Introduction

My biggest problem with this report was finding time to do it. I ended up losing a few lawn-mowing jobs. Also, getting started was hard to do. After I got started it was fairly easy to do. My Dad took me wherever I had to go. My grandpa agreed to be interviewed. I also got a lot of information from the book Space of Coal Dust. My best accomplishment on this project was probably getting started on it. I am now going to state what each section is about.

Opening.

Section 1- Salaries.

Section 2- How coal was mined.

Section 3- Tools taken into the mine.

Section 4- Mine Rescue and mine accidents.

Section 5- How a mine was constructed.

Closing
Coal Mining in the Upper County

Opening

This report is dedicated to mine employees who worked in this area, and is written about the Roslyn Coalfield. The first opening of the first deposit was made by George Vivian and William Bananow, what later became the No. 3 mine in Rosland. The main centering on the No. 3 mine, in which my grandfather Thomas Stackovitch, worked in for 25 years. For 17 of these years, he was a supervisory foreman. I don't want to talk about salaries.

Section 1

A regular miner in the earlier days earned $1.25 per ton of coal he loaded. A coal car could hold a ton or more if loaded the right way, height allowing. When the No. 3 mine closed, it was paying $24.00 a day worked. A foreman was paid by the month (figure unavailable). A supervisory foreman was paid $26.00 a day. If mine personnel wanted to buy something but had no money, he could buy it on credit. The total amount of money due to credit was subtracted from his paycheck.

Section 2

Most mining in this coalfield was done by pick and shovel in the earlier days. As technology developed, machinery for better mining, the mines started using continuous miners.
A continuous miner was a machine that dug coal and rock out of a seam. A continuous miner did not work well in area mines, because it worked better on level ground. Mines in this area had too much side-pitch for the machine to be really effective. Most coal in this field was mined by manual labor. 86,000,000 tons of coal came out of this coalfield.

Section 3

Equipment taken into the mine was a unique lunch pail, boots, coat, gloves, helmet, a carbide or electric lamp, and a pick or shovel. Before a miner could go into the mine, he had to place his doortag onto the number board. When a miner came out of the mine, he had to take his doortag off the number board. They did this to make sure who was in the mine in case of an accident. Certain parts of the mine were warm, some were cold. A miner had to dress accordingly. Before a miner would go into the mine, he would change at the shower-house and change, then he would go to work. After he came out of the mine, he would shower, dress, and go home.

Section 4

A miner could become a member of Mine Rescue. He'd have to take training on his own time but, would be paid for being a member later. My grandpa was a member of Mine
There were never any major accidents in most area coal mines. The exception was the shaft, which exploded. It happened at 7 a.m. on May 9, 1892. 45 miners perished. The explosion was thought to have been caused by a miner who was blasting, releasing a great amount of methane gas. The Northern Pacific Railroad paid widowed families $2,400.00 to help compensate the loss of their men. Other area mines were lucky not to have an explosion like that of the shaft. The only major injury my grandpa suffered was a broken pelvis, which kept him out of the mines for 2½ months.

According to my grandpa, it took 25 minutes to get down the slope of the No. 3 mine. On the next page is a diagram of an area mine.
Level
← Room

Slope

Level
← Room
Closing

A miner had to go down the slope to get to the level he was assigned to work on. There were rooms on each level. Each room was blasted out to strike a vein of coal. The room was then timbered, tracks were laid, and the digging began. Miners were exempt from service in World War II because they supplied coal to war industry. During the war, the mines worked 2-8 hour shifts a day. My grandpa quit working in the mines in 1956. The last Lodi's Coalfield mine shut down in 1966. The Black Diamond coal mine shut down in the early 70's. There was no doubt in my grandpa's mind, that the mines will never open again.
Bibliography

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Spawn of Coal Dust
Roslyn Historical Society
Cle Elum High School

World Book Encyclopedia
1981 edition Volume M. pp 74-76
Step 4: Understand Process

May 31, 1985

Anthony Stankovich
3-18-85

Questions

Clue Words

Miners

1. What did foremen and assistant foremen do?
2. What did a regular miner do?
3. What was Mine Rescue?
4. What did a mine inspector do?

Disasters

1. How did Mine Rescue get survivors out of cave-ins?
2. When did some disasters take place while you were a miner?

Black Lung

1. How did you know you had Black Lung?
2. What were some causes and effects of the disease?

Equipment

1. What kind of tools did you take into the mine with you?
2. What did you wear into the mines?
Machinery

What kind of machinery supported the miners?
### Coal Mining

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<td>Miners</td>
<td>Fanhouse</td>
<td>Who</td>
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<td>Elevator</td>
<td>When</td>
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<td>Asst. Foreman</td>
<td>Coal cars</td>
<td>How much</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miner</td>
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<td>Mine Rescue</td>
<td>Continuous Miner</td>
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<td>Mine inspectors</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Washhouse (coal)</td>
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<td>Railroad</td>
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<th>6. Areas</th>
<th>Management</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mine Rescue</td>
<td>Shaft + Rooms</td>
<td>Who</td>
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<td>How they did things</td>
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<td>Where the disaster occurred</td>
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<td>Where</td>
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<th>8. Coal</th>
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<td>Tools</td>
<td>Use</td>
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<td>Carbide lamps</td>
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<td>helmets</td>
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<td>Continuous Miner</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unique lunchpail</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
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</table>

### Additional Notes
- **Who**
- **Where**
- **When**
- **How**
- **Why**
- **What**
- **What if**

**Date:** 5/15/85

**Other:**
- NWFCo.
- Company Store Credit
- 34 day wages
- Unions
- Strikes
- Market hours
- Places worked

**Anthony Starich**
3-1-85
Clue Words
What was the 1932 Miners strike
Questions

Coal Storage
1. Where was coal stored?
2. How was coal stored?

Coal
- 1912-1922

Ownership
- Who owned the mines?

Management
- Who was bookkeeper for mines in Ronald?

N.W.d. Company
1910-1920
- What was the N.W.d. Company?
1. Where was the company store? Who was the store-keeper?
2. What was credit?
3. When was payday?

Unions
- What union did you belong to?

1960-1970
- How many hours did work in a work day?
Personal 
Where did you work and how long?

1. Did you work anywhere else?
2. Did you ever get hurt?
3. Did you own Montana's Tavern?
4. Do you think the mines will ever start working again?
5. How come you didn't have to go into the service in WW II?
6. Did you ever live in Jerome?
7. Did you ever have a chance to work in any other area mines?
8. When did you move into this area? Where did you come from?
9. Who was your motorman?
10. I understand you were in the mine when it started to flood. Approximately where would that be?
11. Did it close down the mines? If so, for how long?
1. What did a foreman and his supervisory foreman do?
2. What did a regular miner do?
3. How much was a foreman, his assistant, and a miner's salary?
4. What was mine rescue?
5. What was a mine inspector?
6. Who was Superintendent of the mines while you worked in them?

Disaster: Were there any mine accidents while you worked in the mines?

Disorders: 1. What is Black Lung?
          2. What causes Black Lung?

He doesn't want to talk. 3. Do you have Black Lung and do you get compensation? If so, when?
Equipment: What types of tools did you take into the mines?

2. What kinds of tools did you use outside of the mines?

3. Was a continuous miner a very good machine in mines in this area?

4. How did a fanhouse help the mines? Where are some of them?

5. Was a coal car used in the mines?

6. What was a tipples used for?

7. What did a coal washhouse do?

8. What did you use a regular miner washhouse for?

Pete for Mine
90-108

9. How many levels were there in the No. 3 mine?

10. How many different shafts were there in the No. 3 mine?

11. About how many different rooms were there in the No. 3 mine?
A historic monster from the mining era. This is the first fanhouse of the No. 5 mine. A second fanhouse was built closer to the Cle Elum River to better ventilate the mine. There is no date on this structure. It is about a 1/4 mile from my house. The giant fan has been removed.
This is the man-way of the No. 3 mine in Ronald. Miners entered the mine through this. They came out about 100 feet to the south of this entry. This structure was built in 1939 as the picture shows.
2/15/85-Selected my topic
3/1/85-Step 2, brainstormed clue words for my project.
3/3/85-How to classify my clue words
3/7/85-How to develop questions from clue words.

Who Why Where What If
What When How Come

3/24/85

3/6/85-Step V How to conduct an interview
4/6/85-Step VI Have gathered information.
4/20/85 Step VII Have developed questions.
4/26/85 Step IX Have set date for interview.

5/6/85 Looks OK

5/15/85 Step X How to write up my semester project
5/20/85 Step XI Work on Main Body.
Rough Draft
Introduction

My biggest problem with this report was finding time to do it. I ended up losing a few lawn-mowing jobs in the end. Also, getting started was hard to do. After I got started it was fairly easy. My dad helped me take the pictures and was my source of transportation. I taped my grandpa, Thomas F. Storch, Jr., as my source of information. I also used the library books from the Cle Elum High School Library. My biggest accomplishment on this project is getting started. I am now going to talk about what each section is about.

Section 1 - Salaries.

Section 2 - How coal was mined.

Section 3 - Tools taken into the mine and procedures going into and out of the mine.

Section 4 - Mine Rescue and accidents.

Section 5 - How a mine was constructed.

Closing.
This report is dedicated to mine employees of this area. I am writing about the footprint coalfield. The first opening up of the first deposit was made by George Verdun and William Brennan. What later became the No. 3 mine in Ronald. I am mainly centering on the No. 3 mine in which my grandfather, Thomas Starkovich, worked in for 25 years. For 17 of those years, my grandfather was as supervisory foreman.

In the earlier days, a regular miner was paid $1.25 per ton (a coal car could hold a ton or more depending on how well it was loaded). When the No. 3 mine closed, it was paying $24.00 a day.
a foreman was paid by the month (figure unavailable), and a supervisory foreman was paid $26.00 a day. If mine personnel wanted to buy something but had no money, he could buy it on credit. The total amount of money due to credit was subtracted from their paycheck.

Section 2

Mining was done by pick and shovel in the earlier days. As technology developed, machinery for better mining, the mines started using continuous miners. A continuous miner did not work well in area mines because it worked better on level ground. In mines in this area, there was too much side pitch for the machine to perform well. Most coal in this field was mined by manual labor (all 86,000,000 tons of it).
Section 3  Equipment taken into the mine was usually:
unique lunch pail, boots, coat, gloves, helmet,
carbide or electric lamp, and a pick or a shaft.
Before a miner could go into the mine he had
to place his dogtag onto the number board.
When a miner came out of the mine he had to
take his dogtag off of the number board. They
did this to make sure they knew who was in
the mine in case of an accident. Certain parts
of the mine were very warm and some were
cold. A miner had to dress accordingly.

Section 4  If a miner wanted to, he could become a
member of Mine Rescue. A miner had to take
training on his own but got paid for it after
he was a member. My grandpa was a member
for 14 years. There were never any major
accidents at the No. 3 mine but about 20' clock on the afternoon of May 9, 1892. 45 miners were killed. The Northern Pacific Railroad paid widowed families $2 to $1400.00 to help compensate the loss of the men. The explosion was thought to have been caused by a miner who was blasting, expelling a great amount of gas (methane). Other area miners were lucky not to have an explosion like that of the Shaft. My grandpa had his pelvis broke when a rock fell out of the ceiling and fell on him. He was out of the mine for 2½ months.

Section 5 According to my grandpa, it took 25 minutes to get down to where you worked. On the next page is a diagram.
A miner had to go down the slope to get to the level he was assigned to. There were rooms on each level. Each room was blasted out to find a vein of coal. The room was then timbered, tracks were laid, and the digging began.

Miners worked six days a week in two eight-hour shifts during World War II. Before the war the mines never worked every day. My grandparents quit working in the mines in 1956. The last Upper Mattawin County Coalfield Mine shut down. Black Diamonds coal mine shut down in the early 70's. There was also a coal mine in Ravensdale but I don't have any information on it.
Bibliography

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