



1915

Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1915

1915 October 1 – Clinton Eugene Ring born at Flat River, Missouri on Federal Hill. (Dr. Keith)

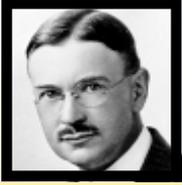
C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1915

Born October 1, 1915 at Flat River, Missouri – parents Ambrose Ely Ring & Grace Harned Ring – Dad was Superintendent of Mines for Federal Lead Company & our home was one of several company houses (large and nice) on Federal Hill.



Federal Hill Home, Flatriver, Missouri.





1915

Clinton Eugene Ring,

Clinton Eugene Ring, the third child of Ambrose and Grace Ring, was born on October 1, 1915, on Federal Hill, in Flat River, Missouri (AER diary). Clinton wrote the following autobiographical essay in 1980 (with additions in 1992):

In 1919 family moved to Creede, Colorado and later to Leadville, Colorado. Father was a mining engineer in charge of mining operations.

Moved to Hailey, Idaho in 1920 (about 10 miles from where Sun Valley is now located). 1920-1925 lived in Hailey and at North Star Mine which was just a small mining camp with a boarding house for the miners and few small wood frame houses.

Father managed mines in the area. I started school in a one room school house at North Star Mine. We had a car - all the roads were dirt and getting stuck in the mud was a normal occurrence. You couldn't drive in winter because of the roads and the snow. We didn't have even radios in those days.

Family moved to Salt Lake City, Utah in 1925. On leaving Hailey,...I spent part of the summer in Rico, Colorado, where my Dad did some work. I stayed in a ramshackle old house and, at age 10, packed in on a mule with an old prospector to his claim and "helped" him work it.

My parents first home in Salt Lake City (1925) was an apartment, five blocks from the center of the City. In 1929, they bought a very nice home on the "East Bench" of the City where they lived until leaving for Tucson. I joined the Baptist Church near our apartment and the Sunday School and its many social activities were an important part of my growing up in Salt Lake.

Father worked for a large mining company. He traveled to Australia in 1926 and to British Guiana, South America in 1930 to inspect mining properties. Depression years of 1931, 32, & 33 were very difficult. Mining business was hit hard. Father had several 10% salary cuts and finally the entire Salt Lake Mining Department was closed. Father was transferred to Tucson, Arizona....

Salt Lake City was an example of no environmental control in the 30's. Soft coal was used for heating and energy and a heavy, sooty blanket covered the tower, main parts of the city in winter.

One summer, two boy friends and I made a trip from Salt Lake through Southern California in a old Model T Ford (almost an antique in those days). We slept out many nights (which you couldn't do today) and spent practically nothing.

Since I had taken the second and third grades in one year, and since Salt Lake schools had a program of only eleven grades through high school, I graduated from East High in 1931 at age 15.

I took two years at the University of Utah and joined Beta Theta Pi social fraternity.

We moved to Tucson in 1933 and I went to the University of Arizona.... Tucson area population in 1933 was about 25000 - today it is about 500,000. The University had 2500 students -today 30,000. At the University of Arizona I met Charlotte Brehm (Class of 137) who was a member of and lived at the Gamma Phi Beta house. She lived in Bisbee, Arizona (since 1921) where her Father owned the Brehm Jewelry store. We dated a lot. Main activities were movies (all downtown) and dances.

Air conditioning was in its infancy in the 30's and even in Tucson, with its very hot weather, movie theaters were about the only air-cooled places. Today practically everything is air-cooled.

While at the University of Arizona I went on a field trip to see the Boulder/Hoover Dam under construction -- and during the summer of 1934 I worked (mucked) underground at the ASARCO mine (Dad's Company) in Silver City, New Mexico. I graduated with honors and a BS in Mechanical Engineering in June 1935 and was a member of Theta Tau and Tau Beta Pi honorary fraternities. (My) father gave me my first car (a new Ford) as a graduation present.





Clinton Eugene Ring, 1915

1915

Jobs were not too easy to find but GE finally hired about four of us from my class to go to Schenectady, New York in November 1935 and start on their Engineer Training Program. From June to November I worked in Tucson with two friends selling and installing refrigeration equipment. We did some of the first development work with evaporative coolers (desert swamp coolers) and in later years (and even today) this type of cooling (which works only in hot, dry climates) provides low cost and very efficient cooling. It is really one early example of utilizing solar energy because the sun, through evaporation, cools the water which is then used to cool the air.

I drove to Schenectady in November 1935 with a friend and his wife and started with GE. Lived at the YMCA for a while and then in a house with a group of young men and a housekeeper. Made about \$110 per month. Moved to Ft. Wayne, Indiana in 1936 and then to Cleveland, Ohio in late 1936.

While in Cleveland (1936-1939) I was part of General Electric's Major Appliance operation and became the national service specialist for GE refrigerators. My office was at Nela Park, the beautiful headquarters of the GE Lighting Department.

In 1937 became engaged to Charlotte and we were married June 11, 1938 in Bisbee, Arizona (Charlotte's home). In September 1939 we moved from Cleveland to Bridgeport, Connecticut where we stayed until 1951.

In Connecticut we lived a short time in a Duplex in Bridgeport and our first child, Robert, was born on March 29, 1940. We then rented a house near the beach in Milford and in 1947 bought our first home on Rockland Road in Trumbull. Our second child, Alan, was born on July 17, 1943.

During World War II years (early 1940's) there was gasoline rationing and everyone used car pools to and from work. Oil for heating was also rationed and to save fuel we closed off part of our house. Some foods were rationed. All houses had blackout curtains and we lived under blackout restrictions.

While in Bridgeport...I traveled a lot on business and most of it was on trains - sleeping in Pullman cars. Commercial passenger flying was just getting underway. Also, there was no television - just radio. Shopping was still centered "downtown" - with neighborhood grocery stores. In the late 40's one of the first "freeways" was built from New York City up into Connecticut. People with good jobs bought houses from \$5000 to \$6000 in early 1940's (young people).

I was in General Electric's Appliance Service operation and headed up national Service Specialists and had Field Engineers located around the country. Later I became Manager of Quality Control for all GE Appliance operations and was involved in establishing the new and modern Quality Control techniques that are a major part of all manufacturing plants today.

In 1951 we moved to Louisville, Kentucky when GE built a huge new complex of factories to build appliances. It was located in Louisville and known as Appliance Park. ...We bought a new, ranch style home, which was "home" until 1976.

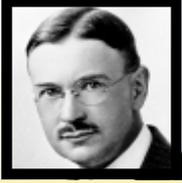
In the early 50's I switched from Quality Control to Utility Sales (promoting the sale of appliances through Electric Utilities) and then joined the Room Air Conditioner Department. I was in the Room Air Conditioner business all through its development years and saw it grow into a major industry.

While in Louisville I was involved in the following major foreign trips:

1959 - I represented the Room Air Conditioner Dept of GE in Rome at a sales conference of Mid East and European appliance distributors. Went sightseeing in Paris and Geneva on our way home.

1960 - Charlotte and I went on a Caribbean Cruise with GE appliance people - - business.





Clinton Eugene Ring, 1915

1964 - I went to Japan as part of a two man team to investigate possibilities for joint venture with Japanese Company to manufacture room air conditioners. This led later to such an agreement and establishing a factory. We Visited Philippines and Hawaii on the way home.

1969 - Charlotte [and I took a three week American Express tour of England and Europe.

1971 - I went to Acapulco, Mexico with appliance dealers.

As part of Product Planning of the GE Room Air Conditioner Dept I was a member of the General Manager's Staff.

I retired from GE January 1, 1976. We sold our home and Charlotte and I moved to Tucson to spend our retirement years. We bought a wonderful home in the Foothills, Tucson's best residential area, and located on a one acre, cactus-covered lot. (The one acre required by restricting covenants).

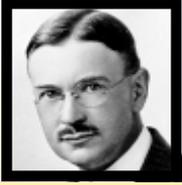
I spent several years participating in Home Owners Associations and dealing with zoning activities.

Together, Charlotte and I enjoyed traveling and, in addition to driving around the West, we went on tours to Hawaii, Canadian Rockies, Alaska, California and England. As members of the Oro Valley Country Club, I took up golf and am still enjoying it.

On June 11, 1988 Charlotte and I had our 50th wedding anniversary in San Diego at the home of our son, Robert, and Alan and his family came out from Louisville. The children arranged a glorious celebration.

By Steven Charles Ring (1992)





1915

**Company House on Federal Hill, Flatter, Missouri, Clinton Ring was born here
10/1/1915.**

Some of these pictures taken by C. e. Ring in 1971.

**Ambrose was Superintendent of Federal Lead Company and
he and his family lived in this Company House on Federal
Hill from 1912 to 1917.**

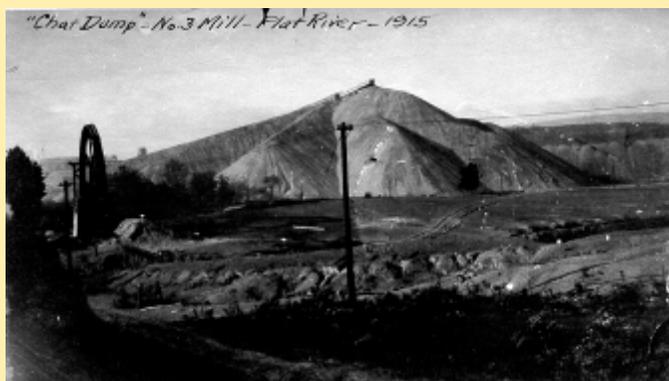




Douglas & Elizabeth October 1915.



Grace & Clinton.



"Chat Dump" - No. 3 Mill - Flat River - 1915.





Ambrose Ely Ring

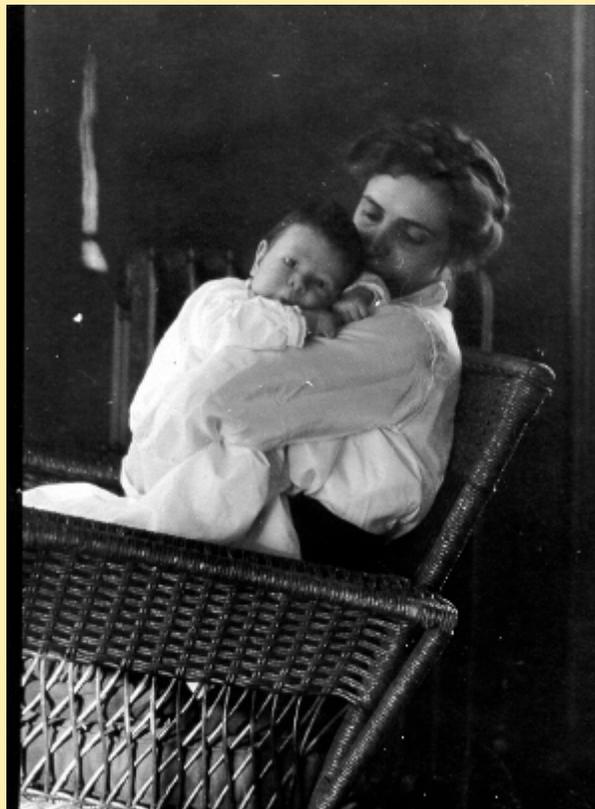
Diary 1916

1916 Nothing written.

NOTE: Ambrose did not mention in his diary, but he attended the A.I.M.E., (American Institute of Mining Engineers) Tour of Arizona Mines and took the following pictures of that tour. (The A.I.M.E. Tour will be covered in a separate section.)

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1916

Continued to live in Flatriver – Grandmother Ring (From New York) visited.



Grace & Clinton.



Family Pictures From 1916.



Grace, Clinton, Aunt Beulah.



Grace & Clinton.



Aunt Beulah, Aunt Alice, Mother & Family.





1917

Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1917

1917 January 7 - Went to Fredericktown as Superintendent, Phoenix Fleming Lease.

March moved family to Fredericktown.

April & May - all 3 children had measles.

July 31st cut my left wrist badly - severed median nerve - went to hospital (at St. Louis) for 3 weeks (St. Johns - Dr. Bailey)

November 1, Closed Phoenix Fleming. November 12 left for New York. November 14, Grace taken down with pneumonia at Ella's (Highbridge). November 27 left New York for Fredericktown to finish packing. Stored furniture in Bess Hardware company basement.

December 5 - left for Creede, Colorado as Assistant Manager, Creede Exploration Company.

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1917

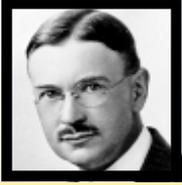
January – Moved to Fredericktown, Missouri.

July – Dad cut left wrist – 3 weeks in St. Louis Hospital.

November – Dad closed Fredericktown operation and family visited with Aunt Ella Bogart (Mother's Sister) in Highbridge, N.Y. – at Highbridge, mother very sick with pneumonia.

December – Dad went to Creede, Colorado on new assignment.





Fredericktown, Missouri.

1917



Ambrose and his family moved from Flatriver to Fredericktown, Missouri in January 1917.

Ambrose closed the Fredericktown operation and they moved to Creede, Colorado in 1918.

Above is Clinton Ring at Fredericktown, Missouri.

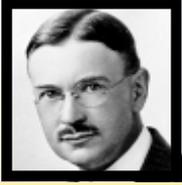




1917

**Grace, undated picture, we
guess mid to late 20s. Or
early 30s.**





1918

Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1918

1918 Made Manager in April. May 27 - Grace and kids came to Creede from New York.

In draft of September 12, 1918.

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1918

May 27, 1918 moved to Creede, Colorado – Dad was Manager of Creed Exploration Co. – Lived in large, wood frame house.

Flu epidemic very bad in Creede, my sister Elizabeth (older) nearly died, but did recover, no Doctors in town & Dad organized town's efforts by taking over a pool hall & setting up beds for worst cases. A doctor & nurse finally sent from Denver.

Note: The first successful U.S. conscription policy, the World War I Selective Service Act of 1917, created a separate agency, not part of the military services, with a wide network of local draft boards. Civic leaders were thus used to select local youths to meet national military draft quotas and simultaneously to reserve manpower for essential production and services. This procedure was revived and refined in 1940.

After a brief lapse following World War II, the Selective Service System was revived in 1948. As the military-age population grew and military demands became stabilized, the Selective Service System broadened its grounds for deferring and effectively excusing registrants from active military service.

In 1917 and 1918, approximately 24 million men, (98% of men present in America), born between 1873 and 1900 completed draft registration cards. This civilian registration is often confused with induction into the military; however, a minority of those civilian men who were registered were actually ever called up for military service.





1918

Creede, Colorado.



House in – Creede, Colorado – 1918 & 1919

Picture taken by A. E. R. in 1928.

Moved to Creede 5/27/1918 then moved to Leadville, Colorado
11/1/1919.

While here Ambrose was Manager Creede Exploration Company.

While in Creede, the world-wide flu epidemic hit very hard in Creede. The town was quarantined and many were dying. Elizabeth was very sick but recovered.

There were no doctors in town. Ambrose, along with others, organized the town's efforts – taking over a pool hall and setting up beds for the worst cases. A doctor and nurse were finally sent from Denver.



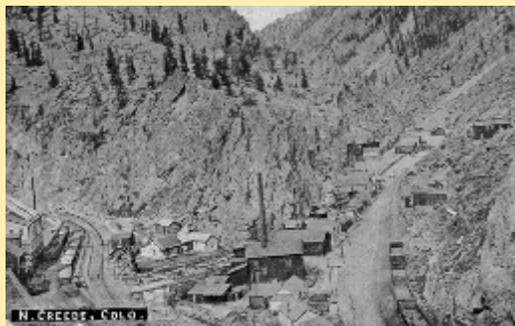
Notes from C. E. Ring.

1918

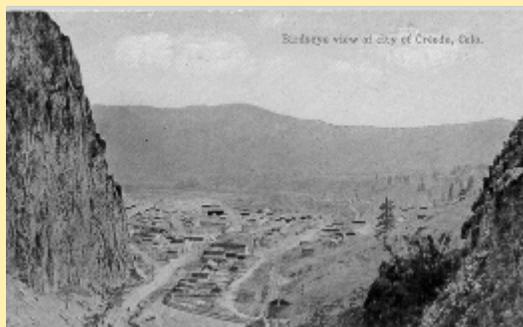
Postcards From Creede.



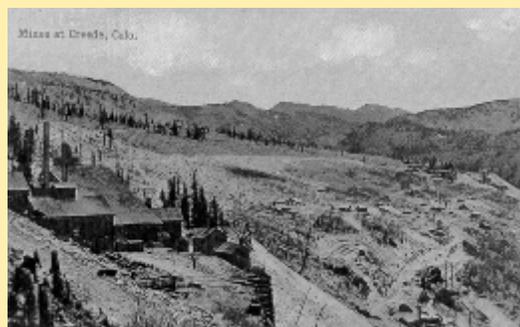
Wagon Wheel Gap, near Creed, Colorado.



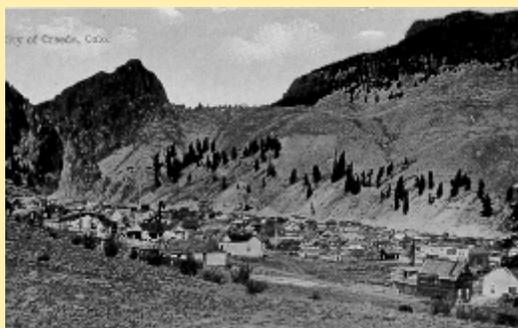
N. Creed, Colorado.



Birdseye view of city of Creed, Colorado.



Mines at Creed, Colorado.

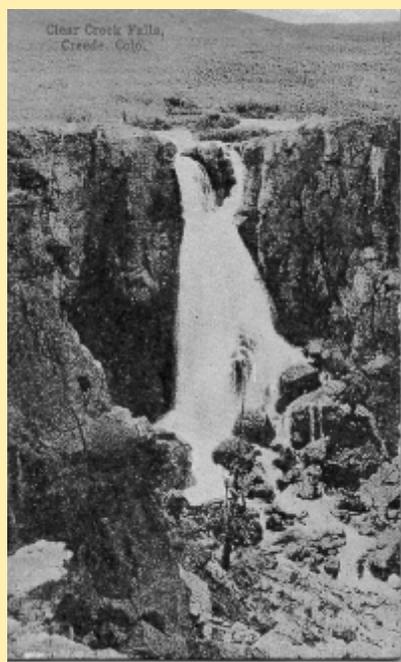


City of Creed, Colorado.

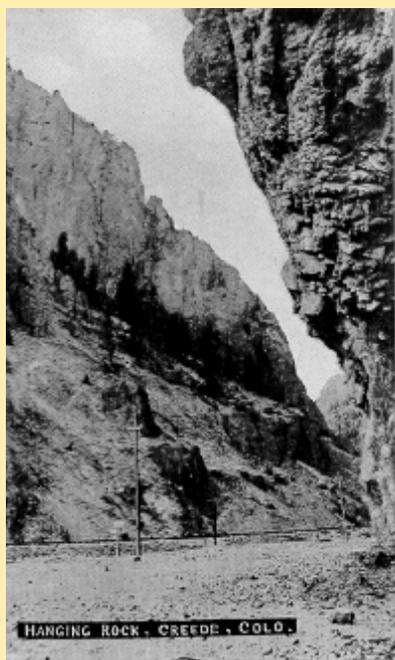


1918

Postcards From Creede.



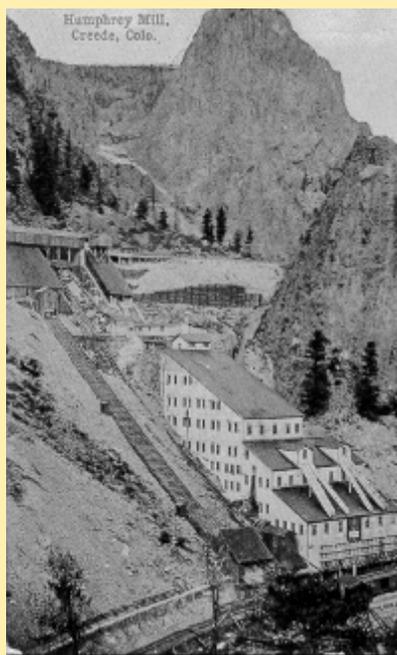
Clear Creek Falls,
Creede, Colorado.



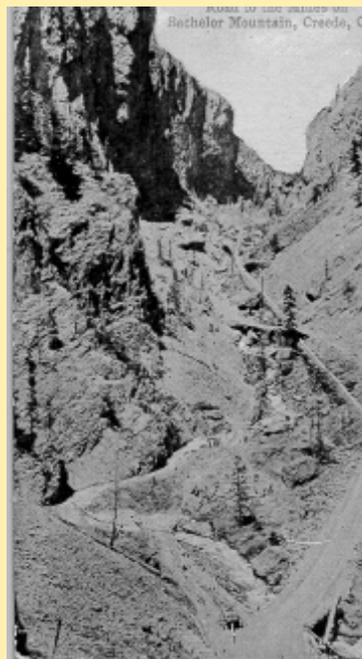
Hanging Rock,
Creede, Colorado.



Mines near,
Creede, Colorado.



Humphrey Mill,
Creede, Colorado.



Road to the Mines on
Bachelor Mountain,
Creede, Colorado.





1919

Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1919

1919 July 1 - Closed down Creede Exploration Company. Stayed in Creede for summer.

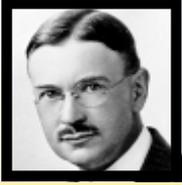
October 1 - moved to 807 Spruce Street, Leadville. Investigated Yak Milling and got milling program started.

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1919

November 1919 – moved to Leadville, Colorado – 10,250 feet elevation. Lived in large frame house on Spruce Street until April 1920 –

Dad was Resident Engineer for American Smelting & Refining Co.





1919

Pictures of Leadville.



Overlooking
Leadville to the
West from wad up
to Yak. March
20th.

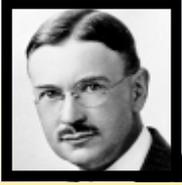


Clinton Ring, fishing in lake near
Creede, July 1919.



Leadville in the winter.





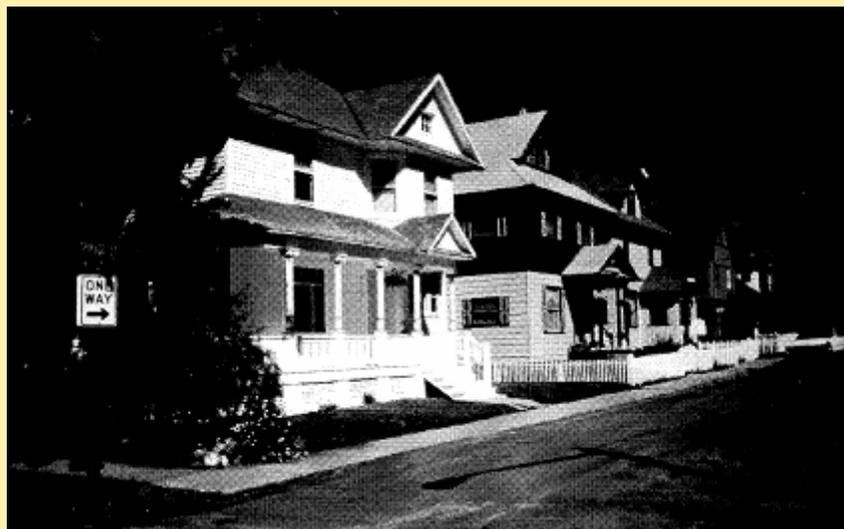
1919

Pictures of Leadville.



Family Home on Spruce Street, Leadville, Colorado November 1919 to April 1920
The Ring house was second from the corner on the left.

Elizabeth took pictures in August 1996 of the home and found that it is now an elegant Bed & Breakfast with fireplace and kitchen called Woodhaven Manor. Elizabeth's husband Gordon and Linda, their daughter, arranged for Gordon and Elizabeth to spend the night in their old home. Home is second from left corner.



Pictures of Leadville.



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1920

Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1920

1920 April 7 - Left for Hailey, Idaho as Manager - North Star - Independence Mines of Federal Mining & Smelting Company under M. F. Burbidge.

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1920

April – moved to Hailey, Idaho & the North Star Mine (a few miles outside of Hailey). Hailey was on the Wood River in the Sawtooth Mountains, about midway between Bellvue & Ketchum.

Dad was Manager of the North Star & Independence Mines (Federal Mining & Smelting Co.) - North Star was just a mine – A miner's boarding house & fair number of wood shack homes for the miners. We lived in a wood shack on a bench overlooking the boarding house. This was big snow country with snow to top of fences.

Grandma Ring (from N.Y.) visited and we went on picnics in our big touring car.





E. L. Ring, Douglas Ring, Grace Ring, Clinton Ring, Elizabeth Ring.
September 1920

Notes from C. E. Ring Hailey, 1920

Moved to the area of Hailey, Idaho and the North Star and Independence Mines. Hailey is located on the Wood River, 15 miles south of Ketchum and 5 miles north of Bellevue.

The Sun Valley Resort was later built on the outskirts of Ketchum.

The North Star Mining Camp and Independence Mine were a few miles out of Hailey. A. E. Ring was the Manager of the mines being operated by Federal Mining and Smelting Company.

Family lived at North Star Mine 1920 to 1923 and then in Hailey.



A. E. Ring
Deer – Bonanza –
9/16/1920



1920



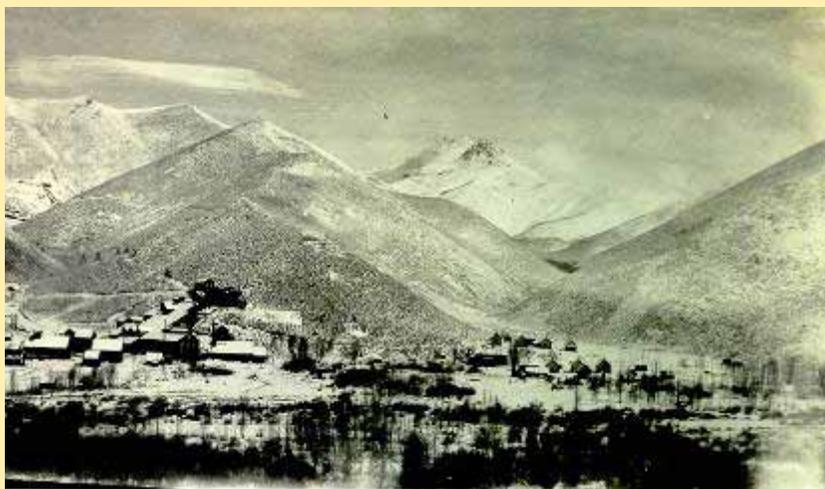
Hailey, Idaho.



Elizabeth & Clinton at North Star.



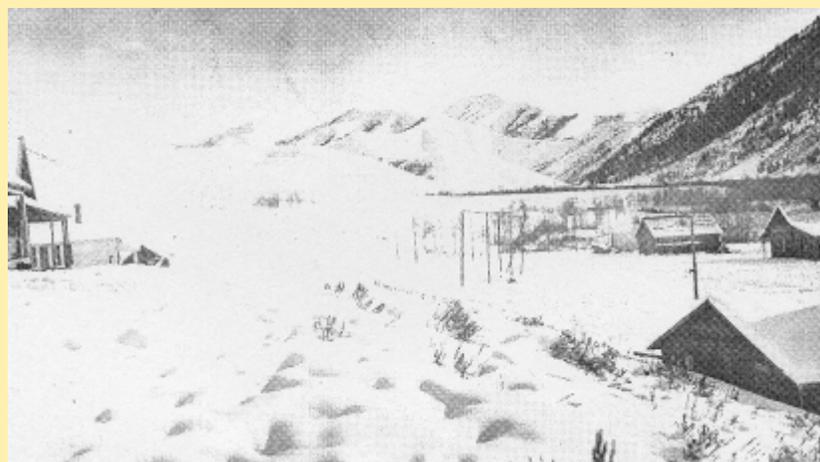
1920



North Star Mine 1920, Mine and Mill on left, housing on right. The Ring house was one of four on Bench (at top of housing area) and above – boarding house..



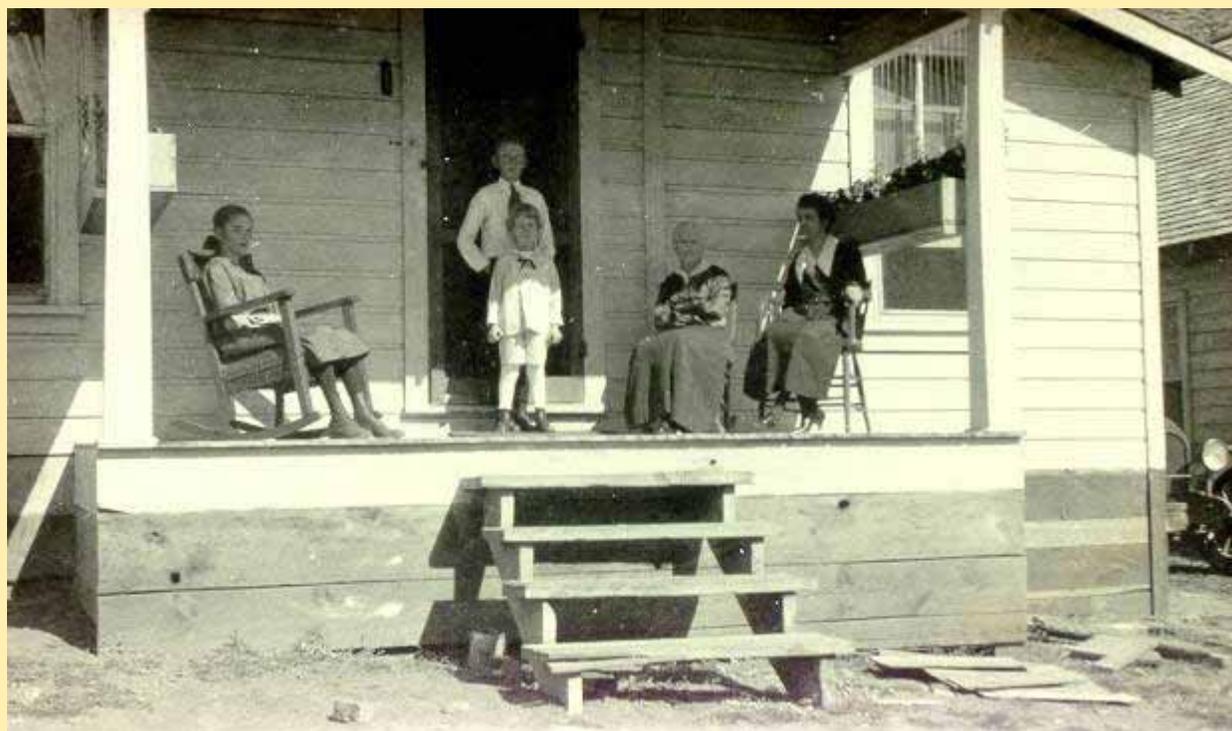
Our shack at far left above boarding house.



From road in front of our shack at North Star.



1920



North Star Mine 1920, Our Front Porch. Elizabeth, Douglas, Clinton, Emma (Grandma) Ring and Grace. Grandma visiting from New York city.



Picnic lunch on Lost River September 1920, Douglas, Clinton, Grace and Grandma.





1921 1922

Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1921 & 1922

1921 & 1922 Nothing written.

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1921

From North Star we went on family camping trips – (Alturas Lake)

Lots of Grasshoppers. We kids would swat them with old brooms and fill flat tobacco tins to sell to miners.

In winter we could look across the valley & watch big snow slides on the steep mountain slopes.

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1922

Continued to live at North Star Mine.



1921 1922



Elizabeth in middle with friends on wood bridge near Hailey.



Ambrose & Clinton on bridge on way to Hailey 1921.



1921 1922



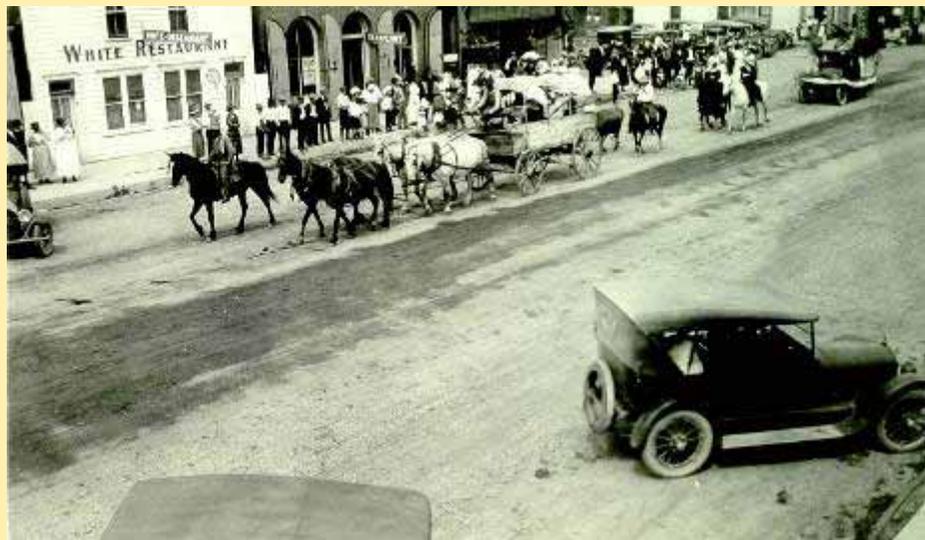
Alturas Lake camp, July 4, 1921, Clinton fishing.



Between North Star & Independence Mine.



GRE truck on grade – North Star.



Hailey, Idaho, 1922 – July 4 parade.



1921 1922



Bridge over Wood River – Ketchum, Idaho June 1921



North Star – 2/13/1922 North Star, back of our shack.



10/21, Clinton played
“Office” at North Star.



Xmas 1921, Clinton
under tree, North Star.



1921 1922



From office up North Star Gulch 2/1922, Note tops of fence posts.



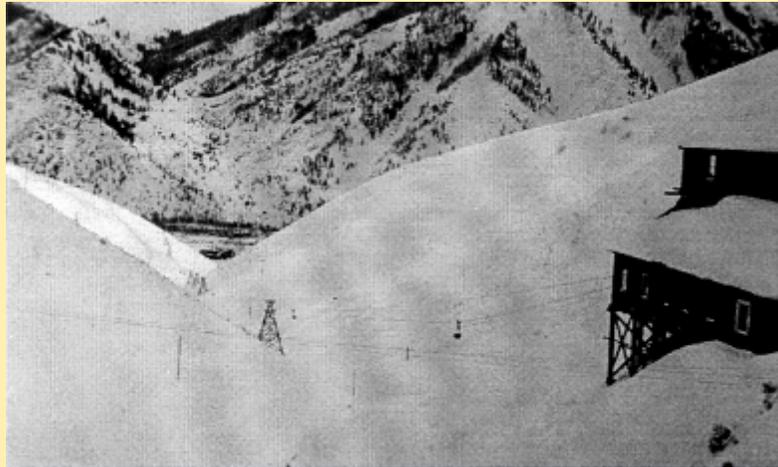
North Star – our house on ledge at right center, 4/1921 Note snow in April.



Idaho, North Star 2/1922.



1921 1922



Down North Star Gulch from mine, 2/1922.



Looking NW from Independence Mine.



Up North Star Gulch, Shoveling road through snow slide.



1921 1922



Snow slide across Triumph Gulch from our house at North Star.



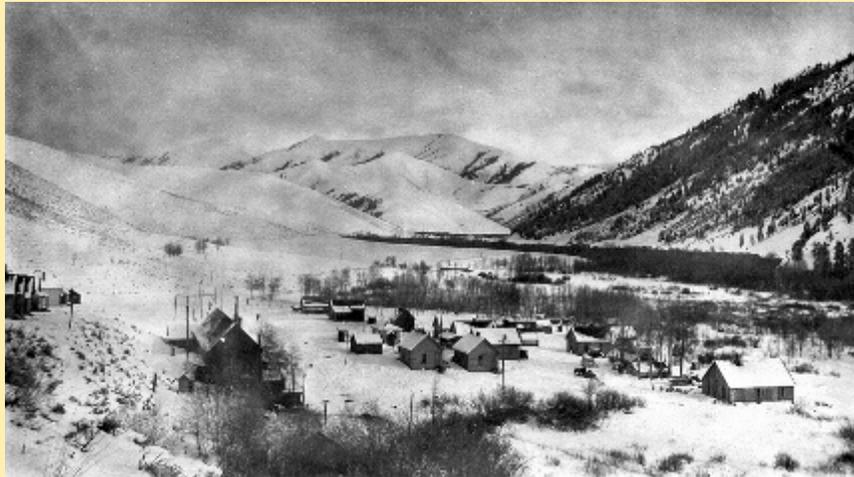
Elizabeth & Margaret Wrencher in front of our house – North Star – 1922.



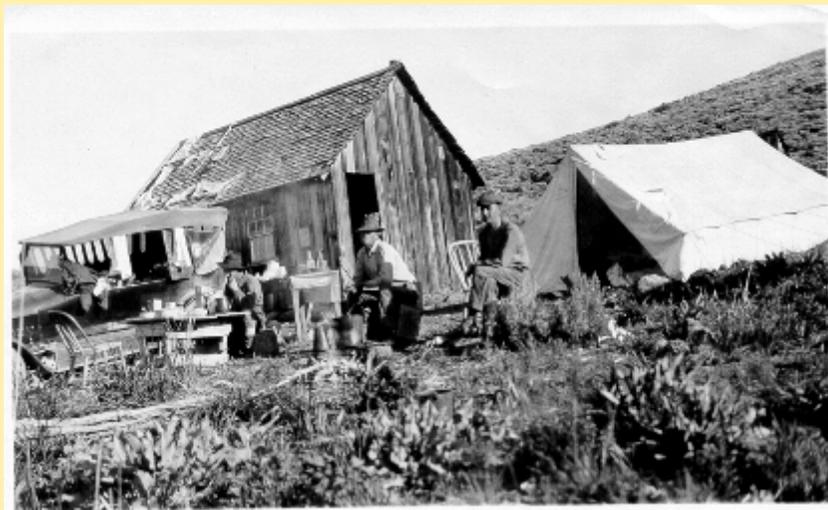
Men working on road through snow slide.



1921 1922



North Star around 1922.



Our camp down in Nevada June 1922.



August 23, 1922 "Walt Whitman Birthplace" Long Island

Uncle Louis Rheal, Miss Mitchell, Hostest, Louise Bogart, Winston, Aunt Stella, Andrew Bogart, Ella Bogart, (Snapper WFB) (Grace spent summers in this house).





1923

Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1923

1923 Fell 75 feet down Plummer Raise at Independence Mine - no serious injury -

February 14th. August 1 - Closed Independence Mine moved to Hailey.

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1923

February 14 – Dad fell 75 feet down a shaft at Independence Mine.

August – moved to Hailey – Lived in big (fancy) house with a “Parlor” (We didn’t go in much) and a nice yard with big trees.

Big activities in Hailey were the Saturday Night movies, the 4th of July parades and watching the railroad snow plows come through to clear the tracks after a big snow.

Occasionally went with Dad on mine inspection trips. Sometimes went in old, abandoned mines & Dad would put up a sign at the entrance “A. E. Ring & son entered” (date & time) - just incase.

One trip with Dad was over Galena Summit to Boise. We stayed overnight at the hotel & had breakfast at the table next to Idaho’s famous Senator Borah.



1923



Letter to Grace from friend, Irvin E. Rockwell.

IRVIN E. ROCKWELL, PRESIDENT

MINNIE MOORE MINES COMPANY
(IN LIQUIDATION)

BELLEVUE, IDAHO October 29-23 192

Dear Mrs. Ring:

Here is a PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATE" for 10,000 shares in the Minnie Moore Trust fund to be created as explained in the print on the Certificate, and which if we win may pay out to the tune of \$25,000. If we win, the cause will largely be on account of the intensive intelligent work that your husband is applying to the job. He refuses to accept anything from me as indicating a possibility of having any greater interest in the outcome than his duty on the job impels him to exert. I feel however that after 15 years of effort to "finish the job" I was compelled to stop in 1910 that to experience the good fortune of having a high powered executive directing the final exploration and development on which the success of the venture depends is worth what this certificate calls for, whether we win or not.

Therefore, I have extracted this from my personal holding in the Minnie Moore Company and offer it to you for your own "pin money box" with which Mr. Ring must not have a thing to do with!

Hoping for the happy outcome in 1924 sometime, I remain

Sincerely;

Irvin E. Rockwell





Irvin Rockwell, Obituary,

Even though the date of his death was 1952 it is printed now in 1923 so the reader will know who Rockwell is and what he did.

Irvin Rockwell Builder of West, 89, Dies September 23, 1952.

Hailey, Idaho, (Special) Irvin E. Rockwell, 89 known throughout Idaho as "the empire builder of the west" and a well known legislator, miner, author and industrialist, died, Monday morning at his home in Broadford, a mining district near Hailey.

Born December 25, 1862, in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, he came to Idaho in 1900 because of ill health, and at one time owned the Minnie Moore Mine, which has produced a total of \$8 million in ore. He sold the mine five years ago but had never given up the hope that it would again become productive.

Saved Reservoir

Mr. Rockwell was instrumental in saving the American Falls reservoir after the project was abandoned. A great friend of the late Senator W. E. Borah, he served as Blaine County state senator being elected on the Republican ticket in 1914, 1916 and 1922. He has written several books on Idaho, including the best known "The Saga of the American Falls Dam," which he wrote at the age of 85.

At 18, he became associated with a group of men in founding the Minneapolis Journal and later studied commercial stenography. He established an office supply manufacturing business in Minneapolis still doing business throughout the world.

Seed Work

He established his home in the Broadford area, now a ghost mining town but being reactivated by the recent discovery of new mines in the area. Recently he has worked to perfect potato and crested wheat seeds which will be resistant to local disease.

In 1914 he married Lallah Rookh White. She died in 1940. In 1921 when the American project was abandoned, he fought for the project and 60 days later he had obtained a reversal of the decision to abandon it.

Firm President

While in the state senate, he authored the workmen's compensation bill, the workman's compensation act; the highway commission act; the county agent law, the Idaho banking law, and the nepotism act. He was also president of the Hailey Light and Power Co. for many years.

Surviving are a son, Calvin Albert Rockwell, Boise, and his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Lewis, who have been residing with him since he was released from a Boise hospital in July.



NOTE: Very good friend of Ambrose & Grace Ring.



Hailey, Idaho, Main Street, 2/12/1923.



Train at Hailey, 2/12/1923.



Train plowing thru 2' snow Hailey 2/12/1923.





Ambrose Ely Ring Diary 1924

In 1924, unwatered Allen shaft of Minnie Moore Mine, did some development.

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1924

Dad was member of the Commercial Club & to "Promote" Haily we would (on rides around the country) nail metal signs in the phone poles which said "Go The Haily Way". This meant, going north from Twin Falls, go through Haily instead of taking the road through Arco.

June –Dad made one of the speeches at ceremonies making "Craters of the Moon" (Lava Beds) a National Monument.

Family trip through Yellowstone Park. Spent a few months in Rico, Colorado. While on Rico trip we explored Mesa Verde National Park.

Dad did some work at the Minnie Moore mine near Bellevue for Senator Rockwell, a wealthy & powerful Idahoan and a real good friend of mother and dad.



1924



While in Hailey, Ambrose became President of the Chamber of Commerce. During this time he spent many hours working on creating the CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT, in Idaho. He and his group succeeded and he was the main speaker at the Dedication of Craters of the Moon National Monument. – June 15, 1924.

Craters of the Moon National Monument - Idaho

Craters of the Moon National Monument was set aside back in 1924 to preserve the unique volcanic features. The Craters of the Moon Lava Field is the largest (618 sq. miles) basaltic, dominantly Holocene (last 10,000 years) lava field in the conterminous United States. The monument, which protects 83 square miles of the field, provides a stunning array of volcanic features and is literally an outdoor classroom. The features include: lava flows such as pahoehoe, aa, and blocky; cinder cones; spatter cones; rafted blocks; and lava tubes (caves). It hosts a fascinating number of plants and animals adapted to live in the harsh volcanic and high desert environment.





June 20, 1924, Arco Advertiser.

1500 PEOPLE ATTEND OPENING OF CRATERS OF MOON MONUMENT; INSPIRING TALKS BY OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES SHOW COMMUNITIES ARE DEEPLY INTERESTED IN IDAHO'S NEW NATIONAL MONUMENT CENTRAL IDAHO ATTRACTIONS TO BE GIVEN PROPER PUBLICITY.

Between 1200 and 1500 people from practically every community in central and southeastern Idaho were at the Craters of the Moon last Sunday to assist in dedicating and formally opening this phenomenal region to the public as Idaho's new National Monument.

The celebration was staged under the auspices of the Arco Chamber of Commerce, which organization acted as host to the hundreds in attendance. Besides the fine program of inspiring talks, a free lunch was served at noon after which parties were organized to explore the region. S. A. Paisley of Arco and Bob Limbert of Boise, both well acquainted with the region from every angle, acted as guides and more than a thousand people took advantage of this part of the program to explore what is considered one of the most unusual regions from a geological standpoint to be found in North America.

The program was scheduled to start at 11 o'clock but on account of several unavoidable delays, it was 12 o'clock before lunch was ready. Fifteen hundred sandwiches, 1500 doughnuts, a large quantity of potato salad and about 50 gallons of coffee were prepared for the lunch. Long before the lunch was well under way, over 1 000 plates had been handed out and the committee in charge of the lunch is authority for the statement that a large number of the visitors brought their lunch with them. Immediately after the lunch period was over, Otto P. Hoebel, president of the Chamber of Commerce called the gathering to order and in a few well chosen remarks welcomed the visitors to Idaho's National Monument. Mr. Hoebel took occasion to remind the visitors that the Craters of the Moon was an Idaho attraction and that Arco, because of its proximity to the region, felt it would be proper to "formally" open the region to tourists. By inviting representatives from the various interested communities to take part in the dedication as guests of the community, and that Arco felt highly honored to have as her guests such a large number of representative citizens.

C. B. Sampson, originator of the Sampson Trail, and one of Idaho's best boosters, had the distinction for being the first speaker to be introduced, and to give the first "official" address within the confines of the now National Monument. He is a consistent booster for better highways and better markings on the ones already established. He spoke at length on the scenic attractions of central Idaho, how the region could be made to declare dividends to the people of the state if the attractions were properly exploited. Mr. Sampson has been such consistent booster the very things that he stressed, and has spent so much money putting his beliefs into practice, that he received a rousing cheer when he concluded his remarks by urging greater loyalty on the part of Idahoan's for their scenic attractions and predicted that the Craters of the Moon would eventually be one of Idaho's best drawing cards for increased tourist travel.



June 20, 1924, Arco Advertiser.



While the addresses were in progress, the great throng was greeted with a pleasant surprise, when attention was directed to the crater known as the "Bottomless Pit" which was belching forth great clouds of black smoke. For a moment many were of the opinion that an eruption was taking place, but their fears were soon allayed when it was explained that this was one of the surprises of the program, and was arranged for by a committee under the direction of R. M. Kunze. He had the situation well in hand and old Mount Vesuvius would have to go some to stage a better eruption of smoke than the old Bottomless Pit did for the benefit of the visitors. Many pictures were taken of the scene.

E. W. Schubert of Pocatello, president of the Craters of the Moon National Park association, chose for his subject, "Putting the Craters Over." He was closely in touch with the movement to have the region recognized by the federal government and explained in detail the manner in which the region was brought to the attention of the powers that be. Mr. Schubert has been one of the most active exponents of "Selling Idaho Scenery" and due to his long residence in the state and his interest in scenic attractions, he has been a power in the movement to bring these matters to the attention of not only the people of Idaho, but many thousands of tourists from all parts of the United States. Mr. Schubert strongly advocated that the next legislature create a state controlled tourist bureau to help bring the proper kind of publicity to Idaho's scenery and to assist in directing tourists through our state. This matter has been a hobby with Mr. Schubert for some years past and the large amount of support he is receiving from all parts of the state is assurance that something along that line will be suggested to the next legislature.

No celebration at the craters would be complete without the presence of Bob Limbert, because to him more than any other man in Idaho, belongs the credit for the fact that today the craters are a national monument. Mr. Limbert's subject was, "How the Craters Impressed Me." He told how a few years ago, he had been directed to the region by an old freighter who suggested to Mr. Limbert that the craters might be an ideal place to hunt bears, as at that time Mr. Limbert was greatly interested in wild animals. He made a trip to the craters, and in company with companions, traversed the region from Minidoka to the northern entrance near Martin. At the time he was so impressed with the scenic phenomenon that he called the public's attention to its scenic value through a number of illustrated newspaper articles principally among them being a write-up of great length in the Sunday issue of the Boise Statesman. Interest in the region soon became widespread. He continued his missionary work for some time and in June, 1919, organized a party and spent fourteen days in the interior, photographing the places of interest and later gave more publicity to the weirdness of the region by additional illustrated articles. The National Geographic Magazine finally became attracted to the region and asked Mr. Limbert to furnish a long article for their magazine and to illustrate it with the best collection of pictures he could obtain. In due time the article was prepared and submitted to the publication, but it was kept for two years or more while every statement was checked up to see that no misstatements were made. The article finally appeared in the publication in the March number. A few weeks later it was republished in the Literary Digest. Many other publications of national note have commented on the strangeness of the region, a request for information coming from a publication in Paris, France. His experience in this line naturally makes Mr. Limbert an authority on the subject, and in his talk last Sunday, lamented the fact that Idaho as a state appears to be only slightly interested in not only the Craters of the Moon National Monument, but the entire central Idaho country, which Mr. Limbert very boastfully stated has more scenic grandeur than any other similar section in America.

T. E. Bliss, an official of the Idaho State Automobile association, told the part his organization was playing to bring the craters to the attention of the touring public. Mr. Bliss substituted for Guy Flenner, secretary of the organization, who was unable to attend on account of illness. A



June 20, 1924, Arco Advertiser.



telegram was read from Mr. Flenner in which he deplored his inability to be present and pledged the support of the automobile association in giving publicity to the Craters and the Sawtooth country as one of Idaho's playgrounds. Mr. Bliss explained in detail the plans of the association in establishing touring bureaus at the various points in the intermountain country to help tourists to select routes through the scenic districts.

Byrd Trego, editor of the Idaho Republican at Blackfoot, represented Blackfoot in an official capacity and in his remarks laid special stress to the importance of realizing the value of the Craters as a scenic attraction. He called attention to the tedious task ahead of the western states when Yellowstone Park was first exploited and showed how hard it was to get national recognition of its wonders. Now the region is known far and wide and thousands of people visit that nationally known playground. He predicted that in the future, the Craters of the Moon would gain in popularity, but the day could be speeded if the various communities surrounding the region fully realized its worth and boosted it. Mr. Trego is one of the old-time residents of this part of Idaho, and although he has known of the crater region for more than 30 years, it has only been of recent years that it has been brought to his attention as a scenic resource. He pleaded for greater cooperation on the part of the communities of central and southeastern Idaho to properly advertise their scenic districts and to work unselfishly in a movement to endeavor to direct tourists to the districts containing the scenery.

A great many people in the past have visited the Craters, only to be disappointed in them because they had failed to explore the scenic parts. Such a man is F. F. Rodenbaugh, geologist of Gooding college. A year or two ago, Mr. Rodenbaugh took his geology class on a trip to explore the Craters and on his return to Gooding rushed in to public print with an article which was far from complimentary of the region from a scenic standpoint. Mr. Rodenbaugh evidently was under the impression that to explore the craters would be an easy task, for he declined the offer of the Chamber of Commerce of Arco to furnish a guide and consequently returned to his school greatly disappointed in the Craters. Last Sunday he was present at the Craters, but had gained an entirely different viewpoint and was loud in his praise of the Craters as one of the most phenomenal scenic regions in the America. This is not said in a spirit of criticizing Mr. Rodenbaugh, because every man is entitled to his opinion, but is published to show that if one is desirous of learning in as much about the craters as possible, it is advisable to have a guide direct one to the points of interest.

As a striking contrast to Mr. Rodenbaugh's first impression of the National Monument, is the impression gained by Prof. Plastino of the Tech at Pocatello. Prof. Plastino also is a geologist and a year ago brought his class to the Craters on a three day trip of exploring. Before making the trip, Mr. Plastino got in touch with the Arco Chamber of Commerce and Mr. A. S. Paisley was delegated by the organization to guide the party. So well impressed with the trip were the students and the professor, that a similar trip was made by the class from the Tech last May. Prof. Plastino considers the craters one of the most wonderful scenic attractions from a geological standpoint to be found in North America and so expressed himself at the meeting Sunday when he was introduced at the celebration.

Mr. Ring of Hailey, was the official representative of the Hailey Commercial Club, substituting for President J. W. Fuld, who was unable to attend. Mr. Ring told of Hailey's interest in the region and the plans now formulating to direct tourists through Hailey and through the Sawtooth country with a side trip to the Craters of the Moon, and offered the unqualified support of his community in helping the people of Lost River, to "put over" their program.



June 20, 1924, Arco Advertiser.



Mr. Witham of Twin Falls gave a rousing pep talk in behalf of Idaho scenic attractions and laid special stress on the value of the Craters of the Moon as an inducement to attract tourists and like the other speakers, Mr. Witham promised the support of Twin Falls in doing everything possible to bring the Craters to the attention of tourists.

Attorney George L. Ambrose of Mackay substituted for Mayor L. F. Dillingham, who was called to Boise, and in his remarks about the grandeur of central Idaho's scenery, startled his hearers by announcing a new scenic attraction in Custer country consisting of a petrified forest, that excels in grandeur the famous petrified forest in Arizona. He continued at great length in explaining the wonders of the region and finally admitted he had never visited it, although it was a Mackay's back door. After the crowd had had a good laugh Mr. Ambrose got serious and explained that such a forest did exist in Custer county and that the citizens of Mackay were soon to explore it, give it the proper publicity and that in a short time they hoped to have the region so well advertised that the Sawtooth country would have another unusual attraction to offer visitors.

At the conclusion of the program, two parties were organized to explore the region. One party under the guidance of Bob Limbert viewed the craters and extinct volcanoes, while the other party under the guidance of S. A. Paisley explored the caves, natural bridges, etc.

During the day exactly 1042 people registered their names at the registration booth and several hundred failed to do so. Sheriff Barnes who was in charge of traffic regulations in the park said besides the large number of Idaho cars present, cars bearing license plates from Michigan, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, Washington, Oregon, New Jersey and British Columbia, were admitted. He kept a count on the cars until a jam finally took place and when he stopped counting 325 cars had passed through the entrance.

The day was ideal for a celebration at the craters, a cool breeze blowing all day. One of the novelties to a great many people, was the cold water obtainable from the springs in the craters. The water obtainable from the springs in the craters. The water holes are situated as a rule in the bottom of a crater or crevice and regardless of the fact that the water is exposed to the sun's rays throughout the day, the water remains so cold that it is almost impossible to drink it.

Outside of the Lost River country, Hailey and Blaine county had the largest representation at the celebration. Many Snake river towns were well represented. Nothing but words of praise were heard from those in attendance and we believe everyone was well pleased with Arco's efforts at being host to such a large gathering.

It takes considerable enterprise for a community to stage such an elaborate program 28 miles from town, but Arco proved herself equal to the task and the splendid cooperation manifested by the committees made the event one that will long be remembered by those in attendance.



1924

Craters of the Moon National Monument.



Looking into Big Crater.



Cars at Craters of the Moon Monument Dedication – June 15, 1924.





The Minnie Moore Mine.

Mineral Hill District

In the early boom days of the Wood River region, most of the production came from the Mineral Hill district. Estimates indicate that the gross production from this district was well over \$16 million.

The Mineral Hill district is located in the vicinity of Bailey and Bellevue, at the south end of the Wood River mining area. This district was predominantly a producer of silver, lead, and zinc with some production of associated gold. Discovery of the famous Minnie Moore Mine, in 1880 marked the beginning of the most prosperous period enjoyed by the area.

The Minnie Moore Mine

Discovery of the Minnie Moore has been credited to a badger which brought fragments of galena ore to the surface of its den. Within three years after discovery of the ore fragments, the Minnie Moore shaft had been started and full-scale mining was underway. More than 217 tons of ore were shipped during this early period, averaging 102 ounces of silver per ton and 67 percent lead.

The discovery of more ore at the Minnie Moore in 1902 brought on another period of production that lasted for several years. At the same time the Minnie was in production, work was carried on at the Croesus and other properties. Many of the other mines continued production long after the Minnie Moore had mined the last of its known ore. From then on, the story was one of repeated attempts to find more ore at the Minnie Moore. Unfortunately, most of the work was unproductive and the search ceased with the coming of World War II.

After the war, the old Queen of the Hills Mine, across the gulch from the Minnie Moore, was reopened and during 1949, the Rockwell shaft of the Minnie Moore was rehabilitated to gain access to deeper levels of the Queen mine.

In 1884, the Minnie Moore was sold to an English firm which purchased the mine with an estimated 3,700 tons of ore in sight averaging 100 ounces of silver to the ton. After they mined out this ore and were reaching the end of their tenure, the company discovered a lens of massive galena 90 feet long with a thickness of 14 feet. The net smelter return for this period was \$1.4 million! They continued exploring, sinking the main shaft to 500 feet, where the ore disappeared to no avail it had pinched out and was lost.



The Minnie Moore Mine.

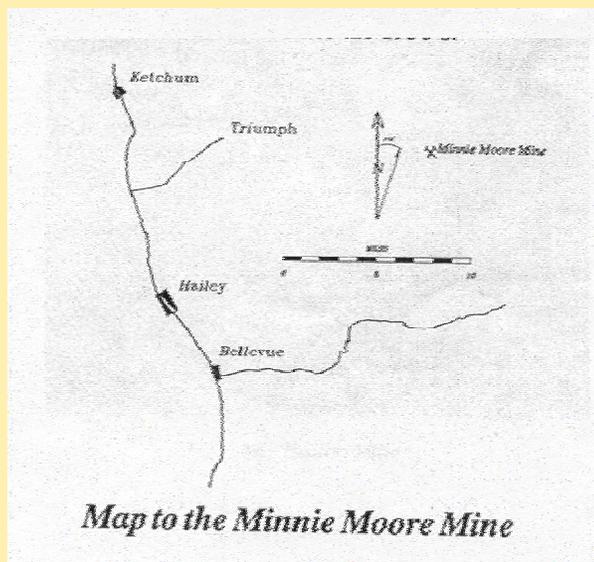


The "pinch and swell" situation, as described by the miners, was to plague the Minnie Moore and most of the other mines in the mineral belt. The problem was not so much that the ore body varied greatly in thickness, but that, just when the going looked good, the miners would run into a wall of barren rock. The veins were broken off by faults (movement of rock masses). Relocating the displaced portion of the vein was just too expensive for many of the operators and they had to give up.

By 1886, all the ore in the Minnie had been mined down to the "pinch" and operations were suspended. The property was later leased and work resumed to the 900-foot level, where the ore body terminated against the **Rockwell fault**. It took the operators several years to find the ore beyond the fault but in 1902, they again began shipping ore. **I. E. Rockwell**, the operator during this period, estimated smelter returns at \$7,316,600. But in 1905, a new termination arose -- the Minnie fault.

It took five different operators 26 years of off and on work to rediscover the ore body. In 1949, when work resumed in earnest, the mine consisted of the vertical Rockwell shaft and three inclined shafts, reaching a total depth of 1,100 feet.

The Minnie Moore is located three miles west of Bellevue off the Broadford Road. The mine is located on private land and permission should be obtained if you wish to enter the area. Little is left of this, one of the largest and deepest of the early mines. From Broadford Road, you can see the great piles of gray mill tailings ground to a fine powder so that the metals could be removed. A few old wood buildings still cling to the hillside above the mill site and prospects can be seen on the hills. The main shaft is flooded and little work has been done on the mine since the 1950's.





Minnie Moore Mine, Hoist & Compressor, March 1924.



Minnie Moore Mine, Hoist & Compressor, March 1924.



Minnie Moore Mine, Plant at Allen Shaft, March 1924.



Guyer Hot Springs, today these Hot Springs supply The Sun Valley Resort on outskirts of Ketchum. June 15, 1924.



Craters of The Moon, Ida, 1924.



Lava flow and Ginder Butte, Craters of the Moon.

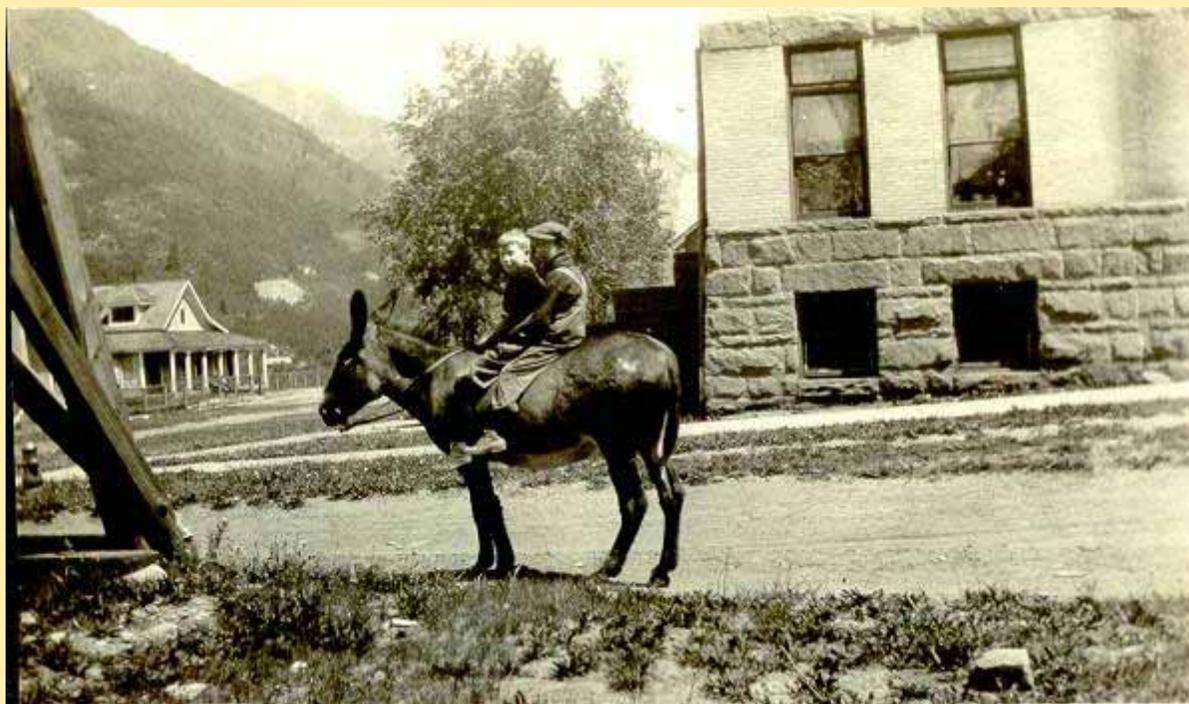


1924

Pictures, Rico, Colorado.



Clinton – Burro – Our Shack – Rico, Colorado 1924.



Clinton – Friend – Rico – 1924.





Rico Colorado.



South Toward Rico – Colorado 1924.



South East toward Rico – Colorado – 1924.



West – Down gulch from Rico Argentine Mine Rico – Colorado.



Tunnels on Newman Hill – Rico – Colorado 1924.



From above Ophir toward Vance Junction – Colorado 1924.

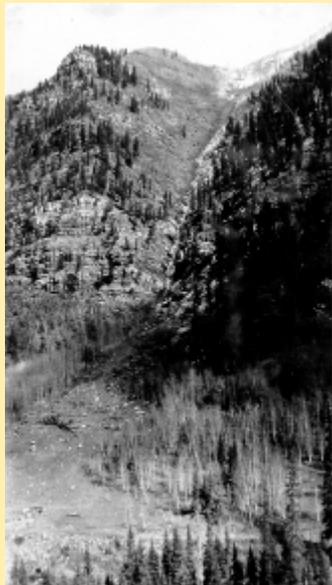


From above Ophir toward Vance Junction – Colorado 1924.

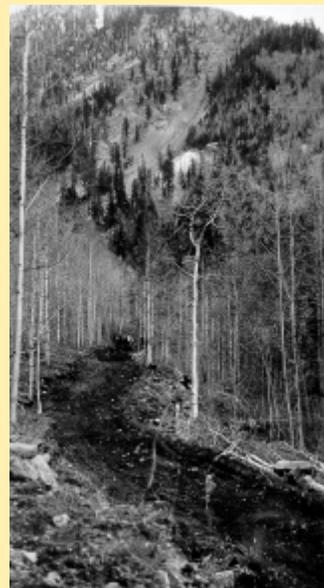




Rico & Telluride, Colorado.



Black Hawk fault – opposite Rico Argentine.



Rico Argentine Mine – Rico – 1924.



Lizard Head near Telluride, Colorado.



Trout Lake near Telluride, Colorado.



Clinton at Rico 1924.



Bridal Veil Falls above Telluride.



1924

Telluride, Silverton, Colorado.



Bridal Veil Falls – Above
Telluride – Colorado 1924.



Near Silverton Colorado, 1924.



Oyray to Silverton 1924.



Silverton, Colorado 1924.



Yellowstone Trip.



Shoshone Falls of Snake River.



Shoshone Falls of Snake River.



Shoshone Falls.



Thousand Springs near Hagerman on Snake River.



Up canyon of Snake River from top of Blue Lakes Grade.



Down Snake River from top of Blue Lakes Grade.



Yellowstone Trip.



Shoshone Falls.



Looking down Trail Creek Summit
July 1924.



Elizabeth & Clinton July 1924.



A.E.R. July 1924.



Mammoth Camp and Lodge.



Overlooking hotel and administra-
tion building Mammoth Hot
Springs from terraces, July 1924.





Yellowstone Trip.



Jupiter Terrace.



Jupiter Terrace.



Mammoth Hot Springs Main Terraces, Jupiter Terrace, detail.



Mammoth Hot Springs Main Terrace.



Angel Terrace & "The Dudes"
Mammoth Hot Springs.



Mammoth Paint Pots.



Yellowstone Trip.



Fountain Geyser.



Fountain Geyser.



Riverside Geyser.



Riverside Geyser, Douglas Investigates.



Grotto Geyser.



Morning Glory Pool.



Yellowstone Trip.



Giant Geysers, Elisabeth & Clinton.



Giant Geysers.



Black Sand Basin.



Beehive Geysers & Swimming Pool at Old Faithful.



Daisy Geysers.



Daisy Geysers.



Yellowstone Trip.



Three views of Old Faithful Geyser.



Grand Geyser,
July 1924.



Grand Geyser,
July 1924.



Lower Falls on
the Yellowstone
from foot of Un-
cle Toms Trail,
308 ft. high.





Yellowstone Trip.



Grand Geyser – Turban Geyser at right.



Grand Geyser, July 1924.



Old Faithful Inn and Old Faithful Geyser.



Old Faithful Inn and Old Faithful Geyser – taken from near Grand Geyser.



Natural Bridge near Yellowstone Lake.



Across Yellowstone Lake from lake Camp, July 1924.



Yellowstone Trip.



Dining Room and Lounge of Lake Camp Lodge.



Upper Falls of the Yellowstone and Chittenden Bridge.



Upper Falls of the Yellowstone and Chittenden Bridge.



Canyon of the Yellowstone from Inspiration Point.



Canyon of the Yellowstone from Artists Point on North Rim.



Canyon of the Yellowstone from Grand View.





Yellowstone Trip.



Canyon of the Yellowstone from Foot of Uncle Toms Trail.



Gibbon Falls.



Horizontal Basaltic Flows in Cliffs at Tower Falls.



Falls of Upper Snake River, East of Ashton.



Douglas and the Ground Hog Canyon Camp.



Feeding the Bear near Mammoth.



Yellowstone Trip.



Lower Falls of the Yellowstone from foot of Uncle Toms Trail.



Tower Falls.



Not captioned.



Our Shack.



Lower Falls.



Not captioned.





Yellowstone Trip.



Feeding the Bear near Mammoth.



Not captioned.



Not captioned.



Not captioned.



Not captioned.



Not captioned.



Yellowstone Trip.



Not captioned.



Not captioned.



Jupiter Terrace.



Main Terrace.



Old Faithful Inn, Geyser.



Lone Star Geyser.



Yellowstone Trip.



Douglas.



Clinton & Douglas..



Elizabeth.



Not captioned.



Not captioned.



Not captioned.



1924

Yellowstone Trip & Ida.



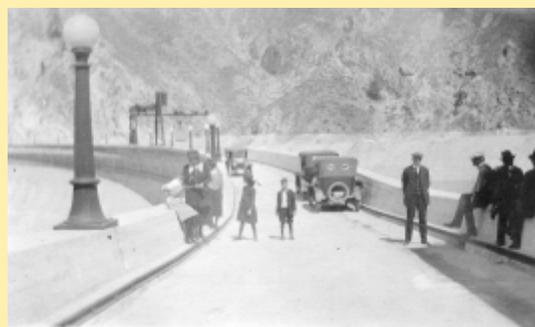
Elizabeth.



Canyon Camp.



Lake Camp.



Arrowrock Dam – Boise – Ida
1924.



Arrowrock Dam – Boise – Ida
1924.



Arrowrock Dam – Boise – Ida
1924.



1924

Telluride, Silverton, Mesa Verde, Colorado.



Bridal Veil Falls – Above
Telluride – Colorado 1924.



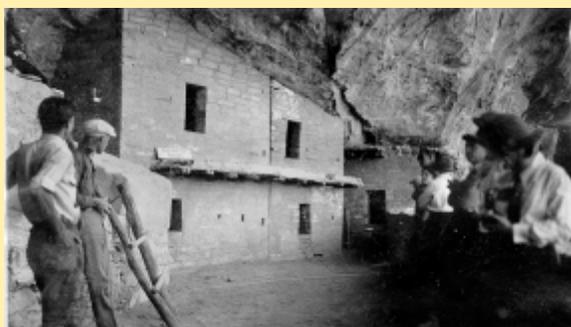
Near Silverton Colorado, 1924.



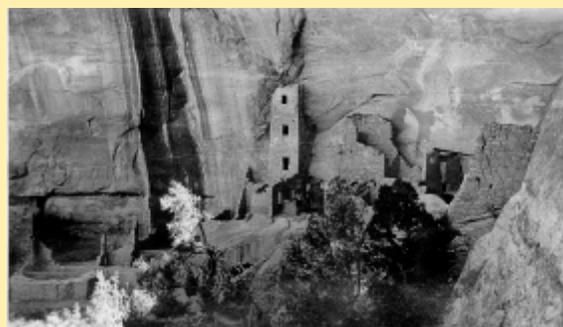
Oyray to Silverton 1924.



Silverton, Colorado 1924.



Mesa Verde, 1924.



Tower House – Mesa Verde –
1924.

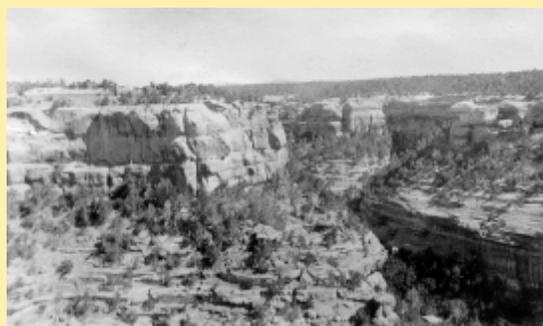


1924

Mesa Verde, Colorado.



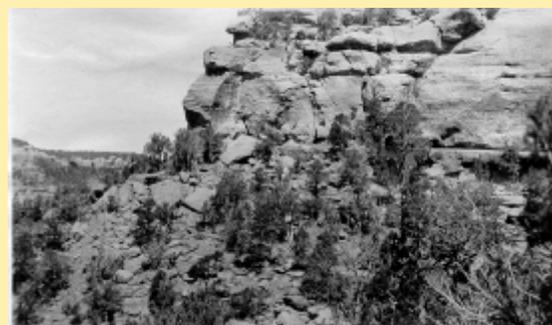
Mesa Verde.



Mesa Verde, 1924.



Elizabeth – Mesa Verde.



Mesa Verde – 1924.





1925

Ambrose Ely Ring Diary 1925

April 13 – Transferred to Salt Lake office – AS&R Company as engineer. Left Hailey April 12th. Brought family down in June.

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1925

June – Family moved to Salt Lake – Stayed at Fifth East Hotel which supposedly was originally built in 1860 by Brigham Young (of Mormon Church) to house his numerous wives.

Soon after moved into 3 story apartment building next door to Hotel on corner of 5th East & 2nd South.

In apartment were mother, dad Elizabeth & Douglas when he wasn't away at College at Washington State (1yr) and Stanford.

Salt Lake used soft coal for heating and the air was filled with soot in the winter – from the East Bench (13th East) you could see the black “smog” laying over the city – you could see soot in white bathtubs – the wallpaper had to be cleaned all the time. I was in 6th grade.

From, magazine, the June 1925 issue, Mining and Metallurgy.

Ambrose E. Ring, formerly with the Federal Mining & Smelting Co., of Hailey, Idaho, has been transferred to the Salt Lake office of the American Smelting & Refining Co., at Salt Lake City, Utah.





Moved to Salt Lake City from Hailey, Idaho in June, 1925.

Stayed initially at the large 5th East Hotel, which was supposed to have been built by Brigham Young (Mormon leader) around 1860 to house his many wives.

Later we moved into large apartment building at 5th East and 2nd South next door to the hotel. Note from C. E. Ring.



Clinton at Hailey January 1925.



Clinton – front of apartment, Salt Lake.



Elizabeth & Clinton at entrance to our apartment in Salt Lake – 1925 – 1929.

Christmas – our apartment in Salt Lake – Clinton, Douglas, Elizabeth.





1926

Ambrose Ely Ring Diary 1926

May 5th – Left for Australia. (H. A. Kursell as partner) to examine Lawn Hill deposits in North Queensland. Sailed from Vancouver on Aorangi. September 17 arrived at Vancouver on Niagara from Australia. Went to Salt Lake for 3 or 4 days & then to New York. Returned to Salt Lake October 10th. (Covered separately.)

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1926

May 5th – Dad sailed to Australia with H. A. Kursell (AS&R Co.) to examine Lawn Hill deposits in North Queensland – Returned September 17 – Then to New York to report & home October 10th – He was away 5 months.

Mother, Elizabeth & I went to visit mother's sister (Aunt Ella & Uncle Wallace) in Mineola, Long Island – My cousin, Winston Bogart was about my age & we became good friends (He later made music his career playing trumpet and played with the "Big Bands" in New York – Les Brown & His Band of Renown" for one.) - Stayed most of summer & on July 4 were at Uncle Ed Bogart's (Piano Manufacturer) home in White Plains – there were several summer trips to Mineola, Long Island with mother.



1926



Bryce Canyon, Rawley Canyon, Colorado.



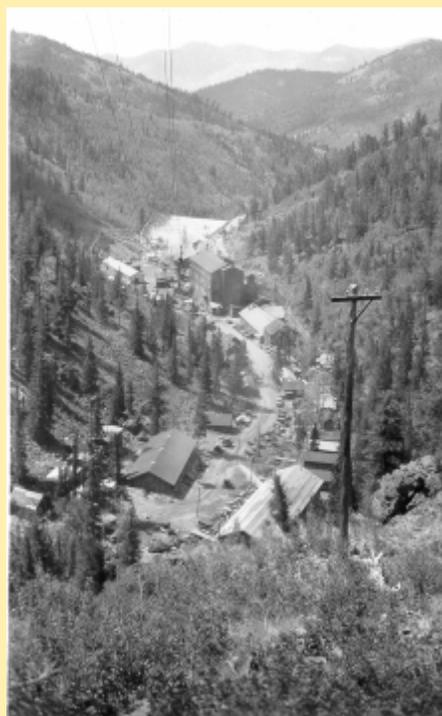
Bryce Canyon 1926.



Bryce Canyon.



On road Panguitch to Bryce
Canyon



Down Rawley Canyon,
Colorado – 1926.





1927

Ambrose Ely Ring Diary 1927

February 8, left Salt Lake for Bonanza – Manager, Rawley Mines, Inc. at Bonanza Colorado.

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1927

Dad went to Bonanza, Colorado as Manager of large Rawley Mine. It was a big “Wild & No-Law” mining camp (no place for mother). Dad was there until 11/16/1928 (almost 2 years) with only visits back to Salt lake where mother, Elizabeth & I lived in the apartment.

Elizabeth started attending University of Utah (in Salt Lake) and Doug was at Stanford.

February 8, 1927 A. E. Ring left Salt Lake for Bonanza, Colorado as Manager of Rawley Mines. He lived at Rawley (with only visits to family in Salt Lake) until November 16, 1928 when he returned to ASARCO in Salt Lake under A. H. Means. He retained responsibility for Rawley Mines until June 6, 1930 when it was sold. Bonanza was a large tough mining camp with no law other than A. E. Ring. Note from C. E. Ring.





1927

May 19, 1927, Times-News-Miner.

WRITE "FINIS" OVER PORTALS OF FAMOUS MINNIE MOORE

OLD PRODUCER BLOCKS EVERY ENEMY ATTACK

Holds for All Eternity Secrets Buried in Her Bosom.

Story of Eight To Recover Ore.

Mine Yields \$10,500,000 and Then Refuses to Produce One Dollar More.

Children yet unborn will, in years to come, recount the tragic story of Minnie Moore. It is doubtful if a more determined fight was ever made to recover a; lost ore vein than was made at the Minnie Moore at Bellevue in the past four years. It is certain that the unconquerable faith of one man never in this western world led to more persistent, dogged, determined efforts to restore a mine than displayed by Irvin E. Rockwell from the time he first took hold of the Minnie Moore till he wrote "Fins" over its mute portals last Saturday. The tragedy of it all is that such faith, such determination and such untiring energy must go for nothing.

It would seem that little now remains but to sketch again the history of this famous property in order that those still interested may have that history in concrete form for their scrap books. Here, then, is the story that must suffice until a readier and more versatile pen portrays the tragedy in its proper colors:

Discovered 1881.

Purchased by H. E. Miller of Bellevue, Idaho, for \$10,000 in 1882.

Surface developed by Miller to the 150 level, and sold to Dent Palmer Company, London, England, for \$500, 000 in 1884.

Mine thought to be worked out and abandoned by Dent Palmer & Co., 1886.

Reopened by Carmichael & Kinnear shortly after, bonanza recovered, and operated to the 900 level and abandoned there against a seeming fault in 1890.

Mine reopened by I. F. Rockwell and associates in 1901; bonanza recovered under Rodkwell's supervision beyond a faulted anticline at the 900 level; sold to C. M. Schwab of Bethlehem Steel Co. in 1903 for "ore in sight" amounting to \$750,000. Schwab's engineers cleaned the mine of developed ore, and abandoned it spring of 1906, against a northeast and southwest fault displacing the ore shoot at the 900-1000-1100-1150 levels.

Mine was purchased by Rockwell and associates November, 1906 and Rockwell took charge of operation for the second time as general manager of the Idaho Consolidated Mines Co., now invested by cash purchases with the Relief and Queen of the Hills group and several other contiguous claims.





1927

May 19, 1927, Times-News-Miner.

During this campaign the Allen shaft was sunk to the 600 level; but work quit during the panic of 1907, and never renewed in a strong way because of financial difficulties which culminated in a receivership in 1910, and lasting until 1912 when J. J. Donovan, receiver, sold the property to the highest bidder for cash, Rockwell, McAuley & Blomquist taking it over, and organizing the Minnie Moore Mines Co., under whose ownership all subsequent operations, campaigns and general activities have been promoted.

Mine idle, and top equipment and buildings wrecked by snow slides in 1914, remaining idle until April 1, 1923.

Mine optioned, Allen shaft retimbered, and sunk to the 800 level by the Federal Mining & Smelting Co. of New York in 1923-24. Modern electrical hoist and compressor with equipment costing \$100,000 was installed with A. E. Ring, well remembered as the superintendent of the North Star Federal operation; in charge until May 24, 1924, when he received orders to pull pumps and close.

Rockwell, on the job, arranged for holding the equipment in place at a nominal rental while he successfully negotiated a further option with the Primos Co. of Philadelphia, the Boericke brothers, the same concern who have just now abandoned prospecting at Muldoon after more than a year of consecutive work and an expenditure of \$60,000. The Primos Co. under supervision of Oscar Hershey, geologist, now attacked the "Minniee problem" as a post mineral fault, and pursued the work until December 31, 1925, having established a complex system of faults in the hanging wall beyond 900 level, between the north and south strands of which a large body supposed to be the component of the old 900 siderite or "calamity" stope of the old workings was disclosed, and for a time was considered the key to the high grade bonanzas always accompanying the famous "siderite bank" on the west of the high grade ore shoot. Horizontal displacement as well as normal faulting completely isolated this low grade ore body and after sinking 200 feet turned the option back to Rockwell and the Minnie Moore.

Again Rockwell "sold" the lure of the famous ore component and in six weeks, after an eastern trip, on February 15, 1926 a crew of 30 men was negotiating a foot wall cross-cut on the 1100 level, which failing to disclose the secret, was abandoned in May following.

Rockwell still persistent immediately sold the "bet" to the Hecla syndicate for special campaign outlined by Geologist R. T. Walker of Salt Lake, and within a fortnight of the May shut-down, an intensive campaign on new lines was begun and completed without success, by November 25, 1926, and then again abandoned. Now it seemed that Rockwell had just begun to "fight" and without losing a shift the crew continued work under unlimited financial backing and under Rodkwell's personal supervision. A third winze was sunk to the 1200 level, beyond the south fault, on a strong vein, without question (as now seemed to be proven) a drag segment of the Minnie Moore characteristic vein, at the point of attack, barren of commercial ore. Almost super-difficulties were overcome in sinking a 100 foot double compartment shaft in cavernous country with as much as 400 gallons of water per minute inflow to the work and in March of this year drifting was begun on the downward extension of the vein which disappeared in a few feet against a perpendicular wall of diorite. Extensive drifting and cross cutting followed to pick it up, without success, and may, instant, Rockwell himself advised his principals against further exploration.

It is stated that approximately \$1,000,000 has been expended by the various interests in more than a half dozen campaigns since sinking the Allen shaft in 1906, of which more than \$600,000 has been used in the current four years multiple campaigns beginning with the Federal Mining & Smelting Co. in 1913 and ending last week.





1927

May 19, 1927, Times-News-Miner.

The production of the famous old mine down to the "great fault" on the 900 level and below is recorded as about \$1,000,000 a level or a total of \$10,500,000 net smelter returns.

The Minnie Moore was notorious, and still is' as having had the largest silver-led ore bodies of high grade ore, (70 per cent lead and 120 ounces silver to the ton of ore), ever discovered in mining history. It is also stated that the north fault seemed to "slice right amidsthips" an ore body of highest shipping grade, from 6 to 21 feet thick for nearly 300 feet on the strike of the fault. It was the component of this extraordinary ore body that has occasioned the persistent interest of the mining world in the final outcome of the search, and to that event the greatest geologists of the period have lent their counsel in the various campaigns, among whom were Dr. L. P. Jenney, Baragwanath, Hershey, Walker, Fred Searles, Jr., Dr. Umpeby - all subsequent to the examination and report of Dr. D. F. Hewett of the U.S. Geological survey in 1910 on whose text, in the brief presented, the original campaign was begun, but curiously enough was in none of the campaigns thoroughly exploited. A special government bulletin will soon issue from the press with complete section plan, and description of this unique old mine, over Doctor Hewett's signature.

The property consists of 28 claims, 11 of which are patented, the balance having been certified for patent survey because of completed work to the event.

The officers of the company which is an Idaho corporation are: Irvin F. Rockwell, president; F. W. Rising, vice president; L. R. W. Rockwell, secretary and treasurer; Oscar Shaufelberger, director; J. J. Donovan, director.





1927

Rawley Mines, Bonanza, Colorado.



Rawley Spring 1927.





1927

Rawley Mines, Bonanza, Colorado.



Rawley 1927.





1927

Rawley Mines, Bonanza, Colorado.



Rawley 1927.



Rawley 1927.



Building Dam #5, Rawley 1927.



Dam #5, Rawley 1927.



Dam #5, Rawley 1927.





1927

Rawley Mines, Bonanza, Colorado.



Rawley 1927.



Rawley 1927.



Building Dam #5, Rawley 1927.



Dam #5, Rawley 1927.



Dam #5, Rawley 1927.





1928

Ambrose Ely Ring Diary 1928

November 16, left Rawley to take Engineer job with Western Mining Department at Salt Lake under A. H. Means – retained manager ship of Rawley but put A. N. Vincent in charge there.

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1928

November 16, dad returned from Bonanza, Colorado to the AS&R office & worked for A. H. Means.



1928

Rawley Mines, Bonanza, Colorado.



Intake – Dam #3 Rawley, 1928.



Intake – Dam #3 Rawley, 1928.



Setting pipes in Dam #3 – Rawley, 1928.



Outlet – Dam #3 Rawley, 1928.



Spillway Dam #5, Rawley, 1928.





1928

Rawley Mines, Bonanza, Colorado.



Outlet – Dam #3, Rawley 1928
High Water.



Rawley – Mill Dam 1928
Operating.



Rawley – 1928 Mill Dam –
Operating.





1929

Ambrose Ely Ring

Diary 1929

Uhlers visited us at Salt Lake City.

Note: The Uhlers were very close family friends, first known by Grace, but became everybody's friends in the family. It could be said they were even closer than a lot of relatives.

C. E. Ring, Year by Year Diary 1929

Dad bought house on "East Bench" (Above The Winter Soot) in very nice area and fairly close to East High School, 1445 Gilmer Drive. One house away from Morman Yale Ward. Basement had a playroom with a full size, regulation pool table (that could not be removed). This was the start of my pool skills.

The Rawley mine, near Bonanza, Colo., in the San Luis Valley, has shut down for three weeks to place a settling tank to take care of tailings from its mill. Farmers were complaining of water pollution. The mill has a daily capacity of 330 tons, and it handles ore containing gold, silver, lead, and zinc.



1929

Salt Lake City.



1929, 1445 Gilmer, Salt lake City.



1993, Same house, 1445 Gilmer Drive, Salt Lake City.



1929

Salt Lake City.



1445 Gilmer, Salt lake City, living room, 1929.



1445 Gilmer Drive, Salt Lake City, Clinton outside,
1929.





Salmon City, 1929, Fish Jumping.



Salmon Jumping – Salmon City – June 1929.



Salmon Jumping at Salmon City – Idaho, June 1929.



Salmon Jumping at Salmon City – Idaho, June 1929.



Doug at Sequoia Hall – Stanford – November 1929.



Toytown – Near Denver 1929.

