AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY AT MILLERTON LAKE (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)

by

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ABSTRACT

A reconnaissance survey, was undertaken to locate cultural resources within the Parcel 2 area of Millerton Lake SRA. In 19 person days approximately 440 acres were surveyed, using a mixed coverage strategy. Eleven archaeological sites and 16 cultural isolates were recorded.

Project Location

Millerton Lake SRA lies on the San Joaquin River, spanning portions of both Fresno and Madera Counties. The property is owned by the United States Bureau of Reclamation and administered by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Parcel 2, the survey area, is in Madera County, located on the Millerton Lake East and Millerton Lake West topographic quadrangles within T10S, R21E, Sections 24, 25, 36 and T10S, R22E, Sections 19 and 30 (Fig. 1).

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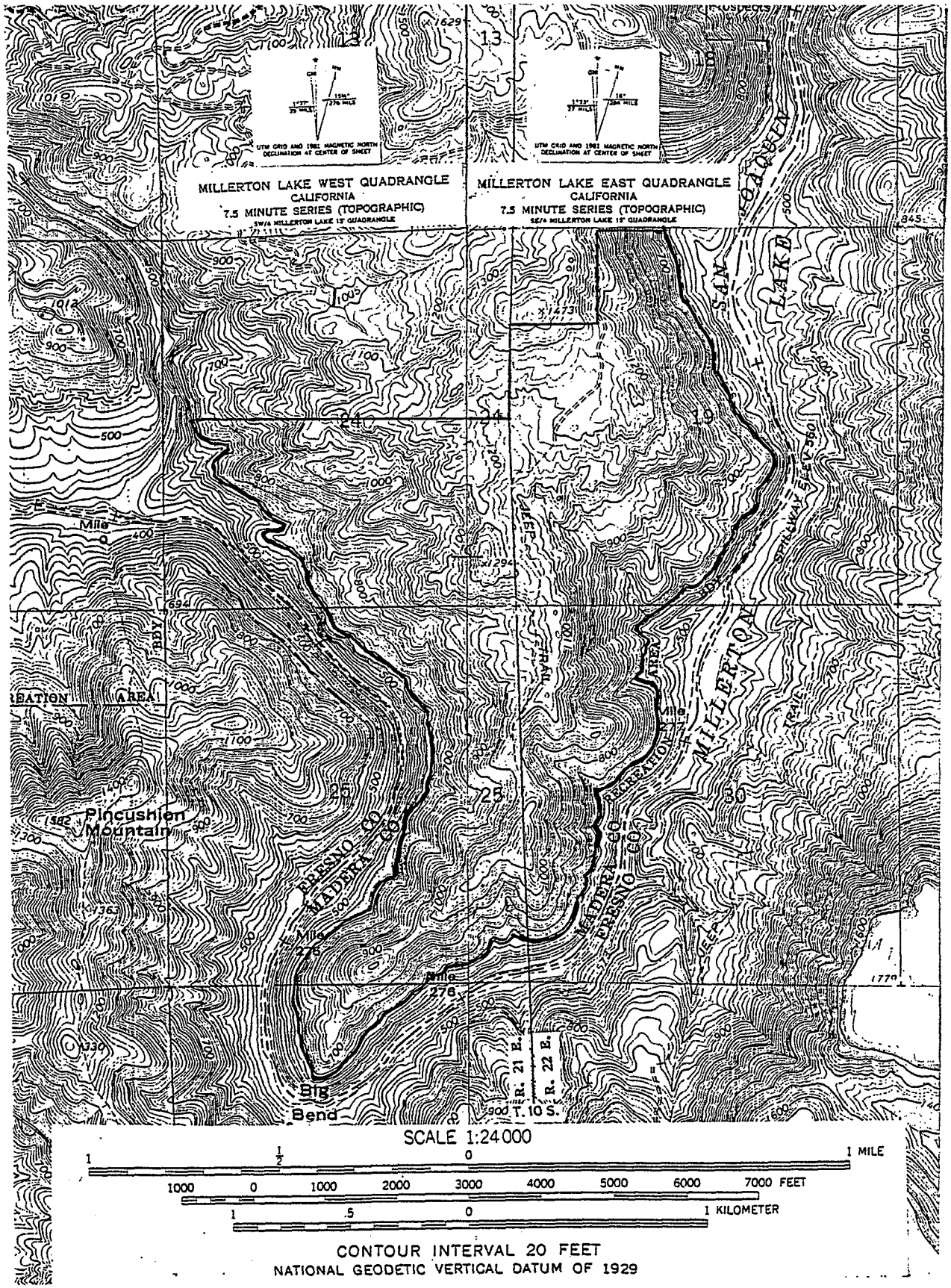

Figure 1. Project Area

Project Scope

The approximately 800 acres in Parcel 2 are currently reserved for the protection, preservation, and interpretation of natural resources, and serve as a buffer zone for the eagle population and other wildlife. In order to develop a management plan, a complete cultural resource survey of Parcel 2 was proposed as part of the 1995 Resource Management Project program. Although no specific impacts are currently planned for this area, a hiking, riding, and biking trail is envisioned in the future.

Environmental Setting

Topography

Millerton Lake SRA is located in the foothill/low mountain zone of the Sierra Nevada. In the survey area steep slopes rise from Lake Millerton (high pool elevation 578 ft) to a ridge top with a maximum elevation of about 1420 feet. A wetlands meadow lies at the north end of the ridge top. The only man-made feature in this area, a jeep trail, runs north to south along the ridge at approximately 1060 ft elevation. The ridge, which has a south/southwest aspect, terminates at the San Joaquin River, with the southern tip designated as "Big Bend."

Geology

The land surrounding Millerton Lake is dominated by Cretaceous granitic rocks. To the south and east of the survey area stand Pincushion and Table Mountains, Pliocene volcanic basalt features. A contact zone transects the survey area in a line running roughly east/west; Cretaceous granite forms the northern portion, and the southern portion is composed of undifferentiated pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks. In the Millerton Lake vicinity these undifferentiated metamorphics include migmatite. Quartz-mica schists are also found nearby in this type of formation (Jenkins 1974). The dominant bedrock noted during survey in the southern portion of Parcel 2 was micaceous schist.

Soil

The upland soils in the survey area are derived from the weathering in place (primary) of hard, igneous rocks. Soils in the southern section are described as 'Coarsegold', a fine sandy loam with depths of up to 4 feet despite the steep (45-75%) slopes. Parent materials for Coarsegold are mixed metamorphic rocks. 'Vista' soils, found in the northern section, are rocky to very rocky coarse sandy loams. Vista soils are found on moderate to steep (15-75%) slopes with depths of at least 2 feet. The parent materials for Vista are granitic rocks. Both Coarsegold and Vista soil types are slightly acidic with erosion

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hazard ratings of 'severe' (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1979b; United States Department of Agriculture 1962; Weir 1956).

Climate

The climate at Millerton Lake is a Mediterranean type characterized by warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters. The mean annual temperature is 17.1°C (62.7°F). Maximum and minimum temperatures can reach 47°C (117°F) and -8°C (18°F) with temperatures dropping below freezing about 33 times a year. Precipitation in this area averages about 33.7 centimeters (13.3 inches) annually, with 90% occurring between November and April (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1979a).

Hydrology

The main hydrologic features at Millerton Lake SRA are the lake, the San Joaquin River, and Fine Gold Creek. The most important water source within the immediate survey area is a stream, perennial for most of its length (Millerton Lake West quadrangle, SW 1/4 Section 19, of T10S, R22E). At the time of the survey abundant water was flowing in the stream, and vegetation in the creek bed at Arrastra Site indicates at least a perennial seep (plants noted: watercress and Mimulus guttatus).

A moist, low elevation (foothill) meadow on the east side of the ridge top feeds this drainage (Millerton Lake West quadrangle, W 1/4 Section 19, T10S, R22E). The meadow is a wet sponge highly disturbed by illegal cattle grazing. Close cropped annuals and grasses cover the land, and all the small streams are filled with brown water which smells of cow manure.

A spring was noted near a prehistoric habitation site (recorded as Finally the Village) at the base of a granitic knob (Millerton Lake West quadrangle, SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 Section 19, T10S, R22E). This spring is at the headwaters of one of the wet meadow drainages. Another spring occurs about three quarters of a mile to the southwest of the habitation site in (Millerton Lake West quadrangle, SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4, Section 25, T10S, R21E). It is small but supports watercress and Mimulus guttatus.

At the time of survey (heaviest rainfall year in California history), all runoff drainages had water in them.

Fauna and Flora

Six different biotic communities are recognized at Millerton Lake: grassland, savanna, shrub, foothill woodland, riparian, and aquatic. All five terrestrial biotic communities are represented in the survey area.

The following plants were identified: The canopy, which is sometimes closed, sometimes open consisted of Pinus sabiniana, Quercus douglasii, Quercus lobata, and Quercus wislizenii. Shrubs included Rhus diversiloba, Sambucus spp., Ceanothus cuneatus, Arctostaphylos spp., Rhus trilobata, Rhamnus spp.,

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Lupinus excubitus. Also noted were Erodium cicutarium, two species of Plagiobothrys, Amsinckia spp., Brodiaea hyacinthina, Brodiaea pulchella, Phacelia spp., Gilia tricolor, Lupinus spp., Galium aparine, Chlorogalum pomeridianum, Pityrogrammea triangularis, Pallea mucronata, Pallea andromedaefolia, Allium spp., Brodiaea laxa, Brodiaea elegans, Lithophragma spp., Bee Balm, Penstemon spp., Delphinium spp., Malva parviflora, Senecio vulgaris, Papaveracae, sunflower, Sanicula spp., Trifolium spp., and many introduced grasses.

It should be noted that the southern portion of the project area, which has a bedrock of micaceous schist (metavolcanic), rather than granite, is dominated by introduced grasses, with few trees. The wet meadow is also dominated by introduced grasses. Additionally, a rare and thus far unidentified plant was observed at the spring near Finally the Village Site.

Totals of 35 species of fish, four of amphibians, 12 of reptiles, 146 of birds, and 35 of mammals have been observed in the Millerton Lake SRA unit or in the immediate vicinity. Three wildlife species which are considered endangered occur here: the California condor, the American peregrine falcon, and the bald eagle.

During this survey the following animals were observed:
Birds: Blue heron, mallard, red tail hawk, turkey vulture, American kestrel, golden eagle, canyon wren, quail, acorn woodpeckers, and scrub jays. Two peregrine falcons appeared to be nesting in rocky cliffs in the SW 1/4 of Section 24, T10S, R21E.
Reptiles: Western fence lizard, alligator lizard, and rattlesnake.
Mammals: Cow, ground squirrel, deer, and mountain lion.

Cultural Resource Overview

Archeological Overview and Prehistory

Archeological surveys and excavation projects throughout the San Joaquin Valley and the central and southern Sierra Nevada have revealed numerous prehistoric and historic sites. Two projects, Buchanan and Hidden Reservoirs, are especially pertinent, due to their proximity to Millerton Lake and similarity in sites, inhabitants, and environments.

On the Chowchilla River, Buchanan Reservoir (Eastman Lake) even before intensive study, yielded 66 habitation sites and more than 3,375 bedrock mortars within a 9.75 km^2 area. The concentration of sites seemed to indicate intensive or long use of the area.

Between 1967 and 1970 Thomas F. King and Michael Moratto excavated or tested at least 27 sites. From data obtained during these four seasons of fieldwork at Buchanan, Moratto established a comprehensive chronological sequence for the prehistory of the central Sierra foothills. Moratto summarized the three phases of this sequence (1984:315-321):

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The Chowchilla Phase (ca. 300 B.C. - A.D. 300) marks an interval of prosperity. Three Chowchilla Phase settlements were found at Buchanan Reservoir in prime settings on the banks of the river. Fish spears, large projectile points, millingstones, and cobble mortars attest to the importance of fishing, hunting, and gathering vegetal foods, perhaps including acorns. Also characteristic are the atlatl and dart, and profusion of small obsidian flake tools, varied bone artifacts, and abundant ornaments and beads of *Haliotis* and *Olivella* sp. shell. This inventory is generally comparable to that of the Crane Flat Phase in the Yosemite locality, 80 km to the northeast. Artifact types and materials reflect extensive trade with Indians east and west of the Sierra. Chowchilla people customarily buried their dead in extended or semi-extended positions, furnishing their graves with red ochre and "killed" (ritually broken) artifacts. The nonrandom distribution of mortuary goods and quantity of artifacts with some buried children imply both nonegalitarian social status and status ascription.

The Raymond Phase (ca. A.D. 300-1500) seems to reflect an episode of cultural instability and change. Although millingstones, core tools, and small retouched flakes continued to be important, *Olivella* beads were scarce and *Haliotis* ornaments were virtually unknown - presumably because the Chowchilla River people no longer had access to sources of marine shell or ornaments. Typical of the Raymond Phase are small-to-medium projectile (arrow?) points and general use of the bedrock mortar and unshaped pestle. Populations were small and dispersed; old villages appear to have experienced chronic cycles of occupation and abandonment after circa A.D. 500. Violence was common. Primary interment of the dead in flexed positions was the normal mortuary practice, although some extended burials were interred during the early part of the phase. By contrast to Chowchilla Phase displays of funerary wealth, however, Raymond burials seldom were furnished with anything but cairns of boulders and millingstones.

The Madera Phase (ca. A.D. 1500-1850) represents the spread and cultural florescence of ancestral Southern Sierra Miwok. Among the hallmarks of this phase are steatite disk beads, lightweight arrow points, bedrock mortars and cobble pestles, several types of *Olivella* beads, and occasional pieces of exotic Brown Ware pottery. Also diagnostic is a steatite industry featuring bowls, cooking vessels, pipes, arrow-shaft straighteners, and ornaments. This assemblage finds

close parallels in the Mariposa Phase of Yosemite. In Madera times the village community settlement pattern emerged, with main villages along the Chowchilla River and subsidiary hamlets on tributary streams. Dramatic population growth after circa A.D. 1550 coincided with the appearance of large (8-17 m in diameter) oval to circular, semi-subterranean structures that probably functioned as ceremonial houses. Smaller (3-5 m in diameter) circular houses with slightly excavated floors and central hearths served as dwellings. Cremation, introduced around A.D. 1600, apparently was reserved for high-status individuals; primary interment in flexed positions was the more common disposal mode throughout the Madera Phase.

Buchanan Reservoir, instrumental in establishing a prehistoric chronology, yielded only limited evidence of historic contacts between Indians and Euro-Americans. Moratto, citing Cook (1955B), provided an explanation of this void. It is possible that the malaria epidemic of 1833 devastated the Chowchilla River populations, with any survivors being removed to the Fresno River Reservation (established in 1850) before extensive Euro-American contact was possible (Moratto 1984:323-324).

Hidden Reservoir, on the Fresno River, is almost equidistant between Buchanan Reservoir in the north and Millerton Lake to the south. It was initially investigated by William Wallace in 1967 and 1968, when 18 sites were documented. From 1969 to 1975 Franklin Fenenga recorded 13 additional sites and excavated large midden areas. Investigations at three sites, MAD-171, China Diggins (MAD-173), and MAD-179, revealed two important characteristics. First, stratified middens showed cultural development almost identical to the prehistoric sequence at Buchanan Reservoir. Second, historic assemblages from all three sites (which included glass trade beads obtained after 1850 from Americans) indicated an intermingling of diverse cultures (Moratto 1984:325-326).

The Millerton Lake area was surveyed for cultural resources by Hewes and Massey in 1939, Theodoratus and Crain in 1961, and a general-planning team from the California Department of Parks and Recreation in 1978 (Hewes 1941:125; Theodoratus and Crain 1962; California Department of Parks and Recreation 1979a).

By 1978, fifty-four Native American sites and several historic zones had been identified. The 1979 Resource Element prepared for Millerton Lake SRA provided an extensive list of these sites grouped geographically into four areas. Findings in the Resource Element have been summarized below.

Area one, in Madera County, west of the mouth of Fine Gold Creek, includes 24 Native American sites. No Anglo-European sites occur above the low pool line. Below the low pool

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line in this area lie the remains of Kuyu Illik (CA-MAD-8) the Dumna "head" village. The Native American sites were a collection of permanent and temporary occupation sites, some with mortars or milling slicks, some without. There were also isolated mortar and/or milling slick sites and one schist quarry.

Area two, on the Fresno County side of the river, includes the land from the dam east to the tip of the peninsula forming the west side of Winchell Bay. Nine Native American sites and one Anglo-American feature were found above low pool line. Of the nine Native American sites, two were permanent occupation areas with mortars and milling slicks; one was a temporary campsite with mortars and milling slicks; and six sites were either combination mortar and milling slick sites, mortar sites, or milling slick sites. In Area two the one Anglo-American resource, is the reconstructed Millerton Courthouse. Below the low pool line here are the Kechaye/"Dumna" village of Sanwo Kianu (CA-Fre-71), and the remains of Fort Miller, Millerton and Collins Sulphur Springs.

Area three, also on the Fresno side of the river, includes Winchell Bay, Winchell Cove, and the Winchell Creek area. Eight Native American sites were found here. No Anglo-American sites occur above low pool level. Four of the Native American sites, all on the Winchell Creek drainage, are permanent villages with mortars and milling slicks. There are two temporary villages in the same vicinity. Below the low pool level lie the remains of a large pumice mine.

Area four includes the entire zone east of Fine Gold Creek. Eight Native American sites occur on the Madera County side of the channel, and four on the Fresno County side. A large, attenuated mining zone on both sides of the San Joaquin contains numerous overlapping extraction and ore processing areas. The Native American sites on the Madera side of the river consist of three permanent or semi-permanent habitation sites, one temporary site, and four mortar sites. It should be noted that all of the Madera County sites are clustered around Temperance Flat, southeast of the present survey boundaries. The Fresno County sites are comprised of one large mortar site at Temperance Flat, a small village on the west side of China Cove, a large village site above the river channel west of Table Mountain, and a small mortar site deep in the river channel (only exposed during extreme drought conditions).

Historic features are found throughout the Temperance Flat area and across the stream. These include "at least three tunnel adits, one concrete engine mount, two small historic

dumps, several arrastre (small ore grinders built from local rock and wood), at least five cabin or house sites, an undetermined number of road cuts, and an undetermined number of "coyote" holes (areas that have been blasted out to check the gold bearing potential of the underlying bedrock)"(California Department of Parks and Recreation 1979a).

In 1987 an excavation of MAD-98 (first recorded by Theodoratus and Crain in 1962 as covering 1650 m^2 with two housepits and eleven mortars) revealed four housepits, 29 mortar holes, 18 cupules, 21 grinding slicks and two rock alignments within an area of 10,000 m^2. The artifact assemblage from this site included finished projectile points; primary and secondary flakes of obsidian, quartz, rhyolite, basalt, and andesite (collectively indicating tool manufacture on site); vegetable processing implements; butchering tools; steatite bowl fragments; an abrading stone (schist); and three ornaments (a segment of a steatite ring, a Haliotis sp. pendant and a steatite bead)(Hines 1988).

Hines concluded from this test excavation that the site was inhabited during the Raymond (A.D. 300-1500) and/or Madera (A.D. 1500-1850) Phases of the Late Horizon. MAD-98 is situated next to a small intermittent stream with gentle rolling hills between the site and the nearby (1.2 miles away) San Joaquin River. This settlement pattern is typical of the Raymond and Madera Phases. During the Madera Phase, smaller settlements "proliferated in the hinderlands"(Moratto 1984:316).

Ethnography and Ethnohistory

Millerton Lake lies within the Yokut territories. This large group, composed of many small tribes, inhabited the San Joaquin Valley from the mouth of the San Joaquin River to the Tehachapis, and the Sierra foothills between the Fresno and Kern Rivers. Two northern foothill tribes, the Dumna and the Kechayi, lived in the district now called Millerton Lake SRA. Neighboring tribes included the Toltichi, the Dalinchi, the Chukchansi, and the Wakichi. At the time of European contact these tribes and others nearby enjoyed general cultural stability with a rich social and ceremonial life.

Unfortunately, as occurred elsewhere in California, missionization, punitive expeditions to recover escaping neophytes, disease, and the appropriation of land for agriculture and mining all but destroyed the Yokut tribes (Appendix B).

A full ethnography, completed in conjunction with the MAD-98 project (Hines 1988), is included in this volume (Appendix B).

History

A tent-town miner's supply settlement called Rootville was established on the San Joaquin River in 1852. This town grew in importance, took on the name Millerton (after nearby Fort Miller), and by 1856 had become the county seat. Millerton held

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this honor until the development of Fresno on the Central Pacific Railroad line. In 1874 an election was held and Fresno Station was the new county seat.

For more information on the Millerton Area and for detailed histories of Fort Miller and local mining see Appendices C and D.

Methods

Access to the project area was by boat. The rangers and maintenance personnel at Millerton Lake graciously boated the survey crew in and out of the project area daily.

A general reconnaissance of the area was carried out from a boat on February 15, 1995. The shoreline was slowly surveyed with attention paid to areas that looked altered by man, possible routes up to the ridge top, places to put in with a boat, and specific sensitive loci along the slopes. This information was recorded on a photocopy of the topographic quadrangles for the project area.

From the lake, Parcel 2 looks formidable. The northern part appears to be mostly steep faces of granite with access only through drainages on the west side. The southern part, although containing no granite rock outcrops, is steep slopes with only grasses to break one's fall to Millerton Lake. The northeast corner of the project area in Section 19 is vertical granite cliffs which are winter roosting for bald eagles. As bald eagles were still in the cliffs, the Park staff suggested that we not survey this area.

Prior to commencement of the survey, mining records and township and range plats were checked at the Bureau of Land Management office in Sacramento. No mining records were located for the project area. A cabin was noted on the 1919 T10S, R22E plat in the northwest corner of Section 30.

In addition, a record search was requested from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center. None of the major surveys (above) of the Millerton Lake area included Parcel 2. The Squaw Leap Survey, including portions of T10S, R22E, Sections 19 and 30, was carried out in 1977 by Napton and Greathouse, with apparently no findings in Parcel 2. No sites or historic properties have been previously recorded in the project area.

Leslie Steidl and Bruce Steidl surveyed Parcel 2 on March 28 through April 4 and April 10, 1995. A total of 153 person hours, or 19 person days, was spent in the field, with approximately 440 acres surveyed, using a mixed coverage strategy. Sensitive areas were given complete coverage. These areas include the more gradual slopes along Millerton Lake shoreline, flat areas near the ridge top, the ridge top, a mostly perennial drainage depicted on the topographic map in Section 19, and benches on the east side of Section 19. The Information Center described the cultural resource sensitivity of the project property as: "It is noted that much of the project area is steep, however, aboriginal sites may be located near the San Joaquin River, along drainages and ridgelines, near springs, and on flat terraces. Historic

sites relating to mining and logging might also be found within the project area."

The survey crew used Silva Ranger compasses, a Thommen 20' calibrated altimeter, aerial photos taken on 06-30-70 series BR-MRA-1-41, 1-48, and 1-49 and photocopies of the Millerton Lake

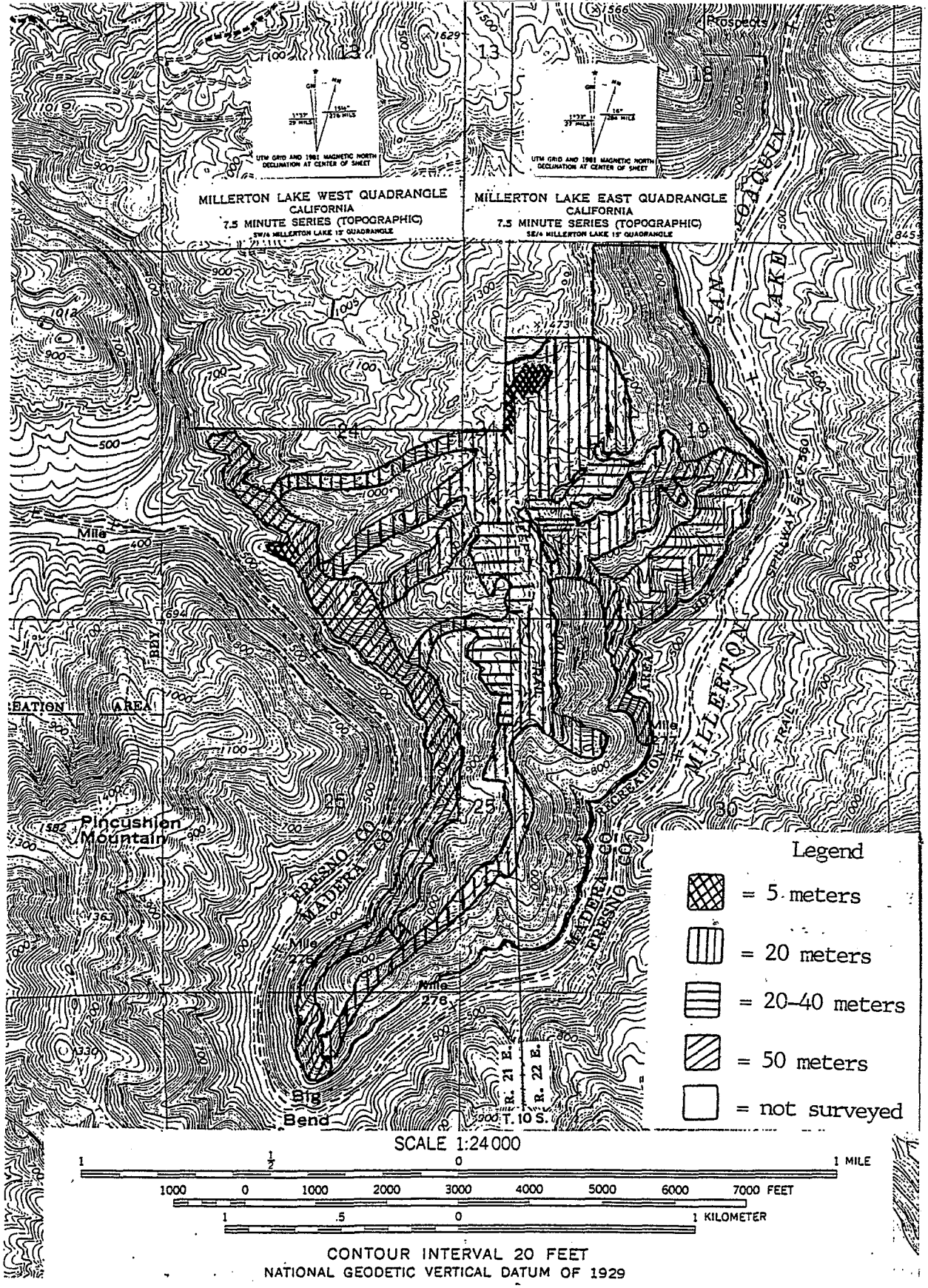

Figure 2. Coverage Map

East and Millerton Lake West topographic quadrangles.

Transects on the slopes were done along contours. On the flat benches and along the ridgetop, transects were accomplished with compass bearings. Width varied from 50 meters to 5 meters. Contour transects on some of the steep slopes zigzagged, as massive granite outcrops and waist high annuals restricted movement. A detailed coverage map is included as Figure 2.

Careful attention was paid to granite outcrops the first two days in the field; each one was checked for rock art. Finding no art on the heavily pitted and weathered granite, we began to glance quickly at the numerous granite rocks and carefully scrutinize only those that might have milling surfaces.

Recordation and mapping of all resources was done in the field. All bearings are true north. Daily field notes and coverage details were kept.

At the time of the survey, it was spring during the wettest year recorded in California. Ground visibility throughout most of the project area was less than 10%. On some of the steeper granitic slopes and along the ridge in the southern portion, the annuals and grasses were waist high and thick and the vegetation actually inhibited movement. The wet meadow in the northern portion is heavily grazed, but the grass here was dense this year.

Cultural Resource Description

Isolates

A total of sixteen isolated rock features was recorded. With the exception of Isolate 3, all of these features are constructed of native granite boulders and are within the northern portion of the project area where the bedrock is granite.

Isolate 1 records thirteen rock monuments/markers which were scattered throughout this northern portion. These monuments/markers are native boulders, hand stacked either on the ground surface or within or on top of the massive granite outcrops. Three are adjacent to small excavated areas (mining test pits) or mining trenches, which may indicate that they are mining claim markers. Three others are close to or on the range line between R21E and R22E and thus may be survey monuments. Another survey monument, No. 8, is on a peak with an elevation depicted on the topographic quadrangle. The remaining six markers have no obvious function.

Isolates 2, 3 and 4 are rock walls/fences composed of stacked native boulders. Isolates 2 and 4 are made of granite, with a maximum height of five boulders (2.5 ft) and a width of one. Isolates 2 and 4 may be part of the same feature. We did not walk the steep terrain between these isolates, but we could not see any continuity between them. Isolate 2 may be associated with the Spring Site. Isolate 3 is the only cultural resource

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(site or isolate) recorded during the inventory which is outside of the granite bedrock area. This rock wall/fence is composed of native micaceous schist boulders with a maximum height of 2 ft.

All the fences/walls are functionally enigmatic. While Isolates 2 and 3 contain fragments of metal animal fencing and wire, their height indicates that they would have been ineffective as fences. It is probable that these walls are boundary markers.

Detailed information on the isolates, along with their locations can be found in the Primary Records in Appendix A.

Archeological Sites

A total of eleven archaeological sites was recorded during the current survey. All are located within the northern portion of the project area in the granitic geological zone. The distribution of cultural resources identified may be a reflection of survey coverage. One site contains both historic and prehistoric components; six have prehistoric elements only; and four are historic period resources. A location map and site records are included in Appendix A.

Prehistoric/Historic Site:

Spring Site - CA-MAD-2124/H - T10S, R21E, Section 25

Located in steep terrain about 100 ft above Millerton Lake is Spring Site, named for the spring found here. The prehistoric component is a single cup-shaped mortar on a small granitic outcrop. A small habitation flat (15 m by 5 m) with placed native boulders suggestive of a foundation or retaining wall and three cast iron stove parts define the historic component. About 50 meters north of the site is a long, low, stacked native boulder and wire wall/fence (Isolate 2) and a small hand excavated area.

Prehistoric Sites:
(Note: All prehistoric sites contain bedrock milling features.)

BRM #1 - CA-MAD-2122 - T10S, R21E, Section 25

Below high water elevation (578 ft) of Millerton Lake at 570 ft is BRM #1, a granitic bedrock outcrop with nine milling surfaces. Four are metates; four are mortars; and one contains a mortar with a metate surface on one side. A mano was found in the lake sediments south of the outcrop, and a large rough granitic pestle in a fissure of the outcrop below water. A metal bed frame lies in the lake next to the outcrop.

BRM #2 - CA-MAD-2127 - T10S, R22E, Section 19

Situated at the west edge of a +5-acre dry grassy meadow and adjacent to the perennial stream, BRM #2 is a small site containing a bedrock milling station and lithic artifacts. All five milling surfaces are soil-filled mortars. A silicious stream cobble uniface lay in one. An obsidian biface thinning

flake and a basalt interior flake were found nearby.

Adjacent to and east of the defined site is a small lovely knoll. While no cultural materials were found this year, the knoll should be looked at again since ground visibility, as noted above, was about 10% during the survey.

Manzanita BRM - CA-MAD-2131 - T10S, R22E, Section 19

Named for the manzanita growing in one of two granitic bedrock mortar features, this site contains two small milling features with nine cups. Manzanita BRM, like all of the prehistoric sites recorded except the Spring Site, is adjacent to a mostly perennial stream which flows southeasterly through the southwest corner of Section 19. The stream falls over a granite ledge 40 meters southwest of the site. To the east and southeast, the land descends steeply towards the San Joaquin River, affording a fine view of the river drainage and the table rocks beyond. To the west and north lies an extensive wet meadow system.

Peregrine Falcon BRM - CA-MAD-2129 -T10S, R22E Section 19

About 100 meters west of Manzanita BRM is Peregrine Falcon BRM, so named for the peregrine falcon which perched in a gray pine, an acorn woodpecker home/colony, during our recordation here. This site is one small bedrock outcrop with three mortar cups. It is southwest of the mostly perennial stream, towards the toe of a small broad ridge.

Meadow BRM - CA-MAD-2130 - T10S, R22E, Section 19

Within the wet meadow system north of Manzanita BRM is a large (16 m by 12 m) granitic outcrop containing two mortar cups. Meadow BRM is just below and west of a high point on the east edge of the meadow. While this bedrock milling station is not on the perennial drainage, the meadow system is part of the headwaters that feed the drainage.

Finally the Village - CA-MAD-2128 - T10S, R22E, Section 19

Located to the west and north of the large wet meadow system and adjacent to a spring which feeds the perennial drainage is Finally the Village. This prehistoric habitation site contains ten milling features with 82 cups and an anvil; six circular depressions, probably house pits; lithic artifacts including obsidian flakes, groundstone, and fire-affected rock; fresh water mussel shell; and midden. The densest concentration of cultural constituents was noted in a small band of mostly bare soil at the interface of one of the bedrock milling stations and the midden. Most of the area was covered by a dense carpet of introduced grasses and annuals or tree duff. No diagnostic artifacts were noted on the site.

Historic Sites

In addition to the Spring Site, which contains a historic component, four historic sites were recorded. Three of these are

primarily mining work camps; one is a habitation area.

Cholla Site - CA-MAD-2126H - T22S, R10E, Sections 19, 30

Named for two chollas growing here, this mining site is located at a geologic contact in granite. The mining components consist of three adits with tailings, rock walls, trails, an equipment foundation(?)/pad, a concrete pad near the adits, a sparse trash scatter, and possible habitation flats in a 200 m by 100 m area.

It is difficult to define the workings of this mine. Power may have been supplied by the mostly perennial creek which flows on the northeast side of the site. A stout rock platform with 1-inch anchor holes drilled into bedrock sits adjacent to a point where the creek falls over the granite ledge; upstream the creek shows sedimentation as though ponded or dammed. The anchor holes appear to have been sunk with pneumatic drills.

Although no ore crushing equipment occurs on the site, secondary milling/amalgamation is evidenced by metal grinding pan fragments near the adits. A water pump is also in this area.

This site can be tentatively dated at pre-World War II by condensed milk tins which date to 1917-1929 (see site record). In addition the 1919 GLO T10S, R22E plat depicts a cabin in this area.

This resource lies within 100 meters of Millerton Lake at high water and a well worn path/cow trail leads to the site. It is probable that much of the original equipment has been salvaged or removed from the site.

Arrastra Site - CA-MAD-2123H - T10S, R22E, Section 19

Across the creek from the Cholla Site, a small mining complex consists of a 7 ft diameter arrastra, surface excavated mining areas or collapsed adits, and four rock walls. The arrastra is constructed of dressed granite rock and has a 2-ft path around it. The rock walls are stacked native boulders. No trash was evident making dating impossible. This site, however, is in the area of the cabin noted on the 1919 GLO plat (Cholla Site above).

Grant Block Mine - CA-MAD-2125H - T10S, R22E, Section 19

This is a hard rock mining site named for the GRANT engine block found outside of one of the adits. Located in steep terrain on the southwest side of the perennial drainage, the site contains five adits with tailings, mining equipment, and a small rock foundation. The GRANT block is mounted in a vehicle frame which is attached to a 4 in by 6 in wooden foundation. The engine as well as ore cart rail and an ore cart are located on the tailings apron in front of an adit. Debris is limited to equipment parts, and no direct evidence exists for ore processing here. Dating of this site is difficult, but the engine can be tentatively dated as early twentieth century to the Depression.

Collapsed Cabin Site - CA-MAD-2132H -T10S, R22E, Section 19

About 200 meters uphill from the Grant Block Mine site is a habitation area with a rock foundation, parts of a collapsed wooden structure, a rock enclosure (for animals?), and a sparse domestic trash scatter. The site, adjacent to and east of a dirt road which follows the main ridge, is located on a dominant flat bench. Numerous excavated areas/mining test pits dot the landscape in the vicinity.

A structure and this dirt road are depicted on the 1945 Millerton Quadrangle (15′) in this area. The 1912 Mariposa Quadrangle, reprinted in 1920, does not depict either the dirt road or a structure in this area. An aluminum cooking pot lid seems to confirm a post-1930s date for this site.

Recommendations

This reconnaissance survey resulted in coverage of approximately 55% of Parcel 2. As far as possible, the most sensitive areas for prehistoric sites were covered. Historic sites, however, potentially could be found anywhere in the project area. Background research of previous archeological work indicates that the sites found in Parcel 2 mirror the pattern of those identified in the other three geographical areas of Millerton Lake SRA. Using the MAD-98 investigation as an example, site size may be appreciably larger than originally noted. With the low visibility encountered during this survey, it is probable that sites may be more extensive than they appear.

Any future project proposed for Parcel 2 should include survey of those areas not covered here. References to Chinese miners in the Millerton Lake area should encourage investigation of any terraces, benches, rock walls, or stone features; these remains are typical of Chinese mining sites (Fee 1993; Sisson 1993). In addition, the high sensitivity areas near BRM #2 and on the flat benches northeast of the Arrastra Site should be checked again. The vegetation was so thick and high here that ground visibility approached 0%.

Since this land is owned by the Bureau of Reclamation, it is necessary that all projects conform to federal guidelines and law.

At present Parcel 2 is maintained as a wildlife preserve. It appears to be well used by raptors. One of the most significant features for the wildlife of this area is the meadow system in Section 19. At present this meadow is cow domain with the grasses cropped short by cattle and with the water brown and smelling of manure. Wildlife use of this area would be greatly enhanced by restoration of this meadow or minimally by limiting cattle use.

C—073720

C-073720

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C-073722

C-073722

APPENDIX A

Site Location Map

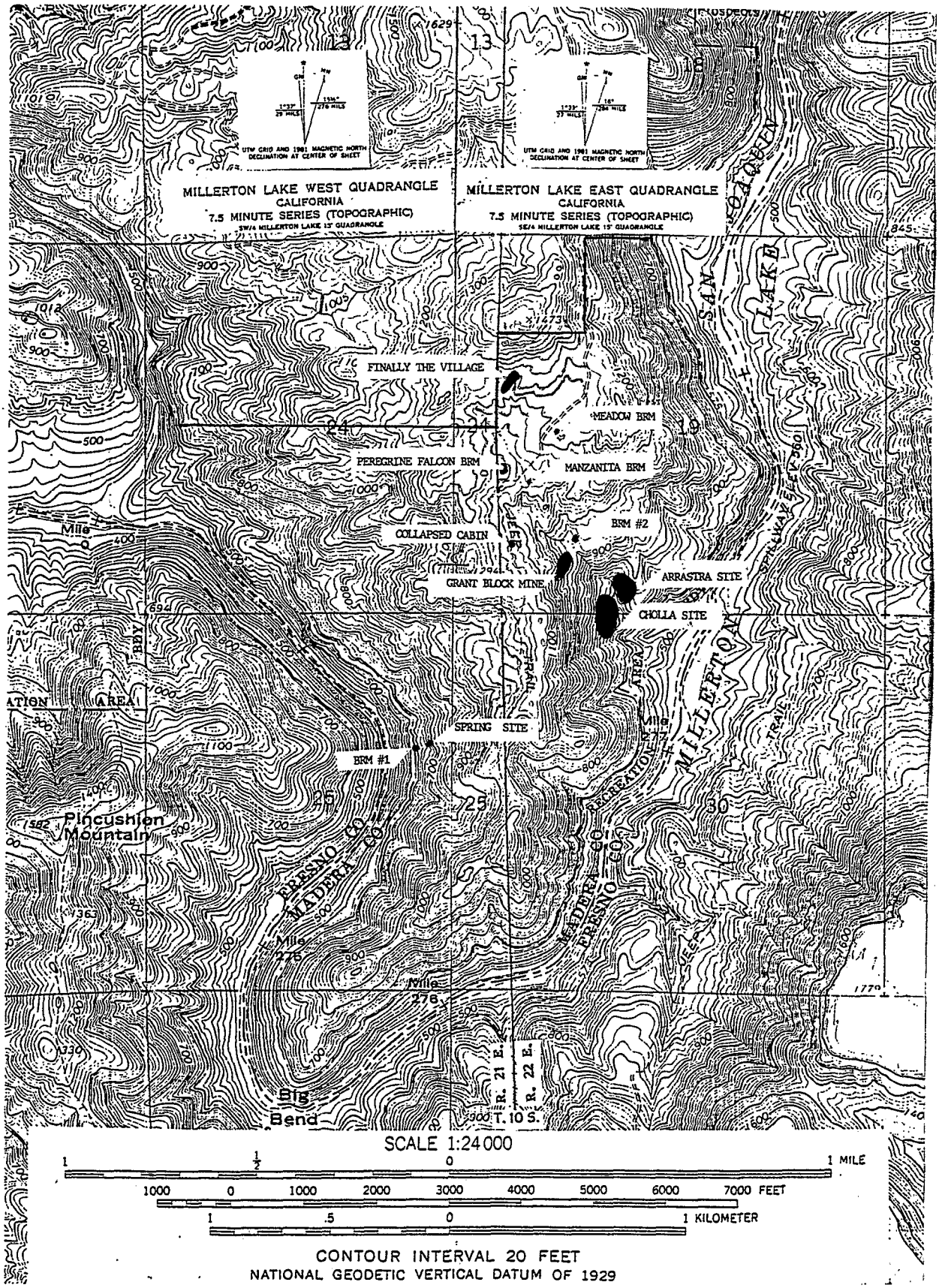
Archaeological Sites Map
(by Resource Identifier)

Site Records

Isolate Records

C—073723

C-073723



Archeological Sites Recorded
(by Resource Identifier)

C—073724

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

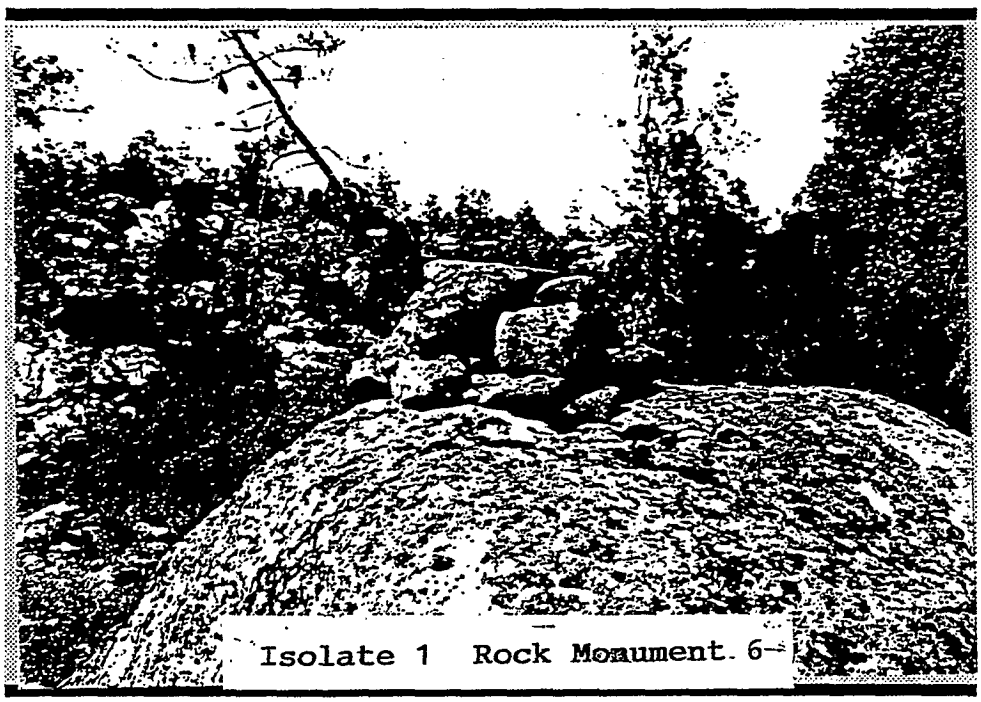
Primary # P-20-2138
HRI #
Trinomial CA-MAD-2133H
NRHP Status Code not eligible

Page 1 of 3 Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Resource Identifier: Millerton Lake Isolate 1 - Rock Monument Series
P2. Location: a. County Madera and
b. Address
City Zip
c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake East/Millerton Lake West (7.5') Date 1965, Photorevised 1981 ;
Zone 10, various mE/ various mN
d. Other Locational Data: Parcel 2 or the "Peninsula" at Millerton Lake. T. 10 S, R. 21 E Sec. 24 and Sec. 25. T. 10 S, R. 22 E Sec. 19 and Sec. 30.

P3. Description: A total of 13 rock monuments were observed during the reconnaissance survey. These rock monuments are hand stacked native granite boulders. Some are on top of granite outcrops and some are placed on soil. The largest monument seen is about 3' high with a 3' base. (see Continuation Sheet)

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☒ Objects ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District



P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA

P8. Recorded by): Leslie Steidl and Bruce Steidl

P9. Date Recorded: 3/28/95 through 4/11/95

P10. Type of Survey: ☐Intensive ☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."): 1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl "An Archaeological Reconnaissance at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)". Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Map Sheet ☒Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Linear Resource Record☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): Photos from Millerton Roll #1, frames 27 (RM #3); 32 (RM #6); 33 (RM #7); and from Millerton Roll #3, frame 5 (RM #9).

DPR 523A-Test (12/93)

P3.
Some of the monuments are adjacent to coyote holes (small mining test pits) and some have limbs stuck in them. Some may be Section line markers. Since these monuments occur scattered throughout the project area, no general environmental description exists. All monuments appear unaltered. Specifics about some monuments are:
#1: adjacent to "coyote hole"
#4: may be on range line
#5: mining trenches (equipment made?) adjacent
#6: on top of massive granite outcrop, 7' from ground surface
#7: adjacent to "coyote hole"
#8: on peak (granite)
#9: 2 monuments adjacent to one another with limbs stuck in tops
#10: may be on range line
#11: may be on range line

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

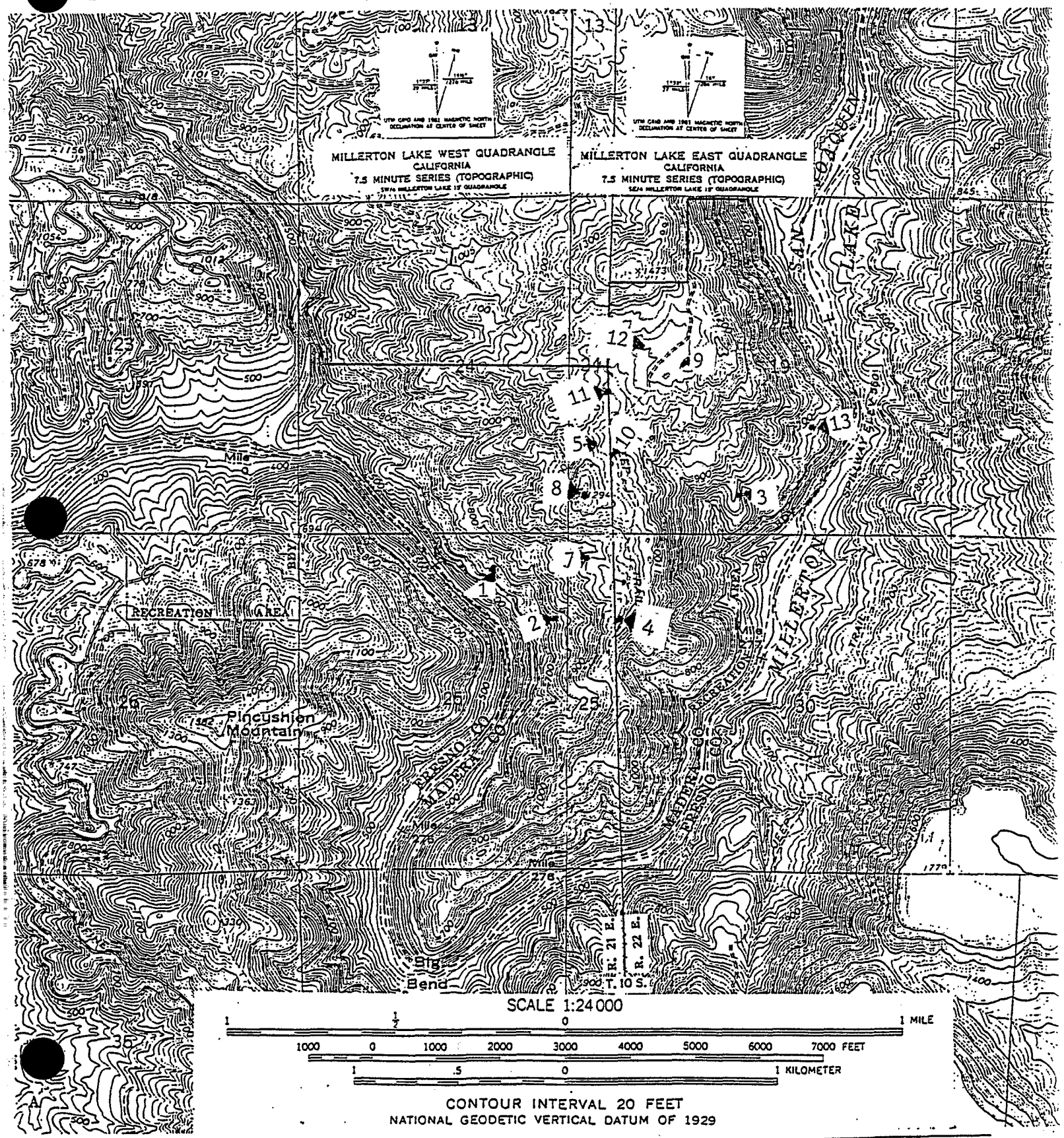
MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2138
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2133H

Page 3 of 3

Resource Identifier: Millerton Lake Isolate 1- Rock Monument Series

Map Name: _____ Scale: _____ Date: 1965 Photorev: 1981



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C-073727

C-073727

P3.

Some of the monuments are adjacent to coyote holes (small mining test pits) and some have limbs stuck in them. Some may be Section line markers. Since these monuments occur scattered throughout the project area, no general environmental description exists. All monuments appear unaltered. Specifics about some monuments are:

#1: adjacent to "coyote hole"
#4: may be on range line
#5: mining trenches (equipment made?) adjacent
#6: on top of massive granite outcrop, 7' from ground surface
#7: adjacent to "coyote hole"
#8: on peak (granite)
#9: 2 monuments adjacent to one another with limbs stuck in tops
#10: may be on range line
#11: may be on range line

NOTE: The Information Center, in assigning a trinomial to this group of monuments, has requested that the monuments be labeled as follows:

Monument #1 = Loci A
Monument #2 = Loci B
Monument #3 = Loci C
Monument #4 = Loci D
Monument #5 = Loci E
Monument #6 = Loci F
Monument #7 = Loci G
Monument #8 = Loci H
Monument #9 = Loci I
Monument #10 = Loci J
Monument #11 = Loci K

When requesting information from the Center, please use the alphabetic code to identify the specific monument in question.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

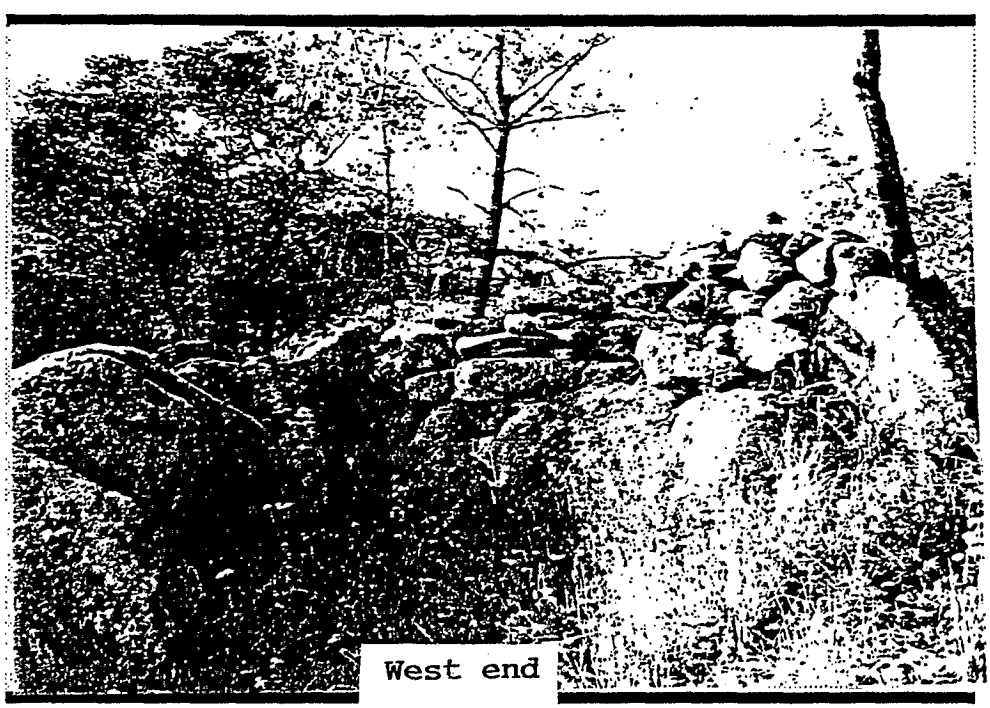
Primary # P-20-2133
HRI #
Trinomial CA-IF-MAD-27
NRHP Status Code not eligible

Page 1 of 2 Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Resource Identifier: Millerton Lake Isolate 2
P2. Location: a. County Madera and
b. Address
City Zip
c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake West/Milleton Lake East (7.5') Date 1965, Photorevised 1981;
Zone 10, 266,620 mE/ 4,101,900 mN (east end of wall coordinates)
266,360 mE/ 4,101,820 mN (west end of wall coordinates)
d. Other Locational Data: T. 10 N, R. 21 E N 1/2 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 Sec. 25.

P3. Description: A rock wall or fence formed by native boulders stacked on granite bedrock. The wall or fence is curvilinear, +500' long, with a maximum height of 5 rocks or 2 1/2' and width of one rock. The west end has an oak limb with 2 large wire nails, a fragment of hog wire, and a 10' loop of heavy gauge barbed wire at top. The rock work is not continuous as portions are missing; perhaps these missing portions were wire at one time.
Elevation: 650'-850' Slope: 0° - 90°
Aspect: West Exposure: Open Landform: Midslope
Note: There is a mining depression(?) which is between the west end of this isolate and the Spring Site, a historic/prehistoric site which is about 60 meters west of this isolate. The relationship of this isolate, the mining depression and the spring site is unclear. This rock wall is probably a boundary marker.

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District


West end

P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA.

P8. Recorded by): Bruce Steidl, Leslie Steidl

P9. Date Recorded: 3-28-95, 3-29-95

P10. Type of Survey: ☐ Intensive
☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."): 1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl "An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Map Sheet ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): Photos on Millerton Roll#1, Frame 5.

DPR 523A-Test (12/93)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

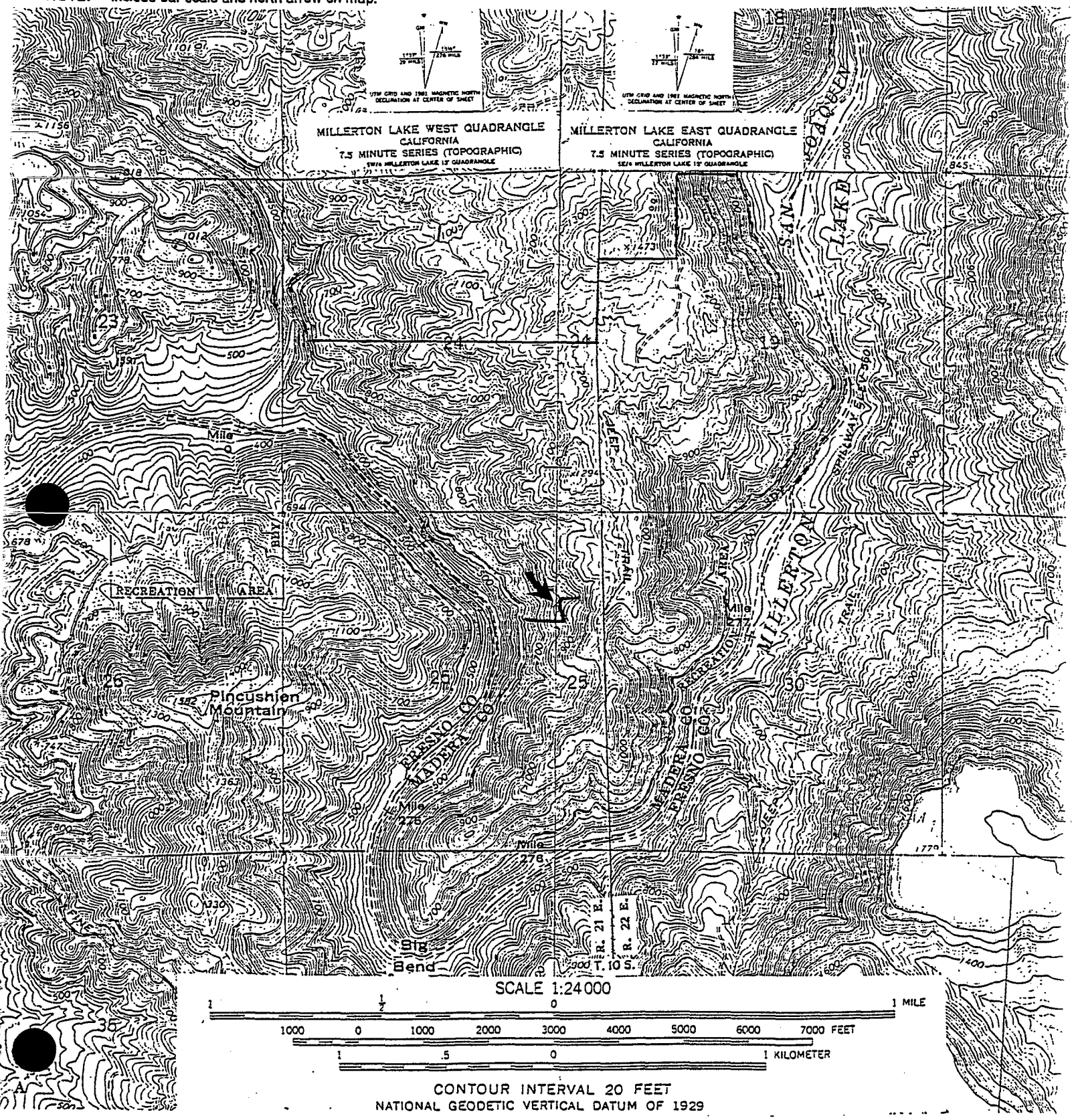
Primary # P-20-2133
HRI#/Trinomial CA-IF-MAD-27

Page 2 of 2

Resource Identifier: Millerton Lake Isolate #2

Name: _____ **Scale:** _____ **Date:** _____

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



OPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C-073730

C-073730

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-20-2134
HRI #
Trinomial CA-IF-MAD-28
NRHP Status Code Not eligible

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Resource Identifier: Millerton Lake Isolate 3
P2. Location: a. County Madera and
b. Address
City Zip
c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake East (7.5') Date 1965, Photorevised 1981;
Zone 10, 266,900 mE/ 4,101,860 mN
d. Other Locational Data: T. 10 S, R. 22 E NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec. 30.

P3. Description: Rock wall or fence composed of native micaceous schist boulders/cobbles. There are 3 distinct portions. The southern portion (orientation 323°/143°) is 50' long with a blue oak stump at it's southern terminus, and a small schist outcrop at it's northern edge. A blue oak (12"DBH) has grown in the rocks. Near the outcrop, the wall has fallen down (cows?). The middle portion begins at the outcrop, is about 18' long, is barely visible at grass level as a line of rocks, and heads toward another blue oak (12"DBH) with wire embedded. There is a 10' gap in this section. The northern portion of rock work, between two large blue oaks, is about 25' long with an orientation 126°/306°. The blue oak at the southern end of this section has 2 strands of wire, barely visible, mostly grown over by bark. (See Continuation Sheet)

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District

P5. Photograp[illegible] or buildings, structures, and obj[illegible]

P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA

P8. Recorded by):
Leslie Steidl
Dept. Parks and Recreation

P9. Date Recorded: 4/1/95

P10. Type of Survey: ☐Intensive
☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."):
1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl "An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Map Sheet ☒Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Linear Resource Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): Photo from Millerton Roll#1, Frame 31.

DPR 523A-Test (12/93)

P3.
Aspect: 160°
Landform: Edge of ridgetop
Slope: 5°
Exposure: Mostly open
Elevation: 1100'
Water: None present
Vegetation: Scattered blue oaks with introduces grasses, popcorn flowers, brodiaea.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

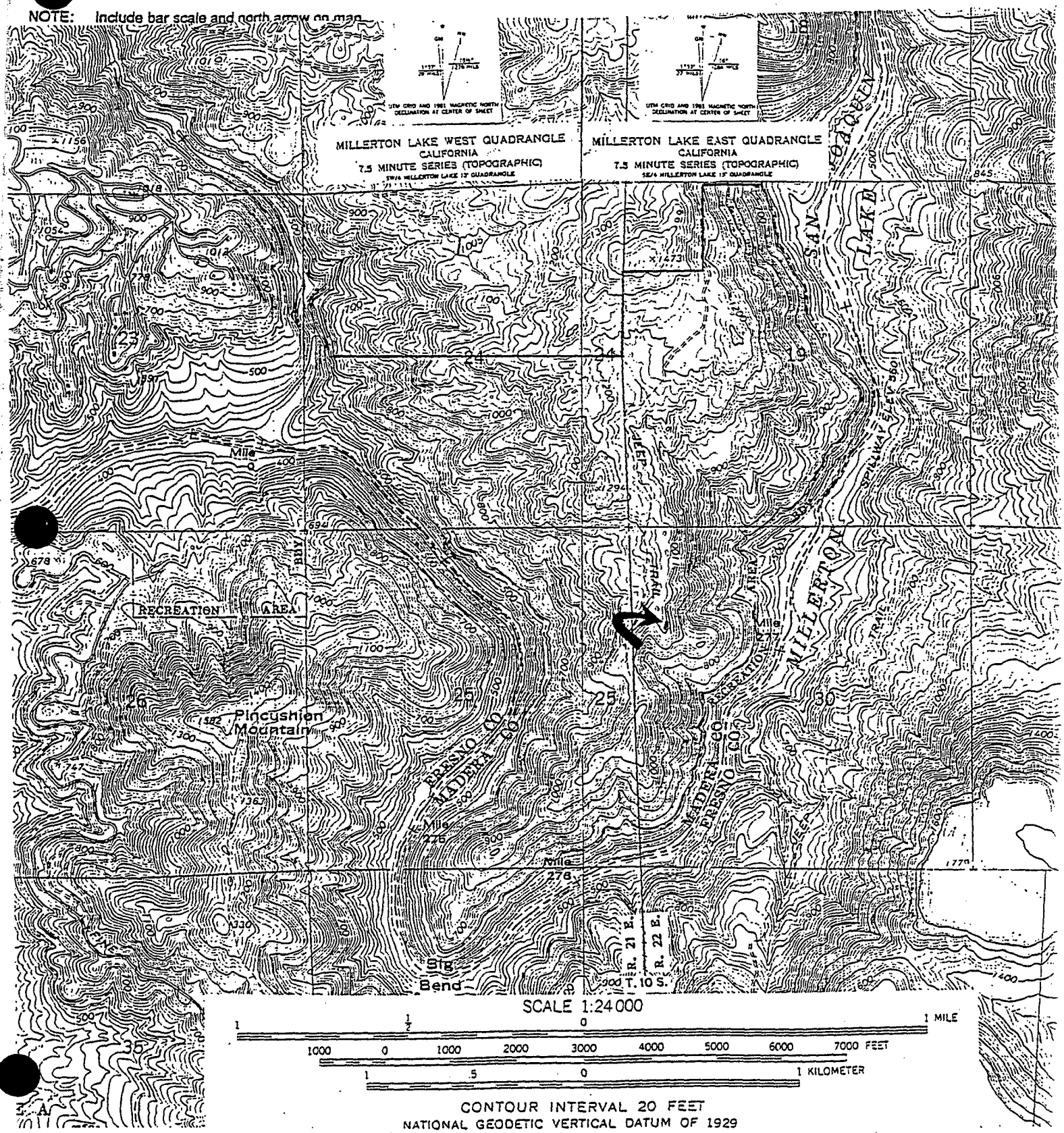
Primary # P-20-2134
HRI#/Trinomial CA-IF-MAD-28

Page 3 of 3

Resource Identifier: Millerton Lake Isolate 3

Name: Scale: Date: 1965 ~~Photorev~~:1981

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C-073733

C-073733

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-20-2135
HRI #
Trinomial CA-IF-MAD-29
NRHP Status Code not eligible

Page 1 of 2 Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Resource Identifier: Millerton Lake Isolate 4
P2. Location: a. County Madera and
b. Address
City Zip
c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake East (7.5') Date 1965, Photorevised 1981;
Zone 10, 266,700 mE/ 4,101,880 mN
d. Other Locational Data: T. 10 N, R. 21 E NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 Sec. 25.

P3. Description: Rock wall or fence - stacked native boulders atop and between massive granite outcrops. The boulders are 1 rock wide and highest point is 5 rocks high. May be a continuation of Isolate 2 rock wall down the hill.
Elevation: 1050'
Aspect: West
Slope: 10°
Landform: Edge of granitic terrace
Exposure: Open
Water: Runoff drainage to east
Vegetation: A few introduced grasses
There are 4 sections with a total of 36' of rock work.

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District

P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA

P8. Recorded by):
Bruce and Leslie Steidl

P9. Date Recorded: 4-1-95

P10. Type of Survey: ☐ Intensive
☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."):
1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl "An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Map Sheet ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): Photos from Millerton Roll #1, Frame 30.

DPR 523A-Test (12/93)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

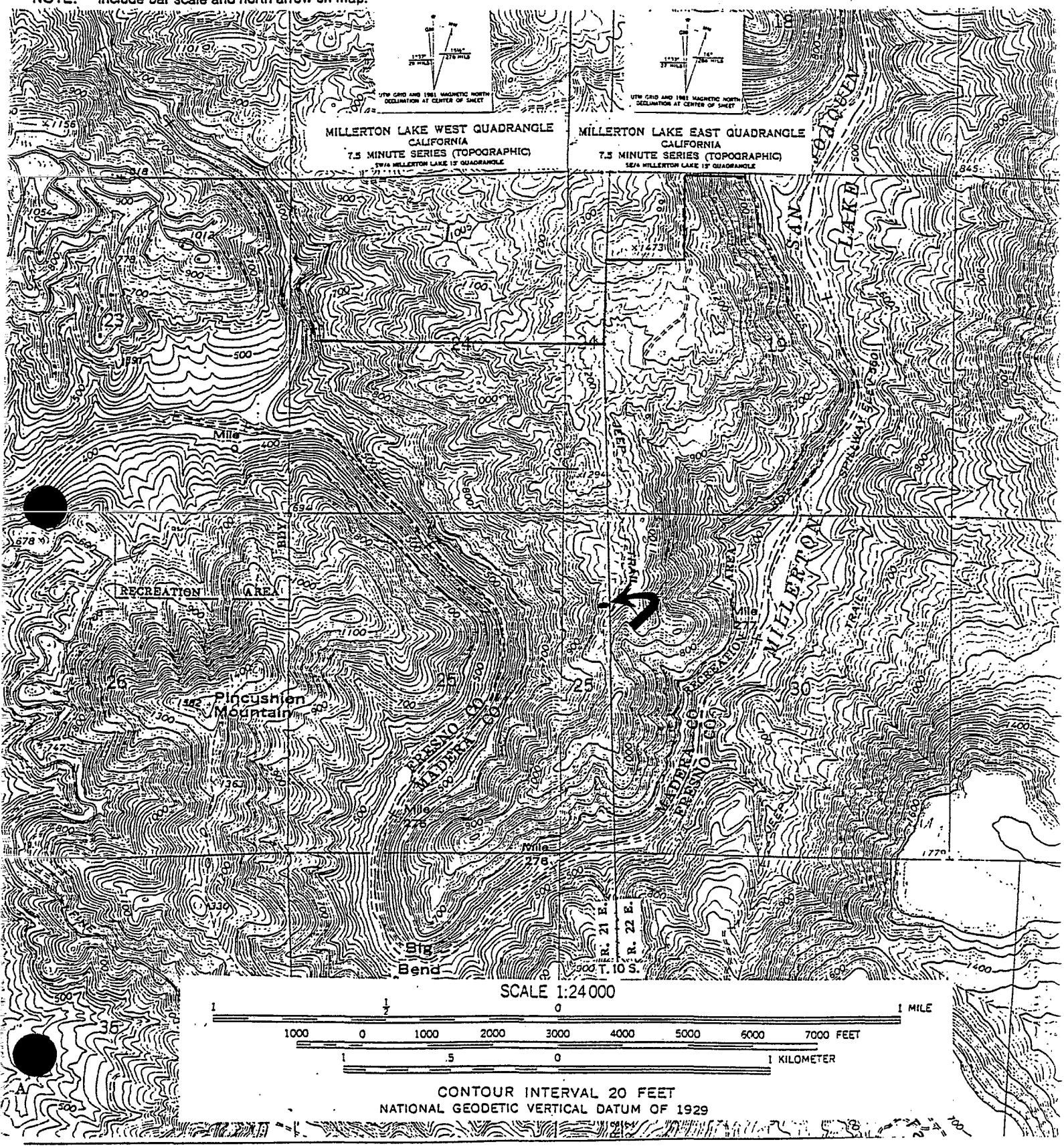
Primary # P-20-2135
HRI#/Trinomial CA-IF-MAD-29

Page 2 of 2

Resource Identifier: Millerton Lake Isolate 4

Map Name: _____ Scale: _____ Date: _____

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C—073735

C-073735

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-20-2125/H
HRI #
Trinomial CA-MAD-2124/H
NRHP Status Code 7

Page 1 of 4 Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Resource Identifier: Spring Site
P2. Location: a. County Madera and
b. Address
City Zip
c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake West (7.5') Date 1965, Photorevised 1981 ;
Zone 10, 266,440 mE/ 4,101,810 mN
d. Other Locational Data: T. 10 S, R. 21 E SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 Sec. 25. Access at time of survey was by boat only. For boat access, find confluence of Fine Gold Creek and the San Joaquin River on Millerton Lake. (see Continuation Sheet)

P3. Description: This prehistoric/historic site consists of one mortar cup, 3 pieces of cast iron stove metal, and a possible man-made flat. The unifying element is a small spring emerging from the base of a granitic outcrop.
Elevation: 680'
Aspect: West
Exposure: Closed
Landform: Midslope
Slope: 40°
Vegetation: Large gray pines and one large live oak form the canopy with introduced grasses, Erodium sp., Amsinkia sp., at BRM and flat. The spring has a fine growth of cress, Mimulus guttatus, and Agastache sp. (?). A wild onion patch is in the now wet bedrock area above the spring.

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District

P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☒ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA

P8. Recorded by):
Bruce Steidl and Leslie Steidl, DPR

P9. Date Recorded: 3/28/95
P10. Type of Survey: ☐Intensive ☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."):
1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl, "An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Map Sheets ☒Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Linear Resource Record☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A-Test (12/93)

P2.d.

Continue upstream on the San Joaquin arm of Millerton Lake approximately 1 mile to a steep slope on the Madera side (east) of the lake. This place is more or less opposite an east facing ridge/point which extends from Pincushion Mountain into Millerton Lake. At high water you will notice steep slopes marked by massive granite outcrops and a thick tree canopy (just like the rest of this area!). If water level is below 570' you may see BRM#1 recorded during this survey. Spring Site is uphill (90') and north of BRM#1 about 60 meters.

An alternative choice is to watch for rock walls as you travel upstream at about .9 mile. This rock wall is recorded as Isolate 2. The Spring Site is approximately 60 m. south of the southern end of this wall. Good Luck!

P3.

The cup mortar is 14 cm x 13 cm x 4.5 cm and filled with soil and grasses. The stove metal has cast into it: /FLO768618/.

The flat and site dimensions are 16.4 m N/S x 6.4 m E/W and covered by waist high grasses making it impossible to find other artifacts or features. The flat has native boulders in the southwest and northwest corners. From the BRM outcrop to the southwest corner, there may be a foundation constructed of placed native boulders. The spring may have been excavated and may have some placed boulders.

A runoff stream is about 40 meters north of here. In this drainage and on the west side of the drainage, there are 2 small areas of hand excavation, perhaps representing mining test pits. Just to the north of this is a rock wall/fence recorded as Isolate 2. The relationship between the excavated areas, Isolate 2 and this site is unknown.

Resource Attributes: AP4, AH2, AH16 (stove parts).

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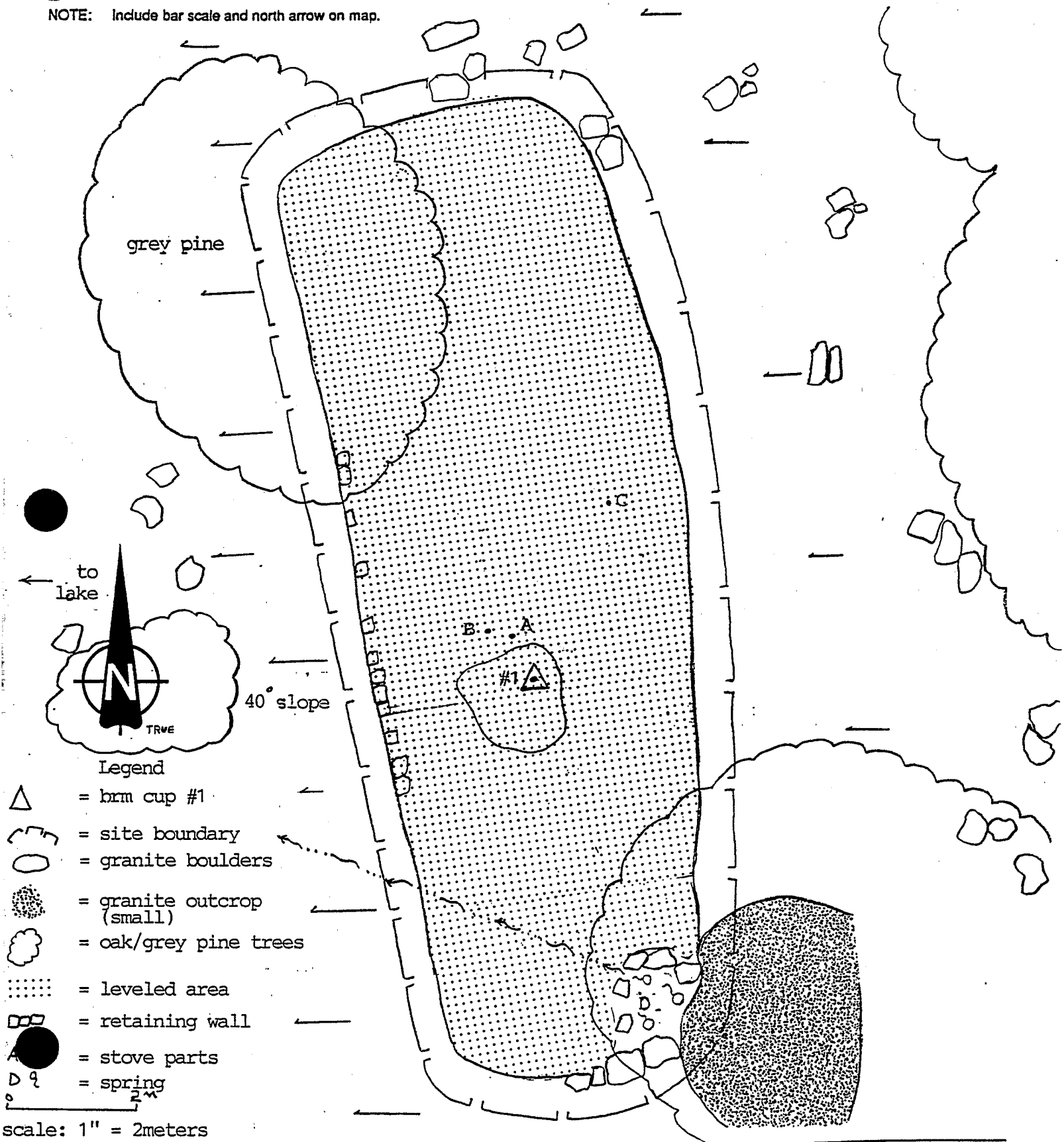
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2125/H
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2124/H

Page 3 of 4
Resource Identifier: Spring Site
Name: Scale: 1" = 2 meters Date: 5-5-95

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



BRUCE L. STEIDL

DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C-073738

C-073738

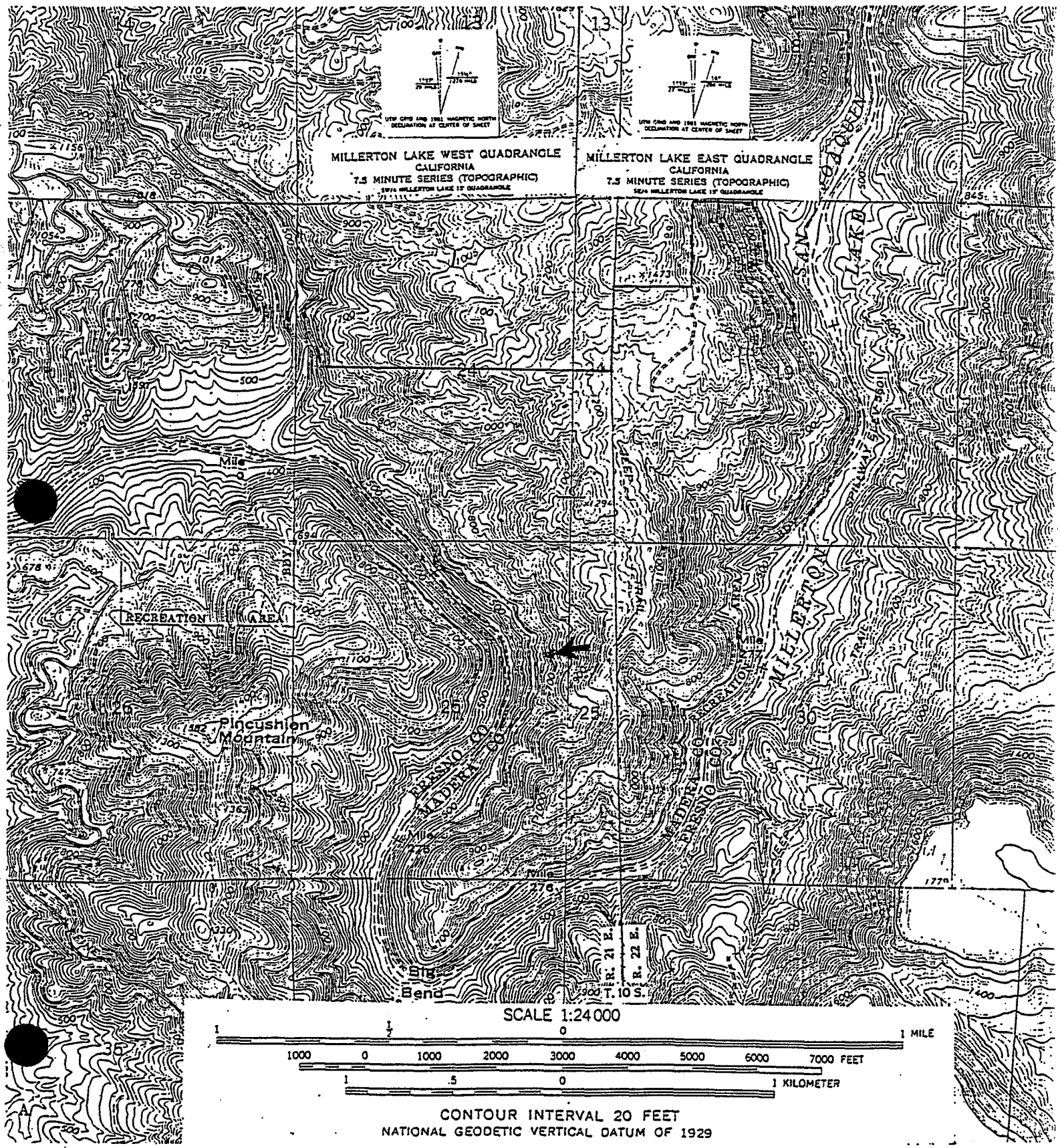
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2125/H
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2124/H

Page 4 of 4
Resource Identifier: Spring Site
Name:

Scale: Date: 1965 Photorev: 1981



C-073739

C-073739

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

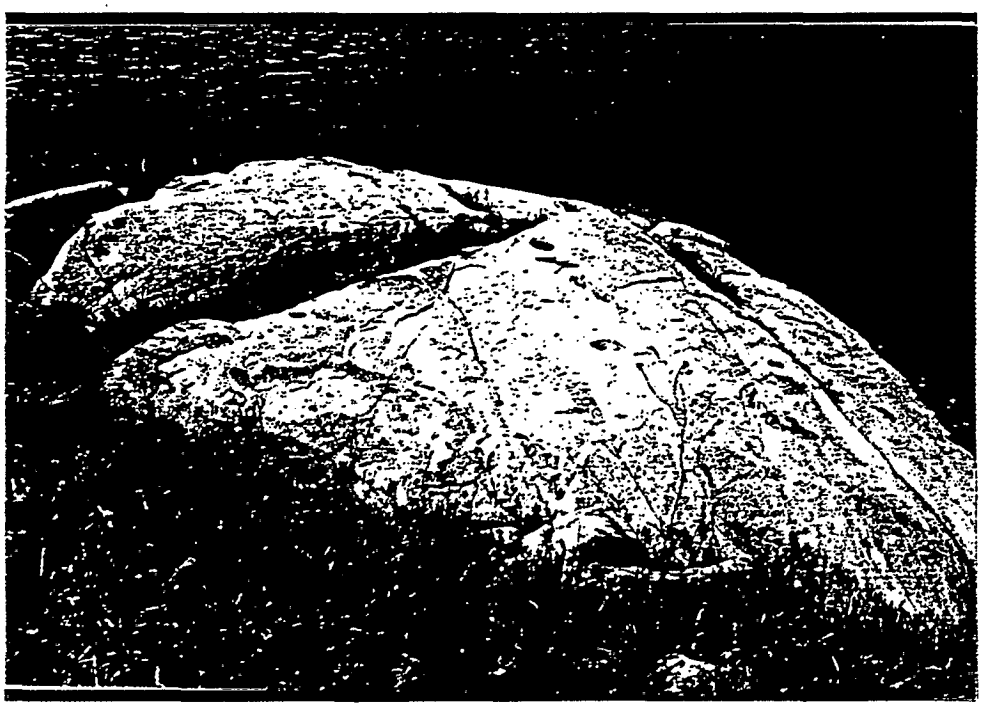
Primary # P-20-2123
HRI #
Trinomial CA-MAD-2122
NRHP Status Code 7

Page 1 of 5 Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Resource Identifier: Millerton BRM#1
P2. Location: a. County Madera and
b. Address
City Zip
c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake West (7.5') Date 1965 Photorevised 1981;
Zone 10, 266,360 mE/ 4,101,740 mN
d. Other Locational Data: T. 21 N, R. 21 E SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 Sec. 25. Access at time of survey was by boat only. For boat access find confluence of Fine Gold Creek and the San Joaquin River on Millerton Lake. Travel upriver (see Continuation Sheet)

P3. Description: A granitic bedrock outcrop with 9 grinding surfaces (5 mortars, 4 slicks). This granitic outcrop is beneath high water elevation of Millerton Lake (578') at approximately 570' and therefore is exposed most years at shoreline and experiences the erosional consequences of fluctuating water levels. (see Continuation Sheet)
Aspect: West
Exposure: Open
Landform: At foot of ±vertical granite outcrop, at small break in a 40° slope.
Nearest water: Runoff drainage 50 m north, San Joaquin River is 80' west, 200' below.
Vegetation: None on bedrock, Erodium sp., Amsinkia sp., introduced grasses on lakeshore adjacent to bedrock. On slopes above bedrock are live oaks, gray pines, introduced grasses and native annuals.

P4. Resources Present:
☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒Site ☐ District☐ Element of District



P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA

P8. Recorded by):
Bruce and Leslie Steidl
DPR

P9. Date Recorded: 3-29-95

P10. Type of Survey: ☐Intensive
☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."):
1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl "An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments:. ☐ NONE ☒Map Sheets ☒Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Linear Resource Record☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☒Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other : Photos: Millerton Roll#1 Frames 6,7

DPR 523A-Test (12/93)

C—073740

P2d.

on the San Joaquin River arm of Millerton Lake approximately 1 mile to a steep slope on the "Madera" side of the lake (east). This place is more or less opposite an east facing ridge/point which extends from Pincushion Mtn. into Millerton Lake. The milling station recorded here is near high water mark (578') at 570' and therefore is submerged during high water. Steep slopes marked by massive granite outcrops and a thick tree canopy are above the resource.

P3.

A rusted bed frame is visible in water adjacent to the outcrop. A possible mortar fragment and pestle are visible underwater. A granitic mano fragment was found in lake sediments about 10 meters south. The granitic pestle was above water on 4/3/95 and checked; it is battered on one end and possible ground on one surface. Amazingly it is still here at this milling station despite water level fluctuations.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MILLING STATION RECORD

Primary # P-20-2123
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2122

Page 3 of 5
Resource Identifier: Millerton BRM#1
Form Prepared by: Bruce Steidl, Leslie Steidl Date: 3-29-95

Feature #	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation	Bedrock Type and Condition
1	+5.5m E/W × 4.6m N/S × Height .9m	granite within lake fluctuation zone
	× × Height	
	× × Height	
	× × Height	

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	1	CO, BM	25	18	9	water	conical mortar, perhaps hopper mortar with slick extending to one side
1	2	OM	18	13	3	lake silt	
1	3	SM	13	12.5	1.3	nothing	
1	4	CU	15.5	15	4	lake silt	
1	5	SM	12	12	2	sand	
1	6	MS	13	11	.4	nothing	
1	7	BM	23	14	2	nothing	
1	8	BM	27	15	2	nothing	
1	9	BM	25	16	1.4	nothing	

Type Key:

CO Conical mortar
OM Oval mortar
SM Saucer mortar
PM Possible mortar
CU Cup-shaped mortar
MS Milling slick
BM Basin milling feature
Other: _____

Contents Key:

S Filled with soil
L Filled with leaves
R Contains rock
P Contains pestle

NOTE: Attach plan(s) of milling stations.

GRF 528H-Test (12/93)

C-073742

C-073742

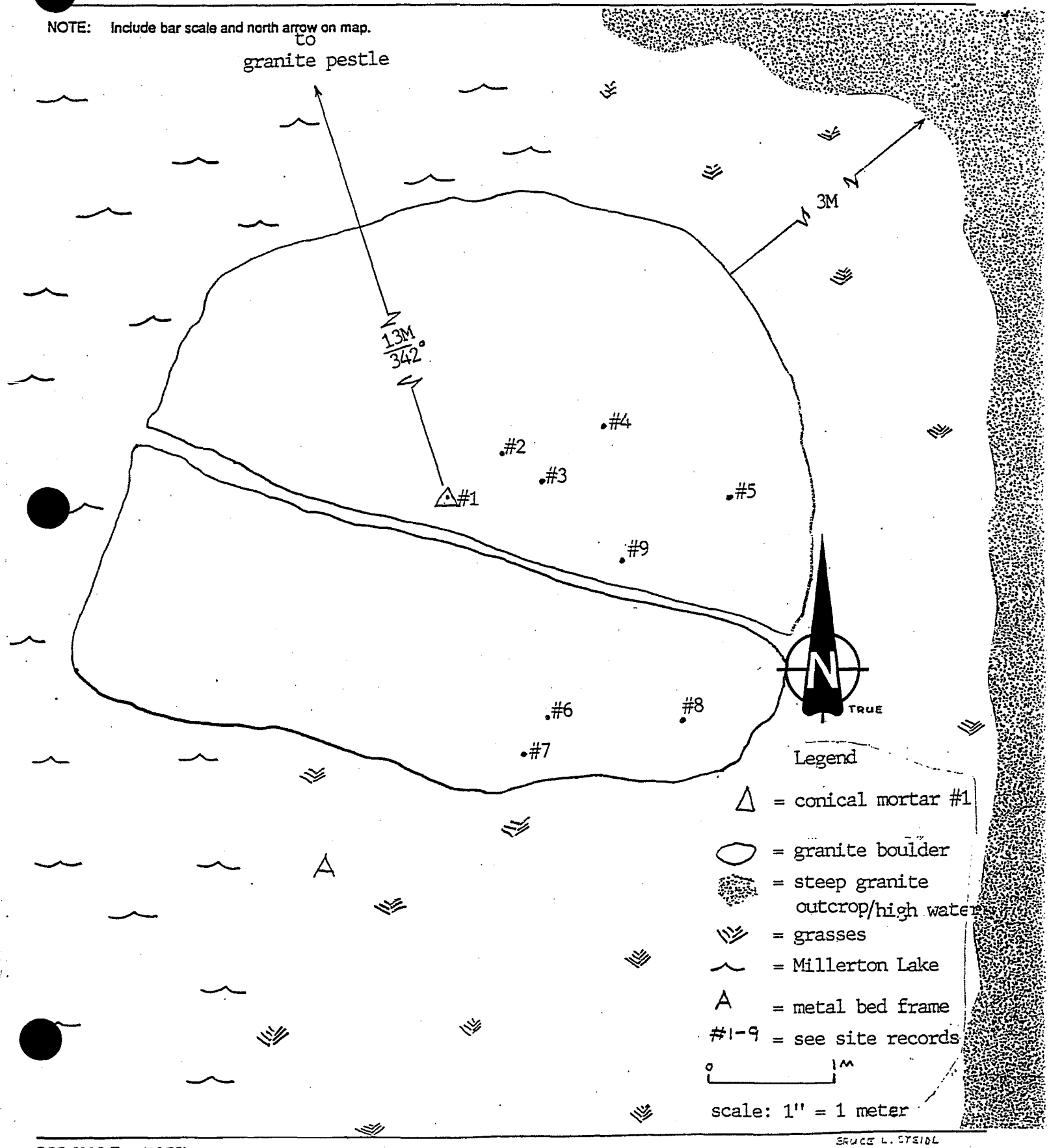
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2123
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2122

Page 4 of 5
Resource Identifier: Millerton BRM#1
Name: Scale: 1" = 1 meter Date: 5-8-95

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



BRUCE L. STEIDL

DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C-073743

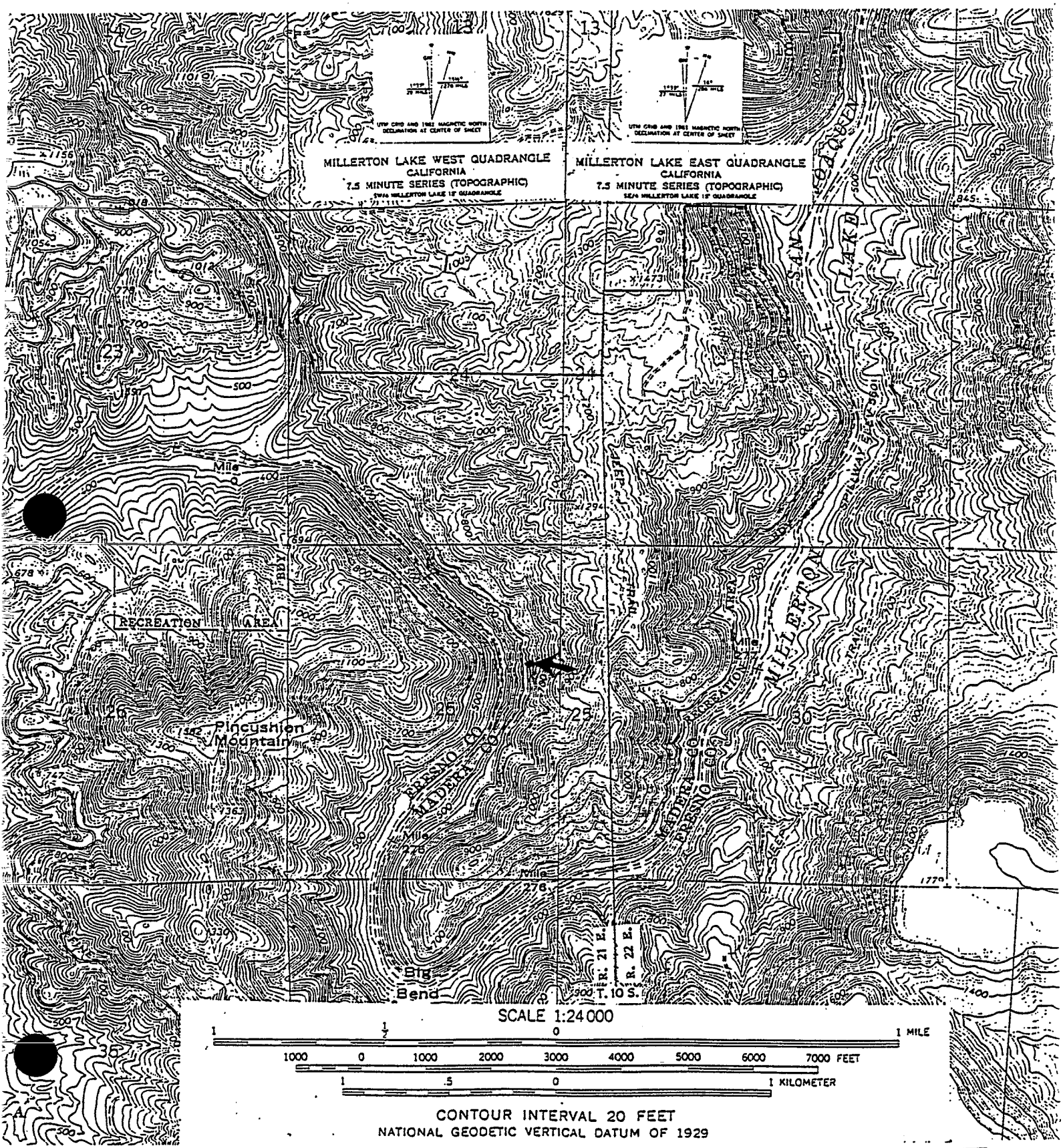
C-073743

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2123
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2122

Page 5 of 5
Resource Identifier: Millerton BRM#1
Map Name: Scale: Date: 1965 Photorev:1981



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C—073744

C-073744

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-20-2128
HRI #
Trinomial CA-MAD-2127
NRHP Status Code 7

Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

P1. Resource Identifier: BRM#2
P2. Location: a. County Madera and
b. Address
City Zip
c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake East (7.5') Date 1965, Photorevised 1981 ;
Zone 10, 267,060 mE/ 4,102,600 mN
d. Other Locational Data: T. 10 S, R. 22 E NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 19. Access during time of survey was by boat only. For boat access find confluence of Fine Gold Creek and San Joaquin River on Millerton Lake. (see Continuation Sheet)

P3. Description: A bedrock milling station (BRM) with 5 cups locatd on the east side of a perennial drainage, adjacent to a 5+ acre grassy meadow. Cup E has a silicious stream cobble, unifacilly flaked ("chopper") buried within soil that filled cup. All cups were soil filled. Two other lithics (obsidian thinning flake, basalt interior flake) were found within the site vicinity. A lovely knoll is just east of the BRM, no flakes were found there but ground visibility is only about 10%. The knoll is sensitive.

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District

P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA

P8. Recorded by):
Bruce Steidl, Leslie Steidl

P9. Date Recorded: 3-31-95

P10. Type of Survey: ☐ Intensive
☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."):
1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl "An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Map Sheet ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☒ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): Photos Millerton Roll #1, Frames 28-29.

DPR 523A-Test (12/93)

P2d.

Continue upstream on the San Joaquin arm of Millerton Lake for approximately 2.9 miles to "Madera" or west side of lake. At high water, this place is apparent due to the abrupt appearance of granitic rocks and a small inlet. A mostly perennial stream falls over the steep granitic outcrops here. Leave the boat here and proceed by foot up the main drainage 500 meters (on topographic map) to obvious forks in drainage. The site is located at 100°/50m from this fork in the stream. (Note walking up this stream will be facilitated by finding cow trails which go up the southwest side of the drainage. You will know that you are near this site as the site is on the southwest edge of a large grassy flat which is at an abrupt change in slope.)

P3.

Slope: 0-5°
Aspect: West
Landform: Edge of a knoll
Exposure: Mostly open
Water: Perennial stream 50 m west
Vegetation: A live oak (Agrifolia?) overhangs BRM. Introduced grasses, Gilia tricolor, Nemophila menziesii, Ranuculus sp., Erodium cicutarium, Plagiobothrys sp., Brodiaea sp., and a scattered light overstory of live oak, gray pine, manzanita. A rock is at the base of the outcrop with bailing wire attached (horse anchor?). A 75' diameter circular enclosure of 2' hog wire is across drainage at forks in stream.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MILLING STATION RECORD

Primary # P-20-2128
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2127

Page 3 of 5
Resource Identifier: BRM#2
Form Prepared by: Date: 3-31-95

Feature #	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation	Bedrock Type and Condition
1	5.6m N/S × 4.4 m E/W × Height 1.5m	granite, good, lichen covered
	× × Height	
	× × Height	
	× × Height	

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	A	CO	21 N/S	20 E/W	12.4	S	Site datum
	B	CO	17 N/S	16 E/W	9.4	S	
	C	SM	18 N/S	15 E/W	4	S	very rough sides, bottom is slick
	D	CO	16 N/S	15 E/W	8	S	
	E	CO	16 E/W	15 N/S	9.4	S+	stream cobble uniface "chopper" inside and buried in soil - silicious material

Type Key:

CO Conical mortar
OM Oval mortar
SM Saucer mortar
PM Possible mortar
CU Cup-shaped mortar
MS Milling slick
BM Basin milling feature
Other: _____

Contents Key:

S Filled with soil
L Filled with leaves
R Contains rock
P Contains pestle

NOTE: Attach plan(s) of milling

BRR 5281 Test (12/93)

C-073747

C-073747

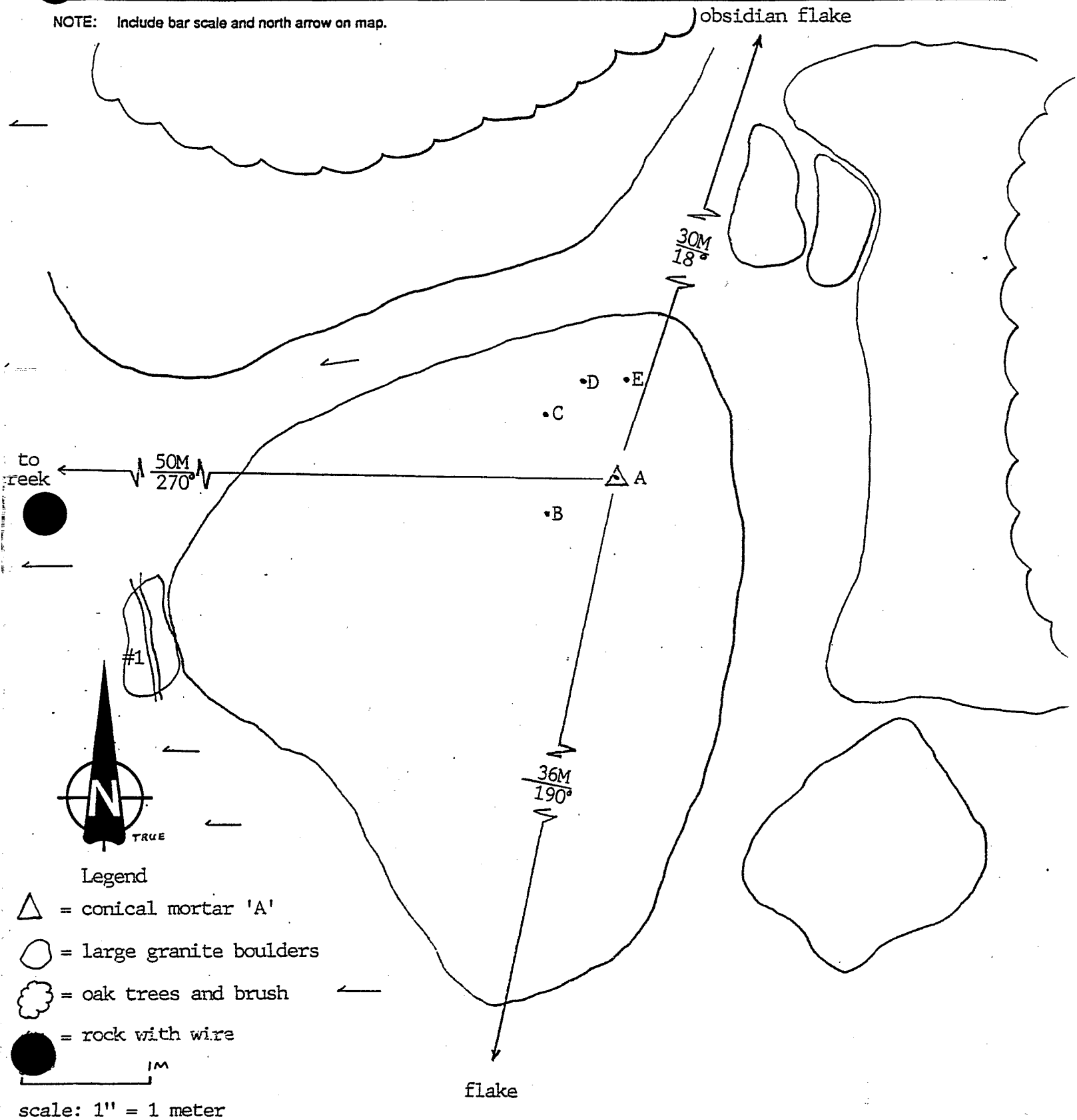
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2128
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2127

Page 4 of 5
Resource Identifier: BRM #2
Site Name: Scale: 1" = 1 meter Date: 5-10-95

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

GRACE L. STEIDL

C-073748

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

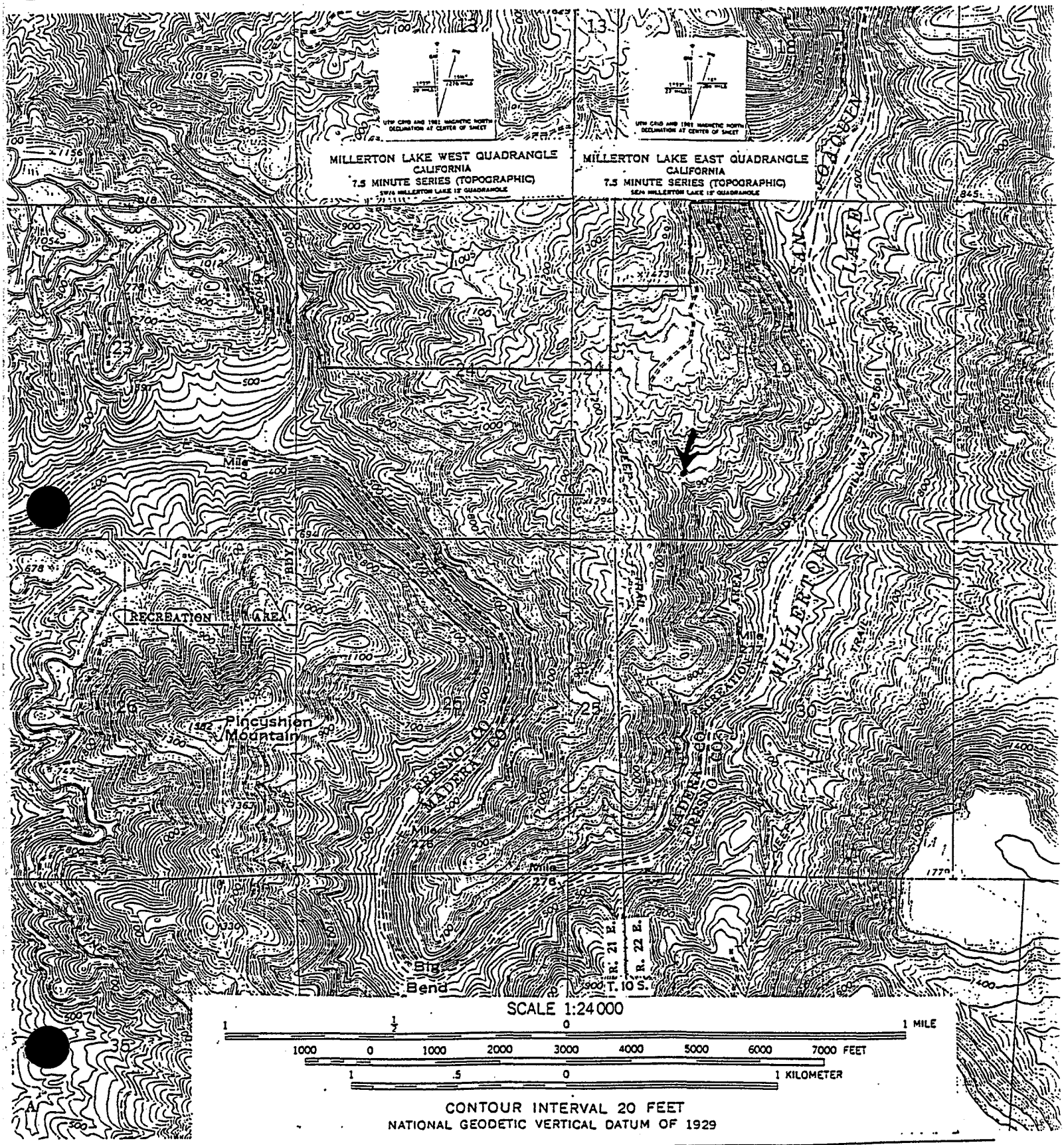
MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2128
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2127

Page 5 of 5

Resource Identifier: BRM #2

Map Name: Scale: Date: 1965 Photorev: 1981



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C-073749

C-073749

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-20-2132
HRI #
Trinomial CA-MAD-2131
NRHP Status Code 7

Page 1 of 5 Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Resource Identifier: Manzanita BRM
P2. Location: a. County Madera and
b. Address
City Zip
c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake East (7.5') Date 1965 Photorevised 1981;
Zone 10, 266,860 mE/ 4,102,860 mN
d. Other Locational Data: T. 10 S, R. 22 E NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 fo SW 1/4 of Sec. 19. Access at the time of survey was by boat only. For boat access, find confluence of Fine Gold Creek and San Joaquin River on Millerton Lake (see Continuation Sheet)

P3. Description: A bedrock milling station consisting of two granitic outcrops with a total of 9 cups. The setting of this site is gorgeous. It is on the southeast edge of a large grassy field dotted with blue oaks, gray pines, and granite outcrops. A perennial stream meanders through the grassy meadow and falls over a granite bluff about 50 meters southwest of the site. To the east and southeast of the site the land steeply falls and there is a fine view of the San Joaquin River drainage and the table rocks on the east side of the river. One of the outcrops has a large manzanita (with "apples") growing in the center; the other outcrop has a 25 year old gray pine overhanging it. The sweet aroma of wildflowers (Gilia tricolor, Plagiobotyrs, and Lupinus) perfumes the air. The size of the site is 14 m x 8 m.

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District

P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA

P8. Recorded by):
Leslie Steidl, Bruce Steidl

P9. Date Recorded: 4-2-95

P10. Type of Survey: ☐ Intensive
☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."):
1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl, and Kathleen Lindahl " An Archaeological Reconnaissance at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Map Sheet ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☒ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other: Photos: Millerton Roll#3, Frames 2-4

DPR 523A-Test (12/93)

C—073750

C-073750

P2d.

Continue upstream on the San Joaquin arm of Millerton Lake 2.9 miles to "Madera" side or west side of lake. At high water, this place will be noticeable by the abrupt appearance of granitic outcrops and a small inlet. A mostly permanent stream conflues with Millerton Lake by falling over the steep granitic outcrops here. You need to leave the boat and walk up this main drainage 900 meters (on topographic map) to a dirt road or to the top of a waterfall. (Note that finding a cattle trail to follow up the drainage is the easiest and that while the distance is 900 meters on a topographic map, you'll actually pace further.) From the road and waterfall area, the site is 50m/60°.

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MILLING STATION RECORD

Primary # P-20-2132
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2131

Page 3 of 5
Resource Identifier: Manzanita BRM
Form Prepared by: _____ Date: _____

Feature #	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation	Bedrock Type and Condition
1	5 N/S × 4.26 E/W × Height _____	granite covered with lichen
2	6.4 N/S × 4 E/W × Height _____	

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	A	CO	19 N/S	18 E/W	12.4	S	Datum
	B	CO	15	15	8	S	
	C	CO	13	13	3	S	
	D	CU?	13	13	5.8	S	
	E	SM	11	10 E/W	1	S	
	F	SM	10	10	1	S	
	G	CU	11	11	4.4	S	
	H	CU	15 E/W	13 N/S	4	S	
2	I	S	12.5 N/S	12 E/W	2.2	empty	

TYPE KEY:

CO Conical mortar
OM Oval Mortar
SM Saucer Mortar
CU Cup-shaped Mortar
MS Milling slick

CONTENTS KEY:

S Filled with soil
L Filled with leaves
R Contains rock
P Contains Pestle

DPR 523I-Test (12/93)

C-073752

C-073752

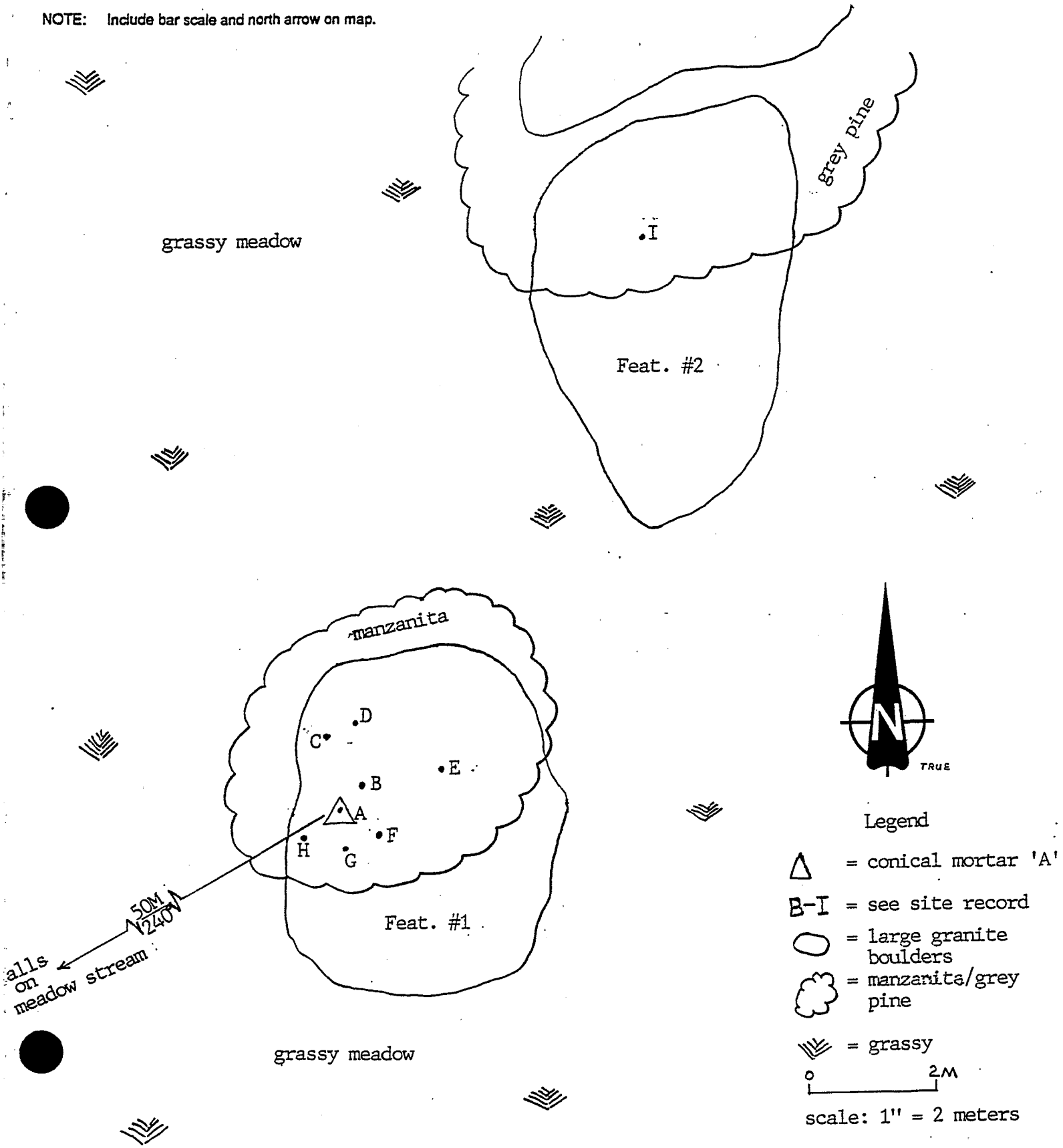
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2132
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2131

Page 4 of 5
Resource Identifier: Manzanita BRM
Name:
Scale: 1" = 2 meters
Date: 5-9-95

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



BRUCE L. STEIDL

DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

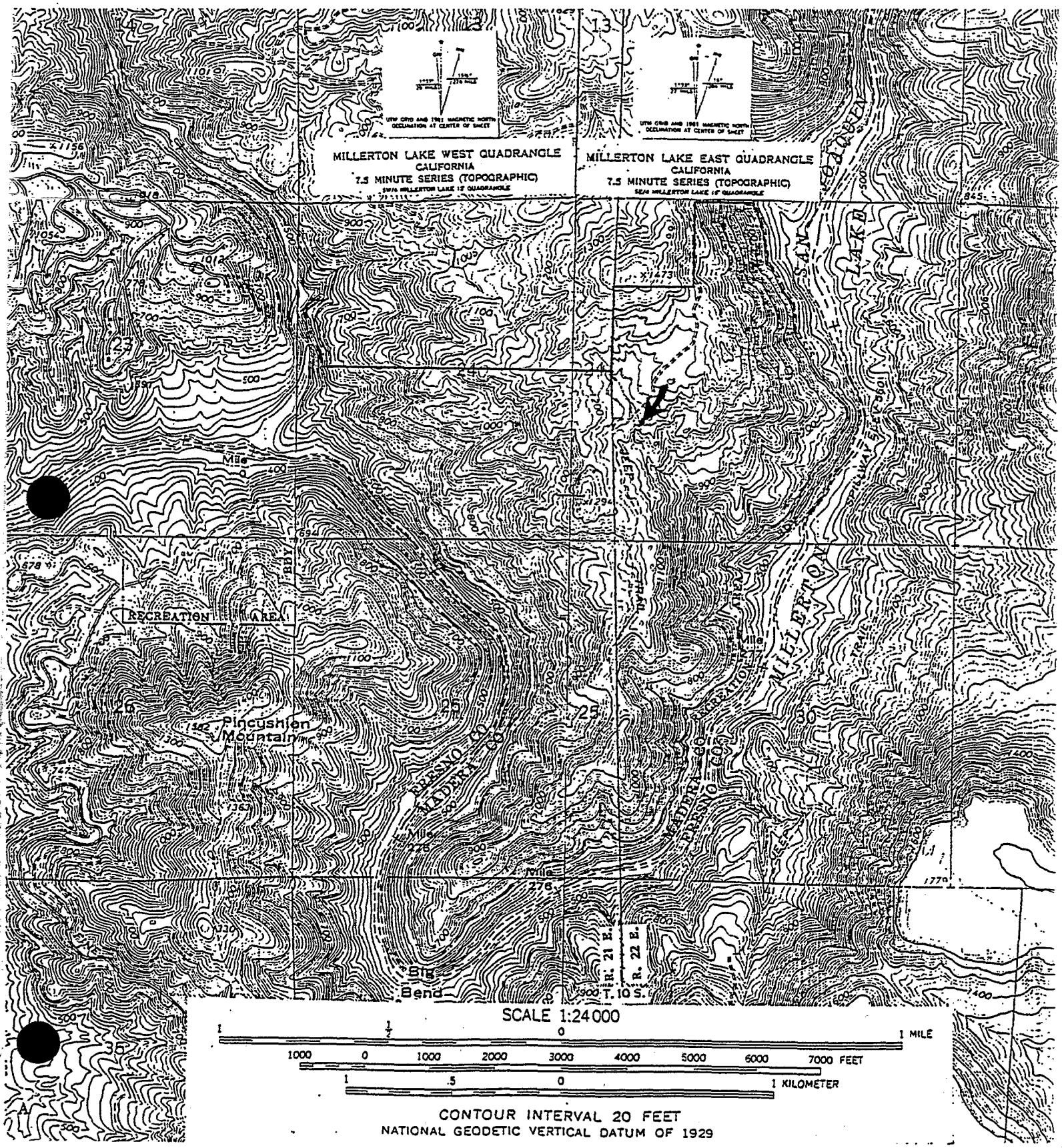
C-073753

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2132
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2131

Page 5 of 5
Resource Identifier: Manzanita BRM
Map Name: _____ Scale: _____ Date: 1965 Photorev: 1981



C-073754

C-073754

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-20-2130
HRI #
Trinomial CA-MAD-2129
NRHP Status Code 7

Other Listings
Review Code ____ Reviewer ____ Date ____

P1. Resource Identifier: Peregrine Falcon BRM

P2. Location: a. County Madera and

b. Address
City ____ Zip ____

c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake East (7.5') Date 1965, Photorevised 1981 ;
Zone 10, 266,760 mE/ 4,102,920 mN

d. Other Locational Data: T. 10 S, R. 22 E SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 19. Access at time of survey was by boat only. For boat access find confluence of Fine Gold Creek and San Joaquin River on Millerton Lake. (See Continuation Sheet)

P3. Description: A bedrock milling station on 1 small granitic outcrop with 3 cups. The site is located towards the toe of a small, broad ridge in a small saddle between a perennial drainage to the northeast and a seasonal drainage to the southwest.
Aspect: Southeast
Slope: 10°
Exposure: Open although there is a stunted live oak growing out of the rock
Fauna: Peregrine falcon and Acorn woodpeckers
Vegetation: Ridge is a grassland with a few dotted blue oaks and gray pines. Aside from introduced grasses, annuals include Plagiobothrys sp. and Gilia tricolor.

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District

P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA

P8. Recorded by):
Leslie Steidl and Bruce Steidl

P9. Date Recorded: 4-3-95

P10. Type of Survey: ☐Intensive
☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."):
1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl "An Archaeological Reconnaissance at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Map Sheet ☒Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Linear Resource Record☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☒Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): Photo, Millerton Roll #2, Frame 8.

P2d.

Continue upstream on the San Joaquin arm of Millerton Lake approximately 2.9 miles to "Madera" or west side of lake. At high water, this place is apparent due to the abrupt appearance of granitic rocks and a small inlet. A mostly perennial stream falls over the steep granitic outcrops here. Leave boat and proceed by foot up the main drainage 900 meters (on topographic map) to dirt road depicted on topographic map near the top of the primary ridge. From dirt road at main drainage, the site is 80 meters/290°. The site is on the east side of the main drainage near the toe of a broad and relatively flat small ridge. (Note the easiest way up the main drainage from Millerton Lake is to follow the cow trails up.)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MILLING STATION RECORD

Primary # P-20-2130
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2129

Page 3 of 5
Resource Identifier: Peregrine Falcon BRM
Form Prepared by: Bruce Steidl Date: 4-3-95

Feature #	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation	Bedrock Type and Condition
1	5.70 N/S × 2.70 E/W × Height 60 cm	granite outcrop - good condition
	× × Height	
	× × Height	
	× × Height	

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
	A	SM	11	10	2	empty	
	B	CO	15	14	7	L	
	C	O	13	14	5	S	

Type Key:

CO Conical mortar
OM Oval mortar
CU Cup-shaped mortar
MS Milling slick

Contents Key:

S Filled with soil
L Filled with leaves
R Contains rock
P Contains pestle

NOTE: Attach plan(s) of milling stations.

DPR 523I-Test (12/93)

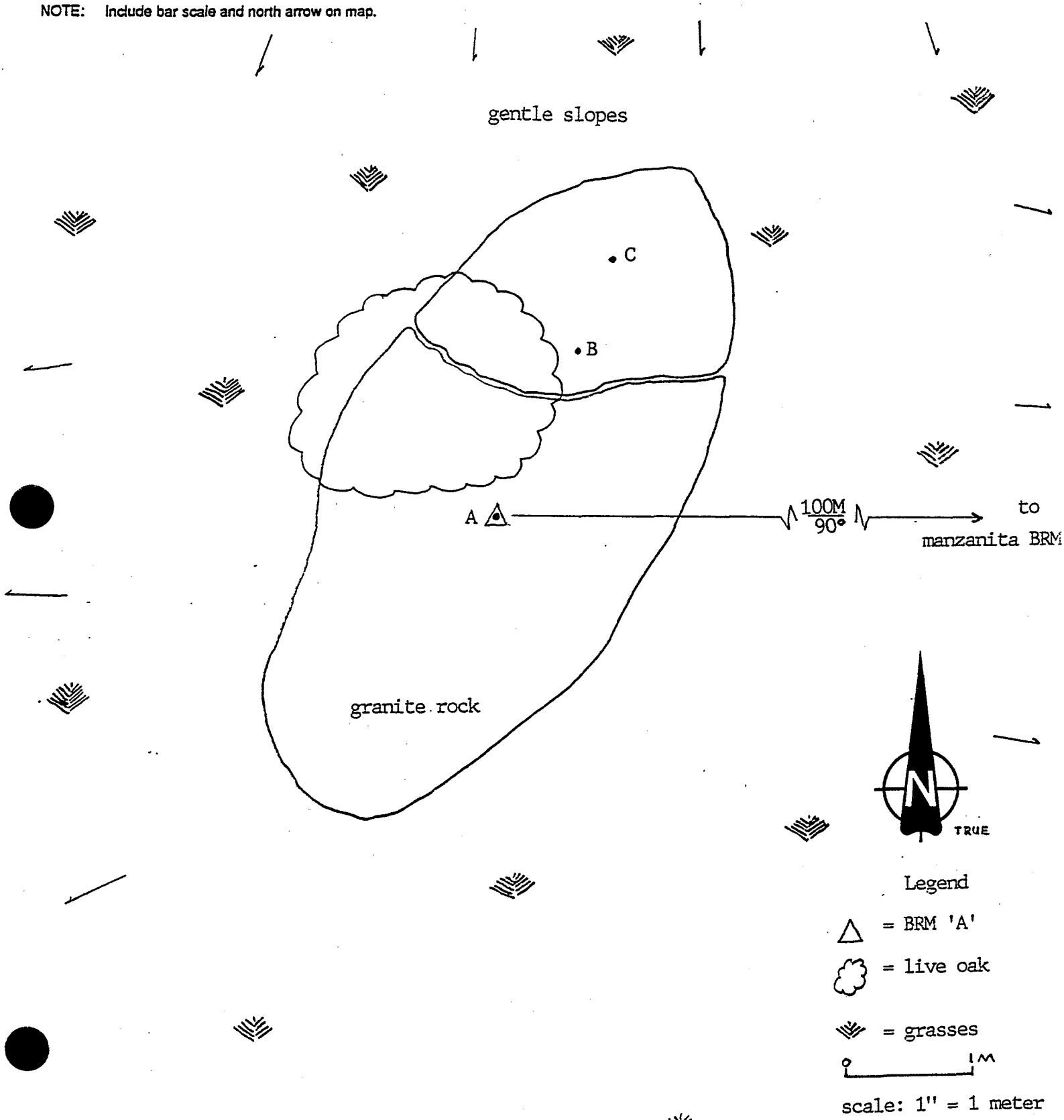
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2130
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2129

Page 4 of 5
Resource Identifier: Peregrine Falcon BRM
Map Name: _____ Scale: 1" = 1 meter Date: 5-9-95

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

BRUCE L. STEIDL

C-073758

C-073758

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

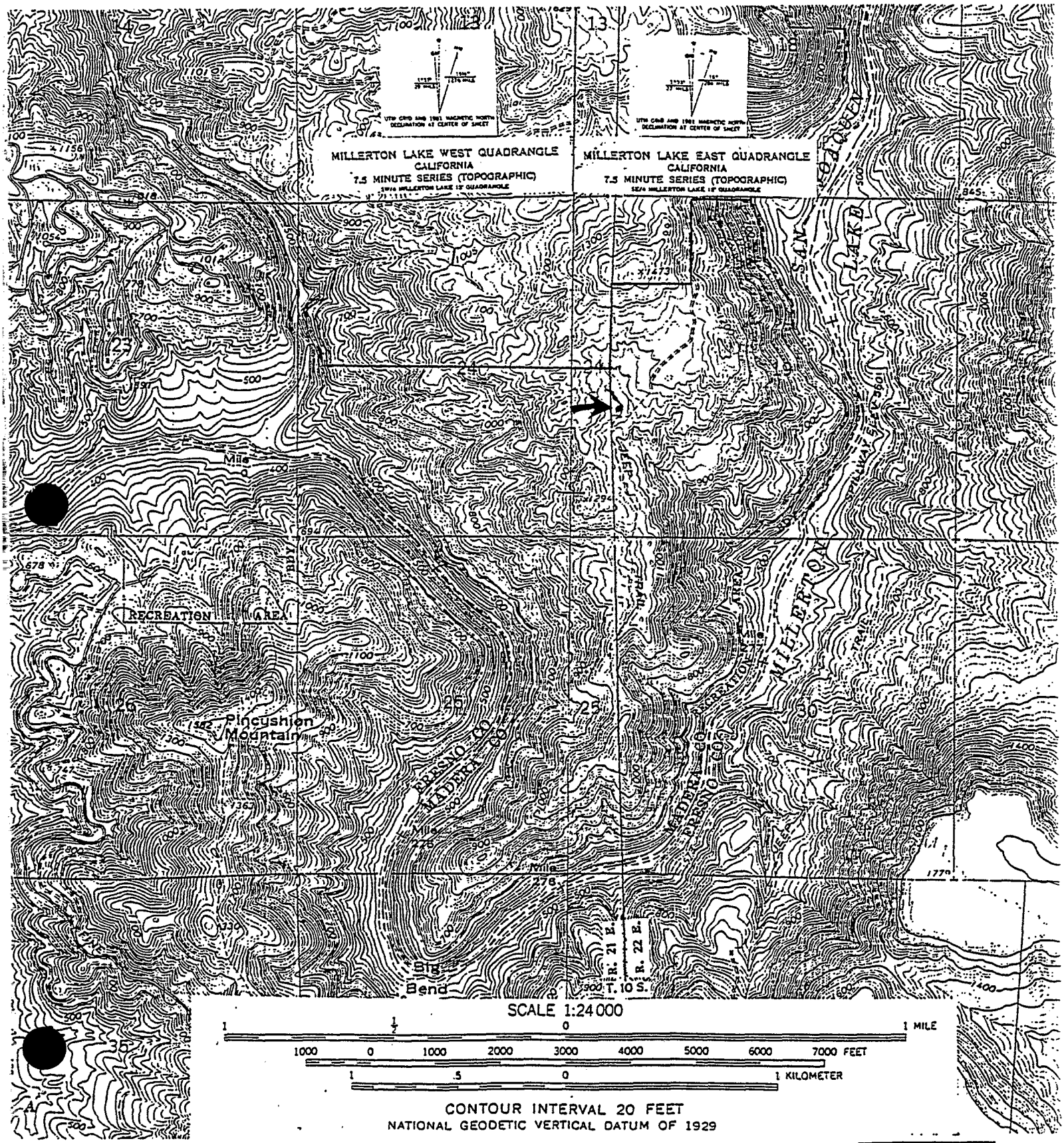
MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2130
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2129

Page 5 of 5

Resource Identifier: Peregrine Falcon BRM

Map Name: Scale: Date: 1965 Photorev: 1981



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C-073759

C-073759

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-20-2131
HRI #
Trinomial CA-MAD-2130
NRHP Status Code 7

Page 1 of 4 Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Resource Identifier: Meadow BRM
P2. Location: a. County Madera and
b. Address
City Zip
c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake East (7.5') Date 1965, Photorevised 1981 ;
Zone 10, 266,980 mE/ 4,103,060 mN
d. Other Locational Data: T. 10 S, R. 22 E. NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 19. Access at the time of survey was by boat only. For boat access, find confluence of Fine Gold Creek and San Joaquin River on Millerton Lake. Continue upstream on the San Joaquin arm of Millerton Lake 2.9 miles to "Madera" side. At high water this place will be noticeable by the abrupt appearance of granitic outcrops and a small inlet. A mostly permanent stream conflues with Millerton Lake by falling over the steep granitic outcrops here. You need to leave the boat and walk up this main drainage approximately 900 meters (on topo map) to a dirt road on the ridge top. (Walking up the drainage is facilitated by finding the cattle trail on the south side of drainage to follow.) At the dirt road, follow the dirt road to the northeast approximately 270 meters. The large granite outcrop that contains the two mortars is on the right or east of the road. A high point is visible beyond the granite outcrop on the ridgeline.
P3. Description: A large flat granite outcrop on the east edge of a meadow containing 2 saucer shaped cups on the southern edge of the outcrop. The outcrop is just below and west of a high point on the east edge of the meadow. No vegetation or soil on top of outcrop-meadow is a grassland dominated by introduced grasses and filaree. The downhill side (west) of the outcrop is approximately 5' high. The outcrop is approximately 16 m x 12 m in size. Resource Attributes: AP4.

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District

P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

P8. Recorded by): L. Steidl

P9. Date Recorded: 4-4-95
P10. Type of Survey: ☐Intensive ☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."): 1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl "An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Map Sheet ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Linear Resource Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☒Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): Photos on Millerton Roll#2, Frames 22-23.

DPR 523A-Test (12/93)

C-073760

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MILLING STATION RECORD

Primary # P-20-2131
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2130

Page 2 of 4
Resource Identifier: Meadow BRM
Form Prepared by: Leslie Steidl Date: 4-4-95

Feature #	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation	Bedrock Type and Condition
1	16.6mNE/SW × 11.9mNW/SE × Height 1.75m	
	× × Height	
	× × Height	
	× × Height	

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	A	CU	12.5 N/S	12 E/W	4.9	S	
	B	CU	12 N/S	11.5 E/W	3.2	S	

Type Key:

CO Conical mortar
OM Oval mortar
CU Cup-shaped mortar
MS Milling slick

Contents Key:

S Filled with soil
L Filled with leaves
R Contains rock
P Contains pestle

NOTE: Attach plan(s) of milling stations.

DPR 523I-Test (12/93)

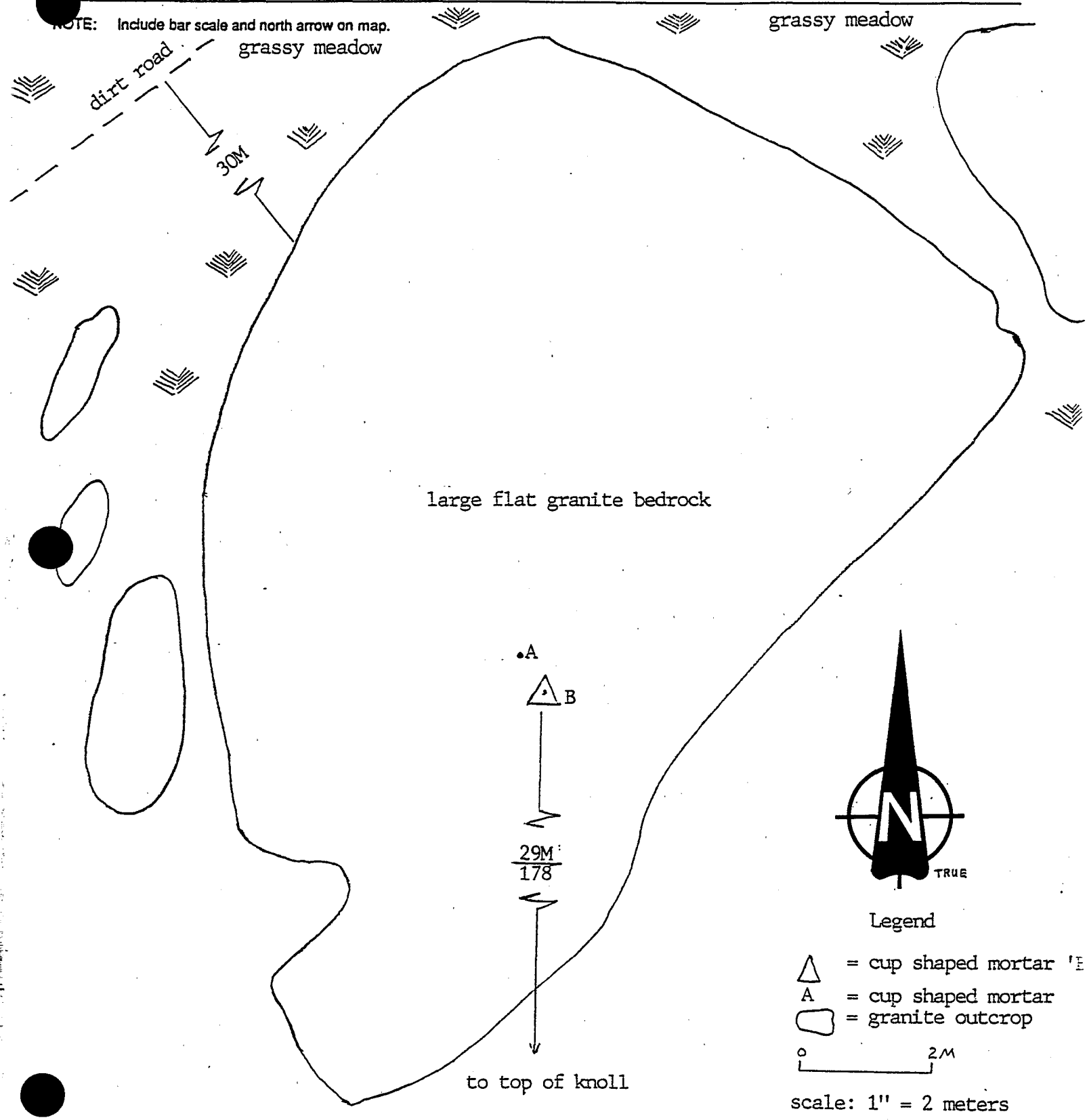
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2131
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2130

Page 3 of 4
Resource Identifier: Meadow BRM
Map Name: Scale: 1" = 2 meters Date: 5-10-95

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



OPR 523G-Test (12/93)

BRUCE L. STEIDL

C-073762

C-073762

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

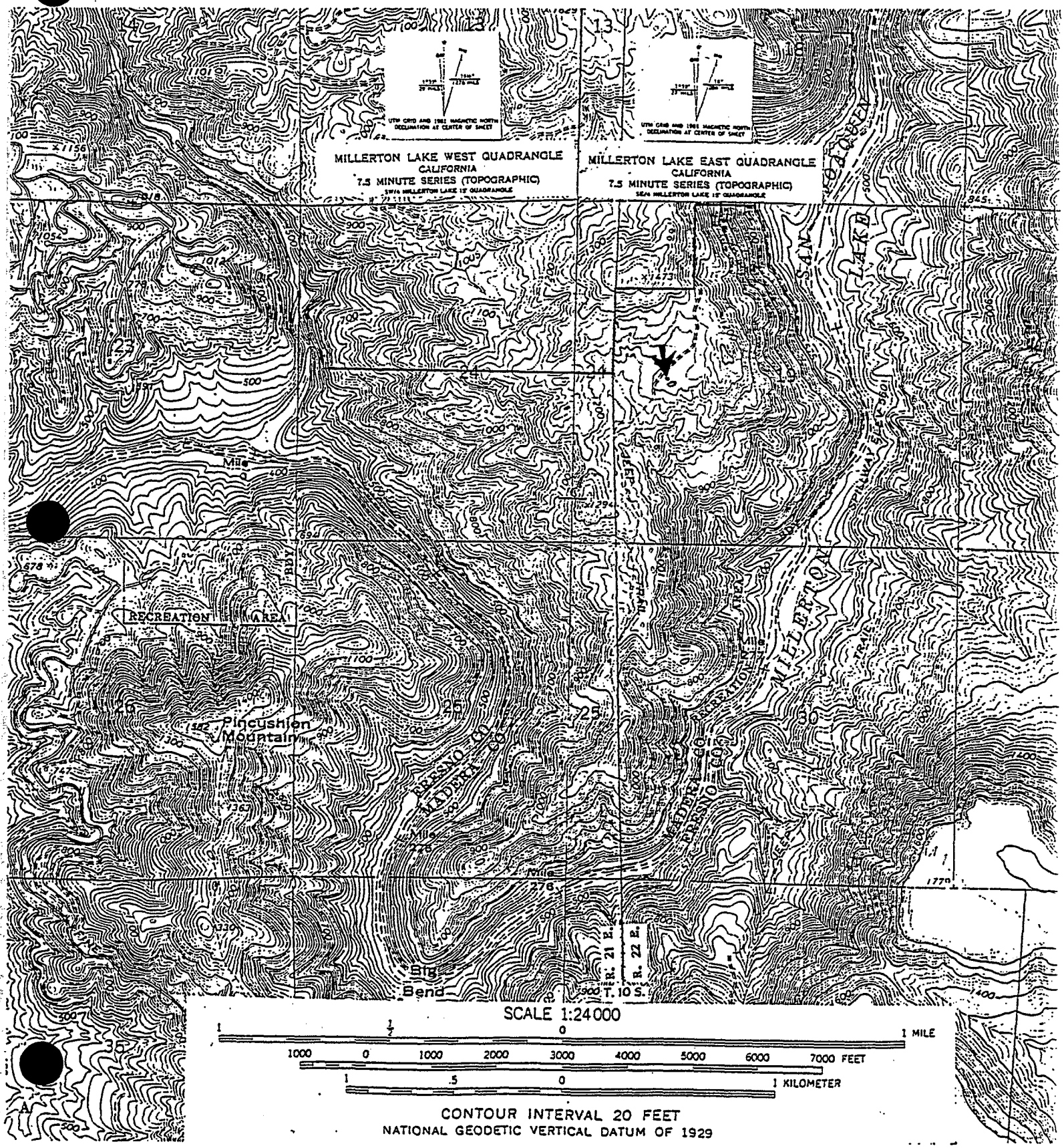
MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2131
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2130

Page 4 of 4

Resource Identifier: Meadow BRM

Map Name: Scale: Date: 1965 Photorev: 1981



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C-073763

C-073763

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

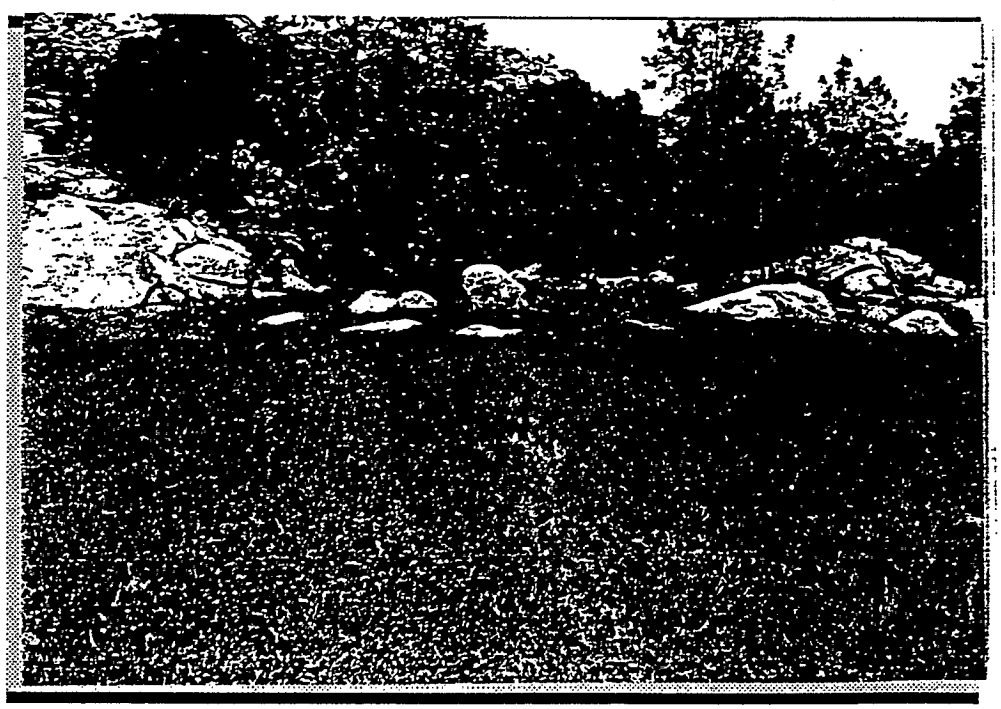
Primary # P-20-2129
HRI #
Trinomial CA-MAD-2128
NRHP Status Code 7

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Resource Identifier: Finally the Village
P2. Location: a. County Madera and
b. Address
City Zip
c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake East (7.5') Date 1965, Photorevised 1981;
Zone 10, 266,900 mE/ 4,103,340 mN
d. Other Locational Data: T. 10 S, R. 22 E SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec. 19. Access at time of survey was by boat only. For boat access, find confluence of Fine Gold Creek and the San Joaquin River on Millerton Lake. (see Continuation Sheet)

P3. Description: A prehistoric site with 10 milling features with a total of 82 cups observed, 6 possible housepits, midden development and lithics. The site is 124 m x 60 m and located at the south base of a granite hill/knob in terrain that is defined by many small drainages/or meadows separated by small ridges formed by granite dikes. What appears to be a spring is just off site to the northwest.

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District



P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

P8. Recorded by): Leslie Steidl

P9. Date Recorded: 4/4/95

P10. Type of Survey: ☐ Intensive
☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."): 1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl "An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Map Sheet ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☒ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A-Test (12/93)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 1)

Primary # P-20-2129
Trinomial CA-MAD-2128

A1. **Resource Identifier:** Finally the Village

A2. **Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes.): AP4, AP7, AP15

A3. **Dimensions:** a. Length 124 m (N/S) × b. Width 60 m (E/W)

Method of Measurement: ☒ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☐ Other:

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☒ Features ☒ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☒ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☒ Low Explain: There are lots of granite outcrops in this area and it is probable that I have missed some milling features. Also there may be material on private property to west.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☒ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Disturbances ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☒ Other (Explain): Property boundary

A4. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: There is probably depth since there appears to be midden development.

A5. **Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☒ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain): None observed but there is midden development here.

A6. **Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):
DATUM: Milling Feature #1 - 8 cups on a fairly flat, low granitic outcrop 11 m (N/S) x 5 m (E/W).
Feature #2 - Milling Feature, 9 cups on a flat, low granitic outcrop, near edge of "10' bluff", 5 m (N/S) x 3 m (E/W) - most cups appear shallow.
Feature #3 - Milling Feature, southern edge of site and midden area. Granitic outcrop is flat on uphill site side but pitches steeply towards SE forming 5' "bluff" on east side. Outcrop is 10 m (NW/SE) x 10 m (SW/NE). 28 cups, many are large conical cups. Highest point on rock outcrop has a pecked "anvil" platform.
Feature #4 - Milling Feature, west edge of Feature #3, small flat granite outcrop with 1 conical cup. 2 m (N/S) x 1.5 m (E/W).
Feature #5 - 3 m diameter circular depression, "house pit"?, no berm visible
See Continuation Sheet for remainder of feature descriptions.

A7. **Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):
Pothunter's cache near Feature #2 contains 1 rhyolite(?) milling stone fragment. In dirt at interface with Feature #3 debitage, including basalt, obsidian and quartz with and without cortex, also volcanic millingstone fragment, and fire affected rock. Near drainage, spring, mentioned in A10, there is a fine grained volcanic cobble which is smooth on one surface (river cobble?) and appears battered on 1 edge. At Feature #15, there may be a highly weathered/eroded granite milling stone (pestle). Fresh water mussel shell in the depression at Feature #6.

A8. **Were Specimens Collected?** ☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

A9. **Site Condition:** ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Cows are in area. Oaks have been cut on the site. Bedrock near Feature #2 has a pothunter's cache (mostly non-cultural) which appears to be someone's collection. Circular depressions in middle area may be cow beds or excavation - they are covered with vegetation now - but I suspect that they are housepits.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 2)

Resource Identifier: Finally the Village
Primary # P-20-2129
Trinomial CA-MAD-2128

A10. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): Within site there is a meadow, now wet. What appears to be a more permanent source (spring?) is northwest/70 m.

A11. **Elevation:** 1220' - 1280'

A12. Environmental Setting (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate.): Situated at the base of a granitic knob on the edge of a small, flat drainage area (meadow) and on a small bench between 2 small drainages. The site vicinity is at the head of many small ephimeral drainages that are defined by small ridges of broken granitic knobs and rocks. The overall aspect is south with a slope of 0-5°. Exposure is mostly open although there is a scattered overstory of live oak and gray pine. Two elderberries and a buckeye are present. The understory is dominated by introduced grasses. Fauna includes raven, quail, acorn woodpecker, and flies.

A13. Historical Information (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A16 below.):

A14. **Age:** ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Pre-Colonial (1500-1769) ☐ Spanish/Mexican (1769-1848) ☐ Early American (1848-1880) ☐ Turn of century (1880-1914) ☐ Early 20th century (1914-1945) ☐ Post WWII (1945+) ☐ Undetermined
Factual or Estimated Dates of Occupation (Explain):

A15. Remarks and Interpretations (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known.):
An extensive wet meadow system is adjacent to site to the east, south, and southwest. Utilization of these wetland resources probably dictated this site's location. The site habitation area (midden and housepit) is very dry and above the wetlands.

State park fenceline visible to west and northwest of the site.

A16. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any persons interviewed, if possible.):

A17. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): Photos on Millerton Roll #2, frames 9-21.
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Archeological Lab, West Sacramento, CA

A18. **Form Prepared by:** Leslie Steidl, Bruce Steidl **Date:** 5/95
Affiliation and Address: Dept. Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 942096-0001

P2d.

Continue upstream on the San Joaquin arm of Millerton Lake 2.9 miles to "Madera side" or west side of lake. At high water, this place will be noticeable by the abrupt appearance of granitic outcrops and a small inlet. A mostly perennial stream conflues with Millerton Lake by falling over the steep granitic outcrops here. You leave the boat here and proceed by foot up the main stream for a distance, on the topographic map, of 1200 meters to Section 24, Section 9 quarter corner. (Note that the easiest way up this perennial stream is to follow a cattle trail). At about 900 meters on the topographic map you will cross a road in a flat meadow near the ridge top - continue following the main drainage about 300 more meters to the quarter corner which is noticed by a fence line which makes a 90° angle here. At quarter corner hub, follow fence line north for 250 paces/meters. You should be at a break in slope with a granite knob rising steeply to the north and at a spot where a small drainage/spring crosses the fenceline. The site is approximately 40 meters east of here.

A6 - continuation:

Feature #6 - 4 m circular depression, "housepit"?, no berm visible.
Feature #7 - 4 m circular depression, "housepit"?, no berm visible, 50 cm unmodified boulder in center.
Feature #8 - 5 m (N/S) x 3 m (E/W) depression, deepest of all - about .5 m deep.
Feature #9 - 4 m circular depression, "housepit"? - no berm visible
Feature #10 - Milling station. At north end of a rocky knob, fairly flat, small outcrop 1 m (N/S) x 2 m (E/W) with 6 cups. Four are shallow saucer types, two are conical.
Feature #11 - Milling station. At north end of another rocky knob, fairly flat, small outcrop 3 m (N/S) x 1 m (E/W), 3 cups. Two are saucer, one is conical.
Feature #12 - Milling station. At north end of broken rock outcrop - bilevel milling station. A rounded small boulder has 3 cups in it, 2 are shallow and rough, 1 is now split by boulder splitting. At north foot of this is a flatish rock at ground level with 2 cup-shaped cups.
Feature #13 - Milling station. Just north of Feature #12, flat rock at ground level, 1.5 m (N/S) x 2 m (E/W) - 4 cups, 3 are specialized - cylindrical, straight-sided and deep (13 cm); 1 is cup-shaped and rough.
Feature #14 - Milling station with 1 small, rough, saucer cup at north end. Outcrop is at ground level but pitches to SE steeply (30°). 6 m (SE/NW) x 3 m (NE/SW).
Feature #15 - Milling station with at least 17 cups. The cups weren't cleaned out so I am unsure of style. The boulder is flat and on contour. It is 12 m (250/170°) x 1.5 m at widest point. Several of the milling surfaces are flat, rough saucers. There is a very weathered, roughly cylindrical granitic cobble here which may be a milling stone. Water is flowing over part of the rock and is in the cups.
Feature #16 - Roughly circular depression at base of granite outcrop, 4 m diameter and .4 m deep.

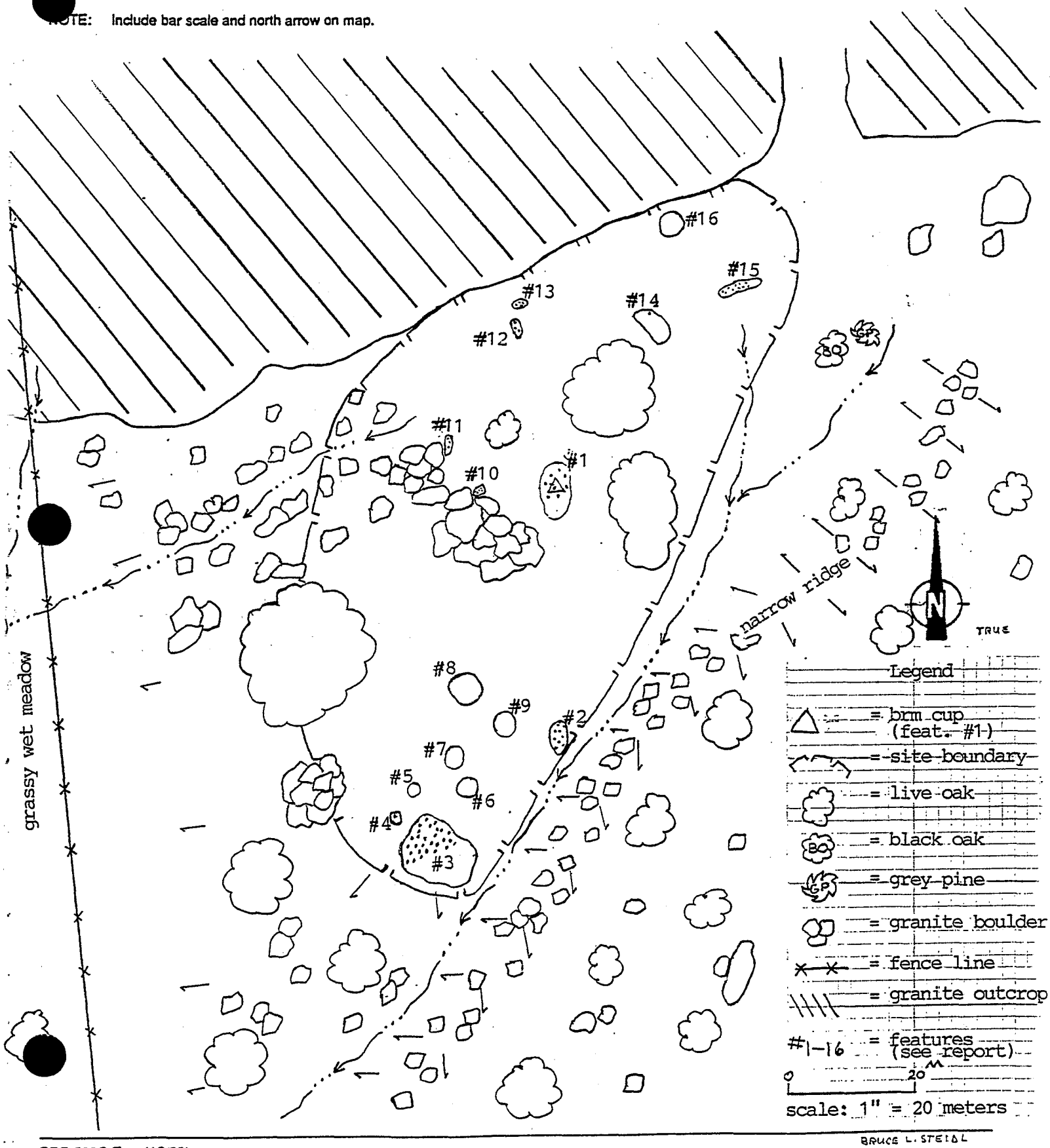
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2129
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2128

Page 5 of 6
Resource Identifier: Finally The Village
Map Name: Scale: 1" = 20 Meters Date: 5-2-95

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



BRUCE L. STEIDL

OPR 523G-Test (12/93)

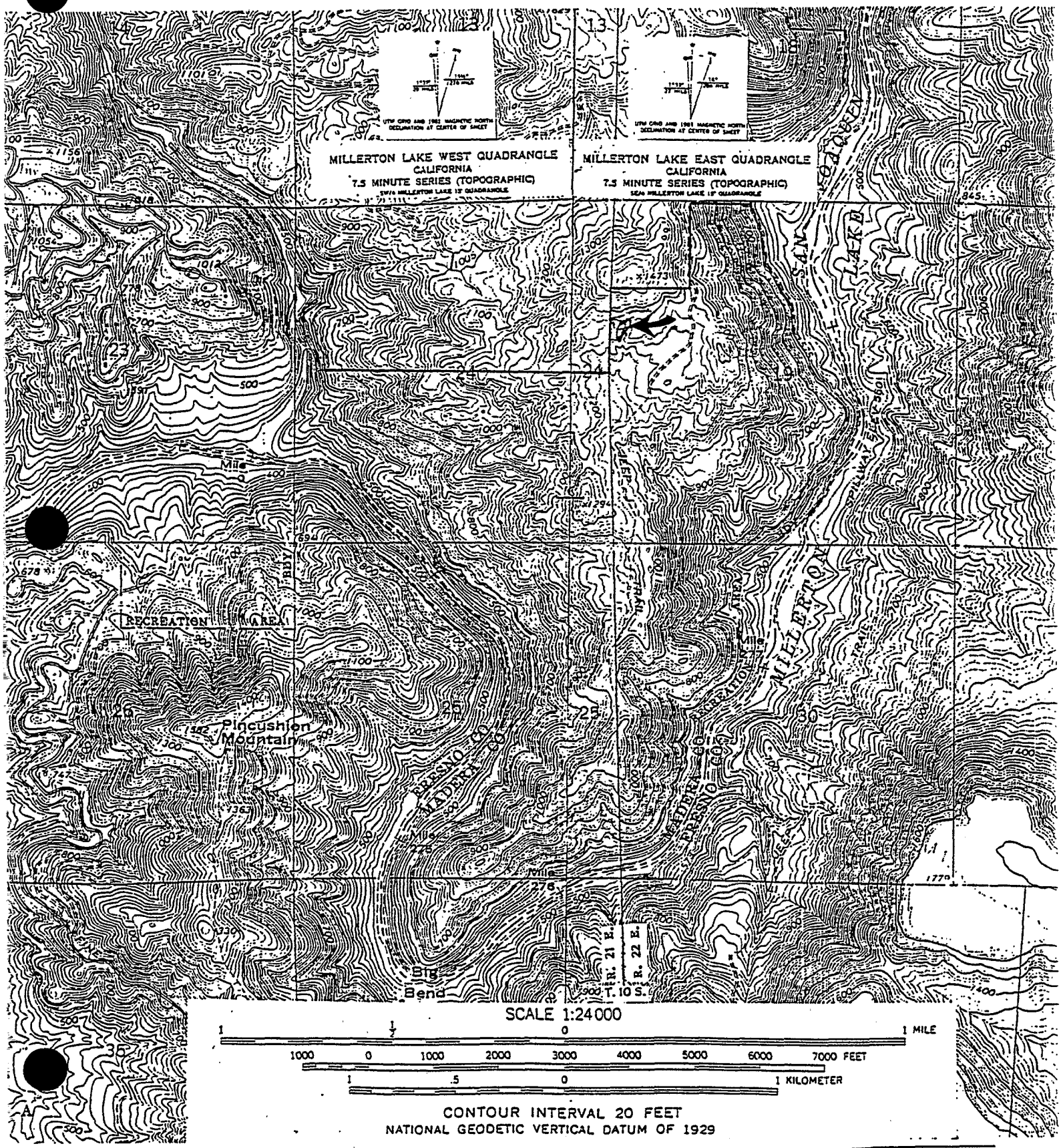
C-073768

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2129
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2128

Page 6 of 6
Resource Identifier: Finally the Village
Map Name: Scale: Date: 1965 Photorev: 1981



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C—073769

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

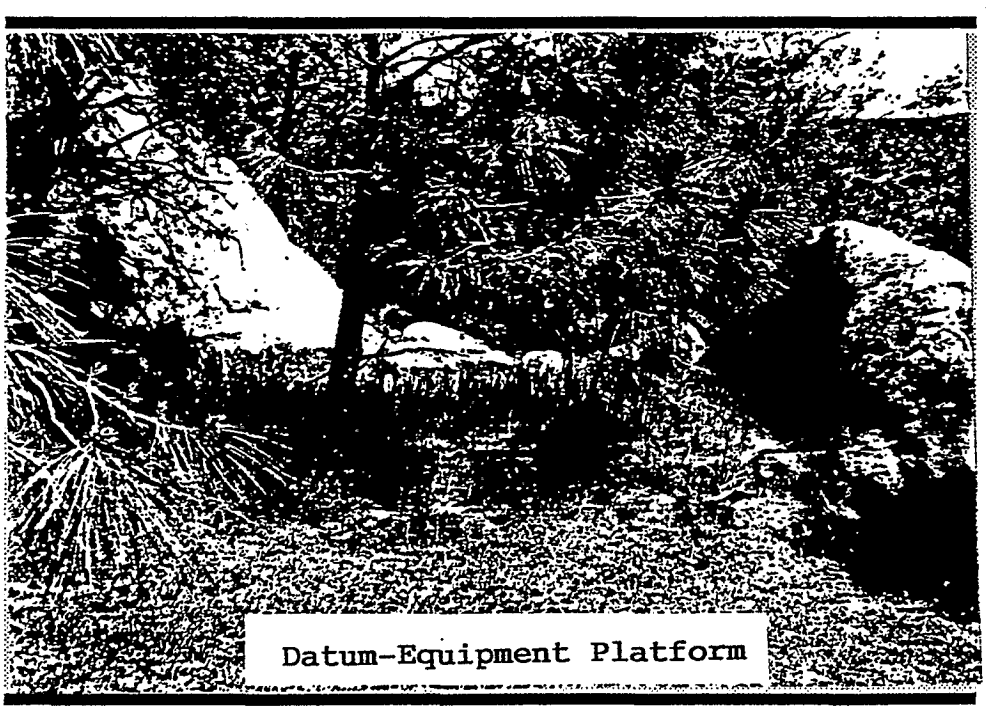
Primary # P-20-2127H
HRI #
Trinomial CA-MAD-2126H
NRHP Status Code 7

Page 1 of 6 Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Resource Identifier: Cholla Site
P2. Location: a. County Madera and
b. Address
City Zip
c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake East (7.5') Date 1965, Photorevised 1981 ;
Zone 10, 267,200 mE/ 4,102,270 mN
d. Other Locational Data:
T. 10 S, R. 22 E NW 1/4 fo NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 30.
T. 10 S, R. 22 E SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 19.
Access during time of survey was by boat only. For boat access find confluence of Fine Gold Creek and San Joaquin River on Millerton Lake. (see Continuation Sheet)

P3. Description: A historic mining area consisting of three known adits, tailings, rock foundation, rock walls, trail and trash scatter. The site is located mid-slope in steep terrain with a southeast aspect. A mostly perennial stream flows to the east and north of site. The area is covered by oaks and gray pine. This location is at a geologic contact in granite.

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District


Datum-Equipment Platform

P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA

P8. Recorded by):
Leslie and Bruce Steidl

P9. Date Recorded:

P10. Type of Survey: ☐Intensive
☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."):
1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl "An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Map Sheet ☒Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Linear Resource Record ☒Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A-Test (12/93)

P2d.

Continue upstream on the San Joaquin arm of Millerton Lake for approximately 2.9 miles to "Madera" side or west side of lake. At high water, this place is apparent due to the abrupt appearance of granitic rocks and a small inlet. A mostly perennial stream falls over the steep granitic outcrops here. Leave the boat here and proceed by foot on the southwest side of the main drainage for 40 meters to adit area. (Note it will be easier to access this area by walking up cow trails on land south of main drainage. It will be farther than 40 meters but the cow trails go right to the adits.)

A6.

E: Foundation/Retaining Wall - 25' long. Stacked native boulders, 1 to 2 rocks high forming a level pad (25' long x 15' wide).

Datum: Foundation/Structure Pad - 20' E/W x 16' N/S. The north and south sides are large granite outcrops with 1" holes bored into faces. The faces of these outcrops appear to have been shaped and dressed with the 1" holes perhaps serving as anchor points for equipment? The east and west edges of the feature are placed native boulders, 1 boulder high with some breaks. The floor of this feature is level and flat and surfaced with placed granite rocks.

Retaining Wall/Trail - near Adit #1. 30' long stacked native boulders to form retaining wall for path.

Rock Wall: North/east of datum. Approximately 50' long of stacked native boulders up to 3 boulders high. This area overlaps onto the Arrastra Site.

Rock Wall: short sections exist between Adit #1 and the datum.

Trail or Path: Clear trail leads to and from datum to Adits #1-2-3 and from west side of foundation at datum north to stream crossing.

Concrete Foundation (between Adits #2 and 3) - 45" long x 14" wide x 5" high with anchor bolts.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 1)

Primary # P-20-2127H
Trinomial CA-MAD-2126H

A1. Resource Identifier: Cholla Site

A2. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes.): AH2 foundation, AH9 adits, AH11 rock wall/fence AH 7 trail, AH10 machinery, AH4 trash scatter.

A3. Dimensions: a. Length 660 ft (N/S) × b. Width 300 ft (E/W)

Method of Measurement: ☒ Paced ☐ Taped ☒ Visual estimate ☐ Other:

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☒ Low Explain: Very steep country above here which may have more adits. Waist high grass at time of recordation made ground visibility about -0- in most places.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Disturbances ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☐ Other (Explain):

A4. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: visual

A5. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain):

A6. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): Feature letters and numbers correspond with site map.

C: A light glass/can scatter amongst granite rocks adjacent to stream. Size of scatter is 1 m x 1 m. Three milk tins measure 2 15/16 and 3 14/16. Three pieces of clear glass and one bottle top with a screw top. Two (?) buckets with soldered seams. A few other cans are wedged in the rocks.

D: All adits are on steep terrain on an east facing slope with waste piles downhill from adits.

Adit 1: portal 3′ x 4′ with 2 1/4" iron pipe at base (for draining water?). Orientation of adit is 240°/60°. The only adit with water draining from it currently.

Adit 2: portal 7′ high x 3′ wide with 2" iron pipe at base of adit. Orientation of adit is 304°/124°.

Adit 3: portal is 5′ x 5′.

(see Continuation Sheet)

A7. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

B: Introduced plant, Cholla, just north of datum and at possible collapsed adits.

Datum: on the floor are soldered seamed tobacco cans, small pieces of broken glass, various rusty metal fragments and a few small fragments of cut boards.

D. Adits: 2" and 1/2" rusty pipe; various galvanized pieces of metal; 9"x9"x12" can with soldered seams; an iron circular ore grinding pan, 30 1/2" dia.; 19" deep, numbers #3080 with 1/8" steel sides; water pump with which is low capacity/high pressure (for work in adits?) belt; driver; muller for grinding pan.

A8. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

A9. Site Condition: ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 2)

Resource Identifier: Cholla Site
Primary # P-20-2127H
Trinomial CA-MAD-2126H

A10. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): Lake Millerton 40 meters southeast (at high water), mostly perennial drainage on northeast edge.

A11. **Elevation:** 700'

A12. Environmental Setting (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate.):
Vegetation: Scattered overstory of oak and gray pine and some manzanita.
Geology: Granite
Landform: Small, steep ridge.
Slope: Flat to 20°
Aspect: Southeast
Exposure: Partially open.

A13. Historical Information (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A16 below.):
In this general area a cabin is depicted on 1919 BLM T.10S, R.22E plat.

A14. **Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Pre-Colonial (1500-1769) ☐ Spanish/Mexican (1769-1848) ☐ Early American (1848-1880) ☐ Turn of century (1880-1914) ☒ Early 20th century (1914-1945) ☐ Post WWII (1945+) ☐ Undetermined
Factual or Estimated Dates of Occupation (Explain):

Evaporated milk tins (2 15/16" x 3 14/16") date 1917-1929 according to Simonis (see A 16).

A15. Remarks and Interpretations (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known.):
At datum 1" holes were bored into the north and south outcrops. This suggests sophisticated air powered tools, compressors, etc. The foundation/structure pad may have been solid granite removed by machinery to make the pad or foundation. Because of dressed rock faces and the 1" drilled holes it looks as if some kind of machinery (motor) was anchored here.

Perhaps a large wheel off the creek to the east powered some equipment resting on this pad. The creek shows evidence of a dam here as there is much sedimentation in this area and the creek falls steeply at this point.

No evidence of ore crushing is present here. Secondary milling appears to have been through use of a grinding pan which infers amalgamation (Taggart:5-132 and International Textbook Company:27-54). The grinding pan is relatively small, 30 1/2" diameter. While there is no evidence of this, the area to the northeast of the datum which is fairly flat looks good for habitation flats. The waist high grass in this area prohibited ground visibility.

A16. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any persons interviewed, if possible.):
1919 . . T.10S, R.22E plat.

1989 Simonis, Don "Evaporated Milk Chronology" in Jim Rock "Tin Cannisters: Their Identification". Ms. on file Oroville Ranger District. USFS Oroville, CA.

1902 International Textbook Company. Ore Dressing and Milling in I.C.S. Reference Library Volume 228. International Textbook Company, Scranton.

1945 Taggart, Arthur F. Handbook of Mineral Dressing. John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York.

A17. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
Photos from Millerton Roll #1, Frames 16-24. From Millerton Roll #3, Frames 0-1.
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Dept. Parks and Recreation, West Sacramento, CA

A18. **Form Prepared by:** Bruce and Leslie Steidl **Date:** 4/95 & 5/95
Affiliation and Address: Dept. Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

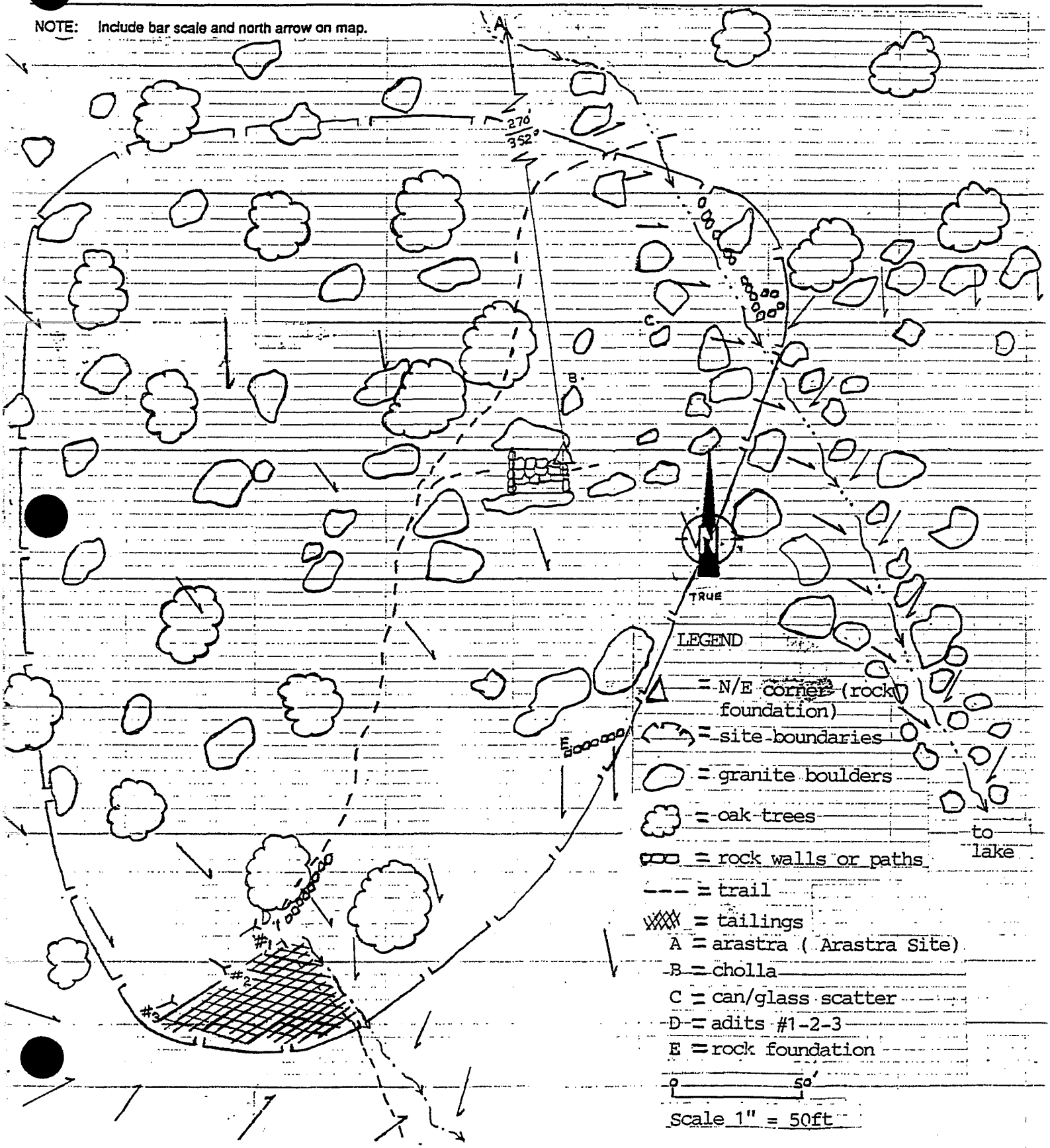
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2127H
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2126H

Page 5 of 6
Resource Identifier: CHOLLA SITE
Name:
Scale: 1" = 50ft
Date: 5-2-95

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

BRUCE L. STEIDL

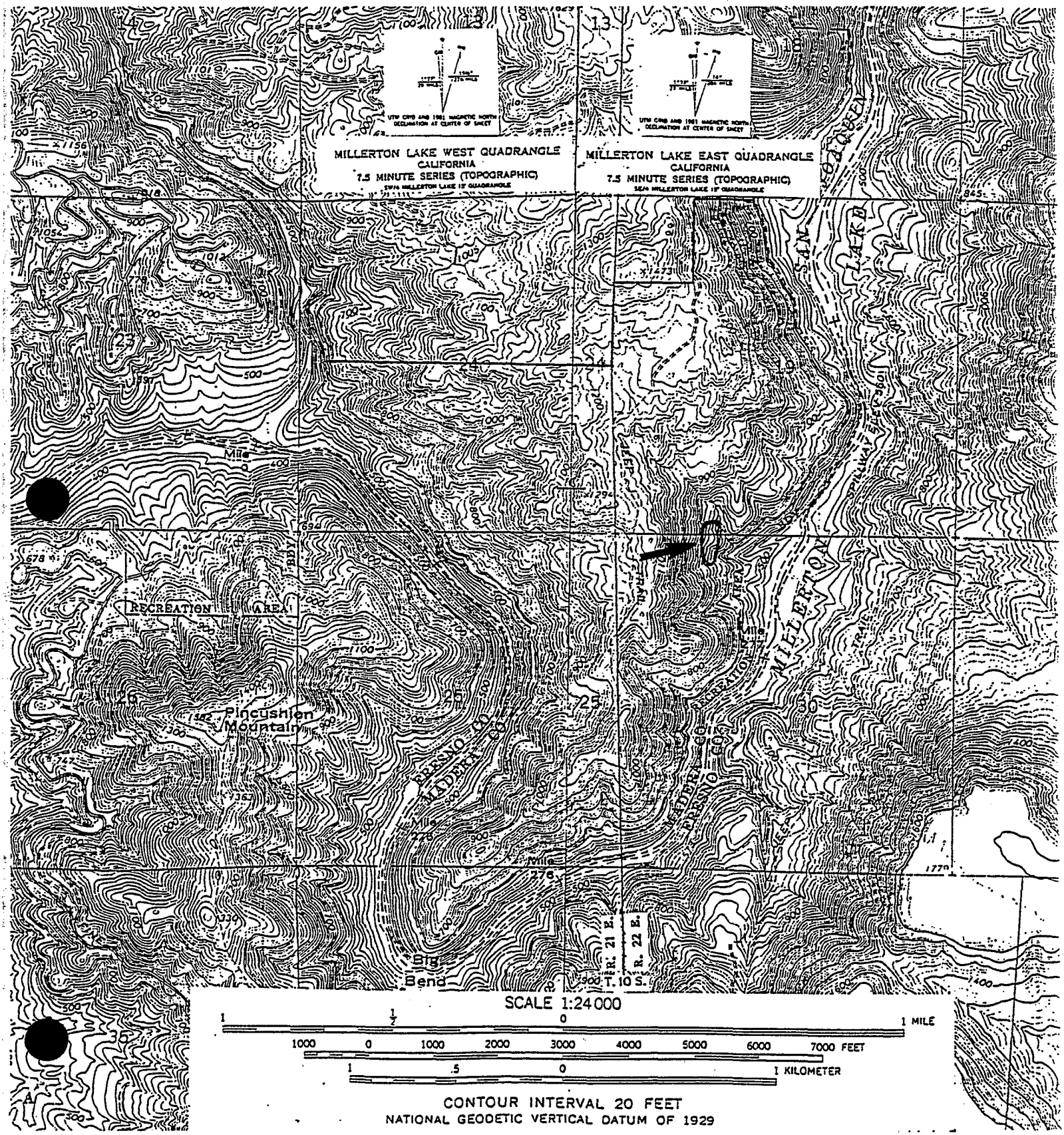
C-073774

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2127H
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2126H

Page 6 of 6
Resource Identifier: Cholla Site
Map Name: _____ Scale: _____ Date 1965 Photorev: 1981



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C-073775

C-073775

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-20-2124H
HRI #
Trinomial CA-MAD-2123H
NRHP Status Code 7

Other Listings
Review Code ____ Reviewer ____ Date ____

P1. Resource Identifier: Arrastra Site

P2. Location: a. County Madera and

b. Address

City Zip

c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake East (7.5') Date 1965, Photorevised 1981;
Zone 10, 267,240 mE/ 4,102,360 mN

d. Other Locational Data: T. 10 S, R. 22E SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 19. Access at time of survey was by boat only. For boat access find confluence of Fine Gold Creek and San Joaquin River on Millerton Lake. Continue upstream on the San Joaquin arm of Millerton Lake 2.9 miles to the Madera or west side of the lake. (see Continuation Sheet)

P3. Description: This is a mining site consisting of a small arrastra, 4 rock "walls", and mining altered undulating terrain. Two areas of mining excavation are noted. Another mining site (Cholla Site) is across the creek from the arrastra at 190°/90 meters.

The arrastra is located adjacent to, on the east bank of a perennial drainage.

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District

Rock Wall 2B

P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA

P8. Recorded by):
L. Steidl

P9. Date Recorded: 3-31-95

P10. Type of Survey: ☐ Intensive
☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."):
1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl, "An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Map Sheets ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

P2.d. (continued)

At high water, this place will be noticeable by the adrupt appearance of granitic outcrops and a small inlet. A mostly perennial stream conflues with Millerton Lake by falling over the steep granitic outcrops here. You need to leave the boat and walk up this perennial drainage about 100 meters (just above the waterfall). The arrastra is on the northeast bank of the stream here. Note: it is much easier to follow a cattle trail on the south side of the drainage here, walking up through another mining site (Cholla Site) and then crossing the permanent stream at the arrastra.

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 1)

Primary # P-20-2124H
Trinomial CA-MAD-2123H

A1. Resource Identifier: Arrastra Site

A2. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes.):

A3. Dimensions: a. Length 417 ft (N/S) × b. Width 338 ft (E/W)

Method of Measurement: ☒ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☐ Other:

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Disturbances ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☐ Other (Explain):

A4. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: probably some depth

A5. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain):

A6. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

Arrastra - 84" diameter, 8" deep - made of cut and dressed native granite. Side that is up is polished and shows grooves from grinding. Drag rock (granite) with bolt adjacent to arrastra. Around arrastra is a flattened path 2' wide for animals; the downhill side has rocks with soil filled in, the uphill side is cut out and leveled.

Rock Wall 1 - 2 segments 9' each between bedrock outcrops. Parallels main stream. Function?: elevate pool at dam site? These walls block off side drainage. Side drainage is formed by mining excavation. The walls are 2' high stacked native boulders. This wall may be associated with Cholla Site (southwest side of drainage) if it is part of a dam system.

Rock Wall 2 - 2 segments, A and B. Rock Wall 2A bridges between 2 vertical granite outcrops ca. 12' high. The wall itself is low - ca. 3' high, 1 course wide, stacked native boulders ca. 30' long. Rock Wall 2B is same dimensions as Rock Wall 2A. It is near top of another mined-out area.

Rock Wall 3 - 20' long - spans dry bowl-shaped topography 2' high.

Rock Wall 4 - 27' long - on west side of creek on hill.

A7. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

Bolt in rock adjacent to Rock Wall 1.

Bolt in arrastra drag rock adjacent to arrastra.

30' strand of heavy gauge barbed wire.

A8. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

A9. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Cow paths through site.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 2)

Resource Identifier: Arrastra Site
Primary # P-20-2124H
Trinomial CA-MAD-2123H

A10. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): Perennial stream within site.

A11. **Elevation:** 700 - 750'

A12. Environmental Setting (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate.):
Vegetation: gray pine, live oak, introduced grasses
Soils: med. grained granitic sandy loam, med. brown to light tan
Landform: stream terrace and foot of granitic outcrop
Slope: 0-20°
Aspect: west
Exposure: somewhat open

A13. Historical Information (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A16 below.):

A14. **Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Pre-Colonial (1500-1769) ☐ Spanish/Mexican (1769-1848) ☒ Early American (1848-1880)? ☒ Turn of century (1880-1914)? ☒ Early 20th century (1914-1945)? ☐ Post WWII (1945+) ☐ Undetermined
Factual or Estimated Dates of Occupation (Explain):

Nothing here to date other than hardware.

A15. Remarks and Interpretations (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known.):

A16. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any persons interviewed, if possible.):

A17. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
See Millerton Roll#1 exposures 11-15, 25, 26
Original Media/Negatives Kept at:

A18. **Form Prepared by:** Bruce and Leslie Steidl **DATE:** May 1995
Affiliation and Address: Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, California 94296-0001

DPR 523E-Test (12/93)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

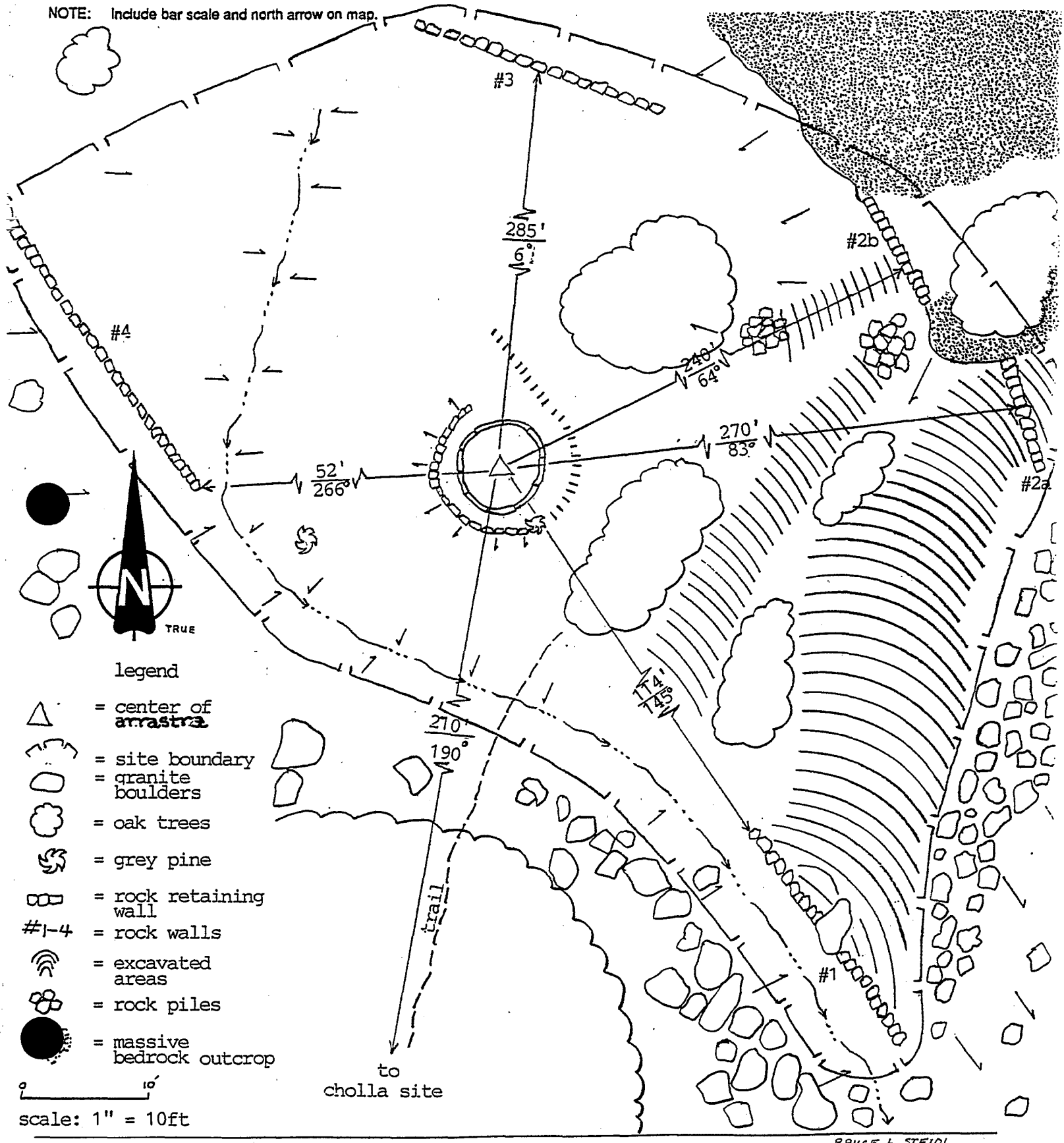
Primary # P-20-2124H
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2123H

Page 5 of 6

Resource Identifier: Arrastra Site

Name: Scale: 1" = 10ft Date: 5-5-95

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



BRUCE L. STEIDL

DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C-073780

C-073780

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

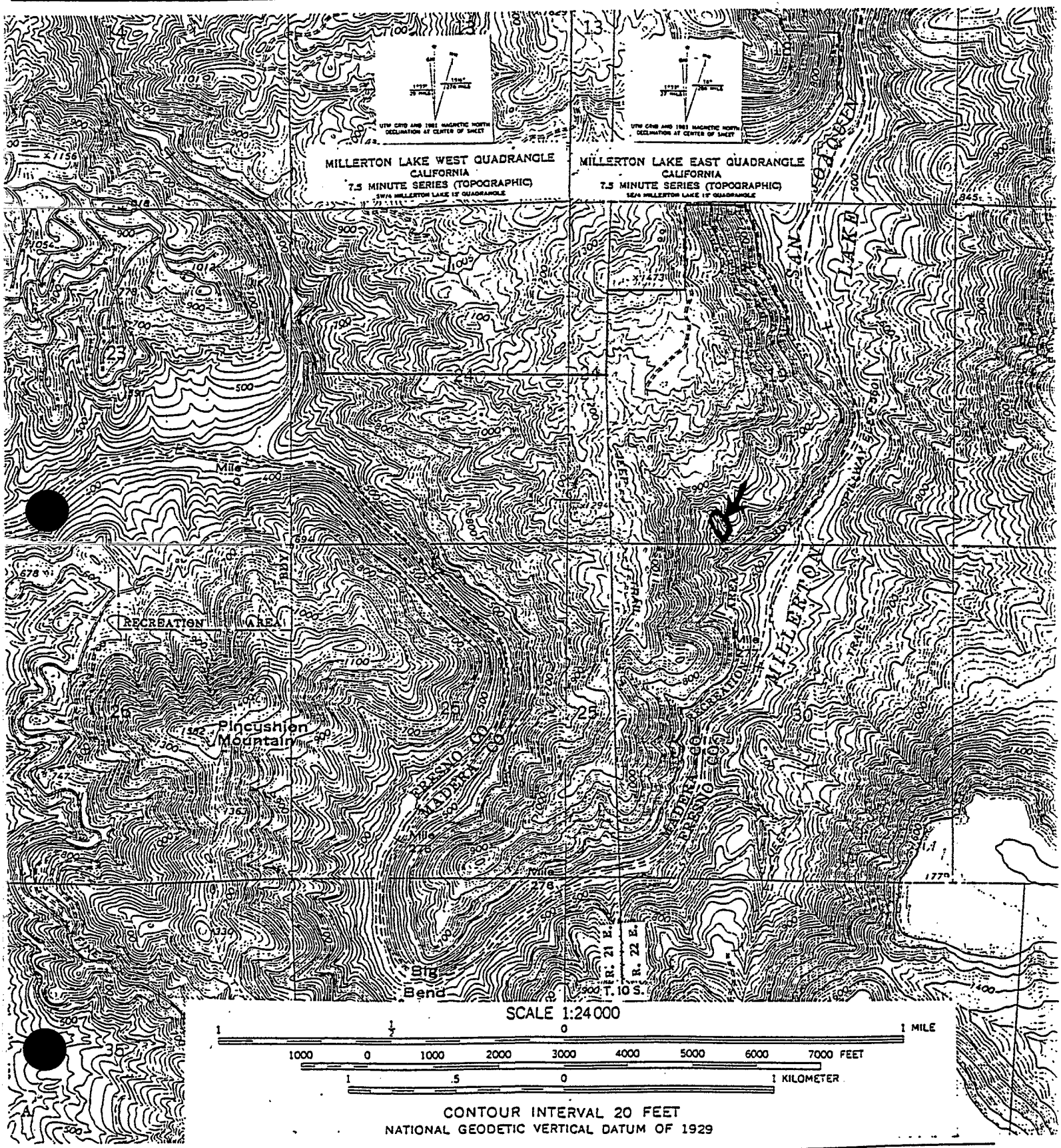
MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2124H
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2123H

Page 6 of 6

Resource Identifier: Arrastra Site

Map Name: Scale: Date: 1965 Photorev:1981



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C-073781

C-073781

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

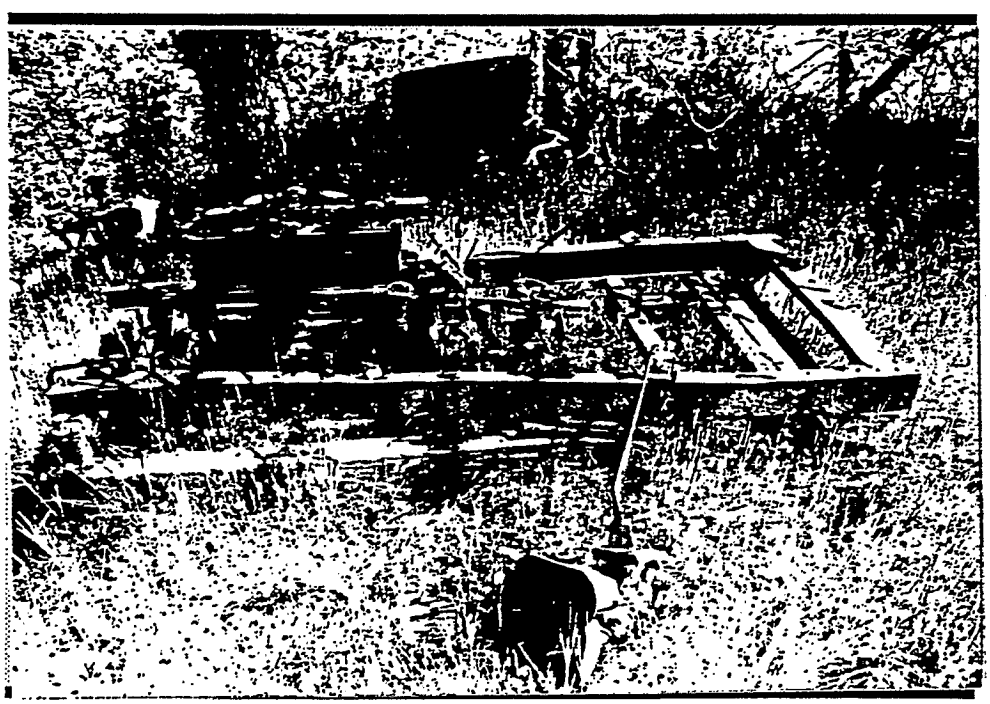
Primary # P-20-2126H
HRI #
Trinomial CA-MAD-2125H
NRHP Status Code 7

Page 1 of 6 Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Resource Identifier: Grant Block Mine
P2. Location: a. County Madera and
b. Address
City Zip
c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake East (7.5') Date 1965, Photorevised 1981;
Zone 10, 267,000 mE/ 4,102,470 mN
d. Other Locational Data: T. 10 S, R. 22 E SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 19, and NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 19. Access at time of survey was by boat only. For boat access, find confluence of Fine Gold Creek and San Joaquin River at Millerton Lake. (see Continuation Sheet)

P3. Description: A hard rock mining work site with 6 adits, a combustion engine, ore cart, ore cart rail, assorted metal pieces, and waste piles. The site is located on the upper slopes of an east/northeast facing ridge and is approximately 135 m x 42 m. A mostly perennial stream is approximately 50 meters northeast of the site.

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District



P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA

P8. Recorded by):
Bruce and Leslie Steidl

P9. Date Recorded: 4-2-95

P10. Type of Survey: ☐Intensive
☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."):
1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl "An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Map Sheet ☒Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Linear Resource Record☒Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A-Test (12/93)

P2d.

Continue upstream on San Joaquin arm of Millerton Lake approximately 2.9 miles to "Madera" side or west side of lake. At high water, this place will be noticeable by the abrupt appearance of granitic outcrops and a small inlet. A mostly perennial stream conflues with Millerton Lake by falling over the steep granitic outcrops here. You need to leave the boat and proceed on foot, walking up this drainage approximately 550 meters (on topo map), to an obvious fork in the stream. (Note: walking up this drainage is facilitated by finding the cattle trail on the south side of the drainage to follow. The actual paces will be longer than 550 meters. As you walk up this drainage, you will walk through a mining site, Cholla Site, and go uphill steeply to a very abrupt break in slope - the fork in the stream is about 90 meters upstream from this abrupt break in slope). At the fork in the stream, bear 60°/73 meters to Adit #2.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 1)

Primary # P-20-2126H
Trinomial CA-MAD-2125H

A1. Resource Identifier: Grant Block Mine

A2. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes.): AH2, AH9, AH10, AH11

A3. Dimensions: a. Length 445 ft (N/S) × b. Width 140 ft (E/W)

Method of Measurement: ☒ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☐ Other:

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Low Explain:
There is a possibility of other mining adits we didn't find.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Disturbances ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☒ Other (Explain): Steep country with lots of rocks.

A4. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: subsurface, there are adits.

A5. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain):

A6. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

Adit #2: 40' wide x 30' long x 30' high waste dump, 5' portal. Adit is filled with water.
Adit #4: 5' x 3' portal. Waste pile 15' long x 30' wide x 40' high.
Rock Wall below adits - 200' long, orientation 35°, stacked native boulders. Along edge of leveled trail.
Adit #1: Datum, portal 4.5' diameter recessed 30', ferrous plate threshold.

Between Adit 4 and Adit 1 is a small pile of pure quartz boulders/cobbles (ore?)

Adit #3: Collapsed linear depression - no waste pile.
Adit #5: Long drainage feature now; a collapsed adit?; several entrances visible along drainage, white PVC water pipe in it.
Feature #6: Rock Foundation, forms a level platform (24' x 15') on slope; 3 sides are rock perimeter walls. Southwest corner has a 3/4" ferrous pipe driven in ground. There could be a center wall division also. Orientation 325° on long side. Foundation walls are stacked native and dressed granite and quartz boulders.

A7. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

at Adit 2: 2 sections of rail (15' length), 24" diameter rim with tire; straight 6 cyl combustion engine on vehicle frame mounted on 4"x6" full dimension lumber framework. Engine block cast says /GRANT/, on side panel: #1599. Hand crank on engine. Transmission plate cast says /Durston Gear Co./Syracuse/; manifold cast says /(D or O) 7556/. Another transmission nearby part of ore cart, made of - 1/8" ferrous plate with 3/8" ferrous strapping: overall size 24 3/8" wide x 48 1/4" long x 20 7/8" deep. 1/2" iron water pipe, wire nails.
at Adit 4: Vehicle frame only, fuel tank, RR ties? or shaft timbers, ferrous brake assembly with gear hand crank (#14666).
at Adit 1: Ferrous plate at threshold.
at Adit 5: 1 gallon rectangular syrup tin, wire handle, solder seams.

A8. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

A9. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Bullet holes shot through fan on engine, PVC pipe in Adit #5. Difficult to know what machinery has been hauled out.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 2)

Resource Identifier: Grant Block Mine
Primary # P-20-2126H
Trinomial CA-MAD-2125H

A10. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): Perennial drainage 50 m northeast.

A11. **Elevation:** 920 - 1000'

A12. Environmental Setting (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate.):
Vegetation: Gray pine, live oak, blue oak overstory with introduced grasses, Amsinkia, poppies, Brodiae pulchella, Delphinium, Plagiobotyrs.
Soil: Moist to dry, loose, medium coarse to coarse granitic sandy loam. Medium brown. Waste piles are angular granite and quartz pebbles to cobbles.
Landform: Upper slopes of primary ridge.
Aspect: East/northeast.
Slope: 0-50°, overall 35°.
Exposure: Open to closed.

A13. Historical Information (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A16 below.):

A14. **Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Pre-Colonial (1500-1769) ☐ Spanish/Mexican (1769-1848) ☐ Early American (1848-1880) ☐ Turn of century (1880-1914) ☒? Early 20th century (1914-1945) ☐ Post WWII (1945+) ☐ Undetermined
Factual or Estimated Dates of Occupation (Explain):
This may also be post WWII - will try to date engine block.

A15. Remarks and Interpretations (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known.):
No obvious signs of milling or processing of the ore. The tailings piles are composed of fairly large rock pieces. Perhaps these folks found pure vein and did not need further processing. No obvious sign of habitation. No obvious sign of road for transportation of heavy equipment although there is a road on the ridge about 200' vertically above. The lack of habitation debris indicates this is a work station only - perhaps these folks were living at the Cholla Site 200' vertically below, downstream, or at Collapsed Cabin 200' vertically above, on road.

A16. *References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any persons interviewed, if possible.):*

A17. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): Photos from Millerton Roll #1 frames 34-36. Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Dept. of Parks and Recreation, West Sacramento, CA.

A18. **Form Prepared by:** Bruce Steidl and Leslie Steidl **Date:** 4-2-95
Affiliation and Address: Dept. Parks and Recreation, P. O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

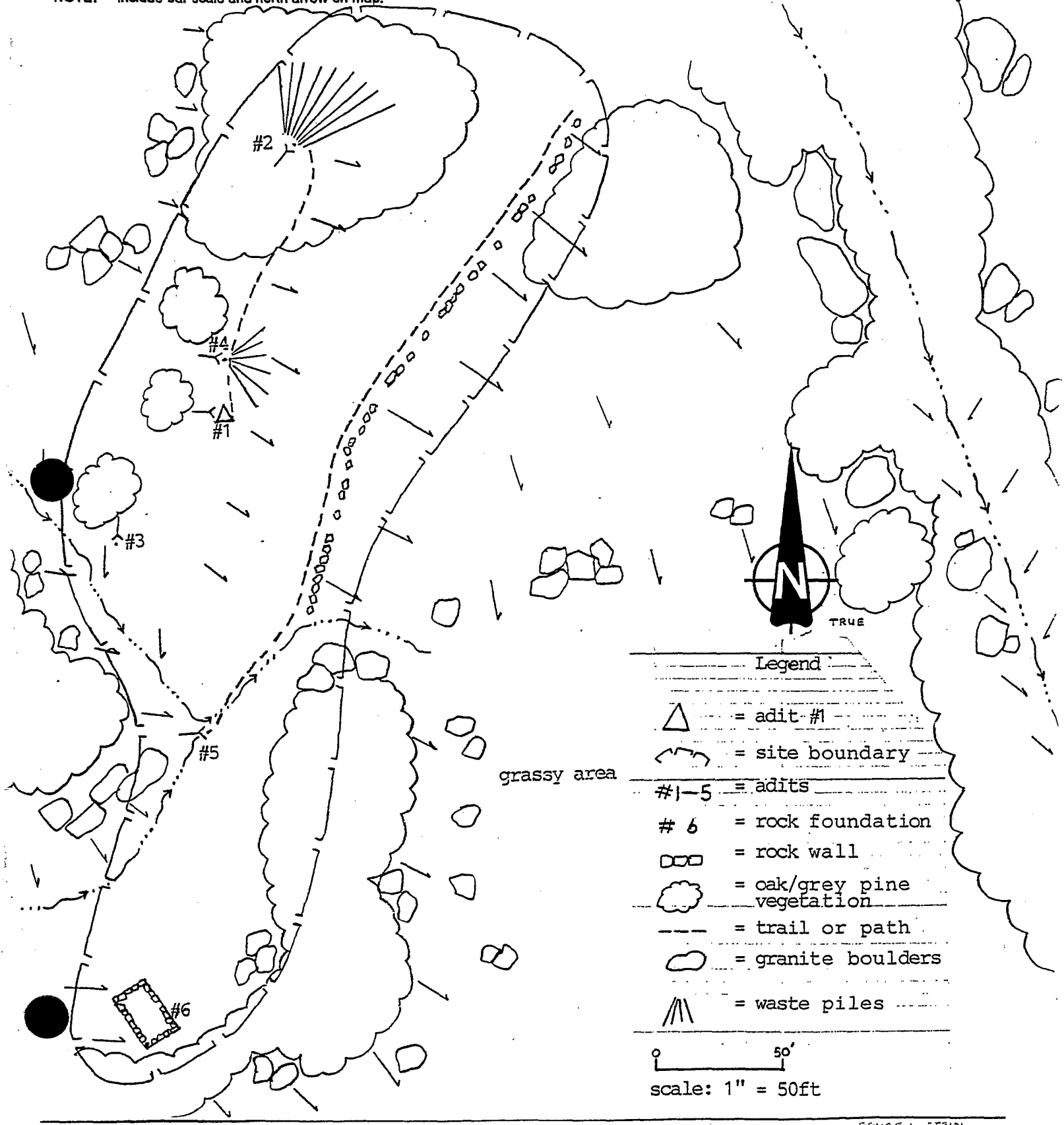
MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2126H
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2125H

Page 5 of 6

Resource Identifier: Grant Block Mine
Map Name: Scale: 1" = 50ft Date: 5-3-95

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

C-073786

C-073786

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2126H
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2125H

Page 6 of 6
R[illegible]e Identifier: Grant Block Mine
M[illegible]me: Scale: Date: 1965 Photorev:1981

C-073787

C-073787

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

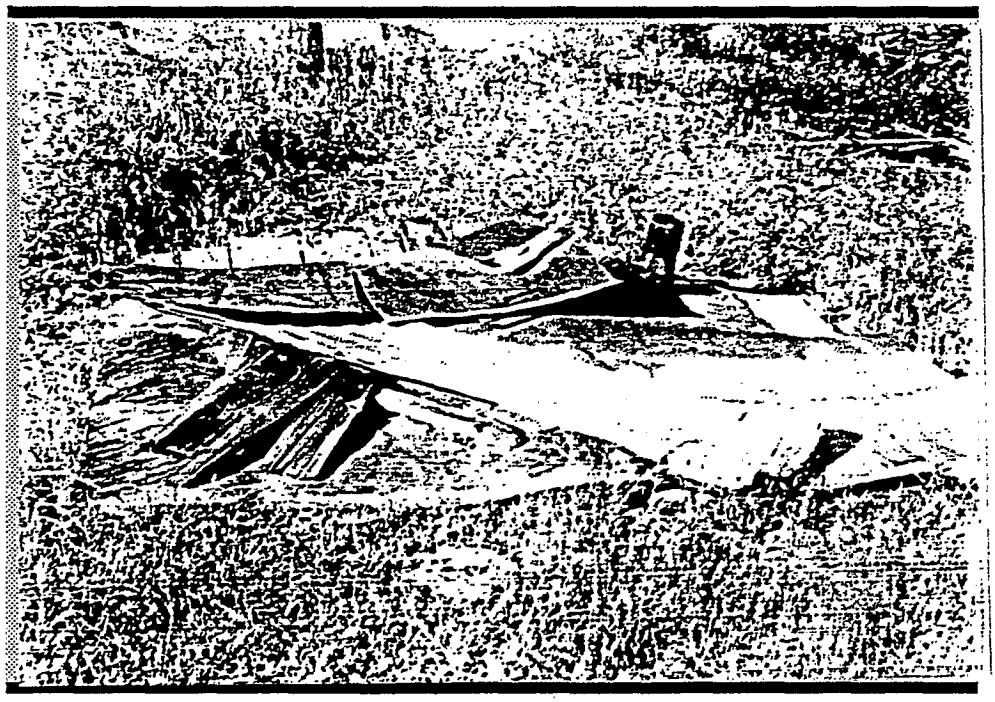
Primary # P-20-2133H
HRI #
Trinomial CA-MAD-2132H
NRHP Status Code 7

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

P1. Resource Identifier: Collapsed Cabin Site
P2. Location: a. County Madera and
b. Address
City Zip
c. UTM: USGS Quad Millerton Lake East (7.5') Date 1965, photorevised 1981;
Zone 10, 266,790 mE/ 4,102,580 mN (to cabin location)
d. Other Locational Data: T. 10 S, R. 22 E SW 1/4 fo NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 19. Access during time of survey was by boat only. For boat access, find confluence of Fine Gold Creek and San Joaquin River on Millerton Lake. (see Continuation Sheet)

P3. Description: A collapsed cabin with an associated rock enclosure (for animals?). The cabin had a rock foundation approximately 18' x 16' composed of native boulders. The walls appear to have been wood with a single pitch roof with metal roofing. The site is situated just east of a primary ridge along a dominate flat bench. A dirt road bissects the site. There are small drainages on the north and south end of the site.

P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District



P6. Date Constructed/Age:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA

P8. Recorded by):
Bruce and Leslie Steidl

P9. Date Recorded: 4/3/95

P10. Type of Survey: ☐Intensive
☒ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."):
1995 Steidl, Leslie, Bruce Steidl and Kathleen Lindahl "An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at Millerton Lake (RMP 95 PCA 12320-378004)".

Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Map Sheet ☒Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Linear Resource Record ☒Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

P2d.

Continue upstream on the San Joaquin arm of Millerton Lake for approximately 2.9 miles to "Madera" side or west side of lake. This place is, at high water, apparent due to the abrupt appearance of granitic rocks and a small inlet. A mostly perennial stream falls over the steep granitic outcrops here. Leave the boat here and proceed by foot up the main drainage 900 meters (on the topographic map) to a dirt road near the top of the primary ridge. This dirt road is depicted on the topographic quad. (Note: walking up this drainage will actually be longer than 900 meteres on the ground and will be greatly facilitated by finding the cattle trails which follow the main drainage). Once you have reached the road, follow the road south, southwest 365 meters. The Collapsed Cabin will be on the left or east side of the road.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 1)

Primary # P-20-2133H
Trinomial CA-MAD-2132H

A1. Resource Identifier: Collapsed Cabin Site

A2. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes.): AH2 (foundation), AH4 (light trash scatter), AH7 (road), AH11 (animal enclosure - rock wall)

A3. Dimensions: **a. Length** 49' (N/S) × **b. Width** 50' (E/W)

Method of Measurement: ☒ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☐ Other:

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Low Explain:
The surrounding area was surveyed in 5-20 meter transects.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Disturbances ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☐ Other (Explain):

A4. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: probably shallow if any depth.

A5. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain):

A6. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

Collapsed Cabin: Rock foundation, native boulders, up to 2 rocks high, dry laid (stacked) 18' x 16'. To south is part of a roof which is wood rafters with flat metal roofing and a roof jack with stovepipe: 18' x 9'.

Rock Enclosure: Small grassy bowl (30' E/W x 50' N/S) formed by massive granite outcrops. It is lush now as water is flowing over granite on west side. Gaps or paths between the granite outcrops have been closed by rock walls. The rock walls are stacked granite boulders. A small runoff stream heads here.

Rock Monument: Immediately downstream (east) of the rock enclosure and west of the dirt road, on the north side of the runoff stream.

Road: Dirt road - see A13 and A15.

A7. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

Collapsed Cabin area: full dimension and dimensional lumber; wire nails; iron stove parts; thin brown bottle glass; window glass(?); white paste ceramic rim frag, formed in mold with scallop pattern embossed; tin screw top for pint, small mouth jar; aluminum pot lid; small wad aluminum foil; vehicle cowl [pre WWII (BLS)]; galvanized sheeting says: /FROM AMERICAN SIGN CO. KALAMAZOO, MICH./; 1 gallon rectangular "syrup" tin-strap handle.

Lumber sizes: 1 3/4" x 3 1/2", 6" x 1 1/2", 4" x 6", 15 1/4" x 1 1/2", 7 1/8" x 1 3/4"

A8. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

A9. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor (Describe disturbances.):
Next to a road. There is very little debris other than building debris and it appears likely that this site has been salvaged.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 2)

Resource Identifier: Collapsed Cabin Site
Primary # P-20-2133H
Trinomial CA-MAD-2132H

A10. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.):
On site, at animal enclosure, ephemeral (dry in summer?).

A11. **Elevation:** 1140'

A12. Environmental Setting (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate.):
Geology: Granite
Landform: Flat terrace just east of primary ridge top
Slope: 0°
Aspect: East
Exposure: Partially open
Vegetation: Scattered overstory of gray pines and live oaks

A13. Historical Information (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A16 below.):

Cabin and road are depicted on 1945 Millerton Quadrangle (15')

A14. **Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Pre-Colonial (1500-1769) ☐ Spanish/Mexican (1769-1848) ☐ Early American (1848-1880) ☐ Turn of century (1880-1914) ☒ Early 20th century (1914-1945) ☒ ? Post WWII (1945+) ☐ Undetermined
Factual or Estimated Dates of Occupation (Explain):
This cabin site is depicted on 1945 Millerton Quadrangle 15' which was mapped by the USGS and USFS in 1941 and 1942. This cabin is not depicted on 1912 Mariposa Quadrangle (scale 1/125000).

A15. Remarks and Interpretations (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known.):
Perhaps this represents the habitation remains for the Grant Block Mine recorded 300 meters east and down slope.

A3 Dimensions: records size of collapsed cabin area only
UTM's given for collapsed cabin area only
Site Location map shows 2 dots. Arrow points to collapsed cabin. Dot further west (82 m) is animal enclosure.

A16. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any persons interviewed, if possible.):

USGS Millerton Quad 15' series 1945

A17. *Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):*
Photos on Millerton Roll #2, Frames 6,7; and Millerton Roll #3, Frames 6-10.
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Dept. Parks and Recreation, West Sacramento, CA.

A18. **Form Prepared by:** Bruce and Leslie Steidl **Date:** 5/3-5/95
Affiliation and Address: Dept. Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

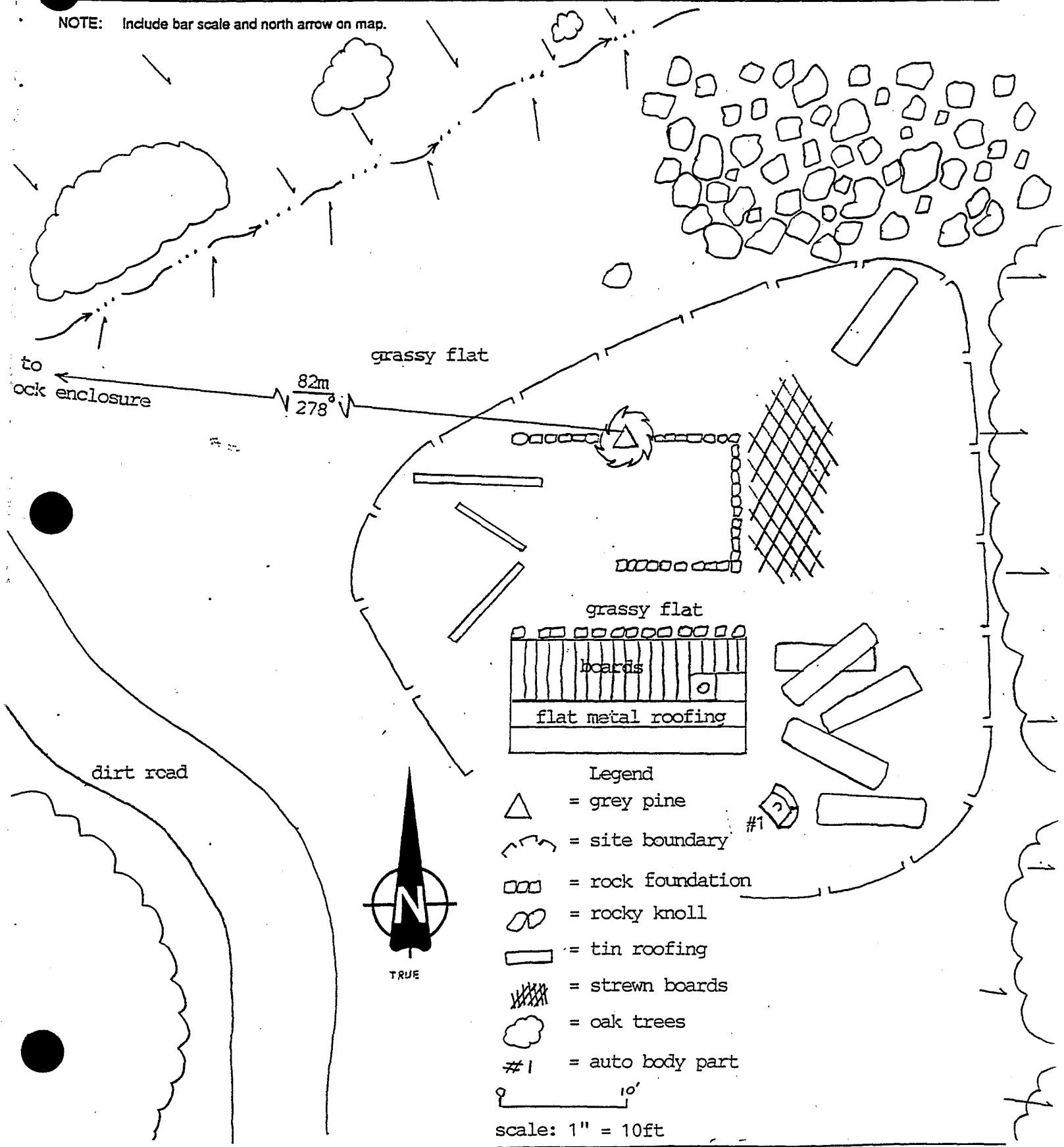
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2133H
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2132H

Page 5 of 6
Resource Identifier: Collapsed Cabin Site
Map Name: Scale: 1" = 10ft Date: 5-4-95

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



DPR 523G-Test (12/93)

GRACE L. STEIBL

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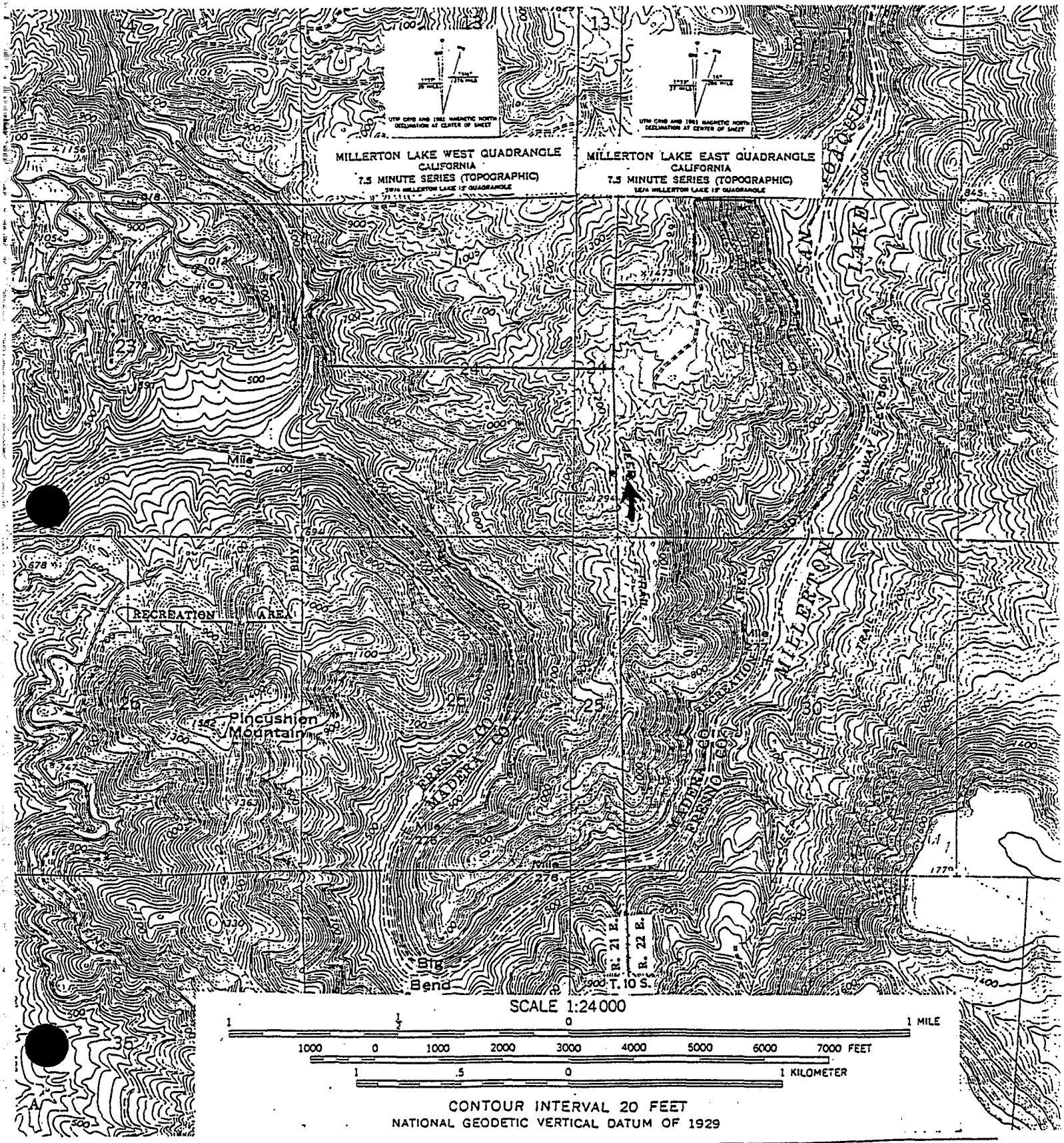
MAP SHEET

Primary # P-20-2133H
HRI#/Trinomial CA-MAD-2132H

Page 6 of 6

Resource Identifier: Collapsed Cabin Site

Map Name: Scale: Date: ~~1965 Photorev~~: 1981



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APPENDIX B

Ethnography of the Millerton Lake Area

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California Department of Parks and Recreation

Reprinted from CA-MAD-98: Excavation of a Prehistoric Village Site at Millerton Lake State Recreation Area, by Philip Hines. California Department of Parks and Recreation 1988.

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ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE MILLERTON LAKE AREA

THE YOKUTS

The native people who lived in the area now dominated by Millerton Lake belonged to two Northern Foothill tribes, the Dumna and the Kechayi, of the large Yokuts group. The Yokuts occupied the San Joaquin Valley from the mouth of the San Joaquin River to the Tehachapis, and the Sierra foothills from the Fresno River to the Kern.

Before its transformation by agriculture, the valley provided a rich diversity of resources, including those of the extensive wetlands in the south and north, grassland and riparian environments, and oak park land. Each tribe controlled the resources in its territory, but these resources could be shared through gifts, mutual agreements, trade, payment, or cooperative effort among tribes (Gayton 1948:143, 159-160, 184; Kroeber, in Latta 1977:xvii; Latta 1977:162, 306).

Kroeber, whose work with the Yokuts took place between 1900 and 1910, emphasized that they were unique in California in being "divided into true tribes. Each has a name, a district, and a territory" (Kroeber 1925:474). Group organization included a tribal chieftain, a position inherited in the male line; larger tribes had subchiefs for different villages. Another hereditary office was that of winatum, the chief's messenger to his people and to other chiefs (Kroeber 1925: 496-497; Gayton 1948:94-97, 198; Powers 1976:371).

The separate dialects of the Yokuts language, a branch of the Penutian family, were diverse, but many of them were mutually intelligible over a surprising distance. "A Yokuts from Stockton must have been able to understand considerable of the talk of one from Bakersfield--a condition utterly unparalleled for any like distance elsewhere in California" (Kroeber 1925:477).

The Dumna, the Kechayi, and their foothill neighbors to the north, the Chukchansi, all spoke valley-type dialects. Marriage between different tribes was not uncommon, and may account for some language consistency, and some similarities (Kroeber 1925:493; Silverstein 1978:446).

At the time of European contact, the Yokuts were a numerous and prosperous people. In a favored environment, with general cultural stability and apparently little conflict, many of the tribes enjoyed a rich social and ceremonial life (cf. Kroeber 1925:493-497, 502-510; Gayton 1948:94-98, 118; Powers 1976:370-371, 384-391).

The Yokuts were devastated and all but vestiges of their culture destroyed by: missionization beginning in 1804; punitive expeditions into the valley after escaped neophytes began stock raids on missions and ranches; diseases, including an overwhelming epidemic of malaria in 1833; the vast appropriation of valley lands for agriculture; mining in the northern foothills;

and American military action, resulting in the cession of Yokuts lands to the United States in 1851. In the treaty of cession, the Yokuts exchanged their land for reservations and payment in commodities; the treaty was never ratified (Kroeber 1925:489; Gayton 1948:153; Cook 1955:303-308, 318-322; 1976:200, 211-212, 250, 286; Wallace 1978a:460-461; 1978b:468-469).

THE DUMNA AND THE KECHAYI

Tribal Lands

The Dumna occupied mainly the north bank of the San Joaquin, in what is now the Millerton Lake area. On the south bank, however, one of their villages was leveled to make Fort Miller, and the tribe's major village was at the townsite of Millerton. They may also have included some of the area west of Table Mountain in their lands. On the north bank, Dumna territory extended northwest to Bellview, then followed a rather narrow tract along the river up to its northward bend, just beyond the confluence of Big Sandy Creek (Kroeber 1925:481, Plate 47; Gayton 1948:153, 160; Latta 1976:21-23; 1977:162-163).

The Kechayi lived above Millerton on the south bank of the San Joaquin, opposite the Dumna, to a little above the same bend in the river, near Big Sandy Creek (Kroeber 1925:481, Plate 47; Gayton 1948:160; Latta 1977:161-162).

Above the Dumna and the Kechayi, along both sides of the San Joaquin, were the Toltichi, whose territory bordered on that of the North Fork Mono. The Toltichi were noted in 1925 as extinct (Kroeber 1925:481, Plate 47; Latta 1977:162).

Northwest of the Dumna, including the area around O'Neals and Fine Gold Creek, were the Dalinchi. Their group is also listed as extinct. Beyond them was the largest Northern Foothill tribe, the Chukchansi, with a boundary on the south bank of the Fresno. The Chukchansi were noted by informants as friendly neighbors of the Dumna and Kechayi (Kroeber 1925:481, Plate 47; Latta 1977:160).

Close neighbors of the Dumna and Kechayi also were the Wakichi, around Friant, and further south on the San Joaquin, and the Gashowu, whose lands included the area of Little Dry Creek in Auberry Valley (Kroeber 1925:481, 484, Plate 47; Latta 1977:163; Wallace 1978b:Figure 1, 470).

Although the lands of the Dumna and Kechayi were within the general Yokuts area, they were closely neighbored by Mono groups. There is a possibility that the Toltichi, upstream on the San Joaquin, may have been Mono. A Dumna informant noted that both Yokuts and Mono lived at what is now Auberry; east of Auberry was the Posgisa group of the Western Mono (Kroeber 1925:481, 585, Plate 47; Gayton 1948:153, 160).

Material Culture and its Archeological Evidence

Structures

Structures built by the Dumna and the Kechayi included dwellings, granaries and storehouses, and sweat houses. Kroeber (1925:522) notes of the dwellings that:

> Among the northern hill tribes, such as the Chukchansi and Gashowu, the house is also conical with a ring at the top, but usually thatched. The floor is lowered perhaps a foot with the digging stick. The door faces south, the diameter is 12 to 15 feet, the height not quite as much.

The houses described by Ellen Murphy, Gayton's Kechayi informant, however, were hemispherical:

> The houses of the Kechayi were of the hemispherical thatched type. The floor (wa ai) was circular, about 10 feet in diameter, and excavated for about 18 inches. Poles (lo kot) of any pliable wood were set within the edge of the depression, and were held in position by horizontal hands of willow withes (ka pai). There would be three or four of these bands, each one smaller than the preceding, constricting the frame poles in a globular (not conical) form. The last ring (awa nac), about 20 inches in diameter, had the tips of the side poles tied to it; the poles did not extend through it. The nearly upright sides of the dwelling were lined on the inside with vertical strips of cedar or pine bark (solo pi). Thatching was of "any kind of long weeds" (sic) (ko osn 1). This E.M. thought was not twined, but was inserted in bunches under the horizontal withes lashed down over it. Mats were not used.
>
> The doorway (palu an) was covered with a twined mat of "weeds" stiffened by lashing on a frame. On each side of the door were two extra poles, parallel with those of the door frame, behind which the mat door was slipped to keep it from tipping over.
>
> The fire was in the center.
>
> An earth-covered house was known but evidently little used by the Kechayi: "plains people used them more." The frame was hemispherical, like that of the thatched house, and the structure had an excavated floor. After the "weeds" were tied on "dirt was thrown all over it." The entrance was in the side (not through the smoke hole) and had a separate mat-covered door. In short, it seems to have been the usual Kechayi house with a covering of earth, and similar to that of the Choinimni. Like all Kechayi houses this was a one-family dwelling.

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> Houses of a village were set out in a row if the site permitted; if it did not, any arrangement was permissible (Gayton 1948:160-161).

No description of Dumna or Kechayi storehouses and granaries has been found, but there were probably similarities between these structures and those described for the nearby Chukchansi:

> A special storehouse, structurally like a dwelling house, was built near the family home. One such storehouse might serve two or three adjacent houses occupied by related families. These storehouses had a conical frame, up to 6 feet in diameter at the base, and 7 or 8 feet high at the peak. (The walls were not described, but presumably they were of a thatch with bark overlaid: a dry interior was essential.) A bark door covered the entrance "to keep the wind and rain out, so things will keep dry all winter." The floor was covered with a thick layer of desiccated grass, weeds, or boughs, and on this the stuffed storage sacks were laid. "The heavy sacks were laid down, and the light things hung up." Salmon was hung on cross-poles, but jerked deer meat was stored in (skin) sacks.

. . . . . .

> The supply of food in such a storehouse was expected to serve at least one family throughout the winter.

. . . . . .

> Each family had an acorn granary. These were constructed by sinking four posts about 2 feet into the earth, allowing them to extend 8 to 10 feet above. On the ground, and up to about 2 feet, was piled and packed brush or grass to form a nestlike base for the acorns. The walls were of "worm wood" (mesini) stalks of finger thickness. The butts of the stalks were embedded in the fibrous base mass and then twined with cord (s atip) in paired horizontal bands with space between, thus forming a circular wall. As the granary was built, it was filled. This stretched the walls which were 3 to 4 feet in diameter. Since the wall stalks were not as long as the frame posts, upper sections of the twined wall were added as needed. When the granary was full, pine (or cedar?) bark was laid on top and weighted down with a couple of heavy stones. To protect the sides from rain, strips of old bark were tied around it. Normally a granary was built in a sunny dry place, as near the owner's house as possible, as the one thing feared for acorns was dampness.

. . . . . .

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> To reach the acorns at first, three people were needed: one who climbed on top, one clinging to the sides, and one on the ground. No ladder was used; the woman owner climbed up the sides by means of the woven walls. As the supply diminished, the upper wall sections were removed. The contents of such a granary might last two years (Gayton 1948:187).

Bill Wilson (Pahmit), from the Dumna tribe, recalled six sweathouses at his village in the Millerton area. They were large, spherical, and brush-covered (Gayton 1948:155). Sweat houses built by the Chukchansi were described as:

> The Chukchansi sweat house was circular, some 18 to 20 feet in diameter. The floor was excavated about 3 feet, and the earth packed down hard. The supporting frame was of pine trunks about 5 inches thick (number not mentioned). The door was 4 or 5 feet high, 2 feet wide, with no door covering. A smoke hole was left in the center of the roof which was about 8 feet high at that point. The roof beams were of green live oak saplings, and on these was piled a thick layer of chaparral brush, leaves, and lastly earth. The fire was just within the door so that one had to jump over it in entering.
>
> The usual sweat house held ten to twelve men sitting or lying close together. Very old and very young men did not use it. Some men slept there. For sweating they went there about 10 a.m. and about 3 to 4 p.m. After sweating, they went to swim in a pool especially dug or enlarged for that purpose (Gayton 1948:186).

Rituals and ceremonies were performed outdoors, in large enclosures fenced with brush, rather than in the dance houses of the Miwok to the north or the Yokuts of the coast range foothills to the west (Kroeber 1925:522-523; Gayton 1948:161; Powers 1976:485).

Archeological Evidence. Remains of dwellings and sweat houses can include: circular depressions with a layer or layers of pounded earth; post fragments and post holes; hearths represented by fire-affected rock, charcoal, ash, and possibly scorched earth in an area of hard-packed soil; chunks of mud daub; a slight scatter of tool fragments or an occasional bead in hard-packed earth. Granaries and storehouses, as more ephemeral structures, would leave post holes at most.

Subsistence

Plant Foods. The ethnographic Dumna and Kechayi, like many other California groups, used the acorn as a staple food. Villagers travelled, if necessary, to harvest acorns which were brought back to be stored and prepared for use. The nuts were broken, pounded, and ground in bedrock mortars. The resulting flour was leached in sand and running water to remove the tannin. Acorn mush was boiled with heated stones in watertight baskets.

Buckeye nuts were processed in the same way as acorns, although the toxin in these nuts required that the meal he leached longer than that of the acorn. Pine nuts were eaten whole or ground into meal. Nuts from the digger pine (Pinus sabiniana Dougl.) were harvested; those from the sugar pine (Pinus lambertiana Dougl.) were probably obtained by the Kechayi from their Mono neighbors higher in the Sierra. Pinon nuts (Pinus monophylla) were traded in from the Mono to the east.

The wide diversity of plant foods used by the Dumna and Kechayi included:

Berries--bay, elder, goose and thimble berries, manzanita (used chiefly for a beverage)

Wild greens--a large variety of greens, such as miner's lettuce and clovers; they were eaten both raw and cooked

Bulbs or roots--tule, wild potato, Brodiaea (various species), Mariposa lily

Seeds--from grasses, flowerheads, shrubs. Seeds were often ground into meal with a handstone, on a metate or portable milling slab, or on a milling slick in a bedrock outcrop.

(Kroeber 1925:527; Gayton 1948:159-160, 179-180; Latta 1976:72-73; Powers 1976:376; Wallace 1978b:464).

Miwok informants from the Yosemite region provided lists of plant foods, both native and introduced, utilized by their people in ethnographic times. Many of these plants occur in the Millerton Lake area, and could have been used by the groups there. Included in the lists given by the Miwok are:

Seeds

Oats (Avena barbata Brot.)
Balsam Root (Balsamorrhiza sagittata Nutt.)
Dense-Flowered Evening Primrose (Boisduvalia densiflora (Lindl.) Wats.)
Upright Evening Primrose (Boisduvalia stricta (Gray) Greene)
"Ripgut" Grass (Bromus rigidus Roth., var. gussonei (Parl) Coss. & Dur.)
Red Maids (Calandrinia caulescens H. B. K. var. menziesii, Gray)
Painted Cup (Castilleia sp.)
Fitch's Spikeweed (Centromadia fitchii (Gray) Greene)
Clarkia (Clarkia elegans Dougl.)
Hazel (Corylus rostrata Ait. var. californica A. DC.)
Summer's Darling (Godetia amoena (Lehm.) Lilja.)
Farewell to Spring (Godetia biloba (Dur.) Wats.)
Farewell to Spring (Godetia viminea Spach.)

Gum-Weed (Madia dissitiflora (Nutt.) T. & G.)
Tarweed (Madia elegans Don.)
Chile Tarweed (Madia sativa Molina.)
Buena Mujer (Mentzelia sp.)
Skunkweed (Navarretia sp.)
Valley Tassels (Orthocarpus attenuatus Gray)
California Buttercup (Ranunculus californicus Benth.)

Bulbs and Corms

Ookow (Brodiaea pulchella (Salisb.) Greene)
Harvest Brodiaea (Brodiaea coronaria (Salisb.) Jepson)
White Brodiaea (Brodiaea hyacinthina (Lindl.) Baker)
Golden Brodiaea (Brodiaea ixioides (Ait.f) Wats.)
Grass Nuts (Brodiaea sp.)
White Mariposa Lily (Calochortus venustus Dougl.)
Squaw-root (Carum gairdneri Gray)
Anise (Carum kelloggii Gray)
Soaproot (Chlorogalum pomeridianum (Ker) Kunth.)
Eulophus (Eulophus bolanderi (Gray) C. & R.)
St. John's Wort Hypericum formosum, H. B. K. var. scouleri Coulter)
Corn Lily (Veratrum californicum Durand)

Greens

Columbine (Aquilegia truncata (F. & M)
Milkweed (Asclepias mexicana Cav.)
White Goosefoot (Chenopodium album L.)
Western Larkspur (Delphinium hesperium Gray)
Larkspur (Delphinium sp.)
Horseweed (Erigeron canadensis L.)
Tibinagua (Eriogonum nudum Dougl.)
Alum Root (Heuchera micrantha Dougl.)
Wild Pea (Lathyrus vestitus Nutt.)
Broad-leaved Lupine (Lupinus latifolius Agardh.)
Rose Lupine (Lupinus densiflorus Benth.)
Common Monkey Flower (Mimulus guttatus DC.)
Musk-Plant (Mimulus moschatus Dougl.)
Miner's Lettuce (Montia perfoliata (Donn.) Howell)
Twiggy Water Dropwort (Oenanthe sp.)
Sweet Cicely (Osmorrhiza nuda Torr.)
Sheep Sorrel (Rumex acetosella L.)
Green Dock (Rumex conglomeratus Murr.)
Tree Clover (T um ciliatum Nutt.)

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Clover (Trifolium ciliolatum Benth.)
Cow Clover (Trifolium involucratum Ort.)
Tomcat Clover (Trifolium tridentatum Lindl.)
Clover (Trifolium sp.)
Mule-Ears (Wyethia helenioides Nutt.)

Berries and Fruits

Manzanita (Arbutus menziesii; Arctostaphylos viscida, A. tomentosa, A. manzanita)
Toyon (Photinia arbutifolia Lindl.)
Nine-Bark (Physocarpus capitatus (Pursh) Ktze)
Choke-Cherries (Prunus demissa (Nutt.) Dietr.)
Wild Plum (Prunus subcordata Benth.)
Wild Sierra Currant (Ribes nevadense Kell.)
Gooseberry (Ribes roezlii Regel.)
Blackberry (Rubus vitifolius C. & S.)
Blue Elderberry (Sambucus glauca Nutt.)
California Laurel (Umbellularia californica Nutt.)
Wild Grape (Vitis californica Benth.)

(Barrett and Gifford 1933:127, 152-163)

Archeological Evidence. There is little chance of finding the wooden digging stick or basketry items such as seed beaters, scoops, and burden baskets used for collecting and transporting plant foods. Basketry, especially, is usually preserved only in protected environments, such as dry caves. Bone awls and other implements used to make baskets, however, would be expected. The most abundant evidence of plant food usage is the stone used for processing: bedrock mortars and milling slicks, pestles, handstones, metates, fire-affected rock. Hearths may contain charred acorn husks, pine nut shells, and seeds.

Fauna. Abundant faunal resources were available to the Northern Foothill Yokuts, including the Dumna and Kechayi. Bill Wilson (Pahmit) of the Dumna recalled that in the mid-nineteenth century antelope, elk, and wild horses watered at the river near what is now Friant. These large animals were hunted cooperatively, in ambush or surrounds. Deer were taken, collectively, in drives, or by individual hunters using a deer's head decoy or a snare. These animals were shot with the bow and arrow. Small game was an important food source, including mice, ground squirrels, tree squirrels, raccoons, wildcats, rabbits, foxes, gophers. These were snared, trapped in their burrows, or shot with bow and arrow. Rabbits were also taken in drives. In some instances, small animals were hunted with the aid of dogs. Although Kroeber (1941:7-9) commented that all Yokuts groups ate dogs, informants from the Northern Foothill tribes insisted that their people did not, and ascribed the custom to the Southern Yokuts (Kroeber 1925:528-529; Gayton 1948:75-76, 155, 180, 183; Latta 1977:657, 662; Wallace 1978b:464; cf. Barrett and Gifford 1933:178-183).

The San Joaquin River provided salmon, a major seasonal food source for the Dumna and Kechayi. The catch was apparently abundant, and much of it was dried for later use. Particularly good salmon-fishing areas were held by the Kechayi, who "let everybody come spear salmon at their good place, but they made everybody pay for it" (Latta 1977:162). All accounts indicate that salmon were speared with a toggled, two-pronged harpoon, tipped with hardwood or bone. (By this century, sharpened nails were in use). Lake trout and pike were also speared. Sturgeon were taken with a sharpened bone concealed in meat, on a line. Smaller fish, including brook trout, river perch, and western suckers were netted or trapped. In quiet water, the fish were sometimes stupefied with plants, such as the soaproot or turkey mullein, then scooped up in baskets (Kroeber 1925:529-530; Gayton 1948:155, 184-185; Latta 1976:68-70; 1977:58-59; Wallace 1978b:464).

Birds were snared, trapped, netted, and shot with bow and arrow. Those most commonly mentioned as hunted by the Northern Foothill tribes were the pigeon, quail, and dove. Waterfowl taken included geese, ducks, mudhens, swans, and sandhill cranes (Latta 1976:74, 99, 138-140; 1977:662; Powers 1976:376; cf. Barrett and Gifford 1933:183-187).

Other fauna noted as utilized include: turtles, gopher snakes, grasshoppers (often taken in drives), yellowjacket larvae, and grubs (Gayton 1948:180-181, 190; Powers 1976:379; cf. Barrett and Gifford 1933:190-192).

Archeological Evidence. The use of faunal resources is indicated archeologically by the presence of:

1. Faunal remains, aside from those of more recent burrowing animals, in middens or hearth areas.

2. Tools for hunting and for the processing of meat and hides. These include projectile points of chert or obsidian, arrow straighteners, usually of steatite, and knives, scrapers, chopping, and graving tools of chert, obsidian, quartzite, or quartz. Workshop areas for manufacturing or reworking these tools may be found either in or near middens, or in separate sites. Among the indications for a lithic workshop are partially worked tools, cores from which flakes have been taken, hammerstones, and scatters of debitage.

3. Bone and antler tools, including deer scapula knives and scrapers, antler tips for flaking stone, and awls, often made from the cannon bones of deer. Ornaments and gaming pieces made of bone (see below) may also be found.

4. Small steatite vessels, pans or bowls, used for cooking.

Clothing and Ornamentation

All sources agree that the clothing worn by the Northern Foothill Yokuts was minimal: a

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deerskin breechclout for men, and for women a two-piece skirt, usually of tules, marsh grass, or shredded willow bark. In cold weather, skins of deer, fox, wildcat, or rabbit were tied around the shoulders.

Kroeber (1925:519) noted that tattooing was practiced "...more extensively by women than men. It ran in lines, zigzags, and rows of dots, chiefly down the chin and across the corners of the mouth...Chukchansi women might be tattooed across breast, abdomen, arms, and legs also."

Both men and women had their ears and nose pierced and wore ornaments of bone, shell, steatite, and feathers. Beads, also worn by both men and women, included Olivella shells, whole, split, or saucer type, clamshell disks, and steatite disks. Olivella shells and clamshell disks, also used as money, were traded in to the foothill groups from the Chumash and the Salinan on the coast, through the valley Yokuts. Abalone shell was also traded in. Ellen Murphy, Kechayi, recalled (Gayton 1948:162) the use of an abalone ornament, a gorget, as a "snake charm;" the pendant's glitter was believed to cause rattlesnakes to give a warning rattle.

By the 1860s, many of the foothill Yokuts wore cast-off American clothing. Clarence King (1970:126-127), stopping in 1864 at a foothill rancheria north of Millerton, noted that the Indians wore"...clothes of Caucasian origin...never failing to be relieved, here and there, by ropes of blue and white beads, or headband and girdle of scarlet cloth."

(Kroeber 1925: 498, 519, Figure 45 h- 1, Figure 46 m-o; Gayton 1948 :162, 177-178, 190-191; Latta 1976:103-104, 112-113; Powers 1976:375-376.)

Archeological Evidence. Precontact clothing among the foothill people could survive, like basketry, only in specially protected environments. Archeological remains usually found are shell, bone, and steatite beads and ear and nose plugs, and abalone shell ornaments. Historic period evidence includes glass beads and nineteenth-century buttons and metal fasteners.

Games

Recreation for the Northern Foothill tribes included team sports and games of skill and chance. Ellen Murphy, Kechayi, noted (Gayton 1948:162-163): shinny, played by men and women with sticks and balls of hardwood; tossed hoop and pole; football, played by men, using a deerskin ball stuffed with grass; women's dice games with walnut shell dies and painted sticks; the hand game, played by men and women with pairs of bones, one of each pair marked with a black root (Kroeber 1925:538-539; Latta 1976:41-53).

Archeological Evidence. It is possible that the pitch and bits of shell used to make walnut dies could be found in an archeological context. These, and the polished bones used for the hand game, would probably be the only evidence of the games, unless the Dumna and Kechayi used the round polished stones recorded for football among the Choinimi to the

south.

Use of Tobacco

Wild tobacco was both smoked and eaten, mixed with lime, by the Northern Foothill Yokuts. Bill Wilson provided this information (Gayton 1948:155) on tobacco use among the Dumna:

> Tobacco grew plentifully in Dumna and adjacent foothill territory...About April it would be well grown and turning yellow, then old people, men and women went out to pick it. They pulverized the dried leaves, added water, and formed the paste into a biscuitlike pat... When dried, this tobacco was smoked...in little pipes...of elderwood...of cane.
>
> At night before going to bed, men and women who wanted good health or were seeking supernatural dreams would cause vomiting by eating tobacco and lime. The cake tobacco was pounded up in a special small mortar...with burned shells...water added, and the mixture eaten or drunk in very small quantity.

Stone pipes were apparently used, as well as those of elderwood and cane. The stone pipe is described as a short tubular type.

(Kroeber 1925:538; Barrett and Gifford 1933:Plate LVI 5-12; Gayton 1948:161, 191-192; Powers 1976:387).

Archeological Evidence. Remains indicating tobacco use by the Dumna and Kechayi are tubular stone pipes and the small stone mortars and pestles used to grind tobacco with shell.

Rituals and Ceremonies

The Yokuts year was rich in rituals and ceremonial observations. Ellen Murphy, Kechayi, described these (Gayton 1948:167, 172, 174) for the Millerton Lake area: pleasure dances and sweat house dances, occurring at any time during the year; the bear dance, held in winter; a ritual drinking of jimsonweed in the spring; a shaman's curing dance; a girl's puberty ceremony; the annual mourning ceremony, which took place in early fall and lasted for six days.

Bill Wilson, Dumna, discussed (Gayton 1948:157-158) the ritual dancing of his father, who was a weather shaman.

Ornamentation described for the ceremonies included the feather headdresses of chiefs and shamans, along with shell and bone beads and ornaments. Dancers also wore feather, shell, and bone ornaments. Red, white, and black pigments were used for face and body paint.

(Kroeber 1925:499-501; Latta 1976:112; Powers 1976:373-373, 380-381, 384-391; cf. Barrett

and Gifford 1933:224-229).

Archeological Evidence. Ceremonies and rituals, in the absence of large dance houses in the Millerton Lake area (see Structures, above), would be indicated chiefly by ornaments, including shell, stone, and bone beads, ear and nose plugs of shell or steatite, and abalone shell pendants. Mineral pigments, such as hematite, diatomaceous earth, or chalk are found, along with small mortars and pestles used to prepare them. Money beads - whole Olivellas and clamshell disks - were also used in some ceremonies.

ETHNOGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS OF THE MILLERTON AREA COLLECTED BY FRANK F. LATTA

Bill Wilson

Bill Wilson, or Pahmit, was over ninety years old when he was interviewed by Anna Gayton and by Frank F. Latta in the 1920s. Most of their information on the Dumna people comes from Wilson. He was among the Indians conscripted to build Fort Miller and gave this statement to Latta (1977:657-666) in 1928:

Dumna Life

> I born Kuyu (Koo-you) Illik, long time 'go (1831) . Kuyu Illik (Sulphur Water) Indian village bank river white man call San Joaquin. Village at place white man call Fort Miller where soldiers march.
>
> My people belong Dumna (Doom-nah) tribe Indian. I don't know how much old me. White man say I more than hundred. I know how when soldiers, Major Savage come Kuyu Illik made Indian sign paper (1851), I young man 'bout twenty-one, twenty-two years old.
>
> My people live happy 'till soldiers come. We have plenty eat. We have nice dry houses live in. We don't fight. Lots our people live along river above Kuyu Illik. Lots antelope, lots elk, lots wild horses come river, drink below Kuyu Illik where Friant now.
>
> My grandpa, Tom-kit, chief all Indian tribe ' round Kuyu Illik. We want meat; he send two, three Indian; good shot with bow, arrow, get it. They hide in rocks by river, wait antelope, elk. Antelope come. They shoot six, eight nice fat ones. They shoot one each house Kuyu Illik. They let rest run 'way. We have all meat we want. When white man come, he shoot, shoot, shoot. Kill all antelope. Kill all elk. Then he bring cattle, make Indian buy beef.
>
> When Indian get hungry, he go with gun shoot some quail, maybe cottontail,

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maybe dove. White man 'rest him, put in jail. Now my people no keep gun. They no have rifle; they no have shotgun in house. When my people shoot, white man 'rest him.

Now white man at Washington pay me seven dollar haf, live one month. I can't do that. My people work; my boy work; all my grand-children work all summer; pick grapes; pick peaches; shear sheep. They no make 'nuf live all winter. 'Fore Major Savage come, we eat plenty.

Miners Come

First white man I see come mine gold in river. They cut tree; split log; make long box; make dam in river. We watch 'em. We don't know what they do. Then river come high; wash 'em all 'way. Pretty soon two white men come make boat on river take white man across water. Then lots white man come mine gold.

After 'wile soldiers come, make big wood house for fight. They all got gun. They catch lots Indian. Some Indian get 'way. Mokes (women), children run 'way, sleep in mountain under rock, brush. My grandpa, Tomkit, tell soldiers, "Put away gun; my people come in; they no like gun."

Soldiers catch lots Indian man, boy. They make Indian man, boy stay place where they make wood house for fight. Soldier don't make wood house. Indian make 'em. Soldier make Indian cut trees, chop logs; give 'em axe; make 'em chop, chop, chop; build big wood house for fight. White soldier call big wood house Camp Barbour. Sometimes Indian don't want work. Soldiers make 'em work. Soldier take long black snake mules' whip. They whip Indian on back. They whip, whip, whip. Two, three Indian die--whip 'em too much.

Major Savage Comes

After big wood house done, soldier come with big man from Washington, sign paper with Indians. One time before Indian sign paper with white man, Major Savage come Kuyu Illik. He come horse back. He have blue clothes. He have six, seven men.

They all have blue clothes. They all got gun; they all soldier. Major Savage he talk my grandpa, Tomkit. He tell him big father at Washington send him see Indians. He say we haf bring all Indian chief here talk big man from Washington. He say we haf bring all Choinumne Indian Chief; we haf bring all Nutunutu Indian Chief; we haf bring all Chauchele Indian Chief; we haf bring all Indian chief; fifty, sixty chief, Kuyu Illik, talk big man from Washington. Major Savage say Indian talk little bit. We know what he say all right. My

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grandpa, Tomkit, talk rest our chief. They think that's bad business.

Then Tomkit talk Major Savage. He tell him, "Its summer now; it's hot; it's long way Kuyu Illik, Kings River, where Choinumne live; it long way Nutunutu Indian; long way Chauchele Indian; long way Kahwatchwah Indian. Take long time see all them Indian. I think maybe take my men three, four weeks see 'em. They run long way; they sweat lots. Why you want us do this? What they gonna do that paper we got sign?"

I hear all this. Tomkit say, "You be next chief, Pahmit. You hear what white man say."

Then Major Savage he tell Tomkit. Major Savage, he say, "I big medicine man with big father at Washington. You haf do what I say. I hurt you if I want to. I make all your people die. I make all fish go out river. I make all antelope, all elk go 'way. I make dark. You do what I say, nothing hurt you. But you no hurt me. You shoot me with bow, arrow, I live. I do all thing I tell you 'bout. You shoot me with pistol, you no hurt me."

Major Savage have nice six shooter. My people never see six shooter before. They see rifle; they see pistol. One, two my people know how shoot 'em.

Target Practice

Major Savage put white handkerchief side oak tree. He load six shooter one, two, three, six bullet. He put powder; he put paper; he put bullet; he stand close tree. He shoot handkerchief, one, two, three, six time. Every time he make hole in handkerchief.

My people all stand 'round close, see. Major Savage load six shooter 'gen. We see him put powder, paper, bullet. Then he give our man. "Now, you shoot me. You shoot me; you no hurt me. You no kill me. Don' you 'fraid. You go 'head, shoot; you no kill me." Then he stand close our man. Our man shoot, bang! then Major Savage he grab in air with his hand. He don't fall down. Our people look each other. They say he big medicine man. Then our man shoot 'gen. He shoot six time. Major Savage, he grab in air six time. Our people all come close, look. Then Major Savage hold out hand, open it. We see six bullet our man shoot. Major Savage catch 'em all his hand.

My grandpa, Tomkit, he see that. He b'lieve 'em. I see that. I b'lieve 'em, too. All my people see that. They all think Major Savage big medicine man. They all think they better do what he say.

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Treaty of 1851

Then Major Savage he talk. He tell us, "Now you do what I say. You bring chief all Indian tribe here. You bring 'em here ten days now. You bring two Indian each tribe. You bring one chief; you bring one moke for me. I want one wife each Indian tribe."

My grandpa, Tomkit, he send men bring all Indian chief; tell all Indian chief bring Indian wife Major Savage. Indian chief all come Kuyu Illik. They bring Indian wife Major Savage. I think they bring seventeen. I think some run 'way. I think seven stay work for Major Savage.

After all chief come Kuyu Illik, one, maybe two days, big man from Washington come with paper. Lots 'em come. I think they fifteen, maybe twenty horse-back soldier. They three soldier on four horses wagon. They stop wagon Kuyu Illik on big open place south my grandpa's house. All Indian crowd 'round, look. All chief set 'round on ground.

Some soldier take three big box out wagon. They put 'em in open place, each one up top. Then Indian get on top, way up high. He talk our people. That Indian belong our people long time 'go. When he little boy, Spanish preacher take him Mission at San Juan. At San Juan he learn read, write, talk like white man. Big white chief call him Charlie. Our people call him Yo-ho. White chief talk him. Then Yoho talk us long time. He talk, 'n talk, 'n talk. He turn 'round, 'n 'round, 'n round on box. My people all hear him. He say we got give big Father at Washington all our land. We got go down valley, live. He say big white Father at Washington send us clothes; send us flour, send us blanket, send us horse. He say big white Father send us teacher, so our people go school like white man.

Our people no like that. They think all right send things. They no like go down valley. No acorns there; too many Indian there. They think have fight with Indian there. My grandpa, Tomkit, tell Yoho. Yoho talk long time big white chief.

Then Major Savage he go wagon. He bring whisky; he bring tobacco. He tell all Indian set down, they gonna smoke. Major Savage fill tobacco pipe. He make one puff, he give pipe Indian. All Indian make one puff. All white chief make one puff.

Treaty Signed

Then Major Savage give 'em lots whisky. Then Yoho talk long time 'gen. Our chief all set 'round, listen. Then they make sign mark on piece paper. Co-toom-

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se, Chief with Chuck-shan-se. He sign 'em. My father, Dawk-taw, he Chief with Dumna tribe Indian'. Some people call him Tap-pah. He sign 'em. My uncle, To-mas, he Chief Kit-cha-ye tribe. He sign 'em. Lots Indian' sign 'em. Take long time. Then white chief go 'way.

Major Savage go 'way. He go Kings River. White man there shoot Major Savage like our man shoot 'em. Major Savage he die. Ha! Ha! Why he no catch 'em bullet?

Then white man come; they mine gold in river. They shoot Indian. Soldier put Indian in jail; they whip Indian. They run all Indian 'way from village Kuyu Illik. They burn all Indian house.

They smooth ground where Indian house burn. They play music there. Blue clothes soldier march, march, march there. They make Indian dig dirt, mix mud; make adobe brick, make white soldier big house. White men call big house Fort Miller. They take Indian by tree over river. They hang 'em there; they cut rope and dead Indian fall in river. My grandpa, Tomkit, he tell white soldier, "You better look out." He tell white miner, "You better look out. Indian spirits no like you do this. Pretty soon bad things happen you."

Then high water come wash 'way all white man store; wash 'way lots white man house; wash 'way lots, lots Chinaman. Then pretty soon white soldiers all go away. My people think Indian spirit make 'em go. They glad. They dance. They sing. Not many Indian left. Lots Indian die whisky; lots Indian die bad white man sickness. Just few Indian left. Indian live Kuyu Illik 'gen. White miner still whip Indian; still shoot Indian.

The Civil War

Then by 'n by, white man all talk fight. They say long way off, white man shoot white man. Lots white man go long way off, fight. Then white soldier come back Fort Miller. This time white soldier pretty good man; they no shoot Indian, they no whip Indian too much. Some Indian work for white soldier; white soldier give 'em flour, give 'em tobacco, but Indian pretty near all gone. White soldier stay this time maybe three, maybe four years. Then all go 'way. I never see no more white soldier.

My father, Dawktaw--gone. My grandpa, Tomkit--gone. My uncle Tomas--gone. I big Chief now, but no got Indian tribe. Just me; just my sister left. My sister got one boy, got one girl. I blind; I no see. I no see maybe ten, fifteen

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year. I got one boy; he got three, four, baby. We work hard, we don't have 'nough eat. Big Father at Washington no send flour; no send horse; no send clothes; no send blanket like white chief say when Indian sign paper at Kuyu Illik.

My people no drink whisky, I think be lots Indian yet. I drink just once. I work for white man. He put me in wagon. He take me home. He tell me, "Pahmit, whisky no good. Whisky kill white man. Whisky kill Indian. You no drink 'em. White man good my frind. I live long time. Pretty soon I go. Then white man no haf pay me seven dollar haf, live one month.

Jeff Mayfield

Jeff Mayfield was seven years old when he arrived in California with his parents in 1850. The family settled on the Kings River, near a group of the Choinimi, a Northern Foothills Yokuts tribe. When Jeff's mother died later that year, he went to live with the Choinimi, and was with them for about eleven years. He told his story to Latta (1976:18-27) in 1928:

We arrived at the San Joaquin opposite an Indian rancheria. Here the river bank was quite high and the water about one hundred yards across. I believe that this place was later called Cassidy's Ford. At any rate it was near where that ford was later.

Indians Bathing

A large group of Indians, numbering probably forty, were bathing in the south edge of the stream. As I remember, the group was composed mostly of young people. They all appeared very much excited at seeing our party but did not seem afraid of us.

. . . . . .

They soon became too deeply interested in us to go on with their bathing, and several of them swam to our side of the river. By this time, we had dismounted, and were trying to decide whether to attempt a crossing there or to follow the north bank of the river toward the hills.

My daddy found that one of the Indians could understand a little Spanish, and this Indian encouraged him to cross the river, saying that his people would help him.

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Finally a young girl about sixteen years of age offered to take me on her back and swim the river with me.

At this, Mother took me in her arms and held me close to her, motioning for the Indians to go away. She called to my daddy, and he ran to us, thinking that some hostile move had been made. He had fought the Mescalero Apaches for years and knew Indians well.

He soon saw that the Indians were all right and told my mother to let the girl carry me across, as I would be safer with her than I would on one of our horses.

The San Joaquin by Squaw-Back

So Mother took off my clothes and put me on the back of the Indian girl. I clasped my hands around her neck, and she took my feet under her arms and waded into the water.

Soon she started swimming with a long overhand stroke. She was as slippery as could be, and I was afraid of being carried away by the current and clung to her neck so close that she could not breathe.

Several times she stopped swimming and reached up and pulled my arms down until she recovered her breath. Then she started on again after each stop, until we arrived at the south edge of the stream in shallow water. She stood me in the water which was about a foot deep, near a sand bar.

During this time all of the Indian women and children from the rancheria had accumulated where we were about to land, and they crowded around me and laughed and talked to each other about me and called me "cholo we-chep" (little white boy). I did not know their language then, but I have always felt sure that they were also telling each other how cute I was.

. . . . . .

After we had crossed the river, we spent several hours at the rancheria, then we packed our animals again and traveled several miles upstream before we made camp. During the entire distance we were accompanied by a large group of Indians from the rancheria. After dark they left, but were back in the morning before sunrise with acorn bread and fresh meat for us.

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Fort Miller

The next day, after leaving the Indians, we proceeded up the river to where Fort Miller was soon built. There we found a couple of white men building a ferry. My daddy decided to stay there for a while and prospect the sand in the river. He soon found that there was some gold in it and built a long flume and sluice box of split logs in which to wash the sand.

. . . . . .

Several things happened about this time that I remember quite distinctly.

The Indians still kept in touch with us and brought us meat and acorn bread. This we used almost entirely, as we did not have a large food supply of our own, and it was a long trip to Stockton for more. They also made me a present of a fine bow and a half dozen arrows.

One afternoon, while playing on the ferryboat with an Indian boy about my own age, I slipped and fell into the water. I could not swim and, of course, immediately went under. When I came up, the Indian boy was lying on his stomach with the upper part of his body hanging over the edge of the boat. I would surely have drowned if it had not been for him. He was not as big as I was, but he could swim like a fish.

He grabbed me by the hair and towed me around the edge of the boat to shallow water, where I could wade to shore. It was a narrow escape, and I never forgot that Indian boy. I knew him for many years afterward. His name was Koo-nance and he belonged to the tribe that had a rancheria where Millerton was later located.

. . . . . .

When we first came to Kings River, we met quite a number of Indians. They were of the same open-hearted, friendly disposition as those we had met on the San Joaquin. I have always been sorry that I did not remember the tribe names of the Indians we came in contact with when we first came to the San Joaquin and Kings Rivers.

On the San Joaquin around our camp, we often heard the name "Doo-mah" (Dumna). I am not sure whether that was a tribe name, a name of a chief, or of a village. On Kings River I remember the name "Choi-num-ne", but I am also confused in the same way about it. (Both were names of Yokuts tribes.)

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APPENDIX C

Historical Sketch of Millerton Lake SRA

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Reprinted from Millerton Lake State Recreation Area Inventory of Features, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1979.

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Historical Sketch of Millerton Lake State Recreation Area

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Cultural Heritage Section

Part I -- Fort Miller

Millerton Lake conceals the evidence of past events with an icy grip that will, baring no major disaster, know no end. The waters cornered behind Friant Dam bury the upper course of the San Joaquin River, shrouding forever the mining, merchandising, soldiering, and building that transpired below its surface. Here along the river early passers-by and settlers built their lives, gambled for fortunes, waited out weary service enlistments, prospected, lived, and died. Below the waters are Cassady and Soldiers Bar, the Canyon, the gulch of Oro Fino, Fort Miller which became the Hart-McKenzie Ranch, and the once busy town of Millerton. In many respects, time, the isolation of the area, the lack of population and the accompanying elements of journalism, and now the lake, have obscured the story of this valley and this portion of the San Joaquin. The area has also been affected by far too much "hearsay evidence", word of mouth myths enlarged beyond reality, and the fragility of not too accurate memory. The following is a new look, in an attempt to update and revise the early history now resting dormant beneath the waters of Millerton Lake.

Just actually when European contact touched the area known as Millerton is hard to determine. Before maps, before the construction of the fort and town, the small valley nestled in the circle of nascent hills must have looked like much of the surrounding landscape. There was a difference. The valley marked the end of the low foothills rolling westward into the immense plain of the San Joaquin Valley; the river crossed several shallow areas where men could cross, and to the east the canyon of the San Joaquin began, bending north and east and south around what is today called Pincushion Mountain. The mountains of the Sierra started at the head of the valley.

Native Americans, Yokuts, answering to many local names, lived in or near the valley and its regular supply of water. How soon after 1800 they became aware of strangers crossing south to north on the opposite side of the valley is unknown. The trail known as the El Camino Viejo skirted the eastern edge of the coast range and was used by ox trains as early as 1800. The route connected San Pedro with San Antonio (today East Oakland) (Hoover and Rensch, 1966, p. 94). Spanish and later Mexican explorers, soldier and priest, made excursions into the valley, seeking runaway neophytes, encroaching foreigners, or potential mission sites. American fur trappers entered the region as early as 1827 seeking beaver and protected locations to spend the winter. Jed Smith, Ewing Young, and Joseph R. Walker led various expeditions through the valley, exploring the rivers and trapping. Hudson's Bay Company men also penetrated southward into the

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lower region of the valley and were often followed by presidial patrols attempting to determine the intent of these foreign interlopers (Thompson, 1891, p. 2; Cleland, 1976, p. 77, 231-233, 311-343).

Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga explored the lower valley in 1813, while Mexican Army sergeant Sebastian Rodriguez crossed through the Fresno area in late April, 1818 (Thompson, 1891, p. 2; Calif. Place Names, 1969, p. 115). Later incursions are difficult to sort out, as are the motives. Intermittent warfare developed with the coming of Mexican rule. Raids upon the valley natives for slaves and neophytes, to punish runaways, and to stop raids were met with resistance; counter raids and attacks occurred on outlying coastal ranchos. Pacheco Pass developed into a gateway traveled by both Native Americans, "Tulares" to the Mexican Californios, and the citizenry of San Jose, San Juan Bautista, and on occasion militia from Monterey, San Francisco, or other settlements. The years 1833 and 1835 saw several Californio expeditions into the region of the upper San Joaquin. How far these excursions penetrated the foothills is not known. The expeditions, often slave raids, are shadowy and often poorly documented. That the natives did not fear the Californios and would fight them is well documented (Castillo, 1977, p. 104-106; Bancroft, The Works of..., V. III, p. 359-360; Thompson, 1891, p. 2).

By the end of the Mexican occupation of California, several factors in lower valley history were apparent. The Native Americans were consistently aggressive in their raids through Pacheco Pass, demonstrating that the only part of California ever controlled by Hispanic people was a thin coastal strip. The Californios had switched from an offensive to a defensive posture. A few scattered Californio outposts of rather disreputable types existed along the San Joaquin River, and the Yokuts had apparently been spared the ravages of disease which had hit their northern neighbors in 1844 and 1846 (Castillo, 1977, p. 105-106).

It would appear that Colonel Jose Castro, Commandante-General of California, did place an outpost "some distance below the site of Fort Miller during the administration of Governor Manuel Micheltorena (1842-1845) and later requested a judicial grant of 47,740 acres bordering the San Joaquin River. The grant of Rancho de Rio de San Joaquin was reportedly issued on April 6, 1846 and confirmed in May by Governor Pio Pico. A strange burst of generosity may have motivated Pico in this grant since he and Castro were on the verge of civil war against each other. Castro later claimed that he placed vaqueros, horses, and 400 head of cattle on the property. His vaqueros used the military camp as a focus of their activity. Castro's claim upon this rich strip of land was later rejected by the U.S. Land Commission as were several other of Castro's grant claims (Smith, 1960, p. 68, 103; U.S. Land Commission for Calif., Case No. 693; Stammerjohan, History of Point Lobos State Reserve, 1975).

Castro's claim of occupation may have some validity for during the early days of the gold rush on the San Joaquin place names and physical sites apparently associated to the

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Castro claim were identified in period diaries. Robert Eccleston, a miner recruited for the Mariposa Battalion, noted in his diary that his company arrived at "Larion's (Larione's) old ferry where we camped...Here we found the regulars, Commissioners and friendly San Joaquin Indians camped." (Eccleston, 1957, p. 71). This was the site designated as Camp Barbour by Captain E.D. Keyes. Larione's ferry site was definitely identified as being separated from the area known as "Cassady's ferry" which was some distance downstream and near the location of Cassady's trading post or store. C. Gregory Crampton, who edited Eccleston's diary for publication, noted that Larione and his Mexican vaqueros had constructed a corral for retaining captured wild horses about 13 miles down river from Larione's ferry. The corral was further identified as being a mile south of the river and a mile south of "Fort Washington", the term used for Cassady's (or Cassity's) trading post (Eccleston, 1957, p. 78).

The discovery of gold and the attending excitement of gold fever altered the fabric of California's history. From a busy idleness of pastoral Mexican rule to the hectic bellow of excitement and noise of the American, California side-stepped and plunged into a new era. The majority of Californios in the spring of 1846 would have admitted to the insanity of one wishing to settle in the dangerous foothills of the western Sierra. Occupation amongst "Los Tulares", the Native Americans, unless born with extra eyes and the ability to eschew sleep, was one of madness. Former Californio Governor Juan B. Alvarado told the U.S. Land Commission that "It was not safe or possible...to occupy land" in the San Joaquin Valley from 1841 up to July 1846 due to the hostility of the natives (Smith, 1960, p. 80). But, gold changed all that and as the "northern diggings" and the upper "southern diggings" became crowded, miners and prospectors drifted into the lower region of Mariposa County seeking "color".[1]

Reputedly, based on an oral interview, the first gold-seeker to visit the region of Millerton was Joe Kinsman. "He came around the Horn in the spring of '49 with two companions" to San Francisco. After trying the streams in the north, they drifted south to the Kings River without satisfying luck. Kinsman's companions went back north and Kinsman wandered the foothills until reaching the area of Millerton. He "climbed to the top of Table Mountain above Millerton; saw everywhere hundreds of Indians, but no evidence that white men had ever been there." (Winchell, 1933, p. 18). Kinsman apparently was no threat to the local population; he prospected, took in time an Indian wife, and settled down in the area called Hooker's Cove, Madera County, and died there in 1917 (Ibid).

Kinsman apparently left little impression upon the landscape. His seeming solitude was aided by the winter storms of 1849-1850 which overburdened the streams, raised the rivers, and flooded the bottom lands and valley floor. First Lieutenant George H. Derby, Topographical Engineers, in a survey of the valley originating from Mission San Miguel, noted that the valley in May of 1850 was cut up by sloughs, overflowing in all directions. The Fresno Slough was forty miles long and twenty miles wide. The horses had tough going and finding campsites above water most difficult (Derby, July 1850, p. 39). It is

interesting to note that the young officer commanding the escort, 2nd Lt. Tredwell Moore, would, on the following year establish Fort Miller.

High water no doubt impeded the arrival of miners into the area. However, by the fall of 1850, Etienne Derbec, a visiting French journalist touring the mines, discovered that men had been in the area where Millerton would appear. Mining evidence was plentiful, but abandoned, and that the placers were the poorest he had seen. The best pay would average no more than four dollars a day (Gudde, 1975, p. 295). Not all departed. J.M. Cassady (or Wiley B. Cassity)[2] and his partner, a Major Lane, erected a trading post in the bottom lands of the San Joaquin roughly 6-7 miles west of future Millerton. Most authors give this establishment a spring establishment date. It was probably later, toward summer, before the area would have been dry enough to plant a rude dugout and dig the crude trenches that gave the post its name "Fort Washington". The area of the trading post or store is still collectively known as Fort Washington (Winchell, 1933, p. 19). Cassady and Lane opened up a "digging", called Cassady's Bar, southeast of modern day Pincushion Mountain. Reputedly, Cassady and Lane employed 30 men to mine the gravel and to operate and protect the store (Ibid; Vandor, 1919, p. 71, 84).[3]

Throughout the fall of 1850, Native American actions took on hostile overtones. They had become alarmed at the number of miners pushing into their valleys. In late December they struck at James D. Savage's trading post on the Fresno River, destroying it and killing three employees. The "Indian War" or "Mariposa Indian War" quickly spread throughout the foothills of the lower southern diggin's and sent shock waves northward. Within a few days of the opening of the New Year (1851), the "war" had reached into the region near Millerton. Several men were reported killed at Oro Fino, or Fine Gold Gulch, and several more at or below the future townsite of Millerton. It may be that at this point Cassady ordered (or Lane ordered) defensive measures at the store and mining location. However, most sources agree that Cassady did not take the Indian threat seriously. He was described in 1882 as "one of those foolhardy, swaggering thoughtless fellows, a very Georgia Major who declared that he did not fear any Indian in the world, and apprehended no trouble from them." (Elliott, 1882, p. 173).

Savage, however, did find the trouble very real. Adam Johnston, Indian Agent for San Joaquin Valley Native Americans, and Savage toured the area south of Mariposa, warning the miners to exercise care. Johnston then headed a committee to prepare a petition to the recently installed second governor of California, John McDougal, for aid. In the meantime, Mariposa Sheriff James Burney took charge of a group of citizen militia which was organizing under Savage's leadership. Burney involved his men in an indecisive skirmish on January 11, 1851 that, in time, became a "great victory" for the miners (Senate Document No. 4, 1853, p. 63-67; Eccleston, 1957, p. 20-23; Smith, 1960, p. 335). Two days later, Governor McDougal authorized Burney to organize a militia company. Several weeks later, McDougal increased the organization, instructing that, rather than a company, a battalion be formed. This order created the "Mariposa Battalion". McDougal, unaware that a second skirmish had occurred between militia and

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Yokuts, instructed the new command to remain in camp until contacted by the Federal Commissioners (Crampton, 1957, p. 23).

The Federal Commission to interact with California's Native Americans had been created on September 30, 1850 and Indian Agents appointed in pursuance of that act. The Agents, Oliver M. Wozencraft, Redick McKee, and George W. Barbour, had been given the task to formulate a definite policy with regard to the tribes of California. It was no doubt expected that guidance, advice, and documents relating to their charge would be supplied by the Indian Agents already on hand. The Commission assembled in California for the first time on January 13, 1851, the day McDougal authorized a militia company for Mariposa. On that day, the Commissioners had formalized a plan and prepared a draft for Luke Lea, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C. They then went off to San Jose to call upon the governor. A few days later, Wozencraft met with Brevet Major General Persifor F. Smith, Colonel of the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, Commander of the Pacific Division. Smith consented to furnish an escort and arrange for transport and supplies. That Smith was concerned with the safety and success of this commission is obvious. He supplied an escort of 100 men plus a large supply train (Hoopes, 1936, p. 145; Barbour, 1852, p. 249-250; Senate Document 4, 1853, p. 55).

Supplies were not readily available and the escort was unable to immediately proceed from Benicia to Stockton nor from Stockton to the Mariposa country. However, by early February, the Commission was anxious to act. Two of the commissioners traveled to Dent's Ferry on the Stanislaus River for discussions with the natives. These talks concluded, the commissioners rejoined the expedition which numbered reportedly 200 men (one must consider escort, governor's staff, packers, herdsmen, roustabouts, cooks, servants, and commission staff, several of whom were family members of McKee and Barbour). By March 5, the expedition had reached Mariposa Creek, established "Camp Fremont", and prepared to negotiate. Indian groups so far encountered had shown interest in ending the war, or so the commissioners were made to understand. Not far away (several miles), the men of the Mariposa Battalion waited to be sent into the field (Barbour, 1852, p. 250-252).

In the meanwhile, Cassady had been reported murdered (about February 25; some sources indicate late January). John Savage, elected to command the Mariposa Battalion, had detached "Captain" John J. Kuykendall's foot company (Company A, 70 men) and ordered them to examine the area about Fort Washington and to recover Cassady's body, if the report were true. Rumors of continuing murders in the local diggings caused restlessness amongst the battalion and Kuykendall's men seemed to be happy to be away, though apparently not keen on being infantry (Crampton, 1957, p. 36-40). Cassady was found dead and mutilated, and given a Christian burial (Elliott, 1882, p. 173).[4] Company A also had a skirmish with local natives.

After Major Savage sent Kuykendall south, he moved his remaining two companies from his organizational camp (No. 1) on Agua Fria Creek in stages to a location several miles

from Camp Fremont, and bivouacked. Savage was now under orders to await the outcome of the negotiations. A treaty with six tribes (or groups) was signed, but the most hostile of people, the Yosemites and Chowchillas, were not among the signers at Camp Fremont. The day of the treaty (March 19, 1851) saw Savage send his battalion into the field to search the upper regions on the Merced River. During this expedition (March 27, 1851), members of the battalion would enter Yosemite Valley. Deep snow, sleet, and rain hindered the column. They found few Indians (Eccleston, 1957, p. 45-51; Beck and Haase, 1974, plate 55).

The commissioners now moved slowly toward a next meeting site where it was hoped that enough local natives would gather to make discussions worthwhile. On the 24th of March they camped on the Chowchilla River (Camp Gibson), and three days later were at Camp McLean on the Fresno River. The camp name, an Army tradition for record keeping (and one might say record confusion), was usually selected by the escort commander, in this case Captain E.D. Keyes of the 3rd Artillery. On April 15, 1851, the Commission and train arrived at the future site of Fort Miller, a good location, for the area abounded in evidence that natives resided here. It was hoped that this new locale might produce someone with which to negotiate, for the expected meeting on the Fresno River several weeks before had produced no Native Americans (Barbour, 1852, p. 252). Keyes, in honor of Commissioner Barbour, titled the site Camp Barbour.[5]

The tired Mariposa Battalion members, minus Kuykendall's men who were returning from exploring the Kings River, had marched into Camp McLean (Camp No. 4) on the Fresno River on April 2, while the commissioners awaited a conference. With no hostiles or peace-seekers in sight, Savage rested the men and then sent them out again after the Chowchillas. This second trek, or camping march, would begin on April 13 and explore the upper reaches of the San Joaquin River. The Chowchillas were difficult to find, but valuable food stores were destroyed, safe zones disrupted by the battalion's passage, and a few members of the tribe began to drift toward the meeting site. Savage's companies would be out until May 2, when they would return to the area opposite (across the river) Camp Barbour (Eccleston, 1957, p. 64-71; Beck and Haase, 1974, plate 55).

By the 26th of April enough delegates of the various local tribes had gathered to satisfy the commissioners who were anxious to commence negotiations and reestablish contact with the Federal Government. McKee, who was apparently senior, had no communication with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs since his appointment and hoped that further instructions awaited in San Francisco along with funds. His stock of gifts and his money were running short. Furthermore, the commissioners, who hoped to establish a reserve or reservation in the area and in conjunction with the military planned a post somewhere in the vicinity, found the issue complicated by the arrival of one J.J. Alsbury (or Allsbury). Alsbury, who apparently had taken over Cassady's ferry, had arrived to announce that he owned or claimed all the land along the river. Dr. Wozencraft suggested that Alsbury give the government a quitclaim for enough land for a post. McKee and Barbour disagreed with this suggestion which would have given

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defacto validity to Alsbury's claim. No doubt, McKee and Barbour believed that the issue of land ownership would be settled once an Army post and an Indian reserve were surveyed and declared government property. At that time legitimate claimants to the land could press their claim for compensation in federal court (Senate Document No. 4, 1853, p. 91, 252-253).

A treaty was concluded with the representatives of sixteen tribes on April 29, 1851 (see Elliott, 1882, p. 174-176 for treaty). The Commission tarried at Camp Barbour for several days prior to each member going his own way. The Commission had decided earlier that at the right moment they would divide the state into districts and each would attempt treaties with the natives of that district. None of these men could realize at this point the futile gesture they were making for, in light of the future opposition of American Californians, none of the 18 treaties would be approved by the U.S. Senate (Hoopes, 1936, p. 145-147).

On May 3, Barbour and his escort took up the march for the Kings River, where new meetings would be held, and then on to lower parts of the valley. On May 21, Captain Keyes, no doubt following earlier instructions from General P.F. Smith, Department Commander, detached Companies B and K, 2nd Infantry from the escort and ordered the newly created battalion to the command of Lieutenant Tredwell Moore, 2nd Infantry. Furthermore, Lieutenant Moore was ordered "to establish a post at the site of Camp Barbour." Two days later, Moore departed the Rio de los Reyes (Kings River) and backtracked northward toward the San Joaquin River (Senate Document 4, Barbour's Report, 1853, p. 264). Barbour journeyed on to Los Angeles where the expedition terminated as originally organized. Barbour remained briefly in Los Angeles and then with a new traveling party which included former Colonel, now citizen and rancher, John C. Fremont, returned to the San Joaquin Valley. Captain Keyes took his command back to the Presidio of San Francisco (Senate Document 4, Barbour's Report, 1853, p. 265-267; James, 1903, 1920, p. 1; see also Hoopes, 1937, p. 247-251).

In the meantime, the Mariposa Battalion launched one more trek into the Sierra (May 4-17). Some of the men were growing restive and seeking leaves which Savage attempted to head off. Savage split the command, sending probes in various directions. Most searches were without success. However, on May 22, Captain John Boling's scout surprised the Yosemite village and escorted them to the plains. The Mariposa Battalion lingered on, many of the men gone on furlough, but the war was over (Eccleston, 1957, p. 81-111).

On the 26th of May, 1851, 2nd Lieutenant Tredwell Moore and 2nd Lieutenant Nathaniel H. McLean led their little command back to the site of Camp Barbour. Moore selected a location in the eastern portion of the small valley to place the post that he had been ordered to establish. For undetermined reasons, Moore titled the place "Fort Miller" in direct contradiction to General Orders which specified that non-permanent military sites be called "Camps". He reputedly named the post after Major Albert S.

Miller, 2nd Infantry, who would soon assume command of Benicia Barracks from Major Washington Seawall, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Moore put his garrison of 55 men to work constructing quarters while he and McLean probably attempted to estimate what their needs would be for the coming fiscal year (Returns, Fort Miller, May 1851).[6]

The decision to establish a post on the San Joaquin or thereabouts (the Kings River or the Merced) had no doubt been debated for some time. The year before, Lieutenant George H. Derby, Topographical Engineers, with Moore and company as part of the escort, had suggested a site south of the San Joaquin, while two years before during the dry season of 1849, Moore with his company and others had been assigned along the lower San Joaquin and the Stanislaus River under the command of Major Albert S. Miller, recently promoted to the 2nd Infantry. The concept of small posts, isolated and scattered about the hills, was not the Division Commander's fondest hope for handling the military problems of California. Smith preferred roving patrols, columns of troops showing the flag and ready to rush to the scene of an excitement. However, the Indian Bureau and the citizenry demanded otherwise. Smith was forced to negate his own views and scatter his troops in posts that would buffer the miner-Native conflicts and also guard the coast. From his depleted forces, he also had to find the men to guard Oregon and Washington (Utley, 1967, p. 91-107).

Further adding to Smith's problem and his soon to arrive replacement, Brevet Brigadier General Ethan A. Hitchcock, was the constant demand for economy. The government and Congress was appalled by military coat and demanded trimming and cutting to save upon the frightful expenditure of funds necessary to garrison the west. For years, the Pacific Division, due primarily to transportation costs, would be a blight upon congressional demands for stricter and stricter economy (Sec. of War's Rept., 1851, p. 142-143; 35th Congress, 2nd Session, Executive Document #93, 1859, p. 10-11).

How soon Lt. Moore began to construct his little post is unknown. He no doubt laid out the formation of his little tent city according to the School of the Battalion, placing his companies in line according to seniority, establishing his guard tent, kitchens, privies, and picket lines.7 On the first of June, Brevet 2nd Lieutenant A.N. Colcord joined Company B and took over the duties of Post Adjutant (Post Clerk), a task usually assigned the most junior officer. Then, four days later, Lt. Moore relieved himself of command and took 25 days of leave (Returns, Fort Miller, June 1851). Two days after 2nd Lt. McLean assumed command, Private James Johnson, Company K, walked into the valley and surrendered himself as absent without leave. He was promptly placed in arrest for desertion. September 27 of that same year Private Johnson will become the second man to desert from Fort Miller (Ibid., Post Returns, September 1851).[8]

Lieutenant Moore returned to the post on July 2, 1851, and eleven days later Lt. McLean departed Fort Miller on leave and then on detached duty at Benicia. The trip to Benicia would encompass a stop at the depot where the coming year's supply requisitions would be placed into the hands of quartermasters and commissary officers. During these

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summer months, Moore began to seriously consider the post he would build. No doubt, he was aware of the overriding need for economy and that his little battalion post was no more permanent than a leaf in a windstorm. This lack of permanency would mark all posts constructed by the military throughout the 1850s (Post Returns, July 1851).

On July 22, Asst. Surgeon Francis Sorrel signed himself into the muster book as ready for duty. He had arrived the day before, possibly with the first supply train and with recruits or company members who had been assigned casually at Benicia Barracks or at the developing arsenal. One private of Company B arrived very ill, and the next day, July 22, Private Edward Murtha (or Mustha) died. Fort Miller now had a small cemetery as part of the post (Post Returns, July 1851).[9]

If any work was accomplished toward construction during the month of June, it incurred no expense. During the next fiscal quarter (July-September, 1851), however, expenses of $118.53 were expended. Robert Eccleston, a miner on Fine Gold Gulch, noted in his diary for the last week of September 1851 that "the soldier (sic) are building a barracks for winter quarters. A (sic) outbreak is expected soon by a good many..." (Ex. Doc. 93, 1859, pp. 17, 63; Eccleston, 1977, p. 121). How much work the soldiers actually performed is questionable considering the known mood of the soldiery of the 2nd Infantry and the heat that can blanket the foothill valleys of the Sierra. Pahmit, a Dumna Yokut, recalled in the late 1920s that Indian labor was forcibly recruited to cut the logs and split out the lumber used for building the "wood house for fight". Natives who refused to work were whipped and the "soldiers make 'em work" (Latta, 1977, pp. 660, 662).

With the completion of the barracks, very little work progressed as far as expense-creating construction, for only $19.25 was spent during the period of October through December, and no money was expended for construction for the period of January through March, 1852 (Ex. Doc. 93, 1859, p. 63).

The barracks, two separate rooms, were later covered by a rebuilt single roof (1854-1855) and have erroneously passed into history as a "blockhouse". These two individual rooms were roughly 24 feet wide and about 36 feet in length. Once covered, the length appeared to stretch a total of about 80 feet. Digger pine was used, roughly shaped, for framing and walls, with oak split boards, or "shakes, applied for a roof. The walls were "chinked", or filled, with mud. As an addition, possibly in light of Eccleston's recorded suspicion of "an outbreak", loopholes were placed in the barrack's walls allowing the structures to serve as a blockhouse if the garrison would be hard pressed during a native attack (Winchell, 1933, p. 22).

Authors have repeatedly confused these "huts" (as referenced in a QM officer's report, mentioned below) with a mythical blockhouse reputedly constructed at Camp Barbour or with the stone-walled circle at Cassady's Bar or the stockaded jacal, or crude trenches faced with palisaded sharpened posts, which may or may not have guarded Cassady's,

Gibbe's, and Lane's Fort Washington. Fort Washington did, from earlier accounts, have some sort of crude defenses (see Giffen, 1939, p. 8, and repeated in Giffen, 1963, p. 208). A careful examination of the correspondence of those concerned with the camps of the commissioners reveals no construction at any of these sites (see Senate Ex. Doc. 4, 1853, pp. 1-300).

It should be noted, at this point, that each author who described Fort Miller did so very accurately of what they saw; but, they saw a reconstructed, altered, and reformed fort, not as it existed during its first years, or as it existed by 1855-1856 when construction was halted by Army orders.

The summer faded into fall and then into winter, and very little can be discerned about the activity of the post, except that garrison routine must have taken over after the initial outburst of activity of establishing the post. There were few desertions to plague this little outpost. The first man to disappear, Pvt. Christian Hess of Company K, did so "on the Stanislaus River...on the way from Stockton, date not known". Other strength fluctuations took place as men arrived or as loyal men took their discharge and disappeared into the societal turmoil of California's roving populace (Post Returns, August 1851).

September witnessed a second desertion and a shuffle in the officer force (but not at) of Fort Miller. Captain J.R. Smith was promoted out of the regiment to be major of the 7th Infantry, and 1st Lieutenant Nathaniel Lyons was promoted Captain with orders to join his Company B at the post. Notification was received that Military Academy Cadet A.T. Bond had been promoted, as of July 7, 1851, to the 2nd Regiment of Infantry as a Brevet 2nd Lieutenant. The Regiment assigned him to Fort Miller. He would not arrive until April 28, 1852. Also, notification arrived that 1st Lt. D.R. Jones had been on a 10 months leave since February 20, 1851 (he would not ever serve at Fort Miller), and that Moore was promoted 1st Lieutenant and assigned to Company C to date from July 7, 1851. Brevet 2nd Lt. Colcord became 2nd Lieutenant and was assigned to Company K, also to date from July 7 (Post Returns, September 1851). In October, as part of an internal regimental shuffle, Lt. Moore was transferred from Company C to Company K, replacing the missing Lt. Alfred Sully, who was transferred to Company G. Moore, in that peculiar mishmash of missing officers so common with the 1850s, had been part of a company for four months and had never seen it (Post Returns, October 1851).

In November, a second re-shuffle took place. Assistant Surgeon Sorrel was transferred to the upper Sacramento Valley and Assistant Surgeon William F. Edgar joined the post. Edgar later penned an excellent description of the problems of travel from civilization to the far outback of Fort Miller. At Stockton, Edgar noted, he was joined by a lieutenant awaiting government transport back to his company. "...The Lieutenant found an acquaintance who kindly offered us his horse and buggy for the trip, which we gratefully accepted, and started out bright and early the next morning for our destination some 150 miles distant. We got along very well, but slowly, until after we crossed the Merced

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River, when our road became a mere trail, with an occasional wagon track -- the remains of the evidence that our command had preceded us. This partially broken road we managed to keep until far north of the Chowchilla River, when we began to think that night would overtake us before we could make the river, where we expected to find some accommodations for staying overnight. Finally, about dark, we espied a new log cabin that had just been built up, but not finished, and was covered with a piece of cotton cloth. We soon found the landlord, a solitary frontiersman, who informed us that he was about to open a hotel and that we could "put up" with him for the night, and pointed to a place which he said was good for picketing our horse, but that if his partner, who had gone antelope hunting, was not successful, consequently we ourselves would have to put up with rather slim fare, but that we could make our beds among the chips and shavings in the cabin...The partner returned soon after dark but without anything to add to the larder, whereupon the landlord boiled for the second time a piece of a haunch of antelope, which with the broth in lieu of tea or coffee, sufficed for supper. After this we retired for the night, with our overcoats, among the chips and shavings. In the morning we had for breakfast the same fare from the same haunch of antelope. We left this hotel early in the morning, and reached the San Joaquin River about sunset, and forded it in our buggy just below what was afterwards known as 'Converse's Ferry' to the astonishment of those better acquainted with the river than we were, but we crossed safely, though our buggy was filled with water" (Edgar, 1893, pp. 23-24).[10]

Just before Edgar arrived at Fort Miller, aggressive, fiery, sharp-tongued Nathanial Lyons, the new company commander of B Company, arrived and took command of the post and of his company. Seventeen days later, reacting to a Division special order, Lyons departed the post for detached service. Lt. Moore was once again in charge. Lyons was only gone for 20 days and returned on the 17th of December. Moore took Christmas leave from December 22 to the 29th, and was listed as absent without leave on the December return. Lyons revealed a certain confusion on the problems of command, or to be more particular, his command. In supervising the December return, one of his missing officers was ignored. Informally, some months later, the Adjutant General's Office in Washington corrected the error and noted "N. Lyons informed (informally) of this omission" (Post Returns, November and December, 1851).[11]

The winter of 1851-1852 was wet and little is known about total living conditions at the fort (or, as a matter of fact, most of the seven years the regulars were there), but these conditions must have been infinitely better than in the gold camps at Oro Fino (Fine Gold) Gulch or other nearby areas. No one deserted. The men of the two companies, averaging about 49, were crowded into those two small barracks of log, shake roofs, and mud that fell out in the wet. Major sickness was apparently rare. This little garrison, lost so to speak "out in the wilderness", was apparently either a home of a tough band of regulars, or a secure haven for the winter. Disciplinary problems were, no doubt, quickly handled by the non-commissioned officers, those "man-gods with stripes upon their sleeves and callus upon their knuckles", for no one is listed as in "arrest or confinement" throughout the winter. Without a guard house, one might question this reasoning save

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the Army could make a tent a prison and a forthright miserable one at that. How the officers fared, or how they lived, is unknown except that all had "hutted themselves at but little expense". Houses would come later. One person was ready to leave. Earlier, Capt. Lyons had requested leave for two months, with the right to ask for a six months extension. The orders were signed at Benicia on February 1 and were at Fort Miller on February 7 (apparently the first official mail to arrive in several weeks), along with a Division-endorsed letter from the Indian Agent requesting punishment of upper Merced River Indians. That afternoon, Captain Nathaniel Lyons relinquished command and departed the post. He was on leave (Post Returns, December-January-February-March, 1852; Rept. of Sec. of War, 1852, p. 88 (quoted below; Edgar, 1893, p. 24).[12]

Spring brought renewed building activity of which the work must have not been major for only $116.00 was spent on materials during the final quarter and total construction for the year was only $253.78. This would indicate that at the end of the first year, Fort Miller probably looked simply a small collection of shacks (Ex. Doc. 93, 1859, p. 63). Despite the arrival of 26 recruits for Company B and the transfer of Lt. Moore from Company K to Company B, Fort Miller was not to be overcrowded (70 enlisted men) for long. Concluding a series of correspondence between Governor John Bigler and the Division Commander over the issue of "Indian attacks" in the Klamath and Trinity country, Brevet Brigadier General Hitchcock assured the Governor "I shall order to this place Benicia immediately one of the two companies now at Fort Miller, on the San Joaquin, with a view to establish a post on the Klamath or its vicinity, so soon as proper arrangements can be made" (State of California, 1852, Vol. 3, pp. 703-711).[13]

In early May, Company K packed their gear and began the long march for Stockton and the river transport to Benicia. There was a slight shuffle of troops prior to the departure. One man from Company B was departing to join the Regimental Band (Post Returns, May 1852).

In June, with the weather finally moderating (Edgar notes it was a very wet spring), Lt. Moore detailed nine men from Company B to garrison the post, and took the rest of the men, Lt. McLean, and Asst. Surgeon Edgar, on a tramp toward the headwaters of the Merced River. The expedition departed Fort Miller on June 15, and established Camp Steele between the Middle and South Forks of the Merced River on June 20. Moore was reacting to Indian Agent O.M. Wozencraft's request, endorsed by Division headquarters, that a command be dispatched "to chastise certain Indians on the Merced River" (Post Returns, February-May-June, 1852).[14]

The first reason for the expedition was Wozencraft's letter asking for the expedition, apparently against the Yosemite. One source, writing later, claims the Yosemite had permission to return to their valley, since they were not warmly welcomed by other Native Americans of the Fresno Reserve (or Reservation) (Bunnell, 1977, pp. 167-168). This request for an expedition is not mentioned in Wozencraft's official reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Luke Lea. However, as an afterthought in his letter of

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June 23, 1852, Wozencraft denounces the Yosemites as having never agreed to the treaty and being all-around troublemakers. The Indian Agent also announces: "The soldiers from Camp Miller, on the San Joaquin, have gone against them" (Senate Doc. No. 4, 1853, p. 340).

What probably motivated Lt. Moore to finally move may have been news that the Yosemites had struck at miners attempting to enter the valley of the Yosemites. The Natives viewed this as trespassing and attacked the miners. That was the commonly accepted version at the time (Bunnell, 1977, pp. 168-169). Whether the miners were killed by Yosemites or members of their own party became immaterial to the excited whites who feared a general outbreak. This excitement died away rather rapidly, but by that time the news had reached Fort Miller and Moore, his company, and various volunteers, guides, scouts, and friends had marched off into the mountains (Bunnell, 1977, p. 170).

Lt. Moore entered Yosemite Valley at night, captured five of the Natives, and the next morning questioned them. Moore convincing himself of their guilt and, no doubt drawing on the approved experience of Captain John B. Magruder, 1st Artillery, Moore ordered the Native prisoners executed. They were promptly shot. The remaining Yosemites fled across the mountains to the country of the Mono and went into hiding. Moore pursued, but "old Ten-ie-ya (Chief of the Yosemites) was too much for Lieutenant Moore, as he had been for Major Savage and Captain Boling" (of the Mariposa Battalion). Finding no sign of the Yosemites and gaining no information from the silent Paiutes, Moore began the return journey (Bunnel, 1977, pp. 170-172; see also for Wozencraft's approval of military executions in Senate Doc. 4, 1853, pp. 286-287).

Reacting to the news of an "Indian outbreak", Hitchcock cancelled the movement of troops to northwest California and instead scratched together loose elements to rush to the San Joaquin and the Merced Rivers. Company K, 2nd Infantry, Captain George Patten now in command, was ordered back to Fort Miller. They arrived on July 17, and on July 22, Captain, Brevet Major, Patten ordered himself on leave. Three privates had considered a return to Fort Miller more than they could stomach and promptly deserted (probably while in or near Stockton). Furthermore, Hitchcock located some dragoons from Company A and Company E, 1st Dragoons, and 12 men from Company M, 3rd Artillery, and ordered them to the seat of action. Whether these reinforcements reached Moore before his return is not known. The threatened war of the San Joaquin, despite more innocent Natives being killed by over-reactive whites, sputtered out (Post Returns, July-August, 1852; Senate Doc. 4, 1853, p. 352).[15]

Dr. F.H. Bunnell, a close observer of these events, noted in his book that "during all this time no indication of hostilities were exhibited by any of the tribes or bands although the abusive treatment they received at the hands of some was enough to provoke contention. They quietly remained on the reservations." On the Kings River Reservation, there were serious conflicts. White "hangers-on, at the agencies," squatted and made claims on the

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reserve land. "The Indians came to warn them off, when they were at once fired upon, and it was reported that several were killed." These acts of violence were denounced by James 0. Savage, and in a confrontation between the reputed leader of the whites, a "Judge" Harvey, and Savage, Savage was shot to death (Bunnell, 1977, pp, 174-177) .

With the supposed "Indian War" winding down, the Army called for a council to be held at Fort Miller (Post Returns, August 1852). Due to the excitement prevailing on the Kings River Reserve, the council site was relocated to the Kaweah River; the date set for the 15th of August. Food in the form of cattle and beans was ordered to feed the participants of the council, but the resulting confusion caused by Savage's death caused the food supplies to be diverted. Captain G.W. Patten attempted to continue the council. He fed the Native Americans attending from his own (Fort Miller) subsistence stores which were inadequate. A large number of Natives came, but seeing that there was little food and, as Patten reported, "no bribes...for them, they returned to homes, leaving their chiefs to represent them in the council" (Heizer, 1973, p. 102). Patten, furthermore, in his letter of report, noted "the nullity of the papers which they hold from the Commissioners guarantees to them certain lands..." Patten was aware of the negative attitude of the Senate toward the treaties; that the treaties were worthless and that he had had communications from the Governor elaborating on their worthlessness. Fearing an Indian war, Patten did not inform the council participants of this information, even though encouraged by Governor Bigler to do so. Patten vaguely passed the buck, assured the Indians of good intentions, and denounced in this report the farce in which he was forced to participate. Patten felt the treaties were good and should be respected "until it is either approved of or annulled at Washington" (Heizer, 1973, pp. 102-103).

The U.S. military in California was forced into a new, and as yet unexplored, legal question: jurisdiction. The Indian was considered by the Federal government as a ward of that government, but the government found itself operating in a state where no federal land existed to place the ward upon. The state, or private persons, owned or claimed to own, all the land. There was, in the 1850s, no public domain of a federal nature except in a few small places declared as military reserves generally by that governmental distinction that those areas had once been Mexican military sites, i.e., Sonoma Barracks, Monterey Redoubt, Presidio of San Francisco. In most cases, the Army was "squatting" on the land with a very shaky legal right to do so.

To further complicate the situation, almost all laws effecting white-Indian relations were within the jurisdiction of state law. When Patten suggested arresting Savage's killer, he was bluntly rebuffed by Governor Bigler and informed that military officers had no authority to arrest suspected violators of civil law. California was a state of the Union and not a territory under federal jurisdiction. Violence against citizens of the state would be handled by state authorities. Violence against citizens by non-citizens (the Indian was not a citizen) would be handled by the military at the request of the civil authority. If the civil authority could not find redress with the federal authority, then it could authorize action, or approve of actions already perpetrated, by the state's military, the militia. The

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military was therefore caught in a new and baffling light. It could buffer the Indian from the citizen as long as the citizen was not harmed. It could cooperate with civil authority in an attempt to lessen the brutality often offered by the militia, and when called upon it could punish the non-citizen when he refused to answer to the civil authority orders. In most cases, while the Army was expected to protect Indian and white alike, it was hard pressed to offer much protection to either. Short of troops, strapped for funds, hampered by state laws and parsimonious congressmen, the Army floundered about in California unable to offer more than janitorial services. It arrived to clean up the mess and attempt to patch the damage.[16]

With the failure of the treaties in the U.S. Senate, the Indian returned not to "square one" but "square zero". He was a living non-entity. A human non-person with no land, no rights, and a very weak hamstrung force to offer even the minimum of protection. As Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California, Edward F. Beale revealed in his correspondence to Washington, he would have to create anew and produce new solutions with the old problems (Senate Doc. 4, 1853, pp. 373-405).

If a threatened Indian war, or a miners' war against the Natives was not enough, Fort Miller received a visit from the Inspector General's Office. Major George A. McCall wrote his report on July 29, 1852:

> "I consider the maintenance of a military post in this section of country very important, and that the garrison should consist of two or three companies. But, I think the site of Fort Miller ill-chosen; it is in a cul-de-sac, formed by a deep curve in the mountain range, the river passing through it near the apex of the curve. Just below this point Fort Miller is situated, at about 200 yards from the river bank. It is therefore shut out from a free circulation of air, as necessary to health in the interior valleys of California, where the heat is extreme during the summer months. And it possesses no advantage in a military point of view to counter-balance this serious objection of unhealthiness which the Medical Officer ascribes to the position of the Post."

McCall further recommended the post be moved to a more raised point for a freer circulation of air, and that adobe buildings be constructed to replace the log buildings then in use (Frazer, 1963 p. 153). To underscore McCall's commentary, the Post Return for July revealed that nine men were marked sick (in effect, unfit for duty); the highest record hence in Fort Miller's brief career.

While Fort Miller was not moved, improvements for the post were in the future. A decision was undoubtedly reached by McCall's report, for in late September, Captain and Acting Assistant Quartermaster Thomas Jordan was assigned to Fort Miller. Jordan did not join the post until December 15, 1852. When ordered to Fort Miller, he was involved with courtmartial proceedings at Fort Yuma as a board officer (Post Return, September-November-December, 1852). Work apparently began before Jordan arrived, or at least purchases of material began, and work swung into gear with Jordan's arrival.

During the remainder of the fiscal year, $1,625.67 would be spent for construction, while the next year, ending in June 1854, and just prior to a very revealing second inspection report, $11,896.93 will be spent. This does not seem to include civilian salaries involved in construction (Ex. Doc. 93, 1859, pp. 68, 73, 83).

Major Osborne Cross, Quartermaster for the Division, wrote an excellent, if not totally accurate, review on the situation at Fort Miller at the end of its first year of existence. In his first report to Major General Thomas S. Jesup, Chief Quartermaster, Cross reminded the General he had only been with the office in San Francisco for a few months, and the reported: "The post of Camp Miller is about one hundred and fifty miles from Stockton, and receives its supplies from that city by public teams. This post has been garrisoned by one company until recently, but owing to Indian disturbances in that vicinity, another company has been sent there, which probably will not be required to remain longer than the latter part of this fall. The troops thus far have hutted themselves at but little expense." Cross went on to note that the men procured their own wood, and that barely was available, at 5¢ a pound at a distance not exceeding 20 miles. The real cost was shipping. Freight was transported from San Francisco (or Benicia) to Stockton, 130 miles, at $8 a ton, and from Stockton to Fort Miller, 150 miles, by land, by public teams, at a cost of $75 per ton (Secretary of War, 1852, pp. 88, 91).

Major Osborne would soon have to re-write his appreciation for expenses; the Army would decide to keep Fort Miller and to enlarge it.

Two companies remained at Fort Miller as long as the 2nd Infantry garrisoned the post. Work at construction began in earnest, and life must have slipped into a quiet, busy, active, and dull routine for the little garrison that numbered on the average from 60 to 80 soldiers, five or so officers, and, according to California's census of 1852, one female (Appendixes, 1853, p. 23). The census also noted that "additional improvements of an extensive character (are) progressing".[17]

Captain Jordan, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, flitted in and out of the post, traveling back and forth from Fort Miller to Stockton, on to Benicia, and to San Francisco on Army business. He had a certain amount of time to organize his own business also. That was gold mining. He apparently organized, or joined with, the other officers at the post in various gold extraction schemes, including construction of a canal to bypass the river allowing riverbed mining and tunnels in nearby Table Mountain, now called Pin Cushion Mountain (Post Returns, January-April, 1853; Williamson, 1856, p. 20).

In May 1853, Companies B and K were reassigned and departed on May 20, the day the replacement Companies of C and G arrived. Captain (Brevet Major) Henry G. Wessells now commanded the post (Post Return, May 1853). In November of that year, Company C was disbanded, the men transferred to Company G. Company C's officers and senior sergeants were ordered to New York to begin forming a new regiment (Post Returns, November 1853).

The War Department had decided to replace the 2nd Infantry on the west coast and to send out the 3rd U.S. Artillery to take its place. Instead of the expensive transfer of the existing regiment, the enlisted men would be assigned to the remaining companies as the regiment slowly disbanded, then transferred to the newly arrived replacement regiment. 2nd Infantry regimental officers and senior sergeants would then proceed to various recruiting stations in the east to organize a new 2nd Infantry (Sec. of War, 1853, p. 93; Rodenbough and Haskin, 1966, p. 422).[18]

The Post Return of January 1854 reveals the extent of the civilians employed at Fort Miller and their salaries. This new information proceeded from a Division decision to include employed civilians on the monthly report. This added information reveals the importance of the post of Fort Miller to the developing little village of Millerton, a mile west of the post (see below on Rootville-Millerton). On the average, 19-20 men accounted for a payroll of $1400-$1600 a week. The post employed masons, clerks, blacksmiths, carpenters, a wagon master, teamsters, laborers, a forage master who also issued rations, and a messenger. The garrison itself averaged 3-4 officers and around 20 men, with an officer and 13 men detached at the little town of Woodville (Post Returns, January-February, 1854).[19]

In June 1854, a company of dragoons (Company A, 1st Dragoons) arrived, and their commander, 1st Lt. Thomas F. Castor, the senior officer, assumed command of the post. They would not remain long. Less than a month after arriving, they would march toward Tejon Pass to establish a new post (Post Returns, June 1854). At the end of the month, the post was visited by Colonel Joseph K.F. Mansfield, and he wrote the following report:

Fort Miller--28h to 30h June

> This post was established by 1t Lieutenant T. Moore, 2d Infantry, in 1851. Captain N. Lyon, 2d Infantry, assumed command 7th February, 1852. Brevet Major G.W. Patten, 2d Infantry, relieved Captain Lyon 17th July, 1852. Brevet Major H.W. Wessells, 2d Infantry, relieved Major Patten 21th May, 1853, and left the command to 2d Lieutenant T. Wright, 2d Infantry, 6th April, 1854, and 1t Lieutenant T.F. Castor, 1t Dragoons, assumed command 21st June, 1854, who with Company A, 1t Dragoons, was temporarily here expecting to move to establish a post at the Terjon Reservation.
>
> Attached to this post is Assistant Surgeon John Campbell and Captain Thomas Jordan, assistant quartermaster.
>
> The force consists of Company A, 1t Dragoons (Captain J.W. Gardner (Gardiner) absent sick and not at his company since promoted), 63 in the aggregate, commanded by 1t Lieutenant T.F. Castor, 2 sergeants, 2

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corporals, one musician, 22 privates for duty, 6 rank and file sick, 7 rank and file on extra daily duty, one private in confinement, in all 42 present; Brevet 2d Lieutenant J.E. Latimer, 4h Infantry, temporarily on duty with this since 11h April, 1854; 2d Lieutenant George F. Evans on sick leave since 30h October, 1850; 16 rank and file on detached service; 2 rank and file on furlough; one non commissioned officer absent sick--in all 21 absent and horses.--Company G, 2d Infantry (Captain and Brevet Major H.W. Wessells on recruiting service 6th April, 1854), 35 in the aggregate, commanded by 2d Lieutenant Thomas Wright, who is also acting commissary of subsistence; 2d Lieutenant John Nugen, 4h Infantry, temporarily attached to this company; 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 11 privates for duty; 4 privates sick, 7 on extra daily duty, 2 in arrest; in all, 33 present. 1t Lieutenant G.H. Paige absent as regimental quartermaster. Thus shewing a total force of 75 in the aggregate for duty at this post.

The command as a whole was in a good state of discipline, but Company A was not instructed properly and they were mostly recruits and could not drill mounted, and had but a few horses. They marched indifferently and drilled as skirmishers and were armed with musketoon and sabre. There were but three pistols to this company. Their arms were in good and efficient order and the men in the old uniform. The horses were old and generally worn out and but few (and here I regret I have omitted to note the exact number) and not properly shod. I condemned six California horses and one sore-backed American horse, and recommended they be turned into the Quartermaster's Department. The horse equipments such bits, breastplates, and stirrup irons were dirty. Much allowance however should be made for the fact this company had recently marched from Benecia and had had but little time to clean up, and they were under orders for the Terjon (sic) Reservation. There were two laundresses to this company and the quarters were neat and comfortable altho' quite contracted.

Company G was in the old uniform with arms and equipments in good serviceable order, drilled well at-infantry and as skirmishers, but the musicians were indifferent and wanted instruction. One laundress attached to this company, and the quarters were neat and comfortable although contracted.

The Medical Department was under the direction of Dr. Campbell. Hospital good, a small kitchen only wanted to complete the necessaries for the sick. The post healthy.

There is a good bakery and a magazine built of adobes, which answers a good purpose, and there are quarters sufficient for one company--all that is

necessary here, and store houses of canvas, which of course are not suitable for the supplies. A good garden is had in a small valley about one-half mile off, where irrigation and suitable soil is found, and wood and grazing and hay abundant, within reasonable limits.

At this post are two 12-pounder field howitzers which require painting, but a limited supply of fixed ammunition for them, say 130 rounds, of all kinds. There is also about 18,600 ball cartridges at the post all told.

The Quartermaster's Department is under the charge of Captain Jordon, who was absent on duty. It is in good condition and the records and accounts well kept, and supplies as well stored as the buildings made of cloth would admit, but it is apparent that supplies are not safe in such buildings. There is, in the employ of the quartermaster, 17 citizens as follows: one clerk at 150 dollars per month; 2 carpenters, 150 dollars each per month and one ration; one smith at 150 dollars and one ration; one assistant forage master at 70 dollars and one ration; one acting wagon master at 100 dollars and one ration; 7 teamsters at 70 dollars and one ration; one herdsman and harness maker; two labourers at 75 dollars and one ration each; and one messenger, 20 dollars per month. Barley is had at 4 cents the pound and hay at 7 dollars the ton and hauled by the department. Other supplies (are) furnished thro' Stockton, 130 miles off over land, and it takes 12 days to make a trip with U.S. teams. The supplies are sent to Stockton by steamer and otherwise are there stored on an old U.S. vessel with a man in charge. The average quarterly expenditures in this department amounts to about 9,000 dollars for the last four quarters. Captain Jordon has at this time in his hands 7,642-46/100 dollars, which are deposited in the private banking house of Luca Turner & Co. of San Francisco and not yet with the treasurer under recent regulations for reasons heretofore given in like cases.

The duty of commissary of subsistence is performed by 2d Lieutenant Thomas Wright. The supplies, generally good; the ration of coffee and sugar, too small; fresh meat, antelope and beef, the former at 12 to 15 cents and the latter 20 to 25 cents the pound, is had here: other supplies come from Benecia. No doubt a great reduction in prices will soon take place. The records and accounts are properly kept, and Lieutenant Wright has in his hands 553-49/100 dollars which is deposited with the assistant quartermaster for safe keeping. There is no post fund here.

The American population is so numerous within 100 miles in a northerly

direction that any outbreak of Indians would be severely punished. In the mining towns there are uniform companies of militia, and every white man in this quarter is completely armed with a revolver and knife at least.

(Frazer, 1963, pp. 150-152).

(See map of Fort Miller in 1854, from Mansfield Report.)

In early July, Fort Miller began a major alteration in the composition of its garrison. Company K, 3rd Artillery, arrived on July 10, commanded by 1st Lt. Lucien Loeser. A new Assistant Surgeon, Robert Murray, also arrived to replace Asst. Surgeon John Campbell who had been reassigned to the City of New York.[20] Twenty-six privates from the 2nd Infantry were transferred to Company K, while their officers and non-commissioned officers were assigned to General Recruiting Service located in New York. On July 12, the officers and NCO's of the 2nd Infantry departed, and six days later the dragoons began to move toward Tejon Pass, and by July 27, all the dragoons were gone (Post Return, July 1854).

For nearly a year, life droned by with dull monotony. There was a brief flurry of activity in May 1855, when 1st Lt. R.B. Ayres was sent out with a detachment to chase Native Americans who borrowed horses and bolted from the Fresno River Farm. Four days later it was all over; the Indians had returned the horses and those still off the farm were coming in. Ayres rejoined the post in early June to discover that he was on orders for Fort Snelling, Wisconsin (Post Returns, May and June, 1855). In July, a Department letter arrived notifying Lt. Ayres that his exchange with 1st Lt. Joseph Stewart at Fort Snelling would not take effect until October 1. The letter was too late, Lt. Ayres had checked out on July 5 and was gone (Post Return, July 1855).

In October, the fort hosted several distinguished visitors, the Right Reverend William I. Kipp, Episcopal Bishop of California, and Captain Edward D. Townsend, serving as Assistant Adjutant-General for the Division of the Pacific. Townsend was on a formal tour of southern California posts. In passing through Millerton, Townsend noted in his diary that it "...is no place for decent men to stop at if they can help it" (Edwards, 1970, p. 137). The Reverend Kipp noted that the town was mostly of canvas, a few of which were shops and the rest saloons (Winchell, 1933, p. 51). At the fort, the travelers received "a hospitable reception from the officers" (Edwards, 1970, p. 137). On the night of arrival, October 21, Rev. Kipp held religious services, reputedly the first so held at Fort Miller, and baptized the daughter of Hugh A. Carroll, Mary (Winchell, 1933, p. 52). Townsend noted in his diary, "The Bishop appointed Dr. Murray (Post Surgeon) a Lay-Reader for this place" (Edwards, 1970, p. 138).

The next day, October 22, 1855, Townsend inspected the post and reviewed the troops. A post and plank fence shaped the parade ground which fronted officer row. The parade ground still only had structures on the south (three officers' structures) and on the east.

The eastern square was now open on the eastern flank with the removal of the canvas storage tents, and several structures had been added to the southern line of the square. On the north side of the square, the original barracks, which in 1854 had been shown as a separate barracks and commissary store house, was shown as having a common roof. The actual use of the original structures were not noted (see sketch of fort, 1855, and Map __; drawn from Edwards, 1970, p. 138).

Townsend visited with the Natives led by "Tom Kit, Chief of the Indians," living on the Fort Miller Military Reserve, and he also visited Capt. Jordan's "mining operations on the San Joaquin". Jordan was "building a dam across the river just above the fort and expected to make a part of a fortune selling water and washing gold. At the latter business, my experience would go to show he cannot realize much." Townsend noted also, "The soldiers have their little claims on the river, and at their leisure they wash for gold using the common cradle." The best of the miners made $40-$60 a month (Edwards, 1970, p. 141). Townsend's comments about soldier mining ventures may easily explain the low desertion rate from Fort Miller.

Townsend and his party departed the fort on October 26 and hoped to use the newly arrived stage line. When the coach arrived at Fort Miller, it was "an old Rockaway...and...was broken down" (Edwards, 1970, p. 143). Townsend departed in his ambulance on the return journey to San Francisco.

Fort Miller would be occupied for another 2-1/2 years. The time passed by with little excitement. There was a certain restlessness during the winter of 1855-56; the guard house was full and men were beginning to desert. 1st Lt. Joseph Stewart, reassigned from Light Company E at Fort Snelling, arrived on November 18 and assumed command the next day. Captain Jordan, who had been rotating between Fort Miller and the ongoing construction at Fort Tejon, received orders transferring him to Fort Dallas, Oregon Territory, and he departed on January 29, 1856. Lt. Loeser took over Jordan's duties. The days of construction were over, now only repair and maintenance on the post was funded (Post Returns, November-December 1855, January-March 1856; Ex. Doc. 93, 1859, p. 100).

Civilian employment at the post had averaged 14 men throughout 1855 and into the first two quarters of 1856. In June of 1856, a notice arrived from headquarters that there would be no more construction on military posts in the Division of the Pacific. The employees at Fort Miller were given their notices and were paid off at the end of July. Only three men ($315 in salaries) were retained; a clerk, one agent for the Quartermaster's Department, and a teamster. Occasionally, a blacksmith would be hired on a daily basis ($4 per day). Late in the year, the civil employees were further reduced to a part-time clerk ($29.50 per month) and an agent for the Quartermaster's

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Department at $100 a month. The teamsters were hired occasionally and then dropped. In December 1856, only the agent was employed and his job ended on December 31. Henceforth, Army officers or literate soldiers would perform the civilian jobs (Post Returns, 1855 to 1857).

In response to cries of alarm from citizens along the Four Creeks region that Native Americans were on the warpath, troops from Fort Miller went out on their last combative assignment. The incident began with the death of a cow (for food) and ended up a minor war between red and white. The local militia bungled their way through several campaigns but recouped their military skills by murdering Natives attempting to remain peaceful. The regulars were called in and, after ascertaining which natives were forted up on Tule River, attacked and dislodged the natives on May 11, 1856. Eight more dead natives were counted. The troops then escorted a pompous former Indian superintendent, recently appointed Brigadier & General of Militia, Edward F. Beale. Beale, combining foot artillery with a cannon (unfired through the affair), with a body of dragoons (all toll 70 men), visited the various natives and threatened them with war to the end or return to peace and the reserves. He also promised them vaguely that someone or another would feed them. The natives, hopelessly outgunned, returned to their threadbare existence. The government decided to create the Tule Reserve, Beale went on promising aid he could not produce, and Lt. LaRhett Livingston went back to Fort Miller. He had been gone from May 2 to June 12, 1856 (Post Returns, May-June, 1856; Ex. Doc. 76, 1856, pp. 118-145; San Joaquin Republican, May-June, 1856).[21]

Volunteers returning to Millerton, and northward, denounced the war as "a cowardly farce, the threatening legions of Indians turning out to be but about one hundred seeking refuge in a brush from the rowdies, who, on the least occasion, delight in the sport of shooting them" (San Joaquin Republican, June 1, 1856, p. 2). Six weeks later, Lt. Livingston almost had a second incident. Indians fled again for the hills from the Kings River area pursued by whites claiming they were horse thieves. Not finding the sought after natives, the whites attacked a camp 11 miles south of Fort Miller on Dry Creek. The Dry Creek residents abandoned their camp, losing everything to the whites who stole what they wanted and burned the rest. Livingston found himself in a bit of a fix. He had not the authority to feed these natives, but could not let them starve. The Indian agent was indifferent, and the Agency, represented by Colonel T.J. Henley, Superintendent, uninterested. Livingston announced he would attempt to gather in and protect, and feed, the various Native Americans until something official was done (Ex. Doc. 76, 1856, pp. 136-137).

What Livingston was hoping for in his report to Major W.W. Mackall, Assistant Adjutant General for the Division, was approval for his course of action and that he would not be personally charged for the expenditure of funds used to feed the various people he was protecting. On October 25, 1856, the government returned the natives from the fort to their various reserves or farms (Ex. Doc. 76, 1756, p. 141).

Assistant Surgeon William J. L'Engle, who may have gotten himself in public relations trouble by bluntly reporting on the problems of venereal diseases at Fort Miller, was replaced by Assistant Surgeon Edgar in May of 1857. Dr. L'Engle departed the post on May 20, four days after Edgar reported to his new assignment. Young Lieutenant Livingston reported to headquarters that the "sickness rate" was caused by low-caste whites, diseased Indians, and cheap liquor (Heizer, 1973, pp. 272-274; Post Returns, May 1857).

In March 1858, Captain Edward O.C. Ord was transferred from B Company to K Company, 3rd Artillery; he arrived and took command on March 23, 1858 (Post Returns, March 1858). Less than three months later, he marched his command out of Fort Miller, evacuating the post. Company K was ordered north to Washington Territory (Post Returns, May 1858; Daily Argus, Stockton, June 28, 1858, p 3).[22]

2nd Lt. Lyman Kellogg and two men remained at the post to auction off movable property at a sale to be held on July 7, 1858. Kellogg's stay at the post was marred by tragedy. On the night of July 24, the middle set of officer's quarters burned to the ground, destroying much private property and most of the furniture. No other building was injured (San Joaquin Republican, July 3, 1858, p. 1; July 31, 1858, p. 2).

Around the 7th of August, Lt. Kellogg and his family departed the fort, having sold "about $4,000" of government property which "consisted of hay and grain, and other forage, and flour, sugar, and other articles". Barracks and other buildings "which are very extensive remain, and will not probably be occupied at present" (San Joaquin Republican, August 21, 1858, p. 1; Kellog passed through Stockton for Benicia on August 13).

The fort and the reserve were abandoned, but not declared surplus. The government still retained ownership. However, the government had left a caretaker. A civilian, T.C. Stallo, had been placed in charge "...with authority to take care of, and preserve, the property for the government" (Elliott, 1882, p. 89). He must also have taken (or been given) the power to lease, or rent, the structures, for they were soon occupied.

While the history of the fort for the next 85 years is associated with the cattle industry of Fresno County, there was one more brief period of military occupation. In 1863, a garrison of 2nd Infantry, California Volunteers, reacting to threatened political turmoil, was established at Fort Miller.

The southern counties of the San Joaquin during the American Civil War (1861-1865) enjoyed a reputation of being pro-south. This reputation was fostered primarily by several aggressive newspapers which played upon the excitement and emotions of their supporters and the fears of disobedience of their enemies. A casual reading would give a more impressionable view that the ability of the papers to sway massive (or violent) support was honored more at a distance than in the immediate locality. The majority of

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the residents of the southern counties were Democrats, leaned toward home rule, states rights, non-government interference in daily life, and were staunchly anti-Republican. The state party in power was the Republican party, as it was also in Washington. There was a pro-southern factor, noisy, conspiratorial, rowdy, at times violently emotional and hopelessly disunited. In reality, they were also out-numbered and out-gunned. However, the journalism media played the fears of their readers into supposed hysterical pitches with dire calls to arms, partisan editorials, and outraged bellows against insults, real and imagined. It made exciting copy. The majority of south valley residents, however, clucked their approval over such issues and went about their daily business (Chandler, 1978).[26]

Some of the published literature would indicate that Fort Miller was without occupants during the period from late fall of 1861 until the summer of 1863 when a garrison arrived (see Vandor and Winchell). Aurora Hunt, in her study of California during the Civil War, claimed that before 1863, U.S. federal troops moving about the southern valley used Fort Miller as a rest stop. Hunt lists no source for this claim (Hunt, 1951, p. 254). If troops used the fort prior to August, 1863, they made little impact. Fresno County Unionists, or income-minded businessmen, sent a letter to Department headquarters complaining that "families of disloyal men (were) using the buildings as dwelling houses". These outraged citizens urged the need to reestablish a garrison at the fort (O.R., Serial I, Vol. L, Pt. 1, 1897, p. 497).

Without a newspaper to echo local sentiment, it is difficult to ascertain the validity of pro-southern feeling in Millerton. The 1860 Census would reveal that the vast majority of the village residents were northern or foreign born. Their politics, however, no doubt alarmed fanatical unionists for it was decidely Democratic which was viewed by Republicans as being synonymous with "treason".

Violence flared amongst southern and northern factions in Visalia and slowly escalated emotionally out of proportions to the participants actually involved. In November of 1862, a saloon brawl at the Fashion, a democratic hand-out, between elements of the 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers, and community residents degenerated from name-calling and fisticuffs to gunfire. A bystander soldier was killed. This led to further incidents and a long smoldering resentment amongst the federal garrison at nearby Camp Babbitt. The townfolk of Visalia, those of a democratic persuasion, viewed the volunteer cavalry as a force of occupation thwarting their personal freedom (Chandler, 1978, pp. 133-137).

In early August 1863, with the struggle over the Governor's race for office heating up, there was a second clash between soldiers and citizens that led to the death of a Sergeant Charles C. Stroble, a 2nd Cavalry man from Camp Babbitt. The resulting excitement, increased by a rousing speech by the Democratic candidate former Governor John Downey, caused Lieutenant Colonel William Jones, 2nd California Volunteer Cavalry, to ask for additional reinforcements (O.R., Serial I, Vol. L, Pt.II, pp. 558, 572).

Orders were then issued to the commander at Benicia Barracks to prepare Lt. Col.

James N. Olney's battalion of the 2nd Infantry, California Volunteers, for movement to Fresno and Tulare counties. In a letter from Assistant Adjutant General Colonel R.C. Drum to Colonel Henry M. Black, Drum informed the Benicia Barracks commander, "The command will take a good supply of ammunition and sixty stands of rifled muskets; surplus, with necessary equipment to be left at Fort Miller." Furthermore, Lt. Col. Olney should take his regimental quartermaster, pertinent records, and it was very desirable to have him in position by the first of September. The issue was to have Olney's men in position prior to election day (O.R., Serial I, Vol. L., Pt. III, p. 563).

The next day, August 12, Lt. Col. James N. Olney marched his battalion of three infantry companies to the government wharf and caught the steamer Hensley to Stockton. He was minus one company (K, 2nd Infantry, C.V.), which had been diverted via Sacramento to Chico (O.R., Serial I, Vol. L. Pt. II, p. 560; Post Returns, August 1863).

Olney departed Stockton on August 15, and arrived at Fort Miller at 9:00 in the morning on August 22, 1863. Two companies, A and B, 2nd Infantry, Cal. Vol., remained as garrison while Company G departed the next day for a five day march to Camp Babbitt. Olney retained a garrison of nine officers and 110 men, plus enough arms to equip 60 union-minded citizens (Post Returns, August 1863; Orton, 1890, pp. 422, 424, 427).

Fort Miller was re-garrisoned, but the anticipated trouble did not materialize. The announced reinforcement caused a decided cooling effect upon the temper and schemes of the reputedly disloyal. Election day came and went peacefully. There was work to be done. The fort, neglected to a certain extent, needed repair and reconstruction. A new house, on officer's row, was needed and built. Two barracks on the north side of a newly established quadrangle were constructed of stone, adobe, and timber. The flagpole, probably gone, was relocated from its former position in the center of the parade ground to a central site at the west end, and construction began on an adobe wall enclosing the parade and a new partially stone guardhouse. The wall was finished, but only the foundation of the guardhouse reached completion (see maps __ and __).

Beside work details, which may have been exploited from Native American sources, there was little for the garrison to do. The white residents of Millerton showed little sign of hostilities and welcomed the addition of government pay into the economy (Winchell, 1933, p. 69). In December 1863, Company K arrived from Benicia, and Company B, two days later on December 28, marched off for Fort Tejon. The garrison varied in size, but averaged around seven officers and 95 men (Post Returns, December 1863, Jan-Feb, 1864). The staff came and departed on various duties which demanded their attention at other locations. In early September 1864, Regimental Colonel Francis J. Lippitt arrived at Fort Miller to supervise the final days of the regiment which would be mustered out of service in early October (Post Returns, September 1864).

On September 24, Colonel Drum, the Department's adjutant, addressed a letter to the "Commanding Officer at Fort Miller" announcing that the "Troops at Fort Miller have

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been ordered to the Presidio to be mustered out" (O.R., Serial I, Vol. 50, Pt. III, p. 988). Two days later, September 26, the Department of the Pacific issued Special Order No. 207. Item 5 of that order announced: "Fort Miller will be temporarily abandoned...The movable property...will be taken to Camp Babbitt under the direction of the quartermaster of the latter station" (O.R., Serial I, Vol. 50, Pt. II, p. 991).

Elements of the garrison had departed at various times throughout September. On the 29th, Col. Lippitt and a small escort departed the post, and three days later, October 1, 1864, Companies A and K, 2nd Infantry, California Volunteers, began the seven day trip to the Presidio of San Francisco and their discharge (Post Returns, September 1864; Orton, 1890, p. 422). Clark Hoxie, Millerton's blacksmith-and wagon maker, was assigned as a carekeeper of the fort (Winchell, 1933, pp. 69-70).

The last garrison for Fort Miller was the reorganized Company A, 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, California Volunteers. The company, following reorganization at Camp Union, Sacramento, was ordered in early September 1865 to proceed to Fort Miller. This apparently produced some discomfort on the part of the enlisted men for they had been living in some ease since the company had begun recruiting. Captain Edward B. Loring dismissed the three "colored under cooks" and prepared to march. A private and the company saddler deserted within the next several days (Orton, 1890, pp. 168, 203).

No written correspondence has yet been discovered to explain the reason for assigning Company A to Fort Miller. There was no native unrest and politics, with the war over, had cooled somewhat. The company may have moved in response to a rash of murders and robberies caused by the "Mason and Henry Gang", who self-styled themselves as southern guerrillas and reputedly stole horses and supplied them to the Confederacy (Smith, p. 355; Winchell, 1933, p. 62).[27]

Company A garrisoned Fort Miller from about the middle of September until sometime in November of that same year when ordered to proceed to Camp Babbitt. The company appeared at Camp Babbitt by the end of the month. No official correspondence has yet been found to explain this brief tenure. The war was over; there was no indication of civil or native unrest. On that quiet, uncertain note, Fort Miller ceased as a military entity. The next year, 1866, the fort was sold to Charles A. Hart who converted the quiet post into a thriving cattle ranch (Orton, 1890, pp. 168, 188, 200, 203; Vandor, 1919, p. 647).[28]

Part II -- Millerton

When Fort Miller was abandoned, in 1858, the editor of the San Joaquin Republican gave the town a jaundiced eye and a gloomy future when he wrote "Millerton will of course 'go in'" (San Joaquin Republican, July 3, 1858, p. 1). Millerton, grown out of Rootville and anchored as the largest community in Fresno County, was not yet ready to cash in its chips.

From most available documentary evidence, it would appear that the village of Rootville did not begin to appear until sometime after the establishment of the fort. Eccleston notes in late fall of 1851 that the only stores for supplies in the area were at the camp at Oro Fino on Fine Gold Gulch (Eccleston, 1957, pp. 114-130). James remembered that the first merchant in the Millerton area, apart from Cassady's trading post in the current Fort Washington area, was a saloon keeper named "Big Foot" Miller, who arrived with a keg of whiskey on his shoulder and a piece of canvas. He dug a hole in the riverbank, or nearby hill, threw up the canvas, and opened a liquor "deadfall". Miller was apparently accompanied by a couple of "greasy-shirt" card sharks. While James felt the move would be unprofitable, Miller soon had customers and a busy establishment (James, 1903).[23]

The fort drew in other merchants and several opened establishments in tents apparently in the location where the town of Millerton (Millertown) would appear. Contemporary evidence makes it difficult to ascertain whether the tent stores were directly at the fort or off the military reserve of 640 acres. James claimed that Major Lane had the first store in the area of Fort Miller, locating it, according to editor Winchell, on the flat near the original fort barracks. The next store, according to James, was located near Miller's saloon by Michael (Mike) Fagan (James, 1903; Winchell, 1933, p. 28).[22]

From this crude beginning a small village of tents and dugouts took shape. An extra boost to the area came in the summer of 1852. At a site one mile below the future location of Millerton, four prospectors hit "rich dirt". The four men were Jesse Morrow, William Bowers, D.B. "Brigham" James, and Theodore Strombeck, with several unidentified partners, built a wing dam across the south channel of the divided river, baring the channel and exposing the wealth usually hidden by the river (Winchell, 1933, p. 27). The excitement of the strike lasted into early fall and helped dampen rumors of Indian war that were rift from the upper Merced and the Kings River region. Away from the San Joaquin, the "Jenny Line" strike created an excitement of a new strike, drawing miners from areas of declining yield and poor diggings, which marked the advent of a transitional period in the industry of California's gold rush (see Paul, 1947, Chap. VIII, for a discussion of this transition period).

Ira Stroud may have opened the first establishment on "the narrow flat along the south bank of the San Joaquin, a mile below Fort Miller". Here his family rested after their journey across the plains during the spring and summer of 1852. Now in the fall, Stroud attempted to mine and soon looked about for an easier way of livelihood. He opened a "grocery", or doggery, "...or in modern terminology, a saloon". "Stroud flourished, and kept a popular open house for several years" (Winchell, 1933, p. 28).

The success of the scattered collection of tents and dugouts, collectively called Rootville, lured other business as minor strikes on the river lured a larger number of prospectors.

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Hugh Carlin and Mike Fagan moved to Rootville sometime prior to the spring of 1853 (Winchell, 1933, p. 29). "It was", as James remembered, "all of a 'rag town' -- canvass tents for saloons, boarding houses, and stores...Every saloon was a gambling house" (James, 1903).

As the village grew, the citizenry apparently decided that the flourishing community needed a better title than the rough-humored name of Rootville. No source can properly date the change over, but by 1854, the village called Millerton had replaced Rootville. There was some confusion at the state level as to the actual name of Millerton, for in the Statutes of 1854, the name appears as Millertown (Gudde, 1975, p. 295).

The year of 1853 also witnessed the arrival of Chinese into the upper San Joaquin river mining region. James remembered that "the best of the dry bar mines upon the San Joaquin river exhausted, and what was left too poor to make going wages, the diggings were turned over to the Chinese. They came in numbers, and would never quit ground that would yield them fifty cents a day. They were experts with the rocker and were tireless and constant workers" (James, 1903).

Sawn lumber was scarce, expensive, and had to be freighted in to Millerton prior to 1854. In that year, Alexander Ball established the first sawmill 15 miles east of Millerton and, according to James, put the mill at "the head of Big Dry Creek, sawed lumber in the mountains, and played poker all the time while he was in town" (James, 1903). A year later, wood structures had not made serious overtones to the village. The Right Reverend Kip noted that Millerton "consists of some twenty houses most of them of canvas, two or three being shops and the majority of the rest drinking saloons" (Winchell, 1933, p. 51).

Millerton, however, was connected by the fall of 1855 with stagecoach service of a sort. The coach, operating somewhat irregularly, was old and light of weight, but apparently got passengers to the town on a fairly consistent basis (Townsend, 1970, p. 144). There is a certain confusion as to who operated coaches between Snelling, Stockton, the Merced, Millerton, and points south. By 1852, there was a definite track called by various titles, but connecting, in time, Los Angeles and Stockton. Stage service over this route was fairly consistent until the railroad arrived and Millerton was bypassed. With the railroad at Fresno station, Millerton and the surrounding store-villages were supplied passenger service by a horse jitney service. In time, a feeder railroad would connect to the station called Pollasky, which was at a later time period renamed Friant (Vandor, 1919, p. 88; Gudde, 1969, p. 115).[25]

By summer of 1857, Millerton was noted as having "about fifty buildings altogether. A fine hotel, called the 'Oak House', is kept there by Messr. (sic) McCray and Rivercombe, in style superior to any I had yet found in my rambles". The visiting writer noted that "Hughes and Co. are the chief merchants of the place" (Alta California, August 6, 1857).

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The abandonment of the fort in 1858 must have been a financial shock to the village, but it did not "go in" as a Stockton editor predicted. Millerton, in 1856, had become the county seat of newly created Fresno County and gave the village status and legal incomes. Variously, mining continued up and down the river over an area of 70 miles; cattle ranches and small farms needed the services of the community; on the plains of the valley, various schemes were advanced to create agricultural empires but stumbled on the inadequacy of local water sources. The schemes of farming contained the vision of the future, while the immediate solutions were handicapped by current technology and the lack of capital (Daily Argus, April 9, 1858; Fresno Morning Republican, October 11, 1925; see note 25).

Despite a period of diminished economic development, the late 1850s and 1860 was a period of depressed economic conditions in California; the village of Millerton survived due to its location. By land or river (in certain seasons), freight could reach the village and lines of internal communication radiated outward along the horizontal stretch of the foothills and up into the canyons which formed the headwaters of the San Joaquin River. Likewise, valley traffic for the new extensions of the southern diggings, the Kern River country, flowed together in the immediate vicinity, funneled by the ferries that crossed the river, Converse's at Millerton and Jones' a short distance below (Walker, 1941, pp. 36-38).

Between the years 1858 and 1863, the fort site was leased to various families and in effect became a small "bedroom community" of Millerton. James McKenzie, an Irish-born, former soldier of the artillery garrison at Fort Miller, returned in the fall of 1858 and "located above the fort as a stockraiser". Apparently, the county judge, Charles A. Hart, also a cattle rancher and lawyer, lived at or very near the former post. Hart had arrived early in Millerton's career, opened a law office, worked for the government as a teamster for the Kings River reservation and as a commissary for the 1856 militia company that volunteered their services to the Four Creeks conflict. The civil war period saw Hart and the McKenzies and several other families moved from the fort buildings (Vandor, 1919, pp. 122, 646).

The union of James McKenzie and his wife Ann (Anne) produced four children prior to his death in January 1864. The following year, Charles Hart married 29 year old "Widow" McKenzie; from that marriage, there emerged one son, Truman G. Following the Civil War (see below), the government placed the fort and buildings up for sale. The major purchaser was "Judge" Hart, who ultimately gained control of all of the former government property, minus several buildings which were salvaged and carted away (Vandor, 1919, pp. 122-123; Elliott, 1882, p. 82). The Hart-McKenzie family expanded the holdings of the ranch. Young William H. McKenzie, second born of James and Anne McKenzie, grew up on his stepfather's ranch, then was off to Heald's Business College, graduating in 1873. Young McKenzie tied his star to county civil government, serving as clerk, deputy sheriff, deputy assessor, and tax collector for Fresno County. In 1879, William married his brother-in-law's sister, Miss Caroline (Carrie) E. Hoxie. (Miss Mary

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J. McKenzie, William's year older sister, had married John C. Hoxie at Fort Miller, i.e., the Hart Ranch, on December 13, 1873.) That same year, McKenzie was elected County Assessor and partnered himself with A.M. Clark in real estate. The partners, Clark and McKenzie, later created the Fresno Abstract Company, branching into mining, agricultural land, and oil exploration. Many of the quartz mines and other mineral speculations of the Millerton area invariably carry the name of financier William H. McKenzie. William McKenzie and his brother-in-law, John C. Hoxie, likewise cooperated in mining and other business ventures and, in time, following half-brother Truman Hart's graduation from St. Augustine College, Benicia, in 1886, brought him into the business world (Elliott, 1882, p. 131; Vandor, 1919, pp. 122-123, 609-611, 646-647, 1091).

The town of Millerton slowly faded in the early 1870s with the arrival of Central Pacific Railroad at Fresno Station. Judge Hart acquired the land and the few buildings that had survived the floods and the demolition attendant to moving the town buildings to another town. His stepchildren likewise gravitated toward the opportunity offered by the new city on the plains and, in time, his son followed the same route. All of the younger generation maintained residencies in Fresno. Judge Hart's largest neighbor became Henry L. Miller of Miller and Lux ranching fame (Vandor, 1919, pp. 104-105; Thompson, 1891, p. 48).

Mining continued and two districts emerged north and south of the river. North of the river was the Hildreth district. There is some debate over who gave the name to the district. Erwin Gudde in California Place Names suggests that the area was named after "Jonathan or Emphrey Hildreth, farmers from Missouri, who settled in the region about 1870" (Gudde, 1969, p. 140). The 1870 Census for Fresno County, however, lists Emphrey J. Hildreth "born in Missouri", a "stock raiser and farmer", residing in Townside No One or that area in Fresno County north of the river, what is today Madera County (Microcopy 593, Roll 5, 1870 Census, Fresno County). The authors of Historic Spots in California claimed that the Hildreth District was named after Tom Hildreth and an unidentified brother, who were early gold era butchers who grazed their cattle in the Madera County foothills (Hoover and Rensch, 1970, p. 173).

The southern area (south of the San Joaquin) became known as Temperance Flat District and was the location of early and continued attempts at placer mining. Lode mining began in or about 1853, when the Sullivan mine was opened, and continued at various times until 1915. The Sullivan was probably worked intermittently after that time, particularly during the 1930s (Clark, 1970, p. 125). Both sides of the river, below and above the lake surface, are pocked with numerous quartz adits, narrow tunnels burrowing into the rock. Many of these mines, or diggings, are probably due to the financial support of Fresno capitalist William H. McKenzie (Vandor, 1919, p. 123; also, Mining and Scientific Press, 1895).

The death of Charles A. Hart caused the Fort Miller and Millerton property to pass into the hands of William McKenzie and his half-brother (and Hart's son), Truman G. Hart.

Both men continued their involvement in Fresno County business and government, and the property was leased out as cattle and sheep grazing land, and for the continued exploitation of minerals found below the surface (Vandor, 1919, pp. 104-105).[27]

One small piece of ground remained in other hands, the sulphur springs. The lure of public resorts, of the baths, or vacation sites, is not new to California. Americans have been taking cures, resting, vacationing, seeing the sights, and pursuing leisure since the 1840s. Early on, an attempt was made to exploit the warm springs located 3/4-mile below the dying village of Millerton. The "sulphur springs...were incorporated in 1873, and some attempt was made to bring them into public use as a place of resort". There were five springs, "three bubbling forth from the solid rock". The springs were named "The Indian Geyser, Diana's Bower, Fresno Bubbler, Invalid's Delight, and Cupid's Bower". Who owned the springs was not stated and, in time, probably related to the community shift to Fresno, the enterprise failed. An early 1880 history reflects that "no attention has been given these springs of late years (Elliott, 1882, p. 190). By the second decade of the 20th Century, a resurgence of the resort appears to have taken place. A government map indicated that by 1916, 18 buildings were located at the site of the springs (USGS, Sulphur Springs, 1916). The springs and the surrounding 84 acres belong to the Collins Brothers (Vandor, 1919, pp. 104-105). When the resort passed into obscurity is not currently recorded.

Following William McKenzie's death in 1909, the land passed into the McKenzie Estates, a company operated by the sons of William and Carrie McKenzie (Vandor, 1919, p. 123). The range continued to be grazed by sheep and cattle, the last leasee being Charles Green, which accounts for the ranch being known locally as the Green Ranch (Fresno Bee, February 12, 1956).

With the completion of the dam in the early 1940s, and the flooding of the Fort Miller-Millerton site, the significant physical sites of the area disappeared save for the courthouse, which was moved to high ground. The misidentified "blockhouse", in actuality the original barrack huts, was also dismantled and moved. Beyond that, and a few moldering, unclaimed bones of early settlers, everything else disappeared beneath the lake. Only the story remained.

Footnotes

1. There is some debate whether the upper San Joaquin River and the streams which feed it above the "big bend" of the river are a part of the "Southern Diggin's" or not. Most historical examinations of the gold rush seem to lose sight of Millerton, the river, and Fine Gold Gulch, or dismiss the area with "sort of involved" status. Even local histories seem perplexed on just how to handle the status of the Millerton and surrounding diggings. In many cases, gold production is hurriedly mentioned, a traditionally accepted, undocumented money value tossed about, and the author slips quickly to another subject. Mining was accomplished, but Millerton seems to be one of the "poor rent districts" of the Mother Lode.

2. There appears to be some academic argument over who Cassady was and how to spell his name. Most authors have used J.M. Cassady, while Crampton, editing Eccleston's diary, claimed this was wrong and the correct spelling was Cassity. The ironic thing was that "Forty-niners" in the area knew of Cassady's Ferry, Cassady's Bar, and Cassady's Store (or "Fort Washington"). The place name Cassady has disappeared from the map, while the nickname for the store remains in the area ten miles west of Friant.

3. Descriptions of the defenses at Fort Washington are vague, but apparently Cassady or Lane had the men dig rough ditches surrounding the post and maintain a day and night shift of guards. A "stone fence" was built at Cassady's Bar to protect the mining camp. These precautions would indicate that the miners entertained some knowledge of the past hostility of the local Yokuts (see Vandor, 1919, p. 71). It is also possible that these fortifications were adopted as the fall of 1850 progressed and a sullen atmosphere pervaded the dealings with local Yokuts (Elliott, 1882, p. 173).

4. Elliott tells that after Cassady's burial, Kuykendall's men, mostly seafarers, decided to round up, or found collected, a herd of mustangs (Larione's corral would have been less than a mile away). Patching together bridles and headstalls they attempted to become instant cavalry with less than successful results. No one was seriously injured, i.e., no one was killed, and the company proceeded about their job as foot troops (Elliott, 1882, p. 173).

5. The commissioners reached the San Joaquin River at night on April 12, but did not occupy the site for the meeting until the 15th.

6. There is no documented proof that Fort Miller was named for Major Miller or that this was a gesture of a respectful lieutenant for a superior officer. Rarely did 2nd lieutenants decide what to name Army posts, and no doubt Keyes instructed

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Moore what to call the new post according to orders (to Captain Keyes) from higher up. Miller had not been with the regiment long and was a known alcoholic who would drink himself to death in December of 1852. Miller did not command Benicia but the infantry barracks (post) located a quarter mile east of the Arsenal and Depot.

This author has a lurking suspicion that Fort Miller was named for someone else other than Major Albert S. Miller, since it was common to name posts in the circa 1850-west after the dead of the recent war with Mexico. Miller's one brevet for Monterey, Mexico, was not reason enough for an honor of that nature. Captain (Bret. Maj.) John Henry Miller, 4th Arty, died 12 Sept., 1850, is a good candidate for the honor.

It is possible that the post was to be only a temporary camp and for some perverse reason known only to the command in California locations of any duration beyond a few weeks were called "Forts" where everywhere else in the Army they were referred to as "Camps" unless ordered by the Adjutant General's Office to alter the designation. The War Department in 1851 noted the post as "Camp Miller" its Army-correct designation. However, by the next year the location was a definite place name and the War Department fell into line with "Fort Miller". Fort Miller it was and remained.

7. Every author examined has confused the structures and shape of Fort Miller and what was constructed or, to be more correct, what was not constructed at Camp Barbour. There is no evidence that any type of permanent structure was ever built in conjunction with Camp Barbour. It was a temporary tent camp and no decision had been reached where to establish the projected Army post. Fort Miller appeared in two forms for two time periods -- 1851-1858, a block Number 9-shape, and then 1863-1865, reshaped into a block U facing west. The so-called "blockhouse" was originally two small barracks rooms, with an opened, no roof passageway in between.

8. The first muster roll confirmed the old Army problem of not enough officers to accomplish the various line and staff positions. Fort Miller's two companies of infantry were authorized six officers, plus an Assistant Surgeon, yet the first return reveals only two officers were with the command though Brevet 2nd Lt. Colcord arrived the next day.

Present:

2nd Lt. Tredwell Moore, Co. K, Company and Post Commander
2nd Lt. Nathaniel H. McLean, Co. B, Company Commander

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Officers absent:

Capt. (and Bvt. Lt. Col.) J.R. Smith, Co. B, "on General Recruiting Service at Buffalo, New York, per his report of Jan. 1, 1850." Smith had been severely wounded at Churubusco, Mexico, on September 20, 1847. He would go on sick leave in 1851 and remain on such leave until 1862. However, all this time still retaining his place on Regimental rolls.
Capt. (Brevet Major) George W. Patten, Co. K, "Temporary Recruiting Service since July 1, 1850." Patten was recovering from a wound received at Cerro Gordo, Mexico, on April 18, 1847, where he lost most of his left hand.
First Lieutenant Alfred Sully, Co. K, "Regt'l QM at Monterey" since arrival of Regiment in California in the Spring of 1849.
First Lieutenant D.R. Jones, "on Detached Service per Special Order No. 50, HQ., Pacific Division, since December 13, 1850." Jones had seen Valley service the year before on the Derby expedition and had taken leave for 10 months as of February 20, 1851. While in the east, he would secure a post at the Military Academy as an assistant instructor of Infantry Tactics.

9. Murtha may not have been the first burial in the post cemetery. Assistant Surgeon Edgar in the early 1890s noted that shortly after the post was established (or Camp Barbour was established?) by the river, a pair of legs were found protruding from the sand. The legs belonged to a miner killed during the conflict known as the Mariposa War and the body had been hastily covered with sand which had in a short time washed away. This unknown miner may have been the first burial (Edgar, 1893, p. 22-23).

10. Doctor Edgar has naturally compressed time in his statement. The usual time for light travel to Fort Miller, 130-140 miles from Stockton, was from 3-6 days. That the route was difficult to discern points out the small amount of traffic to the upper San Joaquin beyond Snelling's Ranch on the Merced River and the cut-off to Mariposa. This should also note that the commercial aspects of Rootville had yet to cause a demand for transport. Edgar's traveling companion is a little confusing or Edgar is confused about the rank of his companion. Captain N. Lyons joined the post on November 10, the day Edgar's orders were written in San Francisco to repair to Fort Miller. He joined the post on November 17. It is possible, but undocumented, that Lt. Colcord could have departed the post very early in November and by the 11th or 12th of November was ready to return to the fort. However, no mention of this is made in the post returns. At the end of November, Colcord is listed "sick".

11. Tredwell Moore was not officially "absent without leave", it was just that his post

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commander did not know where he was or that he was "officially with leave". About the time Moore rejoined the post, Lyons received a letter from Division Headquarters that it had extended Moore's leave by 20 days (Post Returns, January 1852).

12. Garrison Return for February 1852, as an example, noted the following: 4 officers and 49 men. The officers were Lt. Moore, Asst. Surgeon Edgar, Lt. McLean, and Lt. Colcord. Of the 49 men, 2 privates were listed sick, 8 men assigned Extra or Daily Duty, and 30 privates were available for duty. Company B had 19 men and one officer, while Company K's rolls showed 2 officers and 30 men. Recruits necessary to bring the garrison to strength 101 men.

13. Brevet 2nd Lt. Adolphus F. Bond joined the post from detached service on April 28, 1852, assigned to Company K. Of the 26 recruits from the General Depot arriving in April (no date), two had deserted by the end of the month (Post Returns, April 1852).

14. Lt. Bond had been assigned to Company H, 2nd Infantry, and departed on May 18, 1852. No one seemed to notice his departure, for it will not be until July that he is marked Transferred. He had been at Fort Miller 21 days (Post Returns, April, July 1852).

15. Wozencraft had hurried south into the valley, visited the natives on the Fresno Reserve and elsewhere, already aware that the Treaties of 1851 were unapproved and that the reserves were fiction. He convinced the natives, who were no doubt terrified of the heavily armed whites, to remain where they were despite a poor supply of food. He wrote, knowing full well he had no authority or power to have anyone arrested, "I will have the guilty parties arrested if it is possible to do so." Interestingly, the law, now purely a state matter, was violated in Mariposa and Kern Counties, yet Wozencraft was writing from San Francisco (Senate Doc. 4, 1853, p. 352).

16. The above-mentioned is part of the author's on-going research into U.S. military affairs in the far southwest and west during the 1840s and 1850s. The situation in Texas was extremely similar and produced endless frustration for the Army. A good example of civil views is to be found in a letter from Governor Bigler to Capt. Patten, Fort Miller, reproduced in Heizer, 1973, p. 103-104. Heizer has misspelled Patten's name as Tatten.

17. January 1853 Post Return revealed that 2 staff officers, Capt. T. Jordan AAQM and Asst. Surgeon Wm. Edgar; 3 officers, Capt. G.W. Patten, 1st Lt. Moore, and

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2nd Lt. Colcord (Capt. Lyons and recently arrived 2nd Lt. James P. Ray and 39 men were escorting Superintendent E.F. Beale on a tour of the southern San Joaquin Valley); and 34 men were at the post. Total command -- 7 officers and 73 men. Companies B and K, 2nd Infantry, were the stationed units.

18. General of the Army Winfield Scott reported to the Secretary of War on November 16, 1853, 8 companies of the 3rd Artillery "are under orders for California, 6 from the harbor of New York and two from Texas." The six companies from New York will meet with a sea tragedy that will cost several hundred lives, cause the regiment to return to re-recruit and try again. The Regiment's Colonel Gates was relieved of command and not reinstated until November 1861. The regiment made it on the second trip, despite almost a second disaster at sea, and began arriving in California in May 1854. (See Rodenbough and Haskin's History of the U.S. Army, "Historical Sketches: The 3rd Regiment of Artillery".)

19. Salaries as of January 1854 for civilian employees:

3 - Masons	$ 6 a day
4 - Clerks, blacksmith and carpenter	$150 a month each
1 - Carpenter	$120 a month
1 - Wagon master	$100 a month
1 - Teamster	$ 80 a month
8 - Teamster & laborers	$ 70 a month each
1 - Forage master	$ 70 a month
1 - Messenger	$ 20 a month

The forage master was also paid $29.50 a month to issue rations from the Subsistence Department.

The number hired, the salaries paid varies from month to month and by summer 1854 averages 16 men at roughly $1300 a month.

20. Assistant Surgeon John Campbell had replaced Edgar by Special Order #9, February 20, 1854, ordering them to exchange stations. Edgar went to Fort Reading and Campbell joined the post on March 27.

21. A horribly inaccurate account is found in Smith's, Garden of the Sun, 1960, p. 344, and in Bonsal's hopelessly inaccurate work on Beale. At least one redeeming point in Bonsal, he quotes in full Beale's report to Governor J. Neely Johnson.

22. Captain Ord departed Fort Miller at Monday noon, June 21, 1858, took the way by Snelling's and reached Stockton on Saturday the 26th. Fort Miller's two brass mountain howitzers (12 pounders) were sent on to Benicia for repair.

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23. James stated that Miller "brought along, a long, disreputable looking individual named Hackworth, and Nelse Palmer, a tin-horn gambler." James also supports the idea that the nearest source of supplies and provisions was at Fine Gold Gulch at two campsites.

24. Winchell (p. 28) indicates that Big Foot Miller, Fagan, and Hugh Carlin had stores at or immediately near the developing fort site in 1852. In 1920, Winchell supported James' claim that Major Lane had the first store at Fort Miller. In 1933, Winchell changed this position and introduced a new name, Hugh A. Carlin.

25. A daily or weekly examination of local newspapers over the years reveals the extent of ideas, speculations, schemes, and creations that were brilliant visions of the future without the means of accomplishment. Time would show that many of these even "wild schemes" were very practical in another age with the mechanics for solutions.

26. Part of this evaluation is based on an examination of local valley newspapers for the Civil War period. Small town newspapers often reflected a certain level of emotional drumbeating and probably had a legitimate leadership role. Large newspapers usually affected fewer people per city even though that minority's violent reaction could be just as devastating.

    The legend persists that the southern counties of the San Joaquin Valley were reputedly populated mainly from the southern states. The census of 1860 (National Archives, Microcopy 653, Roll No. 3) would indicate that this was not true. There was a slight margin toward northern states origin with a large sprinkling of foreign born. The area was loyally democratic.

27. Smith adds the information to Winchell's account of the Mason and Henry Gang by claiming the gang stole horses for the Confederacy without offering any explanation how these stolen horses were delivered to the Confederate forces, the closest contact being central Texas after 1863.

28. Elliott, 1882, p. 195, lists the post land as of 1881 as still being part of a military reserve and that only the buildings were sold. However, in an illustration (p. 79) of that same volume the fort is referred to as the home of Charles Hart. Winchell, 1933, p. 69-70, states that "In the course of time, Judge Hart became the sole owner of the improvements, and eventually of the land on which they stood." The original guardhouse was moved to Point of Rocks and converted to a residence. By 1882, one barracks (western) was gone from the north side of the quadrangle, but otherwise Hart, according to photographic evidence, kept the fort remarkably intact.

29. Because of time constrictions, the complexity of the area, the confusion found in previous histories, and the historical richness of the region beneath the lake, no detailed land ownership study was attempted. No doubt the author has skipped over pioneer owners of land now buried beneath the lake. No slight to their role is intended and hopefully will emerge at a later date.

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The Post Office of Millerton

Post Office at Millerton

Established	October 11, 1853
Discontinued	October 7, 1863
Reestablished	October 6, 1864
Discontinued	December 23, 1874

First postmaster Edward P. Hart, a cousin to Charles A. Hart

Name changed to Fort Miller (apparently moved to Hart Ranch).

Fort Miller

Established	December 23, 1874
Discontinued	April 5, 1876

Post Office moved to Fresno
Apparently first and only postmaster, Charles A. Hunt

Source: H. E. Salley, History of
California Post Offices, 1849-1976,
Postal History Associates, Inc.
Spring Valley, Calif., 1977

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Garrison of 1851
See Footnote #8 in text

Garrison Officers

1851	Present	Absent
May 30	2nd Lt. Moore (Co. K) 2nd Lt. McLean (Co. B)	Capt. Smith, Capt. Patten, 1st Lt. Sully, & 1st Lt. Jones
June 30 2 officers 55 men	2nd Lt. McLean Bvt. 2nd Lt. Colcord	As above, plus Lt. Moore
July 30 3 officers 49 men	Lt. Moore Asst. Surg. Sorrel Bvt. Lt. Colcord	Smith, Patten, Sully, Jones, 2nd Lt. McLean (Leave)
August 30 4 officers 47 men	Lt. Moore Sorrel Colcord McLean (since 27 Aug.)	Smith, Patten, Sully, Jones
September 30 4 officers 45 men	Moore, Sorrel, McLean, Colcord	Capt. N. Lyon, Patten, 1st Lt. Sully, Bvt. Lt. A.T. Bond and Jones
October 30 4 officers 49 men	1st Lt. Moore (Co. K) Sorrel, McLean (Co. B) Colcord (Co. K)	Patten, N. Lyon, Bond, Jones; Sully transferred
November 30 4 officers 49 men	Moore, McLean, Colcord Asst. Surg. Wm. Edgar (since 17 Nov.)	N. Lyons, Joined and departed Det. Ser. 27 Nov., Patten, Bond, Jones
December 30 4 officers 45 men	4 officers and 45 men Capt. Nathaniel Lyons (Co. B) Asst. Surgeon Edgar McLean (Co. B) 2nd Lt. Colcord (Co. K)	Patten, D.R. Jones, Bond, T. Moore (Leave)

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Garrison Roster -- Fort Miller, August 1863

Headquarters and Company A and B, 2nd Infantry, California

Volunteers	9 officers and 110 enlisted men
Lt. Col. James N. Olney	
Surgeon (MaJor) Isaac Parry	
1st Lt. Charles H. Barth	Regt'l. Adjt. and Post Adjutant
1st Lt. Wm. C.R. Shindler	Regt'l QM
Capt. John C. Schmidt	Co. B
Capt. Henry Flynn	Co. A
1st Lt. Abraham B. Smith	Co. B
1st Lt. John J. Shepheard	Co. A
2nd Lt. John C. Innes	Co. A

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APPENDIX D

A History of Mining in the Millerton Lake Area

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APPENDIX D

A History of Mining in the Millerton Lake Area

Betty Rivers
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One Hundred Years of Moving Earth and Water
A History of Mining in the Vicinity of Millerton Lake SRA

> How many holes I have dug, how much earth I have moved and washed! I might say that I have moved and washed whole mountains... (Etienne Derbec, Mariposa, 1850 [Derbec 1964:102]).

Introduction

The Gold Rush came late to the San Joaquin River and the land around it. Mining here, however, as in the Mother Lode country to the north, propelled the area's development. Early prospectors were quickly followed by merchants, who recognized that "let the diggings fall off as they will, the miners will still require bread and breeches, and will find the money to pay for them" (Marryat 1855:276). As goods and services were provided, mining camps became small towns; the towns, in turn, attracted settlers more concerned with the San Joaquin's possibilities of farming and ranching than with its mines.

Gold mining, increasing and decreasing in importance to the local economy, continued in the vicinity of Millerton Lake SRA for over a century. The area's mines were included in three mining districts: Hildreth (Irelan 1888:203-205), Temperance Flat (Mining and Scientific Press, June 1, 1889:396), and Pollasky/Friant (Bradley 1915:440; Clark 1968:50). District boundaries, particularly those of Hildreth, were loosely assigned and changed over time. Historically significant mining activity in the area of Millerton Lake SRA is defined here as extending along the San Joaquin River from slightly below Friant on the west to the large bend upriver from Temperance Flat (NW 1/4 Sec. 15, T. 10 S, R. 22 E on the east. The northern line is at Hildreth Mountain and O'Neals. Auberry Valley, which was included in the Temperance Flat Mining District, forms the southern boundary.

The search for gold within this locale began, as it did throughout the Sierra, with individual prospectors or small companies, equipped with the simplest of tools, searching for gold in the placers, or river gravels. Lode mining, tunnelling along veins of quartz, required more sophisticated equipment and often a considerable investment. The first lode mine on Temperance Flat, the Sullivan, apparently went into operation in the late 1850s (Lorey 1987:104). In the Hildreth District, the earliest lode mines were reported from the 1870s (Mining and Scientific Press, Oct. 2, 1880:212; Clough 1983:85). County production figures, published by the California State Mining Bureau from its establishment in 1880 onward, annual reports by the State Mineralogist, and excerpts from the trade journal, the Mining and Scientific Press, record the heyday of the area's lode mines in the 1880s and 1890s.

Fluctuations in local mining activity during the twentieth century reflect changes in technology, particularly the introduction of floating and dry-land dredges, higher prices for gold, the growth of the labor movement, and the economic displacement of two World Wars and the Great Depression.

Prospecting and Placering: Accounts from the 1850s

> From the first discovery of gold in California to the present time, the spirit of adventure which brought the early gold hunters to the Pacific Coast has led them to explore unknown portions of the country in search of more extensive and valuable deposits of the precious metals. Successive years of

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> wild life, and the mountain freedom of California, has had the effect on some natures to cause a thirst for adventure to the extent that nothing but death can hold them in check. To this class of men the world is mainly indebted for the wonderful development of our State (Hanks 1880:22).
>
> Without a home, without any other shelter than the heavens, the miner goes from place to place, from stream to stream, searching for a good mine, everywhere testing the earth to determine its richness. In his peregrinations he carries his entire fortune with him: his pick, his shovel, his pan, his cradle, with which he gathers the gold; to that must be added his kitchen utensils, his blankets, a powder bag at his side, a double barrel shotgun or rifle. One or two pistols hung from his leather belt, which even holds the special knife which the miner uses to dig with at the bottom of the holes and in the clefts of the rocks; finally, a sack containing his provisions completes his burden....When he has found a place rich enough to reward his efforts, he stops, settles himself at the foot of a neighboring tree, carries his tools to the place which he has marked out by means of four stakes placed in the four corners, and according to the law of the placers, he prepares to exploit it (Derbec 1964:140).

The first prospector to come through the Millerton Lake SRA area was reportedly Joe Kinsman, who climbed Table Mountain at some time in 1849, but soon continued on his way to the Fresno River mines (Winchell 1933:18). By Spring of 1850, however, Wiley B. Cassady (Cassity, Cassidy) and his partner, a Major Lane, found enough mining activity along the San Joaquin to warrant building a small store, about four miles downriver from present-day Friant. With another partner, C. D. Gibbes, Cassady established a ferry business. During the summer, Cassady, Lane, and their crew placer-mined a rich deposit which became known as Cassady's Bar, two miles up the river from the site of Fort Miller (Vandor 1919:233; Winchell 1933:19; Crampton 1975:40; Gudde 1975:63; Stammerjohan, Appendix C, this volume).

In September 1850, Etienne Derbec, a French journalist who had been mining along Agua Fria and Mariposa Creeks, set out "with four of my countrymen... going further and further south," to look for new prospects (Derbec 1964:138). Reaching the San Joaquin in late October, Derbec, who evidently had not heard of Cassady's strike, called the river "the poorest of the placers; the best days yield four dollars there." He noted that "at every step one finds abandoned quicksilver machines, and it is entirely deserted today" (Derbec 1964:152). Derbec must have generalized from a small area; miners were apparently working on the river at the time he wrote.

Derbec and his companions continued up into the Sierra, "but five men alone could not risk going farther. The Indians, always driven further back, were becoming more numerous and consequently, more daring" (Derbec 1964:153). The native people of the San Joaquin foothills had by this time been given ample cause for fear and resentment, as increasingly more miners and suppliers arrived in their homeland. The conflict called the Mariposa Indian War was set off on December 17, 1850, when a group of Native Americans, gathered to work for James Savage at his trading post on Agua Fria Creek, revolted, destroying Savage's post on the Fresno River and killing three of his employees (Crampton 1975:20; Eccleston 1975:15).

The Mariposa Battalion, a civilian militia headed by Savage, included many miners, "with volunteers from as far away as Cassady's Bar on the San Joaquin River"

(Crampton 1975:34). In January, 1851, as the battalion was organized, the United States Indian Commission arrived in San Francisco and set out with an Army escort, travelling "slowly along the base of the foothills establishing contact with the various tribes of the mountains by couriers and word of mouth" (Crampton 1975:38). Between February and late May, the Commission concluded treaties with foothill groups, promising reservations, farming equipment and food, in exchange for native land and the cessation of hostilities. The treaties, which essentially ended Native American resistance and the "Indian War," were never ratified (Crampton 1975:38, 79, 80, 108; Wallace 1978:469).

On April 29, 1851, fifteen native groups, including those living along the San Joaquin in what is now Millerton Lake SRA, concluded treaties with the Commission at Camp Barbour, a tent encampment set up near the site of Fort Miller (Crampton 1975:79). Troops were assigned to build a more permanent post; work began in September (Stammerjohan, Appendix C, this volume).

David James, who had been a member of the Commission's escort, arrived at Camp Barbour in July, sold his mule, and set up as a miner. Two men he encountered on the river were working with a rocker, a dirt-washing device first introduced to California in 1848 (Holliday 1981:38) and later used throughout the gold fields:

> Like the pan, it utilized the action of water and the weight of gold, but it vastly increased the volume of dirt that could be washed. Built of wood, this simple contrivance was four to six feet in length and had an open box or hopper at its upper end and a series of cleats along its sloping bottom. When gold-bearing dirt was shoveled into the hopper and water poured on top, the sievelike bottom of the hopper held back the rocks and most of the gravel; the lighter gravel and muddy, sandy water fell through and ran out the lower end, leaving the heavier particles and scales of gold behind the rows of cleats--and all the while one of the miners rocked and shook the simple machine to hurry up the disintegration of the gold-bearing dirt (Holliday 1981:38).

The miners told James that "they were making about $5.00 per day each out of the gravel on the bars" (James 1920:2).

James set out for the nearest store, twelve miles up Fine Gold Gulch, for equipment and supplies. He purchased a basic set of tools for the simplest placer mining: shovel, pick, and pan (James 1920:1-2). His provisions included bacon, flour for bread, and beans; he commented that "Chili beans, by the way, are intimately associated with the early history of the mines; the staple food twenty-one times a week, and between meals for a change and the energy and muscle they supplied to work the pick and shovel in the development of the mines was wonderful" (James 1920:2,8). He made camp on the south side of the river--"it was roomy, the sky for a roof and one single blanket was all my household furniture" (James 1920:2)--and began work:

> I had seen one of the men pan out and I thought that was easy. I commenced panning and I found little, infinitesimally small, specks of gold in the crease of the pan and picked them out with a splint and deposited them in a rag. My fingers got sore and the blood came to the ends and I had to do them up in rags....In three weeks my supplies were consumed and I took my load of dust to buy more, but to make a long story short, Larry Cowen weighed my dust and said there was just 75 cents in the lot. Now this was a damper on my dreams of wealth to be obtained from mining....But Cowen told me to try it again and he would let me have all the

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provisions I wanted.... The next day I went to the Jamison and Crumley Camp and told the boys my experience and the wealth I had extracted from the gravel in three weeks panning, and they both laughed until I thought they would have a fit; but I could not see anything to laugh at. However, they told me if I wanted to pan I had better let the bars alone and go crevicing, that is, finding where the gold and black sand had concentrated in crevices made in the bedrock with the action of water and gravel and that a slate or broken bedrock was the most favorable place to find rich deposits. I also took a lesson in panning (James 1920:3).

James' start as a miner reflects that of many men arriving in California's gold fields--in his "dreams of wealth," hard work despite total ineptitude, and the help given by men who had gained some mining experience. He went on to become a proficient miner; Jamison and Crumley were his partners for a time. In the summer of 1852, James and other partners found, a mile below Millerton, "a good prospect in the gravel and a good chance to put in a dam and turn the river, leaving the north channel, so it could be worked....This claim [the Jenny Lind] proved to be very rich; some of the dirt ran as high as fifty dollars to the bucket...." (James 1920:10; cf. Winchell 1933:27). One of the men working with James was Jesse Morrow, later a well-to-do businessman in Millerton and Fresno and the owner of the Morrow Mine near Hildreth (below). That winter, with still another group, James prospected on Temperance Flat: "We all went to work throwing up the dirt in the first gulch I discovered gold in and surveyed out a route for a ditch from the main, large gulch to the head of the gulch we were working upon. In digging that ditch I found [what became] the Sullivan mine... (James 1920:29; see below for a history of the Sullivan Mine). Around 1854, James went south to mine near the Kern River (James 1920:34).

Robert Eccleston, like James, arrived on the San Joaquin in July, 1851, but, in contrast to James, had already gotten his feet wet mining. He, his brother Edward, and their three partners reached the southern mines in January, 1850. Like many of the small Gold Rush companies, they kept moving from one location to another, supporting themselves in the placers, and looking for a big strike. They were working on Agua Fria Creek when Eccleston joined the Mariposa Battalion in February, 1851 (Crampton 1975:9, 11; Eccleston 1975:4, 26). The battalion was disbanded on July 1, and on July 10 Eccleston reached the San Joaquin, where his partners were working on a bar three miles above the mouth of Fine Gold Gulch (Eccleston 1975:113).

Eccleston's diary provides the most vivid account we have of early mining on the river. The bar where the company was working "did not turn out to be as rich as by the prospecting the boys anticipated" (Eccleston 1975:113), and Eccleston describes their prospecting up and down the river, trying another bar, then hitting pay dirt in the potholes of the river rocks:

Fri. [Aug. 7] I joined the boys this morning...& we worked a pot worn in the rocks by the action of the water on it. We washed 108 buckets of dirt on Friday & got over $100. We worked two large pots which we finished on Sat washing on Sat 120 buckets but only got $65.50.
This is the best week's work I have done....
Mon. We tried some more of the pots but found them wanting, could only find 15 to 20 cents and scarce at that. Made $34.50.
Tues., Wed. Worked up high from the River in some clay from 6 in to 1 ft deep on the Rock washed 180 buckets each day & made $58.00 and $44.00 respectively.

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Thur. Worked in the same place in the morning as the two previous days, the place gave out in the afternoon...
Fri. Tried a new place having to move large Rocks, got nothing. Washed ten buckets out of the old pot got $18.00.
The pots themselves gave out, washing 57 Buckets & only making $29..00....
Mon. Aug. 24th. We commenced this morning to work our newly purchased claim, which I will somewhat describe. It is known as 'the Island,' but since the River has fallen it is only a point. It is divided up and down the River into two claims & the one we bought is the outside one or the one next the River. Nearly $500 had already been taken out of it previous to our buying which is consider[able] money for so small a claim, its average width being only 10 ft & length some 30 to add to this. It [is] covered with immense rock jammed in & preventing easy access to the dirt. Those who knew or thought they knew the claim thought we were worsted in the bargain & in fact prospects did not look bright when we worked on it Monday on which day we washed about 120 buckets & got $28. On Tuesday however we struck it & in 85 Buckets, being all we washed, we got $105.00 some buckets paying $2.00 or more. The black sand was so extremely copious that we were obliged to wash back twice in every 5 buckets instead of once in 10, the usual manner in fine gold. On Tuesday Wed & Thurs we kept on sinking our hole which although not as rich as it was at first paid well. We then could not reach the bottom in the deepest part, but could not work any lower on account of over hanging rocks which rendered it dangerous....On Friday & Sat we worked in amongst the rocks moving those we could, we had an extremely difficult job, it being exceeding straining as the clay is very tight packed with plenty of stones....On the first three days of this week we worked out the Claim, getting some $78.00. The last hole we worked, the water came in so bad that we were obliged to throw out dirt....On Thur we prospected & Fri & Sat we worked on a bar washing about 300 buckets p[e]r day. The River falls slowly. Fish are plenty but will not bite (Eccleston 1975:116-119).

On September 20, near Fine Gold Gulch, Eccleston wrote that "Miners were damming & working in the bed of Stream generally, the bed has been found tolerable rich," and that "The Soldier[s] are building a barracks for winter quarters" (Eccleston 1975:120-121). Despite the treaties of the previous April, "The Americans are working on the Indian Reservation & determined to keep the Indians off by force who don't like it" (Eccleston 1975:120). Pahmit, or Bill Wilson, a Dumna Yokuts born in the village chosen for the site of Fort Miller, described the rapid disintegration of his people's lifeways after the arrival of the miners and soldiers. His village was burned and levelled for the fort, and he was among the Yokuts conscripted to help build it (Latta 1977:657-666; see Rivers, Appendix B, this volume). In all probability, some of the Americans Eccleston noted mining on the Yokuts' reservation were living in the camp that became Rootville, then Millerton; the reservation was close by, near the mouth of Winchell Creek (Winchell 1933:20).

Eccleston and his partners continued to mine on the river--digging, damming, panning, rocking--through December 6, when "our diggings kept Getting poorer;" the winter rains had come on; and the river was rising (Eccleston 1975:127-128). Eccleston's group left the San Joaquin two days later, but it is evident that more miners were arriving.

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Millerton continued to grow in 1852-1853; its post office was established in October of the latter year. The village by then had several stores; and in 1854 the first hotel was built (Winchell 1933:29, 40, 43; Frickstad 1955:35). Mining continued to be early-day Millerton's mainstay.

Searching for gold in the river became an important activity at Fort Miller as well. William Parks, a mineralogist with the United States Railway Survey, observed in July, 1853, that "some of the officers at Fort Miller were constructing a canal along the bed of the stream into which they were intending to turn the water of the river when at its lowest stage, and thus be enabled to obtain the sand of its bed which was supposed to be extremely rich in gold" (Parks 1856:20). In October, 1855, Captain Edward Townsend arrived at the fort on a tour of inspection, and wrote:

> This morning I went down to see the mining operations on the San Joaquin. Captain Jordan, USA [quartermaster at the fort] is building a dam across the river just above the Fort and expected to make a part of a fortune by selling water and washing gold. At the latter business, my experience would go to show he cannot realize much. The soldiers have their little claims on the river, and at their leisure they wash for gold using the common cradle. Some of the best miners among them make $40 to $60 a month, but that would never pay for the expensive works put up by Captain J. I rocked out eleven buckets-full of earth and made about eleven cents! (Townsend 1970:141).

Passing Millerton on his way to the fort, Townsend commented that "Millerton, the mushroom town near the Fort is no place for decent men to stop at if they can help it...." (Townsend 1970:137). Reverend William Kip, Episcopalian Bishop of California, who had travelled with Townsend to Fort Miller, elaborated:

> We passed the infant town of Millerton, on the San Joaquin River, about half a mile from the fort. It consists of some twenty houses, most of them of canvas, two or three being shops, and the rest drinking saloons and billiard rooms. The population...on this day...seemed to be entirely given up to dissipation (Kip 1921:53).

However wild the town appeared to the Bishop and the Captain, six months later, in April, 1856, Millerton was designated county seat of newly created Fresno County (Lewis Publishing Company:52). The town continued to grow, as farmers followed the miners. In February, 1859 I.G. Hughes advertised that his store in Millerton carried a "General Assortment of Goods...suitable to the Farmer and Miner" (quoted in Laval 1975:16). The community of miners living on or near Temperance Flat, however, was large enough to warrant the establishment of an election precinct there in 1857 (Lewis Publishing Company 1892:57).

The Army abandoned Fort Miller in June, 1858; moveable property was auctioned off, and the buildings put in caretakership (Stammerjohan, Appendix C, this volume). Local residents promptly moved in, since "There were no true land titles as there had been no complete or official survey....'Squatters' Rights' was the rule at the Fort" (English 1970:133).

In 1919, Historian Paul Vandor wrote that it was still possible to see "several hundred yards above the fort, the remains on the south bank of the Fort Miller Mining and Water Company, ambitious enterprise...of Quartermaster Thomas Jordan;" the project was a complete failure (Vandor 1919:120), as Captain Townsend had predicted. So

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also were Jordan's efforts to tunnel under the lava caprock at Pincusion Mountain (Lorey 1987:104).

Gold in Gravels, Gold in Quartz: Reports from the 1860s-1870s

> Placer mining was the business that brought the early prosperity of the county, drawing hither all classes and nationalities to delve for the precious metals...(Elliott 1882:187).
>
> For many years it has been known to a limited number of prospectors that Fresno County contains rich veins of gold-bearing quartz (Mining and Scientific Press, Dec.4, 1886: 358).

Placering along the San Joaquin and nearby streams "saw its palmiest days" in the 1860s (Mining and Scientific Press, Dec. 4, 1886:358). As a supply center and the county seat, Millerton continued to grow. On March 8, 1865, the Millerton Times published this notice from the area's businessmen:

> On and after the first day of March, 1865, we, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to receive and pay out GOLD DUST at the following rates only:
> San Joaquin River or Bar dust, where it is not mixed with other dust, at $15.50 per ounce
> Fine Gold Gulch, Cottonwood, and all taken out in small gulches between the San Joaquin and Fresno Rivers (except Coarse Gold Gulch) at $14 per ounce
> Coarse Gold Gulch dust at $16.50
> Big Dry Creek at $16.50
> Temperance Flat dust, and dust taken out at the head of Little Dry Creek, at $14....(quoted in Elliott 1882:187).

The town was hard hit when the San Joaquin flooded in 1861-1862 and 1867-1868; twenty-nine buildings were destroyed in the latter flood (Vandor 1919:114, 118). By June, 1870, however, Millerton was offering the goods and services available in an established Western town, including its own newspaper, The Expositor, which replaced the short-lived Times of 1865 (Vandor 1919:111, 112).

The only lode mine reported in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area during the 1860s was the Sullivan, then called the Martin, which apparently operated intermittently until Henry Sullivan acquired it in the early 1880s (below). Local prospectors searching for quartz veins in the 1860s included William R. Hampton, who came to work about 1865 for James Jones in his store near the Converse-Jones Ferry, across the river from present-day Friant. Hampton later built a hotel and store on the south side of the river (English 1981:115, 116). A post office was established for the settlement, then called Hamptonville, in July, 1881. It is most probable that the money to establish Hampton's businesses came from mining. In April, 1867, he "struck a rich vein" above Fine Gold, although he did not work it extensively until the 1870s, when it became well known as the Hampton Mine (Mining and Scientific Press, April 27, 1867:262; Burchard 1884:147). By 1886, Hampton had located and was working the Diana, later the Patterson Mine (Mining and Scientific Press, Feb. 12, 1887:112; see below for a history of the Diana-Patterson Mine).

In the late 1870s, the Abbey Mine, just east of Hildreth, went into operation. It was the first of the known lode mines in the Hildreth District and the largest gold producer in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area (cf. Mining and Scientific Press,

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Oct. 2, 1880:212; cf. California Miners' Association 1899:393 and Madera Mercury, April 27, 1901:1). The early success of the Abbey undoubtedly drew prospectors to the Hildreth area.

Miners were also impelled to search for gold veins during the 1870s, as placering around the San Joaquin became less profitable (cf. Thompson 1891:4). Millerton was soon obsolete both for commerce and for county government. It was evident that the possibilities of farming would be more important than those of mining in most of the county, and the Central (later Southern) Pacific built its line through the developing agricultural area around Fresno. In 1874, the county seat was moved. The editor of The Expositor wrote (from Fresno): "The glories of Millerton have departed and in a few more days it will live only in name. One by one the buildings are being torn down and moved to Fresno..." (quoted in Thompson 1891:18).

The residents of Millerton's Chinese quarter, most of them miners, "held out longest" in the disappearing town (Vandor 1919:111). Some of these men were in all probability among those described in a newspaper account of Summer, 1878, which recalls placering along the San Joaquin in the 1850s:

> The San Joaquin is falling rapidly....About three hundred Chinamen are scattered along both banks of the river for a distance of thirty miles, beginning five miles below Millerton and extending up into the mountains, and are washing the sand along each bank in rockers just as fast as the waters recede (quoted in Vandor 1919:121).

"Don't Come Broke"--the Lode Mining Boom, 1880-1900

> HILDRETH--Cor. Fresno Republican, Jan.12: 'Off to the mines!' is the cry in San Francisco and cities in Fresno county by 'suckers' and others in general, who hear of the gold production monthly, thinking that they will stumble over a gold-bearing ledge that will be exposed to the naked eye. But don't come with such expectations as some have, and, above all, don't come broke (quoted in Mining and Scientific Press, Jan. 22, 1887).

> 'Tunnels, quartz, stope,' murmured Mr. Scott, in a stunned monotone. 'Tellurides, adit, shaft, drift, hanging wall, pocket, crosscut, lug, skipway, cage, sump, winze....True fissure, azulite, stulls,' he added. 'Could it be stulls?' (Rhodes 1935:49).

The simplest lode (lead, or vein, of quartz) mining required more knowledge, skill, and equipment than early placering. Basic tunneling called for "hammers and rock drills ('jacks') for making holes in the ore body; black powder [later dynamite] for blasting, and picks and shovels for 'mucking out' the loosened ore" (Hardesty 1988:21). Working the rivers and creeks, as James and Eccleston observed (above), could be miserable, injurious, and discouraging; lack of experience with blasting powder, or ignorance of the rock formation being worked, was possible death.

Quartz veins in the mining districts around Millerton Lake SRA were shorter and more shallow than the extensive deposits further north (cf. Clough 1983:42), and the most developed local mines did not need the elaborate underground systems of the Northern Mines. Excavation methods used in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area followed what Donald Hardesty has described as the "rat-hole" system:

> The 'rat-hole' system was one of the earliest methods to be used and is still used in some small mining operations. Access to and removal of the ore

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> body are accomplished with a single shaft (vertical or inclined passage that opens to the surface of the mine)....Mining then takes place by following the ore body with a maze-like network of drifts (horizontal passages excavated in or around and parallel to the long axis of ore bodies), cross-cuts (horizontal passages running at sharp angles to the long axis of the ore body), winzes (shafts sunk downward in the mine's interior), and raises (shafts excavated upward to connect different levels of a mine's interior)...(Hardesty 1988:22).

Mines more than a few feet deep required some means to get men and materials in and out of the workings:

> The low tech solution is manpower or animal power. Perhaps the simplest is handcarrying sacks of ore and waste rock up and down a ladder....Another common low tech hoisting device is the windlass. Here, a hand operated winch is used to lower and raise miners, ore, waste rock, and supplies in an iron bucket or similar container...the whim is a horse powered variant....Yet another solution was to use a small steam engine to pull ore cars up an inclined ramp. Small steam engines, in fact, are typically associated with small mining sites in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The headframe hoisting system is one of the most common in the 19th and early 20th centuries....Typically, the headframe is a 'gallows'-like structure erected over the mine shaft. At the apex of the headframe is a drum or sheave over which a cable passes; an engine or other source of motive power pulls the cable to raise and lower miners, supplies, and ore (Hardesty 1988:27).

Once excavated, the ore had to be crushed. The earliest type of mill, used well into this century, was the arrastra, introduced in California by miners from Mexico. Rock was dumped onto a stone slab, and a heavy stone dragged over it by a horse or mule--later by water or steam power (cf. Crawford 1894:128). A much more efficient, and correspondingly more costly, crushing system was the stamp mill. The rock was pulverized between heavy iron stamps and anvils, called dies.

Gold was separated from the gangue (crushed matrix rock) by amalgamation or concentration. "Many of the stamp mills of the 19th century recovered free gold and silver by passing the 'pulp' (crushed ore mixed with water) over an 'apron' of copper plates covered with a thin film of mercury;" this was an amalgamating plate or table (Hardesty 1988:43). "Mercury was often added to the ore during the grinding stage, however, because of the longer time thus made possible for amalgamation to take place" (Hardesty 1988:43).

> Concentrators use a shaking, vibrating motion to separate metals from gangue....Vanners, the best known of which is the Frue vanner...are table-mounted endless belts that shake or vibrate side to side. The pulp flows onto the belt surface, where the shaking motion vertically separates the metals and the gangue; the heavier metals settle to the bottom and the lighter gangue stays near the top and is washed away (Hardesty 1988:43).

Excavation and milling technologies in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area ranged from one-level drift tunnels, with ore milled in horse-powered arrastras, to mines several hundred feet deep, equipped with steam-driven stamp mills. In 1888, for example, ore from the Sullivan Mine was "worked in arrastras." At the same time, the Abbey, noted above as the area's largest producer, was running a ten-stamp mill twenty-four hours a day (Irelan 1888:203, 215). The account given in 1888 of

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operations at the Abbey, which was by far the most developed of the local mines, provides a detailed illustration of nineteenth-century mining practices:

> The mine is worked through a shaft and a tunnel, the former being six hundred and thirty feet upon the incline, reaching a vertical depth in the mine of four hundred and thirty feet; the tunnel, following the course of the vein, is eight hundred feet in length....The gold is collected by amalgamation in the battery [stamps] and on outside plates. Seventy-five per cent of the recovery is obtained in the battery and 25 per cent is collected from the plates. The mill of ten stamps is run by steam power. Each stamp weighs eight hundred pounds, and drops six inches, eighty-six times per minute. The engine in the mill is supplied with steam from the hoisting works, one hundred and seventy-five feet distant.
> The mine has been extensively worked and the ledge is steadily improving. On the same level as the tunnel and fifty feet west is the incline shaft following the vein and dipping northerly at an angle of 26 degrees. From the shaft, one hundred and fifty feet from the surface, there is a drift running northeasterly one thousand feet. One hundred and fifty feet deeper on the incline is another drift running also northeasterly a distance of seven hundred and sixty feet. One hundred feet lower (third level) and running in the same direction, they have drifted four hundred feet. On the fourth level the drift extends three hundred feet, and on the fifth level (six hundred feet deep) the drift is two hundred and fifty feet long; both of these levels run northeasterly. The intervening ground between these drifts is now being stoped [vertical excavation of the ore body, often in the form of steps], and milled with results highly satisfactory to the owners. Running southwesterly from the incline on the second level, three hundred feet from the surface, a drift has been extended one hundred and twenty-five feet. On the third and fourth levels the drifts are one hundred and twenty-five feet and thirty feet long, respectively, both running southwesterly. The ore has averaged in free gold about $25 per ton, and carries nearly 3 per cent of sulphurets [compound of sulfur and metal] assaying $200 per ton. The inside plates are five by twelve inches; they are cleaned up twice a month. The aprons are fifty inches by ten feet; there are no narrow sluices with plates, the pulp running direct from the aprons to the Frue vanners (four in number). The aprons have an inclination of one and one half inches to the foot, and are scraped every day. The batteries are supplied with four Challenge feeders. The shoes and dies are of adamantine steel. Two and one half tons are crushed per stamp in twenty-four hours, through slot-punched, No. 9 screens. Loss of quicksilver is about thirty pounds per month. A set of shoes and dies will crush three hundred and seventy-five tons of ore before requiring renewal. The water in the mine averages twenty-four thousand gallons per day, and is handled by a No. 4 Cameron pump at the bottom of the incline shaft, and a No. 6 Cameron pump at the five hundred-foot level, and is used to supply the boilers. The wood used for fuel amounts to six and one fourth cords per day, costing $3.50 per cord. There are forty-eight miners employed, who receive $2.50 per day. In the mill four men are engaged, who also receive $2.50 per day. On outside work ten men find steady employment at $40 per month and board. The ore shoot is eleven hundred and fifty feet in length. Hercules powder [dynamite] is used in blasting, and of this about nine hundred and fifty pounds per month are consumed. The mine is carefully timbered with pine, costing six cents per linear foot eight inches square (Irelan 1888:203).

By late 1888, the Abbey's main shaft had been sunk another 95 feet (Goldstone 1890:195). In December of that year, however, workers were being laid off (Mining and Scientific Press, Jan. 5, 1889:4), and the mine was shut down in 1889 (Goldstone 1890:195). It was reported from Hildreth in January, 1890, that "responsible parties are negotiating for a lease" for the Abbey, "so long the mainstay of the town" (Mining and Scientific Press, Jan. 11, 1890:22), but the mine was not reopened (Crawford 1896:205; McLaughlin and Bradley 1915:539).

Varying locations given for the Abbey illustrate the difficulty in documenting the mines of the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area. In 1888, the Abbey was placed "one half mile east of the town of Hildreth" (Irelan 1888:202); in 1890, "east of the small camp of Hildreth about a quarter of a mile" and in Sec. 30, T. 9 S, R. 22 E (Goldstone 1890:194, 195). In 1894, the mine was located in Sec. 36, T. 9 S, R. 21 E (Crawford 1894:154). Described in 1915 as "idle for many years," the Abbey had returned to Sec. 30, T. 9 S, R. 22 E (McLaughlin and Bradley 1915:539).

The mines changed owners and names, and duplicated names--the historical area included, for example, a San Joaquin and a Henrietta on both sides of the river. As noted for the Abbey, conflicting locations were given for the same mine. Histories of the local mines have been traced as carefully as possible, but available documentation is often not only contradictory, but fragmentary. Establishing complete, accurate accounts will require extensive research in the records of both Fresno and Madera Counties.

Four mines, aside from the Abbey, were described as important in the Hildreth area. The Hildreth was located around 1880, and worked sporadically during the decade. In January, 1890:

> Things were lively for awhile around the old Hildreth mine, pioneer of the district, named after the late illustrious Tom Hildreth, from whom, by the way. the town also derives its name. This mine has had rather a checkered career, proving at times the joy and sorrow of its many owners, but owing to bad management and other adverse circumstances it has never paid any large dividends. Some very remarkably rich strikes have been made there, however...(the Fresno Expositor, Jan. 1, 1890, quoted in Mining and Scientific Press, Jan. 11, 1890:22).

The mine was to be reopened that Spring, and development in the incline was described in 1894 (Crawford 1894:158). The last notation found for the Hildreth, in 1896, was "It is now idle" (Crawford 1896:209).

The Hanover Mine, southeast of Hildreth in Sec. 31, T. 9 S, R. 22 E, was located by H. S. Williams in 1880 and went into operation soon after (Irelan 1888:204-205; Crawford 1894:157). Two samples from the mine, one of "average ore" and another showing wire gold, were sent for display at the New Orleans Centennial Exposition of 1884-1885 (Hanks 1885:89). The Hanover, however, like many of the historical area's mines, was worked intermittently. In mid-1887, the Hanover was being reopened, and its mill rebuilt:

> Fine Gold Miner, July 15: Six men are now employed at the Hanover mine engaged in retimbering the incline and putting up the mill. The property is owned by H. S. Williams of Madera, and for some years has lain idle, but the owner, convinced that the mine is valuable and if worked properly will yield good results, has decided to spend an amount of money sufficient to

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put it in good order. Those best acquainted with the history of the Hanover look upon it as one of the very best properties in the district. Mr. Williams will repair everything thoroughly and when the water is pumped out, if the appearance of the mine justifies such an action, work will be commenced underground. In the meantime the mill is being removed from its old site to a point very near the mouth of the working shaft....The mill will be rebuilt entirely and put in first class condition (quoted in Mining and Scientific Press, July 23, 1887:56).

Fine Gold Miner, July 29: The work of putting up the Hanover mill goes steadily on, and by the middle of the month will be completed. This mill has been constructed in the most substantial manner, the timbers for the battery block, engine bed, frame, sills, braces, etc., being of the heaviest kind. It will be supplied with Frue concentrators, and a plentiful supply of water will be pumped from the mine. It is to be run on custom ore, and experienced men will be in charge. A custom mill has always been regarded as a necessity to the district, as there are many mine owners who have taken out considerable ore but have had no means of getting it crushed, and in many instances their funds have given out and work on their claims has been discontinued in consequence. They will now have a chance to resume work, and by taking their ore to the mill get enough money to continue development work (quoted in the Mining and Scientific Press, Aug. 6, 1887).

The Hanover was listed as idle in 1888, although its stamp mill was operating (Irelan 1888:205); both mine and mill had been shut down in 1890 (Goldstone 1890:197). Work resumed by 1896, when "a new tunnel has been run to cut the vein" (Crawford 1896:208). By 1914, however, the Hanover had recently "been successfully worked in a small way for pockets....A 5-stamp mill once stood on the property but was recently moved to a nearby claim" (McLaughlin and Bradley 1915:545). The mine was noted as idle in 1922 (Laizure 1922:304).

About a half mile from the Hanover lay the Morrow Mine, located in 1881 (Irelan 1888:205; Goldstone 1890:195) by Jesse Morrow, David James' mining partner on the San Joaquin thirty years before (above). Morrow established businesses in Millerton and Fresno, and reportedly made and lost fortunes in ranching and sheep raising (Elliott 1882:123, 130; Vandor 1919:126-127). In late 1886, his mine was described as "a very promising claim" which Morrow "expects to develop in the near future" (Mining and Scientific Press, Dec. 4, 1886:358).

Work on the mine was in progress before February, 1887:

Fine Gold Miner, Feb. 18: The Morrow mine is showing up well. Since Jesse's return from Fresno city he has put a force of men to work in the upper tunnel, and from the prospects obtained from the last two or three tons it is thought that they have got into another "pay chute" of ore, although the ore is no better than the lower tunnel contains. The ore dump is increasing, and we understand that Jesse will lease the Hanover mill shortly....

Fine Gold Miner, Feb. 25: The Morrow mine, at present, is being opened up by tunnel and drifts upon a good body of quartz that averages in size from one to two feet....the quartz vein will mill $35 per ton.

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> Fine Gold Miner, April 22: The tunnels in the Morrow mine are being driven ahead rapidly, and in tunnel No. 3 a fine body of high-grade ore has been encountered. Mr. Morrow has leased the Hanover mill and will shortly put through 500 0r 600 tons of ore (quoted in Mining and Scientific Press, Feb. 28:144; Mar. 5:160; April 30, 1887:288).

Apparently, however, Morrow "came broke" to his mining operation. By late 1888, the mine was sold:

> Fresno Expositor, Dec. 26: It is reported on good authority that Jesse Morrow has sold his mine in the Hildreth mining district to parties in Los Angeles....What little work has been done on the claim has been accomplished by hand and without the aid of machinery. It is understood that if the new company does not purchase the machinery of the Golconda mine, new machinery will be bought and work on the mine started at once (Mining and Scientific Press, Jan. 5, 1889:4).

The Morrow mine in 1890 was described as having a five-stamp mill, two Frue vanners, and a hoisting works; engines for the mill and hoist were run by steam (Goldstone 1890:196). In 1894 and 1896, the mine was listed in operation, as part of the Bazinet Group of claims (Crawford 1894:154; 1896:211). By 1914, "The property has not been worked recently and the 5-stamp mill was removed" (McLaughlin and Bradley 1915:540).

The fourth major mine near Hildreth, Mud Springs, was the longest-lived operation in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area. Mud Springs is of particular interest, also, because John Hoxie was a partner in the mine's development. Hoxie, brought to Millerton as a child (Vandor 1919:609-610), became "an experienced miner" and was a partner in the Herron Mine, near Table Mountain (below) (Mining and Scientific Press, July 13, 1889:24).

Mud Springs (also called Berry or Wilson), located northwest of Hildreth, was apparently operating before 1880. In October of that year, Chapman, Hoxie, and Company were 170 feet down on their ledge and "working in the best ore body they have discovered" (Mining and Scientific Press, Oct. 2, 1880:212). Hoxie and his partners reportedly took out $250,000 worth of gold from Mud Springs (McLaughlin and Bradley 1915:548). By 1886, however, Louis Wilson owned the mine:

> The Wilson mine shows up a fine ledge of very rich ore in the shaft with well-defined walls....San Francisco mining men have made some high offers for this property. Louis does not want the world because he has no place to put it (Mining and Scientific Press, Dec. 4, 1886:364).

In May, 1887, "Louis Wilson has been compelled to stop work upon his mine on account of the increase of water in the shaft;" he had ordered machinery from San Francisco (Mining and Scientific Press, June 4, 1887:368). The mine, listed in 1894 as owned by S. H. Wilson, was by then 300 feet deep (Crawford 1894:161).

Like many mines in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area, Mud Springs operated intermittently. It was noted as idle in 1896 (Crawford 1896:211). By January, 1899, the mine was "sinking below the 400-foot level and is in good ore;" and its mill "runs constantly, enough ore being in sight to last for three years with the present crushing facilities" (Mining and Scientific Press, Jan. 7, 1899:6, Jan. 21, 1899:67). Mud

Springs was one of Madera County's three major gold producers in 1900 (Yale 1901:85).

By 1914, the mine had been idle for two years, except for assessment work (McLaughlin and Bradley 1915:548). Typical of most of the area's mines, the five claims comprising Mud Springs were unpatented, or still on government land.

Assessment work (meaningful improvements amounting to $100 a year) was required to hold a claim if the mine was inactive.

Mud Springs reopened in late 1921, with new timbering and the installation of a Lane mill (Laizure 1922:304). The mine, idle again in 1928, was leased to another operator in 1935 (Laizure 1928:324, 1935:25). Listed in 1950 under the ownership of William Lasher, Fresno, Mud Springs was then one of only two producing gold mines in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area (Logan 1950:473; Logan, Braun, and Vernon 1951:503).

The second gold mine active in 1950, Madera #1 in Sec. 19, T. 10 S, R. 22 E. (Logan 1950:473), was very possibly a reworking of an early twentieth-century mine, the Ragesdale, which adjoined the old Homestake Mine (below). Homestake was one of eight nineteenth-century operations in the southern portion of Hildreth District which are of special interest in that they were situated in or near Millerton Lake SRA.

William Hampton, founder of Hamptonville and a successful miner (above), was working the earliest of these local mines by some time in 1886. His progress was described in February, 1887:

> The Hampton mine is located on the southwest side of Crooks' mountains (sic), having a two- foot ledge that is very rich. The ledge is alive with coarse gold. Mr. Hampton is drifting on the ledge in the tunnel 80 feet below the upper shaft. The tunnel is in over 400 feet (Mining and Scientific Press, Feb. 12, 1887:112).

By June, 1887:

> W. R. Hampton has at last struck it rich in his mine on Prussian Hill. After driving a tunnel in the side of the mountain 375 feet, and sinking 175 feet, a fine lode of good ore has been tapped and stoping has been prosecuted with vigor. In a short time Mr. Hampton expects to get out 100 tons of rock that will go from $75 to $100 per ton. The ledge is about two feet in depth and shows considerable free gold throughout (Mining and Scientific Press, July 2, 1887:8).

Hampton called his mine the Diana, and produced enough gold in 1890 to ship $900 worth to the United States Mint in San Francisco (Dimond 1891:102). How much gold he actually extracted that year we do not know. Nineteenth-century reports from the Mint show that most operators in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining district turned in either no gold or a fraction of their total yield (cf. Dimond 1893:89, for a discussion of nonreported gold in California).

In the State Mineralogist's 1894 report, the Diana was located in Sec. 18, T. 10, R. 22 E, and had "three tunnels, the longest of which is more than 400 ft. in length" (Crawford 1894:156). The owner was still Hampton, whose address was given as

Pollasky. Hamptonville had been renamed in December, 1891 to honor Marcus Pollasky, a railroad entrepreneur (Frickstad 1955:33; English 1981:117-118).

By 1914, the Diana was listed in the ownership of John McDonald, of Friant (McLaughlin and Bradley 1915:541). Hamptonville, then Pollasky, took its present name, for lumber baron Thomas Friant, in September, 1909 (Frickstad 1955:33; English 1981:118). The Diana in 1914 contained "several adits from 200 to 400 feet long," but McDonald had done "no work besides assessment" (McLaughlin and Bradley 1915:541). In 1922, the mine was noted as abandoned (Laizure 1922:303).

Near the Diana, or actually on the same property, was the later Riverside Mine, which included two quartz and one placer claims. It had been "equipped with an arrastra for a number of years...additional machinery, including a small mill," was installed in 1928 (Laizure 1928:325, 1935:25). In 1935, the mine was "equipped with a 15-ton Ellis mill," and three men were working (Laizure 1935:25). The Riverside's owners were T. G. Jordan of O'Neals and E. A. Patterson of San Francisco.

It seems most probable that the Diana and Riverside operations created the complex of adits and industrial remains now known as the Patterson Mine.

Southwest of the Diana and Riverside, in the southern portions of Sections 13 and 14, T. 10 S, R. 21 E, the Lottie K. Mine was being worked in early 1887:

> Messrs. Reed, Harris & Co. have recently opened up a very promising new mine on Fine Gold, which they have named the Lottie K. They have drifted some 60 feet on the ledge, and have found, along the entire distance, a well-defined ledge some 22 inches thick. The quartz is of a decomposed quality, and is fine milling ore. They have worked a considerable amount of the vein matter, and have been rewarded with an average yield of over $80 per ton (Mining and Scientific Press, Feb. 12, 1887:112).

By 1892, Reed, Harris, and their partners were operating a group of three mines on this vein: the Lottie K.; the Henrietta, "which showed a clean up of $37 to the ton" when milled in an arrastra; and the Sarah Althea Terry (Irelan 1892:215). The Henrietta was noted in 1894 as "an easterly extension of the Lottie K....on the east bank of Fine Gold Creek;" the Lottie K. lay on the west bank; the Sarah Althea Terry was not listed (Crawford 1894:157, 159-160). An 1898 map of Madera County shows two mines, with a possible third, crossing Fine Gold Creek in Sections 13 and 14; the complex is labelled "Henrietta Mine" (Punnett Brothers 1898).

Also shown on the 1898 map, in the southwestern quarter of Sec. 14, is the San Joaquin Mine. No information was available for the San Joaquin, except that it probably belonged to the owners of the Henrietta group (cf. Crawford 1894:165). On the 1908 map of Madera County, the San Joaquin Mine occupies the same place as in 1898; the Henrietta is shown only in the southwest corner of Sec. 13 (McIntire 1908). These mines were no longer operating in 1914 (cf. McLaughlin and Bradley 1915).

The Homestake Mine, noted above, was located in Sec. 19, T. 10 S, R. 22 E. In 1894, the mine had "two inclines, said to be 115 and 160 ft. deep, respectively, with drifts and stopes leading therefrom; also a shaft 80 feet deep" (Crawford 1894:158). There was no further information available for the Homestake, but it seems most probable from location and previous development that this mine was included in the later Bully Boy Group, described in 1935:

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> Bully Boy Group, consists of two claims owned by C. S. McDonald, and three claims owned by E. L. Melchonian, located 6 miles beyond Hildreth in Sec. 19, T. 10 S, R. 22 E. The mine has been developed by 14 tunnels of varying length at different elevations on the steep side of the San Joaquin River canyon, making a total of approximately 1000 feet of workings. All milling in the past has been done by arrastres. A 300-pound sample from the dumps recently given a mill test is reported to have had a value of $60 a ton. McDonald and Melchonian are continuing development and planning installation of a new mill (Laizure 1935:24).

Adjoining the Bully Boy Group was the Ragesdale, the early twentieth-century mine noted above. In 1915, the Ragesdale included two unpatented claims.

> Several short adits were run and at one time a small mill was on the property. The present owners propose to clean out the lower adit and drive it ahead, then raise to the upper levels and stope, there being 300 feet of backs (McLaughlin and Bradley 1915:549).

The mine was idle in 1922, but by 1935 consisted of three claims and was being developed, with five men working (Laizure 1922:304, 1935:25).

Although the exact locations of these operations in Sec. 19, T. 10 S, R. 22 E cannot be pinpointed, it is highly likely that the mining sites--Arrastra, Cholla, and Grant Block--found in Sec. 19 during the current survey (Steidl, Steidl, and Lindahl, this volume) represent the Homestake--Bully Boy Mines and the Ragesdale. The Collapsed Cabin site, west of the mining remains, may have been associated with the twentieth-century operations here (Steidl, Steidl, and Lindahl, this volume).

In 1894, four mines were listed in Sec. 25, T. 10 S, R. 21 E. They included three placer operations and one quartz: Achsah D. Mine (placer), C.B. Halstead, of Pollasky, owner; Bessie H. Mine (quartz), E. Wright, of Pollasky, owner; Little Willie's Mine (placer), G. P. Gunter, of Pollasky, owner; Seneca Mine (placer), Seymore May, of Pollasky, owner (Crawford 1894:155, 159, 163). No further information was found for these mines; there is no mention of them in the twentieth century listings. The historic remains noted at the Spring site (Steidl, Steidl, and Lindahl, this volume) may reflect one of these small enterprises.

In his report on the production of precious metals during 1893, the Director of the Mint observed:

> Fresno County shows only $7,118.79 gold product this year, as against $112,987 in 1892, but the reason for this apparent great difference is that...the county has been divided and many of the mining camps formerly in Fresno are now in the new county of Madera....Fresno has lost the better part of her mining interests (Yale 1894:77).

Across the river from the Hildreth District, however, Temperance Flat shared in the mining boom of the 1880s and 1890s. Twelve quartz mines were operating on the flat in 1894; five of these operations are of particular historical interest.

The best-known and longest-lived mine on Temperance Flat was the Sullivan (also called at various times the John L., the Inyo, and the Martin), located in the SE 1/4 of Sec. 17, T. 10 S, R. 22 E. First found by D.B. James in 1852 (above), the mine was "worked more or less regularly" from the later 1850s until at least 1915 (Bradley

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1915:449). In 1888, "Three hundred tons of ore, worked in arrastras, have yielded an average of $33 per ton" at the Sullivan (Irelan 1888:215). By 1894, when the mine was called the Inyo:

> Developments consist of four tunnels, which are respectively 400, 150, 135, and 105 ft. in length, with several stopes and old workings. A No. 1 Kendall mill, run by steam power, is connected with the property (Crawford 1894:129).

The one-stamp mill crushed "about 1 ton per day, using a 60-mesh wire screen" (Crawford 1896:167).

In 1914 the mine, listed as the John L., was owned by John Sullivan and Mrs. Henry Sullivan. It had been operated "the past thirty years by Henry Sullivan" (Bradley 1915:446).

> It is credited with a total output to date of over $75,000....The pay shoot is 12 to 41 inches wide and stated to be 1000 feet long. The old tunnel was in 1000 feet on the vein but is now caved and the new one 105 feet lower is in 600 feet with 200 feet of it on the vein. A raise is being driven to connect with the upper level. Originally an arrastra was used, and more recently a 1-stamp Kendall mill, steam driven. A 2-stamp Hendy mill, 1000-pound stamps, and a Frue vanner are to be installed this fall. Two men were at work (Bradley 1915:446).

Further information on the Sullivan was unavailable. In 1928, no production had been reported from the mine, and it was noted among "properties whose present ownerships and activities are uncertain" (Laizure 1929:312-313). It seems highly likely that the Sullivan, or at least the area around it, was worked during "the second gold rush" of the Depression (below; cf. Lorey 1987:104).

The Sullivan, ironically, remained a mineral claim; the four other major mines on Temperance Flat, all of shorter duration than the Sullivan, were patented. Their locations are shown on the map of a partial survey in 1918 of T. 10 S, R. 22 E (United States Surveyor General 1919).

The Rattlesnake, located mostly in the SW 1/4 of Sec. 17 with a small edge in the SE 1/4 of Sec. 18, was apparently operating before it changed hands in July, 1887:

> Fine Gold Miner, Aug. 5: Mr. Neil Nevins concluded a sale of the Rattlesnake mine to Messrs. Jackson & Dirlam of San Francisco on the 27th ult. This is considered a good property, and Mr. Dirlam sent a force of miners to begin development at once on an extensive scale. Neil Nevins is foreman of the work. A good report may be looked for from this mine in the near future (quoted in Mining and Scientific Press, Aug. 13, 1887:104).

By 1888:

> The vein has been tapped by a tunnel one hundred feet in length at a depth of seventy-five feet. From the end of this tunnel a drift has been run on the vein northwesterly three hundred feet. Following the vein on the southeast the drift has been extended two hundred and eighty feet, making a total length of five hundred and eighty feet on the ledge. In this southerly drift, one hundred feet from the end of the tunnel, there is an incline shaft, following the dip of the ledge to a depth of eighty feet below the level of the tunnel. The vein, as developed by these drifts and shafts, has a width varying from twenty inches to three feet. The ore carries a large percentage

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of oxide of iron, is easily mined, requiring but very little blasting, and there are about five hundred tons on the dump from which a milling return of $12 per ton is expected (Irelan 1888:215).

D. H. Jackson, of Oakland, was listed as owner of the Rattlesnake in 1894. The mine, however, was in trouble; the tunnels and shafts were "partly filled with water" (Crawford 1894:130). In 1896 the Rattlesnake was idle (Crawford 1896:169).

By the time the Rattlesnake Mine was being developed in 1888, D. H. Jackson owned a nearby claim, for which "The surface prospects are exceedingly promising" (Irelan 1888:215). This was the Quien Sabe, northwest of the Rattlesnake on the midline of Sec. 18, with an edge in the western portion of Sec. 17. Work included "three shafts, 40', 40', and 80' deep, and a 600' tunnel on the vein." Like the Rattlesnake, the Quien Sabe was noted as idle in 1896 (Crawford 1896:169).

The Temperance Mine, also called the Wide-Awake (Crawford 1894:131), lay in the NE 1/4 of Sec. 20, with a very small edge in the SE 1/4 of Sec. 17. In 1896, the Temperance was owned by W. W. Alderman, of Auberry. "It is an extension of the Inyo [Sullivan] Mine....There are two tunnels, 100' long, and a shaft 50' deep on the vein (Crawford 1896:170). The mine, operating in 1896, was listed as idle in 1914 (Bradley 1915:451).

The fourth patented mine on Temperance Flat was the Keno, in the SE 1/2 of Sec. 17; a later extension, the Joseph G., extended south into the NE 1/2 of Sec. 20. In 1889, ore at the Keno was being processed in a two-horse arrastra (Mining and Scientific Press, Mar.30, 1889:224). The mine apparently reached its zenith by 1894, when it was certainly the largest operation on the flat:

> ...developments consist of a 240 ft. tunnel, from which two levels have been run, about 300 and 110 ft., respectively; also a 136 ft. incline. The principal vein shows a width varying from 6 in. to several feet....There are also two or three smaller veins in the mine. At this mine there is a 10-stamp mill. Fresno Milling and Mining Company, of Fresno, owners (Crawford 1894: 129).

The company still owned the Keno in 1896, with Harry Sherwood as superintendent. "Some prospecting is being done to find a new ore-shoot" (Crawford 1896:167); it is possible that the new lode was the Joseph G. In 1914 the Keno and Joseph G. were in the ownership of W. D. Coats, Fresno, and were listed as idle (Bradley 1915:446).

The Temperance Flat Mining District also included Auberry Valley. Two mines were noted as operating there in 1894; a third was active in 1896. One, the Herron [Harron, Huron, or Hoxie], is significant to the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area in that it was among the mines developed by John Hoxie, of Millerton (Mud Springs, above). In February, 1889, "Clark and McKenzie bought into the mining property known as the old Harron mine, together with J. C. Hoxie and W.L. Witt, both experienced miners" (Mining and Scientific Press, July 13, 1889:24). A reporter from the Fresno Expositor interviewed Clark in early July:

> We began working ten men in February last and have kept them steadily at work. Any one familiar with mining will appreciate the expense we have been under by sinking two shafts 100 feet in depth each, building an arastra and keeping our hands, besides the hundred and one little things that all count up in the course of a month, and yet our mine has not only paid every

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> dollar of this expense, but netted a little surplus. The mine is situated on the headwaters of the north fork of Little Dry creek. We did not commence crushing our rock until March last, and have crushed only the best rock since that time. The arastra, as you know, is a primitive method of reducing quartz or rock. The process is very slow. I presume that with an ordinary 10-stamp mill we could have crushed in one day all the rock we have reduced in the arastra since March last. For this reason we have used only the best rock, and it has averaged from $70 to $130 per ton...I can say there has been far more tons at $130 than at $70 (quoted in Mining and Scientific Press, July 13, 1889:24).

The company had opened three levels in the mine by mid-1890, was using about sixty pounds of Giant and Hercules blasting powders a month, and milled the ore in two horse-powered arrastras. Each arrastra reduced one and one fourth tons in twenty-four hours (Goldstone 1890:192-193). In 1892, a five-foot Huntington mill, with a capacity of 18 tons per day, had been installed (Irelan 1892:215). The mill and two concentrators were noted next to the Herron in 1894, when:

> The principal developments consist of an 800 ft. tunnel, with several stopes and one 30 ft. winze. There are also several old workings...the pay streak varies from a few inches to about 2 ft....Shepperd Bros. and J. C. Hoxie, of Fresno, owners (Crawford 1894:128).

In 1896, the mine was "abandoned and the mill and plant removed" (Crawford 1896:167).

Mining activity recorded for the Temperance Flat District during the 1890s also included two large placer operations. The longer-lived and more productive of the two was the Thornton, discovered about 1888 and described in 1892 as a placer mine:

> It is situated about 500 yards from the San Joaquin River, and about 200 feet above it. The claim has been worked by sliding the gravel down a chute to the river. The mine has been sold to the San Joaquin Mining Company, of Fresno, who are said to have taken out about $15,000 in gold dust during 1891 (Irelan 1888:215).

Development continued at the Thornton, listed in 1894 as a drift mine, with "more than 100 ft. of tunnels and drifts." Water for sluicing was taken from creeks and gulches in the winter and pumped up from the river in summer. Four men were working (Crawford 1894:131). By 1896, the operation of the mine was far more complex:

> Thornton Mine (Hydraulic and Drift)...It is on San Joaquin River, 6 miles above Pollasky, at 550' elevation, and contains 120 acres. A new plant is being erected to raise water, for hydraulicking, to the ditch 200' above, by a centrifugal pump, driven by a breast wheel in the river. The ditch is 1' x 1', and 800' long. The pressure obtainable is about 110', and an 8" pipe and No. 1 giant will be used. The gravel lies in an old channel 70' above the river, and is from 10' to 25' deep. A drift is being run to strike the bedrock in the lowest place. In April, 1896, it was 110' long, and cut through slide material with many large bowlders. Jeff Donahue Mining Co., of Pollasky, owner (Crawford 1896:170).

The new developments worked; the mine was apparently active until 1907 (Bradley 1915:445).

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In contrast to the Thornton, the carefully engineered failure of the Ohio-Mersaba Mines recalls Captain Jordan's ambitious project near Fort Miller (above). In 1894, the Ohio and Mersaba were noted as "situated on the San Joaquin River at the mouth of Fine Gold Gulch, and about 5 miles up the river from Pollasky. It is proposed to turn the water from a bend of the San Joaquin and work its channel" (Crawford 1894:130). By 1896:

> The property consists of several thousand feet of placer ground along the San Joaquin River, below the mouth of Fine Gold Creek. A dam was completed across the San Joaquin River, about 150' above the mouth of Fine Gold Creek, in December, 1895, and the river turned into the canal cut for the purpose on the left bank. It was intended to deploy pumps to raise water from the basin-like depressions on bedrock not drained naturally when the river was turned. These pumps were to be operated by a large undershot wheel placed across the canal. The wheel was so arranged that it could be raised or lowered to suit the flow of water passing through the canal. Ohio-Mersaba Mining Co., of Fresno, owner (Crawford 1896:168).

Three years later, in August, 1899, "The Ohio State M. Co....have at last strong hopes of success in their diversion of the stream, pumping dry the pool and getting the gold supposed to be in the bed. They have the pool nearly pumped out, and expect by Sept. 1st to begin getting gold" (Mining and Scientific Press, Sept. 2, 1899:261). In October, however:

> The Ohio State M. Co. has sold its mining machinery to a Fresno foundry. The company put nearly $25,000 in the bed of the San Joaquin river at the mouth of Fine Gold creek in an unsuccessful attempt to dam the flow and recover the gold in the pool (Mining and Scientific Press, Oct. 21, 1899:465).

Recalling the river mining of David James, Robert Eccleston, and their partners (above), three residents of Pollasky were listed in 1896 as working small placers. J. T. Parker, at the Missouri Mine, and W. H. Parker, at the Parker Mine, were sluicing the gravels in old river channels at Pollasky. James Campbell, of the Campbell mine, was placering on the river a mile above the town (Crawford 1896:166, 168, 169).

Hard Times in the Mines: 1900-1929

> To those who contend that such demands as have been made for increased pay were unreasonable, the miner points to the figures of those who have closely studied costs and says, 'increased pay means increased efficiency'....To those who argue that much of the underground labor is unskilled, the miner replies that the duties of the unskilled laborers are extremely arduous. In all of these arguments the miner has a powerful ally in the size of the graveyard on 'the flat'....Those of us who understand the miner have learned to appreciate him though recognizing his faults. He is a generous, resourceful, and skillful fellow, who, when his work is carefully watched and he is kept 'broke,' will turn out work, under disagreeable conditions, in a manner that is truly surprising....(Davis 1913:213).
>
> As has been seen, gold mining runs counter to general business activity; in periods of depression it prospers; in periods of general prosperity it has to fight for survival. In the one case the profit per ounce is increased by lowered costs and the augmented purchasing power of gold; in the other case the reverse is true (Joslin 1945:142).

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By 1900, gold mining operations in California were changing or shutting down in response to a four-year drought cycle, a more prosperous economy following recovery from the depression of 1893-1898, and the demands of mine workers for better pay (Yale 1901:82, 1903:84; Davis 1913:213; cf. Beard and Beard 1960:303).

No information was available on how much the organization of mine labor and the ensuing strikes in other California counties affected Fresno and Madera. Wages listed for this area in 1900 were average for the state. In Fresno County, an estimated 111 miners made $1.25 to $2 a day in the placers or $2.50 in quartz mines. Madera County, with 228 miners--twice the number in Fresno County--had a pay rate of $2 to $3 a day (Yale 1901:91, 93).

Most of the mines in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area, as noted above, were small operations, and the changing economy before World War I sharply reduced their number. It seems probable that many miners took jobs in the new resource industries developing in both counties around the turn of the century. By 1900, the oil boom had hit Fresno County; "some very extensive and important developments have taken place of late, and there are now many producing wells" (Yale 1901:84-85). In Madera County, copper mining was increasing in 1902, and "the granite quarry at Raymond is one of the largest and most active in the west" (Aubury 1902:217). By 1916, Fresno County's gold production hit a low of $653, while its petroleum output was valued at $7,530,631 (Bradley 1917:123). Madera County in 1916 produced $10,306 worth of gold, in contrast to $172,191 of granite (Bradley 1917:129).

For the boom year of 1894, the State Mineralogist's report had listed 67 mines in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area: 51 in Madera County and 16 in Fresno County. The Madera total included 36 quartz mines, 14 placers, and one combined quartz and placer. Across the river in Fresno County were 14 quartz mines, one placer, and one combined drift and placer (Crawford 1894). By the summer of 1914, only six mines were noted as active: a drift mine on the Madera side of the river and five quartz operations on Temperance Flat (Bradley 1915; McLaughlin and Bradley 1915).

The McKenzie-Minturn Mine, the drift operation in Madera County, was described in 1914:

> ...on the north bank of the San Joaquin River, in Sec. 34, T. 10 S, R. 21 E, 3 miles northeast of Friant....Both above and below this point on the south side of the river and above it on the north side, these placer gravels were worked between 1850 and 1860, the camp being known as Millerton, the county seat of Fresno County. The present workings were commenced in 1904. The ground is patented. The gravel is in an ancient river channel....the bedrock runs about 28 feet below the surface of the ground. The channel is 5 to 6 feet higher than the high-water mark of the present river, and has a different character of gravel, being coarser and made up of different rocks. The main adit was driven in 700 feet and stoping began at the back end, the ground being allowed to cave behind the work....The method of working is to stope out the gravel, fill behind with the coarse material and tram out the sand and small stuff to the sluices. Sixteen-foot sluices with Hungarian riffles are used. A 6-inch centrifugal pump driven by

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a 40 h.p. distillate engine furnishes water from the river. Two men are employed (McLaughlin and Bradley 1915:547-548).

In 1921, the McKenzie-Minturn was noted as idle (Laizure 1922:304).

The five mining operations on Temperance Flat in 1914 included the Sullivan, or John L. (above), and the adjoining Gilroy Claim, also worked by Henry Sullivan:

> It was located in 1896 and only assessment work done until 1913 when a new ore shoot was struck....The adit showing the new shoot is in 92 feet on the vein with a winze down 45 feet from which ore has been stoped for 30 feet along the vein. There is a 70-foot winze in the older workings. The ore was milled at the John L. mine adjoining, which arrangement will continue when work is resumed this fall (Bradley 1915:445).

Two other claims, Providence and Midas, were being worked not far from the Sullivan and the Gilroy.

> Providence Claim....was located in 1908....There is a vertical shaft of 50-foot depth, with a 38-foot drift. At 24 feet below the collar of the shaft is an adit in 200 feet....Three men were at work and an arrastra in operation....A 12 h.p. distillate engine furnishes power for the arrastra, pump and hoisting (Bradley 1915:448).

The Midas Claim, adjoining the Providence on the southwest, was a small operation:

> Midas Claim. John Anderson, Grabner, and Mrs. E. A. Bonnell, Auberry, owners....Anderson is working alone, drifting. There are two tunnels, 156 and 200 feet. Ten tons of ore recently treated by arrastra at the Providence is stated to have yielded $40 per ton (Bradley 1915:447).

About a half-mile to the west of these four mines lay the San Joaquin Claim:

> This claim has been worked at intervals for some years and by the present owners since April, 1914....The gold is stated to assay $14 per ounce. There is an incline down 100 feet on the vein and an adit below in 40 feet. A raise is being driven to connect the two. A 6 h.p. distillate engine runs the arrastra, which treats 2 tons of ore per twenty-four hours....Two men were at work (Bradley 1915:449).

Walter Bradley of the State Mining Bureau carried out his work on Temperance Flat in August, 1914. World War I erupted that month, propelling a rapid expansion in America's economy:

> The war in Europe had scarcely started in the summer of 1914, when Great Britain and France began to buy enormous quantities of farm produce, manufactures, and semifinished raw materials in the United States. From month to month their purchases increased in volume, as they poured their own money into this country and began to borrow huge sums from American banks and investors. By the end of 1916 most branches of manufacturing and agriculture were booming; unemployment had almost disappeared; wages were higher; business men and farmers were gathering in large profits (Beard and Beard 1960:408).

Gold production, however, decreased sharply. The price of gold was fixed at $20.67 an ounce, and "the increase in costs of all supplies, labor and transportation....made it increasingly difficult to operate at a profit" (Bradley 1920:39). Production figures from

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a large operation on the Mother Lode document the rising costs of mining during the war:

> In 1914, it cost that company $12 per fine ounce to produce the gold in the bullion shipped; in 1915, $14; in 1916, $16; in 1917, $18; and for the first six months of 1918, the cost was $20 per oz....It must be borne in mind that the gold miner receives from the Mint $20 per fine oz. for the gold.
> It does not seem feasible to raise the value per ounce of fine gold, as that would upset financial calculations the world over, as gold is the basis against which everything else is figured (Bradley 1918:32).

The 1921 report of the State Mineralogist noted that, due to economic conditions, Fresno County's gold mines "were practically all idle" during 1920 (Hamilton 1921:69). The Sullivan, Gilroy, Providence, and San Joaquin Mines were all listed in 1929 as "properties whose present ownerships and activities are uncertain" (Laizure 1929:313-314).

Only one mine was described as active at the end of the 1920s in the Lake Millerton SRA historical mining area: the Riverside (above), on the Madera side of the San Joaquin (Laizure 1928:325).

Hard Times for Everybody: the Great Depression, 1929-1940

> And then came the crash of October 1929....The Wall Street panic triggered a general economic collapse. Within only a few months unemployment became a serious problem. Forlorn, down-and-out men shuffled hopelessly through bread lines. Banks began to fail at an alarming rate. Farm prices dropped to disastrous lows. City after city became unable to cope with its relief problems (Shannon 1960:ix).
>
> Since the depression many people lacking other employment have panned gold by hand in the streams of California with the hope of extracting enough to furnish the bare necessities of life (United States Bureau of Mines, quoted in Symons 1937:36).
>
> The jobless turn to gold (Joslin 1945:142).

By 1931, the Division of Mines estimated that "10,000 to 15,000.... snipers [miners who move along rivers or creeks, panning or sluicing], prospectors and various individuals selling gold in small lots to the bullion dealers" were at work in California. Most of them had not been able to find jobs; their mining produced "an average of not to exceed 50 cents a day" (Symons 1932:44). Although the Division's staff thus acknowledged the hardships and uncertainties of the Second Gold Rush, they responded to "an insatiable demand" for information on locating and holding mineral claims, publishing a guide in late 1931 (Bradley 1931:4).

During 1932 and 1933, gold production in Madera County increased over 400 per cent (Laizure 1935:24). By 1934, three mines in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area were listed as active: the Bully Boy Group and the Ragesdale, in Sec. 19, T. 10 S, R. 22 E, and the Riverside, in Sec. 18, T. 10 S, R. 22 E. A fourth mine, the perennial Mud Springs, had been leased to a new operator (Laizure 1935:24-25). [See above for mining descriptions and histories]. Unfortunately, no information on mining at Temperance Flat was available for the 1930s. It seems most probable that the Depression brought renewed mining activity to this area.

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The estimated number of "snipers, prospectors, and various individuals selling gold in small lots to bullion dealers" had grown in 1933 to 15,000-18,000 (Symons 1934:39). During 1934, thousands more headed for the gold regions, and standard mining operations increased. The price of gold per ounce had been raised from $20.67 to $35 in January of that year (Symons 1934:40). In July, the Division of Mines, with a distinct air of running in place, published a brief guide to placer mining areas. The article included a map, recommendations for records search, directions to "principal localities," mainly in the mother lode, and the observation that "The lower courses of rivers easily reached by automobile have been worked over time and again....The person who really wants to make his work remunerative should go prepared to travel on foot up the less accessible tributaries which empty into the river...."(Bradley 1934:242).

The Division's placering guide also provided the names of licensed gold buyers, by county. The agent at Auberry was William H. Barnes; Friant had two buyers, William H. Dunnicliff and Lewis H. Kahrt (Bradley 1934:236). In January, 1935:

> One of the two licensed gold buyers at Friant reports that he purchased small lots of gold from 150 different 'snipers' between January 1 and November 1, 1934. Most of this came from the gravel beds along the San Joaquin River in both Madera and Fresno counties (Laizure 1935:26).

"Sniping" during the Depression is vividly described in Bacon & Beans from a Gold Pan, the reminiscences of Jesse and Dot Coffey, who made their living for over four years as placer miners. Their success was unusual, but they came to the Sierra foothills for the same reason that brought tens of thousands of others: "Once again I found myself plodding miles each day from employment agency to agency, standing in lines of jobless men at mills and factories, and always with the same result" (Hoeper 1988:2). Jesse Coffey had learned to pan and sluice for gold as a boy, and knew how to live in the woods. In October, 1935, the Coffeys had decided to try mining for a living, and were headed for Agua Fria Creek.

The proprietor of the lumber yard in nearby Mariposa was far from encouraging:

> Snipers. Gonna go down and mine on the Agua Fria, I'll bet....she's damn slim pickin's down there--damn well worked out. The old-timers cleaned her up pretty good and the Chinamen took what they left. That country's been mined and prospected for pretty near a hundred years now, and today I'll bet there's forty snipers camped along that twenty miles of creek--damn few of 'em makin' enough to buy bread and beans....These snipers, they come and go all the time--come here with a couple of dollars and high hopes, and six weeks later they leave dead broke. Half of 'em have to hock their spare tire or something to get gas enough to leave town. Now, don't get me wrong--I ain't tryin' to discourage--just telling you the truth (Hoeper 1988:5).

The Coffeys, undeterred, built a snug tenthouse near the creek and, like their more permanent neighbors, augmented their bacon and beans with fish, game, and a vegetable garden. As the lumberman had remarked, however, most of the goldseekers came and went.

> [They] were totally inexperienced both in gold mining and in the ways of the out-of-doors. They pitched tents or moved into old abandoned cabins. Some merely had a shelter constructed of a canvas and old boards or strips

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of rusted sheet iron they had salvaged from a long-abandoned mine (Hoeper 1988:5).

Agua Fria Creek had been mined in the Gold Rush of 1849; Robert Eccleston and his partners were among those working there in 1850-1851 (above). Jesse Coffey observed:

> The entire length of this little river had been worked, not only by the old-timers, but by other prospectors and snipers. We had to be just a little more careful than the men who had been here before us. Gold mining the way we did it was a matter of applying knowledge, hard work, and imagination coupled with a bit of luck. We had to find crevices that others had missed, or places where storm waters had washed and swirled, concentrating fine gold in the thin layer of gravel that coated rough bedrock along the stream. We looked for the unlikely places, or spots that others might have passed up because it appeared the work involved would not justify the amount of gold they might produce (Hoeper 1988:13-14).

Like Gold Rush miners, the Coffeys used the simplest of tools when they began placering on the Agua Fria: gold pans, a shovel, and their homemade sluice box.

> A sniper's sluice box is simply three boards about six feet in length nailed together to form a U-shaped trough. Sides of the box are six to eight inches high, and its flat bottom from ten inches to a foot wide. In the bottom lies the detachable riffles of wood or heavy wire mesh which catch and hold the particles of gold which work out of the gravel as it washes through the box. The sluice box sits on legs or is propped up by rocks at an angle which allows the water running through it to carry away the rock and sand shoveled into its upper end. The gold, being heavy, works to the bottom of the sluice box and is caught by the riffles. One of the requisites of a sniper's sluice box is that it must be light enough to be easily transported, for seldom does a sniper work for long in one place (Hoeper 1988:10).

The box was filled from buckets dipped in the creek. Later, the Coffeys were able to purchase a small pump with a one-cylinder engine to raise water.

After two years on the Agua Fria, the couple decided that it was time to move on. More goldseekers had come to the creek, and many of the best deposits had been worked out. The Coffeys relocated to the Yuba River, near Downieville, and continued placering. In the winter of 1939-1940, after the declaration of war in Europe, Jesse Coffey noted that:

> There were unmistakable signs...that the Depression was drawing to a close. People were leaving the mountain counties for jobs in the shipyards. Lumbermills, virtually defunct during the Depression years, suddenly were hiring men. There still were snipers along the river, but not as many as there had been a year before...(Hoeper 1988:186).

The Coffeys left the Yuba late that winter when Jesse--a sign of the changing times--was offered a good job.

Although America's economy was beginning to recover in 1940, the Depression was not yet over; 14.6 per cent of the work force remained unemployed (Beard and Beard 1960:441). Gold mining, as noted above, prospered during Depression conditions when the price of gold was fixed, and the costs of labor and materials went down. In 1940, California's gold industry, which had been expanding since 1930, produced 1,455,000 fine ounces, with a value of nearly $51 million, the largest yield since the Gold Rush (Clark 1966:182).

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An impressive $21,705,145 of 1940's total gold production was recovered by dredging (Averill 1946:17), a mining method which had steadily increased in use and yield since its successful demonstration in the late nineteenth century.

Attempts to dredge for gold in California began as early as September, 1850 (Romanowitz and Sawin 1946:51), when:

> The 'Phoenix' dredging machine is seen in the Yuba River, a cumbrous arrangement, by which it was designed to drag up sand from the bed of the river, and obtain gold in large quantities. It was soon found, however, that this machine dredged more money from the pockets of the owners than it did gold from the bed of the Yuba, and this kind of dredging was soon abandoned (J. Wesley Jones, in Romanowitz and Sawin 1946:52).

The first working gold dredge in the state was the Feather River Exploration Company's No. 1, which went into operation near Oroville on March 1, 1898 (Doolittle 1905:12). Most later dredging was also carried out in the northern mother lode. From 1901-1910, dredges produced $39,911,544, while lode mines yielded $118,337,674; in 1911-1920, the yield from dredging had risen to $79,689,535; that from lode mining had dipped to $107,249,344. In the lean mining years of 1921-1930, the total from dredging dropped to $49,762,547, with a corresponding reduction to $68,923,492 from the lode mines (Averill 1946:16-17).

All of the pre-1930 dredges were connected-bucket machines. They employed "a continuous chain of buckets for digging the gravels and taking it aboard the floating barge," where gold was processed with riffles and sluicing (Averill 1981:151). In the early 1930s, the dragline dredge was introduced:

> The heavy digging equipment is an ordinary dragline excavator that travels on the bank. The floating barge carries only the screen, equipment for concentrating the gold, and the tailing-stacker (Averill 1981:151).

By the end of the 1920s, most of the gold recovered in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area was a byproduct of sand and gravel operations (Bradley 1929:312). Despite renewed activity here in both lode and placer mining during the 1930s (above), the only mine listed in 1934 and 1935 as a principal gold producer was the Grant Service Gravel Pit, at Friant. It was listed as "placer" in 1934, then as "dragline dredge" the following year (Symons 1934:273, 1935:147).

In 1940, gravel mining near Friant, with the processing of residual gold, intensified as work began on Friant Dam.

<u>World War II; End of the Mining Century at Millerton Lake SRA: 1941-1950</u>

> In its struggle to attain the stupendous military and naval production goals it set for itself, America made use of its existing arsenals, navy yards, and other war plants, converted a long list of factories from the fabrication of civilian goods to war production, and built supplementary works at an astonishing rate. Whereas in 1939, the year World War II started in Europe, manufacturing plants in the United States represented an investment of about $50,000,000,000--the accumulation of decades of effort--within the next three years additional facilities costing $22,000,000,000 were partially or wholly completed....The imposing layout of American plants, many of them operated by big companies on a three-shifts-a-day basis, made exceptionally heavy demands on the labor

> market. With millions of members of the usual peacetime working force enlisted in the American armed services, industry had a difficult time getting enough help....(Beard and Beard 1960:440-441).
>
> Friant Dam is a major part of the vast Central Valley Water Project....Completion of the dam will assure an adequate and perpetual water supply for the San Joaquin Valley....It is figuratively true that the waters of the reservoir behind the Friant Dam will store up a veritable flood of controlled money which will pour into Fresno County (Fresno Bee, October 23, 1935, quoted in Laval 1975:n.p.)

By December, 1941, when America entered World War II, labor and materials were already being diverted to the burgeoning defense industry, and California's gold mines were shutting down. The War Production Board's Limitation Order L-208, issued on October 8, 1942, declared gold mining a nonessential industry, and almost all of the remaining mines closed. The order remained in effect until July 1, 1945. Total gold production in California for 1944, in dramatic contrast to the high yield of 1940, dropped to $4,108,055, the lowest figure since 1848 (Jenkins 1947:398).

Some closures were permanent, because "the period of idleness caused great damage to many of the mines in the form of caved and flooded workings". Dragline dredges "were in demand for war work, both as excavators and as cranes, and were scattered and worn out on such work" (Jenkins 1947:398).

Work on Friant Dam was considered essential, and the major gold producers in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area from 1940 through 1942 were two companies excavating gravels for the dam:

> Bent Company and Griffith Company shared the contract to furnish labor and equipment for building Friant Dam, with the government supplying all materials actually used in the dam. An aggregate-processing plant was placed on a deposit owned by the government and located on the San Joaquin River 2 1/2 miles downstream from the damsite. In the course of preparing 4,457,320 tons of sand and gravel for use in the dam a total of $196,977 worth of gold and 849 ounces of silver were recovered. The profit from this was divided equally between the contractors and the U.S. government (Logan, Braun, and Vernon 1951:503).

The lifting of Order L-208 in July, 1945, after the end of the war, did not bring a resurgence of gold mining to the Millerton Lake SRA area. Fresno County reported a yield of 117 ounces from one placer operation, for a total value of $4,095. Madera County listed one active lode mine, which produced one ounce of gold, worth $35 (Symons 1946:44).

Production had risen by 1947: Fresno County noted one lode and three placer mines, yielding $8,225; Madera County had four active placers, producing a total of $6,895. The major gold producer in the Millerton Lake SRA area was the Rockfield gravel plant near Friant (Jenkins 1949:16, 159).

Most gold recovery near Millerton Lake in the 1940s, as in the 1930s, was a byproduct of the sand and gravel business (Logan, Braun, and Vernon 1951:503). By 1950, there was an increase in placer mining, using small suction dredges. The Williams and

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Santoni suction dredge was noted in that year as operating near Friant (Logan 1950:453, 455-456, 474).

In 1950, two lode mines were also listed in the Millerton Lake SRA historical mining area (Logan 1950:473). Mud Springs was again active. The Madera #1 Claim, in Sec. 19, T. 10 S, R. 22 E., was, as noted above, probably a reworking of the Ragesdale Mine.

The old placers on the banks of the San Joaquin lie under Millerton Lake, but all of the mining remains scattered nearby, like those recorded for the Grant Block, Arrastra, and Cholla sites, in Sec. 19, T. 10 S, R. 22 E, stand as small monuments to this area's hundred years of mining history.

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