

## BARS ON THE YUBA RIVER

by

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In less than four months after the discovery of gold in Coloma the precious metal was found in the present Yuba River, in Yuba County.

### Long Bar No. 1

Gold was first discovered on the Yuba River at Long Bar June 2, 1848 by James Speck who was born in Pennsylvania. This was the longest bar on the river and derived its name from this fact. It was developed about the first of October 1849 by a company consisting of H. B. Cartwright, James La Fone, Henry Irwood, W. S. Pearson, David C. Pearson, Edward Pearson, Oliver Smith, Smith Baldwin and Henry Bleaker. Claims were taken up so rapidly that by the spring of 1850 there were 1000 people there. A postoffice was established this same year, there also being six stores, ten saloons, and gambling houses, eight hotels and boarding houses, with a population of about four hundred people. This bar was not as rich as Parks Bar and other bars but in 1858 it was progressing on a large scale while most of the other bars were nearly deserted.

### Swiss Bar.

This bar was nine miles above Marysville, the first mining point above the mouth of the Yuba River. Work was commenced here in 1850 and had always paid good wages. While it was quite a large mining camp it was not as much of a town as Long Bar. It had stores, hotels and boarding houses, saloons and all other necessary businesses but when the bar was worked out all of these vanished and the site is now covered with sand.

### Kennebec Bar.

In October, 1849 the Kennebec Company from Maine located just opposite Long Bar and named it Kennebec Bar. The bar not being very rich, never amounted to much and in March the company abandoned it and went to Downieville.

### Rose Bar.

Rose Bar was worked by a company of fifty men in September 1849 to dam the river so as to mine the bed. The dam was completed and work was commenced early in October. The rains set in and in two days the water overflowed the dam and washed it away. In the few days they had taken out one thousand dollars each. The the year the bar became very populace and in 1850 there were 2000 men working there, there being three stores, three boarding houses, two saloons, bakery, blacksmith shop and three other small businesses.

## 2. Bars on the Yuba River.

### Parks Bar.

David Parks from whom the bar derived its name, came there September 8, 1849. He mined and kept a store and trading post. His customers being the Indians and miners. Goods brought exceedingly high prices, especially among the Indians who knew very little of values, or the worth of gold. They would trade a cup of gold for the same quantity of beads or sugar. Parks left for New Orleans in 1849 and exchanged \$85,000.00 at the bank for coins. As little value was known of the gold dust he received but \$12.00 an ounce for it.

### Saw Mill Bar.

Opposite Parks Bar, miners commenced work in the summer of 1849. A store was built there and these men built a saw mill in 1849. From this mill the bar derived its name. A mining company was formed here for the purpose of draining the river and was called the Canal Company. This was in May 1850. From the tenth to the fifteenth of September this company took out \$15,898.00.

### Cordua Bar.

Cordua Bar was a small bar near the Timbucktoo Ravine. Work was commenced here in 1849. Theodore Cordua started a store from which fact the bar derived its name. The bar was small and was soon worked out.

### Cape Horn Bar.

Just above Cordua Bar at a point at the base of a hill a Connecticut Company worked in the summer of 1849. It was christened Cape Horn as this company had come around the Horn.

### Landers Bar.

Landers Bar is situated just where the county line meets the mouth of Deer Creek. The first mining was done here in 1850. The bar was small but was quite rich.

### Castle Bar.

Castle Bar, just below Nigger Bar was worked very extensively by a company of white miners. Considerable gold was taken out but at this time in 1948 it is completely covered with water from the Narrows Dam, near Smartville.

### 3. Bars on the Yuba River.

#### Ohio Bar.

This bar is just above Nigger Bar and a short ways from the mouth of the South Yuba River. It acquired its name from a company of men from the state of Ohio settling in this spot and working there. Considerable of gold was taken from this bar and was worked afterward by the Chinese, and then after they quit snipers worked there until the water from the dam covered it over.

#### Texas Bar.

This bar was aways above Foster Bar but it did not produce in gold as did Fosters Bar. A company from Texas worked this bar and through this it acquired the name.

#### Sucker Bar.

This is a bar a short ways above Missouri Bar no. 2 and very little was known about it especially at the later date and how it got its name has not been known but it is very evident that it was not very rich according to the name.

#### Willow Bar.

Just above Sucker Bar is this bar and it appears that from the amount of willows growing there it was given its name. Very little is known of this bar.

#### New York Bar.

This bar was a smaller bar than many of the others and was not of much consequence and it derived its name from a number of workers on the bar from the state of New York.

#### Alabama Bar.

Another one of the smaller bars that acquired the name from a number of men working it from the state of Alabama.

#### Wampo Bar.

It is not known how this bar derived its name but it seemed that it produced considerable gold while it lasted. It was also a small bar. This was the next bar above Alabama Bar.

#### 4. Bars on the Yuba River.

##### Fosters Bar.

This famous bar was situated between Willow and Mill Creek, just above Bullards Bar. Early in 1849 William Foster located at this point, which afterward became known as Fosters Bar. He worked it for some time employing Indians to assist him. Later in the season the bar became thickly populated by many miners coming from the East. Foster opened a store here and in 1850 other stores and a meat market was established. The bar became the most thriving in the vicinity. A post office was established and the bar was made the voting precinct of all the people in the vicinity. In 1850 the population was set at around twelve hundred. The votes cast in that year was 1500. There were several hotels, five stores, a number of saloons, gambling houses, butcher shops, blacksmith shops, etc.

In March 1850 the miners elected officers for a local government. The prices for necessities were very high. In March 1850 the miners regulated the size of the claims, allowing each man thirty feet front on the river. The dirt or gravel was first carried in buckets and washed out in a cradle. Later, wheelbarrows were introduced, and the long tom. Still later the sluice box came in use.

A toll bridge was constructed across the river in the fall of 1850 and was rebuilt the next summer and again carried away that winter. A ferry was also used at this point. Atkinson & Rice constructed the bridge called Fosters Bar bridge in 1854. In 1851 the bar began to decline until in a few years later it was mostly occupied by Chinamen. It being worked mostly by means of coffer dams.

##### Bullards Bar.

This was another large mining bar three fourths of a mile below Fosters Bar. Work was commenced here in 1849, and the bar soon became a populace place. It was named after Dr. Bullard of Brooklyn, N.Y. who was one of the pioneer miners and afterward lost in a shipwreck. Among the early settlers was Charles E. DeLong, afterwards minister of Japan; Charles E. Lippincott, editor of the Sierra Citizen in 1855, and afterward auditor of the State of Illinois. William Sharkey, afterwards editor of the Butte Register; Mix Smith, John Sullivan, Huger Shertland, James P. Godfrey, Daniel Gettens, and Roger McMenamin. A company of sixteen shareholders were formed in January 1850 for the purpose of turning the river so as to mine the river bed. They worked until September and made a failure after spending forty seven thousand dollars. It was afterward turned by flume but was found to be worthless. The first bridge was erected in 1850 by E. S. Gifford. After passing through several hands it became in possession of George Mix, who in 1856 erected the first permanent structure at a cost of \$7,000.00. He also constructed wagon roads to the bar. The flood of 1862 carried away the bridge and Smith constructed another up the river which was afterward sold to John Ramm. In the flood of 1875 this one was destroyed. Ramm then built another at a cost of \$15,000.00. A military company was formed in 1852 in which Daniel Gettens was First Lieutenant.

## 5. Bars on the Yuba River.

### Horse Bar.

This was quite a lively mining point in 1851 but was soon worked out and abandoned.

### Winslow Bar.

Winslow Bar, a bar about three miles below Bullards Bar and about one mile below the present Bullards Bar Dam (built in 1921) was named after Captain Winslow, a sea captain. At the time of the gold rush in 1849 Captain Winslow brought a number of Chinese here and worked them on the river. These were the first Chinese brought to this country and that is how they became great river miners. This bar was a famous bar and during the summer of 1850 there were probably three hundred and fifty men there. The three Rideout brothers, N. D., Rance and Sam conducted a commercial business, supplying the miners. In 1853 Dunning went to Galena Hill where he remained until 1857, when he came to Marysville and engaged into the banking business. There were a great many prominent men worked at this bar. The first saw mill built in this part of the state was at this point. Two brothers by the name of Murphy built and run the mill. In later years the bar became worked out and abandoned.

### Poverty Bar.

At one time seventy five men worked at this bar. A store was kept by Doctor Grove.

### Long Bar No. 2.

This was quite a long bar, two miles above Fosters Bar. It derived its name from its length, being named subsequent to the one above Marysville. It was later worked by Chinamen as was most of the other bars.

### Oregon Bar.

This bar was once the scene of thriving operations. A store was kept here. It being close to Oregon Hill is how it derived its name.

### Pittsburg Bar.

This Bar, just above Oregon Bar, was worked by about forty white men but afterward worked by the Chinese. One man by the name of John Peacock accumulated considerable money and afterward became crazy.

### Rock Island Bar.

## 6. Bars on the Yuba River.

### Elbow Bar.

In May 1850, five men who afterward moved to Nicolaus, Sutter county, located here. The bar was named from its peculiar shape. It was soon worked out and abandoned.

### Middle Yuba Bar.

This bar was at the mouth of the Middle Yuba and at one time there were about seventy men worked here.

### English Bar.

This was a small bar said to have derived its name from two Englishmen here with poor success in 1851. They gave their claim to a man named Wilkins who formed a company and in the summer of 1852, took out ninety thousand dollars.

### Vance Wing Dam.

At this point a man named Vance constructed a wing dam in 1850. In 1852 B. P. Hugg purchased it and took out several thousand dollars.

### Williams Bar.

This bar was a short distance above Parks Bar Bridge which was worked by a number of white men. In later years it was dredged.

### Kanaka Bar.

This bar is above Clingmans Point, and was located by a party of Kanaka's from the Sandwich Islands. It was a small bar and was soon worked out.

### Rices Crossing Bar.

This was a very extensive bar about one mile above the mouth of the South Yuba River, was a bar worked by one hundred men. It was called variously "Lousy Level", then "Liars Flat", "Leases Flat" and finally "Rices Crossing". A bridge was built here by Mr. Rice. It was afterward worked by Chinamen and afterwards by a number of Indians and half breeds. It paid big wages after each freshet which came from the debris and sand from the hydraulic mines.

## 7. Bars on the Yuba River

### Ousleys Bar.

Just above Sand Flat Bar, is now entirely covered with debris. Work on this bar was commenced in late 1849 by Doctor Ousley of Missouri who mined and practiced medicine, the bar acquiring its name from him. In three years, it was practically deserted but some work was done there in 1858.

### Specks Camp.

This place on the river was just above Timbucktoo Ravine and was the first place gold was found on the river in paying quantities. James Speck of Colusa on June 2, 1848, after finding gold in small quantities on Rose Bar, dug at this point in the afternoon and worked it in paying quantities until November of the same year.

### Sicard Bar.

This was a small bar on the river just above Parks Bar. It derived its name from Theodore Sicard who had a store there. The work was commenced in 1849. It was worked out in a short time.

### Bartons Bar

This bar was two miles above Parks Bar. It was first settled in 1850 by P. Y. Harris. The bar was small but quite rich and was a flourishing camp for six years. Robert and George Barton had the only store there in 1850 and the bar was named after them. At the time there were one hundred miners, several stores, saloons and hotels existed there and three hundred miners worked there later during its prosperity. W. M. Pearls of Smartville stated that Furgerson brothers who had a store here in 1850 sold out at auction, and that he saw in the store a sugar barrel full of gold retorts on the day of the sale. The Furgesons returned east with ninety thousand dollars.

### Malay Camp Bar.

This bar was opposite Landers Bar, near the mouth of Deer Creek, a number of Malays working there and it became known as Malay camp.

### Union Bar.

This was near the mouth of Union Creek. It was a small bar and was soon exhausted.

## 8. Bars on the Yuba River.

### Stoney Bar.

About five hundred men worked at this bar in early days. Albert Northup kept a large hotel which would accommodate two hundred and fifty men. John Flattery kept a store.

### Condemn Bar.

This bar was at the mouth of Dobbins Creek and at one time seventy five white men were at work there. Later, two or three companies of Chinese camped at this spot comprising possibly of a hundred who had three wing dams on the river. After most of the Chinese left a number of snipers camped here and several to this day, 1948. However, at this time very little gold is now being taken out.

### Frenchman Bar.

This bar is between Rices Crossing and Condemn Bar. It was occupied by about one hundred and fifty men, and received its name from the large number of Frenchmen at work here. Later, it was worked by a large number of Chinamen.

### Missouri Bar no. 1

This bar was just above Condemn Bar and was named by a company of men from Missouri who were at work here. This bar was considered a very rich bar and its location is where the present site of the Colgate Power House is located. It was worked by Chinese by wing dams after the white men quit.

### Clingmans Point

This was a bar in the short bend of the river between Missouri Bar and the Middle Yuba and was the scene of considerable mining. It was named after a man named Clingman who settled here.

### Negro Bar

This was once a lively bar, occupied first by Negroes. It was worked afterward by white men and Chinamen. Later, a number of snipers worked here and some of them made very fair wages until the Narrows Dam was built and covered it with water.

### Missouri Bar no. 2.

This bar, second of its name, is just above Elbow Bar. It was located in 1850 by a company chiefly from Missouri and is how it derived its name. There was once a large camp here with hotels, stores and saloons. It was lively place for three or four years. In the height of its prosperity there were about one hundred men collected here.



## 9. Bars on the Yuba River.

### Yuba River Mines in 1850.

The mines were in active operation along the Yuba River and its tributaries from ten miles above its mouth to the higher ranges of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. General Vallejo has stated the Yuba was a misspelling of the Uva, a name given to the stream by an exploring party in 1824, on account of the large quantities of wild grape vines found growing on the banks. General Bidwell regarded the derivation of the word Yuba was one of Indian origin and that the similarity between it and the Spanish word was a mere coincidence. First division of the county into townships was made August 24, 1850.

### Sand Hill

Sand Hill, located just back of Cordua Bar on a hill north of Timbucktoo, a small town was started and the place became known as Sand Hill. When hydraulic was commenced it was discovered that the location of Sand Hill was a very rich mining ground. The residents of the town moved to Timbucktoo and the ground has all been worked out by the Excelsior Company.

### Timbucktoo

The first mining was done in the ravine about Timbucktoo in 1850. A negro working in one of the ravines, and from this fact the ravine and town was christened Timbucktoo by William Monigan and L. B. Clark. Timbucktoo was the largest and most thriving locality in the township in 1859. At that time there were two hotels, six boarding houses, eight saloons in addition to the bars in the hotels and boarding houses, one bank, one drug store, two general stores, three clothing and dry goods stores, three shoe shops, one blacksmith shop, two carpenter shops, one lumber yard, one livery stable, one barber shop, three bakeries, two tobacco and cigar stores, one church and one theatre. Another hotel was built in 1861 and a school house in 1862. The total population was about 1200.

### Gold Mining in Yuba County.

It is conceded that the Yuba River has produced more gold than any other river in the United States. While records are not available on account of the production in the early mining, there is little doubt but what it has produced more gold than any other river in the United States. It is possible though that the American River and its tributaries are very close second to the Yuba.

Many places on the main Yuba River which comprised the North Fork where gold was discovered in handsome paying quantities in the early "gold rush" days were called bars. There were 46 bars on the river, all in Yuba County, extending from ten miles above Marysville to the northern end of the county line, most of them yielding vast sums of the yellow metal. From reliable sources is the statement that the Yuba River has the greatest number of minerals than any other river in the world.

## 10. Bars on the Yuba River.

All of the bars on the river were extensively worked by the early day miners and great quantities of gold was recovered from same which had been sold to the surrounding towns of Smartville, Dobbins, North San Juan, French Corral, Camptonville, Challenge, and many other places. When the better spots on the river became worked out or pay as well as it did at first, then these early day workers began leaving the river and looking for better diggings, turning their attention to quartz mining or changing to other vocations.

The departing of the white men from the river naturally gave an opening for the Chinese who had by that time had become acquainted with river mining. Several hundred Chinese were engaged in mining the river between Parks Bar and Fosters Bar. In their workings they would wing-dam the river, and generally there was from fifty to sixty to a company, and they had these dams frequently along the river. The river was a long way from being worked out and these Chinese made very good money in the recovery of gold from the stream and it has been stated that much of the gold was sent to China. After the Chinese abandoned the river it was occupied by numerous snipers who preferred working at river mining in place of working for wages. Their methods of working was principally by the long tom or sluicing. All the better spots now at this time 1948 are covered with water from various dams placed in the river which has stopped all mining procedure.

At this date, 1948, the only mining done on the Yuba is with the gold dreges. The Yuba Consolidated Dredges are yielding a production of 100,000 ounces of gold annually with the operation of from three to five dredges. These alone are five times the production Alaska has.

In the early times of the gold dredging the greatest depth that was obtained was from 50 to 80 feet, according to the different dredges. The company now have dredges that will dig to a depth of 125 feet. They are now working over ground that had been formerly worked with the smaller dredges, and it has been stated that they are obtaining as much gold as they had produced in the first workings. It is estimated that these dredges will be working for at least 25 years before they have these gold producing grounds worked out. With a digging depth of 125 feet there are places where the bedrock has not yet been reached.

11. Bars on the Yuba River

A Report on the Midnite Mine.

Owned and operated by R. E. Hecker & Frank C. Well of P. O. Box 123 Woodleaf, California, who started development work in 1948. Property consists of 17 mining claims located in 3 sections and 2 townships in the North East portion of Yuba County which is as follows: Sections 3 & 4 Township 19 N. R. 8E. II. D. B. & M. and Sec. 34 T 20 N. R. 8E. M. D. B. & M. This property lies on a ridge known as Slate Creek ridge which runs from a point known as North Star thence running south approximately 4 miles to the North fork of Yuba River.

History of this property is that it was mined extensively by the early day placer miner on the west slope of the ridge where the gold had concentrated in the ravines from erosion of our ledges that run along this ridge. Then along about 1895, 3 Bros. by the name of Berry worked through a tunnel on the east side of ridge, the tunnel being at a depth of about 75 ft. under top of ridge. According to the early day residents they worked there for 5 or 6 years and hauled their ore with team & wagon about 2 miles to a creek known as Deadwood Creek where they had a mill set up to mill the ore and no one knows how much they took out if anything. However this work was done one half mile S.W. of our present workings. Our work is being done in a highly mineralized belt of about 2000 ft. wide running N. W. & S. E. bordered on the south with a Calaveras slate overlapping granodiorite and Serpentine to the north. Between these two formations we have porphyry, diorite & shist dykes along with 6 parallel quartz ledges that we know of. that run S. W. and N. E., and two of these we prospected through short tunnel Shafts & Open cuts of which yielded very fine gold silver lead ore. One of the ledges being of 3 ft. and the other of 6 ft. in width that both dip to the north. Our work all being done in the oxidized zone. However this year, 1949, we have constructed one and one half miles of road down to the main tunnel and mill site, have started the main tunnel which is on the 6 ft. ledge. We expect to drift along the vein and cross cut to the other ledges. We have hauled in our supplies and materials such as mine timbers powder & lumber for ore bins mine buildings & etc. and at present moving in a pilot mill. With one hundred fifty ft. of tunnel we expect the mine to be paying its way. This property has wonderful possibilities of being one of the largest mines discovered in California, in recent years, according to the development that has been done and the geological structure of the property.

Signed: R. E. Hecker

## 12. Bars on the Yuba River.

### Elk Mine.

The Elk Quartz mine is in the Dobbins-Indiana Ranch mining district, same containing a little less than two claims, the Alpha and Hill Top. Is in Section 19, T. 18N., R. 7E. M.D.M., Elevation 2300 feet. Are on a small but well defined ledge, the continuity which has been demonstrated for upwards of 2 miles. The strike of the ledge is Northeast and Southwest and the dip is to the Southeast.

These claims are located about three miles Northwest of Dobbins, Yuba County and are on the same lead as the Red Ravine and Mother Lode mines, lying 1500 and 3000 feet respectfully, and to the Northeast. The Alpha claim is the south claim of the two. This claim has produced in the neighborhood of \$200,000.00. The first locator Kessler in the 70's took out \$85,000.00 from a hole not over thirty feet in depth. Other pockets in the near vicinity of the large one brought his total extractions up to about \$113,000.00.

One Morse, shortly afterward took out about \$20,000.00. Higgins and others in subsequent years extracted from the claims gold sufficient to bring the total production up to about \$200,00. All of the gold came from surface pockets.

A tunnel 135 feet long from the portal cuts the ledge. This was run by Chas. Higgins who owned and operated it after Kessler.

The next owner and operator was Otto Woolweber. He continued the tunnel for a distance of about 350 feet having run in the foot wall practically all the way. A 20 foot winniz was sunk of the Kessler shoot which continues 20 feet below the tunnel level, and coarse gold was taken out all the way down. Lack of facilities for handling the water prevented further development.

Following Woolweber, S. Bishop and F. L. McPherson became possessors. They held this for awhile and took out some gold from shoots. These parties having failed to do their assessment work, R. M. Tait located it and worked it off and on for several years. He took out in one pocket shoot which continues down below the tunnel level \$800.00. The largest piece weighed 3.64 oz., while in the Kessler pocket the largest piece weighed in the neighborhood of 135 oz.

There is a gouge on the footwall and hanging wall from 1 to 12 inches in places, well mineralized, containing fragmentary quartz. The gold is found mainly in the gouge and on the footwall. The indications are that the ledge on the southern part of the property where most of the pockets occur will lose its pocket character at depth and shoots of milling ore may reasonably be expected to occur.

The northern end of the claim and on the same lead shows a milling proposition. On the Hill Top claim one Edgeman took out a \$12,000.00 pocket. Many prospect holes have been sunk along the ledge on good surface showings in hopes of finding a pocket. These prospect holes have at least been demonstrated the continuity of the ledge through the claim.

The country rock is gabbrodiorite and there are several dykes intersecting the ledge. From what work has been done in prospecting the ledge averages from a few inches to about three feet

### 13. Bars on the Yuba River.

In connection herewith, there is a gulch about a mile long, known as Rich Gulch, that extends the entire length of the Alpha claim to the Hill Top claim. This gulch was very thoroughly placered in early days. There is no record as to the amount of gold taken out in the placer operations but it has been said to have been a very rich gulch. There can be very little doubt but that the ledge on the Alpha Claim was the source of the gold.

To the north of the Hill Top claim is the Red Top claim owned by Chester Merriam and D.D. Mottaz.

R. M. Tait was in possession of the Elk Mine until 1935; then it was transferred to Chester Merriam who now has it in his possession (1944).

### Golden Yuba Mine

The Golden Yuba Mine on Purdy Creek, in Dobbins-Indiana Ranch mining district, Dobbins, Yuba County, California containing 156 acres of ground, all patented, and being in the South East quarter of the North West quarter and in the North East quarter of the South West quarter of Sec. 30 in Township 18, North of Range 7 East, M. D. M. Owned by J. C. Merriam of Dobbins, California.

In the early workings of the latter part of 1800 a shaft was sunk on the property and some drifting done, and it has been reported that 100 ton of ore has been abstracted and hauled to a quartz mill at Indiana Ranch which gave a return of \$20.00 per ton free gold; there being no cyanidation at this time.

Sometime along this same period, O. Owens and Charles Simmons worked a small piece of surface ground toward the lower end of the property, just off the creek to the east. While it was not indicative of a gravel deposit, it produced \$40,000.00 in fairly large smooth gold.

At the head of this gulch shortly after these workings, Joe Dutra found, exposed, a nugget that he sold for \$225.00.

A lease was given on the property in 1916 and a shaft sunk to a depth of 90 feet. Very little indications were apparent on the surface. However, there were two ledges about six feet apart and the shaft was sunk on the east vein of the two. The average width of the vein was around 16 inches and the ore values was \$18.00 per ton at the old price. The ore plated \$12.00 per ton and the tailings averaged \$6.00 per ton.

At a depth of 90 feet these two veins had practically intersected. Higher grade arsenical and telluride ore was encountered in a chute at a depth of 70 feet. A small amount of drifting had been done. A two stamp mill was erected on the property and the ore was run through this mill.

On account of the first World War hindering further progress, and also lack of capital to continue, working operations were suspended. Subsequently, the shaft caved in and no further work was done at this point.

#### 14. Bars on the Yuba River.

In 1932 another lease was given and a 56 foot shaft was sunk about 100 feet south of the former one. A cross cut was made 22 feet to the west and encountered a vein about 16 inches in width which gave an assay value of \$14.20 a ton at the old price of gold. By drifting east a vein should be encountered within 6 or 8 feet. The veins in the north shaft gave a slight dip to the east and the walls were defined as porphery and serpentine.

Two other veins are apparent in less than 100 feet of east of the one in the north shaft. All of these parallel and strike northeast and southwest.

There is another vein yet more easterly striking northwest and southeast. There has been no development done on any of these veins except shallow prospect holes, all showing some gold.

Another apparent vein is about 100 feet west of the ones the shafts were sun on which traverses the creek. Many networks of seams occur in the creek, most all showing gold.

Another ledge shows on the western part of the property with a northeast and southwest strike. Only a couple of prospect holes had been done on this ledge. It is possible that other veins may likely be encountered by cross cutting as there are many places where there are small seams bearing values.

Purdy Creek which heads in the northern part of the property and traverses south through the property was extensively placered in the early days for a distance of about two miles. No record is available as to the amount of gold this creek yielded, but it has been stated that there were three companies of about sixty in a company worked it and it was recorded as being a very rich creek. It is evident that most of the gold in this creek had evidently come from this property as no other source could be determined.

A number of moderate sized pockets have been taken from the property at various times.

Plenty of water is obtainable within thirty feet of the surface. A limited amount of timber is available. A county road passes through the property and an electric power line passes within three fourths of a mile of the property.

#### Payne Mine.

The Payne Mine which was formally called the Summit Mine is located in Sec. 23, Township 18 North, Range 7 East, and contains 20 acres.

The land on which the mine is located was owned originally by Andrew Leach. Later it came in possion of a man by the name of Payne. He afterwards deeded a one half interest to H. A. Conwell of Browns-ville. In later years Paynes sons became possessors of one half interest. Conwell's daughter Maude Wilbur inherited the other half interest from her father. Mr. Payne Sr. having four sons, each acquired a 1/8 interest. Three of the sons transferred their interest to A. E. Clark and at the present time Maude Wilbur holds 4/8 interest A. E. Clark 3/8 interest and Tom Payne 1/8 interest.

## 15. Bars on the Yuba River

In earlier days an incline shaft of 90 feet was put down on the property and it has been reported that the ledge in the shaft was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet and the ore averaged \$7.00 per ton. The ore was hauled by wagon to an arastra near Oregon Hill. The strike of the ledge was North and South with a dip of  $30^{\circ}$  west, containing 5 per cent sulphurets.

Since it was acquired by the latter parties, or rather the Payne brothers another shaft was put down at around 90 feet on a ledge averaging 4 feet. The Payne brothers worked the mine off and on for about two years and had a one stamp mill on the property. It is not known just what the ore averaged but it has been known to be a fact that there were some very rich places in the ledge encountered.

There are plenty of timber and an electric line passes within one half mile of the property. The elevation is 3500 feet and the property is held by patent.

### Meal Ticket and Majestic Mining claims.

1945

The Meal Ticket and Majestic mining claims are located  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north east of Indiana Ranch and comprise two claims.

The claims were first operated by Frank Harding and W. N. Olmstead. Some ore was abstracted and milled but no available figures as to the value obtained.

Since the time these parties were possessors it has passed through several hands.

The present owners are F. M. and J. M. Dutra. Two tunnels on the property, one 164 feet and one 170 feet cutting a vein of quartz averaging 6 inches in width. Several ton of ore was milled from the vein and the recovery was said to be \$12.00 per ton free gold and the tailing value was \$17.00 at the old price of gold.

16. Bars on the Yuba River.

California Liberty Gold Mine.

1948.

This property is situated at Indiana Ranch and in the north westerly direction three miles from Dobbins. From all information obtainable this property was first located in the 70s at a time when the placer mining was waning by some parties that discovered the ledge and had worked it by the means of an arasta. It is said that when found and commenced work on the ledge, was about eight inches in width. The trend of the vein was northeast and southwest.

It afterward fell in possession of two brothers, John and Charles Higgins but there was not much development work done outside of sinking holes in various places looking for pockets. They stayed in possession for a number of years but they being involved in some indebtedness the property was taken over by Garrett & Elder, a wholesale grocery firm in Marysville. Garrett & Elder did not operate the property but sold it in the early 90s to John Rogers and Manuel Rose who done but very little work. A party association was afterward formed by John Rogers, John Fonts, King Williams, Manuel Holmes, and Tony, Frank and John Enos and they gave it the name of Eagle Gold Mine. No shaft was sunk by these parties but a drift tunnel was run from Indiana Creek several hundred feet along the ledge which gave backs at the present large working shaft of 65 feet, and in which in after years was used as a drain tunnel. It had been stated that all these former owners had found some very rich deposits on the property.

A lease was given to some parties who incorporated it, calling it the Good Title Mine. These people worked it for about two years or more but on account of them not being able to get an extension of their lease, they abandoned it. During the time they were in possession of the property they sank a shaft to a depth of 210 feet and had very promising prospects. After the Good Title gave the property up it was worked for some time by the Enos' brothers.

In 1905 the property was purchased by Warren C. Wilkins who incorporated it as the California Mother Lode Mining Co. The shaft at this time had been sunk to a depth of 210 feet and some drifts had been run from it. A small vein of very rich ore was discovered and worked east of the main ledge which was called the Glory Hole vein. The company was re-organized at one time and was then called the California Liberty Mine. It was worked off and on when finances were available until 1928 but on account of inefficiency and lack of capital it was closed down.

During the period when these two companies had it they had run only to a depth of 110 feet which made the overall depth from the surface of 320 feet. It had been reported that \$290.00 had been spent on the Wilkins regime. The property is not patented and it had remained idle since 1928.