



HISTORY

of the Sheepranch Mine from an old record of Lev Johnson through the courtesy of Clarence L. Feusier, now living in San Francisco.

In the late Fifties and early Sixties the present site of Sheepranch and surroundings was used as a summer sheep range by Jaunty Dickens and George Folsom. The sheep corral was in about the place where the mining office now stands. The section had for many years been referred to as Dicken's Sheep Range, and when a town later started, the named of Sheepranch just remained as the name of the town without anyone saying anything about it. Later, when the U. S. Post Office was started, it was registered as Sheepranch and has since remained so.

After Dicken's death the sheep range was claimed by C. V. McNair as a cattle and horse range.

William E. Bean was a nephew of McNair, and on a visit to McNair, who lived on a ranch about 3 miles above the present town, (the McNair ranch was later taken on by Fisher, who married one of McNair's daughters) Bean became interested in the formation around Indian Creek in the surroundings of what was later called the Washington Mine, and from which mine the District later received its name of the Washington Mining District.

McNair and Bean were partners in the Washington Mine, and up to the time that Harvey Childers, a brother-in-law of McNair's, came to the section to look after McNair's cattle range, there had been practically no prospecting in the immediate surroundings of the present Sheepranch Mine. When walking on the range, one day, between the main road and the (later) Chavanne Shaft, he picked up a piece of rock on the hillside, about halfway between the two

places mentioned. This piece of rock was quite rich in free gold. The find was shown to Bean and McNair, and before dawn the next day they were digging on this hillside, and it was there the Sheepranch fissure was discovered. This was the first discovery and the first prospecting that was done on what is now know as the Sheepranch Mine fissure.



GEORGE HEARST

McNair and Bean immediately made locations on this fissure. All the locations made at that time were east of the Sheepranch road. Up to this period, no location was made west of the road, which means that no work had been done on the property that is now the main Sheepranch Mine.

As might be expected this find created the gold rush fever and prospectors swarmed the hills, and many locations were made. Naturally there was an overlapping of the locations and trouble ensued which, fortunately, was settled by com-

promise, in which Bean got a strip from the discovery west of the road, McNair got the east strip which included what was later called the Chavanne Mine. C. P. Ferguson and Tom Smith took 1,400 feet west of Bean's claim and this strip on the fissure, given to Ferguson and

Smith, was the piece that later was the main Sheepranch Mine. This compromise was in the year 1868 and from then on, prospecting became the real business of the surroundings, not only on the so-called Sheepranch fissure which was prospected and located from San Antone to O'Neill Creek, but many side and parallel claims were located.

During this early period there was a very large amount of prospecting and some values recovered, but nothing of real consequence.

The first shaft on the Sheepranch Mine was sunk immediately behind the present Anderson Hotel and a third about 500 feet west of the present mill, but none of these shafts reached a greater depth than a hundred feet. A very large amount of water prevented deeper sinking with the horsewhim machinery of which they were equipped.

In 1872, the Tom Smith interest in the main Sheepranch Mine was purchased by W. A. Wallace, then county clerk of Calaveras County. Wallace moved to Sheepranch and took charge of operation with Ferguson as the other partner. A tunnel was started on the hillside below the present sand pond and this tunnel was driven eastward tapping the position of the present main shaft at a depth of 200 feet. It was this tunnel that proved up the Sheepranch Mine.

The present shaft was started by Ferguson and Wallace and carried down to the tunnel. A five stamp mill was built at about the position of where the Sheepranch road forks to Murphys. The remains of this old mill is still standing, having been later used as a barn.

The operation under Ferguson and Wallace uncovered valuable chutes of ore, and at this period the mine was sold to Hearst, Haggin and Levis, through the efforts of W. H. Clary, who was placed in charge of operation.

The price paid to Ferguson and Wallace by Haggin, Hearst, and Levis was \$108,000. This was the year (about) 1875. From that time to 1893, the operation went on continuously and the shaft attained a depth of 1200 feet.

The year 1893 brought a very heavy rain and the pumps were unable to handle the water and operation discontinued. Mr. Hearst died about that period and the mine was never again re-opened under the Hearst interests.

During the Hearst, Haggin, Levis period of operation, they purchased practically every known prospect in the surroundings and the camp became a one mine town.

The East Extension of the Sheepranch Mine was worked to a depth of 600 feet by Chavanne and then bought by the Hearst interests in (about) 1882. The Lodi Mine, The Loon, The Hurricane, The Bean, The Mason, The Elk, The Alabama, The Aspinwall were all claims on which work had been performed and some value taken out. All of these locations were purchased by the Hearst interests.

After Mr. Hearst's death the entire property was offered for sale, and after a shut down of five years it was purchased by the Sheepranch Gold Mining Co., which corporation changed the power from steam to electricity, sunk the main shaft to a depth of 1350 feet, and the sub-shaft to 1550 feet. They drove a drain tunnel about 2500 feet in length to tap the mine at a depth of 300 feet. Levels were driven and the ore bodies worked upward to the Hearst old workings.

The property was operated until 1907, when it again



THE SHEEPRANCH MINE, where George Hearst made the fortune, that was passed on to his son, William Randolph Hearst.

closed and filled with water to the drain tunnel. It remained closed until 1917, a period of ten years.

The Monta Cali Mines Syndicate took over the property under an option in 1917. This operation was under the management of H. R. Plate. In both of the former operations the milling method of recovery was amalgamation. During the Monta Cali operation, the ore, after being crushed, was treated to cyanide for the recovery of value, instead of amalgamation. The cyanide process proved far more efficient than amalgamation. However, the large rehabilitation costs left the company short of development funds, and the property again closed for a period of fifteen years and the mine again filled with water to the drain tunnel. The lowest depth at this closing was 1850 feet.

In 1937 the property was taken over by the St. Joseph Lead Co., of New York. After the mine was unwatered and a sufficient amount of development work was performed to satisfy them of its probable value they purchased the property. This company changed the mill reduction from cyanide to flotation, which process proved somewhat more efficient than cyanide from point of recovery.

During the St. Joseph Lead operation they carried the main shaft to a depth of 2300 feet and through a sub-shaft to a depth of 3100 feet.

Of the four periods of operation this last one, under the management of Frank Skeels, was by far the most aggressive from the standpoint of development. The property was being successfully operated at the time it closed in 1942, and there is no doubt that operation would not have discontinued at that time had conditions remained normal. The war conditions shut down practically all gold mining in California.

Will the Sheepranch Mine ever again be re-opened? The answer remains for the future. In looking over the past history it is noted that the first shut down was for a period of five years, the second, ten years, the third, fifteen years. If anyone interested in the town of Sheepranch wants to dream dreams of its possible future activity, he might use this five year cycle and count five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and presto! the water starts coming out of the mine again in 1962!

(The early history of the Sheepranch Mine was taken from a report made by Lev Johnson many years ago).

SHEEP RANCH GOLD

OAKLAND TRIBUNE, August 10, 1958

A veritable gold mine of memories centering around the pioneer town of Sheep Ranch in Calaveras County held members of the Calaveras County Historical Society spellbound at their June meeting. The memories were revived by Mrs. Rhoda Dunlap of Sonora who years ago had to ride horseback from her San Andreas home to her teaching job at Sheep Ranch. She even told about Tom Smith, ancestor of Judge J. A. Smith, society president, who helped find gold among the rocks of a sheep corral. Tom Smith's partner was a man named McNair. Their discovery led to more serious prospecting and eventually the 2,300-foot Sheep Ranch shaft was sunk. Other shafts followed, including the Chavan and the Bean mines. A mill was built and the town grew around the mines. Churches, stores, a two-teacher school, two hotels and a post office were central buildings. One of the hotels still stands although the town was twice destroyed by fire—once in 1896 and again in 1906. In between time a telephone line was extended from Sheep Ranch to Murphys. The Stephens Brothers owned stores in both towns. Mrs. Dunlap's reminiscences were aided by newspaper clippings from a scrapbook kept by her mother, the late Mrs. Mary Early. One clipping told the story of a stage robbery that had the countryside agog in April of 1892. A stage carrying a payroll from San Andreas to the miners at Sheep Ranch was held up by a lone gunman. It happened just four miles east of San Andreas. Alphonso "Babe" Raggio was driving the stage and 17-year-old Mike Tovey was the armed messenger. Both were seriously wounded by the holdup man's gunfire. Johanna Rodesino, a 15-year-old passenger, was killed, but two other women passengers escaped unhurt. The gunman panicked at the shooting and fled without attempting to take the strongbox. He was never apprehended. Raggio bound Tovey to the seat of the stage and, with one arm hanging useless due to a bullet shattering his shoulder, he handled the reins with one hand and drove to the nearby Sperry Ranch. Both Tovey and Raggio lived, but Raggio never completely regained the use of his arm. He carried the bullet with him to the grave.

INDIANS AND SETTLERS

There were other speakers at the society's meeting in the little courtroom at San Andreas. Judging by reports it would appear that the Calaveras County Historical Society is one of the most active of these enterprising groups that refuse to let yesterday's memories fade from the modern scene. Mrs. Violet Cuslidge, another former Sheep Ranch teacher, told of the Indians' role in Sheep Ranch life. They weren't the least malicious, according to Mrs. Cuslidge. Although not active as miners the Indians cut wood for mine timbers and for fuel under the steam boilers that helped run mine machinery. They were skilled in basket weaving, some of their work being featured even today in the Calaveras County Museum at San Andreas. A few descendants of the tribes still live in the area. Judge Smith, the society's prexy, referred to notes he once made in talking with the late Harry Clary, and said that the original road to Sheep Ranch differed from its present route. In the old days it

turned from the Big Trees Road and cut across by Tande's to continue on to Sheep Ranch. Ditches were dug to bring water to the mines from San Antonio Creek. In one month \$52,000 worth of specimen rock was sold from the Table Mountain, Ide and Terwilliger ditches. Julius Lloyd was another early settler of Sheep Ranch, along with the Friedburgers and the Hauselts. Adam Poe was the first hoist man at the Sheep Ranch Mine and worked there when the machinery was changed from steam to electricity. He later became Calaveras County Clerk. A grandson, Jim Poe, was the Calaveras County High School student body president in 1957-58. — THE KNAVE.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION AT PALOMA

CALAVERAS CHRONICLE, August 12, 1905

At a quarter past four on Thursday morning last an exploded lamp in the Parmer Hotel at Paloma caused a conflagration that came very near wiping the little mountain town completely out of existence. The town had no fire protection whatever and the buildings are all wooden structures and as a consequence there was no way of checking the progress of the flames. There were eight business places in the block that went up in smoke as well as Late's General Merchandise Store, Stocker's Saloon and Coleman's Blacksmith Shop on the opposite side of the street.

There is quite a space of ground between the last house in the burned block and the Lampson Hotel and, the wind being favorable, that place escaped. It was a sad blow for the little town as some of the places will probably never be rebuilt. The loss will foot up to at least \$25,000 on which there is very little insurance.

CALAVERITAS FIRE OF 1856

By JUDGE J. A. SMITH

The August 8, 1856, fire at Calaveritas almost totally destroyed that flourishing town. The fire broke out at 2:30 a. m. and when first discovered by a Mr. Hatfield, the north end of the building in which the fire originated was entirely enveloped in flames. In a few moments everything was confusion and all hands were busily engaged in saving their property and themselves. The fire originated in a vacant building owned by Mr. Friedberger, and was no doubt the work of an incendiary. The flames spread rapidly up and down the street, destroying everything until the entire camp with the exception of a few adobe buildings was in ashes. Fifty-one buildings were destroyed at a loss of over \$35,000. The following is a list of the losses: Sharp and Company, George Shultz, Morris Murphys, L. Hoonstein; Don Miguel, Arseno and Company, Giobatto, Julio, Giobatto, Rombodo, Orrego and Company, F. M. Shivley, J. B. Bartlett A. Hopper, Yon Chong, N. T. Norcross, Ramon ———, Zuniga, J. D. Friese, Paris and Company, A. Friedberger, G. W. Davis, James Bennett, Roonere's, Comeres and Company, Phil Hudgkins, M. V. Wilson, Bordelli, James Lopez, Donna Juana, A. Henery and Company, Donna Manuela, Samuel Dawden and S. C. Bacon.

RICH GULCH

By GRACE McKISSON LYTLE

This is what my Grandmother told me of Rich Gulch's early history, going back to 1850. It was then known as Rich Gulch Flat.

A Dr. Hoerschner came from Germany and built the first county hospital and a general merchandise store on the property that is now the R. F. McKisson home place. Because of the many wonderful springs there, the place was called Pleasant springs. The first school was called Pleasant Springs and was known as the Pleasant Springs School District until a few years ago when the school was discontinued.

This was the trading center for the placer miners who worked the Mokelumne and Calaveras Rivers. The doctor's sister and family, the Stoetzers, made two visits, coming from Germany to his home here; then they decided to stay in the United States. They made their home on the property now owned by Mr. Bayles in Glencoe. My Grandmother was only five years old then but her mother, Grossma to us, told of the miners bringing their gold to the store, emptying it into milk pans on the counter where the women folk sorted the nuggets as one would look through a pan of beans. She had a nugget for each of the great-grandchildren, twelve of us, and we still have them. Mine is shaped very much like the map of Africa.

These miners, Mexicans, Chinese and what have you, carried their gold tied in a shirt sleeve or their pants leg to the store in exchange for provisions and medical care. Dr. Hoerschner's daughter, Lillie, was the first white child born in the neighborhood and in later years was married to Mr. Pat Keen, a county officer, later in his life.

On this same property there was a Chinese camp and an Indian camp with their burying grounds. Several white children are resting there, too. The Chinamen built an arrastra where they worked in the creek which is now known as Alabama Gulch. It was named for a group of people, natives of the State of Alabama, who made their camp on the top of the hill (the dividing range of Glencoe and Rich Gulch) and worked the gulch from there to the Mokelumne River. The region became known as Alabama Hill and Alabama Gulch.

After the doctor's death the buildings were destroyed but, the cellar under the store, hand built and rock walled to a depth of 10 feet, is still under the R. F. McKisson building.

Rich Gulch Flat grew and became quite a community. There was a hotel, post office, road house, not like the ones of today, but a place where tired teamsters, sheep herders, and cattle men ate heartily and slept well. John Hoey operated the hotel for a number of years then sold to Mr. Hanke. In the hotel, on the ground floor, was the post office, a saloon, kitchen and a beautiful parlor where the guests were entertained. Upstairs there were several sleeping rooms and a good dance hall. Across the county road was a two-story well-house with a hand pump and plenty of good water.

On this property now can be found an old cemetery still fenced but the markers are badly destroyed. In this section a small store was operated by the Burts.

Two mines—the Foote and Thompson and Ilex (one of

the Anglo Saxon group)—were operated here for some time. The oldest, the Foote and Thompson, is located down near the Mokelumne River, the only means of access is over the C. C. C. road. Ilex had some very fine buildings and beautiful grounds. Some of the evergreen trees are still standing.

Judge Smith had a write-up on the tragedy of the McKisson family. They came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama from Illinois and located on land adjoining the Ilex property.

POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS IN CALAVERAS COUNTY IN 1854

Angels Camp	P. W. Scribner
Campo Seco	T. M. Pawling
Double Springs	Daniel Thompson
Ione Valley	J. H. Alford
Mokelumne Hill	A. W. Goodwin
Murphys	A. H. Stevens
North Branch	Ed T. Lake
Sutter Creek	D. Crandall
Third Crossing	J. A. Tate
Volcano	George Winston

CALAVERAS COUNTY

By MRS. EVA R. SORACCO

Once camps of battles, romance and glory
Now towns of haunted sorrows and splendor
Trails that are blemished by bandits
Never known to surrender.

Steep mountain canyons that once re-sounded
Pounding of stamp mills all through the day
For years have been silenced and the
Rocker and gold pan are cast away.

Towering gallows frames stand like sentinels
Guarding the ore deep down beneath
Casting shadows of hope that history
Some day its wealth will again repeat.

Miles of mounds of rock and gravel
Spread out like windrows of clover
An aftermath left to remind us
That the day of pay dirt is over.

Rivers and streams that once sparkled
With gold enchanted bright gleam
Still ripple like laughter
That answered the young miner's dream.

Mute adobes once adorned with ivy and roses
Are crumbling to ruin and decay
Mark the spot of a blessed 49'er
Who toiled in that far yesterday.

Hills that once echoed
With songs of the Spaniards of old
Soil that once paid
By the millions in gold.

PALOMA

Located at the head of Lower Rich Gulch, originally called "Rich Gulch of the Moquelamis", which gulch empties into the main Mokelumne River at James Bar. Both placer and quartz were mined from early days.

Quartz mines were located in the district as early as January, 1851.

The miners called the quartz ledge passing near the town "The Paloma Lead" and it is from this that the town is named.

The Gwin is the best known of the quartz mines, it being a consolidation of many claims on the Paloma Lead, and for many years was worked by Wm. M. Gwin, Jr., a former State Senator from Calaveras County, and a son of U. S. Senator Gwin.

The voting precinct and post office were first called Gwin Mine.

A jockey club had a race track and clubhouse on the property now owned by Ludwigs. It was a great meeting place for those following the sport of kings.

Land where the town is located was patented to Richard Green on October 1, 1800. Title passed to B. F. Foster and Arey A. Dudley who had the land surveyed and platted into town lots. It had a rapid development and the post office was named Fosteria.

The major part of the town was destroyed by fire on the 10th day of August, 1905.

ROCK FENCES

By MISS ELSIE FLOWER

The miles of rock fence in the vicinity of Telegraph City have been the object of much wonder and speculation on the part of tourists traveling through the southwestern end of Calaveras County.

Fred C. Burnham, Sr., of Stockton, for many years a rancher and a cattleman of Calaveras County, remembers as a boy seeing the fences built and is perhaps today the only person who can speak authoritatively on their history.

The reason for the fences, he states, was the cheapness of material. Surface rock was cleared from the fields and hauled by sled to the building line. In addition to cheapness, the fence was not only immune to fire, but made a splendid fire-stop. They were all built by hand, each rock being fitted tightly into its niche. The man responsible for the work was Jimmie Sykes, who even in that day, around 1880, was regarded as an "old timer". Little is remembered of Jimmie Sykes, but he left a monument to his skill as a stonemason in the beautiful stone barn on the Murphy Ranch at Telegraph City.

As nearly as he can recall, Mr. Burnham says that Sykes built the stone fence that completely enclosed the Gardner and Beardsley 7000 acres; the large acreage belonging to the late Bob Parks, now owned by Murphy; and the 3000 acre Shoemake place at Hog Hill. The late Bill Pope, whose ranch is a beauty spot of the section, built his own fence.

Sykes had two assistants, whom Burnham remembers

only as the "Wirth boys." They were uncles of Mrs. Raymond Manuel of Stockton.

Note: Mrs. Manuel (Mabel McCarty Manuel) says the "Wirth boys" were Jacob and George, brothers of her mother, Nettie Wirth, an early-day schoolteacher, who became the wife of Ransom T. McCarty. The old Wirth homeplace, attractively modernized, still stands in Copperopolis.

THE YOUNG FAMILY

Andrew Young came from Scotland in 1865, with his mother, brother and sister, David and Jane Young, settling at the Young homestead or the Lime Kiln Ranch near Paloma. His mother, known to all as Grandma Young, passed away on April 9, 1876. Andrew Young was elected a member of the State Assembly from Calaveras County and it was while on duty in Sacramento that he met Mrs. Watt, a young widow from London, England, and her two sons, Hugh and James Watt. They were married and lived at the Lime Kiln Ranch where they spent the rest of their lives. They had one son, Andrew Young. Mr. Young passed away February 13, 1903, and Mrs. Young on September 24, 1914. Mrs. Young was a very talented musician as was her son, Hugh Watt, who was a composer of music and teacher of piano and violin. He was a leader of orchestras in San Francisco theatres for many years. He passed away May 22, 1938, aged 77 years. James Watt spent nine continuous years as a miner in the Gwin Mine. He passed away on January 9, 1937.

Andrew Young spent his life on the Lime Kiln Ranch where he was born and he passed away January 25, 1918. Judge J. A. Smith officiated at the services for all three of the brothers.

David and Jane Young, who came with their mother from Scotland in 1865, also lived on the Lime Kiln Ranch in their own little home. They were later known to everyone as "Uncle David" and "Aunt Jane," and neither ever married. "Uncle David" had the misfortune of the loss of one eye when a boy from a sling shot and "Aunt Jane", when about 40 years of age lost the sight of both eyes from poison oak. They lived together where "Aunt Jane" kept house under "Uncle David's" watchful care. No one ever called to see them without a cup of tea and crackers before leaving. "Aunt Jane" passed away on April 11, 1912, at the age of 89 years. "Uncle David" passed away on June 8, 1912, at the age of 86 years.

PAPER AUCTIONED

The first copy of the Calaveras Chronicle issued was sold at public auction on the date of the issue, October 18, 1851, for \$3.75.

In the first issue of the Calaveras Chronicle, published at Mokelumne Hill on October 18, 1851, the following attorneys-at-law had inserted their ads in the paper as follows:

Charles Halsey, Attorney-at-law and Justice of the Peace, Empire House, Mokelumne Hill.

Harry P. Huggins, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Jackson, Calaveras County.

(Continued on page six)

OFFICERS OF CALAVERAS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

San Andreas, California

Judge J. A. Smith, President San Andreas
Paul Lewis, Vice-President Mountain Ranch
Coke Wood, Second Vice-President Murphys
Sadie Hunt, Secretary Valley Springs
Violet Cuslidge, Treasurer San Andreas

Editor of Las Calaveras Coke Wood, Murphys

Board of Directors: Mrs. Alice Eldridge, San Andreas; Ed Leonard, Angels Camp; Claude Smith, West Point; Harry Buchanan, Rail Road Flat; Mrs. Rhoda Dunlap, Sonora.

Las Calaveras is published quarterly by the Calaveras County Historical Society for the benefit of the members. Membership in the society is \$4.00 a year. Non-members may obtain copies of Las Calaveras for \$1.00 a copy. The historical material in this bulletin is not copyrighted and anyone is invited to use it. Mention of the source will be appreciated.

The Calaveras County Historical Society meets on the fourth Thursday of each month at the Courthouse in San Andreas. Dinner meetings are held each quarter at different places in the county.

EDITORIAL

Those unfortunate members who missed the dinner meeting at Rail Road Flat in July are to be sympathized with. This meeting was one of the best of the year. Not only did the ladies of the Rail Road Flat 50-60 Club serve a delicious dinner but they served coffee and cake free after the meeting. This is a custom we would like to see perpetuated.

Mr. Kenneth L. Mathews, a supervisor for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company in Stockton, displayed over sixty of his most interesting lamps out of his collection of over four hundred. There were many lamps from the early history of the West and California but there were many more from all parts of the world. Probably his rarest was a stone lamp that dated back to 800 B. C. As he displayed his lamps, Mr. Mathews gave an interesting talk on the history of man's search for better lighting.

The results of the annual election brought three new members to the Board of Directors: Claude Smith of West Point; Rhoda Dunlap of Sonora, and Harry Buchanan of Rail Road Flat. Paul Lewis of Mountain Ranch was moved up to first vice-president and Coke Wood was selected as second vice-president. Welcome to these new officers and may this be one of the best years for the Calaveras County Historical Society.

The treasurer, Mrs. Violet Cuslidge, announced on September 26 that the balance on hand was \$568.31.

CALIFORNIA JUDGE IMPEACHED

(Taken from the Southern California Rancher, Dec., 1957)
Circumstances surrounding the only member of the

California judiciary ever to be impeached and convicted have been re-constructed by a political science scholar on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California.

Dr. Frank M. Stewart, who has been compiling detailed histories of early-day impeachment trials of California officials, relates how pro-Union feeling during the Civil War removed Judge James H. Hardy from office when a battery of charges including drunkenness and incorrect political activity failed to do so.

A Democrat with outspoken Southern loyalties, Judge Hardy of Amador and Calaveras Counties, in 1859 was tried on 22 charges including misconduct as a judge, abandoning his official duties to make political speeches, appearances on the bench while intoxicated, and expressions of sympathy toward the Southern Confederacy and disrespect toward the Constitution.

The predominantly pro-Union State Senate which heard the charges freed Judge Hardy of all but one—the charge of sympathy toward the Confederate cause and general sedition. For this he was removed from office by a vote of 22 to 14 by the Senate sitting as a high court of impeachment.

In 1870, after war feeling had died down, Hardy persuaded the Legislature to pass a special bill expunging the judgment of impeachment from the Senate record. He spent the remainder of his career at Virginia City, Nev., and San Francisco where he built up lucrative law practices.

CAMPO DE LOS MUERTOS

This camp, the name meaning "The Camp of the Dead," is just south of Angels Camp less than one mile. It is said that Joaquin Murietta made this place his headquarters before he began his murderous career in the Mother Lode country.

In 1851, this camp, then numbering some three thousand Mexicans, was attacked by eight hundred Americans, completely destroyed and razed to the ground. Thirteen were killed and many others wounded. For many years the graves of the slain could be seen upon the hillside. Just south of Camp de Los Muertos and between Los Muertos and Albany Flat stood Camp Senorita. This was a popular place in the fifties. The very name seemed to possess charm, but the beauties of the camp have long departed. Not even the crumbled chimneys and fireplaces remain. This old camp must have been very close to the present entrance to the Calaveras County Fairgrounds.

(Continued from page five)

S. D. Ball, Attorney-at-law and Justice of the Peace, Sturges Building, Corner of Main and Washington Sts., Mokelumne Hill.

E. D. Sawyer, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Sturges Building, Corner of Main and Pleasant Street.

Eno & Gates Law Office at the Temperance House on Main Street.

Chas. A. Leake, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Office in the Empire Building, Center Street.