

the work. It remained so for a year or two when this company sold its lease and assets to a Memphis company to whom I sold three or four hundred acres of adjoining land. This company did some work but did not seem to have capital enough to do much; and after a time it disposed of its holdings to another company, chiefly Indians and Little Rock people, Senator James P. Clark being one of them. I think he put into the company about \$4,500. The company was managed by a man by the name of Williams who was formerly a minister and evangelist.

"This company did not accomplish much and soon shut down. After waiting some time, Senator Clark bought up the stock of others and also their property, seven or eight hundred acres. He also subsequently bought several adjoining tracts of land, the last one being 160 acres that I had held on to as long as I could. I have been informed that he owned 1,500 acres there in a body. Before Senator Clark went to the U.S. Senate, he told me that after he got to the Senate he expected to interest some of the millionaires in this mineral land and develop it. But he seems to have not succeeded in doing that.

"This property was originally mined for lead but repeated assays show that it is worth more for silver, being worth \$60 to \$320 per ton. There has been enough work done there to convince me that the mine will be valuable if properly worked but it will require considerable capital to do this as it should be done."

At present the Kellogg mines are caved through long disuse and little distinguishes the area except the slumped mine excavations, dump piles and the ruins of former mine and mill buildings and equipment.

The only other silver - lead mine or prospect of any significance in Pulaski County is the McRae mine located about one mile south of Crystal Hill Church off of Lawson Road. Dr. Comstock visited this area in 1888 and states that "One large shaft was sunk here and worked for a time. Three or four pits were also dug about a quarter of a mile east of this and others south of these. All openings are now filled with water and earth, so that little can be learned of the contents of the workings from direct observations." Since Comstock's visit there could be found no further mention of the McRae mine. I have visited this area several times and as yet found no trace of the mine's former existence.

George C. Branner, State Geologist of Arkansas in 1927, mentions the existence of a copper mine near Ferndale, Arkansas, called the Big Bear Mine. He states that small quantities of malachite (copper carbonate) were shipped from this mine but that mining this ore did not prove profitable. The old mine workings are found near Lake Almeta, approximately 1 mile east of Ferndale. Other small copper occurrences have been found throughout the general area.

The iron and manganese mining district in Pulaski County is located mostly west and south of Little Rock and centered around the former town of Martindale on the Upper Hot Springs Road. Iron and manganese occur as oxides both separately and mixed in this area. These oxides may be found in place in the rock and as bog deposits in creek bottoms. Dr. Penrose, Assistant State Geologist, visited this area in 1890 and concluded that