GEMS AND MINERALS OF WASHINGTON

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STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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GEMS AND MINERALS OF WASHINGTON

In June 1975 the 44th Legislature of the State of Washington designated petrified wood as the state gem because of its beauty and abundance. It is collected by visitors and displayed around the world, thus promoting Washington recreation and tourism.

Petrified wood is found throughout the state and is symbolic of our early forests. It represents a period of geological time when extensive volcanism buried great forests with volcanic ash and basaltic lava.

Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park, located near the center of the state at Vantage, is surrounded by major petrified wood collecting sites. The park contains fossil woods representative of living trees, such as fir, hickory, sycamore, oak, cypress, and pine, as well as rare types such as Ginkgo which have few, if any, living relatives.



Petrified Wood, Saddle Mountains

The discovery of precious fire opal in a well 7 miles northeast of Pullman in 1890 led to the first significant recovery of gem materials in Washington. Mine buildings were erected, and operations commenced in July of 1891 in what became known as Gem City.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Washington State is within the top 10 producers of gem stones in the nation. Petrified wood, agates, crystals, and fossils are eagerly sought by the 10,000 or more rockhounds of the state. Rock-

hounding — the collecting of rocks, minerals, and fossils — and jewelry making are important economic activities in the state. In recent years, professional collectors have recovered crystals from Washington localities that are now housed in many museums including the Smithsonian. The most notable were bright red realgar crystals from Green River that are the finest in the world. Spectacular crystals of amethyst scepter (Denny Mountain), autunite (Mount Spokane), grossular garnet (Vesper Peak), and pyrite (Spruce Peak) are by far the best in the nation.

Peak years for metal production in the state were 1940 to 1970. The Holden mine, in Chelan County, produced 10.6 million tons of copper, gold, silver, and zinc ore valued at \$66.5 million. Pend Oreille County was known for its large lead-zinc mines, which produced up to 18 million lbs. of lead and 22 million lbs. of zinc annually. The Knob Hill mine at Republic, in Ferry County, is still a significant producer of gold. Two large uranium mines were in operation northwest of Spokane, in Stevens County. In terms of dollar value, the mining of industrial minerals, such as basalt, clay, diatomite, dolomite, granite, limestone, silica, and sand and gravel, far exceeds that of metals. Coal mining has again achieved prominence in the state. Open-pit mines near Centralia, in Lewis County, produce 4 to 5 million tons of coal annually.



Calcite Crystals, Metaline Falls

INFORMATION CENTERS AND MUSEUMS WITH COLLECTIONS OF ROCKS, MINERALS, FOSSILS, GEMS, AND MINING HISTORY

Cashmere

Chelan County Historical Society Pioneer Village and Willis Carey Historical Museum

East Sunset Highway Cashmere 98815

Cle Elum

Cle Elum Historical Society Museum

301 Second Street Cle Elum 98922

Colville

Stevens County Historical Society Museum

137 N. Wynne Colville 99114

Coulee City

Dry Falls Interpretive Center Sun Lakes State Park

Coulee City 99115

Goldendale

Maryhill Museum of Fine Arts

Goldendale 98620

La Conner

La Conner Historical Society

La Conner 98257

Moses Lake

Adam East Museum

Fifth & Balsom Moses Lake 98837

Toledo

Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument

Visitor's Center

Toledo 98591

Olympia

St. Martin's College Museum

Olympia 98501

State Capital Museum

211 West 21st

Olympia 98501

Puyallup

Paul H. Korshner Memorial Museum

426 - 4th Avenue NE.

Puyallup 98371

Roslyn

Roslyn Historical Society Museum

P. O. Box 553 Roslyn 98941

Seattle

Pacific Science Center

Seattle Center Seattle 98109

Pullen Alaska Museum

Seattle Center Seattle 98109

University of Washington

Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum

Seattle 98105

Spokane

Cheney Cowles Memorial Museum

West 2316 - 1st Avenue

Spokane 99204

Tacoma

Washington State Historical Society

215 North Stadium Way

Tacoma 98403

Vantage

Ginkgo Petrified Forest Interpretive Center

Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park

Vantage 98950

Waterville

Douglas County Historical Society Museum

Waterville 98858

Wenatchee

North-Central Washington Museum

Wenatchee 98810

Wilbur

Wilbur Museum

Big Bend Historical Society

Wilbur 99185

Yakima

Yakima Valley Museum

Yakima Valley Historical Society

2105 Tieton Drive Yakima 98902



Fossil Leaf, Spokane

HOW TO USE THIS BROCHURE

The list of gem stones and mineral locations, compiled by members of rockhound clubs, will serve as a guide to help you get to some good collecting sites. It is not meant to be construed as an all-inclusive catalog of collecting sites in the state or as a route map to specific sites. The intent is to create an interest in rockhounding in the state and give a general description where a large variety of material can be found. The reader should contact a rockhound club in the area of a collecting site or inquire at a CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE office in a nearby town. When writing for information, just address the inquiry to the Chamber of Commerce, name of town, Washington, zip code. There are many areas that have yet to be thoroughly explored and these could yield exciting finds. Each of the specific areas listed should be thoroughly checked out in advance before planning a field trip because some of the sites undoubtedly have been "well worked" with little material left to be found, and other areas may now be restricted to public entry. Check first with local rock shops in the area or with representatives of the rockhound clubs who can be very helpful in planning a successful rock-hunting trip. It can also be beneficial to check with the local U.S. Forest Service office to determine road conditions before entering national forest land.

Unclaimed federal land and unleased state land represent the only sites where one may collect rocks, even casually or recreationally, without permission. Collecting in bulk or commercial collecting requires formal agreements with the land management agency. PERMISSION MUST BE OBTAINED BEFORE COLLECTING ON PRIVATE LANDS.

A ROCKHOUNDER'S CODE OF ETHICS

I WILL respect both private and public property and will do no collecting on privately owned land without permission from the owner.

I WILL keep informed on all laws, regulations and rules governing collecting on public lands and will observe them.

I WILL, to the best of my ability, ascertain the boundary lines of property on which I plan to collect.

I WILL use no firearms or blasting materials in collecting areas.

I WILL cause no willful damage to property of any kind, such as fences, signs, buildings, etc.

I WILL leave all gates as found.

I WILL build fires only in designated or safe places and will be certain they are completely extinguished before leaving the area.

I WILL discard no burning materials — matches, cigarettes, etc.

I WILL fill all excavation holes which may be dangerous to livestock.

I WILL not contaminate wells, creeks or other water supplies.

I WILL cause no damage to collecting material and will take home only what I can reasonably use.

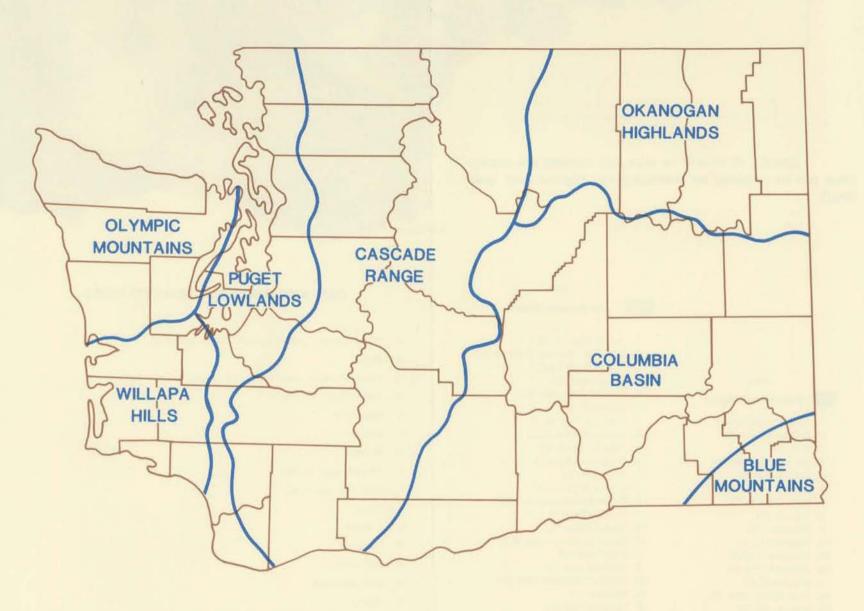
I WILL support the Rockhound Project H.E.L.P. (Help Eliminate Litter, Please) and will leave all collecting areas devoid of litter, regardless of how found.

I WILL cooperate with Field Trip leaders and those in designated authority in all collecting areas.

I WILL report to my Club or Federation Officers, Bureau of Land Management, or other proper authorities, any deposit of petrified wood or other material on public lands which should be protected for the enjoyment of future generations and for public, educational, and scientific purposes.

I WILL appreciate and protect our heritage of Natural Resources.

I WILL observe the "Golden Rule," will use Good Outdoor Manners and will at all times conduct myself in a manner which will add to the stature and public image of Rockhounds everywhere.



PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES

HAZARDS

Rockhounding, like most outdoor activities, is not without certain hazards. The roads leading to digging sites may be used by heavy trucks carrying logs, gravel, livestock, or other products. Unimproved roads can be dangerous when wet, muddy, or snowy. It always pays to inquire about road and traffic conditions before going into unfamiliar territory.

Rattlesnakes may be found in certain areas during the warm months. Watch out for them in rock slides and around damp areas, under old buildings, ledges, etc. Prompt medical treatment is always advisable if bitten. Wood ticks are found in the springtime in sagebrush and timber fringe areas where they can hang on the tips of brushy twigs. Ticks can carry spotted fever and other infections. They should be removed promptly and the bites treated.

Rockhounds may unknowingly create hazards through careless digging. Undermining the roots of trees is both destructive and dangerous, as it may cause the tree to fall. Tunneling through unsupported soil or under overhanging banks that may cave in on the digger are unsafe practices. Deep or steep-sided pits or trenches should be filled upon completion of digging, as they pose a hazard to both man and beast.

Eye protection should be used when pounding on rocks or an outcrop. Do not stand near someone that is breaking rock.



Trilobites, Metaline Falls

