Franklin mine has been opened. The principal bed in the series here is the McKay and on it most of the work has been done. as early as 1887 drifts were driven on this bed at the level of Green river and also above the level of the old railroad grade, on what was at that time called the upper McKay. The Green river drift was often referred to at that time as the section 19 mine, due to the fact that the opening was on that section in T.21 N., R.7E. The drifts were driven northward along the strike of the bed, close to the north line of section 18. The bed within this area was remarkably free from faults and the dip, which was westward, was steep enough so that the coal would run easily on sheet iron. The dip varied from 50 degrees at Green river to 30 degrees at the north end of the gangway.

Sometime in the early part of 1887 a large and well equipped slope was sunk diagonally across the dip on the No. 12 bed, which underlies the McKay. A rock tunnel was driven across the strata on a curve through the overlying strata to the McKay bed. a slope, known as the Thomas slope, was sunk from this point, which was a little higher than the level of Green river, on the McKay bed. Also a slope was sunk from the outcrop of the McKay at Green river, called the Sullivan slope. Gangways were driven north and south to connect these two slopes.

Part of the coal was hauled out of the Sullivan slope, but most of it was hoisted up the Thomas slope and the big slope. Later another level was sunk on the Thomas slope and two more levels on the Sullivan slope.

A slope was also sunk on the No. 13 bed, which lies between the No. 12 bed and the McKay. Rock tunnels were driven across from this slope to the overlying McKay. This slope reached the seventh level of the McKay. The south gangway of the McKay, on the sixth level, struck a fault at a distance of 2,900 feet. Mine fires and explosions compelled the management to close the mine from time to time.

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Tacoma Daily News - February 18, 1889

AT THE ROSLYN MINES

Colored Men Set at Work This Morning - No Trouble

H.C. Lytle, assistant general manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, returned from Roslyn this morning. Orders were given yesterday to resume mining today, but the mines cannot be worked to their full capacity for several days, as it will take some time to place the new colored miners. At Roslyn, Mr. Lytle met General Manager John Kangley, who had come from the east with the party of miners. They were approached by the various committees, representing the white strikers, who offered to return to

work providing the negroes were discharged. The proposition was not listened to, though the officials agreed to give the white men work if they desired it. The latter refused to work with the colored miners and the situation remains unchanged at present. The white miners left in Roslyn are among the best the company had in its employ, and it seems they drove the tough element out of Roslyn themselves. But the company has promised to work the negroes and will not discharge them to take back the strikers. However, if the white men choose to work with the colored men, they will have the opportunity to do so. The negroes were hired to mine at the rate of 85 cents per ton, while the white men worked for \$1.15 per ton, but the scale of wages has not been definitely fixed.

THE COAL FIELDS OF KING COUNTY

When the coal was mined, it was hauled out of the gangways by mules to the foot of the incline, then hoisted up to the top of the bluff and dumped into the bunkers which were located on a spur of the Columbia and Puget Sound railway.

These beds are on the west limb of the Kummer syncline and dip eastward at about 52 degrees. Sandstone, fire-clay, shale and coal have been mined from this portion of the Kummer series.

Log of Eugene Lawson's drill hole, in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, section 27, T. 21 N., R 6 E. The drill hole was vertical, the strata dipping about 16 degrees to the westward. The McKay bed is believed to have been reached at 1,369 feet, where the hole caved:

	Ft.
Surface soil.....	2
Clay, not glacial.....	45
Sandstone.....	72
Carbonaceous shale.....	34
Stratified sandstone.....	25
Gray stratified shale.....	30
Sandy shale.....	31
Bone and impure coal.....	4
Dark shale.....	5
White sandstone.....	93
Black carbonaceous shale.....	13
White sandstone.....	134
Sandy shale.....	15
Dark shale.....	6
Hard dark sandstone.....	4
Coal and bone.....	6
White sandstone.....	12
Light colored shale.....	9
Dark shale.....	43
White sandstone.....	62
Dark shale.....	2