

Historical Notes
Of The Early
Washington, Nevada County, California
Mining District

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HISTORY NOTES OF THE EARLY
WASHINGTON, CALIFORNIA
MINING DISTRICT

Collected by Robert I. Slyter

THE LITTLE VILLAGE OF WASHINGTON

Of the many little towns that once flourished in the Washington Mining District, only-- always referred to by the newspapers of 'The Early Days' as the 'Little Village of Washington'--still exists.

'It lingers on, dying slowly, but reluctantly.'

The few present inhabitants (1963) believe, almost to a man insist, that here was once a rip-roaring town of the best television show, wild west version. A man, always five to ten thousand of them, they claim, was judged by the speed of his draw and the steel flint of his eyes.

'Yes', they will assure you, 'this was once a really tough town. Gun fights every night'.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

In the Nevada City Library, (just one source) are well bound and preserved copies of Nevada County newspapers of 'The Old Days.' Nevada Daily Transcript. Nevada Tri-Weekly Herald. Daily National Gazette. Nevada Democrat. The Daily Miner-Transcript. The Union. Etc.

Almost minute details are recorded in the lives of the people of 'The Old Days'. Their comings, goings--and why-- are explained.

A Mrs. Condon, of Washington, was gored and tossed ten or twelve feet by the Murphy cow. This cow was considered by all 'to have a nasty disposition'.

Wives, occasionally became tired of the endless work in mountain cabins and took off, without warning for 'the outside'.

True--down the years there were a few murders.

In one, the murderer had difficulty in borrowing a gun to do the job.

A man shot and killed one of the girls in the town's redlight district, over on Rocky Bar, and then killed himself.

A man, after many years of marriage, tried to kill his wife. The newspaper reports that she had the reputation of 'being a nagger'.

There are many reports of police calls to settle disputes in the many Chinatowns of Nevada County. In North San Juan, Ah Me, Ah Fee Ah Lee and Ah Fok, were arrested on a charge of counterfeiting gold dust. But the Chinese of the Washington District, who often out numbered the Caucasians, very seldom made the news with any quarrels or unlawful acts.

'A gentleman from Washington informs us that in the vicinity of the village of Washington there are over 100 Chinese and that they out number the white population.
6. May 14, 1870.

Carefully reported are the storms, amounts of rain, snow, the property assessments, taxes, (even a dog tax) school board and the county supervisors meetings. Road conditions, mining activity, and homes being built, fires, food costs, etc. Births, marriages and deaths were reported in detail.

The two leading hotels in Nevada City reported in these newspapers the names of persons 'registering in' each day from the 'interior towns' of the county.

Modesty was not a virtue of these early newspapers when it came to reporting 'mining news' of the towns of the county. Every prospect hole in the Washington District was sooner or later reported to be sure 'any day now' to start producing rich ore. The superintendent of this and that mine reported from time to time to have 'rich ore in sight'.

'Ethel mine is rich in free gold and sulphites'.

'Grey Eagle, a very good producer in the past, will be re-opened'.

'One hundred thousand dollars is offered by eastern capitalists for the Lindsey mine, near the mouth of Canyon Creek'.

'Grissel. Eagge & Company are opening a deep channel on the bar opposite the village of Washington. The company will work night and day and big pay is sure to come'.

'Big pay is sure to come'.

These English, Irish, Scotch, German and Holland emigrants, with a sprinkling of Yankees, and their first and second generation of descendants, were sure of it, and often proved it.

The scars and caved-in tunnels in the hills and ravines of the District were made with the picks and shovels of these 'Old Timers'.

U. S. Mint, mine and store records prove that they found much gold.

Hard working optimists they were--not gun fighters.

HISTORY NOTES OF THE EARLY
WASHINGTON, CALIFORNIA
MINING DISTRICT

In the fall of 1849 a company from Indiana arrived at this point and decided to remain through the winter. The place of their locating was called Indiana Camp. 1.

In the 1850 fourth of July celebration the name of Washington was adopted and the first alcalde, George Kelsey, a saloon keeper was elected. 2.

Washington is situated on what is called Washington Flat. 1.

It was understood at the beginning that there would be no taxes connected with the creation of the municipality. 2.

Another party had made its way to the vicinity in the fall of 1849. This was a company from Oregon, led by a man named Greenwood. They prospected the river as far as Indiana Camp. They located for the winter at Greenwood's Camp, afterwards called Jefferson, a mile and a half below Indiana Camp. 1.

By the month of August 1850, as the river was found to be quite rich, there were about one thousand men at work on the river, constructing dams, canals, etc; for the purpose of working the bed of the stream.

In the vicinity of Washington in 1850-1851, there were probably three thousand men. The town of Washington, which was the headquarters of this busy hive of workers, had become a thriving, bustling, animated camp, with hotels, restaurants, bowling alleys and all the accessories of a successful mining town. 1.

As late as August 1850 Washington was the highest point on the South Yuba at which gold had been discovered, and a large population centered in that place and at Jefferson, giving to these points an air of importance that has never been regained. Washington at the September election, 1855, cast 183 votes and Jefferson 53. In August 1850 the miners at that part of the South Yuba numbered fully one thousand. They had remained there since spring, or gathered since, waiting for the water to fall, to turn the river and prospect their claims. Dams and canals were constructed at a prodigious expense in those days. The success of working the banks gave encouragement for the undertaking, but when the river was drained the unsatisfactory results soon depopulated the whole neighborhood. Goods of all kinds immediately fell in price and any article could be had, at the scene of recent activity, for half what it would sell in Nevada City. 4. May 11, 1894.

POPULATION OF WASHINGTON

1858. The population was in the neighborhood of 200. 1.

1866. --and a population, including a considerable number of Mongolians of about three hundred and fifty. 1.

1867. Population, including Mongolians, is not far from 350. 3.

1860. U. S. Census. Eureka (now Graniteville) and Washington Townships 1782.

(In 'Camp And Cabin', Rev. John Steele, mentions visiting the 'deserted village of Washington' in December 1850. The results from fluming the river had failed to pay expenses and the discouraged miners left for other fields. 'With a large number of vacant cabins it contained several empty store buildings and quite a large hotel, closed and silent'.)

1860 - U. S. CENSUS MARSHAL'S REPORT

Eureka & Washington Townships	2,100
Chinese	620
Houses	3,048
Churches	18

Number of Chinese believed to be too low.

Many of the houses are only miners' cabins and occupied part time.

The schedule of Eureka (Graniteville) and Washington Townships was not kept separated. 10. August 22, 1860

NEVADA COUNTY VOTING RECORDS. VOTES CAST

	<u>1855</u>	<u>1864</u>	<u>1872</u>	<u>1879</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>
Washington	183	125	54	81	88	90
Alpha	59	19	Worked out.			
Omega	58	90	86	31	29	
Jefferson	53	Worked out.				

(It must be remembered that women did not vote).

The Washington Township Directory for the year commencing, January 1, 1867; lists the names of 196 'White Male Residents.' 3.

The 196 listed in this directory gave their places of residence in the Washington Township as:

Washington..... 67	Diamond Creek..... 7	Scotchman Creek... 5
Tecumseh Mill... 2	Washington Creek... 2	Jefferson Creek... 2
Rocky Bar..... 18	Star Mine..... 1	Grouse Ridge..... 4
St. Louis Mill.. 2	Fall Creek..... 9	Marvin Ledge..... 2
Phelp's Hill.... 3	Jefferson Ridge.... 1	Poorman Creek..... 2
Omega 46	Alpha..... 10	Flint's Ranch..... 1
Brandy Flat.... 9	Gaston Ridge..... 4	

OCCUPATIONS LISTED IN THE 1867 DIRECTORY

Jeweler..... 1	Water Agent... 1	Carpenter..... 3
Butcher..... 2	Stage Prop.... 1	Ditch Agent..... 1
Shoemaker..... 3	Miner..... 147	Foreman..... 1
Saloon Keeper..... 4	Physician..... 1	Clerk..... 1
Miner Superintendent 1	Teacher..... 1	Gardener..... 1
Laborer..... 3	Farmer..... 3	Ranchman..... 2
Hotel Keeper..... 3	Merchant..... 4	Teamster..... 4
Wood Chopper..... 1	Packer..... 1	No occupation given.. 1
Brewer..... 1	Gate Keeper... 2	

THE NEVADA COUNTY MINING & BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF 1895

This 1895 Directory only lists the Caucasians of the town of Maybert and Washington (listed together). Males only. Total - 149.

Miners..... 94	Constables.... 2	Laborers..... 2
Hotel & Saloon Keepers..... 5	Farmers..... 5	Postmasters.... 1
Gardeners..... 2	Milkman..... 1	Ditch Tenders... 2
Shoemakers..... 1	Teamster..... 7	Road Overseer... 1
Millman..... 5	Blacksmiths... 2	Storekeeper..... 3
Butchers..... 1	Carpenter & Millwrights 9	Assayer..... 1
Stage Driver..... 1	Justice of Peace 2	
Engineer..... 2		

FROM COUNTY ASSESSOR'S ROLL - TOWN OF WASHINGTON

Assessed Valuation - 1870:	Real Property.....	\$38,650
	Personal ''.....	23,020
	Dog Tax.....	11
	Tax Collected.....	1,235.50

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

1860	Number of Taxpayers in Township.....	128
1886	Number of Taxpayers in Township.....	126
1870	Population in Township.....	638
1870	Chinese in Washington Township.....	162 (U. S. Census)
1880	Population in Washington Township....	527

- 1860 "The census of Eureka (Graniteville) and Washington Townships were kept together, consequently it is impossible to ascertain the exact number of inhabitants in each. Mr. Patterson informs us, however, that the population of Eureka (Graniteville) Township is some 200 to 300 more than Washington Township." 10. Aug. 29, 1860
- 1880 Total votes in Washington Township - Presidential Election two polling places - only - in the township:
 Omega..... 29
 Washington... 88

VOTES CAST 1860 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

	Douglas	Lincoln	Beckinridge	Bell-Everett
Alpha	21	26	19	
Omega	69	91	69	11
Poorman Creek	23			
Washington	95	32	53	16 10.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY - WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

1858	\$114,880	1879	\$132,775	1902	\$198,200
1859	154,838	1888	164,000	1903	213,515
1860	137,545	1889	162,875		
1861	96,481	1895	223,515		
1866	84,870	1896	238,260		
1867	79,650	1897	242,530		
1869	82,740	1901	191,165		

1868 97,602

1883 Value of real estate, other than town lots - \$158,180
 Value of Improvements thereon - 32,270
 Value of Personal Property, exclusive of money 14,215
 Number of acres of land - 10,377

4. July 10, 1883

1881 Assessment value of all property & improvements in Washington Township - \$220,953

4. August 21, 1881

1887 Assessed value of real estate..... \$111,245
 Improvements thereon..... 41,790
 Money & Credit..... 700
 Other Personal Property..... 19,280

4. July 27, 1887

1880 Number of acres of land assessed in Washington Township - 815

4. July 22, 1880

(Note: - 1870 Dog Tax. This tax was levied by the State Legislature in 1866. The money collected was to go into the County School Fund.

1893	Washington Township Assessment Roll.		
	Real Estate.....	\$127,375	
	Improvements.....	35,185	
	Personal Property...	39,445	
	Money.....	125	
	Total	202,130	4. July 10, 1893
1895	Washington Township Assessment Roll.		
	Real Estate.....	\$152,490	
	Improvements.....	36,620	
	Personal Property...	34,405	4. August 2, 1895
1896	Number of Registered Voters in Town of Washington.....		96
1898	"	"	100
			4. October 29, 1898
1900	Registered Voters: Washington.....	90	Maybert.....80
1902	"	"	106
			4. October 7, 1902

STORES IN THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON

1858	5 Provision Stores	2 Hotels	
	2 Clothing Stores	1 Billiard Saloon	
	Usual complement of liquor saloons and gambling rooms.		1.
1866	Several stores and saloons		
	2 Hotels		
	1 Butcher shop		
	1 Shoe store		1.
1880	2 Hotels	1 Shoe Shop	
	2 Stores	1 Meat Market	
	2 Saloons	1 Dry Goods & Clothing Store.	1
1882	"The business of Washington consists of a grocery store kept by Henry Kohler, a clothing and grocery store kept by Ole Helgenson, a butcher shop kept by Eli & Doose, a shoemaking shop, by I. Maloney, a post office and hotel kept by Hessel Buisman and a second hotel kept by Conrad Grissel. A dance is held on Saturday night, every two weeks." 4. May 1882		
1884	"Washington supports two very fine hotels, one kept by Con Grissel and the other by Hessel B. Buisman (the latter at the present is the Postmaster), two grocery stores, one dry goods store and five places where whiskey is retailed by the drink. They have no church, but a good school and attendance of about forty scholars a day." 4. October 1884.		
1888	There is a Fisk's dancing hall, corner of Main Street and Battis avenue, in the town of Washington. 4. March 25, 1888		
1888	George Grissel now operates the meat market in Washington.		
			4. July 3, 1888
1890	3 Hotels	2 Dry Goods Stores	
	2 Stores	1 Meat Market	
	4 Saloons	1 Shoe Shop	4. 1890



EARLY SCOTCHMAN CREEK DEBRIS DAM



WASHINGTON-ABOUT 1911



MAYBERT-WASHINGTON STAGE



GASTON - WASHINGTON DISTRICT



MODERN MAIN STREET-WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON SCHOOL



GROUP OF MINERS IN KOHLER'S SALOON
WASHINGTON



1940 *LITTLE BROWN LEGS*

WASHINGTON JAIL



FREIGHT TEAM ON WASHINGTON ROAD



MAYBERT - WASHINGTON STAGE
READY TO LEAVE WASHINGTON



MRS. SUEY CHUNG AND SON



WASHINGTON HOTEL - ABOUT 1900

1891 'Washington at present contains three fairly good hotels, two provision stores, one butcher shop,, a post office and six saloons. If some energetic parties would start a furnishing store for gentlemen in the place, I think it would prove to be a good investment.' 4. Oct. 1 1891

'In 1852 the main street of Washington reminded one of Montgomery street in San Francisco.

The river had been worked, with little system, in patches. Derricks hauled the boulders, which were hard to keep out of the way, being so numerous.

On the hills good shakes and cord-wood are cut.

Everything was redolent of rum.

In summer troops of donkeys start from here, loaded, for the mines on the heights above'. (John T. Wocks). 4. April 12, 1890.

STORES

Outside of the towns a number of stores were scattered throughout the District. Their location and length of existence varied with the ups-and-downs of mining operations.

Two stores once operated at Brandy Flat, opposite the mouth of Poorman Creek, below Washington. Several stores and a saloon at Rocky Bar, just above the present Washington bridge. 3.

Several stores were located at various times along Poorman Creek. The Junction House, located at the junction of Highway 20 and the Washington road, operated until the late 1920's. Martin Van Berg ran a store at Diener's Flat, just above the starting point of the Doolittle Trail, below Maybert, for many years. A Mr. Leavy ran a store in Fall Creek.

'Charlie Helgeson has completed and moved into his new branch store at Helgeson's Flat, below the Yuba mine'. 4. October 3, 1885.

(The present Holbrook Flat--1968--was called Helgeson Flat in 1887. It was the location of the Daylight Mine). 4. December 21, 1887.

Old account books show that the stock carried in these stores was mainly whiskey, boots, miners' clothing, powder, fuse, and the basic groceries--flour, vinegar, oil, pork products, etc. All the stores listed 'tooth-ache gum'.

The whiskey was carried in barrels. Sold in gallon lots--bring your own container. The retail price in the late 1890's and early 1900's was three dollars a gallon.

The Nevada City Daily Transcript of October 3, 1889; mention a 'Martin's Store' at Holbrook Flat.

WASHINGTON BREWERY

The Transcript of August 18, 1867; mentions a brewery in Washington.

'The fire destroying every store, hotel, saloon and business place from the Washington Brewery to Brimskill's dwelling house'.

The Washington Township Directory section of Bean's History & Directory of Nevada County--1867--lists: John Schlachter, brewer--Washington.

ELECTION PRECINCTS - ELECTION OF 1858

Washington. South Yuba Hotel. Inspector. J. N. Bagely.
Judges. Robert Latta & M. G. French.
Brandy Flat. Jas. Smith's Hotel & Store. Inspector. T. Osgood.
Alpha. Wixom's Hotel. Inspector. W. W. Wixom.
Omega. Lansing's Store. Inspector. Prescott.
Judges. W. H. S. Cloud & H. Lansing.
Poorman Creek. Shan's Store. Inspector. M. Welsh.

10. August 18, 1858.

ALPHA

HELL OUT FOR HIGH NOON CITY

(Early Day Nickname)

At Alpha the first discovery of gold was made by Henderson & Rodgers in 1850; in a ravine that still bears their names. 1.

First settled in the fall of 1852 by a Mr. McVay. It was one of the liveliest mining towns in Nevada County during 1854 and 1855. It is estimated that \$1,250,000 was taken out during this period, nearly worked out in 1867. Only one set of hydraulic claims being worked by a Captain Merriam. 3.

California Division of Mines & Geology--Bulletin #193--1970--gives Alpha Diggings credit for a production of \$2,000,000.

First located in the spring of 1853 by Charles Phelps.

Cast fifty-nine votes in the 1855 election. Diblee Lodge of I. & A. M. was located here. Moved to Omega in 1861. Only two men occupying one of the six remaining houses in 1880. 1.

ALPHA NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Singing school taught two nights a week by Mr. G. M. Clark.

Dancing school taught by Mr. Hall.

Whistling school taught by Mr. M. Tanner--'who is proficient in the science'. 'Eighteen scholars attend punctually one night a week'. 10. January 1860.

In 1854 Alpha had: 1 Hotel. 2 Stores. 1 Blacksmith Shop.

Water to work the Alpha Diggings was brought in by a branch of the South Yuba Canal ditch, which also supplied Gold Hill, Cotton Hill and the present Scott's Flat reservoir of Nevada City. Much of this ditch can still be seen along Highway 20.

The yield of Alpha, from forty acres, was not less than \$1,500,000. 1.

In Alpha in 1862 (?) was born Emma Nevada (Emma Wixom). Her father "was the physician for this area."

The Nevada City Daily Transcript - January 9, 1900; gives the date of her birth as February 1859.

She married Dr. Raymond Palmer of Birmingham, England, October 1, 1885.

Some confusion in Emma Nevada's date of marriage may be cleared up by the following:

"Miss Emma Wixom, who was married in this city Monday evening, is a relative of Mlle. Emma Nevada (whose true name is also Emma Nevada Wixom, the famous cantatrice, born in Washington Township." 4. September 26, 1883.

When she was five years old her family moved to Austin, Nevada. At the age of twelve she was sent to Mills College in Oakland, California; to study, and where she took voice lessons. She graduated in 1876. In 1877 she was sent to Vienna, Austria to study. At eighteen she made her debut in Her Majesty's Opera House, and became Emma Nevada, a world famous soprano.

A marker placed on the site of the cabin where she was born, by the N. D. G. W; was destroyed by vandals in the late 1930's.

Going down the road from Highway 20 this marker was on the right side of the road, on the bluff, just before the Alpha road enters the diggings.

She died in London June 21, 1940. The German blitz was raining bombs on London during her funeral.

CANYONVILLE

Early in 1850, a company of miners, believing that the gravel in the South Yuba, at the mouth of Canyon Creek, would be very rich, cut many thousands of feet of lumber, by hand, built several stores and many cabins and founded Canyonville.

A canal was dug, long flumes built, and by late summer the South Yuba was turned out of its bed. But little gold was found. The project was a failure. By November Canyonville was entirely deserted. 1. (See 'In Camp And Cabin'. By Rev. John Steele. 1850).

GASTON

Gaston was located on a flat--elevation 5,000 feet--at the junction of the God's Country, Washington and Graniteville roads and the North Bloomfield ditch. It 'sprung-up' about 1898, when the Gaston Gold Mining Company began vigorous operations. Although fed by many small mines in God's Country, ditch maintenance workers and several saw mills above it, the fortunes of the town were linked closely to the 'up-and-downs' of the Gaston mine.

'Gaston mine was the principal gold producer of the Washington District'. 30.

The first cloud in operations came in 1906, due to the San Francisco earthquake and fire, when capital could not be obtained to continue development.

In 1904 Gaston had--2 Stores. 1 Hotel. 1 Saloon. A Post Office. 1. School. The post office was established April 13, 1899.

At this date the hotel was operated by Mrs. Harry White, one store by Harry White and the saloon by Frank White.

Electric lights are now installed in all the houses of Gaston. 9. January 2, 1904.

The first child born in Gaston, on December 29, 1903:

'A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Brown'. 9. January 1904.

(The newspaper--Nevada County Daily Morning-Miner--did not give the names or initials of either parent).

'We (Gaston) have an up-to-date water system and also a fire company'. 8. March 30, 1905.

They have been using a sleigh the last few days to bring mail and passengers from Washington to Gaston. 8. April 7, 1905.

E. C. (Eb) Grissel is one of the owners of a store in Gaston. 8. August 2, 1905.

In 1905 the hotel is mentioned as--'Grissel & Co's hotel in Gaston. 8. November 23, 1905.

Alpha Hardware Company of Nevada City opened a store at Gaston in 1912, but when the Gaston mine closed the next year (a temporary closing) the store was moved to Allegheny, Sierra County.

Mr. Eb. Grissel was the builder of the 'many apartments' bird house still to be seen in the pines across the road from the old town site. (1966).

'Gaston mine will be closed down due to a scarcity of labor, high prices of powder and provisions'. 7. 1917.

GOLD HILL

'A Hill Diggins town two-miles west of Washington and a little way south of the river'. 1.

Started in 1854 when water was made available by the South Yuba Canal ditch. - At the height of activity it has three stores, one blacksmith shop, one tenpin alley, one billiard saloon and approximately twenty dwellings. A fire in the morning of October 2, 1856; totally destroyed the town. Loss was estimated to be around \$27,000. The town never recovered from the blow and the mines becoming exhausted, the place was abandoned. 10. October 8, 1856.

JEFFERSON

First called Greenwood's Camp, after the leader of a company from Oregon that mined and spent the winter of 1849 here.

At the height of activity, in 1850--1852, the town contained 2 stores, 1 saloon, 1 hotel, 1 blacksmith shop and twenty to twenty-five dwellings.

The hotel was operated by Hessel B. Buisman from 1852 until the town was 'worked-out' in 1857.

A. J. Doolittle built and operated a toll bridge across the South Yuba river, here, in the very early 1850's. 1.

'Jefferson was a very lively place'. Bancroft's History of California. Vol. 6. Page 358.

A new camp has been commenced on the South Fork of Poorman Creek. Called Gumtown. Already a saloon and several other buildings have been put up. 4. August 20, 1867.

MAYBERT

Maybert was located at the Yuba mine, about seven miles east of Washington. Referred to as a 'recent addition to the county geography' by the Nevada City Daily Transcript of February 21, 1886.

At the height of quartz mining activity in the area--1880--1890--it had: 1 Hotel. 'Saloon in connection'. 1 Store.

A post office was established in 1886. Geo. A. Hare, superintendent of the Yuba mine was the first postmaster.

A public school was opened the same year. 4. April 9, 1886.

Three-fourths of a mile above Maybert was the Eagle Bird mine. A settlement of twelve to fifteen families lived here and as many as fifty men were employed 'at times'. 4. November 19, 1889.

A road extending from here to the Towle Bros. railroad above Omega, which connected with the Southern Pacific R. R. main line.

Although there was much prospecting and a number of quartz mines were opened from time to time in the area, the fortunes of Maybert were closely linked with the many 'ups-and-downs' of the Eagle Bird and Yuba mines.

Born at Maybert, Washington Township, February 16, 1887; to the wife of Edlin Sneath, a daughter. First child to be born at Maybert. 4. February 28, 1887.

Maybert slowly phased out with the closing of the mines in the area and the moving of the post office to Washington in 1910.

OMEGA

DELIRIUM TREMENS CITY

(Early Day Nickname)

Omega was first worked by J.A. Dixon in 1850; in Dixon's Ravine. In 1853 the hill was opened and mining commenced on a large scale. 1.

L. Guthrie, William Black, E. C. Paxon and John Dickson, are listed as the first residents. 3.

O.P. Ellis, who with four men, developed the earliest claim. William Black opened Omega's first store. It was run by his enterprising wife, who was also for a time post mistress. 22. Vol. 12. #3.

1858	4 Provision Stores.	1 Clothing Store.	2 Meat Markets	
	3 Blacksmith Shops	4 Saloons	1 School House	
	1 Hotel	1 Post Office	1 Tin Shop	1.

In addition to the above 1 Chinese Laundry 1 Division of Sons
1 Calaboose (Jail) 10. November 10, 1858

Population - about 200 1.
First Settled in 1850 3.

At the present the population of Omega precinct is about 200--all told. This is considerably larger than Alpha or Washington. The town is in quite a flourishing condition. Mr. Bennett, for a long time connected with Geo. Kenny's tin and stove establishment in Nevada City, has opened a tin shop here and is doing a fine business. Messrs. Holcomb & May have a dancing school here twice a week, also a large school at Alpha. The town, like all California towns, is cursed with a few of the sporting gentry. Also a house of unquestionable bad repute, where dancing and singing is kept up until a late hour almost every night, to the annoyance of families living in the vicinity. 10. March 31, 1858.

Omega is undergoing a great change. On Saturday evening last, thirteen of our citizens marched in single file up to the Sons of Temperance Hall and there avowed their determination to abstain from the further use of that double-distilled lightning that is dealt out so freely at one-bit (12 1/2 cents) a glass. The loss of this thirteen has caused the saloon keepers to wear long faces. More men are expected to follow the footsteps of the illustrious thirteen. 10. January 11, 1860.

- 1860 1. Lodge - Sons of Temperance
1. Masonic Lodge. 1.

- 1867 Three ditches supplied water for mining.
1. Diamond Creek Ditch, seven miles long. Completed in 1854. Cost \$8,000.
2. South Yuba Canal (Branch). Completed in 1859. Cost \$350,000.
3. Omega Ditch Completed in 1861. 20 miles long. Cost \$120,000.

- 1867 Population - about 200. 3.

Two stage lines ran regularly to Nevada City in 1861.

Omega was destroyed by fire twice--August 24, 1861; and November 12, 1863. -

'Several new dwellings have been completed and others are to be built this fall and in the spring. The town, until a year ago, was thought to be in a state of decay. An energetic system of mining developed a new order of things and Omega is one of the most important and prospering camps in the County'. 6. September 24, 1870.

1880. Population--about 150. 1.

Omega is but a small hamlet of houses, but they occupy the most picturesque site in Nevada County. 4. October 27, 1882.

'Omega is a quiet town, very quiet. Everybody seems to attend to his own business and lets the world wag on. Nobody gets married, or runs away, or gets into a mess, or makes a big strike, or big runs at billiards'.

'Omega is shockingly dull. Water is abundant, money scarce and small change, none. I have seen a dozen men rushing frantically over town to get a twenty changed, but fruitlessly. Being the possessor of a twenty (I borrowed it), I have been speculating thereon. In one evening's travel I netted, one plug of tobacco, a pound of nails, and drinks innumerable (I lost count somehow). The miners have a currency here which partially does away with the use of coin. They call it---Tickillicleanup. A very useful invention. The telegraph and flumes prostrated by the late storm have been replaced or patched up. Thanksgiving I am sorry to say was not generally observed here. The Governor told us to quit work, eat turkey and thank God. But the weather was too fine to quit work, turkey was not to be had, and miners are only apt to thank God when they make a good clean-up'. 'Juniper'. 4. December 7, 1860.

'For Sale or Rent'. I offer for sale or rent, a large fire proof brick store. 22 X 50 ft. Splendid cellar. The house is built and finished in a workmanlike manner and well arranged for a clothing or grocery store. It is situated in the town of Omega and commands the entire trade of that place, Scotchman Creek, Diamond Creek, Alpha and Fall Creek. Near is the Tecumseh, Fidelity, Union, Star and other ledges that are now being developed and paying well, besides a large district of surface or hill claims, that will, on completion of the Omega ditch, be watered by both the South Yuba and Omega Water Ditches. A better chance for a business man with a small capital cannot be found. Apply immediately to the undersigned at Kidd's Banking House in Nevada City. Possession given when desired'. John W. Hinds. 4. May 1, 1864.

ORMONDE

Alf. Tregidgo filed a Town Site Location Notice. Twenty-acres between Canyon Creek and Diamond Creek, on the South Yuba. Town to be called Ormonde. November 18, 1886. Page 598. Book 2. Miscellaneous Records. Nevada City Recorder.

Ormonde was given that name by Alf. Tregidgo of the Washington Quartz Mine. Ormonde means--'World of Gold'. 4. July 9, 1887.

Ormonde was located at approximately the junction of the Maybert and Arctic Mine roads).

The lumber to build a large hotel at Ormonde is being hauled there. 4. August 24, 1887.

The Nevada City Transcript of July 13, 1887: informs the public that a new town had come into existence on the South Yuba, about four miles above Washington. It is called Ormonde. Eight or ten buildings, including a store, one saloon, a boarding house and a lodging house, have been erected. All were built by the Washington Mining Company, of which Mr. Tregidgo, 'a man of great energy', was superintendent.

'Ormonde (Golden World) was named by Superintendent Tregidgo, who is a man of fine culture'. 4. April 12, 1890.

A. A. Tregidgo--1858--1913. Builder of the first hydroelectric plant on the South Yuba River in Nevada County. First president of the Nevada County Electric Power Company). See-- P. G. & E. of California. 1952. By Charles M. Coleman.

'A survey has been made here, preliminary to building a wagon road to the top of the hill at Omega, to connect with Towle's narrow-gauge railroad. If the scheme is carried out, and it is sure to be, most of the travel and freight for this section will go in by this point, as it is nearer than by way of Nevada City and Washington. Beside saving a day in travel between here and San Francisco, Ormonde is very centrally located and will have a big advantage over the town of Washington on account of being nearer to the leading mines of the district.

In a short time the town of Ormonde is to be surveyed into lots and also blocks and made ready for price bids. Several applications for lots have been made, but none granted'. 4. 1888.

A liberal reward is still offered to the mother of the first child born within the limits of Ormonde. 4. May 9, 1889.

Charles McElvy lived 'at the upper end of Main Street' in Ormonde. 4. June 6, 1888.

The store in Ormonde was operated by the Washington Mining Company. 4. October 28, 1887.

'A heavy snow storm has been raging at Ormonde for the past ninety-six hours without intermission. Altogether for the season a little over twenty-feet of snow has fallen'. 4. February 27, 1890.

Gold Production. Washington Mine. Ormonde. For calendar year of 1890--\$17,000. Report of the Director of the U. S. Mint. 1891.

Ormonde never attained the dignity of a post office. It's heyday was in the late 1880s and early 1900s, when the quartz mines of the vicinity were very active.

SOUTH FORK

South Fork was located a short distance above the junction of the south fork of Poorman Creek with the main Poorman Creek. Was formerly a very rich mining locality and quite a camp sprung up along the stream. The gold was coarse and many rich strikes were made in the crevices and on the bars of the creek. It was formerly a voting precinct, containing at one time nearly one hundred voters, but the placers becoming exhausted, most of the inhabitants left, the few that remained being engaged in opening the quartz ledges in the vicinity. 3. 1867.

GOD'S COUNTRY

Seven miles northwest of Washington, this section of the District is at an elevation of 5200 feet. Snow fall averages six to seven feet each winter. W. W. Mead, the first

locator of the Ethel mine, (named after his daughter Ethel), is credited with naming this area--God's Country. The timber is a belt of woods grand beyond description. Many mines here show great promise. The most important is the Gaston Ridge mine, now working fifty to seventy-five men. E. C. Grissel, the newly married supervisor of the Third District, is developing the Ethel mine. Robinson & Belmore are prospecting a large quartz ledge on the North Bloomfield Ditch. 4. March 19, 1902.

Note. The Nevada Daily Gazette of January 22, 1867; used the name--God's Country--in referring to this area. This was many years before Mr. Mead's time.

The name--God's Country--was given to this area on account of the wildness and inaccessibility of this region. 6. July 14, 1870.

Being largely patented ground, this beautiful area was almost completely denuded by logging operations from 1945 to 1960.

Beside many small rich deposits of gravel, the principal gold producers of this area were the following mines: Jim, Baltic, Crown Point, Celina, Gaston, Star, Dower, Orion, Norway, Port Arthur, Marcotte, Rainbow, Dough Boy, and Ethel.

A very interesting account, 'The Man of God's Country', is given in 'The Northern Mines', Chapter XXVI, by Edmund Kinyon.

Henry Harrison Mead. Found dead in the snow between Gaston and the Baltic mines. Coroner's Report. November 9, 1911. 'Died from Exposure and Exhaustion. Contributing: Bewildered by storm'. (Register of Deaths 3. December 11, 1890 to January 1, 1916. Page 3. Nevada County Recorder).

EMMA NEVADA

'Washington was one of the liveliest camps, so lively that it overlooked the birth in 1862 of Emma Wixom, who was to become Emma Nevada and to thrill music lovers throughout the world with her golden voice. Evidently Washington must have been oppressed with its own troubles when Emma Nevada was born and when she became world famous. The town failed to get its name into the Encyclopedia Americana as the birthplace of the diva. The honor was given to Austin, Nevada. But Belle Douglas, who overlooks no bets, has a letter signed by Emma Nevada herself, saying that she was born in Washington, Nevada County, California'.
From--'A Golden Highway'. By G. G. Glascock. 1934.

'When Emma Nevada became famous, the State of Nevada, as they had previously stolen their state's name from Nevada City, tried also to claim Nevada as Emma's birthplace. But in 1933 Emma wrote to Belle Douglas to dispute that claim'.
'Yes, I was born in the hydraulic diggings of Alpha, Nevada County, California; and I am very proud of that'. Signed Emma Nevada Palmer, Paris, France. November 5, 1933. From: 'Fool's Gold'. by Bob Paine. Nevada County Nugget. April 3, 1963.

Emma Nevada relates how she spent her early days in California.

'The following from the Sacramento News will be read with interest by Nevada Countians. Emma has told in her own words the story of the early years of her life'.

'Born in Washington, California', she writes, 'my first appearance on any stage was made in Grass Valley, California; at a concert for the benefit of a local charity. Wrapped in the American Flag, and standing on a table, I sang the Star Spangled Banner, to the apparent satisfaction of the audience. I was just three years old.

Two years later I sang at a concert in Virginia City before an audience largely composed of successful miners. They showered upon me not only flowers and bonbons, but also twenty-dollar gold pieces, then a novelty, in such numbers that the skirt of my little frock, which I gathered up to hold my treasures, was speedily filled. I was sadly puzzled what to do with them, but an idea struck me. I pulled off my shoe and filled that in turn. I was eight years old when I assumed my first dramatic character. I was a pupil at Mills Seminary, and graduated three years later, after the death of my mother. I took lessons in both vocal and instrumental music during my stay at that institution.' 4. January 5, 1893.

Nevada County Historical Society Publication of July 1951; Vol. 5. #15, gives Emma Nevada's birth date to have been in February 1859.

Dr. Wallace Wixom, father of Emma Nevada, was a graduate of the University of Michigan. He became a friend of Leland Stanford while both men were living at Michigan Bluff, California. 26.

Dr. Wixom was at one time Justice of the Peace in Washington township. 10. September 23, 1857.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The following are the names of pupils of the Washington School, Miss Milen, teacher, whose conduct and proficiency in their studies entitle them to be on the Roll of Honor for the month of February.

George Grissel. Frank Battis. Mary Murphy. Marian Vandusen. Maggie Lyons. Emily Vandusen. Mathilda Buisman. Mary Hendersen. Clara McBean, John Brimskill. Harminia Buisman. Kate Murphy. Maggie Cramer. Martin Murphy.

15. March 26, 1869.

Omega School. Roll of Honor. Miss Emma S. Palmer, teacher.

Nellie Pierce. Maggie Pierce. Jennie Jones. Frank Jones. Mamie Pierce. Mollie Pierce. Julie Pierce. Wren Cannon. Mary Holland. Katy Pierce.

15. JUNE 1869.

The Washington School closed yesterday for the season. Mr. Piper, the teacher, treated all his pupils to ice cream, strawberries, etc.; in the woods on Grissel's ranch. 13. June 21, 1879.

The Washington School has twenty-one pupils in the primary grade and seven in the grammar grade. Mr. N. White. Teacher. 4. May 25, 1881.

Washington School. Mr. N. White, teacher. 31 pupils. This school has no play ground, as lots are scarce and small there. The desks need ink wells. 'The parents should send their children more regularly to school'.

Omega School. Taught by Miss Mary Condon. 14 pupils. This school will soon close for winter vacation. This is a retired, home-like place and the children are easily managed.

The above schools are second grade. They are in fair condition, according to system and under charge of painstaking instructors. 4. October 12, 1881.

(Miss Mary Condon was an honor pupil in the Washington school in 1870). 6. April 9, 1870.

Miss Mary Condon was engaged to begin teaching the public school at Omega last Monday. The snow was so deep that she could not go from Moores Flat, where she was, to the school in a vehicle of any kind, she put on snowshoes and made the trip by that means. It is about ten miles across the country from Moores Flat to Omega. 4. April 6, 1882.

A former Omega miner, now on the Comstock, Nevada, who read about Mary Condon snowshoeing from Moores Flat to Omega, declared that he has fallen in love with

Mary. He says that from Washington, on the South Yuba River to Omega the distance is about two miles, and the road almost perpendicular, while on the other side of the river the face of the mountains toward Moores Flat is just as stern. He says, 'I'd marry on sight any girl that could tack up one side of those mountains and down the other'. 4. April 16, 1882.

Miss Mary Condon, who one day traveled ten miles on snowshoes to open the school the next morning, has been the recipient of numerous letters from applauding strangers. One gentleman wrote that he tried to make the same trip once upon a time and failed. He added, 'I think you are a regular brick for displaying more pluck and endurance than a big double-fisted man like myself could muster up'. 4. April 30, 1882.

The Omega School is taught by Miss Mary Condon, the snowshoe celebrity. Thirteen pupils makes it one of the smallest schools in Nevada County. 4. May 30, 1882.

Washington School. Mr. N. White, teacher. 31 pupils in five classes. The attendance at this school should be more regularly looked after and the parents should co-operate with the teacher more zealously. 4. June 7, 1882.

The Omega School--'and the wideawake, loveable young teacher, Miss Mary Condon, who is not much taller than her pupils, but is old in wisdom and tact'. 4. October 27, 1882.

The public school at Omega has closed for the winter and Miss Jennie Adair, the teacher, has returned to her home in Nevada City. 4. October 23, 1883.

Miss Mary Condon has been elected to succeed Miss Hook at the Blue Tent school. 4. April 1, 1884.

A public school was ordered established at Maybert. 4. April 9, 1886.

An argument took place between the people living at the Eagle Bird mine and those living at the Yuba mine (Maybert) over the location chosen for building the new school house.

The Yuba mine people wanted the school house built closer to the Yuba mine 'by 600 to 800 feet'. People of the Eagle Bird claimed that their children 'would have to toddle' about half a mile over one of the roughest mountain roads, where as the children from the Yuba mine did not have to go one-half as far and over a better road. 4. May 12, 1886.

Yuba mine men have refused to contribute to the building of the Maybert school house unless it is built further from the Eagle Bird mine. (It had been agreed that the lumber and labor to build the school house was all to be donated). Ten to twelve carpenters have offered their services free. Towle Bros. contributed lumber. 4. May 19, 1886.

Donated towards building the Maybert School House:

Eagle Bird Mine Co...	\$50	Jas. Bauger....	2.50	\$1.00 each:
A. McKee.....	20	Ed. Shattuck...	5.00	E. Uren
T. C. Benny.....	15	Ed. Palmer.....	5.00	J. Brown
E. T. Worthley.....	10	G. Sleep.....	5.00	M. Ivor
Milton Baugh.....	10	G. Hubbard.....	5.00	W. Bulithe
O. Helegeson.....	5	C.E. Mattison..	2.50	H. Gailbrith
Wm. Ostrander.....	5	J. Kitt.....	2.50	R. Gannon
M. Wanberg.....	5	E. Sneath.....	2.50	S. Nute

J. Higgins.....	10	C. Erickson....	2.50	W. Hocking
W. Tiernin.....	5	W. Fuller.....	2.00	W. Trebilcox
				J. Kelbher \$1.50
				*4. May 19, 1886

Citizens of Washington held a party at Foster's Hall, the net proceeds to go toward buying new seats for the school house. 'There were twenty-eight couples present, a large number for this season of the year when so many of our young men are away from home working at the different mines in this and other sections of the State. 4. May 15, 1888.

Maybert School....Teacher.....Miss Mary Condon.
 Omega '' ''Miss Kate Hurley
 Washington '' ''Mr. A. E. Baugh. *4 January 23, 1889
 Washington School...Teacher.....Mr. John T. Wickes. *4 Sept. 4, 1889

The people of Maybert regret that conditions are such that a public school cannot be maintained there. 4. July 19, 1901.

The Roll of Honor of the Washington School for January 1896, Miss Iva Stenger, teacher:
 Ella Worthley, Evelyn Simmons, Frank Russ, Kate Kelleher, Harvey Brimskill, Emma Worthley, Jerry Kelleher, Leona Yeaw. 4. February 15, 1896.

For February 1896: Eva Pickens, Alyne McKee, Ella Worthley, Ethel Mead, Emma Worthley, Jesse Mead, Frank Russ, Jerry Kelleher, Leona Yeaw and James Murphy. 4. March 16, 1896.

The school house in the town of Washington is in such a dilapidated condition that a new one is needed. There is a movement on foot to have an election called soon to vote a raise for the necessary funds. It is believed that the necessary two-thirds vote could be readily secured to authorize the issue. 9. August 25, 1903.

Miss Lynette Weber will open her private school Monday at Gaston. 9. January 3, 1904.

A public school has been established at Gaston. W. W. Mead, W. L. Williamson and W. E. Mead, were appointed trustees. 4. April 4, 1904.

Died at Washington: Justice of the Peace John A. Gleason. Age 59. Unmarried. Carpenter and engineer. He recently was awarded a contract for building a new school house in Washington. 8. August 9, 1905.

E. J. McCutcheon of Gaston has contributed twenty-five dollars to the fund being raised to provide a library for the public school at that place. 8. November 27, 1905.

The public school at Gaston, which has been closed since last November, opened Monday for the spring term. 8. February 8, 1907.

The school at Washington closed Friday with a fine entertainment in which all the children acquitted themselves with great credit. At the conclusion the pupils gave a banquet at Worthley's hotel in honor of the teacher, Miss Fannie Schwartz. This was followed by a dancing party in Kohler's hall. 8. June 25, 1907.

Washington School: Some former teachers: Miss Nilon--1868. Miss Milen--1869.

John C. Wells--1870. Alice Chapman--1877. Mr. Piper--1879. Nicholas White--1881. Iva Stenger--1896. Arthur O'Connor. Agnes O'Conner--1904. Sadie O'Connell. Fanny Schwartz--1907. Mary Jones Wallis. Mary Grimes. Bonnie Jones. William Lavy. Madge Harding. Gilbert Davis. Arthur Ball. August D. Moore. Miss Ruth Hogan--1934. Miss Hazel Hagen. Mrs. Loveta Hornsby.

SCHOOL CENSUS

1859	Washington School	4 to 18 years of age...46	Boys...38	Girls...53	
		Under 4 " ...45			
					*10 October 19, 1859
1860	Omega School.	Total number of children in school....46.			
					* January 4, 1860
1865		Total number of children in school.....	Washington.....44	Omega..42.	
1866	Washington School...	4 to 18 yrs. of age...60	Boys...24	Girls..36	
		Under 4 " ...55			
		Born in California ...98			*4 November 7, 1866
1868	Washington School...51.	Omega...27			*15 March 2, 1868
1869	Washington School...57	Omega...39			*15 August 26, 1869
1878	Washington School.	5 to 17 yrs. of age...54	Boys...27	Girls..27	
	Omega School	" " ...32	Boys...14	Girls..18	
		Under 4 " Washington...11			
		" " Omega ...17			*4 1878
1880	Washington School.	Mr. N. White...Teacher...30	children enrolled.		
	Omega	" Frank Nilon " " 12			
					*4 September 12, 1880
1883	Children enrolled...	N. Bloomfield...119	Omega.....21		
		Relief Hill ... 27	Washington...63		
					*4 June 15, 1883
1884	Washington School...	Total Children enrolled...66			
	Omega	" " ...23			
					* June 19, 1884
1885	Washington School.	Total enrolled...60	Under 5 yrs. of age..14		
	Omega	" " ...24	" " ..12		
					*4 June 30, 1885
1887	Washington School	Children 5 to 17 enrolled...50			
	Omega	" " ...17			
					*4 July 2, 1887
1890	Washington School...51				
	Maybert	...20			
	Omega	...11			*4 July 27, 1890
1897	Number of children of school age.	Washington..27.	Maybert..7		
1899	Washington School.....	37			*4 June 2, 1899
1903	Washington School.....11	Miss Agnes C. O'Connell. Teacher			

WASHINGTON DISTRICT POST OFFICE RECORD

Washington South Yuba. (In Washington). First Post Office in the District.
Established September 15, 1852.
Discontinued April 18, 1854.
First Postmaster--Henry Draper. Salary \$64 a year.

Washington.

Moved to Washington from Alpha September 4, 1862. (The town of Washington was without a post office for eight years-1854-1862). Partial list of past Washington Postmasters: Alfred F. Mason. H. B. Buisman. E. Krieg. H. Kite. E. T. Worthley. Dennis Millerick. Ole Helgeson, 1893. Tom Redmayne. Charles Worthley. Lucy Rogers. Mary McCulla. Mrs. Charles Firtes. Bernadette Crowley. Edna Tonner.

Alpha.

Established April 12, 1855.

Moved to Washington September 4, 1862.

First Post masters:

1.	Andrew J. Alston.	Appointed	1855
2.	Frederick E. Bailey	"	1857
3.	W. W. Wigginton	"	1858
4.	James A. Williams	"	1859

Galbraith. (Central House). Established March 25, 1896.

Moved to Nevada City January 31, 1899.

First Postmaster--Chris. Galbraith.

Gaston.

Established April 13, 1899.

Moved to Washington July 15, 1913.

Maybert.

Established January 20, 1886. Geo. A. Hare, superintendent of Yuba Mine, 1st postmaster.

Discontinued December 31, 1905. Re-established July 20, 1907.

Charles A. Marriner, manager of the Mayflower Mine, Postmaster.

Moved to Washington, January 15, 1910.

Post Office was in the store of the Yuba Mine Company.

(Mr. Geo. A. Hare applied in 1892 to the Nevada County Board of Supervisors for a franchise to build an electric street car line between Nevada City and Grass Valley).

Omega.

Established June 19, 1857.

Moved to Washington, November 25, 1891.

First two Postmasters--(1) William Seward. Appointed 1857. (2) A. C. Rugg. A. C. Henniken--postmaster in 1867. Salary \$48 a year.

All post offices in the District were Fifth Class.

U. S. Post Office records show that no other post offices than the above were ever in the District.

(Taken from the Post Office--'Records of Appointments of Postmasters).

With the depopulation of the town of Gaston, which is taking place rapidly, following the shut-down of the Gaston mine, it is stated that the post office will soon be closed. Postmaster Kite sent in his resignation, or will soon do so. 8. March 19, 1907. The Gaston post office, which was removed from the town of Gaston to the Baltic

mine, three miles distant, with W. H. Mead as the new postmaster, is to be closed next Monday, according to an order just received from the department at Washington, D. C. Hereafter the people of God's Country will have to get their mail at the town of Washington, ten miles distant, the stage mail service being curtailed to the latter point. It is likely that the Grissel Bros. will at least discontinue their stage line to Gaston, for the coming winter, as they fear the patronage to be secured will not warrant their keeping the road open during the deep snow between Washington and the Baltic mine. At the time the petition for the removal of the post office from Gaston, which was a populous town before the Gaston mine shut-down, to the Baltic mine, there were numerous men working in the latter locality. Since then the Ethel mine, which had the largest force in the locality, has quit for the winter, the area is almost depopulated, as the official reports of the amount of business done indicates. 8. December 4, 1907.

Mail leaves for Washington & Omega--7 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Arrives in Nevada City from these points--2 P. M. on the same days. 4. February 3, 1867.

Postmaster Guild informs us that some 500 to 600 lbs. of mail matter for Washington & Omega has accumulated in the Nevada City post office during the winter and will probably be detained here until good roads to these points are in vogue.

Wm. H. Davidson is circulating a petition for a regular mail route between Nevada City, Washington and Omega. Heretofore the route has been supplied by Latta's Express Line. There is need for a regular mail to these points. 15. April 24, 1868.

The Washington mail has been carried through by men who travel on snowshoes. The distance up there is eighteen miles and there is deep snow after striking the ridge three miles above Nevada City. They come down one day and return the next, carrying fifteen to twenty pounds of the most important mail, each. 4. December 11, 1868.

Mr. Prescott, the mail contractor and Mr. Wilson, came down yesterday from Washington on snowshoes, having been a day and a half in making the trip. They were the first ones to go over the road and found traveling very tedious as the snow lays loose. At Skillman Flat it was ten feet deep. They started back yesterday, each carrying twenty-pounds of mail matter. The road will probably be closed to vehicle and sleds for another fortnight. 4. March 22, 1882.

The Washington stage will not attempt to get through to Nevada City until next week. The mail has to be all transported by men on snowshoes. 4. April 7, 1882.

Starting May first mail service between Nevada City and Washington will be daily, except Sunday, instead of tri-weekly. 4. April 18, 1888.

In 1888 Washington had a stage service six days a week to and from Nevada City, but mail service only three days a week. To obtain mail service six days a week a citizen wrote to Senator George Hearst, who said to have a petition signed by as many of the leading citizens as possible and forward it to him in Washington, D. C. (This citizen had a number of years before been a mining partner of the Senator). In the 'height of disgust' this citizen later wrote to the Daily Transcript: 'The petition lay at Millerick's Hotel, on the bar, for nearly four weeks. During that time not one name was signed to it; which plainly indicates how little interest the people of Washington take in any kind of enterprise whatsoever'.

Examples of the excuses given by 'leading citizens', when asked to sign the petition: 'You will never get it, and so what is the use of signing?' 'We have no use for a daily mail'. 4. April 27, 1888.

The people of Washington are talking of building a new post office. 4. May 11, 1888.

There is a fight being made for the postmaster job in Washington by two factions. One faction is in favor of the appointment of Miss Josphine Condon. The other faction is in favor of the appointment of Charles Grissel. 4. May 1889.

It is likely the post office of Galbraith (Central House), which was created some three-years ago, will be abandoned. Chris Galbraith, the present postmaster, has notified the Department that he is tired of the job, in which there is considerable bother and no pay to speak of and nobody seems willing to take it off of his hands. There is in reality very little need for a post office in that locality since the San Jose and other mining operations of the neighborhood shut down. 4. December 30, 1898.

Mail contract let for four years: Nevada City to Maybert. Six trips each way a week. \$774 a year. Awarded to L. R. Prescott. Distance is Twenty-five and one-half miles. 4. December 26, 1893.

Washington had received no mail for two days. Heavy snow has made it impossible for the stage to get through and the snow is so soft and slushy that snowshoes do not work. 4. December 11, 1894.

L. R. Prescott today resumed carrying the mail between Nevada City and Washington. He has arranged with the Eureka Express Co. to take the mail to North Bloomfield and from there it will be carried on pack animals over the trail to Maybert and Washington. As soon as the snow goes off Mr. Prescott will take the mail by stage over the regular route. It has to be carried every day and the contract is for \$770 per year. 4. January 14, 1895.

L. R. Prescott came down from Washington today, bringing the mail on horseback. 4. January 15, 1895.

L. R. Prescott started for Washington on horseback yesterday, taking the mail. It is not known if he got through or not. 4. January 17, 1895.

The snow is deep all through the mountains and communications in many places is out, except by snowshoes. Prescott got as far as the Central House with the Washington mail yesterday and remained there. 4. January 18, 1895.

L. R. Prescott, mail contractor on the Washington route, returned last night from the Central House, which was as far as he could get on horseback. He went up Wednesday, taking the mail for Washington and brought it back with him, declaring it was utterly impossible to get through. 4. January 19, 1895.

This morning Alex Olsen and Frank Vaughn, two young men who have had considerable experience with snowshoes, left with the mail for Washington. It was divided into two parcels, which were put in pouches. They went a few miles on horseback and then strapped the pouches on their backs and made the balance of the trip on snowshoes. Olsen and Vaughn have been hired by Geo. Turner and J. J. Jackson, who are Prescott's bondsmen, to carry the mail until Prescott is able to resume. 4. January 19, 1895.

Olsen and Vaughn made the trip. They carried a small supply of food. They left Nevada City at 8:15 A. M. and reached the Central House, ten miles distance, at 2 P. M. After resting two-hours they resumed the journey. They pressed on until the Junction was reached, arriving there at 6:30 P. M. They took possession of the Centennial mine boarding house and passed the night there. The next morning they headed for Washington and arrived there at 8:40 A. M. The snow on the ridge is from

ten to fifteen feet deep and in many places it has formed drifts that are twenty to twenty-five feet deep. Owing to the softness of the snow the men found it extremely difficult to travel, sinking to their knees at nearly every step. It snowed more or less all the trip. 4. January 22, 1895.

Alex Olsen, Geo. Olsen, Frank Vaughn, Ed. Fisk and Jack Sheahan, left Nevada City early this morning for Washington on snowshoes, carrying about 200 lbs. of mail matter, mostly packages and papers, that have accumulated in the post office at this city. The weight was divided so as to give each man about forty-pounds. The letter mail was light as it has been forwarded whenever possible. It is nineteen-mile trip, all but four-miles of which is up hill. This four-mile stretch is at the Washington end of the route and affords a good run for snowshoes. From Maybert to Washington the road is blocked and the mail will be taken in on snowshoes. It is expected the mail from Washington will be brought to Nevada City tomorrow.

J. B. Tully has the job to carry the mail under L. R. Prescott's contract and while the arrangement is only temporary as yet, it is thought the arrangement will be made permanent. 4. January 24, 1895.

J. B. Tully has thrown up the contract to carry the Washington mail. He says he will carry it if Prescott's bondsmen will give him a bond to the effect that Prescott will not run a stage line on that route again. 4. January 29, 1895.

J. B. Tully started out Thursday morning with the Washington mail on a sleigh and four horses. Col. Lozier was his only passenger. They got as far as the Central House by three o'clock and decided to go on. Two miles further out one of the horses gave out. Tully had to return to the Central House and stay overnight. He went back to Smith's and got another horse and Friday morning started again for Washington, arriving there at eight o'clock last night. The sleigh had to be left three miles this side of Washington. 4. February 2, 1895.

George Hurst left Nevada City with a one-horse rig. Calculating to take a light sleigh when the snow line was reached. He made the trip all right, taking 400 lbs. of mail matter and returning with thirty-pounds. Frank Vaughn accompanied him. 4. March 1, 1895.

'Still Wrestling With It'. John Sheahan started to Washington this morning with the mail for J. B. Tully, the sub-contractor. He calculated to go on horseback as far as the Lone Grave and walking from there to Washington. Alex Olsen, on his down trip from Washington today will take the horse left by Sheahan and ride from that point to Nevada City. 4. March 13, 1895.

Bids called for to carry mail from Nevada City to Galbraith (Central House) and Maybert, twenty-five and one-half miles, six days a week, each way. Bond required is \$2,000. Present contract pays \$774 a year. 4. September 23, 1897.

Mail Contract Let. Washington to Gaston. Awarded to E. S. Park for \$470. Last year the contract was let for \$448 and sublet for \$348. Nevada City to Maybert. Awarded to E. S. Park for \$900. Last year this route was let for \$728 and sublet for \$625. Nevada City to Washington. Awarded to E.S. Park for \$1244. Last year for \$1539.70 and sublet for \$1475. 4. February 6, 1902.

The Washington post office was ordered discontinued on April 29, 1905. The term of H. Kite as postmaster will expire on that date and he has refused to accept a reappointment. His assistant, Miss Wardie Cole, has refused to take the office. Compensation from percentage the postmaster gets on the cancellation of stamps and the issuance of money orders does not pay for the responsibility and the labor and attention required. People of Washington and the vicinity will have to go to Nevada City for their mail. 8. March 20, 1905.

Because no person in Washington will take the postmastership at the small compensation of \$20 a month, the post office will be closed as reported on March 20. 8 March 23, 1905.

Harry Kite notified the Post Office Dept. that he will continue to act as postmaster until some one is found as his successor. James Kramer offered to take the job if Mrs. G. W. Kramer, whose husband died recently, was appointed assistant postmaster. 8. March 30, 1905.

The post office at Washington will not be discontinued. Through the efforts of Congressman Gillett the order has been rescinded today by telegraph. 8. April 20, 1905.

Maybert.

As the Eagle Bird and the Yuba mines have shut down, W. M. Wilson, postmaster for a long time, has always kept the job at a loss to keep the office open. Business has gone down until the commission on stamps cancelled amounts to but a few cents a day. 8. July 13, 1905.

Mail Contracts--Bids Wanted. Bids wanted on Nevada County Star Routes. From Washington to Gaston--7.06 miles and back, six days a week--bond \$1,000. From Nevada City to Maybert--26 miles and back--six days a week--bond \$2,000. 8. October 28, 1905.

The people of Maybert and vicinity will be greatly inconvenienced by the discontinuence of the post office there on Sunday next. The step was found necessary by the department because Mr. Wilson resigned as postmaster and there is nobody to take the position. Arrangements will probably be made for a private semi-weekly messenger service from Washington, to which all mail addressed to Maybert will hereafter be sent. 8. December 22, 1905.

Charles T. Worthley, who has been postmaster at the town of Washington for some time past, has sent in his resignation to the department, together with a recommendation that Will Rogers be appointed his successor. Mr. Worthley feels the responsibility and care of the office are not compensated for by the small commissions derived from it.

An order has been made by the department to re-establish a post office at Maybert, where it was discontinued some time ago, compelling the residents of that place to get their mail at Washington. Chas. H. Mariner, superintendent of the Yuba mine has been appointed postmaster and will open the office as soon as the bond, which he has forwarded to the postmaster general, is approved and his commission is received. 8. November 21, 1907.

The supplies for the reestablished post office at Maybert were sent up on today's stage. 8. December 5, 1907.

The people of the Washington area have requested that daily mail service be restored. 23. December 17, 1934.

MAIL CARRIER DIES

Malcolm F. McLeod and John Grissel left North Bloomfield at 2 P. M. January 5, 1890; carrying twenty-pounds of mail and express, each. They expected to make the trip to Washington in about five-hours. (The old Roscoe trail was used, as the present road to North Bloomfield was not built until the early 1930's). Within two-miles of Washington McLeod began to weaken. They reached Governor Thompson's cabin at the mouth of Jefferson Creek and wanted to stop there, but Thompson had neither food or fuel. They had already discarded their snowshoes. They continued

to work their way through the snow, which was five or more feet deep on the trail. McLeod became so weak that Grissel had to drag or carry him. They got beyond Red Point and within a mile of Washington, McLeod gave out completely. Grissel shouted for help. His cries were heard in the town. A party of fifteen-men, 'With a horse and Dr. Freeman', went out and found McLeod still breathing. He died at 4:30 A. M. as he was being carried into the McKee Hotel.

It is surmised that Grissel and McLeod got bewildered in the dark and doubled on their tracks. Messrs. Penrose and Nicholas went in the morning of the same day over the same trail, in some four and one-half hours. 4. January 7, 1890.

Malcolm F. McLeod, a native of California, aged 28, and employed as a mail-carrier, was frozen to death this morning at two o'clock. Yesterday afternoon he and John Grissel, about the same age, started on snowshoes to take the mail and express to Washington, eight miles distant, expecting to get there by dark. Each had a twenty-pound load.

Two-miles below Washington McLeod began to fail. His companion spurred him on a mile further to Old Man Thompson's cabin on the river. Thompson said he had neither food nor firewood and could not keep them.

They abandoned the snowshoes and Grissel carried and dragged McLeod half a mile and to within half a mile of town, but could not get him beyond there, as he, too, was rapidly succumbing. He went into town for relief and did not get there till 1:30 A. M. this morning.

A party of citizens hastened to the relief of McLeod. He was still breathing when they reached him, but died before they got him to town. The carriers had become bewildered and traveled a circle for many hours, though experienced snowshoers and familiar with the line of the trail. 36. January 6, 1890.

(The writer talked to Mr. Clyde Cole in the early 1940's. He had helped to bring McLeod across the river. Mr. Cole said that no mail had been received for several weeks and a reward of twenty-five dollars, raised by volunteer subscription, had been offered to any man or men who could get mail through the snow and into Washington).

'A few weeks ago McLeod had a foot injured by a horse. He was very lame for a while and the injury may serve to account for the fact of his breaking down on the trip'. 4. January 9, 1890.

The detail of militiamen from Company C, which left here on snowshoes on Tuesday morning, under command of Corporal Nicholson, to go to Washington, nineteen miles distant, after the body of Private McLeod, who perished carrying the mail from North Bloomfield to Washington, returned today with their comrade's remains. The funeral will be on Sunday from the armory.

The rescue party were good snowshoers, but had a hard trip. The snow was eight-feet deep along the route and soft and sticky. McLeod was sewed up in a sack and then lashed to a sled made of two snowshoes. In coming out of Yuba canyon on the return trip the detail had to climb a steep hill three-miles long and it required the united strength of twelve snowshoers, traveling four abreast, to draw the sled. 36. January 10, 1890.

TALES OF GOLD

Following are a few of the 'gold stories' told in every old mining town in California. They are still being repeated as having happened in the Washington District.

1. There is the merchant, seated in a chair in front of his store, rifle across his lap, who prevented the main street, found to be over a rich deposit of gold bearing gravel, from being mined. He saved the town.
2. The 'Quiet Little Chinese', who with only a short sluice box and a shovel, mines a gravel claim 'up the river'. Evidently he did not trust his fellow countrymen, for

at regular intervals he came, early in the morning, to the town store, and after, in his broken English, exacting a promise of silence from the Caucasian storekeeper, had him weigh and mark for shipment to San Francisco a 'nice little sack of gold dust'. The Caucasian was a man of his word--but had the 'Q. L. C.' and his claim watched.

Eventually a group of Caucasians buys the claim for \$20,000.

They at once dig a larger ditch to bring in water and add other up-to-date methods for mining--and the gravel proves almost worthless. In the mean time the 'Q. L. C.' has taken ship for China.

Eventually the local Chinese gossip reaches the Caucasian group--the 'Q. L. C.' was the owner of only one sack of gold dust, which he sent to a friend in San Francisco, who returned it through Chinese channels to Washington--to be shipped back, etc.

3. The young miner who struck a very rich ledge--'almost pure gold'. As winter is coming on he carefully concealed his find and intending to return in the spring to take out the gold, he takes off to spend the winter in 'The East'.

There he meets 'The Girl'. Is married. After raising a large family, living a happy life and being a moderate financial success, he returns in his old age to his mine.

The shaky old boy has a local storekeeper take him to the spot--high up in a canyon--only piles of mining debris--his secret mine had been found and worked out by others.

HERBERT HOOVER

There seems to be no proof to the tale that former President Herbert Hoover once worked as a miner in the Yuba mine at Maybert. In his 'The Memoirs of Herbert Hoover', published in 1952, he tells in detail of his experience as a mucker and miner in the gold mines of Nevada City and Grass Valley in 1895--1897. He makes no mention of working in any other mines in Nevada County.

AMBROSE BIERCE

Ambrose Bierce, a hero of the American Civil War, writer, newspaperman, early California columnist--1870--1914; often visited Washington in the summer months. He suffered from asthma, a condition that was eased in the higher elevations. Tradition informs us that on these visits he often spent hours walking in the local cemetery.

He disappeared--murdered or executed--in 1914, while serving on the staff of the bandit--badman, revolutionary Villa, in Mexico.

GEORGE HEARST

George Hearst, rated as one of the greatest gold mining experts of his day, whose mining interest ranged all over the western mining districts of the United States, was at one time interested in the Yuba mine at Maybert. He was the father of William Randolph Hearst, the publisher.

'J. B. Gaffin and George Hearst, owners of the Yuba mine at Maybert, are pushing development work energetically'. 4. July 1, 1884.

EDWARD E. MATTERSON

Edward E. Matterson, inventor of the hydraulic nozzle and other mining machinery, which produced so many millions of dollars, was a native of Rhode Island. He came to California in 1849 and mined in different parts of California. He used the hydraulic nozzle in 1853 for the first time at American Hill, near Nevada City. 28. February 8, 1879.

He came to Omega in 1860. 4. March 9, 1879.

Worked in the mill of the California mine at Gaston and at the Diamond Creek mine.

4. March 9, 1879.

In 1871 he moved to the town of Washington and made his home there for over twenty years.

He worked the Davis Flat mine on Poorman Creek, a placer mine on Grouse Ridge and the Spring Hill placer claim. 4. March 9, 1879.

He died in the Nevada County hospital February 19, 1903.

No record of his burial place can be found.

INDIANS

No Indians lived permanently in the District.

The nearest was a tribe--the Oustomaches--lived at a comodie west of Nevada City.

Several old newspapers mention them hunting or holding cremation services on Washington Ridge in the 1850 era. In the summer time small groups from the lower elevations wandered up the river hunting and fishing. A letter dated 1863 tells of them begging from house to house in the town of Washington for food and old clothes.

THE THREE WATER TROUGHS

Until well into the days of the automobile there were three wooden water troughs for horses and stock in the center of the main street of Washington. One picture shows a trough in front of the Washington Hotel stables (present location of the John Austin Crowley home--1966). The second was in front of the west end of the same hotel, and the third was in front of the Dugan Hotel--which was across the street from Henry Kohler's saloon, now (1966) called the Old Yuba House. They were fed for years with water piped from the spring on the present McCulla property, next to the Catholic Church. An attempt to mine the area shortly before World War 1. altered the flow of the spring so badly that the troughs had to be connected with the town ditch line. One by one the troughs wore out. The last one being replaced in the late 1920's with an iron tank, which lasted until the road was paved in the 1940's.

Prof. Frank, the optician, goes Tuesday to the town of Washington for a brief stay. He will, while there, make his headquarters at the Washington Hotel. 4. May 19, 1890.

Old newspaper files show that the District was regularly visited with 'brief stays' by dentists, watch repairmen, insurance agents, upholsterers and other professional and tradesmen.

From 'So We're Told', by Hal Johnson, Berkeley Daily Gazette, November 9, 1940. 'Several years ago Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Owens purchased the old Judge Lithgow residence in the mining 'ghost town' of Washington. The prize antique they found in the old house is one of the first vacuum sweepers ever used on the Pacific Coast. It has a saddle, like a bicycle, and the mining camp house-wife with the well equipped home operated it with a hand pump as she sat astride it'.

(This home--1968--is owned by Mr. & Mrs. Robt. L. Robison).

LAWSUITS

Injuries to Mrs. Condon, of Washington, who was attacked by a vicious cow on Thursday, are serious and it is feared will result fatally. The animal struck her in the back with her horns and threw Mrs. Condon ten or twelve feet. 35. July 23, 1870.

'We mentioned a few days ago of the injury done to the wife of James Condon by a vicious cow, owned by Bartholomew Murphy. We also stated that a suit would probably grow out of the case.

We are informed that Mr. Murphy was notified after the accident that the cow was a

dangerous animal to be running at large and should be restrained. To this notification no attention was given. Mr. Condon then had Mr. Murphy arrested and brought before Justice Freeman of Washington, charged with a misdemeanor, or the crime of allowing a vicious and dangerous animal to run at large to the danger of the community. Murphy filed an affidavit to the effect that he could not receive a fair and impartial trial before Judge Freeman's court on account of the prejudice toward him by the people of Washington. The court granted a change of venue and transferred the case to Justice Palmer's court of Nevada City. The day for trial has not been set'. 35. July 30, 1870.

Yesterday was Court Day in Washington. The County Court met in the morning and the District Court in the afternoon.

In the afternoon the case of Jacob Webber came up. He was arrested for 'rough language used toward a lady', Mrs. King, daughter of Judge Freeman. The case was finally settled by the defendant paying costs and 'promising to do better in the future'. 'Drinks were taken all around'. 4. August 25, 1873.

In the Nevada County Superior Court, case of John McCarthy vs Bartholomew Murphy, of Washington, the jury on Tuesday brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, giving him for damages the sum of ten-dollars. The trouble was caused by two of Murphy's dogs killing one of McCarthy's hogs. 4. September 7, 1882.

John M. McCarthy vs Bartholomew. Hearing of motion to 'retax the cost bill', postponed and ten-days further time given defendant to file a statement in motion for a new trial. 4. September 26, 1882.

HOTELS IN THE WASHINGTON DISTRICT - TOWN OF WASHINGTON

The first mention of a hotel in Washington is made by John Steele in his diary, while he was mining at Jefferson in 1850--1851. He tells of visiting in December 1850 the deserted village of Washington, where stood quite a large hotel, closed and silent.

(A large group of miners, thinking the river bed would be very rich, had in 1850, with great effort and expense, changed the course of the river with flumes and a canal. The result failed to even pay expenses and the discouraged miners left for other fields). 3.

In 1856-1859 the hotel in Washington was called the South Yuba. 10. August 18, 1858.

1865.

Exchange Hotel. Grissel & Carey. Located on the West side of the Main Street, Washington.

Union Hotel. Jack Lyons. Located on the East side of the Main Street. From: Lyle White. Nevada City.

The first hotel proprietor mentioned by the early newspapers was Jack Lyons. Research so far (1968) finds only the following items about him.

Miss Bridget Lyons, age about sixteen, daughter of the proprietor of the hotel at Washington, was drowned in the river on Saturday when she fell from a log used as a bridge. 15. April 3, 1865.

Mrs. Jack Lyons was 'seriously injured' when one of the horses of the team pulling the Washington stage 'caught the line under his tail'. The team became frightened, ran-away, upsetting the stage. 4. July 13, 1867.

In the 'Big Fire' of 1867: Loss--Jack Lyons--Hotel and stock--\$8,000. This hotel was on the opposite side of the street from the Washington Hotel.

Hessel B. Buisman, born in Holland in 1827, landed in San Francisco in 1850. Kept hotel in Jefferson from 1852 to 1857. He then came to Washington, where he has been keeping hotel. He was burned out in 1867. He has a two-story and one-half building with accommodations for thirty guests. Also a good barn. He has been the postmaster for four-years. 1.

'A family by the name of Buisman operated the hotel in Washington. After they passed away their daughter and her husband, E. T. (Eldridge) Thaxter Worthley, kept the hotel for years'. 5.

This hotel was called the Worthley or Washington Hotel and was on the same site as the present Washington Hotel. (1968).

The hotel stable was across the street, on the site of the present John Austin Crowley home. (1969).

This hotel was destroyed by fire twice: August 1867 and April 1896.

Mr. Haverstock, owner in the 1920's, used lumber salvaged from the burned Dugan Hotel (Exchange) to build the present dormer windows.

The ball given at Worthley's new hotel at Washington on Saturday night was the most largely attended that has been held there in many years. Over twenty people went up there from Nevada City and they all speak very highly of the treatment they received and of the great enjoyment that all present derived. Dancing took place on the second floor of the large new building, the partitions not being up yet. This afforded a good dance hall. Music was furnished by the Goyne & Davis orchestra. A fine supper was served. Cots were provided on the third floor for all who desired to take a nap before leaving for home. E. T. Worthley, proprietor of the hotel, did all he could to administer to the comfort and pleasures of his guests. He has a fine building now, three stories high and costing \$2,500, and is ready for business again. 4. August 10, 1896.

A. B. Johnson has leased the Washington Hotel from E. T. Worthley. Mr. Worthley's other interests claim his attention. 4. May 8, 1901.

Mr. A. B. Johnson has surrendered his lease on the Worthley Hotel in Washington and Mr. Worthley has again assumed charge. 4. October 18, 1901.

Geo. E. Cloud has secured a lease on the well known Worthley Hotel at Washington and will refurbish the place throughout. 4. August 2, 1901.

Advertisement:

'Stop at the Washington Hotel when visiting Washington. The house is conveniently located, well furnished and all attention is paid to guests. The postoffice and telephone office are in the building and landlord Charles T. Worthley does all in his power to accommodate his customers'. 8. February 23, 1907.

Best and Largest Hotel
Good Accommodations & Courteous Treatment
To All Guests & Travelers
WASHINGTON HOTEL
Charles T. Worthely, Prop.

*8 November 23, 1907

In 1968, Thomas E. Walsh, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, used outdoor siding salvaged from the National Hotel annex in Nevada City, to enclose the up-river side porch on the hotel.

At last Saturday evening there was a very pleasant dancing party at Washington, it being given to celebrate the opening of Chas. Fisk's new hotel in that town. There were present thirty-six couples and the party was a genuine success. 4. June 9, 1882.

Conrad Grissel purchased the Exchange Hotel in Washington in 1864. He has since been the proprietor. He also runs a tri-weekly stage from Washington to Nevada City. 1.

Kate Murphy, daughter of Bartholomew, of the Murphy ranch and toll bridge, married Dennis Millerick and they purchased the Exchange Hotel from Mr. Grissel in August 1886. 4. August 27, 1886.

After Dennis Millerick passed away in 1894, Mrs. Kate Millerick married Will Dugan. After Will Dugan died in June 27, 1896; Mrs. Dugan operated the hotel for many years. 5.

(The Exchange--Grissel--Millerick and Dugan hotels, were the one and same hotel).

(Kate Dugan was born in Queenston, Ireland, May 7, 1846. Died in Nevada City, June 5, 1915. (Bu. Vital Statistics. Sacramento, California).

Al McKee and his wife Martha, sister of Kate Dugan, had a hotel at the Eagle Bird Mine (Maybert). When the Eagle Bird closed down (one of many closings the McKees opened a hotel in Washington on the corner across the street from the Dugan Hotel. 5.

The Dugan or Exchange Hotel, was located across the street from the Kohler saloon building, now (1966) called the Old Yuba House.

John S. Rogers bought the Washington Hotel from E. T. Worthley December 16, 1910. (Book 3. Page 542. Mis. Records. N. C. Recorder).

Bruce Williamson bought a one-half interest in the Washington Hotel from John S. Rogers, November 8, 1911. (Book 3. Page 542. Mis. Records. N. C. Recorder).

BRANDY FLAT

The Nevada Democrat of August 18, 1858; mentions the Jas Smith's Hotel at Brandy Flat, as a polling place.

ALPHA

Few details about hotels in Alpha have been found. The Nevada Tri-Weekly Herald of October 23, 1879; states that Alpha at 'one-time' had two hotels.

Arrangements are in progress for celebrating the coming Fourth of July. The Sons of Temperance of Alpha. Omega and Mountain Division, are going to celebrate the day in a becoming manner and will close with a ball. 'The dinner and supper will be got up by Mr. Hoff of the Alpha Hotel'. 10. June 9, 1858.

Mr. J. A. Williams of the Alpha Hotel has made arrangements for giving a ball on Friday evening the '31st'. He has a fine commodious hall for dancing and will make suitable preparations for accommodating guests coming from a distance. 'We do not doubt the occasion will be an enjoyable one'. 10. May 25, 1861.

'Wixom's Hotel at Alpha', is mentioned as a polling place for the election in 1860. 10. October 6, 1860.

The building of Dibble Lodge No. 109. F. & A. M. near and adjoining the W. W. Wixom Hotel, in the town of Alpha. Page 262. Book 1. Mechanics Liens. N. C. Recorder.

JEFFERSON

The hotel at Jefferson was operated by Hessel B. Buisman from 1852 until the gold 'played-out' there in 1857. 1.

GASTON

In 1904 this hotel was operated by Mrs. Harry Kite. 4. 1904.

'The lifeless body of Fred Wilson was found in his bed at Grissel & Co's hotel in Gaston'. 8. November 17, 1905.

MAYBERT

Milton A. Baugh has bought the hotel at Maybert--'so long and successfully run by Al McKee'. 4. June 4, 1888.

This hotel is mentioned by the Nevada County Mining & Business Directory of 1895; as being operated by Milton A. Baugh. Newspapers of 1907 speak of him as 'the hotel man of Maybert'. Like all hotels in the District, in those days, 'there was a saloon in connection'.

A Thanksgiving Ball and supper was given last night in Baugh's Hotel at Maybert. Many people, 'including a large delegation from Washington, were present'. 4. November 27, 1891.

Milton A. Baugh--'most persevering of prospectors'. 4. December 21, 1887.

M. A. Baugh was appointed superintendent of the Blue Jay mine and has leased the Maybert Hotel to Al Nichols. 4. October 15, 1889.

OMEGA

In the heyday of Omega four hotels were in operation at the same time. Each had a 'saloon in connection'. The Omega Hotel and Mrs. Eliza Huff's Hotel, are often mentioned by the newspapers of that date. As an early day hotel often changed names when a new proprietor was acquired, Pearce's and Mrs. Huff's hotels may have been the same establishments. In the N. C. Daily Transcript's account of the fire of May 27, 1878; four hotels are listed: Cambridge, Legg's, Huff's and Lyon's.

Mr. Jas Cambridge has just completed a new hotel at Omega in place of the one destroyed by fire some months ago and gives an opening ball on Friday evening the 15th. 10. November 2, 1861.

W. B. Huff has erected a new hotel at Omega, which will be opened with a grand ball on the 26th. 4. October 17, 1866.

A ball will be given at Mrs. Huff's hotel, Omega, on the evening of June 3rd. Good music has been secured, the roads are excellent, stage fare is cheap and we 'presume there will be a large attendance from abroad'. 4. May 27, 1870.

S. C. Chase has removed from Washington to Omega to take charge of the Lyon's Hotel. 4. September 29, 1883.

James Thomas Butterfield in his 'Journeys of James Butterfield', tell of his father building a hotel at Omega in 1855.

ORMONDE

The lumber to build a large hotel at Ormonde is being hauled there. 4. August 24, 1887.

'Mary Jane is manager of the hotel at Ormonde'. 4. February 27, 1890.

Ormonde Hotel destroyed by fire. 4. August 20, 1894.

TELEPHONES

A telephone line is to be immediately built from Chases's Hotel, Omega, to Towle Bros. upper sawmill at the head of Steep Hollow, a distance of four miles. Funds have been raised for the purpose and the line will be in operation within ten days. 4. June 20, 1895.

The poles for the telephone line from Omega to Towle Bros. mill were finished Monday afternoon. Tuesday morning the stretching of the wire began and will be completed by Thursday. When it is finished 'Mine Host' Chase of the Omega Hotel agrees to set up for the boys the best drinks he has on hand'.

'Now if the people of Washington have any enterprise about them they will extend the wires to that place and get communication with the outside world without going on snowshoes or horseback'. 4. July 10, 1895.

While it is a fact that the first long distance telephone line in the world--58 miles long--ran along the ridge between the middle and south forks of the Yuba river, and was in operation in June 1878; only five months after the first commercial telephone exchange was opened in San Francisco, the town of Washington did not have telephone service until January 1898.

(This first long distance line was built by the Ridge Telephone Co. between French Corral and French Lake, near the present Bowman Dam).

Dr. Walters and several other men in Washington are working hard to raise money to build a telephone line between Washington and Nevada City. 4. November 18, 1897.

The postponed basket social to be given at McKee's hall in Washington to raise funds, with which to construct a telephone line from that town to Nevada, will take place Christmas night. 4. December 7, 1897.

The businessmen of Nevada City can well afford to be liberal in patronizing the basket social to be given at Washington Christmas night to raise funds with which to construct a telephone line to connect the two places. Nevada City gets a good deal of business from the people on the South Yuba river. 4. December 18, 1897.

The projectors of the telephone line from Nevada City to Washington propose to put it through by way of Blue Tent and Relief Hill. This will keep the line below the deep snow line at the same time securing financial aid from these localities. Length would be from sixteen to seventeen miles. Cost of construction will not exceed \$500. \$400 is already assured. It is believed the line will continue through to Sierra City, a distance of twenty-two miles further. It will pass Gaston, Graniteville, which are respectfully six and one-half and ten and one-half miles above Washington. Graniteville is twelve miles from Sierra City. 4. December 20, 1897.

The line is being brought into Washington by way of the Central House. 4. January 5, 1898.

The stretching of the wire began today. Joseph O'Connel of the Nevada City Sunset exchange will go up country Monday to put in the phones. Only the Honing or long distance instruments will be used. There is to be one in Washington, one at Omega, on a branch line, one at the Central House and one at Relief Hill, as soon as the branch line is run in there. 4. January 11, 1898.

The telephone line between Nevada City and Washington will be completed this week. The promoters of the line have collected \$125 less than the cost of construction. A charge of twenty-five cents per message will be made after the first of the month to make up this difference. A dance will be held at McKee's Hotel, in Washington, Saturday night, to celebrate the completion of the line. 4. January 26, 1898.

The new phone line to Washington is now completed. Connection was made last evening and ever since the line has been kept hot.

At McKee's Hotel tonight there will be a dance and a candy pull to celebrate the finishing of the line. Charles Worthley, Eb. Grissel, Dr. Walters and the rest 'of the boys' up there will most likely burn a lot of red fire and dynamite. 4. January 26, 1898.

The dance and candy pull at McKee's hall, in Washington, last night in the celebration of the new telephone line was a great success. There were thirty-two couples present and the festivities did not end until half-past three in the morning. 4. January 27, 1898.

The storm of yesterday caused some breaks in the telephone line between the Central House and Washington. At present the wire is attached to trees in many places, which renders such accidents as these liable, but it will be transferred to poles as soon as practicable. 4. February 25, 1898.

The telephone line from Washington to North Bloomfield will be completed Saturday night. 4. March 1, 1898.

The Chinese miners of Omega are planning to run a telephone line from Washington to Omega. 4. March 1, 1898.

The project of running a telephone line to the California mine (Gaston) from Washington has been abandoned. Instead the wire will be run up the river to the Eagle Bird mine. 4. April 14, 1898.

Charles Worthley and Billy Mead have put the telephone line between Nevada City and Washington in fine condition. 4. December 6, 1900.

INDUSTRY

'We learn from Mr. Stanley Harvery Jr. that he has packed a large quantity of snow at Alpha this season and intends to supply our market (Nevada City) this summer'. 11. April 29, 1855.

John M. Clark has set out a mulberry tree plantaion on Diamond Creek for the purpose of embarking in the silk worm raising business. *15 April 24, 1869

(Efforts to establish a silk industry in Nevada County were being made at this time).

The Omega Sawmill Works, at Omega, have been manufacturing an excellent quality of glue. 4. June 4, 1901.

'Samples of this glue have been sent to Europe and other places for examination as to grade and have proved to be as good and better than any now in the open market.

If the reader wishes to see some of the Omega glue, the wish can be gratified by calling at the new Union Hotel in Nevada City'. 4. June 4, 1901.

POLITICAL MEETINGS

The people of Maybert 'turned out en masse' to a Republican rally held last Friday night in the Maybert school house. Candidates for State Senator, District Attorney, etc. spoke. After the meeting the assembly marched to the M. A. Baugh hotel where sociability was indulged in by both Republicans and Democrats. All then retired to the Yuba Saloon where a 'barrel of hard cider was conspicuously arranged'. 4. October 25, 1888.

Two political meetings were held in Washington Saturday night. The Republicans held a meeting at Worthley's Hall. E. T. Worthley was selected as chairman. The Washington Band of fourteen pieces, under the leadership of Prof. Tully, rendered several selections. The meeting was largely attended, quite a delegation being present from Maybert.

While the Republicans were holding their meeting, the Populists were also holding a meeting in another hall, T. P. Redmayne, president. The band also played several pieces, dividing its time between the two meetings. After the speaking had concluded a dance was given at Worthley's Hall, which was attended by all candidates, everybody having a good time. 4. October 19, 1896.

AN ELECTION

From J. B. Lithgow we learn that the Election Board at Washington exceeded their power by writing in the name of a candidate upon a number of ballots previous to giving them out to the voters. On the regular printed ballots supplied by the County Clerk there was but one name as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, T. P. Redmayne. The township is entitled to two Justices of the Peace, and Thomas Van Audshoon was anxious to be re-elected. He neglected however, to file the required petition and consequently his name was not placed on the printed ballots. Some of the members of the board conceived the idea of writing in Van Audshoon's name and accordingly prepared between thirty and forty ballots in that way. Nearly all of them were voted before anyone raised an objection, or seemed to notice his ticket had been fixed for him as far as the office of the Justice of the Peace was concerned. Chas. Fisk was the first to say anything about his ballot having a name written on it that he did not place there. He asked for a ballot which did not have any name written on it and was jokingly told he would have to go to Nevada City to get one. The matter was quite freely discussed and nosed about and the election officers did not count any more after giving out all they had written upon. The matter will probably be thoroughly investigated in a few days. 4. November 10, 1894.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Miss Emma Gay, the woman suffrage advocate, returned from Washington yesterday where she organized an Equal Suffrage Club with the following persons enrolled. E. T. Worthley, Charles Worthley, R. Meins, Jack Skeshan, Hassel Worthley, Emmet McCulla, Ole Helgeson, Pete Graft, A. Anderson, D. Harcoun, Ed. Hogan, Bennie McCulla, Clyde Cole, A. D. Cary, W. L. Foster, J. L. Patch, M. J. Means, Ed. Donahue, Geo. King, B. Hassel, Con. Olsen, B. Woodrick, B. Mazzolini, P. Harkeley, J. Kelleher, W. Piper, L. Littlegan, Dr. H. S. Waters, L. Olesen, T. P. Redmayne, H. F. Williamson, Ed. Langford, W. L. Williamson and W. E. Yeaw. 4. September 29, 1896.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

The first celebration of Independence Day in the Washington Mining District was held on July 4, 1850.

On this date the name--Indiana Camp--was changed to Washington. 2.

The citizens of Washington, not having any cannon to make a noise on the Fourth,

improvised one out of an old quartz mill stamp. By drilling a hole in the mass of iron, which weighed 200 pounds, they managed to fire off the new fangled howitzer. It blew up on the third charge, tearing up the earth and blowing down a fence. 15. July 8, 1868.

Ormonde's Fourth of July celebration was held at the Eagle Bird mine. The main feature was the hoisting of a beautiful silk flag over the school house, situated midway between the Yuba and Eagle Bird mines. During the raising of the flag many patriotic songs were sung, the entire audience joining in the choruses. A tug of war between the miners took place at M. A. Baugh's hotel. At 8:30 it was intended to have a grand display of fireworks, but by an unfortunate accident they were nearly all exploded together. A ball was held in the evening at the Eagle Bird mine boarding house. In front of the place a decorated arch was built and it was lighted with electricity. The net proceeds from the dance, ninety two dollars, was donated to the school. 4. July 8, 1892.

'A casual observer in Washington on the morning of the 4th, seeing stages, buggies, carts and carryalls leaving town and all heavily loaded with patriotic celebraters making their way to the various towns, would have said there will be none left to celebrate the Nations' birthday here, but he would have been mistaken, for we were one of the crowd that was still here. We were awakened from our lethargy by strains of enchanting music which seemed to come from the direction of Worthley's hotel, and thither we sped, and found the Ormonde Band playing. A bevy of ten little girls came forward and sang 'America', which was fine. The dinner bell then pealed forth its welcome notes and Mr. & Mrs. Worthley had invited all the children in town to take dinner with them. A happier and merrier crowd of boys and girls could not be found.

The afternoon brought forth some charming music and singing, and the day passed by too swiftly. In the evening the town was brilliantly lighted with fireworks. At 8 P. M. the hotel dining room was converted into a dancing hall for there was to be a dance for the children. Prof. Wilson, a dancing master, led the children in the waltz, quadrille, etc. At 11 P. M. the exercises were closed'. 4. July 8, 1894.

July Fourth at Washington. The morning can be spent by those arriving the day before in visiting the points of interest, such as the dam and falls on Scotchman Creek. The band will play during the day and evening. Grissel Bros. first stage will leave Nevada City at 4 A. M. Fare is fifty cents, each way. 4. June 29, 1897.

'Those of our people who will go to Washington tomorrow will have as good a time as they ever had in their lives. The residents of the snappy little town up towards the headwaters of the South Yuba have for many years been noted for their hospitality and enterprise. Their arrangements for this year's celebration of the anniversary of American Independence show that they have lost none of the old time go-ahead. It is a cheap and delightful trip with the assurance of the best kind of a time upon arrival. Two stage loads of people left early this morning and several parties were arranging to go in private conveyance and carriages'.

'The people of Washington never do things by halves. The manner in which Saturday last they observed the anniversary of American Independence was no exception to the rule. The town was nicely decorated. The day was spent with a picnic at Vanberg's Grove. There were all sorts of sports, such as races, games, etc; which the old folks seemed to enjoy as well as the young ones. At night the heavens were painted all sorts of colors with a display of fireworks. The day's festivities ended in a social dance at Cloud's Hall, where a good home orchestra supplied the music'.*9 July 7, 1903.

The Fourth was celebrated at Gaston yesterday with a basket picnic, a ball game and

other sports. In the evening everybody attended the dance in the hotel dining room. The Washington Ramblers met the Gaston nine on the diamond and there was a hot contest, which the Gastons won by a score of 25 to 24. 8. July 5, 1905.

The people of the town of Washington are making good headway with their preparations for the celebration on July 4th. The fun will begin at sunrise with a series of salutes 'that will make the welkin ring'. From that instant till midnight there will be a series of attractions that will fill every minute. The windup of the festivities will be a grand ball that will last way 'within the next morning'. 8. June 7, 1907.

IMPROVEMENT CLUB

A meeting was held at Washington Sunday night to organize a local improvement club. E. T. Worthley was chosen temporary chairman. Dr. H. S. Walters secretary. The following were appointed a committee on permanent organization: E. T. Worthley, Dr. H. S. Walters, D. P. Sturat, Eb. Grissel, L. Self, W. G. Mead, William Hogan, M. M. Cole, T. P. Redmayne, Hiram Wilson, Fred Larson, R. V. Holt, M. D. Cooley, J. A. Lipman, Henry Ayers, Dana Harmon, C. W. Carpenter, J. A. Richie, B. Murphy, Phil Bradley, and Dave Johnson.

The following named gentlemen named were appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws: Dr. H. S. Walters, T. P. Redmayne and M. M. Cole. It will be the aim of the association to adopt measures that will bring about the improvement of the road between Washington and Nevada City and keep it in good condition. 4. February 15, 1898.

BASEBALL DIAMOND

The baseball diamond at the town of Washington is a good one. It is on the Crowley (former B. Murphy ranch and Tahoe Sugar Pine Sawmill) ranch, just above the town, on the opposite side of the river. 4. May 27, 1898.

RAILROADS

The only railroad in the Washington Mining District was a narrow-gauge logging road that zigzagged from the lumber yard and mill at Towle, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, near Dutch Flat, through the woods, crossed the Bear River and terminated about three-quarters of mile southwest of the present junction of the Washington county road with Highway 20. It was owned by the Towle Bros. Lumber Company and had a total length of thirty-five miles. 25.

A trestle and the former road-bed of this railroad may be seen by taking a rough road, that runs from the back of the Skillman Flat camp grounds to Indian Springs. Facing the springs, from the road, the trestle is to the left. it is partially covered by fallen trees. The road-bed is well graded and many of the ties are still in place. The Towle Bros. were large lumber operators in Placer and Nevada Counties. In the Washington Mining District they had two mills, at Steep Hollow and at Big Tunnel. They operated from about 1860 to 1902. The firm consisted of three brothers-- George, Allan and Edwin. 37.

An old caboose of this railroad now stands as a museum piece on a short length of track in the yard of the Community Center, at Dutch Flat.

From a card posted by the door. 'This caboose was operated over a narrow-gauge railroad in the Dutch Flat-Alta-Towle area at the turn of the century by the Towle Bros. Lumber Company. Upon abandonment of the road it was left in the forest and was found in the path of the new Interstate 80. It was saved and hauled to Dutch Flat and stood for years in a delapidated state near the Post Office. In 1964 the Towle Estate and the Auburn Company restored the caboose as a historic relic for Dutch Flat. It was dedicated to the community July 4, 1964, by Katherine Towle, a member of the pioneer family, then dean of students at the University of California'.

Towle Bros; among the largest lumber operators in the Sierra Nevada mountains, ship lumber all over the coast. They also have a mill for reducing the wood of fir trees to pulp for making paper. 4. January 1, 1877.

According to the Dutch Flat Forum, Towle Bros. have purchased a new locomotive for their narrow-gauge railroad. This makes the third locomotive they own. 4. March 27, 1882.

Towle Bros. have commenced the erection of a paper mill at the intersection of their railroad and the Southern Pacific R. R. in Placer County. They propose to convert the pulp of the pine tree into paper. 'There is no reason why that industry should not become an important one in the pineries of Nevada County'. 4. December 15, 1882.

Towle's pulp mill shipped thirteen cars of paper. 4. April 11, 1883.

The narrow-gauge railroad from Alta, on the Southern Pacific R. R; extending into the timber lands of Towle Bros; in this county, (Little York and Washington Townships), and used for the transportation of lumber, is being extended this summer on an easterly direction up the ridge between the Bear and South Yuba rivers. Next summer it will be continued down to south of Washington and to within six miles, by wagon road, from that town. 4. September 27, 1884.

The terminus of the Towle Bros. railroad is just a little 'east of south of the top of Omega grade', where it connects with the Bear Valley wagon road. Just three miles from Omega. Freight for Omega, Yuba, Eagle Bird and other mines of that area, is being brought in by the railroad from Alta on the S. P. R. R. Towle Bros. mill have an order for 60,000 feet of flume lumber for the Yuba mine, above Washington. 4. May 13, 1885.

They also supplied much of the lumber for building the forty miles of snowsheds on the Southern Pacific. 37.

Persons in the Omega area wishing to travel by way of Towle's railroad will find the cars leaving the upper sawmill, head of Steep Hollow, twice a day, except Sunday, regularly. The first train starting at eight A. M. and the second at one P. M. 4. June 17, 1885.

Machinery can now be taken into the Washington Mining District at small cost. It has been connected with the Southern Pacific R. R. by means of a narrow gauge track laid down by Towle Bros. 4. June 24, 1885.

The people of the Washington Township are talking of building a new road from Diamond Creek to Omega, so they can get in San Francisco freight via Alta, a station on the S. P. R. R; thence to Big Tunnel by the Towle Bros. railroad. Towle Bros. are to erect a big storehouse at Big Tunnel. Some think of buying the Alpha Toll road from Grissel and arranging with Towle Bros. to put a passenger coach on their little railroad for the accommodation of the traveling public. 4. November 23, 1891.

Towle Bros. have purchased another large steam wagon for hauling logs at their sawmill. The company will have three of these machines in use this coming season. 4. April 8, 1895.

Towle Bros. have their road engine at work on Cotton Hill, in Washington District, hauling logs to their railroad. There is much sugar pine timber in that area. 4. September 8, 1897.

Washington & Nevada Turnpike Company given license to collect toll for one year--
'rate of last year to be reduced'. 15. February 7, 1867.

(Note. Rate of 'last year' not given).

The matter of the Nevada City & Washington Turnpike Road: Mr. M. S. Milliken, the proprietor of said road appeared before the Board of Supervisors and offering to the County of Nevada free of charge as a portion of the public highway. It was ordered that such road be accepted, upon the production of his deed to the county free of charge and that the same become a public highway. 4. January 7, 1876.

Mathew M. Milliken, Steven W. Stoddard & George Grissel, for and in consideration of one dollar deeded to Nevada County the certain road situated in Nevada Township, commencing at a point on the North boundary of the old city limits of Nevada City, said road leading from Nevada City to Washington and known as the Nevada & Washington toll road, and terminating at its intersection with the present County road on the Washington divide. January 8, 1876. Book of Deeds #51. Page 80. Nevada County Recorder.

Certificate of acceptance signed by Jno. Pattison, Clerk, by T. C. Plunkett, Deputy. January 10, 1876. Book of Deeds. Page 81. N. C. Recorder.

J. F. Haycock was given permission to collect tolls on the Alpha & Washington Toll Road--'at the same rate as heretofore'.

(Note: 'rate heretofore' not given. 13. August 5, 1880.

The Board of Supervisors granted Conrad Grissel a license to collect toll on the Alpha & Washington Toll Road at the same rate as last year, except the rate for horse and rider to be stricken out. 13. August 13, 1880.

Board of Supervisors granted a license to Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson (correct name--Mrs. Isabella Williamson) to collect tolls on the Alpha & Washington Toll Road. 4. January 8, 1882.

J. N. Jensen granted a license by the Board of Supervisors to collect toll on the Alpha & Washington Toll Road. 4. April 7, 1883.

The Nevada County Board of Supervisors granted a license to collect tolls on the Alpha and Washington Toll Road to Conrad Grissel as follows:

Six animals and wagon loaded each way.....	\$1.00
Six animals and wagon empty each way.....	.50
Four animals and wagon loaded each way.....	.75
Four animals and wagon empty each way.....	.37½
Two animals and wagon loaded each way.....	.25
Two animals and wagon empty each way.....	.12½
Buggy or carriage - one or two animals.....	.25
Horse & Rider.....	.10
Loose stock, horses, cattle or sheep.....	.03 each.

*4 April 13, 1885

Toll on the Alpha & Washington Toll Road raised:

Loaded wagon with two animals raised from .25 to	.50
Empty wagons ' ' ' ' .12½ to	.25

*4 July 20, 1886

Nevada County Board of Supervisors proposed to build a toll road from Maybert to Bear Valley. 4. October 8, 1886.

Board of Supervisors refused Mr. Carson of Maybert permission to build a toll road connecting Maybert with the Southern Pacific R. R. at Emigrant Gap until he had complied with certain legal requirements. 4. October 28, 1886.

ROADS

Entry to the Washington District was at first made on foot, horseback, or pack train, from the Relief Hill area or the Bear Valley to Nevada City road (then called the Nevada Emigrant road) that ran at approximately the route as the present Highway 20.

The first road into the town of Washington ran from this emigrant road, along the south side of the Alpha Diggings, turned left about 6,000 feet below the diggings, and then down the ridge, entering the present town area between the old Clyde Cole and Isabella Williamson homes. Some of this road can still be traced.

'Wagons with provisions were formerly lowered down to Washington on a spur from Alpha, a tree serving as a drum for the rope'. 4. April 12, 1890.

Rev. John Steele, in his account, 'Across the Plains in 1850', tells that after resting their oxen in Bear Valley for several days, they climbed the steep mountain road to the summit and took off on a westerly course along a heavily timbered ridge and in fifteen miles reached a large spring. Near this spring stood a log hotel, which was 'kind of a half-way house' between Nevada City on Deer Creek and Washington, on the South Fork of the Yuba River.

As more and more miners came into the District the trails from the Emigrant road were widened for horse and ox teams and the Alpha Toll road was built in 1855-1856.

The road from the present Highway 20, parts of which are included in the present paved county road, was developed for a shorter distance to Nevada City. It was at best, but a wandering wide trail, almost a one way road until the late 1930's. It turned left at Quartz Flat, skirting Phelps Hill, above Washington Creek, past the Chinese Cemetery, where the Fairview mine road turned toward the river, and then ran down the hill into Washington. No bridge or culvert existed across the Washington Creek until the late 1930's.

Early newspapers of Nevada City have many accounts, down through the years, of the appeals from the people of the District to the County Board of Supervisors, to improve the Washington Road. There were 'often talks', and once a survey was almost made for a new road to be built down the south side of the river, to enter Nevada City area by way of the Rock Creek road.

'In the winter time it (Washington) is almost inaccessible by stage, frequently communication being maintained with the outside world by messengers mounted on snowshoes. When winter made its approach the little towns and camps lay in a supply of needful articles as sufficient for their needs until the return of spring shall open the roads and permit them to renew the supply'. 1.

The road to Omega has been blocked by snow for two-months. 10. April 6, 1859.

In accordance with the petition of numerous citizens, residents of Nevada City and Washington, the Board of Supervisors ordered that the road heretofore traveled between Nevada City and Alpha, leaving the present road to the right, about half-a-mile above the Central House and following the ridge and coming in at the Twelve Mile House, be declared a public road. 19. November 9, 1859.

The present road between Washington and Relief Hill was built in the 1930s by the U. S. Forestry Service. Even at that late date hand labor was used on the section

between the St. Patrick mine and Red Point.

Alphonse Schwartz told that as a boy in the 1890s he often took meat from the slaughter house in Washington by pack horse to Relief Hill over the Roscoe Trail. This trail ran along the river from a point a few hundred feet above the cave, crossing the river at a point above the Asbestos mine bridge, over a narrow suspension bridge.

The present road to the Spanish mine area was not built until 1929. Before this date it was necessary to go up the Gaston grade, turn left at Rattlesnake Point and pass the Dillon mine to reach the Spanish mine. The new road was built largely on the grade of the Mammoth Ditch, which once carried water from Poorman Creek to the claims on Red Point and Rocky Bar. This road was built with an old '60 Caterpillar' tractor for the Bradley Mining Company by Joaquin M. Miller. At this date the Washington mail stage ran to the Spanish mine. A charge of ten cents was made to bring a loaf of bread from Nevada City to the mine. 12.

Messrs. Rich and Olin are 'viewing out' a road over the mountains by way of Washington. They promise the possibility of a road from the Henness Pass, down Canyon Creek and Gaston Ridge. It would be the most direct road and have the easiest grade of any to the Comstock in the State of Nevada. 10. May 9, 1860.

(At this time the Henness Pass road was one of the two main roads to the Comstock and was 'dense with traffic').

A. S. Olin operated the Olin Stage Line between Nevada City and Washington. He was also one of the organizers and principal stock holders of the Alpha Toll road.

Culbertson Turnpike, constructed in May 1863, from Donner Lake road at Emigrant Gap, across Bear Valley and the South Yuba to join the Henness Pass road near the present Bowman Lake. In Bear Valley it was joined by a road, owned by the same company, which came up the Washington ridge from Nevada City and is now part of the present highway 20. 38.

In the matter of the petition for opening a road from the Junction House to Washington, the Board of Supervisors ordered H. S. Bradley, A. C. Mills and W. Z. Organ 'to be appointed Viewers', to report in or about May next. 15. April 4, 1866.

An order was made on Saturday by the Board of Supervisors, directing the County Surveyor, in connection with Henry Kohler and John Pattison, to survey and locate a road from Washington to the Junction House by way of Phelps Hill. 15. May 21, 1866.

A grand ball will be given at the home of C. Grissel, in Washington, September 2nd. The proceeds, over expenses, are to be appropriated toward the construction of the Phelps Hill road. 15. September 17, 1866.

F. T. Marker, proprietor of the Nevada City and Washington Stage Line, arrived in town yesterday evening. This is the first communication by stage with Washington we have had since the storm of the early part of the month, and to Marker is due the credit for opening the road. He has been engaged in the work for fifteen days--part of the time alone and at times having help. Snow was four to six feet deep. Mail communications will now be opened with Washington, Omega and other places on the ridge. 15. February 25, 1869.

Work has already commenced on the road between Washington and Graniteville. The grade between Washington to the summit of Gaston Ridge will be about sixteen inches to the rod and the distance three and one-half miles. From the top of the ridge to Graniteville the distance is about four miles and over this portion of the route a road was constructed years ago and with only trifle repairing will place it in pass-

able condition. As the road passes on the south side of Gaston Ridge, but little difficulty from snow will be experienced in the winter time. When the road is completed the distance from Nevada City to Graniteville for teams, will be shortened about five miles and to dwellers on the north and south forks of Poorman Creek, six to seven miles. It will afford a new outlet for trade to some 400 inhabitants and bring a number of valuable mines into more accessible shape. 15. May 1, 1869.

'There is not one foot of county road entering the town of Washington. Still there are roads enough for the traveling public. There is one, a toll road via Alpha, another private road built by the citizens of Washington running via Phelps Hill. This road is splendid grade, but of late years it has run to decay. Still the stages resort to it at present, being unable to go by way of Alpha and Skillman's mill because of the deep snow'. 4. February 9, 1872.

(Note. Traces of this road still can be seen near the spring on the private road to the lower old Red Ledge mine tunnel).

The Board of Supervisors received a petition from residents of Washington Township asking the Board to accept as a county road and to declare it as a public highway, the road constructed by private contributions, from the town of Washington to Phelps Hill. 4. July 7, 1876.

The Board of Supervisors advanced \$2,000 for the construction of a road and bridge from Washington to Canyon Creek and the Yuba mine (Maybert). 4. July 18, 1876.

Every 'bad-winter' when the snow-blocked the road along the ridge and isolated Washington, often for three to four months, 'there would be talk' of building a road along the north side of the South Yuba to North Bloomfield. This would mean a few miles longer to travel to reach Nevada City, but would be a lower elevation and 'relative snow-free'. 4. September 8, 1876.

A great deal is being said in Washington concerning the proposed new public road from Washington to North Bloomfield. The people generally are in favor of it. This road will be the means of getting to and from Washington in winter time. 4. May 30, 1880.

(This road was finally built in the early 1930s by the U. S. Forestry Dept).

Until within a few days ago wagon travel to Omega has been entirely cut-off for a period of seven months, by snow, which is considerably longer than ever before known to be the case. 4. June 26, 1880.

The snow-blockade on the up county roads has been raised, excepting between Nevada City and Washington. That town will be shut-off from the communication, save by snowshoes, for some time yet. 4. March 25, 1882.

A force of men have been engaged to build a wagon road from Diamond Creek, where it crosses the Bear Valley road, to the Eagle Bird mine. It will be two-miles long and of an easy grade. 4. October 1, 1884.

A big gang of Chinese are engaged in building a road from the Yuba Mine at Maybert to the Eagle Bird Mine. 4. October 22, 1884.

A good wagon road is to be built from a point about a quarter of a mile east of Omega, on the west side of Diamond Creek, a distance of about two miles, crossing the Yuba River at or near Doolittle's old suspension bridge, a point that all old-timers are familiar with, making the distance from Towle Bros. railroad to the Yuba Mine only about eight miles. When this is done, lumber can be delivered on the ground for twenty-five dollars a thousand board feet at any point as far as the Eagle Bird Mine. 4. March 8, 1887.

The citizens and mine owners of Washington District have subscribed a sum of \$300 toward a fund to be used in reopening the road so that communication between that locality and Nevada City may be restored. There is about fourteen miles to be cleared. Snow is two to six feet deep. 4. March 8, 1887.

The road from Washington to Maybert has been divided into two sections 'by the Road Boss'. Sam Crawford has the section from Washington to Canyon Creek. Judge Fredenburr, from Canyon Creek to Maybert. Each is restricted to fifty-dollars for repairs on his section of the road during the remainder of the year. This is just about enough to pay for throwing off the debris from the road after the sheep and cattle men from the valley have passed up and down, letting alone making any improvements that are so badly needed. 4. May 11, 1888.

John T. Cline resigned as Road Overseer of District 3 (Washington) as there was not sufficient money in the fund to keep the roads in the condition that he desired to have them. 4. October 11, 1889.

Some idea of the Washington roads in winter time may be obtained from the following: 'The eight-mile trail from North Bloomfield to Washington is being opened so that mail and express can be sent in that way. Men on snowshoes will do the transporting at first and when the snow is beaten down sufficiently, pack horses will be used. It may be several weeks before the Washington wagon road via the Central House is reopened so that stage and other vehicles can get through'. 4. January 1890.

'Oscar Patterson made the trip from Washington to Nevada City, nineteen-miles, on snowshoes, in seven and one-half hours'. 4. January 1890.

The sum of \$326.25 has been raised by popular subscription, to open the Washington road. A number of men and horses are making good headway in removing the snow. 4. March 18, 1890.

'An excellent wagon road runs from Maybert to Emigrant Gap. Built at an expense of \$8,000, and connecting with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Freight is \$17.80 a ton from San Francisco'. 17. 1890.

Travelers from and to San Francisco, etc; to places above Canyon Creek from Washington, used this road. 'Coming in we would leave the railroad at Emigrant Gap and hire a rig from the livery stable at the Allen Hotel to take us into Maybert'. In going to the mines in God's Country--Ethel, Baltic, Jim, Boston, Celina, Star Camp, etc; left the rig at Maybert, replaced their city shoes with a pair of brogans they had left at the store on the way out and hiked up the Doolittle or Marcotte trails'. 16.

Gaston road subscription list. Between \$1,600 and \$1,800 has been subscribed in Washington District. Estimated cost of the road is \$2,500 to \$3,000. Following is a partial list of subscriptions: Gaston Ridge Mining Company--\$500. Baltic Mining Company--\$500. E. T. Worthley--\$100. J. B. Tully--\$100. Conrad Grissel--\$100. D. P. Stewart--\$50. H. Kohler--\$50. Ole Helgeson--\$25. C. Thornton--\$25. Geo. E. Turner--\$25. Northway & Bodering--\$25. Rector Bros.--\$25. Legg & Shaw--\$20. A. D. Allan--\$20. Henry Lane--\$15. There are forty men at work. 4. December 20, 1893.

The people of Washington have raised nearly \$1,500 by private subscription for the purpose of building a road from the town to the California mine (Gaston) a distance of nearly seven miles. 4. December 29, 1893.

Fifty men are working on the new road from Washington to the California mine.

(Gaston). They expect to have it passable for a sled by tomorrow night, so that the supplies and machinery at Washington can be hauled to the mine. Yesterday a blast was fired and a second after the explosion eleven rattlesnakes came out from holes under the rock. Ten were killed and one escaped. Before quitting work last evening another blast was set off and the rattlesnakes came out in greater number than before. Most of them got away, the men not stopping to kill them. 4. December 29, 1893.

(This point on the Gaston road is still called Rattlesnake Point).

The new road that is being built from Washington by way of the California mine and the Baltic mine, to Graniteville, is partially completed. The county Board of Supervisors agreed to purchase the road for \$1,500 as soon as it is completed to the satisfaction of the County Surveyor. 4. January 10, 1894.

Work on the road from Washington to the California mine has been stopped owing to the lack of funds. The road has been cut through the entire distance so that one-horse sled can be dragged over it. 4. January 13, 1894.

Forty men are at work upon the new road from Washington to the California mine. They are making good progress. Two four-horse teams are also at work. 'It is expected to have the road finished before long'. 4. April 21, 1894.

The new road from Washington, up the Gaston ridge to the California mine, God's Country, Graniteville, Bowman Dam, etc; has been completed and accepted by the Board of Supervisors. It is now a county road as far as Gaston and the North Bloomfield ditch. Construction cost was between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The County paid \$1,500. The rest was donated by citizens of Washington District, Nevada City and Grass Valley. 4. July 6, 1894.

The Board of Supervisors received a petition from the citizens of Washington Township requesting a wagon road from Washington to Relief Hill. The following 'viewers' were appointed: Henry Frye, John McBean and Fred Miller. 4. April 11, 1895.

County Surveyor Miller has been up to survey the proposed new road between Washington and Relief Hill. 4. April 27, 1895.

(This road was finally built in the early 1930's.)

The first record of equipment being used on the roads in the Washington Mining District: 'A big scraper arrived in Nevada City for Eb. C. Grissel, Supervisor of the Third District (Washington). He plans to put a gang of men to work and improve every road in his district'. 4. May 25, 1901.

E. T. Worthley, county supervisor from Washington, says that five teams are hauling steadily into Washington from Emigrant Gap. He requested that the road between Washington and Nevada City be repaired so that the hauling can come from Nevada City. 9. October 6, 1903.

Work started yesterday on a road that will connect the Sixteen-To-One mine (part of the Spanish mine) with the Gaston Road. It will be three miles long and save ten miles of hauling. All teams heretofore have had to go by the way of Graniteville to reach the mine. Teaming can then be from Emigrant Gap. 9. October 24, 1903.

Above road was completed November 7, 1903.

That the Nevada City Chamber of Commerce became concerned about the teaming and other business from Washington which 'was quite extensive', that was going to the town of Emigrant Gap, may be seen by the following:

'Next Monday evening the Nevada Chamber of Commerce will meet and one of the

principal subjects of consideration will be the proposed new wagon road from Nevada City to Washington. Funds for the survey are now being raised. It is proposed to build a road that will be open to heavy travel all the year around, reducing the grade and shortening the distance. Every citizen is interested in carrying out the plan, as the completion of such a road would be of great benefit to the county in general'. 8. July 7, 1905.

Before the rains come in the fall there will be a road from Nevada City to Washington, below the snow-line, if everything goes as planned. The Board of Supervisors took action this morning when the president of the Nevada City Chamber of Commerce appeared to present the petition of tax payers secured through the efforts of the chamber for the new stretch of road from the Central House to Washington. The petition was accompanied by a certified check for \$300 to cover the cost of survey. The supervisors were unanimously in favor.

The board at once appointed a viewers committee of the road. County Surveyor W. W. Waggoner, Chris. Galbreath of the Central House and J. H. Kohler of Washington. The people of Washington are willing and anxious to trade with Nevada City, and the new road will permit a horse to go almost at a trot all the way from Washington to Nevada City, as the grade will be easy and the long ridge climb will be done away with. The new stretch of road will be seven miles long. 8. July 15, 1905.

'Mr. Tegler of the finance committee at last night's meeting of the Nevada City Chamber of Commerce, reported he had collected \$145 of the money subscribed at the county seat to pay for the preliminary survey for a new wagon road to Washington. Supervisor Worthley of Washington, stated that subscriptions could be obtained in his township'. 8. September 19, 1905.

The new road from Washington to the ridge would cost about \$16,000 Deputy County Surveyor F. Woolman reported. He had tried to keep the grade at four percent. At no place is it over eight percent. 8. September 30, 1905.

The people of Washington are preparing to hereafter get their freight in by way of Emigrant Gap, instead of Nevada City. They put a force of eight men to work yesterday morning reopening the old Alpha Toll Road, and will have two teams assisting them in the labor. The reopening of this road will make a cut-off that will shorten the distance between Washington and the Southern Pacific R. R. at Emigrant Gap from sixteen to thirteen miles. 8. October 10, 1905.

To make a good road Johnson Leonard has been busy this week doing a job on the Washington road, a mile above the Central House. There's a cut about 100 yards long, which fills with snow when a big storm comes and through this cut the road passes. In the winter time the stage people occasionally have to dig their way through, causing aggravation and expensive delay. Mr. Leonard has opened a good road around this place in open ground and so constructed that it does away with a heavy grade that heretofore prevailed. 8. October 26, 1905.

The severe north wind of Sunday played havoc above the stage road between Washington & Gaston. More than 500 trees were blown down, ten falling directly across the road. Many trees from three to four feet in diameter were broken off close to the ground. 8. November 7, 1905.

County Surveyor W. W. Waggoner estimates a road from Washington to the ridge (about present highway 20) doing away with the heavy grade, could be built not to exceed \$12,000 a mile. The road would run through the long abandoned Gold Hill hydraulic diggings. 8. November 16, 1905.

Mine owners in the Canyon Creek territory, now one of the active mining centers of Nevada County, asked the county supervisors to construct a wagon road three and one-half miles long in their locality, to connect with the Maybert road at a point above Washington. It is believed that the road will cost \$2,500. One thousand of which the mine owners agree to raise. The mines benefited would be the Mountain View, Williamson, Meister, Arctic and the Marcotte. 4. 1907.
(This is the present Arctic mine road--1968).

TOLL BRIDGES

A. J. Doolittle built a bridge across the South Yuba River at Jefferson in the early 1850's.

Lennox and Murphy built a bridge at Washington about the same date.

James Culbertson built a bridge above Washington at the Culbertson station.

A. J. Doolittle built a bridge between this point and Washington. 1.

Mrs. Albra Johnson, wife of Congressman Harold T. Johnson, states in a letter dated March 31, 1963; that the Lennox & Murphy bridge was built by her great-grandfather, Bartholomew Murphy and that it was located above the present Washington Hotel. (1967).

This is verified by Mrs. Myra Allen Sackett, granddaughter of Bartholomew Murphy, in a letter dated August 3, 1966. She said that in later years this bridge was condemned and the present 'iron-bridge' was built by the county.

Delinquent tax notices of 1894 refer to the lot between the Washington Hotel and the Kohler store (stone building) as 'the bridge lot'. 4. May 24, 1894.

'B. Murphy granted license to collect toll on a bridge at Washington.

Tolls to be regulated by the Nevada County Board of Supervisors. Fee \$36.' 4. February 8, 1867.

15. February 7, 1867.

In the matter of building a bridge across the Yuba at Washington--'a motion was made by Supervisor Marsh that the Clerk notify B. Murphy that he would be given until July 5, 1873; to put his bridge in passable condition to the satisfaction of the Road Commissioner, so that it may be reported by that officer and the rates of toll on said bridge will be fixed in accordance with law'. 4. May 16, 1873.

Time extended to August 1873. 4. July 15, 1873.

The Board of Supervisors granted James Culbertson a license to collect toll on his bridge across the South Yuba River at Culbertson Station. (near Fall Creek). 4. October 10, 1879.

The Nevada County Board of Supervisors granted B. Murphy a license to collect toll on the Washington Bridge across the South Yuba on his filing a \$500 bond with the clerk. The following rates of toll were established: Man & horse--.25. Man--12 1/2. 13. July 17, 1880.

It is questionable that the 'foundation of the first bridge' pointed out to visitors, next to the Washington Hotel, is authentic. Several foot suspension bridges have existed at this point. One was built by E. J. Haverstock, operator of the hotel in the 1920's and early 1930's. It was used as a short-cut to reach his dairy on the Crowley (B. Murphy) ranch. (Pine-Aire Camp Grounds--late 1960's). This bridge was carried away in the flood of March 1927. Four suspension pipe lines, at different times, crossed the river at this point. Three have been carried away by high water since World War 2.

The second A. J. Doolittle bridge--'the Doolittle Suspension Bridge'--crossed the South Yuba near Diamond Creek. It was a part of the Washington & Omega to Fall Creek Toll road.

Delinquent Tax List. #3104. Bat. Murphy. Tract of land on North side of the South Yuba River. Known as the Bat. Murphy ranch. Containing 160 acres of land with improvements.

Lot north side of Main Street, Washington, between lots of Kohler (present old stone store) and the Worthley Hotel (present Washington Hotel) and known as the 'Bridge Lot'. Also the present personal property. State and County tax--\$17.65. Cost \$4.11. Total tax and cost--\$21.76. 4. May 25, 1894.

PUBLIC BRIDGES

The newspaper, Nevada Democrat, mentions in a December 1861 addition, on the storms of that date--'also the foot suspension bridge at Washington was carried away'.

Petition of S. Pendleton, and others, to the Board of Supervisor, for a bridge and trail across the South Yuba at Washington was granted and viewers appointed. 15. May 31, 1865.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday made an order appropriating \$250 to be paid to A. J. Doolittle, upon the condition that he put the bridge on Doolittle trail, between Fall Creek and Omega, in good condition. 4. May 7, 1870.

Bartholomew Murphy is famous as a bridge builder in Washington. He has built three bridges there in the last decade. The last one is superior to any that has ever spanned the Yuba River at Washington. It is four feet higher than the previous one. 4. February 9, 1872.

'--but the main thing demanded by the citizens of Washington is some help by the county towards building a free bridge across the South Yuba River and a road thence to Graniteville'.

There is an old tumbled down bridge here, dangerous to man and beast, and for the privilege to cross a mule or horse the unfortunate owner has to pay half a dollar each time. 4. April 25, 1873.

'It seems that to get a free bridge in Washington would be to buy the old bridge of the present owner, Mr. Barth Murphy. He expended a great amount of money on it, and with a little repairing it could be made to answer all purposes'. 4. May 2, 1873.

A petition was received from numerous citizens of Washington, Grass Valley and Nevada City Townships, 'praying' for the construction of a bridge across the South Yuba at Washington, at the expense of the county, and in building a new county road from the town of Washington to the Fidelity mine. (near mouth of Fall Creek). The matter was referred to Road Commissioner T. F. Crandall, with instructions to have a survey and estimates of the cost made and report to the Board for final action on October 26, 1875. 4. October 1875.

Bridge and road (above) ordered built. \$2,500 appropriated toward the cost on condition that the road and bridge 'should be open to all persons at all times as a public highway'. 4. October 27, 1875.

The Board of Supervisors, some time since, in answer to a petition signed by taxpayers of the county, appropriated \$2,500 for the construction of a new road from Washington to the Yuba mine, a distance of six and one-quarter miles. The people

of Washington raised the balance needed to complete the job and a contract was let to John Lang and Doc. Williamson. They propose to make the best road in Nevada County. (Present Maybert road). 4. January 9, 1876.

A bridge has been built across the Yuba River and a road made from Washington to what is known as God's Country, at a cost of about \$7,500. This has enabled at least a dozen miners to open mines in that section which heretofore have remained idle, because machinery could not be gotten into them. The citizens of Washington raised \$6,000 of the amount and the Board of Supervisors donated \$2,500. The bridge and road are completed and waiting acceptance by the Board. 4. June 13, 1876.

Advertisement.

'A Reward of \$200 will be paid by the citizens of Washington, Nevada County, California; for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to the County Bridge across the South Yuba River, a little above the village of Washington, on Monday evening, October 11, 1880'. 4. October 14, 1880.

Bridge Burning At Washington.

Last Monday night, about eleven o'clock, some Chinese discovered the bridge across the South Yuba at Washington, 'Turned out en masse' and succeeded in checking the conflagration when damage to the amount of \$500 had been done. The fire without doubt, was incendiary, as some of the timbers were saturated with kerosene. Supervisor Battis says the bridge was built by the county about four years ago and cost \$2,800. 4. October 14, 1880.

Supervisor Battis has a force of men engaged in repairing the Washington bridge, which was recently partially destroyed by an incendiary fire. It will take about two weeks to get the work done. In the mean time Murphy's toll bridge, 'which by some is regarded as hardly safe', derives a limited amount of patronage. 4. October 21, 1880.

At the town of Washington when a man plays 'solo' until the 'wee sma' hours', he tells his wife that he has been watching the bridge across the Yuba, which was fired by an incendiary a few weeks ago. 4. November 6, 1880.

Notice. Bridge Condemned.

'Notice is hereby given that the County Bridge across the South Yuba River in Washington is condemned, it being unsafe for loaded teams to cross'. Signed--Fayette Battis. Road Commissioner of District #3. 4. May 27, 1882.

A petition was received from the citizens and taxpayers of Washington Township asking the Board of Supervisors to build a bridge across the S. Yuba at Washington in place of the one there, which has been condemned by the Road Commissioner of District 3. 4. July 8, 1882.

Bids called for building a new bridge at Washington. Must be received by the County Clerk by July 25, 1882. To be 195 feet long. Existing condemned bridge to be removed by the contractor. 4. July 12, 1882.

Board of Supervisors received the following bids:

San Francisco Bridge Co.	\$2,800	Pacific Bridge Co Bid #1	\$3,190
Pacific Bridge Co. Bid #2	5,400	Wm. B. Cambell Co.	3,661
Calif. Bridge Co. Bid #1	5,680	Calif. Bridge Co. Bid #2	4,940

The Board of Supervisors awarded the job to the Pacific Bridge Co. for \$3,190. The bridge is to be built according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the County Clerk. The bridge is to be paid for by a warrant on the General

Fund, when the same is completed and accepted by the N. C. Board of Supervisors.
4. July 26, 1882.

The iron work for the county bridge about to be constructed across the Yuba River at Washington has been shipped from San Francisco. The timbers required for the structure will be produced at the Voss sawmill. Work will be started on the bridge in a few days and pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. 4. August 24, 1882.

The new bridge at Washington was completed Thursday. As soon as the approaches have been graded, which the citizens of that locality will do, it will be opened to the public. 'It is said to be a handsome and substantial structure'. 4. October 14, 1882.

'Base Ingratitude'.

'The worst case of ingratitude that we have heard of for some time was fully illustrated in the action of eighteen voters of the town of Washington at the Tuesday election. The people of that area have been 'discommoded' for want of a bridge across the Yuba River at that place. The Board of Supervisors were fully aroused to the matter, and their being no funds to build the bridge, took the chances of running in debt for its erection in order to gratify the people of Washington. Tuesday's vote was to confirm or reject the debt of \$3,300 thus contracted, that being a part of the \$50,000 which the people were called upon to issue bonds, to pay or to repudiate. What did the town of Washington do? Why the vote stood thirty for and eighteen against, thus virtually saying, we have the bridge, and now let the contractor whistle for his pay. The vote there should have been unanimous. It takes all sorts of people to make a world, but we want none of the eighteen repudiates of Washington in ours'.
4. April 28, 1883.

'Another Bridge Wanted'.

The people of Washington will soon petition for a new bridge to take the place of a structure which is hardly safe to cross (Canyon Creek) on Maybert Road. The road and bridge will have to be condemned, or the latter rebuilt. After the manner in which the people voted there on the bond question--eighteen to repudiate the debt of building a bridge there--a general protest will be made against any further appropriations in that quarter for any purpose. To use the expression of a leading citizen here--'the people in that section should be compelled to swim across if they have any business on the other side'. 4. May 2, 1883.

'On motion it was ordered that the bridge across Canyon Creek, on the Maybert Road, above Washington, is hereby abandoned and condemned as the same is unsafe and unfit to travel over. The County of Nevada will in no case be responsible for any accident which may occur to any person by traveling over said bridge'. Ordered that a copy of above notice be posted at each end of the bridge. 4. July 9, 1883.

It was ordered by the Board of Supervisors that F. M. Pridgeon be authorized to construct a bridge across Canyon Creek in Washington Township and that he be allowed \$300 for the construction of the same. 4. July 28, 1883.

Notice To Bridge Contractors.

'Sealed proposals for construction a bridge across Canyon Creek, above the town of Washington, at the site of the present bridge now there, which is to be removed by the contractor.'

The said bridge is to be a Queen Truss Bridge, 60 feet long and 12 feet wide, and built of #1 heart spruce lumber free from wind shakes and knots. In addition to the bridge an approach is to be built from the span to the road or bank, 24 feet long, 14 feet wide at bridge and 24 feet wide at the bank. Average depth of fill is 12 feet. The abutment and side walls to the approach is to be substantial double rock work

and filled with rock and gravel. Contract to be completed on or about October 1st.
4. August 23, 1883.

Bridge of 1895.

(Still in use in 1969). The Board of Supervisors received bids for a new bridge across Canyon Creek, between Washington and Maybert.

Pacific Bridge Co.	1,700	Healy Tibbits Co.	1,985
McMahon Co.	1,800	Cotton Bros	1,725

The contract was awarded to Cotton Bros. 4. July 8, 1895.

The new county bridge across Canyon Creek, between Washington and Maybert, has been completed. It is built of steel and is a very substantial structure. 4. September 18, 1895.

Paid by the Board of Supervisors to Cotton Bros: \$22.50 for adjusting the South Yuba bridge at Washington. 4. January 9, 1896.

Paid by the Board of Supervisors to J. B. Lithgow: Painting the bridges at Washington and Canyon Creek--\$46. 4. September 30, 1896.

The bridge across the Yuba River at Maybert is being repaired. W. J. Organ and Wm. Hogan are doing the work. 4. August 12, 1903.

The Board of Supervisors next Monday will receive a petition asking for a new bridge across the South Yuba at the Yuba mine (Maybert). The span will be about seventy-five feet long. Mine owners and others offer to defray a portion of the expense. The bridge at the site went to pieces some time ago and was not replaced. 4. September 29, 1903.

Board of Supervisors agreed to spend \$800 for a new bridge across the South Yuba at Maybert. \$350 of this is to be subscribed by the residents of the area. 4. October 6, 1903.

In 1918 a bridge was built across the South Yuba by Ralph E. Conrad, just above the fern cave, to be used in development of the Fairview asbestos mine. Mr. Conrad, in a letter dated November 6, 1966; wrote: 'The bridge at the Yuba mine, the foot bridge built by E. J. Haverstock at the Washington Hotel, my bridge to the asbestos mine and the suspension bridge on the Bloomfield Trail, were washed out in the flood of March 1927'.

The Bloomfield Trail was also called the Roscoe Trail. This bridge was about 200 feet up the river from the asbestos mine bridge. It was used for foot and horseback travel between Washington and Relief Hill. The present North Bloomfield road was not built until the 1930s. It was maintained by the U. S. Forestry Service.

Parts of this trail are still in very good condition--1967.

Concrete piers of the bridge to the asbestos mine can still be seen in the river.

August 17, 1928. The Board of Supervisors awarded the contract to build a new bridge at Washington to the lowest bidder, Burton & Reed & Miners Foundry & S. Company of Nevada City, for \$9,665.

A new concrete center pier was to be built. The concrete piers of the 'present bridge' at each side of the stream, will be used for the new bridge.

Lumber from the old bridge will be used to rebuild the bridge near the Yuba mine. This bridge was carried away by the high water of the past spring. *23. August & September 10, 1928.

The Board of Supervisors appropriated \$2,500 to replace the bridge on the Arctic

road that was washed out last spring. Re. Board of Supervisors. Book 16. Page 250.

STAGE AND EXPRESS

The foot bridge mentioned by Mr. Ralph E. Conrad as being washed out in 1927 and built by Mr. Haverstock of the Washington Hotel, was used to reach the old Murphy ranch where Mr. Haverstock kept cows which provided milk for the hotel.

The Washington Mining District was always served by operators of small stage lines. The Wells Fargo Express never entered the area, the official map of the company, 'Wells Fargo To The Mother Lode', shows the nearest offices to have been at Emigrant Gap, North Bloomfield and Nevada City. The Wells Fargo Museum in San Francisco agrees with this record.

Advertisement in the Nevada Democrat in 1856.

Olin's Express. On and after January 1, 1856; the above will run as follows: Leaving the office, At Frisbie's Old Stand, Nevada City, at 8 o'clock A. M; passing Mountain Spring House, Morgan's Cold Spring, White Cloud, Gold Hill and Alpha, arriving at Washington by one o'clock in the afternoon. It is the nearest and best route to Washington, Omega, Scotchman's Creek, Poorman Creek and Eureka.

Returning: The Stages will leave the South Yuba Hotel, Washington, every morning at nine o'clock and arrive at Nevada City by one o'clock, connecting with the California Stage Co's, coach for Auburn, Sacramento, Mariposa and Shasta.

Office: South Yuba Hotel, Washington. A. S. Olin, Proprietor.

Following is a list of the names of owners of the Stage Lines into the District, given as 'nearly complete' by Thompson & West's History of Nevada County.

'Various times to 1880. From Nevada City to Omega, Alpha & Washington'.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. C. J. Lansing | 2. Jerry Green. | 3. Henry Phillips |
| 4. R. W. Latta | 5. J. H. English | 6. E. I. Marker |
| 7. Lagg & Shaw | 8. Prescott & Grissel | *1 |

'A pretty story is told of Jerry Green, who used to carry express between Nevada City and Eureka South (Graniteville) on his back. It is to the effect that he would strap a sixty pound pack on his back, walk to Washington, Omega, Alpha and Eureka and return by way of Moore's Flat and North Bloomfield to Nevada City, making the round trip in one day, the distance being about sixty miles, along steep mountain roads'. *1.

Advertisement from the Nevada City Transcript--1861.

Daily Stage Line
For Washington, Alpha & Omega
Carrying U. S. Mail
Leaves National Hotel - 7 A.M.
Arrives at Washington - 12 Noon

Return Leaves Washington 7 A.M. Reaches N.C. 10 A.M.

Lew Morrill, Prop. Informs the Public that he has in his employment one of the best and most careful drivers in the State.

Washington Stages now stop for dinner at the Central House. *8. 1861.

The rivalry of the opposition stage lines between Nevada City and Washington is exciting considerable interest. The teams are driven by Hank Place and Frank Alverton, who had an exciting race down yesterday. They left Washington together

at 6:30 A. M. Hank keeping ahead during the ascent of the hill to Alpha, when Alverton passed him, but Hank soon got ahead and kept the lead until they arrived in Nevada City at 9 A. M.

The opposition on the Washington road is causing both stages to make the tallest kind of time. Yesterday they both came in at 9 A. M. One stage consisted of four and the other of six horses. The four horse stage was ahead. The other stage had their noses within six inches of the competition ahead. *4. May 16, 1861.

Lew Morrill's stage, driven by Frank Alverton, made yesterday, and is making every day, the fastest time ever made on the Washington road, in fact any mountain road. It left Washington at 7 A. M. and stood in front of the National Hotel, Nevada City, at 9:30 A. M. Twenty-four miles in two and one-half hours over one of the most hilly roads in the county. *4. May 30, 1861.

Frank Alverton, who drives Morrill's six-horse stage to Washington, is compelling the opposition to haul down its colors. Yesterday he arrived one hour and a quarter ahead of the opposition. Today he beat it to Nevada City by just an hour. This is enough to disgust the other line with any further attempt to keep pace with Frank. Passengers by Morrill's stage can always rely on getting to Washington by 12 noon and Nevada City by 10 A. M. Frank's friends are so confident he can beat the opposition that they are willing to bet \$1,000 on it. *4. June 8, 1861.

Mr. J. Phillips has sold his express route between Nevada City, Washington and Omega to Mr. J. J. Dewey, who will continue to run it as heretofore. *10. September 6, 1862.

Conrad Grissel purchased the Exchange Hotel, in Washington, in 1864. He has been the proprietor from that date. He also runs a tri-weekly stage from Washington to Nevada City. *1.

Nevada City & Omega Line. Place and Latta have put on a line of stages between Nevada City to Omega by way of Hunt's Hill, Red Dog, You Bet, Chalk Bluff and Remington Hill.

Leave Nevada City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrive at Red Dog 9:30 A. M. You Bet at 10 A. M. Chalk Bluff at 11 A. M. Omega at 2:30 P. M.

Returning stage will leave Omega at 7 A. M. Arrive in Nevada City at 2 P.M. *4. November 14, 1863.

R. W. Latta has purchased the Washington stage line from Hank Place. He advertised in the Transcript that his Washington Stage Line left Washington for Nevada City at 8 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Left Nevada City for Washington at 8 A. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. *4. February 8, 1865.

Joe English has sold his express route to Alpha, Omega and Washington to R. W. Latta. 'Mr. Latta will prove to be a good successor to English and can be relied on at all times'. *4. February 28, 1866.

Latta's stage team ran away at Washington yesterday morning. They were brought up against a wood-pile without sustaining any further damage than knocking the top off of the stage. *4. November 20, 1866.

The regulation stage communication to Washington has been interrupted since the beginning of the heavy storms in February. Latta, owner of the stage line is running a wagon every other day to the Six-Mile house and from there to White Cloud, a sleigh. From Washington to White Cloud passengers have to go on foot, a good trail being opened by way of Phelps Hill. *15. April 5, 1867.

Competition has brought the stage fare between Nevada City and Washington to only fifty-cents each way. *15. May 30, 1867.

Latta's Washington Stage Line. Summer schedule. Leave Washington every day but Sunday--6 A.M. Arrive in Nevada City--11 A.M. Leave Nevada City--1 P.M. Arrive in Washington--9 P.M. *4. May 30, 1867.

Marker's eleven passenger stage, from Washington, came in yesterday bringing fifteen passengers. It is no uncommon thing for our stages to accommodate half-a-dozen passengers after they are full. Our kind hearted stage drivers, no matter how well packed their vehicles may be, can always find room for a few more. Crinolene stands no show in an up-country stage. It gets lost in the general squeeze. *15. September 15, 1867.

R. W. Latta sued his rival, F. T. Marker, for \$250 damages for running into his stage on the Washington road. Both stages were bound for Nevada City. Where two branches of the road join the two stages collided and both were thrown over. The trial, held in Justice Palmer's court, lasted three days. F. T. Marker came out the winner. *4. December 3, 1867.

F. T. Marker started out yesterday morning for Washington with his opposition stage, it being the first trip of the season. *15. April 27, 1868.
Passengers are carried through for one-dollar. *15. April 28, 1868.

R. W. Latta has made stage connections so that he can take passengers and express every day between Nevada City, Washington, Omega, Bear Valley and Emigrant Gap. *6. May 10, 1870.

R. W. Latta has a new fourteen-passenger stage for use on the Washington, Alpha and Omega run. *4. May 28, 1870.

Both stages for Washington left this morning filled with passengers and freight. Fully one-half the transfers in the stages to the mining towns above Nevada City are Chinese. *35. June 30, 1870.

Advertisement. F. T. Marker's Express and U. S. Mail Lines. Alpha, Washington and Omega. Office at the Union Hotel, Nevada City. Leave Nevada City Tuesday, Thursday and Friday--7 A. M. Return on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Letters, Coin, Dust, and Packages Taken Through at Reasonable Rates. Express Envelopes For Sale at the Office. *6. June 8, 1871.

Hotels are crowded and business rushing at Washington. Three stage lines are running. *4. June 6, 1880.

There is no stage line now connecting Nevada City with Omega, it being said that there is not enough travel to and from that section to render a line profitable. *4. June 26, 1880.

Schetter & Grissel's new stage line between Nevada City and Washington, is now making regular trips.

Time table: Leaves Nevada City at 6:30 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Arrives at Washington 11 A. M.

Leaves Washington at 6 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Arrives in Nevada City in time to connect with the 10 A. M. train. *4. July 4, 1880.

Snow is about three-feet deep along the ridge between Nevada City and Washington. The Grissel stage line has made regular trips during the snow. Mr. Grissel has three

teams making frequent trips over the more elevated portion of the route. Yesterday he took fourteen passengers from Nevada City to Washington, two sleighs being required to make the trip. *4. January 1, 1888.

The operators of the three stage lines between Nevada City and Washington are: Geo. Grissel, L. P. Prescott and W. C. Fredenburg. *4. 1888.

A new stage line will soon be placed on the road to run between Nevada City, Washington, Ormonde and Maybert. The expense of fitting up will be borne by the three mining companies; the Yuba, Eagle Bird and the Washington. The same companies in connection with the stage line have established a butcher shop at the town of Washington. The stage part is to be managed by E. T. Worthley. The butcher shop by Al Nichols of Maybert. The company will be known as the Consolidated South Yuba Express and Butcher Company. *4. April 16, 1890.

Two stage lines, one daily and one tri-weekly, connect Washington with Nevada City. *4. October 1, 1891.

'The Washington stage isn't a stage at all, now-a-days, but a sleigh drawn by four horses'.

This morning the sleigh left Nevada City for the first time this winter. For the past week the stage has been used to the top of the ridge, where passengers and express were transferred to a sleigh. *4. January 1, 1894.

Grissel Bros. will start a daily line of stages between Nevada City and Washington tomorrow. *4. April 22, 1895.

L. R. Prescott will shortly commence a tri-weekly stage line running to Washington and Maybert from Nevada City. *4. May 15, 1895.

'It is said that the three stages running between Nevada City and Washington have a merry time trying to pass one another on the road. In the narrow places it is necessary in order to pass to drive over brush, rock and stumps'. *4. May 26, 1896.

John Sheahan today put on a tri-weekly stage line between Washington and Nevada City. 'There are now three stage lines on that road'. *4. May 15, 1896.

Three bill-heads, each printed in a different style of type:

1. Hong Chong (Wash). Nevada City, Nov. 2, 1891
To: Washington & Maybert Express Co., Dr.
James Tully, Proprietor.
Stages Run to All Points. A General Stage Business.
2. Hong Chong. (Wash). Nevada City, April 14, 1896
Daily Stages between Nevada City, Washington, Maybert & Gaston.
George & J. B. Grissel, Proprietors.
- 3 May 1, 1904. Same heading as above. S. P. Redmayne is named Proprietor.

All three bill-heads list items delivered to Mr. Hong Chong in Washington.
Example: 1 Box of chicken & Sk. From Yee Lee----.50.

An old account book shows that the Hong Chong's total express bill for March 1900 was \$40.

Letterhead found in old records in Washington. Dated 1907.

Washington and Maybert Express Co.
Daily Stages Between Nevada City, Washington, Maybert and Gaston.

From---Travelers' Guidebook. Published 1907 by the Nevada City Daily Miner-Transcript.

	<u>From N. C.</u>	<u>Stage Fare</u>	<u>Elevation</u>
Washington	19 miles	\$2.50	2650
Ormonde	22 miles	2.50	3000
Maybert	28 miles	3.00	3300
Gaston	26 miles	3.00	5000

Mr. F. C. Burns, a philatelist of San Rafael, California; whose speciality is stamps, covers and franks of the U. S. Mail and express companies of early California towns, has furnished the following list of stamps and express companies that have operated at different times in the Washington Mining District. The companies of which he or other collectors have franks are listed 'with franks'. Under 'No franks' are listed the companies for which franks or stamps are being sought.

WITH FRANKS

- Dewey's South Yuba Express - 186E. Vicinity of Omega. Adhesive stamp.
 Latta's Mountain Express - 1864-66 R. W. Latta. Printed frank.
 Formerly J. E. English's Express. Ran from Nevada City to Alpha, Omega and Washington.
 Nevada, Washington & Omega Express - 1871. Printed Frank. Nevada City to Washington & Omega.
 Phillip's Express - 1861. Manuscript. Nevada City to Dutch Flat, Alpha and Washington.
 Washington Express - 1870's. Printed Frank. Washington to Nevada City, where it connected with Wells-Fargo.

NO FRANKS

- J. H. English's: Express - 1864-66. Sold to R. W. Latta, February 28, 1866. Nevada City, Alpha, Omega & Washington.
 Grissel's Express - Dates? Nevada City to Alpha & Washington
 Thompson & West. History of Nevada County.
 C. J. Lansing's Express - Dates? Nevada City to Alpha & Washington.
 Thompson & West. History of Nevada County.
 Legg & Shaw's Express - 1868. Nevada City to Omega & Washington.
 Thompson & West. History of Nevada County.
 Legg's Express - 1867. Nevada City, Omega, Alpha & Washington.
 Nevada City Morning Transcript 8/2/1867.
 F. I. Marker's Express - 1870 Nevada City, Omega & Washington.
 Nat'l Gazette. 10/2/1870.
 Montgomery's Stage & Express - 1866. Timbuctoo to North San Juan & Washington. Nevada Transcript. 5/2/1866.
 Morrill's Pioneer Express Line - 1861-62. H. W. Morrill, Formerly O. S. Olin's Stage & Express Line. Nevada City, Alpha & Washington. N.C. Transcript 2/2/1861
 A. S. Olin's Stage & Express Line - 1860-61.
 Washington to Nevada City.
 Prescott's Express. Dates? Nevada City to Alpha & Washington.
 Thompson & West. History of Nevada County.
 Washington & Maybert Express - 1893. (Wiltsee Collection).

'Most of these connected with Wells Fargo at Nevada City, but there is no record of Wells Fargo going to Washington'. signed--F. C. Burns.

Travel and freighting on the Washington stage line is brisk these days. This morning a large six-horse stage with eleven passengers and quite a load of freight left here for the up-country town. The lively up-turn in the traffic shows that times are improving in the Washington District.

Grissel Bros. have taken their four-horse sleigh up country so as to be ready for stage duty between Washington and Nevada City when the snow flies. *4. December 16, 1903.

STAGE ACCIDENTS

Old newspapers contain many recitals of 'stage-tip-overs', 'run-a-ways', 'broken-axles', and the skill of drivers of the Washington stage lines.

As the Alpha stage was coming down from that place the driver stopped to water the horses at Jenkin's ranch. The horses took fright from some cause and at full speed ran into Nevada City, a distance of six miles. One passenger jumped from the stage, but the other, being crippled, was compelled to remain inside until the wild horses were stopped by a citizen in Nevada City. *10. July 1, 1857.

An accident occurred to Marker's stage near the toll house, two-miles from Nevada City, on Wednesday, when coming down from Washington. The forward axletree was broken, compelling him to leave the stage and the passengers, seventeen in number, had to trudge through mud the balance of the way. *6. January 1867.

Yesterday Latta's Washington stage upset and a passenger seriously, perhaps fatally injured. The stage was about two and one-half miles from town when one of the horses caught the line under his tail. The team became unmanageable and the stage was upset. Mrs. Lyons of Washington was seriously injured. 'The extent of the damage we have not yet learned'. *4. July 13, 1867.

On Wednesday Legg's Omega stage upset between the County Hospital and Worrell's on the Willow Valley road. One passenger, Mr. Link, received a broken leg. *4. August 2, 1867.

A collision took place yesterday between the Washington stage, owned and driven by Marker and Latta's Omega stage, driven by Shoemaker. The stages were on the way down. A short distance above the Central House they had taken different roads. As the roads came together each driver endeavored to come in ahead and the result was that the vehicles came in contact and both were upset. The passengers were thrown out and more or less bruised. One old lady, named Halligan, being quite hurt. Latta's stage from Washington was near by when the collision occurred and took aboard as many passengers as he could and brought them to town. Marker's stage came in late in the afternoon, minus a wheel. *15. November 5, 1876.

On Friday as Eb Grissel was driving the four-horse stage of his father's line from Nevada City to Washington, and was descending a grade between Phelps Hill and the head of Washington grade, the leather came off one of the brake-locks. The horses had no breeching on and the stage pushed down on the wheelers, causing them to run. Grissel saw the danger and told John McBean, who was on the box with him, to jump. Mr. McBean obeyed and landed without injury. When the animals had run about an eighth of a mile Grissel reined them into the inner bank tipping the stage. He was hurled forward among the horses, who had fallen, but was not hurt. The only passenger inside was a Chinese, who when the stage had crashed over on its side, popped his head up through the opening on top and asked in astonishment, 'What's malla?'

No damage was done, but it was a narrow escape from a frightful catastrophe. 'If young Grissel had not handled his team with skill the result might have been very serious'. *4. November 29, 1890.

The stage, which left this morning for Washington, met with mishap near the residence of Wm. Walters on Coyote street, by breaking an axle. The stage turned over completely and the passengers thrown to the ground, but luckily escaped injury. Driver Williams procured a new stage and proceeded on his way. *4. January 2, 1902.

W. J. Pierce, driver of the Washington stage, had to work his passage to this city yesterday. The rain was falling in torrents all the way and the passengers geyed him about not having life preservers along for their use. He says he could take the 'joshing' very nicely, but when he had to climb out into the deluge on three different occasions and chop away trees that the wind had downed across the highway, it was not so funny. *9. March 25, 1904.

Yesterday morning as the stage from Washington reached Templin's, about six-miles from Nevada City, the passengers got out for the purpose of having breakfast. Just as the driver, Geo. Grissel, was about to tie his team, the wind caused the top of a tree nearby to snap off. The crash of the falling timber frightened the horses and they were off in a second. After running a few hundred yards the stage was upset and the horses thrown down. The vehicle was righted and the team straightened out, and after breakfast the journey was resumed. This morning one of the horses died from the effect of injuries. The passengers were Mrs. George Grissel. Miss Sallie Percival and Mr. G. Lilly, the mining superintendent. *4. November 25, 1895.

The Nevada City & Washington Stage Co. came near losing two of their finest horses Tuesday. As the stage, driven by W. B. Hyde, was going through the forest between Washington and Gaston, on the up-trip, a large limb of a tree was broken off by the stiff wind that prevailed and as it fell it just grazed the heads of the lead horses. It was very dark and had the driver not been a skilled reinsman, there would have been a disaster. The limb, was fully a foot in diameter and twelve feet long. *8. November 27, 1905.

STAGE ROBBERS

Both stages on the Washington run were held up yesterday, or rather attacked, by highwaymen, near the Six Mile House, while on their way up. Marker was ahead, and instead of stopping when ordered, he and another man on the driver's seat drew their pistols and whipping up the horses, passed on, leaving the robbers in the road. Latta's stage was stopped and one of the passengers, a man named McKee, was relieved of forty-dollars. 'We believe the other passengers had no money, or but a small amount'. *15. May 9, 1866.

THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE IN WASHINGTON

The residents of Washington were treated to a surprise yesterday morning when an automobile, the first to visit that section, appeared on the main streets. It was in charge of Dr. Jones of Grass Valley, who made the trip there in response to a professional summons. Notwithstanding the fact that the grades are steep and the roads rocky in that section, he found no difficulty in operating his machine. *9. December 4, 1903.

HORSES

Yesterday as Eugene Dorsey was driving Conrad Grissel's six-horse freight team back from the German mine, a small county bridge above Washington went down under

them. Dorsey's collar bone was broken, the wagon was badly damaged and all the horses more or less hurt. One animal worth \$200, was injured so it will probably have to be killed. *4. May 9, 1898.

Coolie, one of the swing horses in the Washington stage team, on the down trip yesterday afternoon, had a hard fall at White Cloud. J. Sheahan was driving and as the team got on the narrow bridge across the mining ditch at that point, the snow, which was several feet deep on the bridge, began to cave under the feet of the animals on one side, carrying Coolie into the dry ditch. The driver and several of the passengers tried to get him out without cutting the harness, but he sat on haunches until cut free.

'In the first place', said Mr. Sheahan, 'that bridge is altogether too narrow. In the second place I had thirteen passengers aboard the sleigh'. 'Some of them had cameras and took snapshots of the hard work the rest of us were doing in saving the horse.' *8. January 22, 1907.

Edward Brimskill will return to his home at Washington tomorrow. He came down to Nevada City to get the horse that Uhl, 'The Terrible Swede', hired from him to come down to the county seat. Uhl had put the horse in a stable on his arrival and Mr. Brimskill had to pay the bill for keeping it. Uhl had been jailed in Nevada City for disturbing the peace and the judge ordered him out of town. He was from the Ethel mine. Uhl had hired the horse in Washington, the only horse in that section which can travel on snowshoes. When he had got as far as the Junction House he tired of the slow progress made and taking the snowshoes from the animal, made it plough through the snow the rest of the way without them. He was too drunk the next day to remember where he had stabled it on his arrival. Uhl has a tough record here. He is said to be a good miner and a fairly good fellow when he is sober, but it is added that he is seldom sober when he can get intoxicants. *8. February 9, 1907.

FIRES

McKee and Henderson's mill, on Gaston Ridge, was totally consumed yesterday morning. *4. November 12, 1863.

Timber in the tunnel of the Rocky Bar mine, above Washington, took fire by some accident Thursday and burned for thirteen-hours. *6. October 22, 1866.

'The Big Fire of August 16, 1867'. At 11 P. M. fire was discovered in a cabin at the rear of Pendelton's butcher shop. This was used as a dwelling place by Leo Garthe. It spread rapidly into the surrounding buildings, jumped across the street to Grissel's hotel (Exchange) and sweeping up and down Main Street destroyed every store, hotel, saloon and business place from the Washington brewery to Brimskill's dwelling place. Twenty-four or twenty-five buildings were gone in an hour and a half. Loss is estimated at between forty and fifty thousand dollars. This includes stock in the stores. 'It is understood that there was not a cent of insurance'. It was thought the fire started by sparks from the stove pipe of the Lyons Hotel, or was the work of an incendiary. *4. August 18, 1867.

DESTROYED

LOSS

Pendelton's Butcher Shop.....	Not given.
F. T. Marker's Stable.....	Not given.
John McBean. Dwelling, hall and saloon.....	\$5,000
Samuel Kozainsky. New Store.....	500
Daniel Hershey. Butcher shop, meats and stable.....	3,000
Jack Lyons. Hotel stock and furniture.....	3,500
Edward Brimskill. Store & goods. Portion of stock saved.....	3,000
Van Dusen & Morrison, Store & goods. Goods mostly saved in fire proof cellar.....	3,000

Louis Shubener. Dry goods & clothing store. Also dwelling....	4,500
M. Dulac. Saloon and fixture	1,000
Chris. Welch. Dwelling and furniture.....	1,000
Washington Hotel. H. Buisman. Hotel, furniture, etc.	2,500
Jacob Webber. Damage to orchard.....	500
Dr. W. G. Allen. Furniture and clothing.....	500
E. W. McKee. House.....	150
Leo Garthe. House.....	150
John W. Brown. Furniture and clothing.....	700
Henry Kohler. Store, goods, dwelling & stable.....	8,000
Charles Holzenpecker. Saloon and fixtures.....	1,500
John Johnson. Shoe shop.....	800
Odd Fellows Lodge. Hall and fixtures.....	800
Conrad Grissel. Hotel,, stock and furniture.....	3,000
J. C. Dean. Blacksmith shop and stock.....	1,500
Samuel B. Crawford. House and furniture.....	1,000
E. Kreig. Post Office, saloon and fixtures.....	1,000
Richard Dillon. Saloon	Not given
Thomas M. Maloney. Shoe Shop.....	Not given
*4 August 18, 1867 *15 August 19. 1867	

Mr. Pendelton thinks the fire might have been stopped, but everyone seemed paralyzed. *4. August 18, 1867.

A subscription of \$354 was taken up by the citizens of Nevada City for the relief of the Washington fire victims. It was equally divided between the eight families--'who lost their all'. *15. August 27, 1867.

Conrad Grissel gave a 'grand ball' to celebrate the completion of his new Exchange Hotel in Washington. This replaces the building destroyed in the fire of last August. *4. October 10, 1867.

'The town of Washington, which was destroyed by fire a short time since, is being rapidly rebuilt. The new buildings are generally of a more substantial character than the old ones and two excellent stone buildings have been erected'. *4. October 13, 1867.

The woods are on fire in the vicinity of Alpha, above Washington. High winds of yesterday spread the flames wildly. At the present time the fire is raging furiously. *35. October 13, 1871.

Fire at Bowman burned the face of the North Bloomfield dam; The bridge across the dam, the old Jeffersonian mill and every cabin destroyed. *35. October 14, 1871.

Dwelling of E. Brimskill at Washington, destroyed by fire. Fire is said to have originated from a lighted candle 'which communicated with the cloth lining of the building'. *4. September 16, 1886.

Five minutes after one A. M; and when the rain was pouring down in torrents, the Washington slaughter house, just below Millerick's garden, was discovered to be on fire. Fire thought to have been maliciously set. Building completely destroyed. Belonged to Frank Aumer. Loss \$600. In it was burned a large quantity of hides, a cow, three hogs, and many implements belonging to a well equipped slaughter house. All these belonged to Con. Grissel, who estimated his loss the same as that of Mr. Aumer. There was no insurance. *4. March 12, 1889.

Fire broke out at 5 A. M. in the roof of the kitchen of the Washington Hotel. Fire spread rapidly to the building next to the hotel and was not stopped until the building formerly occupied as a shoe shop by the late Thomas Maloney was destroyed. -

BUILDINGS DESTROYED:	LOSS
Washington Hotel. A large two-story building.....	\$8,000
John Hogan. Dwelling and furniture.....	1,000
Washington Stage Co. Barn Grissel Bros. owners.....	800
Estate of Thomas Maloney. Dwelling and furniture. Occupied... by the family of D. Stewart.....	1,000
Shoe Shop of Thomas Maloney Estate. Partially destroyed.....	500

Fire burned up to Dugan's Hotel (Exchange), 'which is situated on the same side or the street as the Washington Hotel'. *4. April 21, 1896.

The Washington Hotel was the only building having fire insurance. *4. April 21, 1896.

E. T. Worthley, the popular hotel man of Washington, started Thursday to put up his hotel building. This structure will be two stories high and much larger than the old hotel destroyed by fire recently. The work will be rushed as fast as the weather will permit. *4. May 2, 1896.

Home of John McBean destroyed by fire in Washington. Caused by a defective flue. 11:30 A. M. Loss \$2500. Insurance \$600. *4. March 30, 1900.

Fire of June 1902.

Fire broke out at one-forty A. M. in Mrs. Dugan's dance hall.

Destroyed:

DESTROYED:	LOSS
Mrs. Dugan's Dance Hall. No insurance.....	1,000
Blacksmith Shop. Owned by Mrs. Dugan.....	800
Kramer & Camper's Butcher Shop.....	2,500
Geo. Cloud. Saloon & Building.....	2,500
T. P. Redmayne. Residence.....	800
W. E. Yeau.....	800
Thornton Residence.....	Not given

Progress of fire checked by Thornton's stone store. Roof of it destroyed. Fire thought to have been started by an incendiary. *4. June 30, 1902.

The following is from a letter written by Mrs. Isabella Williamson several days after the fire:

'--thought the Worthley's Hotel would go when the roof of Thornton's store caught fire, but it was saved'.

'--and there was no water in the ditch'.

In spite of the fire Washington is going ahead for the 4th of July celebration. *4. July 2, 1902.

Kramer & Camper have started to rebuild their butcher shop in Washington. This is the first building to be put up since the disastrous fire of June 30. (Present Washington grocery store--1969). *4. July 10, 1902.

Geo. E. Cloud, whose saloon building was destroyed in the fire of June 30, started to rebuild this morning. *4. August 1, 1902.

Skillman's sawmill destroyed by fire. (Skillman Flat). All buildings and 300,000 feet of lumber destroyed. Loss is \$20,000. *10. October 20, 1858.

A sawmill belonging to A. W. Riley, situated a short distance above Omega, which was erected to saw lumber for the Omega ditch, was entirely destroyed by fire last Saturday morning. The mill will have to be rebuilt as 100,000 feet of lumber is still needed to complete the flume. *10. June 29, 1859.

The people of Omega have excellent facilities just now for extinguishing fires. Last Sunday night, while a dancing school was in session at Temperance Hall, the building took fire and the flames were well under way when they were discovered. The scholars rushed out and with others soon put the fire out with snow balls. *10. November 30, 1859.

Omega Fire of 1861.

Fire started at 10 P. M. August 25th, in the wash-room of the Omega Hotel, which was owned by C. D. Van Varnaken and operated by Mrs. Hall. Except for a few cabins on the outskirts, the entire town was destroyed in one-half hour.

DESTROYED	LOSS
C. D. Van Varn aken Hotel and Saloon.....	\$3,000
James McCambridge. Hotel & Saloon.....	3,000
J. Hinde. Store and goods.....	3,000
Heinken. Store and goods.....	3,000
Freeland Meat Market.....	500
Mr. Banner. Store and goods.....	1,000
Mr. Summerfield. Store and goods.....	1,000
Mr. Dean. Blacksmith shop.....	500
Three Dwellings...\$500 each.....	1,500

*4 August 16, 1861

Omega Fire of 1863.

Fire destroyed Pierce's Hotel, McCambridge's Hotel, two stores, the Masonic Lodge building and two homes. Total loss estimated at \$11,650. *4. November 13, 1863.

Skillman's sawmill, sixteen-miles above Nevada City, on the Washington road, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning at about two o'clock. The lumber and logs were saved. It is supposed the buildings were set on fire. *4. July 16, 1867.

Fire destroyed the blacksmith shop and a quantity of tunnel lumber at the Salathiel mine on Diamond Creek. *4. October 26, 1869.

An attempt was made to burn the town of Omega on Saturday night by placing a lighted roll of carpet, saturated in coal oil, under the kitchen of Mrs. Huff's hotel. The reflection of the fire was seen by Frank Owens and the fire was soon extinguished. *4. May 17, 1870.

The Central House, on Washington Ridge, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Estimates of loss, buildings and provisions - \$3,000. *4 May 4, 1873.

Omega Fire of May 27, 1878.

This fire started very early in the morning and 'is thought to have been set by some revengeful individual'.

DESTROYED:	2 Cabins. Doon & Ely's Meat Market
	Cambridge Hotel. Huff's Hotel
	Prescott's Barn Lyon's Hotel
	Legg's Hotel.

The Cambridge and Huff's hotels were unoccupied.
The fire-proof store building of Legg & Shaw was not damaged. *4. May 31, 1878.

(Note. The Transcript mentioned that Main Street in Omega ran nearly north and south).

A forest fire destroyed the boarding house and both the new and old mills at the Lindsey mine, above Washington. Loss--\$5,000. White Bros. ranch, at the mouth of Canyon Creek, had a close call. Both Washington and Ormonde were saved by 'back-firing'. *4. October 1, 1889.

Thursday the hotel at Ormonde was totally destroyed. The building belonged to the Washington Mining Co. It was occupied by Mrs. Covey and family. 'she lost all her effects with the exception of a few trinkets and a small quantity of flour'. The fire caught in the roof from the dining room stovepipe. 'There was no insurance'. *4. November 3, 1893.

Last night fire destroyed the hoisting works of the Eagle Bird mine. The fire is supposed to have started from a stove used by the miners to heat their night lunches. *4. August 20, 1894.

Tuesday night six cabins occupied by the Chinese employed at the Eagle Bird mine, were destroyed by fire. *4. December 29, 1898.

The people of the town of Washington have subscribed \$600 to a fund to be used for bettering the fire protection of that place. Water will be obtained from the big ditch above the town and a reservoir near Mrs. Williamson's house (Lot 6. Alpha Toll Road--1969). It will require about 1100 feet of pipe to supply five fire hydrants, which will be stationed about the town. Over 600 feet of good fire hose will also be provided. *4. December 5, 1900.

Boarding house partially destroyed by fire at the Eagle Bird mine. *4. April 2, 1901.

A big fire is raging in the forest in the vicinity of Skillman Flat, near Omega. *4. July 22, 1901.

Yesterday, at the Red Cross mine, one mile east of Omega, fire destroyed the mill building with two Huntington mills. Only one can be repaired. Engine and the two boilers burned, cracked and useless. Property owned by J. C. Brant. Leased to Geo. Bonney and C. J. Phillips. Loss is estimated at \$10,000. Insurance carried for \$6,000. *4. January 10, 1902.

A forest fire in the Roscoe Canyon area, below Washington, is doing an immense amount of damage to timber. Robbins ranch was threatened and fourteen men under Superintendent Shard are fighting to keep the fire away from the North Bloomfield ditch flumes. *9. May 8, 1903.

Mr. Fisher, who is herding 200 head of cattle in the Roscoe Canyon area, came to North Bloomfield to telephone for men and some dogs to help drive the cattle out to save them from the rapidly advancing fire. *9. May 12, 1903.

Late Wednesday night fire broke out in the stable of the California mine at Gaston and the structure was destroyed, setting fire to the mill and damaging it. The water pressure of the mine comes from the tunnel, and one of the men, who went in to turn it on, was over come by the fumes of burning waste, in a building he passed through. A man was sent to Washington for assistance to save the property. It was a bad fire and cost the company quite a sum. *9. May 22, 1903.

A fire at Gaston a few days ago destroyed a large quantity of mine timber piled in sheds. There was no insurance. *4. July 14, 1903.

A forest fire above Washington started yesterday afternoon, but was very quickly put out by a force of men. The fire started last Monday between Washington and Relief Hill and is still burning with no prospect 'of present extinguishment'. *4. August 7, 1903.

A forest fire that has been burning above Washington, on the ridge toward Emigrant Gap, turned its course and is headed for the town of Washington. 'Back-fires' dot the hillsides above the town as frantic efforts are being made to stop the fire. *4. September 5, 1903.

Fire on Alpha road, on the ridge between Scotchman Creek and Washington, burned with 1/2 mile of the town. Only spaces above the town with nothing for the fire to feed on and by 'back-firing' at Wilson Foster's ranch, saved the town. *9. September 6, 1903.

The forest fire in the Washington District is now between Alpha and Omega and roaring furiously with no signs of abatement. Much irreparable damage has already been done to mining timber, the Giant King mine in that district suffering considerable. *4. September 17, 1903.

The big fire in the vicinity of White Cloud, on the Washington Ridge, has made the road there difficult to travel along. Con Grissel sent up a quantity of hay to White Cloud by team yesterday and it was necessary to clear a portion of the road of fallen trees. *4. September 18, 1903.

After a great deal of hard work the forest fire which has been raging for several days on Jefferson Hill, across the creek from Phelps Hill, in Washington District, has been gotten under control. The fire on the West Fork of Jefferson Creek extended along the ridge above Washington, Bear Valley and the Alpha roads, a distance of about four miles, then it went east two-miles to the West Fork of Scotchman Creek and is now going through the country south of Omega. No efforts have been made to stop this fire. *4. September 24, 1903.

Fire destroyed the Carl Schmidt sawmill near the Central House above Washington. Built two years ago at a cost of \$7,000. Large amounts of lumber and other property was destroyed. There is \$2,500 insurance. *9. October 27, 1903.

At nine oclock Monday night the buildings of the Gray Eagle mine, above Washington, were destroyed by fire. None of the contents of the buildings were saved. The loss is estimated at \$2,000, and there is no insurance. *8. July 5, 1905.

'At Washington yesterday evening a man went into a deserted cabin to cook a beef-steak for his supper. Shortly afterward the building caught fire and was destroyed'. *8. September 12, 1905.

It is charged that two wood choppers, who were 'called down' at the town of Washington Sunday night for being drunk and disorderly, tried to burn the town by starting grass fires. Charles T. Worthley, L. B. Lithgow and Henry Kohler, were on guard all night after the first fire was set, but the scoundrels had fled. *8. November 7, 1905.

Fire at Maybert destroyed the two-story boarding house and the bunkhouse at the Gray Eagle mine. The fire spread into the Fall Creek area destroying much fine timber. *8. August 5, 1907.

In 1909 fire destroyed all the buildings at the Eagle Bird mine, including the thirty-stamp mill.

Lower dry-house at the Spanish mine burned to the ground. *12. March 31, 1937.

In May 1940, fire destroyed the new 100-ton mill and flotation plant at the Giant King mine.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL

The early physicians coming into the Washington Mining District seem to have been interested in finding gold and practiced their professions as a 'side-line' or in emergencies.

Many, like Dr. H. F. Wilkison, of the Washington Brass Band, in 1862; gave their occupations as 'a miner'.

'Dr. McNaughton will leave Nevada City on Monday for a professional visit to Alpha, Omega, Washington and other places. The Dr. will have the necessary implements with him to render aid and comfort to all who desire the services of a good dentist. The Dr. is a very popular man hereabouts and has the faculty of making friends wherever he goes. He never has been known to extract a sound tooth, but woe unto the fang that the Dr. places his nippers on. He brings them out every time'. *4. August 17, 1861.

One child died from smallpox in the town of Washington and a man at the Star mine. *6. November 19 & 26, 1868.

The early-day newspapers often mention cases of smallpox in the Washington District. *15. Spring of 1869.

'There is some talk of importing a physician, (to Washington) to stay during the winter. The place has a population of about 300'. *4. October 31, 1884.

'Nearly everybody in Washington is either sick or has a cold. If the weather does not moderate some soon there is no telling what will happen in the way of sickness. There is a good opening up there for a doctor. Send one to locate with us. He can accure a good practice if he understands his profession'. *4. December 16, 1884.

Dr. Joseph H. Freeman came to California in 1851, and located in Washington, where he engaged in mining and the practice of medicine. *4. August 3, 1898.

Dr. Freeman has resigned the superintendency of the Spanish mine and will move his family to Nevada City. Fred Bradley, a young civil engineer from Nevada City, has superseded Dr. Freeman. *4. October 3, 1885.

Dr. Freeman continues to get good prospects in his quartz claim on Alpha Hill, within 200 yards of where Emma Nevada was born. *4. October 1885.

In the rescue of John Grissel and Malcolm F. McLeod in January 1890--'a party of fifteen men, with a horse and Dr. Freeman---'. *4. January 7, 1890.

Dr. Woodbridge has succeeded Dr. Proshold in the practice of medicine at Washington, where he will locate. *4. October 31, 1891.

Dr. Samuels of San Francisco arrived in Nevada City yesterday on his way to Washington, where he will locate. *4. January 30, 1894.

Dr. A. Fouch, late of San Francisco, has located in Washington. *4. November 25, 1895.

A few names of doctors appearing in the Nevada County newspapers in the 'early days', in connection with the Washington District: An example: 'Dr. Tickell went

to Washington today, being summoned there to attend Hashell Worthley, son of E. T. Worthley, the hotel man of Washington. The young boy is suffering from an attack of pneumonia'. *4. December 12, 1895.

Dr. Pyn. *15. April 16, 1864.
Dr. Albaard. *15. May 16, 1867.
Dr. M. P. Harris. *4. August 1889.
Dr. Alexander. *8. May 2, 1907.
Dr. Teeples. (Omega). *4. June 23, 1869.
Dr. Johns. *4. January 9, 1904.

Dr. Albert Fouch, who has been practicing at Washington, arrived in Nevada City last evening enroute to North San Juan where he will take charge of the practice of Dr. W. M. Harris. Dr. Walsh will take over the practice of Dr. Fouch in Washington. June 3, 1896. *4.

In the life of Fong Chow (Suey Chung) merchant, business man and mining operator-- 'China Gold'-- by Theresa A. Sparks; is given a very interesting account of the midwife--'who substituted for the doctor at all the births hereabouts'. The story of the Chinese miners and their battle with snow and ice to open the road into the town so that a needed physician, driving a sleigh, could get in from Nevada City, is also very interesting.

Dr. O. C. Hyde, of Gaston, took General Funston, U. S. A. and party on a visit of several days to Bowman Dam. *8. September 9, 1905.

WASHINGTON HOSPITAL

Dr. S. P. Jones, resident physician of Washington, has established a hospital at that thrifty little burg. The new institution has been fitted up with everything that is in anyway necessary to the care and maintenance of patients. 'The launching of this venture speaks highly of Dr. Jones' enterprise and forward proclivities and also augurs well for Washington's future prosperity'. *4. February 4, 1904. -

DROWNINGS

On Monday last, three Chinese attempted to cross the South Yuba river, at Washington, but by some accident the boat upset and one of them was drowned. The other two managed to swim ashore. *10. January 2, 1862.

Henri Glavel Deverand was drowned last Sunday when he fell from a dam on Washington Creek. As the water was very high the body was carried into the South Yuba river and was not recovered. *10. January 28, 1862.

Two young ladies were drowned at Washington on Saturday afternoon. Miss Bridget Lyons, about sixteen-years of age, daughter of the proprietor of a hotel at Washington and a young sister of Mr. Goodenow, the blacksmith of Washington, started to cross the river on the log generally used as a foot-bridge, and losing their balance fell into the river and were drowned. Both bodies were recovered. *15. April 3, 1865.

Two Chinese miners were drowned in the South Yuba river, near Washington, while attempting to cross in a small boat, which they had made of some boards. 'Their little skiff was borne into the rapids where it capsized'. *4. June 20, 1868.

CHURCHES

The only building to have been erected for religious purposes, in the Washington Mining District was the Catholic Church in Washington. Standing strategically on

a knoll above the county jail, it commanded a beautiful view of the South Yuba canyon.

It was really a mission, never having a resident priest.

This church was sadly neglected and vandalized in later years and collapsed from snow in the winter of 1960--1961. It was demolished for fire wood in 1962.

'In my time there was no priest living in Washington. Every few months a Father Claire from Nevada City came and said mass at one of the different homes before the church was built'. *5.

Father Claire reported that he met in the mountains back of Washington, a Christian Chinaman. He was a convert of the Roman Catholic mission in Canton. He is well posted in scriptures and appears to be a devout Christian. *4. May 14, 1870.

Maybert.

Today we received a visit from Rev. Father Vaughn of Nevada City and B. McCulla, who are soliciting funds to build a Catholic church in Washington. *4. July 19, 1901.

Next Saturday evening an entertainment and grand ball will be given in McKee's Hall in Washington for the purpose of increasing the fund subscribed to erect a Catholic Church at that place. 'The committee of arrangements is composed of enterprising citizens'. *4. August 4, 1901.

The plans for the new Catholic Church at Washington have been submitted to the contractor to figure on bids. *4. June 4, 1902.

J. H. Rogers, A. H. Hallett and Frank McCutcheon, will go to the town of Washington today to build the new Catholic Church. They will rush the work as rapidly as possible and hope to get the roof on before the stormy weather begins. This will be the first church building ever put up in town. *9. November 3, 1903.

Rev. Father Clyne has returned from the town of Washington where he went to look after the construction of the new Catholic Church. The building will be completed about next week and then the date of dedication will be set. It was the original intention to leave the interior unfinished for the present on account of the lack of funds, but Father Clyne, 'with his customary energy started out with a subscription list and quickly succeeded in raising the money to do all the necessary work at once'. *8. November 28, 1903.

Mr. Ed. Brimskill, a merchant of Washington, is said to have hauled the altar with a team and wagon from North Bloomfield, by way of Nevada City.

The Catholic ladies of Washington are preparing for a fine entertainment to be given Christmas Eve. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of a bell for the church. Kohler's Hall will be the scene of the affair. Every effort will be made to give the people one of the most enjoyable evenings they have had in years. There will be a fine literary program, in which various talented amateurs will entertain with speeches, songs and instrumental numbers. This will be followed by a dance. At midnight a supper with all the delicacies of the season will be served. *8. December 19, 1907.

From a Catholic Church Directory of 1866--1877:

Omega Church--Attended every three months from Grass Valley.
Washington Church--Attended every two months from Grass Valley.
Fall Creek Church--Attended every three months.

Other religious denominations often held service in the different towns of the District, but no records seem to exist of any of them having built church buildings.

'Rev. John Williams of North Bloomfield will hold religious services Tuesday evening in the school house at the town of Washington'. *4. June 11, 1898.

As late as 1962--1963; a Protestant group held Sunday School services in the old Kohler saloon building (Old Yuba House) in Washington.

CEMETERIES

Besides the many lone and forgotten graves hidden in the brush and the debris left by logging operations--such as Valentine Brand, on the hill above the site of Gaston--a woman who died from smallpox, near the Gaston mine--a baby boy, first son of Louis Allen, on the Murphy ranch, (Pine-Aire Camp Grounds) there are or were five cemeteries in the District.

Omega Cemetery.

A lane to this cemetery turns off on the left side of the Omega road, several hundred feet above where it forks left to the mine, right to Diamond Creek.

In 1964 only four graves could be identified. Indentations in the area and several decayed wooden markers with faint traces of lettering, gave evidence of other graves. The old American custom of placing wooden picket fences around the graves was shown by the decayed fence posts, rails and pickets scattered around. The rails were mortised into the posts, no nails having been used.

The marble head stones of three of the graves have the Masonic emblem. 'Caleb Mason. Died March 10, 1861. Louis Shanklin. Died July 11, 1862. John A. Rodgers. Died August 8, 1862'. The fourth grave has a low modern blue stone head piece. 'Pioneer Dr. Wm. Hugh S. Henderson. Dec. 10, 1829. Oswega Co. N. Y. Febr. 10, 1861. Omega, Calif'.

Mr. Leslie E. Woodworth of Cedar Ridge, Nevada County; was told by a relative of Dr. Henderson, that she had this head stone placed here a few years ago in memory of Dr. Henderson. While it is definite that he died and was buried in Omega, the actual location of his grave is not known. In 1966 the Grand Lodge of Masons of California, obtained a deed to this cemetery and all the graves were completely and permanently restored in concrete and stone.

Washington Cemetery.

This is the largest of the five cemeteries. Badly neglected for many years, it was renovated in 1966 by removing the large pine tree and the undergrowth. Time, vandals, and the new county road, have left most of the graves without markers.

'E. J. Haverstock and Mr. Ellis have built a fence around the Washington cemetery and cleaned the area up, making a much needed improvement. There were a number of people buried here in early days. Pine trees growing from the graves are some of the largest in or around the town'. *23. March 19, 1934.

Chinese Cemetery.

Located on a gentle slope on the right hand side of the road to the asbestos mine bridge, about 100 yards from where this road turns off the old county road, going up the hill. Only a few brick from the cooking ovens are left to mark the spot. The last remains were exhumed and shipped to China in the early 1920s.

Jefferson Cemetery.

Located on a small bench, besides the Roscoe Trail, and just across the river from the site of Jefferson, nothing remains to show the last resting place of the gold seekers who were buried there from 1849 to 1857.

Central House Cemetery.

Exact site of this cemetery cannot be determined. 'James Newman Pectal, age 60. Died at the Central House. It was determined to bury the body in the snow, which is seven-feet deep there, until later in the season when a grave can be dug in the burying ground a quarter of a mile from the Central House'. *4. March 14, 1890.

LONE GRAVE

Beside Highway 20, on Washington Ridge, is the grave of Julius Albert Apperson. Died May 8, 1858. Aged 2 yrs. and 25 days.

'A little boy, about two-years old, the son of Mr. Apperson of Washington Ridge, was terribly burned last Friday evening. He was playing near the house with some other small children, who had built a fire, when his clothing caught fire'. *10. May 5, 1858.

The family of Julius Albert Apperson was not, as seems to be the belief, emigrants at the end of their long journey to California. The father was a tanner employed in a Nevada City tannery. The children were burning shavings from the house the father had just completed. This house was later called 'The White Cloud House'.

The Nevada County Historical Society--Vol. 15. #1; January 1961; gives details of this tragedy which has been obtained years earlier from John Milton Apperson, then aged 82, an older brother of the burned boy and who was also one of the children playing with the fire. Mr. Apperson was then a well-known resident of Tehama County. When a young man he had lived in Washington.

In 1863, Martin Luther Marsh, a pioneer lumber man of Nevada County, erected a permanent marker over the grave.

'May I bring you up to date on your article of the 'Baby Grave' on Highway 20? For many years my mother, Gladys Porter Sherman, was, and still is, interested in the grave. About 1945 a small fence was erected and painted white, but through the years the winter storms wore and tore it and in 1957 my parents erected a new fence, painted it white and placed a granite headstone. The little white rocks that were there around the grave in 1898 were placed in cement to form a cross. The tree markers were new also in 1857. Mother's trips were by horse and buggy with her stepfather, Sherman Marsh, when on each Decoration Day they placed flowers on the grave. Her visits are still made each year, if only to wash the dirt way that gathers on the headstone, so it can be read'.

Sincerely,
Edna Curtis
1649 28th Ave.
Oakland, California
July 18, 1968

SUICIDES

Franz A. Trapp, an old miner who lived for many years on Jefferson Creek, committed suicide Saturday by as novel and desperate a method as ever suggested itself to a human being. He had been on a spree for a month. Saturday morning he went three miles above Washington to do some work for Henry Kohler on the latter's mining claim near the Ocean Star mine. Trapp had been furnished among other supplies, with some giant cartridges. Twelve of these he arranged closely together on the ground near the Ocean Star boarding house. Taking half of another one he lighted it and holding it against his breast, threw himself face down upon the twelve whole ones. He calculated that when the one in his hand exploded the concussion would make the others go off and blow his body to atoms. His calculations were wrong. The twelve did not explode. But the one he had lighted did.

He died shortly afterwards in the Nevada County Hospital. Age 59. No family.
*4. September 3, 1882.

Alfred Marcotte. Builder of the Marcotte Trail. Owner of the Marcotte mine in God's Country. Suicide at the Ethel mine.

Corner's Report. Date of death. July 6, 1910. Suicide. Dynamite placed on top of head by his own hand. (Register of Deaths 3. December 11, 1890 to January 1, 1920. Page 36. N. C. Recorder).

CRIME

Richard McDonnel left his cabin on Poorman Creek one snowy morning early in the 1850s for Marysville, his saddlebags filled with gold. The next day his donkey was found in the snow on the banks of the South Yuba river, saddlebags empty. He is believed to have been murdered as careful search, made in the spring after the snow melted, yielded no trace of him. (Mrs. Lormer. Granddaughter. Oakland, Calif.).

'A very serious affair occurred at Washington on Friday last. A stranger came into the place to purchase provisions and some of the citizens became suspicious that he might be one of the Tom Bell gang of robbers. They undertook to arrest him. He was armed with a revolver and resisted arrest. Some twenty to thirty shots were fired and one of the citizens was wounded in the side and the stranger received a flesh wound in the leg. He made his escape, however, and got away, but came back in an hour and gave himself up'. *10. September 3, 1856.

Jim Webster, Nevada County's leading outlaw of the 1850s, lived in the town of Washington for a time, but no reports seem to exist of his activities. *1. (Some citizens thought he did a little prospecting of pokes and pockets).

'Dick Botto, an Englishman, nicknamed Rattlesnake Dick, in the early 1850s lived in Graniteville, but after being suspected of several robberies, he came to Washington. After being suspected of picking pockets in the saloons he engaged in a street duel with several, who wanted to arrest him. I afterwards went after him and he jumped from behind some logs and shot at me, the bullet striking a plug of tobacco I had in my pocket, glancing off and passing through the skin of my body. I whipped out my six-shooter and the first bullet caught him in the hip. We tussled and my gun refused to work after that and it is a wonder he did not kill me. We afterwards met on a trail and exchanged shots, but I was not anxious to get him. Rattlesnake afterwards went to Nevada City'. Thomas Marker. *4. April 1, 1906.
(Dick Botto was finally killed in a fight with a posse near Auburn).

Washingtonites have a peculiar mode of punishing gross offenders by plunging them in a large trough of freezing water. *10. February 1, 1858.

Alpha.

March 5, 1857. Issac Rich was found apparently dead in his store. He had been terribly cut and mutilated with a knife. It was twenty-four hours before a physician could reach him from Nevada City. Mr. Rich recovered. The attack was an interrupted attempt to rob him. His assailant was never found. *1.

A man named Gilbert, who lived at Jefferson Canyon, near Washington, was found murdered in his cabin. His head and neck had been literally cut to pieces with an ax. Suspicion rests upon some Indians who had been stopping for some time in the neighborhood and who left the evening of the murder for Nevada City. *10. August 26, 1857.

Christian Sturping was burned to death in his cabin on Poorman Creek last Sunday night. *10. March 3, 1858.

Examination by Dr. Wixom showed that Christian Sturping had been shot in the head and his body thrown into the fire place. Citizens of Washington formed a committee to raise and offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of his murderer. Mr. Sturping was a prudent, industrious man and is believed to have had considerable money, but no one knew where he kept it. The ground on which his cabin had stood was sluiced off and \$250 found. *10. March 10, 1858.

A man named Ridgely left Nevada City on the Alpha stage with the avowed intention of shooting a man named Tyrie, who lived at Gold Hill, above Washington. A rider on horseback had gone ahead of the stage and warned Tyrie. Leaving the stage at White Cloud, Ridgely, carrying a pistol and a 'hand-grip', hiked down the trail into Gold Hill. He was met by Tyrie, who had armed himself with a shot gun. Both men fired. Ridgely was badly wounded. 'It is said that the men had Bad Blood between them over a woman'. *10. March 17, 1858.

Ridgely died two weeks later from his wounds. The citizens of Gold Hill took up a collection to bury him in Grass Valley, as he had desired. *10. March 31, 1858.

At Omega, James Ferguson, 'commonly known as 'Limber Jack', kicked Chas. G. Fisk in the chest during an argument over the use of the dance floor at Geo. May's dancing school. Fisk obtained a gun and meeting Ferguson in front of Edward's store, shot him twice in the right thigh. Fisk stated that he had no wish to kill Ferguson, just intended to 'fix his right leg so that he could not use it quite so handy in the future'. Fisk surrendered himself and put up a bond of \$1,000 to appear before Justice Rugg on Friday the 14th. Ferguson will recover. *10. January 26, 1859.

Two Mexicans got into a row in Washington Monday last. Knives were fully and freely used. One had his nose and face badly cut and the other an ear cut off. 'The fair Seniorita' who had caused the commotion was present at the time of the fight and encouraged the parties by yelling 'wano'. *4. April 4, 1861.

Last Tuesday evening, after dark, a Chinese named Ah Faut, riding a horse on the Washington road, was ordered to stop by five Highwaymen, and shot when he refused to do so. He fell from his horse and the robbers took twenty or thirty-five dollars he had on him. He managed to make his way to the toll house where he was placed on a wagon and taken to Dr. Wicks in Nevada City. He died the next morning. The Ling Yung Company has offered a reward of \$400 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the robbers. *10. May 1861.

Hostman, who keeps a billiard saloon at Omega, stabbed a man name unknown, in an argument to collect a bill. The man is not expected to live. Hostman was arrested and taken to jail in Nevada City. *4. April 23, 1861.

W. Meyers and Valentine Brand were partners in a mine near Meachan's mill on Gaston Hill (God's Country). Last Sunday a foot race was run. Meyers was one of the runners. Brand acted as judge. Meyers quarreled with Brand over the decision, which was against him. That evening he met Brand walking along a road with several men and without a word shot Brand, at a distance of five feet. Meyers was immediately secured and brought before a magistrate at Washington, who committed him to the county jail in Nevada City on a charge of Murder. *4. July 7, 1861.

(The grave of Valentine Brand, marked with a wooden head-board, is on the old Gaston Road (God's Country) to the right, a short distance above the old town site of Gaston).

In court Meyers pleaded insanity. After fifteen hours of deliberation the jury found

him guilty of second degree murder and he was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. *4. October 12, 1861.

Andrew Maloney, who was stabbed last Sunday morning, at Poorman Creek, by Thomas Stakum, died. Stakum was in a critical condition from the rough handling by Maloney's friends. *4. October 10, 1861.

Thomas Stakum died October 11th. *4. October 15, 1861.

A week or two ago the cabin of Conrad Grissel at Omega was broken into and \$100 in coin was taken. Last Friday the sluice boxes of Hook & Johnson were robbed. Between \$100 and \$200 was taken. The safe in the store of Mr. Hines was broken open and sixteen to eighteen dollars taken. The robbers over looked \$8,000 in gold dust. *10. July 3, 1862.

About a week ago, a man whose name we could not learn, had taken a drove of turkeys from the valley to Washington. The sale being dull he put them up to be shot for and disposed of them at a loss. He started down on horseback Wednesday morning, with a hundred and ten-dollars and twenty-five cents in his pocket. He was stopped near the Junction House, this side of Skillman Flat, by three robbers, who were concealed near the road. They relieved him of his money, leaving him only the twenty-five cents. *10. 1862.

Thomas Holland, of Washington, was killed 'during a difficulty' by a man named Kosminski, who was arrested on a charge of manslaughter. Bond was fixed at \$2,000. *4. December 9, 1862.

Isaac Lloyd, who formerly kept the Six Mile House on the Washington Toll Road, was seriously, perhaps fatally stabbed, near Skillman's mill on Tuesday by Pete Dunham of this city. Both men were teamsters. The affair grew out of a dispute about barley. Lloyd chased Dunham with a knife, after a few words. Dunham ran, but finding Lloyd gaining on him, he suddenly turned, caught Lloyd's arm and stabbed him with his own knife. Dunham feels justified and is ready to surrender himself at any time. *4. July 9, 1863.

The store of Schubiner, in Washington, was entered by robbers on Saturday morning and seven cases of boots, a quantity of clothing, such as pants and shirts, were taken, amounting to the sum of \$800. *4. December 8, 1863.

A. Goodnough was stabbed by Jacob Webber at Washington. Dr. Pyn was called to attend the wounded man. He received two wounds in the side, neither of which are dangerous. Webber received some well meant blows with a pick-handle, in the hands of Goodnough.

'We understand Webber has been arrested'. *4. April 2, 1864.

Samuel Crawford stabbed Robert Thompson yesterday at Washington, during an argument in a drinking saloon. Dr. Pyn was sent for. It is thought the wound would be fatal. 'Both the men are Copperheads'. *15. April 16, 1864.

(The newspaper reported on April 17th that Thompson would recover).

We learn from H. Place that a shooting affair took place at Washington on Saturday between Joseph Coin and Henry Burns, resulting in the death of the latter. 'Burns was a Chiv'. Noted for reckless disregard of human life, having killed one or more persons in affrays and was the terror of the community. About 12 o'clock Saturday he picked a fuss with Coin, who is a peaceable miner, in a saloon and threatened him.

Coin procured a pistol. Burns met Coin again on the street and commenced an attack upon him, when Coin fired twice, mortally wounding Burns, who died at three A. M. Monday morning. Coin was examined before Justice of the Peace Root and discharged, his act being clearly in self-defense. *4. January 11, 1865.

'Chinese sluice box robbers have hit upon a new invention for robbing sluice boxes at night. They use a polished copper rod, which they insert between the blocks. The amalgam adheres to the rod as it is withdrawn and is rubbed off into a bag and the operator goes over the box until it is stripped.

By this means a long set of boxes may be robbed in a short time, while the water is running, without the blocks or riffles being disturbed, or any evidence left by which the nefarious work is suspected in the morning. Canyon flumes are allowed to run several weeks by their owners, without cleaning up, and these often fail to find enough gold in the boxes to pay the expense of running, much to their surprise, when they should find hundreds of dollars. The infernal ingenuity of these Chinese robbers, which is exercised all over the county, can best be counteracted by a night guard and a liberal use of shot guns'. *4. February 15, 1865.

Ah Chung and Ah Gong, the Chinese sluice box robbers of Washington, were arrested and taken to Nevada City and put in jail. *15. March 28, 1865.

From evidence at the hearing in court it appears that there is a regularly organized band of Chinese thieves and robbers in the vicinity of Washington. They rob the sluice boxes of their countrymen, who are honest miners. Bail was set at \$4,000 each. They could not raise this sum and so were placed in jail. *15. March 29, 1865.

Frank Strachly met William Kimberly on the Alpha road and demanded the \$400 due him for working on Kimberly's claim at Alpha. Kimberly tried to explain that he did have the money, but had sent to Denver for it. Strachly drew a gun and shot Kimberly three times. Then going to his cabin he committed suicide by shooting himself twice. *15. May 10, 1865.

William Kimberly, who was shot by Strachly at Alpha on Friday last, will recover. *15. May 20, 1865.

Thomas Muller has been lodged in the county jail upon the charge of grand larceny. The offense was committed at Washington. The prisoner 'carried off a bridle with a mule attached to it', the property of Mr. Brimskill, of that place. *4. June 21, 1865.

He Kee, a Chinese merchant, was stopped on Sunday last on the Washington road, about half a mile above the toll gate and robbed of his money. The fellows were unmasked and He Kee describes them as being an old man with whiskers and a young man without a beard. Both tolerably dressed. The robbers got from five to six dollars. *4. October 18, 1865.

A teamster, who was driving Hank Place's team, was stopped on the Washington road yesterday afternoon, near the toll house and robbed of eighteen dollars. Two men, who were masked and armed with six-shooters, were the robbers. This is the third or fourth time some person has been stopped in the same vicinity within as many weeks. *4. November 4, 1865.

A Chinese coming down from Washington, was stopped by two men on Monday and robbed of twenty-eight dollars. He had a team and was bringing down several of his countrymen, 'but we did not learn if the latter had been robbed. Probably they had no money'. *6. November 8, 1865.

The Chinese companies working on Scotchman Creek were 'cleaned-out' by a gang of six men last Friday. The robbers started after dark from near the mouth of the creek, followed up the stream, taking every camp on the way. The Chinese were severely beaten, their ques cut-off and otherwise maltreated. *15. December 10, 1867.

The Daily Transcript of the same date reports the robbery: 'On Friday last three camps of Chinese, at the mouth of Missouri Ravine, which is between Washington and Omega, and is the outlet to the mines of Omega and empties into Scotchman Creek, were raided by several Caucasians. \$650 in gold was taken from the Chinese and they were beaten and abused. The robbers cut-off some Chinese ques and tied others together by their ques. Word was taken to Washington and Constable Dillon started in pursuit of the thieves'. *4. December 10, 1867.
(The Chinese were mining ground that they had bought from Mr. Bowman for \$3,200).

The store of George Roberts, at Omega, was robbed of \$500 in goods. The store is of brick with iron doors. Entry was made by digging away the brick in the rear of the building. *4. October 29, 1867.

Thomas Howard of Alpha, while out hunting about three-miles from Omega, came upon two Chinese covering something up with dirt and brush. They ran away when they saw Howard. Removing the dirt and brush Howard found tied up in blankets, Chinese fashion, the goods recently stolen from the George Robert's store in Omega. *15. November 2, 1867.

E. Krieg, postmaster at Washington, gives us some particulars of the robbery of a Chinese camp at Brandy Flat, about a mile below Washington. The highwaymen entered the camp about 10 P.M. with cocked pistols in their hands. The Chinese, being unarmed, had to allow the robbers to search the camp. About \$200 in gold dust, blankets and tools were taken. *4. August 24, 1869.

The store of Henry Kohler, at Washington, was broken open by burglars Friday night and coin, gold and jewelry to over \$3,000 taken. The burglars entered by the back door, took the safe, dragged it about one hundred feet and dumped it off the bridge into the river. They then broke the safe open and took \$2,700 in coin and some \$300 in gold specimens and jewelry. *4. November 1, 1869.

The robbery was perpetrated by three Chinese, about 3 A. M. Saturday and was a most daring act. They were seen in the act of dragging the safe to the bridge and dumping it to the river bank below by a man who happened to be up at the time. He waked up another man and one of them, having a gun, suggested shooting at them, but the other advised against it. While two of the Chinese were breaking open the safe the other stood watch on the bridge.

The men who had been watching the movements of the Chinese finally discovered the back door of Kohler's store was open and it then entered their heads that the Chinese were perpetrating a robbery. They waked Kohler up, but before he could get out the Chinese had left with their booty. The robbers were traced to Relief Hill, 'where they got breakfast Saturday morning', but from there on all trace of them were lost. *15. November 2, 1869.

A Chinese of our acquaintance, says the Grass Valley Union, who has recently returned from a visit to China, says that the robbers of Kohler's store arrived in China with their booty, have built houses and bought wives, and have settled down into that respectability which wealth always brings. They told all about their exploit and are proud of having dispoiled the outer barbarians of their money. *4. December 30, 1869.

Last Friday, Mr. Prescott, proprietor of the Washington stage line, conveyed from

Nevada City to Washington a roll of coin amounting to \$530, addressed to Henry Kohler. Arriving in Washington he placed the money on one of the seats and proceeded to unload some of the other freight. When he went for the money it was gone. A bystander said he saw a fifteen year old boy step up to the stage, grab the coin and disappear. Mr. Prescott soon caught the boy, together with the money, twenty dollars of which the youngster had removed from the package, and placed in his pocket. He declared he did not steal the money as charged, but finding it in the road, he was taking it home for safe keeping until an owner should appear. Sunday officer Scott went up and arrested the boy on a charge of grand larceny and brought him back to Nevada City for examination. *4. January 3, 1881.

The case of the boy who stole \$530 from the Washington stage, came up before Judge Robinson on Wednesday evening. In view of his extreme youth he was permitted to plead guilty to a charge of petty theft and sentenced to fifty days in jail and to pay a fine of fifty dollars. He was taken to jail and locked up in the second story where he would not be subjected to association with the older criminals. 'The State should have a reform school for boys of this class'. *4. January 7, 1881.

Note: This boy was quickly pardoned by the governor of California and returned to Washington. *4. January 1881.

Some of the sluice boxes of Grissel and Foster's claims, at Washington, were 'cleaned-out' three or four days ago, the thieves getting away with about \$100 worth of gold and 100 pounds of quicksilver. They were tracked about four miles to the cabin of some Chinese charcoal burners, but careful search there failed to disclose any of the stolen property. *4. June 23, 1883.

A little unpleasantness occurred at Washington yesterday in the way of a shooting scrape. Jake Webber 'being the shootest' and Bob Gunnison 'the one shot at'. The difficulties were over a line fence. No casualties. *4. February 10, 1885.

Jake Webber bound over by Judge Ely on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder. Bond was fixed at \$1,500. As he was unable to put up the bond 'he is now languishing in the county jail'. *4. February 15, 1885.

Henry Kohler's store, in Washington, was robbed of about two hundred dollars in gold and silver coin and six and one-half-ounces of gold dust. L. Lonski was arrested by Constable Vencard for the theft. Lonski had been around Washington for a week, mending furniture, etc. The coin and gold dust were found hidden in a cushion belonging to Lonski. He had been seen loitering around the store in the absence of Mr. Kohler and his clerk. *4. June 4, 1885.

Lonski was found guilty and sentenced to the State Prison at San Quentin for five years. He died there in August 1886.

Patrick Mulligan was killed Friday last by Issac W. Robinson, who owned a water right with which he worked a gravel claim on Little Canyon Creek, near the Baltic Mine in God's Country. Recently Mulligan has been drawing off some of the water to work a quartz claim in the same vicinity. Robinson claims he fired the fatal shot in self-defence. Mulligan having threatened to kill him and advancing on him in a 'threatening manner'. Robinson went to Graniteville and gave himself up to the authorities. He pleaded justifiable homicide at a hearing before Justice J. M. Ballard and was cleared. *4. August 26, 1886.

Peter Chappel was shot by David Steale in front of the E. T. Worthley's stable in Washington yesterday and died in an hour. Chappel was foreman of the Orion Mine in God's Country. Steele, said to be addicted

to the use of opium, was a prospector and boarded at Worthley's hotel. It is thought that there was bad feeling between the two men over a woman residing at the notorious Rocky Bar House. Steele was arrested and taken to jail in Nevada City. *4. September 14, 1889.

David Steele committed suicide in the county jail Monday, November 4, 1889; by severing the artery of his left arm. He had been found guilty last Thursday of murder in the second degree for the killing of Peter Chappel in Washington last September. *4. November 5, 1889.

Mrs. Lessie Riley, known as Claire, a resident since last May in a house of ill repute at Rocky Bar, Washington, was shot and killed by Charles Moreno this morning, when she refused to return to San Francisco with him. Moreno then took his own life 'with two more shots'. *4. August 8, 1890.

District Attorney Nilon received a letter by stage today, stating that his services were needed at Washington, as a man named Wm. Searl had been shot to death at Rocky Bar by William Hyndman, who was locked in the Washington jail. The cause of the murder is said to be about a woman of bad repute known as 'Cornish Lou'. This is said to be the same woman who caused the trouble between Chappel and Steele at Washington, the latter killing the former in September 1889. *4. July 9, 1892.

(Note. The Washington redlight district was at this date at Rocky Bar).

Hyndman met a lewd woman, 'Cornish Lou', at Kohler's store and became involved in a dispute with her, which finally led to blows. Wm. Searl, the woman's paramour, separated the combatants, where upon the fight ensued between the two men, in which Hyndman was thrown to the floor, Searl punching him with his fists, while down, and the woman beating him over the head with a hammer. Hyndman drew a small pocket knife and stabbed Searl in the heart. Searl died immediately. He was buried in the Washington cemetery the next morning. Hyndman lived in Washington for two or three months. Searl had lived in Washington for several years. He was employed as a miner at the Eagle Bird mine. The woman is a depraved and quarrelsome person and has been the instigator of two or three murders. *4. July 11, 1892.

Wm. Hyndman, who killed Wm. Searl at Washington, was found guilty by a jury of murder in the first degree. *4. September 3, 1892.

(He was sentenced later to serve seventeen years in the State Prison).

The Supreme Court has granted a new trial in the case of Wm. Hyndman, who was convicted in the superior court of this county of murder in the first degree for the killing of Wm. Searl of Washington. The judgment of conviction was reversed by the higher court because of an error on the part of the trial judge in instructing the jury. *4. July 21, 1893.

At Washington Saturday evening, George Rogers got into a quarrel with a man by the name of Spangler. During the row Rogers placed his hand on Spangler's shoulder, as if to make up and at the same time drew a pistol and began shooting at Spangler. He fired two shots, neither of which took effect and Spangler managed to get away. Constable Gleason attempted to arrest Rogers, whereupon the latter struck the officer with the butt of his pistol, knocking out two of Gleason's teeth. Rogers then went to his mother's house and left for the woods yesterday morning at ten o'clock, taking a rifle with him. Intelligence of the affair was sent to Nevada City and Sheriff Douglas left for Washington about two o'clock yesterday afternoon with the intention of trying to capture Rogers. No further information has been received. *4. October 7, 1895.

Geo. Rogers, who came near sending Louis Spangler of Washington to his long rest at that place Saturday, is still roaming at large and the people thereabouts are not chasing after him with any degree of fervor, a Winchester rifle and air of bravado, which he carries with him, doubtless having a persuasive tendency to keep them from getting in close proximity to him.

When Sheriff Douglas arrived in Washington he was unable to get any information as to which way Rogers went, except that he left his mother's house with a rifle and a small bundle, stating he would not be taken alive. It is said that Rogers being at large is due to the carelessness and scared condition of the officers there, as he was at one time under arrest. He was taken to Worthley's hotel and left in charge of a deputy while Gleason went for a pair of handcuffs. The latter was gone some time and when he returned Rogers had eluded the officers and was not there.

Sheriff Douglas had the following description sent out on a postal card under the heading--'Wanted for assault with intent to commit murder. George H. Rogers, ex-convict, 27 years of age, 5 ft. 7 1/2" high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, medium built and a very light mustache. Very thick lips that stick out. Arrest. I hold warrant'. D. T. Douglas. Sheriff. Nevada County, California. *4. October 8, 1895.

W. D. Vineyard was driving a band of sheep on the Washington Road early this morning, when he was confronted by a masked man who pointed a pistol at him and relieved him of \$126. He had received the money from Chris Galbreath of the Central House in payment of hay sold him. Another \$100 in Vineyard's pockets was overlooked by the highwayman. A colored man, armed with a shotgun, who was helping with the sheep, was ahead of the band and didn't see the highwayman. Shortly before holding up Vineyard the same highwayman stopped a Hieronimus brewery team and ordered the driver to hand over his money. The driver replied that he had none and was permitted to proceed on his way. *4. October 5, 1896.

John Ethan Hippert, age 22, accompanied Henry Fitter to take a load of supplies from Easton & Waldton's store, in Graniteville, to the cabin of Isaac Nuten Robinson, age 66, in God's Country. Robinson was a miner and shakemaker and had killed Partick Mulligan in August 1866; in an argument over a water right on Little Canyon Creek. He had claimed self-defense and was cleared.

At the cabin Robinson and Hippert 'had some words' over twenty-dollars owed Robinson by Hippert's brother. Robinson was not satisfied when told the money had been left at a Graniteville store for him, but attempted to pull Hippert from the wagon, threatened to kill him and became very abusive.

Hippert returned to Graniteville, took the twenty-dollars from the store and a shotgun, 'in case he was attacked', and set out for Robinson's cabin with a 'view of settling the financial part of the difficulty'. There was no witnesses, but Hippert stated at the trial that he met Robinson standing 'by a shake-tree', near his cabin. Robinson seeing the gun in Hippert's hand said, 'Throw that gun down', and at the same time reached for his pocket. Hippert fired both barrels of the shotgun and Robinson died almost instantly.

Hippert immediately went to Star Camp, a short distance away, where his brother was working. The two men then went down to Washington and Hippert surrendered to Constable J. S. Lithgow. At the trial, Henry Fitter, the only witness to any of the argument, testified that Robinson had used vile and abusive language when he tried to pull Hippert from the wagon seat and threatened to kill him. Robinson said it was in August when he killed Patrick Mulligan and that it was rather old now and now he needed a new one--'he needed a fresh one', etc. That he was like a rattle-snake - did his killing in August, etc.

Hippert was acquitted by a jury in Nevada City. *4. August 28, 1903.

'Considering the circumstances attending the unfortunate affair that ended in the

death of Robinson, the discharge of young Hippert meets general approval. He is one of the best known and highly respected men in the upper part of the county, where he was born and has lived all his life'. *4. September 3, 1903.

Robinson had lived in God's Country for forty-one years. He was a bachelor and owned the Jim Mine, which he had recently bonded to a company. He was considered to be well-to-do.

Robinson had about one-thousand dollars buried at or near his cabin, but no one had yet been able to find it and perhaps never will'. Chas. McElvey. *4. September 16, 1903.

I. W. Robinson's estate consisted of about \$300 in cash. Tools and shakes of a value of sixty-dollars. A mining claim near Gaston and a homestead. The value of the last two properties being unknown to petitioner, his sister, Sarah J. Ehret. *9. September 15, 1903.

JAILS

The first mention of a jail in the Washington Mining District: 'A log house in Omega is being converted into a calaboose. This will have a tendency to preserve order and quiet down the effects of bad whiskey'. *10. November 10, 1858.

The jail in Washington was across the road from the Catholic Church. Built in 1898 of 2 x 8 studding, spiked together to form a solid wall and sheathed inside and outside with light weight boiler-plate. It had two iron barred cells opening into a narrow passage way. Weather and lack of paint caused the little jail covering to rust and gave it the local name of 'the Little Brown Jug'. It was moved over to the Tahoe Sugar Pine Lumber Company mill across the river when the road was realigned in the 1940's. The two-cells were torn out and it was used for a tool shed. There was some talk of preserving it for the town as a relic of the past, but the usual local procrastination existed and in 1965 the rusty siding was torn off and the 2 x 8 studs cut up for fire wood.

As in the early Washington Mining District offenses were limited for the most part to quarrels, drinking brawls and like activity, the 'Little Brown Jug' has left no records of jail breaks.

The murder of Valentine Brand by W. Meyers at Gaston Hill seems to be an example of how serious offenses were handled.

'Meyers was immediately secured and brought before a magistrate at Washington, who committed him to the County Jail in Nevada City on a charge of murder'. *4. July 7, 1861.

The early day 'law' in the District consisted of a Justice of the Peace and two constables.

(A. G. Henderson is credited with the discovery of Alpha Diggings while he was mining in the ravine that bears his name today). *1.

'Our good natured constable, Sam Crawford, thinks Washington is a poor place for arrests'. *4. June 6, 1880.

---'a branch jail or a small calaboose is getting to be one of the necessities of Washington. If the proposition to build a small calaboose or prison were properly represented before the Board of Supervisors at their next session they would undoubtedly see the need of such an institution and willingly appropriate a sufficient amount of money to carry out the project. \$300 would be sufficient for the purpose'. *4. January 18, 1885.

Nevada County Board of Supervisors ordered a pair of handcuffs for Constable S. B. Crawford of Washington. *4. April 10, 1885.

Citizens of the town of Washington petitioned the Board of Supervisors for a branch county jail at that place. Matter--'laid on the table'. *4. April 15, 1887.

'A town jail with three cells has been built at the town of Washington. It is not often one is wanted, but when it is they want it bad'. *4. June 22, 1898.

(Note. Error on the part of The Transcript. The jail had only two cells).

Among the bills ordered paid by the Nevada County Board of Supervisors: 'L. B. Self. Painting the county jail in the town of Washington--\$25.' *4. July 6, 1899.

'The Washington jail is 10 feet by ten feet, built of iron and was apparently designed after a Norwegian sardine can'. (Berkeley, Calif. Daily Gazette. November 9, 1940).

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Free & Accepted Masons. Dibble Lodge #109.

Established at Alpha on July 15, 1856.

In 1861, Alpha becoming almost depopulated, a new hall was built at Omega and the lodge moved to that place. The charter was surrendered in August 1879.

Dr. W. W. Wixom, father of Emma Nevada, was one of the first masters of this lodge. *1.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Samaritan Lodge #126.

Instituted in Washington on September 22, 1866.

This organization was very active in the social life of the Washington District. A two story building was erected at the corner of the Old County Road and the Alpha Toll Road.

As the population fell the few remaining members transferred to the Nevada City lodge and the hall was moved up the South Yuba River where it is now (1966) one of the summer homes of Mr. George Hampton. *1.

Sons Of Temperance.

This organization had active lodges in Alpha, Omega and Washington at various times.

CIVIL WAR

That distance did not defer the Washington District from an active civilian part in the Great Civil War between the States is shown by the many articles like the following, in the newspapers of that time.

'A gentleman well posted on matters political at Washington informs us that the town will go for the Union ticket in the coming election by a two-thirds majority. That will be noble for Washington'. *4. October 13, 1863.

Contributions to the Sanitary Fund for the Union Army--1863.
Washington---\$328. Omega---\$21.

The Washington Brass Band from 1862 to the end of the war is mentioned by the

newspapers of that day as furnishing the music at almost every fund raising event for the welfare of the Union Army--'without compensation'. *1.

Elections - 1862 Alpha - Union 38 Fall Creek - Union Majority
 Secesh 7 Omega - 8 Majority for Secesh.

Town of Washington - Vote about even.

*4 September 5, 1862

FARMING AND GARDENING

At a very early date in its existence the town of Washington was chosen to be the site of permanent homes by many miners is proven by the many huge old neglected apple trees growing and still producing fruit around the older houses and sites of former cabins. A good example are the apple trees around the remains of the cabin of Joe and Antone Anderson brothers, who lived and mined for many years near the concrete dam on Scotchman Creek.

At one time apple butter and apple cider were as evident on the American dinner table as bread and butter are today. No tree was more important than the apple tree, which offered raw fruit, vinegar, cooking and fruit for preserving, butter and drink--'Apple-Jack'. The wood was used for special tools, such as saw handles, butter paddles and kitchen forks.

(Properly aged 'Apple-Jack' was considered by the early day miner, working in icy water, to prevent rheumatism).

As early as 1853 there were well established nurseries in San Francisco and Sacramento that supplied 'yearlings' of the best varieties of apple trees known at that time.

1858. Ranches in Washington District--6. Value of improvements--\$7,400. *1

The Thompson & West History of Nevada County, 1880; mentions Wilson Foster forming a partnership with J. Grissel at Washington. 'They own 160 acres of land and have 250 fine bearing apple trees'.

(This is the R. Collins property--1966).

Also--'B. Murphy owns 160 acres of land, which contains a fine apple orchard'. (Present Pine-Air Camp grounds--1968).

'Granddad Murphy--Bartholomew Murphy--settled across the river from where the town is now, planted fruit trees, built a five-room house and had a nice small ranch. (1853). He had race horses and on the upper side of the ranch, a track for training the horses. He took them to the State of Nevada to the fair, where they had a race track. Murphy's ranch joined the McCarthy ranch, the only two ranches on that side of the river'. *5.

Several other small ranches existed along the flats of the river that still bear the former owners names--Kelleher, etc. Corn, hay and vegetables, with a few cattle and milk cows were raised. A goat ranch was operated across the river from the present Sam Garner home (1966) for many years. It was reached by a 'Dutchman', except when the river was low, when a team of horses would be used to cross the river.

'The soil for tillage is limited, but rich. Messrs. Brimskill, J. Grissel, Millerick and Murphy, have orchards with fine fruits. The potatoes are sweet and mealy. The apples, pears and peaches, have a fine mountain bouquet, juice and flavor. Pork raised here is excellent. The Chinese have almost a monopoly of gardening vegetables'. *4. April 2, 1890.

Conrad Grissel, who has a ranch at Washington, sent some potatoes of his own raising, down to the Transcript office. There were a dozen or so of them and they were 'regular whoppers', having an average weight of nearly three pounds each and being as 'plump and well-formed as the prettiest girl that ever lived'. Mr. Grissel raised 12,000 pounds of them this season from half an acre of land that had been 'irrigated with that terror of the alleged farmers around Marysville, viz. slickens water'.

John Grissel, his brother, who has a ranch half a mile above Washington, dug 6,500 pounds of equally fine spuds from a little patch of ground forty-five feet wide by 140 feet long. *4. November 14, 1879.

Grape vines are also grown in a small number by way of experiment in Washington township. *3.

In 1858 it was estimated that the number of ranches and value of improvements of them, in the Township of Washington were: Ranches--6. Value of improvements---\$7,000. *1.

That the 'Old-Timers' tried out many different kinds of fruit trees can be proven by the many varieties of apples, quince, peaches, walnuts--three to five different varieties grafted on the same tree, that still are growing in the District. There is a hickory nut tree on the Clyde Cole property that produces nuts each year.

The piece of land on the corner of Main Street and the new county road was used to raise potatoes for his hotel by Mr. E. T. Worthley for many years. Old pictures show a vegetable garden where the present River Rest cabins are now located. This was to supply vegetables for the energetic Mr. E. T. Worthley. The town slaughter house was in back of this area. Since bull-dozed off to make a camp site.

Chinese gardeners raised 'wonderful vegetables' along the river and supplied many homes via the 'old-basket-on-the-pole' service.

The same old pictures, taken from Phelps Hill (Sheep Hill) show fruit trees and vegetables growing around the houses of Clyde Cole, Worthley place (present Bruce Williamson place) and the Isabella Williamson home on Alpha Road.

Family traditions tell of the large strawberries with a 'wonderful flavor' that were raised when the town had 'plenty of water'.

Until well into the 1930's large droves of sheep and cattle were driven through the town each spring and back in the fall to and from the feeding ranges at higher elevations.

Riding horses used by local men were usually 'taken out' to pasture in the country below Grass Valley as winter came in, to escape the snow, and returned in the spring.

Many pictures exist of the freight teams of early days that hauled into the District. They were always of horses, never mules. Men like Marvin Fisk, who drove teams in the pre-war 1 time says that they never heard of mules being used in the District for teaming.

'Old-Timers' tell of the many small flats along the river being used to raise hay. Crowded and pushed aside by present pine trees are still to be seen parts of rusty, sagging, barb-wire fences that once protected these hay fields.

Up to World War 1 every family 'kept a cow' and raised enough chickens for their own use.

'We received Thursday from C. Grissel, via the Washington stage, a quantity of his mammoth rhubarb. Everyone who has seen this rhubarb says it will eclipse any raised in Nevada County. Washington appears to be peculiarly adapted to raising rhubarb'. *4. September 6, 1860.

'Conrad Grissel, the mining-granger of Washington, yesterday sent to the Transcript some rhubarb that beats the world. The stalks are thirty-four inches long, one inch in diameter and as tender as a model young lady in love. The leaves measure three feet across. This kind of pie-plant leaves all competition in the shade'. *4. June 8, 1880.

The farmers around Washington have been busy planting seed potatoes. It is estimated that at least three to four tons have been put into the ground. *4. June 6, 1880.

John Grissel, the miner-rancher of Washington, was in town yesterday accompanied by his daughter. Mr. Grissel has stopped hydraulic mining for a few days until he can get his hay crop in. He came down principally to buy a new mowing machine with which to speedily gather said crop. *4. June 3, 1882.

'A carrot that tipped the scales at four and one-half pounds adorned this writer's desk yesterday. It was raised on the ranch of Conrad Grissel at Washington, and was found very tender and sweet when prepared for the table'. *4. December 12, 1882.

Geo. Grissel, the stage driver, brought from Washington yesterday a hen's egg that measured seven and three-quarters by six and one-half inches. It was from a blue Andalusian hen. The egg is on display at the Hotel Antlers. *9 September 2, 1903.

Ed. Brimskill of Washington, unearthed in his garden a potato that weighed two and one-quarter pounds. *4. October 17, 1903.

Grape vines are also grown in small number, by way of experiment, in Washington township. *3.

'A CHINAMAN'!

'A Chinaman' was killed at Washington in the claim of the Chinese Company on the Yuba River. Yesterday the rope from the boom to the masthead of a derrick broke and a large rock which it had suspended, fell upon the Chinaman, crushing his head and killing him instantly. *6. June 1870.

At the Washington mine, Ormonde, Monday noon, a Chinese was instantly killed by a fall of 200 feet down the shaft. He was at work at the 200 foot level, on a staging, when the timbers broke loose and the descent of his body was not checked until it reached the 400 ft. level. His neck was broken, his skull fractured and he was otherwise maimed. *4. December 10, 1890.

'A Chinaman' fell down the air chute at the Spanish mine, near Washington and was instantly killed. When discovered he was nearly buried under ore. His remains were taken care of by his countrymen and his funeral took place the following day. *9. May 23, 1904.

'A Chinaman' was killed in the Baltic mine. Rolling stones killed another on Scotchman Creek. The files of the old Nevada County newspapers tell the same story time after time--'A Chinaman' killed. Just 'A Chinaman'. Seldom was trouble taken to get his name.

How many Chinese were there in the Washington District at the height of mining activity?

They couldn't vote, so there are no records that can so easily set the Caucasians in the District.

'Population, including Mongolians, is about 350'. *3. 1867.

In the town of Washington--and a population, including a considerable number of Mongolians, is about 350'. *1. 1880.

'A gentleman from Washington informs us that in the vicinity of the village of Washington, there are over 100 Chinese and that they out number the white population. There are mostly engaged in mining on the Yuba River and Scotchman Creek'. *6. May 14, 1870.

From a 'Register of Domestic Money Orders' issued at the post office in Washington, from order #1, issued August 21, 1892; to money order #3500, issued October 19, 1899; 'A Chinaman' bought money orders and gave his name as -- Luri Sing, Ah Wing, Yet Chang, Tuck Lee, Suey Chung, Ah Juan, Wah Hang, Sang Lee, Ah Bang, Hee Kee, Sung Chung, Ah Kate, Wong Kaug, Mee Lee, Ah Woo, Ah Soon, Ah Lu, Fong Chow, Yah Moon, Poo Soo, Chine Wing, Ye Lung, Sam Sing, Chung Lee, Ah Sam, Ah Foo, Way Kee, Ah Tom, Gee We Lung, etc.

Ranging from sums of one to 100 dollars, these money orders were made out mostly payable to Chinese names in Nevada City, Sacramento and San Francisco.

A few 'A Chinaman' reached the Washington District very early in the 1850s. He first worked for Caucasian miners or worked over the gravel, and did very well, which the Caucasian gold-seekers passed up as being 'poor'. As the gravel claims became 'worked-out' and hard rock mining came in, he worked in the tunnels side by side with the Caucasian, always for thirty to forty percent less pay, and doing the harder work--mucking.

'A Chinaman' formed companies, taking up or leasing ground from Caucasian owners. In groups they located good timber and cut lagging and mine timbers to sell to Caucasian miners.

(It is suggested that you read 'China Gold', by Theresa A. Sparks. This book seems to be the only written record of Chinese mining activity in the Washington District).

Out of employment when the railroad over the Sierra Nevada mountains was completed in the late 1860's. 'A Chinaman' came into the District in large numbers. He became a cook or waiter in the hotels and mine boarding houses. Old pictures of groups of miners in different mines in the 1870 to 1910 period, nearly always show the clean, slim form of a Chinese cook in the back-ground.

Around 1930 the writer talked to 'Old-Timers' of the District, who thirty to fifty years before had worked -- one Caucasian miner, one Chinese mucker. Of 'A Chinaman' they always spoke of with respect. Many claimed they would never work in a mine that didn't have a Chinese cook. He was always clean. Always had a pair of blue pants, a shirt and a white apron drying on a line behind the cook house stove. Never chewed tobacco while he was making bread. Knew how to make pies, season meat, and didn't just dope the meat with saltpeter to keep it from spoiling, but had a 'cooler' in some damp place in the tunnel. And never had a bottle of whiskey 'hidden-out', from which he took a frequent 'pull'. Was always happy in warm or cold weather and 'easy to get along with'.

During 'the season' vegetables were raised 'down on the river' and peddled to the

Caucasian house keepers of the towns by 'A Chinaman', with two baskets suspended on a long pole over his shoulders. His skill as a gardener gave him vegetables to sell in the spring long before those raised in the gardens of the Caucasians were ready.

In the early 1900's, Wing Lung ran a vegetable stand in the Washington China town. He shipped in fruit and vegetables that were out of season locally, as well as salmon and other fish, for 'Flidee'. He was often seen in Omega, Maybert, Gaston and even as far as Graniteville. His only competition with Caucasian stores was the barrel of whiskey, sold in all stores at a standard price of three--dollars a gallon--bring your own container.

In later years 'A Chinaman' often drove teams and pack-horses. Ling Hing being a teamster in the District until about World War I.

The town of Washington was the shopping center of the District for 'A Chinaman'. At least two Chinese stores operated here until about 1914. One was owned and operated for years by Suey Chung and another by Mock Hing. The store of Ah Bang is mentioned in the delinquent tax list of 1885. Also in 1896 when the Scotchman dam collapsed.

One small Chinese store also operated in Omega for years.

Also in Washington was the Chinese Temple or Joss House. This was vandalized by Caucasians of the town after the Chinese were all gone, about 1929, for lumber to build garages and for fire wood.

(Theresa A. Sparks, author of 'China Gold', credits Suey Chung with initiation of the move that erected the Chinese Temple in Washington).

The last Chinese cook in the District left in 1928. He was employed at the Spanish mine. *12.

Ed Carey, last of the old-time teamsters in the District, often told of taking the last of 'A Chinaman', very sick and old, from Washington to the County Hospital in Nevada City, late in the 1920's.

The only picture known to exist of the Washington Chinatown was taken from the North Bloomfield road. It shows a mass of unpainted buildings stretching along the river bank from a point of the present Washington store (1966), then the town butcher shop, to a point almost to the mouth of Washington Creek.

'One of the great secrets of the success of the Chinese miners is their neatness and economy of labor, and nice calculation of time. They do all the work in such a manner that nothing has to be done over again, no rock has to be twice moved and every particle of dirt once removed is so placed as to be ever afterwards out of the way. In this way they secure neatness and order in future operations. Miners generally might benefit in this respect by their example'. *10. April 21, 1858.

'Chinese Economy. These people prosecute their mining operations with much neatness and at little cost, substituting labor for capital. In fluming they wall up a ditch with stone and earth instead of the use of lumber, as the Americans generally do'. *10. August 25, 1858.

The bodies of three Chinese were found last week in a canyon near Washington, by a man who was out hunting. The discovery caused quite a sensation among the Chinese. An investigation will be made. *4. May 13, 1861.

Some thirty-Chinese, recent arrivals from China, came to Nevada City by stage

from Colfax yesterday. Gathering up their bundles they took off for North Bloomfield, where they have been employed on the North Bloomfield ditch. *15. October 7, 1868.

Fifteen Chinese came down from Washington today seeking some location to spend the winter months. *4. September 16, 1870.

The California 'The Chinese Must Go' ruckus of the late 1870's touched the Washington District. An armed body of men marched on the camps of the Blue Tent Company and the Fall Creek Company, who were said to be constructing a ditch and flumes with all Chinese labor in the Fall Creek and Texas Creek areas. *4. Numerous articles and letters--August 1878.

An accident occurred at Rocky Bar in which two Chinese were seriously, if not fatally injured. They were putting a charge of black powder in a boulder and used in tamping a sledge and an iron bar. The powder was accidentally ignited and the explosion tore the boulder to pieces. One of the Chinese was sitting on the boulder at the time. *4. June 6, 1880.

A Chinese mining on Canyon Creek, four miles above Washington, was killed Monday by a derrick falling upon him. His head was crushed and an arm and leg broken. *4. June 21, 1881.

The Alpha Hydraulic mine employs ten or more Chinese and only three or four white men. This mine and the Hathaway mine seem to be the only corporations in the Washington District employing Chinese, although there are numerous Chinese who have leased claims and are working them. *4. May 18, 1882.

The Omega Hydraulic Mining Company has been cleaning up their claims at Omega. Last Thursday night Joe Williams, the night watchman, saw two Chinese in the ground sluice and shot at them. They ran away, leaving behind them a sack containing a mixture of amalgam and dirt that they had scraped up. Williams hurried off and getting assistance returned to search for the others. They had returned and got the sack and carried it away. Monday night the men worked at the claims until about eleven o'clock and nearly finished cleaning up. They then left, but after getting to the top of the bank looked back and saw lights in the sluice. R. R. Tully and Wm. Hampton, with a shot-gun and rifle, slipped up as close as they could and shot at the robbers, shattering the leg of one and wounding the other in the head and groin. Both are believed fatally hurt. They were carried to an old cabin and left, but since that time they have been spirited away, probably by some countrymen. *4. August 10, 1882.

Chinese names often appeared in the annual list of delinquent taxpayers of Nevada County:

Ah Sam Co, Ye Sang, agent. Claim on Brandy Flat. Also known as the Sam Bower's claim.

Wing Fat Tong Co. Claim on South Yuba River, opposite Grissel's hotel.

Hong Fong. Chinatown, Washington. Lot on site of Chinatown facing the South Yuba, nearly opposite Ah Bang & Co's. store.

Ah Chee. In Chinatown, Washington. Lot opposite lot of Hop Sing & Co.

Ah You. In Chinatown, Washington. Lot bounded by Hop Ling.

Ah Sam. In Chinatown, Washington. Lot near Ah Chee's property.

Mow Fung. In Chinatown, Washington. Lot by slaughter house, known as the garden house lot.

The delinquent taxes on this list ranged from ninety-seven cents to \$10.50. *4. February 4, 1885.

A mining Company, prospecting in Washington Township, had three shifts of two Caucasians and one Chinese to each shift, engaged in sinking a shaft. One of the Chinese, who was operating the hoisting rig, carelessly let a bucket drop and the two Caucasians had a narrow escape. As a result they refused to go to work again unless the Chinese was 'bounced.' He was promptly 'fired'. *4. May 1887.

The anti-mining spies say that eight Chinese were arrested last Thursday at Alpha for hydraulicking. *4. June 1, 1887.

Four Chinese miners were arrested for hydraulic mining near Omega. They were fined \$500 each, or on default to serve one day in jail for each dollar of the fine. *4. April 24, 1888.

In Washington 124 Chinese have been given certificates of registration by the U. S. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. *4. May 7, 1894.

Yee Sing, a Chinese who has been engaged in mining in Washington District for many years, and was formerly engaged in merchandising, is going back to China. The old fellow is suffering from quick-consumption and realizes he is not going to live long. Two countrymen, who are going with him, started from Washington to go to Gaston, to see their brother, who is a cook at the mine. The trip through the snow was a rough one, and one of the men gave out. His companion reached the mine and informed the men of what had happened. Charley Lily, foreman of the mine, found the exhausted Chinese, nearly dead from the cold, and carried him on his back to the mine, where the unfortunate man was restored. A little longer in the snow and he would have perished. *4. January 25, 1894.

'Thirty Dollar Reward.

Ah Fong left the Baltic Mine for Graniteville, on snowshoes, January 20, 1895; and has not been heard from since. It is believed that he perished in the snow. A reward of thirty-dollars will be paid to the person finding the remains'. Signed--He Oy or Lung Moon.

(An advertisement published in The Transcript, of June 10, 1895).

Delinquent Taxes #3361. Wing Lee Long. Two houses in Chinatown, Washington. Also gravel claim, commencing at Kohler's barn in Washington and running south into the hill a distance of 800 feet to a tree blazed, thence west to the south side of the Yuba River, etc. Total tax--\$13.15. *4. June 5, 1896.

Suey Chung, a Chinese merchant of Washington, was in Nevada City today arranging for his marriage to a Chinese damsel of Marysville. The marriage will take place in twenty-six days. Chung engaged a four-horse rig to go down for his 'new-wife', whom he has never seen. *4. November 19, 1901.

Saturday morning Henry Lane went to Marysville with a four-horse rig to bring up the affianced of Suey Chung, the Chinese merchant of Washington. He returned yesterday morning with the girl and the vehicle was decorated in grand style with Chinese lanterns and red silk. The carriage was partitioned off and the Chinese beauty was hidden from the rude eyes of the white man. The groom-to-be followed in a two-horse rig. After changing horses the wedding party proceeded to Washington, where the ceremony was performed last night. *4. December 16, 1901.

Suey Chung and wife arrived yesterday afternoon from Washington on their way to Marysville to attend the wedding of Man Loy, a North San Juan merchant, to a maid of the Flowering Kingdom. The bride-to-be is a sister of Mrs. Suey Chung. *9. March 30, 1904.

Ling Hing, popular teamster, returned to Washington today from San Francisco. *4. April 29, 1905.
 (Ling Hing: Teamster. Registered voter. N. C. Index to Precinct Register, 1901).

The Chinese maiden of sixteen summers, who has long been bespoken as the wife-to-be of Ling Hing of the town of Washington, arrived last night on the train from San Francisco according to schedule, and was conveyed in a carriage to the home of Ling Hing, where upon her arrival they were married according to the rites and ceremonies of their race. Some of the county-seat Chinese went with her to Washington to attend the wedding. *8. September 14, 1905.

Born at Washington, April 30, 1907: To the wife of Ling Hing--a son. *8. May 3, 1907.

THE WASHINGTON BRASS BAND

'The Washington Brass Band, kindly and favorably known throughout the county, was organized in 1862; under the leader, Mr. Philip Goyne'.

Band members are:

Philip Goyne	Miner
John McBean	Saloon Keeper
John Goyne	Miner
A. W. Potter	Occupation not given
Dr. H. F. Wilkinson	Miner
J. H. Adams	Miner
John W. Brown	Miner

*3.

A picture, dated July 1866; shows the band lined up across the main street of Washington, with a back ground of shake-roofed buildings. Nine serious, mustached men in black hats, white shirts and dark trousers, with instruments held in various positions, and a flag boy at the head of the line.

The picture lists the members names as:

George A. Grissel	Flag Boy
John McBean	Saloon Keeper
Philip Goyne (Conductor)	Miner
John Goyne	Miner
Fritz Meister	Miner
Mr. Moulton	Occupation not given
Dr. H. F. Wilkinson	Miner
J. H. Adams	Miner
John W. Brown	Miner
Name of the ninth man is not given	

Considering the methods of travel and the condition of the roads of that day, it is hard to believe now how this band covered the area credited to it by the newspapers of the time. It is mentioned as being in every parade in almost every town in the county. During the Civil War it played at every fund raising event for the welfare of the Union Army. Always--'without compensation'. Dances in Nevada City, Dutch flat, Rough & Ready, Graniteville, etc. Weddings, lodge parties, political rallies--'Music By The Washington Brass Band'.

'On almost every public occasion of recent date, gotten up by the munificent public spirit of Nevada City or Grass Valley, the services of this excellent band have been brought into requisition, and besides the substantial rewards given them, the citizens of Nevada City have presented Mr. Goyne, their leader, a beautiful silver mounted cornet with echo attachment, as an earnest expression of their kind appreciation.
 *1.

A grand ball for the benefit of the Washington Brass Band, will be given at Washington on June 15th. The money raised will be appropriated to the purchase of uniforms for the band. *4. May 30, 1866.

'This excellent band will furnish music for the Masonic celebration. On Monday evening they played for a couple of hours for the benefit of our citizens. We doubt if a better band can be mustered in the State. The members are honest miners and first rate fellows'. *4. June 27, 1866.

This excellent band arrived in town yesterday and will escort the Nevada Light Guard to the shooting grounds today. The boys came all the way from Washington to within five miles of Nevada City on snowshoes. *4. March 9, 1867.

The Washington Brass Band 'sent below some time since' for new uniforms and caps. They arrived in Nevada City today. They will be kept here until the band comes down to take part in the July 4th exercises. It is said to be the intention of Colonel Knowlton to have the members enrolled as a regimental band. This will probably be done by having them enrolled as members of the Nevada Light Guard and then detailing them as a band on parade days. *15. June 13, 1867.

The Washington Band has procured a handsome uniform, consisting of the regulation caps, fine blue cloth coats and trousers. This excellent band will wear their 'new toggery' on the Fourth, and as they are a handsome set of fellows they will present a fine appearance. *4. June 26, 1867.

A large box of musical instruments, brass and silver, purchased in San Francisco, were taken up to Washington yesterday for the members of the band that is soon to be organized. There will be seventeen pieces, including two drums. Henry Tully will be the leader. 'The band boys expect to wake up the town before long'. *4. February 28, 1896.

LUMBER MILLS

From the time the first lumber was cut by shipsaws to build Canyonville at the mouth of Canyon Creek in 1849--1850; to the large operation of the Tahoe Sugar Pine Company at Washington, 1945--1962; many lumber mills 'ran' from time to time in the Washington District. They were mostly very small mills, powered by water or steam and limited by lack of roads or other transportation to 'getting-out' except in the summer months rough lumber for flumes and mines.

An exception was the Towle Bros. Lumber Company. From the early 1880's or sooner, to the late 1890's they operated 'the upper sawmill' at the head of Steep Hollow, above Omega. Their narrow-gauge logging railroad extended from Alta on the Southern Pacific R. R. to Cotton Hill, above Washington. *4. September 27, 1884. *4. September 8, 1897.

'In 1858 there were forty-two lumber mills operating in Nevada County. Two of these mills were in the Washington District'. *1.

Skillman's Flat Mill.

Burned in 1858 with 300,000 bd. ft. of lumber. Loss--\$20,000. *10. October 20, 1858.

This mill made the newspapers between 1858 and 1870 a number of times with fires.

Omega Mill.

Owner-A. W. Riley. Burned in 1859. *1.

At least six different mills operated in the Omega mine area at different times.

Murdock & Co. mill.

Near Alpha. Burned in 1859. *11. *1.

'The Old Meeker Saw Mill, six miles above town on the Washington Ridge, caught fire this forenoon from the burning woods and was consumed'. *6. September 5, 1870.

Buckthorn mill and the Fowler mill operated on Fowler's Flat (Dr. Allen's place--1967) near Highway 20, from time to time.

Several small mills operated above Gaston in the late 1880's and early 1900's. *4. August 3, 1894 & August 8, 1894.

Just over the line in Graniteville District, the Condon and the Marsh mills carried on good size operations for many years, being the source of supply for the miles of flumes of the North Bloomfield and other large ditches.

Nevada County maps of the early 1880's show several large areas in God's Country marked--Gaston Ridge Lumber Co.

'A Chinaman', with his patience and low-over-head, produced mine lagging, posts and timbers, split shakes and boards, by hand axe methods in large quantities during the heyday of mining in the District.

The Nevada City Daily Transcript of February 4, 1885; mentions a mining claim as bearing near 'Voss's old steam sawmill, near Omega'.

And another claim being near 'Culbertson's old sawmill on Fall Creek above Washington. This mill was in operation in 1856--1857. Mechanics Liens. Book 1. Page 263. N. C. Recorder.

The Eagle Bird mine has a small sawmill with a circular-saw, a cross-cut saw and a log-saw. *4. April 12, 1890.

Towle Bros. sawmill at Big Tunnel, Washington District, is turning out 100,000 feet of lumber every twenty-four hours. 100 men are employed in the logging camps and mill. *4. May 22, 1894.

On Monday the sawmill of Worthley & Mead, near the Baltic mine, in God's Country, was started up. *4. June 13, 1894.

E. T. Worthley has built a sawmill in God's Country. Managed by Bill Mead. Running to capacity. *4. August 3, 1894.

Twelve men are employed at the Worthley & Mead sawmill, near the Baltic mine. The daily output of the mill is about 10,000 feet of lumber. Some of the finest pine (sugar) in the country is sawed at this mill. Pat Foley is the sawyer. Over 400,000 feet of lumber will be cut this season. *4. August 8, 1894.

The oxen used by M. L. & S. Marsch in hauling logs to their sawmill above Washington, were brought up yesterday from the ranch where they have been wintered. When the weather clears they will be shod and sent to the woods to work. *4. May 2, 1895.

Carl Schmidt recently purchased a donkey engine to be used in dragging heavy poles and timber out of the canyons and up the steep hillsides of the Washington ridge in the neighborhood of the Central House. His contracts for timber for mining purposes in Nevada City and Grass Valley amount to over 285,000 feet. This will probably be increased considerably before fall. He also has a wood ranch in that area. *4. May 18, 1895.

Arrangements to begin building a sawmill at Omega are under way. Lumber and shakes will be turned out. The proprietor, Omega Sawmill Works, have been manufacturing an excellent quality of glue. *4. June 4, 1901.

The Carl Schmidt sawmill, on Washington ridge, above the Central House, has a contract to furnish a San Francisco firm 500,000 feet of lumber. Teams will haul the lumber to Nevada City, where it will be shipped by rail. *4. April 1, 1901.

Carl Schmidt's new sawmill, near the Central House, was started up today. *4. August 27, 1901.

The old Diamond Creek sawmill, leased by the Yuba mine, has five teams hauling lumber to the mine at Maybert. *4. October 3, 1903.

Four men are employed by the new owners in the sawmill at Omega getting out lumber for the mine and flumes. *4. October 8, 1903.

Three car loads of lumber from the Carl Schmidt's sawmill, above Washington, were loaded at the Nevada City depot for San Francisco. *9. December 12, 1903.

A sawmill with a capacity of 25,000 a day will soon be in operation at Phelps Hill, Washington. *9. December 19, 1903.

W. W. Tamplin of the Tamplin House, on the road to Washington, left this morning for Smartsville to procure forty-head of horses for the Schmidt Lumber Co. The animals will be used in hauling material preliminary to beginning the rebuilding of the Schmidt sawmill, which was destroyed by fire several months ago. The new mill will have a capacity of 25,000 feet of lumber per day. The product is to be marketed in San Francisco and Chicago. *4. March 30, 1904.

A small sawmill was operated at the Ethel mine, in God's Country, to furnish mine timbers, in 1905.

A sawmill is being set up at the Giant King mine, near Washington. Part of it is from the old Carl Schmidt mill. The remainder was bought in Nevada City. The mill is to be operated by water power and will be used in cutting lumber and timber for the Giant King mine. *8. February 28, 1907.

Yuba Mine, Maybert, has a small sawmill. Capacity is six to ten thousand feet a day. *20. 1918.

A sawmill is in operation at Omega. *23. September 24, 1928.

STORMS

Snow--Alpha 6 ft. Hills above Alpha--12 ft. Washington--6 to 12 inches. *11. March 4, 1859.

'I cannot for the life of me imagine what great crime the people of this part of the county committed that they should be visited at this early day with such an uncalled for amount of snow. It was unlooked for by all--even the old 1852 settlers think it is an irregularity almost intolerable. The miners have not laid in their winter supplies, the merchants have but small stocks on hand, and now there is not a pound of flour or butter to be bought in Omega. The storm found most people with empty wood houses and to get wood out of a snow bank and then make a fire of the same is of all things trying to a man's patience'. (Chippis of Omega). *10. November 30, 1859.

The road to Nevada City from Omega has been closed for two-months with snow. And yet our brave expressman has never failed and our mail source is regular. Through these intolerable snow conditions he carries to us our eastern correspond-

ence, our twenty-five Tribunes, and our thirty-Ledgers. Not one of us would take his job or blame him if he chose to stay by the fire. He has the blessings of our town's winter population. *23. (Republished in 1863).

From November 11, 1861; to January 30, 1862; it rained forty-three days out of eighty-one. During this period 75 inches of rain fell on the South Yuba area. *10.

Yesterday at Washington the South Yuba was twenty-six feet above low water mark and twelve feet above the highest rise of last year. The suspension foot bridge at Washington was carried away. *10. December 1861.

Sixteen men arrived from the Jim mine, God's Country, via Gaston Ridge and Washington. They reported the snow is some twenty-feet at the mine. *15. March 5, 1867.

The toll house, opposite Washington (for the Murphy bridge) was carried off on Wednesday evening. The water was nearly up to the bridge and at times would wash over it. *15. December 28, 1867.

During the past storm, Chinatown, in Washington, on a flat below the town, was flooded, but the inhabitants removed much of their provisions and other property. *15. December 28, 1867.

Rain poured down in the Washington township for about three hours yesterday. The South Yuba rose four feet in as many hours. *6. June 6, 1870.

Mr. Thomas Patteson, who has been at the Jim mine, God's Country, above Gaston, all winter, has kept a correct measurement of the depth of snow which has fallen there. From October 18, 1870; until April 8, 1871, 25 ft. 4 inches has fallen. *35. April 12, 1871.

Diamond Creek Snow. Snow 8 ft. on the level. 12 to 14 ft. on the Washington Ridge. All water ditches and roads are blocked. *4. February 17, 1887.

'The Big Snow of 1890. Washington District was without stage service for over three-months. *4. April 5, 1890.

Desperate efforts were made to get food and mail through the snow. One man died from exhaustion in an attempt to get mail into the town, via the Roscoe trail and the North Bloomfield area. *4. January 7, 1890.

New Year's Day the appalling intelligence reached the county seat that the town of Washington was without beer. Deep sympathy for the bereaved Washington was expressed on every hand. Brewer Gehrig immediately ordered a sleigh built and will try to get a load off Friday so as to relieve the suffering of that community. *4. January 3, 1890.

Con Grissel of the Nevada City & Washington stage line, sent two sleighs from Nevada City to Washington Thursday morning. At midnight they returned, being unable to break through the snow beyond the Central House. *4. January 4, 1890.

'The truth about there being a beer famine in the town of Washington is to a certain extent a false alarm', said a citizen, who claims to be posted. 'The keg variety may have run out, but there is enough bottled beer for everybody. I'll bet Washington has more beer in proportion to its population than Nevada City. The people there are too smart to get caught out, as it is reported they are'. *4. January 7, 1890.

The new year ushered in one of the most terrific snow storms ever known in these parts. At the Baltic mine, near Gaston, it is said the snow is over twenty feet deep. *4. January 10, 1890.

Eleven men left the I. X. L. mine three days ago to go to Washington, five miles distant. The snow was eight feet deep in places. Being unprovided with snowshoes, they had to dig their way with their hands through snow averaging to their breasts in height. They took turns in leading, no man being able to advance over ten feet without rest. They were sixteen hours getting through and several nearly perished. The next day a man named Nicholas made the same trip, though the trail had been broken, it took him nearly eleven hours and he was badly used up. *36. January 10, 1890.

Jacob Rischer of Omega, left there the day the big snowstorm started, to go to Dutch Flat, ten miles by trail, to get a suit of clothes he was having made there. He was to have returned the next day, but he has not been heard from and the people of Omega fear he perished in the snow. He had a house at Omega and it is well stocked with provisions. He is about forty years of age and unmarried. *4. January 14, 1890.

Five and one-half feet snow in the town of Washington. Con Grissel, one of the pioneers of the town, says he never before knew it to be more than two and one-half feet deep. *4. January 23, 1890.

The Washington stage sleigh was stuck in the snow 'on the 2d' near the Central House. Had a cargo of liquor, cheese, syrup, rice, tea, coffee, drugs, boots, barley and other supplies. The load was placed on top of three or four feet of snow and covered with a canvas. When George Grissel went to the cache last Monday he discovered many articles missing. On information given him he had four men living near by, arrested for the theft. They admitted the theft, saying they needed the barley for their goats and the food for themselves. They did not say what use they had for the brandy and other liquors. *4. January 31, 1890.

Conrad Grissel, Washington stage man, says that to undertake to clear the snow-blocked road between Nevada City and Washington before April 1st, even though the most favorable weather should be enjoyed from this time on, would be a waste of labor and money. Other men acquainted with the difficulties of the task verify his opinion. *4. March 1, 1890.

Alf. Tregidgo, Geo. A. Hare and H. G. Callahan, arrived in Nevada City from Ormonde and Maybert, yesterday. They came through in a sleigh drawn by four horses wearing snowshoes, being the first to drive over the road since it became blocked with snow, about January 1st. It took them a day and a half to make the trip. Thursday night was spent at the Central House. *4. March 15, 1890.

Six head of cattle, weighing 6,640 pounds on foot, arrived in Nevada City from Marysville. They will be taken to Washington as soon as possible. There is a beef famine in that section. As high as twenty-five cents a pound has been paid for milch cows in order to keep the tables of the mine boarding houses about Washington supplied. *4. March 19, 1890.

A narrow trail has been broken through the later fallen snow to give Nevada City a sort of communication with the town of Washington. The breaking was done from both directions, and the place the two parties of workers connected was the Shake ranch, four miles above the Central House. A tandem team of horses drawing a sled of three feet gauge, came down Tuesday. If it does not snow Thursday the sled will start back with a thousand pounds of freight and six beef cattle for Washington. *4. March 27, 1890.

The six beef cattle that left Nevada City for Washington, Thursday, reached the Central House that day. Friday they were driven through to Washington. They have been considerably reduced in weight since leaving Marysville. *4. March 29, 1890.

Beginning Saturday the Nevada City & Washington stage will start running after being shut down by snow for more than three months. Wagons will be used from Nevada City to the line of deep snow, also from the top of the South Yuba grade into Washington. Through the snow belt, narrow sleighs drawn by horses hitched tandem, will be used. Passengers, mail and express will be transported. The first stage will leave Nevada City at 4 A. M. April 5, 1890.

'During the long weary hours and days of the snow blockade at this place no one at any time was in actual starving condition, but our daily bill of fare was somewhat limited, and to say the least, not very nourishing.

For about six weeks our menu was:

Breakfast--Hot boiled potatoes. A cup of hot water, with salt on the side.

Lunch--Cold boiled beans. Cold potatoes. Brown bread. Salt and water on the side.

Dinner--5 P.M.--What was left at lunch, warmed over. A cup of hot water and salt on the side'. (Don Carlos). Ormonde. *4. April 16, 1890.

There was six feet of snow at the Central House Saturday. The Washington stage, on its way to Nevada City, was forced to stop there over night, finishing the trip yesterday. *4. March 31, 1893.

The South Yuba river, at Washington, is frozen over in many places, the ice being thick enough for the boys to skate on. *4. February 16, 1894.

H. A. Pinney, who lived in a cabin near the Eagle Bird mine, perished in the snow up the South Yuba canyon last month. His body was found by James Rose, near the Blue Tent flume. He had lost his footing on the crust of snow and fell 1200 feet to the bottom of the canyon. As it was impossible to get the body out until the snow melted, a coffin was made out of flume lumber and he was buried under a large rock.

He owned three or four mining claims and a fine five-stamp mill. One of the claims was bonded to an Auburn corporation for \$10,000.

*4. April 11 & 14, 1894.

Snow of 1895.

The snow at Washington is two feet or more deep. Friday morning at 4:30 McKee's Hall went down beneath the weight of snow that had accumulated on the roof. The flume leading to the Eagle Bird mine was broken down by snow and work at the mine has been suspended.

Wallace Williamson had a queer experience Saturday evening on Washington Creek. He was returning from the Giant King mine and two miles from town he noticed a large buck floundering in the deep snow. Williamson took the buck by the horns and managed to tie him to a tree so that he could not get away and the next morning, in company with two other men, he went out and brought the deer in.

It is almost impossible at the present time to go any where in the mountains except on snowshoes. It is no small job to make a good pair of snowshoes. Sometime ago, Art Smith and another man, at Washington, believing there would be a demand for snowshoes this winter, made twenty pairs. They were made in the best manner, and some were artiscally embellished with drawings of deer and other animals' heads. Smith and his partner had no trouble selling the shoes at six dollars a pair. *4. January 22, 1895.

Snow along the Washington Ridge is still three to five feet deep. Tully's stage runs out of Washington from about two and one-half miles and the stage from Nevada

City goes within two miles of the Central House. Between these two points a sleigh is used. *4. April 11, 1895.

The snow has disappeared along the road from Nevada City to Washington sufficiently to admit the use of wheeled vehicles. The stage, which has been compelled to go part way by sleigh will commence making the entire trip on wheels, by Saturday. *4. April 25, 1895.

Grissel's freight teams started today for the first time this season to make the trip to Washington. It is expected the teams will get through. *4. May 1, 1895.

Ormonde Letter.

'The late storm commenced in this section on the eve of December 2nd. Rain poured down almost continually from that time till the eve of January 13th, when snow commenced falling. It continued snowing without intermission until the evening of January 22nd, when it cleared off. The length of the storm from the first to last was fifty-two days. During that time my rain guage measured 30.86 inches and the snowfall during the same time was 118 inches. During the winter of 1889 the snowfall at this place was 264 inches. Damage was considerable. Several buildings being crushed in and about forty boxes of water flume at the Eagle Bird mine were broken'. (Chas. McElvy). *4. February 11, 1895.

Big Snow of 1904.

The Nevada County Daily Morning Miner in the last days of January 1904; solemnly relates the details of this storm, in the Washington District.

'The snow has washed off the Washington road and the stage goes through on wheels. The stage driver reported that a large log, perhaps 100 feet long, fourteen feet in diameter, was seen floating down the South Yuba river past Washington, and that it plunged along at a terrible speed. The Flying Dutchman, across the river at Red Point, a quarter of a mile below Washington, was carried away. An immense slide on the Maybert road above Washington, brought down hundreds of tons of earth and rock, blocking all traffic, so that the mail had to be taken to Maybert on foot. The pipe line to the Gray Eagle mine was demolished and a pig was killed near the mine'.

1907 Storm.

The stage coming from Washington to Nevada City has a hard time getting across Washington Creek. It was necessary to unhitch the horses, lead them across, and then bring the stage over by hand.

(Note: This was on the old road. No bridge was over the creek at this point until late in the 1930's).

A sudden rise in Canyon Creek and the Yuba river yesterday afternoon gave 'rise to the currency' of the report that Bowman dam had been washed out, but this was not the truth.

Fifty boxes of the flume built last year by the Yuba mine at Maybert, have been carried away by a landslide above the Eagle Bird mine. The mill and hoisting houses were not injured, but a number of small buildings were demolished. At the Mountain View mine, above Washington, a part of the flume, together with a pipe line and the wire bridge across the creek, were washed away. *8. March 19, 1907.

The stage due from Washington Saturday afternoon has not yet arrived in Nevada City. It is supposed to be still at Washington. Yesterday the stage company sent John Goffett and John Shakaen out from Nevada City with ten horses and a sleigh to break a road, if possible. They got as far as Tamplin's place, seven and one-half miles from Nevada City, where the snow is four and one-half feet deep, then they fought their way back. This morning, the two men, reinforced by Fred Hudson, started out with fourteen fresh horses to try to get through. They have not been heard from at the hour of going to press. *8. March 25, 1907.

The snow blockade on the Washington road has not been raised. A force of men with twelve to fourteen horses has been engaged for three days past in trying to break a way through. This morning the letter mail was sent out from Nevada City on snowshoes, but the snow is so soft that it was regarded as doubtful if it could be conveyed more than half way before darkness closed in. *8. March 26, 1907.

The work of reopening the Washington road is still being crowded. The snow is piled to a depth of eight feet along the Central House ridge and the force of men and fourteen horses that have been bucking along from the Nevada City side have not advanced today more than half way to Washington, or a distance of ten miles. Mr. Grissel, of the stage line, thinks it will take at least another day to get through as there are neither men at Washington, or horses, that can work from that direction. *8. March 27, 1907.

During the winter of 1937--1938; when the District was 'snow-in', a man walked into Washington from the upper Spanish mine--'snow up to his neck', to report that they were 'out of groceries' at the mine. He purchased a bottle of gin for \$4.90 and a loaf of bread at the Washington store and took off to walk back to the mine. (From John Austin Crowley, storekeeper at Washington at this date).

It started to snow on New Years Day, 1952, and the storm lasted more than two weeks. Worry of a food shortage existed. The State of California, Nevada County and the Tahoe Sugar Pine Lumber Company equipment combined to clear the road of snow from the road into Washington. Over seven feet lay on the road. The town was without electricity and was low in food and water. Phone service was maintained. *7. January 16, 1971.

WATER DITCHES

Very early in the gold mining era Washington Mining District became a maze of water ditches. Diamond Creek, Omega Ditch and the South Yuba Canal, were large ditches that supplied the monitors of Alpha, Omega, Gold Hill and many small diggings.

On the north side of the District the North Bloomfield ditch, had a capacity of 3200 inches. Six-feet at the top, four-feet at the bottom, fourteen feet grade to the mile, it supplied water from Bowman Lake to the hydraulic operations around North Bloomfield. It also furnished the water to operate the stamps of the mills of Gaston and many smaller mines along its course.

North Bloomfield Ditch--43 miles long. Construction started in 1868. Cost to build was \$700,000. *1.

The first section of the North Bloomfield Ditch, thirty-three miles long, almost reaching Poorman Creek, was dug by 1,100 men in 1868; in less than five-months. In 1869 seventeen-miles more were dug, the Bowman ranch purchased and the first dam, seventy-five feet high, was built. (Mining & Scientific Press. October 22, 1870).

Remnants of dozens of smaller ditches that drew water from Poorman Creek, South Yuba River, Canyon Creek, etc: all dug by pick and shovel, scar the hills. Some of the newer roads of the District follow the coarse of old ditches. An example is the road to the Spanish mine that was built in part, along the Mammoth Ditch, which carried water from the South Fork of Poorman Creek to the Rocky Bar claims, just above the Washington bridge.

Canyon Creek Ditch--from Canyon Creek to Poorman Creek. Sold January 30, 1857; by Thos. P. Merrill, Richard Merrill and Edward C. Matteson, to Thos. Mullen

& Company for \$6,000. 'Our whole right, title and interest of Canyon Creek Ditch, running from the mouth of Canyon Creek to Poorman Creek, together with all flumes that now belong to said Ditch. Our interest comprises the whole of said Ditch'. Page 102. Book 1. Miscellaneous Records. N. C. Recorder.

The Washington Town Ditch is the only one of all these smaller ditches carrying water today. (1969) Now owned by the Washington County Water District, its rickety wood flumes carry the domestic water supply to the town of Washington.

In an affidavit, sworn to by R. W. Latta on May 29, 1875; we are assured that he and Wm. Rice 'did dig and flume this ditch in the spring of 1856 for the purpose of bringing water for mining purposes in the vicinity of the town of Washington'.

Water from this ditch did not cross the South Yuba River to the town of Washington until S. S. Rogers, then operator of the Washington Hotel, put the first pipe line across the river in 1911 or 1912. Before this the spring on the former McCulla property, near the Catholic Church, had supplied the hotel and the upper part of the town.

It is possible that no other water ditch in the State of California has a history of so many names, law suits and fights. As late as the spring of 1966 two ditch tenders, cleaning a section of this ditch, were assaulted with rocks and a shovel by a misunderstanding woman property owner. Records show that in the past years this ditch has been known at various times as--Canyon Creek Ditch. Rice & Latta Ditch. Walsh & Condon Ditch. Portuguese Ditch. Jim Smith Ditch. Washington Ditch. Condon Ditch. Kelleher Ditch. Jean Austin Ditch, Rogers & Williamson Ditch. Tahoe Sugar Pine Ditch. The Town Ditch. Etc.

The Nevada County Recorder's books carry such entries as: May 19, 1890. Jas. Condon to Jeremiah Kelleher. Half interest in a water right and ditch Canyon Creek to Poorman Creek. Known as the Walsh & Condon Ditch.

Washington, Nevada County. December 14, 1911:

For and in the consideration of the sum of \$500, I do hereby sell to T. B. Williamson and S. S. Rogers and heirs, one-half interest in a water right on Canyon Creek, with ditch and flumes, carrying water from 100 feet below the bridge to near Washington. Known as the Condon Ditch. Signed: E. T. Worthley.

Old Town Ditch. (Referred to in the early 1900s as the Foster & Company Ditch.) Picked up water from the South Yuba River above Scotchman Creek, crossing the Foster ranch (1966--Collin's property) where it was used for farming and domestic purposes, ran around the point, followed the Alpha Toll Road, crossed it, above the school house, and then edged around the Williamson and Cole Homes and ran above the present county road almost to Jennings Ravine. From here it was piped to be used for mining in Washington Creek and the lower part of Phelps Hill. A number of connections to homes in the town, for domestic use, were made to this ditch. It was abandoned a few years before W. W. 1. when the flume over Scotchman collapsed.

Henry Kohler Ditch. This ditch picked up water from Scotchman Creek and several small springs, including Sardine Spring, carried it from a long series of box flumes, crossed the Alpha Toll Road in a metal casing, crossed the Alpha Toll Road again, above the school house, ran down the hill and into a shed in the rear of the Henry Kohler saloon building, (called the Old Yuba House--1966) where the water powered the dynamo which supplied the town with electricity before the PGE came in, during W. W. 2. A number of homes and the school house, at one time, had connections to this ditch. After the PG&E came into Washington to supply the Tahoe Sugar Pine

Lumber mill and the town, this water was used in a small attempt on the Collins property for mining and then the ditch was abandoned.

'400 inches of water, from Scotchman Creek, 1/2 mile above, more or less, the fork of Missouri Ravine, at the head of the Old Carroll Ditch, generally known as the Old Laird Ditch. Water to go to Washington, three-miles, more or less, for mining, irrigation and power purposes'. J. E. McCulla. Locator. Book 2. Page 15. Water Rights. N. C. Recorder. March 1907.
(It is thought that this is the first location for the Henry Kohler ditch).

Yuba & Nevada Ditch. Also called the South Yuba & Nevada or Lairds Ditch. To obtain water for his extensive diggings around Nevada City, Amos T. Laird started a survey on December 28, 1854; for a ditch three feet wide at the bottom, five feet at the top and three feet deep, that would start at a dam on the South Yuba River-- 'commencing about five-miles above the village of Washington', pick up the water from Diamond and Canyon Creeks and follow above the South Yuba River to the Nevada City area. This water would also be used in the many diggings below Washington. Elevation of the ditch opposite the town of Washington would be 600 ft. above the river. From the report of the engineer, Day Johnson. Page 222. Book 1. Miscellaneous Records. N. C. Recorder. 1855.

'--perhaps A. T. Laird is the most extensive and successful miner in the State'. *10. March 25, 1859.

Work was started and pushed rapidly. *10. June 1, 1859.

In February 1857 Mr. Laird's reservoir at Scotts Flat collapsed. He lost \$100,000. This, with heavy losses from lost law suits with the South Yuba Canal Company over water rights was his financial ruin. *4. December 15, 1880.

The Yuba & Nevada partially completed ditch, in which water never ran, stretches along the hills above the South Yuba River and Washington Creek, ending at Henderson Ravine, near the Giant King Mine bridge.

'We learn that work on the South Yuba & Nevada Ditch has been recommenced. The ditch, which heads about six-miles above Washington, was commenced by Amos T. Laird & Co, some four-years ago. A dam in the South Yuba was built and three to four miles of the ditch constructed. The work was suspended for want of funds, but Captain Irwin has purchased an interest in the ditch rights in connection with Mr. Laird and will vigorously continue the work of completion'. *10. June 1, 1859.

The following delinquent tax list gives some idea of Mr. Laird's holdings in the Washington Mining District:

'Laird's Dam, Washington Township. Water rights commencing on the South Yuba River about five-miles East of Washington, with dam at the point of appropriation, formerly known as Laird's right and dam. Taking or intending to take water by means of said dam by a ditch and flume from said river. Also water right commencing at Dead Horse Flat on Canyon Creek. Also reservoir site on the Canyon Creek and South Yuba reservoir and water right. Also all the surface water of Canyon Creek. Also all the surface water of Canyon Creek. Also all the surface water of South Yuba River commencing at what is known as Van Dusen's Dam above the mouth of Canyon Creek. Also all the surface water of Poorman Creek and all the tributaries along the line of said contemplated ditch to North Bloomfield to the amount of 1,000 inches, miners measure, under 4" pressure'. *4. February 5, 1882.

700 Chinese are employed on the North Bloomfield Ditch. Wages--Thirty-five dollars a month. *15. August 20, 1868.

Wilson & Fletcher, of Omega, are now engaged in construction of a ditch from the head waters of Scotchman Creek. Length about two and one-half miles. Along the upper portion of the creek there is a large amount of ground that for the want of a good water supply, has never been worked. *6. June 25, 1870.

The Derbec Mining Co. (located near North Bloomfield) have just completed a preliminary survey for a new ditch to start at Canyon Creek, at a point above the town of Washington. The estimated cost is from \$250,000 to \$300,000. *4. July 6, 1894.

A ditch to supply water for the Gaston mine is being surveyed from the North Fork of Poorman Creek to Gaston. Thirty to forty men are to be employed. It will have a capacity of 400 inches. *4. August 2, 1902.

About 600,000 ft. of flume lumber is being sawed at Smart's mill, above Graniteville, to be used in repairing and building new flumes on the North Bloomfield ditch below Bowman dam. *4. August 2, 1902.

A 500 ft. tunnel, below the Star Camp, God's Country, on the North Bloomfield ditch, which is to carry water across a point where the big slide occurred last winter, is almost completed. *4. September 16, 1903.

Robert E. Linder, of You Bet, will have charge of the construction of a dam across Canyon Creek, for the South Yuba Water Company. *4. May 10, 1904.

Chief Engineer Waggoner, of the Northern California Water & Power Company and his corps of assistants, are making a survey near Washington. It is stated that they will run the line for a new ditch in that locality. *8. June 11, 1907.

In 1936 the Bradley Mining Company, owners of the Spanish mine, bought the Mammoth ditch and water right from Claude and Jean Ferguson. Book 29. Page 434. N. C. Recorder.

This ditch took water from the South Fork of Poorman Creek, 'about one-quarter of a mile above the mouth of said South Fork of Poorman Creek and conveying the water to Rocky Bar on the South Yuba River'.

With the intention of using this water to produce electricity to operate the Spanish mine, construction of a ditch was started. Following above Poorman Creek it gained elevation until reaching Red Point, where a tunnel was started that would carry the water to a power house that was to be built a short distance above the mouth of Poorman Creek. *12.

This ditch and tunnel were not completed. A walk along the ditch today, 1969, shows no evidence of any of the numerous long flumes, that would have been needed, having been built.

It is said today that work on this ditch was stopped when better financial arrangements, than those first offered, were made by the P. G. & E. *12.

An electric power line, ten-miles long, has been run from Alleghany, Sierra County, to the Spanish mine. *33.

CANYON CREEK

Canyon Creek is one of the deepest and most inaccessible of any in Nevada County. The stream is also, in size, second only to the South Yuba, into which it empties,

five miles above Washington. The canyon is seven or eight miles in length and in some places so narrow that the distance from ridge to ridge is scarcely over one quarter of a mile, the bottom of the canyon being 2,000 or more below the summit of the ridges. The descent of the stream is so rapid and the volume of water it carries during the floods of winter is of such magnitude, that no deposits of gravel of any amount are to be found from its source to the mouth, consequently but little gold has been taken out of the bed of the stream.

The direction of the canyon is nearly east and west.

The survey of a wagon road made four-years ago, from Washington to Bowman's Ranch, running along the north side of the canyon. The grade was good, but the cost of building the road over this portion of route probably deterred capitalists from taking hold of the enterprise. As it is now, there is no road leading to the main canyon and it is only to be reached by a treacherous mule trail, running from a point near where it empties into South Yuba, and this follows the stream but for a short distance. It is true, there is a road to the Star Mill and mines from Graniteville, but the mill is situated near the summit of the ridge and not in the canyon proper. Several ledges belonging to the Star are said to run from this mill directly across the canyon, which when a road has been built will enable them to be tapped by a tunnel at a perpendicular depth from the surface of over 2,000 feet. Quite a number of other ledges are already known to exist in this canyon that give evidence of being rich in gold and it would not be surprising if within a year or two a new mining district should be developed in this rocky and frightful canyon, second to none in the county. *15. October 20, 1866.

'But little gold has been taken from the bed of Canyon Creek, the torrents of water probably carrying it down to the less impetuous Yuba'. *15. October 20, 1866.

(The early day maps called Canyon Creek--'Big Canyon Creek'). *29. Vol. 10. #4.

THE MINES OF THE WASHINGTON DISTRICT

MINERALS PRODUCED

Asbestos.

Sierra Asbestos Co. (Fairview Mine). Two and one-half miles by road, northwest of Washington. Small tonnages were milled between 1917 and 1923. The product was short fiber chrysotile asbestos, obtained by milling serpentine carrying a network of asbestos veinlets.

Barite.

Large tonnage taken from the Spanish mine, 1939--1942.

Chrome.

A number of small deposits of high grade chrome were mined during World War 1. Bob Moscatelli and several operators, brought ore into Washington from the Poorman Creek area by pack-horses, from where 'auto trucks' hauled it to the railroad in Nevada City.

Williamson Bros. & Cole shipped about 600 tons during 1917--1918, from the Red Ledge mine. This ore carried 42 to 45 % Cr₂O₃. *14.

Copper & Lead.

In 1938 the Spanish mine produced 22,900 tons of ore, which yielded 4,542 ounces of gold, 45,164 ounces of silver, 234,444 pounds of lead and 114,963 pounds of copper. *14.

Mineral Paint Deposits.

2.4 miles from Washington. (Paine Claims). Covers the bedrock of the Alpha Diggings. Both red and yellow ocher occurs. *33.

Gold.

It is impossible to obtain any exact data on the amount of gold mined in the Washington District. U. S. Mint records seem to show only gold dust received from the large mines. Even these records do not give a true picture, as one old record credits the Star mine--'for safety of transportation--turning over one year \$80,000, and another year \$120,000, to a Grass Valley mine. This Grass Valley mine must have turned the gold in to the U. S. Mint under its own name, as the mint records do not mention the Star mine in those two years. A large amount of gold dust was carried out by miners themselves and sold in Nevada City, San Francisco, etc., or paid to local merchants for food and goods. The merchants paid their wholesalers 'on the outside' with this dust, which when it finally reached the mint no questions as to its origin was asked.

'China Gold'--by Theresa A. Sparks, gives a very interesting account of the methods the Chinese miners of the District used to get their gold dust out safely.

Gold yield of Washington Township--1849 to 1880--\$10,500,000. *1.

The mineral from the Redge Ledge mine, Washington District, identified as chrom-rutile, has been determined by X-ray study to be a magnesium chromium titanosilicate, not a chrome-bearing rutile and has been renamed Redledgeite. Supplement to 'Minerals of California'. 1958 through 1961. Calif. Div. of Mines & Geology.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Letter to the Transcript:

'Washington has been a very much neglected spot of Nevada County. The reason is perhaps, that we don't show quite as large clean-ups as other localities do, but for all that, mining here pays the individual as well as at other places. Each man works on his own responsibility, and what he makes, be it more or less, is his own. There are miles of flats and bars about the town of Washington, undeveloped as yet, which only need some men of enterprise and small capital to make a flourishing town again. A great many people of this town are of the 'Micawber' or 'Rip Van Winkle' kind. They wait for something to turn up, and indulge too much in dreaming and air castle-ing without putting their shoulder to the wheel'. *4. May 2, 1873.

The Tiding Says:

'If Washington Township was as far as Coeur d' Alene, there would be a rush of miners to there for the purpose of looking and locating quartz ledges. But Washington Township is of access and has endurable climate and though it has the gold bearing ledges its pleasantness of situation prevents it being attractive. Again miners have been in Washington Township since early 1850, and a quartz mining boom has not, and in all the time since, been very great. Some quartz has been successfully worked and a number of ledges have been scratched a little, but real and good quartz mining, except in one instance, has not been done in Washington Township. There is a good field for the miner and prospector. The fact that the ground has been occupied by miners for many years nothing is against there being such ledges in Washington Township. We can remember where the Idaho mine is now, miners walked over the ground for years and did not see the ledge under the surface. There are large ledges in Washington Township that are known to bear more gold than is in the Idaho ledge, and the fact that miners have walked over the larger ledges is not proof that good paying mines cannot be found there. It is digging and not walking that makes a mine'. *4. March 2, 1884.

'Our informant says that no section of California offers such a fine inducement for

prospectors as the now famous quartz region about the town of Washington. There are hundreds of ledges that have never been located. Judging from discoveries he believes it is only a matter of time when there will be as many stamps in operation in Washington Township as there are now in Nevada City and Grass Valley'. *4. June 4, 1884.

THE MINES OF THE WASHINGTON DISTRICT

Washington Flat and the bars all along the river were very productive. We will speak briefly of these bars commencing at the one highest up the stream. Canal bar at the mouth of Canyon Creek, derived its name from a canal dug for the purpose of diverting the river from its channel. The parties doing this work sawed thousands of feet of lumber by hand, built stores and cabins, which were all abandoned when the bar proved not to be so rich as expected.

Just below Canal Bar was Long Bar, Keno Bar and Jimmy Brown's Bar, all above the mouth of Scotchman's Creek, above which point the diggings were not very rich. *1.

(Note 1966).

A map in the Alpha Hardware Co. office, Nevada City, owned by Mr. Roy Tremoureux--'Map Showing Principal Companies, Blue Gravel Channel' compiled from U. S. Survey by H. S. Bradley, U. S. D. S. 1880: at a point on the South Yuba River at Baltimore Ravine--between Scotchman and Canyon Creeks, is marked--'No gold found above this point').

Below the mouth of this creek and on the north side of the river was Boulder Bar, a short distance above Washington. This place and for a distance up and down the river was extensively worked from 1862 for a number of years, yielding about \$100,000. The little town that sprung up was known as Rocky Bar. On the opposite side of the river was Grissel Bar, worked by Chinese. Brass Wire Bar, opposite the town of Washington, has yielded about \$50,000, and is now in the hands of Chinese. Washington is situated on what is called Washington Flat, and was formerly the bed of the river. The upper end had been worked by the hydraulic process, and other portions has been drifted to some extent, leaving a considerable quantity of ground not yet worked. It is estimated that \$340,000 has been taken out of this flat.

Below Washington, and on the same side of the river is Whiskey Flat, worked by drifting. Brandy Flat, once quite a mining camp, with two stores, is opposite the mouth of Poorman Creek. It has been worked by several companies and yielded about \$150,000. At present H. Kohler owns the claim and is working it by the hydraulic process. He also owns Jackass Flat, just below, a place that has yielded \$75,000. Lizard Flat is opposite the mouth of Jefferson Creek and was worked by A. J. Doolittle, who took out no less than \$50,000. The little town of Jefferson stood just opposite Lizard Flat and was a lively mining camp in the early days, but now is a thing of the past. Virgin Flat, just below Buel Canyon, was a small place that yielded \$40,000 or more. *1.

Of the creeks and canyons that are tributary to the South Yuba, the richest was probably Poorman Creek, on the north. In 1850, a claim on this creek was considered poor if it did not pay twenty dollars per day to the man. There were several hundred miners scattered along this creek, two stores were doing business at different points. It is a low estimate to place the yield of this creek at \$1,000,000. *1.

'Poorman Creek was known as one of the richest gold producing streams tributary to the South Yuba River'. *8. 1888.

(Note, 1966). According to Rev. John Steele, who mined on this creek in 1850--1851; and left a carefully written account of his experiences at that time, this creek and another in Plumas County, was named after a 1849 prospector--a Mr. Poorman.

At the mouth of this creek is Portugese Point, owned by Johnston and Battis, which yielded about \$50,000.

Jefferson Creek, between Phelps Hill and Jefferson Hill, yielded \$120,000.

Washington Creek, between Phelps Hill and Alpha, yielded some \$150,000. Scotchman Creek, between Alpha and Omega, \$150,000.

In March 1853, Charles Phelps and his brother, found the first hill diggings and located a water right on Scotchman Creek to carry water to their claims. They sold the same year to McBell and McVey.

Phelps Hill was located in April 1854 by Charles Phelps. Some \$600,000 was taken out by 1880.

Jefferson yielded \$100,000.

Gold Hill \$350,000--taken from thirty-acres of ground.

Cotton Hill--'very rich'. *1

Rocky Bar mine. Across the river from the mouth of Scotchman Creek.

Population in 1867--thirty people. (four families).

Roe Harmon is said to be the first locator and to have taken out pans of gold worth from \$100 to \$400. *3.

Keno Bar. Above Rocky Bar. First locators--Harry Striker, Hiram Cochman, Mason Johnson, F. Curby and John Becker. *3.

Gaston Ridge Ledge. Gaston mine. Located in 1856, by J. J. Meacham, Titcum and others. Mill erected and ran steady until November 1863; when it was destroyed by fire. 15,000 tons of rock was crushed, yielding eight to nine dollars a ton. Owners in 1867--J. T. Caldwell and August Stinger. *3.

Washington.

This was one of the first settled towns in the county, dating to 1849-1850. It is situated on the South Yuba River, nineteen miles from Nevada City. In 1850 there was at least a thousand miners prospecting in the vicinity, and in 1851--1852 three thousand men were engaged in prospecting, building ditches, dams, etc. Rich gravel was discovered and hydraulic mining was introduced. The town flourished, stores, hotels, etc; were built on every hand. During recent years quartz mining has held sway and a large number of valuable mines have been discovered within a radius of seven or eight miles. Ormonde and Maybert, two mining camps, are located three and six miles respectively above Washington on the South Yuba River. The quartz mines of Washington district are among the most important in the county, the principal ones being the Yuba. Eagle Bird, Blue Jay and Washington.

The Eagle Bird is situated seven miles above Washington on the Yuba River. The ledge is large, averaging fifteen or more feet, and a 30-stamp mill is kept busy. About forty men are employed and the mine is looking well. The shaft is down eight hundred feet.

The Yuba Mine is situated three-fourths of a mile west of the Eagle Bird. The ore has averaged \$8 per ton and the cost of mining has been \$2 a ton. There is a twenty-five stamp mill on the property. The shaft is between seven hundred and eight hundred feet in depth. Hagan & Tibbits are the present owners.

The Governor Morton, owned by Grissel & Foster, is being developed--Huntington Mills are used.

The Cornucopia Mine, owned by A. Tregidgo and others, is being prospected. The Blue Bell Mine, also owned by Tregidgo & Co; is being worked. The ledge averages four feet in width. There is a good hoisting works and 10-stamp mill on the claim. The shaft is down about three hundred feet.

The Last Chance Mine was recently sold for \$1500. There is a hoisting works on the property and good rock is being extracted.

The group of gravel mines on Fall Creek and the Gaston Mine are also being worked.

The Lindsey quartz mine is owned by Robinson & Greathouse, and is looking well. The Giant King, owned by Williamson & Cole, is worked through a tunnel and good rock is being extracted.

The Rocky Bar drift gravel mine, owned by Hayes Brothers, is being worked by sluicing, and is paying well.

The gravel claims on Brandy Flat are being worked by Chinese. They are paying. Considerable coarse gold is being found.

The Red Point quartz mine contains a good ledge of low grade ore, and is being worked profitably.

The St. Patrick is owned by McCarthy & Condon. The quartz is low grade, but there is a very large body of ore.

The Maryland Mine on McCall ravine is owned by Stewart & Donohoe. The mine is worked through a tunnel. The ledge averages from four to eight feet wide.

The Washington Mine, at Ormonde, is owned by Baron Von Schroeder, and is one of the oldest mines in the district. There is a good hoisting plant on the ground beside a 20-stamp mill. The mine shows good prospects.

The German Mine is owned by M. D. Cooley and has a 10-stamp mill attached. The Blue Jay is owned by Bonney & Baugh and has a good 10-stamp mill. The mine paid well, one run in the mill was sufficient to pay for the mine. The Daylight is owned by Ole Helgesen. Good rock is being extracted, but the ledge is small.

The Omega Gravel Mine, at Omega, a short distance below the town of Washington, was successfully worked many years ago by Tully & Company, and they have lately obtained a permit to erect dams and begin hydraulicking. The mine at present is being leased to Chinese.

At Alpha there is a fine channel of blue gravel, which was formerly worked by the hydraulic process. It was here that Emma Nevada, the famous prima donna, first saw the light of day.

The Phelps Mine is being worked a little by the drift process at present. This mine paid well in the early days.

The South Yuba River has been all worked by using wing dams, and many thousand of dollars has been extracted. *18. August 1, 1895.

WAGES PAID IN THE MINES

A shortage of miners in Nevada County has been the cause of increasing wages in the mines from three to three-fifty and more per day.

*4 June 1866.

Eagle Bird Mine: Miners.....\$3.00.....10 hr. day
Millmen.....\$3.00 to \$3.50.....10 hr. day.

Washington mine: Miners.....\$3.00
Ormonde Millman.....\$3.00 to \$4.00.....10 hr. day.

Chinese received 30 to 50 percent lower wages than white miners.
They are mostly used as shovelers, carmen and on surface work.

*17 1890

Spanish mine. 1889

Foreman.....\$3.50 a day.

White miners 3.00 a day

Chinese..... 1.50 a day.

*4 February 28, 1889

It is generally believed that the Gaston mine will soon adopt the eight hour schedule. The underground men work ten hours a day, while those in the mill are working eleven to thirteen hours. The employees there are mainly foreigners, a large percentage being Italians.

*8 January 24, 1907

1916 Miners.....\$3.00 Nine hour day.

1918-1928 Miners.....\$5.00 Eight hour day.

1933 Spanish Mine. Largest mine operating in the District at this date:

Miners.....\$4.00 Eight hour day. Seven days a week.

Muckers.....\$3.50 Eight hour day. Seven days a week.

1934 After gold price advanced:

Miners.....\$5.00

Muckers.....\$4.50

*12

Wages in the District in 1941 are said to have been the same as in the large mines of Grass Valley

Miners.....\$5.71 per shift.

Muckers.....\$5.24 per shift.

*14

In 1905 W. M. Wilson, superintendent of the Eagle Bird mine, received a salary of \$5.00 a day. *8 July 10, 1905

MINING STOCK

Many mines in the Washington District were victims of mining stock promoters. An example seems to be the gravel claims on Phelps Hill. The Phelps Hill Development Company came into possession of the claims of Charles Phelps on Phelps Hill in 1903, and at once began a vigorous campaign to raise capital for 'Development' of farm land, timbering and mining. An advertisement was run for many weeks in the Nevada County Daily Morning Miner explaining that a limited number of shares of stock, par value one dollar, had been 'set aside' so that the 'general public' might have an opportunity to purchase them at the 'bed-rock' price of twenty-five cents a share. When these shares were sold the price of all stock would be raised to fifty-cents a share. It was explained--'it is the opinion of the management and of leading experts of both timber and auriferous gravel deposits, that the stock is a fine bargain and a choice investment. The management expects the company to pay a dividend of not less than 12% per anum on the par value of the stock and hopes to make enough to pay 20% per anum'. *9. October 15, 1903.

The Nevada County Daily Morning Miner most generously kept the 'general public' in touch with the operations of its advertiser.

Phelps Hill Mine was transferred to the new company yesterday. Besides operating the mine to the best possible advantage, the new owners will put up a large sawmill and make use of the millions of feet of lumber that covers the property. The lumber will be hauled by team to the S. P. railroad at Emigrant Gap and from there sent to distribution points. *9. September 22, 1903.

General Manager C. A. Poage of the Phelps Hill Development Company states that the plant at the mine was formally set in motion and it 'works to a charm'. *4. October 3, 1903.

'Large trees on the property will cut from \$500 to \$1,000 good commercial lumber. A 400 ft. tunnel is being cleaned out and a large gravel bin is being built. A large party of prominent people visited the site yesterday. The cuisine department under Ah Que, a cook with some local renown, was tested and pronounced first class'. *9. October 20, 1903.

Gravel, heavy in coarse gold, is being extracted at Phelps Hill. A new ditch is being constructed to connect the mine with the South Yuba ditch, which will give an unlimited water supply. *9. November 10, 1903.

'Rich strike in face of tunnel made at Phelps Hill'. *9. November 11, 1903. -

'Fine Looking nuggets taken Monday from the face of the tunnel at Phelps Hill'. A telephone is to be established in the office of the mine so that it will be possible for local officers to keep in close touch with the work going on. *9. November 18, 1903.

Phelps Hill Development Company to mine with the hydraulic process on a portion of its property. A dam will be erected in Jefferson Creek when approval is obtained from the California Debris Commission. *9. November 19, 1903.

Forty acres of the best land of the Phelps Hill Development Company is being prepared to be put into farm crops next spring. Etc Etc.

'Work suspended at Phelps Hill. It was not a lack of confidence in the property by the Directors that brought about this decision, but a lack of funds to meet current expenses'. *9. December 16, 1903.

HYDRAULIC MINING STOPPED

The decision of Judge Sawyer on January 7, 1884; that 'perpetually enjoined and restrained all discharging or dumping into the Yuba river or its tributaries of mining debris and tailings', was hard on the Washington Mining District.

Attempts to hold back the debris by dams proved too costly. Clandestine hydraulic operations were carried on by both Caucasian and Chinese miners, particularly in the winter months when water was plentiful and the river was already muddy, for years after the decision.

A bitter struggle to enforce the injunction developed. Government informers and agents--'government sneaks'--who were attempting to stop this clandestine hydraulicking and keep, 'an honest miner from making a living', were a constant annoyance. Every stranger, on foot, horseback or on a stage was a suspect and had to be watched.

Many tales are still told of this 'watching'.

A. G. Hoffman and E. B. McPhetridge, 'hired anti-mining Spies' were sent to Washington to keep watch of the citizens of Washington and Omega. Their appearance in

the town created a feeling of indignation. Three or four young men of the town met the spies on Main Street and advised them to leave. At first they were inclined to ignore the warning, but a crowd of 'quiet, earnest residents', soon conjugated and their demeanor quickly convinced the 'spies' that they had better do as they were told. They mounted their horses and left for Nevada City. Their departure was celebrated by the discharge of numerous firecrackers and Chinese bombs. *4. July 20, 1886.

Samual Caspar, a storekeeper of Washington, was accused of dealing with anti-mining spies and was forced to close his store. But after a thorough investigation the town people became satisfied that the accusation against Mr. Caspar was unwarranted and unjust, 'he having all along been faithful to their cause', they requested him to 'remain among them'. This he concluded to do. *4. July 28, 1886. *4. August 6, 1886.

But again Mr. Caspar became a 'suspected'.

Mr. Caspar, a merchant in Washington was accused on August 8, 1886; of being in communication with 'anti-mining sneaks' and informing them when hydraulicking was going on.

100 citizens held a meeting to investigate.

A judge, Dr. Freeman, and a jury of five men: John McBean, J. B. Crawford, M. M. Cole, W. T. Van Oudshooson and J. F. Smith, were appointed to try Mr. Caspar. It was proven that Jose Sebastopol had entered Caspar's store and as he claimed he couldn't write English, asked Caspar to write in a letter, 'Come up. E. Sing at home'. The letter was addressed to the anti-mining people. Jose mailed the letter. When he returned from the post office Caspar questioned him. Jose admitted it was to the anti-mining people.

Caspar at once went to China Town and warned them--'No workee'. He also sent word to the Omega Mine.

Jose failed to show up to the meeting.

He later admitted to Mr. Boyd of the Central House that he was paid \$2.50 for reporting.

Caspar was cleared by the jury late in the afternoon. The town was 'a blaze of fireworks after the verdict. The hilarity kep up until midnight; when all went home happy.' *4. August 11, 1886.

(Note. The editor of the Transcript in an editorial of the same date said: 'There should be more men like Mr. Caspar'.

In the spring of 1889, on a tip from 'a sneak', a gang of deputy sheriffs were sent at night by a special train from Marysville to Emigrant Gap. From there they hiked into the Omega Mine and at daylight surrounded a bunkhouse and seized twenty Chinese hydraulickers. Taken to Marysville the Chinese were given their choice by a judge of paying a fine of \$500 each or working on the county roads for 500 days. All twenty decided to go to work on the county roads. Providing guards and food soon proved too costly and the judge ordered all twenty discharged.

Omega Mine found guilty of contempt by the U. S. Circuit Court for hydraulic mining in disobedience to the injunction of Judge Sawyer. *4. February 3, 1887.

SCOTCHMAN CREEK DEBRIS DAMS

The Omega Hydraulic Mining Company is building a debris dam at the mouth of Scotchman Creek, just above the town of Washington. When completed the mine will

be started up again. *4. February 20, 1889.

The work of building a dam for the Omega Mining Company at Omega, has been commenced on Scotchman Creek. It is built of timber, brush and dirt, and will be the largest of the kind ever constructed in the county. A representative of the Debris Commission will superintend the work. When the dam is built the company will be permitted to resume operations in their hydraulic mine. *4. October 8, 1894.

Nat and J. D. Tully are building a debris dam on Scotchman Creek, 290 feet long, sixty feet high, with a base of 120 feet thick. Construction is of brush, rock and earth. Upon final approval by the California Debris Commission work will be started at the Omega mine. *4. April 19, 1895.

The restraining dam built in the Omega hydraulic mine by Tully Bros, is pronounced by the Debris Commission to be the best dam for the purpose in the State. John Swart, the photographer, went to Omega yesterday to take views of the dam for the Commission. *4. November 23, 1895.

9:30 P. M. January 23, 1896: 150 feet of the Omega dam in Scotchman Creek, under pressure of water from days of heavy rain and clogging up of the shaft that let the water out, gave way. The frantic efforts of the Chinese miners, who have the Omega leased, under the direction of a Debris Commission engineer, to release the water, failed. Three miners were carried away in the rushing water. 'There was great alarm' in Washington as the torrent of water rushed down the South Yuba, but no damage was done to the town.

The following days after the accident efforts were made to find the bodies of the three miners. A Chinese secret society, of which the three were members, offered a reward of one hundred dollars for each body found, but only one, that of Ah Get, a cousin of Ah Bang, a storekeeper in Washington, was ever found. *4. January 24, 26 & 31, 1896.

The body of Ah Get was found Saturday one and one-half miles below the dam. *4. February 3, 1896.

A crew of men are at work rebuilding that portion of the Omega dam that failed during the late heavy storms. It will be built more substantially than ever, with better provisions made for letting the water run off in case of a heavy storm. *4. February 5, 1896.

Omega log and rock dam, seventy-nine feet high, 138 feet long. Built by Colonel Joseph Underwood to hold Omega debris. *8. October 6, 1904.

Friday night the new debris dam, just completed by Colonel Underwood's company, in Scotchman Creek, was carried away. It was about 50 feet long and 80 feet high. Cost was about \$7,000. Everything indicated that dynamite was used to destroy the dam.

The old dam, built by the former owners of the property and located just above the new one, was also swept away. *8. January 2, 1905.

The work of rebuilding the debris dam for the Omega mine, near Washington, is being crowded by a force of sixteen experienced men and it is expected the structure will be finished before the winter storms set in. Last year the company put in a very substantial dam, but before it had been put to use it was swept away under circumstances which indicated that giant powder had been used in its destruction.

Geo. Van Aken was brought to the County hospital at one o'clock this morning to be treated for a broken arm and leg and injuries about the head. He was working on the new debris dam near Omega when he fell 140 feet. *8. September 2, 1905.

Operations on the dam for Omega mine are suspended for a day or two due to the fact that they have run out of cement. The cement is on the way and will arrive any day now. *8. October 6, 1905.

Omega dam is securely anchored to the bedrock on both bottom and sides. It is fifty-five feet long, thirty-feet wide on the bottom, fifteen-feet wide on top and fifty-four feet high, with a sharp curve upstream, thus getting the strength of the arch so formed. It is made of concrete, using washed gravel, one barrel of cement to the cubic yard. Large stones are inbedded in the cement to gain additional strength. Altogether 1750 yards of masonry went into the dam, which cost about \$13,000. Permission had been granted by the California Debris Commission to build upon the concrete dam a crib of stone twenty-six feet high, making the total height eighty-feet. This will make a lake at the dam of fifty-feet of water for settling pool. *8. October 26, 1905.

Omega concrete dam was completed on October 25, 1905. *8. November 3, 1905.

TREMENDOUS FLOOD

A sudden rise occurred in the South Yuba river on Monday morning, supposed to have been occasioned by the breaking of a dam at the Eureka Lakes. The water came down Canyon Creek and emptied into the South Yuba near Washington, about seven o'clock in the morning. At that place the river rose about twelve feet and continued up for three hours. The flood carried everything before it and the miners working in the river were barely able to get out of the way. Three Germans, who were engaged in building a wing dam near Missouri Bar, were caught by the flood and drowned. We were not able to learn their names. The flood reached Robinson's Crossing, which is some 25 or 30 miles below Washington, a little before 12 o'clock. At this place the river rose six feet and continued at that height over two hours before it commenced falling and at seven o'clock in the evening it was still two feet higher than before the flood. The destruction of property must have been heavy, but we have no means of arriving at the amount. The miners have been engaged for some time in the bed of the river, fixing to work their claims and will have their work to do over again. *10. June 22, 1859.

RIVER MINING

Washington Creek is a mining locality of no great extent, the gold being confined to the bed of the stream, which is narrow and of no great length. Gold has been taken out of this creek in large quantities for the past few years. To a passer-by it looks as though it has been worked over and over again until it couldn't possibly contain any more gold, yet it continues to yield sufficient to pay the honest miner for his hard labor. *10. February 17, 1858.

Esbac & Co. are engaged in working the old channel which runs into the Yuba opposite Washington. They are taking out 'big-pay'. A pan of dirt from the bottom last week yielded eighty-five dollars. *4. May 14, 1868.

Esbac, Ruth & Co, have been working over four years on the bar opposite the town of Washington. Occasionally they would strike pay gravel, but for over a year they have been cutting bed rock and taking out nothing. A few weeks ago they struck a gravel lead which is paying them eight to ten dollars a day per man. They have a large extent of gravel and a fair prospect of securing a reward for their perseverance and toil. *4. July 9, 1870.

Twenty-three ounces of washed nuggets were taken from a few feet of gravel in Grissel & Wing's claim at Washington last week and brought to the Citizens Bank in Nevada City. 'Such finds have a flavor of the olden times about them'. *4. September 27, 1879.

Last Saturday morning, Grissel & Wing (Conrad Grissel & William Wing) made another strike at their claims in the bed of the South Yuba, Washington, extracting five pounds of coarse nuggets. The next morning they returned and got out twenty-ounces more, making a yield of eighty ounces in two days. *4. September 30, 1879.

The Grissel & Wing claims on the South Yuba, at Washington, can be worked only for a short season while the river is at the lowest. The water is then flumed by a canal dug on one side to a point below the claims, when the river bed is mined out, the gravel being thrown into the sluice box extending from the dam at the head of the flume. The larger nuggets of gold are generally found in the crevasses of the bedrock. After the rainy season sets in the claims fill up with gravel and the following summer work is again resumed, commencing at the dam built the previous year. *4. October 7, 1879.

A twenty-four ounce bar of 'the root of all evil' was brought to Nevada City yesterday from a small gravel claim in Canyon Creek, near Washington. *4. October 8, 1879.

The gravel miners of Washington township, both river and hydraulic, are making good returns this season. The gold from there embraces some that is fine, but nuggets weighing an ounce or more are very frequently discovered. Mr. Van Onderhorn, a storekeeper there, came down yesterday with a lot he had purchased from various small claims during the past few days. *4. January 4, 1880.

Grissel, Wing & Worthley, have their big river claims in the bed of the South Yuba opened up and ready to begin work. The last day that they worked last year they took out eighty-seven ounces of nuggets. *4. August 29, 1880.

The old Brass Wire claim across the river from Washington, is being worked by sluicing by twenty Chinese. They have worked almost to the Murphy road. Mr. Murphy is about to 'institute legal proceedings' to prevent them from washing away the road, which leads to the toll bridge and thence into Washington. *4. May 18, 1882.

Grissel, Wing & Worthley, have completed their dam and flume in the river at Washington and on Thursday raised the derrick mast. The flume is 100 feet long, twelve feet wide and three feet deep, and on a grade of three inches to the rod. It is calculated to carry a large amount of water in case of a rise in the river. They have two overshot water wheels. One is for pumping and the other for hoisting. They will be under full headway by Monday and will run day and night. This is one of the most extensive operations of the kind in that vicinity. *13. August 2, 1897.

MINE TRAGEDIES

Richard Merrill was instantly killed when a forty-foot bank caved in on him. This is said to be the first fatal accident in the Omega claims. *10. May 4, 1859.

A German, named Fowlhaber, was killed by falling rock in his diggings near Jefferson. *10. June 22, 1859.

David Shrum, of Omega, died from injuries received when a bank caved in on him. *10. April 23, 1861.

A negro, named Bob, was instantly killed at Brandy Flat, near Washington, by the caving of a bank under which he was working. Bob formerly lived at Omega and was much respected by all that knew him. *4. August 3, 1861.

Last Monday evening the body of Samuel Davis, a miner, was found in the Washington Creek. He had broken his neck in falling over a bank. Two hundred-dollars

was found in his pockets. *4. November 14, 1861.

Furtado Nunis, killed by a falling derrick near Washington. *4. May 31, 1864.

Henry Nace, of Washington, was killed by the caving of a bank on his mining claim. *4. September 1864.

Two men employed in repairing a flume at Washington, Saturday, fell from it, a distance of sixty-feet. Joquin Jose died from his injuries. John Barnes was badly injured, but will recover. *15. March 13, 1865.

F. B. Martin, age 33, was hoisting boulders from his claim with a derrick, which is run with water power. Attempting to shift a rope on a cylinder, his arm caught between the rope and cylinder. There was no one there to help him and he was crushed to death. *4. May 16, 1865.

R. W. Latta was killed at the California mine, Gaston. He was crushed by a heavy timber falling on him while he was helping to secure some cattle brought to the mine to be killed during the winter for beef for the workmen during the winter. He owned a one-third interest in the mine. *4. November 7, 1875.

Chas. Knowles was making some repairs on the mill-wheel at the Yuba mine, above Washington. He lost his balance and fell from the wheel. Died from his injuries in a few hours. A native of Maine. Came to California in 1852. *4. February 16, 1883.

W. C. Fletcher, about 46, who had a contract for tunneling at the Lindsey mine, was killed in an unaccountable way on Sunday. The theory is that he was standing on the dump, which being saturated with water by the late rains, suddenly slipped from beneath him and the rock and debris rolled over on him. The body was at the foot of the dump. *4. April 10, 1883.

A 'cave-in' on Place's hydraulic mine, near Omega, Saturday, killed one Chinese and injured several more. *4. April 21, 1883.

On Sunday a Chinese was lowered into the air-shaft at the Spanish mine in order that he might make the necessary excavation for a station. He was suspended by a rope tied around his body and secured at the surface. Another Chinese went to the shaft to lower him a few feet, some dirt gave away beneath his feet. He fell 300 feet to the floor of the shaft and was killed. The man on the rope was not hurt. *4. July 26, 1887.

John Edwards, aged 22, was instantly killed at the Washington Mine, at Ormonde. He was getting off the bucket at the 200-foot level, made a misstep and fell down the shaft to the 400-foot level. *4. August 8, 1889.

Carl Anderson, aged 30, who lived in Washington with his mother for ten years, was 'Blown to Bits' yesterday at the German Mine, near Canyon Creek, when three dynamite charges he was preparing were in some way accidentally set off. *4. April 6, 1890.

John Driscoll, aged about 33, unmarried, was smothered to death when six sets of timber gave way Wednesday at the Boston Mine in God's Country. He had been foreman at the Eagle Bird Mine. *4. July 4, 1890.

Sigward Hansen, killed in an accidental powder blast in the Eagle Bird Mine. Remains buried in Washington. *4. February 9, 1891.

In the Yuba Mine, at Maybert, a Chinese, who was engaged in landing the buckets at the seventh level, made a misstep and fell eighty feet down the shaft. Accident happened at 9 A. M. and he died at 3 P. M. *4. December 1891.

H. B. Harris was killed instantly at 7:15 A. M. today by falling rock on the 300-foot level of the Eagle Bird Mine. He was 22 years old and lived in Grass Valley. *4. August 30, 1892.

The Chinese, who was hurt at Maybert Wednesday by falling rock striking him on the head, died of his injuries. 'A terrible gash was made on his head.' *4. March 10, 1893.

Frank Means lost both eyes and H. Stables one eye completely destroyed and the other badly injured, Dr. Tickel reported, in an accidental explosion of #1 Giant powder. Both men are not expected to live. The accident occurred at the Eagle Bird Mine. *4. December 15, 1893.

A Chinese, who was working on the 700 foot level of the Eagle Bird Mine, not knowing that the hoisting works above was on fire, stepped into the bucket to go to the surface. The bucket, out of control, fell to the 800 foot level, killing him instantly. An inquest was held on the Chinese by the Justice of the Peace in Washington. 'The Chinese killed was a high-up Mason, and will be buried in Washington tomorrow with all the honors of that fraternity'. *4. August 20, 1894.

Ernest Carl Otto, superintendent of the Oak Tree Mine (Eagle Bird), met with a fatal accident yesterday morning at 7:10. Superintending the erection of a new hoisting works to take the place of that destroyed last August, he made a misstep and fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 520 feet. Body terribly crushed. *4. November 9, 1894.

A Chinese, who was working alone on a claim near Omega, was killed Sunday when the hill above him caved in. He was buried in Washington yesterday. *4. March 13, 1895.

Henry Klauer, aged 35, was killed yesterday in the California Mine (Gaston), when the timber of a stope he was working in with another miner, T. B. Reynolds, collapsed and they were buried under tons of earth. Reynolds was only slightly injured. *4. September 1, 1896.

At the Spanish Mine last Tuesday, Ah Cue, a Chinese miner, was instantly killed by being struck on the head with a piece of falling rock. He was at work at the bottom of the shaft at the time. *4. November 2, 1896.

A. Monte, was killed at the Gray Eagle Mine by flying rock when some giant powder was accidentally fired by a lighted candle. *8. July 20, 1905.

Charles Bristow, assistant millman at the Gaston Mine, killed when his clothing caught in mining machinery. *4. July 10, 1902.

Jerry Holland, over-come by smoke and died in a fire that destroyed the blacksmith shop, change-house and lumber shed at the Ethel Mine, in God's Country. *8. October 9, 1905.

Hector G. Williamson, a native of Washington, aged 43; the first locator of the Red Ledge Mine, was killed at that mine by a landslide. *4. December 31, 1913. - John McFaydn, a miner, killed by falling rock in a tunnel at the Red Ledge Mine. April 19, 1920.

ALPHA DIGGINGS

First discovery of gold at Alpha was made in 1850. *1.

It was estimated in 1867 that \$1,250,000 had been taken from this mine. *3.

The Alpha Hydraulic Mining Company have been moving their pipe to the north side of the toll road and have washed away the toll road so it is impossible for teams to use it. Repairs will be made in a few days. *13. June 17, 1879.

Alpha Hydraulic Mining Company sued by the city of Marysville to stop it from washing debris into the South Yuba River. *4. September 30, 1879.

The Alpha Hydraulic Mining Company last year purchased from Thos. Eachran, all the mining ground in and around Alpha. This place was at one time probably the richest placer mine ever discovered in Nevada County. The main bed was worked out so far as discovered, many years ago. From a flourishing town of several hundred inhabitants, two hotels, many saloons, dance and gambling houses, it has dwindled down to one solitary house, that of Mr. Eachran. *13. October 23, 1879.

John F. Perry, an old resident of the county, and a first-rate practical miner, has been appointed superintendent of the Alpha Mine. The mine is fitted up in excellent shape for winter work. *4. October 23, 1879.

Alpha Hydraulic Mine has had water for only a week or two, but has reached a back channel that promises good returns for the money invested. *4. May 18, 1880.

The Alpha Mine. This abused, and by many called a 'play-out' mine, situated near Washington, has astonished the natives by the results of its clean-ups this season. Mr. J. F. Haycock, the superintendent, took charge of the mine when it was in a chaotic state, brought order out of confusion, and proved conclusively that the mine, at least is well managed, is an exceedingly valuable piece of property. Mr. Haycock yesterday brought to the Citizens Bank a large amount of gold dust, including a bowl full of nuggets worth sixty-dollars down. Some of them being very beautiful specimens. The aggregate amounts to many thousands of dollars. This clean-up was the result of only forty days run and but half the ground was scraped. Sufficient gold, however, was obtained to free the mine from all debt, and leave a surplus on hand. The final clean-up will be made in October, when another handsome yield will be given. *4. August 19, 1880.

A reporter of the Nevada Tri-Weekly Herald, August 19, 1880; tells of being shown a gold bar 'valued at several thousand dollars, that was the result of this month's Clean-up at the Alpha Mine'. He was also shown some very handsome gold specimens valued at fifty dollars each. 'The mine, supposed to be worked out, has come to life under the skillful operation of the superintendent, Mr. J. F. Haycock'.

The other day, the seven-year old son of Superintendent Haycock of the Alpha Mine, was playing on some bedrock that the company had not intended to clean-up, thinking there was no gold there, when the little fellow picked up a ten-dollar nugget. This worthless portion was then worked over and found to be very rich. *4. August 29, 1880.

Superintendent of the Alpha mine, Haycock, brought a lot of nuggets to Nevada City that go from forty-five dollars down. The gold found in Alpha is very pure, paying nearly twenty-dollars to the ounce. *4. September 1, 1880.

Superintendent Perry of the Alpha Hydraulic Mine, near Washington, came down Fri-

day with six-hundred ounces of gold dust that has been cleaned up from thirty-feet of the ground sluices of that claim. The bars being enough to pay all expenses of operating the mine this season. What is cleaned up hereafter, probably as much more, will be clear profit. *4. July 17, 1881.

J. F. Perry, superintendent of the Alpha mine, presented a petition to the Board of Supervisors asking that the assessment on the property be reduced from \$7,000 to \$1,750, or seventy-five percent.

The claim has been served with an injunction. *4. July 23, 1881.

The Alpha Hydraulic mine has levied an assessment of twenty-five cents a share. Delinquent September 27th. *4. August 28, 1881.

Alpha is credited by the California Division of Mines and Geology, Bulletin #193, with a production of over \$2,000,000.

BALTIC MINE

All the property of the Baltic Mining Company has been attached by the following creditors: Geo. G. Allan of Nevada City Foundry--\$303. W. A. Finley--\$687.37. A. D. West of Grass Valley--\$1,216.20.

The mine, in God's Country, above Washington, was recently started. A fine mill erected, etc. The result of the first run was a disappointment. *4. January 16, 1883.

Sheriff Carter yesterday sold the Baltic mine mill to satisfy costs in the case of the above creditors. Mr. Geo. G. Allan bid the property in for \$865. There are fifteen judgments for liens, etc. hanging over the mill. They aggregate \$4,454.60; besides the Sheriff's cost. *4. July 12, 1883.

'Two years ago an eastern company started in to develop a really fine prospect--the Baltic mine. They put in powerful machinery of the best description, a mill among the improvements. Like many others who do not look before they leap, the easterners foolishly imagined that the property would begin to pour forth a stream of gold as soon as the machinery was started. Of course the gold did not begin streaming simultaneously with the building the first fires under the boilers and as a result when some bills were presented for payment the management did not have the necessary resources. Attachment after attachment was slapped on the mine and works by numerous creditors, and finally the Sheriff 'knocked-it-down' to the highest bidder. Recently a local company has come into possession and will proceed to properly develop it'. *4. April 15, 1884.

The Baltic mine has been started up again and the prospects are fine. *4. June 4, 1884.

The Baltic mine is reported to have 'struck-it-rich', having hit a ledge of ore in the footwall that mills from twenty to twenty-five dollars a ton. The ledge is six-feet thick. *28. August 4, 1888.

In the 1880's a small pocket of rich ore was struck in the Baltic and the jubilant superintendent sent a man into Graniteville to send a telegram to the mine's financial backers in the San Francisco Bay area. 'Have struck \$25,000 ore'. The next day a telegram came in from the 'bit discouraged backers', 'Stop all work and take out one ton'. *16.

Superintendent Joseph Snyder of the Baltic mine brought to Nevada City a small sack of ore containing two to three pounds, which was literally filled with gold. A panful of ore from the stope just opened up, about 700 feet from the mouth of the tunnel

and 160 feet in depth from the surface, gave between thirty and forty dollars worth of gold. The mill will be completed this week. Twelve miners are employed. *4. July 24, 1893.

Plans at the Baltic mine are to cross-cut and tap 'Big Vein' in another 100 feet. The lower tunnel will then be started and electric power introduced to work the mine on a large scale. *8. February 5, 1907.

EAGLE BIRD MINE

Called 'Mine With A History' by the Daily Transcript of Nevada City, September 22, 1880; this mine ran the gauntlet of all that could in any possible way happen to a mine. A disappearing superintendent--after a good 'clean-up', many years of litigation, accidents, accidental explosions, fires, court orders, attachments, 'shut-downs' and 'opening-ups', almost without number. A change in name in 1888 to the 'Diamond D. Mine'. In 1890 to the 'Diamond D. Consolidated'. Back to the Eagle Bird, and in 1894 to the 'Oak Tree Mine'. Then back to the Eagle Bird.

No total gold production of the Eagle Bird is known. In 1884 the shaft was down 125 feet and ore averaging twenty-five dollars a ton, with rich sulphides, was being taken out. In 1890 the shaft had six levels. In 1890--1891 it produced \$190,843 in gold and \$21,000 in silver. *14.

(The shaft was down 680 feet when the mine had a 'final' closing in 1934.)

To the Eagle Bird mine--a new six-stamp mill of novel construction--it weighs only 1,400 pounds. *4. April 6, 1884.

Upwards to a hundred miners and prospectors visited the railroad depot in Nevada City to view the new six-stamp mill there awaiting delivery to the Eagle Bird mine, above Washington.

'It's surely a novelty. If it does all that is claimed it will do, a great many of them will be introduced into this county'. *4. April 19, 1884.

The Eagle Bird mine is one of the most promising mines in Washington Township. Has an incline shaft sunk to 80 feet. At the bottom of the incline the ledge is eighty feet thick and shows free gold quartz promiscuously through the rock. Averages thirty-dollars a ton. *4. July 1, 1884.

The new flume to carry water from the Eagle Bird mine to the Yuba mine, to be used for hoisting purposes, is nearly finished. *4. July 10, 1885.

The shaft of the Eagle Bird is down 575 feet. Ore being milled is said to pay twenty-five dollars to the ton. *4. August 5, 1887.

Attachments and liens on the Eagle Bird mine aggregate \$50,000. Conrad Grissel, proprietor of the Nevada City and Washington Stage Line, has attached the Eagle Bird for \$851.36. Claims are for freight hauling, merchandise and supplies furnished. The mine has heretofore been thought to be paying well. *4. August 11 and August 25, 1887.

Charles B. Shattuck, for some time past superintendent of the Eagle Bird mine, has disappeared and the affairs of the mine are in a bad muddle. He did make a clean-up and took \$5,000, which was just what the company owed him. *4. August 16, 1887.

Eagle Bird mine sold in private sale by order of Judge MacGuire, for \$15,000, to pay off attachments, worth \$100,000. New owner would not be interested in less than an offer of \$250,000. *4. September 19, 1888.

A store, boarding house, and other buildings, are being completed at the Eagle Bird mine, as well as a road twelve miles long that connects the mine with Towle Bros. railroad. About fifty men are employed. *4. November 19, 1889.

Newhouse & Co. are doing a great business at the Eagle Bird mine. Bullion shipments are large and frequent. The shaft is being sunk below the 500 foot level. enough stoping is being done to keep the thirty-stamps going night and day, including Sunday. Seventy-five men are now employed. *4. August 14, 1892.

The road up the mountain to Sawmill Flat is a work of engineering skill. It saves thousands of dollars yearly in the cost of freight, lumber and timber. A first-class sawmill has been added. The Huntington mills have been thrown out and ten one-thousand pound stamps added, making a total of thirty-stamps. New cabins and a large boarding house have been built. *4. 1892.

Dwight Crittenden tried to sell the Eagle Bird mine in London, England, but met with failure, as is usual 'when anything good from California in the way of a mining investment is offered there'. *4. April 9, 1894.

Twenty-five men are now employed at the Eagle Bird mine. *4. May 11, 1895.

The Eagle Bird, or Diamond D mine, at Maybert, which produced \$900,000 in twelve years, but on which little work has been done for several years, is to be started up again. *4. September 21, 1897.

Liens amounting to about \$5,000 are now pending against the Eagle Bird mine for unsettled claims for labor. *4. November 9, 1897.

Reopened in 1898. *31.

The Eagle Bird mine has so far failed to settle the suit brought against it recently by their superintendent, W. W. Wilson, to recover \$8,155.15 due him for salary and assigned claims. It looks very much as though the property would have to be disposed of at sheriff's sale in order to satisfy the judgment.

Mr. Wilson has for a long time been in charge of the property at a salary of five dollars a day. On this account the company is indebted to him in the sum of \$5,107.73 To him has been assigned for collection various other claims against the company aggregating \$3,047.42. These being for labor, supplies, etc. The principal claims, outside of Mr. Wilson's, are those of Sing Hai for \$1,867 and Ah Lee for \$1,000.75. In all there are some thirty claims, most of them for small amounts. The Eagle Bird has for a long time done nothing more than to keep the pumps running. At intervals there have been reported that operation would be resumed in earnest, but the plans have on every occasion fallen through. *8. July 10, 1905.

Eagle Bird mine sold by sheriff's sale for \$11,263.40 to satisfy the judgment in the case of W. W. Wilson. *8. March 7, 1907.

Eagle Bird mine shaft reached 400 feet in 1886. 500 feet in 1891. 1,050 feet in 1934. *31. *23. May 25, 1934.

1909. Surface equipment, including a 30-stamp mill, destroyed by fire. *31. -

Eagle Bird mine is to resume operations. *23. July 31, 1928.

Eagle Bird mine is closed. *23. November 2, 1934.

GASTON MINE
(Gaston Ridge Mine)

Gaston mine (first called California mine) was the principal producer of the Washington Mining District. *30.

First located in 1856 by J. J. Meachum, Titicum and others. A mill was erected several years later and ran until November 1863, when it was destroyed by fire. In that period some 15,000 tons of rock had been crushed, yielding from eight to nine dollars a ton. In 1867 the mine was owned by J. I. Caldwell and August Stinger. *3.

The ledge in the California mine was struck some days ago. It is eighteen-inches wide and the rock is exceedingly rich. *4. October 17, 1866.

The incline in the California mine is down about 250 feet below the surface. *4. December 6, 1866.

The California mine, owned by Sheriff Geo. Smith, Walker and McDonald, is looking splendidly. Has an eight-stamp mill. *4. January 29, 1876.

The Gaston Ridge Mining Co; composed of R. W. Latta, S. McDonald and Mr. Walker, are working their quartz ledge, which is paying well. The ledge is five-feet in thickness. Thirty men are employed. *4. September 17, 1876.

Advertisement. Quartz Mine And Mill For Sale. The Gaston Ridge mine and mill, situated on Gaston Ridge, Nevada County, can be purchased at a very low price. The mill has ten stamas with sufficient steam power to run forty-stamps. The mine has been a paying institution for a number of years, but a change in ownership requires the property be sold. The best of references can be given as to the value and general character of the mine. For particulars apply or address - John I. Caldwell, attorney at law, Nevada City, or to the proprietor, M. Bohanan, Graniteville, California *4. June 4, 1880.

The lessees of the Gaston Ridge Mine have just crushed 200 tons of ore and realized about \$3,000. This represents the work of three men for about three months. *4. March 6, 1885.

Rich ledge struck in the Gaston mine. Mr. Nixon, the superintendent, and one of the owners, estimates the rock will run thirty dollars to the ton, exclusive of sulphurates. *4. June 16, 1886.

The Gaston mine, in the northern part of Washington Mining District, has been paying well for some time past. Now comes the intelligence that an entirely new development has been made and that the returns will be better than ever. The property was bonded to San Francisco parties and the bond expired a few weeks ago. *4. September 9, 1886.

Castings for the Gaston mine were hauled in by way of Graniteville on sleds, because of the deep snow. Thirty men are employed at the mine. *4. December 13, 1887.

D. Millerick sold his interest in the Gaston mine to M. Bohanan. This gentleman and Patrick Foley now own all the property. *4. April 25, 1888.

There has been filed in the Secretary of State's office articles of incorporation of the Gaston Ridge Mill & Mining Co. Capital stock--\$1,000,000. Directors--Patrick Foley, Michael Bohanan, F. W. Carten, T. F. McCarthy and J. F. Nugent. *4. May 11, 1891.

The Gaston mine is temporarily closed down, pending important improvements that are being made. The mine has several extensive veins which have been worked at various times and as a consequence a large quantity of ore has been exposed. It is also fortunately situated for cheap working, as the North Bloomfield ditch crosses the property and the nature of the ground below the tunnel is such that any degree of fall can be secured and it is said ore can be mined and milled for less than \$1.50 a ton. *4. August 31, 1891.

In 1892 the Gaston mine had a ten-stamp mill, capacity twenty-five tons a day. Powered by steam. Wood was used for fuel. Three cords a day being used, at a cost of three-dollars a cord. The stamps weighted 750 pounds and dropped six-inches ninety-two times a minute. *32.

The Gaston Ridge Mining Co. are repairing the mill at the mine in God's Country. Men are engaged in clearing out and putting the mine in shape to resume operations in a short time. At present there are twelve to fifteen men employed, but the force will soon be increased. Superintendent Colonel C. W. Lozer informs us that as soon as spring comes the capacity of the mill will be increased by the addition of twenty-stamps. Steam is the power that has been used to run the mill. This will be changed when the mill is enlarged and either water power or electricity substituted. *4. January 5, 1894.

There was a strike of miners at the Gaston mine the other day, when Superintendent Col. C. W. Lozer offered to pay them \$2.50 a day. Some of the men accepted the proposition and returned to work. As the company is prospecting at present they claim they do not feel justified in paying more. *4. February 7, 1894.

News comes from the Gaston mine that a rich strike has been made and it is believed that the old ledge that paid so well a few years ago, when Pat Foley owned the mine, has been struck again. *4. August 10, 1894.

Superintendent Harmon of the Gaston mine, is having the work of driving the long tunnel rushed as fast as possible and is making good progress. This tunnel is to be 1,800 feet long. 1,200 feet of it has already been completed. It will tap the ledge at a depth of over 800 feet. The work is advancing at the rate of twenty-five feet a week. It is the intention to keep the work going all winter. The tunnel will show, when completed whether the ledges in that section of the county are of any value below a certain depth and if the development at the Gaston mine will mark the beginning of a new era for quartz mining throughout the whole region, as the mines there have been worked to a depth of only a few hundred feet, the prevailing opinion being that the pay chutes do not hold out to any great depth. *4. December 5, 1896.

The Gaston mine was first opened by tunnel in 1865. From 1887 to 1891, it was owned by Pat Foley. It has produced between \$400,000 and \$500,000. Danna Harmon is the present manager. *4. June 11, 1897.

The success attained at the Gaston mine has given a new impetus to mining in that section. This property, only a few years ago, was abandoned at a depth of 219 feet. It has a pay chute over 1,000 ft. long. Produced nearly \$600,000. The present company began a prospect tunnel two-years ago and at about 1900 feet they have a strong ore body, at a depth of 650 feet. They have 1800 tons of ore on the dump. The company is now moving the mill and boarding house into the canyon and adding a rock breaker and concentrators to the machinery. Mr. Harmon expects to have the plant in operation by the 15th of October. *4. September 27, 1897.

The rebuilt ten-stamp mill at the Gaston mine will run all winter. *4. December 20, 1897.

The sale of the Gaston mine to the eastern company that had a bond on it will be closed. With enlargement of the mill and the consequent increase of the working force, which now amounts to upward to twenty men, the mine will become a still more important factor than it is already in the prosperity of the county.*4. March 30, ch 29, 1898.

Col. C. W. Lozer and E. Hutchison came uptodayfrom San Francisco to close the sale of the Gaston mine, which an eastern company bonded some time ago from Col. Lozer and C. D. Lane. The reported sale price is said to be \$50,000. *4. March 30, 1898.

The work of doubling the capacity of the mill at Gaston so as to give it a total of twenty-stamps is progressing favorably and will be completed within the next six weeks. E. A. Langford has charge of the construction and he is making a good job of it. *4. May 26, 1898.

The new mill will soon be crushing ore. Some ore glistening with free gold and worth \$1500 a mine carload has recently been taken out. *4. June 30, 1898.

A tunnel at the Gaston mine runs into the mountain as straight as an arrow for a distance of 1935 feet. On two days of the year the sunshines directly into it the whole length, so that a man sitting at the inner end can read the finest newspaper print by the light of day. *4. October 22, 1898.

Two large mortars, weighing 8,000 each, arrived in Nevada City yesterday. They will be taken to the Gaston Ridge to be used in the Gaston mine mill. *4. September 13, 1900.

Much freight for the Gaston mine has come in over the N. C. N. G. R. R. Two teams have been employed for several months and now six, hauling freight to the mine. *4. October 11, 1900.

A large dynamo has arrived for the Gaston mine. It is the intention to light the boarding, house, mine and furnish power for the machinery. *4. November 16, 1900.

About fifty men are employed at the Gaston mine. A 30-stamp mill is kept in constant operation. *4. December 12, 1900.

A 11,000 pound rock breaker for the Gaston mine mill arrived at the Nevada City railroad depot today. *4. September 4, 1901.

(Pat Foley sold the Gaston Mine for \$25,000). *34.

Two car loads (N. C. N. G. R. R.) of good specimen rock from the Gaston mine will be forwarded to the Selby smelter works tomorrow. *4. November 1, 1901.

Gaston Gold Mining Company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada. *4. May 25, 1903.

The Gaston Mine, Mr. Poundstone, superintendent, is now working about fifty men. The company is about to purchase a large lot of timber from Supervisor Grissel, nearly all of which is above the North Bloomfield ditch. It is to be used for wood, lumber and timber for the mine. *4. June 4, 1902.

Dana Harmon, mining engineer and developer of the Gaston Mine, died yesterday. *4. July 11, 1903.

The Gaston Mine is installing an electric light plant on Poorman Creek, about half-a-mile below the mine. The works will have a capacity of 200 H. P.; which will be conveyed to the mine and used for running the pumps. *4. August 29, 1903.

A big pump for the Gaston Mine was hauled from Emigrant Gap to the mine yesterday. *9. November 17, 1903.

The new electric plant recently installed on Poorman Creek by the Gaston Mine is giving entire satisfaction. *9. December 18, 1903.

A forty-stamp mill is operating at the Gaston Mine. *8. December 1, 1904.

Electric lights are now installed in all the houses of Gaston. *9. January 2, 1904.

Sixty-five men are employed at the Gaston Mine. It is intended to erect more dwellings in the new town of Gaston next spring. *4. February 5, 1904.

Gaston Mining Company is to run a 3,500 foot tunnel. To drive in from Poorman Creek so as to tap the main vein at a depth of 3,000 ft. The tunnel now used goes back 2,000 ft. An additional compressor plant has been installed and work will be started on the new tunnel in a very short time. *8. December 28, 1905.

Due to the snowstorm about thirty miners have been laid off at the Gaston Mine, out of the ninety employed. If the weather does not moderate so as to carry off the new snow in a hurry, matters will be still worse. The stock of fuel is exhausted and it is near impossible to get any more at present. There is not enough to keep the necessary fire in the dry room and it is hard scratching to get enough to keep the people comfortable in their houses. The ditch, upon which reliance is placed to get water for power, has been freezing up, and we understand that the thirty-stamp mill will be shut down. *8. 1907.

'Gaston Mine will be closed down, due to a scarcity of labor, high prices of powder and provisions'. *7. 1917.

A ten-stamp mill had recovered \$45,000 from August 12, 1887, to June 14, 1888. In the eight years from 1899 to 1907 the production was approximately \$1,000,000. The Gaston Mine was closed in the spring of 1918, because of the high cost of production due to the war. *31.

In June 1928 the Rescue-Eula Mining Company started to reopen and prospect the Gaston Mine.

In December 1928 they started milling and in four months milled over 2,000 tons of ore which yielded from one to eleven dollars a ton, but did not average enough to pay the cost of operations and development, which was about six-dollars a ton. All work was done from the lower tunnel, which had reached a length of 4,876 feet in 1918. They gave up the operation in 1929. *33.
Gaston mine sold by F. F. Cassidy and Claude M. Ferguson to John Dickerson and Associates of Portland, Oregon. *23. 1929.

When the Gaston Gold Mining Company quit work in 1918, the superintendent, W. L. Williamson, claimed 100,000 tons of four-dollar ore was blocked out, and stated that the total cost of mining and milling, including overhead was \$3.92 a ton. *14. July 1941.

Around 1910 many Italians were imported direct from Italy to work in the Gaston mine. They were housed in cabins below the flat on which the town of Gaston was

located. This gave rise to the names--'Old Town' and 'New Town' for Gaston. As late as 1967 several of these cabins were still standing.

OMEGA DIGGINGS

The Omega Diggings were first worked by J. A. Dixon in 1850. Mining commenced on a large scale in 1853. *1.

Bowman, Lansing & Co; at Omega, took out last Saturday \$1,487 after a four-week run, working three-men. *10. May 11, 1859.

A mining company in Omega is making arrangements to use the new explosive, nitroglycerine, to break down the high banks in their claims. *15. June 14, 1867.

'We saw at the Bank of Nevada County, two gold bars worth \$5,000 each. They are the result of a partial clean-up in one of the claims of the Omega Water & Mining Company. The company has two sets of claims and employes over fifty-men. *4. June 28, 1870.

On Wednesday last, a nugget worth \$108 was found in the claim of Burwell & Fuller at Omega. The next day Sam Hinds picked up a lump of gold in the Prescott claims worth eighty-dollars. *4. July 31, 1870.

A nugget of nealy pure gold, weighing almost twenty-one ounces, was picked up in the claims of the Omega Water & Mining Company last Thursday. *4. August 28, 1870.

The Omega Mining Company own a half section of land on the channel of gold bearing gravel at Omega, together with a ditch and water right. The claims are worked by the hydraulic process. The present company have been operating about ten-years and taking out from \$60,000 to \$70,000 of gold bullion a year. The mine has a bright future. The old channel on which the company is operating is well defined at Alpha, Gold Hill and Phelps Hill. Each of these points have yielded large quantities of bullion aggregating millions of dollars. Above Omega no hydraulic mines are in operation owing to the fact that the channel here bends to the south east and passed under the mountains. *4. March 14, 1880.

The Omega Gravel Mine is advertised to be sold on September 15th by the Sheriff in satisfaction of a judgment obtained in Superior Court, nearly a year ago, for \$10,943.99; due N. C. Tully and others for labor. The same property is also advertised to be sold September 25th by the U. S. Marshal in satisfaction of a judgment levied for contempt of the U. S. Circuit Court and aggregating \$5,038.90. If the Tully sale holds good, the Circuit Court will have to whistle for its fines. *4. August 26, 1890.

"The Omega Company takes out from \$40,000 to \$60,000 worth of gold annually. In previous years they have taken out as high as \$125,000."

From: Report of the Director of the Mint. Page 191. 1881.

In an affidavit made August 18, 1927; before Bryan Lyons, Justice of the Peace, Washington Township; James S. Kramer stated that he went to Omega Mine in 1871 and worked there for fifteen years as a pipeman, watchman, etc. He stated that the Omega diggings was at first divided into claims of 100 square feet. The gravel was sixty to seventy-five feet deep throughout the area washed at that time and the average return per claim was \$8,000 more or less.

T. L. Larsen stated in an affidavit, made at the same place and time as above, that he worked for many years at the Omega mine as a pipeman, foreman and superintendent. In 1922 he washed off an area 100 by 100 feet with banks sixty-five feet high and that \$8,405 was recovered.

PRODUCTION OF OMEGA MINE
AS RECORDED BY SAN FRANCISCO MINT RECORDS
AFTER HYDRAULICING HAD BEEN DISCONTINUED ON A LARGE SCALE

YEAR	NAME	VALUE OF GOLD
1888	H. M. Place	\$ 9,025
1891	H. M. Place	67
1891	Waggoner (?)	7,000
1895	Postmaster (Omega)	16,000
1896	W. W. Tully	16,000
1897	W. W. Tully, Chinese	15,000
1898	Sam Lock	3,000
1899	J. B. & N. Tully	1,000
1900	Chinese (Omega)	12,000
1900	Fong Kit	3,500
1901	Chinese (F. Meister)	7,000
1901	Fong Kit	18,000
1902	Omega, Tully & Co.	20,000
1903	D. D. Wisser	5,000
1904	W. M. Wilson	1,600
1905	W. M. Wilson	3,000

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PRODUCTION OF OMEGA MINE
AS RECORDED BY REPORTS OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY AND BUREAU OF MINES

1902	Suey Chung et al	20,000
1903	Chinese leasers	5,000
1904	W. M. Wilson	1,600
1905	W. M. Wilson	15,000
1906	W. M. Wilson	34,150
1907	Estimate	30,150
1908	Omega Placer Mg. Co.	40,000
1909	- - - -	- - -
1910	- - - -	- - -
1911	Suey Chung	4,000
1912	Suey Chung	14,000
1913	- - - -	- - -
1914	Suey Chung	10,699
1915	- - - -	- - -
1916	- - - -	- - -
1917	Harker & Larsen	1,886
1918	Harker & Larsen	5,096
1918	L. L. Larsen	921
1920	- - - -	- - -
1921	- - - -	- - -
1922	R. H. Elliott	1,269
1923	- - - -	- - -
1924	- - - -	- - -
1925	Charles Blay	6,396
1926	- - - -	- - -

OMEGA - THE METROPOLIS OF THE MOUNTAINS.

From 'A Letter To The Editor' - Nevada Journal, April 20, 1855.

The hills in and around Omega are certainly auriferous. Full of the Oro. The scarcity of water for a month back has in a measure impeded the progress of the miners, yet, quite a number of hombres have struck it rich. The scarcity of water for a few months has been vetoed by 'Him' who doeth all things well. He has seen proper to bless us with a good long shower and has already capped the mountains around us with four to eight feet of snow and it is still snowing.

There was 'weeping and wailing' and knocking out of teeth a few weeks ago, but now all is righted and the miners' hearts throb with joy. Lansing & Co; Perkins & Co; our merchants, feel easier. Butterfield of the Exchange thinks it will make times better. Van of the Sportsman no doubt thinks that it will give his customers a chance to 'fish over', etc. Lammon, the expressman, who runs to and from Omega, Alpha and Nevada City and his opponents, Messrs. Olin and Thompson and Mr. Forbes, feel better.

Among the number that have taken from Mother Earth some beautiful specimens and big pay, are the following:

Wheeler & Co. on Sterling Hill picked up a piece not long since weighing four ounces and three dollars and one worth twenty-three dollars. Madison & Co. on Iowa Hill, took out a number of course pieces from ten to thirty-five dollars. Their diggings have paid from ten to twenty dollars per hand. Noble Jackson & Co. have cleaned-up from seventy-five to \$150 to the hand per week since they commenced on Independence Hill; one lump weighed \$147. Lansings's diggings on Cushenbury Hill, are paying finely. Dever & Paxton froze to a piece in their diggings last week which weighed sixty-one dollars. Creamer & Co. on Bourbon Hill took out ten ounces at one clean-up and that the first one they got out over the rimrock. E. Woodring & Cos' claims found one which weighed seventeen dollars. Ellea & Co. on Sour Crout Hill, took out over a hundred dollars to the hand last week. Mason & Co. on the same hill, are doing a No. 1. business.

Omega has more than met expectations. Every hill that has been opened pays well. Should the contemplated Yuba ditch be completed, so that we can have water through the summer. Omega will have the preference over any other district in the mountains. As the Corkoman would say, 'all we want and all we cry for is water, water'. Signed. Count Cussewago.

SPANISH MINE

(Spanish Ridge Mine)

Discovered in 1883.

Property consists of nine patented claims: American, Spanish, Santa Anita, Santa Anita Extension. Pine Tree, Singleton, Savage and Mexican. 'With Chinese labor at \$1.50 a day, cheap water power and plenty of cheap timber, it was possible to work fifty to eighty-cents a ton ore'. *20.

The Spanish mine continues to pan out splendid. Two Huntington mills are crushing about seventy-five tons of ore a day. *4. October 1, 1885.

Two more Huntington mills have been put in at the Spanish quartz mine in Washington District. *4. June 17, 1886.

Fred Bradley, a young civil engineer from Nevada City, is the new superintendent of the Spanish mine, replacing Dr. Freeman, who has resigned. *4. October 3, 1885.

In the Spanish mine, near Washington, they are putting through over 100 tons of ore daily, using four Huntington mills. The ore averages \$1.50 a ton and nets seventy-five cents per ton. *4. March 6, 1887.

Attachments and liens on the Spanish Mine aggregate \$20,000. The Eagle Bird Mine \$50,000.

'Both mines were producing in excess of the current expenses, while these debts were being incurred, but some of the managers of them are too hoggish for any kind of use'.

Conrad Grissel, proprietor of the Nevada City & Washington Stage Line, attached the Eagle Bird Mine at Maybert for \$851.30 and the Spanish Mine for \$3,354. Claims are for freight handling, merchandise and supplies furnished. Heretofore, both mines were supposed to be paying well. *4. August 11 & August 25, 1887.

Spanish Mine to start up again at full-blast. The financial difficulties have been satisfactorily arranged. *4. August 16, 1887.

When Under Sheriff Holland last week levied an attachment on the Spanish Mine he cleaned up the plates and appointing James A. White as keeper, left the \$650 worth of amalgam in his charge. Mr. White in turn entrusted the care of the gold to Superintendent Fred Bradley. It was hidden in an old stove. On Thursday White found that the treasure had disappeared from the stove. At about the same time he found out that Bradley, in answer to a telegram, had left for San Francisco, via Emigrant Gap. He hastened to Nevada City and swore out a warrant for Bradley on a charge of grand larceny. The warrant was given to Under Sheriff Holland, who drove to Colfax at full speed, and there intercepting the west bound overland passenger train, found Bradley on board and arrested him. He was returned to Nevada City and bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to appear in Justice Wadsworth's court next Friday. Bradley stated on being arrested that he did not steal the amalgam. He said that White had practically put it in his charge and that one day when he wanted to make a fire in the stove he took the amalgam out and placed it in the springs under the mattress of his bed, which is in a room just back of the Spanish Mine office. He was in a hurry and forgot to tell White of the removal.

Under Sheriff Holland went to the mine with another man and found the amalgam just where Bradley had told them it was. The proceedings against Mr. Bradley will be dropped. *4. August 21, 1887.

Every circumstance goes to show that there was no criminality on Mr. Bradley's part. *4. August 21, 1887. *4. August 26, 1887. *4. September 3, 1887.

Superintendent Bradley was successful in his mission to San Francisco and has made arrangements whereby work will go right along at the Spanish mine as usual. Creditors of the mine have agreed to this arrangement, with the understanding that all money over running expenses that is taken out will be applied to the liquidation of their claims. *4. August 24, 1887.

Fred Bradley has bonded or leased the Spanish mine for nine months. *4. September 11, 1887.

The Spanish mine is being worked under lease by F. W. Bradley. It has been in financial difficulty and now the lessee must make a monthly statement, under oath, to the different creditors, to whom portions of monthly profits go. *4. October 25, 1887.

In September 2796 tons of ore was worked, which yielded \$1.16 per ton. The profit was fifty-six cents per ton, or about 48% of the total. The profit that month on a yield of \$3,268.49 was \$1,157.29. The cost of mining was .37 1/2 cents and the cost of milling .23 cents per ton. *4. November 29, 1887.

In November 1887--sworn statement by Superintendent Bradley--ore ran only sixty-five cents a ton. The mining and milling combined was about fifty-two cents a ton. A net profit of thirteen-cents a ton was made. *4. January 10, 1888.

The Spanish mine is worked under exceptionally favorable circumstances and the ore is easily reduced, but it is surprising to know that under any conditions a profit, however small, can be made of such very low-grade ore. Water power is used to drive the mills, but has to be paid for. *4. January 10, 1888.

Sworn statement by Fred W. Bradley, who is working the Spanish mine under a lease. Last Month's Record

Mine. 28 day work produced 3,443 tons of ore.

COST OF PRODUCTION	LABOR	SUPPLIES	TOTAL
Ore Extraction	\$703	\$113.41	\$816.41
Delivery to mill	160.20	17.95	178.15
Deadwork	105.20	10.93	116.13
General Expense	78.35	1.95	80.30
Total	1047.25	144.25	1191.49
Cost per ton.	30 4/10	.4 2/10	.34 6/10

MILL Run of 24 1/2 days reduced 3,443 tons of ore.

COST OF REDUCTION	LABOR	SUPPLIES	TOTAL
Mill Expense	227.32	194.33	421.65
Water Power		161.70	161.70
Handling Ore	154.50	5.35	159.85
General Expense	78.40	1.95	80.35
Total	460.22	363.33	823.55
Cost per ton.	.13 3/10	.10 6/10	.23 9/10

Bullion Produced.	\$3,138.55
Expenses	2,015.04
Profit	1,123.51

"The ore only yielded a trifle over ninty-one cents per ton, yet a profit of .32 6/10 per ton resulted." *4 November 29, 1887.

The Spanish mine employs one foreman, two white miners and eight Chinese. They are extracting 4,000 tons of ore a month. This ore averages seventy-cents a ton. *4 February 28, 1889.

Wages at the Spanish Mine:	Foreman.....	\$3.50
	White Miners.....	3.00
	Chinese ''	1.50
		*4 February 28, 1889

Fred Bradley, who has just returned from Idaho, will go to Washington shortly in company with Frank White for the purpose of resuming work at the Spanish mine, which is believed to be now owned by Bradley. He was superintendent of the Spanish for a long time. It is the intention to put up a new mill, repair the other machinery and put things in shape for thorough and systematic work. *4. April 13, 1895.

Buildings and machinery at the Spanish mine are being moved down the mountainside in order to have the new mill and the other machinery below the lower tunnel so that

the ore from the mine can be run in cars on a level and dumped directly into the mill. It is intended to put in four new Huntington crushers and also have a ten-stamp mill in operation, so as to crush at least 100 tons of ore every twenty-four hours.
*4. May 11, 1895.

A Huntington mill for the Spanish mine left Nevada City this morning on a freight wagon and will be hauled in by way of Graniteville. *4. July 19, 1895.

The new mill at the Spanish mine has a capacity of from 150 to 200 tons of ore a day. Twenty-men are employed. Eight of them are Chinese. *4. September 27, 1895.

Dave Johnson is superintendent of the Spanish mine. *4. January 14, 1896.

The Spanish mine has been closed down for the winter. There is much open cut work so that it is not feasible to continue operations at this time of the year. *4. February 13, 1897.

The Spanish mine was opened in 1884 and has been worked continuously ever since. The formation is 100 feet wide. It is composed of diabase quartz and slate, decomposed on the surface to a considerable depth. Operated through tunnels run into the hill on the formation. Open cuts from 50 to 100 feet extend part way down to the tunnels below. Material is blasted and it falls down the cuts to the zig-zag chutes, which convey it to the cars. Eleven cars to a train. The empty cars are then drawn into the chute by a mule. The peculiar thing about this mine is that the ledge matter has never paid over \$1.25 a ton, and generally \$1.00 a ton.

F. W. Bradley, superintendent of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine at Wardner, Idaho, is the owner. It was he who adopted the plan of working and it has been followed ever since. He made his reputation as a miner by working ore at an expense of from fifty-two to sixty cents a ton. His brother, P. R. Bradley, is the present manager of the Spanish. The ore is worked for much less than formerly, due to improvements. *4. June 11, 1897.

The Spanish mine now controls what was formerly known as the Sixteen-To-One mine, near Washington. (Not to be confused with the mine at Alleghany of the same name). It will soon be ready to operate. Sixteen men are employed. There is a 10-stamp mill. *9. January 13, 1904.

The Sixteen-To-One was a small producer of low grade ore. *33.

A new compressor is to be installed at the Spanish mine. *8. November 2, 1905.

1924.

Development work was started on the Singleton claim of the Spanish mine, which is now owned by the Bradley Mining Co. of San Francisco. A camp has been built just below the Bloomfield ditch on the Spanish Ridge. The work is under the supervision of Charles Kyer, M. E.

1926.

Development work has been extended to the 475 foot level on the Singleton claim. Development has also been carried on at the old Spanish mine and at the #4 tunnel, 800 feet below. *12.

1927.

A flume was constructed from the upper end of Devil's Canyon through Graystone Canyon, to 300 feet above the #4 tunnel, to carry water to power a pelton wheel six-feet in diameter. Directly connected to a Sullivan air compressor. This will be

the first air drilling at the Spanish mine since the turn of the century. Lumber for this flume was cut at the Landsburgh mill, which was located between North Bloomfield and Snow Tent.

The main camp and office is now located on Poorman Creek, at the mill site of the old Sixteen-To-One mine. Extensive development work is being carried on at the Sixteen-To-One tunnel and the #4 tunnel. *12.

1928.

A new mill building and cook house is being built at the lower Spanish mine. The work is now under the supervision of James Bradley. *12.

1929.

P. G. & E. power has been brought into the Spanish mine from Alleghany and the new 50-ton ball mill is now in operation. The ore is reduced by the flotation process and a low grade concentrate is produced. This is trucked to Nevada City and shipped to the Selby smelter via the N. C. N. G. R. R. to Colfax and then over the S. P. R. R. *12.

1930.

The mill has been shut down at the Spanish mine and extensive development work is being carried on. *12.

An electric power line ten miles long has been run from Alleghany to the Spanish mine. *33.

1933.

An aerial tramway is being installed between the upper and lower Spanish mines, a distance of 9,100 feet. Contractor--James Grundell. Cost is about \$21,000. Ore is being trucked down the hill until the completion of the tramway. A cyanide plant has been added to the mill and approximately eighty tons of ore is treated daily.

James Bradley is the manager and Jack Bennett is superintendent. *12.

1934.

The Spanish mine is now treating 100 tons of ore per day. Ore is being supplied from both the upper and lower mines.

Mine Foreman--Douglas K. Ribble.

Mill Foreman--James Hauffman. *12.

In 1938 the Spanish mine produced 22,900 tons of ore, which yielded 4,542 ounces of gold, 54,164 ounces of silver, 234,440 pounds of lead and 114,963 pounds of copper. *14. July 1941.

In 1935 the Spanish mine was the third largest producer of silver in California. *12.

In 1934--1935 there were thirty-five families living at the Spanish mine. A school was operated there by the Nevada County School Dept. *12.

Wages at the Spanish Mine: 1933.

Miners...	\$4.00	Eight hours a day. Seven days a week.
Muckers...	\$3.50	Eight hours a day. Seven days a week.

After the price of gold was advanced: 1934

Miners...	\$5.00	Eight hours a day.
Muckers...	\$4.50	Eight hours a day. *12

In July 1939 there were only fourteen men employed. *7 July 21, 1969.

ST. PATRICK MINE

(San Francisco, St. Patrick & Paris Claims)
(Patented)

John McCarthy of Washington has had an assay and mill test made of some quartz from his mine, the St. Patrick--across the road from the Pine-Aire Camp ground. It shows \$6.50 a ton in gold. The formation is very large. *4. December 12, 1895.

Five hundred pounds of quartz from the San Francisco Mine, which is one of the McCarthy group of mines on the Mother Lode at Washington, was tested by mill process at J. J. Ott's office in Nevada City a few days ago and yielded \$9.10 in free gold. The sulphurets were high grade copper and pyrites. There is a large shoot of low grade ore in the mine, it being 90 ft. from wall to wall. The opening and working of this property would prove a great benefit to the town of Washington and would lead to the development of other mines in that district. *4. October 24, 1896.

The St. Patrick Mine has two tunnels, one above the other. The upper one runs across the lode for 167 ft., shows 92 ft. of ledge. Pure quartz. The lower tunnel is 270 ft. Shows 40 ft. of ledge. Several years ago an arasta was used on this claim with good results. *4. November 10, 1897.

The St. Patrick group of mines, across the river from Washington, owned by W. D. Pinkston, has been sold to Dr. Geo. L. Loope and associates of Beasner, Michigan; for \$100,000. A 20-stamp mill will be erected at once. This mine will be operated under the name of the 'Paris Gold Mining Company'. *4. June 19, 1899.

A 20-stamp mill has been erected at the St. Patrick Mine. A large quantity of rock has been run through, and one of the men engaged in making the crushing says that there was not enough gold realized to 'buy breakfast for a Rocky Bar belle', as he expressed it. Residents of locality say that the outlook for the St. Patrick is very gloomy, although they seem to think that somebody has made a smug pile out of the deal. 'Be that as it may, it is just such a transaction as this that disgust mining investors and gives a district a black-eye'. *4. September 22, 1899.

It is announced that work will be resumed on the St. Patrick Mine at Washington. The mill will be started up again and a careful test will be made of the ore from the ledge. *4. January 26, 1900.

The twenty-stamp mill at the St. Patrick Mine, near Washington, has been dismantled and hauled to the Black Canyon Mine near Forest Hill. *4. June 23, 1902.

The Giant King, Tom Boy, Quartz Flat and the St. Patrick mines, are all on the Mother Lode and the ledges run seventy-five to 100 feet wide. Ore tested runs from four to five-dollars a ton. *4. January 9, 1897.

MINING NOTES

At Washington a sawmill and a quartz mill are being built across the river from the town. Preparations are being made to turn the bed of the river to supply power for these mills. *11. August 7, 1852.

On a flat near Washington, Keene, Hurd and Brown, last Tuesday, took out \$530, using a tom. The next day \$440. *11. May 27, 1853.

Alpha. 'Hundreds of men are engaged here and making wages with which all are satisfied--about an ounce a day--sometimes fifty to seventy-five dollars a day'. February 24, 1854.

At Gold Hill, near Jefferson, one company took out \$400 and another day \$300. *11. February 24, 1854.

A few miles above Washington W. H. Merrill, with his pick and pan, took out in three hours \$28.20. Other persons in the same place, have been taking out twenty dollars a day. The gold is a very coarse grade. A company running a tunnel on Scotchman Creek, frequently take out as much as \$250 a day. *11. October 14, 1854.

At Gold Hill, Burrington & Co. are taking out sixty-five dollars a day per man. *11. June 25, 1855.

'We learn that the late violent winds have done much damage on Jefferson and Gold Hills, Washington District, by blowing down flumes'. *10. March 18, 1857.

Two hundred tons of ore, taken from the Morris quartz lead on South Poorman Creek, has recently been crushed at the Gaston Ridge mill. It paid about \$125 to the ton and proves this lead to be one of the richest that has ever been discovered in the State. The lead is from two to eight feet in thickness and increases in size and richness as they go down. It is owned by six men who style themselves the Iowa Quartz Mining Company. *10. September 2, 1857.

A specimen taken from a set of claims on Brandy Flat, near Washington, weighing 52 ounces of pure gold, last week. The 'Chunk' is on exhibition at Young's store in Washington. *10. October 7, 1857.

'Washington is a mining camp situated on the South Yuba River, twenty-one miles north of Nevada City and is probably the oldest mining camp in Nevada County. It was first settled by a company of emigrants from Indiana in the fall of 1849, who remained here through the winter, during which time they could do but little in the way of prospecting for gold and therefore amused themselves by hunting deer and bear which come down from the mountains in great numbers seeking refuge from the heavy snow storms, beneath the wide spreading branches of the live oaks which grow upon the little flats along the river banks. In the spring of 1850 this handful of mountaineers were joined by hundreds of men in search of the precious metal, with which it was supposed the bed of the river was covered to a considerable depth. In the month of August following, there were over 1,000 men engaged in construction of dams and canals for the purpose of prospecting these claims, but when the river was drained it did not prove as rich as was anticipated by the eager and excited miners. The consequence was the most of them shouldered their blankets and left for new diggings, by which means Washington, on the South Yuba, had a delegate in almost every mining camp in the State and was universally condemned, hence the slow progress which this place made from 1851 up to the present. Those who were contented with making from one to two ounces a day, stopped here, and by their industry and economy accumulated wealth, filled their purses and most of them have long since returned to the bosom of their friends in the Atlantic States to enjoy the fruits of their labor, while others have wisely taken to themselves the 'better-half' and settled down permanently.

The gradual increase of population and wealth of this town for the last five years speaks well for the mines in its vicinity, which are mostly bank diggings and worked with hydraulic pressure.

This town, from its location, commands the trade of a very large scope of country, including Poorman Creek, Gaston Ridge and Fall Creek, the latter place has recently been discovered and so far as prospected it has proved rich.

I find here no less than five provision stores, two clothing stores, two hotels, one billiard saloon and rum shops too numerous to mention, all of which seem to be enjoying a liberal patronage. The citizens have manifested considerable public spirit in constructing roads, bridges, etc., in their neighborhood. The town has a popul-

ation of some two hundred persons, of which number about twenty-five are women and children'. 'J. C.'. *10. February 24, 1858.

At Gold Hill, above Washington, the Gold Hill Company, took out on Saturday twenty-two pounds of gold.

At Alpha, Messrs. Spicer, Moore and Company, realized \$1,200 from their week's work.

The Miners Company took out sixteen ounces, the result of three days of washing. The miners at Alpha, Gold Hill and Cotton Hill, are now much elated with the prospects of having permanent water from G. W. Kidd's ditch. *10. April 21, 1858.

Church & Martin took out in the old Crumbecker Ravine in the last five days work upwards of six ounces of gold per day, working mornings, noon and a short time in the evening after water on the Alpha Hill was shut off. *10. June 9, 1858.

The claims of Hallet, Holland & Company, at Brandy Flat, Washington, are paying an average of fifty dollars per day to the man. One day last week one member of the company took out twelve and one-half ounces from one pan of dirt.

The claims of Streely & Company are paying from thirty to forty dollars a day per man. *10. June 30, 1858.

Tecumseh Quartz Mining Company was incorporated this week. The lead of the company is about two miles west of Omega and specimens we have seen are of great richness. *4. April 15, 1863.

The engine and machinery for the Star mine, in God's Country, were hauled out from Nevada City yesterday. *15. May 3, 1864.

(Note. The boiler of this mill is still standing in place--1968).

Washington is quite lively at present, compared with the balance of the many towns of the county.

The Star mill, six to seven miles above the town, is rapidly approaching completion. The Tecumseh commenced crushing on Monday. At the mill they have considerable a quantity of rock.

The cement claims of McGee & Co. and Maltman & Co. at Brandy Flat, about 1/4 mile from the town, are destined to prove themselves among the richest in the county. The claim of McGee & Co. have paid from three and one-half to six ounces a day by being pounded with a hammer. Upon these claims Geo. Pierce is building a mill of four-stamps, which will be completed by July 1st. The claims of Maltman & Co. have a force of ten men at work clearing the ground for the purpose of working the claims to advantage. They will put up a mill soon. Saturday a large force of men were engaged in moving the houses off of Brandy Flat to back of the diggings. *4. June 21, 1864.

R. W. Latta, the proprietor of the Washington stage line, showed us a chunk of gold that weighed nearly seven ounces. It was taken out of diggings near Washington by some Chinese. The chunk had been cut in two and it was impossible to ascertain the full weight of the piece when found, as the Chinese were not anxious to give any particulars, only that it was picked up while working their claims. It is quite possible the piece came from Brandy Flat, as a great many Chinese are at work there and many valuable specimens have been taken out from that locality. A few years ago a chunk was found in that vicinity which was valued at \$1,000. Another piece found shortly afterwards was worth \$320. *4. January 14, 1865.

Last week, Mr. Mendel of Omega, sold to H. Mackie over 118 ounces of gold produced from some 'worked-over' ground which he thought he would wash before commencing upon his bank diggings. *15. May 2, 1865.

A tunnel has been run in the cement claims of Mr. Woolsey, Brandy Flat. Some of the cemented gravel taken out is 'literally filled' with gold. \$1,000 is said to have been taken out from a single mine car load. *4. June 18, 1865.

Miners in the vicinity of Omega have been compelled to suspend operations altogether, due to the dry season, there is no water available. *15. July 15, 1865.

We have seen another collection of magnificent specimens from the cement claims of Mr. Woolsey, at Brandy Flat. The specimens are composed of a conglomerate of cement, gravel and gold. Many of the lumps of gold are worth \$10 and some run as high as \$50. The specimens are found on the bed rock and in the crevices some 30 feet below the surface. The gold has evidently been carried some distance by water, as nearly all the nuggets are worn so smooth that they present the appearance of having been dressed down. The channel in which this cement is found was undoubtedly at one time been a river bed. *4. July 16, 1865.

On the Fidelity ledge the Tecumseh Company reports a yield of from ten to thirty-six dollars per ton of ore mined. *15. October 3, 1865.

The Star mine, in God's Country, was organized to prospect the ledges between Washington and Graniteville. *4. 1866.

At Phelps Hill considerable mining is going on. Five to six hydraulic claims are being worked, yielding from half an ounce to an ounce a day per man. *15. April 10, 1866.

The specimens brought in from the Tecumseh will pay at least \$50,000 a ton. *4. May 3, 1866.

A rich gravel strike was made near Gaston Ridge, in Slug Ravine, between South Fork and Poorman Creek. Thirty ounces of very coarse gold was taken out in one week. The claim has been paying twenty-five dollars a day per man and will last for years. The owners are Coin and Eastman. *4. May 3, 1866.

Uncovered by a blast on the claims of Knowlton & Co, Brandy Flat, was a specimen of pure gold worth between thirty and forty dollars. *4. July 18, 1866.

Phelps & Adair have been three years running a tunnel on their gravel claims on Phelps Hill. They have struck the richest kind of gravel. On bedrock they have picked up a number of forty and fifty dollar nuggets, besides many smaller ones. *15. July 6, 1866.

The Jim Ledge is near the head of Little Canyon Creek, above Washington. The ledge is from four to six feet wide. Contains scarcely any sulphurets, but some of it is rich in free gold. The greater part of the ledge, however, is composed of waste rock. The owners have taken out about 100 tons of ore, which they have crushed at the Star Mill, three miles away. Cost of hauling the rock to the mill is five dollars a ton. Some estimated the rock would pay \$100 a ton, and no doubt a few selected tons would yield at that rate, but taking the ore on an average, twenty dollars a ton is a fair estimate. *15. August 2, 1866.

R. W. Latta brought down from Washington yesterday a nugget of pure gold weighing nine ounces and valued at \$160. It was found a short distance above Washington in a ravine running down to the Yuba river from Gaston Ridge. This ravine has never been worked until last year. *15. August 14, 1866.

We learn that a large amount of prospecting for quartz is now being done in the vic-

inity of Omega. Quite a number of ledges have been found which show free gold and the prospects of some of them proving valuable is very flattering indeed. *15. August 15, 1866.

Out of the 100 tons of ore from the Jim mine, ran through the Star Mill, leased for the purpose, 298 ounces of amalgam was cleaned up. Only free gold was saved and that being coarse, the amalgam will probably retort not less than seven dollars an ounce, which will give a yield of about twenty dollars a ton. This is a test from which it is believed the Jim mine will be sold for \$15,000. *15. August 21, 1866.

Mary Etta Mine. Shaft is down forty-five feet. Sulphurates assayed \$600 to the ton. Three pounds of rock yielded \$2.25 in gold. To be tested ten tons of ore was hauled to Nevada City at a cost of twenty dollars a ton. Claims have been taken up on each side of the mine for half a mile. *4. September 30, 1866.

During the present season the mines at Rocky Bar have taken out large quantities of gold and the entire channel from Washington bridge to the Canyon Creek have been taken up. The channel is supposed to be the old bed of the South Yuba. All the gold taken out is very coarse. *4. October 16, 1866.

Battis & Company have commenced work at the mouth of Scotchman Creek, on the South Yuba, above Washington, for the purpose of prospecting the deep river channel, which have proved very rich wherever opened. They will erect a pump and water-wheel immediately and the river will give sufficient power to keep the shaft free of water. Should the company succeed in opening the channel at this point a number of other companies will commence operations. *4. October 19, 1866.

'But little gold has been taken from the bed of Canyon Creek, the torrents of water probably carrying it down the less impetuous Yuba. *15 October 20, 1866.

(The early day maps called Canyon Creek--'Big Canyon Creek'). *29. Vol. 10. #4.

The rich strikes in gravel claims being made reminds one of the good old days of 49, when a pan of dirt was good for a week's board. At Rocky Bar, Washington, and other locations, good gravel of great richness have been struck during the past six months. *4. November 1, 1866.

Mining At Omega. The recent rains have caused the miners to 'hurry up' their stumps and all are actively engaged in fitting up their claims for the coming season. Cannon recently set off a large blast which loosened up a large amount of ground in his diggings. Prescott will soon have his ground prepared for washing, Creamer & Steeples are going ahead. The German boys are running a tunnel to get an outlet to their mine, Kyle is constructing a large reservoir and ditch. Shaffer & Foster are opening a large claim. Claims on Diamond Creek are paying well. The Enterprise had five tons of ore worked at Grass Valley which yielded forty-five dollars a ton. The Mary Etta is opened to a depth of sixty-feet. Results of prospecting in quartz in the area are very flattering. *4. November 11, 1866.

The Rocky Bar Company, just above Washington, is taking out gold in large quantities. Last week eighty-ounces were taken out. Thirty-ounces of this was from one pan of dirt. *15. December 1866.

The Marietta Company (Mary Etta), commonly known as the Marvin Ledge, near Omega, has just struck quartz in one tunnel that pays 100 dollars a ton. The new mill, operated by a hurdy-gurdy wheel, works splendidly. *15. March 21, 1867

Owners of claims along the South Yuba, around Washington, have about finished fitting their claims and repairing the damage done by the winter storms. Ashborough & Company, on the opposite side of the river, cleaned up a good sum last week. The companies at Rocky Bar are at work with first rate prospects. At Brandy Flat, opposite the mouth of Poorman Creek, the cement mines will be worked as soon as the Portuguese Ditch is repaired so that they can get water. *4. May 13, 1867.

More mining will be carried on this summer and fall along the river above Brandy Flat, Washington and Rocky Bar, than has been done in any season in the past five-years. *15. May 16, 1867.

Edward Brimskill of Washington, is running a tunnel in ground adjoining Rocky Bar. After running 600 feet he struck pay dirt. Last run of one week, two shifts of two men to the shift, he took out \$585 from a pocket. Mines in this vicinity are all doing well. *15. May 21, 1867.

About forty-men are employed at the Jim mine in God's Country. *4. June 14, 1867.

The Jim mine, in God's Country, is closed at present.

The Golden Eagle ledge is located about a quarter of a mile east of the Jim mine and is owned by Duggan, Denney & O'Neil. They have sunk a shaft twenty-feet, striking a three-foot ledge. It is fine looking rock, with much free gold showing.

The company is now engaged in running a tunnel which will strike the ledge over one hundred-feet from the surface.

Hunt & Pier have struck very fine looking rock in their ledge on Gaston Ridge. They are now engaged in building an arasta which will be worked by horse power.

This District was never in a more promising condition than at the present time and new ledges are constantly being discovered, most of which prospect first rate. *4. July 19, 1867.

It is reported that the Battis company have recently struck a splendid pay shoot one-and-one half miles above Washington. As high as \$12.50 to the pan is being taken out. *15. August 8, 1867.

A new impetus has been given to Washington mining by the discovery of ancient channel. The channel was first discovered at Rocky Bar, half-a-mile above town. It was opened up this spring a mile and a-half above on the claims of Dillon and others. The channel is on the north side of the South Yuba. It is about fifty feet deeper than the present level of the stream. *15. August 21, 1867.

Root & Company took out gravel at Rocky Bar, last Tuesday, that paid nine ounces to the pan. *4. September 20, 1867.

Tecumseh Mill is on the north side of the South Yuba river and the Fidelity mine is on the south side. They are connected by a railroad of 400 feet and a bridge 200 feet in length. *4. October 4, 1867.

A promising quartz ledge was discovered a few days ago on Diamond Creek, a short distance east of the Marietta mine. The name of the Marietta (Mary Etta) has been changed to the Salathiel. *15. November 7, 1867.

We learn that a company has been formed to run a tunnel into Gold Ridge. This is the main divide between the source of Bear River and the South Yuba. The tunnel will start near the head waters of Scotchman Creek. *15. November 21, 1867.

Frank Hanson of Omega, caught Morris Terber in the act of robbing his sluice box. He had Terber arrested. *15. December 10, 1867.

A company of Chinese, mining at the head of Diamond Creek, on ground on which the old Union Mill was formerly located, made a rich strike a 'short time since', and are taking out eight to ten-dollars a day per man. Caucasians have been working in that locality for years, but none supposed the ground to be worth washing. *4. January 19, 1868.

Very little mining is being done in the Washington or Omega areas. Due to the deep snow it is impossible to get lumber in to repair the ditches and flumes, which have been severely damaged by the storms. At Skillman Flat the snow is seven-feet deep. *15. March 11, 1868.

A gentleman, from Omega, informs us that the hydraulic claims of that place are in full blast. Every man in the place is hard at work. Teeple & Creamer employ ten men and use 700 inches of water. Cannon & Company work eight men. Blankin & Company are taking out thirty-dollars to the man a day. Cole & Company, with four men, are taking out fifty-dollars a day. Charles Bowman is drifting. Will set off a blast of about eighty kegs of powder in two weeks. Holland & Company are taking out six-dollars a day per man. *15. April 27, 1868.

The Salathiel mine, on Diamond Creek, has been running all winter, but so thoroughly snowed in that communication with the outer world was totally impossible. Twenty-man are employed. About seven tons of ore is crushed a day. Mine is paying well. *6. April 29, 1868.

Esbath & Co. are engaged in working the old channel which runs into the South Yuba opposite Washington. They are taking out 'big-pay'. A pan of dirt from the bottom last week yielded eighty-five dollars. *4. May 14, 1868.

The Jim mine, God's Country, has a tunnel running into the side of the hill, thus giving fall enough to dispense with pumping and hoisting machinery. The mill has six-stamps, crushing ten tons of rock per day, which yields, it is believed, twenty-eight to thirty dollars per ton. *15. June 10, 1868.

For Sale. Rare chance for profitable investment. 70 gravel claims--100 ft. each. Eleven-twelfths of the Diamond Creek Ditch. Three-quarters of the Edwards Ditch. One-half of the Missouri Ditch. Capacity of the three ditches about 1,000 inches per ten-hour day. Above property is known as the Teeple & Creamer Mining Ditch Property. Situated near Omega. (Advertisement) *4. July 10, 1868.

The Gem mine, near South Fork, was recently opened by Cowler, Palmer & Company. Sixteen tons of rock crushed from a sixty-foot tunnel yielded \$87.50. *4. August 6, 1868.

Assessed valuation of Nevada County mines--by townships: Washington Township--\$19,000. *15. August 21, 1868.

Bowman's Ranch has been purchased by the North Bloomfield Mining Company. They are to erect a dam in Canyon Creek, which runs through the ranch to obtain an additional supply of water. *15. April 19, 1869.

Men employed on gravel claims in Diamond Creek: Prescott--20. Horn & Jones--6. Dr. Teeple--8. Bowman--7. Cannon--3. Cal Firtley--5. Van Wykes--5. Firtley made a partial clean-up on Thursday after a fifteen day run and took out ninety-two ounces of retorted gold. *15. April 24, 1869.

Thirteen men are employed at the Salathiel mine on Diamond Creek. J. S. Holbrook, superintendent of the Fidelity is recovering from his severe illness caused by drinking poisonous water from the mine tunnel. *15. August 20, 1869.

The mining ground in the vicinity of Omega and Diamond Creek is capable of giving employment to 300 to 400 men, if capital can be secured to open the claims. *4. November 10, 1869.

The Illinois ledge, above Washington, is one of good size and it is so situated that the rock can be mined easily. Has a five-stamp mill. The ore shows free gold and if it yields five-dollars a ton it can be worked at a profit. *15. November 20, 1869.

Diamond Creek is one of the finest gravel (gold) ranges in this county. *4. April 5, 1870.

Judge Freeman, of Washington, is prospecting about half-a-mile above the village with a gang of Chinese. He is developing a second or upper level of gravel on the bench of the river and obtaining excellent results. *6. May 10, 1870.

Recent discoveries by miners on the upper portion of Diamond Creek, above Omega, lead to the conclusion that large deposits of gravel extend through the ridge from the head waters of the creek to Bear Valley. Nearly all the gravel in and along the creek has come from what appears to be an old gravel channel extending back into the ridge. The main body of gravel is above the Omega Ditch and cannot be worked until a new ditch can be made 200 feet higher than the present one. *35. May 17, 1870.

The Jim mine, above Gaston, has run all winter. The main shaft is down 300 feet, showing a fine ledge from two to three-feet all the way down. The rock is paying about fifteen-dollars a ton. There is a steam hoisting works and a five-stamp mill. About twenty-five men are employed. *35. May 23, 1870.

H. Kohler and others have located 3,000 feet on a quartz ledge on Canyon Creek, it being the first northerly extension of the North Light ledge, near the Lindsey quartz mill. *35. June 3, 1870.

\$100,000 has recently been offered by capitalists for the Lindsey quartz mine, near the mouth of Canyon Creek. The offer has been rejected by the owners, who insist upon \$200,000. The ledge is from ten to fifteen-feet wide and the rock pays twenty to thirty-five dollars a ton. *35. June 6, 1870.

James Williamson has located 600 feet of mining ground on the South Fork of Scotchman Creek, between Alpha and Omega. *6. June 1870.

Esbach, Ruth & Co. have been working for over four years on the bar opposite the town of Washington. Occasionally they would strike pay gravel, but for over a year they have been cutting bed rock and taking out nothing. A few weeks ago they struck a gravel lead which is paying them eight to ten-dollars a day per man. They have a large extent of gravel and a fair prospect of securing a reward for their perseverance and toil. *4. July 9, 1870.

Machinery of the Salathiel mine, on Diamond Creek, is being moved to the Fidelity mine, on the South Yuba, above Omega. A ditch is being dug from half a mile above the mouth of Fall Creek to provide free water to run the 10-stamp mill. An over-shot water wheel, 32 feet in diameter, will be used to run the machinery. *35. July 8, 1870.

Jas. McCambridge has located 1,500 feet of ground for gravel mining on Polecat ravine, below Washington. *6. July 19, 1870.

The Star mine, in God's Country, is going night and day on rock from the Orleans

ledge. Runs twenty to thirty-dollars a ton. Fifteen men are employed. *6. August 1, 1870.

The Lindsey mine, above Washington, owned by Lindsey Bros; has a large ledge. 'The mine has been paying not largely, but the yield is regular'. Ten to twelve men are employed. Arrangements are being made to put up a forty-stamp mill. *4. August 2, 1870.

Some selected rock taken from the McCurdy mine, almost one-half mile east of Diamond Creek, assayed as high as \$200 a ton. This rock was taken from a regular shoot, not a pocket. *4. August 4, 1870.

A gold nugget was picked up yesterday in Fuller & Bowman's claims, Omega, worth \$117. Several other pieces, worth from ten to fifteen-dollars, were found at the same time. *35. August 6, 1870.

Between Washington & Phelps Hill is a strata of slate and plumbago, about 300 feet wide, which has been traced 2,000 feet in length. The composite is almost as soft as pipe clay. At either end its course appears to be cut off by enormous ledges of barren quartz. Various amalgamating assays have been made from this soft mass of slate and plumbago, in all of which traces, of gold can be found. These assays range from four to twenty to twenty-six-dollars a ton. The plumbago is from ten to fifteen percent of the whole mass. Prof. Silliman calls the formation a "highly plumbaginous slate."

The ledge has been located and 1,000 pounds of the material is at the Stiles mill, where its value will be more thoroughly tested. *35 August 10, 1870.

The old Esmond claim, next to Rocky Bar (just above the Washington bridge) is yielding sixteen to eighteen ounces of gold a week. One piece of gold taken out last week weighed six and one-quarter ounces and is valued at \$113.

Work is to be started again on the Rocky Bar mine. About \$60,000 has been taken out of this mine in the past. *4. October 31, 1878.

J. Robinson, of God's Country, was in town yesterday. He brought with him a large gold bar taken out of Robinson & Mead's claims on the Little Canyon Creek. *13. July 10, 1879.

North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company advertised for workmen at Bowman Dam. Pay--twenty-five cents an hour. *4. August 1879.

The Citizens Bank purchased a fine lot of gold which was brought down from Washington today. The gold was coarse. The pieces ranging from twenty dollars down. *13. December 1879.

Two dams in Fall Creek, six miles above Washington, were totally destroyed Monday by unknown parties placing seven or eight kegs of powder under them and blowing them to atoms. 'The loss is considerable'. There has been some contest over the ownership of these dams between the Blue Tent and Lindsey mines. *4. September 11, 1879.

Last Saturday, D. Hughes, superintendent of the Blue Tent Mining Co; went before Judge Garthe and filed a complaint against ten men living in Washington for destroying two dams on Fall Creek. They were arrested and each posted a \$250 bond. *4. September 19, 1879.

The Santa Anita mine above Washington, has been pushing their tunnel steadily. Seven men are employed. 150 tons of ore, running twelve to fifteen dollars a ton,

is on the dump. John McCarthy is running a Tunnel on the extension of the Santa Anita, south side of Poorman Creek, where he is believed to have a large ledge.
*4. September 25, 1879.

H. Place, A. C. R. Baily and C. F. Maredal, bought the hydraulic claims of Mr. Wagner, near Omega, for \$12,000. The property is being put in order for winter's work. 3,000 feet of fifteen inch pipe is being made in Nevada City for the mine.
*4. November 11, 1879.

The reason the Washington section of this county has not been more developed is that the quartz mines are in general held by a class of men who do little or nothing on them and hold from ten to a dozen apiece. 'This has been the case for years'.
*4. May 16, 1880.

Quartz prospecting along the South Yuba River is the order of the day. There are within five miles of Washington not less than fifty well developed quartz ledges that have never been prospected. The district must eventually be one of the leading districts of the State. *4. May 18, 1880.

Clean-ups are being made at the hydraulic claims of the Hathaway Co; Place & Co; Omega Co; and the Alpha Hydraulic Company. It is estimated that an aggregate of between \$60,000 and \$70,000 in bullion will be realized. *4. August 29, 1880.

Sixty-stamps are now in operation in the mines of the Washington District. *4. September 18, 1880.

A \$1,800 bar of bullion was made at the Citizens Bank yesterday. It was composed of coarse gold mined in the Washington District. *4. October 13, 1880.

Jerry Gordon made a wonderful discovery in his claim in Devil's Canyon, Poorman Creek, Washington Township. From within a space of a foot square and not six-inches from the surface of the ground, he took out several chunks of gold aggregating \$1,300 in value. *4. October 22, 1880.

'Six-Fingered Jack', a Chinese who has two thumbs on his right hand, sold the Citizens Bank, yesterday, two of the handsomest nuggets ever found in Nevada County. They were worth about \$300. One of them originally weighed some fifteen ounces, but had been cut into several pieces as if to disguise its shape. He said he found the nuggets in a canyon while crevice mining near Omega. The gold had formed in crystallized quartz that afterwards decomposed. *4. April 28, 1881.

John Grissel and William Foster have a valuable quartz deposit that is located in the mountains between the South Yuba and Lindsey claims. Three or four years ago they extracted some of the ore and left it on the dump. Chinese miners deemed it to be of enough value to pay them for carrying it down the mountain side and crushing it in hand mortars. The owners went up there one day and found it had all been stolen by the speculative Chinese. A tunnel had just been run, cutting the ledge at a greater depth and it is found to average four-feet in thickness. Experts say the rock throughout the ledge, as far as prospected, will mill about sixty-dollars a ton. The owners of this bonanza have never yet attempted to work it systematically, but our informant is of the opinion that they will erect a mill there next season. *4. October 22, 1880.

There was at the Citizens Bank yesterday, \$2,000 worth of beautiful gold specimens from bar and river claims in Washington Township. The nuggets valued from twenty dollars down. *4. December 31, 1880.

Conrad and Geo. Grissel of Washington asked for a reduction of 66 & 2/3 % on their property there. Their real property is listed at \$1,100 and their personal property at \$830. They testify that hydraulic mining is the main support of the town and that their property has depreciated in value to \$643.32 in consequence of the litigation against the industry.

The Yuba Quartz Co. has declared a dividend of one dollar a share, payable immediately. (Yuba mine, Maybert). *4. August 18, 1881.

Ocean Star mine, across the South Yuba river from the mouth of Canyon Creek, is owned by a Chicago capitalist. 'No stock is for sale'. A shaft was put down and 300 tons of very good ore extracted. Upon reaching a depth of fifty feet the water came in so fast that they abandoned the idea of sinking further and concluded to run a tunnel. Pushing through to the ledge will be a distance of about 180 feet. The company's new ten-stamp mill will be finished within three weeks. Superintendent Searing says the mine will pay if the ore yields five-dollars a ton, so large is the ledge. *4. January 21, 1882.

The old Brass Wire claim across the river from Washington, is being worked by sluicing, by twenty Chinese. They have worked almost to the Murphy road. He is about 'to institute' legal proceedings to prevent them washing away the road, which leads to the toll bridge and thence into town. Twelve Chinese are sluicing a claim at Brandy Flat below Washington and are said to be 'realizing handsomely.' *4. May 18, 1882.

E. D. Ainsworth has been awarded the contract for running the tunnel of the Ocean Star quartz mine a distance of 210 feet. It is his intention to put on eight first-class men to do the work and push it through as rapidly as possible. *4. May 28, 1882.

Machinery has been purchased from the Nevada Foundry for a ten-stamp mill to be erected on the Baltic mine in God's Country, above Washington. *4. August 10, 1882.

Advertisement. Proposals for running tunnel. Sealed bids will be received for running 400 ft. of tunnel (unless gravel be sooner reached) in the Centennial mine, Washington Dist.; Nevada County, Calif. Tunnel is to be 4 x 6. Contractor to furnish all supplies, except timber in the tree and to have use of the company's tools and house. Payment made every 100 ft. One third of money retained by company until completion of contract. Bids received up to September 21st, at company's office in Virginia City, Nevada. *4. September 8, 1882.

Yuba mine, Maybert, is working fifteen to twenty men. Has a fifteen-stamp mill. Same company owns the Last Chance mine. Several men employed there running a tunnel to cross cut the ledge. Contemplate building a mill in the spring.

Lindsey mine has six to eight men employed.

The Ocean Wave mine, owned and worked by Messrs. Pease & Percival, is a very promising mine. They are down forty feet. Have a four foot vein of ore in the bottom of the shaft, showing plenty of free gold.

At the Ocean Star mine ten to twelve men are employed. Tunnel is in 230 feet and has about forty feet to go before reaching the vein. Mr. Sherman, president and superintendent. They took quartz from a shaft forty feet in depth, sunk on the vein, that milled five to eight dollars a ton. The mine has a ten-stamp mill, powered by water.

Cora Maud mine discovered this past summer. It is close to the Ocean Star and bids fair to be one of the best mines in the district. Shaft is sunk twenty feet on the vein. The ledge at that depth shows a width of eight feet of solid quartz and full of galena. Shows considerable free gold. Some very fine gold specimens are

found in the vein. On the dump they have about fifty tons of fine looking ore. Estimate it will go twenty to thirty dollars a ton, which is thought to be a low estimate. Seventy to eighty tons of it will be worked at the Ocean Star mill. *4. December 17, 1882.

Last Tuesday a pack-horse loaded with giant powder and belonging to N. C. Tully, was being led by a boy from Washington to Omega, when the animal made a misstep and went off the trail, rolling to the bottom of the canyon, 200 feet below. The boy hung to the lead-strap until the giant powder cartridges began to fall from the packages and scatter on the ground, when he wisely concluded not to accompany the dangerous outfit any longer. The horse's neck was broken, but strangely enough none of the powder exploded. *4. April 21, 1883.

Sunday morning a two hundred pound boulder, very rich in gold, was found in the Chinese claim situated on the south side of Omega, just below John Goynes residence. The Chinese refused to give the value of the boulder, but it is said to contain a large quantity of the royal metal. *4. April 24, 1883.

At the Citizens Bank last week was a bowl full of nuggets in size from a two-bit piece to one weighing an ounce and a half. They were taken from the Yuba river near Washington and brought up memories of twenty-five years ago, when such finds were common. *4. April 29, 1883.

A few days ago Chas. Phelps found in his hydraulic claims, near Washington, some nuggets the sight of which would make a 49'er feel homesick. There were three of them varying in value from \$190 to \$100, and they were worth in all between \$400 and \$500. They were brought to the bank this week, and Mr. Ott, the assayer, will not be long in converting them into a more negotiable form. *4. May 9, 1883.

The machinery for the mill of the Canyon Creek mine, Lord and McCurdy, owners, was taken to the mine by way of Omega. Lowered down the mountain 2,500 feet with ropes and ferried across the South Yuba on a raft. *4. May 17, 1883.

Owners of the Yuba mine are making arrangements to prospect the Mammoth ledge that crops up near the road above Washington. The Scotchman Creek Co. have recently built a flume and a tunnel through a point in the canyon so they can work off the tailings that have been accumulating in the bed of the creek for years past. *4. June 12, 1883.

At the Citizens Bank, Nevada City, is a beautiful bar of gold worth a little over \$2,000. It came from a mine near Omega. *4. August 12, 1883.

At a cement claim on Brandy Flat, below Washington, two pans of dirt taken out Saturday, while setting a post, yielded six dollars worth of free gold. One nugget weighed three dollars. *4. October 23, 1883.

The extent of quartz mining in the vicinity of Washington continues to increase. Developments of the most satisfactory character are being made. Every stage takes up first-class miners who have been hired to work there. The district is fast coming to the front as one of the most promising in the State. *4. March 1884.

Supplies are being sent to the Norway and Centennial quartz mines (under the same ownership) in the Washington Mining District. The ledges are to be opened by tunnels. The Norway (God's Country) has a small ledge that has never paid less than thirty dollars a ton, while in the Centennial deposits are very extensive and eight to ten dollars is the average a ton. *4. April 4, 1884.

Superintendent Ayers put a force of men to work in the Norway Mine a short time ago and they have struck some free gold ore that looks first rate. Crushing will begin at once. *4. May 6, 1884.

Dr. Buelow returned from a trip to the Norway Mine on Canyon Creek, about seven miles above Washington. Seven men are at work. The ledge is two and one-half feet thick in the lower tunnel and samples of ore brought down are very rich in free gold. *4. May 24, 1884.

The Eagle Bird Mine has an incline down to a depth of thirty-feet. The ledge is eight feet wide, showing gold quartz promiscuously through the rock.

J. B. Gaffin and George Hearst, owners of the Yuba Mine, at Maybert, are pushing development work energetically. *4. July 1, 1884.

(George Hearst was one of the greatest gold mining experts of his day. He became a U. S. Senator. Father of the publisher, William Randolph Hearst).

The Yuba Mine, the second location in that area, made early in the 1860's, is south of the Yuba River and is the south extension of the Cornucopia Mine. 'This is one of the best mines in Nevada County'. For nearly twenty-years it has been worked by various parties, who contented themselves with running into the mountain side, which is very steep, but none of them came out more than even, while most came out behind. A few years since the property was purchased by Messrs. J. B. Haggon & J. N. Webber of San Francisco. At first they tried the tunnels in the mountain with the usual results, but finally concluded to sink below the bed of the river. At once the mine assumed a new aspect. The shaft is now 300 feet below the river bed. They have added ten new stamps to the mill this summer, making twenty-five in all, and contemplate erecting twenty-five more next spring. Have unlimited water power. Mill is run by an overshot wheel. The hoisting, pumping and compressor is run by Pelton wheels. *4. October 1, 1885.

The Dublin Bay Mine, belonging to John McCarthy, is situated about five-miles north-erly from Washington and about two-miles N. W. from the Spanish Mine. It is in the slate range and has a strong vein from four to fifteen feet thick. *4. October 1, 1885.

Charlie King and others have commenced running a tunnel under the Murphy ranch, across the river from Washington, for a gravel channel. *4. October 3, 1885.

'It is not known how much treasure is shipped from Washington, by mail, but it is noticed that the carrier always leaves town under guard'. *4. October 14, 1885.

The Celia Mine is situated about one-half mile east of Omega and about a mile south of the South Yuba River. The lode crosses the river between the mouth of Diamond Creek and Iowa Ravine. The Celia belongs to an English company and is under the management of C. G. Ferguson. *4. October 14, 1885.

Thirteen-miners have commenced suit to foreclose a laborer's lien on the Celia Mine. The amount sought is \$976.25; plus attorney fees, etc. *4. December 27, 1885.

Towle Bros. have begun suit in the Superior Court to foreclose a lien on the Celia Mine for \$657.35 for lumber furnished the mine. *4. January 12, 1886.

In October 1884, Milton Baugh, a resident of Blue Tent, while prospecting in the Washington District, found a gold bearing vein with rich out-croppings, on Lindsey Hill, across the Yuba from the Eagle Bird Mine. In honor of a noisy blue jay, who kept up a continual chatter, nearby, he named the ledge after the bird. Later to become the Blue Jay Mine. *4. April 3, 1886.

Superintendent Lord of the Yuba Mine, which has just paid its second monthly dividend of one-dollar a share, says the mine has every appearance of paying dividends regularly hereafter. Twenty-seven white men and thirteen Chinese are employed. Some of the stockholders are making preparations to develop the Last Chance Mine on Sawmill Flat, above Washington. *4. May 24, 1886.

The Jim, Norway and other mines in God's Country, have paid well on the surface, but none of them prospected well to any depth. *4. June 16, 1886.

Fred Bradley of the Spanish Mine and Tom Curry, have an excellent quartz claim on Poorman Creek, a mile and a-half from Washington. The vein is nine-feet thick. Samples of the quartz show well in galena and sulphurets, with a sprinkling of free gold. *4. January 19, 1887.

On Gaston Ridge, Cole & White, have a shaft down twenty-feet. The rock is showing rich in gold and galena. They have refused an offer of ten thousand-dollars. *4. June 18, 1887.

Tregidgo & Eastman purchased from Towle Bros. a twenty-stamp mill and will erect it at the old Baker Mine on the South Yuba, opposite the mouth of Canyon Creek. *4. June 18, 1887.

Twenty-stamp mill moved from Omega to the Washington Mine at Ormonde. *4. July 13, 1887.

Blue Bell Mine, near Ormonde, has a shaft down 118 feet. Two drifts take off on the 100 foot level. 640 tons of ore milled averaged seven-dollars a ton. *4. August 4, 1887.

At Brandy Flat, below Washington, a four-stamp mill is crushing cemented gravel from the famous old lead that has been worked off and on for thirty years and yielding a million dollars, 'more-or-less'. *4. August 24, 1887.

Baron Von Schroeder visited Ormonde. He is a large stockholder in the Washington and Blue Bell mines. *4. December 17, 1887.

Rough & Ready gravel mine, near Washington, shut down last Thursday on account of a reduction in wages. 'The owners are fearful that the hoisting works will be blown up by dynamite'. *4. March 25, 1888.

At the Daylight Mine, Helgeson Flat (Holbrook Flat) the rock in the past has paid as high as sixty-dollars a ton. *28. April 21, 1888.

Tom Simmons is working the Norway Mine in God's Country. Mrs. Robinson, who used to keep the Central House, on Washington Road, owns the mine. Has a mill on it. It is situated on the mountain-side, midway between the North Bloomfield ditch and Canyon Creek. April 21, 1888.

Five tons of ore from the Blue Jay Mine has been crushed and yielded eighteen to twenty-five dollars a ton. An immense quantity of ore is in sight. *4. June 24, 1888.

Fred Bradley, superintendent of the Spanish Mine and Thomas Curry, will resume work on their quartz claim on Scotchman Creek, one and one half miles from the town of Washington. They have already expended about \$3,000 worth of labor on it. The tunnel is in 160 feet on the vein. The ledge is twelve-feet thick and will mill

\$5.50 to \$9 a ton. Ore taken from the ledge twenty-years ago paid \$7.50 a ton by the old Maltman milling process. *4. September 8, 1888.

The main tunnel of the Washington Mine, near Ormonde, is in 1,000 feet. This mine was located many years ago as the Becker. Water power to operate is obtained from a dam in the South Yuba, via a three-quarter of a mile of flume. Ore is being mined at a cost of two-dollars a ton. Milling cost is forty-cents a ton. *4. January 31, 1889.

J. Leonard, the Gold Flat packer, was at Ormonde with his big mule team to move 200 tons of quartz from the Blue Jay Mine to the Yuba mill for crushing. *4. May 9, 1889.

The Ocean Star Mine and mill have been closed down for repairs. 'Most probably it will be started up again when the pigs begin to fly'. *4. August 6, 1889.

1889-1890

Eagle Bird Mine	-	30	Stamps in operation.
Washington Mine	-	20	'' '' ''
Yuba Mine	-	25	'' '' ''
Blue Bell Mine	-	10	'' '' ''

1889. Ore milled in these mines - 36,300 Tons.

1890 Ore milled to September - 24,000 Tons.

1889 and to September - 1890:

Estimated gold production... \$540,000. *19

A rich body of ore has been developed on the 300 foot level--south drift--of the Washington Mine, at Ormonde. The ledge is eight-feet wide and 'carries lots of free gold'. *4. March 19, 1890.

John Ely came to Washington in 1851. He was Justice of the Peace in 1890. His books for one year's work, mining in the 1850's shows an average of over fifty-dollars a day income. *4. April 2, 1890.

The gold in Washington was in the form of scales, small cubes and nuggets. Poorman Creek and Scotchman Creek, had rich spangled bed rock. *4. April 2, 1890.

Ten more stamps, making a total of thirty, have been added to the Washington mine at Ormonde. A new hoisting works is to be erected over the main shaft. A sawmill will be put into operation this season. *4. April 27, 1890.

Last Thursday, Ed. Kendrick, a young miner at the Eagle Bird mine, fell fifty-eight when a ladder he was descending on, broke loose. His skull was factured and he was otherwise injured. Not expected to live. *4. May 4, 1890.

The Grafton mine, near the Eagle Bird, advertised: 'Bids will be received to dig, excavate and construct 200 feet or more of tunnel. To be four wide, six and one-half feet high above the tracks and one-half foot grade to sixteen feet. Mine to furnish all the necessary tools, coal and a house to live in. Contractor to furnish all powder and candles. Work to be performed by no less than two shifts of two men each twenty-four hours'. *4. May 4, 1890.

Grafton mine was also called the Waters mine. *4. May 18, 1882.

The company represented by Mr. Cambell and for which he since last summer has been prospecting the I. X. L. mine, seven miles above Washington, quit work there a

few days ago after having paid \$6,000 on the purchase money, built an eight-stamp mill, constructed roads and done considerable work. The action is said to be based on an unfavorable report on the claim by John Hays Hammond, who came up a short time ago and 'Experted it'. *4. June 13, 1890.

A Chinese, who came down from Omega today, brought with him a five ounce gold nugget which he found the other day in a gravel claim. He sold it to the Citizens Bank. It was worth \$100. *4. January 21, 1891.

There are estimated to be about 400 men mining for quartz at Maybert, Ormonde and other places in the Washington Mining District. The Yuba mine has seventy-five men and runs 25-stamps, with good results. The Eagle Bird has 100 men and 30-stamps are pounding gold. The Washington mine works forty men and 20-stamps are pounding out a nice profit. There is between \$10,000 and \$12,000 disbursed monthly for wages. Much prospecting is going on all through the district.

At the Bluebell, the ledge, which was lost some time ago, but has been re-discovered and things look splendid.

Litigation between Fritz Meister and Captain Donahue has been settled and work on their mine will be started at once.

On Canyon Creek the White Bros. are running a tunnel to open a promising deposit of ore. *4. March 1891.

H. M. Place of Omega, commenced operations with two monitors on February 1st. He is now cleaning up, being almost out of water. They use about four hundred inches of water for each monitor. *4. June 1891.

M. M. Cole, of Washington Creek, one and one-quarter miles above the town, has struck a twenty foot ledge. Various assays have been made of the rock and they show beyond a doubt that it will run not less than five dollars a ton. Considering the extent of the ledge and the cost of working it, the strike is regarded as very important. *4. July 28, 1891.

Captain D. D. Donahue and D. P. Stewart, who last week struck a promising prospect on Canyon Creek, about one-half mile from the Washington mine, and have run in about thirty-five feet. The ledge is three feet thick and rich in free gold and sulphurets. If the formation holds good for sixty feet or so they will have one of the big mines of the country. *4. August 1, 1891.

The Crumbecker claims, in Crumbecker Ravine, Scotchman Creek, off the Alpha Toll road, just below Alpha Diggings, were discovered in 1850 by a Mr. Crumbecker. He is credited with taking out \$100,000 in gold in one season and then returned to his home in Kentucky. *4. December 31, 1891.

The Gambrinus, Erie and Mary Ann mines, situated in God's Country area, are being worked and operations are soon to be resumed at the California. Also the Rainbow mine looks prosperous. *4. August 8, 1894.

Some little excitement was created in Washington a few days ago by a rich find that was made by a man named Wilson, on the ridge between the town and Omega. A small lot of good rock was worked in a small hand mortar and yielded at the rate of one thousand dollars per ton. The discoverer says that there is plenty of rock like it. *4. February 8, 1892.

An electric light plant is now in operation at the Eagle Bird mine. All the buildings will soon be supplied with electricity. *4. April 5, 1892.

At the Utah mine, just above the Central House, some very fine nuggets have been

found. 'There is no question about there being as good gravel mines in the Washington District as there are in the country, and time will demonstrate the fact'. *4. May 9, 1893.

A four-horse wagon loaded with provisions and supplies and a crew of Chinese, left Nevada City this morning for Omega, where the Chinese will engage in mining. *4. June 1, 1893.

The employees of the Eagle Bird mine are working the mine on their own accord. *4. August 30, 1893.

Rich rock, in which free gold shows quite plentifully, has been struck in the Blue Jay mine, above Washington. This mine has been prospected for a number of years and very fine rock has been taken out several times, but the present strike is the richest ever made.

A rich strike has also been made in the Dave Stewart mine, Washington District. *4. October 3, 1893.

M. D. Cooley is working a mine at Quartz Flat and is making good progress. *4. April 16, 1894.

The Giant King Mine, which the owners, Williamson & Cole, have bonded for \$25,000, gives every promise of becoming one of the best mines in Nevada County. The ledge is large and the quality of the quartz is good. A tunnel to tap the ledge at a greater depth than previous workings has been run into the hill over 200 feet. Three shifts are now pushing this work forward.

Under the new management Col. C. W. Lozer is to be the superintendent and W. L. Williamson foreman. The mine has been bonded for three years to C. D. Lane. *4. August 15, 1894.

The German Mine, above Washington, has built a bridge across the South Yuba River and erected a 10-stamp mill that is run by water power from Canyon Creek. The mill is supplied with ore from the lower tunnel by the means of an incline tramway. The vein has an average width of fourteen feet of good milling ore. *4. August 31, 1894.

Another bar of gold bullion was shipped from the Washington Mine to San Francisco this week. By use of water power to operate the machinery, ore is being mined for \$2.75 a ton. *4. September 4, 1894.

Will Worthington is down from the Ninety-Three Mine, which is situated in Bear Valley, near Towle Bros. railroad. *4. September 24, 1894.

Charles Phelps has been running a bedrock tunnel into his gravel mine at Phelps Hill, Washington. He is in about 100 feet and has just entered the edge of what promises to be a very rich gravel channel. He intends to drive the tunnel 100 feet further, which he calculates will take him across the channel. The gravel is the regular blue gravel. Years ago, before hydraulic mining was suspended, this same mine paid handsomely. *4. September 29, 1894.

A well defined quartz ledge, two-feet wide, was struck a few days ago in the Mary Jane Mine, near Washington. Shows considerable free gold and will pay well. Owned by B. Murphy. *4. October 29, 1894.

The German Mine was sold at Sheriff's sale today for \$11,177.15. Frank Nilon bid the property in for a New York company. *4. December 31, 1894.

The Nevada County Mining & Business Directory of 1895 lists the following mines

as being active gold producers in the Washington District at that date: Ormonde: Washington, German, Don, Ocean Star, Dee, North Star, Columbia Consolidated and the Dal. Maybert: Old Yuba, Live Oak (Eagle Bird), Blue Bell, Blue Jay and the Gray Eagle.

The Yuba Mine, at Maybert, is now clear of water and sinking commenced in the shaft. It is to be sunk 200 feet deeper. 'The work, said an informant, is to be done by Chinese'. *4. February 16, 1894.

\$4,000 worth of gold bullion was bought down from Washington in one shipment a few days ago. *4. May 3, 1895.

Charles Fisk brought to this city a few days ago a lot of gold nuggets taken from his gravel mine near Washington (Fall Creek). These nuggets vary in size and range in value from one to two-dollars. Mr. Fisk has arranged them in the shape of a bell on a piece of cardboard, the bell being about a foot across at the mouth and perhaps ten inches long. The center is composed of a solid mass of pretty nuggets. A photograph of the bell will be taken, after which the nuggets will probably be sold. *4. September 30, 1895.

(A copy of this photograph may be seen on exhibit in the California Mining Bureau, Ferry Building, San Francisco, California).

A reporter on the Transcript, December 11, 1895; tells of meeting with a woman miner in God's Country, above Washington.

'In a region honeycombed with old shafts, tunnels and deserted diggings, she obtained each year, at least, \$200 by pounding up in a hand mortar ore she gathered up. She is the mother of grown sons and daughters. She willingly showed her collections of float that were very rich in gold. She has worn out several hand mortars'.

(The reporter failed to give the woman miner's name).

The Transcript of July 8, 1896; again reports on the 'Lady Miner' of God's Country. Her name was Mrs. Staples. (No first name or initials were given). 'A middle-aged lady, mother of a comely family of grown sons and daughters'.

C. G. Fisk has brought down another lot of handsome gold nuggets from the Ogdensburg and Lawrence claims on Fall Creek. He arranged them on a card in the shape of a five-pointed star and Moore photographed the collection, which is called 'The Star of Nevada County'. The nuggets are of different shapes and range in sizes from that of a pea to a small hen's egg. The Star is a companion of 'The Bell of Fall Creek'. Mr. Fisk says the gravel claims where the golden lumps were found, continue to yield good returns and the outlook is very promising. *15. July 10, 1896.

The Giant King gold mine on the mother lode is in Washington District and is being prospected with good results. The body of ore is probably the largest of any on the mother lode belt that has gold in paying quantities. The lode runs N. W. & S. E. with east dip. The formation being serpentine with talc slate. On the surface the pay streak is about twenty-five feet wide and at a vertical depth of 200 feet. It is seventy-six feet in width. Samples of ore taken every five feet on the croppings and in the tunnel were tested and average \$5.65 a ton. The owners of the Giant King have about 800 feet of this streak in their ground before it dips into Worthley's ground. The latter intend running a tunnel to tap this streak in their ground. *4. December 14, 1896.

It is estimated that the Giant King mine in Washington District has at least 1,500,000 tons of ore which will yield four dollars per ton, or \$8,000,000. *4. December 16, 1896.

The Tom Boy ledge is situated on the mother lode and has two pay shoots in it. It is parallel with and 2,500 feet east of the Giant King mine and Worthley's mine. Where the prospecting has been done is two and one-half miles east of Washington, near the stage road on the Alpha grade. The lode runs down through the old Alpha Diggings that were so very rich when worked many years ago. The decomposed quartz was hydraulicked down forty or fifty-feet. Gold can be seen in the great blocks of pure quartz in the old diggings. The lode at this point is 160 feet wide. Test gave an average of seven-dollars and fifty cents per ton of free gold. *4. December 31, 1896.

Quartz mills in operation in the Washington District with the number of stamps and the number of tons crushed in twenty-four hours. Report of J. J. Crawford, State Mineralogist.

Baltic Mine	Stamps - 20	Capacity not given.
Blue Bell	10	44 tons in twenty-four hours.
Blue Jay	5	10 "
Diamond Creek	20	60 "
Dillon	4	8 "
Gaston	10	30 "
German	10	20 "
Spanish	10	100 "
Washington	20	44 "
Yuba	15	30 "

*4 December 17, 1896.

The Rocky Bar drift mine belongs to Hayes Bros. From a spot as big as the top of an ordinary table \$638 was picked up. Most of the pieces were worth over ten-dollars. One chunk was valued at \$38. Another at \$32. In another place, almost as large as a saucer and about as deep, \$263 was picked up. This was all rough, free gold, not washed or worn very much. *4. January 9, 1897.

W. E. Yeaw and E. A. Langford, Red Point mine, Washington, have a strange formation. For 200 feet wide the whole formation prospects gold. Running through this mass are stringers and veins of gray serpentine, rich in free gold. The streaks are from twelve to sixteen inches wide, and if followed will no doubt lead to a heavy ore body. Pieces of the serpentine are specked here and there with bright gold, running in streaks in size of from a large grain to a mustard seed. *4. January 9, 1897.

Chas. G. Fisk, on Fall Creek, has another extremely rich drift mine. The channel is 75 feet wide and 25 feet deep. During the summer he took out, in addition to fine gold, 135 nuggets, ranging in value from five to \$89.50. *4. January 26, 1897.

Pat Foley is doing very well with his new prospect on Poorman Creek. There is considerable prospecting going on in that locality and there has been several relocations of old claims that paid well when worked years ago. *4. February 13, 1897.

Dr. Manson lately has two samples of mill tailings assayed from a crushing of quartz taken from the Last Chance mine, Diamond Creek. One sample went \$444 per ton in gold and thirty-seven ounces of silver. The other sample assayed \$2,602 in gold and forty-seven ounces in silver. *4. February 26, 1897.

Sometime ago a Chinese was clearing out a small ditch near his mine, in Washington District. He found a piece of quartz weighing about 250 pounds that had slipped down into the ditch. It showed specks of glittering gold, so he pounded it up in a hand mortar. Afterwards he admitted he obtained in free gold \$1200. The Chinese miner went to China and returned again. It is supposed that he got fully \$2,000 out of

the boulder.

The quartz ledge from which the piece of quartz came adjoins the Giant King, but although considerable prospecting has been done the rich spot has not been found. The quartz evidently came from the El Capitan claim. *4. February 27, 1897.

Ten or eleven years ago, James Kramer was watchman at the Omega Diggings. One day he went down in the canyon and broke off about fifty pieces of a quartz ledge. Upon examination many of the pieces were found to contain sulphurets, galena and pyrites of copper and iron. One piece of rich arsenical ore was almost pure metal. The outside was covered with moss and the inside showed a fresh fracture that looked like white metal with streaks of pure gold running through it. He has visited the canyon several times since, but could not find the spot where the pieces came from. *4. March 8, 1897.

New owners of the Crumbecker Ravine Mine are going to erect a mill as soon as the snow is clear. Samples of ore taken fifty-three feet in width were \$5.44 per ton. The sulphurets assayed fifty-dollars a ton. *4. March 10, 1897.

The last sample from the Giant King Mine gave an average of ten dollars per ton. Sulphurets assayed \$143 per ton. *4. March 10, 1897.

Prospects of the El Capitan lower tunnel, at Washington, are very encouraging. It looks as if there would be as great a chute of ore as in the Giant King and Giant Queen, both in the same fissure and contact sister chutes. The work in the lower tunnel of the El Capitan proves that these giant ore chutes dip to the south. *4. April 2, 1897.

Eagle Bird Mine has a record of producing \$900,000. Yuba Mine--\$2,000,000. Blue Jay Mine is worked out. *4. June 11, 1897.

C. G. Fisk and partner have struck it rich in their gravel claim on Fall Creek. Several thousand dollars in coarse gold and nuggets have been taken out lately. One nugget was worth over eighty-dollars. *4. August 31, 1897.

Rich gravel is being taken from the Cotton Hill Mine, near Washington. A tunnel 300 feet long taps the channel, which is seventy-feet wide. The gold is coarse and many small nuggets worth three to four-dollars are found. *4. August 31, 1897.

Tiernam & Richards are having a crushing from the Gray Eagle milled at the Blue Jay Mine. They transport the ore from the mine to the mill on burros. *4. September 23, 1897.

Francis N. Burns will leave in a few days for Washington where he will do some work on the Giant Queen, in which he is interested and is an extension of the Giant King Mine. It is his opinion that the mine, when opened, will be fully as good as the Giant King, which has the largest body of any gold mine in the State, being 130 feet wide and the quartz averages four-dollars per ton in free gold. *4. October 7, 1897.

Charles Phelps is in town today. His drift claim on the head waters of Jefferson Creek looks very promising. The new tunnel is now in 400 feet. Inside of another 100 feet Mr. Phelps expects to bottom the old blue lead. He has cut through some ground that gives encouraging prospects. The first tunnel he ran for the channel was too high and he is doing the work all over again. *4. November 12, 1897.

The company re-opening the Eagle Bird, at Maybert, have some thirty-men at work and it is said to be making some encouraging development. It is reported that over half of the force are Chinese and a good deal of feeling is being created in that part of the county by this action. An attempt was recently made to reduce the drill men from \$3 to \$2.75 a day and some of them quit rather than to accept the reduction.

The chuck and car men get \$2.50 a day. *4. April 13, 1898.

Charles Worthley and Charles King recently bought a claim for \$15. With a hand mortar they pounded out \$200 from the ore and have lots more in sight. *4. June 30, 1899.

A. Pugh is about to sink a shaft from the upper tunnel of the Giant King, near Washington. *4. January 10, 1900.

E. E. Mattison, first man to introduce hydraulic mining, has several claims on Poorman Creek, between Devils Canyon and Deadmans Canyon. *4. January 11, 1901.

Dr. A. H. Tickell has received a large fan and water wheel to be used at the Champion-Columbia Mine on Canyon Creek. *4. March 20, 1901.

An excellent ledge, showing much free gold, has been uncovered at the Champion-Columbia Mine. An electric lightning plant is being put in position and a compressor air-apparatus has been installed to work the drills. *4. April 4, 1901.

Henry Diener, who is largely interested in the Daylight and Gray Eagle mines, at Maybert, is arranging to start the four-stamp mill at the Daylight. Work was commenced at the Daylight a few months ago and the mill was put in repair. The stamp-mill will soon commence to drop and it is thought the mine will pay well. At the Gray Eagle the prospects are very encouraging. *4. July 12, 1901.

Henry Diener is in San Francisco, where he is trying to dispose of some 20,000 shares of stock in the Gray Eagle, for which he expects to realize enough to erect a ten-stamp mill at the mine. *4. August 6, 1901.

Some fine rock from the Giant King Mine was received at the Nevada City depot today. Two car loads. To be shipped to the Selby Smelter. *4. November 4, 1901.

The Diamond Mining Co. property, located on Diamond Creek, is believed to be an extension of the old Omega gravel channel. The property consists of 210 acres. A tunnel has been run into the mountain 700 feet, tapping the gravel at the base so that it can be drained through the tunnel. *4. October 19, 1901.

Supervisor. E. C. Grissel and Wm. Mead, who have for some time been working the Ethel Mine, in God's Country, have struck a fine ledge in the tunnel, which is now in over 600 feet. The ledge abounds in free gold and will go about thirty-five dollars to the ton. The ledge is about two-feet in thickness. *4. July 28, 1902.

John Graves has taken a contract to extend the tunnel of the Norway Mine, in God's Country, for ten-dollars a foot. *4. August 2, 1902.

Dick Dillon, Nevada City constable, was presented with a gold badge by his nephew, James Dillon. The gold was taken from the 16-to-1 mine on Poorman Creek, above Washington. *4. August 18, 1902.

A 10-stamp mill consigned to H. Keleher, arrived in Nevada City and will be taken to the Gray Eagle Mine at Maybert. *4. October 22, 1902.

A mill is to be built at the 16-to-1 mine near Washington. This mine bonded to a company last July and a payment made. The mine is a low grade proposition, but the company will work it on a large scale. *4. October 23, 1902.

I. N. Robonson was in from God's Country yesterday and gave out news that he had bonded his mining and timber property there to an Eastern syndicate. Property consists of the Jim Mine, well known for its excellent reputation as a gold producer, three gravel claims of twenty-acres each, and 100 acres of timber land. The deal also included water rights in little Canyon Creek. The ore in the Jim Mine averaged \$42 a ton in the crude manner it was worked. About \$300,000 was taken out. *9. June 4, 1903.

E. C. Grissel has been engaged in developing the Ethel Mine and has succeeded in striking the ledge for which he has been sinking and drifting. The ledge is large and is said to be of good quality. *4. July 1, 1903.

Good progress is being made in the work of installing the 200 H. P. electric plant, which is to operate the pumps at the Gaston Mine. The power is located on Poorman Creek. 70 men are employed. In the 2,500 ft. tunnel is a 300 ft. shaft that makes much water. *9. August 19, 1903.

The Omega property, consisting of some 500 acres of gravel ground, ditches, flumes and water rights and principally owned by N. C. Tully, has virtually passed into the hands of a wealthy Chicago company. In former years the property was extensively worked by the hydraulic process and yielded handsomely. The new company proposes to operate the mine by drifting and will run a 1,000 ft. tunnel to tap the gravel channel which is supposed to contain rich deposits. W. W. Wilson, superintendent of the Eagle Bird will be the manager. J. B. Tully has been offered a position as superintendent, but it is not known if he will accept or not. *4. September 4, 1903.

The new owners of the old Yuba Mine at Maybert have changed the name to El Oro Mine. *4. October 7, 1903.

A large shipment of lumber has arrived by railroad at Emigrant Gap for the El Oro Mine at Maybert.

A large rock-breaker will be added to the mill. In the past the rock breaking has been done by Chinese hand-labor. A tramway 2,500 ft. long is to be built to connect the mill with the Mayflower claim. All freight for the mine is brought in by way of Emigrant Gap and the Diamond Creek road. *9. October 8, 1903.

A new boarding house and a seven-room dwelling has been built at the Gray Eagle Mine, Maybert. The lumber was hauled from the Frank C. Bell sawmill near Graniteville. *4. October 8, 1903.

A carload of machinery for the Gray Eagle Mine arrived in the Nevada City depot. *9. November 3, 1903.

A dynamo to furnish sixty lights is at the Nevada City depot and will be hauled to the El Oro Mine, Maybert, as soon as the weather permits. *9. November 12, 1903.

Three tunnels, the mouths of which were covered with debris, were found a few days ago in the lower channel of Phelps Hill. Appear to have been run in the early 1860's. Very high grade gravel was exposed, but never mined. *9. December 19, 1903.

Eight hundred dollars worth of ore was washed away by the opening of a waste gate on the Omega Ditch. The dump at the Fritz Meister's quartz claim containing that amount of pay ore was washed away and lost to the owner. *9. March 1, 1904.

Five location notices for as many placer claims, comprising 400 acres at Phelps Hill, were placed on record today. The names given to the claims--Orion, Ajax, Fair View, Tiptop, and Surprise. The locators are: E. S. Irwin, Mabel C. Irwin,

C. A. Poage, A. H. Bayless, W. H. Murchie, L. A. Walling and Emily E. Irwin. *4. January 26, 1904.

Good ore is steadily coming out of the Ethel Mine, in God's Country, twelve miles above Washington. The tunnel is now in 1,500 feet and is steadily advancing. A sawmill has been built and will be started up this week. *8. September 8, 1905.

J. L. Bryson of San Francisco, formerly superintendent of the Yuba Mine at Maybert, is to start prospecting operations at the Celia claim near Omega. The Celia has a mammoth vein and is situated in a fine timber belt. It has an abundance of free water. It was located twenty-five years ago by some operators named Ferguson and S. D. Pease. *8. September 7, 1905.

Between 300 and 400 men are at work around Omega, Gaston and Washington. *8. October 6, 1905.

The Sierra Madre Exploration Company is prospecting the Marcotte group of mines in God's Country in an attempt to locate where the Ethel and Star ledges come together. *8. November 9, 1905.

The owners of the Ethel Mine in God's Country have bonded the Baltic, West Point and Given claims in the same locality. *8. December 1, 1905.

The owners of Cotton Hill Mine will soon start work again on that valuable claim. It is one-mile from the Washington road and fourteen-miles in an easterly direction from Nevada City. The tunnel is in 1200 feet, and shows a fine body of cemented gravel. *8. December 19, 1905.

Hudson, Kite, Raitz and Ling Hing, with their four freighting outfits, left the Spanish Mine, above Washington, a few days ago with a large crushing plant to be delivered to a claim near Auburn. They had to cut their way through deep snow at the outset of the trip, for several miles. *8. December 19, 1905.

Superintendent C. M. Wilson of the Fairview Mine stated last night that the tunnel he had been running for sometime is now in 325 feet, and that he had about 1,000 ft. to drive in order to reach the pay chute for which he is aiming. He is following a thirty-foot vein that is steadily improving in mineral values. Croppings where various prospect holes have been sunk is strongly inclined to the belief that a valuable deposit of copper will be eventually discovered. Prospects for gravel in some places show several rich specimens of washed gold quartz that he thinks came from the portion of the vein he is seeking to open. *8. February 28, 1907.

Last week Charles T. Worthley, while prospecting near the Giant King Mine, just above the town of Washington, discovered a quartz vein that bears promise of developing into a first class mine. He traced the deposit for some distance up the hill by the croppings at several points. Where he sampled he found that it was heavily mineralized and showed well in free gold. The location is the next one to the Giant King. Mr. Worthley will lose no time in opening the property. Other experienced miners who have examined it predict that he will have a property of permanent value. *8. March 4, 1907.

Charles A. Marrimer, manager of the Yuba mine, at Maybert, is re-opening the Red Cross mine near Omega. It is a large, low-grade proposition. *8. January 10, 1907.

The Mineral Point Quartz claim, a thirty-foot vein that assays from six to twelve-dollars a ton, owned by A. C. Smith and J. B. Grissel, is on Canyon Creek, two-miles

from Gaston. It consists of two claims, well supplied with timber and a magnificent water power supply available for all purposes, besides a fine mill site. The vein, which is strong and thirty-feet thick, stands nearly perpendicular. There are already two tunnels on it, one being in a distance of 130 feet and the other in some eighty-feet. *8. March 9, 1907.

Charles Worthley has recently taken out some very rich specimens from his claim at Quartz Flat. There is a 400 foot tunnel, put in by others before Mr. Worthley's time. The formation is seventy-feet and more wide. An old-timer, with many years of experience in the district, reported after a careful examination of the claim--'It is a low-grade proposition of course, but I firmly believe from my knowledge of the character of the vein, that a sufficiently large chute will be eventually opened to warrant erection of a number of large mills'. *8. March 11, 1907.

Superintendent Maltman of the Ethel mine, in God's Country, states today that operations will be resumed within two weeks if the weather continued favorable. The mine was shut down in January due to the lack of lagging and the depth of snow. The mine has had a prosperous career so far. Extensive underground operations have been carried on and \$30,000 has been expended on surface improvements. The mine has produced all the money required for this work. The ledge has an average thickness of two-feet and much of it is high-grade ore. *8. March 15, 1907. -

Superintendent F. L. McPherson and Oscar Greeley, left this morning by stage for the Baltic mine, above Washington, where Mr. McPherson is directing the driving of a long tunnel for Albert Maltman & Associates. *8. April 9, 1907.

Mrs. W. D. Foster of Washington, whose husband recently died, has filed with the county recorder location notices on four placer claims in that district. They are named: Lulu, May, Grace and Leona. *8. May 15, 1907.

Ore ranging from three to eight-dollars a ton in a vein thirty-feet wide is being taken from the Fairview mine above Washington. *8. May 24, 1907.

The Dickey mine at Maybert is looking well. It is one of the promising mines of the Washington District. The vein has been intersected with a tunnel and Henry Diener, the owner of the property, has taken some ore showing free gold of great value. *8. May 24, 1907.

Twenty men are employed at the Giant King mine. A twenty-stamp mill is to be installed. *8. May 24, 1907.

C. M. Wilson, superintendent of the Fairview, near Washington, has filed with the county recorder the notices of the locations of the following mining claims: Fairview 1, 2 and 3. *8. June 7, 1907.

Superintendent Carter is making good headway with his sawmill at the Giant King mine. As soon as it is completed it will be started upon a big lot of logs that have been cut and prepared for sawing for the stamp-mill that is to be erected. The underground workings of the Giant King are opening up splendidly, showing large quantities of highly mineralized ore. *8. June 11, 1907.

J. J. Rogers tells of going up the Washington Ridge in 1850 to a point above where the Central House is now located and then down to the South Yuba River and crossing in a canoe to Irishman's Bar, where they mined. 'Peter Decker and I were among the first men to up Poorman Creek as far as the forks and a little above. At least there was not a man working on it as far as we went, or was a prospect hole to be seen. Two men were working with a rocky near its mouth on the main river'. They

prospected on Poorman Creek for several days, but returned to Irishman's Bar, 'where we were doing better'. *8. June 19, 1907.

Work at the Giant King mine has been suspended for two weeks while the question of the right-away for a flume in the vicinity of Phelps Hill is being adjusted. *8. June 20, 1907.

Grey Eagle mine, Maybert, produced many thousands of tons of rich ore under the administration of Henry Kohler. *8. August 16, 1907.

The Arctic mine, lower God's Country (upper Canyon Creek) is going ahead with its lower tunnel at a good rate. The ledge has widened to six feet and much of it shows free gold in liberal quantities. *8. August 27, 1907.

The Mountain View mine, near the Arctic, broke into a new and very rich chute a few days ago. It has a three-stamp mill, which last year paid all running expenses of the mine and about \$3,000 besides. This was applied to the purchase price of the mine. This year the company has taken out enough over the expenses to finish paying for the mine. *8. August 29, 1907.

There is a ten-stamp mill on the Grey Eagle mine. Twelve to fifteen men are employed and many thousands of dollars of rich ore have been taken out. *8. August 16, 1907.

All work suspended at the Giant King mine. Also at the company's sawmill at Phelps Hill. Two shifts have been employed at the mine and seven to eight men at the sawmill. *8. October 26, 1907.

The new thousand-foot tunnel that is being run at the Giant King and the Crumbecker mines to tap the Giant King and Crumbecker veins at a much lower depth than they have heretofore been operated. is being advanced 300 feet into the mountain and will be completed next fall, according to the calculations of Superintendent C. M. Carter. *8. November 8, 1907.

E. C. Grissel, one of the owners of the Marcotte mine in God's Country, with Fred Marcotte and Harry Kite, returned to the mine today after a short visit in the county seat. He stated that the new five-stamp mill is running regularly on an excellent grade of ore and the ledge is steadily improving as the tunnel is driven ahead. *8. December 5, 1907.

Mrs. Mabel Carter, wife of the superintendent of the Giant King mine, has located three quartz claims near the Giant King and filed the papers. Properties are named: Crow Foot. Crow Foot Extension and Eagle Foot. *8. December 26, 1907.

In March 1941, three monitors were working three shifts at the Omega mine. About 13,500,000 cubic yards mined in 1941. Reported yield was thirteen and one-half cents per cubic yard. The early day workings of Omega averaged \$8,000 per 100 square feet. This information is from J. A. Cramer, who worked as a miner in Omega in 1886. *14. 1941.

Yuba mine, Maybert, is to be reopened early in the spring. The old shaft is down 900 feet. The mine has a good production record. The new company has also taken options on the Gray Eagle, Lindsey and Mayflower. *23. February 16, 1934.

The Ocean Star mine is being reopened. *23. May 19, 1934.

The Lucky Boy mine is being reopened. A blacksmith shop has been built and forty-

feet of tunnel cleared. *23. May 4, 1934.

Men employed in Washington Mining District: Spanish mine--40. Eagle Bird--24. Omega--25. Maybert--3. Alpha--5. Jim--6. *23. 1934.

The last shipment of gold from the U. S. Post Office in Washington was made when the District was 'snowed-in' during the winter of 1937--1938. Twenty-six pounds of gold was shipped by the Spanish mine--Bradley--Mining Co. owners. The postal rate was three cents an ounce. Shipment was to San Francisco. *21.

The Grass Valley Union of July 23, 1969; published a list of the number of men employed in Nevada County gold mines on July 23, 1939. For, the Washington Mining District: Gaston--6, Omega--35. Spanish--14.

The only U.S. Mint record of the Columbia Consolidated Mines, mouth of Canyon Creek: 1917. 51 ounces. 1919. 291 ounces.

DISTRICT NOTES

'A new township was created from the eastern portion of Nevada Township, on petition of numerous citizens, to be called Washington Township. To go in effect January 14, 1854. Citizens will have no longer to go into Nevada City for the service of a Justice of the Peace'. *11. December 9, 1853.

On Friday evening last, four men entered a dance house at Omega, kept by Mrs. Williams and Mr. Tiemyre. After getting 'somewhat in liquor' they proceeded to smash things generally about the establishment. In the melee Mr. Tiemyre got a black eye and Mr. Williams received a severe cut in the forehead by coming in contact with a decanter that was flying across the room. A suit was commenced by Mr. Tiemyre that day, before Justice Wixom at Alpha, but was subsequently withdrawn'. *10. December 9, 1857.

During a ball held in the second story of a building at Alpha, near Alpha Hotel, Mr. Osgood lost his balance and fell over the rail of the piazza while holding the infant daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Ripplingham. Osgood was severely injured. The baby was picked up insensible and taken to Dr. Wixom. The child's skull was fractured and a deep wound made in the head from a nail that penetrated the brain. The child died four and a half hours later. *10. March 24, 1858.

Mr. Hessel Buisman was severely injured last Saturday while at work on his mining claim near Jefferson, by a bank caving in on him. The flesh was badly torn on one side of his head and face. His injuries are not regarded as serious. *10. June 22, 1859.

George Okey and others caught a grizzly bear in a trap at the head of Steep Hollow, weighing 800 pounds, and took him to Omega. *10. September 7, 1859.

Elected. Washington Township. Justice of the Peace--C. S. Rugg. For second Justice of the Peace there was a tie vote between G. W. Tallman and J. W. Ely. Constables elected--W. A. Eastman and J. L. P. Smith. *10. September 14, 1859.

Election Precincts. Washington Township. Washington: At George's Saloon. H. Young, Inspector. C. Stemetz and J. Adair, Judges.
Alpha: Wixom's Hotel. W. Crocker, Inspector. C. Hall and E. Tibbets, Judges.
Omega: At Van Franklin's: W. W. Ridley, Inspector. L. Temple and G. R. Dean, Judges. *4. October 6, 1860.

'The boys at Omega contemplate having a grand time on the 13th of October. Turkeys

and chickens are to be put up to be shot for, at a reasonable distance. Then comes a bear to be put up for the best rifle shot. The evening's show closes with a dog and cub fight, open to all the dogs in the county.' *4. October 6, 1860.

'The folks at Washington captured a bear and her cubs and they are going to put them up on the 28th against a given number of dogs. A purse of twenty-five dollars is being offered to the canine exhibiting the highest degree of combativeness'. *4. October 24, 1860.

Contributions received to help complete the Washington Monument in Washington, D. C. Alpha--\$25.25. Washington--\$11.50. Poorman Creek--\$5.00. South Fork--\$9.25. *10. November 27, 1860.

A man named Smith, who resided a mile from Omega, where he owned a sawmill, lost his life by freezing and exposure last Monday night. Smith and two others started for Omega from the sawmill about 11 A. M. The snow was so deep that the other two men turned back, but Smith kept on toward Omega. The next morning his body was found in the South Yuba ditch. *10. December 29, 1860.

Collins and Boyle left Omega with a pack-train of provisions for men working on Kidd & Whartenly's South Yuba ditch. About eight miles from Omega they discovered a huge grizzly bear, apparently watching their arrival. The mules--'although no one requested them to do so'--stopped. The bear, noticing their bashfulness, gallantly arose to meet them, at a gait which must have manifested a great desire on his part to hug them to his bosom--at which the whole party broke up--the mules to parts unknown and the men up the nearest tree they could find. The bear followed them to the foot of the tree, where he remained for one and one-half hours, watching the men. Finally he left, disappearing 'into the forest where in some corner his family was no doubt waiting for him'. Collins and Boyle waited until they were sure the bear was gone, then they came down and headed for Omega at full speed. Nothing has been seen or heard of the mules. *4. June 28, 1861.

J. N. Turner, county tax collector, advertised that the assessment roll had 'been placed in my hands', and notified all property owners in the area that he 'can be found at the following places' during the months of October and November. On Thursday, October 30, 1862; he would be at Hind's store, in Omega. *4. 1862.

A jealous woman, in Washington, cowhided her husband for dancing with an old sweetheart. She was fined three dollars and costs for disorderly conduct and threats of violence. *4. February 13, 1864.

On Monday night a tame fox escaped from the owner and made a raid upon the chicken coop of a citizen of Washington. The owner of the fowls heard the noise and started for the coop with a shot gun. He blazed away at the fox and the charge passed through the house, taking effect in the foot of a gentleman of Teutonic persuasion, on the opposite side of the building. 'The man was not much hurt'. *4. June 21, 1864.

Thomas Marker, of Washington, killed a white owl measuring four feet from tip-to-tip of its wings. *4. September 30, 1864.

Edward Brimskill, of Washington, was admitted yesterday to U. S. citizenship in the county court. *4. February 12, 1865.

'The Union men at Washington had a grand 'glorification' over the news of the surrender of Lee's army. The anvil was brought out and salutes fired all night. Everybody was 'libarious', and the hills surrounding the burg were made to resound with shouts. The demonstration did not cease until morning. Never before upon any previous occasion was such a time known in that section of the county. *4. March 29, 1865.

The Nevada County Board of Supervisors divided Washington Township into two parts. The eastern portion to be known as Meadow Lake. *4. February 17, 1866.

The miners within the vicinity of Omega have been considerably bothered by sluice box robbers and a company there determined to set a trap for the rogues. A quick-silver bottle was procured and filled half full of powder. The remaining space was filled with pebbles and a gun tube was arranged in the stopper. Upon this a cap was placed and a hammer so fixed that any one stepping in or out of the sluice box would pull a string and discharge the bomb. The torpedo was arranged and all left the diggings, except one man. Just then a dog came along and being frightened by the man, jumped the sluice box, struck the string and discharged the bomb. Fragments, pebbles and sand scattered in every direction. Both man and dog escaped unharmed. The dog, however, was so badly frightened that he lay upon the ground motionless until the men came and helped him up. *4. March 11, 1866.

Appointed to collect subscriptions to complete the George Washington Monument, in Washington, D. C: Mrs. W. W. Wixom, Alpha. Mrs. P. Cannon, Omega. Mrs. Charles Steimetz, Town of Washington. *10. December 29, 1866.

Mrs. F. T. Marker was crossing the South Yuba River on a foot bridge near Rocky Bar, above Washington, with her two children, one of them a baby she carried in her arms. The other, a little girl of four, with a small basket in her hands, followed close behind her. When about half way across the bridge the little girl dropped the basket into the water and in the excitement of the moment, lost her balance and fell into the foaming water beneath. With remarkable presence of mind the mother ran with her infant across the bridge and laid it down on the bank. She then ran down to the water to recover her child, which was being whirled down the stream by the rapid current. Fearlessly she plunged into the water, which was over her head, and succeeded in saving her child. *15. October 14, 1867.

J. W. Claussen, of Gold Hill, had both arms broken. He was riding down on Weise's lager beer wagon, when it hit a stump, throwing him off. He had wrapped a blanket around himself to keep dry, as it was raining at the time, and both his arms, it appears were locked together in such a manner that he fell upon them. Both were broken below the elbow. *10. November 9, 1867.

John Quintara, who has a ranch near the Central House, on the Washington road, ran across a large grizzly bear yesterday. He was within twenty-feet of the beast before seeing him--then both started to run. Quintara in one direction and the bear in the other'. 1867.

We are informed that a bear hunt is to come off in the vicinity of Diamond Creek, above Omega, on Saturday next. A number of grizzlies are known to have their abode in that vicinity. *15. February 3, 1869.

Hotel For Sale.

'The Central House, owned by Peter Hennefauth, half-way between Nevada City and Washington, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Connected with the premises is a good barn, orchard, a garden and 160 acres of land. Water for irrigation is abundant and the hotel is situated on the only stopping place for travelers between Nevada City, Washington, Omega and Bear Valley'. *15. April 15, 1869.

The Nevada County Board of Supervisors allowed bills for attendance on smallpox patients in Washington Township. *15. June 10, 1869.

A party from Omega 'went trouting' on Canyon Creek a few days ago. They caught eighty trout at a point two-miles above the mouth of the creek. *6. May 25, 1870.

Giant powder is still used to blast trout in the South Yuba river above Washington.
*35. August 30, 1870.

The people of Washington donated \$5.50 to the fund raised in Nevada County to aid the victims of the 'big-fire' in Chicago, Illinois. *6. October 21, 1870.

'Saturday evening the Republicans of Washington had a jollification over the results of the election. The whole town was illuminated and they had a torch light procession. Frank Hathaway was marshal, L. G. Prescott and R. W. Latta were aids. The procession marched through the town, after which they assembled around the flag in the center of the town, where Judge Freeman made a short speech. Everything passed off pleasantly and the crowd was entertained by Mr. Kreig and other Union gentlemen. The Glee Club sang several songs. Some Democrats joined in the procession. *4. September 19, 1871.

Charles Olney & Co. have located the water privileges of Canyon Creek. Also the spring and water of Alder Ravine for milling and mining. *35. April 20, 1871.

Mr. A. Goldsmith, county tax collector, will be in the town of Washington, at Buisman's Hotel, Monday, November 10, 1873; so that the local property owners may pay their taxes. *4. October 1873.

The citizens of Washington are reconstructing their town water works. New galvanized iron pipe has been purchased and the work will be completed in a few days. 'When done the people will be better supplied with water than ever before'. *13. August 23, 1879.

Last Wednesday, Si Harroun shot seven deer on Gaston Ridge. He borrowed a mule to 'tote' the game home. The largest of the animals weighed 176 pounds, after it had been dressed and the head and feet were off. *4. October 19, 1879.

Water rates for the Washington Ditch Company were fixed the same as last year. *13. April 12, 1880.

John Robinson has sold the Central House on the Washington Ridge. He has resided there with his family for over nine years. Ole Nelson of Graniteville, who has taken possession, will continue the business of hotel keeping. The price paid was \$2,400. *4. February 21, 1880.

A gentleman, who has just come down from Washington, says that there are lots of fish in the South Yuba, but that they are very shy. He knocked around there for three days trying to catch some, but came away empty handed. *4. October 21, 1880.

Mr. Hand, a San Francisco artist, is sketching in the vicinity of Washington and Omega. He is obtaining some very fine scenes along the Yuba. *4. October 2, 1880.

Wallace, a peddler from Grass Valley, who was lost in the snow coming from Washington the early part of the month, has nearly recovered from the effects of the experience he suffered. He left Washington early in the afternoon and drove to within one-half mile of the Central House, where he became bewildered as to what direction he should go and his team being unable to pull the wagon further through the rapidly falling snow, he turned both of the horses loose. He got in a ditch that he knew led to the Central House, but started in the wrong direction and only discovered his mistake when he had traveled about two miles. Then he took the back track. He must have wandered aimlessly and was partially unconscious at times, for not until late in the afternoon was he discovered about twenty rods from the Central House, crawling on his hands and knees, and acting in a dazed manner. He was taken in the Central House and restored to consciousness and remained several days, when Ole Nelson

took him to Grass Valley. One of the horses and the wagon were found afterward, the horse headed for Washington. The other horse is probably dead. *4. December 22, 1880.

Thursday afternoon, a little daughter of Chas. Olsen, of Washington, accidentally set her clothes on fire and was frightfully burned on the hands and back. Not having breathed any of the flames she may survive the injury. Her mother was badly burned on her hands and arms extinguishing the flames. The dwelling narrowly escaped burning. *4. January 9, 1881.

Washington boasts of thirty-eight old bachelors (an accurate count) and only five widows. The bachelors march five to nine abreast nightly making calls, while on Sundays and Sunday evenings they go thirty-eight in a line. *4. May 18, 1882.

Two men and a pistol created a sensation at the town of Washington on Thursday. There was no shooting done, but there was a good deal of loud talking indulged in and a few blows struck. The trouble was all about a lady for whom they entertained more than brotherly feelings, but as she had turned a deaf ear to both and linked her destinies with a third, the two parties, who 'got left', proceeded to drive away the sorrow that rankled in their breasts by licking each other. *4. December 3, 1882.

The ball given at Omega to honor St. Patrick's memory, did not pass off as smoothly as might have been expected. Some men, who had nothing to do with management, are said to have got drunk and assumed control of the proceedings. The original management and their friends rallied their forces and after a bit of a knock-down argument with the interlopers, they vanquished the latter and resumed the management. *4. March 21, 1884.

Nearly, if not quite one-half of the voters of Washington are old bachelors, but the town can produce nary one old maid, which 'speaks well for the marriageable female population'. *4. January 18, 1885.

The Yuba mining area (Maybert) is steadily growing in population as a result of the fine development in quartz that are being made. I. G. Pingree, who for a long time ran a dance house in Nevada City, is making arrangements to open a similar establishment there, and the lumber for it is now being taken up. *4. September 24, 1885.

Judge Ely, of Washington, has considerable business in the way of acknowledgments and civil suits, but when a fellow comes around with a black eye and wants the other fellow arrested, the Judge coaxes him out of the notion on the ground that the county is too poor to pay the expense and he is too busy to do it for nothing. *4. October 3, 1885.

I. O. Pingree says he has abandoned the idea of opening a dance house at Maybert before next spring, but will this winter conduct an extensive saloon 'etc'. at the town of Washington. *4. October 7, 1885.

George Redmayne, of Washington, shot at a squirrel in his orchard and hit a Chinese in the legs with a full charge of bird shot, causing him to abandon the apples he was stealing. *4. October 14, 1885.

Ex-naval officer Watson, who is interested in the Governor Morton and other mining enterprises in Washington Townsite, is having a neat cottage built on the north side of the river, nearly opposite the Eagle Bird mine. He proposes to make his home there during the winter. *4. October 28, 1885.

Travel between Nevada City and the quartz mining section of Washington Township is unusually active at this time. There are three stage lines and they are generally well loaded. That neighbor has become one of the most important tributaries of Nevada City, and is constantly growing in population. *4. September 4, 1886.

Mrs. Clara Phelps, wife of Charles Phelps of Phelps Hill, Washington, was killed by a run-away team of horses on the Bear Valley grade. *4. October 3, 1887.

Washington voting precinct was divided to establish a precinct at Ormonde. *4. July 27, 1888.

Geo. Carr kept a store near Omega. One morning he was cooking some beans in his second room when he heard a customer come in the front room. Taking the kettle off the fire place crane he waited on the customer. Returning to the rear room he was amazed to see a huge bear walking off with the smoking kettle, the bale in his mouth. Carr gave the alarm. The bear was traced through the brush and the kettle, battered up, was found, but Bruin had 'vamoosed'. *4. April 2, 1890.

Gussie Frecon, a woman of ill fame, died Saturday night at the Rocky Bar house above Washington. She had been on a spree for several days and died in an 'alcoholic fit'. She was twenty-two and had been in Washington several months. The county coroner held an inquest and buried her decently. *4. July 21, 1890.

Neil J. Carey of Washington, went skating on the river near Ormonde. The ice broke and he fell into the water. 'The exposure incident to the accident brought on his fatal illness'. *4. January 22, 1891.

There is a dance at Washington tonight. Three stage loads of people went up from this city. The best of times are always had at the Washington dances. *4. June 10, 1893.

Leonard Johnson made the trip through the snow from Washington to Nevada City today with his pack train of eight mules and two horses. *4. December 12, 1894.

Many sheep are lying dead along the Washington road. They were sheared in the valley just before the recent snowstorm and coldness and were unable to withstand the sudden change of temperature in the mountains. *4. May 19, 1894.

George Eage, driver of the Washington stage, saw a large cinnamon bear Monday morning between Washington and Maybert. His bearship started to cross the road about thirty-feet in front of the stage and when about half-way across caught sight of the approaching vehicle. Stopping short, he turned partly around, took a good look at George and then went up the hill as fast as he could travel. *4. July 5, 1894.

A number of people from Nevada City left for Washington today to attend the ball to be given this evening for the benefit of Frank Means, who lost sight of both eyes in a blast at the Eagle Bird mine. *4. September 22, 1894.

E. D. Tompkins of Nevada City, says that on July 4, 1857; he was living in Bear Valley. At that time the miners around Alpha decided to celebrate the 4th of July. Among other attractions was a dance given under a large brush tent built for that purpose. Mr. Tompkins rode over to Alpha to take part in the celebration. The day was cold and cloudy and that night snow enough to break down the tent, fell. *4. July 6, 1895.

W. T. Van Oudshorn, better known as 'Tommy Kohler', died at the county hospital yesterday. An old resident of the county, being for many years a resident of Wash-

ington, where he was Justice of the Peace for a long time. He was about 67 years old. *4. September 27, 1895.

'A gentleman from the ridge between Nevada City and Washington, showed this reporter the claws which a large grizzly bear had left in a trap near White Cloud'. *4. October 9, 1895.

The resignation of J. A. Gleason, Constable of Washington Township, was received and accepted by the Board of Supervisors. J. A. Lithgow, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. *4. January 13, 1896.

An Italian, named Bevelque, is credited with killing three big cinnamon bears within one-half hour, last Tuesday on Washington Ridge. *4. January 30, 1896.

M. A. Baugh sold his interest in the soda factory in Nevada City to his partners. He will return to Maybert to resume charge of the boarding house which his brother, J. A. Baugh, has been conducting there for some time. *4. March 21, 1896.

At the Christmas tree exercises in Washington Thursday evening, Chas. Fisk was Santa Claus. While he was taking off the presents the cotton with which his coat was covered, was set on fire from one of the candles and in an instant he was all-a-blaze. Before the fire could be put out his hands and face were severely burned. *4. December 26, 1896.

At Graniteville yesterday the baseball club of that city played and defeated a nine from Washington with a score of 20 to 13. *4. July 26, 1897.

A man came down from Washington this morning bringing a large bear with him. Bruin wore a muzzle and occupied a seat on the stage. *4. August 16, 1897.

'A Jollification Dance will be given tomorrow night at Maybert to celebrate their good fortune in obtaining a lease of the Eagle Bird mine'. The resumption of work on that property means much for the little town of Maybert, which has been very dull since the eastern company that had a bond on the Eagle Bird quit work a year and a-half ago. *4. September 30, 1897.

The following were married in a triple wedding at Maybert: J. A. Lipman and Ida Hitchcock. Wm. H. Frye and Lena A. Hitchcock. C. C. Whitaker and Ellen Kite. *4. November 23, 1897.

A Washington miner left a lunatic in charge of his cabin, instructing him at the proper time to start a fire for the preparation of supper. When he returned home and found his demented friend had obeyed his orders, incidentally using, however, just \$1,150 of greenbacks for kindling paper, he probably realized that there had been more than one lunatic about the place. *4. March 18, 1898.

In 1898 T. P. Redmayne, Justice of the Peace in Washington and Mr. Pridgon were candidates for supervisor of the 3rd District. Votes cast: Pridgon 219. Redmayne 111. List of expenses filed: Redmayne-Advertising \$7.25. Hotel bills, stage fare, hall rent and postage \$32.75. Pridgon-Contribution to County Committee \$20. Advertising \$5. 'Grub' for horse and himself--\$7.50. *4. November 23, 1898.

Sheriff Getchell appointed L. B. Self as Deputy Sheriff for Washington District. *4. December 11, 1899.

For sometime past the people of Washington, who have occasion to be down town after dark have been attracted by the peculiar action of a person, apparently a woman,

dressed in black. She seems to take delight in scaring people and acts in many ways as the persons who occasionally appear as ghosts. The strange woman was seen last night by a young man named Camper. He got Richard Kite, W. Rogers, Geo. Kite and others to help him try to find out who she is. They gave her a good chase, but she succeeded in escaping. *4. January 28, 1900.

The house of ill repute at Rocky Bar, on the river above Washington, is at last closed. Flora Walsh having vacated it yesterday. *4. January 11, 1900.

Eb. C. Grissel, a grocery store owner of Washington, appointed supervisor of the third district of Nevada County by Governor Gage of California. *4. March 23, 1901.

The Sierra Nevada baseball team of Nevada City will play the Washington nine in Washington next Saturday. *4. May 1, 1901.

William Tiernan of Maybert, swore out a warrant for the arrest of James Rose, agent of the South Yuba Ditch, for hitting him with an ax and then a shovel, in an argument over the use of water. *4. July 25, 1901.

Nevada County newspapers in 1902 make several mentions of a Mr. L. R. Poundstone as being superintendent of the Gaston mine.

The Sierra Nevada baseball club played the Washington nine. Score was 29 to 6 in favor of the Nevada City team.

On account of darkness on the way home the boys from Nevada City lost their way and didn't reach Nevada City until 2 A. M. *4. April 25, 1901.

Death came to L. R. Prescott, age 70, at the county hospital yesterday. 'The genial old gentleman' was for twenty-five years the driver of the stage between Washington and Nevada City. 'He was highly esteemed by all that knew him. Burial will be in Pine Grove Cemetery'. *9. May 7, 1903.

Henry Kohler, the well known teamster, left for Washington yesterday with two heavy laden freight wagons of mining machinery and merchandise consigned to merchants and miners at Washington, Gaston and Maybert. This is the first freight (heavy) that could be hauled in this season. *4. May 13, 1903.

Sheriff Walker sold the Thornton Hotel property in Washington at auction in front of the Court House at noon yesterday to J. A. Gleason. The bid was \$285. The property was sold under execution, Gleason having secured judgment. *9. May 19, 1903.

Suit to Collect Rent. Bartholomew Murphy has commenced an action in the Superior Court, through his attorney, to nullify an agreement entered into in 1899 with M. Crowley. The Murphy ranch at Washington was rented to Crowley by the month at the rental of five-dollars and there is \$245 dollars due for rent. Plaintiff sues for treble this amount and costs of suit for possession of the property. The agreement states that defendant will vacate the premises on request of Murphy. *9. May 27, 1903.

L. B. Lithgow, who came down from Washington yesterday, says the reservoir on Fall Creek broke this week and the water rushed down the canyon with great force. It is likely that fishing in Fall Creek has been spoiled for a while at least. *9. July 4, 1903.

While returning home on the Washington stage yesterday morning, Mr. H. Hutchison, who had just finished erecting a mill at the Last Chance mine, near Maybert, and Geo-

rge Grissel, the stage driver, killed a rattlesnake that measured forty-two inches in length and as big around as a man's arm. 'His snakeship' had eleven rattles and a button. *4. July 31, 1903.

John Hippert was bitten by a large rattlesnake while on the road near the Baltic mine. The snake was coiled up in the dust and Hippert did not see it until it struck. He hurried back to the Baltic mine. Dr. Johns of Washington was hurriedly dispatched for, while in the meantime several ladies at the mine applied remedies. 'It is thought that he will recover, unless unforeseen complications should set in'. *4. August 5, 1903.

In the vicinity of the Central House, on Washington Ridge, bears are doing much damage to livestock. Hunters are welcome. *9. September 1, 1903.

Charles Phelps, age 76, of Phelps Hill, Washington, died 'a few days ago' of pneumonia. He mined in the Washington District for over fifty years. *4. November 4, 1903.

Winter Supplies.

Fourteen tons of merchandise have been received recently by rail in Nevada City for the store of Olsen & Co. at Washington. It is being hauled to its destination by three teams. 'The heavy traffic at this time had cut the road up considerably'. *8. December 18, 1907.

Thos. Coan killed a cinnamon bear at Phelps Hill weighing about 800 pounds. *9. December 18, 1903.

Peter Craft, while plowing in a field in Washington, found a ring that was lost by a little girl playing in the field eighteen years before. *4. January 7, 1904.

John McCarthy of Washington who sued the Gaston Ridge Mining Co. for damage in running slickens on his land and for polluting the water of a ditch which he claims as a water right and asking for an injunction therein, was awarded fifty dollars damage by Judge Nilon, but no injunction was issued. McCarthy was adjudged owner of the water right and land described in the complaint. The case was tried before a jury in Superior Court several weeks ago, lasting several days, and considerable interest was manifested by the people of Washington. *4. January 7, 1904.

R. Hessel Wood, who arrived in Washington from Relief Hill last Saturday, reported that he discovered two pairs of gum boots, a couple of jugs of whiskey, a hat and some other articles, about two hundred feet below the old abandoned trail between Washington and Relief Hill. The outfit is supposed to have belonged to the missing Chinaman who left Washington on Sunday, January 10th; intending to go to the Spanish Ridge mine. It is supposed the Chinese fell off the trail and rolled into the South Yuba River and drowned. A search for the body was made yesterday. *4. January 18, 1904.

E. C. Grissel sold the grocery store in Washington, which he has conducted for eight years, to Alex Olsen. Grissel is also one of the owners of a store in Gaston. *8. August 2, 1905.

Mrs. E. J. McCutcheon of San Francisco, F. P. Moore Jr. of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and several servants, who had been spending a few weeks at Gaston, left this morning for San Francisco. *8. August 15, 1905.

Charles Lutz, William Browning, Alphonse Schwartz and Clyde Cole, of Washington, on a hunting trip to Bear Valley, killed a bear weighing 550 pounds. The bear was the largest killed in this area for some time. *8. November 3, 1905.

The Young Ladies Social Club of Washington gave a jolly Christmas dancing party Saturday night at Kohler's Hall in that town. The Washington orchestra furnished music and it was excellent. There was a good-sized crowd present, including a number of young people of Gaston. The ladies managed the affair in a manner which won much praise for them. *8. December 26, 1905.

Samuel G. Potts, the pioneer teamster and freighter, died last night. He was 72. *8. March 23, 1907.

The effort to get a coffin from Nevada City to Washington for the funeral of Samuel Potts, failed on account of the deep snow, and it was returned to the undertaker in Nevada City. It was necessary to construct a coffin in Washington. *8. March 29, 1907.

J. B. McCulla arrived in Nevada City from Washington yesterday evening on snowshoes. *8. April 4, 1907.

Men employed at the Giant King Mine have raised about \$200 and will put on a dance and supper, free to the public, at Kohler's Hall in Washington on the evening of June 1st. The hotel bill of ladies coming from the outside will be paid for by the hosts. *8. May 31, 1907.

Christmas At Gaston.

Every family was made happy with turkey and every employee was presented with a half pound of 'blood tobacco' and a briar pipe. Each of the mill men and some others, received a pound of 'good tobacco' and a briar pipe, which was due to Mr. Poundstone, the superintendent. The electricians worked like beavers the day before Christmas and succeeded in installing lights in all the houses. The illumination gives the ridge a cityfied appearance. *9. January 3, 1904.

Alfred McKee and Jerry Kelleher of Washington, arrived last night from that town driving a bunch of stock which they were taking to winter pasture in the valley. *8. December 31, 1907.

Two brothers, Joe and Antone Anderson, mined for many years in Scotchman Creek, below the concrete dam. In 1950 the remains of their cabin and orchard could still be seen. From Clyde Cole Sr. 1950.

In 1920, Mrs. J. C. Hood, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, advertised it as--'On the Banks of the South Yuba River. Amid Most Picturesque Scenery of California. Where Fishing and Hunting is Supreme'.
(From an old bill-head of the hotel).

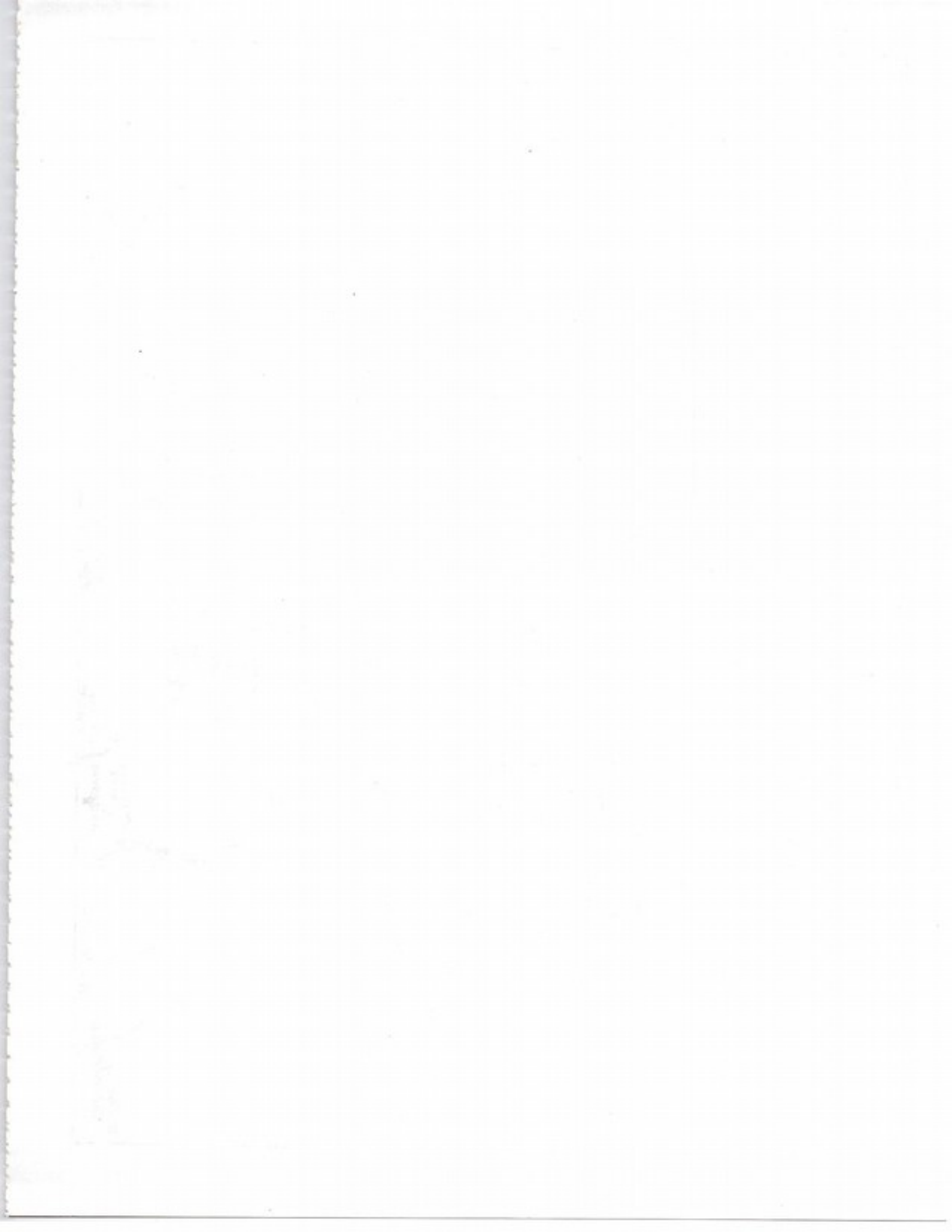
'Togetherness. High Sierra Style.

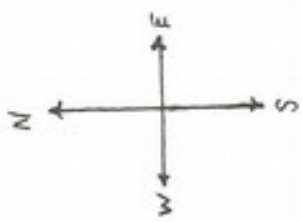
Washington, a town in the Mother Lode, has fourteen citizens and two bars, which close on alternate Saturdays so everybody should stay solvent. The owner of the closed bar hosts a party in his rival's joint. Creeping Socialism, that's what it is'.
(From Herb Caen's Column. San Francisco Chronicle. Late 1950's).

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ALLEGHANY

X 16 TO 1 MINE
X YELLOW JACKET
X EL DORADO

X ORIENTAL

X KENTON

X PLUMBER

X GERMAN BAR

X MOORE'S FLAT

X SADIE

X CHERRY HILL

X UPPER SPANISH

X SNOW TMT SPRING

SP

X PAIRVIEW

X MINE

X ASBESTOS

X PRISCO

NORTH BLOOMFIELD

RELIEF

GRANITEVILLE

X CHINESE BAR

X PENNMAN CR.

X GASTON

X ROCK

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