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Hurt, Bert.
A sawmill history of the
Sierra National Forest,

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY LIBRARY SYSTEM



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

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A SAWMILL HISTORY
of the
SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST
1852 - 1940

Bert Hurt



MADERA COUNTY FREE LIBRARY
MADERA, CALIF.

Map. (1)

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY LIBRARY SYSTEM



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A SAWMILL HISTORY
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SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST
1852 - 1940

An Introduction to the Author

Mr. Hurt, who compiled the data presented herein, is at present employed as Assistant Forester on the Timber Management staff of the Sierra National Forest. He is one of the few remaining "Old Timers" in the Forest Service who were recruited from the ranks of the lumberjacks and grew up with the forests. We asked him to tell us in his own words the wood's paths he has followed up and down the Sierra.

"I was born in Visalia, California on May 6, 1877. My parents moved to Fresno Flats, which is now known as Oakhurst, in 1879 and filed on a 160 acre homestead about a half mile south of town. At that time the town had a population of about 400, half of them being Chinese, and as I remember there were two hotels and four saloons. My father worked in the old California Mill as an edgerman thru the summer of 1879 and 1880. He died in 1881.

My mother married an ox teamster in 1883 and we moved up to the old California Mill near Sequel and stayed there until 1888. During this time I attended the school which was about a mile south of the mill on the old Sequel road. This was a summer school taught by Miss. Baggs, a sister of the mill engineer. As I remember, there were about eighteen pupils, all barefoot. We moved to the Smith Comstock mill near Pinehurst in Fresno County in 1889.

The season of 1890, when I was thirteen, I started work as a skid greaser at \$1.00 a day and board at Comstock's mill in Tulare County. The season of 1891 I worked as a skid greaser at the Woody and Maples mill on Redwood Mountain until the middle of the summer and I then went to the Miami Mill in Mariposa County and got a job as sawdust herder at fifty cents a day, staying there until the end of the season.

The season of 1892 I worked for Smith Comstock as a chute greaser for thirty dollars a month and board at Sequoia Lake and from the spring 1893 until the fall of 1897 I worked for the Kings River Lumber Company at Millwood at various jobs, earning about \$35.00 per month and board. The season of 1898 I went to Pineridge and took my first job as a hook tender, earning \$50.00 a month. I stayed there the entire season.

The season of 1899 I started work as a locomotive fireman at Millwood at \$40.00 a month and board. On this job I started work at 3 a.m. and had a full head of steam by 6 a.m. and kept the fire under the boiler the rest of the day. On Sundays, I cleaned out the boiler and firebox. I left this job in July and went to work for a man named Lonkey who was operating a mill up near Truckee. In September I returned to the Madera Sugar Pine mill and got a job as hook tender. I worked at various jobs for this company until 1906, when I became a Camp Superintendent and worked in that capacity until 1914.

In the spring of 1915 I went to work for the Fruit Growers Supply Company at Hilt in northern California as Camp Superintendent. A couple of months later I received a better offer from the Champion Lumber Company in Sunburst, North Carolina as a general superintendent of mill and woods. I worked for that firm for three years and then returned to California to work for the Lassen Lumber and Box Company in Susanville. I worked there as Woods Superintendent from July 1918 until August 1921. The season of 1922 I worked as logging superintendent for the Santa Cruz Lumber Company, leaving there on account of asthma. In 1923 I was employed as general superintendent of the Casader Redwood Company in Sonoma County but was also compelled to leave there because of asthma.

The season of 1924 I went to work for the Sugar Pine Lumber Company at Central Camp as chopping superintendent and shortly thereafter I received an appointment as scaler with the Sierra National Forest. I have been continuously employed in various phases of timber management with the U. S. Forest Service since then."

*Wm. P. [unclear]
Asst Forest Ranger*

PREFACE

In 1938 Forest Supervisor M. A. Benedict requested Bert Hurt of the Sierra National Forest staff to compile a history of the sawmills that had operated on the Sierra Forest prior to and since the date of its creation as a Forest Reserve in 1893. The data presented herein has been collected by Mr. Hurt during the past two years from histories of the country in the Fresno County Library, the Fresno State College Library, the records of Mariposa County, and the early day issues of the Mariposa Gazette. Mr. Hurt then interviewed all the old timers he could find that had anything to do with sawmill operations in the area.

Particular credit is due for the cooperation received from Mr. Ed McCardle, John Humphrey, Herman Peterson, John Sage, William Barnes, and Max Yancey for the information on Pine Ridge mills. To Bill Ellis, Tom Beasore, Bill Beasore, and Charley Meyers for the data on Madera County, and to Dave Bertkin, J. J. Castanetto, and Bert Bruce for the records of Mariposa County.

Since the first sawmill was built in Mariposa County in 1852 to date there have been 239 mills in operation in this area. These mills have logged over 185,435 acres and have cut 4,421,633,701 board feet of lumber according to best estimates obtainable.

February 1941

MARIPOSA COUNTY

1. The first sawmill in Mariposa County was built on the west side of Mariposa Creek in the town of Mariposa the summer of 1852 by two men named Humphrey and Geiger. This mill stayed there until the spring of 1853. It was powered with an overshot water wheel. The saw was forged out by hand and was an up and down affair. Logs were put thru the saw on rolls and were pushed thru by hand and with a crow bar. The mill was called the Woodpecker and the best it could handle was about 1200 feet per day. There is no record of the amount cut or the area logged which was done with oxen.
2. The spring of 1853 this mill was moved to the head of Sherlock Creek and set up in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, T. 4, S., R. 18 E. The mill remained there until the fall of 1855.
3. Humphrey and Moze Mock located on Bear Creek the winter of 1855 and 56 and built a very good circular mill which could cut about 12,000 feet per day. The mill stayed at that location until the fall of 1866 when they moved it to Pine Ridge in Fresno County. The mill was located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 31, T. 4 S., R. 19E. and during the life of the operation about 20,000,000 feet of lumber was cut and about 1,000 acres were logged over. Logging was done with oxen and log wagons. The lumber was sold to the miners and settlers in and near Mariposa.
4. King and Harbor built a mill in Saxon Gulch the season of 1852. This was a man-powered mill. They dug a pit in order to let the man on the bottom of the log work. King panned some of the dirt that came out of the pit and to his surprise it was rich in gold. When he finished he had taken \$600.00 in gold dust. There is no record of the amount of lumber cut at this mill. The mill was located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, T. 4, S., R. 18 E.
5. King and Harbor built a second mill on Sherlock Creek the spring of 1853 and this was taken over by Bexter White.
6. In January 1854, White and Company erected another mill on a branch of Saxon Creek and according to the information available, these three mills stayed at these locations until the fall of 1860. The settlement around those mills was called Millville. Logging was done with oxen and the lumber went into the mines and the building of the town of Mariposa. From what information can be gathered, the White and Company mill stood in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34, T. 4 S., R. 18 E. At all three of these mills about 900 acres were logged with a cut of about 10,000,000 during the eight years they were located in this area.
7. The season of 1861, White & Hatch built a good sized two saw circular mill on DeLong Creek in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 29, T. 5 S., R. 20 E. This was a stream mill and according to the Mariposa Gazette of January 28, 1862, was operating day and night. The mill stood at the above location until the fall of 1879 when the area was cut out. According to the story, most of the timber was cut off government land which was any one's timber that could cut

it at that time. There was a fellow named DeLong living just below the mill and he claimed 160 acres, so when White & Hatch got to this timber they started cutting it and asked no questions. DeLong told them he wanted pay for the timber on his claim and the lumber officials told him that he had no use for timber and was not in a position to cut it into lumber, besides it belonged to those that could cut it. DeLong took a harrow tooth and drove it into a tree and a few days later when the tree was cut and hauled to the mill, results were the loss of a \$600.00 saw, but this did not stop the firm from cutting. DeLong then drove several harrow teeth into trees and when they reached the mill, White and Hatch stopped cutting timber on the DeLong claim and the battle was over. During the life of this operation, approximately 2500 acres were logged with a cut of about 30,000,000 feet. Logging was done with oxen and log wagons. This mill was on the end of the road to Yosemite Valley for a number of years and pack trains operated out of there.

8. D. C. Clark built an up and down mill at what is now Acorn Inn in the spring of 1854 and cut out in 1869. While he was at this location, the mill cut about 8,000,000 feet and logged off an area of about 800 acres. Logging was done with oxen and two wheel dollies. It is said the lumber used in the building of the Mariposa County Court House came from this mill. This was a steam driven mill and was located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3, T. 5 S., R. 18 E.

9. A man named Hussy built an up and down mill on what is now the Ferguson Ranch in 1854. This mill passed into the hands of Lovejoy and Guard and was operated by them until the fall of 1869. Logging was done with oxen and the cut amounted to about 2,600,000 feet with a logged area of about 160 acres. The mill stood in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, T. 5 S., R. 19 E. This was a steam powered mill.

10. D. C. Clark cut out on Bear Creek. He then bought the Lovejoy and Guard mill and moved it to Snow Creek the fall of 1869. He located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34, T. 4 S., R. 19 E. The mill was operated three years and then Clark changed it from an up and down mill to a two saw circular mill. He remained in this location until the fall of 1893. During the 24 years the mill stood at this location, 33,000,000 feet were cut and an area of 1600 acres was logged off. One of Clark's brothers was killed at this mill. About half of the area logged at this setting was badly burned by the Sweetwater fire the fall of 1924.

11. Clark moved the mill to the Westfall ranch the fall of 1893 and set up in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 5, T. 5., R. 20 E. He cut this area out in 1911, having been in this location 18 years. The cut amounted to 20,000,000 feet and the area logged was about 1500 acres. At both of these mills, logging was done with oxen and heavy log wagons. Both mills were powered with steam.

12. Clark moved back to Snow Creek the fall and winter of 1911 and 12 and located about one mile up the creek from his old location, in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, T. 4 S., R. 19 E.

Clark died in 1914 and his son, Fred, operated the mill until the fall of 1916 when he went broke. The mill never ran again. Logging was done with oxen and log wagons up until the time Fred Clark took it over. Fred put in 2 pole chutes and hauled the logs to the mill with horse teams. At this set up, the mill cut 10,000,000 feet and logged off an area of 500 acres. This area was also burned when the Sweetwater fire came thru in 1924.

13. John R. Hite, who owned the Hite's cove mine, formed a partnership with a man named Snyder and they built a mill in Snyder Gulch in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15, T. 4 S., R. 19 E. This was a good two saw circular steam mill and was built in the spring of 1875 for the purpose of supplying mining timber to the Hite's Cove mine. It operated continuously until the fall of 1898 when it closed down for good. During the life of the operation the cut amounted to 45,000,000 and the area logged off amounted to about 1800 acres. Logging in this area was done with oxen and heavy log wagons. This was excellent high grade timber and ran heavy to Sugar and Ponderosa pine. Because of the Hite's Cove mine, the firm had rights on the cutting of government timber and up until 1885 large areas of unpatented lands were cut over. A great deal of this lumber was not suitable for mining timbers and it was sold to the trade. The summer of 1885 an inspector came out from Washington D. C. and checked up on the firm. He found that a lot of timber was being cut off government land the the lumber was being sold illegally so he scaled the stumps and found that \$30,000.00 worth of timber had been cut and sold to the trade. He then asked the firm for a settlement which Hite refused. Suit was brought against the firm and Hite hired four of the best lawyers he could get in California: G. G. Goucher, W. W. Foote, a man named Hines, and one other prominent lawyer. The trial was held in San Francisco. The lawyers for the prosecution wanted to show Hite's character to be as bad as they could so they went into the personal records of his witnesses and proved that several of them had been in jail for one offense or another and were therefore not to be trusted. The prosecution also put a witness on the stand who went by the name of Yankee Jim, who had lived with Hite's squaw before Hite took up with her. While Yankee Jim was on the stand he was asked if he was a squaw man. His answer was that he had been, but he was not a squaw man any more. He was then asked where the squaw was and he told the court that she was Hite's squaw now. The case was decided in favor of the government and Hite had to pay the cost of the suit and the amount sued for as well which totaled \$80,000.00 (Photo # 1,2,&3.)

14. Washburn Bros., built an up and down mill at Wawona the season of 1878. This mill was powered by an under shot water wheel. Water being taken out of the Merced River. This mill operated until the fall of 1883. Very little of the lumber manufactured reached the outside market. The Hotel at Coarsegold and Morg Nichol's house at Fresno Flats were built of lumber from this mill. Most of the cut went into buildings at Wawona and Yosemite. Logging was done with oxen. The cut amounted to 1,000,000 feet and about 40 acres were logged. The mill was located just south of where the Wawona store now stands in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34, T. 4 S., R. 21 E.

15. Mr. Malone built a two saw circular mill on the head of Owl Creek the season of 1879 in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 36, T. 4 S., R. 19 E., and he operated there until the fall of 1881 when he went broke. The mill was powered with steam and during the life of the operation about 2,000,000 feet was cut. They logged over an area of about 100 acres. Only the best trees were cut and they did not bother with anything but the #1 and 2 logs. The rest of the trees were left on the ground. Logging was done with oxen and log wagons.

16. William Thurman bought the Malone mill and moved it to Fish Camp and set it up on the north side of Big Creek in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, T. 5 S., R. 21 E. the spring of 1883. The crew that built the mill were said to be good drinking men and whiskey was rather hard to get so they pooled their money and bought a 50 gallon barrel. When the whiskey arrived, the barrel was set on the mill floor and the head knocked out and dipper was hung on the barrel. It is needless to say that progress was rather slow for sometime. Logging was done with oxen and horses, the oxen yarding and loading the logs on log wagons and the horse teams hauling them to the mill. There was a steep hill just north of the mill and on top was quite a large flat. A four pole running chute was built from about 200 feet from the mill to the flat on top of the ridge. When every thing was ready, the woods crew put a sugar pine log in the chute and gave it a start. The log went down the chute like a flash but when it reached the end at the mill, it did not stop as planned but went thru the mill and landed in the creek below. The damage was considerable and the chute was never used again.

The mill was powered with steam and could cut from 10 to 15 thousand feet per day. Thurman operated for 10 years and the mill was idle for three years. The season of 1896 Jack Drisdale of the Madera Flume and Trading Company operated it under contract. During the life of the operation about 500 acres were logged with a cut of 9,500,000 feet. Thurman marketed the lumber in the San Joaquin Valley.

17. Crooks and Grant built a 2 saw circular mill in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, T. 6 S., R. 21 E., the spring of 1884 and cut out in 1885. Logging was done with oxen and log wagons. During the life of the operation the mill cut 3,000,000 feet and logged over an area of about 300 acres.

18. Crooks and Grant then moved to what is now Miami Lodge getting started in their new location in 1886. They operated at this location for four years when Crooks sold his interest to Grant. Grant died the same year. The mill passed into the possession of Dr. Castle and he started operating in 1891 under contract to the Madera Flume & Trading Co. the lumber was hauled from the mill to the flume at Gertrude by team and then shipped to Madera. The mill stood on the north side of Miami Creek in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 4, T. 6 S., R. 21 E., and was the first mill in the Forest to make use of a log pond. Up until the time Dr. Castle took the operation over, logging was done with oxen and log wagons. Dr. Castle later put in chutes and Dolbeer donkeys and hauled the logs over the chutes with horse teams. Castle sold the mill and all of the land he owned at Miami the season of 1902 to the Madera Sugar Pine Co. This firm dismantled the mill and moved it to the Sugar Pine using the machinery for repairs to the mill there. During the life of the of the operation at this setting, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$,000,000 feet were cut and an area of 700 acres was logged over.

After the Madera Sugar Pine Co. took possession of the area, they logged about one-third of the area over again.

Mr. Grant was a Florida lawyer and came to this county with a lot of money. He built a toll road from Gertrude to where the Miami road connects with the Yosemite Highway. He also built a hotel at Grant Springs and a toll road which connected with the Wawona, Mariposa road near Wawona and forced the Yosemite Stage and Transportation Company to run their stages by his Hotel and stay all night. He named the mill Miami after the city of Miami, Florida.

19. The season of 1887 the Pine City Lumber Company organized and built the first band mill in the forest which was located on the south side of Hogan Mountain in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 22, T. 5 S., R. 21 E. The timber was owned by three men named Chaffey, Rawson, and Mayo. Two men named Nestleroad and Skoll agreed to build the mill and the others were to furnish the timber. Funds ran low and Nestleroad and Skoll got a lawyer named Dare and another man named Kelso interested and the mill was completed. The mill operated the seasons of 1888 and 89 when the firm went broke. The cut for the two seasons amounted to 7,500,000 feet and the area logged was about 350 acres. The first season's logging was done over a cross skid road, logs being yarded to the road with a Dolbeer donkey and hauled to the mill over the skid road with an ox team. Dorcy Ramsey was the teamster. The second year logs were hauled to the mill with a team of horses and a large log wagon. The Dolbeer donkey yarded and loaded the logs on the truck. This donkey engine was the first steam logging rig to enter the Forest. There was no screen over the stack and the natural results were fire. There is an area of about 30 acres of brush there today as a monument to the first donkey fire in the Forest. The firm had trouble in marketing their lumber and the last of it was sold in San Francisco the year of 1892. (Photo #4)

20. The Mariposa Commercial Mining Company set up a one new circular steam mill at the Frinston Mine the season of 1901. The firm bought logs from small land owners in and around Darrah.

According to Mr. Maguire of the Mariposa Grant, the mill cut 2,000 feet per day the year round and practically all of the cut went into the mine as timbers. The mill closed down in 1907 with a cut of 3,500,000 feet.

21. Stony Harris owned the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15, T. 4 S., R. 19 E. which had considerable timber. He built a circular mill during the season of 1906 and operated two years closing down in 1908. During the life of the operation the mill cut about 1,800,000 feet and logged over the entire 160 acres.

22. Mr Butler built a shingle mill in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 16, T. 5 S., R. 20 E., the spring of 1908 and operated until the fall of 1909. He cut the timber into bolts in the woods and hauled them to the mill on a sled with a span of horses.

During the two years he operated, the cut amounted to 75,000 board feet and he logged over an area of about 15 acres.

23. Will Harris built a 22" circular mill on the Harris ranch the season of 1909 in order to make lumber for fencing and buildings on the ranch. The mill operated off and on until the season of 1917. The cut did not exceed 80,000 feet and the area logged did not exceed 20 acres. Only the smaller trees were taken out. The mill was powered with an undershot water wheel.

24. George Wilson, and Lowell Standard built a two circular saw steam mill in about the center of Sec. 12, T. 5 S., R. 20 E., the year of 1910. Logging was done over a two pole chute with horse teams.

The mill cut about 5,000 feet per day and shut down the fall of 1912. The Standard Brothers were shake makers but knew very little about the lumber business and because of breakdowns the mill only cut about 800000 while it stood in this location. They logged off an area of about 30 acres. The better grades of lumber were sold in the San Joaquin Valley and the lower grades were made into box stock and sold in San Jose.

The Standard Brothers owned 1600 acres of excellent timber land and before going into the lumber business they made shakes on a large scale making as many as a million shakes per year. Their timber was not in a solid block, it being intermingled with the Madera Sugar Pine holdings. The year of 1912 the two organizations traded timber in order to block out the two holdings in solid areas. Standard Brothers taking the timber on both sides of Footman Ridge.

25. The Standard Brothers then bought the old Escriu and Reynolds mill near Coarsegold and moved it to the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14, T. 5 S., R. 20 E. They also moved the mill they had in Section 12 and out of the two mills they built a very good two saw circular mill powered with steam. They started cutting in 1914 and operated off and on until 1918 when the mill was lost by fire. The firm was continually in financial troubles and Mr. Shaw of Raymond took over the land for debts after the fire.

Logging was done over a two pole chute with horse teams, a small donkey engine yarded the logs to the chute. 3,000,000 feet of lumber was cut and the area logged was about 100 acres. The lumber was hauled to Raymond with horse teams and sold to the different retail yards in Fresno, Madera, and Merced.

26. Bert Bruce built a one saw circular mill in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35, T. 4 S., R. 21 E., the season of 1912. The mill was powered with an overshot water wheel. Water was run thru a ditch from Chinualna Creek.

Bruce did the first selective logging that was done in the Sierra Forest. Only the mature and bug trees were taken out. Timber was felled in the openings and an excellent job of logging was done. Logs were taken out of the woods and hauled to the mill with horse and mule teams. This mill closed in 1925 with a cut of 2,000,000 feet and the area logged over was about 60 acres. The entire cut was sold to the Curry Co. of Yosemite Valley.

27. J. Bruce built the Quignill the season of 1913 and operated it until the fall of 1914. Greeley and Bob Lake took the mill over and cut out in 1934. This was a one saw circular steam mill and only operated when the local market justified. During the life of the operation about 2,000,000 feet was cut and an area logged over of about 50 acres. The mill was located on the south side of the Merced River in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 36, T. 4S., R. 21E. Logging was done with horse and mule teams.

28. Russell and Dan Worman built a one saw circular mill driven by a Felton water wheel the summer of 1919. The water wheel came from the old Mammoth Mine on the Fresno River near Grub Gulch. The wheel was installed at the mine in order to generate electricity for lighting the mine. These were the first electric lights to be used in Mariposa County.

Mariposa
The mill has been run off and on since it was built and has cut 1,100,000 feet. Most of the logs have come off the Worman Ranch and about 110 acres have been cut over. This is the second cutting at this place, Crocker and Grant having cut it over in the 80's. Logging has been done with three and 5 horse teams and hauled to the mill with an old Mack truck. Lumber from this mill has been sold to farmers in the Ahwahnee Valley. The mill was rebuilt during the summer of 1938 and is now cutting virgin government timber. There is about 1,000,000 feet of timber that can come to this mill all of which belongs to the government.

The mill is located at the forks of the Raymond and Mariposa road on the Worman Ranch in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, T. 6 S., R. 21 E.

29. A man named Ball bought the portable mill owned by the Madera Sugar Pine Company the spring of 1900 and set it up on the Booth ranch near Darrah in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 6, T. 5 S., R. 20 E., and operated for three years when he cut the area out. 3,000,000 feet of lumber was manufactured and about 200 acres were logged over. Oxen and log wagons were used in logging and the lumber was sold in and near Mariposa. Mill was run with steam.

30. The spring of 1924, Ray Scott bought the mill owned by the Comet mine and set it up on his ranch at Jerseydale which is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15, T. 4 S., R. 19 E. This is a two saw circular steam driven mill and has operated off and on since. Scott sells his lumber locally and only cuts what the market will absorb. Logs are yarded with a 60 gas tractor and loaded on an old style log wagon which is towed to the mill with the cat. To date there has been a cut of about 2,300,000 feet and the area logged is about 235 acres. There is about 1,700,000 feet of government timber just north of the mill that is now under contract for cutting.

31. Mr. Gambol built a one saw circular mill in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 30, T. 5 S., R. 18 E. in the upper end of Cathay Valley the year of 1929 and cut the digger pine off his 800 acre ranch. The lumber was used in the building of barns, graineries and fencing. (The lumber was examined in December 1938 and found in good shape. It did not check and only a very few of the boards which were in contact with the ground showed any rot. He did use about 1/3 more nails than is generally used in order to hold the lumber in place as digger pine warps when exposed to the sun.) The cut amounted to

- 75,000 and he covered the entire timbered area on the ranch, about 400 acres.
32. Claude A. Rush built a one saw circular steam mill on the south side of the Merced River. This mill stood about one mile east of Wawona in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35, T. 4 S., R. 21 E., and was completed the spring of 1930. The mill operated continuously until the fall of 1933 when the timber was cut out. Logging was done with horse teams and trucks, the cut amounted to 1,000,000 feet and the area logged over was about 50 acres. The lumber was sold to the Curry Company and to the local trade at Wawona.
33. Roush then moved this mill to the Crumb place near Tip Top and set it up in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 18, T. 5 S., R. 20 E., and got it going the spring of 1934 and the mill was closed down in 1935. Logging was done with a Fordson Tractor and two wheeled dollies. The tractor also furnished the power to run the mill. The cut amounted to 250,000 feet and 50 acres were logged over, all of it being second growth. The area had first been logged by White and Hatch in the 70's. Lumber was sold locally.
34. The Pine Logging Company built a 6 foot band mill in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11, T. 5 S., R. 20 E., the spring of 1932 cutting 21,000,000 feet and logged over an area of 1200 acres. This was an electric mill, electricity being generated by the use of a large diesel engine. Logging was done with "cats" and large Mack trucks. A bad fire came in from the outside of the operation the summer of 1935 and burned about 500 acres of logged off land. The mill closed down the fall of 1936 and was moved to Dinkey the spring of 1937 where it now stands.
35. J. H. Brooks built a one saw circular mill on a branch of Skelton Creek the spring of 1933. This mill was located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 23, T. 4 S., R. 19 E. Brooks started his mill by using a gas engine for power but later installed a steam boiler and engine. The mill cut out the fall of 1937 after making a cut of about 2,500,000 and logging over an area of about 140 acres this timber was all second growth it having been logged off before by Snyder & Hite in the 80's. Logging was done with a tractor and two wheeled dollies, and the lumber was sold in the San Joaquin Valley.
36. Brooks moved his mill to Lauren Davies ranch where it now stands, the location being in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, T. 5 S., R. 19 E. He got going in July 1938 and has cut about 100,000 feet while logging over an area of 15 acres. He uses a 30 tractor to log with and a two ton truck to get the logs to the mill. He sometimes uses a span of large horses to yard and load in the woods. There is about 1,500,000 feet of timber yet to come to this mill all of which is low grade pine.
37. The summer of 1934 Sam Harris built a 22" circular saw mill with a carriage opening of 18 inches. He used this mill to saw timber and lumber for a larger mill he built in the winter of 1937 and spring of 1938 on the same site.
38. This is a double circular mill and is operated with steam. Harris is a very good mechanic and has built his mill from the ground up. The carriage edger, and live rolls were designed by himself. He has a number of original ideas incorporated in the mill. The live rolls are so arranged that they hold the board as it leaves the saw against a straight edge so the board

goes thru the edger in the right way. The saws are set by the sawyer thru the use of a number of small cables, pullies, and levers. The mill will cut 15,000 feet per day and the sawyer and three men are all that are needed to put the lumber to the yard. (This is an excellently arranged mill).

Logging is done with a "30" tractor and the use of a bull tongue bobbed with a pair of solid tire truck wheels attached to the back end of the sled. As much as three thousand feet of logs are brought to the mill in one load. Loading is done by the use of the old cross haul method. The mill cut 75,000 feet the seasons of 1938 and 1939 and during the period the small 22 inch saw mill operated, 35,000 feet was cut. Most of the logs came off the Harris Ranch burn and was nearly all fire-killed timber and about 80 acres were logged over. There is about five million feet of timber that can be logged to this mill. The mill is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, T. 5 S., R. 20 E.

39. Lake and Philips built a one saw circular mill powered by gas in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 19, T. 5 S., R. 20 E., the spring of 1934 and cut second growth yellow pine. The area having been logged off before by White & Hatch in the 70's. They only operated the one season when they went broke. The cut amounted to about 50,000 feet and the area logged over was about 10 acres. Logging was done with a small truck and a span of horses.

40. I. W. Alred set up a one saw circular mill on his ranch which is in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, T. 5 S., R. 19 E., the season of 1934. He is cutting the timber off his ranch which is all second growth yellow pine, it having been cut off before in the early days by miners in order to get timbers and wood for the mines. The miners had no mill but split the timber out by hand.

Logging is done with a pair of horses which snake the logs to the mill over a dirt road. Up to the present time about 390,000 feet has been cut and the area logged is about 160 acres. He has enough timber to last one season longer.

41. Roy Evans started a two saw steam mill on Bear Creek in 1934 and operated continuously until the fall of 1938. He bought logs from the different land owners in the neighborhood and has cut about 200,000 feet per year. Logging was done with a 30 tractor and truck. The mill has cut about 800,000 feet since starting and the area logged is about 100 acres, nearly all of which has been second growth timber, it having been logged by D. C. Clark in the 50's. This mill was located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 26, T. 4 S., R. 18 E.

42. G. A. Carter set up a #2 portable American mill on his ranch which is in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 4, T. 5 S., R. 19 E., the season of 1934 and cuts timber for use on his ranch. The mill is powered with the tractor he uses in logging. 180,000 has been cut and the area logged is around 40 acres.

43. Apperson and Weston built a one saw circular mill on Sherlock Creek in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, T. 4 S., R. 18 E., the spring of 1935 and cut out the summer of 1936. This was a gas powered mill and logging was done with a tractor and truck. It is said that the cut did not exceed 300,000, all of which was second growth timber, the area having been logged the first time in 1852. The area logged was about 40 acres.

44. The Owl Creek Mill was built by Lewis and Merrill the spring of 1935 and is cutting the Blackburn timber. This is a two saw circular steam driven mill. The saws are both 60 inches in diameter and the carriage has a 72 inch opening. Steam is generated by the use of a large 16 foot boiler that was bought from the Madera Sugar Pine Co.

Lumber is hauled as it is sawed from the mill to a short distance below Bootjack where it is stacked for drying. It is distributed from there to the trade in and around Merced and other San Joaquin Valley towns.

To date the mill has manufactured 5,300,000 feet of lumber and an area of 290 acres has been logged over. Logging is done with a 60 "cat" and a 5 ton truck. Loading is done by the use of the cross haul method. There is enough timber to keep the mill going in its present location for three years longer. The location is in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 36, T. 4 S., R. 19 E.

45. George J. Sherman built a 52 inch one saw circular American mill in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 36, T. 4 S., R. 19 E., the spring of 1937. He operated that summer and about two months of the 1938 season. The cut for both seasons amounted to 600,000 feet and the area logged was about 45 acres. This timber was all second growth, the area having been logged by the Malono mill in the early 80's. Logging was done with a 60 "cat" which snaked to the mill over a dirt road. The lumber was sold to the Federal Box Company in Fresno.

46. Fisher and Snyder brought a 52 inch circular American steam driven mill over from Santa Cruz the spring of 1938 and set it up in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 20, T. 5 S., R. 20 E. The timber they are working in is a pure stand of ponderosa pine all second growth, it having been previously logged in the 60's by White and Hatch. The mill did not start operating until July. When the season was over, a cut of 75,000 feet had been made and they had logged over an area of 10 acres. Logging was done with a 30 "cat" which snaked the logs over dirt roads to the mill.

47. The Comet mine people built a portable mill, the one Ray Scott now operates, at the mine which was located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15, T. 4 S., R. 19 E., the season of 1913 or 1914. The mill cut timber for the mine and sold a little to the local trade. It stood in this location until the spring of 1924 when Scott bought it. The cut amounted to about 500,000 feet and logging was done with horses, about 50 acres being logged over. All had been logged before by Hite & Snyder.

48. The Mt. Raymond Mine built a portable two saw steam mill at the Mt. Raymond Quartz Mill the season of 1882 and cut the lumber to build the mill and cabins for the crew. The mill was located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 9, T. 5 S., R. 22 E., and only cut about 200,000 feet of timber, mostly red fir. About 10 acres were logged. Oxen doing the work. This mill only operated during the life of the mine operation which closed the fall of 1884.

49. The Yosemite Lumber Company built a large band mill at Merced Falls the season of 1912 and an incline off the Yosemite & San Joaquin Valley Railroad at El Portal. This incline was about 5000 feet long and in places carried a grade of 80%. On top of this incline a railroad was built into the timber. The firm operated over this road from 1912 to the fall of 1918 when they moved their incline to the west side of the River. During the seven years of the operation, on the east side of the Merced River, about 240,000,000 feet was cut of which one half was taken out of the Sierra Forest and the remainder from private land within the Yosemite National Park. Steam donkeys were used in logging and most of the timber was yarded direct to the track with the use of high leads. A very destructive job of logging was done. About 120,000,000 feet of lumber was cut on the Sierra Forest. About 8000 acres were logged. The firm is now operating under the name of the Yosemite Sugar Pine Company.

50. G. A. Carter leased his mill to a fellow named Branson. He moved the mill in the spring of 1939 about 1/4 mile west to the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 4, T. 5 S., R. 19 E., and operated there until August 1940. The cut amounted to 150,000 feet, all of which was pine, about half sugar pine and the remainder ponderosa pine. Logs were skidded direct to the mill with a 30 tractor.

The mill was powered with the same tractor and there never was more than two men on the job at one time. They would yard up a landing full of logs and then saw them up. The lumber was sold locally. About 45 acres have been logged.

51. E. C. Crawshaw built a one saw circular mill in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 26, T. 5 S., R. 20 E., the fall of 1939 and cut 110,000 feet of lumber, all ponderosa pine. Logging was done with a small tractor which skidded the logs direct to the mill. About 25 acres are logged over.

52. E. G. Blackman set up a shingle mill on the Shaw land the summer of 1939. The mill is powered with a gas engine. To date 40,000 shingles have been made, all of which is sugar pine. He only taken out the best splitting trees and has worked over about 10 acres. The timber is bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill by truck. This mill is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 16, T. 5 S., R. 20 E.

53. Young & Son bought the Fisher & Snyder mill the season of 1940 and moved it about 300 feet west of the original setting. They got the mill started in September and cut about 100,000 feet all of which was ponderosa pine. They discarded the boiler used by Fisher & Snyder and installed an upright donkey boiler over a dutch oven, with the idea of burning sawdust. This plan worked out fine. No trouble was experienced in keeping steam. It also proved cheaper to dispose of the sawdust in this manner than to burn it in a pit and is much less hazardous. The mill stands in Sec. 30, T. 5 S., R. 20 E. Logging is done with a 30 tractor and a two wheeled dolly. The lumber is sold in the Los Angeles area. 20 acres were logged over during the season. This is all second growth timber. White & Hatch logged the area in the 60's. The cut amounted to 100,000 feet.

54. L. C. & W. C. Crow set up a mill in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35, T. 5 S., R. 19 E., in August of 1940. This is a Bell mill with a 56" solid tooth circular saw. The mill is powered by the use of an auto motor and will cut about 3000 feet of lumber per day. To date 30,000 feet has been cut, all of which is second growth ponderosa pine. This area was logged originally by White & Hatch between 1861 and 1879.

55. The fall of 1934 Bob Gibbs, Charles & Sherwood Green organized the Sierra Sugar Pine Co. with an office and yard in Madera. They entered into a contract with the Forest Service for timber about three miles west of Wawona and built a steam driven 6' band mill with a 10" shotgun feed, trout set works, a Simond's log turner, a 4' - 22 gauge band resaw and a 5' five saw edger. The mill can cut about 60,000 feet in 10 hours.

The mill was completed in June 1935 and has operated each season since. From the start, the firm has been hard up for money and has never been able to make the mill pay. Logging is being done with tractors and trucks. Lumber is cured at the mill and hauled to Madera and Fresno when dry. They have a 68 mile haul with the first 8 miles adverse grade. During the six years, the mill has cut 15,542,701 feet and there remains about 10,000,000 more feet to cut.

The mill is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 32, T. 4 S., R. 21 E.

Bob Gibbs is the sole owner now and the last three years he has leased the mill to M. L. Goodwin.

705 acres have been logged over.

56. A man named Bradshaw set up a #2 American mill in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 8, T. 5 S., R. 19 E., the season of 1937. He cut lumber for his own use and during the seasons of '37 and '39 about 40,000 feet were manufactured. Hiram Branson leased the mill in August 1940 and cut about 50,000 feet of lumber. Logging was done with a small tractor and a ton and a half truck. All of this timber is second growth ponderosa pine, the area having been logged by D. C. Clark in the late 50's. About 8 acres were logged during the season.

Map. 1

MARIPOSA COUNTY MILLS

| MILL : | MILL OWNER : | LOCATION : | PERIOD OF OPERATION : | LUMBER CUT : | CUBIC FEET : | |
|--------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|------|
| | | Fremont Grant | | | | |
| 1 | : Humohrey & Geiger | : Town of Mariposa | : 1852 | | | |
| 2 | : " " | : NW 33 - 4 - 18 | : 1853-1855 | | | |
| 3 | : " & Mock | : NW 31 - 4 - 19 | : 1856-1866 | : 20,000,000 | : 1000 | |
| 4 | : King & Harbor | : SW 33 - 4 - 18 | : 1853 | | | |
| 5 | : " " | : NW 27 - 4 - 18 | : 1852 | | | |
| 6 | : White & Co. | : NW 34 - 4 - 18 | : 1854-1860 | : 10,000,000 | : 800 | |
| 7 | : White & Hatch | : NE 29 - 5 - 20 | : 1861-1879 | : 30,000,000 | : 2500 | |
| 8 | : D. C. Clark | : SW 3 - 5 - 19 | : 1854-1869 | : 8,000,000 | : 800 | |
| 9 | : Hussey | : NE 1 - 5 - 19 | : 1854-1869 | : 2,600,000 | : 160 | |
| 10 | : D. C. Clark | : SE 34 - 4 - 19 | : 1869-1893 | : 33,000,000 | : 1600 | |
| 11 | : D. C. Clark | : SE 21 - 5 - 20 | : 1893-1911 | : 20,000,000 | : 1500 | |
| 12 | : D. C. Clark | : NW 34 - 4 - 19 | : 1911-1916 | : 10,000,000 | : 500 | |
| 13 | : Hite & Snyder | : NE 15 - 4 - 19 | : 1875-1893 | : 45,000,000 | : 1800 | |
| 14 | : Washburn Bros | : SE 34 - 4 - 21 | : 1878-1883 | : 1,000,000 | : 80 | |
| 15 | : Malone | : SE 36 - 4 - 19 | : 1879-1881 | : 2,000,000 | : 100 | |
| 16 | : William Thurman | : SW 1 - 5 - 21 | : 1883-1896 | : 9,500,000 | : 500 | |
| 17 | : Crooks & Grant | : SW 7 - 6 - 21 | : 1884-1885 | : 3,000,000 | : 300 | |
| 18 | : " " | : NW 3 - 6 - 21 | : 1886-1902 | : 14,000,000 | : 700 | |
| 19 | : Pine City Lumber Co. | : SW 22 - 5 - 21 | : 1887-1889 | : 7,500,000 | : 250 | |
| 20 | : Mariposa Commercial Mining Co. | : Princeton Mine | | | | |
| | | : Fremont Grant | : 1901-1907 | : 3,500,000 | | |
| 21 | : Stony Harris | : SE 15 - 4 - 19 | : 1906-1908 | : 1,800,000 | : 150 | |
| 22 | : Lin Butler | : NE 16 - 5 - 20 | : 1908-1909 | : 75,000 | : 15 | |
| 23 | : Will Harris | : SW 25 - 5 - 20 | : 1909-1917 | : 80,000 | : 20 | |
| 24 | : Standard Bros | : " " | : 12 - 5 - 20 | : 1910-1912 | : 800,000 | : 20 |
| 25 | : " " | : NW 14 - 5 - 20 | : 1914-1918 | : 3,000,000 | : 100 | |
| 26 | : Bert Bruce | : NE 35 - 4 - 21 | : 1912-1925 | : 2,000,000 | : 60 | |
| 27 | : J. Bruce | : SW 36 - 4 - 21 | : 1914-1934 | : 2,000,000 | : 50 | |
| 28 | : Worman Bros | : SE 7 - 6 - 21 | : 1919-1933 | : 750,000 | : 80 | |
| 29 | : Ball | : SE 6 - 6 - 20 | : 1900-1903 | : 3,000,000 | : 200 | |
| 30 | : Ray Scott | : NE 22 - 4 - 19 | : 1924-1938 | : 2,000,000 | : 200 | |
| 31 | : Gambol Cathays Valley | : SW 30 - 5 - 18 | : 1933-1934 | : 75,000 | : 400 | |
| 32 | : Claud A. Rouse | : SE 35 - 4 - 21 | : 1930-1933 | : 1,000,000 | : 50 | |
| 33 | : " " | : NW 18 - 5 - 20 | : 1934-1935 | : 250,000 | : 50 | |
| 34 | : Pine Logging Co. | : NW 11 - 5 - 20 | : 1932-1936 | : 21,000,000 | : 1200 | |
| 35 | : J. H. Brooks | : NW 23 - 4 - 19 | : 1933-1937 | : 2,500,000 | : 140 | |
| 36 | : J. H. Brooks | : SE 1 - 5 - 19 | : 1938-1939 | : 100,000 | : 15 | |
| 37 | : Sam Harris | : SW 25 - 5 - 20 | : 1934-1936 | : 35,000 | : 10 | |
| 38 | : " " | : SW 25 - 5 - 20 | : 1937-1938 | : 75,000 | : 30 | |
| 39 | : Lake & Philips | : NE 19 - 5 - 20 | : 1934-1934 | : 75,000 | : 10 | |
| 40 | : L. J. Alred | : NE 17 - 5 - 19 | : 1934-1938 | : 300,000 | : 120 | |
| 41 | : Roy Evans | : NE 26 - 4 - 18 | : 1934-1938 | : 800,000 | : 100 | |
| 42 | : G. A. Carter | : NE 4 - 5 - 18 | : 1934-1938 | : 50,000 | : 10 | |
| 43 | : Apperson & Weston | : NE 33 - 4 - 18 | : 1935-1936 | : 300,000 | : 40 | |
| 44 | : Lewis & Merrill | : NE 36 - 4 - 19 | : 1935-1938 | : 3,500,000 | : 200 | |
| 45 | : George J. Sherman | : SE 36 - 4 - 19 | : 1937-1938 | : 600,000 | : 45 | |
| 46 | : Fisher & Snyder | : SW 20 - 5 - 20 | : 1938-1938 | : 75,000 | : 10 | |

| MILL NO | MILL OWNER | LOCATION | SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE | PERIOD OF OPERATION | LUMBER CUT | ACRES LOGGED |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 7 | Commet Mine | NE | 15 - 4 - 19 | 1913-1924 | 500,000 | 50 |
| 43 | Mt. Raymond Mine | SE | 9 - 5 - 22 | 1882-1884 | 200,000 | 10 |
| 49 | Yosemite Lumber Co. | Merced Falls | | 1912-1918 | 240,000,000 | 8,000 |
| 50 | G. A. Carter Leased to Branson | NE | 4 - 5 - 19 | 1939 - | 110,000 | 25 |
| 51 | E. C. Crawshaw | NE | 26 - 5 - 20 | 1939 - | 150,000 | 45 |
| 52 | E. C. Blackman shingle mill | NE | 16 - 5 - 20 | 1939 - | 40,000 | 5 |
| 53 | Young & Son | S.E. | 20 - 5 - 20 | 1940 - | 100,000 | 20 |
| 54 | L. C. & J. L. Crow | NE | 35 - 5 - 19 | 1940 - | 30,000 | 15 |
| 55 | Sierra Sugar Pine Co. | N.E. | 32 - 4 - 21 | 1935 - | 15,442,701 | 705 |
| 56 | Bradshaw | SE | 8 - 5 - 19 | 1937 - | 90 | 20 |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| : | : | : | : | TOTAL | 522,002,701 | 25,250 |

MADERA COUNTY

1-a. The first sawmill to be built in Madera (then Fresno County) was set up by John Harms in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, T. 6 S., R. 22 E., on the east fork of Redwood creek and about a half mile south of what is now known as the Board Ranch.

This was an up and down mill and was powered by the use of an over-shot water wheel. The mill operated the seasons of 1852 and 1853. A dam was built across the creek in order to hold back the water when the mill was not operating. With the water impounded during nights, there was enough water to keep the mill operating during the day.

The mill could cut about 2,000 feet a day and during the life of the operation about 600,000 feet of lumber was cut. The area logged amounted to about 40 acres. The lumber was sold to miners and settlers around Coarsegold and Fresno Flats. Logs were skidded direct to the mill with a four yoke ox team.

1. The Harms mill passed into the hands of G. P. Converse & Bill Chitister and was moved to Crane Valley in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 18, T. 7 S., R. 22 E., just below the Falls on Northfork creek. Power was developed with an over-shot water wheel.

The mill was built the spring of 1854 and cut out in 1857, cutting about 1,200,000 feet. Area logged over was about 200 acres. The lumber was sold to miners and settlers in the Fresno Flat and Coarsegold areas.

^{Converse name}
Chitister also built the County Court House and jail at Millerton and was the first man to be locked up in the place. It seems that he had considerable trouble in getting his pay for the job. When he did, he put on a celebration and wound up in the jail.

2. The winter of 1857 this mill was moved to what was known as the dam in Crane Valley. The site being in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15, T. 7 S., R. 22 E. The mill cut out the fall of 1860. The cut amounted to about 1,500,000 feet, area logged over about 200 acres. Logging was done with oxen and two-wheel dollies at both of these mills and was only carried on when there was grass for the cattle to graze on, as they had no hay.

Early in the spring of 1857, twenty-five Chinamen were mining four miles below Coarsegold on Coarsegold Creek and they were badly in need of lumber for sluice boxes. The boss Chinaman came to the mill and wanted to buy lumber. Converse told him he had none and could not get any until there was feed for the cattle. The Chinaman informed Converse he would get the logs if they would saw them, so early one morning a short time afterwards, here came the twenty-five Chinamen. They went to work and cut as many logs as they wanted and then snaked them to the mill by hand, and as fast as a board was cut, a man would shoulder it and start for the mines. The next morning sluice boxes were in operation in the camp fifteen miles away.

The first record of any shakes being made was on the Board Ranch in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21, T. 6 S., R. 22 E. These shakes were made in 1852 by Steve Reid and a man named Ellis. They cut two large sugar pine trees about 6' in diameter. They had no saw and did the bolting by chopping in with an axe and splitting the bolts off the wedges.

The first load of shakes were taken out with an ox team and wagon with no brakes. When they went down hill, the rear wheels were rolled into shoes which were chained to the wagon bed, causing the wheels to stand still and the shoes acting as a sled.

In loading this load, they leveled the wagon with heart shake bolts in order to build their load straight. When the wagon moved off the bolts, it turned over and the job had to be done over again. There is no record of the number of shakes made.

3. Two brothers named Dunlap and one George McCulla built an up and down saw mill in 1862, on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, T. 7 S., R. 22 E.

The Dunlaps came here from Missouri because they did not want to take sides in the Civil war. This mill operated for two years and was then changed to a single saw circular mill. The area was cut out in 1867. During the life of the operation about 1,500,000 feet was cut. They logged about 100 acres. Logging was done with oxen and two-wheeled dollies. Very little of this lumber reached the San Joaquin Valley as most of it was sold to miners and settlers in the foothill areas.

4. George Green and George Sharpton built a circular mill at the mouth of Mill creek the spring of 1865. This mill received its power from an overshot water wheel.

John Beasore did the logging with a four-yoke ox team. The timber was of the finest quality and mostly sugar pine. The mill closed down the fall of 1870. Most of this lumber was sold to settlers in Crane Valley, Fresno Flats, and the Coarsegold areas. The cut amounted to 1,500,000 and 60 acres were logged.

At the Green and Sharpton mill there were several families but no school, so the partners built a school near the upper end of Crane Valley and when the partnership was dissolved, every thing was settled in good shape except the ownership of the school. They finally settled this by getting a saw and cutting the building in half and each man took his share.

George Sharpton moved the Green-Sharpton mill from Mill creek the season of 1871, and set it up in the lower end of Crane Valley, in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 26, T. 7 S., R. 22 E. This was a very good mill. Logging was done with oxen. When the handy logs near the mill were taken out, a running chute was built from the mill to near Graham Meadow. The distance was about three-fourths of a mile. It is said the chute worked very well, and was the first pole road built in this area. From an examination of the reproduction coming in around the meadow, about 40 acres were logged.

One hundred sixty acres were logged around the mill. The operation closed down the fall of 1875, with a cut of about 3,000,000 feet.

6. William Thurman, Jim Dickenson, and a man named Crokeno organized the California Lumber Co., and built a two-saw circular steam mill in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, T. 6 S., R. 22 E., the season of 1872. This was the largest mill that had been built up to this time. The firm built a V flume from the mill to the railroad, four miles north of the town of Borden and built a town there, calling the place Madera. They were two years in building the flume which was 65 miles long. This being the first flume to be built from the timber to the railroad in the San Joaquin Valley.

7. The firm failed in 1874 and the Madera Flume & Trading Co., organized and took it over, operating at this location until the fall of 1879. The mill was then moved about a mile up the creek, the location being in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, T. 6 S., R. 22 E. They also extended the flume to the new site. The mill operated at this site five years. Logging was done with 4 & 5 yoke ox teams over cross-skid roads, and in a few places they used the ox teams and heavy wagons.

8. The fall of 1884 the mill was moved to the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11, T. 6 S., R. 22 E., on North Fork Creek. The flume was again extended to the mill. The operation was carried on at this location until the fall of 1888. Logging was done with three-yoke ox teams and twelve animal horse and mule teams. The oxen yarded and loaded the logs and the horse and mule teams hauled them to the mill.

9. The fall of 1888 the mill was moved to the redwoods in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 9, T. 6 S., R. 22 E., and ran at this location until the fall of 1892 when it closed down for good.

Donkey engines and two-pole chutes were put to use at this site. The donkeys yarded the logs to the chute and eight-animal teams hauled them to the mill.

There was not enough water to flume lumber from where the mill stood so a strap iron tram was built from the mill to where it stood from 1880 to 1884 and the lumber shipped to that point on tram cars. (Photo #33).

10. This firm bought a mill from a man named Smith Comstock, who had got out at the town of Sequel in Santa Cruz county, and set it up in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11, T. 6 S., R. 22 E., the season of 1881. The machinery was freighted from Santa Cruz County with ox teams. The mill took its name because of having come from the town of Sequel.

The Company built a narrow-gauge railroad and bought a 10-ton geared locomotive about 1892. The locomotive was shipped from Duncan Mills on Russian River in Sonoma County to Madera and hauled to the mill with teams. They also started using donkeys and chutes about the same time.

During the life of the operations, a little over 12,000 acres were logged with a cut of about 120,000,000 feet.

The mill closed down the fall of 1895 and never operated again.
(Photos # 5-6-7 & 8.)

11. The season of 1898 the Madera Flume & Trading Co., set up a portable steam powered mill on the original site of the California mill in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, T. 6 S., R. 22 E., and cut about 300,000 feet of lumber which was used in repairs to the old Madera Flume & Trading Company Flume. This timber was logged from land cut over by the California Lumber Co., in 1872. About 40 acres were logged, mule teams doing the hauling.

12. This mill passed into the hands of the Madera Sugar Pine Co., when they bought the old flume company out, and was the first machinery moved to Sugar Pine. The mill was first set up in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 6 S., R. 21 E., just east of the old Yosemite road. Enough lumber was cut to build the store, office, and cookhouse at Sugar Pine, while the road was being built from the Yosemite road to the new site at Sugar Pine. When the road was completed the mill was moved to where the machine shop later stood at Sugar Pine, and was operated at that location the rest of the season. Enough timber was cut to build the Sugar Pine mill, a number of cabins, and the flume, to where it connected with old flume at Fresno Falls. The cut at both places amounted to 3,000,000 feet and 200 acres were logged with donkeys and hauled to the mill over two pole chutes with horse teams.

13. The Madera Sugar Pine Company, bought the Sequel and California mills also the Flume that terminated in Madera from the old Madera Flume and Trading Co., the spring of 1899. These mills were moved from their old locations at and near Sequel to Lewis Creek in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, T. 6 S., R. 21 E., and named the place Sugar Pine. The firm spent the summer of 1899 building a double mill powered with steam. The head rig was a 72" carriage with a 14" shot gun feed (the largest in the world at that time) and two 60" circular saws. They then took the band mill that was used at the Pine City mill and set it up as a pony saw. This mill was run four years. The firm then tore it out and built a modern double band mill, which was burned the fall of 1921. It was rebuilt the winter of 1921 and 1922 bigger and better than ever. They cut out and closed for good the fall of 1931, having been in the same location for 33 years. Lumber was shipped to Madera by flume, the longest in the world.

The first year logging was done with dolbeer donkeys, the logs being hauled to mill over two-pole chutes with horse & mule teams. The next season drum donkeys were introduced to log with (the first in California) and large bull donkeys took the place of teams on the chutes. In later years chutes were given up and logs were yarded direct to the railroad with the largest donkeys the firm could buy. From this time on a very destructive logging job was done.

The firm was careless with fire and allowed large areas to burn, thereby allowing a lot of this land to grow up in brush fields.

About 62,000 acres were logged with a cut of 1,320,000,000 feet.

Approximately 15,000 acres of this timber was owned by the government and was logged under Forest Service supervision and is left in very good shape. (Photos # 9 to 26 inclusive).

14. A French syndicate owned the Quartz Mt. mine and built a 60-stamp mill there. In order to get enough water they surveyed a ditch from the mine to Crane Valley, the distance being 21 miles. The ditch was never completed. This outfit built a circular mill at the present Bass Lake dam site in 1876. The lumber was to be used in building flumes across gulches along the ditch between Crane Valley and the mine.

The mine never paid its way and the firm failed about 1880. The lumber stayed at the mill for several years and was finally sold in Fresno. Logging was done with oxen and the cut amounted to 300,000 feet, 30 acres being cut over.

15. Bertram & Brown built a two-saw circular steam mill the spring of 1883, in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3, T. 8 S., R. 23 E. This was the first mill to be built on Peckinpah Mt. They also built a box factory at North Fork and started to build a flume from the mill to near where South Fork now is. As soon as they got the flume built over a saddle about three-fourths of a mile from the mill, one of the owners of the water rights to Whiskey Creek (a Mr. Chapen), brought suit against the Company. This suit was kept in the courts until the firm failed in 1885. This outfit called themselves the North Fork Lumber Co., and that is how the town of North Fork got its name. Logging was done with ox teams. About 5,000,000 feet was cut from an area of about 200 acres.

16. Charlie Peckinpah with several brothers, started a one-saw circular steam mill the season of 1884 in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 4, T. 8 S., R. 23 E. The first logging was done with four horses and when horses could not pull the log, the brothers would hook a rope to the back end of the log and help the team out. They later built a boom mill and logged with oxen and log wagons. The mill closed down in 1896 with a cut of about 10,000,000 feet. 640 acres were logged. (Photos # 27 - 28,).

17. Prosser & Watkins took this mill over and moved it to the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14, T. T. 8 S., R. 23 E., the fall of 1896. These people built a very good mill the cut going as high as 60,000 feet per day. They also built a tramway from the mill to near Cascadel using the mill boiler to furnish steam in bringing the cars back to the mill. This extra load taxed the boiler so heavy the mill could only saw when the cars were being let down to Cascadel. Peckinpah took the mill over the spring of 1898, hauled the lumber out by way of Ellis Meadow and down the granite grade. Bill Ellis did the logging with 12 animal horse & mule teams, logging off an area of 440 acres with a cut of about 11,000,000 feet.

18. Peckinpah moved the mill back to its original setting in 1902, and finished cutting the area on which he started in 1884. The mill stood here from 1902 to the fall of 1905. The cut amounted to 6,000,000 feet and area logged about 200 acres.

It is said that Edgar Peckinpah and his wife took up two claims of 160 acres each. Both claims joined each other, and in order to live on both claims at the same time, they built their house across the line between the two claims and proved upon their holdings at the same time.

19. In 1906 this mill was taken over by the Pierce Lumber Co. of Fresno, and moved to the head of Whiskey Creek in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 23, T. 7 S., R. 23 E. 320 acres were logged at this site, cutting about 8,000,000 feet. Logging was done with small donkeys over two pole chutes. The lumber was marketed at the Pierce Lumber Co. yard in Fresno.

20. The Company moved the mill in 1914 to the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21, T. 7 S., R. 23 E., and cut 480 acres which produced about 12,000,000 feet of lumber. The area was logged with two-pole chutes and small donkeys.

Charles Rush had charge of the work during the period the mill stood here. The mill closed down for good the fall of 1919.

21. Banty & Driver built a circular mill just below where Power House #3 now stands in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 12, T. 8 S., R. 22 E., the spring of 1903. Driver sold his interest to a man named Morton. Bill Ellis did the logging with an 8 horse team. This mill was taken over by the San Joaquin Light and Power Co., the fall of 1904. The area logged was about 100 acres with a cut of about 1,000,000 feet. Banty continued running the mill as a contractor.

22. Banty moved the mill from Power House #3 to the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15, T. 7B., R. 21 E., near the second location of the Converse mill in 1906, where he went broke. The San Joaquin Light & Power Co., operated the mill after this with a Mr. Batey in charge. The mill closed down in 1912. The area logged was about 200 acres with a cut of about 2,000,000 feet. Part of this land was logged the second time, it having been logged by Charley Converse between 1857 and 1860.

23. The mill was moved to near Cozy Cove in 1915, Batey handling the job for the Power Company. The mill stood in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 23, T. 7 S., R. 22 E. While the mill was at this location, it cut timber that was to be flooded as the water level in the lake was raised. They cut quite a lot of oak and cured it by submerging the lumber under water for sometime, then letting it dry in the sun. The cut at this mill was used for construction purposes on the power project. About 250 acres were logged with a cut of near 3,000,000 feet.

24. John Sage set up a two-saw circular mill the spring of 1903 in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35, T. 7 S., R. 23 E. He operated the mill that season but could not make a go of it. The Pierce Lumber Co. then took it over, finishing the job the fall of 1906 and logging off an area of 320 acres with a cut of about 9,000,000 feet. Logging was done with horse and mule teams and heavy log wagons. The engine at this mill had been used in Fresno to generate the first electric lights that were in the town.

25. G. W. Booth built a mill in 1891 on the east side of the creek in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 19, T. 8 S., R. 23 E. The mill stood about half way between the present North Fork school and Henry Coleman's place. Power was secured from an overhot water wheel. The mill was not a success and it is said it never cut more than 50,000 feet. The area logged was about 10 acres.
26. Henry Escura and a Mr. Reynolds built a 6' band mill on Coarsegold Creek in the spring of 1896. The mill stood about one-half mile west of the Lone Cedar Ranch, and near where the Hawkins School now stands. Logging was done with oxen over a cross skid road. This mill operated three years and logged an area of about 500 acres on the north side of Thornberry Mt. The cut amounted to 3,500,000 feet. It was located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34, T. 7 S., R. 21 E.
27. A Mr. Dresser owned the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14, T. 6 S., R. 21 E., the claim had considerable timber and the Madera Sugar Pine flume passed just to the east of the claim. Dresser built a portable mill the spring of 1902., cut about 150,000 feet, and lost the mill by fire in August of that year. This was a one-saw circular mill driven by steam. The Madera Sugar Pine Co. bought the lumber and shipped it to Madera over the flume. A four horse team did the logging. The area covered a cut 15 acres.
28. Bert Nolas started a tray mill on the edge of Haskel Meadow the year of 1907 and ran it until 1910. A Mr. Roberts took it over and cut out in 1912. This mill stood in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14, T. 7 S., R. 23 E. All but forty acres of the timber at this setting was owned by the government. In some places only sugar pine was taken out. The mill cut 2,000,000 feet and logged over an area of about 300 acres.
- This ground was again logged by the Sugar Pine Lumber Co., in 1927 and 1928.
29. Randup & Olson bought the mill and moved it to the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 22, T. 7 S., R. 23 E., in the spring of 1913, cutting out in 1916. This was all government timber which was sold under U. S. Forest regulations. Timber at these two mills was bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill with 4 & 6 horse teams. 120 acres were logged with a cut of about 1,000,000 feet.
30. Alex. Bissett located a shingle and box mill in Helder Grove which is in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 6, T. 6 S., R. 22 E., the spring of 1916. They cut down redwood only into bolts and saved them into shingles, shakes and box shooks. The mill closed down the fall of 1917 with a cut of about 300,000 board feet. Logging was done with horse teams and sleds.
31. Bissett moved to the Board Ranch the spring of 1918 and operated there one year. At this setting he cut only the best sugar pine, taking out 150,000 board feet and logging over an area of about 50 acres. Timber was bolted in the woods and hauled to mill on sleds with horse teams. Shingles, shakes, and box shooks were manufactured.

Bissett told me about tapping a spring at this site for domestic purposes. After using the water for a short time all hands got sick. The water was examined and found to contain arsenic. They then drew their water from another spring near by and the crew got well. This mill was located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21, T. 6 S., R. 22 E.

32. Charley Rouse started a tray mill in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3, T. 8 S., R23E, the spring of 1920, closing down the fall of 1924, logging an area of 240 acres with a cut of about 6,000,000 feet. Timber was bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill with 4 & 6 horse teams. The cut was sold in the Fresno Area.

33. Adams & Long built a one-saw circular mill driven with a gas engine on the Beasore Ranch in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 19, T. 7 S., R. 22 E., the season of 1916. They cut timber off the Bersaw Ranch but never paid for it. The mill closed down the fall of 1917 with a cut of about 200,000 feet. The area logged was a little over 30 acres which was done with horse teams.

34. Adams & long moved the mill to about the center of Sec. 21, T. 7 S., R. 22 E., in 1918. They stayed at this location one year, cutting only the best trees, logging over an area of about 50 acres, and according to Bill Beasore, cut 250,000 feet.

35. The year of 1919 the mill was moved to near the head of Pine Cold Cr. on the Teaford ranch. The location being in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, T. 7 S. R. 22E. They built a very good mill putting in two circular saws and using steam for power. Adams & Long failed in the fall. Goat Barker got hold of the mill and tried to run it on a cooperative plan but failed. He then form a stock company and tried to sell the stock but did not succeed. Barker dropped out in 1920 and Childers & Krone took it over. Krone furnished the money and Childers the experience. They bought a dolbeer donkey and trucks and went into the lumber business in a big way, going nicely broke the fall of 1924. Krone paid thru the nose to the extent of about \$7,000.00. It is said the cut was about 3,500,000 feet, the area logged about 350 acres.

36. Goat Barker built and operated a mill at Graham Meadow in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24, T. 7 S., R. 22 E. in the season of 1922 & 1923. This was a two-saw circular steam mill. Logging was done by the Sugar Pine Lumber Co., with a gas engine. Bill Fox was in charge. The cut amounted to 800,000 feet and was used in the construction of Central Camp, the area logged 40 acres. According to the story, Barker got in debt at Blair's store in Friant about \$1,800.00 when he was connected with the Childer's mill and thru Blair's friendship with E. H. Cox & Joe Lewis, Barker was given this contract. Blair collected his money.

37. Jim Hogue and Silas Robb set up an American portable mill on the Hogue ranch the season 1920. The mill stood in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 8, T. 8 S., R. 24 E., and was built in order to make boxes which were needed in connection with Hogue orchard. They also needed lumber for fencing and building. The mill was powered by an over shot water wheel. They operate.

off and on for two years. It is said the cut did not exceed 75,000 feet and the area logged about 15 acres. Horses were used in logging.

38. Fred Spenhoff bought the Hogue mill in 1932 for \$25.00 and took a Mr. Baugh in as partner. They used the motor out of an abandoned truck, then went to where the California mill stood in 1888 and picked up an old discarded Spalding solid tooth saw, with this equipment they built what is said to be the cheapest mill in the Forest, but it was not much of a success and was finally torn down in 1935. The four years the mill was there, it did not cut more than 200,000 feet, most of which was insect-killed timber.

39. Spenhoff set up another mill on the Reid ranch in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 20, T. 7 S., R. 22 E., the winter of 1935 and '36, cutting 250,000 feet, nearly all bug timber.

40. The spring of 1936 he moved the mill to the McKenzie ranch, in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 31, T. 6 S., R. 22 E., where it now stands. They have cut about 1,250,000 feet at this site and logging was done at all three of these mills with trucks and tractors. 235 acres are logged. Joe Stoddard & son have taken this mill over.

41. Mr. Hodge built a small circular mill on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 36, T. 7 S., R. 21 E., the season of 1928. He got power by jacking the rear wheel of a truck off the ground and attaching a bolt from the truck wheel to the mill.

He cut lumber for his own use and logged with horses and a truck. His cut did not amount to over 25,000 feet, the area logged about 5 acres.

42. Charles West set up a 52" one-saw circular mill on the old McLeod ranch near Oakhurst in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14, T. 7 S., R. 21 E., the season of 1935. This was powered with a gas engine. He operated 20 months and sold to Hubbard Bros., they in turn sold to Joe Stoddard. The mill cut about 200,000 feet. Most of the logs were bought from ranchers in the neighborhood. Estimated area cut over about 30 acres all low-grade yellow pine. The mill is now being torn down and moved to the McKenzie ranch.

43. The Sugar Pine Lumber Co., was organized in 1921. The firm started construction of a large mill six miles north of Fresno the same year.

Contracts were signed with the government for a large tract of timber. The White & Friant timber was also contracted to them. Several other smaller tracts were also sold to the lumber company, in all about 2,000,000 feet.

The mill, railroad, and Central Camp was finished the spring of 1923 and logging started in June of that year. All logging equipment was electric and it developed more speed and power than any logging equipment in existence at that time. The railroad from the mill to Central Camp was 65 miles long. The road from Central Camp to the timber was constantly being moved in order to keep in new timber. This was a standard gauge road. The main line had a maximum curvature of 20 degrees and branch lines with a maximum of 25 degrees. Grades were up to 4% on the main line and as much

as 7% on logging spurs. All locomotives in the woods were saddle tank red engines, 120 to 165 tons. From Bass Lake to Pinedale large red engines of the type used on the Southern Pacific were used.

The mill, box factory, logging equipment, and railroad cost around \$10,000,000.00. The firm did not operate long until it was realized they would have to have a mighty good market in order to get their money back and a slim chance of ever showing a profit. From the spring of 1927 to the fall of 1931 when they went bankrupt, most of the timber cut came off government land. About this time, the firm decided to selectively log the remaining patented timber, the results were that a very nice job of logging was secured, both on patented land as well as government land. About 800,000,000 feet were cut, of which 303,000,000 feet was Forest Service timber. The area logged was about 25,000 acres. After closing down in the fall of 1931, the firm went into a receivership. The mill stood idle for two years and was then sold, a piece at a time, for what it would bring. Railroads and logging equipment went the same way.

Today all that remains are a few family buildings at Central Camp, two large dormitories, and a great deal of logged off land. The old office building is a grocery store. The family buildings have been bought for summer homes.

The key railroads have been turned into forest fire roads and 12,000 acres of the patented cut-over land has been acquired by the government.

There is a large cotton compress at Pinedale and most of the buildings have been torn down and moved away. (Photos 29 - 30).

44. The Sugar Pine Lumber Co., bought an 8' band mill from the San Joaquin Light & Power Co., and set it up on White and Friant land in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 4, T. 8 S., R. 23 E., the summer of 1932 and operated in that fall. Byles & Jamison took it over and ran it in 1933, cutting out early in 1934 and logging 120 acres with a cut of 3,000,000 feet. Logging was done the first two seasons with a gas donkey and the last season with 9' wheels & "cats". They moved the mill to Pine Ridge the summer of 1934 and started cutting Edison timber near S haver Lake.

45. Dupzyk Bros., built a one-saw circular mill on their ranch the spring of 1934, logging with "cats" and trucks. They logged off their ranch and some government timber. The lumber has mostly been sold around Bass Lake. The mill stayed on the ranch until the fall of 1937, cutting about 1,000,000 feet. Area logged about 150 acres all low-grade yellow pine.

46. The mill was then moved to the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, T. 7 S., R. 22 E., and cut out the season of 1938. Area logged about 60 acres with a cut of 350,000 feet, all yellow pine.

47. Duncan Bros., built a mill in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7 T. 7 S., R. 21 E., the spring of 1934. This was a very good little mill and could cut as much as 15,000 per day. They were continually in financial troubles and

shut down after cutting a little over 100,000 feet and logging an area of about 15 acres. (Photo #31)

48. They then moved the mill to the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 13, T. 6 S., R. 20 E. They set it up there but never got started. Joe Williams took it over the fall of 1935 and ran it that winter, shutting down in May of 1936. He started up again the fall of 1937 and closed down about the first of June 1938 with a cut of about 1,500,000 feet. Logging was done with trucks and tractors. This mill is now in storage in Fresno. 100 acres were logged. (Photo #32).

49. The P. L. Allen mill was erected the spring of 1934 by a Russian and a Pole with names too difficult to remember. These men operated all of that season but were always in financial troubles. P. L. Allen took it over in 1935 for debt and has operated it off and on since, by farming it out to gippo contractors. Logging is done with a "cat", skidding the logs to the mill on the ground. There has been a cut of about 600,000 feet, area logged 100 acres. Location of mill - SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14, T. 6 S., R. 21 E.

50. The winter of 1936 and '37, Harry Allen set up a one-saw circular mill and tore down the Madera Sugar Pine Co., mill frame, cutting it into boards and 2 x 4's. This lumber was sold in Fresno.

51. Dupzyk Bros. moved their mill from Sec. 7, R. 22 E. to the Larson ranch on Lewis Creek in January of 1939. The mill has operated continuously since and has cut 900,000 feet, all of which is ponderosa pine. The mill is the same as it was at the other locations, but they are using a 60 tractor instead of steam for power.

Logging is done with the use of a 60 "cat" and a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton truck. To date about 120 acres have been logged. The mill is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, T. 6 S., R. 21 E.

52. The Brown Lumber Co., built a double circular mill in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 36, T. 6 S., R. 21 E. the summer of 1939. The mill is equipped with a three-saw edger and is powered with a gas engine. Logs are drawn from the Biscott ranch and are hauled about three miles by truck. Yarding and loading is being done with a small tractor. To date about 25,000 feet has been cut, all of which is ponderosa pine. This mill is the Harry Allen mill that stood at Home Creek at Huntington Lake in the early 20's.

300,000 feet of lumber has been cut and about 80 acres logged.

53. Cunningham built a Bell mill on his ranch in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11, T6S., R.22E., in January of 1939 and has cut timber off his place since. To date he has cut about 50,000 feet, all second growth ponderosa pine and has logged over an area of about 20 acres. This ground was logged first in the 60's by the Dunlap Bros.

Logging is done with a dead axe wagon and a span of horses. He does the loading with the cross haul method.

54. Frank Bryant built a one saw circular mill on the old Oscar Fuller place in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 19, T. 8 S., R. 23 E., and cut about 25,000 feet of ponderosa pine. Logging was done with a 60 "cat" which snaked the logs direct to the mill.

55. Bryant moved his mill to the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, T. 7 S., R. 21 E., in July of 1939 and has cut about 30,000 feet to date. Logging is done with a 60 tractor and a 5 ton truck. To date about 80 acres have been logged over, all second growth timber. The original stand having been cut by the miners in the early days.

56. Hubbard Bros., are building a double a circular mill on the Fresno River on the Murray land. The mill is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 8, T. 7 S., R. 21 E. This mill will be powered with steam and Hubbard Bros. tell us that it will cut 15,000 feet per day.

57. The spring of 1940 R. G. Chism built a two saw circular gas-powered mill on the Alpine Trading Co., land near Cascadel. He cut the timber on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 22, T. 8 S., R. 23 E. The Alpine Trading Co., made a deal with the Forest Service to mark the timber, supervise the logging, do the scaling, and to see that the brush was piled according to government regulations. The plan worked out very well and a good job was accomplished. Logging was done with a small tractor and about 50,000 feet of the larger logs were sold to the Brown Lumber Co. These logs were hauled about 23 miles to the above-mentioned mill.

The area cut was about 250,000 feet of lumber, all of which was yellow pine.

Chism moved the mill at the close of the season to the Thornburg Ranch and is setting it up there with the view of buying timber from small land owners and the government.

The lumber from this mill was sold to the trade in and near Fresno,

58. Frank Bryant moved his mill from near Coarsegold back to his ranch at North Fork during the month of July 1940 and set up on Section 19, T8S., R. 23E., in August of 1940. Logging was done with a small tractor and at the close of the season about 100,000 feet was cut. The timber is being purchased from small land owners near the mill. The lumber is disposed of in and around Fresno. About 50 acres have been logged at this site.

59. The season of 1940 Field & Whittle rigged up a small Bell Mill with a 32" circular saw, powered with a small gas engine. They cut about 20,000 feet of timber from small logs, none of which were over 16" in diameter. Most of the timber cut went into a log house at Fish Camp. The logs were sawed on three sides and then tongued and grooved and sized to a 6" diameter, the round side of the logs placed on the outside of the building.

They had a lot of trouble with the mill because of not enough power

and when enough logs were gotten out to finish the house, the mill closed down. About 5 acres were logged over. Logging was done with a Fordson tractor and were snaked direct to the mill.

The mill stood in Sec. 31, T. 6 S., R. 22 E., and was about a half mile NE of the Stoddard mill.

60. The fall of 1940 John Buckhout built a one-saw circular mill on his ranch which is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14, T. 8 S., R. 23 E. The mill is powered with steam, generated by the use of a locomotive type boiler. As yet no lumber has been cut. He expects to log the timber that stands on his ranch by using a farm tractor and two-wheeled dollies.

61. Hank Childers built a 54" single saw circular mill, powered with electricity at Pinedale the spring of 1940. He bought logs from the Pensacola Co. and the Forest Service. These logs were hauled from the woods to the mill by truck, the distance is a little over 60 miles. Logging and loading is done with a home made stiff boom crane mounted on a truck, which works very well. Average loads are about 2,500 feet. Most of the timber to date has been white fir, the rest was sugar & ponderosa pine. During the season, about 300,000 feet was cut. Lumber was sold to the trade in and around the City of Fresno. About 30 acres were logged over.

62. Fred Spenhoff built a single saw circular mill on his land which is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 8 S., R. 22 E., the winter of 1939 and 1940. The mill is powered with gas and was leased to Bill Nelson. Nelson operated the mill the season of 1940, making a cut of 150,000 feet and logged over an area of about 30 acres. The lumber was sold to the trade in and near Fresno.

63. R. G. Chigms mill has been moved to South Fork and is being set up there. It is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 18, T. 8 S., R. 23 E.

64. L. M. James built a one-saw circular mill on his ranch 7 miles west of Fresno the season of 1939. He buys logs from the Forest Service and ranchers near Oakhurst and hauls them by truck to his mill, a distance of about 60 miles. The lumber is sold to ranchers in the neighborhood. To date about 100,000 feet has been cut, most of which is insect-killed timber. No estimate of acres logged.

MADERA COUNTY MILLS

| Mill No. | Operator | Section | Town | Range | Period of Operation | Lumber Cut | Acres Logged |
|----------|--|---------|-----------|--------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | C.P. Converse & Chitister | SW | 8-X | 7 - 22 | 1854-1857 | 1,200,000 | 200 |
| 2 | C.P. Converse & Chitister | NE | 15 | 7 - 22 | 1857-1860 | 1,500,000 | 200 |
| 3 | Dunlap & McCulla | SE | 33 | 7 - 22 | 1862-1867 | 1,500,000 | 100 |
| 4 | Green & Sharpton | NE | 34 | 6 - 22 | 1865-1870 | 1,800,000 | 60 |
| 5 | George Sharpton | NE | 26 | 7 - 23 | 1871-1875 | 3,000,000 | 200 |
| 6 | Calif. Mill-Calif. Lumber Co. | SW | 17 | 6 - 22 | 1872-1879 | | |
| 7 | Cal. Mill Co. Madera Flume & Trading Co. | NE | 17 | 6 - 22 | 1879-1884 | | |
| 8 | California Mill - Madera Flume & Trading Co. | NE | 11 | 6 - 22 | 1884-1888 | | |
| 9 | California Mill - Madera Flume & Trading Co. | NE | 9 | 6 - 22 | 1888-1892 | | |
| 10 | Soquel Mill | | | | | | |
| 10 | Madera Flume & Trading Co. | SW | 11 | 6 - 23 | 1881-1895 | 120,000,000 | 12,000 |
| 11 | Madera Flume & Trading Co. | SW | 17 | 6 - 22 | 1898-1898 | 300,000 | 40 |
| 12 | Madera Sugar Pine Co. | SW | 2 | 6 - 21 | 1899-1899 | 3,000,000 | 200 |
| 13 | " | NE | 1 | 6 - 21 | 1899-1931 | 1,320,000,000 | 62,000 |
| 14 | Quartz Mt. Mine | SW | 25 | 7 - 22 | 1878-1880 | 300,000 | 30 |
| 15 | Bartram & Brown | SW | 3 | 8 - 23 | 1833-1885 | 5,000,000 | 200 |
| 16 | Peckinpah | NE | 4 | 8 - 23 | 1884-1896 | 10,000,000 | 640 |
| 17 | Prosser & Watkins | NE | 14 | 8 - 23 | 1896-1901 | 11,000,000 | 440 |
| 18 | Peckinpah | NE | 4 | 8 - 23 | 1902-1905 | 6,000,000 | 200 |
| 19 | Pierce Lumber Co. | SW | 23 | 7 - 22 | 1906-1913 | 8,000,000 | 320 |
| 20 | " | NE | 21 | 7 - 23 | 1914-1919 | 12,000,000 | 480 |
| 21 | Banty & Driver | NE | 12 | 8 - 22 | 1903-1905 | 1,000,000 | 100 |
| 22 | S.J.L. & P. Co. | SW | 15 | 7 - 22 | 1906-1912 | 2,000,000 | 200 |
| 23 | " | SE | 23 | 7 - 22 | 1915-1917 | 5,000,000 | 250 |
| 24 | John Sage | SE | 35 | 7 - 23 | 1903-1906 | 9,000,000 | 320 |
| 25 | C. J. Booth | NE | 19 | 8 - 23 | 1891-1891 | 50,000 | 10 |
| 26 | Eseru & Reynolds | NE | 34 | 7 - 21 | 1896-1898 | 3,500,000 | 500 |
| 27 | Mr. Dresser | NE | 14 | 6 - 21 | 1902-1902 | 150,000 | 15 |
| 28 | Bert Nolan | NE | 14 | 7 - 23 | 1907-1912 | 2,000,000 | 300 |
| 29 | Randup & Olson | NE | 22 | 7 - 23 | 1913-1916 | 1,000,000 | 120 |
| 30 | Alex Bissett | NE | 6 | 6 - 22 | 1916-1917 | 300,000 | 50 |
| 31 | " | SE | 21 | 6 - 22 | 1918-1918 | 150,000 | 50 |
| 32 | Chas. Rouse | NE | 3 | 8 - 23 | 1920-1924 | 6,000,000 | 240 |
| 33 | Adams & Long | SW | 19 | 7 - 22 | 1916-1917 | 200,000 | 50 |
| 34 | " | Center | 21 | 7 - 22 | 1917-1918 | 250,000 | 50 |
| 35 | Childers & Krone | NE | 33 | 7 - 22 | 1919-1924 | 3,500,000 | 350 |
| 36 | Coat Barker | NE | 24 | 7 - 22 | 1922-1923 | 800,000 | 40 |
| 37 | Jim Hogue & Rob | SE | 8 | 8 - 24 | 1920-1922 | 75,000 | 15 |
| 38 | Fred Spenhoff | NE | 21 | 7 - 22 | 1932-1933 | 200,000 | Bug Timber |
| 39 | Fred Spenhoff | NE | 20 | 7 - 22 | 1935-1936 | 250,000 | " " |
| | Fred Spenhoff leased to | | | | | | |
| 40 | Joe Stoddard | SW | 31 | 6 - 22 | 1936 | 750,000 | 135 |
| 41 | Mr. Ludge | SW | 36 | 7 - 21 | 1923-1929 | 25,000 | 5 |
| 42 | Chas. West | NE | 14 | 7 - 21 | 1935-1938 | 200,000 | 30 |
| 43 | Sugar Pine Lumber Co. | | Pine Dale | | 1921-1931 | 800,000,000 | 25,000 |

| Mill No | Operator | Location :Section-Town-Range | Period of :Operation | : Lumber Cut | : Acres : Logged |
|---------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 44 | :Sugar Pine Lumber Co. : Byles Jamison Co. | :SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4 - 8 - 23 | :1932-34 | : 3,000,000 | : 120 |
| 45 | Dupzyk Bros | :SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8 - 7 - 22 | :1934-37 | : 1,000,000 | : 150 |
| 46 | " " | :NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7 - 7 - 22 | :1938-1938 | : 350,000 | : 60 |
| 47 | :Duncan Bros | :NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7 - 7 - 21 | :1934-1934 | : 100,000 | : 15 |
| 48 | :Joe Williams | :NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13 - 6 - 20 | :1935-1937 | : 1,500,000 | : 100 |
| 49 | :P. L. Allen | :SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14 - 6 - 21 | :1934-1939 | : 600,000 | : 100 |
| 50 | :Harry Allen | :SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 - 6 - 21 | :1936-1937 | : 50,000 | : - |
| 51 | :Dupzyk Bros | :SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25 - 6 - 21 | :1939 | : 900,000 | : 120 |
| 52 | :Brown Lumber Co. | :SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36 - 6 - 21 | :1939 | : 300,000 | : 80 |
| 53 | :Cunningham | :SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 - 8 - 22 | :1939 | : 50,000 | : 20 |
| 54 | :Frank Bryant | :NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19 - 8 - 23 | :1939-1939 | : 25,000 | : 5 |
| 55 | " " | :SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33 - 7 - 21 | :1939-1940 | : 230,000 | : 5 |
| 56 | :Hubbard Bros | :SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8 - 7 - 21 | :1939 | : - | : - |
| 57 | :R. G. Chism | :NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22 - 8 - 23 | :1940-1940 | : 250,000 | : 40 |
| 58 | :Frank Bryant | :NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19 - 8 - 23 | :1940- | : 100,000 | : 50 |
| 59 | :Field & Whittle | :NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31 - 6 - 22 | :1940-1940 | : 20,000 | : 5 |
| 60 | :John Buckout | :SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14 - 8 - 23 | :1940- | : - | : - |
| 61 | :Hank Childers | :Pindale | :1940- | : 300,000 | : 30 |
| 62 | :Fred Spenhoff | :NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 - 8 - 22 | :1940- | : 150,000 | : 30 |
| 63 | :R.G. Chisms | :SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18 - 8 - 23 | :1940 | : - | : - |
| 64 | :L. M. James | :7 Mi. West of Fresno | : | : 100,000 | : - |
| 1 | :John Harms | :NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23 - 6 - 22 | :1852-1853 | : 600,000 | : 40 |
| : | : | : | : | : | : |
| : | : | : | : TOTAL | : 1,764,075,000 | : 106,110 |

FRESNO COUNTY

1. What is said to be the first sawmill on Pine Ridge was erected by James Hultz the season of 1854. The mill was located just below Corlew Meadow in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 10 S., R. 23 E.

This was an up and down mill and was powered by Steam. According to the story, Hultz staked the mill in a poker game and lost. It then passed into the hands of Alexander Ball who lost it by fire in 1857.

2. Humphrey and Mose Mock moved the mill they had on Bear Creek, in Mariposa County, to Pine Ridge the winter of 1866-67. They were delayed at Tollhouse because the road from there to the timber was not finished. Woodson Bros., secured a charter to build the Tollhouse road the year of 1866 but it was not finished until 1868. The spring of 1867 the road was completed to the saddle below Widow Waits and Humphrey & Mock hauled the mill to that point and then across the country to the mill site which was in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 9, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. Mrs. Shaver has a summer home at the mill site now. The mill operated at this location until the fall of 1872. The cut amounted to about 7,000,000 feet and about 300 acres were logged over. This was a double-circular steam mill and could cut about 12,000 feet per day. Logging was done with oxen and log wagons.

After the Tollhouse road was finished, it was sold to Henry Glass. The road was again sold to M. J. Donahoo and continued to be a toll road until 1878 when it was purchased by the County for \$5,000.00.

Woodson Bros., made shakes on Pine Ridge the summer of 1866 and brushed a trail from the top of the falls on dry creek to the timber. They packed a wagon to the top of the falls with pack animals. They then hauled the shakes to that point with oxen. The shakes were carried to the bottom of the bluffs by Indians and reloaded on wagons and hauled to the valley.

3. The spring of 1873 Humphrey & Mock moved to Bransford Meadow in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. They cut out at this site the fall of 1878 with a cut of about 6,000,000 feet and logged an area of about 300 acres. Logging was done with oxen and log wagons.

4. Humphrey built another mill at Hoxey Meadow in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the season of 1874 and sold to Glass & Donahoo the fall of 1875, after cutting out at this site. 3,000,000 feet were cut and 160 acres were logged over. Logging was done with oxen and log wagons.

5. The fall of 1878 Humphrey moved the mill from Branceford Meadow to Kentucky Flat which is in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 9, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. The mill stood in this location until the fall of 1880 when the area was cut out. The mill cut 2,500,000 and logged over an area of about 160 acres. Ox teams did the logging.

6. Donhoo bought the mill from Humphrey that fall and moved to Taylor Creek, where he operated two seasons, cutting about 2,500,000 feet and logging over 160 acres with oxen and log wagons. The Taylor Creek mill was located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15, T. 10 S., R. 24 E.
7. The fall of 1882 Humphrey bought in with Donhoo and they moved the mill to Ockenden, which is in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 10 S., R. 24E. The mill stood at this location until the fall of 1887. During the life of this operation about 7,500,000 feet were cut and 350 acres were logged over. Bill Ockenden bought Donhoo's interest in 1886 and became the sole owner of this mill the fall of 1887.
8. Humphrey & Mock got together again and built a real mill at what was then Swanson Meadow, in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, T. 9 S., R. 24 E., the spring of 1888. This was a double-circular steam mill and was the largest mill built on Pine Ridge up to that time. The area was cut out the fall of 1892, after making a cut of about 26,000,000 feet and logging over about 1100 acres of ground. Logging was done with ox and horse teams and heavy log wagon.
9. The spring of 1893 Humphrey & Mock sold the mill to C. G. Davis and he moved it to Stevenson Creek and located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 13, T. 9 S., R. 24 E., just below where the Edison dam now stands. The mill operated until the summer of 1895, when it was lost by fire. During the life of this operation about 6,000,000 feet were cut and 300 acres were logged over, all of which was sold to the Flume company. Logging was done with two pole chutes and horse and ox teams.
10. John Humphrey and John Sage built a double circular steam mill at Winchel Meadow, which is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the spring of 1894 and cut out the fall of 1895. 4,500,000 feet were cut and about 200 acres were logged over. Logging was done with horse teams and heavy log wagons. (Photo #34)
11. John Humphrey and his brother built a tray mill at Brookdale the season of 1904 and operated until the fall of 1905. The mill could do about 5,000 feet per day, and during the life of the operation 1,500,000 feet were cut and 80 acres were logged over. Timber was bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill with two and four horse teams. The mill stood in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, T. 9 S., R. 24 E.
12. Humphrey Bros., moved the mill the fall of 1905 and set up near the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 26, T. 9 S., R. 24 E. The mill stood at this setting until the fall of 1910 when the area was cut out. During the life of this operation 5,000,000 feet were cut and 200 acres were logged over. Timber was bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill with horse teams and wagons.
13. Humphrey Bros. moved the season of 1911 and set the mill up in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35, T. 9 S., R. 23 E. and made ways until the fall of 1912. 1,500,000 feet were cut and about 150 acres were logged over. Timber was bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill with wagons and teams. (See saw mill #84).

14. During the flood of 1862, large numbers of trees and logs came down the San Joaquin River and lodged on Gamberetta Flat below the town of Millerton. It is said a man named Blackie Phillips built an up and down saw mill below the drift and used an under shot water wheel to develop power and cut the logs into lumber. There is no record of the amount cut.

15. A man named Mann packed an up and down mill to Mill Flat with pack animals the season of 1865 and set up in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 31, T. 6 S., R. 25 E. Lumber was cut for the miners that were operating in the area at that time. There is no record of the amount of lumber cut or the area logged.

16. Davis & Clark built an up and down mill powered with steam in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the season of 1874 but they did not succeed. The mill was called the Flint Lock and was taken over by a man named Morgan. It is said the mill cut about 800,000 feet and only logged about 40 acres. This was the mill Phillips had near Millerton.

17. Gus Bearing built a mill in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 13, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the spring of 1880 and cut out the fall of 1881. This was a double circular steam operated mill and could cut 20,000 feet per day. During the life of the operation 3,500,000 feet were cut and 160 acres were logged over. Horse teams and log wagons were used in logging, and it is said this was the first operation on Pine Ridge to get away from oxen in getting logs out of the woods. (Photo #38).

18. Mose Mock built a double circular steam driven mill on Rush Creek in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 19, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., the season of 1881, and sold to John Smythe and James McCardle in 1885. McCardle & Smythe built the road from Window Waits to the mill that same year. This was a very good mill and was later taken over by Herman Peterson and a man named Roul. The mill was operated until the fall of 1912 when the area was cut out. Lumber was hauled by team to Fresno and sold to the trade there. During the life of the operation the mill cut about 60,000,000 feet and logged over about 2000 acres. Logging was done with oxen at first, but later a railroad was built to the woods. Logs were hauled to the railroad over two-pole chutes by horse team. Small donkeys put the logs into the chutes.

19. Lano & Bolling built a circular steam driven mill at Pine Ridge the season of 1882, on the exact location that Humphrey & Mock had their mill from 1867 to 1872. This mill cut about 10,000 feet per day, and closed down the season of 1884. During the two seasons the mill operated, about 3,000,000 feet were cut and area logged over about 200 acres. Oxen and heavy log wagons were used in bringing logs to the mill.

20. A man named Fraiser built a double circular steam driven mill in about the center of Sec. 23, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the spring of 1883 and operated until the fall of 1885 when he moved to the red woods above Porterville in Tulare County. During the period the mill operated on Pine Ridge, about 9,000,000 feet were cut and about 450 acres were logged over. Logging was done with ox teams and log wagons.

21. Mr. Bretz, the father of Bretz Bros. lumber operation, came to Fine Ridge in 1880 and got hold of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. Bretz made shakes a couple of years and then built a shingle mill powered by steam. This mill was operated for 20 years and cut about 2,000,000 feet of timber. Logs were bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill with teams and wagons. Only the best trees were taken out and most of the 160 acre claim was logged over.

22. Bretz Bros. built a steam driven double circular mill at Shaver in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35, T. 9 S., R. 24 E., the season of 1904 and cut out the fall of 1908. This mill could cut 10,000 feet per day and during the period of its operation 4,500,000 feet were cut, most of the timber coming off land that had been logged before. Logging was done with horse teams and log wagons. 200 acres were logged over.

23. Bretz Bros. then moved the mill back to the home claim in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., and stayed there until the area was cut out the season of 1928. The cut amounted to about 21,000,000 feet and they logged over an area of about 700 acres. Logging was first done with horse teams and later they made use of tractors and gas trucks. A lot of this land had been cut over by their father in making shakes and shingles.

24. Bretz Bros. then moved to their present site the fall of 1928, which is about 700 feet east of the 1/4 corner in Sec. 7, T. 10 S., R. 25 E. Logging is done with trucks and tractors. The mill is a double circular steam driven affair and can do about 30,000 per day. During the 12 years the mill has been in this location, it has manufactured about 15,600,000 feet and has logged off about 780 acres, some of which was logged by the Bennett mill in the 80's. The mill burned the fall of 1936 and was rebuilt the following spring. The fire spread from the mill and burned about 500 acres of young timber before it was brought under control.

25. Bennett built a mill the season of 1883 a mile and a half up stream on Rush Creek from the mill built by Mose Mock in 1881. The mill was a double circular steam driven affair. The location was just east of the 1/4 corner of Sec. 18, T. 10 S., R. 25 E. There were several accidents at this mill and three men were killed in one season. One man fell into the saws at the mill, another was killed in the woods, and Bennett's brother was killed when a boiler blew up at the mill. About 9,000,000 feet were cut and 450 acres were logged over. Logging was done with ox and horse teams over two-pole chutes. The mill closed down the summer of 1886.

26. The season of 1898 Bennett built a second mill at Corlew Meadow and sold to Hobbs & Hoyt in 1900. The mill was again sold to Bill McKenzie the fall of 1900 and the area was cut out the fall of 1902. This mill was located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 10 S., R. 23 E., and was a very good double circular steam driven mill. It cut about 30,000 feet per day during the four years of its operation. 18,000,000 feet were cut and area logged about 900 acres. Logging was done with horse and mule teams and after McKenzie took it over, he did a little donkey logging.

27. Bennett moved the mill from Rush Creek to Stevenson Meadow the season of 1888. John Sage was the mill wright. It was located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 19, T. 9 S., R. 25 E., and closed down the fall of 1900. Logging was done with horse and ox teams and about 7,000,000 feet were cut and about 300 acres were logged over.

28. The mill was then moved to Winchel Meadow and set up as a shingle & tray mill, John Sage taking it over. The mill stood in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1 T. 10 S., R. 24 E. The operation closed the fall of 1902 with a cut of 300,000 feet and area logged 40 acres. Logging was done with a four yoke ox team and large log wagons. (Photo # 36).

29. Bennett built another double circular steam driven mill in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 10, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., the season of 1906. In order to get the mill to its location and the lumber hauled out, he had to build about five miles of road thru a rather rough country.

The road construction took so much time and money, he did not get the mill built until late in the season, only about 200,000 feet were cut that year and none of it was hauled to market. Bennett could not raise the money to operate the next season and Petrey took things over the spring of 1907 and cut the area out. The lumber was sold to the flume company and the mill closed down the season of 1912, with a cut of about 7,000,000 feet and 300 acres were logged over. The work was done with horse and mule teams over chutes. (Photo #59).

30. The first box mill was built by Millard Ewing and a man named Bouten the season of 1885 in the center of Sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., and it operated until the summer of 1889 when it was lost by fire. about 2,000,000 feet was cut, and about 100 acres were logged over. Only the best trees were felled and the timber was bolted in the woods. It was hauled to the mill on wagons with horse teams. Power was secured by the use of steam. (Photo #37)

31. The fall and winter of 1887 Bill Ockenden moved his mill to the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. He operated the summers of 1888 and 1889 when he failed. The cut amounted to 4,000,000 feet and 160 acres were logged over. The mill was a double circular steam driven affair and logging was done with oxen and log wagons.

32. Charley Cummings took the Ockenden mill over and moved it about a half mile further back in the timber setting it up in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. the fall and winter of 1889. He operated four seasons, closing down the fall of 1893. Cummings was a redwood operator in Santa Cruz County before going to Pine Ridge, and when he started the Pine Ridge operation, he used the coast methods of logging. Ox teams and cross-skid roads and when the hills were too steep for cattle to get off the skid road, the logs were skidded to the roads with men and jack screws.

As soon as the Fresno Flume & Irrigation Company got started, the lumber cut was sold to the flume company and used in the building of the flume until that project was completed. The rest was shipped over the flume to Clovis. About 17,000,000 feet was cut and 600 acres were logged over.

33. The Musick family built a mill at where the Shaver Guard Station now stands in 1888 and operated two years and then the plant burned. This was a very good mill and could cut as much as 50,000 feet per day. Logging was done with ox and horse teams and heavy log wagons. During the life of the operation a cut of about 16,000,000 feet was made and about 600 acres were logged over, all high grade timber. This was a double-circular steam-driven mill and stood in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35, T. 9 S., R. 24 E.

34. Alonza Littlefield built an up and down sawmill powered with an over-shot water wheel the season of 1887 in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 10, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. Littlefield made a specialty of making brake shoes for the lumber wagons that passed his place and did a good business. He had a unique way of getting logs to the mill. He would drive a pin in each end of the log and fasten a frame with a tongue to the pins and hook his team up the same as we would to a wagon and roll the log to the mill. Littlefield operated until the fall of 1910 when he died. During the 23 years of the operation, he did not cut more than 3,000,000 feet and logged over an area of about 160 acres, some of which had been logged before.

35. A man named Dodge had a hand mill at Kaiser Diggings the season of 1900 and whip sawed lumber for the miners to build cabins and sluice boxes. It is said he did no logging but moved his saw to the timber and would saw as much of the lumber as possible by limbing and toping the tree and sawing the lumber while the tree was standing. There is no record as to the amount cut or area logged over.

36. The Fresno Flume & Irrigation Company built a dam across Stevenson Creek at the lower end of Stevenson Meadow the season of 1890. The Company then built the largest mill that had been built on Pine Ridge. It was a double-circular steam affair and could cut as much as 90,000 feet per day. The firm then built a V flume from the mill to Clovis, getting a great deal of the lumber for this job from small mills in the neighborhood. The project was completed and the first lumber reached Clovis late in the season of 1902. The mill operated continually until the fall of 1914. The plant was idle for several seasons and was finally sold to the Edison Company and turned into a power unit. The Edison Company operated the mill one season and only cut sinker logs that had gone down during the period the Flume Company operated.

Logging was first done with chutes, Bull donkeys and small side-spool yarders. Later the firm built railroads and put in larger donkeys and dumped the logs in the east end of the lake, floating the logs from the dump to the mill. During the life of the operation 450,000,000 feet were cut and about 15,000 acres were logged.

The Flume Company bought the cut of most of the smaller mills in the area and at times they contracted for and shipped down their flume more timber than they cut themselves. This being the direct cause of so many mills on Pine Ridge from 1900 to about 1914. The location of this mill was in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 13, T. 9 S., R. 24 E. (Photos #39 to 51 incl. & #60).

37. Bill Stevens built a double-circular steam mill on Stevenson Meadow the spring of 1890 and cut lumber for the building of the Flume Company's flume. The plant stood in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24, T. 9 S., R. 24 E. The operation closed the fall of 1892 with a cut of 3,000,000 feet and an area of 150 acres logged over. Logging was done with horse teams and log wagons.

38. John Sage set up a double-circular steam-drive mill in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 32, T. 9 S., R. 25 E., the season of 1893 and cut out the fall of 1898. The mill could cut 15,000 feet per day and during the five years of the operation 3,000,000 feet were cut and an area logged over of about 100 acres. Logging was done with a six-horse team and log wagons. (Photo #35)

39. Petera built his first mill in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 12, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the spring of 1898. It was a very good double circular steam-driven affair and could cut about 30,000 feet a day. Logging was done with log wagons and horse and mule teams. The mill cut out the summer of 1905 and was moved to west of Flint Lock Creek. During the period the mill stood at the above location about 21,000,000 feet were cut and area logged over about 700 acres. The lumber was sold to Madary of Fresno and hauled to that point over the Tollhouse road.

40. The mill was moved and set up in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the fall and winter of 1905 and 1906 and cut out the fall of 1908. This was a double-circular steam mill and cut about 25,000 feet per day. Logging was done over chutes. Dolbear donkeys put the logs in the chutes and horse teams hauled them to the mill. About 9,000,000 feet were cut at this setting and 300 acres were logged over. Lumber was sold to the Flume Company and delivered to flume at the saddle with wagons and teams.

41. Bill Kipp set up a double-circular steam-driven mill in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the spring of 1898 and closed down the fall of 1899. Logging was done with cattle and log wagons. During the two seasons the mill operated, 1,000,000 feet were cut and 100 acres were logged over. A considerable amount of this ground had been logged over before.

42. Mr. Moore built a steam driven circular mill in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 23, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the spring of 1898 and operated that season and the next when he cut out. 2,800,000 feet were cut and 160 acres were logged over. Logging was done with log wagons and horse and mule teams.

43. Moore moved the spring of 1900 and set up in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 22, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., and operated until early in the summer of 1902 when the mill burned. During the life of this operation about 3,000,000 feet were cut and area logged over about 160 acres. Logging was done with horse teams and log wagons.

44. Moore built a third mill on the site of the one that burned the fall of 1902. This was a larger mill and cut about 30,000 feet a day. The mill cut out the fall of 1905 with a cut of about 12,000,000 feet and logged over area of about 600 acres. Logging was done with oxen, horse teams, and log wagons.

45. Moore moved to his father's ranch and set up in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. the winter of 1905 and operated until the fall of 1908 when the area was cut out. About 8,400,000 feet were cut, and as a lot of the area had been cut before, he logged over about 700 acres. Horse and mule teams did the logging, using heavy log wagons in transporting the logs to the mill.

46. Moore's father built an up and down mill on his ranch in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., and powered it with an overshot water wheel the season of 1902. The mill cut out the fall of 1906 with a cut of about 1,500,000 feet and about 80 acres were logged over. Horse teams and log wagons were used.

47. Elmer Daymon built a double circular steam-driven mill in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 23, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the season of 1900, and sold the lumber to the Flume Company. He cut out at this location the fall of 1902 with a cut of 2,500,000 feet and logged over an area of about 100 acres. Logging was done with horse teams over chutes.

48. The winter of 1902 and 1903 Daymon built a band mill on the flume at Mill Creek in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 23, T. 9 S., R. 24 E. He sold his cut to the Flume Company, and operated until the fall of 1904 when he went broke. The cut amounted to about 10,000,000 feet and about 500 acres were logged over. Logging was done with donkeys and chutes. Horses being on the chutes.

49. Daymon moved his circular mill from its old location the season of 1903 and set up in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 36, T. 9 S., R. 24 E. and operated there until the fall of 1904. The cut amounted to about 2,000,000 feet and 70 acres were logged. Logging was done with horse teams and log wagons, and the lumber was delivered to the Flume Company yard at Shaver. The story goes that old Speedy Swift, a member of the Flume Company, and Daymon did not get along too well and that Swift promoted the last two mills with Daymon in order to break him, which was the thing that happened.

50. Bill McKenzie built a double-circular mill, operated with steam, on the Cressman place the spring of 1900 and cut out the fall of 1902. He sold the cut to the Flume Company and delivered it at the flume where it crossed the saddle near the Pine Ridge schoolhouse. Logging was done over chutes with dolbeer donkeys and horse teams. 7,500,000 feet were cut and about 400 acres were logged over. The mill stood in about the center of Sec. 16, T. 10 S., R. 24 E.

51. McKenzie built a second mill in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. the spring of 1901 and cut out the same year. The cut amounted to 3,000,000 feet and about 300 acres were logged over. This was all yellow pine and of poor quality. Logging was done with horses and mules and the lumber was sold and delivered at the saddle to the Flume.

52. The spring of 1902 McKenzie moved this mill to the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. and set up just above the main road that leads to Shaver. The mill stayed at this location until the fall of 1903 when he cut out. This lumber was also sold to the Flume Company and was delivered to the company yard at the saddle. Logging was done with Dolbeer donkeys and horse teams and chutes. 7,000,000 feet were cut and 240 acres were logged over.

53. McKenzie moved the mill he bought from Bennett to the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 12, T. 10 S., R. 23 E. the winter of 1902 and 1903 and stayed there until the fall of 1904 when he cut out. The Flume company bought the lumber and it was delivered at the saddle. Logging was done over chutes with dolbeer donkeys and six horse teams. 8,000,000 feet were cut at this setting and 400 acres logged over.

54. McKenzie moved the mill from Cressman's and set it up near where the Sweet mill later stood the fall of 1902 and cut out the fall of 1904. During the life of the operation 6,000,000 feet were cut and 300 acres were logged over. The lumber was sold to the Flume Company and delivered to the flume at the saddle. Horse teams and log wagons did the logging at this setting, which was in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35, T. 9 S., R. 23 E.

55. McKenzie operated another mill near Rock Haven. This was a double-circular affair and was powered with steam. Logging was done over two-pole chutes with donkeys and chute teams. The mill started in 1905 and closed down in 1907. The cut amounted to 7,000,000 feet and 300 acres were logged over. Mill was located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, T. 9 S., R. 24 E.

56. Bill McKenzie built a mill west of Shavor the spring of 1907 and operated one year. Logging was done over chutes with a bull donkey and a small donkey yarded to the chutes. 160 acres were logged. This was excellent timber and 4,000,000 feet were taken out. The mill was a double-circular steam driven mill and was located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35, T. 9 S., R. 24 E.

57 & 58. McKenzie moved two of his mills to Section 16, T. 9 S., R. 25 E. and located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$. He got going the summer of 1905. These mills cut all of Sec. 16, and about 300 acres of timber in Sec. 15 & 17. McKenzie went broke the season of 1907 and left the country and has not been seen since. The Flume Company took over his operations and finished cutting the areas out in 1908. Logging was done at both of these mills with donkeys and teams hauled the logs to the mill over two-pole chutes. 21,000,000 feet were cut and 900 acres were logged over at these two mills. Sec. 16 was owned by the government and was logged under Forest Service supervision. Lumber was hauled by team and delivered to the flume at the Shaver yard.

59. McKenzie's last mill was set up in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 23 E. in 1905. This mill was operating when McKenzie left the country and the area was completed by the Flume Company. The job was finished the season of 1908. About 12,000,000 feet were cut and about 500 acres were logged over. Logging was done with horse teams and log wagons. McKenzie had ten different set-ups on Pine Ridge and four of them were going at one time.

60. Bill Barns built a steam-driven circular mill at Meadow Lakes the spring of 1902, and operated at that location until the fall of 1911. The mill was located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 10 S., R. 23 E., near where the old Ball mill stood from 1854 to 1857. Barns cut 14,850,000 feet and logged over about 900 acres, some of which had been logged before. Logging was done with wagons and teams.

61 & 62. A man named Finley built a steam-driven circular mill a half mile east of the Barns mill the summer of 1910 and operated it until it was lost by fire the summer of 1911. Barns built a mill on the same site the season of 1912 and operated until the fall of 1917. The cut amounted to about 5,900,000 feet. 250 acres were logged. The mill stood in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 10 S., R. 23 E. Barns used an old two-tube boiler which was in a steamboat which came to the rapids below the town of Millerton shortly after the flood of 1862 where it got hung up and was abandoned. Logging was done with horses and mules and log wagons.

63. Barns bought timber on the Auberry road and started operating a double circular steam-driven mill the season of 1919. He ran the mill until 1924. He then leased the mill to Bill Daken who operated it until the fall of 1926. Daken made boxes during the time he operated the mill. At this set-up, logging was done with dolbeer donkey and horse teams. About 10,000,000 feet were cut and about 600 acres were logged over. The mill stood in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3, T. 10 S., R. 23 E.

64 & 65. A man named Walch built a double-circular steam mill in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 10, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the season of 1902, and was operated until the summer of 1904 when it burned. He rebuilt the spring of 1905 and operated until the fall of 1907 when he cut the area out. Walch was continually in financial troubles and had a reputation of being poor pay. Logging was done with oxen and log wagons until the last year when he bought and operated a donkey engine. 7,000,000 feet were cut and area logged was 300 acres. (Photo #52.)

66. Mr. Pane operated a tray mill in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 6, T. 10 S., R. 25 E. the seasons of 1903 and 1904. Timber was bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill with teams and wagons. This was a steam-driven mill. Only the best splitting timber was taken out. About 2,000,000 feet were taken out and about 160 acres were logged. This ground was again logged by the Flumo company several years later.

67. Pane then built a double circular steam mill near where Rock Haven now stands. He started operation the spring of 1905 and cut out the fall of 1908. 10,500,000 feet were cut and about 300 acres were logged over. Logging was done with dolbeer donkeys and teams hauled the logs to the mill over chutes. The mill stood in about the center of Sec. 25, T. 9 S., R. 24 E.

68. The Musick's built a double circular steam mill in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14 T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the spring of 1905. The mill cut 20,000 feet per day and was lost by fire the summer of 1906. During the period of the operation, 4,800,000 feet were cut and 200 acres were logged over. Logging was done with log wagons and horse and mule teams.

69. After Walch cut out in Section 10, he built a shingle mill in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., and got it completed that fall (1907). He operated one season and sold to Dan and Forest Dake, Dake Bros. They operated one year and sold to Connor & West who went broke the season of 1910. Logs were bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill with wagons and teams. All of this area had been logged before. About 600,000 feet were cut and about 80 acres were logged over.

70. The spring of 1903 a fellow named Leman built a one circular saw steam-driven mill on Stevenson Creek in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, T. 9 S., R. 25 E., and closed down the fall of 1904. Logging was done with horse teams and most of the timber was sked direct to the mill. Al McNair and Jim Fisher did the logging. The cut was a little over 1,000,000 feet and 40 acres were logged.

The story goes that Leman was quite a slicker and he hired a crooked lawyer to look after his interests. It wasn't long until the lawyer had a bill of several hundred dollars against Leman for services rendered, so he came up to the mill to collect. The lawyer was told that the firm had no money but plenty of lumber and if he would stay at the mill and keep the books, Leman would be able to get the lumber gulched out to the top of the hill where big teams could haul it away and he would set aside enough lumber to pay the lawyer. So the deal was made and when enough lumber was cut to satisfy the lawyer, he decided to go out and hire a team to haul his lumber to market. When he reached the main road, there was no lumber there as Leman had shipped it as fast as it was gulched out and got the money. The lawyer came out on the small end of the horn.

71. A man named Shafer built a double circular mill powered with steam in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. the spring of 1906 and sold to his son in 1907. The mill was again sold to Van Vleet who in turn sold to W ymiller in 1909. Wymiller cut out the season of 1910. Logging was done with horses. About 4,000,000 feet were cut and about 200 acres were logged over, a lot of which had been logged over in the early days.

72. Cunningham & Harris built a double-circular steam mill at the saddle where the flume crossed over in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. the season of 1907 and cut out in 1908. This mill could cut about 10,000 feet per day. Logging was done with a donkey engine and chutes. During the life of the operation about 2,000,000 feet were cut and 80 acres logged.

73. The mill was moved about a half mile north and set up in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. This was a better mill and could do about 20,000 feet a day. Lumber was hoisted to the flume over a strap iron tramway with a donkey engine. Logging was done with donkeys and chutes. During the life of the operation which lasted until the fall of 1910, about 6,000,000 feet were cut and 300 acres were logged.

74. The spring of 1911 Cunningham & Harris moved to near the NW corner of Sec. 18, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., and built a very good mill which could cut about 35,000 feet per day. Logging was done over chutes with two donkey engines, one machine yarded the logs and put them in the chute, and the other machine hauled them to the mill. The firm cut out the fall of 1917 with a cut of about 10,000,000 and logged about 500 acres.

75. The Cunningham & Harris mill was sold to the Rout Mill Co. and they moved it to the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 5, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the spring of 1918. Bill Barns built the mill and was sawing in 29 days from the time they started the move. Logging was done at this mill with four horse teams and big wheels. The operation lasted until 1922 and the cut amounted to about 18,000,000 feet and about 900 acres were logged. (Photo # 53)

76. The Rout Mill Co. moved the fall of 1922 and set up in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 5, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. This was a very good double-circular steam driven mill and has operated off and on since the spring of 1923. Logging has been done with donkeys and trucks until the last few years, when the donkeys were replaced with tractors. The mill cut out the fall of 1937 and has been idle since. During the life of the operation about 40,000,000 feet has been cut and an area of 1,100 acres has been logged over, some of which was logged before by Bill Ockenden and Charley Cummings. The lumber cut has been marketed thru the company's yard in Fresno.

77. Ockenden & Bixbey started a double circular steam mill on the San Joaquin & Eastern Railroad the season of 1911. The mill was located about the center of Sec. 33, T. 8 S., R. 25 E. The mill changed hands several times and was finally taken over by the Kollener Lumber Co. of Fresno. This organization operated the mill continually until the fall of 1924. The plant was idle the season of 1925. It started up and cut the area out the season of 1926. Logging was done with large yarding donkeys and bull donkeys hauled the logs to the mill over chutes. Lumber was shipped direct from mill to the trade and to their yard in Fresno over the San Joaquin & Eastern R. R. The cut for the operation amounted to about 45,000,000 feet and around 1400 acres were logged. All logging was done under Forest Service supervision.

78. Jack Magool built a mill in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. the season of 1910 and cut out the fall of 1911. Magool was a gambler and was known as Jack the Ripper. The timber was owned by Tom Smith who was nicknamed (old hard scrable). The mill was a double circular steam affair, and the two seasons of its operation about 3,000,000 feet were cut and 160 acres were logged over. Logging was done with horse teams and most of the logs were skidded direct to the mill. Hard Scrable was quite a poker player himself and Magool would get him into a game and when Hard Scrable was broke Magool would loan him money and take I.O.U's for it. Then when he had to make a payment for timber he would pay Smith with I.O.U's. It is said that nearly all of the timber was paid for in this way.

79. The season of 1911 Herman Patterson contracted the cutting of the timber that was to be flooded at Huntington Lake. This was a double circular steam-driven mill, and was located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 16, T. 8 S., R. 25 E. Because of wanting to get all timber out of the area that was to be flooded, every thing was cut and any thing that was sound and large enough to make a log was sent to the mill regardless of species. Logging was done with donkeys and when one yarder could not reach the logs, a swing donkey was added. The job was finished the fall of 1912 with a cut of 6,000,000 feet. About 1500 acres were logged over. The mill stood in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 16, T. 8 S., R. 25 E.

The season of 1916 operations were started again and a cut of 2,200,000 feet was made, and an area of 100 acres was logged. On this last operation logs were brought to the Lake over chutes with donkey engines and floated to the mill in rafts. The cut for the entire operation amounted to 8,200,000 and 1600 acres were logged. The Edison Co. did the work the last season.

80. Dean & Nelson built a tray mill near the 1/4 corner to Sec. 12 & 14, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., the season of 1910 and cut out the fall of 1911. They cut about 800,000 feet and logged over about 60 acres, some of which had been logged before. Timber was bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill with wagons and horse teams.

81. Dean & Nelson then moved to the north of Markwood Meadow and set up in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34, T. 9 S., R. 25 E., and operated until the fall of 1919. During the life of this operation about 2,500,000 feet were cut and about 120 acres were logged over. Timber was bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill by wagon & team.

82. Bancroft and Mitchfield built a tray mill on the head of Taylor Creek and operated two years. The mill was built the season of 1912 and closed the following fall. About 600,000 feet were cut and about 40 acres were logged off. The mill stood in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. It is said that when the last piece of timber was cut, the mill burned. It is not known whether the insurance was collected or not.

83. W. H. Dalen & Co. started a tray mill at Shaver Crossing on the San Joaquin & Eastern R. R. the season of 1913. The mill burned in 1915 and was rebuilt the same year. It closed down the fall of 1923 with a cut of about 5,000,000 feet, with an area logged over of about 250 acres. Timber was bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill with teams and wagons. The cut was shipped to market over the railroad. The timber was cut under Forest Service contract and was logged under Forest Service supervision and the mill was located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 31, T. 8 S., R. 25 E.

84. The Prescott Brick and Lumber Co. built a 50,000 double circular steam mill on the San Joaquin & Eastern Railroad during the season of 1916 and operated continuously until the fall of 1923. The mill stood in the lower end of Jose Basin in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 29, T. 9 S., R. 24 E. They also built a planing mill and box factory at the site and finished their product there. About 50,000,000 feet were manufactured at this setting and about 2,500 acres were logged over. Logging was done with donkey engines and trucks hauled the logs to the mill. The mill burned the season of 1924. Fire having caught from sparks from boilers at the planing mill. This was a bad fire and it burned most of the timber left standing on Stevenson Mt. before it was brought under control.

85. Max Yancoy operated a tray mill at the old Peterson mill on Rush Creek the seasons of 1916 and 1917. Timber was bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill with wagons and teams. 4,500,000 feet were cut and about 200 acres logged. This mill stood on the exact site of the old Peterson Mill in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 19, T. 10 S., R. 25 E.

36. The Dawn Lumber Company started a double circular steam mill in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 9 S., R. 24 E., in the spring of 1917 and closed down the fall of 1925. Logging was done with donkeys and teams hauled the logs to the mill over two pole chutes. The lumber was shipped to market over the San Joaquin & Eastern Railroad. Sixteen million feet was cut at this operation and 1,000 acres were logged over. All was under government contract.

37. John Humphrey bought timber from a man named Welton and built a tray mill in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35, T. 9 S., R. 23 E. in the spring of 1914. Humphrey operated for two years and sold to a man named Sweet. Sweet turned the place into a sawmill and operated off and on until the fall of 1919, when he cut the area out. The two operations manufactured about 7,500,000 feet of lumber and logged an area of about 500 acres. Logging was done with log wagons and teams and the mill was sold for junk the season of 1935. This operation wound up the Humphrey family as sawmill operators.

38. Harry Allen started a one saw circular steam mill on Home Creek at Huntington Lake in the center of Sec. 16, T. 8 S., R. 25 E., the season of 1918 and operated until the fall of 1923. Logging was done with teams over chutes and the cut was sold to the Edison Company and for summer homes around the lake. The cut amounted to about 5,000,000 feet and about 200 acres were logged over.

39. The spring of 1924 Allen built a 6' band mill powered with electricity about a mile and half north in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11, T. 8 S., R. 25 E. The mill operated off and on during the seasons of 24, 25, 26. Logging was done with a caterpillar and two wheeled dollies and at times with horse teams and dollies. The cut amounted to about 2,000,000 feet and about 100 acres were logged over. The Edison Company bought most of the lumber and the remainder went into summer homes around the lake. The timber at both of these mills was sold under government contract and was logged under Forest Service supervision.

90. Allen retired from the mill business for sometime and showed up again with a small double circular steam mill in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 12, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., in the spring of 1934. He operated one season and sold to Nine Brothers who operated two seasons longer, closing down the fall of 1936. Allen and the Nine Brothers were poorly financed and the mill only cut about 1,500,000 feet. About 60 acres were logged over. All of the ground had been logged before and part of it had been logged twice. (Photo # 54)

91. The Edison Company built a double circular electric mill at Camp 62 locating in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 13, T. 7 S., R. 27 E. in the season of 1921 and operated two seasons. The lumber was used in camp construction and in the tunnels the Company was building at that time. The cut amounted to 3,000,000 feet and about 100 acres were logged over. Logging was done over chutes and with yarding donkeys and bull donkeys.

92. The Edison Company moved the mill to the Florence Lake bed the season of 1923 and operated that season and the season of 1924. All the timber in the lake was cut. Logging was done with high leads and yarding donkeys and hauled to the mill with tractors and log wagons. 4,000,000 feet were cut

and about 1,200 acres were logged over. The mill stood in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 12, T. 8 S., R. 27 E., and the lumber was used for construction purposes by the Company.

93. The San Joaquin Light & Power Company built an 8' band mill in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3, T. 11 S., R. 27 E., the season of 1925. The mill was powered by steam and only operated the one season. 1,750,000 feet was cut and about 80 acres were logged over, all of which was government timber. Logging was done with teams and big wheels, and the lumber was used in the construction of the Balch Power Project.

94. A tray mill was built in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. in the season of 1929 by a man named Jones. He operated until the fall of 1931 and cut about 300,000 feet, and about 40 acres were logged. Timber was bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill in trucks.

95. Marshall & Thrush built a one saw circular gas driven mill in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, T. 11 S., R. 26 E. in the season of 1933 and operated the one season. Logging was done with horse teams and trucks. Only bug infested timber and wind falls were cut. The operation was not a success and only about 150,000 feet was cut. The logs came off an area of about 200 acres.

96. The mill was moved to the Kripe place in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., in the summer of 1934, and the mill cut what timber was on the ranch, the remainder of that summer and the winter of '34 and '35. The area was logged out early in the summer of 1935. The cut amounted to about 450,000 feet and about 90 acres were logged over.

Logging was done with horse teams and dollies. Mill was powered with gas.

97. Marshall built a double circular steam driven mill in Jose Basin in the spring of 1936 and has operated continuously since. The timber is owned by Bretz Bros. and Marshall cuts on contract. Max Yancey contracts the logging since the mill started. 6,160,000 feet has been cut and about 835 acres have been logged over. Logging is done with tractors and two-wheeled dollies until last season, when logs were hauled to the mill by truck after being yarded and loaded with tractors. The mill is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. The mill closed down the fall of 1940 and was moved to Kern County California.

98. Clyde English built a shingle mill powered with gas at Glen Meadow in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., in the season of 1928 and is still operating. He cuts bug infested timber and windfalls (all sugar pine). During the period he has operated, 600,000 feet has been cut. Logging is done by bolting the timber in the woods and hauling the bolts to the mill with a small truck.

99. L. M. Livell built a one saw circular gas driven mill on his ranch in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 11, T. 10 S., R. 23 E., in the season of 1935, and has operated off and on since. He has a small tray mill in connection with the sawmill and puts most of his lumber into boxes. A cut of about 265,000 feet has been made and about 40 acres has been logged over. Logging is done

with a tractor and small truck. There is timber enough left on his ranch to last about two years longer.

100. Byles & Jamison Lumber Co. moved from Madera County to the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 6, T. 9 S., R. 25 E., in the summer of 1934 and built and 8' band mill powered with electricity. This was a first class mill and could cut 50,000 feet per day. The mill stayed at the above location until the fall of 1935. Logging was done the first season with tractors and big wheels. The second season, tractors and high leads were used in yarding and Mack trucks hauled the logs to the mill. 10,000,000 feet was cut at this location. About 600 acres were logged.

101. The mill was moved to the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 5, T. 9 S., R. 25 E. in the fall of 1935 and cut out the fall of 1937. Logging was done with cats and high leads and hauled to the mill with Mack Trucks. 12,000,000 feet were cut at this location. About 700 acres were logged.

102. The firm moved the fall of 1937 to the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 9, T. 9 S., R. 25 E.,. Heavy snows prevented the mill from starting early the next season and because of the late start, only 4,000,000 feet was cut. Logging at this mill is being done with cats and arches (the first arches to be used on the Sierra Forest). The cut to date is a little over 11,000,000 feet. The mill has one year more to go at this location. At these three mills about all that has been cut is the pine. The mill cut out the fall of 1940 with a cut of a little over 13,000,000 and area logged was about 1100 acres.

103. Pine Logging Co. of California moved over from Mariposa County and built a 6' band mill in the spring of 1937. This mill is powered with electricity which is made by the use of a large diesel engine. The firm is known as the Pine Logging Co. and the mill is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, T. 10 S., R. 26 E. on the south side of Glen Meadow creek.

This operation is working on Edison timber and there is enough timber under contract to last six years longer. Up to the present time, about 28,076,000 feet has been cut, most of which is high grade sugar pine. Logging is done with cats and 5 ton trucks and the lumber is hauled by truck over the Dinkey-Tollhouse road to the Company yard in Fresno. About 1145 acres have been logged.

104. Herman Peterson built a double circular steam-driven mill at Markwood Meadow in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, T. 9 S., R. 25 E., in the season of 1936 and operated the remainder of that year and the season of 1937 when he went broke. The mill was gathered from most everywhere on Pine Ridge. The cut amounted to about 2,000,000 feet and an area of about 75 acres were logged over. Logging was done with cats and two wheeled dollies.

105. The Musick Mt. Lumber Company built a double circular electric driven mill on the east side of Musick Mt. in the spring of 1937 and operated that season. Logging was done with tractors and two-wheeled dollies. The mill cut about 400,000 feet and did not operate the season of 1938 & '39 because of financial troubles. The mill is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 12, T. 9 S., R. 24 E., and is operating under government contract. 20 acres have been logged.

106. The season of 1934 a man named Fane built a tray mill at Corlew Meadow in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 10 S., R. 23 E., and operated the season of 1935. The cut amounted to 300,000 feet and about 30 acres were logged, all second growth. Timber was bolted in the woods and hauled to the mill by trucks.

107. Duncan Bros. bought a small Bell Mill from Sam Harris the season of 1937 and set it up along the Power Line of the Edison Co. in about the center of Sec. 32, T. 9 S., R. 24 E., and operated one season. They cut timber that had been felled to clear the power line. The operation was not a success and the mill was closed down. The cut did not exceed 30,000 feet and the area logged was about 10 acres. Logging was done with a truck.

108. Duncan Bros. built a one saw circular gas driven mill at the junction of the Morgan Canyon and the Auberry roads the season of 1938 in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, T. 10 S., R. 22 E. They got the mill going and cut about 30,000 feet when their engine blew up. Logs were bought from ranchers around Midw. Lakes and from near Mt. Rest.

109. The Bell Mill Duncan Bros. owned was sold to Frost & Sons and they set it up on the Kirkman Ranch during the summer of 1938 and have been cutting small amounts of lumber since. A gas engine furnishes power and the carriage is pushed thru the saw by hand. About 70,000 feet has been cut from second-growth yellow pine. Logging is done with trucks. 15 acres were logged.

110. Dave Payne built a single circular steam driven mill in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21 T. 10 S., R. 24 E. the winter of 1938 and 1939. The mill has cut 175,000 feet and has logged over about 40 acres. Logging has been done with a tractor and most of them were skidded direct to the mill.

111. Max Yancey built a shingle and tray mill at Tollhouse during the season of 1938 and cut about 60,000 feet. Timber was bought from the different owners on Pine Ridge and bolted in the woods and hauled to Tollhouse by truck.

112. Yancey built a sawmill at Tollhouse, in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 31, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. the spring of 1939 and cut a little over 1,100,000 feet. Logging was done with a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton truck and a tractor. He hauled his logs from near the old Littlefield mill to Tollhouse over the Tollhouse road. The distance is about 15 miles. All of the timber came off ground that had been logged before. To date about 100 acres have been logged over.

113. The season of 1926 when Bretz Bros. cleared the area now covered by Shaver Lake, they set up a #2 American mill in the southeast 1/4 of Sec. 30, T. 10 S., R. 25 E., and operated that summer and part of the season of 1927. The cut amounted to 1,000,000 feet, all of which was low grade lumber. The Fresno Flume & Irrigation Co. logged the area over about 20 years before. Logging was done with horse teams and log wagons. The lumber was sold in Clovis and Fresno.

114. A young fellow named Monroe set up and operated a shingle mill on the J. G. Kirkman ranch the season of 1940. The mill was powered with gas and was located on Sec. 22, T. 10 S., R. 24 E. 25,000 shingles were made during the season. Only sugar pine was cut. Timber was cut into bolts in the woods and hauled to the mill by truck. About 15 acres were cut over and the product was sold in and near Fresno.

115. The Byles-Jamison mill was moved to the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 31, T. 10 S., R. 26 E. the fall of 1940. The firm has put in a 9' band mill and a modern carriage operated with a shorgun feed. There is timber enough at this location to last about 15 years. All machinery except the carriage is powered with electricity which is generated by diesel.

116. C. A. Orr built a one saw circular mill powered with a gas engine on the head of Italian Creek in Sec. 36, T. 9 S., R. 23 E. the season of 1940. To date the mill has cut 80,000 feet of lumber and has logged over about 15 acres. Logging is done with a small tractor and truck. Lumber is sold in and around Fresno.

117. A. R. Reardon bought the old Childers mill from Krone Bros. and set it up on his ranch about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Fresno. This is a double-circular mill, powered with natural gas and will cut about 15,000 feet per day. The mill was completed the fall of 1940 and Reardon expects to draw logs from the Pine Ridge area. He will haul his logs about 60 miles by truck.

FRESNO COUNTY MILLS

| MILL NO | MILL OWNER | LOCATION : Section-Town-Range | PERIOD OF OPERATION | LUMBER CUT | ACRES LOGGED |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | :James Rultz | :SE 2 - 10 - 23 | :1854-1857 | - | - |
| 2 | :Humphrey & Mock | :SE 9 - 10 - 24 | :1867-1872 | 7,000,000 | 300 |
| 3 | : " " | :SE 11 - 10 - 34 | :1873-1878 | 6,000,000 | 300 |
| 4 | :Humphrey | :SW 2 - 10 - 24 | :1874-1875 | 3,000,000 | 160 |
| 5 | : " " | :SW 9 - 10 - 24 | :1878-1880 | 2,500,000 | 160 |
| 6 | :Donehoo | :SE 15 - 10 - 24 | :1880-1882 | 2,500,000 | 160 |
| 7 | :Humphrey & Donehoo | :NE 2 - 10 - 24 | :1882-1887 | 7,500,000 | 350 |
| 8 | : " & Mock | :SE 25 - 9 - 24 | :1888-1892 | 26,000,000 | 1100 |
| 9 | :C. G. Davis | :SW 13 - 9 - 24 | :1893-1895 | 6,000,000 | 300 |
| 10 | :Humphrey & Sage | :SW 1 - 10 - 24 | :1894-1895 | 4,500,000 | 200 |
| 11 | :John Humphrey & Bros | :SW 25 - 9 - 24 | :1904-1905 | 1,500,000 | 80 |
| 12 | :Humphrey Bros | :SE 28 - 9 - 24 | :1905-1910 | 5,000,000 | 200 |
| 13 | : " " | :SE 35 - 9 - 23 | :1911-1912 | 1,500,000 | 150 |
| 14 | :Blackie Phillips | :Gamberella Flat | :1863-1868 | - | - |
| 15 | :Mann | :NW 31 - 6 - 23 | :1865-1868 | - | - |
| 16 | :Davis & Clark | :NW 14 - 10 - 24 | :1874-1876 | 200,000 | 40 |
| 17 | :Gus Bearing | :SW 13 - 10 - 24 | :1880-1881 | 3,500,000 | 160 |
| 18 | :Mose Mock | :SW 19 - 10 - 25 | :1881-1912 | 60,000,000 | 2000 |
| 19 | :Lane & Bolling | :SE 9 - 10 - 24 | :1882-1884 | 3,000,000 | 200 |
| 20 | :Fraiser | :SE 23 - 10 - 24 | :1883-1885 | 9,000,000 | 450 |
| 21 | :Bretz | :SE 1 - 10 - 24 | :1882-1902 | 2,000,000 | 160 |
| 22 | :Bretz Bros. | :NE 35 - 9 - 24 | :1904-1908 | 4,500,000 | 200 |
| 23 | : " " | :SE 1 - 10 - 24 | :1908-1926 | 21,000,000 | 700 |
| 24 | : " " | :EAC 7 - 10 - 25 | :1928- | 15,600,000 | 750 |
| 25 | :Bennett | :EAC 18 - 10 - 25 | :1883-1886 | 9,000,000 | 450 |
| 26 | : " " | :SE 2 - 10 - 23 | :1900-1902 | 13,000,000 | 900 |
| 27 | : " " | :SW 19 - 9 - 25 | :1888-1900 | 7,000,000 | 300 |
| 28 | :John Sage | :SW 1 - 10 - 24 | :1901-1902 | 300,000 | 40 |
| 29 | :Bennett | :NE 10 - 10 - 25 | :1906-1912 | 7,000,000 | 300 |
| 30 | :Millard Ewing | :Cen. 1 - 10 - 24 | :1885-1889 | 2,000,000 | 100 |
| 31 | :Bill Cockenden | :SE 3 - 10 - 24 | :1887-1889 | 4,000,000 | 160 |
| 32 | :Charley Cummings | :NE 3 - 10 - 24 | :1889-1893 | 17,000,000 | 600 |
| 33 | :Musick Family | :SE 35 - 9 - 24 | :1888-1890 | 16,000,000 | 500 |
| 34 | :Alonza Littlefield | :NE 10 - 10 - 24 | :1887-1910 | 3,000,000 | 160 |
| 35 | :Dodge | Kaiser Diggins | :1900 | : | : |
| 36 | :Fresno Flume & Irrigation Co. | :SE 13 - 9 - 24 | :1890-1914 | 450,000,000 | 15,000 |
| 37 | :Bill Stevens | :NE 24 - 9 - 24 | :1890-1892 | 3,000,000 | 150 |
| 38 | :John Sage | :SE 32 - 9 - 25 | :1893-1898 | 5,000,000 | 100 |
| 39 | :Peters | :NW 12 - 10 - 24 | :1898-1905 | 21,000,000 | 700 |
| 40 | : " " | :NW 14 - 10 - 24 | :1905-1908 | 9,000,000 | 300 |
| 41 | : Bill Kapp | :SW 15 - 10 - 24 | :1898-1899 | 1,000,000 | 100 |
| 42 | :Moore Family | :NE 23 - 10 - 24 | :1898-1899 | 2,000,000 | 160 |
| 43 | : " " | :NE 22 - 10 - 24 | :1900-1902 | 3,000,000 | 160 |
| 44 | : " " | :NE 22 - 10 - 24 | :1902-1905 | 12,000,000 | 600 |
| 45 | : " " | :SE 15 - 10 - 24 | :1905-1908 | 8,400,000 | 700 |
| 46 | : " " | :SE 15 - 10 - 24 | :1902-1906 | 1,500,000 | 30 |
| 47 | :Elmer Daymon | :NE 23 - 10 - 24 | :1900-1902 | 2,500,000 | 100 |
| 48 | : " " | :NW 23 - 9 - 24 | :1902-1904 | 10,000,000 | 500 |
| 49 | : " " | :SW 36 - 9 - 24 | :1903-1904 | 2,000,000 | 70 |

| MILL | MILL OWNER | LOCATION | SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE | PERIOD OF OPERATION | LUMBER CUT | ACRES |
|------|--------------------------------|----------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|
| 50 | :Bill McKenzie | Center | 16 - 10 - 24 | :1900-1902: | 7,500,000 | 90 |
| 51 | : " " | :NW | 21 - 10 - 24 | :1901-1901: | 3,000,000 | 90 |
| 52 | : " " | :SW | 2 - 10 - 24 | :1902-1903: | 7,000,000 | 90 |
| 53 | : " " | :SW | 12 - 10 - 23 | :1902-1903: | 8,000,000 | 90 |
| 54 | : " " | :NW | 35 - 9 - 23 | :1902-1904: | 6,000,000 | 90 |
| 55 | : " " | :NW | 25 - 9 - 24 | :1905-1907: | 7,000,000 | 90 |
| 56 | : " " | :NE | 35 - 9 - 24 | :1907-1907: | 4,000,000 | 160 |
| 57 | : " " | :SW | 16 - 9 - 25 | :1905-1908: | 10,000,000 | 50 |
| 58 | : " " | :SW | 16 - 9 - 25 | :1905-1908: | 11,000,000 | 45 |
| 59 | : " " | :NW | 1 - 10 - 23 | :1905-1908: | 12,000,000 | 90 |
| 60 | :Bill Barns | :NW | 2 - 10 - 23 | :1902-1911: | 14,850,000 | 90 |
| 61 | :Finley | :NE | 2 - 10 - 23 | :1910-1911: | 1,000,000 | 90 |
| 62 | :Bill Barns | :NE | 2 - 10 - 23 | :1912-1917: | 4,000,000 | 90 |
| 63 | :Bill Barns | :NW | 2 - 10 - 23 | :1919-1926: | 10,000,000 | 90 |
| 64 | :Walch | :SW | 10 - 10 - 24 | :1902-1904: | 3,500,000 | 90 |
| 65 | : " " | :SW | 10 - 10 - 24 | :1905-1907: | 3,500,000 | 90 |
| 66 | :Mr. Pane | :NE | 6 - 10 - 23 | :1903-1904: | 2,000,000 | 90 |
| 67 | : " " | Center | 25 - 9 - 24 | :1905-1908: | 10,500,000 | 90 |
| 68 | :Musick Family | :NE | 14 - 10 - 24 | :1903-1906: | 4,800,000 | 90 |
| 69 | :Walch | :NW | 11 - 10 - 24 | :1907-1910: | 600,000 | 90 |
| 70 | :Leman | :NE | 33 - 9 - 25 | :1903-1904: | 1,000,000 | 90 |
| 71 | :Shafer | :NW | 11 - 10 - 24 | :1906-1910: | 4,000,000 | 90 |
| 72 | :Cunningham & Harris | :NE | 17 - 10 - 24 | :1907-1908: | 2,000,000 | 90 |
| 73 | : " " | :SW | 8 - 10 - 24 | :1908-1910: | 6,000,000 | 90 |
| 74 | : " " | :NW | 18 - 10 - 24 | :1911-1917: | 10,000,000 | 90 |
| 75 | :Rout Mill Co. | :SW | 5 - 10 - 24 | :1918-1922: | 18,000,000 | 90 |
| 76 | : " " | :SW | 5 - 10 - 24 | :1923-1937: | 40,000,000 | 90 |
| 77 | :Ockenden & Bixbey | Center | 33 - 8 - 25 | :1911-1926: | 45,000,000 | 90 |
| 78 | :Jack Magool | :NE | 25 - 10 - 24 | :1910-1911: | 3,000,000 | 90 |
| 79 | :Herman Peterson | :SE | 16 - 8 - 25 | :1911-1916: | 8,200,000 | 90 |
| 80 | :Dean & Nelson | :SW | 14 - 10 - 24 | :1910-1911: | 800,000 | 90 |
| 81 | : " " | :NW | 34 - 9 - 25 | :1911-1919: | 2,500,000 | 90 |
| 82 | :Bangroft & Litchfield | :NE | 14 - 10 - 24 | :1912-1914: | 600,000 | 90 |
| 83 | :J. H. Jaken & Co. | :SE | 31 - 8 - 25 | :1913-1923: | 5,000,000 | 90 |
| 84 | :Prescott Brick & Lumber Co. | :NE | 29 - 9 - 24 | :1916-1923: | 50,000,000 | 90 |
| 85 | :Max Yancey | :SW | 19 - 10 - 25 | :1916-1917: | 4,500,000 | 90 |
| 86 | :Dawn Lumber Co. | :NW | 2 - 9 - 24 | :1917-1925: | 16,000,000 | 90 |
| 87 | :John Humphrey | :NW | 35 - 9 - 23 | :1914-1919: | 7,500,000 | 90 |
| 88 | :Harry Allen | Center | 16 - 8 - 23 | :1918-1923: | 5,000,000 | 90 |
| 89 | : " " | :NE | 11 - 8 - 25 | :1924-1926: | 2,000,000 | 90 |
| 90 | : " " | :NE | 11 - 10 - 24 | :1934-1936: | 1,500,000 | 90 |
| 91 | :Edison Co. | :SW | 13 - 7 - 26 | :1921-1923: | 3,000,000 | 90 |
| 92 | : " " | :NE | 12 - 8 - 27 | :1923-1924: | 4,000,000 | 90 |
| 93 | :San Joaquin Light & Power Co. | :SE | 3 - 11 - 27 | :1925-1925: | 1,750,000 | 90 |
| 94 | :Jones | :SE | 1 - 10 - 24 | :1929-1931: | 300,000 | 90 |
| 95 | :Marshal & Thrush | :NE | 7 - 11 - 26 | :1933-1933: | 180,000 | 90 |
| 96 | :Marshal & Thrush | :NE | 27 - 10 - 24 | :1934-1935: | 450,000 | 90 |
| 97 | : " & Co. | :NE | 7 - 10 - 24 | :1936-1940: | 6,150,000 | 90 |
| 98 | :Clyde English | :NE | 7 - 10 - 25 | :1928- | 550,000 | 90 |
| 99 | :L. M. Linvell | :NW | 11 - 10 - 23 | :1935 | 275,000 | 90 |
| 100 | :Byles Jamison | :NW | 6 - 9 - 25 | :1934-1935: | 10,000,000 | 90 |
| 101 | : " " | :SW | 5 - 9 - 25 | :1935-1937: | 12,000,000 | 90 |



Snyder + Hite Sawmill - Jerseydale - 1885

Hite & Snyder Mill - 1882 - (Photo #1)



Hite & Snyder Mill - 1882 - (Photo #2)



old time Logging with Ox teams . 1885

Logging Scene -- Hite & Snyder Mill -- 1882 -- (Photo #3)



Pine City Mill -- 1887 -- (Photo #4)



Four Yoke ox team - Soquel Mill - 1885 - (Photo#5)



Soquel Mill - 1885 - (Photo #6)



Dolbeer donkey & ox team - Sequel Mill - 1890 - (Photo #7)



Lon Wright's freight team on way to Sequel - 1890 - (Photo #8)



Sugar Pine Mill - Built 1899 - (Photo #9)

Sugar Pine Mill - Built 1899 - (Photo #9)



Train load of sugar pine logs at Sugar Pine Mill - 1903 - (Photo #10)



Chute Logging near Sugar Pine - 1901 - (Photo #11)

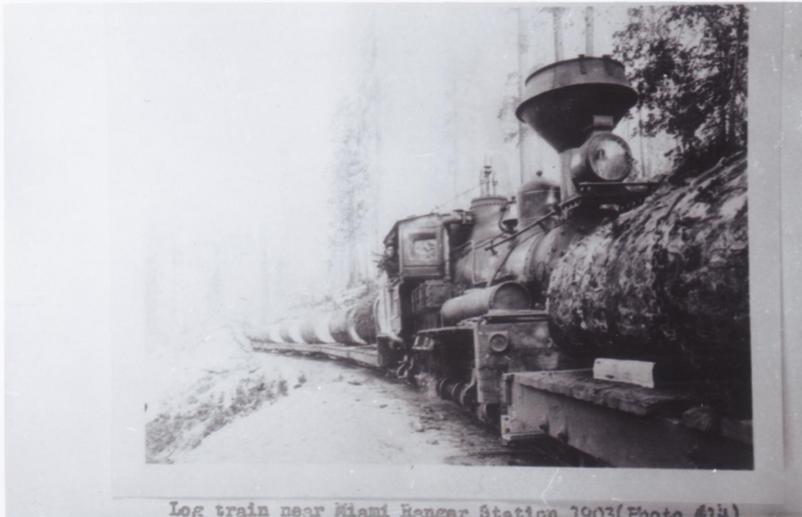


Train wreck near Miami Lodge - 1902 - (Photo #12)

Train wreck near Miami Lodge - 1902 - (Photo #12)



Donkey logging near Miami Ranger Station - 1903 - (Photo #13)



Log train near Miami Ranger Station 1903 (Photo #14)

Log train near Miami Ranger Station 1903 (Photo #14)



Chute logging scene near Summerdale Public Camp - 1910 - (Photo #15)



Bull donkey & landing Madera Sugar Pine Co. - 1903 - (Photo #16)



Log chute near Summerdale Public
Camp - 1910 - (Photo #17)



Fire near Summerdale Public Camp
1911. -(#18 Photo)



First sky logging show in California Madera Sugar Pine Co. - 1912(Photo #19)



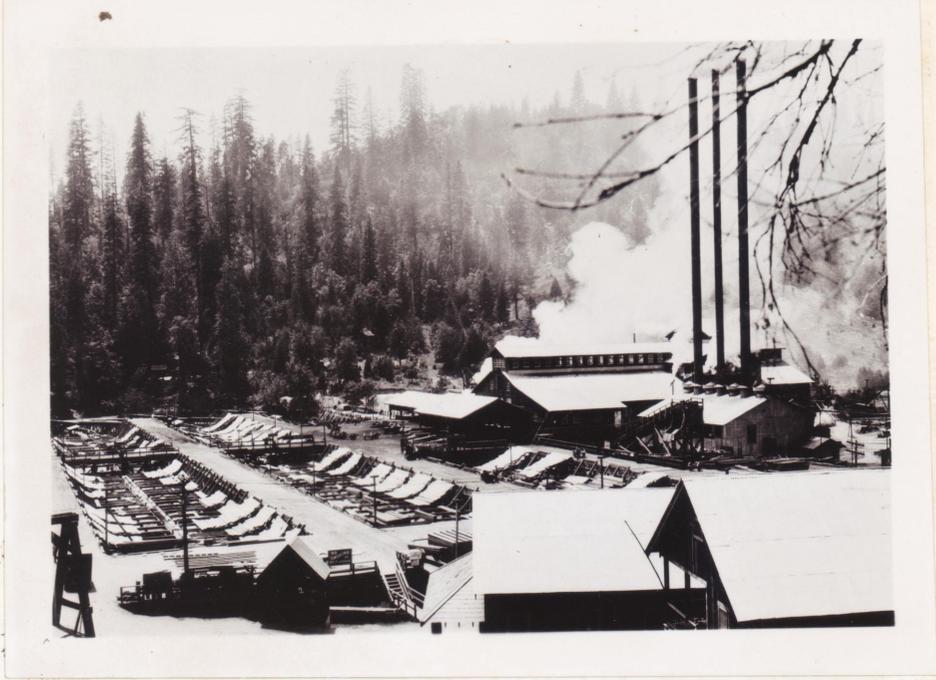
Madera Sugar Pine Logging operation on Big Creek - 1912 - (Photo #20)



Madera Sugar Pine logging camp #2 - 1915 - (Photo #21)



Madera Sugar Pine Co. log train near Fish Camp - 1913 - (Photo #22)



Madera Sugar Pine Mill built after the 1921 fire 1922 (photo #23)



General view of Sugar Pine Mill & flume - 1922 - (Photo #24)
(Note bundles of lumber floating down flume.)



High lead logging on patented land near Signal Peak - 1928 (Photo #25)



Madera Sugar Pine Co. log train near Summit Camp - 1929 - (Photo #26)



Peckinpah Mill - 1886 - (Photo #27)



Side spool donkey near Peckinpah Mill - 1908 - (Photo # 28)



9 - Hoist - Sugar Pine Lumber Co. - 1927 - (Photo #29)



1924 burn - Camp Whiskers - Sugar Pine Lumber Co.-1927-(Photo #30)



Nin Duncan's portable
mill - 1935 - (Photo #31)



Joe Williams' portable
mill - 1936 (photo #32)



Log truck used at the
California mill in the
80's - (Photo #33)



Early day log wagon used at Humphrey's mill on Pine Ridge - (Photo #34)



Log truck & team at Sage's mill - 1897 - (Photo #35)
(Note the dogwood binding pole)



Ox team at Sage shingle & tray mill - 1892 - (Photo #36)



Ewing & Bouten tray mill near Ockenden - 1888 - (Photo #37)



Gas Bearing's mill. 1881. Now Pine Ridge.

Gas Bearing's mill - 1881 - (Photo #38)



Fresno Flume & Irrigation Co. mill - Shaver 1890-1915 - (Photo #39)



Freight team at Shaver - 1897 - (Photo #10)



Dolbeer donkey near Shaver - 1898 - (Photo #11)



Chute logging with endless line near Shaver - 1898 - (Photo #42)



Boom of logs Shaver Lake - 1898 - (Photo #43)



Raising sinkers on Shaver Lake - 1898 - (Photo #44)

Raising sinkers on Shaver Lake - 1898 - (Photo #44)



Cross haul log loading near Shaver - 1912 - (Photo #45)



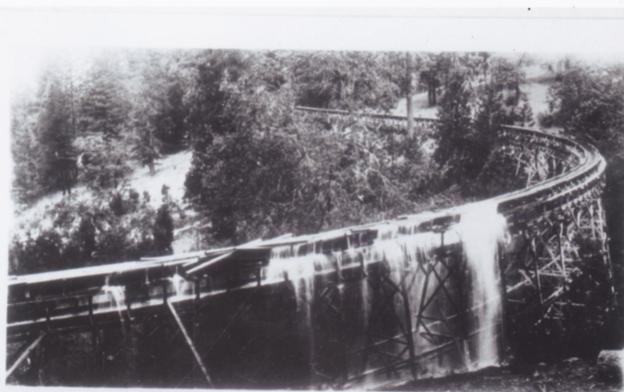
Lumber flume at Flume Point near Tollhouse 1890 to 1915 - (Photo #46)



Log dump Shaver Lake - 1910 - (Photo #47)

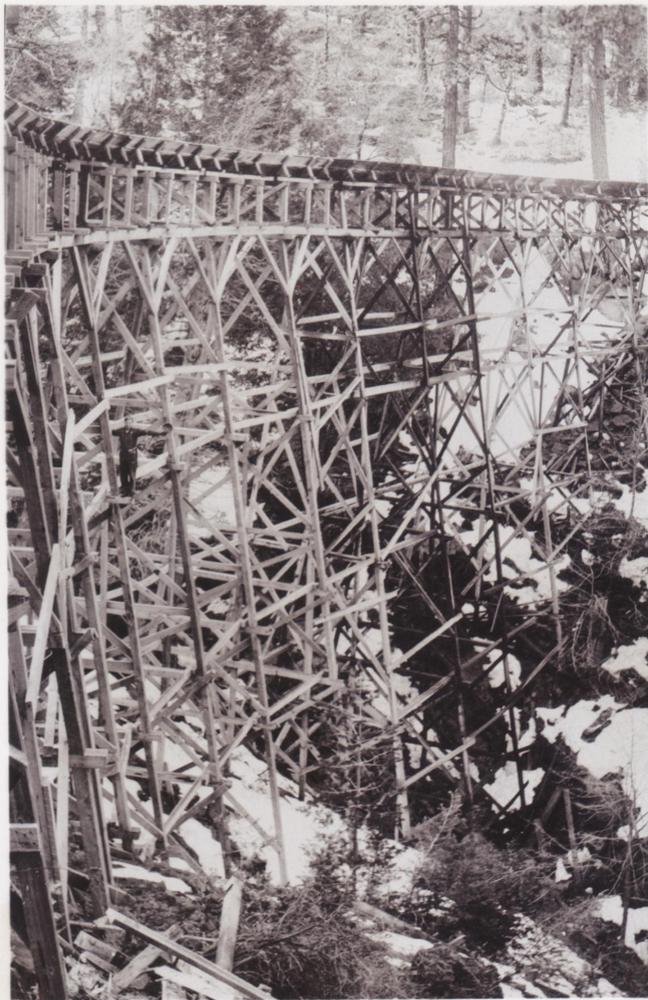


Lumber herder on Pine Ridge flume - 1909 - (Photo #48)



Lumber jam on Pine Ridge flume - 1905 - (Photo #49)

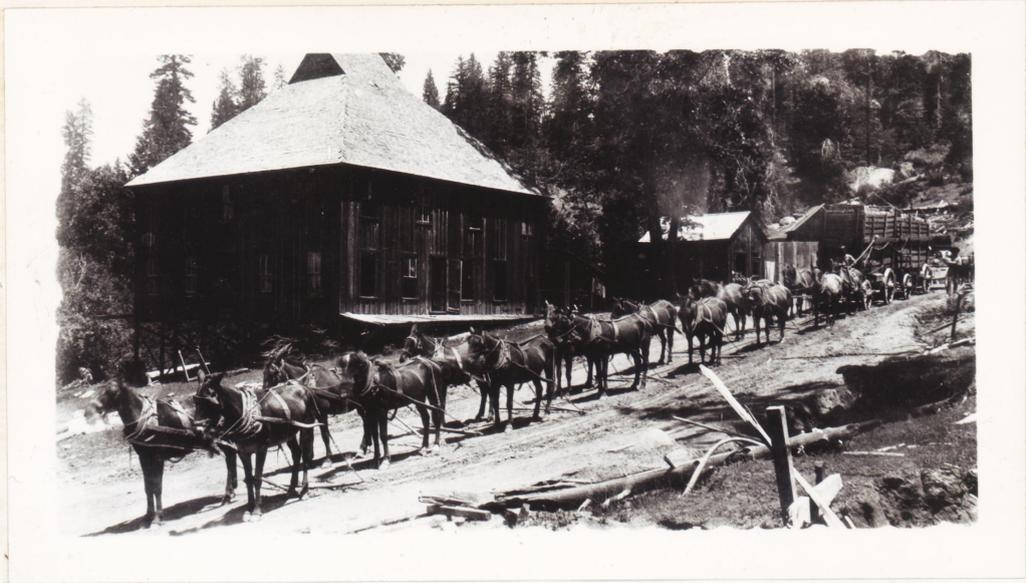
Lumber jam on Pine Ridge flume - 1905 - (Photo #49)



Pine Ridge flume across Musick Creek - (Photo #50)



Log train near Shaver - 1910 - (Photo #51)



Pine Ridge freight team at the Walch Mill - 1904 - (Photo #52)



Wheel logging at Routt Mill, Jose Basin - 1920 - (Photo #53)



Logging scene at Harry Allen's Mill - 1934 - (Photo #54)



Two wheeled dolly. Marshall's Mill Jose Basin - 1936 - (Photo #55)



Marshall's Mill Jose Basin - 1936 - (Photo #56)

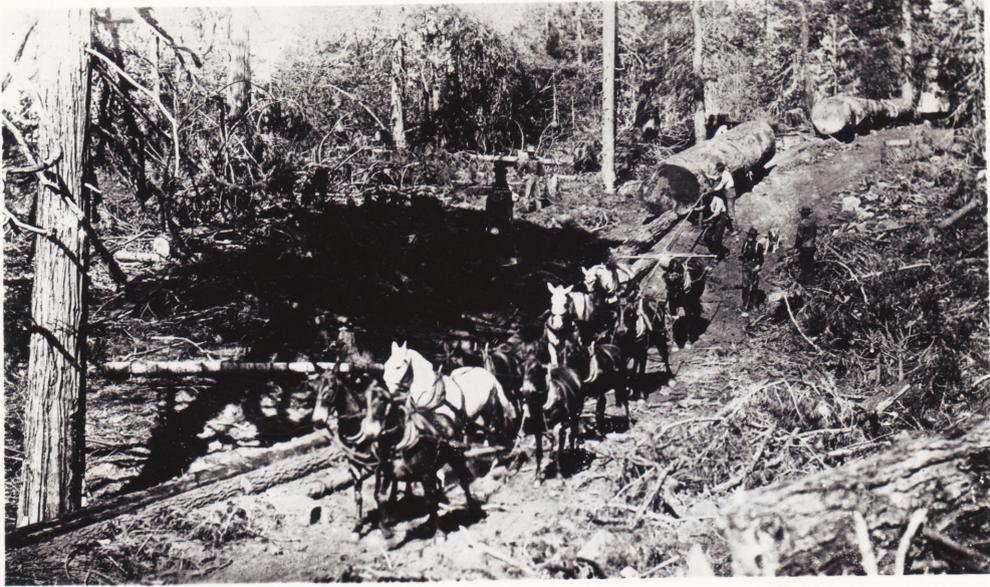


Transporting lumber to an Edison Power Project - 1934 - (Photo #57)



Virgin Forest near

Ellis Meadow (Photo #58)



Chute team at Petrey's Mill - 1908 - (Photo #59)



Fresno Flume & Irrigation Co. Mill & Yard - 1895 - (Photo #60)