Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

Z 0

 $\alpha$ 

S Z

ш

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

	Washington
į	COUNTY:
	Chelan

STATE: FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY DATE

NAME	es - complete applica	inte section	18)	SE	p 1 7 1974	
COMMON:						
Blewett Arrastra						
AND/OR HISTORIC:						
AND OR HISTORIC:						
LOCATION						
STREET AND NUMBER:	5 of Cashi		<b>.</b>			
	ver Guldbon Sw	mere:	on IIS Pa	uta 97		
Near mouth of Cul			CONGRESSION	NAL DISTRICT:		
Cashmere	vicinit.		#5 - Hon	. Thomas S. H	rol ev	
STATE	<del>V, E , V, 1</del> 9	CODE	COUNTY:	· Inomas b. I		ODE
Washington	•	53	Chelan		<del> </del>	07
CLASSIFICATION		_11	Cheran			<u> </u>
CATEGORY	T			T	ACCESSIE	
(Check One)	OWN	ERSHIP		STATUS	TO THE PU	
	Bublic In 1	1:- A		<del></del>	Yes:	
District Building	Public Pub	olic Acquisition		Occupied	Restrict	ed
Site Structure	☐ Both		considered	V Unoccupied	₩ Unrestri	
M Object	Dom	Deing C	Considered	Preservation wo	rk No	l
				in progress		
PRESENT USE (Check One or .	More as Appropriate)					
☐ Agricultural ☐ G	overnment Po	ırk		Transportation	☐ Comments	
Commercial I	ndustrial 🔲 Pr	ivate Residen	nce [	Other (Specify)		
☐ Educational ☐ M	lilitary 🔲 Re	eligious		adside attra	ction	
☐ Entertainment ☐ M	luseum 🗌 Sc	ientific				
OWNER OF PROPERTY						
OWNER'S NAME:						T
Washington State	Department of Hi	ghways				Wa
STREET AND NUMBER:		- <del>3</del> α <u>1</u> Β				Washington
Highway Administr	ation Building					li.
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		COD	F C
Olympia			Washi	ngton	53	g
LOCATION OF LEGAL DESC	CRIPTION			inquon .	123	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF						
District Engineer	, Washington Sta	ite Depar	tment of	Highways		Ω
STREET AND NUMBER:				Jeen w.J. W.		Che
1551 North Wenatch	nee Avenue					lan
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE		COD	
Wenatchee			Washi	ngton	53	$\neg$
1			{	<b>→</b>	) 3	1
REPRESENTATION IN EXIS	TING SURVEYS			-T30		
TITLE OF SURVEY:			/	OTHER TOP	`\	
NONE			<i>\</i> .			
DATE OF SURVEY:		Federal	□ State	RECEDENT	Local	J.
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RE	ECORDS:			FFD 0 1 1974		10
				FEB 2 1 1974	<b></b>	سا
				-TIONAL		
STREET AND NUMBER:			المسا أ	VIVIIO1~	, ,	
STREET AND NUMBER:				NATIONAL	(1)	ī
STREET AND NUMBER:			STATE	NATIONER	A)   CODI	٤
			STATE	NATIONER REGISTER	CODI	

	e	,	_
	•	•	•
	r	1	1
	•	•	•
	ſ	1	1
	•		•
	-	-	-
		2	,
	4		-
	ι	/	7
	-		ł
	7	ζ	)
	C	=	
	_		
	(	_	)
	~	-	ŧ
	_		_
1	C	_	)
	4	Z	-
•	L	-	1

. DESCRIPTION						
				(Check One)		
CONDITION	🕱 Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed
CONDITION		(Check Or	ie)		(Che	eck One)
	☐ Alter	ed	■ Unaltered	1		Original Site
DESCRIBE THE DE	DECENIE AND OR	anne dit bee				

The Blewett Arrastra remains at the original location in the steep and narrow valley of Peshastin Creek. Located next to U.S. Route 97, a two-lane highway transecting the southeast corner of the rugged and mountainous Wenatchee National Forest, the arrastra is the main attraction of a roadside turn out. The arrastra is situated adjacent to the fast-running creek, and for dozens of miles around, the forests, streams, and rocky crags of the Cascade Mountains and foothills remain in pristine condition.

In the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries, the gold mining town of Blewett occupied the nearby vicinity, but little remains today except a few abandoned shafts, the deteriorated remains of a stamp mill, and, of course, the stone arrastra. The original structures and buildings deteriorated or burned, or were moved or destroyed, particularly whenever modern highway construction occurred in the extremely narrow and constricted valley.

Records indicate the Blewett Arrastra was extensively used, and as early as the 1860's. Cut in bedrock, the arrastra measures about eight feet across. The base is intact, but the rocks dragged in the track to crush ore are missing. This part of the device, however, was often worn down and replaced. Three drag stones from other arrastras have been placed in the track. Various means could be used to move the drag stone around the circular trough, but no trace remains of these impermanent devices.



•	SIGNIFICANCE			
	PERIOD (Check One or More as .	Appropriate)		
	☐ Pre-Columbian	16th Century	☐ 18th Century	20th Century
	☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	💢 19th Century	
	SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable	le and Known) 1860	s	
	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che	ck One or More as Approp	riate)	
	Abor iginal	☐ Education	Political	Urban Planning
	☐ Prehistoric	▼ Engineering	Religion/Phi-	(X) Other (Specify)
	Historic	☐ Industry	losophy	mining industry
	☐ Agriculture	Invention	Science	
	Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
	☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
	☐ Commerce	Literature	itarian	
	Communications	☐ Military	Theater	
	☐ Conservation	Music	Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Whenever gold was discovered in the 1860's and 1870's in the mountainous regions of Oregon, British Columbia, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and
Eastern Washington, the influence of old California was always
evident. In the new gold fields, the knowledge and methods of the
Californians was respected and adhered to. California miners,
including some original Forty-niners, were one portion of the mixed-up
vanguard of different peoples who discovered the goldfields in the
eastern portion of the Cascade Mountains of Washington Territory. The
Blewett Arrastra may not have been actually built by California miners,
but the device was clearly Californian in origin.

The Blewett Arrastra, constructed in the 1860's and remaining in excellent condition today, dates from the earliest days of mining in the Pacific Northwest. The device known as an arrastra (or arrastre) had been developed much earlier in Spanish America and was later adopted by Californians in the 1850's. The use of these devices then quickly spread as new goldfields were discovered throughout the West. A number of arrastras were constructed in the eastern Cascades, and some remain today including, of course, the Blewett Arrastra.

An arrastra was inexpensive, and easy to construct and maintain. An arrastra was the simplest device available for crushing quartz and could also work placers. These surprisingly efficient devices were often used to work ore that first had been crushed in a nearby stamp mill. The gold was then reclaimed by amalgamation with mercury, either by placing the quicksilver in the mortar or in sluices, riffle boards, and other similar devices.

The typical arrastra consisted of flat surfaced stones layed in a circular pattern and surrounded by a retaining wall. A post was set in the middle, and a sweep was hitched to a horse or mule to pull the drag stones around the track. The Blewett Arrastra is somewhat unusual because it was cut into bed rock. Furthermore, the Blewett miners moved their arrastra with waterpower, but may have also used mules and horses. The Blewett Arrastra was used until at least 1880. Today, it is one of Washington's finest remaining devices illustrating frontier mining technology. The arrastra is owned and protected by the Washington State Department of Highways and is easily accessible to the public.

9																					

Hodges, L.K., ed. Mining in the Pacific Northwest. Seattle, 1897.

Paul, Rodman W. California Gold: The Beginning of Mining in the Far West. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1947, pp. 134-40.

Trimble, William J. The Mining Advance Into the Inland Empire. Madison:
Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin. No. 638, 1914, pp. 93-96.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1973-729-147/1442 3-1