

After Dr. Comstock's visit in 1888 little written history of the Kellogg mines could be found. It may be assumed that mining was only sporadic up until 1925 when the mines produced 3,118 troy ounces of silver valued at \$2,164.00. This is the first and last actual record of production from these mines but it is estimated that between 1840 and 1926 these mines produced seventy short tons of silver-lead concentrates valued at about \$6,000.00.

Here the sketchy published written history of the Kellogg mines ends but fortunately about 1923 Jonathan Kellogg, grandson of the discoverer of the mines, Benjamin Kellogg, made a written testimony of the mines' history. This written testimony closely parallels the published written history and fills in some of the gaps. Jonathan Kellogg's testimony is as follows: "About the year 1819, Benjamin Kellogg came from New England, where he was born, and located in Little Rock, which was little else than the primitive forest. He remained here for several years, when he removed to the country ten miles north of the Arkansas River and opened up a small farm on the Military Road that extended from Little Rock to Batesville, and engaged in farming and stock raising in a limited way. He invested his surplus cash in wild lands in that vicinity and acquired about one thousand acres in a body. Early in the forties, he discovered some lead ore in a ravine on one of the adjacent tracts of land, where crawfish had been working in the mud and exposed the shiny metal after the water in the ravine had washed the dirt off it. Mr. Kellogg secured a miner's pick and dug up a small quantity of the ore, and finding it was valuable, he got Dr. Sprague, a citizen of Little Rock with some capital, to join him in securing this and other tracts adjoining.

"This discovery soon became known and miners and adventurers flocked to the place. Some men from the north formed a mining company and secured a lease on 320 acres of these lands, and engaged in mining for lead ore, a considerable quantity of which was brought to the surface. I have no record to show the quantity thus mined, but from my own observations I presume there was 300 tons or more on the ground at one time.

"As there were no railroads in this country then, the mining company erected a smelter on the ground, crushing the ore by hand, and tried to smelt it. They succeeded in smelting some of it, but found it too hard to reduce because of the silver in it; and that they were wasting it. So they abandoned the effort to smelt it and proceeded to crush, barrel and haul it to the river and shipped it to Liverpool and thence to Swansea, Wales.

"In the meantime Mr. Kellogg found that the company had fraudelently secured a lease from him for 99 years, when he thought he was making one for 5 years. Suit was brought in the Chancery Court to cancel the lease. He died in 1848, but the suit was prosecuted by the administrator and finally, after ten or fifteen years, the lease was set aside.

"In 1849 to 1852 the discovery of gold in California attracted the miners and speculators and schemers so that work was abandoned in the Kellogg mines, and remained so for several years.

"After the close of the War Between the States, I leased the mine proper to a Cincinnati company which did considerable work, but some of their money was spent injudiciously by their manager, and they shut down