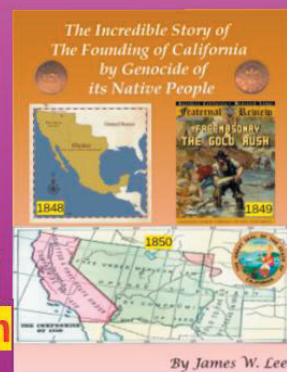
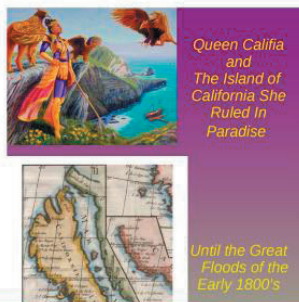
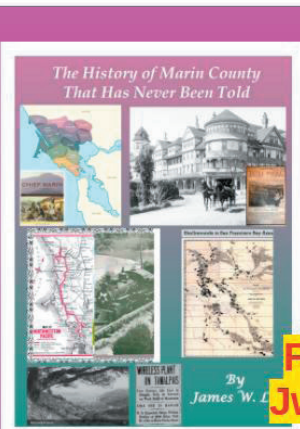
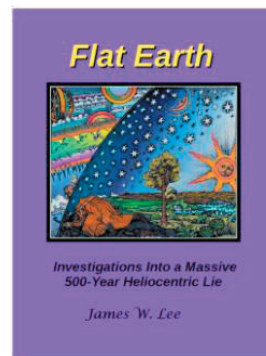
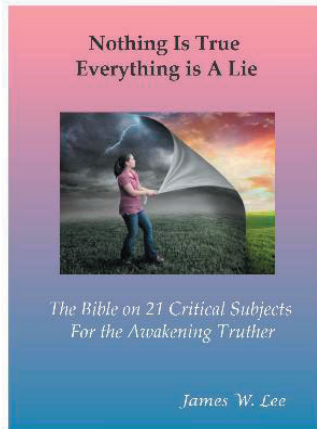
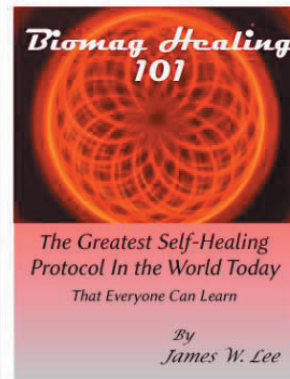
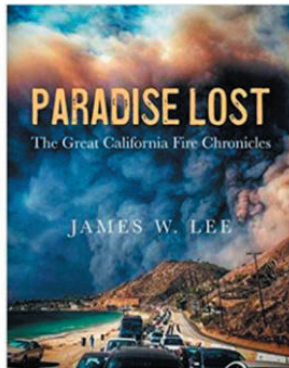
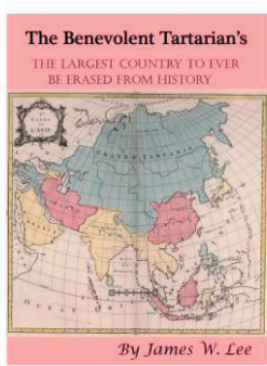


**The Untold History Of
Mendocino County, California**
That Very Few Know Anything About

James W. Lee



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Table of Contents

Preface		vii
Introduction		1
Chapter 1	Cape Mendocino	5
Chapter 2	The Long Haul to Mendocino On Horse n' Buggy	11
Chapter 3	Freemasonic Foundings & Brothels in Mendocino	25
Chapter 4	The Destruction and Devastation of the World's Greatest Forest	33
Chapter 5	The Great Railroad System Buildout	45
Chapter 6	Mass Logging of the Giant Redwoods	67
Chapter 7	Saw Mills of Early Mendocino	83
Chapter 8	Mendocino's Insane Insane Asylum	121
Chapter 9	The Brown Skin Massacres of the First People of California	143
Chapter 10	Chinese Forced Labor in Mendocino	181
Chapter 11	The Russians Are Coming, The Russians Are Coming	191
Chapter 12	The Darker Side Mendocino ~KKK, Jim Jones, Charles Manson and the Witches of Mendocino	199
Chapter 13	City Foundings	225
Chapter 14	Toxic Mendocino and Resource Extraction	235
Chapter 15	Mendocino's Rebel and Renewable Future?	255
Appendix I	Queen Califia and California Island	283

3000 B.C. - 1848 Over 100 Native Tribes and dozens of languages buried and forgotten



Preface

For Thousands of Years They Lived in Peace and Harmony with Nature

Peace, Love, Respect and Reverence for all life was a primary practice of the tribes of Alta California. Over 85 native tribes with their own language, culture and legend but all revered the gifts of life Mother Earth gave and the light and warmth Father Sky provided. All life was precious. All lived in beauty and fecundity in harmony with Nature. Everything was alive. Everything was Spirit. They were a part of, not apart from.

When the Euro American white men arrived in California, the decimation of not only the sacred lands of abundance in California was pillaged without mercy (or end). Former California Mexicano military general Guadalupe Vallejo, who single underhandedly signed over ALL of Alta California to freemason General Fremont in the so called "Bear Flag Revolt" in 1847 in Sonoma County.

General Vallejo then became one of California's first state senators. Upon his first act in Congress he passed a California remapping project naming 27 counties thereby covering up nearly 100 native tribes legends and cultures. Then the tribes were grouped in labels like Pomo and Miwoks, further obscuring the natives local legends, people and cultures.

They told the people they could dance a new world into being. There would be landslides, earthquakes, and big winds. Hills would pile up on each other. The earth would roll up like a carpet with all the white man's ugly things – the stinking new animals, sheep and pigs, the fences, the telegraph poles, the mines and factories. Underneath would be the wonderful old-new world as it had been before the white fat-takers came. ...The white men will be rolled up, disappear, go back to their own continent. – Lame Deer

Alta (upper) Mexico-California had the most populated One Americans anywhere north of Mexico. These people belonged to over seventy-five different tribes before they were forced to convert to Catholicism and their ways or die. Each tribe, or clan, had their own territory and leaders or chief's, many of them females. They spoke eight to twelve different languages, related but different. That so many independent groups of people could be located in such a relatively small area boggled the Euro-White Americano's (EWA) mind. Upon conquest, the Euro-White American referred to them collectively as *Costenos* meaning coastal people and twisted the words *Costanoan's* into an amalgamated single large tribe to hide and obscure their different languages, tribes and cultures.

The Native brown skinned Mexicans of Alta California, from Tijuana all the way up to Canada, lived



in great reverence, respect and harmony with Nature. As you can see from the map above, these many dozens of tribes have all been forgotten and buried by white man's his-story. They are direct descendants of Ancient Ones and first people of One America before it was divided up into North, South, and Central America.

Before Euro-White man came to take over their people and their lands, the tribes rose before dawn, stood in front of their tule houses and facing the east, shouted words of greeting and encouragement to the rising sun for they held great reverence for Mother Nature and Father Sky. They provided for their clans as well as held deep reference and reverence for their Spirit beings. The intermingling of grasslands, savannahs, salt and freshwater marshes and forests created wildlife habitats to almost unimaginable richness and variety.

"There is not any country in the world which more abounds in fish and game of every description" said French sea captain Pierre la Perouse. Early EWA man was at a loss to see such fecundity and abundance.



Flocks of geese, ducks and seabirds were so enormous that when alarmed by rifle shot there were said to rise "in a dense cloud with a noise like that of a hurricane". A quarter of the plant species found in North America grow in California; more species of plant and animal can be found in California than in any other region of its size in North America.

Herds of elk - "monsters with tremendous horns" as an early missionary described the scene, grazed the meadowlands in such numbers that they were often compared with great herds of cattle. Pronghorn antelopes, in herds of one to two hundred or more, covered much of the native grasslands. Bald eagles and giant condors glided through the air. Mountain lions, wolves, bobcats and coyotes were common sight and now rare. And the mass of bears, California grizzly bears and brown bears that roamed all over the climes of Northern California. These enormous bears were everywhere, feeding on berries, lumbering along beaches, congregating beneath oak trees during acorn season, and stationed along nearly every stream and creek during the annual runs of bountiful salmon, and steelhead trout.

The grasslands and marshlands of California were home to abundant tule elk when the first Europeans arrived. Dale McCullough of the University of California, Berkeley, has done a thorough study of these animals and has estimated their aboriginal **numbers at 500,000**.

Richard Henry Dana in his *Two Years Bette the Mast* described "hundreds and hundreds" of these animals on the Marin headlands, which he watched when his sailing ship anchored in San Francisco Bay in 1835. Missionary-explorer Pedro Font noted the abundance of elk in the San Francisco Peninsula and east bay in 1775 and 1776. Early American settler William Heath Davis reported seeing **as many as three thousand elk** "that swam from Mare Island to Vallejo and back," and John Bidwell wrote of elk "by the thousands" in the Napa and Santa Clara valleys in 1841. It was the tule marshes and grasslands of the Central Valley, however, that supported the greatest numbers of elk, and it was there that they made their last stand.

Elk in Mendocino County was named after the elk population that once thrived their just like Oakland is named after the giant oak trees that sailors used to navigate by when entering the SF Bay.

The Native people only killed for food when necessary for what they needed to survive, nothing more. They did not need to fear animals because they only took what they needed from the lands and the waters, never for profit or gain, only to feed their tribes and when they did do kill, the animal was honored with prayer before it was sacrificed. Like dogs know who is to trust and not, so did the wildlife who felt no threat from the natives, quite the opposite. They lived in harmony with the brown skinned humans.

More striking was the testimony of a Chumash elder, Grandfather Semu Huaute, who refers to a wilderness north of Santa Barbara:

“You know, daughter, before the Spaniards came to California, the bears and us used to gather berries together. The bears were real friendly. We got along real well. We could talk to each other, and we had a good understanding. When the Spaniards came, they found it pretty easy to shoot the bears. After that the bears wouldn’t go berrying with us anymore.”



The fate of the grizzly bear and other native of California animals illustrates the Gold Rush’s adverse effects on the land animals of California and their habitats. That the EWA’s chose the now extinct grizzly bear as their symbol of their new states flag is beyond irony. The Gold Rush touched off the slaughter of elk because of the demand for meat in the burgeoning mining camps. The EWA’s also greatly enjoyed killing for ‘sport’ of such easy kills. For a time, market-hunting of elk, deer, and pronghorn, along with waterfowl and other game, became a lucrative livelihood for those who killed off the native species of animals.

While there is little doubt that market-hunting depleted elk populations, it was the spread of agriculture, the destruction of the grasslands, the elk’s habitat, that really led to their near extinction.

With agricultural demands came the drainage of the tule marshes, the canalization of rivers and the fencing of farmlands. Meanwhile, great herds of domestic cattle, sheep, horses, and other livestock competed with elk for the forage produced on lands not suited to crops. The last herd was found in 1895 and found that only twenty-eight animals had survived despite the protection provided by Henry Miller. Their **genetic diversity has been lost forever.**



The near extermination of elk was matched by that of the pronghorn (note the heart shaped antlers). The antelope-like grazers roamed the seacoast from Monterey to the Los Angeles basin. Up the interior from the Sacramento Valley and south into Baja California. Then also east into the Great Basin and the Mojave Desert. But the pronghorn were animals of the grasslands, not adapted to forest, chaparral, or rule marshes. Thus, unlike the elk or black-tailed deer, they had no place to hide from the hunters. Their keen eyesight and fast running speed were no match for firearms, and **they were rapidly wiped out** from their main center in the Central Valley, the coastal areas, the desert fringes. Only in the northeastern corner of the state, in the sagebrush plains, did pronghorn survive.

Perhaps of even greater consequence was the Spaniards' introduction of foreign species of grasses. These exotic species of Mediterranean origin were well adapted to California's climate, and equally important, to heavy grazing pressure. They were, for the most part, annuals, able to ride out drought in seed form and germinate when rains finally came.

In 1841, Freemason John Bidwell traveled through the Central Valley in the spring. He wrote of the clear atmosphere, the plains brilliant with flowers, the luxuriant herbage. Historian Rockwell Hunt wrote:

"When Bidwell entered California in 1841, and for several years thereafter, wild game abounded and in such variety that even the most moderate and restrained description, were it not already familiar everywhere, would excite the absolute incredulity of the critical listener."

Similarly, in the spring of 1844, Freemason John Charles Frémont traveled through the San Joaquin Valley to Walker's Pass in the southern Sierra. He described a level region covered with grass with an occasional grove of live oaks to lend variety. There were fields of blue lupine, several feet in height, which interspersed with the profusion of California golden poppies, now the state flower. There were also bands of wild horses everywhere running free all across the California plains. What a site that must have been.

The white man removed the native grass and habitats when they arrived. Cattle herds were built up in the 1850s to meet the demands of an increasing gold-rush population. Three million head were said to have been reached, and peaked in 1862. Grazing pressure intensified and became more widespread, only to face the Great Floods of 1862, followed by the severe droughts of 1862-1864. Cattle numbers crashed to a low of a half-million by 1870. Sheep were more adaptable than cattle, and their numbers increased to 5.5 million by 1875. With sheep came heavy pressure on wet high mountain ranges, to which they were driven when grazing and summer drought had depleted lower-elevation ranges. John Muir, who worked as a sheepherder in the late 1860s, recorded the devastation of the meadows: "Sheep, like people are ungovernable when hungry and almost every leaf that these hoofed locusts can reach within a radius of a mile or two from camp has been devoured. Even bushes are stripped bare"

Scientist William Brewer kept a journal, and during the great drought he also described a similar scene on May 30, 1864:

"We came onto San Luis de Gonzaga Ranch, at the eastern end of the pass. Our road lay over the mountains. They are perfectly dry and barren, no grass – here and there a gaunt cow is seen, but what she gets to eat is very mysterious. All around the house it looks desolate. Where there were green pastures when we camped two years ago, now all is dry, dusty bare ground. Three hundred cattle have died by the miserable water hole back of the house, where we get water to drink, and their stench pollutes the air. The ranch contains eleven square leagues, or over seventy-six square miles. In its better days it had ten thousand head of cattle, besides the horses needed to manage them. Later it became a sheep ranch, and two years ago, when we camped here, it fed sixteen thousand sheep besides some few thousand cattle. Now, owing to the drought, there is no feed for cattle, and not over one thousand sheep, if that, can be kept through the summer".

Heavy grazing, drought, and fire suppression in the mid 1800's later took their toll on the rangelands, with the result that annual grasses of Mediterranean origin dominating California



lands. Sadly today, relatively few areas of CA are still covered by native perennial bunchgrasses.

In addition, the offshore depletion and near extermination of marine mammals was occurring. There, the decimation began even before the advent of mining, without the influence of tens of thousands of gold seekers.

Two aquatic animals – the sea otter and the beaver – were the targets of the fur rush beginning more than a century before the Gold Rush. The mammal that contributed more than its share to the fur rush was not a marine or coastal-waters species but an inhabitant of fresh water – the golden beaver. This large beaver reached its greatest abundance, not in the forests of the Sierra or the coast, but in the Central Valley and particularly the marshlands where the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers came together to flow into the San Francisco Bay. Beaver trappers reached California in 1826, when a party led by Freemason Peter Skene Ogden of the Hudson’s Bay Company came south from Fort Vancouver in Canada in the same year that the American trappers Jedediah Smith and James O. Pattie led parties from their bases near the Great Salt Lake and Santa Fe. Skene and Smith were particularly successful and took thousands of beaver between 1826 and 1828, it is reported.

The beaver hunters greatly reduced their numbers before the Gold Rush, when most hunters gave up trapping in the search gold. Joseph Grinnell reported at the time:

“After the first period of rapid depletion, the second half of the nineteenth century brought an extension of trapping to the remaining and less conspicuous fur bearers in California. Thus, the exhaustion of this resource [beaver] was extended to include nearly all the kinds of fur animals.”

The sea otter was abundant along the California coast, particularly around San Francisco and Monterey bays and the Channel Islands. **Perhaps 300,000** or more swam in the offshore waters. Unfortunately for the otters, they had a dense, warm brown coat with a silvered frosting of guard hairs. This came to be regarded as highly desirable among fur wearers.

Native Tribal Customs

With CA tribal ways there was never a sense of ownership or entitlement. Acquisition was not their idea of wealth and security. They never thought to “own” land since Nature was their Mother and the Sky their Father. Taking from Nature was done with great reverence and respect to always leave more for generations to follow.

When a man killed a deer he did not bring the meat home, dry it, and store it for personal use. He kept very little for himself and distributed the meat along formal lines to family and community. The people in turn gave him great honor. The women treated him with respect because he was ably providing for all. All praised him as a generous and proper man. By sharing he strengthened the family and community as well as his own position of value in the tribe.

Everyone shared and everyone contributed to the greater good of all. Like the Iroquis natives from the East Coast, they planned their work for the benefit of generations into the future. The Seventh Generation Principle is based on an ancient Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) philosophy that the decisions we make today should result in a sustainable world seven generations into the

future. Each generation was responsible to teach, learn, and protect the three generations that had come before it, its own, and the next three. In this way, they maintained their communities in perpetuity for future generations. Capitalizing on others or the sacred lands was not even in their minds sets.

To stand out among one's tribe was considered a vice. No one was more important than another. They had no powerful overlord chief nor did they need police or a strong government to rule them. Families were free to go about their daily pursuits of hunting, fishing, seed gathering, basket and tool making, seeking Spiritual connection, or not. The sense of right and wrong and sense of duty to one's family and tribes were instilled in them at an early age.

Games provided another important activity. Village life was filled with games. The Hand Game (Nez Perce), Butterfly Hide and Seek (Ojibwa), Moccasin Game (Ojibwa), Lacrosse (Ojibwa), Sep (Ojibwa), Snow Snake Game (Iroquois) and the Toe Toss Stick (Apache) to name a few along with dice games and animal imitations. Additionally, dancing played a major role in the tribe to connect to Spirit gods and release tension. Some of them were named a Buffalo Dance Group, Sioux Dance, Fancy Dancer, Ghost Dance, Gourd Dance, Round, Grass and Hoop Dances.



A round dance is a circular community dance held, usually around an individual who leads the ceremony. Round dances may be ceremonial or purely social. Usually the dancers are accompanied by a group of singers who may also play hand drums in unison. The dancers join hands to form a large circle. The dancers move to their left (or right, depending on nation or territory) with a side-shuffle step to reflect the long-short pattern of the drumbeat, bending their knees to emphasize the pattern. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) even banned the Ghost Dance in 1886, because the government believed it was a precursor to renewed Native American militancy and violent rebellion. The Ghost Dance was associated with Wovoka's prophecy of an end to white expansion while preaching goals of clean living, an honest life, and cross-cultural cooperation by Native Americans.



An **Arapaho** buckskin ghost shirt, ca 1890

An elaboration of the Ghost Dance concept was the development of ghost shirts, which were special clothing that warriors could wear. They were rumored to repel bullets through spiritual power. The people turned to the Ghost Dance ritual, which frightened the supervising agents of the BIA. Those who had been residing in the area for a long time recognized that the ritual was often held shortly before battle was to occur. US Agent James McLaughlin asked for more troops. He claimed the Hunkpapa spiritual leader Sitting Bull was the real leader of the movement. **Due to fear of the power of these dances the US government sent thousands of additional U.S. Army troops to the reservation.**

On December 15, 1890, Sitting Bull was arrested for failing to stop his people from practicing the Ghost Dance. Lieutenant "Bull Head"

then shot Sitting Bull, hitting him in the left side, between the tenth and eleventh ribs. Clearly the Euro-White Americano's feared the Spiritual powers of the native Ancient Ones.

During his studies of the Pacific Northwest tribe's anthropologist Leslie Spier used the term "prophet dances" to describe ceremonial round dances where the participants seek trance, exhortations and prophecy. The Lakota interpretation drew from their traditional idea of a "renewed Earth" in which "all evil is washed away". This Lakota interpretation included the removal of all European Americans from their lands.

They told the people they could dance a new world into being. There would be landslides, earthquakes, and big winds. Hills would pile up on each other. The earth would roll up like a carpet with all the white man's ugly things – the stinking new animals, sheep and pigs, the fences, the telegraph poles, the mines and factories. Underneath would be the wonderful old-new world as it had been before the white fat-takers came. ...The white men will be rolled up, disappear, go back to their own continent. – Lame Deer

The Devine Feminine Principle

The men in the tribes mostly were in charge of the day to day activities of protection for their tribes as well as providing food. Women cared for the family and fed the tribal members. The men decided what should be cultivated and harvested while the women council had one power above all, they could banish anyone, at any time from the tribe. If a tribal member became a threat or their behavior not acceptable to the tribe, the women could banish them, which would be equal to a death sentence, since the tribes provided the necessities to live. The men ran the day to day operation's but the tribal women had the final say in who lived in the tribe and their word was final.

In these small communities, social virtues were taught to the young early and deeply ingrained. Generosity was thus a prime virtue among the tribes but more than that, it was their way of life. A Giving Community to benefit the greater good of all. Truthfulness and a modest opinion of ones' self and above all. Generosity was regarded as essential qualities in the tribe. They scarcely recognized themselves as individuals per se, but a part of a greater whole and they strived to make essential contributions to the greater good of all.



On a sidebar, when I visited Tibet in 2004, there were great lakes everywhere from the runoffs of the great Himalaya mountains, yet the Tibetans would not eat fish, only Yak meat, Yak butter, Yak tea, etc. Though fish was in abundance everywhere they would only eat Yak meat. The Tibetans are some of the poorest people on Earth and totally controlled and dominated by the Chinese. The reason they would not kill a fish was that eating a fish takes a single life to feed a single life, yet a yak had provided for the many. The Yak plowed their fields to grow agriculture. The Yak dung provided heat for the winter and the Yak was kept under the house during winter to provide heat and safety in the 15,000- foot altitudes they live in and a single Yak would provide food for many lives. All life mattered to these ancient people of the east.

The Coastonoan tribes of California worshipped animal spirits as gods, imitated animal motions in their dances, sought animal powers in their dreams, and even saw themselves as belonging to

clans with animals as their ancient ancestors. The power, grace and beauty of the animal kingdom not only filled their world but also filled their minds and Spirits as well. An excellent read on this is from Malcom Margolin's book, "The Ohlne Way".

Likewise, life in the ocean and in the unspoiled bays of San Francisco and Monterey were plentiful beyond modern conception. There were mussels, clams, oysters, abalones, seabirds of many species and sea otters in profusion. Long, wavering lines of pelicans threaded the air. Clouds of gulls, cormorants, and other shore birds rose and screeched at the approach of Euro-White Man 'explorers'. Pelican island in the SF Bay became "Alcatraz" meaning pelican. Whales and other sea life were also in mass abundance. An early visitor of Monterey Bay, Captain Beechly wrote:

"It is impossible to conceive of the number of whales with which we were surrounded, or their familiarity; they every half minute spouted within pistol shot of the ships in play and greeting. Animals seem to have lost their fear and become familiar with man"

Then the whale hunters and fur traders from USA, Russia and England came and decimated the whale populations. They sold the bear skin for profit where it became a symbol of wealth to have a bear skin rug in your home back East or a fur coat to wear out to impress all. Otto Von Kotzebue delighted in what he called the "superfluity of the game." For a few years the hunting was so easy as to "lessen the desire of the pursuit".

Within a few generations many birds and animal species became extinct and had been totally exterminated. Here are just a few of the tribes and their cultures that have been buried and forgotten in white man's version of California his-story. To resurrect their tribes gives life once more to the great brown skin natives who lived and flourished in California for thousands of years until the 1850's.

Chalon Home region: The area around the Soledad mission

Chumash (Obispeño, Ventureño, Barbareño, Purisimeño, Yneseño, Canalino) Home region: San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, as well as the Channel Islands, east to Castaic and Mt. Pinos.

Coast Miwok Home region: Marin and southern Sonoma Counties Mission affiliations: San Francisco de Asís, San Rafael, San Francisco Solano

Both Francis Drake in 1579 and Sebastián Rodríguez Cermeño in 1595 spoke of encountering the Coast Miwok. In addition to the Spanish missions, the Coast Miwok also were associated with the *Russian colony* around Fort Ross near Bodega Bay.

Esselen Home region: Monterey County: the area around the Carmel River, south to Big Sur and the Ventana Wilderness area, east to the Salinas Ridge.

Kumeyaay (Tipai, Ipai/Diegueño, Luiseño) Home region: San Diego County, northern Baja California Mission affiliations: San Diego de Alcalá, San Luis Rey de Francia

Maidu Home region: Lower reaches of the Yuba River, the American River and the Feather River, to the east bank of the Sacramento and the Sierra crest.

Today: The Maidu today have created the following organizations: The Susanville Rancheria (Lassen County), Greenville Rancheria (Plumas County), Roundhouse Council of Greenville

(Plumas County), Berry Creek Rancheria (Butte County), Enterprise Rancheria (Butte County), Mooretown Rancheria (Butte County), the Mechoopda Tribe of the Chico Rancheria (Butte County), Butte County Indian Council, Auburn Rancheria (Placer County).

Miwok (Eastern) Home region: East of San Francisco Bay and northern San Joaquin Valley to the Sierra

Historical background: Eastern Miwok is the name given to a group of peoples that spoke five different, but related, languages. These groups inhabited the areas between what is today Walnut Creek in Contra Costa County all the way to the north-central Sierra Nevada. In areas closer to the Sierra, the Miwok were known to have cultivated plants and domesticated animals, especially dogs.

Miwok people from the San Francisco Bay region are recorded as having entered Mission San Francisco de Asís as early as 1794, and those from the Central Valley made up the largest number of people at Mission San José.

Mutsun Home region: Southern Santa Clara, San Benito and Monterey Counties.

Mission affiliations: San Juan Bautista

Ohlone (Costanoan) Home region: Greater San Francisco Bay region, including Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito and northern Monterey Counties Mission affiliations: San Carlos Borromeo, San Francisco de Asís (Mission Dolores), Santa Clara de Asís, Santa Cruz, San José

Historical background: Ohlone is a name used to describe a large number of diverse groups that spoke related (Penutian) languages throughout the San Francisco Bay region. The Spanish referred to them as *costeños* (coastal people), and American anthropologists anglicized that to “Costanoan,” later preferring the term “Ohlone,” after a village on the San Mateo County coast. The legacy of Ohlone life can be found all over the greater Bay Area, from Monterey County to the south through San Francisco to the north and the Carquinez Strait to the east of the bay.

Today: Ohlone descendants today are represented through groups such as the Muwekma Ohlone tribe of San Francisco Bay, the Indian Canyon Nation, and the Amah-Mutsun Tribal Band.

Patwin Home region: West bank of the Sacramento River, the eastern slopes of the Coast Range, from near Willows to the Suisun Bay. Mission affiliations: San José, San Francisco Solano

Historical background: Patwin is a native word that means “people.” Several related groups in the same general area to the north of the San Pablo Bay and up to the Sutter Buttes used this name for themselves. The Patwin generally had a peaceful relationship with their neighbors, the Pomo, and traded with more distant tribes. As early as 1800, Patwin were living at Mission San Francisco de Asís, and in the 1820s at San Francisco Solano. Patwin also served as military auxiliaries under Gen. Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo during the 1830s and 1840s.

Quechnajuichom (Luiseño) Home region: San Diego County, north toward San Onofre, south toward Escondido

Mission affiliations: San Luis Rey de Francia

Rumsen Home region: Southwestern Monterey County Mission affiliations: San Carlos Borromeo

Salinan Home region: Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, around the Salinas River and its tributaries, as well as the Coast Range. Mission affiliations: San Antonio de Padua, Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, San Miguel Arcángel.

Southern Pomo Home region: Northern Sonoma County, Lake County Mission affiliations: San Francisco de Asís

Historical background: “Pomo” is a name that refers to several groups that spoke related, but mutually unintelligible languages, and had cultures with some similarities, but also significant differences. The Southern Pomo originated in the area around the present-day city of Santa Rosa north the boundaries of Sonoma County, and along the southern portions of the Russian River.

Today: In Sonoma County today, the Cloverdale Rancheria and the Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians represent the descendants of Southern Pomo.

Suisunes Home region: Solano County

Mission affiliations: San Francisco Solano

Chief Solano became a powerful ally of General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, and at times served as his diplomatic representative, and at other times led native military auxiliaries into battle against other Indians over theft of livestock or other incidents.

Tataviem (Fernandeño) Home region: Upper reaches of the Santa Clara River, just north of the San Fernando Valley, east to the Antelope Valley Mission affiliations: San Fernando Rey de España

Tongva (Gabrielino) Home region: San Fernando Valley east to the Los Angeles basin to near San Bernardino, Santa Catalina, San Nicolás and San Clemente Islands Mission affiliations: San Gabriel Arcángel, San Fernando Rey de España

Wappo Home region: Napa and Sonoma Counties and along the Russian River, also Lake County Mission affiliations: San Francisco de Asís, San Francisco Solano

Historical background: The Wappo people occupied the Napa Valley at least as far back as 2,000 years ago, and the name “Sonoma” is a Wappo word, which may have meant “abandoned camp.”

Wintu Home region: Mt. Shasta south to Redding, east toward the McCloud River Mission affiliations: San Francisco de Asís

Yokuts Home region: Northern and Southern San Joaquin Valley and the Sierra Nevada foothills Mission affiliations: San Antonio de Padua, San Francisco de Asís, Santa Clara de Asís, Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, San José, San Miguel Arcángel

Yokuts is a term referring to a large number of peoples of the Central Valley of California and the Sierra foothills, all of whom spoke similar languages. The Spanish referred to many of these people as tulareños or “people of the reeds.” In the case of the southern Yokuts tribes, they often lived in permanent structures thanks to the abundance of food resources in their home areas. The Yokuts traded with other tribes closer to the coast and were fond of wearing shell beads as necklaces.

Some his-torians contend that Mexican-Californio's may have been home to over one- third of North America's population before 1492. Along the shores of Tulare Lake in the San Joaquin Valley, as many as 70,000 people, mainly Yokuts, may have gathered at least seasonally. The Chumash and Tongva regions of coastal Southern California were dotted with thriving villages, many just a short walk from their neighbors. The Bay Area, with its immensely productive wetland ecosystem, was populated by tens of thousands of Ohlone, Coast Miwok and Sierra Miwok, Patwin, and Wappo people. Around 300 dialects of 100 distinct languages were spoken in California, one of the highest concentrations of cultural diversity in the world.

The diverse cultures in California were intimately interwoven with the landscapes they called home. From the Tolowa of the northernmost California coast to the Quechan still living in and around Yuma, California Indians shaped the landscapes they lived in significant ways, using fire, hand tools, and millennia of familiarity with local ecosystems. They did this so successfully that across much of what would become the state of California, the tended landscape provided all the food, fiber and medicine the people needed without any need for agriculture as the rest of the world practiced it.

Their truly civilized tribes and culture were peaceful and friendly. When the Euro White man came, they offered food and shelter and even helped repair ships. They were kind and loving and revered Father Sky and Mother Earth. They built incredible monuments, shell mounds and pyramids. In fact, the first, the largest and the most advanced pyramids on the world are located in One America and the technology was exported from the West to the Easter pyramid builders as you will read further on.



The Brave Cherokee By John Howard Payne

O' soft fills the dew on the twilight descending
 And night over the distant forest is bending
 Like the storm spirit, dark o'er the tremulous rain
 But midnight enshrouded my lone heart in it's dwelling
 A tumult of woe in my bosom is swelling
 And tear unbecfitting the warrior is telling
 That hope has abandoned the brave Cherokee.
 Can a tree that is torn from its root by the fountain
 The pride of the valley; green spreading and fair
 Can it flourish, removed to the rock of the mountain
 Unwarmed by the sun and unwatered by care?
 Though vesper be kind, her sweet dew in bestowing
 No life giving Brook in its shadows is flowing
 And when the chill winds of the desert are blowing
 So droops the transplanted and lone Cherokee
 Sacred graves pf my sires, and I left you forever
 How melted my heart when I bade you adieu
 Shall joy light the face of the Indian? Ah, never
 While memory sad has the power to renew.

As flies the fleet deer when the bloodhound has started
 So fled the winged hope from the poor broken hearted
 Oh, could she have turned ere forever departing
 And beckons with smiles to her sad Cherokee
 Is it the low wind through the wet willows rushing
 That fills with wild numbers my listening ear?
 Or is it some hermit rill in the solitude gushing
 The strange playing minstrel, whose music I hear?
 Tis the voice of my father, slow, solemnly stealing
 I see his dim form by yon meteor kneeling
 To the God of the White man, the Christian appealing
 He prays for the foe of the dark Cherokee
 Great spirit of good, whose abode is in Heaven,
 Whose wampum of peace is the bow in the sky
 Wilt though give to the wants of the calmorous ravens,
 Yet turn a deaf ear to my piteous cry?
 O'er the ruins of home, o'er my heart's desolation
 No more shalt though hear my unblest lamentation
 For death's dark encounter, I make preperation
 He hears the last groan of the wild Cherokee

Introduction

Native brown skin Mexicalifornio population in Alta California was once over 300,00 people down to just 150,00 by 1849 and then down to just 24,000 3 years later in 1852 .

The USA created "Mexican-American" war of 1846-48 and the 150 US and Mormon battalions were used for population reduction, not gold prospecting as we all have been told/sold. That is a 'reduction' of 84% of the population in just 3 years and the genocide was conducted all throughout California as CA established statehood in 1850.

Resource 6-1a: California Population by Ethnic Groups, 1790-1880

Year	Total California	Indigenous California Indians	Non-Indigenous Emigrants & Immigrants			
			Spanish-Speaking (1)	US and Global (2)	African American	Chinese
1790	300,100	300,000	100			
1821	Population mainly Indian and Mexicans					
1849	100,000	1845-150,000 (4)	1848-14,000	81,000	1,000	0
1850	92,597*	(4)	25,000		2,500	600
1852	260,000	24,000				25,000
1860	379,994					
1870	560,247	30,000				
1880	864,694					

*1859 census records for San Francisco were destroyed by fire. Census redone in 1852.

So the story goes..

The California Gold Rush was the largest mass migration in American history since it brought about 300,000 people to California. It all started on January 24, 1848, when James W. Marshall found gold on his piece of land at Sutter's Mill in Coloma. The news of gold quickly spread around. People from Oregon, Sandwich Islands (now Hawaii) and Latin America were the first to hear the breaking news, so they were the first to arrive in order to test their luck in California by the end of 1848. Soon the others from the rest of US, Europe, Australia and China followed and since they mainly arrived during 1849 they were called the "forty-niners".



At first, the gold could be picked up from the ground but later on it was recovered from the streams and rivers with the use of pans. The gold rush peaked in 1852 and after that the gold

reserves were getting thinner and harder to reach so that more sophisticated methods of mining had to be employed. The best results were achieved with hydraulic mining although it was environmentally damaging.

That is HIS-story used to cover up the rape of the amazing lands and precious metals found throughout California as well as it's massive, thousands of years old, nothing else like it in the world, Giant Redwood and Sequoia trees in incredible abundance. The sheer amount of man power that would have been needed just in the middle 1800's is staggering and all had to travel by hardship across the Great plains of the Midwest and then the Great Salt Lake (but not until 1846!). Before that the "Pioneers" to take the much longer Oregon trails founded by freemasons, Lewis and Clarke in the 1830's. The other travel was by 6-8 month dangerous ship travel around Cape Horn in South America then out to Hawaii to catch the trade winds to get to San Francisco. Then arriving to somehow get a boat and supplies up to the gold country in the Sierra Nevada's without knowing lands or legends.

Table 4. Large Nuggets and Gold Masses From California.

Source	Date	Weight**
Carson Hill district	1854	195 pounds*
Wood's Creek, Sonora district	1848?	75 pounds*
Willard nugget, Magalia district	1859	54 pounds
Monumental mine, Sierra City district	1869	1893 ounces*
Monumental mine, Sierra City district	1860	1596 ounces*
Diltz mine, Whitlock district	1932	52 pounds*
Knapp's Ranch, Columbia district	1850s	50 pounds
French Ravine, Sierra County	1855	532 ounces
French Ravine, Sierra County	1851	426 ounces
Pilot Hill, El Dorado County	1867	426 ounces
Sullivan Creek, Columbia district	1849	408 ounces
Gold Hill, Columbia district	1850s	360 ounces
Holden Chispa nugget, Sonora district	1850s?	28 pounds
Mokelumne River, Amador County	1848	25 pounds
Downieville, Sierra County	1850	25 pounds
Polar Star claim, Dutch Flat district	1876	288 ounces*
Columbia district, Tuolumne County	1853	283 ounces*
Minnesota, Alleghany district	1850s?	266 ounces
Spring Gulch, Columbia district	1850s	250 ounces
Michigan Bluff, Placer County	1864	226 ounces
Fricot nugget, Spanish Dry Diggings (crystallized gold)	1865	201 ounces
Remington Hill, Nevada County	1855	186 ounces
Live Yankee claim, Alleghany district	1854-62	Twelve nuggets, 30-170 ounces
Smith's Flat, Sierra County	1864	140 ounces
Remington Hill, Nevada County	1869?	107 ounces
Little Grizzly Diggings, Sierra County	1869	107 ounces
Oregon claim, Alleghany district	1856-62	Several nuggets, 30-100 ounces
Hope claim, Alleghany district	unknown	94 ounces
Campo Seco, Calaveras County	1854	93 ounces
French Ravine, Sierra County	1860	93 ounces
Smith's Flat, Sierra County	1861	80 ounces
Lowell Hill, Nevada County	1865	58 ounces
Ruby mine, Alleghany district	1930s, 1940s	Several nuggets up to 52 ounces

* Mass of gold and quartz but mostly gold.

** In troy ounces or pounds.

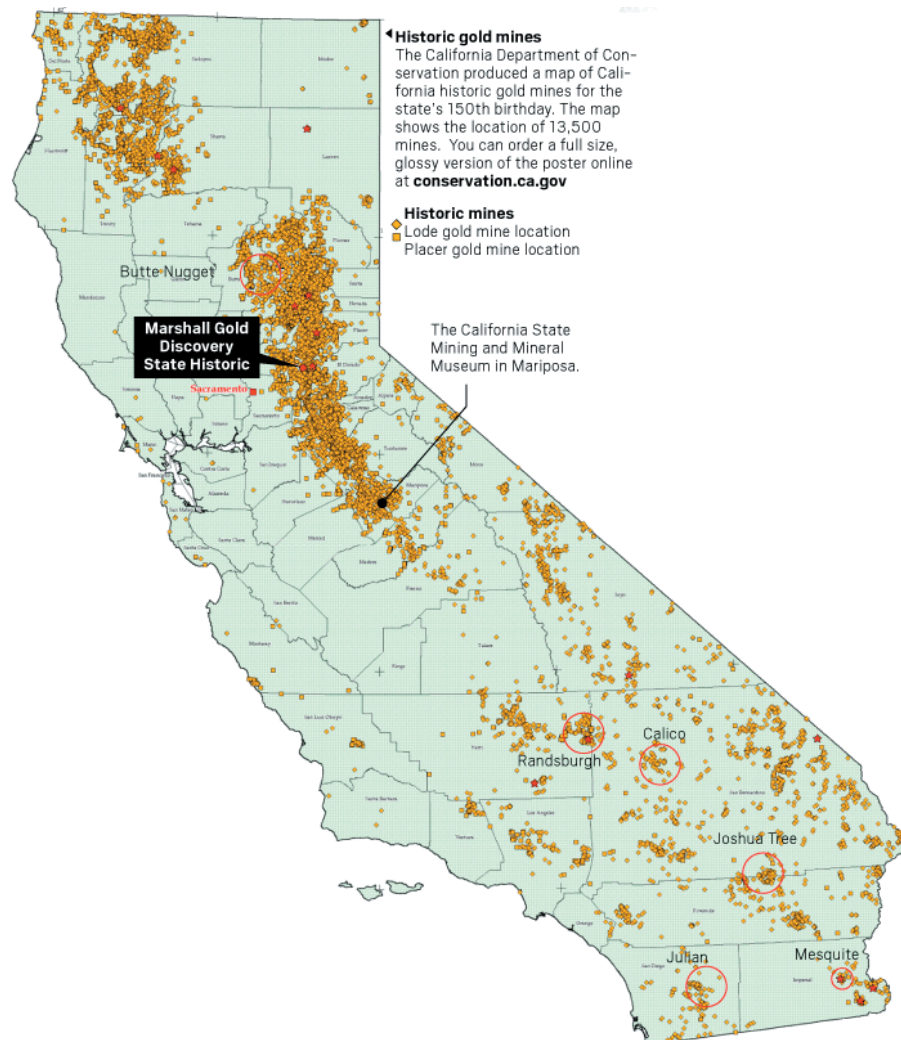
We are told/sold that at Sutter's mill small "gold flakes" were found to initiate the 49er gold rush when in fact hundred pound and more gold nuggets were found just laying on the ground to be picked up and profited from as you can see from this map. Calaveras County is famous for its lode and placer mines, and the largest gold nugget from the United States was taken from the Morgan Mine at Carson Hill in 1854, weighing **214 pounds**.

Additionally, as you can read about in this book, there were vast copper mines and large cities now buried under man made lakes like Shasta, Folsom, Berryessa and others. Copper was used in capitol city domes for free energy. Also, just below Silicon Valley in San Jose is Lake Almaden which used to be the world's largest red-mercury mine (1843) until the Rockefeller's bought up the entire mines and production was halted. And were you aware that the first diamond mine was found just above Paradise, CA, home to the DEW fires in 2018?

It was then bought up by the largest diamond manufactures in the world, the DeBeer's company!

And then there were over 13,000 gold mines prospected throughout Northern California. The sheer number of labor needed, that had to come by 6-8 month ships and brutal cross country travel by wagon, is mind boggling when you add all the lumberman, businessman, cooks, engineers, conductors, available ships, captains, crewmen, needed to operate all the mines and timber industry in the mid-late 1850's. The transcontinental railroad was not finished until 1869, and was only one-way, which meant that the heavy lifting, shoveling, rail laying, tree felling, mine shaft digging, etc. all had to be done by horse n' buggy, saws, picks and shovels well into the late 1800's

How they accomplished so much in such just a few decades BEFORE the Industrial Revolutions is highly questionable and I explore those ??? in detail in this book you are holding.



Chapter 1

Cape Mendocino

Cape Mendocino (Spanish: *Cabo Mendocino*, meaning “Cape of **Mendoza**”), which is located approximately 200 miles (320 km) north of San Francisco, is located on the **Lost Coast entirely within Humboldt County, not Mendocino County.** Why?

As you will read further, there are over 800 maps in the Stanford Library alone that show in great detail that California was an island at one time and I attempt to show in my previous book, “Queen Califia and the Island of California up Until the Early 1800’s”, that white mans history of California has only been written by the white man since the Roman Catholic church began controlling all ancient knowledge in the 1200’s through the Spanish Inquisition to the “Fact Checkers” of todays “truthy woke news” world we live in today. We are still under Roman Latin laws from the 16th century and Washington D.C. lands used to be called Rome, Maryland with nearly every President being controlled, or is, a Jesuit and Freemason, as was George Washington, the first President of the USA, yet they put he was a Freemason *atop his tombstone* above first President of USA, why?

Cape Mendocino appears on maps dating back to the 1600’s in the maps in the Stanford University Library under the “David Rumsey Collection”, as show here. These maps are in great detail and it is only a Jesuit who told a King in Spain in the 1800’s, that California was never an island and that was that, never to be challenged that California was once an island, until now. So, why do all these hundreds of great detailed maps show Cape Mendocino?

Why would they print a silver coin with CA as an island in 1628 if it was just a fantasy written from an novel back then called, “Esplanandia”? 1638 dated.



Silver coin struck by Laurens van Teylingden to commemorate the capture of the Spanish silver fleet by Dutch admiral Piet Heyn, in 1628 off Matanzas Bay in Cuba. It's the only known representation of California Island on a medal.



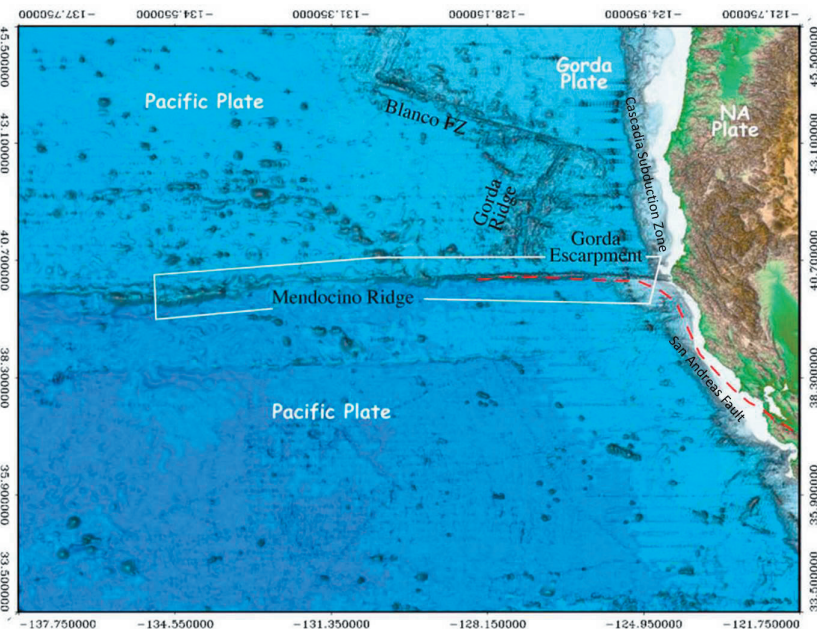
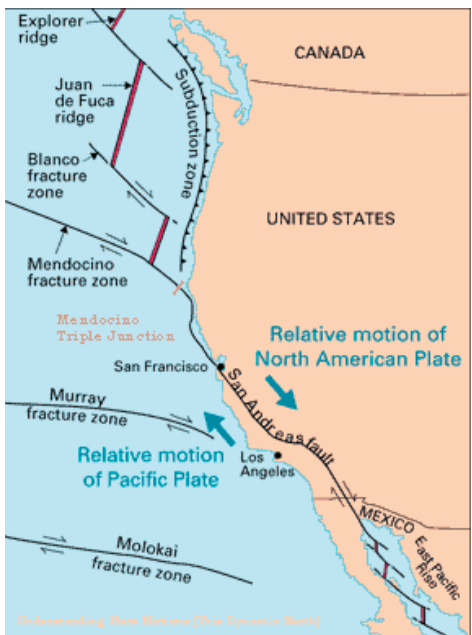
Mendocino Triple Junction

California's first oil wells were said to have been drilled offshore of Cape Mendocino. This is also where the *Mendocino Triple Junction*, a geologic where three *tectonic plates* come together all the way from the far East of China, up to Alaska and down The San Andreas Fault line through Baja, California. This triple junction *is a transform boundary that runs south from the junction, separating the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate*. To the north lies the *Cascadia subduction zone*, where the *Gorda Plate* is being subducted under the margin of the North American plate. Running west from the triple junction is the *Mendocino Fault*, the transform boundary between the Gorda Plate and the Pacific Plate. Cape Mendocino California is part of the Cascadia subduction zone.

The Mendocino Triple Junction (MTJ) is the point where the Gordo plate, the North American plate, and the Pacific plate meet, in the Pacific Ocean near Cape Mendocino in northern California. This triple junction is the location of a change in the broad plate motions which dominate the west coast of North America, linking convergence of the northern Cascadia subduction zone and translation of the southern San Andreas Fault system.

The Mendocino ridge line goes all the way to China and connects with the Cascadia subduction zone all the way up to Alaska.. North of Mendocino Ridge, the Gorda Plate underthrusts western North America along the north-trending Cascadia Subduction Zone. To the south of Mendocino Ridge, the Pacific Plate is overridden by and accreted to the North American Plate margin along the San Andreas Fault Zone, a north-northwest trending, right-lateral transform boundary where two boundaries slide past each other. The junction of the Pacific Plate, Gorda Plate, and North American Plate presently near Cape Mendocino forms a classic triple junction (area where three tectonic plates come together) that has migrated north with time.

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Petrolia is located near the **Mendocino Triple Junction**, where three fault lines meet, and experiences frequent earthquake activity. The last large earthquake to affect the area was a **magnitude 7.1 earthquake in 1992**, which resulted in a **fire** that destroyed the Petrolia General Store. The store was rebuilt but lacks the charm of the 100-year-old landmark that it replaced.

Two of the remaining landmarks in Petrolia are a small wooden church dating from 1912, St. Patrick's Catholic Church and the Petrolia Pioneer Cemetery, which has the graves of original residents of Petrolia dating from November 1857. Petrolia was the site of the first oil well drilled in California. The area was occupied for thousands of years the **Mattole**, a Pacific Coast *Athapaskan* people. The Mattole were slaughtered by the Western settlers, mainly oil prospectors and ranching homesteaders. The last remaining descendants of the Mattole live today in Bear River, but there are no remaining native speakers of the Mattole language. There are estimated to be more than 80 archeological sites of significance in the Lost Coast area. Although it's often stated that Petrolia was first named "*New Jerusalem*," that area is 4-5 miles upstream; however, many people like the holy connotations of being called something like paradise.

Antonio de Mendoza y Pacheco (1495 - July 21, 1552) was the first *Viceroy of New Spain*, serving from November 14, 1535 to November 25, 1550, and the third *Viceroy of Peru*, from September 23, 1551, until his death on July 21, 1552. On July 4, 1549 in *Brussels*, Emperor Charles V named Mendoza viceroy of Peru. He traveled overland from Mexico to Panama, and then by boat to Peru. He arrived and took up his new office on November 25, 1550. However, he soon became ill, and died in 1552. His tomb is in the *Cathedral of Lima*, along with that of the Spanish conqueror of Peru, *Francisco Pizarro*. *Cape Mendocino* in *Humboldt County, California* was named in his honor in 1565.



From the cape, *Mendocino County*, the town of *Mendocino*, and *Mendocino National Forest* were named in the 19th and 20th centuries. In 1542 an *insurrection* of the Indians, called the *Mixtón Rebellion* threatened to push the Spaniards out of northwestern Mexico, bringing the area under indigenous control. The Viceroy himself had to take the field and bring all disposable manpower. The rebellion was quashed and the surviving Indians were harshly punished. By the viceroy's order men, women and children were seized and executed, some by cannon fire, some torn apart by dogs, and others stabbed. In 1548 he suppressed an uprising of the *Zapotecs*.

As viceroy, Mendoza commissioned the expedition of *Francisco Vázquez de Coronado* to explore and establish settlements in the northern lands of New Spain in 1540-42, the expedition of *Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo* to explore the western coastline of *Alta California* in 1542-43, and the expedition of *Ruy López de Villalobos* to the *Philippines* in 1542-43. The *Codex Mendoza* created by the order of Mendoza, and subsequently named for him.

During his term of office, Mendoza is credited with consolidating the sovereignty of the Crown throughout the Spanish conquests in New Spain and limiting the power and ambition of the first *conquistadors*. Many of the political and economic policies he established endured throughout the entire colonial period. He promoted the construction of hospitals and schools and encouraged improvements in agriculture, ranching and mining.

His administration did much to bring stability and peace to New Spain. In 1602, Sebastian Vizcaino sailed up the California coast, and Father Antonio de la Ascension wrote a journal of the voyage.

Ascension claimed that California was separated from the American continent by the “Mediterranean Sea of California.” It is not clear where Ascension got this notion, but this claim led to the mapping of California as an island beginning in 1622 with a small map on the title page of Antonio de Herrera’s *Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales*. The first folio maps to show California was an island were by Abraham Goos in 1624 and by Henry Briggs in 1625. However, it wasn’t until the more important commercial publishers accepted the insularity of California that this notion achieved universal acceptance. The first of these influential insular renderings was by British cartographer John Speed in 1626, followed by the Dutch publishers, such as Jan Jansson, whose map of North America from 1636. These were soon followed by all other major publishers such as Nicolas Sanson, Guillaume Blaeu, Pierre Duval, and Herman Moll. California was depicted on maps as an island for over 100 years, even after Father Kino established its peninsularity about 1705. Beginning with Delisle’s map of America in 1722, some cartographers began again to show a peninsular California, but many cartographers continued to depict it as an island. Finally in 1747, Ferdinand VII of Spain issued a royal edict declaring California as part of the mainland, and soon after that insular California finally disappeared from the map.

An engineer by trade, Glen McLaughlin collected nearly 800 island of California maps over a period of 40 years, making this corpus of maps the largest privately held collection known. The essence of his collection is in its depth, materials ranging from hemispheres to world maps, title pages to celestial charts. The collection also includes multiple states of the same map, where minute differences between maps are preserved in sequence. Through a combination of a donation and a purchase, the maps came to Stanford University in December 2011, yet zero modern academic universities or schools even speak to this amazing topic in itself.

Yet, clearly, Mendocino was known lands clear back to the 1600’s occupied by native brown skins whose cultural identities and legends have been largely omitted white man occupiers his-story books. In the Stanford University Library there are over 800 maps of the Island of California from the 17th and 18th centuries in great detail. California was determined not to be an island by a single Jesuit priest Kino in 1706 and so King Ferdinand, in 1746, alone declared CA was not an island...and that was that.

You can read more about the Island of California in Appendix 1.

Note this map from the 18th century showing the “Mar Vermejo” or “Red Sea” as well as islands between the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The lower island is named “El Gigante” or The Giants! Also Cape Mendocino, San Francisco, Canal de Santa Barbara, Sierra Nevada and other known California names of today.



Chapter 2

The Long Haul to Mendocino On Horse n' Buggy

Over 25 mills were established along the Mendocino coast from 1852-1868 when communications were difficult and so was engineering the mills and railroads.

The California Gold Rush is said to have begun the “greatest relocation in US history” when gold seekers came in 1849 from the East Coast by ships taking 6-8 months journey or by wagon train across the “Great Divide” to seek California riches. However, that is not close to



the real story where the mass extermination of Mexicano Californio's was conducted in 1846/47 where 150 California Battalions were hired by the US government to clear out all brown skins.

And with only one "Battle for the Republic" in 1847, where two brown skin natives were killed in Olampali Park, Novato, California and the rest of the peaceful natives surrendered to the Jesuit missions to be slaves, or will killed and buried in unmarked cemeteries that were once massive California insane asylums, to hide, and bury forever, the white mans genocide that occurred. In 1847 there were some 400,000 native brown skin natives who had lived in peace WITH nature for thousands of years and by 1851 the California census shows only 14,000 remaining. New governor Peter Burnett even made one of first laws to provide bounty, and their lands, for any brown skins proven killed! This was the real California Gold Rush and chinese were brought over for slave work on the railroads and lumber mills and logging roads as well.

History tells us that just one man, General, then Senator, Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, who Vallejo, California is named after and was the sole "native Mexicalifornio" who signed over California to the Freemason white men at the so called, "Bear Flag Revolt" in 1847, in Sonoma County. And that was that! California become sole rulership of the Republic of California, and then statehood in 1850.

- By 1870, the coast was lined with dozens of camps and settlements that shipped goods to San Francisco in small, two-masted schooners that easily navigated the rocky shoreline to load at the end of wire-rope "chutes" in ports known as "dogholes" because they were so small that a "dog had enough room to go in and back out."
- This also spurred the development of small shipyards along the Mendocino shoreline such as the Thomas Peterson shipyard at Little River that was responsible for building thirteen 2-masted lumber schooners from 1868 to 1879. These vessels were the backbone of West Coast shipping through much of the 19th century.
- The output of the coast was prodigious. The Garcia Mill near Point Arena, founded in 1869-1870, had an output of some eight million board feet per year.
- The San Francisco JOURNAL OF COMMERCE noted in January 1879 that "the lumber, grain, wool and other produce is shipped to us for sale and reshipment, and every little chute, roadstead or landing sends it products to and receives its supplies from San Francisco, dealing with no other place and having no other connections."
- The arrival of the railroad on the Pacific in 1869 was slow to reach the redwood coast, and in 1879 had little effect on the schooners' market. Increasing access by rail cut into the coasting trade, but it remained active through the early 20th century. Two-masted schooners gave rise to larger three-masted schooners and engine-powered "steam schooners" to support the trade.
 - The logging of the coast denuded the near-shore environment and the interior; in this fashion some of the smaller "dogholes" closed as inland stands were logged and shipped by rail to larger ports like Mendocino and Fort Bragg. Today, the maritime cultural landscape includes the surviving stands of Coast Redwoods preserved in several California State Parks in Sonoma and Mendocino counties.
 - In addition to the regular lumber trade, the coast was the setting for an active bark (used for tanning leather), railroad tie and cord wood industry.

- Close to 200 shipwrecks line this section of the coast, the majority of them being lumber schooners lost while engaged in the trade on a shore described in the COAST PILOT of 1889 as being lined with “jagged rocks above the water, sunken rocks, foul bottom and breakers....” These wrecks form an important part of the maritime cultural landscape of the redwood coast.
- The coastal lumber trade left a large number of “doghole” names on the coastal landscape – Biehler’s Landing, Fisk Mill Cove, Rough and Ready, Nip and Tuck, Saunders Landing, Iverson’s Landing, Bourn’s Landing and Cuffey’s Cove being but a few. Mapping the various landings shows on average only a few miles separating each from the other, all testimonials to the rapid, industrial and localized scale of a national and international trade.

It was Drake, on this voyage, who named California "New Albion;" and "annexed" it to England in the name of "good Queen". Thus, who today can say for sure that he did not anchor off the mouth of the Noyo River-sending men ashore to explore the region, or to obtain fresh water? If so, then some blue-eyed British sailor may well have been the first to have trod the very ground where Fort Bragg now shows its pleasing face. There is a Mendocino river called the “Albion” Why was it so named? And who named it, and when?

The official story of the discovery of Mendocino was that it all began with the wreck of a famous Chilean silk ship which, according to one rather widely held report, led indirectly to the white settlement of the Mendocino Coast. The story goes that some of the San Franciscans who came up to see if this ship could be salvaged, went back with such glowing reports to Williams, Ford and Meiggs of the giant redwood trees and limitless redwood forests of the Mendocino Coast, that these three men went up the coast on an inspection trip and, finding the reports to be true, at once made plans for building the Mendocino Saw Mills.

Communications & Travel Impossibilities

1846 First Newspaper established

- **1848 Gold Found** @ Sutters Mill
- **1849 Mail Delivery** by California Pacific Mail Steamship Company **CA Seeks Statehood** becomes state **1850** (Dec) President Polk confirms Gold in CA
- **1861 Telegraph** Western Union Telegraph Company link the eastern and western telegraph networks of the nation
- **1860-1861 Pony Express** the Pony Express began its run through Missouri, Utah, Nevada, and California. A rider covered 75 to 100 miles daily.
- **1877 Telephone** The world's first long-distance telephone line, established that connected French Corral with Bowman Lake at the headwaters of the Yuba River **1915** SF Exhibiton inaugurates the first transcontinental telephone line
- **1869 Intercontinental Railroad** Connected at Promontory, Utah
- **1881 Earthquake Seismograph** Invented
- **1911 First Air Mail Delivery**

The Transcontinental Railroad was not built until 1869, and then it was only one way rail line. So even after the railroad was built, most of the locomotives, saw mill parts, and people had to travel for 6- 8 months at sea, even heading to Hawaii to catch the Easterly winds to make it to California.

So to order equipment like railcars and railroads, with very precise dimensions needed, and saws for the sawmills had to be done by ship, taking 6-8 months just to get the orders! Or, by telegraph that was not operable even in San Francisco until the 1870’s, let alone all the way up to the rugged shores of Mendocino County.

(The pony express took weeks to get to the East Coast to place orders and was only in operation for 2 years).

Just to travel from the North Bay to Mendocino was an arduous journey in itself, yet we are told to believe that thousands of skilled lumberjacks, miners, railroad

engineers, cooks, house builders, machinists and blacksmiths made this journey to with their tools, clothing, and everything needed for an 1850 standard of living for gold miners, turned lumberjacks, engineers and track layers for the lone wolf gold rush only lasted until 1852 before corporate mining interests took over the CA gold rush.

To California via Cape Horn

The Strait of Magellan comprises a navigable sea route immediately south of mainland South America and north of Tierra del Fuego. The waterway is the most important natural passage between the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans, but it is considered a difficult route to navigate because of the unpredictable winds and currents and the narrowness of the passage.

Captains who elected to utilize the Strait of Magellan to bypass Cape Horn and shorten the trip by about 500 miles experienced a passage of from three to six weeks' duration in surroundings so forbidding and monotonous it often provoked despair. The narrow channels of the straits and the unpredictable currents, tides, and winds were constant hazards, especially to sailing vessels; steam-powered vessels had an easier passage.

The other main way around South America was by way of Drake Passage, south of Cape Horn – the body of water between the southern tip of South America at Cape Horn, Chile and the South Shetland Islands of Antarctica. It connects the southwestern part of the Atlantic Ocean (Scotia Sea) with the southeastern part of the Pacific Ocean and extends into the Southern Ocean. The passage is named after the 16th-century English privateer, Francis Drake, who was the first to discover it in 1578. Most sailing ship captains preferred the Drake Passage, which is open water for hundreds of miles, despite being often marked by very rough conditions and high winds.

The Long Route By Ship to California in the 1800's

One of the many, many problems I have with the his-story was 1) What ships were available if most were abandoned in SF harbor and 2) How could they afford to send ships back east again with a lack of a paying cargo? The sea route was more than 17,000 miles route from the east coast or Europe around Cape Horn in South America. This route averaged about 200 days by "standard" sailing ship or about 120 days by Clipper.

One of the main problems that occurred during the gold rush was the lack



of a paying cargo for ships leaving California. It took over 40 days to get a message back to the East Coast of the United States and often over 200–300 days to get new supplies shipped in by sailing ships.

When news of the California Gold Rush was confirmed late in 1848, many on the East Coast were ready to start on their way to California. The route was well known because of the many whaling ships that had already traversed Cape Horn on their way to Pacific whaling grounds or ports of call in Hawaii and California. In most East Coast cities, there were mariners who were well acquainted with the Cape Horn route and who knew precisely how to prepare for a voyage to California. One of the chief advantages of the Cape Horn route was that they could leave at any time of the year they could find a ship.[clarification needed] There were also travelers nicknamed "Argonauts", who foresaw the broad needs and demands of a mining center on the Pacific Coast and who brought along goods of all descriptions and sizes, from needles to knocked-down steamboats, on which they hoped to realize good profits. Indeed, some had no intention to do actual mining but to earn their fortune by providing goods and services to the miners.

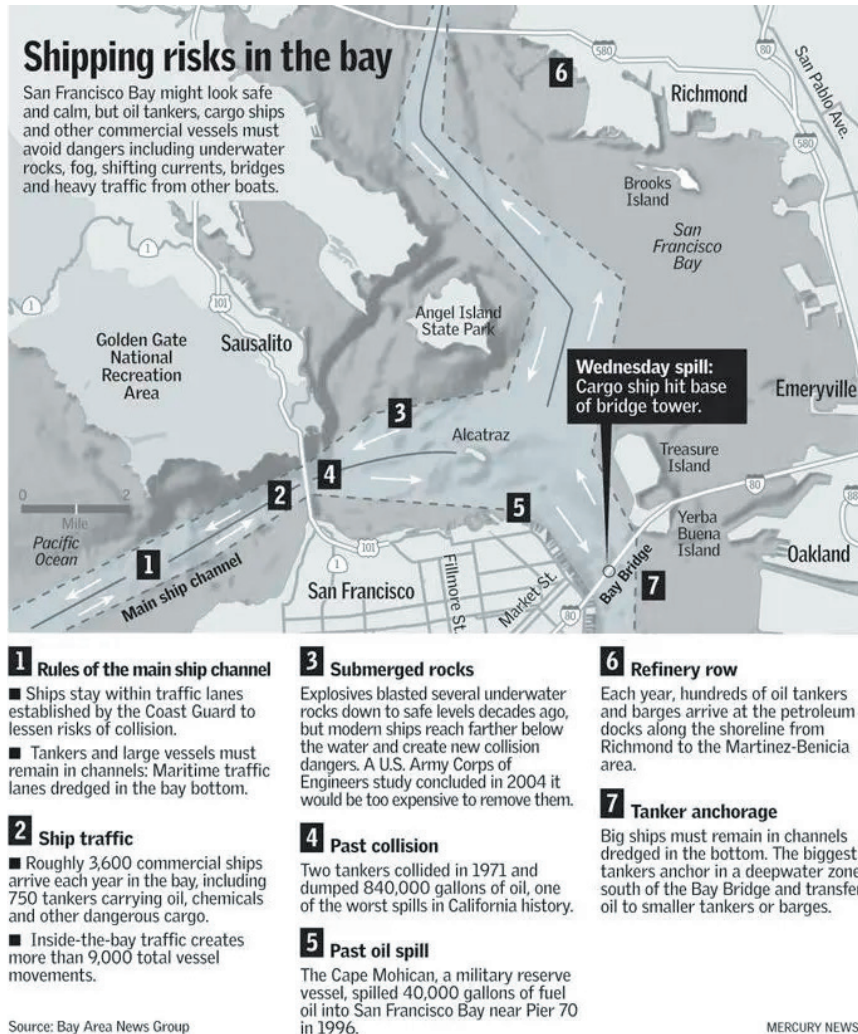
Most passengers initially got sea-sick and had a miserable time before getting their sea legs. The nature of the passage, involving crossing the equator twice, and the length of the average voyage in miles and time (often more than six months) resulted in unusual supply difficulties. Some ships stocked chickens, pigs or goats to supply fresh eggs and meat some time during the voyage. Large amounts of fresh water and food (usually salted meat and sea biscuits or hardtack) were required for the trip. The salted meat (about the only way meat could be preserved then) would have to be soaked overnight in fresh water to leach out the salt and make it semi-edible. Most Captains understood the causes of scurvy and provided some lemon or lime juice to prevent it.

Storms were a time of high suspense as the storm tossed their ship heavily from side to side and end to end. Goods, suitcases, etc. not tied down were soon rolling and sliding across the decks. Clothes were often washed by tying them to a rope and letting them be pulled behind the ship. Many spent hours fishing but rarely caught anything. When fish were caught they were a welcome addition to the monotonous diet. Sleeping was often done in crowded passenger quarters or on the deck – weather permitting. If the weather was fine and the crew permitted it, many tied a hammock in the rigging and slept outside. Those who purchased cabin fare usually had a narrow cabin with a door and a cot that was under 5.5 feet long (people were shorter then) and about 1.5 feet wide. The only extra room was the space under the bed for personal effects and luggage. Those who paid "steerage" fares (about 50% less) slept in common bunk rooms.

It was common practice to stop in at least two ports en route in order to take on additional supplies of fresh food, water and wood as well as a welcome chance to get off the ships. Rio de Janeiro or Santa Catarina, Brazil (often called St. Catharine's then) were common stopping places on the Atlantic side of South America. Some passengers were so desperate for fresh food that they often procured thousands of oranges or other fruit that was ripe while they were there and ate it after they continued on.

Only high priced and lighter and smaller items could take the shorter and quicker paddle steamer route over the Isthmus of Panama, nearly everything else had to travel the approximate 17,000 miles and over 200-day route all sailing ship route around Cape Horn or the Straits of Magellan. Higher priced, time sensitive goods, were often shipped in the faster clipper sailing ship which could make the trip from New York, Boston, etc. to San Francisco in about 120 days.

Entering San Francisco Bay to Unknown Waters Under Sail



The last hazards to California-bound vessels were the approach and entrance to San Francisco Bay known to be one of the most treacherous harbors to enter in the world with blinding fog, heavy tides, heavy winds and shallow rock shoals that could take a ship down immediately if struck.

Fifty percent of California's watershed drains into the ocean through the Golden Gate, a half-mile crack in the coastline. This produces tremendous currents, which, combined with heavy fog and unpredictable swells, made the bay's entrance one of the most difficult places to navigate in the world.

How they knew when ships would be arriving in such numbers and when is unknown.

At the Golden Gate, the bay is 350 feet deep, but in other places, it is treacherously shallow. *Two-thirds of the bay is less than*

18 feet deep, and the currents can be fierce. Clipper ships drafted (were under the water line) over 20 ft. of more without cargo, so the hazards of grounding were profound.

"In terms of risks, San Francisco Bay is an accident looking for the wrong day to happen," said Richard Charter, a longtime oil safety advocate with Defenders of Wildlife.

By 1851 the tangle of ships in the bay had led to the creation of a harbormaster who dictated where ships could drop anchor. Once inside San Francisco Bay, vessels were reported and identified to the people of San Francisco by the watchman with a telescope in a tower erected in September 1849 on Telegraph Hill, San Francisco.

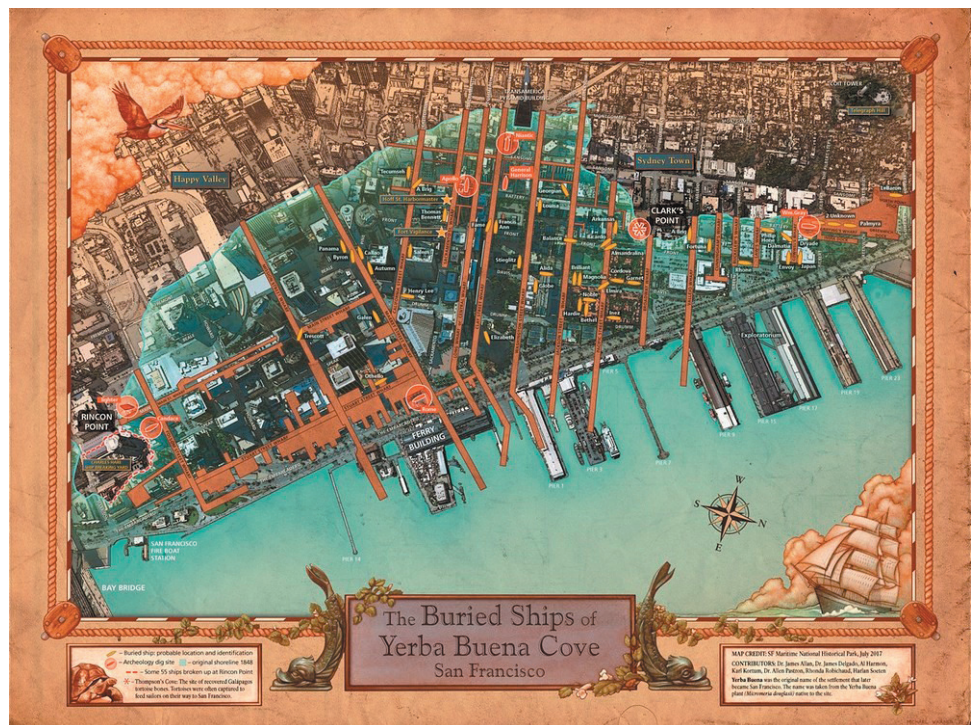
Once inside the bay and anchored, the ships were boarded next by members of the Revenue Cutter Service (predecessor of U.S. Coast Guard). Founded by Alexander Hamilton on August 4, 1790, the Revenue Cutter Service is the United States' oldest continuous seagoing service and enforced the tariff laws and tariff collection via customs duties (tariffs or ad valorem taxes) on foreign import goods. Amazingly, in the 1800s, about 85-95% of the money collected and used by the Federal Government was said come from these tariff collections. Customs collections were already said to have been set up by late 1847 in San Francisco. How did they know?

During October 1849, 63 vessels were reported to have left San Francisco; 25 sailed for South America, primarily Valparaíso or Callao; 10 vessels sailed for the Hawaiian islands (20–30 days each way), 9 went to Oregon and 9 to other non-Pacific ports. The high fares initially charged for paddle steamer passages to Panama induced some captains to allow passengers to work their way back to the East Coast for a low cost return. This made it possible to put a crew together at a "reasonable" cost.

Question: So, if you are a ship builder/owner, would you keep sending your ships knowing they were not coming back to the East Coast? NO YOU WOULD NOT! This alone nullifies the official story of mass migration to San Francisco.

Many of the sailing ships that arrived in San Francisco Bay were abandoned there or converted into warehouses or landfill. Once in San Francisco the crews often deserted the ships. The ship owners found little cargo of value to ship back to the East Coast out of California and the ships often went back in ballast with a cargo of useless rocks.

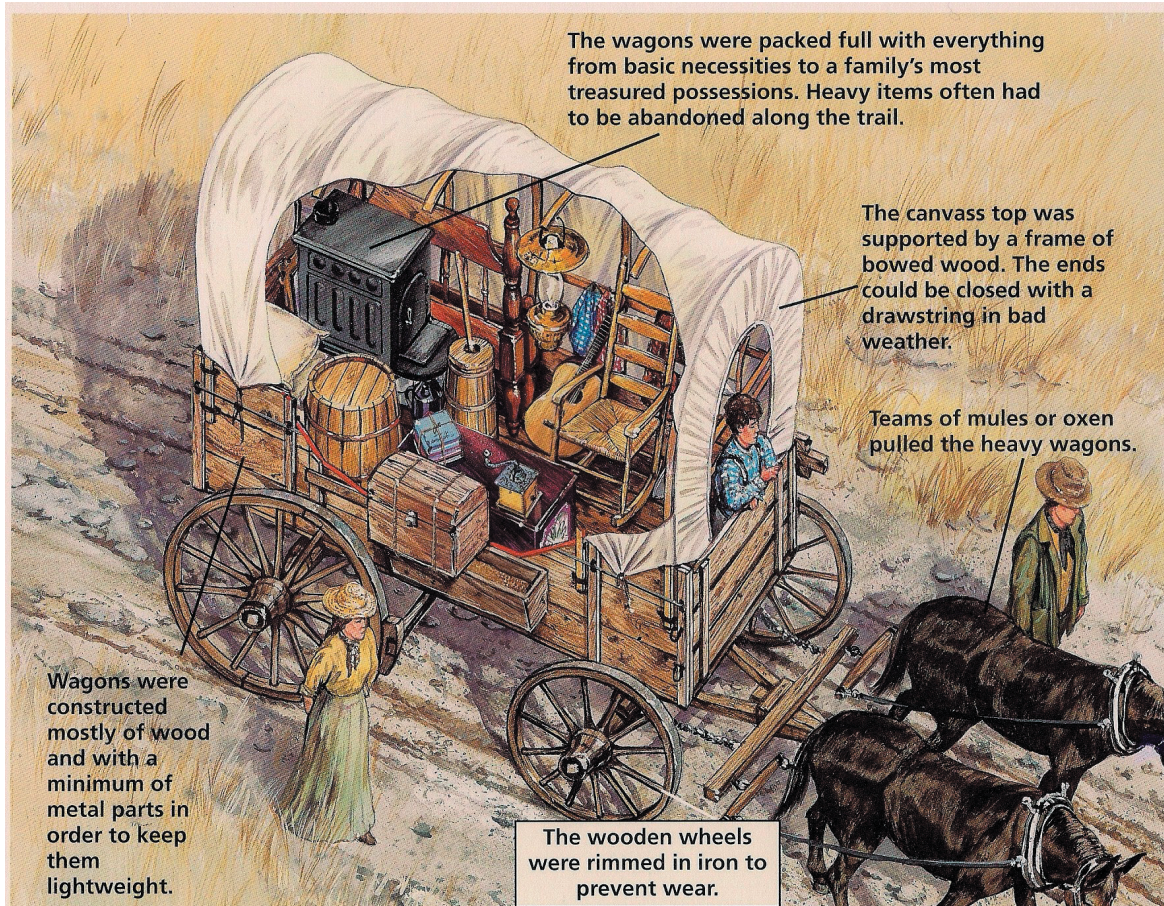
Since many of the ships were older and required expensive maintenance and crews were very hard to find and/or very expensive many hundreds of vessels were simply abandoned or sold at very low cost in Yerba Buena Cove. Others were converted into store ships or floating warehouses, stores, hotels, prisons,



etc.. Some abandoned ships were bought cheap, filled with ballast and sunk on the mud flats at high tide to enlarge the available wharves and docks. The ships were typically stripped of her upper works and all usable fittings by one of San Francisco's many marine salvage firms of Gold Rush days and then covered with debris and sand as developers filled in the mud flats on the bay and built wharves out to deeper water to accommodate docking ships. By 1857 nearly all abandoned shipping in the Yerba Buena Cove that had not been re-used was sent to a marine salvage or ship breaking firms where all usable fixtures, anchors, etc. were removed, the copper bottom (about 8,000 pounds of copper) salvaged and the timbers were removed and set aside for other uses. The rapidly expanding city of San Francisco needed room to store all of the incoming goods and much larger dockside facilities – there were none when California was annexed. There initially was not time to build adequate warehouses, wharves, docks on the water front.

Until the mid-1850s, even food supplies had to be imported. Provisions came from China, Australia, Chile, and the eastern United States, but they were all three to six months sailing time to California. Hawaii was only three to five weeks away, and had already developed commercial agriculture to provision whaling ships, which had concentrated in the Pacific by the 1840s.

Westward Ho!



Clearing roads for wagon trains consisting of heavy planks wide enough for teams of horses to pass one another, cost \$150,000, nearly \$70,000 per mile. Tolls ranged from twenty-five cents for a single horse and rider to one dollar for a four-horse team. 1849 saw a second stage line established near Sacramento. James Birch, also with dilapidated equipment, began passenger service from Sacramento to Mormon Island on the American River. The fare for this trip was also thirty-two dollars.

The journey by wagon train was also fraught with natives trying to prevent the white man's "westward expansion" to the "new world". Wild animals as well as extreme weather, like what happened to the Donner Party in Lake Tahoe are just a few of the many hardships one faced trying to seek fortune in the 49er gold rush.

The Long Haul to Mendocino Coast from San Francisco

Ford took the boat from San Francisco to Benicia, and went from there to Napa, and then to Sonoma by stage. At Sonoma he remained long enough to buy or hire three saddle horses and two pack mules. Also to witness a fight in which one of the adversaries pulled a gun and shot half the other man's teeth out without killing him. Ford then rode to Bodega Corners and stayed a day or two with Captain Smith; buying eight yoke of oxen, and hiring two men to help him with the mules and oxen. From there the party proceeded up the Coast by slow stages, camping wherever night overtook them. There were no roads—only rough, narrow trails—and they had to swim the swollen rivers. Crossing one of them—probably the Gualala, boundary between Mendocino and Sonoma counties—one mule drowned and the other swam downstream, got ashore and ran away. This was a real calamity, for, besides losing the mules, the party lost all its provisions and blankets. Thereafter they had only saddle blankets—"sweat cloths" Ford calls them—to sleep under, and for thirty-six hours they had nothing to eat but some berries they gathered along the trail. Then they reached what Ford referred to as "The Portuguese Ranch," near the Navarro River, and there got their first square meal in nearly two days, replenished their provisions, and rested for two days. Finally after ten days of hard, slow travel, they reached the mouth of the Big River, which Ford alternately called the "Rio Grande" and the "Bull Don." The former name was the one used by the Spanish and the latter his own version of the Indian name, "Booldam," which likewise meant "large stream. (Ryder, 53)

The First Non-Native Women Travel from Petaluma to Mendocino Coast

It took Mrs. W H. Kent and Mrs. WE Hill—the first two white women to reach the Mendocino Coast—nearly a week to make the trip from San Francisco to Big River in 1888. They travelled from San Francisco to Petaluma by boat and spent the night there. The next morning they took a carriage for Cloverdale, paying \$20 each. At noon they stopped at Santa Rosa for lunch; and, between there and Petaluma, saw but one house. From Santa Rosa they continued by carriage, getting as far as the Widow Fitch's place, near Healdsburg, by dark, and stayed over there. The next morning, after a breakfast of "hot sheep;" they started out again. They had to be ferried across the Russian River in a small skiff; the horses being led after them and swimming across. By evening, at the end of the third day, they were at Cloverdale, stopping at the well-known Markell's House. From Cloverdale to Mendocino City there was no road—only a trail—and natives ponies were hired for this leg of the trip.

The trail they travelled led up through Anderson Valley, coming out on the coast below Greenwood Creek, and then following the coast to Big River. Six long, hard days of travelling for a trip that now can be easily made by automobile in 3 hours. Other women who soon followed them to the Mendocino Coast to join their husbands underwent the same hardship without flinching or complaining...so the story goes ~ mendorailhistory.com

Ukiah to Fort Bragg

Travel inland was very difficult and was by horse or stagecoach in 1861. From Fort Bragg to Ukiah by stage took two days and was expensive. With good weather the trip by sea from the Redwood Coast to San Francisco took 14 hours, cost \$5 and you got a bunk and a meal. And with bad weather? And getting to the Mendocino Coast was no easy sail either.

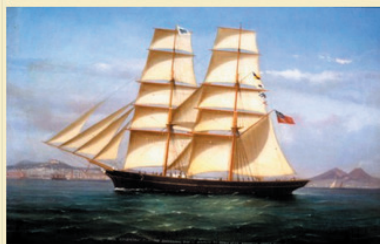
This is an excerpt from the Advocate News of **March 14th, 1911**:

"The southeast storm was hard on the steam schooners last week. The "Brunswick" and the "Noyo" sailed from here [Fort Bragg] for San Francisco last Friday afternoon and fought the storm all the way down. The Noyo took considerable water aboard and took some 26 hours to make the trip. The Brunswick made a little better time, clipping it off in 22 hours.....The Higgins sailed Sunday afternoon and beat her way down against the storm, making very poor time, 30 hours."

The vessels that plied in and out of Mendocino's doghole ports bringing in machinery and supplies and taking out lumber products had to deal with frequent foul weather and rock strewn approaches with only wind under sail for power. During storms along the Mendocino coast, ships lying at coast landings had to put out to sea to avoid being lost. If you were a sailing vessel that was no easy task. Steam powered schooners which started to supplant sail around 1900 fared better because they get up steam quickly and ride out the storm at sea. Before 1900 all ships were solely under sail power and many ships were wrecked along the Mendocino Coast shores, including the first ship, the Frolic, which is the reason his-story tells us how Mendocino was "founded" by the Euro White Americano's.

Wreck of the Frolic "Founds" Mendo

The Frolic Story



The Ephratah, Sister Ship of the Frolic

In the summer of 1850 a sailing brig named the Frolic struck the reef just north of Point Cabrillo and settled in a cove at the north end of what is now the state park property. Dubbed "*the most significant shipwreck on the west coast*" by historians at the San Francisco Maritime Museum, the story of the Frolic was researched by Dr. Thomas Layton, an archaeologist and head of the anthropology department at San Jose State University.

The 1850 wreck of the brig FROLIC in 1850 with a valuable cargo of Chinese trade goods brought would-be salvagers to the area. On their journey to the wreck site, they were astounded

by vast coastal forests of unlogged redwood trees. The local MITOM Pomo had salvaged the wreck, some say “pillaged” but the news of extensive redwood on the coast inspired San Francisco entrepreneurs to build the first of a series of logging camps and sawmills on the coast. With two officers, four oarsmen, and a sick Hindi sailor, Faucon guided the sturdier boat south, closely following the coastline. By August 4, he and his crew reached San Francisco.

The next day, the local newspaper ran a story about the wreck, including estimates of the lost cargo. In the following spring of 1851, Henry Meiggs, a wealthy, fast-dealing entrepreneur, sent Jerome Ford, the superintendent of his sawmill in Bodega Bay, to look for the *Frolic*. Meiggs was interested in whether the *Frolic's* cargo could be salvaged. By the time Ford got to the location of the wreck, there was nothing left. Between *Frolic's* survivors and the Pomo Indians, all the debris had been picked from the surf and beach. A former Vermont woodsman, Ford looked around and spotted something a lot more valuable than salvage—towering redwood trees. Upon his return to San Francisco, Ford told Meiggs about his find. Meiggs ordered a “sawmill” from back East and then bought a ship, the *Ontario*, to sail the ready-made mill up north. With Ford’s help, Meiggs established the first sawmill on the northern California coast at the Mendocino Headlands in 1852. Apparently Ford purchased the land from William Kasten, who had already claimed squatter’s rights. In some accounts, Kasten, a German immigrant, had been a survivor of the *Frolic*. Rather than ending up in the California gold fields, he became one of the original settlers of Mendocino. What doesn’t make sense of this story is the timing of it all. Remember, it takes 6-8 months to travel back and forth to the east coast by ship. So in 1850 Meiggs orders a saw mill from the east and then by the spring of 1851 he has the mill operational when the coast line was unportable?

Fort Ross Dog Hole Port

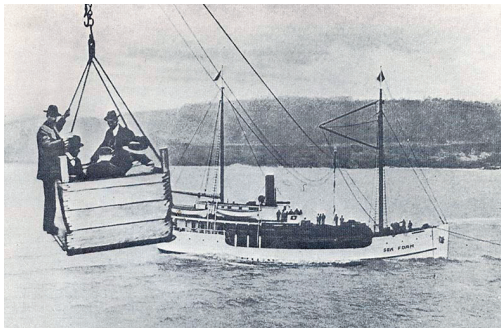
(Who could engineer this before calculators and then lift the massive logs, and anchor to bedrock in the 1860’s dealing also with the rough seas) ???



The demands of navigating the Redwood Coast, however, and a boom in the lumber industry in the 1860s called for the development of handy two-masted schooners able to operate in the tiny dog-hole ports that served the sawmills. Many sites along this stretch of coast utilized chutes and wire trapeze rigging to load the small coastal schooners with lumber. Most of these ports were so small they were called dog-hole ports—since they supposedly were just big enough to allow a dog to get in and out. Dozens of these were built, and almost any small cove or river outlet was a prime candidate for a chute. Each dog-hole was unique, which was why schooner captains often sailed back and forth to the same ports to load. The mariners were often forced to load right among the rocks and cliffs in the treacherous surf. They must have wanted these old growth Redwoods really really bad to risk the safety of crew and boat.

All along the coast, wherever the sea bit into the shoreline to make a tiny harbor, they constructed chutes and wharves and ports all up and down the Sonoma, Mendocino and Humbolt Coasts.

(note the natty dressers with top hats and all!)



As the steamer headed in the bay, the crew would be getting the work boat ready. When the ship came up to the head-mooring, the boat would be dropped in the water and the crew would take the head line over to fasten it. Then the ship would swing around and get into position opposite the Point, bow headed out to sea, while the work boat ran lines to the other moorings. Coming ashore from a Sailing Schooner.

In the early days there was no “box” to ride in. So the men would fish up a wire from the bottom of the bay on the off side. This done, the boat would go inshore, and bring a wire out from the chute house on top of the Point. The two wires would then be coupled with a large slip hook so as to ride over the side of the ship while the boat went inshore to pull out a large pulley block which handled a continuous line that worked as a traveler. The whole rig would then be tightened up. There would then be an exchange of whistles between the ship and chute house, and out would come the traveler with a square, high sided box hanging from it. When this was set down on the deck, a door on the side would be opened, and you would join other passengers in going into the box. More whistles, and up and out you would go, riding up the wire to the Point, where you would be set down on the platform at the front of the chute house, and you got out. Regular travelers by steamer took all this in their stride, but not every first-time visitor was happy about the system”.

If you didn’t like the wire, you would have hoped on the way up the coast, even though you’d been more uncomfortable that the sea would be just rough enough to cause the steamship to go into the alternate port of Little River [now Van Damme State Park]. There was a wharf there,

and getting ashore there didn't involve a spectacular ride through the air. Of course, if it was really rough, you didn't go ashore anywhere until the sea calmed down. If the wait stretched out to two or more nights of being tossed in your cabin (as it did once in a while) you paid what attention you still could to the green can, and the whole experience would be a little of a strain.

And so, you reached Mendocino (or Little River) at a cost of seven or eight dollars one way, meals and berth included. [\$8 in 1907 would be worth \$178.50 in 2011.] Remember these were poor people coming to California to seek wealth and to pay for travel, and how they paid when cash systems were not in place is unknown.

According to the shipwreck data base of the California State Lands Commission, there were **218 shipwrecks** off the Mendocino Coast between 1850-1950. So additionally, schooners to go up rivers and get into dog hole ports had to be constructed as well as the sea faring clipper ships.

River Boat Schooner Rigs

Not only were hundreds of sea faring ships plying the West Coast during the great redwood log out but shallower bottom, plank carrying schooners were needed to get the planed wood out to the ships awaiting off the Mendocino Coast.

Not long after his marriage to Bridget, Charles Fletcher went into partnership with two brothers, Capt. Thomas Kennedy of San Francisco and James Kennedy of Navarro. Together Charles and James built the first lumber schooner on the Mendocino coast, the Sea Foam (1862: "a fast sailor"), built for C. Goodall of San Francisco. The Mendocino Beacon, "Shipping Interest" of March 14, 1885 states for 1862:

"This year the schooner Sea Nymph was built at Navarro by Kennedy and Fletcher. This was the beginning of ship building on the coast of Mendocino county."



At Little River, Captain Thomas H. Peterson and his crew of skillful craftsmen allegedly brought over from the East Coast by ship, built twenty lumber schooners-and sold them as fast as they were built.

At what is now known as Navarro-by-the-Sea, Charles Fletcher built six or eight of these ships and several were built at other Mendocino Coast ports. These were not, of course, enough to serve the whole Mendocino Coast, so shipyards in San Francisco, Oakland, Benicia, and Vallejo turned out scores of these special ships to meet this special need.

The schooner rig dominated the lumber trade, since its fore-and-aft rigging permitted sailing closer to the wind, easier entry to small ports, and smaller crews than square-rigged vessels. These ships needed to return to the lumber ports without the expense of loading ballast. Shipyards built some smaller schooners with centerboards that retracted. This helped the flat-bottomed vessels to enter shallow water. Even in fair weather it was a none-too-easy task to take a ship safely in and out of these harbors; and, through this hazardous experience, officers and men developed a skill in seamanship that would have been far beyond the capabilities of masters and sailors of the largest ships afloat.

At the time of the construction of the barque *Hesperus* in 1882, Jackson writes, "the form of the West Coast lumber vessels had become well established and were a radical departure from the New England built ships." Because lumber is a bulk cargo that does not require shelter, and is difficult to stow below decks, lumber ships from yards such as the Hall Brothers in Port Blakely, Washington were built without the between decks of the New England "Downeasters." "Close to half of their cargo was stowed as deckload - that is above deck."

Soon steam schooners (wooden but powered) replaced the small two-masters in the dog-hole trade and larger schooners, such as the still existing *C.A. Thayer* and the *Wawona* were built for longer voyages and bigger cargo. West Coast shipyards continued to build sail-rigged lumber schooners **until 1905** and wooden steam schooners until 1923.

In 1907 observers noted the increase in size of schooners. The first three-masted schooner built on the Coast was launched in 1875. It was also the first lumber schooner to exceed 300 tons. Shipwrights built the first four-master in 1886 and the first five-master in 1896. The later were more generally involved in the overseas trade. Sail schooners grew from fifty to 1,100 tons during this period. More than 50 major shipbuilders operated on the Pacific Coast during the era of the coastwise schooners. Demand for coastwise lumber shipping continued until after the First World War and total lumber transported by the railroads did not exceed its seaborne competition until about 1905. Even in the 1870s mills shipped lumber directly from some dog-holes to Asia and South America.

Chapter 3

Freemasonic Foundings & Brothels in Mendocino

Freemasonry founded USA. George Washington was a freemason as were many other Presidents. That Mendocino was set up as one of the first freemason lodges in California is telling in that they wished to establish Mendocino as a priority. It's telling that the Mendocino Freemason lodge is perched above a savings bank as you read about in great detail in my book on the true founding of California Statehood in 1850.

Freemasons Lewis and Clark were said to open westward expansion with the Oregon Trail into California in the 1830's and the trail continued to be used rather than a straight trek across the Great Salt Lake. Why did they go up and all the way around the Great Salt Lake at the time? Because the Great Salt Lake was STILL a lake and not a viable route to the CA Gold Rush until 1846, which I cover in my book as well.



*The Incredible Story of
The Founding of California
by Genocide of
its Native People*

1848

1849

1850

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By James W. Lee

This is the Freemasonic Temple Lodge in SF in the 1880's. look how massive it is!

Lewis and Clark, Leland Stanford and John Sutter of Sutters Mill and Fort are just a few of the "Freemason Founding Fathers" of California that established their "posts" by setting up lodges throughout California in the mid-1800's. The Grand Lodge of California was established in Sacramento in 1850, a few months before California became a state. A decade later, California Freemasonry had more than 5,000 members, and lodges up and down the state. Many of the leaders of early California counted themselves among its members.

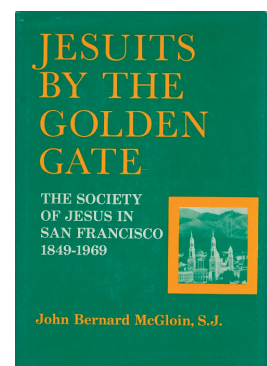
~ from Mendocino Beacon 6/6/22

"The Mendocino Masonic Lodge #179 is one of the oldest continuously operating Masonic lodges in California and one of the oldest continuously occupied buildings in Mendocino. Two hundred and 41 years ago, 56 brave colonists met in Philadelphia to risk their 'lives, fortunes and sacred honors' so that you and I can live in the freedom, liberty and independence we enjoy in America today," says Lodge spokesman Robert Scott. "What is less known is that nine of these courageous men, including the president of the Continental Congress, were members of the world's oldest and largest international fraternity - the Freemasons.

Founded in March 1865, its organizers were Freemasons who had moved to California from northern East Coast Masonic Lodges. Among original members were leaders of Mendocino, including William Heeser, who was a storeowner, a newspaper publisher and banker. Heeser donated the land on which the Lodge is now located. The current Mendocino Lodge now consolidates with the former Masonic lodges of Fort Bragg and Point Arena". The current Mendocino Lodge now consolidates with the former Masonic lodges of Fort Bragg and Point Arena. Erik Albertson, first Worshipful Master of Mendocino Lodge No. 179, Free and Accepted Masons, undertook construction of this Masonic Hall in 1866. Albertson carved "Time and the Maiden," the statue which adorns the roof, out of a single virgin redwood trunk. In 1883, The Hall was moved to its present location to allow for widening of the streets. In his beach shack on the Big River, Erick labored over this piece in his spare time. The statue depicts Father Time, the Hourglass of Transience, the Weeping Maiden, the Anointment of Her Hair, the Acacia Branch and the Sacred Urn, the Sundered Column and the Book of Light, all symbols within the Masonic Order.

In many places, they represent the close link between lodges and their communities. Beginning in 1852, with the first records of California lodges establishing their own burial sites, Masonic cemeteries have provided a final resting place for some of the most important figures in the state's history. From Shasta to San Diego, they've brought Masons together to celebrate, mourn, and pay homage. Packed to the brim with history, they really do make you want to start digging.

In addition to the Freemasons establishing lodges all over California, the Jesuits aka The Men in Black, were also well established in the SF Bay area

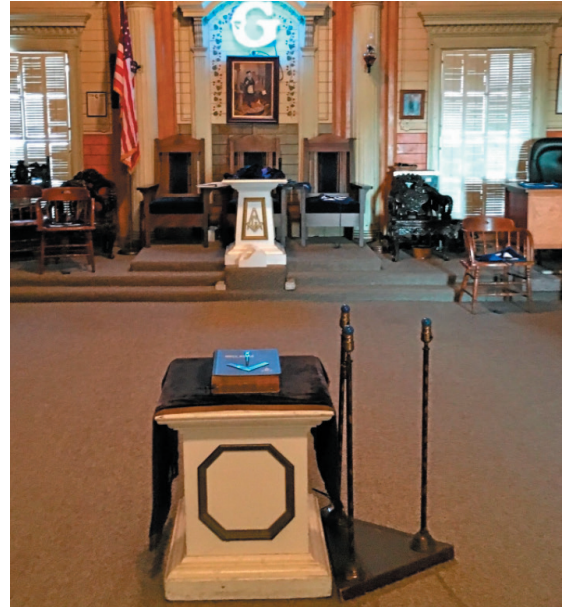


and throughout California at the onset of the CA Gold Rush of 1949, which allegedly started the whole mining and harvesting of lumber in California.

Mendocino Freemason Building is still their today above a savings and loan bank.

10500 Lansing Street, center of town, Mendocino.

All Male Secret Rites; Secret Rituals



Father Time and the Weeping Virgin

It is more than a little creepy that the founding masons chose to have Chronus known as Father time with his scythe, representing death and wearing angels wings, is behind a young woman pulling her hair while she is churning butter while reading a book with ontop a fasces. The Roman symbol used still to this day in the US Capitol building. Fasces holds caning rods and were used if anyone protested Roman laws of the day and anyone that protested eitehr were caned in the streets or had their head removed with the reapers scythe. And so very few in Mendocino even have a clue why the figurines are center placed in the city.



from <https://wordsonstone.wordpress.com/2014/08/19/father-time-the-weeping-virgin/>

The statue was hand-carved by the lodge's first master, Erick Albertson. He was 27 in 1865 when he started carving it in his spare time. He worked at the local lumber mill. He carved the statue in a cabin on the beach and worked at night by candlelight. It took him seven years to finish it. Shortly after he finished it he died. Albertson also carved fluted columns, arches, ceiling decorations and other artistic renderings inside the building, all symbolic of the Masonic order.

The Hourglass representing time can have many meanings in itself. One is that we are all moving forward in time, unable to move the sands backwards up the glass. No matter our station or position that we may hold in life, no matter how many riches we may acquire the sand continues to move from the top of the glass to the bottom. In this matter we are all equal, or on the level with each other.

Another allusion that the Hourglass has is death. Sometimes the Hourglass is represented with a scythe further enforcing the concept of death. The scythe has a long tradition, particularly in Europe and the Americas of representing the Grim Reaper or the Angel of Death. It also is associated with the mythical figure of father time. In this allusion, death the great leveler is referenced. Again regardless of station in life or wealth that we have gained, death comes for us in the end.

For Freemasonry, this is probably some of our more darker references. It can though be turned around, with the belief in the eternity of the soul. That time passes for us all and that death comes for us all is true. It is through the belief that leading a good, honest and true life that we will be able to one day turn the hourglass on it's side, stopping the flow of time as our good works here on Earth are recognized.

There are several versions of this sculpture containing different components which have been related to mythology, Judaism and Christianity; yet it is ultimately a Masonic carving. It symbolizes that time, patience and perseverance will accomplish all things. The most common symbols are Father Time, a Virgin, a broken column, an urn, a sprig of acacia, and a book, all of which rest on the top level of three steps. Like the ancient Egyptians and Israelites, the sprig of acacia primarily symbolizes the immortality of the soul when it is presented to a Master Mason. The evergreen quality of the tree reflects the human spirit, the immortal part of us which can never die.

Father Time is most often depicted as an old man with long hair and beard, and a pair of wings. A scythe and hourglass are symbols associated with him. The scythe represents the Divine harvest and the hourglass denotes that the sands of time bring us closer to death. As the scythe cuts the harvest, so life is ended by Father Time. He stands behind a virgin (or young woman) attempting to untangle the ringlets of her hair. It symbolizes that with time and perseverance all things can be accomplished. She stands before a sundered column symbolic of a life cut short. (*A column or pillar was often used by the Hebrews to symbolize rulers or nobles.*)

In Freemasonry, a summary of the sculpture relates the following.

- The broken column denotes the untimely death of Grand Master Hiram Abiff.
- The beautiful Virgin, weeping, denotes the unfinished Temple.
- The book open before her, displays that his virtues are on perpetual record.
- The sprig of acacia in her right hand, represents the timely discovery of his body.

- The urn in her left, that his ashes were there safely deposited to perpetuate the remembrance of so distinguished a character.
- Father Time standing behind her unfolding the ringlets of her hair denotes that time, patience and perseverance will accomplish all things.
- In 1858, realizing that the small congregation needed a permanent Sanctuary for worship, Jerome B. Ford and William Heeser were elected to collect subscriptions to build the first church in Mendocino, a small building on the northeast corner of Lansing and Ukiah Streets, across from the future location of the Masonic Temple. Mendocino pioneer Peter Kelly was an ordained Presbyterian elder from Prince Edward Island, and it was he who superintended the little flock when no minister was available. In 1859, with eight charter members, the congregation applied to and was received by the Presbyterian denomination as an established church, to begin its slow, painful, but triumphant course in survival through years of economic change and social upheaval. In 1861, J.B. Ford donated the money to build a steeple and a church bell for the first church. However, the congregation grew so rapidly that in nine years it was necessary to abandon this church and build a much larger one.

Freemason Founding of First Church in Mendocino City

In 1858, realizing that the small congregation needed a permanent Sanctuary for worship, Jerome B. Ford and William Heeser were elected to collect subscriptions to build the first church in Mendocino, a small building on the northeast corner of Lansing and Ukiah Streets, across from the future location of the Masonic Temple. William Heeser was a German-American newspaper publisher and banker in Mendocino County, California. Heeser became a Freemason in 1850, and joined the California lodge of the Masons around 1952. He was one of the founders, initially warden and later master of the Mendocino lodge, #179, which began in 1865 and met above Heeser's general store until its own building, the Mendocino Masonic Hall, was completed in 1872.

In 1870 and 1871 he founded the Bank of Mendocino and the Mendocino Discount Bank. Heeser founded the *Mendocino Beacon* in Mendocino, California with W. H. Meacham in 1877 and the *Fort Bragg Advocate* in Fort Bragg, California in 1889; he also founded newspapers in the Mendocino County communities of Kibesillah, Rockport and Westport. To say Mr. Hesser was a very busy man is an understatement!

In 1892, he purchased the *Point Arena Record*, which had been founded in 1888 by H. B. Cartnel. Heeser Drive in Mendocino Headlands State Park is named after William's son, August Heeser, who inherited the newspaper publishing business and who donated some of the headlands to form the park in 1957. Mendocino pioneer Peter Kelly was an ordained Presbyterian elder from Prince Edward Island, and it was he who superintended the little flock when no minister was available.

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The many tombstones at the Mendocino Cemetery have freemasonic symbolism. Imagine in those days having stone and granite blocks to engrave, etch and erect in the late 1800's? Where did they get the stone and granite from? And note the phallic symbolism of the tombstones.



Triple Masonic Lynchings of 1879

~wikipedia – Elijah Frost, age 29, along with Abijah “Bige” Gibson and Tom McCracken, both reported to be about 19 years of age, were charged with petty larceny having been accused of stealing a saddle and harness. The three, it was later reported, had for years been involved in stealing, robbing smokehouses, drinking and reckless discharging of their firearms. They were arrested by a constable on August 29, 1879, shackled, and taken to Brown’s Little Lake Hotel where they were to await the arrival of the circuit court judge.

A meeting was held in the Willits Masonic Temple and during the early morning hours of September 4, 1879, a group of 30 masked “regulators”, all members of the local Masonic Temple, seized the prisoners from two guards, proceeded to take the trio to a bridge north of town at the base of Sherwood Road, placed a rope around their necks and rocks in their pockets and pushed them off the side-guards of the bridge with their feet left dangling in the water, symbolic of a Masonic hanging. Their bodies were not cut down until sometime the next afternoon so as to set an example to others. The Ukiah *Daily Evening Post* reported “there seems to be no proof whatever that the murdered men were guilty of the offense charged against them.”

The Many Brothels on the Mendocino Coast

As logging camps and towns sprung up, so did bordellos, bawdy houses, houses of ill-repute and ill-fame, chippy houses, and brothels. For some women in the trade, it was a choice, but for many economically and socially oppressed women, it was a necessity. Prostitution was one of the few professions open to women at the time, and for many, it was their only means of survival. Many women, especially women of color, were forced into the trade through kidnapping, trafficking, enslavement, and indentured servitude.

Prostitution was no secret and there were few attempts to hide it, but as towns became further established, and more women made their way out west, the social hierarchy and strict moral codes of Victorian society followed. There were multiple

brothels in Ukiah but Irene’s place was well-known and located on Church Street right behind the City Hall and fire department, located on the SE corner of Church and School Streets at that time. There are plenty of rumors about the operation; many are about various tunnels that connected several downtown buildings to the brothel. What we do know is the building was owned by Dan Gobbi and was labeled as a “female boarding house” on the fire insurance maps.

Allegedly, the building was already being used as a female boarding house when Gobbi purchased the lot from E. W. King in 1896. There are rumors that underground tunnels connected many downtown buildings to the brothel so people could come and go unseen. Ballard said the brothel closed by 1911, was sold in 1923, then was torn down and replaced by the three-story building there today.





(talk about your walk of shame !! Why would they go through all this trouble and to get water, food, do laundry, etc..???)

Fort Bragg's most famous brothel was reached by a suspension bridge! It was located off of Fort Bragg on a rock at the foot of Pine Street – see picture below. At one time Fort Bragg “boasted” of having 37 brothels of which this, The Island of Joy, was one. The suspension bridge pictured below took “patrons” out to the Island. It lasted about a decade until it burned down in 1921.

The local paper reported that “the town was blessed” when it burned. The island was dynamited so that it could not be built upon again. The rocks where it once stood are clearly visible at low tide. You can still see the site of the last brothel in Fort Bragg. Go up Laurel Street – it runs up from the CWR depot – and halfway up the block on the left is an alley. The first building on the right in the alley behind the store is the studio of the well-known local artist Erin Dertner.

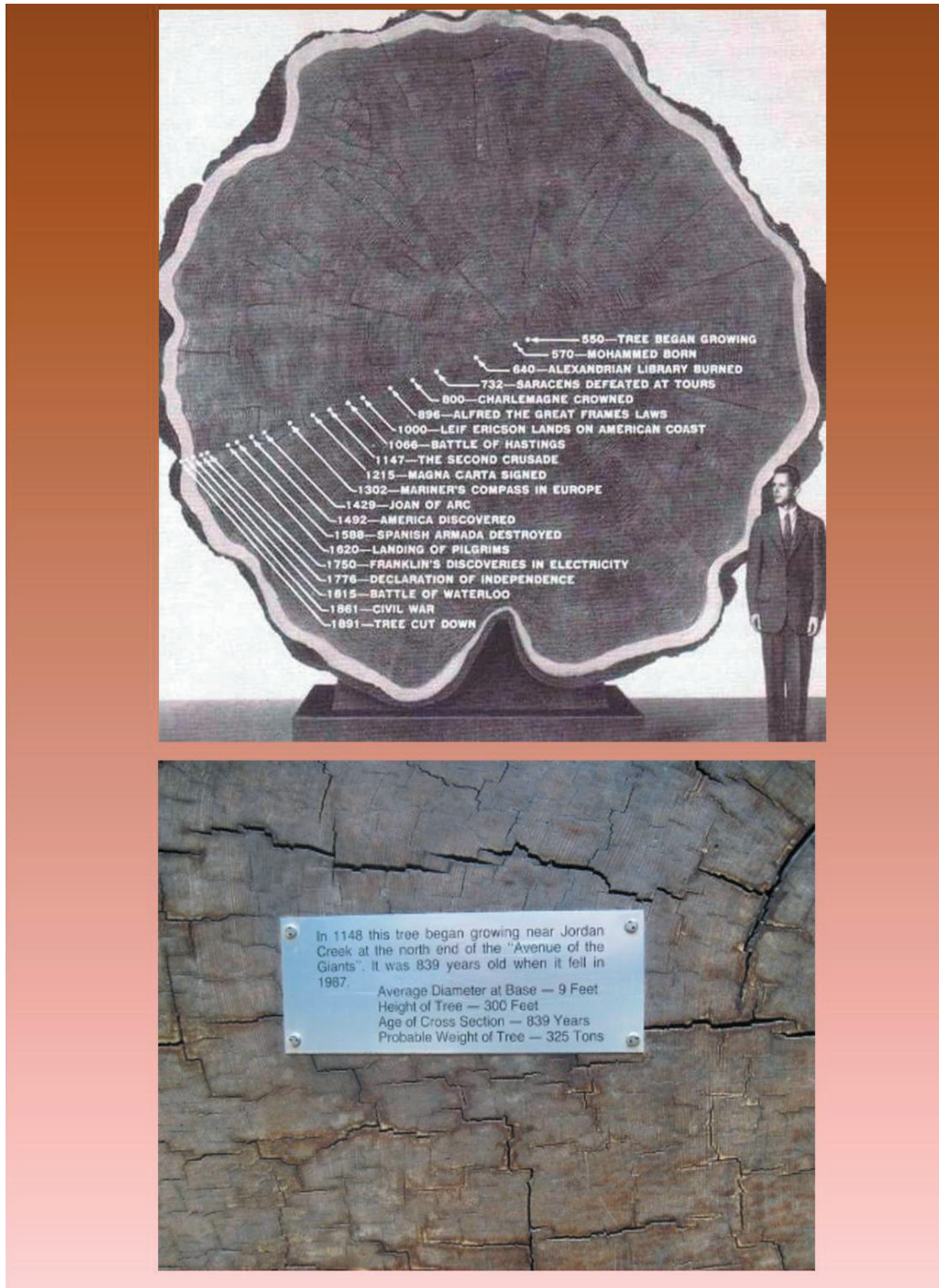


When Tomas, Erin's husband, renovated the building he found that it was purpose built for the “trade” and that the “ladies” had left a number of “artifacts” behind in cupboards built into the walls. The Coast Hotel, on the corner of Franklin and Oak in Fort Bragg is another of the town's old brothels. Fort Bragg had over a hundred bars and Saturday nights when “the boys” came in from the woods were definitely “hot”. The Golden West Saloon on Redwood is still there after 100 plus years – see this picture of the interior in 1906. It also had a brothel upstairs. If you venture inside you will find that the interior has not changed much in since this picture was taken.

Chapter 4

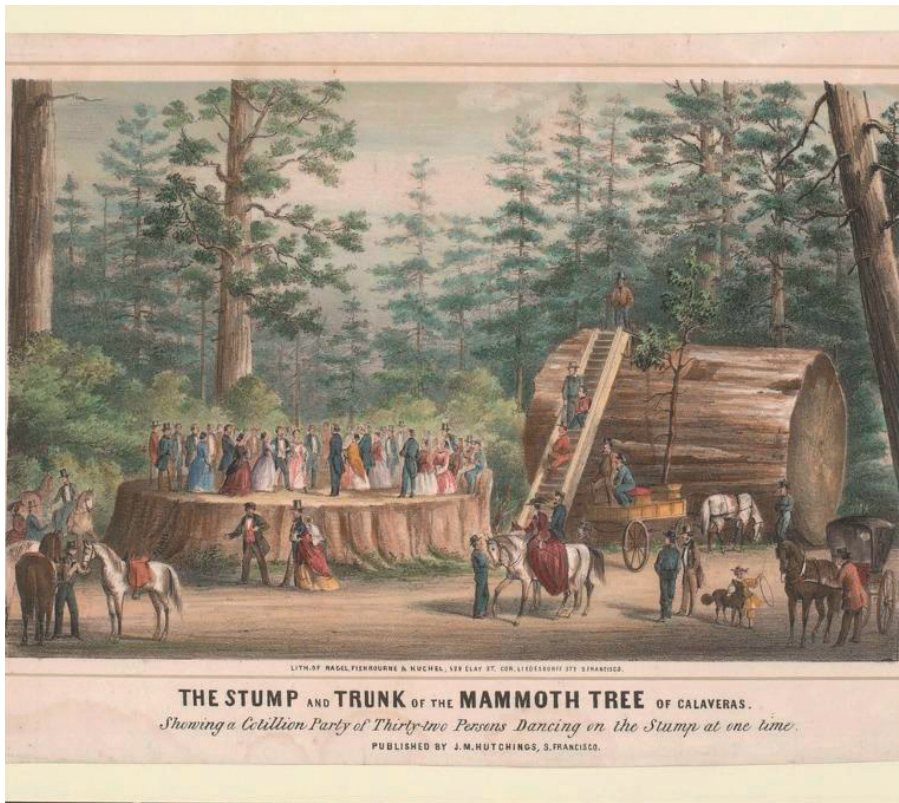
Destruction and Devastation of World's Greatest Redwood Forest

All the way back to the time of Jesus Christ the coast Redwoods lived.



Less than 2% of these thousand year old Giant Redwood and Sequoia Trees Are Still in Existence after living unperturbed and in safety while in the care of the Native brown skin Californio's. Once the white man arrived, the forests were decimated in just a few decades. This before the Industrial Evolution of the early 20th century!





Among the most celebrated of the Sequoias was the Mammoth Tree of Calaveras County. The tree was chopped down in 1857 and the remains were converted into a tourist attraction.



Some of the earliest descriptions and illustrations of the natural wonders of California featured the Mammoth Tree.

DE-Forestation and DE-Struction of the Great Redwood Forests

Like the consequences of gold mining, the consequences of the timber industry were enormous and eventually, devastating. The forests were burned then clear cut leaving no habitat for wildlife that existed forever before the white man came and decimated the lands for gain and profit motifs only.

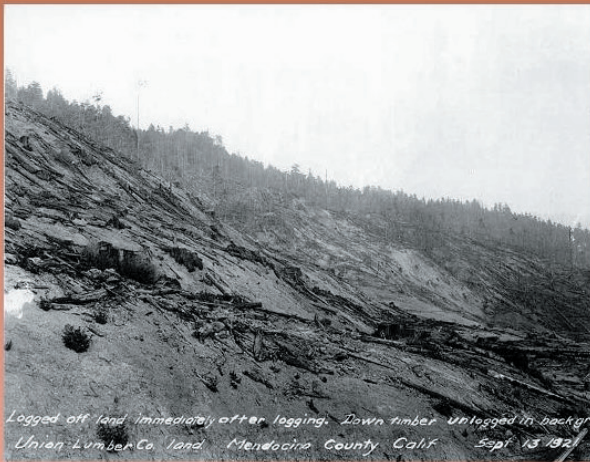
Think of all the mud slides that must of occurred as well due to the extreme scorched earth policy of tree clearing to harvest the redwoods.

- **Deforestation and environmental degradation.** By the mid-1870s, there were over 300 sawmills in the entire state, most of which were in Northern California. By 1870, the logging industry had already consumed one-third of the state's forests. Clearly, the economic activities of the logging industry resulted in massive deforestation.
- In 1850, a redwood belt covered about two million acres on the Pacific coast. Fifty years later, more than a third of this old growth forest was gone.
- By the 1890s, newspaper accounts make it clear that the area around the Truckee River and Lake Tahoe were so devastated by logging that the mills around the Lake were forced to shut down.
- In logged out areas, the removal of large numbers of trees created ecological disturbances that devastated native grasses, shrubs, and browsing animals such as deer and elk. Especially in the redwood forests, logging destroyed a habitat for many mammals.
- Deforestation increased runoff in streams, thereby raising the level of sediment in the rivers and reducing stream depth at the same time that it increased stream width.
- The loss of the canopy increased soil and stream temperatures which in turn hurt the habitat and health of migrating fish.



From these images it is apparent that fires were used to clear the forest to more easily remove the giant redwoods. How these fires were started and controlled is unknown but the natives must have been beyond horrified how the white man treated these sacred lands and forests.

**Fire Burns and Clear Cut
Destruction of Lands and Animal Habitats**



The Great Redwood Forests of Mendocino

For 3,000 years, the Giant Redwoods of California were untouched until the Spanish conquistadors arrival followed by the Euro American invasion of California in the 1850's. Over 2 million acres of Giant Redwood trees were left alone and now there are **less than 2% old growth redwoods remaining!**

When the white man came he saw massive profit potentials to bring the trees down. One giant redwood tree alone could build 5 houses, and they were pest and fire resistant. The world had never seen such amazing building woods before.

The Giant Redwood trees are built for survival. Their foot-plus-thick bark shields the trees from fatal fires, and a red-tinged chemical responsible for giving the trees their namesake color protects them against insects and fungus. They are the fastest-growing conifers in the world, reaching heights of 379 feet, with trunks 30 feet in diameter, leaving would-be competitors in the shade. Giant Sequoias grow on the western slopes of California's Sierra Nevada and can live as long as 3,000 years.

Coastal redwoods, which can live to be more than 2,000 years old, sprout along a 20-mile-wide, 470-mile-long ribbon on the continent's edge, where ever-present fog supplies the trees with life-giving moisture and nutrients.

The tallest one of all is a towering beauty by the name of Hyperion; discovered in 2006, this giant stands **at 380.1 feet in height**. Other notable specimens include Helios at 374.3 feet , Icarus at 371.2 feet and Daedalus at 363.4 feet. Amongst the forests of coast redwoods, there are around 400 small redwoods that are completely stripped of color. Having long stumped scientists, so to speak, recent research likely explains what's going on.

The so-called "ghost redwoods" were found to be full of cadmium, copper and nickel and other noxious metals. It's believed that the wan trees are in a symbiotic relationship with their healthy neighbors, acting as a "reservoir for poison in exchange for the sugar they need to survive."

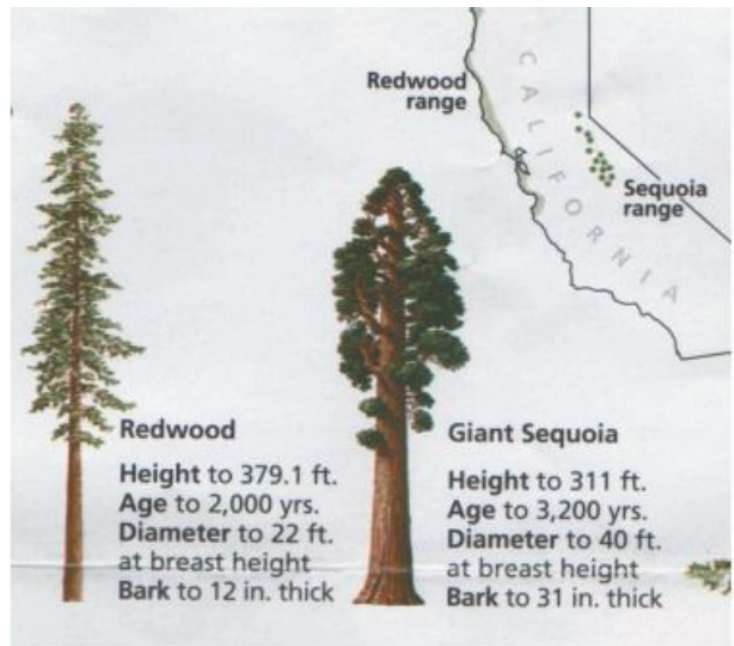
Sequoia trees are often confused for redwoods because of their similar height and habitat. Sequoias, however, have thicker trunks and coarser bark than redwoods, which have a slender trunk. The leaves of a Giant Redwood are broad and long. This allows them to breathe in air the most easily. The leaves look much like needles, but they are not as sharp as other evergreen trees. The leaves of a Giant Redwood are broad and long. This allows them to breathe in air the most easily. The leaves look much like needles, but they are not as sharp as other evergreen trees. Cones of a giant redwood are relatively small, especially considering its rather large size. Often, they will fit in the palm of your hand and are about the size of a golf ball.



When a giant redwood tree is cut down with only the stump left, it sends up 2nd growth shoots anew to regrow again, yet these 2nd and 3rd growths will compete for the same root system. The tree does not die, it's root system is still intact and supports new growth because it's "grounded" to Earth.

Now that fog is fast fading away. Rising temperatures brought on by global warming are resulting in more fog-free days on the coast, while record drought deprives both redwoods and sequoias of water. The rapidity of the change in their environment wrought by the burning of fossil fuels threatens to overwhelm the giant trees. The climate changes that redwoods have seen

in the past, they were taking place over millennia," says Todd Dawson, a redwood expert and a professor at UC Berkeley. "It would take a thousand years for temperatures to change over two degrees. Now it's taking three years."

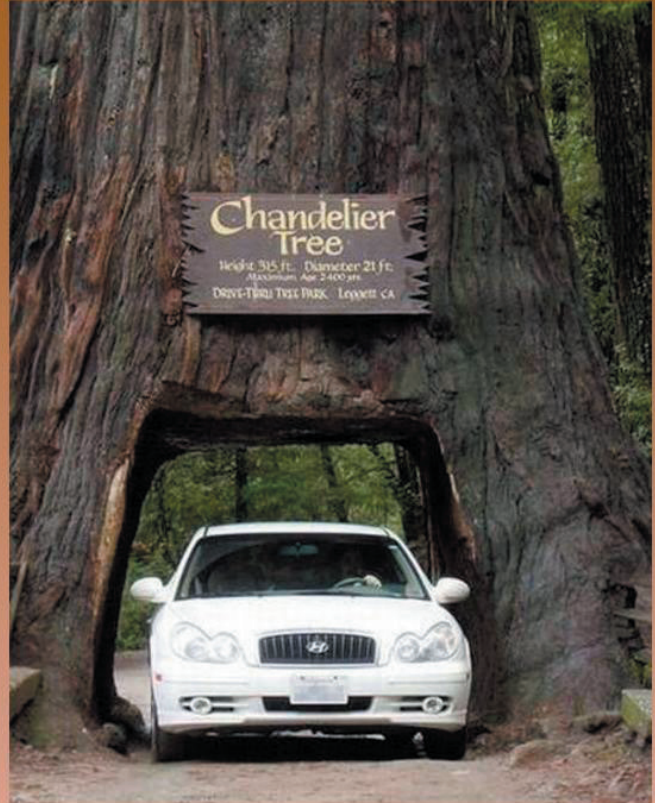
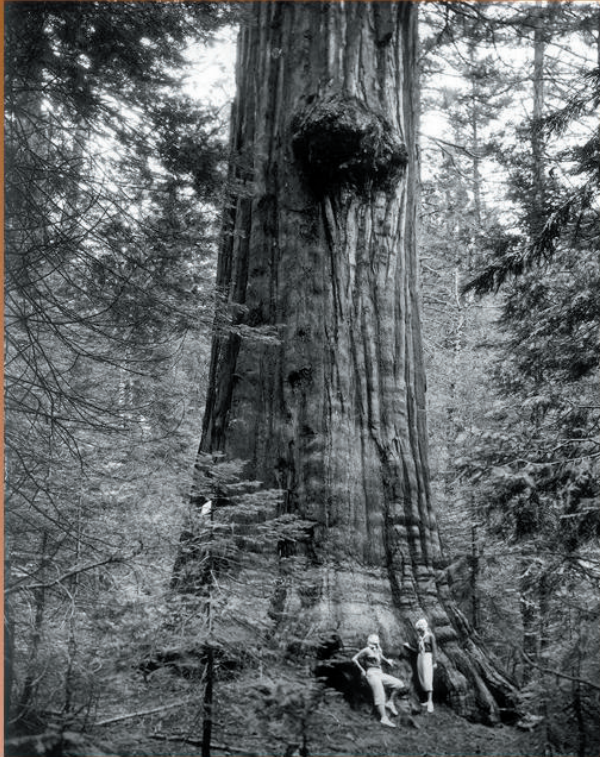


**There is pleasure in the
pathless woods, there is
rapture in the lonely
shore, there is society
where none intrudes, by
the deep sea, and music
in its roar I love not Man
the less, but Nature
more.**

George Gordon Byron

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For Thousands of Years they stood
And the white man had never seen anything
Like these magnificent beauties before



Nothing Like It Ever Seen in the World

Just a few years into the California 49'er Gold Rush, the massive redwood and sequoia trees were cut and shipped around the world for exhibitions. Who paid for these trees to be shipped to Europe and the East Coast is unknown. How they communicated with Paris, Wash D.C., Chicago, etc. to arrange the shipments is also unknown.

Native only to this California region, giant sequoias are some of the most ancient and massive beings in the world. The largest specimen, the General Sherman Tree, is the biggest single-unit living organism in mass and volume in the planet. It stands at 275 feet above the ground, and weighs around 1,900 tons. The oldest known sequoias are about 2,500 years old.

On **June 27, 1853**, a giant sequoia – one of the natural world's most awe-inspiring sights, was brought to the ground by a band of gold-rush speculators in Calaveras county, CA. It had taken the men three weeks to cut through the base of the **300ft-tall, 1,244-year-old tree**, but finally it fell to the forest floor. A section of the bark from the "Mammoth Tree", as newspapers soon described it, had already been removed and was sent to San Francisco to be put on display. The species had only been "discovered" that spring by a hunter who stumbled upon the pristine grove in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada whilst chasing an injured bear. Word of the discovery quickly spread.

The world soon learned about these massive trees and were proudly put on display from San Francisco Columbian Exhibiton to the 1893 Chicago Exhibition to Washington D.C. and across the pond to England and France for their exhibitions as well.

In the age of PT Barnum's freak shows, the speculators had sensed a commercial opportunity. In just one section of the felled tree, a piano was placed inside to entertain paying visitors. The Mammoth Tree would later be sent to Broadway in New York, as would the bark from a second tree felled a year later. The bark of the "*Mother of the Forest*", as the second tree was named, would even go on to be displayed at London's Crystal Palace causing great excitement and wonder in Victorian England *before it was destroyed by fire* on 30 December 1866.

The fame of the trees was such that a hotel was quickly built at the site to host the influx of tourists. To entertain the guests, tea dances were regularly held on the stump of the mammoth tree and *a bowling alley was built* on the now prone trunk.



Away from the Mother Lode country, the ancient sequoias were also decimated in what is ironically now named the Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park. The first mechanical sawmill to be built in was in the Santa Cruz Mountains **in 1822**. The Russians at Fort Ross were said to have been exporting redwood lumber to Hawaii and elsewhere around the same time. The lumber was shipped in large quantities from Eureka to San Francisco, resulting in the

inevitable removal of the old-growth forests surrounding Humboldt Bay. All of these efforts had devastating local effects but at least some forest lands, unlike the grasslands, were nationalized into federally protected national forest...after much of the devastation had occurred. Yosemite Valley in 1864 was first to be followed after 1890 by the establishment of national forests and national and state parks throughout the wooded areas of the state.

California's western Sierra Nevada mountains host the last remaining 77 groves on Earth. Starting in the mid-nineteenth century through the 1980s, loggers cleared 95% of the original old growth forests. Once cut, new trees may quickly grow up in a ring around the old stump but are relative toothpicks compared to the originals who lived in peace for thousands of years.



Loggers stand in the trunk of a tree they chopped down at Camp Badger in Tulare County, California. The tree was logged for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

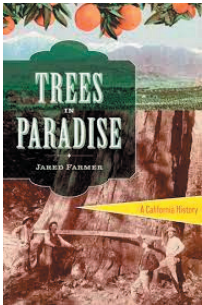
(This image makes no sense to me. Felled milled lumber along with milled lumber with nails to hold in place against the felled tree? Why would they do this in the forest before shipping, and who milled the wood like that in the forest? And the Sun is in the back ground which means the inside facing would be in shadows ??)

William Hanford, who bought the Discovery Tree, and with much toil, mining equipment, and steely resolve, felled it. His idea was to take the tree on a sort of traveling sideshow tour and charge people to see it. The Discovery Tree was then taken to San Francisco's 1893 World Exhibition where people paid 50 cents to see it, and eventually to New York. Ward Eldredge, Curator of the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, explains that it was a "big deal," describing it as a sort of Coney Island experience, where the tree would be erected temporarily and *people would line up to buy tickets to see it.*

And then there was the lumber industry, which thought it had struck green gold. It was soon discovered, however, that the destructive fall rendered a large percentage of the tree unusable, and that the wood of sequoias was surprisingly brittle and unfit for manufacturing. Most of the harvested sequoia wood, in the end, was used for matchsticks, fences, and pencils. The lumber

industry later gave up, discouraged by the low profit and the ever-growing outcries of conservationists, but not before causing heavy damage on the existing sequoia population, or as much as 34 percent in some areas.

This reality greatly accelerated the massive destruction and removal of the ancient Redwoods along the West Coast for their superior quality and great resale value.



After a yearlong run, the proprietors sent the exhibit across the ocean to England's bigger, better Crystal Palace—a Victorian theme park, the pet project of Prince Albert. The palace had recently been relocated from Hyde Park to Sydenham, South London, where millions of paying guests walked through the iron-and-glass wonderland that celebrated the exploits of empire and engineering. For almost a decade, the *Wellingtonia gigantea*—a red Roman column in arboreal form—drew great crowds. Ornamented with potted cycads, it occupied a prominent location in the Tropical Transept opposite replicas of the colossal Ramses II statues at Abu Simbel. Eight small sphinxes held court beneath the Big Tree. The antiquities of Egypt and California shared the same physical and psychic space in the pleasure dome until 1866, when the prefab ruins turned to rubble and ashes in a fire that consumed the entire menagerie at Sydenham. Probably the 95-foot-tall sequoia shell acted as an intensifying funnel for the flames.²⁵

In California, the exfoliated body of the Mother of the Forest remained on display. The matriarch was never cut down. Girdled like no other tree in history, it slowly perished, standing. The last of its greenery fell to the ground in 1861. A British travel writer called the tree “a ghastly object—her sides still transfixed with wooden implements of torture,—the St Sebastian of the forest.” Lured by the rickety scaffolding, daredevil visitors carved names and dates into the exposed inner bark as high as they dared to ascend. Over the decades, the workers' platform fell piecemeal to the forest floor, revealing even rows of bore holes in the trunk. Visually startling, the flayed tree attracted the scrutiny of artists. In the 1860s the pioneering photog-

The General Noble Tree was a Giant Sequoia tree formerly within the Converse Basin Grove, with its site located in Giant Sequoia National Monument of the Sierra Nevada, in Fresno County, California. The General Noble Tree was cut down in 1892 to create an exhibit for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago. The General Noble Tree, with a ground perimeter of 95 feet (measured on a slope), was the second largest tree in the Converse Basin Grove (after the Boole Tree) and it was the largest tree ever cut down.



A section of General Noble on display at the 1893 [World's Columbian Exposition](#).

1859 - Horace Greeley. The *New York Tribune* publisher and editor, visited Yosemite, after which he called on the state of California to protect the big trees, "the most beautiful trees on earth."
The mountains "surpass any other mountains I saw **in the wealth and grace of their trees.**"

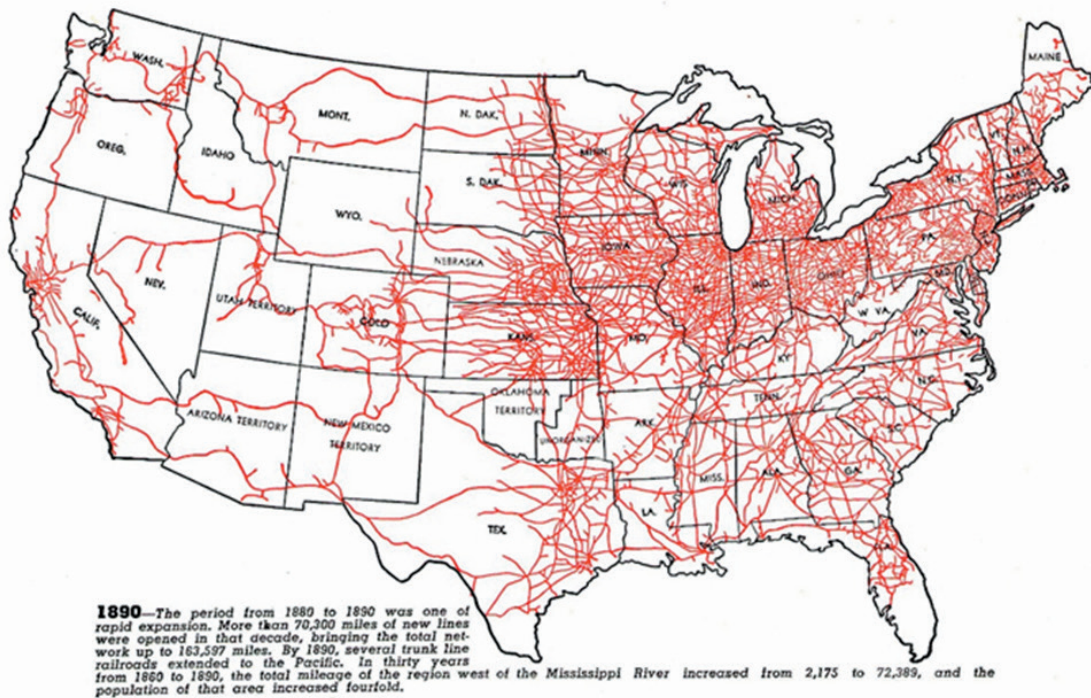


Chapter 5

The Great Railroad System Buildout

In just 30 years, from the 1860's -1880's, over 70,000 miles of track were laid across the USA

Inc. to greatly facilitate the Greatest Migration in Human History westward ho. As you read below about the mass build out of California railroad tracks and locomotives and rail cars that were needed keep in mind the rest of the country, and the world, were ordering trains from east coast foundries all at the same time. Rails, spikes, locomotives, rail cars, etc. were being ordered throughout all at the US at the same time.



Remember, this is *before* the Industrial Revolution began as well!

From 1852 to the 1880's over 2,000 miles of track had been laid in California alone! When the transcontinental railroad was finished, it was only a one track, one-way. This means that trains West bound had to wait until the East Bound train had returned. So the mass migration once the transcontinental railroad was built in 1869 did little to alleviate the amazing needs of the great migration, saw mill equipment, trains, etc. needed for the great resource extraction of California's precious resources. So the story that mass goods and people were sent back and forth as soon as the cross-country railroad was completed does not hold water since only one train could be traveling on the rails at the time and the train had many uses and needs.

Beginning in the 1850's the sheer industrial and engineering efforts alone to establish this many railroads, with rail cars and engineers and train mechanics to run the trains, is mind blowing

let alone. And how were these some 20 ton locomotive trains that had to be loaded in the ships hold in some of the roughest seas, all somehow were transferred to California via ship around Cape Horn and off loaded.

Here is a very brief recount of the trains built and operated throughout Northern California in the mid-late 1800's. Not include are railways built from SF to San Jose, as well as up north to the copper mines around Lake Shasta.

Look at the many railroad lines built during the mid-late 1800's. Meanwhile the CA gold rush and the build out of San Francisco is going on at the exact same time even though few ports were available in SF and ship captains abandoned and scuttled their ships in the SF harbor, we are told.

So how did they get more ship captains to navigate to SF from the East Coast?

And what ship owners would then send ships knowing that they would be scuttled and not return, losing all their investments?

Makes no sense to me.

CALIFORNIA RAILROADs 1800's

August 17, 1855 Sacramento Valley Railroad

June 1, 1858. California Central Railroad

1859 Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad was organized in 1859 to connect Nevada City, Auburn and Folsom.

1863. The 26 mile line Placerville & Sacramento Valley Railroad

October 1863 San Francisco & San Jose Railroad. The University of Santa Clara and local industry also playing a significant role in both stock acquisition and placement of the depots. The Santa Clara depot was the oldest continuously operating railroad depot in the State of California

October 1861. San Francisco & Oakland Railroad

March 1863 San Francisco & Alameda Railroad

July 11, 1865. Napa Valley Rail Road (insane asylum)

1865 Western Pacific Railroad connect San Jose with Sacramento

1865. California Pacific Railroad from Sacramento to Vallejo

September 19, 1868, Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad first railroad in Southern California

1868 Santa Clara & Pajaro Valley Railroad

January 1875 Los Angeles & Independence Railroad Company

September 5, 1876 with the opening of the Southern Pacific line between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

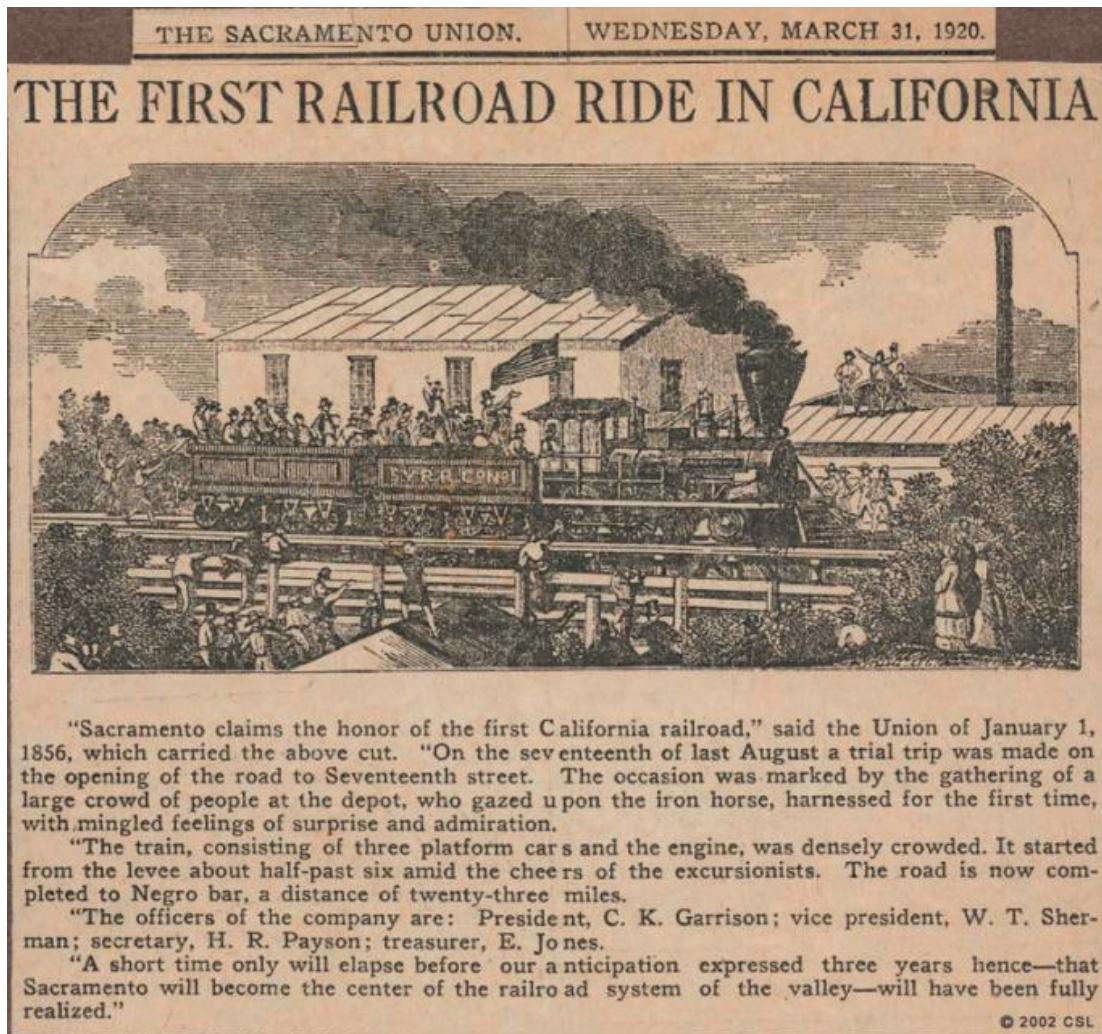
March 1881 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Kansas on the Missouri River, second railroad link to Los Angeles.

September 1883. California Southern Railroad San Diego to San Bernardino

1889 State Belt Railroad

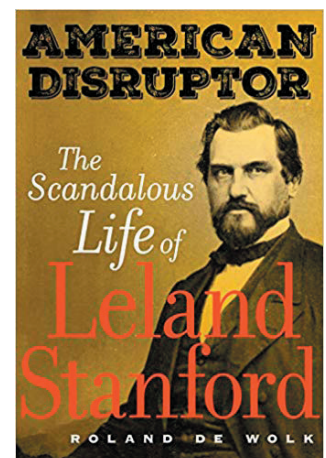
California [[edit](#)]

- [Almanor Railroad](#)
- [Arcata and Mad River Railroad](#) 1898
- [Bear Harbor and Eel River Railroad](#) 1884
- [Boca and Loyalton Railroad](#) 1897
- [Bucksport and Elk River Railroad](#) 1884
- [California Western Railroad](#) 1885
- [Camino, Placerville and Lake Tahoe Railroad](#) 1903
- [Caspar, South Fork and Eastern Railroad](#) 1880
- [Diamond and Caldor Railway](#)
- [Diamond Match Company](#)
- [Feather River Railway](#)
- [Fort Bragg and Southeastern Railroad](#) 1885
- [Goodyear Redwood Company](#)
- [Lake Valley Railroad](#)
- [McCloud Railway](#)
- [Mendocino Lumber Company](#) 1853
- [Metropolitan Redwood Lumber Company](#)
- [Michigan-California Lumber Company](#)
- [North Pacific Coast Railroad](#) 1874
- [Oregon and Eureka Railroad](#) 1903
- [Pacific Lumber Company](#) 1863
- [Rockport Redwood Company](#)
- [Santa Cruz Lumber Company](#)
- [Usal Redwood Company](#)
- [West Side Lumber Company railway](#) 1898



In 1852 the first railroad was operational in Sacramento. This was a feat in itself of having to take 6-8 months to get their order to the East Coast to build the track and locomotives, then take 6-8 months further to ship to San Francisco. Upon arrival in SF the trains and railroad had to be off loaded then ships to take the trains through the SF Bay to Sacramento had to be secured. Now remember, there was said to be zero infrastructure in SF at the time, so where would they find boats that could carry such weight across the SF Bay and up the American and Sacramento Rivers and then be offloaded to build out the railway and load the trains upon?

In the West, the Central Pacific would be dominated by the "Big Four"—Charles Crocker, Freemason "Lyn" Leland Stanford who founded Stanford University with funds he pilfered from the railroad business, Collis Huntington and Freemason Mark Hopkins. All were ambitious businessmen with no prior experience with railroads, engineering or construction. They borrowed heavily to finance the project, and exploited legal loopholes to get the most possible funds from the government for their planned track construction.



Stanford University founded by Freemason

(note Indian head logo mocking the natives)

When historians cite the Robber Barons of late-19th-century America, they typically mention Cornelius Vanderbilt, Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller. The name Leland Stanford rarely shows up on such lists, perhaps because he lived and identified with the state of California, so far away from Wall Street. However, he was born in a village near Albany, New York, and practiced law for years in Wisconsin.

Yet during his lifetime, Stanford was widely recognized as one of the wealthiest and most reviled of the lot. The satirist "Ambrose Bierce began calling him 'Stealin Landford.'" Together with his three partners, Collis Huntington, Mark Hopkins, and Charles Crocker. They founded and plundered the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, treating the near-monopoly they held on transcontinental transportation as his private property.

They created one of the first and most bitterly hated monopolies. The "Big Four," or as they preferred to be called, "The Associates", were said to make fortunes as merchants selling supplies to Gold Rush miners, but their really big score was funding the construction of the transcontinental railroad. As directors of the Central Pacific Railroad, they became hugely wealthy and the most powerful men in California. They extended their influence by bribing congressmen and politicians.

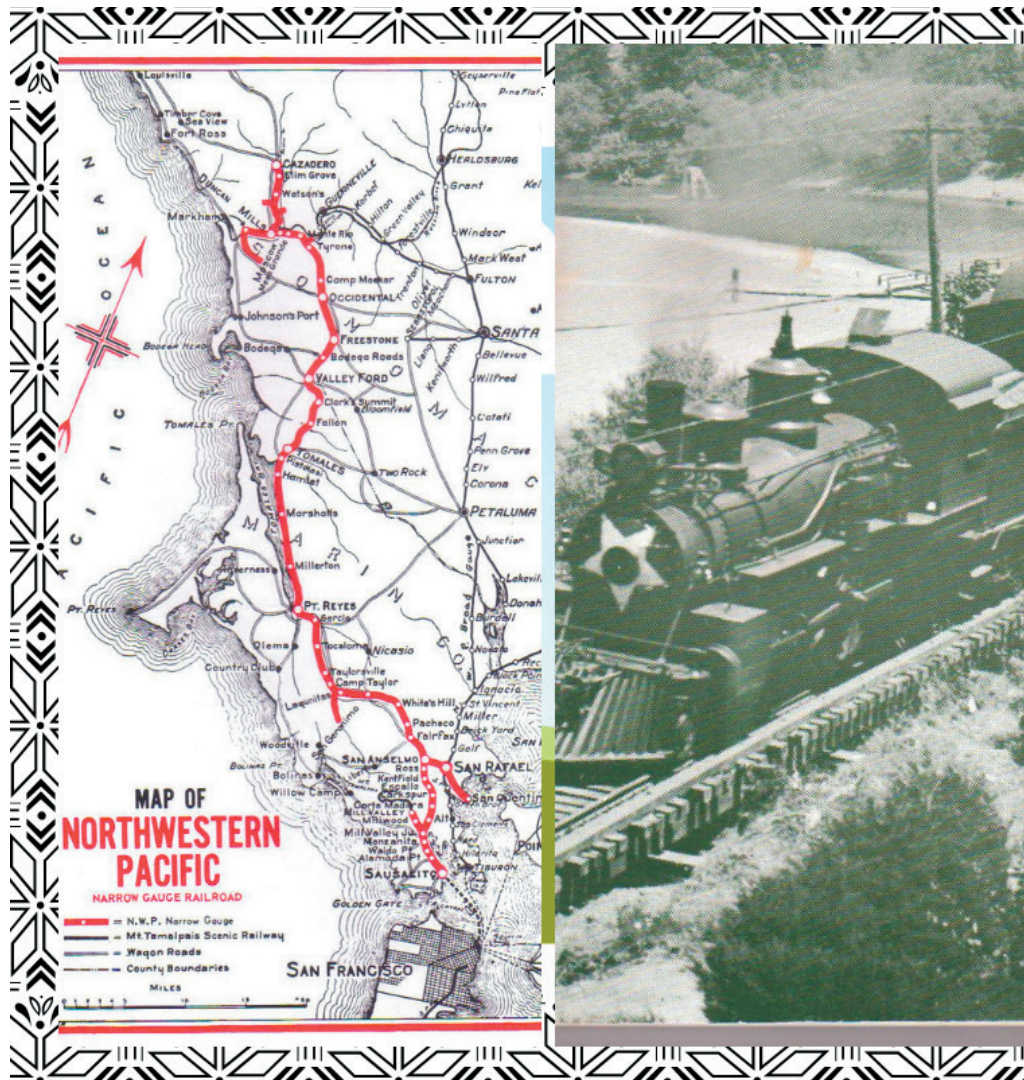
Leland Stanford was an active freemason from 1850 to 1855, joining the Prometheus Lodge No. 17 in Port Washington, Wisconsin. After moving west, he became a member of the Michigan City Lodge No. 47 in Michigan Bluff, California. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in California.

The Stanford's donated approximately 40 million United States Dollars (equivalent to \$1.15 Billion today) to develop the university. The opening ceremonies were held on October 1, 1891. The original intent of the university was intended for agricultural studies. Its first student, admitted to Encina Hall that day, was Herbert Hoover, who went on to become the 31st US President. What are the odds?

The wealth of the Stanford family during the late 19th century is estimated at about \$50 million (equivalent to \$1.5 Billion today).

Amasa Leland Stanford was an odious character whose theft of public resources and victimization of the public was widely recognized for many years. In his single, two-year term as Governor, he raised volunteers for campaigns to murder Native Californians and railed against the same Chinese immigrants who later built his railroad. Hundreds of natives were massacred during Stanford's time as governor alone and he headed one of the most astonishing accomplishments in American history, the building of the transcontinental railroad.





Amazingly as well, as I cover in my book on Marin County, the Northwestern Pacific Railway Company ran a railroad up to the Russian River along the coast line with dozens of trestles and difficult tunnels through White's Hill outside Fairfax and all the way up to the town of Cazadero next to the Russian River in Sonoma County. This was through and over rugged hills and up the coastline. This was their priority at the time ...to get to the lumber for extraction.

The NWP 3 ft narrow-gauge line was built as the North Pacific Coast Railroad **in 1873** from a San Francisco ferry connection at Sausalito to the Russian River at Monte Rio. Why would they make one of their very, very first priorities for building the railroad to go north deep into the Redwood forests along the rivers except for resource extraction?

The north terminal was/is also the site where Bohemian Grove was established in Monte Rio is right near where the train from Sausalito terminated in Cazadero. Then, rails were extended downriver to Duncans Mills in **1876**, and up Austin Creek to Cazadero in 1886. This narrow-gauge line became the Shore Division of the NWP formed by Santa Fe and Southern Pacific in 1907. Freight traffic was heavy as the lower Russian River valley was a major source of redwood lumber.

Countries First Electric Trains

Meanwhile in Sonoma and Marin Counties electric trains were being introduced. Marin and Sonoma operated and held the distinction of operating the first “urban electrical rail system” in the country in the early 1900’s. The history of the electric railroads in Marin starts in 1871 with the North Pacific Coast Railroad (NPC), which was built to bring timber from the large reserves in Marin to San Francisco. The narrow gauge railroad, built as narrow gauge to save on cost, ran from Sausalito to San Anselmo and then east to San Rafael.

The railroad opened in 1874 and by the end of that year, the line had been extended from San Anselmo through Fairfax all the way to Tomales Bay. The line to Tomales Bay required impressive engineering to get through White’s Hill.

In 1886, the line essentially was completed when it reached present day Cazadero. For nearly 40 years, electric-powered “interurban trains” connected Marin County. A clean and green, electric-powered rail system with stations in Fairfax, San Rafael, Mill Valley and San Anselmo, all connecting to a terminal in Sausalito where commuters could take a ferry into San Francisco. Its only sound was a low moaning air whistle. The electricity was generated at the Colgate hydroelectric powerhouse on the north fork of the Yuba River and **was the longest single transmission line ever built in World at the time. The 150-mile high voltage transmission line** passed through Woodland, Napa, Petaluma and San Rafael. The electrified railroad was the first in California to involve a third rail and started an electrification boom. As plans went forward it became clear that only one railroad would be profitable serving Mendocino and Humboldt Counties, so the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe entered into a joint agreement, and in 1906 **merged 42 railroad companies between Marin and Humboldt Bay** to create one railroad line stretching from Sausalito to Eureka.

Completion of the project was disrupted by the 1906 San Francisco earthquake; plans and right-of-way documents were destroyed in the subsequent fire. After a time-expedient “punt” of the route through the unstable Eel River Canyon, construction was finally completed in October 1914 when a “golden spike” ceremony and celebration was held to mark the accomplishment. There were also dozens of miles of narrow-gauge trackage in Marin and Sonoma Counties.

Imagine having to take apart these several ton locomotives, with all their gears, chimneys, wheels, light, front guard, etc. to put in a ships cargo load, sail all around South America in some of the toughest seas known to sailors, arrive in San Francisco with the cargo, off load to another ship to take to the Mendocino Coast, then off load somehow with all the treacherous coast, then have the engineers and mechanics available to re-assemble, and service these huge machines while also unloading specific size and length rails, with spikes and anchor plates. THEN, chopping cords of wood daily so the steam engine could operate. All in the mid-late 1800’s without nearby foundries or blacksmiths nearby.



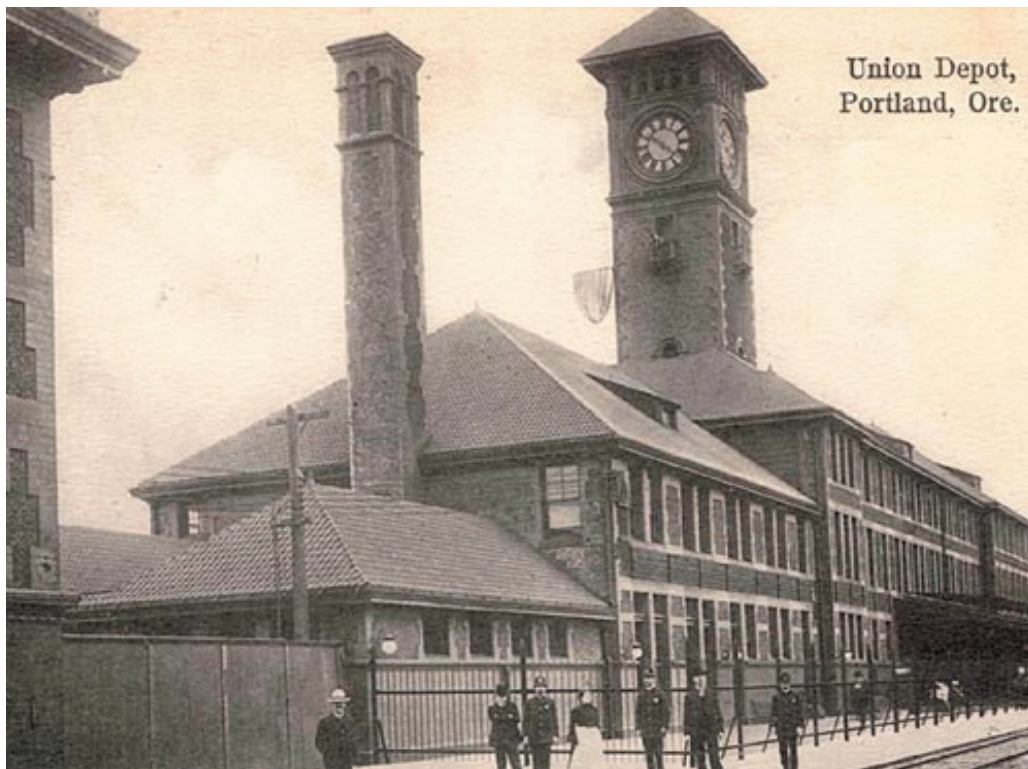
At the same time as logging the Redwoods in California, both Oregon and Washington were doing the same along the West Coast. Oregon's first railroads date back to May 20, 1861 when the small 5-mile Oregon Portage Railroad took over for mules hauling goods between Tanner Creek to the head of the Cascade Rapids (the railroad had dated as far back as 1858 using horse and mule power). The railroad eventually grew to a length of fifteen mile.

In succeeding years following the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869, the venerable Southern Pacific would come to dominate rail operations in the state although other classic lines could also be found in Oregon. With help from German investors who contribute to his famous "Blind Pool," he successfully raises \$8 million and buys enough stock to control the company. With control of the NP, the OR&N, and the Oregon & California, Villard establishes a railroad monopoly spanning the whole of the Northwest, centered at Portland.

- **1851** - The Cascades Railroad Company becomes the first railroad in Washington Territory, operating 5.9 miles between Hamilton Island (North Bonneville) and Stevenson, WA. Like the Oregon City-Canemah operation, the Cascades Railroad was a mule-powered portage line linking river steamboat routes, but in this case it was connecting the lower and middle navigable sections of the Columbia River around the north side of the Cascades Rapids. The Spokane, Portland & Seattle line would be constructed in the same area more than 50 years later.
- **1858** - Construction begins on the Oregon Portage Railroad, the first true railroad in Oregon. Its initial 4.5 mile line on the south bank of the Columbia is built to compete against the Cascades Railroad. It will extend from Wasco Landing (just east of present day Cascade Locks, OR) and Tanner Creek, across the river from Bonneville, WA. Far into the future, the line will ultimately become the oldest portion of the Union Pacific Railroad.
- **1862** - The "Oregon Pony" enters service on the Oregon Portage Railroad on May 10, becoming the first steam locomotive to operate in the Pacific Northwest. Built by Vulcan Iron Works in San Francisco, the 0-4-0 is also the first locomotive built on the Pacific Coast.
- **1868** - Portland gets its first long-distance railroad when the Oregon Central Railroad (East Side Company) begins construction south along the east bank of the Willamette River from a point near present-day Division Street in the Brooklyn Neighborhood. A competing company, the Oregon Central Railroad (West Side Company) begins construction from Portland the very next day. Its line runs west to Forest Grove and then southward. The East Side Company becomes the first railroad to operate in Portland in 1869, running on 20 miles of track to New Era, and was soon reorganized to become the Oregon & California Railroad Co.
- **1872** - (how did Germans know about CA business? And how did they communicate?) Construction on the Oregon & California has run the length of the Willamette Valley and reaches Roseburg, OR, halting there amid financial difficulties. Henry Villard is sent by the company's German bondholders to head the company. Henry Villard was sent by German investors to oversee their investments in the Oregon and California Railroad Company, then became the major force in railroading for the region. In 1879, he purchased the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and the Oregon Steamship Company,, merging them to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company (OR&N). Since Union Pacific and

Central Pacific had an uneasy agreement due to owning the western and eastern halves of the Transcontinental Railroad, Villard approached Union Pacific with an alternative to using the Central Pacific line from Salt Lake City to San Francisco. He offered a 50% partnership in the OR&N in 1879. Union was already building an extension from Brigham City, Utah to Butte, Montana that could be extended west.

- **1893** - The Great Northern Railway connects St. Paul, MN with Seattle, WA, to become the nation's fifth transcontinental railroad. The worst economic depression in the United States up to that time, the Panic of 1893, is triggered by the collapse of the railroad building bubble. The bankruptcy ultimately allows the soon-to-be legendary Edward H. Harriman to gain control of Union Pacific. Northern Pacific also goes bankrupt, on October 20th, and the Villard interests are eventually purged from the NP as a result. The company is later controlled by J. P. Morgan and, a few years later, by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern.
- **1896** - On St. Valentine's Day, the Northern Pacific Terminal Company opens Portland Union Station, then known as Grand Central Station and later as Union Depot. Check out the design of the RR Depot! Portland's Union Station is the oldest major passenger terminal on the West Coast. **Construction began in 1890; it opened for service in 1896** and has been in continuous operations since that time



In 1863, the Oregon Steam Navigation Company (OSNC) built a **fourteen-mile-long portage railroad** eastward from The Dalles around Celilo Falls, a series of several long rapids and eddies with dramatic drops in elevation of forty feet. The Dalles-Celilo portage railroad, one of the first railways in the region, was located on the south bank of the Columbia below rocky cliffs on the

sandy edges of river. It passed by the village of Celilo, where native “Indians” had lived and traded with distant people for more than 10,000 years. Native people had valued the rich salmon fishery at Celilo Falls for thousands of years, but Euro American settlers viewed the falls as an obstacle to transportation between Portland and developing markets.

The success of the OSNC helped establish Portland as the commerce center in the Pacific Northwest. The portage railroad was replaced in the early 20th century by The Dalles-Celilo Canal, a series of locks that allowed boats to travel past the falls safely.

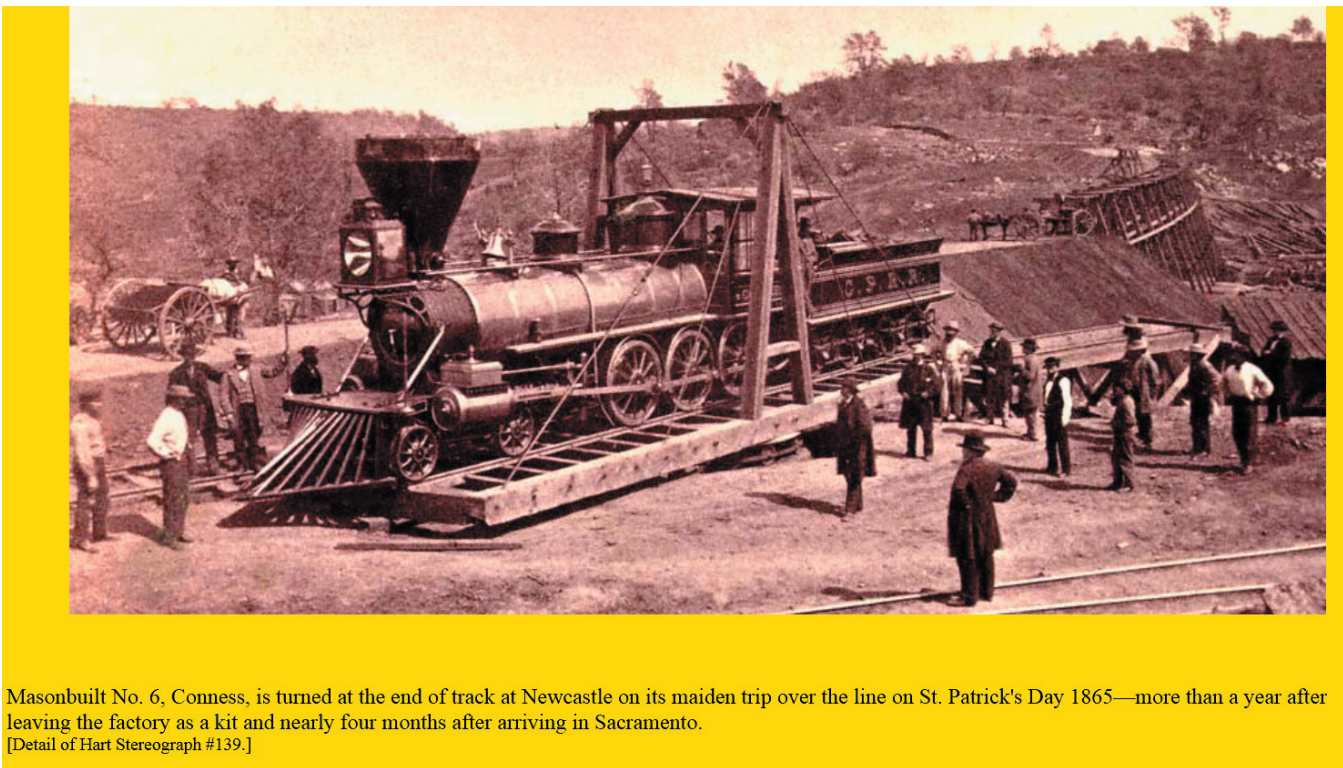
Check out the railroad along the Oregon Coast! Amazing Engineering



Portage Railroad near Cape Horn, 1867 // OrHi 21585

So How How Did The Lumberjacks Turn the Steam Locomotives around deep in the forest??...I'll wait.

Foraging, clearing, burning cutting, trimming, trestling, trail making, oxen feeding, sled building, wood peeling, log cutting, et. al...but HOW DID THEY TURN THE TRAINS AROUND TO TAKE THE LOGS TO MILL if reverse gearing of the Shay and other locomotives was not invented until 1888? This is what a turnaround looks like. The early trains could not reverse gears until the late 1800's. So this would mean that they had to turn the train around, as well as the cars to carry the tree trunks out of the deep hilly narrow forests. This in itself brings into question the entire story about using trains deep in the redwood forests to haul out the felled trees. How did they turn around? And how did they turn all the oxen around with the sleds behind them as well?

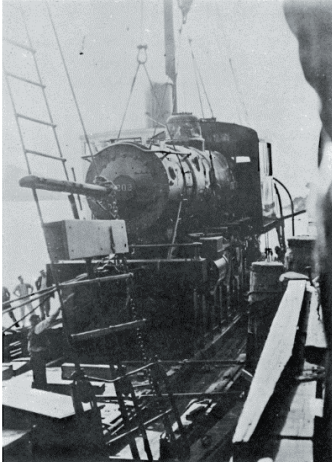


These were complicated machines that required cords of wood to burn to operate and mechanics to keep the trains rolling. So did each lumber company have their own repair shops and train mechanics on the payroll?

MENDO COAST RAIL HISTORY IN PICTURES



Mendocino's Amazing Feats of Engineering Railroads



Just to build a railroad there needed to have companies to organize and finance these expensive new ventures as well as experienced railroad designers, iron worker, fabricators, engineers, conductors, geologists, hydrologists, loggers, tunnelers, graders, shovelers, etc. A mass number of laborers were needed. Where did they come from? Cast offs from the gold rush we are told by white mans history books.

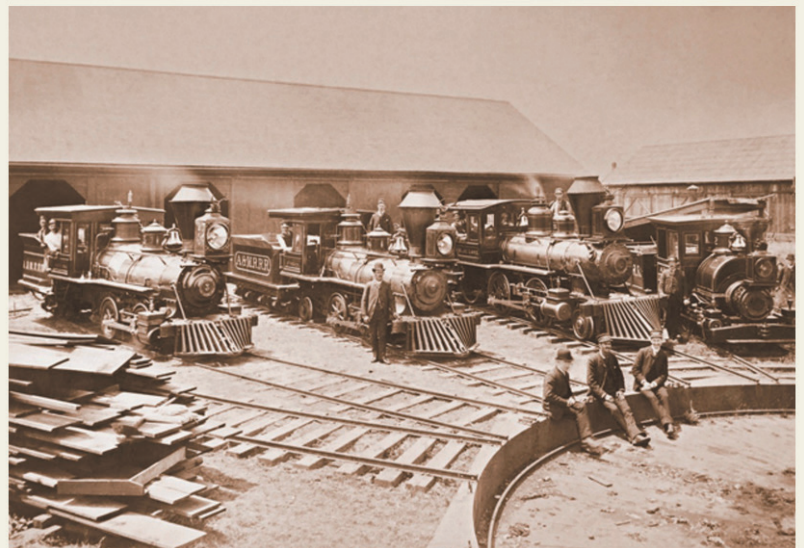
More than 21 coastal ports were built out along the extremely rugged Mendocino coast line to harvest the old growth ancient redwoods in the mid-to-late 1800's. No ports could allow the clipper ships to dock so extreme chutes and slides had to be built along the coast, and even on the ocean floor, to support the transfer of logs and milled lumber. Then shipped down to SF for loading on ocean vessels to the East Coast and worldwide. Remember that every train, every rail spec'd to exact needs, every spike and holding plate would have to have been measured and ordered taking months. Then the ships had to navigate to the West in San Francisco, where another ship would have to load up the crated locomotives, raillines, etc., and deliver to the Mendocino Coast. THEN, it had to be lifted off of the cargo ship onto the coastal ports somehow? For assembly before any logs could be hauled. Over the thousands and thousands of images and pictures and books I have reviewed, I have only found 1 picture of a locomotive engine being offloaded to a coastal port. Can you imagine sailing the high seas with such weight in your hold when high waves pitched and rolled? Me either.

The **Arcata and Mad River Railroad** (reporting mark AMR), founded in 1854 (not built but "founded"), was the oldest working railroad in California.

The Shay and other locomotives were powerful narrow gauge railroad trains in their day. The development of the Shay over the years is quite amazing; the original two-truck Class A was offered at just 13 tons. However, by 1903 the first Class D version with four-trucks at 140 tons was unveiled (at the time the heaviest locomotive ever built, it was eventually offered up to 150 tons).

Look at the image below and try and understand how it was shipped and put back together by railroad engineers when arriving on the California coast.

December 15, 1854 - Arcata & Mad River Railroad



Look at the great railroad support beams under the trains to carry the massive loads and look at how much wood needed to be chopped daily in order for the steam engines to operate. All back in the horse n' buggy days, we are told.

Fort Bragg Skunk Train

The railroad was originally built by the Fort Bragg Redwood Company as the Fort Bragg Railroad in 1885 to carry coast redwood logs from the dense forests at Glenela (Glen Blair) to a newly built lumber mill **located 6.6 miles** to the west at coastal Fort Bragg. Fort Bragg Redwood Company was incorporated into the new Union Lumber Company in 1891; railroad ownership remained with the parent lumber company until 1969. Chinese tunnel builders completed **1,184-foot Tunnel No. 1** from Pudding Creek to the Noyo River in 1893. As I cover more in Chapter 10, The construction of tunnel 1 was not an easy one. Due to an anti-Chinese sentiment, the hiring of Chinese to construct this tunnel caused a riot.

Rails were gradually extended up the Noyo River hill face with a 3.3 percent grade and **five 33 degree horseshoe curves with a railway distance of 6.5 miles to climb 932 feet over the straight-line distance of 1.5 miles** from Soda Springs to the summit. Completion of 795-foot tunnel #2 on December 11, 1911 allowed interchange connection with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad at Willits, 40 rail miles from Fort Bragg. **The railroad owned 199 freight cars in 1912, including 156 flatcars for logs and lumber, six tank cars for locomotive fuel oil, three boxcars, a stock car, and some ballast cars.** California Western leased steel freight cars from other railroads when these wooden cars became unsuitable for interchange service. Most of the old wooden cars were scrapped when the Ten Mile River branch was dismantled in 1949, but a few remained in use for maintenance of way service and to move lumber around the Fort Bragg sawmill yard.

Rails had been extended up the Noyo River to Alpine by 1904 when passenger service began with a stagecoach connection to the inland town of Willits. On July 1, 1905, the railroad was renamed the California Western Railroad & Navigation Company and shipped lumber on a fleet of steam schooners, first with wooden hulls and later with steel, until shipboard transportation of lumber ended in 1940.

Albion to Wendling/Navarro Railroad

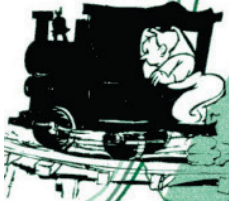
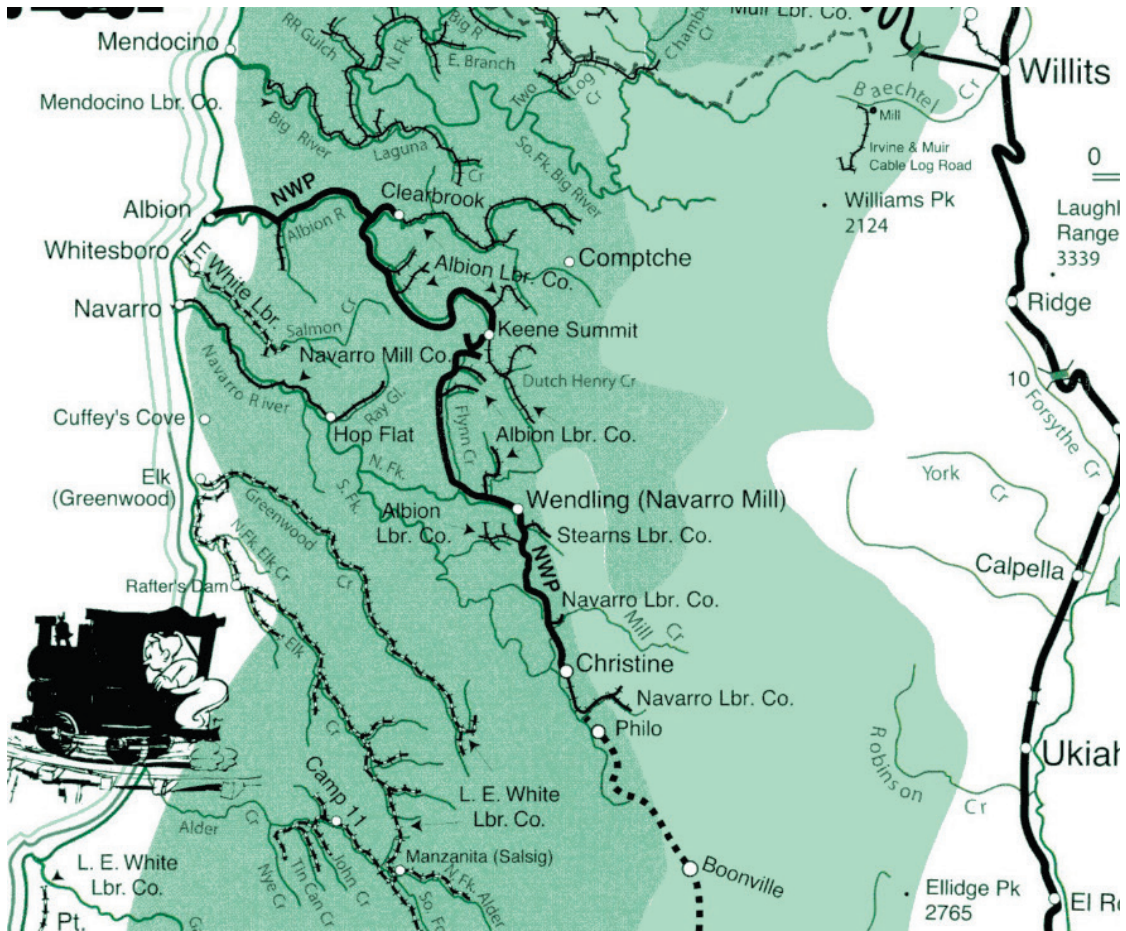
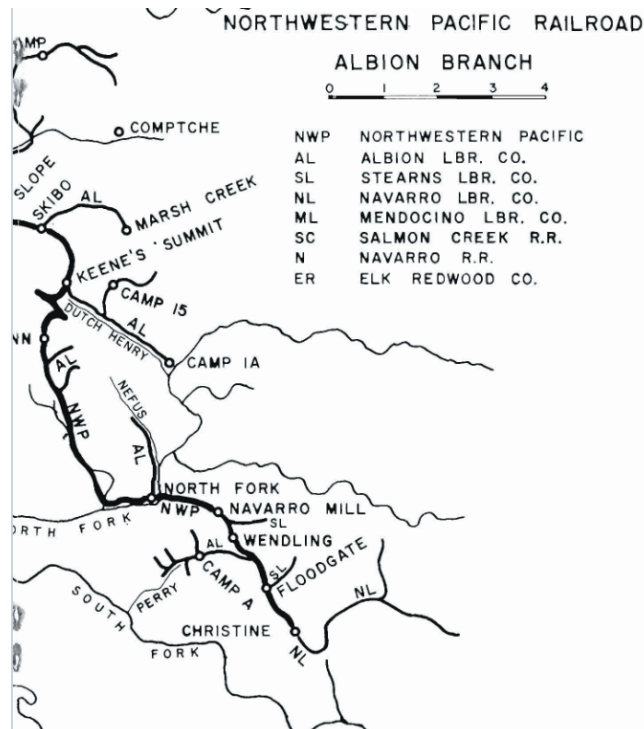
Miles from Albion	Station Name	Miles from Ferry	Elevation
0	Albion (wharf)	154.65	14'
3.25	Brett	151.40	16'
4.15	Alco	150.50	20'
7.32	Clearbrook Jet.	147.33	44'
8.30	Gunari	146.61	70'
12.37	Sunny Slope	142.35	244'
13.05	Skibo	141.65	296'
15.44	Keene Summit	140.21	451'
16.54	Dunn	137.93	216'
21.05	North Fork-Nefus Jet.	133.60	189'
22.15	Navarro Mill (Stearns)	132.50	193'
22.87	Wendling	131.84	271'
25.65	Christine	129.16	286'

Timber resources were dwindling in the Albion drainage, and in 1920 Southern Pacific was embarking on a major extension of the Southern Pacific of Mexico from Guymas to Guadalajara. To secure an adequate timber supply, Southern Pacific (SP) purchased 40,000 acres of timberland from the Pacific Coast

In 1906 Stearns built a huge mill in Navarro. In 1905 the railroad was built from Cane Summit to Navarro. Wendling became Navarro in 1916. When Wendling was laid out it had many lots. It was like a sub-division, but never formally sub-divided. In 1908 the Floodgate Extension was

built and the railroad went from Mill Creek to Christine Woods. In 1922 it was extended to Perry Gulch. When the railroad was finished (Mahoney and Philbrick) **there were 2 engines and 92 cars** and redwood was shipped to San Francisco. There were two separate communities - Deگو Town and Mill Town. The Italians were in Deگو Town, which had 4 hotels, **4 warehouses** and 3 dance halls.

Note the 2 RR's and 5 Lumber Mills



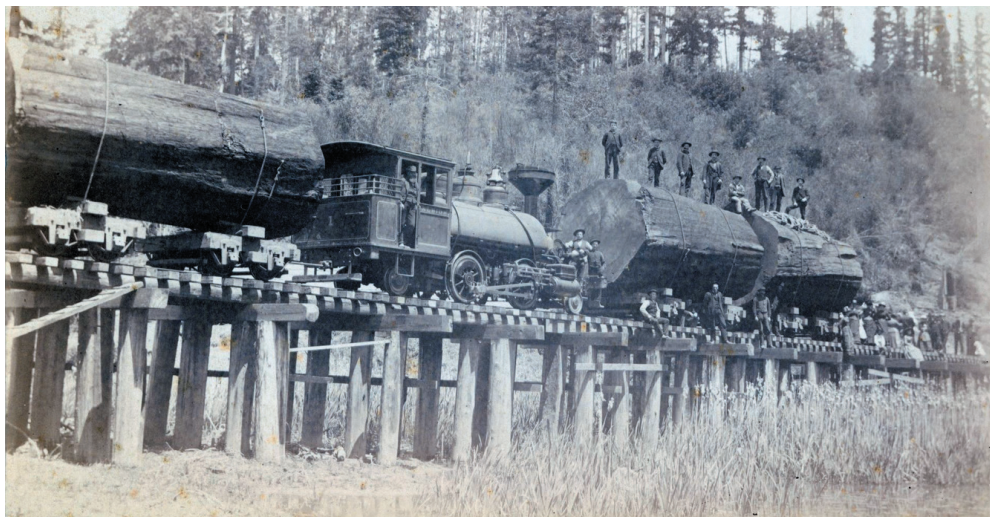
Navarro Mill Company had extended a logging railroad 14 miles (23 km) up the Navarro River by the time the sawmill burned in 1902. The focus of logging operations in the Navarro River watershed then shifted to the community of Wendling, near the upstream extent of the Navarro Mill Company railway. The Albion and Southeastern Railroad was formed on April 1, 1902 to purchase the railway from the Albion Lumber Company and extend it into the Anderson Valley of the Navarro River to Boonville, California. The Santa Fe Railway incorporated the Fort Bragg and Southeastern Railroad on March 25, 1903 with intention to extend the Albion and Southeastern through the Dry Creek drainage for a connection with national railway system at Healdsburg, California.

The Fort Bragg and Southeastern completed construction from Keene's Summit to Wendling on September 15, 1905. Switchbacks were required near Keene's Summit. A. G. Stearns built a sawmill in Wendling in 1905. The Wendling sawmill was reorganized as the Navarro Lumber Company in 1914. The community of Wendling was renamed Navarro as the local population shifted from the old coastal community of Navarro (which changed its name to Navarro-by-the-sea) to follow the logging and milling jobs.

~ from Wm. Seekins AVA

" In 1915 the Navarro Lumber Company began building a logging railroad up Mill Creek from the end of the Northwestern Pacific's tracks at Christine.

At this time, they bought a double-truck Heisler logging locomotive from the New York & Pennsylvania Redwood Company. This locomotive became Navarro Lumber Co. Engine Number 2. In 1920, the Albion Lumber Co. purchased the Navarro Lumber Co. and more land and timber rights along the NWP's right-of-way. The Southern Pacific needed more ties and timbers for the railroad they were constructing in Mexico. In 1922 there were seven miles of logging railroad on the North Fork of the Albion River, three and a half miles on Dutch Henry Creek from Keene's Summit, three miles in Perry Gulch and two short logging lines just south of Dunn. There were no locomotive turntables on the railroad, so the trains went in the forward direction when they were going away from Albion and reverse when they were returning. They would reverse direction when they encountered switch-backs, however. In 1923 the AV Fire bought a Model TT Ford truck which they equipped with railroad wheels and there were turntables for this vehicle".



(check out all the milled lumber!)

Fort Bragg and Southeastern was extended 3 miles past Wendling to a point known as Christine, and a branch line extended one mile up the Albion River from Clearbrook Junction. Albion Lumber Company trackage extended the Clearbrook branch 8 miles (13 km) toward Comptche, California and Navarro Lumber Company trackage extended 4 miles (6.4 km) past Christine.

There were numerous shorter logging branches owned by the lumber companies, but trains never reached Boonville or Healdsburg.

The railroad ceased operation on January 16, 1930 and was dismantled for scrap in 1937. The Southern Pacific railroad finished its project in Mexico and the Navarro Mill was shut down in 1927 and the Albion Mill was closed in 1928. The government required the railroad to make one round trip a day from Albion to Christine to fulfill their license agreement. These last runs were made with their Model TT Ford truck, Motor Car Number 7. It cost the railroad \$4 for a round trip with the Model T and \$45 for a round trip with a steam locomotive.

The Southern Pacific Railroad controlled the southern end of the line from Willits south to Marin and Schellville, while the AT&SF controlled line south from Eureka through Humboldt County. Both railroads planned to build a line north, the AT&SF starting with a boat connection in present-day Larkspur, California, and the Southern Pacific, starting at its interchange in American Canyon, north through Napa, Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt counties to finally terminate in Eureka, California.

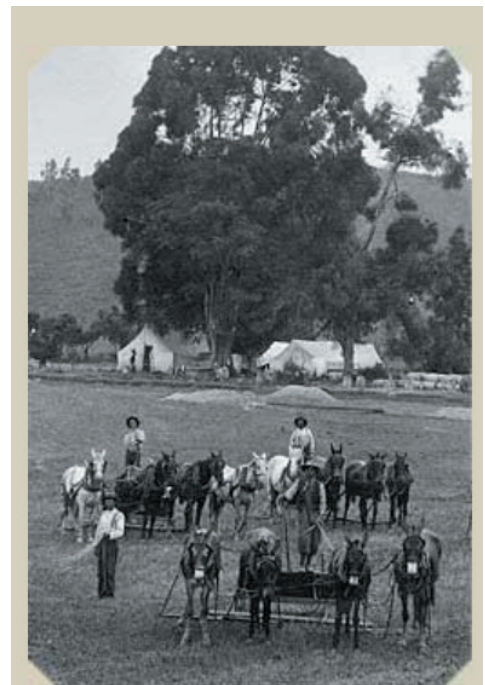
As plans went forward it became clear that only one railroad would be profitable serving Mendocino and Humboldt Counties, so the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe entered into a joint agreement, and in 1906 merged 42 railroad companies between Marin and Humboldt Bay to create one railroad line stretching from Sausalito to Eureka. Completion of the project was disrupted by the 1906 San Francisco earthquake; plans and right-of-way documents were destroyed in the subsequent fire. After a time-expedient "punt" of the route through the unstable Eel River Canyon, construction was finally completed in October 1914 when a "golden spike" ceremony and celebration was held to mark the accomplishment. There were also dozens of miles of narrow-gauge trackage in Marin and Sonoma Counties.



Northwestern Pacific Railroad engine Number 226, 0-6-0, derailed while switching the lumber yard at Navarro.

Collection of Cecil Rowe

The Western Railroader • Page Twenty



The railroad building crew, headquartered on the Guntly ranch

Wages Creek Mill and Railroad

A railroad and sawmill built up Wages Creek built in 1916 and closed in 1929!

“The last railroad completed in the local area was between Wages Creek Valley and Westport. It was completed in July 1916 by Hickey and other investors (Oakland tribune, July 12th, 1916). A ceremony was enacted at the time the last spike was driven, mimicking the celebration surrounding the completion of the transcontinental railroad years earlier. The railroad was designed to facilitate the shipping of materials produced by the Westport Tie Company. It is uncertain how long this railroad operated, but Westport fell into decline in the 1920’s, and the pier closed at the onset of the Depression of 1929. Use of this railroad was likely abandoned by that time”.

DeHaven Mill and Railroad

“Very little is known about the Dehaven railroad system. A mill was built by Gill and Gordon near the mouth of the valley in 1889 and came into possession of the Pollard Lumber Company “afterwards” according to Aurelius Carpenter (the father of Grace Hudson the famous painter of the Pomo). Robert J. Lee suggests that a railroad was present in Dehaven Valley between 1901 and 1905 and it is shown on a 1905 map. Oliver Calkins was the engineer. The mill burned in 1906 and was never rebuilt.

Howard Creek Mill and Railroad

There were several small mills around Howard Creek but no real town. In the last few years of its operation a small railroad was built with a four-wheel truck to haul lumber to the wharf at Union Landing. The wood from the Howard Creek mills mainly went to the Bay area. According to the Howard Creek Inn website “The redwoods were milled on site and moved with the help of a steam fueled train on a narrow gauged train track,”

However, if you look in the picture right and extrapolate from the size of the men to the size of the track the track looks suspiciously regular gauge. The boiler of the loco is offset implying that it was a Shay. The Howard’s sold to the Thompson’s in 1909 and according to the Howard Creek Inn website the Thompsons “continued redwood milling with a bunkhouse in the canyon, which also contained a mill and various outbuildings and a narrow gauged train track that ran from the mill to the landing on the bluff with a spur through the old, enormous locomotive barn where the engine could run in for repairs.”

Questioning the Narrative ~ No Brakes on the Early Logging Railroads!

~ Credit mendotraining.com

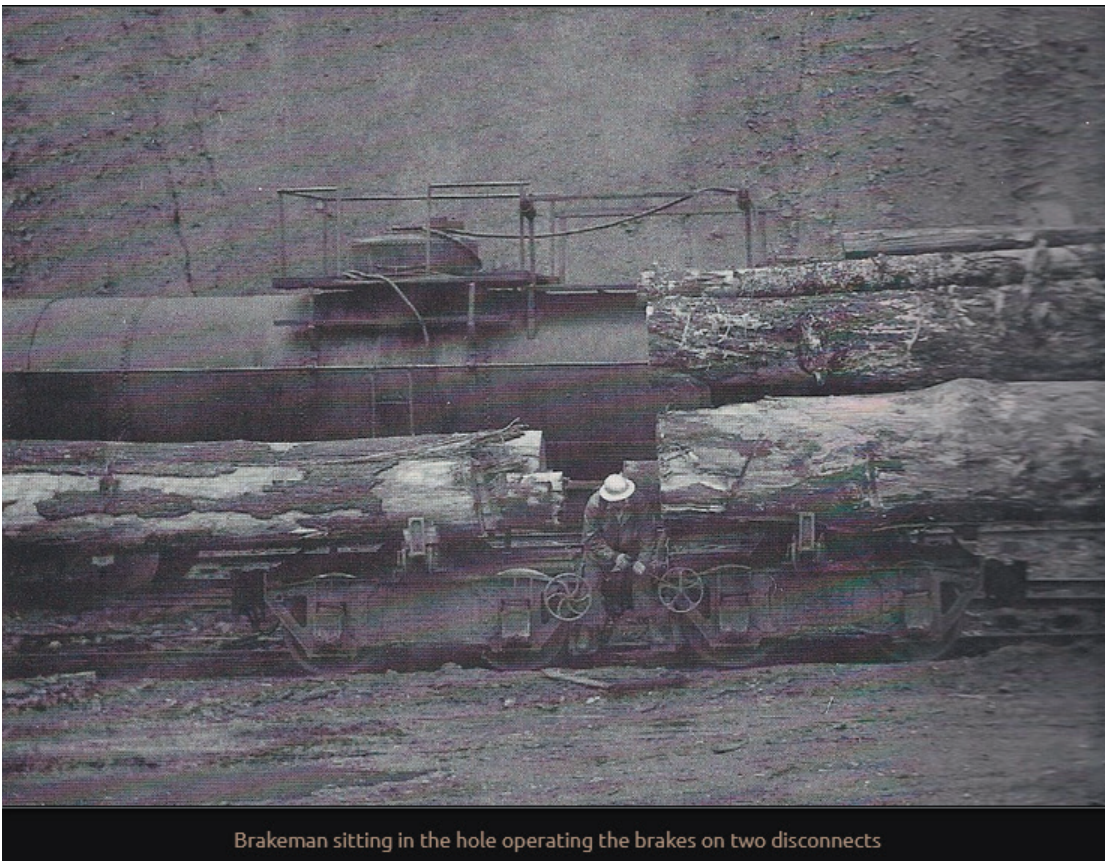
The brakeman was the most important member of the logging train crew. His job was dirty and very dangerous. There were no air brakes on logging trains for many, many, years. Each disconnect, log car had its own brake and each one had to be set individually. The brakeman decided how the train was to be made up and laid out the work for the train crew. It was his job to figure out how to control the loaded trains on the often heavy downhill grades. Where there was a method of dispatching in use it was the brakeman who maintained contact with the dispatcher.



The “hickey” was the badge of the brakeman. It was a short iron bar designed to be inserted through the spikes of a brake wheel to provide leverage in tightening up the brake. Manipulation of the brakes on the disconnect trucks was a highly specialized art. They were set by hand at the top of the grade, and they often required attention during the descent. If the train was moving slowly the brakeman could hop off the footboards of one log car and catch the next “hole” as it came by. But, if the train was moving too fast, or if he had to make his way forward, he had to walk along the swaying logs like a circus performer.

The brakeman had to plan his many switching moves with the minimum of available trackage. He had to make sure that the most secure loads were in the lead. Nothing but gravity held the consist together and in a long train there was a tendency for the disconnects to pull apart when going downhill. The brakeman had to look them over and decide on their stability and consider just how much braking power he must apply without pulling the consist apart. Once his train was made up and he was headed down the hill, he tried to balance his braking so that the locomotive must exert a small effort to keep the cars rolling downhill – and yet, his brakes must not cause the wheels to slide.

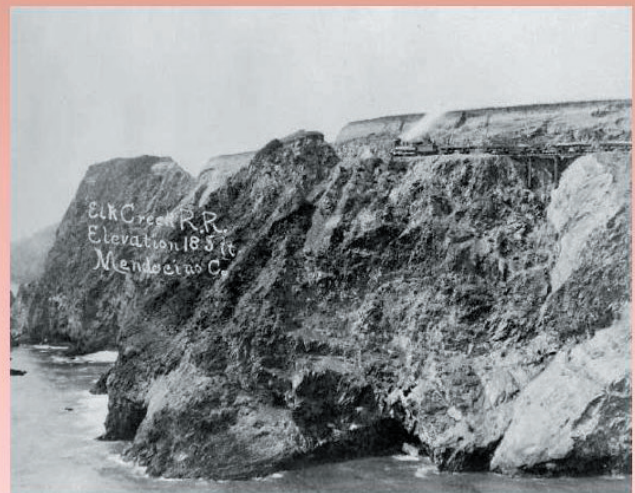
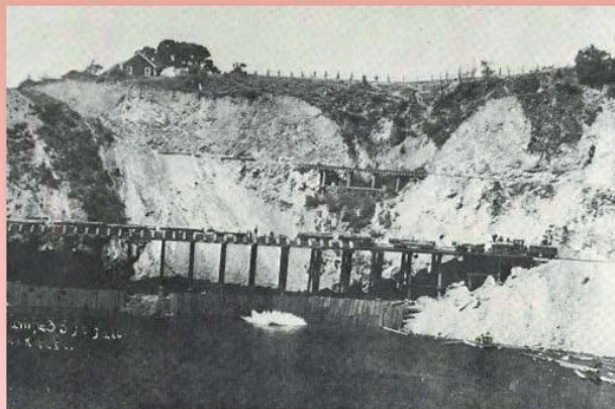
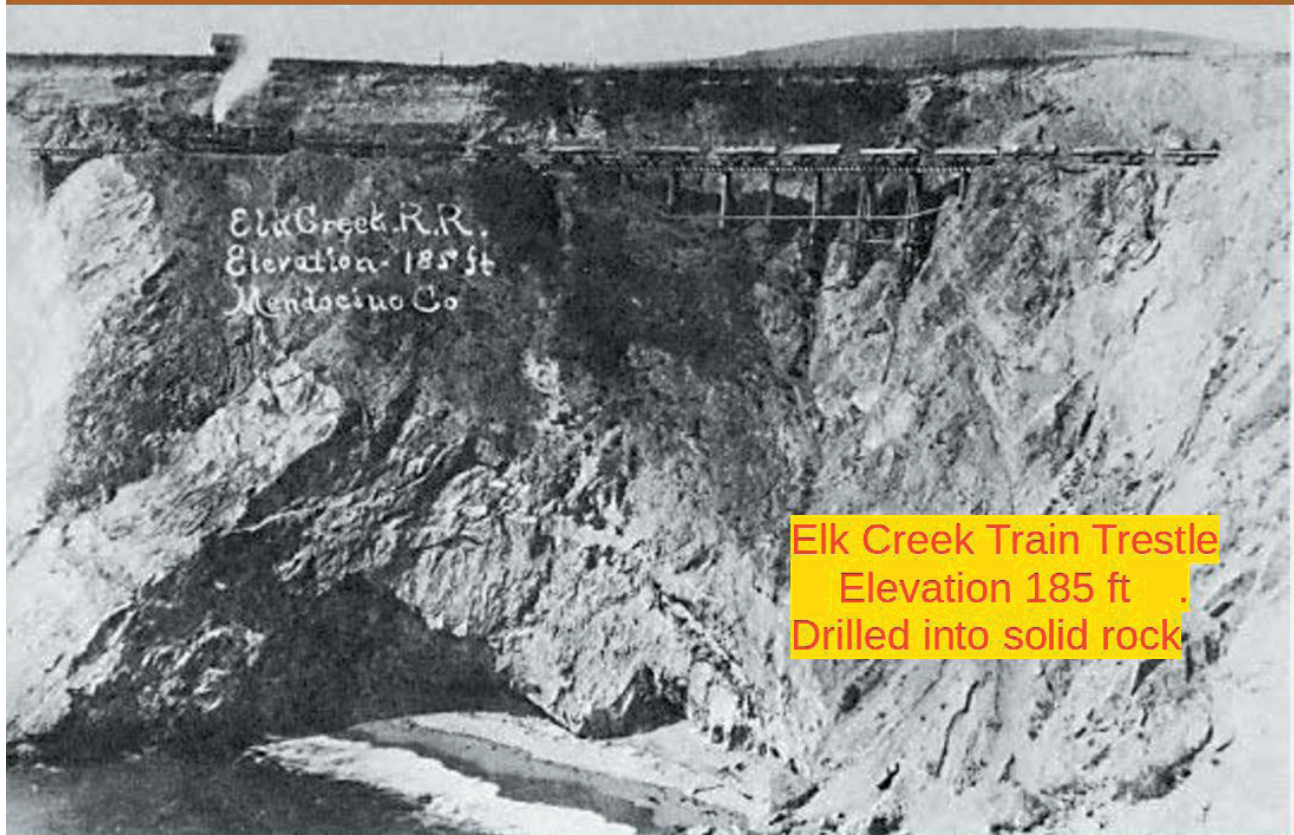
As rail transport technology improved, the brakeman’s duties were reduced and altered to match the updated technology. His job became much safer than it was in the early days of railroad logging. Individually operated car brakes were replaced with automatic air brakes, eliminating the need for the brakeman to walk atop a moving train to set the brakes. Link and pin couplings were replaced with automatic couplings, and hand signals were replaced by two-way radio communication



Brakeman sitting in the hole operating the brakes on two disconnects

The Elk Creek Railroad Trestle supporting huge weight!!!

1. How did they set the pylons on solid rock in the late 1800's without cranes ?
2. Who engineered such a feat ?
3. How were pylons lifted and then set into the ocean floor for stability ?



**Amazing Trestle Engineering
Who and How???**



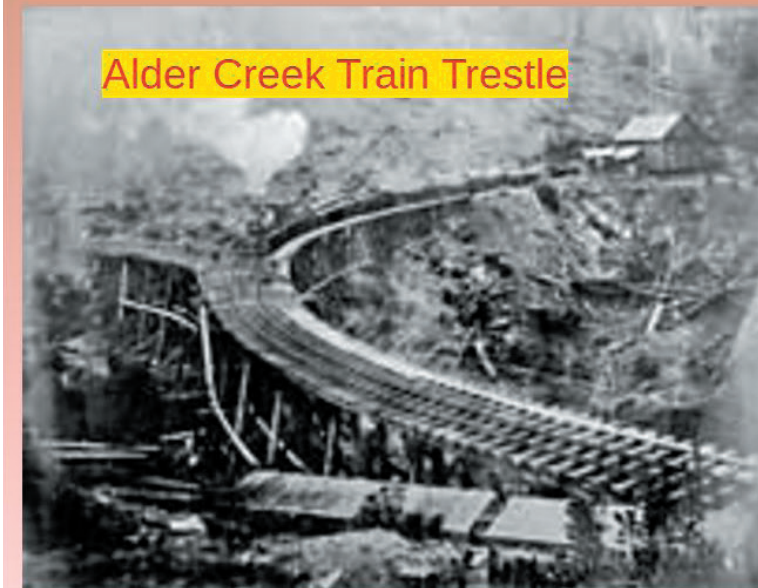


Jughandle Trestle

1. How did they Lift such logs ?
2. How did they Engineer the angle Support beams ?
3. How did they Secure the trestle Pieces together ?
4. How did they Anchor posts to River beds ?



North Fork Trestle



Alder Creek Train Trestle

Iron rails had to be ordered with exact curvature and width or the trains could not cross the trestle

Chapter 6

Mass Logging of the Giant Redwoods

This would have been what loggers faced to clear bush and trees to even begin to lay miles of railroad and skid tracks to haul out the giant coastal redwoods to the coast. All was said to have been done with horse and buggy, axe, saws and huge physical labors while fighting off natives and wild life like grizzly bears and mountain lions.

No doctors, no maps, hostile natives and wild life abound. They had to find food to eat, clear and make shelter to live as well as tear down an old growth forest in the mid-late 1850's.

Logging of the Redwood forest and mining for quicksilver (mercury) were the primary interests in the area. The largest Redwood tree from this area was known as "the Monarch of the Forest" at a height of 367 feet 8 inches with a circumference of 45 feet.



The oldest Redwood in the area was

proved to be over 3,300 years old and would have attained a diameter of 17 feet when Christ was born. The boom of the logging industry was during the period of 1830 to 1910 and as a result of this, Guerneville acquired a nickname of Stumptown.

The biggest virtue of redwood is its ability to withstand weathering and termites. Redwood will not readily deteriorate. Prolonged moisture will cause most woods to rot, but redwood will endure. Consequently, redwood is one of the most weather-resistant types of wood found in North America and around the world. This is why there was such a massive effort to log the entire Redwood Forests of Northern California.

Federal support of the timber industry. Without substantial assistance from the federal government, timber extraction would not have been so profitable. Indeed, almost all the redwoods and some of the sugar pines were on federal or state lands - in the public domain. So the federal government would have a big say in lumber extraction. It did so in a variety of ways:

- As the caretaker of federal lands, federal officials believed that they could and should spur economic development by helping to move public lands into private ownership. Privatization of forest land, then, was the federal goal. To do that, the federal government had to pass liberal land laws that helped timber companies buy property rights to redwoods on public lands.
- In 1858, President Buchanan announced that over a half million acres of federal land in Humboldt County would be open for sale.

- After the 1862 passage of the Homestead Act, mill owners encouraged their employees to move west, register claims to 160 acres, and then allow the company to log the land.
- The **Timber and Stone Act of 1878** opened more forests in the public sector for private sale by claiming that “land unfit for farming” could be sold to those who might want to “timber or stone,” log and mine, the land.
- Under the act, timberland was sold in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington in **maximum** 160-acre tracts at a price of no less than \$2.50 an acre. In practice, however, wealthy companies hired men to buy 160 acre plots and then deed them back to the company.
- Within a few years in California alone, some companies had control of over 20,000 acres or more of timberland.
- By 1923, the act had transferred 12 million acres of public timberland into private hands.

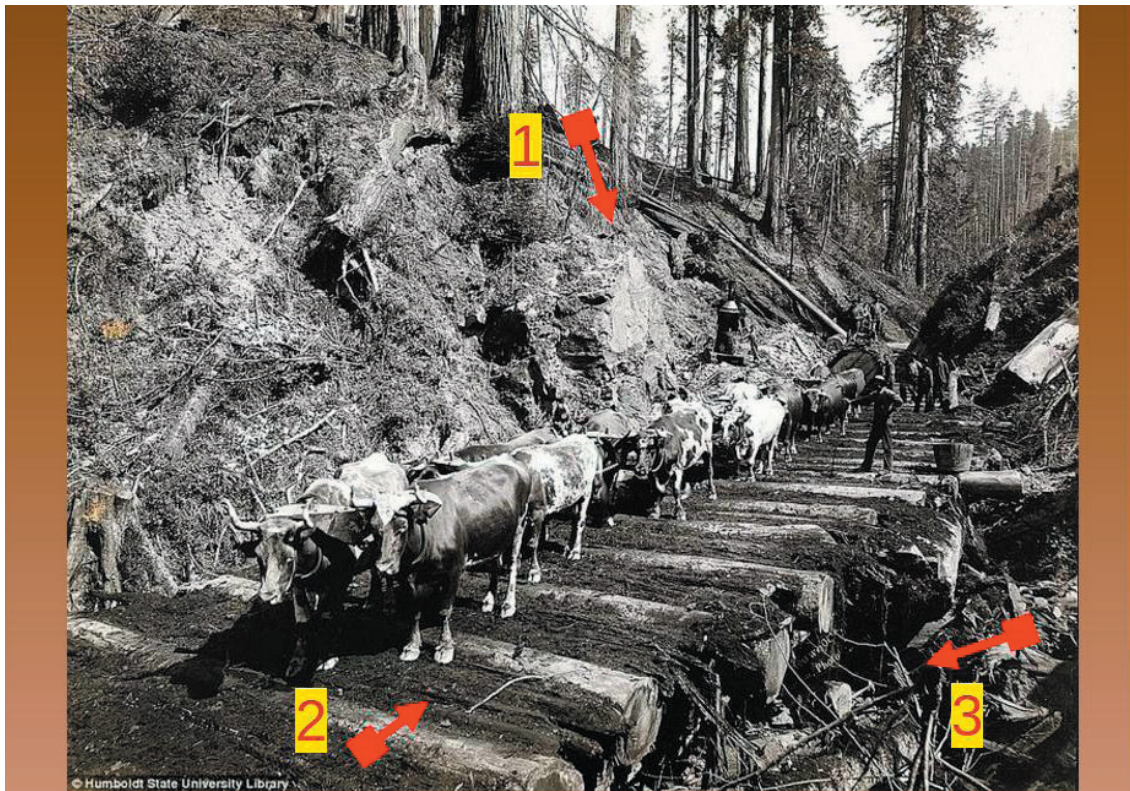
“The cattle also were wonderful. The bull puncher was the highest paid man the country had. A good driver got equal pay to the foreman. When he wanted his team to start a load, he would commence his antics; yelling at the bulls, and jumping up and down and hitting them with his goad stick until finally getting them all started and pulling together. And it was a pretty good load that they wouldn’t start. Depending upon the size of the logs, a load would consist of from four to eight logs. Each log was snipped a little on the forward end, the head log being the largest, and decreasing in size as they went backward. The logs were fastened together with a short manila line having a ‘dog’ attached to each end. The dog was driven in through the logs.”

“The *sugler* was another important man. He accompanied the load down to the landing, and his job was to throw water ahead of the load. For this purpose he had a long stick which he carried over his shoulder and a bucket attached to each end. From these buckets he threw water on the road just ahead of the load. Water barrels were located at convenient places so he could often replenish his supply. Where the road was very steep, not much water was needed. But in the comparatively level places, it was a great help to make the logs slide over the wet places.”



(note the denuded forest and lack of underbrush and where did they get all the dirt to fill inbetween the logs?)

So if oxen were the primary source for early logging to get to the coast where did the newly arrived white 'settlers' get the oxen from? The natives? Then they had to build pens, grow hay, make yokes, train them, etc. There had to be hundreds of oxen, horses and mules used during the mid-late 1850's but the natives did not have oxen which means they had to be shipped to the west coast?



A look back at the early days of logging on the North Coast



SLIDE 18 OF 26
William K. McGregor hauls timber with his team, circa 1876. (Alwes-McGregor Family Collection, Courtesy of the Sonoma County Library)

1. Heavy path clearing to grading and log Clearing to make skid roads.

2. Logs cut and placed To grade with dirt fill in precise levels for sure Footing.

3. Crosscut lumber to Level grade.

The loggers had to first clear a path down a hillside twelve to fifteen feet wide so they could slide logs down an embankment. A skid road use mutton tallow, bear fat and seal oil to wetten the tracks. A skid road was often constructed on more level terrain. As with chutes, a crew would clear a roadbed, twelve to twenty feet wide. Then they would place logs eight to twelve inches in diameter and as long as the skid road was wide across the roadway at ten foot intervals. The last step was to fill in the spaces between the logs with branches, brush and dirt. The finished skid road might be as much as two feet higher than the original road bed, depending on the terrain and construction methods. Creating a network of skid roads and chutes in the mountainous terrain of the Redwood Coast was a tremendous undertaking, an impressive feat of engineering. And expensive: \$5000 per finished mile at a time when loggers were earning less than \$35 per month.

Where the road was nearly level, skids were put in-sometimes running lengthwise with the road, some times across the road. Also, chains were attached by 'dogs' to the log, and on steep places were dropped, to act as brakes and prevent the logs from piling onto the bulls. The suglers were very expert at their work. They had to be nimble-footed, and quick in replenishing the water in their buckets and throwing it under the logs.

The loggers relied on techniques they'd learned back east: building a series of CHUTES and SKID ROADS between the cutting area and the mill. A chute was like a vertical road. The loggers cleared a path down a hillside twelve to fifteen feet wide so they could slide logs down an embankment. A skid road was often constructed on more level terrain. As with chutes, a crew would clear a roadbed, twelve to twenty feet wide (a process known as SWAMPING). Then they would place logs eight to twelve inches in diameter and as long as the skid road was wide across the roadway at ten foot intervals. The last step was to fill in the spaces between the logs with branches, brush and dirt. The finished skid road might be as much as two feet higher than the original road bed, depending on the terrain and construction methods.

Creating a network of skid roads and chutes in the mountainous terrain of the Redwood Coast was a tremendous undertaking, an impressive feat of engineering. Before the logs could be moved over the skid roads and chutes, the thick redwood bark had to be removed. BARKING was a dangerous job done by men known as BARKERS or PEELERS. The bark was itself a valuable product and was hauled back to the mill with the timber. When the barking was done, BUCKERS would come in to cut the fallen trees into manageable pieces, often twelve to twenty feet in length. In order to do this, new crosscut saws had to be developed that were long enough to cut through larger diameter trees.

Once the trees had been cut into sections, they would be moved down to the skid road by a YARDING CREW using ropes, horses and devices called JACK SCREWS (or sometimes SCREW JACKS) that had to be hand cranked without the assistance of hydraulic fluids. When the segments were lined up on the road, they were tethered together with chains and pulled by a team of horses or oxen. A load might consist of as many as eight to ten log segments. The skid road was lubricated with either water or grease by a man known as a WATER SLINGER or GREASE MONKEY. The other key person in moving a load was the BULL PUNCH, who controlled the ox team, mainly through vocal commands but occasionally with the use of a GOAD, a long stick with a nail on the end. The load would either be hauled directly to the mill or to a stream where they would later be floated to the mill.

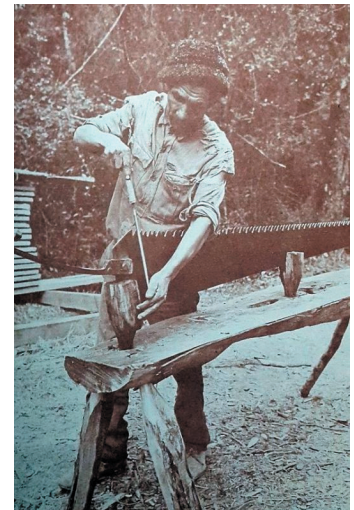
Hauling a load along a skid road could be a treacherous undertaking. The water slinger had to know when to speed up the load by lubricating the skids and when to slow it down by covering the skids with dirt. If a load moved too slowly, it could come to a sudden stop, which not only might injure the oxen, but also make it harder to start moving again. If a load moved too quickly, it might overtake the bull punch and team. There are numerous stories of men and animals being severely injured or killed by a runaway load.

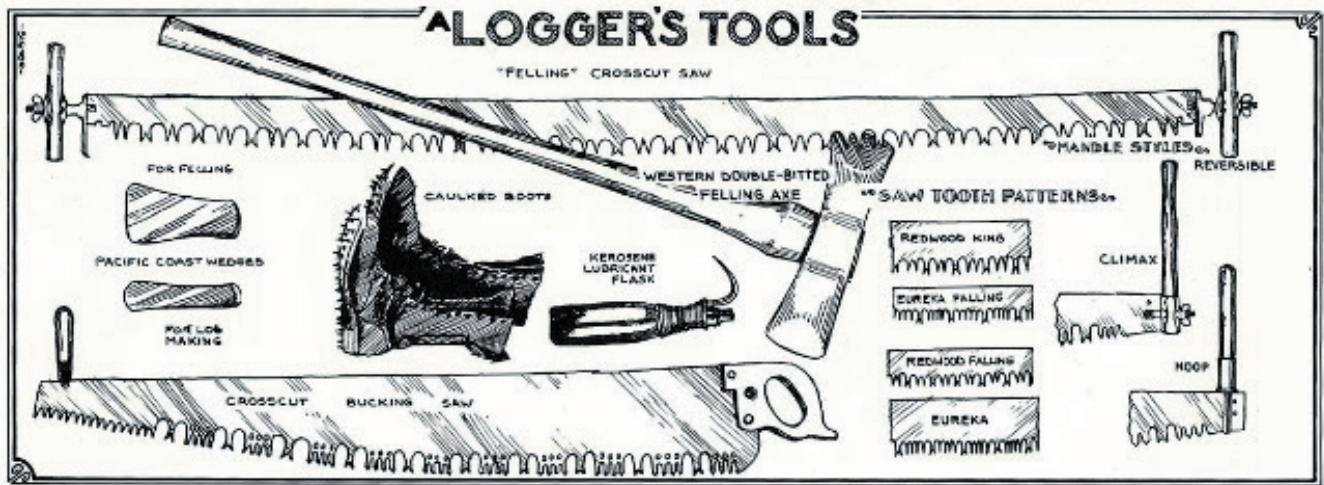
Just to climb these massive trees required long ropes that first had to be secured around a branch high up the tree. Then the climbers had to cut and clear the branches above so they did not get pinched under the tree. Also, all the tree branches had to be cleared as well from the area and the loading zone for the skid or rail trails.

The task was daunting and implausible if we believe that all this was accomplished by failed gold miner prospects who then became lumberjacks.

- Fires were created to burn the brush so trees could be felled.
- A road to the coast had to be surveyed, logging trees ID'd to cut, then trees delimbed, cut and felled and brush cleared to make road.
- Road then had to be cut and graded to precise widths and breadths and supported by logs and dirt fill but first logs had to be cut, debarked and placed to grade by hydraulic jacks to set in place. These rail lines would have to be cleared all the way to the coast taking much manpower and labor without only shovels and picks and hand saws.
- Railway Engineers would be needed. Exact rail specifications had to be ordered allowing for precise iron curves from the East Coast along with spikes. Any errors would render the rail line inoperable. Orders would take 6-8 months to ship to West Coast before 1869 and thereafter.
- Oxen and horses had to be brought in from?, trained, fed daily with ? penned and cared for by a veterinarian. Yokes and halter had to be made for the animals as well as the sleds made to carry the massive logs to the coast along with steel chains to pull the logs.

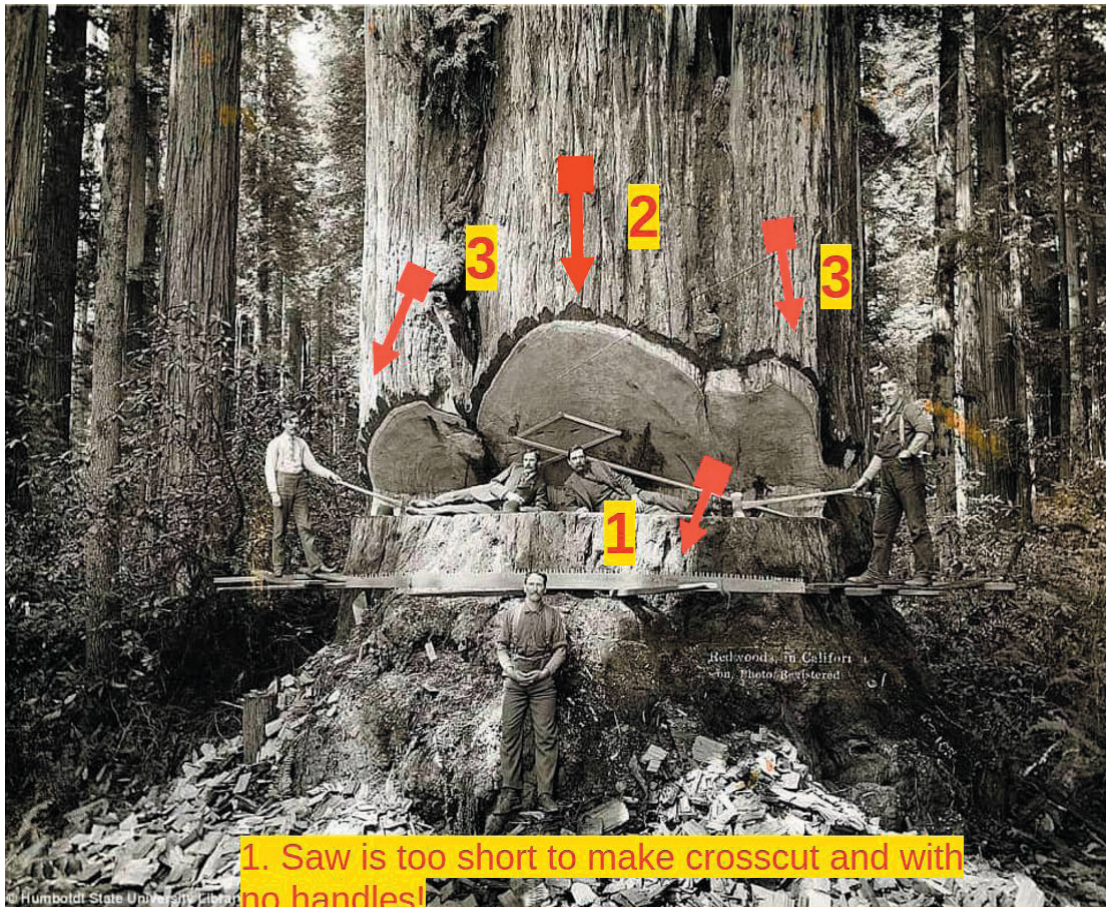
The tools used in logging at that time were very simple. The entire logging equipment for the night and day run of the mill consisted of two teams of bulls-each team five yoke-with the necessary chains and jackscrews, a few snatch blocks, some manila rope, and of course, axes and cross-cut saws. Labor involved at the end of each day resharpening the long blades, tooth by tooth, as well as sharpening the axes to be ready for cutting the next day.





One of the best ways I use to determine fake imagery is to look for shadows and impossible lighting to determine if a photo has been photoshopped.

Look at the top image where the inside cut is lit extremely well and in great detail yet shadows are on both sides of the tree at the trunk. And look at behind the tree to be felled, no clearing to make way for the tree or any roads apparent to take out the trees once taken down.



1. Saw is too short to make crosscut and with no handles!

2. How did the cut so clean at 45 degree angles with no chop marks?

3. Where are the springboards cuts ?



Felling the Giant Redwoods

It is said that it took 20 men 5 days to cut a 20 ft. base round redwood tree. *It was not until the 1920's that the mechanical chainsaw was invented.* The main phases in the development of the chainsaw were:

- 1926 Stihl developed the first electro-chainsaw
- 1927 Dolmar developed the first petrol chain saw (source: Dolmar)

The saws and hand axes would continually have to be sharpened daily and given the flimsy nature of such long length crosscut hand saws, breaking blades would have been a regular occurrence. Anyone who has used a chain saw knows it can get wedged once cutting has begun and kerosene is used to unpinch the blade. So how did they get the flimsy saw blades unwedged back in the day?

Additional equipment needed were wedges and sledge hammers to pound in the wedges. The skills of lumberjack cuts had to be precise to fell the massive trees precisely where the clearing was laid out next to the skid trails to haul the Redwoods out.

1. Trees and area where tree to be cut would fall had to be cleared so the Redwoods would not break apart upon impact with ground.
2. Trees had to be scaled by brave tree climbers using crampons and hand saws to delimb the trees up to 300 feet all around before felling.
3. Springboards set for platforms to stand on inserted for crosscuts. Springboards would have to be moved regularly as cutting progressed.
4. Saws would have to have wedges made kerosine to keep blades from pinching. If a blade got pinched inside the cut, it is unknown how they would free the saw blades. The undercut, usually at a 45 degree angle would need to be cut. It is unknown how lumberjacks would be able to make that angle cut so precisely while standing on ground level springboards.
5. Once the tree fell, it then had to be cut up into 10-12 ft. cross sections for removal. It is unknown how they were able to finish the cuts while the tree lay on the ground with cross saws.
6. Then they had to be peel and debark the trees using hand lever tools. Then the trees had to be rolled to debark the underside as well. It is said they used hand jacks to roll the trees over to peel the underside. *Barking* was a dangerous job done by men known as *barkers* or *peelers*. The bark was itself a valuable product and was hauled back to the mill with the timber. When the barking was done, *buckers* would come in to cut the fallen trees into manageable pieces, often twelve to twenty feet in length. In order to do this, new crosscut saws had to be developed that were long enough to cut through larger diameter trees.



Woodsmen using wedges and jacks to spilt open a log.



Once the trees were cut and debarked they had to be hand jacked to the skid road to be loaded onto the sleds or train beds to be taken to the mills at the coast. The image above shows how much effort a small redwood is moved using many logs to roll over the log to be moved, yet we are told that they would do the same with 30 foot, 3 ton logs as well. How many lumberjack were injured when the logs rolled back onto them?

THE WINTER RAINS HAD NOT WHOLLY CEASED AND THE RIVER BANK FULL, ITS SLIGHT RIPPLES MEETING THE VERDURE OF THE SHORE, THE TALL REDWOODS WITH THEIR GREAT SYMMETRICAL TRUNKS TRAVELING TOWARD THE SKIES, WITH THE BRIGHT COLORS OF THE RHODODENDRONS PROFUSELY SCATTERED OVER THE HILLS....AND OVER ALL THE HUSH AND SOLITUDE OF THE PRIMEVAL FOREST...AND AS I RECALL THE BEAUTY OF THIS PICTURE, I CANNOT BUT REGRET THE PART IT APPEARED NECESSARY FOR ME TO ENACT IN WHAT NOW LOOKS LIKE A DESECRATION.

E. C. Williams, Owner of Mendocino Lumber Co.(1872-1906)

To lay the oxen skid steer tracks or the railroad tracks, the extensive redwood shallow root system would have to be axed and pulled up all along the trail route. The sled trail could go on for miles over sides of hills, cross creeks with redwood roots just a foot or two beneath the soil. That's a lot of work with picks, shovels and hand labor back then! These giant wheels are a work of art to build in itself. Steel wheel bindings, metal rivets, main axel, etc...and how did they exactly lift these many ton logs onto the giant wheeled sled?



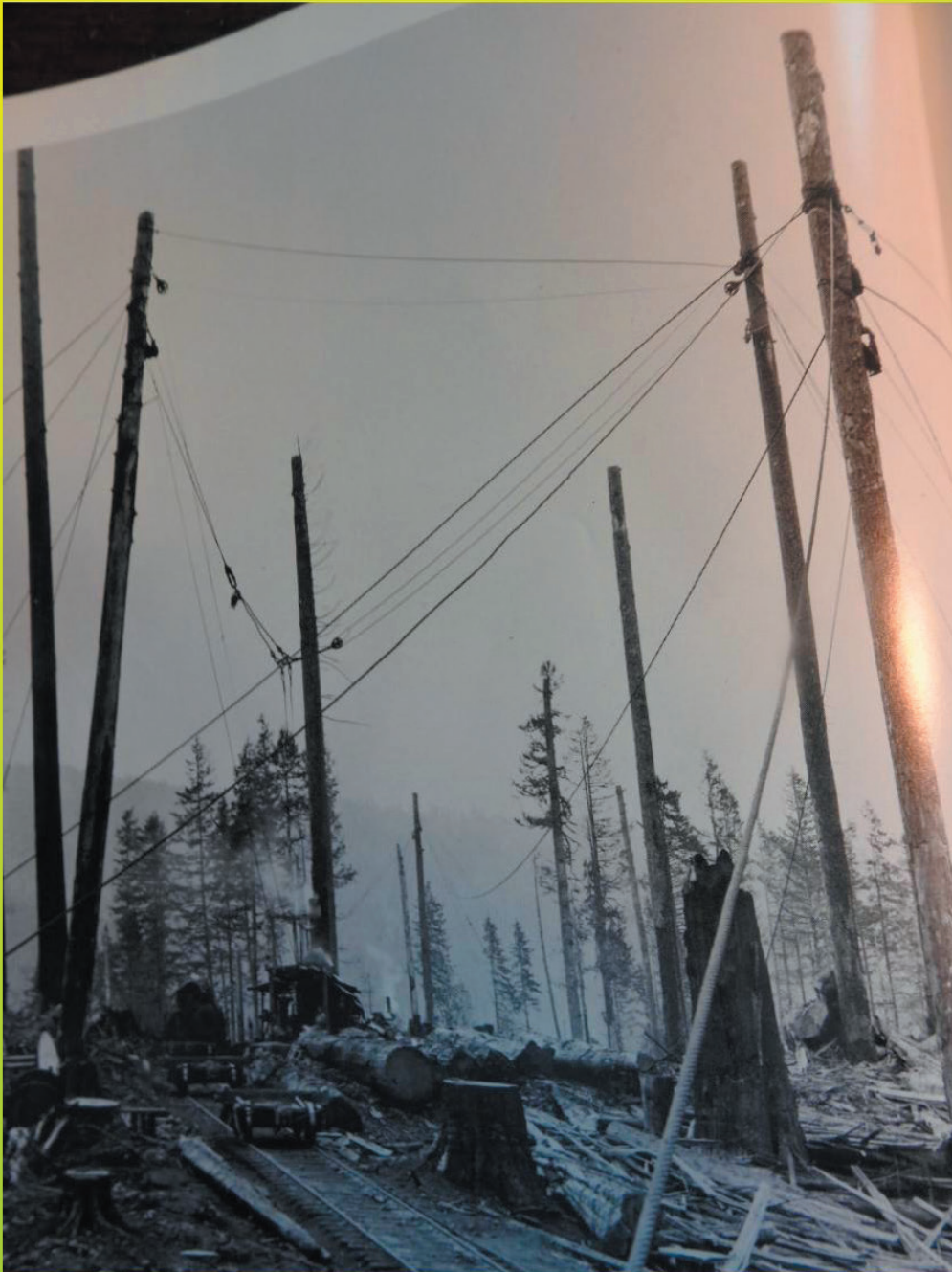
A heavy crane and chains lift are used now to put the massive logs onto the train beds.
But we are told that before steam donkeys began to be used in 1881, screwjacks were used to lift and load !
Really !?!



Even with steam donkeys, elaborate chain and pulley systems were required secured from neighboring trees

Greats amounts of cable and turnbuckles were needed to string along wires to operate the steam donkey. The engineering alone is incredible to know what trees to keep for rigging and which to take down to get the most efficient removal of logs.

Then all taken down and moved to the next site..Over and over and over again.



Steam Donkeys only began in 1870's

Not until the early to late 1880's were steam donkeys being available to many loggers. In addition large, long spools of steel cables had to be also available with anchor bolts, etc. as well as more wood chopped to keep the steam donkeys operating. Once an area was harvested they lumberjacks had to climb the trees and untether and remove the pulleys, roll up the cable and load onto the sleds to the next site. So much labor, so much time.

The editor of the May 1892 edition of WEST COAST LUMBERMAN had this to say about the Dolbeer logging engine.



"It weighs 8,000 pounds, and careful loggers state that it will do the work of 90,000 pounds of horse flesh. That is about 70 horses or 80 oxen. To fire the donkey, there was the woodbuck who sawed the woodlogs into lengths and split them for burning in the firebox. He received \$40/month. The engineer received \$50/month. In 1904 my grandfather held that position at a logging camp near Centralia, Washington and said of the job, "All I had to do is open the throttle!" Higher paid (and harder working) than the engineer was the spool tender, who received \$65/month. The "lookout" received \$45/month. That position, probably manned by a boy, morphed into the whistle punk of the later ground lead and highlead logging days. The line driver, who drove the line horse returning the rigging back up the skid road for another turn of logs received \$45/month. To open new skid road, three swampers were employed at \$50/month each. Finally, the logger himself received \$100/month. The line horse was reckoned to cost \$1.50 per day. This comes to a payroll of almost \$600 per month, about \$15,000 in today's money, which means they had to put out a lot of logs to make 'er pay".

"Jack Screws"! Loading the many ton Giant Logs on Skids and Railcar Beds?



Here is where the entire redwood logging story becomes completely implausible as to the official story. History tells us that the sectioned several ton log sections were loaded onto skid carts or rail cars by hand cranked "jack screws".

There is very little information, or images, of screw jacks I could find anywhere. There is no information I could find as to how they actually lifted the cut sections onto the skid carts and rail beds without the steam donkey to assist the

massive effort. The entire story of getting the massive logs moved off the ground and onto rail cars and oxen sleds depends completely on the jack screw story.

C.R. Johnson ~ "The jackscrew was an important tool in the woods. It was wonderful what two men, each with a jackscrew, could do to a log. The jack screw was one of the most valuable pieces of equipment in the logging world. It varied in height, but was usually about two and a half feet high. The bar and gear were made of tool steel, with a frame of heavy piping. They could get it out from a hole and turn it clear around ... Besides assisting in getting it out, they were also used where the ground was very steep in jackscrewing down to where the bulls could get the logs. A good jackscrew, as I remember it, cost about \$75. They were a wonderful tool .

Once the trees had been cut into sections, they would be moved down to the skid road by a *yarding crew* using ropes, horses and ingenious devices called *jack screws* (or sometimes *screw jacks*). When the segments were lined up on the road, they were tethered together with chains and pulled by a team of horses or oxen. A load might consist of as many as eight to ten log segments. The skid road was lubricated with either water or grease by a man known as a *water slinger* or *grease monkey*. The other key person in moving a load was the *bull punch*, who controlled the ox team, mainly through vocal commands but occasionally with the use of a *goad*, a long stick with a nail on the end.

The load would either be hauled directly to the mill or to a stream where they would later be floated to the mill. Hauling a load along a skid road could be a treacherous undertaking. The water slinger had to know when to speed up the load by lubricating the skids and when to slow it down by covering the skids with dirt. If a load moved too slowly, it could come to a sudden stop, which not only might injure the oxen, but also make it harder to start moving again. If a load moved too quickly, it might overtake the bull punch and team. There are numerous stories of men and animals being severely injured or killed by a runaway load. Once the trees were cut, debarked, cut into sections and moved to the skid road, it then had to be lifted and loaded onto the railcars or skid platforms to be hauled by oxen, mule or horses.

The jack screw was much faster than a screw jack. A screw jack had a worm screw. It was very slow and almost impossible to use in logging. The jack screw was a piece of heavy pipe with a base like an inverted saucer. A bar with cogs in it, ran through the pipe. At the upper end of the bar was a "dog" on a swivel. This "dog" at the outer end of the bar was elevated slightly and very sharp, so as pressure was put on it, it would sink into the log. At right angles to the bar, were the gears, which fit into the cogs of the bar. The first gear was four to one plus the length of the handle; this went into a second gear that was about six to one plus the handle. With a man turning the jack screw, this ratio would be equal to the lifting power of forty men.

On the outside of the gear frame was a notched dog, which could lock the jack, so that you could leave it with any amount of weight on it for an indefinite period of time.



Just above the handle was an important safety device. This was a pin with notches. In case the logger slipped or accidentally let go of the handle, the pin fell into the notch .

That is the official narrative/story about how the massive logs were put on skid carts and moved around. This alone negates the logging by pick, axe and shovel and jack screw narrative in my opinion.

Add the perfectly cut trees without any hand axe marks and to make 45 degree angle cuts without any springboard marks or how they could saw at that angle adds to the probability much of the logging industries narrative is falsified to hide the advanced technology that was used, and available to fell the trees.

If you would look at the picture above objectively, it looks like the trees were cut with laser-like precision. (Note the leaning axes that is always in the pictures to sell the story further.)

Jack Screws Doing the Impossible. You will not find many images of "jack screws" (before hydraulic lifts) in internet searches, yet this device was said to be solely responsible for moving, lifting and hoisting onto rail cars and oxen carts the many ton logs into place. The picture below shows the hand crank device levered against a log to push the big log to the site needed to then jack up to put on the transport carts and rails. This alone invalidates the logger narrative of being able to move The some 20 ton logs through sheer incredulity of his-story.



Keep saying "jack screws" lifted these logs onto their rail beds.



Chapter 7

Saw Mills of Early Mendocino

Incredibly we are told by local historians that in Sonoma County, the sawmill boom began in 1836. This is 13 years before the 1849 gold rush! How they got the saws and mill equipment to Sonoma when cross country travel was only by boat or the newly established Oregon Trail is unknown and unrecorded. Conflicting accounts of who had the first sawmills are recorded, yet, tellingly, no founding dates are stated.



SLIDE 1 OF 18

Eva and Joe Palmer are among this group photographed at Meeker's Sawmill in Camp Meeker around 1890. (Sonoma County Historical Society/Sonoma County Library)

Ford finally arrived at Big River on [June 16, 1852](#) and E. C. Williams one month later on July 19th. In a reminiscence that Williams, in his 80s, wrote for the *Pioneer Western Lumberman* in 1912, he recalls the early days.

The difficulties connected with the building of the mill were many and great. Our millwright proved wholly incompetent; men became dissatisfied and left at a moment's warning, and their places could only be filled by our sending to San Francisco and bringing men overland up the Coast. Before the mill had its roof on, the storms began; and for years the memory of that winter came to me as a horrible nightmare. But Spring came at last and the mill was finished, and we began shipping its output to market at the rate of 50,000 feet a day. (Ryder, 56)

The 50,000 feet of lumber that Williams refers to would fill about one railcar or two truck and trailer loads.

From Press Democratic ~

Cooper's Sawmill was "*California's first known power-operated commercial sawmill,*" according to the California State Parks Office of Historic Preservation. The mill was located on Mark West Creek and destroyed in a flood during the **winter of 1840-41.**

Mendorailhistory.org

The first commercial sawmill, Rancho El Molino, was built by Capt. John Cooper on the Russian River. Capt. Steven Smith's steam-powered mill followed in **1842** in the town of Bodega. Wade Sturgeon's steam-powered mill was originally built in the 1880s on what is now the Korbel property near the Russian River. It changed hands a few times, first to the Sugarmans of Santa Rosa, and then to the Meekers, for whom Camp Meeker was named. In 1913, Sturgeon bought it and moved the business to Coleman Valley. In 1924 it was relocated again to its current location in Occidental.

From Wikipedia ~

The first lumber mill on the west coast was established by John B. R. Cooper in near present-day Forestville, California. **By the mid-1880s, more than 400 such mills** operated within the forests of California's Humboldt County and along the shores of Humboldt Bay alone. At first, the lumber was shipped in old square-riggers, but these aging ships were inefficient as they required a large crew to operate and were hard to load. Soon local shipyards opened to supply specialist vessels. In 1865 Hans Ditlev Bendixsen opened one of these yards at Fairhaven, California on Humboldt B*Rancho El Molino* adjacent to Eureka. Bendixsen built many vessels for the lumber trade, including the C.A. Thayer. He constructed **92 sailing vessels between 1869 and 1901, including 35 three-masters.**

~ from Mendocinorailhistory.com

Each sawmill had a shipping point, since no inland roads or railroads connected to the coast. The early loggers had no idea that each tree they looked at was 500, 1,000 and occasionally 2,000 years old. The loggers thought the forest were so huge, that logging could last forever.

The last mill on the Mendocino Coast closed in 2005. One hundred years ago the Mendocino Coast was a working industrial landscape. Everything revolved around the timber industry. If a person was not chopping down a tree, he was hunting for a logging camp cookhouse. A man could grow hay to feed the oxen that pulled the logs through the woods or later be the engineer behind the controls of a logging loco. Mechanical contrivances sprouted off the headlands the headlands to get the lumber from the sawmill onto ships for transit. Human ingenuity and hard work took a standing tree with enough lumber for five houses and turned it into piles of boards bound together for shipment. The mills in the Redwood Empire were all steam driven and needed water so were, of necessity located by streams and rivers and were mostly located close to a shipping point. The only mill (after 1917) that had access to its markets by rail was the CWR whose rails extended from Fort Bragg to Willits where they joined up with the Northwestern Pacific's line from San Francisco to Eureka. All the other mills had to ship their products by sea from the dangerous doghole ports from Gualala to Rockport.



Rockport suspension bridge circa 1896, courtesy of Diane Hawk, from the Robert J. Lee/Carpenter collection

1876 construction with a massive suspension bridge?

How the heck did they forge the ocean rocks and lay the road, let alone secure the supports to the rocks and cliffs? And check out the two men atop the suspension bridge!

Rockport

The scenario we see over and over again is that many saw mills caught fire, then were rebuilt over and over again. Again, more lumber needed to rebuild plus labor, cost, downtime, etc.

In 1876 W. R. Miller built a mill and the Pacific coast's first steel wire suspension bridge, remarkable technology for the time. It extended 275 feet from the shore to a small island offshore. The mill operated until 1887, was sold to the Cottoneva Lumber Company, and *burnt down in 1889*. Once rebuilt, the Rockport mill became one of the larger mill operations in northern California. *It burnt down again* in 1900, and some 130 workers were thrown out of work. In 1925, the Mississippi based lumber giant Finkbane and Guild bought up 30,000 acres of timber rights and built an electric mill and company town at Rockport. Despite grandiose plans, and a large capital investment, the mill was unsuccessful. After a hiatus in operations, the Rockport Redwood Company was formed in 1938, and ran the mill *until it burnt down once again in 1942*. It was rebuilt, but only ran until 1957 when timber demand subsided, and 300 workers and locals were forced to move elsewhere for employment.

Miller constructed the first sawmill at Rockport, then called Cottoneva. The mill boasted a double circular saw, edger, and planer, with the mill having a capacity of 20,000 board feet of lumber per day. An unusual aspect of the site was a 270-foot (80m) wire suspension bridge, built in 1877 to connect the mainland to a small island in the ocean. Ships bound for San Francisco and

other ports would call at this island, sometimes called Pelican Island, to pick up the milled lumber, which would be brought across the bridge from the mainland by train.

In addition to the suspension bridge, there was an apron chute—so called because it resembled a woman’s apron held out by its lower corners—projecting from the southern end of the islet. A half-mile tramway ran from the mill over the bridge and across the isle to the chute. Lumber was lowered from chute to an awaiting ship. All this equipment was, as one researcher has said, “an astounding financial and technological investment for a redwood coast sawmill.”



Note these construction plans for the suspension bridge. How were these cables ‘secured 14 ft. under rock’ is unknown, or how the steel suspension arms were first assembled and cantilevered out over the ocean. The ports along the coast were called “dogholes”. Why? They were often so small that a dog would have trouble turning around in them. These tiny ports led to the creation of short, shallow lumber schooners with crews of four. Because there were so many creeks and rivers, all transport went by sea.

A decent coastal road system was decades in the future and inland routes were nothing but horse trails. But, every little town had something to make it special. Fish Rock had a farmer who exhibited **42 potatoes weighing 140 pounds**. Point Arena had an asphalt leak in a bluff that was scooped up and used to pave the streets. Greenwood (or Elk) was proud of the fact that it kept *500 men working for 20 years in its sawmill*. Manchester produced tons of butter. The mendocino coast remained isolated from the inland well into the 1900’s. It took years to get roads into the Redwood Empire.

There was no road from Gualala to Ukiah 100 years ago. It took until 1925 to get a highway from Westport to Leggett and Highway 101. In the 1930’s the roads were gravel and dirt. It was not until the 1950’s that there were a pavement between Mendocino and Point Arena. Miller sold his mill in 1886 to the Cottoneva Lumber Company, who lost the mill to *fire* in 1900.

Around 1907, the New York and Pennsylvania lumber Company acquired Cottoneva and built a new mill *destroyed by fire* in 1912. Between 1924 and 1926, the Finkbine-Guild Lumber Company from Jackson, Mississippi modernized the town and built a new electric sawmill and a logging railroad. They abandoned operations in 1927 and, facing financial ruin, their assets were acquired by the Great Southern Lumber Company of Bogalusa, Louisiana to form the Southern Redwood Company. After a decade of bankruptcy, the mill reopened in 1938 as the Rockport Redwood Company (a subsidiary of an association of Kansas and Oklahoma lumber retailers headed by Ralph Rounds.) The railroad was dismantled in 1939.

The sawmill *burned again* in September, 1942, but reopened in July, 1943. Rough cut lumber was trucked to Fort Bragg, California, for shipment over the California Western Railroad. Rounds built a lumber seasoning yard and finishing plant in Cloverdale, California in 1948. When its sawmill closed for the last time in 1957, Rockport was a town of about 500 people with a company store, a community town hall, and a company doctor, as well as employee housing.

A post office operated at Rockport from 1888 to 1903, from 1926 to 1934, and from 1938 to 1957. The town hall was also used for dances, a movie theatre, and local plays. There was also a grade school that went from grades 1 thru 6. As the school house only had three classrooms, each room had two grades. 1st and 2nd grade in one classroom, 2nd and 3rd in one, and 5th and 6th in another. Seventh graders and higher were bused to Liggett Valley High School. As of 1997 the old school house was still standing. It is the only building left in Rockport. All other homes and buildings had been bulldozed 30 or 40 years ago.

Interestingly, Miller generally employed Chinese laborers at the mill, the only mill on the Mendocino coast that did so “almost exclusively”. What makes this remarkable is that, since the influx of Chinese into California during the Gold Rush, there were threats, violence, even riots against Chinese workers, as well as discriminatory legislation. In 1860, for example, California passed a law that forbade Chinese-American children to attend public schools. The Naturalization Act of 1870 excluded Chinese immigrants from becoming US citizens and the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 prohibited Chinese laborers, both skilled and unskilled, from entering the United States. It was not until 1943, in fact, that the Magnuson Act repealed the Chinese Exclusion Act.

The Chinese that worked in the early lumber camps were usually cooks or laborers. Some were used as “water slingers” with bull team operations. The water slinger went ahead and wet the “skids” to lessen friction on the rolling logs and make it easier for the bull team to pull the load. He would also “grease the skids” with tallow on the level sections of the road. A census shows that 25 Chinese laborers worked at Rockport in 1880.

According to Robert Douglass, who has researched Miller’s life, “Chinese workers may have operated some of the mill machinery” (Douglass 128-9). Douglass’ conclusion is based on the fact that apart from an engineer named Allen Pollard, there are no EuroAmericans listed at Rockport with definite sawmill jobs. Miller likely used the Chinese workers to save cost. Rockport’s physical isolation could offer Miller some isolation from public criticism and reprisal as well.

~source <https://en-academic.com/dic.nsf/enwiki/11582170>

Westport Mill

Westport is about 13 miles north of Fort Bragg. The first post office at Westport opened in 1879. Originally called Beall’s Landing in honor of Samuel Beall, the first white settler there, the place was renamed in 1877 by James T. Rodgers



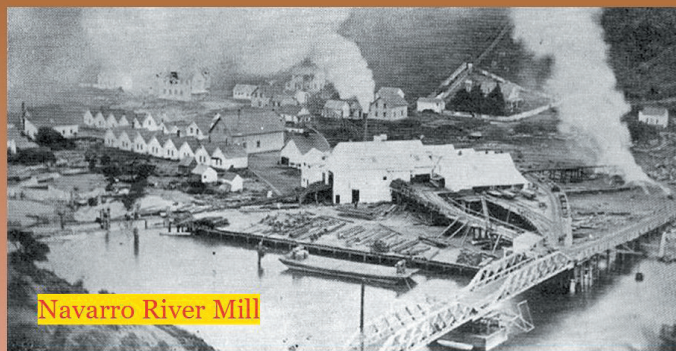
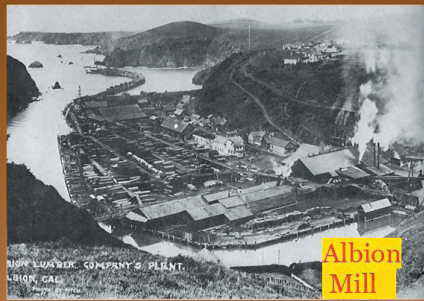
who built a timber loading facility for the name to contrast with his home town of Eastport, Maine. Beginning in the 1880’s, **Westport became the largest town between San Francisco and Eureka with over 1,000 residents and 12 SALOONS, and several hotels.**

Major lumber mills were installed all up and down the Mendocino Coast, both on the coast as well as on site where the trees were being cut down.

Mendocino Beacon

January 26, 1878

The Cottonveva mill will start up shortly; they have about 2,000 logs barked and sawed, and thirteen men employed. At this place they have a substantial dam that backs water about 800 or 900 yards, drawing 12 or 13 feet of water that distance. During the storm [MB, 1 Dec 1877] the wire suspension bridge here received a severe test as to its solidity. The spray flew all over it without effect. Travel to this place by land is out of the question just now. There is no wagon road, and this is a matter that should be looked after, as the place is gradually being settled and a mere trail over the mountains to connect with a wagon road will not answer the wants of the community.



The Navarro/Wendling Mill

Prior to colonial contact, the Navarro River watershed fed water sources for Northern California Native communities, including the Pomo people, who relied on salmon and riparian vegetation for cultural and subsistence practices. In 1848-1850, the California Gold Rush brought non-native settlers to the valley who forced the Pomo people up the Eel River northward to Round Valley Reservation, in an approximately 40 mile forced march known as Bloody Run, so called because the river ran red with blood.

Capt. Fletcher, in partnership with James Kennedy and Capt. Thomas Kennedy of San Francisco, built the Inn during the 1860's for sailors who had to wait three days while their schooners were loaded with lumber from the Navarro Mill.

A sawmill was constructed at the mouth of the river in 1861. The mill was capable of cutting 35,000 board feet of lumber per day by 1883. A railroad extended 14 miles upriver to bring logs to the mill. The *original mill burned* in 1890 and a replacement bandsaw *mill burned in* 1902. A replacement sawmill was built near Wendling on the North Fork Navarro River and operated until September, 1927. The Wendling sawmill operation included logging railway branches along the North Fork connecting over Keen's Summit to shipping facilities at Albion via an isolated segment of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. Rail service was discontinued in 1930 and the railway was dismantled for scrap in 1937.

The Navarro Mill was built on land purchased from Fletcher for \$1,200 on the Navarro Flats near Capt. Fletcher's home. The Navarro Mill was **built in 1861** by Henry B. Tichenor and Robert G. Byxbee co-partners in the firm of Tichenor and Co. of San Francisco. The first mill was built on the Navarro Flats near Capt. Fletcher's home.

Charles Fletcher, a Scottish sailor, ship's carpenter and the captain of a whaling ship, came to the Mendocino coast ca. 1851 when he was about 22 years of age. He was the first European settler at the Navarro estuary. His granddaughter, Elsie Schaeffer Nystrom (later Farnsworth) says in a handwritten note: "My Grandfather Chas. Fletcher. Born of Scottish parents aboard a saling (sic) vessel in the china sea. He was a ship builder and a Sea Captain." The 1850 census for Marin County shows that in November of that year Fletcher was living in a boarding house on Rancho Sausalito, and apparently working for Capt. William Richardson, who owned both Rancho Sausalito and Rancho Albion. Fletcher settled near the mouth of the Navarro, on Richardson's Rancho Albion.

The Fletcher family was one of the last to live in the old village of Navarro. Charles Fletcher died in 1902. His Inn *has survived three major fires*, the earthquake of 1906 and the devastating flood of 1907 that swept away a bridge near the mouth of the Navarro. In July, 1890, *a fire destroyed* the first Navarro lumber mill. A second, larger and more up-to-date mill was built about a mile up river. In 1911, *a fire destroyed* much of the village on the Flats. In the early 1920's, *a fire started* by fishermen destroyed the Fletcher's family home next to the Inn.

It was during this period that the name, "Navarro" was usurped by the town of Wendling, about 11 miles upriver. P. T. Buzard purchased Sterns Lumber Co. (formerly Wendling Redwood Shingle Co.), in 1914 and renamed it the Navarro Lumber Co. He may have purchased all or part of the old Navarro Mill lands as well, since the holdings reached to Christine by 1920 when they were sold to the Albion Lumber Co. When Sterns mill became the Navarro Lumber Co. the town of Wendling became "Navarro." Thereafter, what remained of the village near the river's

mouth came to be known as “Navarro-by-the-Sea. *The Navarro Mill went bankrupt in the “crash” of 1893. Byxbee, the owner attempted to sell to an English firm for \$1,030,000 but was unsuccessful.*

Capt. Fletcher’s Inn and the mill manager’s house are now the only buildings remaining from the once thriving town. At its height, it had 500-600 inhabitants, with another 300 men located in camps in the woods up river.

Captain Fletcher’s Inn, **built ca. 1865**, originally had at least twelve small rooms on the second story, accessed by an exterior enclosed stair on the eastern side of the building. The exterior stairway is visible in the engraving of ca. 1865. According to Fletcher’s granddaughter, Elsie in her handwritten notes: “The rooms were for sailors from the sailing vessels that anchored in the bay to be loaded with lumber.” And in her taped interview: “The sailing vessels were loaded by hand. The original spelling of the Navarro River was labeled as Navarra on Mexican land grants, presumably a carryover from early Spanish exploration. In the diary he kept of his overland trip through the area in 1852, Jerome Ford called it the Navata River.

Note in this image all are finely dressed with hats and ties! Who made the hats and why such fine clothing to do heavy, dirty log removal?



Benecia/Hendy Saw Mill ~ Anderson Valley

~ from https://military-history.fandom.com/wiki/Joshua_Hendy_Iron_Works

Joshua Hendy built California’s first redwood lumber mill, the Benecia Sawmill (the region is now known as the Hendy Woods State Park). **In 1856**, he established the Joshua Hendy Iron Works in San Francisco to supply equipment to Gold Rush placer miners. The Hendy plant supplied various equipment to the mining industry.

Born in Cornwall, England in 1822, Hendy at the age of 13 migrated with two brothers to South Carolina in the *United States* . Joshua married and became a blacksmith in Houston, Texas. After the death of his wife and two children from yellow fever, he sailed round Cape Horn to *San Francisco* in 1849 to participate in the California Gold Rush.

Early in World War II, the Joshua Hendy Iron Works adopted the slogan “What America Needs, Hendy Can Build”, but this proud slogan should have been used as early as 1906, when the first buildings were erected along newly named Hendy Avenue in Sunnyvale. For example, this historic plant, in continuous operation since 1906, contained one of the earliest foundries and machine works in California. It was one of the primary suppliers of gold and silver mining machinery to the West, and actually to the world. Some of the early Hendy hydraulic equipment, which was considered the



worldwide standard in the industry, included the Hydraulic Giant Monitor, the Hurdy Gurdy, the Tangential Water Wheel, the Hendy Ore Concentrator, the Challenge Ore Feeder, and the Hendy Hydraulic Gravel Elevator. The Panama Canal was built with the help of Hendy Giants.

The Hendy Iron Works has long been recognized as having the largest machining capabilities of any plant in the West. Many of the original buildings are still in existence and in daily use. This plant has produced many unusual products, especially in the hydraulic field. Its production of engines for marine propulsion both in WWI and WWII was considered an outstanding contribution to national defense. The production of 252 portable "Tiny Tim" rocket launchers for the U.S. Navy in one incredible 176 hour week! Hendy pioneered the manufacture of large machinery in the West. Either the largest or the first of their kind have been designed and built in the rambling redwood shops of Sunnyvale, California.

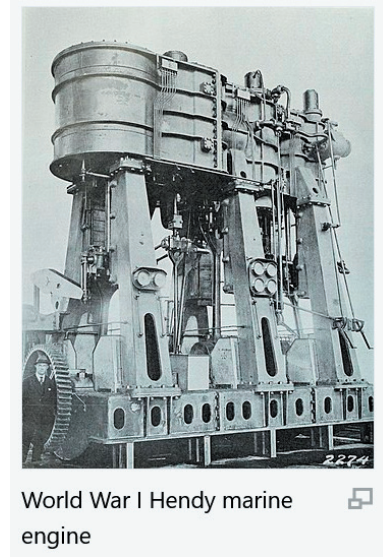
On a more esthetic plane, the foundry and machine shops also produced many of the ornate arches and municipal fixtures for San Francisco, such as street lamps, hydrants, and the oriental lamp posts still fascinating the tourists in Chinatown. Many of the engineering innovations developed by Hendy became mining industry standards, still employed as late as at least the 1970s, such as the *hydraulic giant monitor*, the *hurdy gurdy*, the *tangential water wheel*, the *Hendy ore concentrator*, the *Challenge ore feeder*, and the *Hendy hydraulic gravel elevator*. Hendy giant hydraulic crushers were used to dig the Panama Canal.

After Joshua Hendy died in 1891, management of the company was taken over by his nephews Samuel and John. In 1906 a fire devastated the original San Francisco factory, and the company was re-established in Sunnyvale, California after the local government there enticed the company with an offer of free land. By the late 1930s the company was in financial difficulties and had shrunk to a shadow of its former self, employing only 60 workers.

The company was in the process of being taken over by the Bank of California in 1940 when businessman Charles E. Moore, with the financial support of the six companies, took a controlling interest. Moore soon managed to contract with the US Navy for the building of some torpedo tube mounts, and shortly thereafter he secured a contract for the building of twelve triple expansion marine steam engines.

By 1942, with the US government's wartime Emergency Shipbuilding Program getting underway, it became clear that a large number of new marine engines would be needed to power the new ships. Since there was a shortfall in capacity to produce modern steam turbines, it was realized that most of the new Liberty ships would have to be fitted with older and slower reciprocating steam engines instead. Admiral Vickery contacted Moore to ask if he could double the original order of 12 engines, to which Moore is reported to have responded that it would be as easy to tool up for a hundred as for a dozen. The company was then contracted to build 118 triple expansion steam engines for the Liberty ships.

As the war progressed and the emergency shipbuilding program continued to expand, so the orders for new engines also grew. Moore responded by streamlining production at the Joshua Hendy plant. He introduced more advanced assembly line techniques, standardizing on more



World War I Hendy marine engine

production parts and enabling less skilled workers to accomplish tasks formerly carried out by skilled machinists. By 1943, the company had reduced the time required to manufacture a marine steam engine from 4,500 hours to 1,800 hours. The number of workers employed by the company also grew dramatically, reaching a peak of 11,500 during the war. USS *Bexar* (APA-237), one of 53 Victory ships powered by a Joshua Hendy turbine. By the end of the war, the Joshua Hendy Iron Works had supplied the engines for 754 of America's 2,751 Liberty ships, or about 28% of the total - more than that of any other plant in the country. In addition, the company in the late stages of the war produced 53 steam turbines and reduction gears for the more modern Victory ships. The company also supplied other military equipment during the war, such as turbine generators and antiaircraft gun turrets.



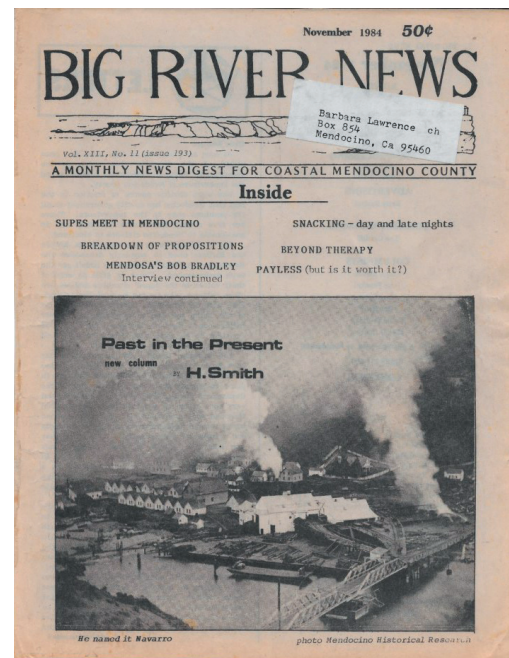
The Big River Mill

The **Big River** is a 41.7-mile-long river. From the mouth, brackish waters extend 8 miles upstream, forming the longest undeveloped estuary in the state.

Big River is the site of the earliest logging camps and dams in Mendocino County. The first saw mill was built on a promontory near the mouth of Big River, called, today, the Mendocino Headlands. As one might expect, the early lumbermen initially cut the trees that were most accessible to the saw mill. In the virgin forest, towering old growth was everywhere. Bull teams pulled the logs up an incline to the sawmill; later iron tracks and rail cars did that job.

As logging progressed to areas more and more remote, the mill became dependent upon Big River for transportation, since, as yet, there were no railroads in the Mendocino forests. In seasons when there was sufficient water, harvested logs could be floated downstream to enclosures at the mouth of the river, called booms; sometimes logs broke loose from the enclosure and floated out to sea. Eventually dams were constructed to artificially raise water levels in drier seasons. Water was collected behind the gates of a splash dam. When a gate was tripped, a flash flood would move the logs downstream. Dams could be synchronized to trip their gates at just the right moment in order to maximize the flow of water downstream. Occasionally, there were log jams, in some cases lasting 2 or 3 years. The only solution was to blast the jam and in the process blast boulders, fish, vegetation, and anything else in the river channel. The first dam on Big River, Little Northfork, was 11 miles from the saw mill; the furthest dam, 48 miles. (Jackson, 2). The Mendocino Mill Company (1855-1872) and its successor the Mendocino Lumber Company (1873-1905) used "river drives" more extensively than any other timber operation on the North Coast (Graham Matthews 3).

In his book, **BIG RIVER WAS DAMMED**, W. Francis Jackson documents **at least 27 dams on Big River**. Jackson recalls how he walked the river banks and reminisced about his many relatives



who had worked on Big River and filled a young boy's head with stories of logging camps, bull teams, and log rafts. The largest of the dams that Jackson documents used over 1 million feet of timber in its construction. The dams, which were major threats to aquatic wildlife, are gone. The last log drive and operation of the dams was in 1937; the result was a log jam. Some dams fell into ruin over time, although there is lingering evidence of their presence.

The California Department of Fish and Game called for the destruction of others in order to allow for the migration of fish.

The logging dams and their approximate construction dates are listed below; locations in red are either on MRC land or very close to our property boundary:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Little Northfork (1860) | 10. Martin Creek (1883) | 19. Johnston Creek (1900) |
| 2. Chamberlain Creek (1860/1870) | 11. Dougherty Creek (1885) | 20. Russell Brook (1907) |
| 3. James Creek (1860/1870) | 12. Lower Gates Creek (1886) | 21. Lower Ramon Creek (1909) |
| 4. Milliken (1860/1870) | 13. Handley Halfway (1887) | 22. Hellsgate (1913) |
| 5. Lower East Branch (1860/1870) | 14. Upper Ramon Creek (1888/1890) | 23. Johnston (1914) |
| 6. Lower Two Log Creek (1860/1870) | 15. Norfolk of Ramon Creek (1888/1890) | 24. Mettick Creek (1915) |
| 7. Upper Two Log Creek (1870/1880) | 16. Upper Gates Creek (1892) | 25. Anderson Gulch (1917) |
| 8. Upper East Branch (1870/1880) | 17. Soda Creek (1892) | 26. Valentine Creek (1919) |
| | 18. Horsethief Creek (1893) | 27. Big Northfork (1924) |

Then and now





The Many Dams of Big River

~ excerpt from Krisweb.com

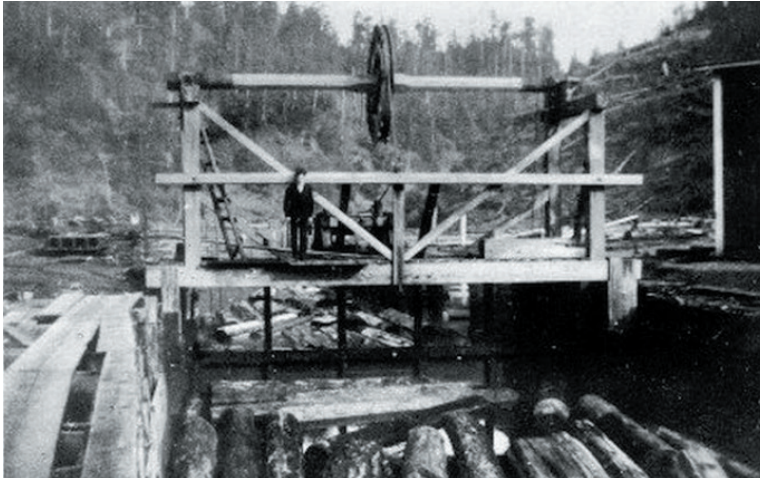
It has been stated that there were more logging dams on Big River than on any other stream on the Redwood Coast. All evidence to date confirms the existence of 27 permanent type dams. Twenty-two can be verified from remaining physical evidence.

Basically there were three types of dams. The splash dam, sometimes called an upright dam, was the smallest. It was constructed to with a minimal amount of material and was used to provide water for the logs that have been placed in the stream down river from the dam.

The crib dam and the frame dam or a combination of both was larger, more permanent structures. One of these dams used over a million board feet in its construction. They were in use for many years, not only to add water downriver, but also to float logs that had been placed in the river on the up-river side of the dam. In some instances, trees were felled directly into the lake above the dam.

With rare exceptions, dams along Big River were used only during the winter season. Winter rains were supposed to furnish the freshet, but in most cases, did not. Dams were then used to build up a reservoir of water. When the dams were tripped, a flood was created along with a "head." A head is similar to the shore side of an ocean wave. Near the dam, a head might begin as high as 10 dropping to three-foot height 15 miles downriver. A higher head, which would result in being able to float more logs a greater distance, would be obtained by tripping more than one dam. The South Fork (Big River) between Daugherty Creek and the Main River is known for its crookedness. It was the scene of many costly and prolonged logjams. One such jam effectively blocked the river for nearly five years. Logging crews were put out of work because there was no room to float additional logs. Overall, logging in the South Fork was almost continuous for 40 years." Logging on the South Fork ceased in about 1926 when Clyde Mallory closed down operations and sold his logging equipment to the Mendocino Logging Company. Compche Fire of 1931 started in the upper South Fork at a place called "Nigger Nat Opening."

When the dam broke, all Hell broke loose. The water, the former jammed logs, and last but not least the dam, all went down the river. When the dam went, all evidence of its existence was removed." Hell Gate on the SF was a hairpin turn in the river and is thought to have been the site of one such dam.



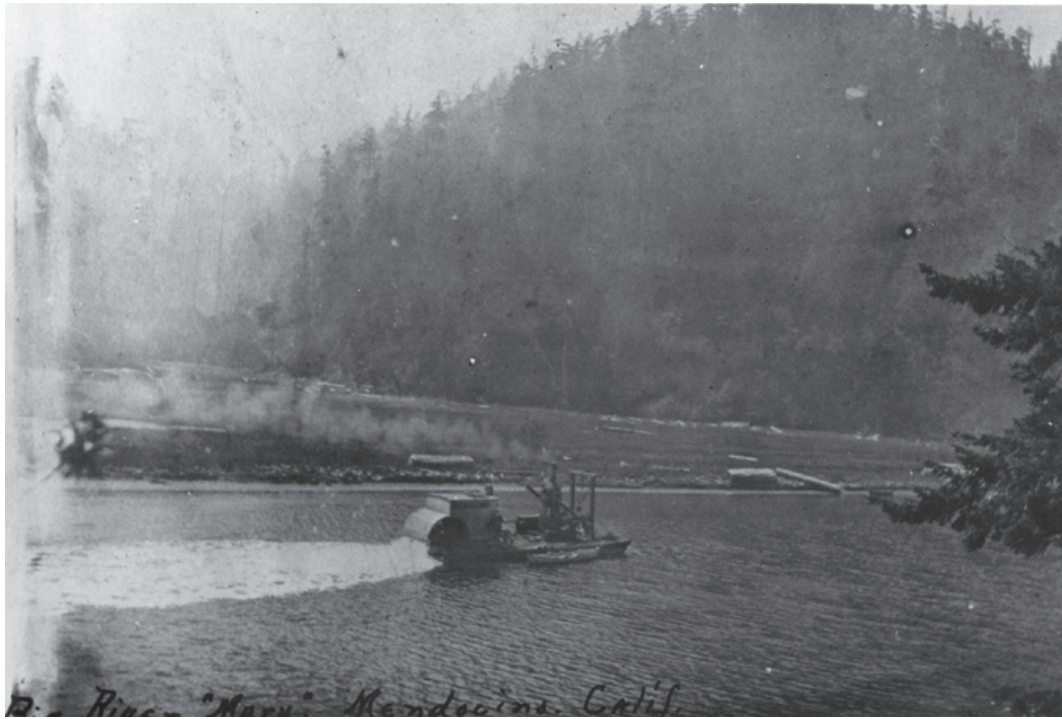
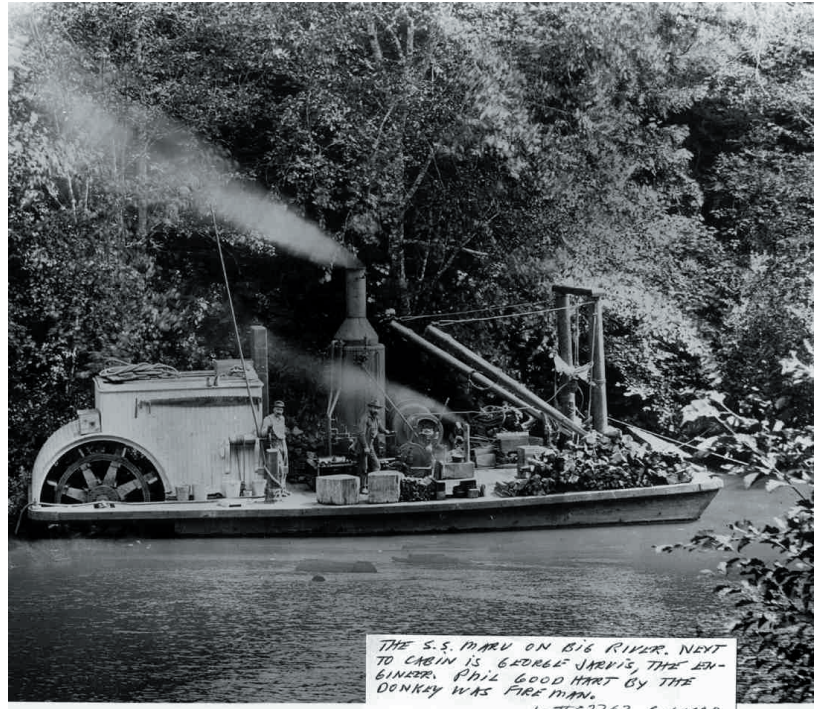
How did they dam up the river to build the dams? What was used to seal the dams from water leakages? How did they lift the logs into place?



A Big River Dam with the Sluice Gate Open

The boat depicted was used to drive log rafts, break up logjams and ferry workers and logging camp residents up and down river. The photo caption reads: "The 'SS Maru' on Big River. Next to the cabin is George Jarvis, the engineer. Phil Goodhart by the donkey was the fireman." The boat built locally and was originally named "Big River".

Used for pulling logs off banks, sorting logs after water drives. Also took passengers, had a licensed captain and first engineer. Built in Mendocino in 1920. Craft weight 17 tons with 15 horse power, length 51 feet, breadth 18 feet, depth 3.8 feet.



Little River Sawmills

Little River was built as a mill town **in 1864** by Ruel Stickney. The first Albion mill was water powered. It was one of the earliest mills on the northern coast and was built by Captain William Richardson in 1851 and located about three miles up the Albion river. The first Albion mill was

water powered. It was one of the earliest mills on the northern coast and was built by Captain William Richardson in 1851 and located about three miles up the Albion river. Little River was built as a mill town in 1864 by Ruel Stickney, Silas Coombs and Tapping Reeves after the property, formally called Kents Cove, was purchased from W. H. Kent in 1862. Before long it had attained fame not only as a lumber port, but also as a shipyard.

Little River had a second mill built in 1885, a shipyard, a wharf, several chutes for loading lumber. Activity at the port, which once hummed with activity, declined rapidly once the mill closed. Little River's school, once attended by close to 100 students, closed; its weekly steamship service ended, and a shipyard where, in 1874, Captain Thomas Peterson turned out full-size lumber schooners for the coast wide trade, phased out.

Thomas Jerome Ford was born in Vermont, in 1821 and was a woodsman by trade. He left Vermont in 1849 and found his way to San Francisco. Henry Meiggs was a swindler who had to hot foot it to Chile where he made a fortune. Meiggs ordered a sawmill from the East Coast and purchased a ship (the brig Ontario) to carry it north. Ford was a partner in the business venture. Ford drove cattle overland, up the Mendocino Coast, and arrived in Mendocino on 17th **June 1852**. He staked out lands around present day Mendocino, sharing the property with a shipwrecked sailor, William Kasten, who had claimed squatter's rights.

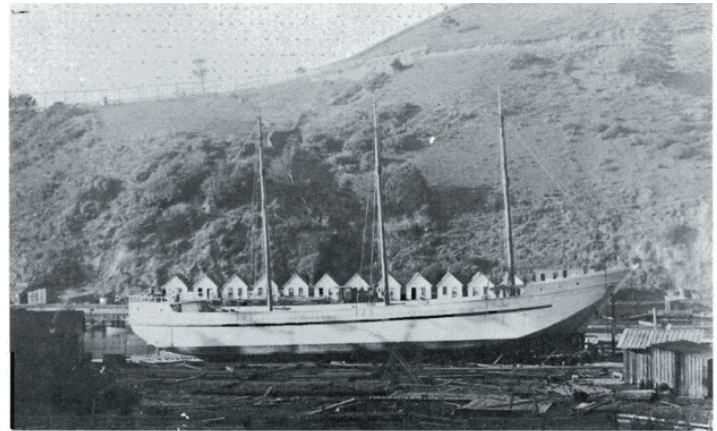
At Bourns Landing a tram and a wharf came out over a detached rock, where two chutes reached out from a platform. In the mid 1880's **140 schooners** loaded here **each year**. Caspar still has numerous original buildings from its earlier days. The Caspar Inn has been continuously run as a Roadhouse and Bar since 1906. The first business at the town was a saloon, this was followed by a blacksmith shop, a shoe shop, and the Doyle store. A post office was established in June 1874. By 1880, an express and telegraph office, and electricity appeared by which time the population of Caspar had reached about

500. Long before the turn of the [20th] century, when it was called Cleone Point, Little Valley Lumber Company built a tramway which ran two and one half miles from their sawmills back in the hill south to the point. At the point was a chute from which lumber and forest products were loaded aboard ships bound for West Coast markets.

Cuffey's Cove

In 1875 or so, Cuffey's Cove was a prospering little port, shipping potatoes by the ton, beef, railroad ties and the dried bark of the tan oak tree, used in making leather, still a huge commercial product in those years. It was reported than on some days as many as eleven ships waited outside the small harbor for their turn under the wire.

Some time in the late 1870s a small locomotive was slung ashore from a schooner and reassembled on newly laid rails. The tracks curved around the inside of the cove then angled in across



Shipbuilding at Albion---The three-masted barge "SOTAYOME" ready for launching December 6, 1904 at Albion.

the potato fields to a shingle mill in Laurel Gulch only a five minutes' walk away, surely one of the smallest short lines ever. Rails may have been laid farther up Laurel Gulch, because a few historical memoirs suggest there may also have been a small sawmill farther up the gulch. No maps of the route, and no photographs are known to exist.

The coast fields were rich and potatoes grown in Cuffey's Cove became quite famous locally. At its height in 1883 Cuffey's Cove had a population of 300 when Greenwood (Elk) had 50. Among the buildings were the San Francisco Hotel and Grand Hotel. A century ago the population was 10 times as large as today's.

Schooners from the L.E. White Lumber Co. sailed regularly from San Francisco and early tourists took the 14 hour ride for \$5, dinner and bunk included. **The town had ten hotels** each with a saloon and there five other saloons. Each of the ethnic groups which worked in the mill: Finns, Swedes, Irish, Russians and Chinese congregated in "their" saloon.

In 1884 a switch was cut into the rails of the Helmke sawmill line. This was at a point about 1.6 miles from Cuffey's Cove. The location is roughly 150 yards north-northeast of the present day Post Office at Elk California. From there, rails were extended west toward the ocean, along the south bank of Strawberry Gulch (today called Li Foo Gulch) then to the point of land nearest the string of rocks where he envisioned the wharf being built. At that point a small turntable was constructed and from it, rails would stretch in several directions. In the summer of 1885 construction was begun on one of the more imposing wharves along the redwood coast.

It sloped down the south side of the promontory, then across the top of a string of three rocks at about 30' above tidewater. From there it ran on trestlework and cut beds along north slope of a high table rock to its northwest end. Here a wire chute would transfer lumber to the ships and goods from the outside world ashore.

At the same time, construction began on a large double-side steam sawmill on the flat near the mouth of Greenwood Creek. A 630 foot long wooden dam, faced with concrete, right at the beach, formed the mill pond. A town was also laid out, up on the bench above the 150' cliffs and roughly between the old coast road and the Helmke railroad. The westernmost part of the townsite became the lumber yard. The company built a store and a hotel. L. E. White had invested a substantial amount of money in this project, to begin construction of dam, mill, railroad and town all at the same time. The town would be later be named Greenwood.

Greenwood/Elk

Although the road signs say "Elk" officially it is the Elk Post Office at Greenwood. The reason for the strange appellation is that when postal codes were introduced there was another Greenwood in California so the name was sort of changed to avoid confusion.

Each of the ethnic groups which worked in the mill: Finns, Swedes, Irish, Russians and Chinese congregated in "their" saloon. The railway had four engines with three different smokestacks, the diamond, the balloon, and the cauliflower, to keep the sparks from setting the woods on fire. Engine Number One was a little geared locomotive built by Miners Foundry and Machinery Company in San Francisco.

Glenela Saws Mill

Glen Blair (originally called Glenela) is gone to the point that you cannot even get there unless you know your way down the logging roads and have the keys to the gates. The valleys behind

the mill that the Glen Blair mill logged were reputed to hold the finest redwoods on the coast. One old local told a club member that any tree less than three feet in diameter was considered too small to log. The mill became part of Union Lumber Company in 1891.

The mill began operations in 1886 and was prosperous until the 1920's when lumber prices plummeted. It closed in 1925, re-opened in 1926 and finally closed in 1928. In 1886, in the summer, the mill began to operate. Approximately 80 men were employed at this time. Trees were harvested and brought to the mill pond by bull teams, Glen Blair being one of the last mills to continue logging with bull teams and skid roads.

In 1887, the railroad tracks reached the mill, and lumber began to be hauled out by train on the railroad to a drying and retail yard in Fort Bragg on Fir Street next to the Fort Bragg Co.'s lot, from which the lumber was loaded onto ships through Fort Bragg Lumber Company's dock. The Gualala River Railway Company, a subsidiary of the company which owned the Gualala mill ran up the Gualala River and also to Bourne's Landing. The railroad was unique, it was neither narrow gauge or the standard four-foot eight and a half inches but five foot eight inches known locally as "Roman Chariot" gauge.

The reason for the gauge was to give the horse or horses room. I could not find any find pictures of the railroad when it was horse powered so we cannot be sure. The railway had four engines with three different smokestacks, the diamond, the balloon, and the cauliflower, to keep the *sparks from setting the woods on fire*. Engine Number One was a little geared locomotive built by Miners Foundry and Machinery Company in San Francisco.



The Inglenook Saw Mill

Inglenook was named by Major H. Lockhart who with Hafferty and Manchester built a mill there in 1885. The three men owned adjoining land which went north from Inglenook to about where the Victo Biaggi ran on Ten Mile River. The mill was completed in 1885 and began a thriving business. In its first six months of operation it supplied the timber for the wharf at Fort Bragg and ties for the first mile of track from the newly erected mill in Fort Bragg to Pudding Creek. The mill also supplied the timber to build the Little Valley Lumber Co. mill a mile or so north. The mill made wooden pipes from redwood for the Fort Bragg water system. Kibesillah is pronounced cab-huh-silluh. Depending who you talk to the name is either from the Pomo words Kabe (rock) and sila (flat) or it means "Head of the Valley".

Ft. Bragg Mills

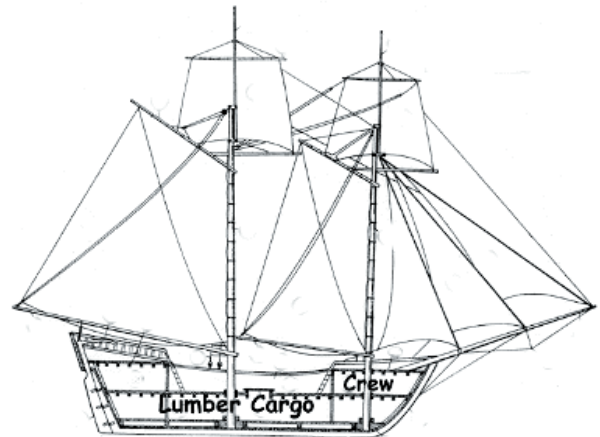
The first sawmill in Mendocino County, which appears as the large barn-like building in the was built on the Mendocino Headlands for Henry Meiggs as part of the California Lumber Manufacturing Company, incorporated June 20, **1852**. Meiggs was a colorful San Francisco businessman, regarded by some as an entrepreneur and others as a hustler. Meiggs sent Jerome Ford to scout a location for a new mill, while E. C. Williams, a veteran of the Mexican War and friend of Kit Carson, sailed from the East Coast on the ONTARIO with the mill itself, the mill machinery, and **40 mechanics** and laborers to put it all together.

Those, like Henry Meiggs, who were part of the pioneer timber industry in northern California needed a fast and efficient way to get lumber to San Francisco. There were no accessible roads, no railroads. Transportation had to be by sea. Meiggs built his sawmill on a promontory, called today the Mendocino Headlands. The problem Meiggs and others faced was, first, how to get a ship close to the coastline and, second, how to load lumber from a bluff – 75 ft or more high – to a ship below that at any moment could be carried by wind or sea swells onto jagged rocks or out to sea. This was dangerous, even life threatening, business. There were no harbors in Mendocino County, no breakwaters, no wharves – no such thing as “safe anchorage.” In fact, the coast at Meiggs sawmill was nothing more than a shallow cove, often called a DOGHOLE because there was only room, the seamen said, for a dog to turn around and lie down.

It was lumber from the Mendocino Saw Mills (later re-named the Mendocino Lumber Company), that helped materially to rebuild San Francisco after its many conflagrations in the 1850s. It was the Mendocino Saw Mills that had what is claimed to have been the first railroad in California – a mile of track over which oxen pulled carloads of lumber from the mill up to the chute on the Point.

It was the Mendocino Saw Mills that provided the first cargoes of lumber for the little two-masted schooners which became so much a part of the life and the history of the Mendocino Coast. And it was the Mendocino Saw Mills that founded the town of Mendocino and made it for years the most important shipping center and community on the whole Mendocino Coast.

The first part of the solution to the problem came from the design of the ship itself. The early Mendocino timber men used schooners that were shallow drafted, sitting high in the water and moving more surely over the submerged reefs. Because of the narrowness of the hull, however, cargo space was limited. The second part of the solution was to use an “apron chute” or adjustable slide to lower the lumber onto the deck of a ship. This technique is shown in the rare photograph above. Workers on the bluff slid the lumber, piece by piece, down to deck hands who “caught,” packed, and lashed the lumber on the schooner. Sometimes the lumber was slid to a lighter, similar to a log raft, and then transferred to the ship. Around 1900, wire and steel cable was used to transfer a large load of lumber onto a ship in one swing.

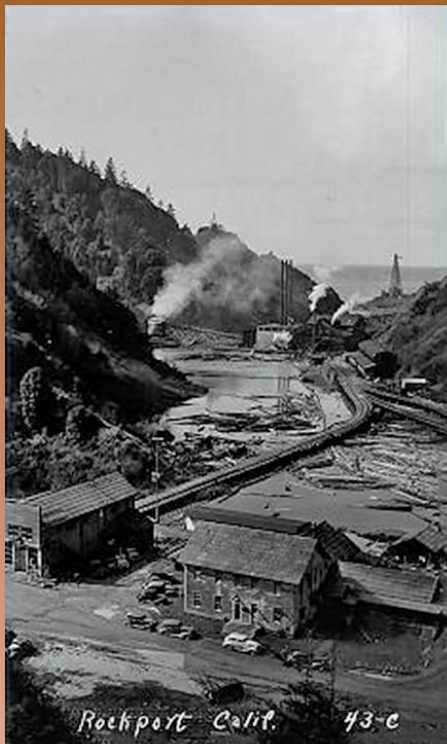


Kibesillah Sawmill Before Ft. Bragg

For a short time Kibesillah was one of the most important of the early north coast towns. It was first settled in the 1860's and in 1867 the first business, a blacksmith shop was established. In its prime it had twenty to thirty buildings including three hotels, three saloons, a public school and a Baptist Church. Nothing of these is left – not even a sign to say where Kibesillah is located. Kibesillah had a chute that loaded, posts, cordwood and tanbark. These products came from a mill located just to its south in Newport. The mill in Newport was owned by Calvin Stewart and James Hunter which was destroyed by fire in 1877. The mill was rebuilt in 1878 and it had

a 25,000 foot per day capacity. The company owned 2,000 acres of timberland, but much of it was inaccessible to the technology of the time. In 1882 C.R. Johnson bought an interest in their mill. Three years later the mill was moved to Fort Bragg where Stewart, Hunter and Johnson founded the Fort Bragg Redwood Company. With all the jobs gone the citizens of Kibesillah had little choice to follow the jobs to Fort Bragg hence why it was called "the Mother of Fort Bragg."

How many workers at these mills? How did they get the Metal for smoketacks and saw mill blades? How many Logs had to be cut everyday to help power the mills?



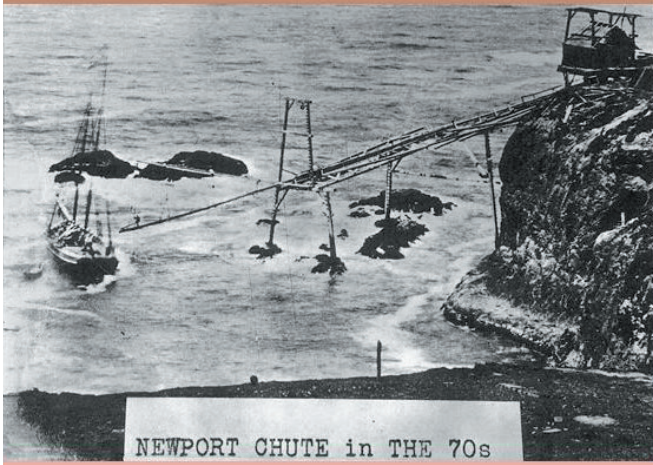


Westport

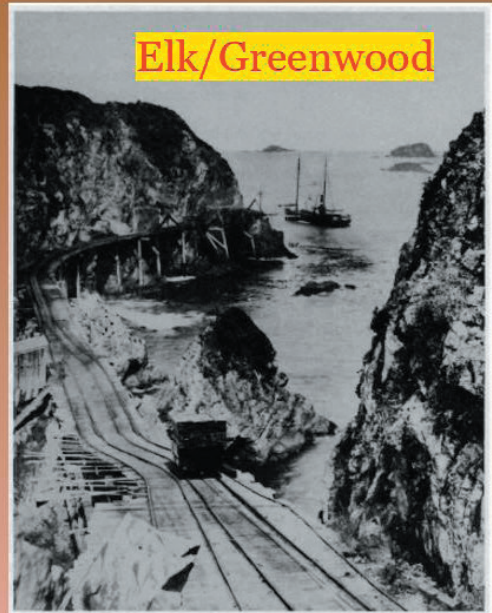
THE OLD WHARF, WESTPORT, MENDOCINO CO. CAL. 46-4

How and who secured the loading chutes onto solid rock and sea beds sut to sea to be loaded on ships who could not harbor due to rocky shorelines in the 1870's ???

Westport Piers



NEWPORT CHUTE in THE 70s



Elk/Greenwood

Steam schooner *Whitesboro* loading at L. E. White Company's wire chute at Greenwood.



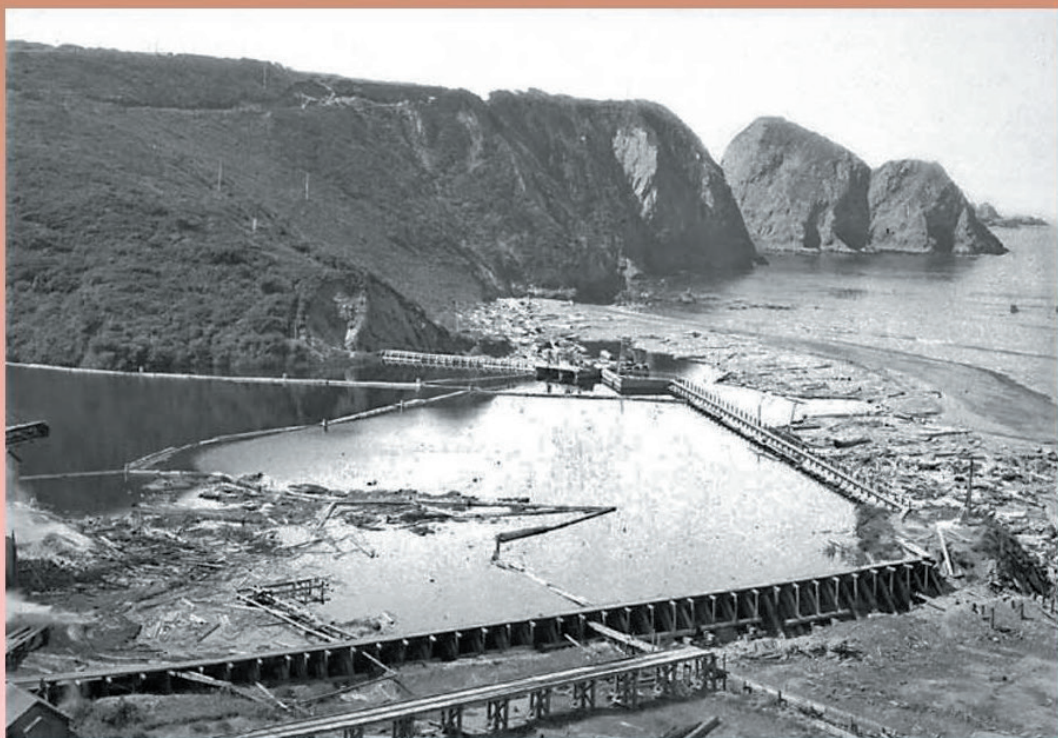
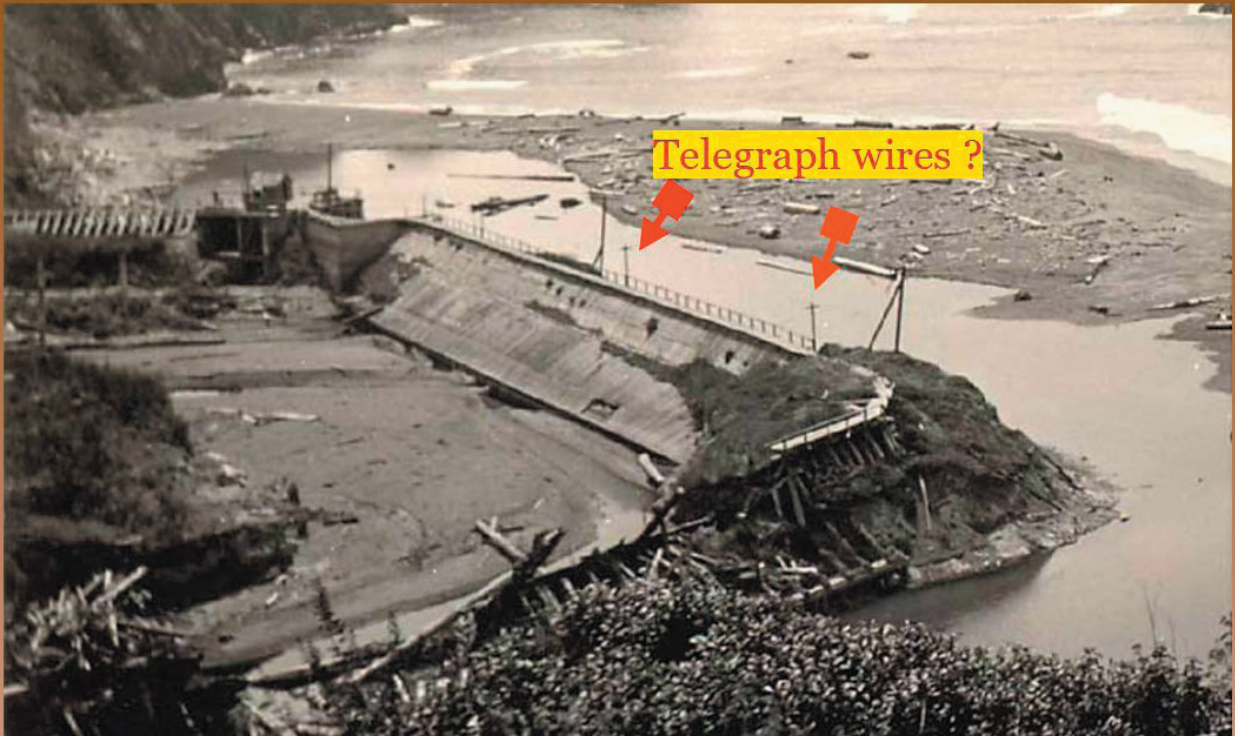
Pt. Arena

WHARF POINT ARENA, CALIF. 1870-1880



View from the beach of the Baker Chute at Point Arena

Massive Elk/Greenwood Log Holding Pond
1. How did they build the ocean shoreline break ?
2. How did they set the train trestle pylons ?



Mining and Scientific Press**30 June 1877**

Mr. R. W. Gorrell, Treasurer and Engineer of the Pacific Bridge Co., gives us the following particulars of a new steel wire suspension bridge which he is erecting in Mendocino county for Mr. W. R. Miller. It is located at Cottoneva, on the coast, and extends from the main land to a rocky island where a chute is to be built for shipping lumber.

The distance from center to center of the saddles on the towers is 270 feet. The deflection or fall of the cable is 23 feet, six inches. The cables are built in the same manner as those of the Clifton bridge at Niagara. The steel wire is No. 11 Birmingham gauge, and is protected against rust by immersing in a bath which gives it a fine coat of zinc. There are 11 wires in each strand, seven strands in each one and one-half inch rope, and seven ropes in each cable. The ropes are not twisted together to form the cables, but gathered up every six feet by the suspender bands. **Each rope is warranted to bear a strain of 60 tons.** Each rope is made fast to an independent anchor-bar, one by three inches in diameter, and forming links 18 feet long, until connection is made with the anchors. **The anchors are of cast iron, three and one-half by three feet in surface, weigh 1,000 pounds each, and are placed 14 feet below the surface of the rock.**

Great care was taken in securing these anchors in place by means of cross I beams which run under the rock on either side. The lower part of each pit was enlarged so as to form a hemispherical chamber, and the rock-work, set in Portland cement, which is built upon the anchor, is so constructed that the upward strain is transmitted to its sides. The towers are of redwood. There are four posts 10x10 inches, and two 10x12 inches, giving an effective area of 640 square inches to withstand the strain of the cable on the tower. The wooden truss to prevent vertical vibration is eight feet high of the Howe truss pattern. The 270 feet of the bridge is divided into 45 pannels. The longest suspenders, 44 in number, are of seven-eight-inch steel wire, the 42 shorter ones are of one and one-eight-inch solid iron.

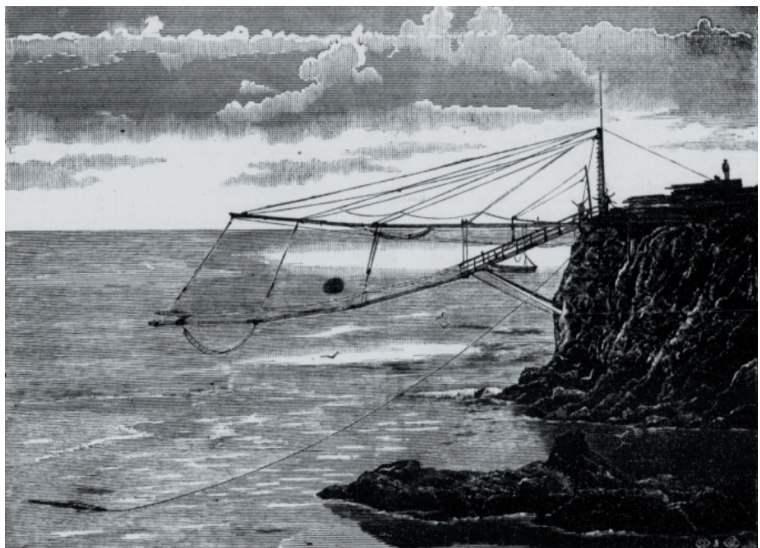
The estimated dead load of the bridge is 1,000 pounds per linear foot; live load, one tone per linear foot; in all, one and one-half tons, or one-fifth of actual breaking load. The bridge will be completed in about 30 days, and promises to be a structure which the builder may well be proud of.

We were shown a portion of an iron bar from the Ashtabula bridge, which was so crystalline in its structure that probably not one-twentieth of its substance had any greater strength than pig iron. This unfavorable condition was undoubtedly produced by the rearrangement of the molecules, produced by the vibration of the bridge under passing trains and changes of temperature. Mr. Gorilla prefers a combination of wood and iron the he truss bridges, as the elasticity of the former saves the iron from the sever strain which is put upon it when all parts are rigid He also insist upon a facto of safety of five in ordinary bridges and six for railways. We hope to illustrate this subject with a good cut of the bride and some of its more important details before long. (Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, 30 June 1877, Vol. 34, Number 26, p. 420)

These chutes are, with few exceptions, placed on the north sides of the landings or coves, that side being usually the highest, with a reef extending out, which affords pretty smooth water during the prevailing northwest winds of the shipping season. The peculiar formation of the coast brings nearly all the chutes on the north side of the landings.

Incredible Chutes to Load the Lumber

The loading of shipping material by this means, no more is started down the chute until the preceding lot has been taken out. In loading railroad ties or posts, of which great quantities are shipped to this port, the practice is to send down enough carefully to cover the deck of the schooner, and a row is then stood up against the outside rail. The clapper is then lifted, and the tics or pouts are allowed to run down, one after the other, a carload at a time each lot being stowed before the next car-load is sent down. In loading shingles, the chute is filled, one bunch behind the other, from clapper to

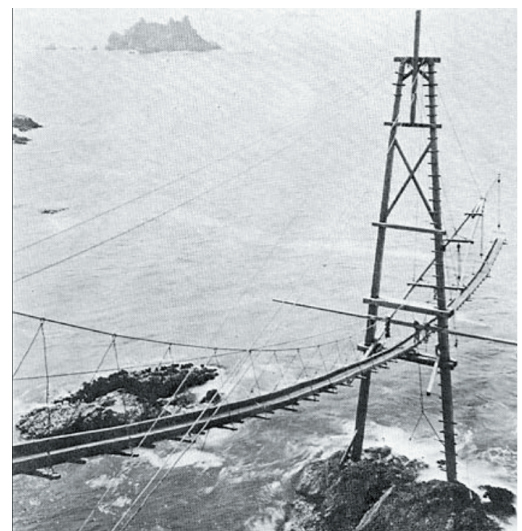


top, and one bunch at a time let pass; the chute being lowered or raised so that the clapper man can control them as stated, and be sure of their not getting away from him. If they should, the bunches, by striking the deck and each other, would be broken up.

These chutes are, with few exceptions, placed on the north sides of the landings or coves, that side being usually the highest, with a reef extending out, which affords pretty smooth water during the prevailing northwest winds of the shipping season. The peculiar formation of the coast brings nearly all the chutes on the north side of the landings.

The lumber was sent down a distance of eighty feet or more, one piece at a time. At the lower end of the chute was a man called the "clapperman" who operated a brake-like device which slowed up and finally stopped each piece of lumber just as it reached the apron. The crew would take the lumber from the apron and stow it on the schooner. This all sounds quite prosaic until you realize that this is being done on a windy day with eight foot swells!! When you consider that the chutes were built before the days of steam they are engineering marvels and truly a testament to the ingenuity and skill of their builders. Nearly every doghole port had a chute and the pictures below are only representative of all the chutes that existed along the Redwood Coast.

These conditions are peculiar to the California coast, there being no other part of the world where this chute system is in vogue. They are built on all sorts of places along the coast. The extreme edge of a headland or point is often selected on account of depth of water. It must be remembered that the ocean surf is constantly rolling in, and even behind many of the small points or headlands here is a heavy swell, in many places the insurance men refuse to take risks on the coast, on account of the danger of loss. Planks had to be milled to slide down the chutes. Look at the footings on the rock for the rig. How did they drill into the rock then run the cables, then add the chutes, all while ocean tides and weather are playing havoc with the engineers!?!

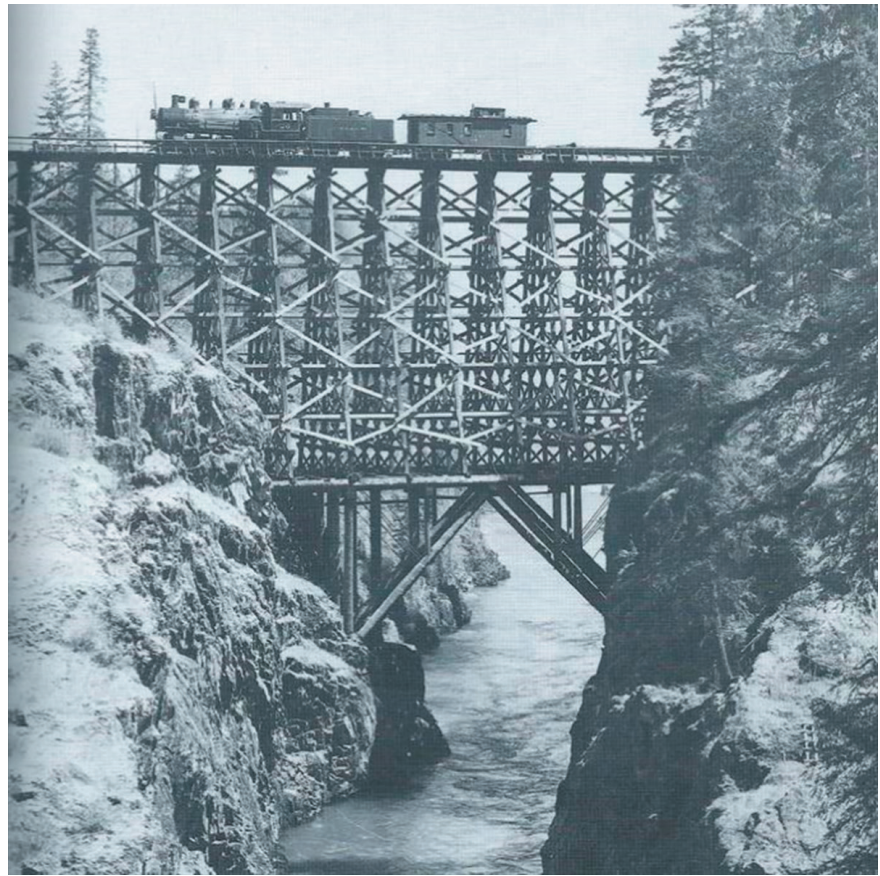


Humboldt County Highest single pile trestle in the world BEING OVER 100 FT."

Timber trestles generally come in two forms. The first and most common is the pile trestle which consists of bents spaced 12 to 16 feet apart.

Each bent consists of 3 to 5 round timber poles that are pounded straight into the ground by a pile driver. The centre post is upright, the two inner posts are angles at about 5 degrees and the outside posts are usually battered, angling outward for stability at about ten degrees.

During construction, the top of the uneven posts are cut to the proper level for a cap which in turn supports the stringers and planks that hold the rail. Taller pile trestles contain diagonal "X" bracing across one or both sides of the bent and also between bents.



For higher timber trestles, the framed bent is used. Unlike pile bents, frame bents usually use square timbers and rest on mud sills or sub sills that act as a foundation. Frame bents are built in a series of "stories" that are usually between 10 and 50 feet high. For extremely high trestles, each section of the bent is built flat on the ground as a single or double story and then lifted and placed onto the ever lengthening trestle.

None of the dozen or so highest timber bridges of all time exist anymore. Nearly half of these 200 foot high monsters were built for logging railroads in the U.S. state of Washington and on Vancouver Island in British Columbia, Canada. Early timber bridges had their drawbacks. Untreated lumber only lasted about 20 years and locomotives could easily cause the wood to catch fire. Collapses - rare today - were a regular occurrence on logging railroads and there are numerous accounts of train crews that regularly hopped off their slow moving locomotive as it approached a high, untrustworthy trestle, allowing it to cross before they would then run across the bridge and jump back on.

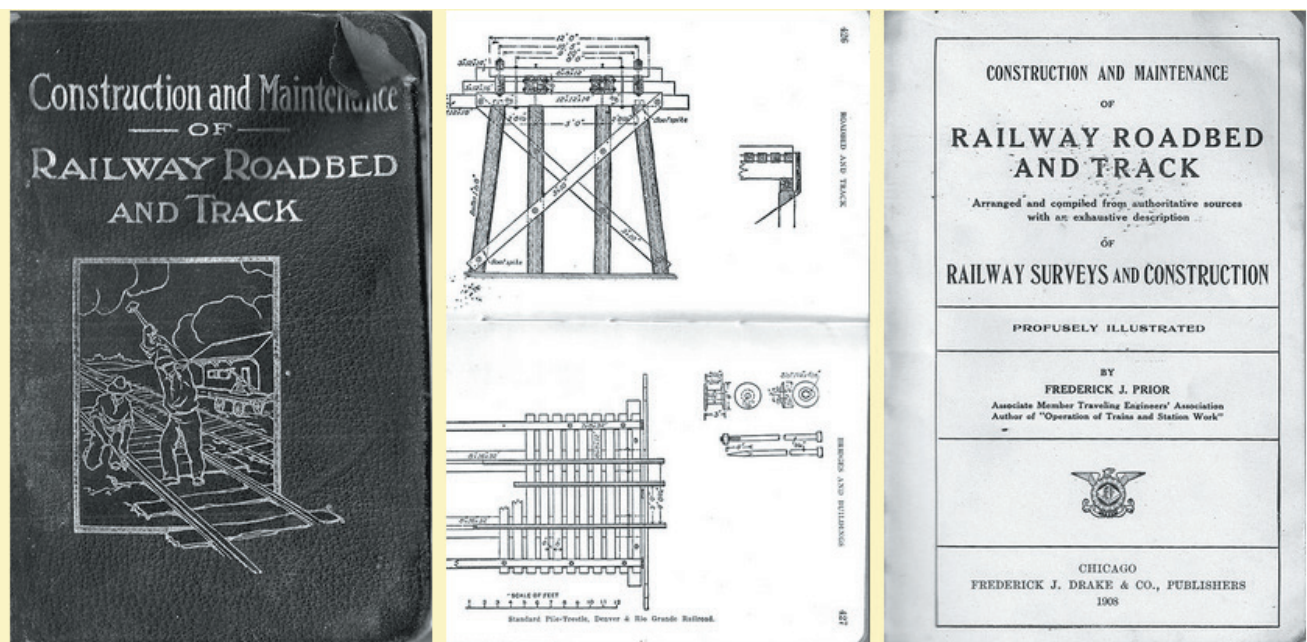
On main lines that carried passengers and freight, tall timber bridges reduced efficiency as trains had to cross them at slower speeds. Initially they were a quick way to get the route open but once established, the owners usually had them replaced with steel bridges or filled.

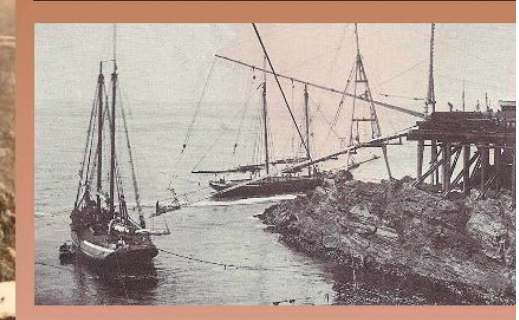
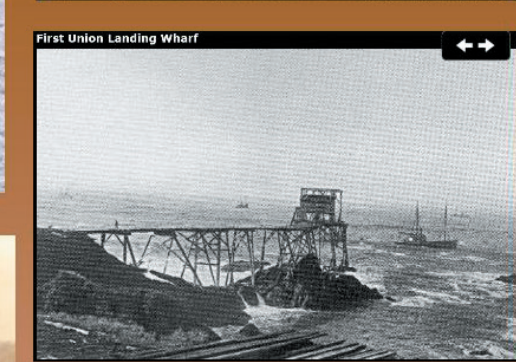
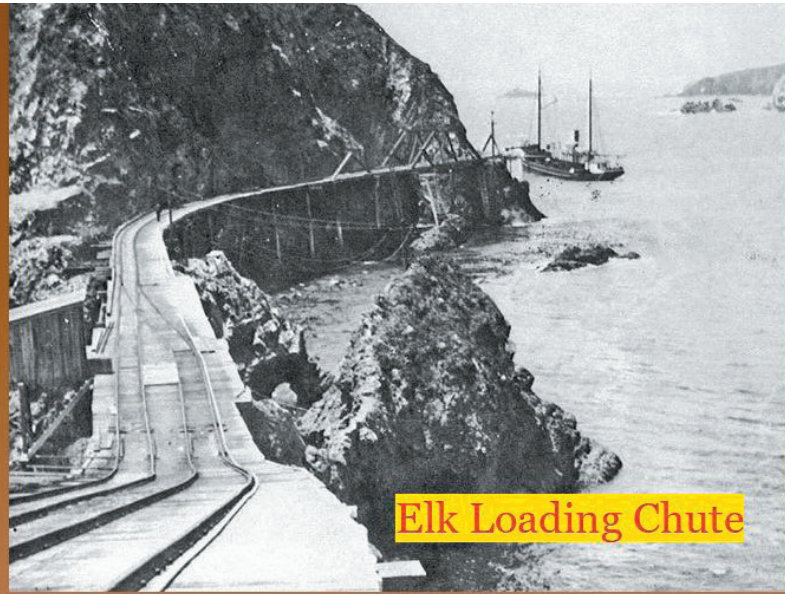
Without trestles to bridge the "gaps" the logging companies would have had a hard time. Trestles, in more ways than one carried the logging industry.

Can you even imagine who designed this for strength and stability in 1908? Once they got the logs to the site the steam donkey would move into place and then have to pivot to lift the logs for placement.



This is a manual from 1908 on how to construct trestles and roads. So how did they have the knowledge to build such trestles in the 1850's and 60's?

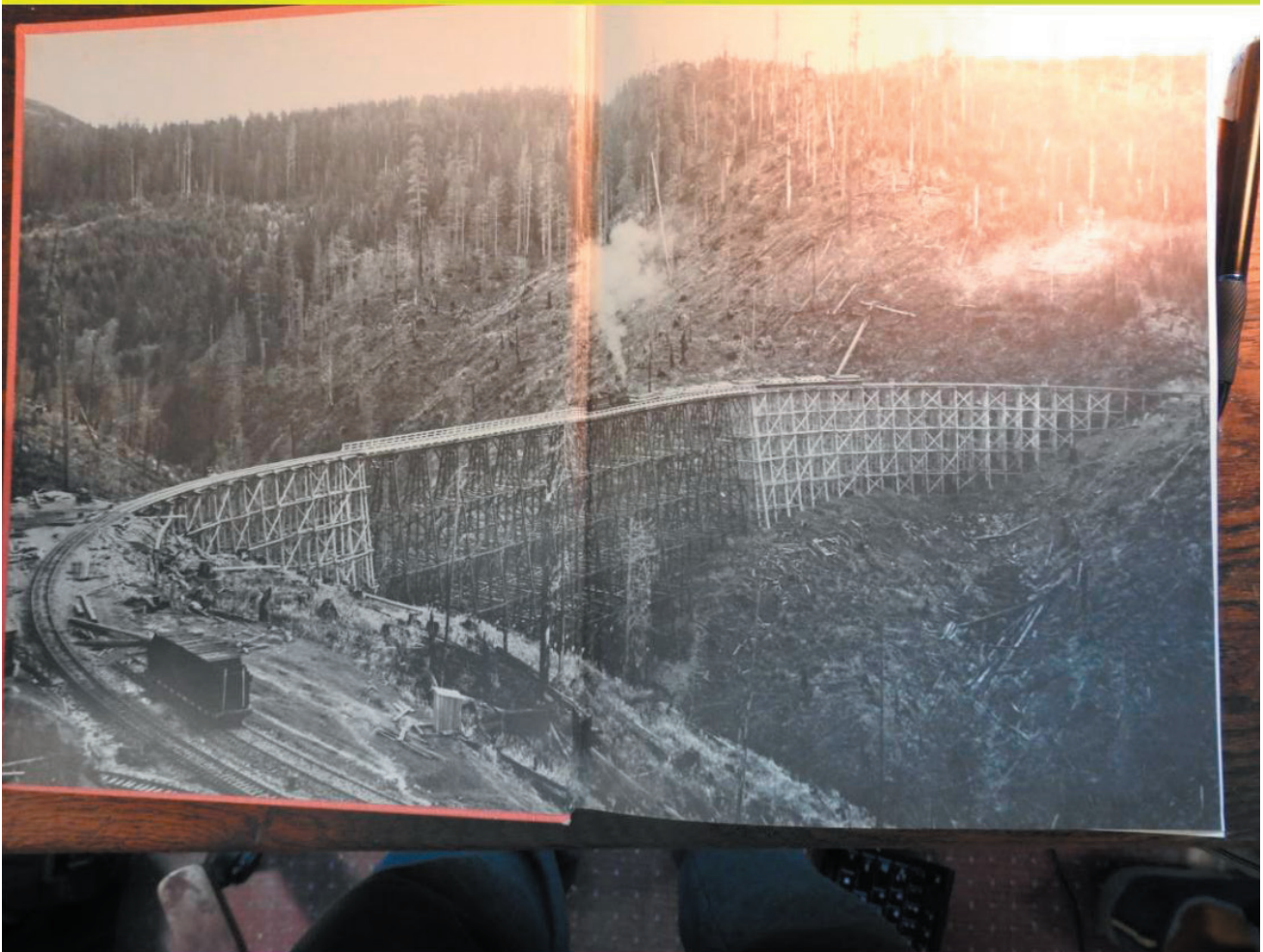




They wanted this precious lumber BAD!
Rails through formerly dense forests and
rivers that needed to be crossed



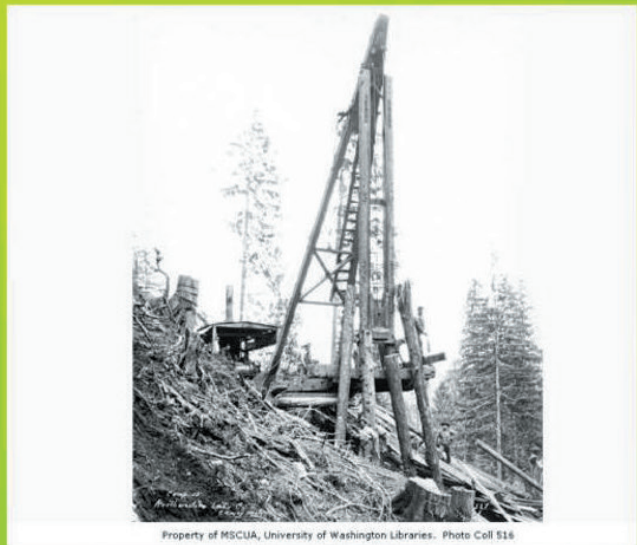
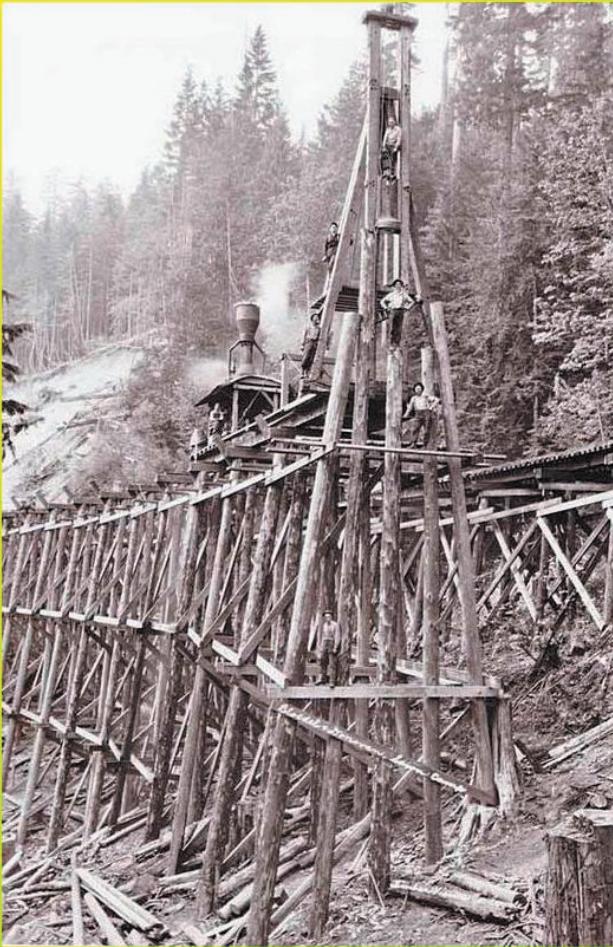
This is an incredible trestle in Washington State built in the late 1800's. How did they even get down into the canyons to set the logs on the river bed floor? How did they raise the logs from below and cant the post logs at 44 degree angles all the way to the line up with the RR tracks? And look at all the clearcutting!



The Hibbler Steam Donkey was not in use until 1888 and then few were only available until the 20th century began. Before the steam donkey how did they set the pilings? This is how they say they “pile drove” lumber into mountain floors and into ocean rocks over and over and over and over again. Clearing, debarking, cutting, moving, hoisting, setting, etc. all in perfect true level for the narrow gauge railroad tracks to be set upon. All with horse n’ buggy, shovels axes and saws and a whole lot of man power.



Steam donkeys needed cut wood to operate and how did they lay those logs under the steam donkey to begin with? Then the donkey had to be disassembled and relocated so that the rail lines could be put down. Over and over and over again.



Even with a steam donkey, how did they notch the trestles while laying on the ground? How did they insert the logs into the post holes on the cross logs? And the cross bracing does not look very secure to be able to hold up the erected trestles.



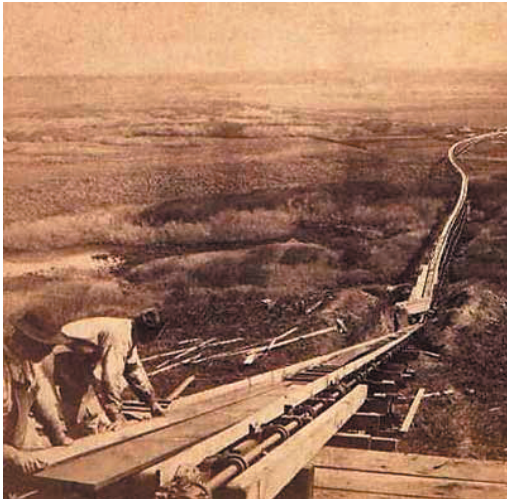
Every rail had to be custom made to order to ship a great distance. So every rail line curve had to be exact along with track being grade level. If just one rail was off center, the train could not operate.



The great flumes of Flumeville and Rollerville:

Near Point Arena in the late 1860s timber men Stevens and Whitmore began to exploit about 7,000 acres of redwood timberland on the watershed of the Garcia River, some five bee-line miles inland from Point Arena. Their Garcia Mill cut 40,000 board feet per day, and in one eight month season produced eight million feet. The problem they faced was getting the lumber to market. They were stymied because they could not secure a right-of-way to build a railroad to the Point Arena wharf. The grades were too steep and attempts to haul by wagon had to be abandoned. Clever Mr. Stevens, however, had a neat solution; a transportation system with water power at the heart of it. A flume conveyed lumber or sawn railroad ties from their sawmill to near the coast.

The flume under construction The flume was 30 inches wide and 16 inches deep. Its length is said to be six miles. Available sources are scant and sometimes contradictory and some of their facts are approximate and taken on faith. Travel down the flume took about four hours. The route was well surveyed and the flume carefully built to steadily drop at a slope of an inch per rod (sixteen and one-half feet). To maintain this gradient the flume was suspended over ravines and gulches and crossed lowlands on trestles such as the coastal flats where it ended at Flumeville. Flumeville lay at the base of high, rolling tableland variously **200 to 300 feet high**. This plateau separated Flumeville and Point Arena and prevented an easy haul to the wharf. To reach that shipping point meant going up onto and across the bluff, so Garcia Mill Products now *had to go up the hill*.



Building the Flume

The solution, again, was water. Flume water propelled a *giant water wheel 24 feet in diameter* which turned a long iron shaft. The shaft drove 150 rollers on a 300 foot incline up the bluff. It rose sharply at a 45-degree angle. Each pepperwood roller was four inches in diameter with sharp stell studs jutting from it. The studs snagged a tie or board, each roller in succession pulling up the top - to a place named Rollerville. Lumber and ties were stacked in a drying yard at Roller-ville to season in the sea air or were hauled about two miles on horse-drawn wagons directly to a loading chute at Point Arena.

This apron chute stood on the 200-foot north bluff of the cove, below which lay the waiting vessel some 940 feet distant. It would appear the size of a postage stamp when seen from the top. One at a time, each tie or board slid down a gracefully curved chute to a platform built out on

the water. This platform was located about three ship's lengths north of the Point Arena wharf. A second chute carried the tie out to the vessel's deck. There the journey ended when a crewman grabbed the tie and stowed it with the rest of the cargo.

It continued this way for 30 years, with sawn ties becoming the chief product. Messrs. B. Nickerson and S. Baker bought the operation in 1872 and ran it until 1891 when L.E. White took control. He built a steam railroad on the plateau and replaced the apron chute with a wire. White's organization supplied the Southern Pacific Railroad with ties until 1894 when the sawmill burned and accessible timber was nearly exhausted.

Eureka's First Sawmills

Why is Eureka on the CA State Seal still to this day?

The following statistics for Humboldt County are illustrative:

- In 1854, 9 mills employed 200 logger and 120 millers and produced 200,000 board feet of lumber.
- In 1859, 10 mills employed 1,000 men and produced almost 10 million board feet of lumber.
- in 1865, 10 mills produced nearly 13 million board feet of lumber.
- In 1868, 10 mills produced 25 million board feet of lumber.
- In 1874, Humboldt mills produced 40 million board feet of lumber.
- By the 1870s, Humboldt and Mendocino were the two leading lumber producing counties in California. The increased over 40 percent of all the lumber in the state.



The California Gold Rush brought settlers to Humboldt Bay in the 1850s, and the city was given the name "Eureka" from the Greek word meaning "I have found it." The natives called it "aroujiji" and was the Wiyot name for what is now known as Eureka and means "where you sit and rest," perhaps indicating a stopping point along the canoe route between the south bay and the Mad River.

By 1853, White settlers eventually outnumbered the Wiyot people, and Fort Humboldt was established by the U.S. Army to assist in the removal of the Native Americans. In 1860 the majority of the Wiyot tribe were brutally murdered in what became known as the "Wiyot Massacre" as I cover in a later chapter.

The gold rush was soon replaced by the lumber boom and Eureka's waterfront developed into a bustling commercial district. Many of the ornate Victorian buildings, Queen Annes and East Lakes, sprung up during this era of settler prosperity. This means highly skilled craftsman were also available to build Victorian mansions for the white wealthy elite men.

We again see this in Humboldt in 1855 when the Jones, Kentfield, and Buhne Lumber Company built a short rail line said to be the first railroad built in California, yet we know Sacramento had a railroad in 1852.

Fort Humboldt was established by the U.S. Army on January 30, 1853. The 1860 Wiyot Massacre took place on Indian Island in the spring of 1860. The male Wiyot tribal members had left the island during their annual New Year ritual and the vigilantes killed as many as 250 children, women, and elderly tribal members. Major Gabriel J. Rains, Commanding Officer of Fort Humboldt at the time, reported to his commanding officer that a local group of vigilantes had resolved to "*kill every peaceable Indian - man, woman, and child.*"

By 1854, after only four years since the founding, seven of nine mills processing timber into marketable lumber on Humboldt Bay were within Eureka. **A year later, 140 lumber schooners operated in and out of Humboldt Bay** moving lumber from the mills to booming cities along the Pacific coast. By the time the charter for Eureka was granted in 1856, busy mills inside the city had a daily production capacity of 220,000 board feet. This level of production, which would grow significantly and continue for more than a century, secured Eureka as the “timber capital” of California. Eureka was at the apex of rapid growth of the lumber industry because of its location between huge coast redwood forests and its control of the primary port facilities. Loggers brought the enormous redwood trees down.

Dozens of movable narrow gauge railroads brought trainloads of logs and finished lumber products to the main rail line, which led directly to Eureka’s wharf and waiting schooners. By the 1880s, railroads eventually brought the production of hundreds of mills throughout the region to Eureka, primarily for shipment through its port.

Eureka also included incredible craftsmanship and architectural design during this period of time as well. To replicate this building would be an engineering marvel to this day.

The Carson Mansion 1884.

Originally the home of William Carson, one of Northern California’s first major lumber barons, it has been a private club since 1950. It is a large Victorian house located in Old Town, Eureka, California. Regarded as one of the premier examples of Queen Anne style architecture in the United States, the house is “*considered the most grand Victorian home in America.*” It is one of the most written about and photographed Victorian houses in California and possibly also in the United States.

In spring, the party went back to the mines where they had previously staked claim on Big Bar by the Trinity. They built a dam and continued mining until they heard that a large sawmill was being built at Humboldt Bay.

They went south through the Sacramento Valley, bought oxen, and returned to Humboldt Bay by August 1852, where Carson, alone, went into the lumber business permanently. In 1854, he shipped the first loads of redwood timber to San Francisco. Previously, only fir and spruce had been logged. In 1863, Carson and John Dolbeer formed the Dolbeer and Carson Lumber Company.

Eighteen years later, **in 1881**, as the company advanced into areas more difficult to log, Dolbeer invented the **Steam Donkey Engine** which revolutionized log removal, especially in hard-to-reach areas. At about the same time, Carson was involved in the founding of the Eel River and Eureka Railroad with John Vance.

The house is a mix of every major style of Victorian architecture, including but not limited to: Eastlake, Italianate, Queen Anne (primary), and Stick. One nationally known architectural historian described the house as “a baronial castle in Redwood...” and stated further that “The illusion of grandeur in the house is heightened by the play on scale, the use of fanciful detail and the



handling of mass as separate volumes, topped by a lively roofscape. The style of the house has been described as “eclectic” and “peculiarly American.”

Crescent City Was also “Bustling” in the 1850’s

In 1848, Major Pierson B. Reading discovered gold (*exact same year gold was found at Sutters Mill in the Sierra Nevada’s!*) on the Trinity River, and by 1850, northwestern California was teeming with miners. The town of Crescent City was established in 1853 by J. F. Wendell, who was issued a land warrant for 230 acres.

Crescent City became a bustling shipping and trade center, catering to and supplying the miners. Gold discoveries in the immediate vicinity of Crescent City and on the south fork of the Smith River fueled the boom. During this period, residents and miners began requesting more transportation routes. The first “road” in Del Norte County, the Kelsey Trail from Crescent City to Yreka, was opened in 1855. To facilitate the use of Crescent Bay as a harbor, the Battery Point Lighthouse was erected in 1856.

The Crescent City Lighthouse was the eleventh lighthouse built on the West Coast. It is one of the oldest lighthouses on the West Coast and the oldest on the north coast of California. In 1856 construction of the lighthouse was begun on Battery Point islet, a rocky point of land accessible by foot from the mainland during periods of low tide. The Light House Service constructed a Cape Cod dwelling with a tower rising through the center.

This light house was replaced by the St. George Lighthouse. The light was first illuminated on October 20, **1892**. It stands 144 feet above the waterline. The first complete survey of the rock was done in 1882, and construction began in 1883, with the blasting of the reef rock into a stepped pyramid to form the core that anchored the caisson to the rock.

The granite was rough quarried at the Mad River quarry and moved by train across the Arcata bottoms. The fully loaded train cars were loaded on barges pulled down the Mad River Slough (not same as the river) and across Humboldt Bay to the construction yard near the life-saving station at Paysonville. Trained quarrymen smoothed and shaped the blocks to fit the outlines of templates cut by the designers. Each stone had to fit within tight tolerances to provide a seamless wall against the ocean. Construction was erratic for several years due to lack of funds allotted by Congress. Work was finally completed in 1891, but the lighthouse awaited arrival of its lens from France until the following year. When the light finally became operational in 1892, the total construction expense came to \$752,000 (equivalent to \$22.7 million today) making it the most expensive lighthouse ever built in the US and more than double the initial estimate.

The first sawmill in today’s Del Norte County was **established in 1853**, soon after Crescent City was platted. Machinery for the mill was landed from *Pomona* in May of that year, and F.



Early Photo of Pt. Saint George Reef Lighthouse

E. Watson built and operated this first mill for R. F. Knox & Co. of San Francisco. This mill was located in the gulch near the intersection of today's Third and C Streets. Many of the logs cut into lumber at the mill were hauled over Howland Hill from Mill Creek. To transport the logs, the loggers employed "two large wheels about twelve feet in diameter, with an axle between and a long tongue, on which the logs were loaded, and partly dragged and wheeled by oxen." Watson's Mill was enlarged and relocated in 1855 at the corner of today's G and 7th Streets, opposite W. A. Hamilton's residence. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1856, and some of the equipment salvaged by a Mr. Kingsland was used to build a small mill on Elk Creek.

There was a small sawmill at the Waukell Agency on the Klamath in the late 1850s, but its production was reserved for the government. In 1860, when the enumerator for the Eighth Census compiled the Fourth Schedule for Del Norte County, he reported there were two mills – the Crescent City and Del Norte. Both were equipped to handle lumber, as well as flour. The Crescent City Mill, employing seven men, was steam-powered and in 1859 had produced 1,200 barrels of flour, 60 tons of bran, and 150,000 feet of lumber. The Del Norte Mill, employing six men, was water-powered, and its output in 1859 was: 2,000 barrels of flour, 80 tons of bran, and 130,000 feet of lumber. ~https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/redw/history10b.htm

1870's. Again, how did they engineer this in ocean waters anchored to the sea floor?



Logging Camps

Logging Camps were established at the end of the railway line to house the workers because there was no means of the workers getting to and from work except by train. There were no roads out into the woods, the train provided the sole means of access. The camps were moved when the timber in the immediate vicinity to the camp was all cut. Along the 10 mile branch of the Union Lumber Company's (ULC) railroad there were **42 camps**.



Some camps were very rustic. Others, like the one at Camp One on the Ten Mile Branch had a machine shop, foundry, church, school, store and a dance hall that doubled as a theatre. Camp 1 of the Union Lumber Company still exists. If you proceed north along Highway 1 out of Fort Bragg about a mile before the Ten Mile River there is a road to the east which takes you up over a hill and then down a steep short twisty road there is at the bottom of the hill a broad meadow. This is the site of Camp One. The houses at the back of the meadow were built from the logger's huts you see in the foreground of the picture below.

A typical logger's hut housed two loggers. For bachelors, there were shared cabins, also called shanties, 8 to 10 feet wide and 15 feet long, with a door and windows. Inside would be cots or bunk beds, a mattress pad, a wood stove, and hooks for clothing. The cabin size was dictated by the necessity of moving them on the lumber company railroad. This was portable housing long before the current fad for "tiny houses" was created. Once the timber around a logging camp was harvested, the whole camp moved to a new timbered location down the tracks someplace. Moving days for a trainload of cabins attracted photographers because it was such an unusual sight. Such photographs shown to East Coast investors would allow the timber company to show how resourceful they were. They didn't waste money building cabins over and over, they just moved them around.

Food, usually good food, was provided in a cookhouse manned (in this part of the world) by Finnish ladies or chinese men. A logger had to well fed. He could easily consume 6,000 calories in the course of a day's work. The logger got paid a dollar a day and received a new pair of boots once a year with free food and lodging. There was a wash house with hot showers. If you did not wash your clothes immediately on coming out of the woods then the next morning your clothes would be stiff from the salt in the sweat soaked up by the clothes. Remember the loggers worked a twelve hour day in 100 degree heat. The underbrush was burned to allow the fallers to get at the trees so the work space was dirty and sooty.

Chapter 8

Mendocino's Insane Insane Asylum

California Insane Asylums So the story goes...

The Insanity Law of 1897 created the State Commission on Lunacy which was given authority to see that all laws relating to care and treatment of patients were carried out and to make recommendations to the Legislature concerning the management of hospitals for the insane. The 1897 law provided that each hospital should be controlled by a board of managers of five members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. The Lunacy Law reforms passed allowed no insane persons to be associated with criminals, no open court hearings, judge not required to assess detainees Institutions named Hospitals **instead of** asylums.

In 1962, California's mental hospitals were immortalized by Ken Kesey in his first book, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*. By the end of that decade, a reform movement was gaining strength, arguing against large-scale institutionalization of the mentally ill in favor of community-based housing and treatment. By then, however, the number of mental patients had already declined dramatically from its peak in the mid-1950s, when the first effective psychiatric drug, Thorazine, became widely available. In the early 1970s, then-California Governor Ronald Reagan closed many of the state's mental hospitals, including Mendocino State Hospital.

Mendocino State Asylum for the Insane

(Later renamed Mendocino State Hospital)

The facility opened **in 1889** to treat the criminally insane. The patients were originally all-male prisoners found not guilty by reason of insanity. In 1894, the facility began admitting women. Over 1,600 patients died there between 1892-1972 and were buried in unmarked graves which are found all throughout the massive asylums throughout California.

With the Insanity Law of 1897, the hospital took on the name of Mendocino State Hospital. The Insanity Law created the State Commission on Lunacy which was given authority to see that all laws relating to care and treatment of patients were carried out and to make recommendations to the Legislature concerning the management of hospitals for the insane.

Forgotten Mendocino mental hospital patients commemorated at mass graves



The 1897 law provided that each hospital should be controlled by a board of managers of five members appointed by the Governor for four year terms.

~ from Jasmin Blanc

Mendocino State Hospital: Where Mysteries Abound

The Mendocino State Asylum for the Insane, later named the Mendocino State Hospital, was the birth place of many ominous tales surrounding not only the mentally ill but also the criminally insane, in addition to a slew of unexplained deaths, rumored experiments, dramatic escapes and tragic suicides. A host of mysteries surrounds the Mendocino State Hospital. The Mendocino State Asylum for the Insane was established in 1889.

Programs offered at the site over time included treatment for the criminally insane, alcohol and drug abuse rehabilitation, and a psychiatric residency program, according to state archives.

In February 1905, the first appointed Medical Superintendent Dr. Edward Warren King composed a letter to the Honorable W. D. L. Held in Sacramento imploring him to turn his attention to the matter of a proposed bill that, if passed, would transform the Hospital from the treatment of mental disease, to a Hospital for the treatment of the insane criminals and convicts of the state. King's concern was that merging these "unfortunates" with the criminally insane and convicts would be a "dastardly outrage". King believed that combining and cohabitating the mentally ill with criminals would not only infuriate the friends and family of mentally ill patients but the combination would interfere with the recovery of said patients. It is curious to see the varied degrees of what was considered mentally ill in the early 1900s and how little we have come to gaining better understanding over the course of nearly 100 years.

Ultimately, the bill was passed and the stage was set for some of the most outrageous, fantastic and scandalous cases and stories in the history of Mendocino County. The topic of various bizarre treatments, unusual therapies, and clandestine experiments are littered throughout the hospital's history. There are some who believe that the isolated hospital site was specifically chosen as to keep classified experiments somewhat covert.

Massive doses of LSD were given to alcoholic patients as part of what was thought to be mind-control experiments. Involuntary sterilizations were administered in a campaign to eliminate "feble-mindedness," poverty, "lunacy," crime and other conditions considered to be social problems. Among these claims, whether they be legitimately medical with scientific backing or abhorrently true as some conspiracy theorists would maintain, some of the most shocking stories surround the psychiatric attendants. A college baseball player employed during a summer work program gives some insight as to what it was like being a technician at Mendocino State Hospital (MSH).

In a fortress-like, supposedly escape-proof structure that was set apart from the rest of the hospital, escorts led employees and visitors alike into Ward 12, first by opening a heavy iron gate in a corner of a high electrified fence topped with barbed wire, then, 50 yards away, passed through a tall wooden door three inches thick.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA BY COUNTIES: 1850 TO 1900.

COUNTIES.	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
The State.....	1,485,058	1,208,130	864,694	560,247	379,994	92,597
Alameda.....	180,197	93,864	62,976	24,237	8,927	
Alpine.....	509	667	539	685		
Amador.....	11,116	10,320	11,884	9,582	10,980	
Butte.....	17,117	17,939	18,721	11,408	12,106	3,574
Calaveras.....	11,200	8,882	9,094	8,695	16,299	16,884
Colusa ¹	7,364	14,640	13,118	6,165	2,274	115
Contra Costa ²	18,046	13,515	12,525	8,461	5,328	
Del Norte ³	2,408	2,592	2,584	2,022	1,898	
Eldorado.....	8,986	9,232	10,683	10,809	20,562	20,057
Fresno ⁴	37,862	32,026	9,478	6,338	4,605	
Glenn ¹	5,150					
Humboldt ⁵	27,104	28,469	15,512	6,140	2,694	
Inyo.....	4,377	8,544	2,928	1,956		
Kern.....	16,480	9,808	5,601	2,925		
Kings ⁶	9,871					
Klamath ⁵				1,686	1,808	
Lake.....	6,017	7,101	6,596	2,969		
Lassen.....	4,511	4,239	3,340	1,327		
Los Angeles ⁷	170,298	101,454	83,381	15,309	11,833	3,580
Madera ¹	6,364					
Marin.....	15,702	13,072	11,324	6,903	3,334	323
Mariposa.....	4,720	3,787	4,339	4,572	6,248	4,379
Mendocino.....	20,465	17,612	12,800	7,545	3,967	55
Merced.....	9,215	8,085	5,656	2,807	1,141	
Modoc.....	5,076	4,986	4,399			

Mendocino Population; Census

1860 3,957; 1870 7,545; 1880 12,800; 1890 17,612; 1900 20,465

Marin.....	15,702	13,072	11,324	6,903	3,334	323
Mariposa.....	4,720	3,787	4,339	4,572	6,248	4,379
Mendocino.....	20,465	17,612	12,800	7,545	3,967	55
Merced.....	9,215	8,085	5,656	2,807	1,141	
Modoc.....	5,076	4,986	4,399			

So, Mendocino asylum for the insane is "founded" in 1889 because of overflows of the insane at Napa Asylum, Agnew Asylum in Santa Clara and the male and female massive containment facilities in Stockton, where the first asylum was said to have been built.

Remember, this is all the crazies of white folks that came out right after the California Gold Rush gone mad. Plus, they had farms and unmarked graves..and look at the buildings..mostly all gone now. Also, you will never find any construction photos or plans anywhere. Why?

Name Changes

- Mendocino State Asylum for the Insane, 1889-1893;
- Mendocino Asylum, 1893-1897;
- The State Commission on Lunacy - Mendocino State Hospital, 1897-1921;
- Department of Institutions - Mendocino State Hospital, 1921-1945;
- Department of Mental Hygiene - Mendocino State Hospital, 1945-1972

About 1,600 people died at the Mendocino State Hospital - originally the Mendocino State Asylum for the Insane, located in Talmage, just outside of Ukiah, during that time period. Some 1,200 were cremated and 400 were buried in a mass grave at the Ukiah cemetery, where they were relocated following the hospital's closure in 1972, according to disability rights advocacy groups and state records.

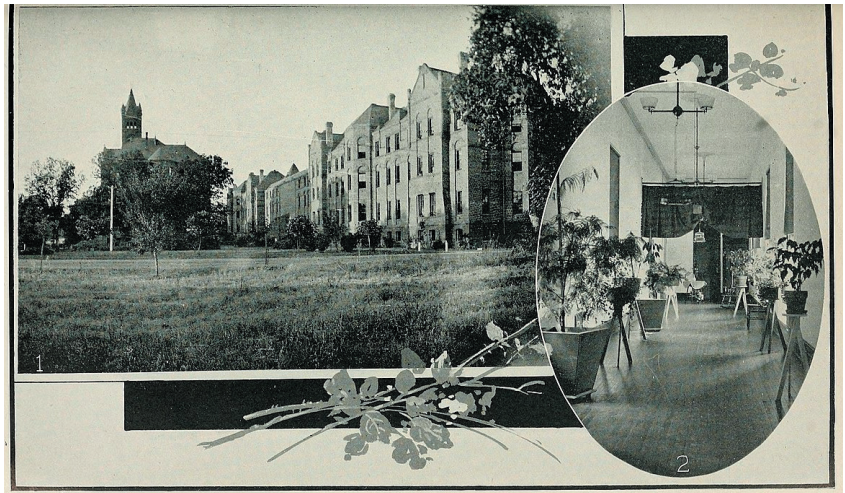
On December 12 1893, the Hospital was finished and opened to patients, receiving 60 from **Napa State Hospital** this same day. Two days later 60 more arrived from **Stockton State Hospital** and on March 25, 30 from **Agnews State Hospital**, bringing the population to 150.

In 1921, the state hospitals were placed under the authority of the newly-created Dept. of Institutions. The board of managers continued, but only with advisory power. The Dept. of Mental Hygiene was created by an act of the Legislature in 1945. It was given authority over all state mental institutions. Boards of managers were replaced by boards of trustees with no change in function. Advisory boards were established in 1969 to take over the responsibilities of the trustees.

Following the stock market crash in the late 1920s, patient population increased rapidly. By 1932, the hospital had over 1900 patients and 300 employees. By 1935, the figure had risen to over 2600 patients. Hospital population hit a high in 1955 at over 3,000 patients and 700 employees. Increasing discharges and transfer of the criminally insane to the Atascadero facility eased overcrowding. By 1966, population was back under 1800 patients.

Building construction occurred in spurts over the years. The original main building, completed in 1893, was razed in 1952.

An entire village to treat a few hundred “indigents” due to overflow from the other massive insane insane asylums in Northern California.



March 3rd, 2008

The Lost Kirkbrides: Mendocino State Hospital



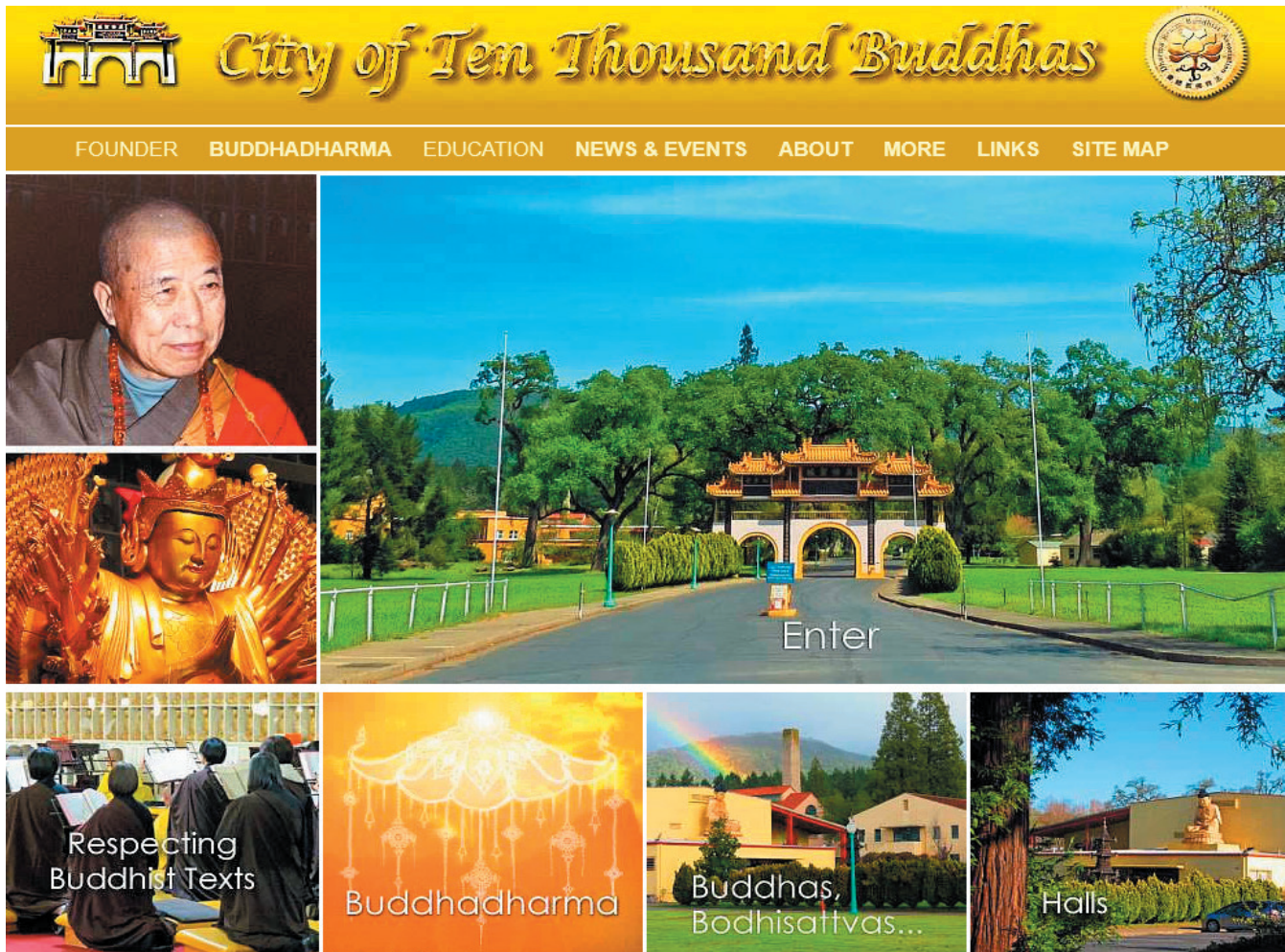
Looking through my “archives”, I came across this image. It’s an architect’s drawing for the planned Mendocino State Asylum for the Insane. I’m not sure if this exact building was ever constructed though. There was a Mendocino State Hospital—it was built in Talmage, California and opened in 1893. Its main building was demolished in 1952.

The best images I’ve found on the web show a building similar to the one above, but without the segmented wings and a radically different admin. It’s hard to tell if the building plan was changed, the existing building was modified, or if images like the ones below are of an entirely different structure.

Then and Now



And now the Asylum is the School of Ten Thousand Buddha's, Oh, the Irony of Mendonesia!



The Original Napa State Asylum “founded” in the early 1870’s for the Insane. Farms, gardens, trains running underneath the buildings, etc...all for a total of 500 patients? That is the official story.

Tartarian Buildings Converted to Insane Asylums in California In the 1800's



Agnew Mental Hospital 1885
Now Santa Clara Jesuit Univeristy



Napa State Asylum
1875



Female Department, State Hospital, Stockton, California. 5087



Male Department
Stockton State Hospital
California

Male and Female Asylums Stockton, CA 1853



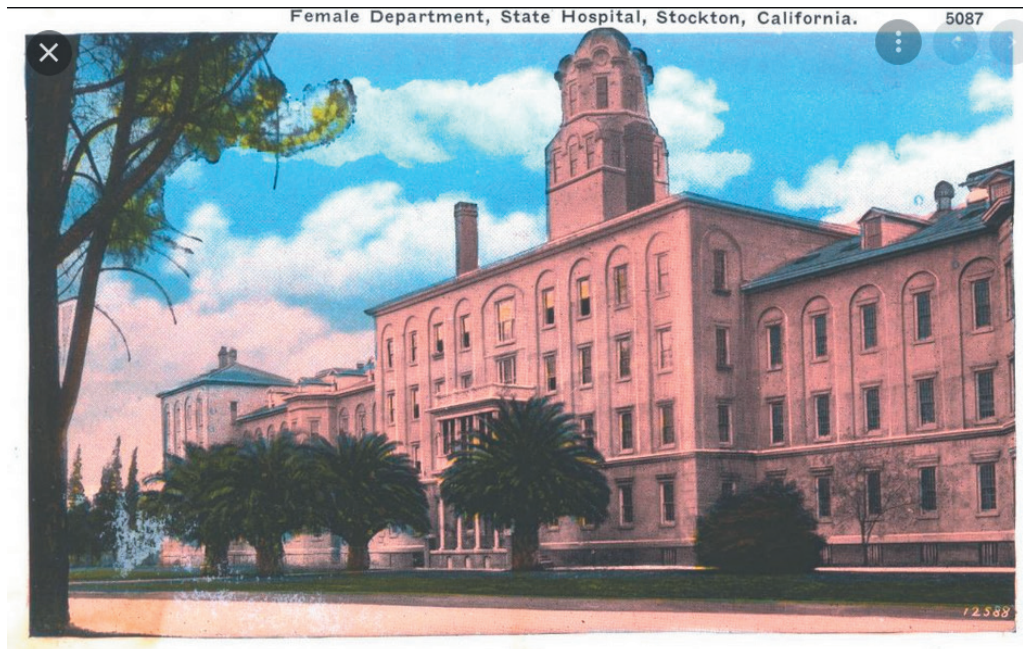
Mendocino
County
Asylum
1893



Stockton State Hospital or the Stockton Developmental Center was California's first psychiatric hospital. The Hospital **opened in 1851 in Stockton, California** and closed 1995-1996. The site is currently used as the Stockton campus of California State University, Stanislaus. It was on 100 acres (0.40 km²) of land donated by Captain Charles Maria Weber. The legislature at the time felt that existing hospitals were incapable of caring for the large numbers of people who suffered from mental and emotional conditions as a result of the California Gold Rush, and authorized the creation of the first public mental health hospital in California. On May 17, 1853 the Stockton General Hospital changed its name to the Insane Asylum of the State of California.



They even had created a female insane building! The "Female Department, Stockton State Hospital, Stockton." Stockton State Hospital was California's first state psychiatric hospital, established in 1853. It was closed in 1996 and has since been converted into a campus for California State University.



1889 Agnews State Hospital now Santa Clara University Jesuit School Santa Clara, CA

Today known as the world famous Sun Microsystems Developmental Center. In 1885 the Agnews Residential Facility was established by the California State Legislature as a neuropsychiatric institution for the care and treatment of the mentally ill. Agnews, opened in 1889, was the third institution in the state established for the mentally ill.

Twenty-one years later, the greatest tragedy of the 1906 earthquake in Santa Clara County took place at the old Agnews State Hospital.



The multistory, unreinforced masonry building crumbled, killing over 100 patients. The Institution was then redesigned in, what was then, a revolutionary cottage plan spreading the low-rise buildings along tree-lined streets in a manner that resembled a college campus. Now at the center of the Sun Microsystems/ Agnews complex is the Clock Tower Building (formerly the Treatment Building) with its massive symmetrical clock tower. In the 1906 earthquake, the main treatment building collapsed, crushing 112 residents and staff under a pile of rubble. *The victims were buried in a mass grave on the asylum cemetery grounds.* The Institution was then redesigned with low-rise buildings that resembled a college campus.

When Stockton Asylum became overcrowded, the state started building Napa State Hospital in 1872. The imposing Gothic building was meant to house 500 patients originally, but now

thousands can be housed on the 17-acre campus. Gardens, dairy and poultry facilities keep the hospital self-sufficient. For most of its history, Napa State housed “civil commitments,” but in the 1980s, they began to take primarily referrals from the criminal justice system.

“Eugenics in California”

Wikipedia ~ **Eugenics at CA State Asylums** was until recently, a leader of eugenics in America. California became the third state in the United States to enact a sterilization law.

By 1921, California had accounted for 80% of sterilizations nationwide. This continued until the Civil Rights Movement, when widespread critiques against society’s “total institutions” dismantled popular acceptance for the state’s forced sterilizations. There were an estimated 20,000 forced sterilizations in California between 1909 and 1979; *however, that number may be an underestimation.*

In 2021, California enacted a reparations program to compensate the hundreds of still living victims from its eugenics program. In California, “eugenics was always linked to the use of land: to agriculture and plant hybridization”. Many of the powerful social workers, doctors, psychiatrists, and biologists, sought to hurt many of California’s Mexican Californio brown skins, and Asian populations through the exclusionary laws that those scientists proposed. In addition to the conquest to *hurt the “undesirables”* in the state, the California Eugenics plan also was a way to save the state money so they could eliminate the money the state spends on welfare and other programs that help the less fortunate. Eugenics takes three forms in California:

1. Limiting the number of children for whom a woman on welfare can get state support.
2. Coercing women of color who need a caesarean section, and women dependent on illicit drugs, to surrender reproductive capacities.
3. Requiring contraception use as a term of probation.

California’s asylum system—which had in the late nineteenth century been expected to help stabilize an unsettled society, and, by the turn of the century, to care for and control the thousands of incoming transient defectives—had reached a crisis by the second decade of the twentieth century. In the opinion of the hospital superintendents themselves, public and legislative support for still more asylums—by now there were five—would not be forthcoming.¹⁶ As a result, new policies for handling defective deviants—proposals designed to reduce the population of the insane hospitals—emerged at the state level. The enactment of deportation, parole, and probation programs was one part of the new approach, although the numbers they affected were quite small. The two most significant policy innovations were

In previous years, California had focused on applying eugenics indirectly to humans as a form of "societal benefit". Now, the eugenicists of the state only focus their resources to save the state money. California is thought of by some as a Eugenics trailblazer in the time before the Nazis, used it as an excuse to commit mass murder. Historians have estimated from 1909 to 1963, some 20,000 people were sterilized in California asylums and hospitals.

In 1933 alone, at least 1,278 coercive sterilizations were conducted, out of which 700 were women. In 1933, the state's top two sterilization facilities were Sonoma State Home (388 operations) and Patton State Hospital (363 operations).

Quite a team they assembled to sterilize the "feeble minded" and "undesirables" up until 2021!

Californian eugenicists [\[edit \]](#)

- **David Starr Jordan**: [Founding president of Stanford University](#) and chairman of the American Eugenics Commission, vice-president of the American Society for Social Hygiene, and vice president of the Eugenics Education Society of London.^{[19][20]}
- **Charles Goethe**: [First chairman of the board of trustees for California State University](#), Sacramento and [founder of the Eugenics Society of Northern California](#).^[21]
- **Ulysses Sigel Webb**: [Attorney General of California for 37 years](#), and [enthusiastic promoter of the Californian forced sterilization laws](#).^{[22][23]}
- **Frederick Winslow Hatch**: Secretary of the State Lunacy Commission in California, and later became the General Superintendent of State Hospitals.^[5]
- **Ezra Seymour Gosney**: [Philanthropist to the first California council of the Boy Scouts of America](#) and donated \$12,500 to Polytechnic School. He founded the Human Betterment Foundation and under its name authored numerous publications [promoting eugenics including](#), "[Sterilization for Human Betterment: A Summary of Results of 6,000 Operations in California, 1909-1929](#)".^[5]
- **Lewis Terman**: [Creator of the IQ test](#), and member of the eugenic group, the Human Betterment Foundation. A middle school in Palo Alto California, [Terman Middle School was named after him](#) until it was renamed in 2018.^[24]
- **Robert Andrews Millikan**: Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) in Pasadena, California, [winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics](#), and member of the Human Betterment Foundation.^[5]

Other state hospitals with sterilization centers included Agnews State Hospital, **Mendocino State Hospital**, Napa State Hospital, Metropolitan State Hospital, Stockton State Hospital, and Pacific Colony. In the 1930s and 1940s, three more hospitals for the mentally unstable were constructed (Camarillo State Hospital, DeWitt State Hospital, and Modesto State Hospital), resulting in a total of nine hospitals for the mentally insane in California to nine by the end of the sterilization period. In 1909 a eugenics law was passed in California allowing for state institutions to sterilize those deemed "unfit" or "feeble-minded". The Asexualization Act authorized the involuntary sterilization of certain groups of people, including inmates of state hospitals, certain institutionalized people, life-sentenced prisoners, repeat offenders of certain sexual offenses, or simply repeat offenders. As one of the leading states in forced sterilization victims, California's sterilization procedures primarily took place in state mental hospitals. Dr. Leo Stanley was one of the first people to bring the eugenics movement to California's prisons.

Stanley was San Quentin penitentiary's chief surgeon and was particularly interested in eliminating those deemed "unfit" for society. His avid eugenic-based surgeries were the first of its kind to be seen in a prison. Taking place between 1913 and 1941, the peak of the eugenics movement, Stanley's surgeries were driven by the idea of purifying criminals.^[13] Through testicular surgeries, he believed he could cultivate socially 'fit' individuals by replacing a prisoner's testicles with those of a deceased male previously deemed socially 'fit'. His practices spawned early ideologies of "white manhood," which stemmed from his belief that he could "help a new, ideal man emerge".

Use of human and even animal testicles made Stanley's procedures highly unsuccessful and all around bizarre. His desire to restore social morality, along with his fascination with the endocrine system, fueled his research. Throughout the time of his procedures, criminals were believed to

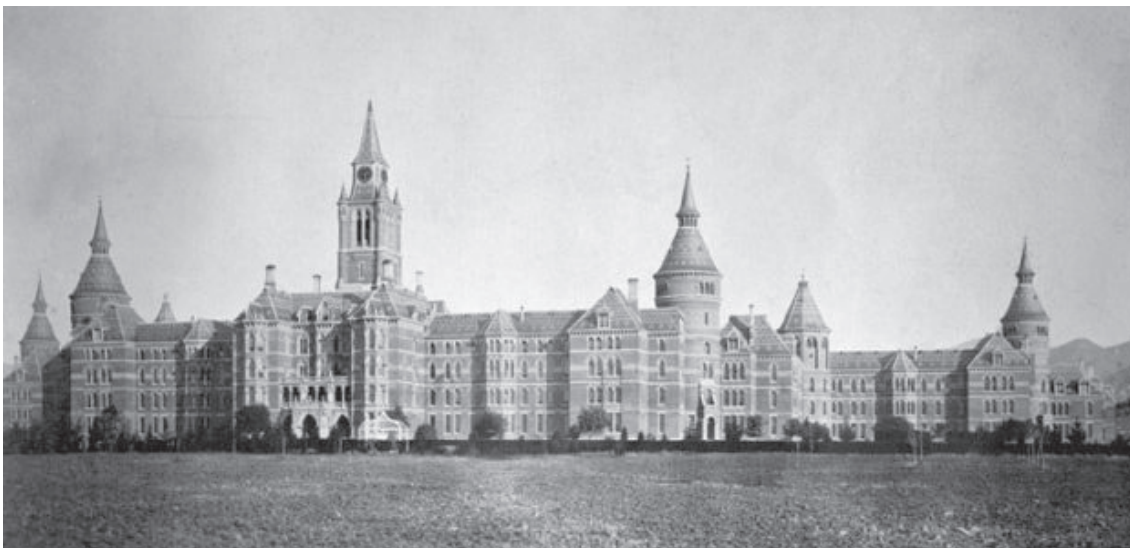
have something anatomically off that drove them to commit crimes. This belief inspired Stanley to explore the endocrine system's role in the criminology of a person. By persuading inmates that his testicular surgeries would produce favorable results in their sex lives he sterilized more than 600 prisoners by the end of his career. Stanley's prison work concluded upon the start of World War II where he served overseas, only to retire as a eugenic pioneer.

The Human Betterment Foundation (HBF) was established in Pasadena, California in 1928. Led by E.S. Gosney it researched with an aim The HBF sought to dispel the critics of sterilization by publishing authoritative, scientific reports demonstrating the benefits of sexual surgery for mental patients, their families, and society, as well as to encourage the wider application of eugenic sterilization laws at the state, national, and international levels. In 1929 E.S. Gosney set up the Human Betterment Foundation and gathered twenty-five of the leading scientists, philanthropists, and community leaders to carry out research on the effects of sterilization for thirteen years.

Gosney also used the HBF to distribute the product of his research, "Sterilization for Human Betterment" which attracted attention from the nearby university, the California Institute of Technology (Caltech). Robert A. Millikan, a leading faculty member and proponent of Caltech, was looking for potential donors to the university and shared many of Gosney's views in his work decided to join the HBF board.

The HBF asserted that sterilization was neither mutilation nor punishment, and it sought to dispel the widely held view that sterilization inhibited or increased sexual promiscuity. It was revealed that nearly 10 million Americans had "eugenically undesirable children," and that it would take a single generation of vigorous sterilization to reduce the incidences of "mental abnormalities" by nearly 40%.

Underground Railroad..What? Napa State Hospital Asylum..that's what!



So the Story goes...The Napa State Insane Asylum Hospital was housed primarily in the four-story, stone, castle-like, Gothic structure complete with seven towers. The towers were visible from rooftops in downtown Napa. According to the hospital's website, the facility was built to ease overcrowding at the Stockton Asylum, the first state hospital. Construction started in 1872,

and the first two patients, from San Francisco, were admitted in 1875, taking only 3 years to build this incredible complex of stone, iron and glass.

The original design was for a 500-bed hospital!

The population peaked in 1960 with more than 5,000 residents but has declined steadily over the years due to changes in treatment and admitting criteria. The towers were visible from rooftops in downtown Napa. The website advises that initially 192 acres were purchased from a land grant owned by General Mariano Vallejo. Eventually, through land acquisition, the acreage would total more than 2,000 acres. It stretched from the Napa River to the ridgeline east of today's Skyline Park. In the beginning, it was the Napa Insane Asylum, and early maps marked its location with the words "Insane Asylum." Later, the name was changed to Napa State Hospital, but, to local citizens, it was called Imola. The striking stone castle *was razed in the early 1960s* and replaced by ho-hum, unimpressive buildings of a design prevalent at that time.

So they are telling us the massive Gothic Structure aka Tartarian Moors building, with seven towers was designed to house just 500 mentally insane people because there was an overflow in Stockton's Insane asylum 200 miles to the south of Napa! And that they had a fully functioning farm *with a railroad system underneath!!!*

The cremated remains of as many as 5,000 Napa State patients are buried in a mass grave at Inspiration Chapel on Napa-Vallejo Highway, McQueeney said.

From the early to mid-1920s through the early 1960s, patients no longer were buried on hospital grounds, and no bodies were ever exhumed from Napa State grounds, he said. Because burial acreage was limited, an on-site crematorium was built at Napa State in the mid-1920s and was in use until sometime in the 1960s. The Napa Asylum for the Insane, as Napa State Hospital was called until 1924, had 89 employees by the 1890s. This included one resident physician, two assistant physicians, one secretary, one steward, one male and one female supervisor, one matron, one dispenser, four cooks, one secretary, four laundry workers, one seamstress, and 40 male and 30 female attendants.

During its early years, staff lived in the same units as their patients, two to a room. Women who worked at the asylum were usually young, single, or widowed. The asylum offered ideal job opportunities for women, due to the lack of education requirements and emphasis on domestic skills. Male staff tended to work as doctors, farmers, laborers, or security personnel. By 1901, 200 individuals were employed at the hospital. The payroll was more than Napa County's entire state tax bill, indicating that the hospital had a significant economic and social impact on the community.

PATIENTS

The Asylum's first patient was a gentleman from San Francisco who was admitted on November 15, 1875 for alcoholism. The Napa Asylum for the Insane began taking patients from the overcrowded Stockton Asylum in 1876. By the 1890s, the Napa Asylum had grown well beyond its



original capacity. The hospital held 1,373 patients in 1891, which was more than double its original footprint. To address the issue of overcrowding, Superintendent E.T. Wilkins sought funds from the state of California to convert the attic spaces into dormitories to house more patients.

The Napa Asylum treated patients for a variety of ailments. Many of the early residents were admitted due to alcoholism or homelessness. Women admitted at the end of the 19th century were often diagnosed with acute mania, melancholia, or paranoia. The hospital treated everything from epilepsy, paralysis, and syphilis, to jealousy, masturbation, and even disappointment in love.

<https://www.napavalleymarketplace.com/post/2018/12/28/napa-state-hospital-the-early-years>

Over its 138-year existence, political correctness has played a huge role in the name of that large institution on the south side of the city of Napa.

In the beginning, it was the Napa Insane Asylum, and early maps marked its location with the words “Insane Asylum.”

Later, the name was changed to Napa State Hospital, but, to local citizens, it was called Imola. Today, it’s still officially Napa State Hospital but locals refer to it as Napa State — like it’s a state college.

Regardless of what it’s called, the institution has played an important role in the state’s hospital system, and an even more important role locally. Throughout its long existence, it has been one of Napa’s major employers

The website advises that initially 192 acres were purchased from a land grant owned by General Mariano Vallejo. Eventually, through land acquisition, the acreage would total more than 2,000 acres. It stretched from the Napa River to the ridgeline east of today’s Skyline Park. Over the years, the landholdings were reduced. Napa Valley College, Kennedy Park and Skyline Park now occupy what was once the agricultural and wilderness areas of hospital land.

The hospital was almost totally self-supporting. It had its own dairy, pig farm, poultry ranch, vegetable gardens and orchards. It had its own kitchens and bakery and even had an underground railroad where meals and bakery goods were transported to the wards on rail cars.

The original design was for a 500-bed hospital. The population peaked in 1960 with more than 5,000 residents, but has declined steadily over the years due to changes in treatment and admitting criteria.

The striking stone castle was razed in the early 1960s and replaced by ho-hum, unimpressive buildings of a design prevalent at that time.

“Napa State” is still a credit to the community and plays an important role in the care of what has now come to be called “developmentally disabled residents.”

To alleviate overcrowding at the state’s first asylum in Stockton, California established the Napa State Asylum for the Insane. Its main building was erected between 1872 and 1876, and began housing patients in 1875. The architects were Wright & Saunders of San Francisco.

The asylum began on a relatively modest 192 acres of land, but eventually expanded to a prodigious 2000 acres. In spite of this surplus of land however, the old Kirkbride building was torn down in 1949 to make room for newer facilities.

Burying and Burning the Evidence

Judy Zervas was on a wild goose chase, one that led her to a seemingly empty field on the sprawling grounds of Napa State Hospital. Zervas, a Riverside resident who dabbles in genealogy research, began searching this summer for the grave site of Henry Shippey, a distant cousin who died in

1919. Zervas saw the initials "NSH" on the section of Shippey's death certificate that indicated his burial site, but she wasn't sure what the letters meant." I asked a friend about it, who said, 'What about the state hospital?'" she said. Zervas contacted Napa State Hospital to ask where her relative was buried, and said that her request initially was met with "a royal run-around."

Her search ended when Napa State staff gave her access to a death ledger started in 2002 by state hospital patient advocates. The ledger, part of what's known as the California Memorial Project, lists the names of **some 45,000 people** who lived and died on 10 hospital grounds around the state. Used as a cemetery for indigent patients from about 1875 through the early 1920s, an **eastern portion of the campus holds 4,368 bodies**, said Deborah Moore, Napa State's public information officer. Live oaks grace the site – trees that were probably there when the last Napa State patient was buried there around 1924.

Although it was once dotted with wooden grave markers, today an outbuilding and a calf barn that hasn't been used for decades sit atop the seemingly empty field. So now we learn that the cemetery held 4,368 bodies, their were 5,000 cremated and 45,000 died on State Hospital grounds in California, yet the peak of the occupancy rate of patients in 1960 was said to be only 5,000 from originally 500 people! As you will see below many of these massive buildings had cemeteries and crematories onsite, as well as farms.

These were likely used to house the Tartarians before killing them after they had been separated from their children well up until the 1930's.

Originally named Napa Insane Asylum, the facility opened on November 15, 1875. It sat on 192 acres of property stretching from the Napa River to what is now Skyline Park. The facility was originally built to relieve overcrowding at Stockton Asylum. By the early 1890s, the facility had over 1,300 patients which was over double the original capacity it was designed to house. In 1893, the Mendocino State Hospital was opened and relieved some of the overcrowding at the Napa State Hospital.

The original main building known as "The Castle" was an ornate and imposing building constructed with bricks. Facilities on the property included a large farm that included dairy and poultry ranches, vegetable garden, and fruit orchards that provided a large part of the food supply consumed by the residents. "The Castle" main building was torn down after World War II. This hospital was one of the many state asylums that had sterilization centers. Approximately **4,000 former patients are buried in** a field at the Napa State Hospital, and about 1,400 people were buried at the Sonoma Regional Center (now North Bay Regional Center). Remember it was a 500 patient hospital so where did they get all the dead bodies???

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napa_State_Hospital

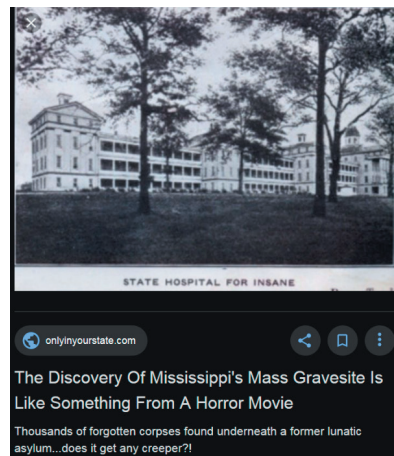
In 1875 the superintendent of the state's first asylum warned that the cities were using the place as a dumping ground for the senile or indigent elderly, incurable drunks and anyone "simply troublesome." But whatever their problems, 19th century California sought to accommodate them by building five public asylums plus the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.

Most superintendents of the asylums and the Sonoma State Home embraced the new asexualization law with gusto. Soon after it became law the Press Democrat ran an item that the director of Napa State Hospital "thought there were a number of patients in the Napa Hospital

upon whom the operation should be performed” and it wasn’t long before they were doing an average of a procedure a week. The asylums at Stockton and Los Angeles were sterilizing every pers The Napa State Asylum for the Insane was built to handle the overflow from the state’s premiere asylum in Stockton.

Admitting its first patients in 1875, it started as a 500-bed institution and was the first building in the West following guidelines of the **Kirkbride Plan**, an early Victorian design for massive hospitals. Its architecture was viewed at the time as a form of treatment itself, offering patients humane lodging along with an infrastructure to support thousands of people – there was even a railway in the basement for transporting food, bedlinen, and whatnot.

They were also gothic monstrosities that looked like the setting for a Stephen King horror novel, and the open floor plan made it easy for one screaming patient to upset hundreds of others. And then there was the problem of them falling down; the unreinforced Kirkbride-design asylum in San Jose collapsed in the 1906 earthquake killing 100, including a Santa Rosa woman. Napa’s “castle” was demolished in 1949, but the grounds still serve as a psychiatric hospital. Your obl. believe-it-or-not factoid: under 1874 state law, no alcohol could be sold within one mile of the hospital’s location – maybe the Napa tourist board should check to see if that’s still on the books. on being released of child-bearing age.



The Terrifying Georgia Mental Asylum With 25,000 Unmarked Graves

Central State Hospital in Milledgeville, Georgia was once the largest mental hospital on Earth. Today, it is slowly rotting away. However, few realize there are actually thousands and thousands of unclaimed bodies similarly rotting just below the surface of this sprawling estate.

Here's the story behind the 25,000 unmarked graves at this abandoned asylum.

We're aware that these uncertain times are limiting many aspects of life as we all practice social and physical distancing. While we're continuing to feature destinations that make our state wonderful, we don't expect or encourage you to go check them out immediately. We believe that supporting local attractions is important now more than ever and we hope our articles inspire your future adventures! And on that note, please nominate your favorite local business that could use some love right now: <https://www.onlyinyourstate.com/nominate/>



In Memoriam

The Austin State Hospital Cemetery is the long final home for thousands

BY CHERYL SMITH, FR. MAY 27, 2005

Share | Like | Print | Write a letter

A motorist barreling east on North Loop is unlikely to notice more than a hint of the lonely vibe that emanates from the earth between the edge of the city strip mall called Highland Plaza and the bend in the road where the funky shops start. The chain-link fence of the Austin State Hospital Cemetery -- 11 flat acres full of forgotten people -- stretches almost the entire span. Little more than the empty space is visible from a car window -- a couple-dozen grave stones, and the brown wooden sign on the fence that identifies the graveyard. That's about it.



Photo by John Anderson

Once anonymous, graves of mentally ill at Wash. mental institution get named markers

August 16, 2009 | No Comments

From the Associated Press, posted in the Los Angeles Times, August 15 2009

Faded numbers stamped into small cement blocks marked the graves of more than 3,200 mentally ill patients buried here at Western State Hospital between the 1870s and 1950s. Over time, the stones themselves sank into the earth, leaving the dead in almost perfect obscurity.



The headstone of a mass grave containing the

MARLBORO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL Marlboro Township, New Jersey



Marlboro Psychiatric Hospital's cemetery (photograph by

Dunning school construction may hit dead bodies, and the city is planning for it

Part building in the area has unearthed remains from a long-forgotten mass grave.

By Alex Wilson | Feb 28, 2019, 4:43pm CST



Cook County Poor Farm and Insane Asylum | Northwest Chicago Historical Society

Patton State Hospital



The hospital was first opened in **August 1, 1893**. In 1927 it was renamed Patton State Hospital after a member of the first Board of Managers, Harry Patton of Santa Barbara. In 1889 the California legislature approved the construction of Patton in order to provide care to those deemed mentally ill in southern California.

The Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of California laid the cornerstone of the original building on December 15, 1890. At the time of its

establishment, Patton was seen as a state-of-the-art mental healthcare facility designed along the Kirkbride plan; a popular plan for large asylums in the 19th century. The Kirkbride, as the main building was called, was an elaborate and grandiose structure with extensive grounds which was meant to promote a healthy environment in which to recover.

There are approximately 2,022 former patients buried in a field with a dirt road that runs up to it. These were patients whose *bodies were left unclaimed or whose families were unknown*. Today it is well marked as cemetery ground and there is a mass grave marker dedicated to the patients which can be seen approximately 50 yards from the street. The grounds are located inside the property fence in the north-west corner. The cemetery was full by 1930.

“Eugenics in California”

Wikipedia ~ **Eugenics at CA State Asylums** was until recently, a leader of eugenics in America. California became the third state in the United States to enact a sterilization law.

By 1921, California had accounted for 80% of sterilizations nationwide. This continued until the Civil Rights Movement, when widespread critiques against society’s “total institutions” dismantled popular acceptance for the state’s forced sterilizations. There were an estimated 20,000 forced sterilizations in California between 1909 and 1979; *however, that number may be an underestimation.*

In 2021, California enacted a reparations program to compensate the hundreds of still living victims from its eugenics program. In California, “eugenics was always linked to the use of land: to agriculture and plant hybridization”. Many of the powerful social workers, doctors, psychiatrists, and biologists, sought to hurt many of California’s Mexican Californio brown skins, and Asian populations through the exclusionary laws that those scientists proposed. In addition to the conquest to *hurt the “undesirables”* in the state, the California Eugenics plan also was a way to save the state money so they could eliminate the money the state spends on welfare and other programs that help the less fortunate. Eugenics takes three forms in California:

1. Limiting the number of children for whom a woman on welfare can get state support.
2. Coercing women of color who need a caesarean section, and women dependent on illicit drugs, to surrender reproductive capacities.
3. Requiring contraception use as a term of probation.

California's asylum system—which had in the late nineteenth century been expected to help stabilize an unsettled society, and, by the turn of the century, to care for and control the thousands of incoming transient defectives—had reached a crisis by the second decade of the twentieth century. In the opinion of the hospital superintendents themselves, public and legislative support for still more asylums—by now there were five—would not be forthcoming.¹⁶ As a result, new policies for handling defective deviants—proposals designed to reduce the population of the insane hospitals—emerged at the state level. The enactment of deportation, parole, and probation programs was one part of the new approach, although the numbers they affected were quite small. The two most significant policy innovations were

In previous years, California had focused on applying eugenics indirectly to humans as a form of “societal benefit”. Now, the eugenicists of the state only focus their resources to save the state money. California is thought of by some as a Eugenics trailblazer in the time before the Nazis, used it as an excuse to commit mass murder. Historians have estimated from 1909 to 1963, some **20,000 people were sterilized** in California asylums and hospitals.

In 1933 alone, at least 1,278 coercive sterilizations were conducted, out of which 700 were women. In 1933, the state's top two sterilization facilities were Sonoma State Home (388 operations) and Patton State Hospital (363 operations).

Quite a team they assembled to sterilize the “feeble minded” and “undesirables” up until 2021!

Californian eugenicists [\[edit \]](#)

- **David Starr Jordan**: **Founding president of Stanford University** and chairman of the American Eugenics Commission, vice-president of the American Society for Social Hygiene, and vice president of the Eugenics Education Society of London.^{[19][20]}
- **Charles Goethe**: **First chairman of the board of trustees for California State University, Sacramento** and **founder of the Eugenics Society of Northern California**.^[21]
- **Ulysses Sigel Webb**: **Attorney General of California for 37 years**, and **enthusiastic promoter of the Californian forced sterilization laws**.^{[22][23]}
- **Frederick Winslow Hatch**: Secretary of the State Lunacy Commission in California, and later became the General Superintendent of State Hospitals.^[5]
- **Ezra Seymour Gosney**: **Philanthropist to the first California council of the Boy Scouts of America** and donated \$12,500 to Polytechnic School. He founded the Human Betterment Foundation and under its name authored numerous publications **promoting eugenics including**, **"Sterilization for Human Betterment: A Summary of Results of 6,000 Operations in California, 1909-1929,"**.^[5]
- **Lewis Terman**: **Creator of the IQ test**, and member of the eugenic group, the Human Betterment Foundation. A middle school in Palo Alto California, **Terman Middle School was named after him** until it was renamed in 2018.^[24]
- **Robert Andrews Millikan**: Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) in Pasadena, California, **winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics**, and member of the Human Betterment Foundation.^[5]

Other state hospitals with sterilization centers included Agnews State Hospital, **Mendocino State Hospital**, Napa State Hospital, Metropolitan State Hospital, Stockton State Hospital, and Pacific Colony. In the 1930s and 1940s, three more hospitals for the mentally unstable were constructed (Camarillo State Hospital, DeWitt State Hospital, and Modesto State Hospital), resulting in a total of nine hospitals for the mentally insane in California to nine by the end of the sterilization period. In 1909 a eugenics law was passed in California allowing for state institutions to sterilize those deemed “unfit” or “feeble-minded”.

The Asexualization Act authorized the involuntary sterilization of certain groups of people, including inmates of state hospitals, certain institutionalized people, life-sentenced prisoners, repeat offenders of certain sexual offenses, or simply repeat offenders. As one of the leading states in forced sterilization victims, California's sterilization procedures primarily took place in state mental hospitals. Dr. Leo Stanley was one of the first people to bring the eugenics movement to California's prisons.

Stanley was San Quentin penitentiary's chief surgeon and was particularly interested in eliminating those deemed "unfit" for society. His avid eugenic-based surgeries were the first of its kind to be seen in a prison. Taking place between 1913 and 1941, the peak of the eugenics movement, Stanley's surgeries were driven by the idea of purifying criminals.[13] Through testicular surgeries, he believed he could cultivate socially 'fit' individuals by replacing a prisoner's testicles with those of a deceased male previously deemed socially 'fit'. His practices spawned early ideologies of "white manhood," which stemmed from his belief that he could "help a new, ideal man emerge".

Use of human and even animal testicles made Stanley's procedures highly unsuccessful and all around bizarre. His desire to restore social morality, along with his fascination with the endocrine system, fueled his research. Throughout the time of his procedures, criminals were believed to have something anatomically off that drove them to commit crimes. This belief inspired Stanley to explore the endocrine system's role in the criminology of a person. By persuading inmates that his testicular surgeries would produce favorable results in their sex lives he sterilized more than 600 prisoners by the end of his career. Stanley's prison work concluded upon the start of World War II where he served overseas, only to retire as a eugenic pioneer.

The Human Betterment Foundation (HBF) was established in Pasadena, California in 1928. Led by E.S. Gosney it researched with an aim The HBF sought to dispel the critics of sterilization by publishing authoritative, scientific reports demonstrating the benefits of sexual surgery for mental patients, their families, and society, as well as to encourage the wider application of eugenic sterilization laws at the state, national, and international levels. In 1929 E.S. Gosney set up the Human Betterment Foundation and gathered twenty-five of the leading scientists, philanthropists, and community leaders to carry out research on the effects of sterilization for thirteen years.

Gosney also used the HBF to distribute the product of his research, "Sterilization for Human Betterment" which attracted attention from the nearby university, the California Institute of Technology (Caltech). Robert A. Millikan, a leading faculty member and proponent of Caltech, was looking for potential donors to the university and shared many of Gosney's views in his work decided to join the HBF board.






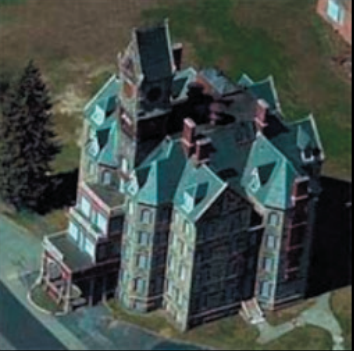
The HBF asserted that sterilization was neither mutilation nor punishment, and it sought to dispel the widely held view that sterilization inhibited or increased sexual promiscuity. It was revealed that nearly 10 million Americans had "eugenically undesirable children," and that *it would take a single generation of vigorous sterilization to reduce the incidences of "mental abnormalities" by nearly 40%*.

Kirkbride Insane Asylums (1844)

California was not the only state with massive insane asylums. All across the USA and in Europe were similar type mental institutions to literally bury the Tartarian One World Civilization I detail in my book on Tartary that existed up until the 1920's.

The Kirkbride model was designed by Thomas Story Kirkbride, an asylum superintendent and one of the founders of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Asylums for the Insane, *the precursor to the American Psychiatric Association*. Kirkbride’s book, *On the Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane*, published in 1854, became the standard resource on the design and management of asylums in the mid to late 19th century. The Kirkbride plan consisted of a linear design with a central administration building and long wings on either side that radiated off the center building.

Kirkbride Aerial Photo Galleries

 <p>Danvers State Hospital 8 Images - 2 Super Sized Building Status: Demolished</p>	 <p>Hudson State Hospital 7 Images - 1 Super Sized Building Status: Abandoned</p>	 <p>Taunton State Hospital 4 Images Building Status: Demolished</p>
 <p>Buffalo State Hospital 6 Images - 1 Super Sized Building Status: Preservation Under Way</p>	 <p>Greystone State Hospital 11 Images - 3 Super Sized Building Status: Being Demolished</p>	 <p>Worcester State Hospital 7 Images Building Status: Demolished</p>

This design allowed for “maximum separation of the wards, so that the *undesirable mingling of the patients might be prevented.*” The wings also allowed for separation of male and female patients, and for separation of patients based on the severity of their illnesses. Dr. Kirkbride was also heavily involved in civic affairs within the city of Philadelphia itself, as well as that of the commonwealth. He was a member of the College of Physicians, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Franklin Institute, the Historical Society of Philadelphia, the American Philosophical Society, and an honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological Association.

In 1844, Dr. Kirkbride was one of the original thirteen members who founded the ‘Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane’ (AMSII), serving as

its secretary from 1848 to 1855, its vice-president from 1855 to 1862, and finally, as its president from 1862 to 1870.

Pennsylvania Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases, was a psychiatric hospital located at 48th and Haverford Streets in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

It operated from its founding **in 1841** until 1997. In the winter of 1841, nearly 100 mentally ill patients of Pennsylvania Hospital were slowly transferred in carriages from the bustling city streets at 8th and Spruce Streets to a new, rural facility especially prepared for their care. The hospital awaiting them offered a treatment philosophy and level of comfort that would set a standard for its day. Known as The Institute of Pennsylvania Hospital, it stood west of Philadelphia, amidst 101 acres of woods and meadows.

Two large hospital structures and an elaborate pleasure ground were built on a campus that stretched along the north side of **Market Street**, from 45th to 49th Streets. **Thomas Story Kirkbride**, the hospital's first superintendent and physician-in-chief, developed a more humane method of treatment for the mentally ill there, that became widely influential. The hospital's plan became a prototype for a generation of institutions for the treatment of the mentally ill nationwide. The surviving 1859 building was designated a **National Historic Landmark** in 1965. Unlike other asylums *where patients were often kept chained in crowded, unsanitary wards* with little if any treatment, patients at the Pennsylvania Asylum resided in private rooms, received medical treatment, worked outdoors and enjoyed recreational activities including lectures and a use of the hospital library. The facility came to be called "Kirkbride's Hospital. *Overcrowding had become a problem* in the original Pennsylvania Asylum for the Insane by the 1850s, so Kirkbride lobbied the Pennsylvania Hospital managers for an additional building. But by the mid-20th century, the 1841 hospital building proved unusable for this purpose and *was demolished in 1959*.

Chapter 9

The Brown Skin Massacres of the First People of California

There were over 75 native tribes with their own language, culture and legend for thousands of years until the 1850's invasion of California. They all revered the gifts of life Mother Earth gave and the light and warmth Father Sky provided. All life was precious. All lived in beauty and fecundity in harmony with Nature. Everything was alive. Everything was Spirit. They were a part of, not apart from.



The white man's history portrays them only as 'savages' and feeble minded people as they have eliminated even the knowledge of the many tribes from our schooling. 1846-1848 was said to be the Mexican-American war but was in reality a total genocide of the native brown skins by the white conquistadors who took their lands, killed off their food supplies and enslaved those that were not killed off. We don't get taught this lesson in our schooling!

They told the people they could dance a new world into being. There would be landslides, earthquakes, and big winds. Hills would pile up on each other. The earth would roll up like a carpet with all the white man's ugly things – the stinking new animals, sheep and pigs, the fences, the telegraph poles, the mines and factories. Underneath would be the wonderful old-new world as it had been before the white fat-takers came. ...The white men will be rolled up, disappear, go back to their own continent. – Lame Deer

Until 1848! Alta (upper) Mexico-California had the most populated One Americans anywhere north of Mexico. These people were forced to convert to Catholicism and their ways or die. It was a "convert or die" policy and since these were peaceful, loving people (they never had any reason for war, thus never learned to protect themselves), they were easy pickings for the "new settlers".



Each tribe, or clan, had their own territory and leaders or chief's, many of them females. They spoke eight to twelve different languages, related but different. That so many independent groups of people could be located in such a relatively small area boggled the Euro-White Americano's (EWA) mind. Upon conquest, the Euro-White American referred to them collectively as *Costenos* meaning coastal people and twisted the words *Costanoan's* into an amalgamated single large tribe to hide and obscure their different languages, tribes and cultures.

The Native brown skinned Mexicans of Alta California, from Tijuana all the way up to Canada, lived in great reverence, respect and harmony with Nature. They are direct descendants of Ancient Ones and first people of One America before it was divided up into North, South, and Central America. The Hopis from Arizona used to travel up the West Coast gathering supplies.

Before Euro-White man came to take over their people and their lands, the tribes rose before dawn, stood in front of their tule houses and facing the east, shouted words of greeting and encouragement to the rising sun for they held great reverence for Mother Nature and Father Sky. They provided for their clans as well as held deep reverence and reverence for their Spirit beings. The intermingling of grasslands, savannahs, salt and freshwater marshes and forests created wildlife habitats to almost unimaginable richness and variety.

The population of Native California refers to the population of indigenous peoples of California. Estimates prior to and after European contact have varied substantially. Pre-contact estimates range from **133,000 to 705,000** with some recent scholars concluding that these estimates are low. Following the arrival of Europeans in California, disease and violence—termed the California Genocide—reduced the population to as low as 25,000.

Professor Ed Castillo, of Sonoma State University, provides a higher estimate: "The handiwork of these well armed death squads combined with the widespread random killing of Indians by

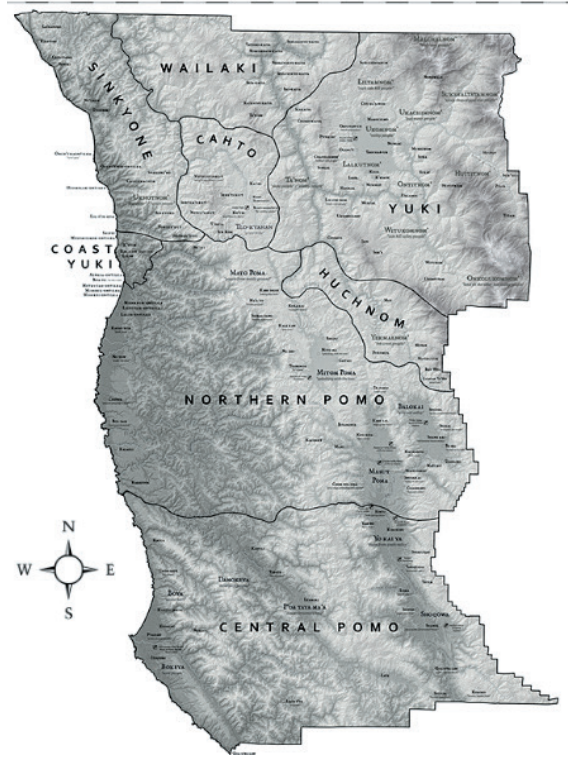


The Native American Ten Commandments.

1. Treat the earth and all that dwell thereon with respect
2. Remain close to the Great Spirit
3. Show great respect for your fellow beings
4. Work together for the benefit of all humankind
5. Give assistance and kindness wherever needed
6. Do what you know to be right
7. Look after the well-being of mind and body
8. Dedicate a share of your efforts to the greater good
9. Be truthful and honest at all times
10. Take full responsibility for your actions

individual miners resulted in the death of 100,000 native brown skins in the first two years of the gold rush. Based on Kroeber's estimate of 133,000 people in 1770, this represents a more than **80% decrease**. Using Cook's revised figure, it constitutes a decline of more than 90%. On this Cook rendered his harshest criticism:

The first (factor) was the food supply ... The second factor was disease. ... A third factor, which strongly intensified the effect of the other two, was the social and physical disruption visited upon the Indian. He was driven from his home by the thousands, starved, beaten, raped, and murdered with impunity. He was not only given no assistance in the struggle against foreign diseases, but was prevented from adopting even the most elementary measures to secure his food, clothing, and shelter. The utter devastation caused by the white man was literally incredible, and not until the population figures are examined does the extent of the havoc become evident. The population of Native California refers to the population of Indigenous peoples of California. Estimates prior to and after European contact have varied substantially. Pre-contact estimates range from 133,000 to 705,000 with some recent scholars concluding that these estimates are low.



Mass Massacres on the Indigenous Native Brown Skins

N NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE

California Slaughter: The State-Sanctioned Genocide of Native Americans

BY ALEXANDER NAZARYAN ON 05/17/16 AT 10:10 AM EDT



The Round Valley “War”

In the late 1880s, the Round Valley War began in defiance of federal authority, settlers once again began to take over areas of native peoples lands ignoring federal policies and settling on Yuki lands. In order to secure the new lands for resource extraction the natives had to be corralled and moved away as not to interfere with the white mans business’. Those that were not killed off by the California battalions and military were marched onto reservations. They were relegated to the Mendocino Reservation and the Nome Cult Farm.

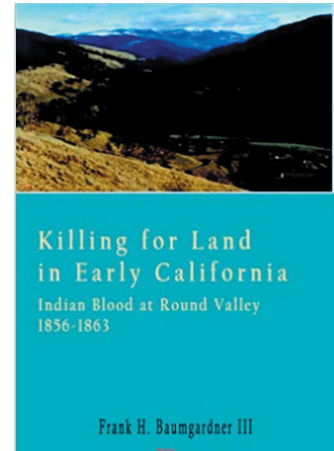
What is now MacKerricher State Park in Mendocino County, was once part of the Mendocino Native Reservation, a swath of land ten miles long and three and a half miles wide. The Native Americans who lived there were of the Pomo, Salan ,Pomo, Southern Pomo, Yuki, Wappo and Whilkut tribes.

Once the natives were removed, Duncan MacKerricher, the former assistant to the Mendocino Indian Reservation’s Indian agent, and his wife Jessie, bought an area of the former Mendocino Indian Reservation known as El Rancho de la Laguna for \$1.25 an acre. There they established a successful working ranch that produced butter, grew potatoes and was known for its draught horses.

In an 1857 letter from newly-arrived Lieutenant H.B. Gibson to what is today Fort Bragg, published in “The Noyo” by Beth Stebbins, Gibson recounted the dire conditions at the Mendocino Indian Reservation. Gibson described the near-starvation of the Native Americans, the poor quality of the little food they were given, including flour adulterated with sawdust, the suspected misappropriation of supplies and other resources by reservation administration and the need for a competent doctor. It was a potential powder keg of discontent that could explode at any moment, if conditions didn’t improve.

And yet, according to Dr. David G. Lewis, author of “The War of Extermination and Traditional Food Gathering by Tribes in California, 1856,” the reservations “offered the only safety for the tribes. They knew that if they left, they would be subject to being murdered by gun-toting Americans bent on their destruction... The killing of Indians was reinforced by state laws that allowed repayment for costs of killing Indians by the state, the proof of such activity being to turn in the scalps of the redskins (hence the origin of the word). The policy was reinforced by forceful pro-extirpation statements in regional newspapers and by the first American Governor of the state Peter H. Burnett who paid bounty up to \$300 for every brown skin killed. Often after the natives were “removed” land was given by the state to those who assisted in the “relocation” of the natives. “State sponsored murder “is the only way to say it correctly.

Perhaps the most infamous of these forced marches, known as the Nome Cult Trail or the **Conkow Trail of Tears**, began on August 28, 1863. On that day, the Conkow Maidu people were



(Original Caption) "Enlightened Christian warfare in the 19th century. Massacre of Indian women and children in Idaho by white scouts and their red allies." Engraving, 1868. |

rounded up by armed soldiers and began a grueling march from Chico to Round Valley. Of the 461 Native Americans who began the journey, only 277 remained by the time they reached Round Valley. 150 who were too exhausted, sick or malnourished to continue the journey had been left behind five days into the journey with only enough food to last them for a month. Others died of sickness, exhaustion, starvation, or thirst, while two managed to escape en route. Dorothy Hill writes in "The Indians of Chico Rancheria:" "Indian versions of the cruel hardships that their ancestors encountered on the drive to Round Valley are more explicit than the government accounts."

Round Valley has been the heart of the Yuki territory "since time began". The Yuki have lived on their ancestral homeland (stretching from Humboldt Bay to the upper Russian River area) for over 10,000 years prior to other tribes immigrating into California. The Yuki are thought to be the original Paleo-Indians of California. But, related to no other, Yukian is a language family of it's own. Anthropologists say that Yukian is among six other language families in the world that are related to no other, all these language families being extremely ancient.

According to Beth Stebbins' book, "The Noyo:" "The problems that had beset the coastal reservation were carried over to the Round Valley reservation." A number of first-person accounts of conditions on the Nome Cult reservation describe hard-working Native Americans who labored on the farm and yet had not the means to obtain clothing, nor had they received clothing allotments in two years. There were no schools for the children, a dire scarcity of supplies, and "no substantial buildings erected for the Indians to live in," according to Condition of the Indian Tribes: Report of the Joint Special Committee.

Life on Nome Cult Farm was difficult in other respects as well. Not only did the original inhabitants of Round Valley, the Yuki, now have to confine their lives to only a small portion of their own ancestral land, Nome Cult Farm, they also had to live side by side with strangers from a number of other Native American tribes. Some of the tribes were enemies of the Yuki, and *none had a common language*.

As tensions rose and natives began retaliating for crimes committed against them, the settlers petitioned the U.S. Army for aid. In 1859 the 6th U.S. infantry led by Major Edward Johnson was called to Round Valley. Major Johnson sent Lieutenant Edward Dillon ahead with 17 men to scout the area and assess the situation. Lieutenant Dillon reported back that the settlers misrepresented the situation. Instead of settlers falling prey to natives, the settlers had in fact already killed hundreds of natives, whose hostile actions had been taken out of revenge or in an effort to survive. The problem, he reported, went all the way up the chain to Supt. Henley, who had been involved in organizing many of these raiding parties.

In fact, Supt. Henley was in league with Judge Serranus C. Hastings (a former Iowa Supreme Court Justice), who helped him design plans for the removal of natives from the local territory. As part of their plan, they launched raiding parties and held town-hall style public gatherings where settlers aired their grievances, leading to increased racial prejudice and hatred towards the natives. Judge Hastings was also involved in real estate and livestock trade, and in one instance, the natives stole Judge Hastings's \$2,000 stallion in retaliation for the beatings they received at the hands of Judge Hastings's ranch manager, H.L. Hall.

Hall had been involved in many brutal assaults on natives. He complained to Lieutenant Dillon that the natives were stealing white supplies. Dillon urged Hall to let him handle the situation,

but Hall ignored the command and took his own men raiding. By March 23, 1859, Hall and his men had killed about 240 natives.

Dillon reported that Hall did not distinguish between guilty natives or innocent ones, and that his murders of even women and children were unprovoked. In fact, later on when Hall asked for soldiers at his property to protect his livestock, the soldiers refused to do anything to help him, since they were only ordered to defend a native onslaught, and they did not believe what was happening resembled a native attack. The natives faced a choice of either starving to death on the reservations that provided them with no food, or venturing off into the mountainous regions of Mendocino County and risk slaughter by local settlers. As the conflict reached a boiling point, Judge Hastings made the executive decision to fire Hall and move all of the remaining natives to the Mendocino Reservation, more to save his property than for the protection of the natives.

Hastings had grown tired of waiting, and created a new company, without federal funding, with Jarboe as captain. The company was often referred to as the *Eel River Rangers*, and Hastings and Henley promised to provide the funding (they later went back on this promise, forcing the state to pay for Jarboe and his men). From July 1859 to January 1860, Jarboe and his men ravaged native lands and massacred many natives. Claiming that the natives were guilty of theft and violence, Jarboe and his men engaged in an “ethnic cleansing genocide”. Trying to justify his actions, Jarboe and his men used carcasses from plundered villages to try to give evidence for native thievery. It was a shoot-first, ask-questions-later approach that gave Jarboe and his men the powers of “judge, jury, and executioner”. From July through the middle of August, Jarboe and his men had already killed 50 men, women, and children, prompting Major Johnson to write to Governor Weller. The governor wrote to Jarboe several times, sanctioning the raids, but asking Jarboe to leave out women and children and any innocent natives. Jarboe largely ignored these letters. Through October Jarboe and his men continued to rampage through the countryside, killing and capturing natives. Those natives they captured were sent to the Mendocino Reservation and the Nome Cult Farm.

The natives were left facing major challenges. Working against them were hunger, unequal weapons, repeated and surprise attacks, their vulnerable position on reservations, and their lack of ability to speak on their own behalf. Jarboe’s forces also alienated some white settlers, slaughtering their livestock if they refused to give them food or the necessary supplies.

However, most of the damage was done to the natives and was especially deadly given the timing. With winter around the corner, the natives had spent months preparing and harvesting crops. Now, with raids, the men who farmed and hunted and the women who gathered and made the food were killed, and native stores of winter supplies were plundered and lost. Jarboe and his men meanwhile continued their raiding and killing through the winter with the goal of removing the natives completely from Round Valley. Some settlers also decided to assist in this cause, with ranchers leading attacks and raiding parties of their own.

In one 22-day period, 40 ranchers killed at least 150 natives. Finally, on January 3, 1860, Governor Weller disbanded Jarboe’s group. The public swiftly opposed this decision, petitioning Governor Weller to reinstate the *Eel River Rangers*, but the protest was unsuccessful.

162 years ago, these neighboring tribes were forced into Round Valley. By language family, the confederated tribes of the Round Valley Indian Reservation are:

Yuki: Yukian Family
 Pit River: Hohan Family
 Pomo: Hohan Family
 Nomlacki: Penutian Family
 Concow: Penutian Family
 Wailacki: Athabascan Family

from Round Valley Tribes website:

“From years of intermarriage, a common lifestyle, and a shared land base,” says the Round Valley Indian Tribes website, “a unified community has emerged. In 1936, the descendants of Yuki, Wailacki, Concow, Little Lake Pomo, Nomlacki, and Pit River peoples formed a new tribe on the reservation through the adoption of a Constitution and created the Covelo Indian Community, later to be called the Round Valley Indian Tribes. Our heritage is a rich combination of different cultures with a common reservation experience and history.”

Today, the Round Valley Indian Tribes own the Hidden Oaks Casino and the Golden Oaks Motel in Mendocino County. And every year, The Round Valley Indian Tribes, along with the Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians and the Mechoopda Tribe of Maidu Indians, honor and remember those who were forced to march to the Round Valley Reservation in 1863. The Mendocino National Forest also participates in the Nome Cult Walk, “work[ing] together as a partner with the tribes to complete a brochure to document the history of the trail, and to install interpretive signs along the entire route through the forest.”

In 2013, which was the 150th anniversary of the Nome Cult Walk, Kenneth Wright, who at the time was President of the Round Valley Indian Tribes, pronounced, “It is important that our youngest members take part in this annual event.” The theme of the Nome Cult Walk that year was, “Honor Their Memory – A Path Not Forgotten.”

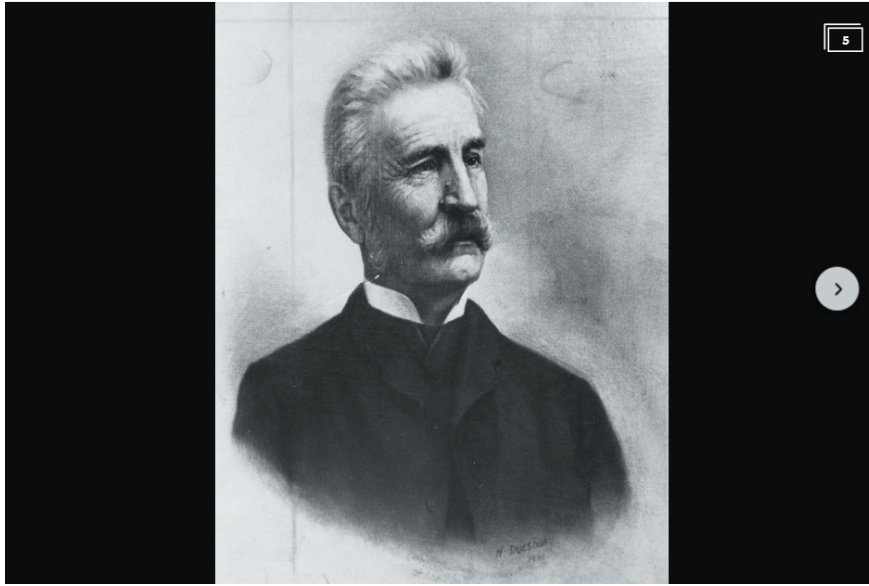
From San Francisco Chronicle 11/2/2021

The governing board of the UC Hastings College of the Law in San Francisco voted unanimously Tuesday to work with state lawmakers to change its name.

The ugly truth about its founder, Serranus Clinton Hastings, a wealthy 19th century rancher and former chief justice of the California Supreme Court who sponsored massacres of Native American people in Mendocino County, has come increasingly to light in recent years, to the horror of the school’s leaders, alumni and the descendants of the Yuki and other victimized tribes.

That legacy “is a stain associated with the name and the college. To move forward with this is the right thing to do,” Claes Lewenhaupt, a great-great grandson of Hastings and a member of the school’s Board of Directors, said of the name change. In 1859, Hastings, who had also served as California’s attorney general, handed Gov. John Weller a petition from white settlers in Mendocino County asking that a militia help them eliminate an impediment to their expansion: the area’s Native Americans. As the settlers moved in, their livestock decimated the areas Indigenous people depended on for food, so tribes retaliated against the whites – and were brutalized in return.





When action from Weller wasn't immediately forthcoming, historians write that Hastings masterminded a plan for the settlers to hunt and slaughter Native Americans themselves. The campaign he helped finance became part of a three-year murder spree known as the Round Valley Settler Massacres, in which more than 1,000 members of the Powe Nom – more commonly called Yuki – and other tribes were killed. Hastings used his money and clout to enforce the mass removal of tribes from their land, support their enslavement – and found the University of California's first law school, with \$100,000 in gold. With the deal in 1878 came a new state law: The school in San Francisco "shall forever be known and designated as the Hastings College of the Law." It would remain independent of the UC Board of Regents. And a descendant of its founder would forever hold a seat on its governing board.

Today, Hastings ranks among the nation's leading law schools. Its alumni include Vice President Kamala Harris; U.S. Rep. Jackie Speier, D-San Mateo; and former California Assembly Speaker Willie Brown.

The Mendocino Wars

The Mendocino War was a removal action of the Yuki tribes in Mendocino County, California between July 1859 and January 18, 1860. It was caused by settler intrusion and slave raids on native land from July 1859 to January 1860. Claiming that the natives were guilty of theft and violence, Jarboe and his men engaged in an "ethnic cleansing genocide". Trying to justify his actions, the white man invaders used carcasses from plundered villages to try to give evidence for native thievery. It was a shoot-first, ask-questions-later approach that gave their leader, Jarboe, and his men, the powers of "judge, jury, and executioner".

From July through the middle of August, Jarboe and his men had already killed 50 men, women, and children, prompting Major Johnson to write to Governor Weller. The governor wrote to Jarboe several times, sanctioning the raids, but asking Jarboe to leave out women and children and any innocent natives. Jarboe largely ignored these letters. Through October Jarboe and his men continued to rampage through the countryside, killing and capturing natives. Those natives they captured were sent to the Mendocino Reservation and the Nome Cult Farm.

The natives were left facing major challenges. Working against them were hunger, unequal weapons, repeated and surprise attacks, their vulnerable position on reservations, and their lack of ability to speak on their own behalf. Jarboe's forces also alienated some white settlers, slaughtering their livestock if they refused to give them food or the necessary supplies. However, most of the damage was done to the natives and was especially deadly given the timing. With winter around the corner, the natives had spent months preparing and harvesting crops. Now, with raids, the men who farmed and hunted and the women who gathered and made the food were killed, and native stores of winter supplies were plundered and lost. Jarboe and his men meanwhile continued their raiding and killing through the winter with the goal of removing the natives completely from Round Valley. Some settlers also decided to assist in this cause, with ranchers leading attacks and raiding parties of their own. In one 22-day period, 40 ranchers killed at least 150 natives.

"The Bloody Run Massacre" at Clear Lake

Pomo is the name given by early white ethnographers to those people of Northern Sonoma County, most of Mendocino County, and much of Lake County whose languages shared a common origin. In 1848-1850, the California Gold Rush brought non-native settlers to the valley who forced the Pomo people up the Eel River northward to Round Valley Reservation, in an approximately 40 mile forced march known as Bloody Run, so called because the river ran red with blood.

Bloody Island was known by the Pomo as *Badon-na-po-ti*, which means "old island." The site is located one-quarter mile west of today's Highway 20 and about one and one-half miles south of the town of Upper Lake in Mendocino County.

Historical accounts from sources, including Henry K. Mauldin of the National Park Service, and Pete Richerson and Scott Richerson of UC Davis, report that the events that led to the Bloody Island Massacre, also called the Clear Lake Massacre began in 1849 which means that this was clearly not only about the 49er gold rush but about the take over of the lands of the natives as a prime directive.

The years of mistreatment of native Pomo by Charles Stone and Andrew Kelsey had come to a head. Stone and Kelsey, "in the grip of gold fever," according to the Richersons' account, led the militia and forced 50 Pomo men to go with them to the gold fields as laborers. They then sold the rations for the Pomos to the miners, which resulted in all but one or two of



the Pomos starving to death. The Pomos who remained at home in Lake County weren't faring much better. The reportedly were giving scraps of food for hard labor, four cups of wheat a day, for an entire family of Californio natives to live on daily.

Not long after that these massacres, two Pomo men, Shuk and Xasis, decided to go hunting for meat to feed their hungry village and borrowed horses from the militia of Stone and Kelsey to do it. This, account by Pomo interpreter William Gibson, reported that Shuk and Xasis didn't manage to bring back any meat and were concerned they would be killed if it was found out that they had taken the horses. When Stone and Kelsey found out about about the attempted raid they became as carelessly brutal as ever. Beating and even shooting men on drunken whims. Women were raped and enslaved. That included abducting the wife of Chief Augustine, the leader of the local Pomo band, and keeping her at their homes.

The native Pomo tribes decided they had to do something, so they went on the attack to free the women and children that had been abducted from their tribes. On December 13, 1849, Shuk and Xasis, joined by Chief Augustine and a few other Pomos, attacked the home of Stone and Kelsey. Inside the home, Chief Augustine's wife poured water on Stone and Kelsey's gunpowder to ruin it. Mauldin reports that Kelsey was killed by an arrow. Stone escaped and hid in a clump of willows on Kelsey Creek, where a native found him and killed him with a rock. The Pomos then took food supplies back to the village. Many of the Pomo who had been victimized by Stone and Kelsey fled to the area of Bloody Island, which was the site of an established village.

The historical accounts say that a US Army company, led by Captain Nathaniel Lyon, who had recently fought in Mexico during the Mexican-American War, came to Lake County in the spring of 1850 to punish Chief Augustine's band of Pomos for Stone's and Kelsey's deaths. The Army forced the Elem Pomo to supply two guides for the expedition. The Army went through Big Valley and didn't find the band. The Army then traveled toward modern day Upper Lake, coming upon an unknown band of Pomos. The Army used whaleboats and two small brass cannons from the Benicia Army arsenal, as well as rifle fire, to attack the band. The numbers of native victims vary. The accounts report that the Army killed their two Elem guides; the National Park Service reported that 60 of the 400 Pomo on the island died.

Mauldin puts the deaths at about 100. He wrote that men, women and children were killed, with soldiers spearing infants with their bayonets and flinging them into the tules. Mauldin added **there were no casualties among the soldiers.**

Again, this was a slaughter, not a struggle, not a war, nor a conflict against so called "insurgents", as white man's his-story reports time and again.

The same Army company killed 75 'Indians' on the Russian River shortly thereafter. Following the massacre, Pomo leaders negotiated treaties with government agents, but those treaties were never approved, according to historical accounts. Lyon would later be promoted to brigadier general and lead Union forces in Missouri during the early days of the Civil War.

So it was that by mid-1861, Alta Mexican-Californio brown skins faced death from three forces, regiment vigilantes, state militia units, and the regular soldiers of the U.S. Army. Bad as this was, it then became worse.

Following the start of the Civil War in April 1861, the Secretary of War asked the governors of the various Union states to create volunteer units that would be brought into the army. In many states the volunteers became part of the forces that were fighting the Confederates. In California,

however, the volunteer regiments and companies replaced regular army units that were sent east to fight. In all, almost 16,000 Californians joined up and many of them would participate in a new, more intense round of native killings.

In June 1857, First Lieutenant Horatio G. Gibson established a military post on the Mendocino Indian Reservation. He named the camp for his former commanding officer Captain Braxton Bragg, who later became a General in the Army of the Confederacy. Its purpose was to maintain order on the reservation.

The Wiyot Massacres and the Island of Tears

The Wiyot name for what is now known as Eureka and means “where you sit and rest”.

The California Gold Rush brought settlers to Humboldt Bay in the 1850s, and the city was given the name “Eureka” from the Greek word meaning “I have found it.” By 1853, White settlers eventually outnumbered the Wiyot people, and Fort Humboldt was established by the U.S. Army to assist in conflict resolution between Native Americans and gold-seekers. That conflict was not resolved peacefully, and in 1860 the majority of the Wiyot tribe was tragically murdered in what became known as the “Wiyot Massacre.”

The Wiyot massacre refers to the incidents on February 26, 1860, at Tuluwat (on what is also known as Indian Island), near Eureka in Humboldt County, California. In coordinated attacks beginning at about 6 am, Caucasian settlers murdered 80 to 250 Wiyot people with axes, knives, and guns. The February 26 attacks were followed by similar bloody attacks on other Wiyot villages later that week.

Based upon Wiyot Tribe estimates, 80 to 250 Wiyot people were murdered. Another estimate states the number of American Indian people killed at 150. Because most of the adult able-bodied men were away gathering supplies as part of continuing preparation for the World Renewal Ceremony, nearly all the Wiyot men murdered are believed to have been older men, which is one reason why the Wiyot were largely defenseless.

Arcata’s local newspaper, the *Northern Californian*, described the scene as follows:

Blood stood in pools on all sides; the walls of the huts were stained and the grass colored red. Lying around were dead bodies of both sexes and all ages from the old man to the infant at the breast. Some had their heads split in twain by axes, others beaten into jelly with clubs, others pierced or cut to pieces with bowie knives. Some struck down as they mired; others had almost reached the water when overtaken and butchered. The February 26 attacks were followed by similar bloody attacks on other Wiyot villages later that week. Arcata’s local newspaper, the *Northern Californian*, described the scene as follows:

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There were few survivors. One woman, Jane Sam, survived by hiding in a trash pile. Two cousins, Matilda and Nancy Spear, hid with their three children on the west side of the island and later found seven other children still alive.

A young boy, Jerry James, was found alive in his dead mother’s arms. Polly Steve was wounded badly and left for dead but recovered.

One of the few Wiyot men on the island during the attack, Mad River Billy, jumped into the bay and swam to safety in Eureka.

The Tuluwat/Indian Island massacre was part of a coordinated simultaneous attack that targeted other nearby Wiyot sites, including an encampment on the Eel River. The same day, the same party, was reported to have killed 58 more people at South Beach, about 1 mile south of Eureka even though many of the women worked for the white families and many could speak “good English.

On February 28, 1860, 40 more Wiyot were killed on the South Fork of the Eel River, and 35 more at Eagle Prairie a few days later. Though the attack was widely condemned in newspapers outside Humboldt County, no one was ever prosecuted for the murders. Bret Harte, wrote an editorial from Uniontown (now Arcata, California) against the massacres and would soon need to leave the area due to the threats against his life. In the editorial Harte wrote:

“A more shocking and revolting spectacle was never exhibited to the eyes of a Christian and civilized people. Old women, wrinkled and decrepit, lay weltering in blood, their brains dashed out and dabbled with their long gray hair. Infants scarce a span long, with their faces cloven with hatchets and their bodies ghastly with wounds.”

Major Gabriel J. Rains, Commanding Officer of Fort Humboldt at the time, reported to his commanding officer that a local group of vigilantes had resolved to “kill every peaceable Indian - man, woman, and child.”

The vigilantes calling themselves the Humboldt Volunteers of the Second Brigade, had been formed in early February 1860 in the inland town of Hydesville, one of the ranching communities in the Nongatl area. They spent most of February “in the field” attacking Native Californians along the Eel River. A petition had been sent to California Governor John G. Downey asking that the Humboldt Volunteers be mustered into service and given regular pay.

The Wiyot Tribe said their people were not allowed to return to the island or their other tribal lands and they often found their land stolen or destroyed. Soldiers from Fort Humboldt took many of the surviving Wiyot into protective custody at the fort, later transporting them to the Klamath River Reservation.

When not murdering the US soldiers continued to take prisoners. In September, some 833 natives were removed from Humboldt County and sent by ship to Crescent City, where they were moved to the Smith River Reservation. Before they left, an unspecified number had died, reportedly due to “close confinement”. Once at Smith River or other Indian reservations, the inmates faced concentration-camp conditions. According to Madley in his book “Genocide of the American Indian:

“Confinement to a federal reservation was a death sentence for many of the state’s Indian people, whether they were starved to death, worked to death, shot, hanged, massacred, or died of sickness there.”

A group of Lassik Indians broke loose and managed to make their way back to their homeland on the Eel River. However, they were captured by vigilantes near Fort Seward, and there, according to the Lassik woman Lucy Young, some 40 Lassik males were lined up in a row and shot. The murderers then burnt the bodies.

During this time another genocidal crime occurred, that of *forcibly* transferring children of the group to another group. A number of women and children were captured in the Eel River region. The women were removed to Fort Seward, but the children were all taken south and never heard of again, according to Madley. It is likely that they were sold as slaves, a practice that individual whites had been engaging in for years that continues unobstructed and unknown by most to this day.

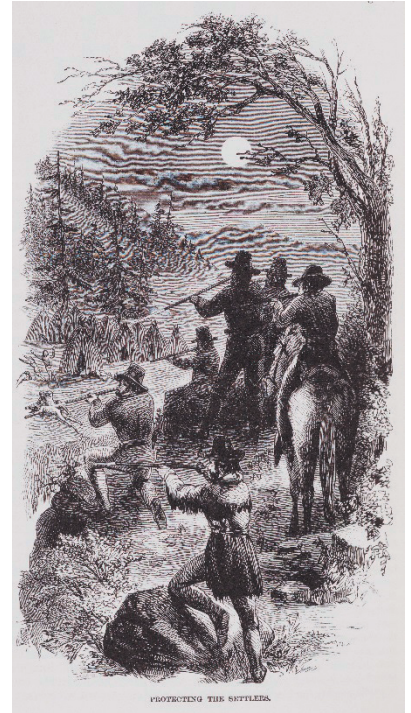
The murderous activity of the army and the vigilantes was not enough to satisfy many of the locals. In January 1863 a meeting in Eureka recommended that 500 volunteers begin hunting Indians. That same month the Klamath County Grand Jury asked for the old standby, the CA state militiamen, to join then in the hunt.

Soon the legislative delegations of Humboldt, Del Norte and Klamath counties visited General Wright and asked him to suggest to Freemason Governor Leland Stanford that he call out the militia. Responding, Governor Stanford instead formed 10 new volunteer companies to join the U.S. Army. Six companies that were mustered between May of 1863 and March of 1864 became known as the Mountaineer Battalion. In June of 1863 the battalion’s lieutenant colonel, local newspaper editor Stephen G. Whipple, took command of the Humboldt District from Col. Lippitt.

Whipple’s troops continued the destruction of the Humboldt County natives but apparently at too slow a pace, the slaughter for their lands was taking too long! In February of 1864, Wright replaced Whipple with Henry M. Black, who brought 250 soldiers with him. In addition, two new Mountaineer companies were soon mustered into service, making a total of 16 companies operating in the Humboldt Military District. Henry Black was clearly trying to play an endgame.

He revived the order **“that all Indian men taken in battle shall be hung at once”** as his troops had killed “perhaps 100 people” or more by June. Black had also collected 500 prisoners at Fort Humboldt.

Henry P. Larrabee also known as Hank Larrabee, was a 49er gold rusher and a rancher in the Eel River Valley of Humboldt County. He was notorious as a killer of native people having once bragged that he killed more than 60 Indian children with a hatchet! He served as a corporal in the Volunteer Guides during the Bald Hills War. He is widely believed to have been an instigator and among the killers in the Indian Island massacre. United States Army Lieutenant Daniel Lynn, sent to Larrabee Valley with a detachment in March 1861, described Larrabee to his superior, Captain Charles Lovell:



“Here in this apparently lovely valley lived a man about whose qualities I feel myself impelled to speak. I heard no man speak in his favor, nor even intimate one redeeming trait in his character. The universal cry was against him. At the Thousand Acre Field and Iaqua Ranch even the woman who was shot and burned to death was condemned for living with such a man. Of most enormities of which he stands accused you are aware. An accomplice and actor in the massacre at Indian Island and South Bay; the murderer of Yo-keel-la-bah; recently engaged in killing unoffending Indians, his party, according to their own story, having killed eighteen at one time (eight bucks and ten squaws and children), and now at work imbruing his hands in the blood of slaughtered innocence. I do not think Mr. Larrabee can be too emphatically condemned.”

An anonymous letter described just some of the abuses:

“Larrabee, for his part, took offense at an Indian boy who worked for him but who would periodically run off to visit his relatives. Larrabee ‘went down one morning and slaughtered the whole family of about six persons, boy and all. He then made a rude raft of logs, put the victims on it... and started the bodies down the river”.

Subsequently he became a sheriff in Montana, a family man, businessman and school board member in Kansas. Additionally, in early 1850, numerous native Mexican-Californio’s were massacred in Sonoma and Napa counties by vigilantes that included the brothers Benjamin and Samuel Kelsey, as I reported in the Introduction.

A group of local ranchers intervened to stop the killing and several of the raiders were arrested by the mayor of Benicia. Eight of the vigilantes were held for trial but were released on bail following the first decision ever made by the California Supreme Court. All eight quickly jumped bail and headed for places far away from the law. Several of the vigilantes, including the Kelseys, soon arrived at Humboldt Bay, where they helped found the town of Union, later to be called Arcata.

The first governor of California, Burnett, didn’t just refuse to avert such a conflict – he egged it on as I presented in the introduction of this book. He set aside state money to arm local militias against Native Americans. The state, with the help of the U.S. Army, Freemasons and the Mormon and California militias, started assembling a massive arsenal.

These weapons were then given to local militias, who were tasked with killing native people. State militias raided tribal outposts, shooting and sometimes scalping Native Americans. Soon, local settlers began to do the killing themselves. Local governments put bounties on Native American heads and paid settlers for stealing the horses of the people they murdered. The ‘new settlers’ were often given the lands that they had run the natives off as further incentive. This was the real Gold Rush! Free land for bounty hunting, and hundreds of thousands came over the next decades to California.

Formation of the California Battalion

The California Battalion (also called the first California Volunteer Militia and U.S. Mounted Rifles) was formed during the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) in present-day California, USA Inc.

It was led by Freemason, and U.S. Army Brevet, Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont and composed of his cartographers, scouts and hunters. The so called California Volunteer Militia was

formed after the Bear Flag Revolt of 1846 when General Vallejo literally handed over Alta California to General Fremont. The battalion's formation was officially authorized by Commodore Robert F. Stockton, commanding officer of the U.S. Navy Pacific Squadron. On July 5, 1846, General Frémont called a public meeting and proposed to the Bears that they unite with his party and form a single military unit. He said that he would accept command if they would pledge obedience, proceed honorably, and not violate the chastity of women. A compact was drawn up which all volunteers of the California Battalion signed or made their marks.

To initiate the mass genocide of the Mexican-Californio's under the disguise of discovery, was a sixty-two man "mapping" expedition which had entered California in late 1845 under Fremont's command. They had been dispatched under the auspices of the Corps of Topographical Engineers. Frémont, the son-in-law of expansionist U.S. Senator Thomas Hart Benton.

On 15 July 1846, Commodore (Rear Admiral) John D. Sloat transferred his command of the Pacific Squadron to Commodore Robert F. Stockton when Stockton's ship, the frigate Congress, arrived from Hawaii. This again proves premeditation as military ships, taking over ½ a year to travel, were already stationed in San Francisco as the war was just declared.

General Stockton, a much more aggressive leader, asked Fremont to form a joint force of Fremont's soldiers, scouts, guides etc. and a volunteer militia of many former Bear Flag Revolters. The California Battalion was mustered into U.S. service and were paid regular army wages by the US Government as killing squads said to be protecting the "new settlers". Frémont's newly formed California Battalion swelled to about 160 men. These men included Fremont's 30 topographical men and their 30 scouts and hunters.

U.S. Marine Lieutenant Archibald H. Gillespie, a U.S. Navy officer, was put in charge to handle their two cannons and a company of converted Californio's trained by Freemason John Sutter of Sutter's fort and mill where gold was said to be found in January of 1848. The militia included many 'new settlers' from several different countries.

Additionally, the US Navy went down the coast from San Francisco, occupying ports without resistance as they went. The small pueblo (town) of San Diego surrendered on **July 29, 1846** *without a shot being fired*.

The small pueblo of Santa Barbara *surrendered without a shot being fired* in August 1846. On **August 13, 1846**. A joint force of U.S. Marines, bluejacket sailors, and parts of Fremont's California Battalion, carried by the USS Cayne, entered Los Angeles, California with flags flying and bands playing to celebrate their easy conquest of the natives without any loss of life or resistance from the peace loving natives.

Captain Archibald H. Gillespie, (Fremont's second in command), with an inadequate force of 40 to 50 men were left to occupy and keep order in the largest town (about 3,500) in Alta California – Los Angeles.



The Brits Were In On It Too!

I refer you to the UNITED STATES CODE (note the capitalization, indicating the corporation, not the Republic) Title 28 3002 (15) (A) (B) (C). It is stated unequivocally that the UNITED STATES is a corporation.

On **July 11, 1846**, the British Royal Navy sloop HMS Juno enters San Francisco Bay. The large British ship, a 2,600-ton man-of-war HMS Collingwood flagship under Sir George S. Seymour, also shows up about this time outside Monterey Harbor. Both British ships observed but we are told/sold that did not enter the 'conflicts'. This is his-story, but the British and USA Inc. have always been allies. Still to this day, the British Crown owns the USA Inc. corporate charter papers, domiciled in Puerto Rico when Wash. D.C. was founded on February 21, 1871.

Shortly after, when it became clear the American Navy was taking action, the short-lived Bear Flag Republic revolt, to create their own republic country, was converted into a United States military conflict for possession of California for the American Union.

The frigate USS Congress was the flagship of Commodore Robert F. Stockton when he took over as the senior United States military commander in California in the exact same time period of July, 1846 we are told/sold. Yerba Buena nee San Francisco also *surrendered without a shot being fired*.

Pacific Squadron war ships and storeships served as floating store houses keeping Fremont's volunteer force in the California Battalion supplied with black powder, lead shot and supplies as well as transporting them to different California ports. Later, U.S. forces fought minor scrimmages in the Battle of San Pasqual, the Battle of Dominguez Rancho, and the Battle of Rio San Gabriel, which were more like slaughters against the defenseless natives.

After the Los Angeles revolt started the California Battalion was expanded to a force of about 400 men. In early January 1847 a 600-man joint force of U.S. Marines, U.S. Navy bluejacket sailors and General Stephen W. Kearny's 80 U.S. Army dragoons (cavalrymen) and about two companies of Fremont's California Battalion re-occupied Los Angeles after some minor skirmishes – after four months the same U.S. flag was again raised over Los Angeles. The minor armed resistance in California ceased when the Californios signed the **Treaty of Cahuenga** on January 13, 1847.

The Mexi-Californio's who had wrested control of California from Spanish rule in 1836, now had a new government who cared nothing for them, there ways or their needs and wants. After the Treaty of Cahuenga was signed, the Pacific Squadron then went on to capture all Baja California cities and harbors and sink or capture all the Mexican Pacific Navy they could find. Baja California was returned to Mexico in subsequent **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** negotiations.

More reinforcements of about 320 soldiers (and a few women) of the Mormon Battalion arrived at San Diego, California on 28 January 1847 – after hostilities had ceased. They had been recruited from the Mormon camps on the Missouri River, about 2,000 miles (3,200 km) away. More on the Mormon militia in Chapter 8.

More reinforcements in the form of Colonel Jonathan D. Stevenson's 1st Regiment of New York Volunteers of about 648 men showed up in March and April, 1847. Three private merchant ships, the Thomas H Perkins, the Loo Choo, and the Susan Drew, were chartered and the sloop USS Preble was assigned convoy detail. On September 26, 1847, the four ships left New York for California. The Perkins did not stop until San Francisco, reaching port on March 6, 1847. The Susan Drew arrived first and the Loo Choo arrived on March 26, 1847, 183 days after leaving New York.

The New York Volunteer companies were deployed from San Francisco in Alta California to La Paz, Mexico in Baja California. The ship *Isabella* sailed from Philadelphia on August 16, 1847, with a detachment of one hundred soldiers that arrived in February the following year. At the same time, the ship *Sweden* arrived with another detachment of soldiers. These soldiers were added to the existing companies of Stevenson's 1st Regiment of New York Volunteers. When gold was discovered in late January 1848, many of Stevenson's troops deserted.



There were many Freemasons enlisted in the California Battalion as well. One example was John Wilson Laird. In 1846, Laird and his family came overland to California with the Pyle-Whiteman Party, which had been organized by his father-in-law, Edward Gant Pyle, and William Whiteman, of St. Joseph, Missouri. On arriving at Sutter's Fort in September of that year and learning that war existed between the United States and Mexico, he immediately enlisted in Fremont's Battalion for service in the southern part of the state, serving in Company B under Captain Henry L. Ford.

Laird's name appears as a charter member of Columbia Lodge No. 28. In 1857, as he moved farther down toward the valley, he affiliated with La Grange Lodge No. 99. And after settling on his ranch west of Modesto, he became a charter member of Modesto Lodge No. 206, serving as its first Treasurer.

During 1850, First Governor Burnett called out the California Militia two times. The first was prompted by incidents involving the Yuma brown skins in now what is called the state of Arizona, at the confluence of the Gila and Colorado rivers on April 23 1850. The Governor ordered the sheriffs of San Diego County and Los Angeles County to organize a total of 100 men for the Gila Expedition to:

"pursue such energetic measures to punish the Indians, bring them to terms, and protect the emigrants on their way to California."

The second instance occurred in October 1850, when Governor Burnett ordered the sheriff of El Dorado County to muster 200 men. The commanders were instructed the again to *"proceed to punish the Indians' engaged in the late attacks in the vicinity of Ringgold, and along the emigrant trail leading from Salt Lake to California"*.



The California Rangers, circa 1853. From left to right: Lafayette Black, Capt. Harry Love, and Billy Henderson.

The **California Rangers** were California's first statewide law enforcement agency, formed in 1853 to deal particularly with the "outlaw gangs" troubling the Gold Country during the early 1850s and was commanded by Captain Harry Love. The California Rangers were also considered to be part of California's early state militia, one of the predecessors to the current California Army National Guard, with its members holding rank within that state military force.

Appointed Captain Harry S. Love was authorized to raise a Ranger Company of 20 men to kill or capture a 'rogue gang' of native brown people and to organize a military company to capture the Mexican outlaw Joaquin Murrieta and his gang The Five Joaquins. On July 25, 1853, the State Rangers encountered Murrieta and part of his band at a spring on the

Arroyo Cantua near the Coast Range Mountains on the Tulare plains. Joaquin and his men tried to escape on horseback, but in the pursuit the Rangers killed Murrieta and his accomplice “Three Finger Jack,” and two others. They also took two prisoners, one of which was drowned crossing Tulare Slough in Tulare County during their return. The other was turned over to civil authority of Mariposa County for trial.

Later Love displayed Murrieta’s head and Jack’s hand for public viewing as an example to the natives what belied their fate if they did not submit and comply without resistance. Governor Bigler paid Captain Love \$1,000 in reward money **but the State Legislature decided that the members of the State Rangers had not been sufficiently rewarded and so voted to pay them an additional \$5,000!**



There were over 160 government sponsored militias to take Alta California, nearly matching the number of recorded massacres during the mid- 1800’s. They were contracted out by the California legislature to exterminate or force labor or put onto reservations the natives. Nearly every tribe had state sponsored assassination squads and hit men who were rewarded with lands of the Californio’s. Many times, with the native’s scalp as proof.

The total size of hired assassins, we are told, was 18,450 men who came by ship and wagon train to Alta California to complete the genocide. This was *AFTER* California became a recognized state of the American Union.

This means the entire takeover of California was extremely well organized and planned for years at the highest levels of government run by Freemasons and was designed by the Secret Societies Who Run the World still to this day, as you can read about in Appendix II.

All of this was occurring as the lead up to the **US Civil War of 1861** and many of the militia also fought in that war as well.

Massacres for Statehood

Unsurprisingly, Wikipedia downplays the number of over 160 massacres in Alta California alone. Still, they list many of the massacres that few are even aware of.

This is only a partial list, keep in mind!



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Main page
Contents
Current events
Random article
About Wikipedia
Contact us
Donate

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Community portal
Recent changes
Upload file

Tools

What links here
Related changes
Special pages
Permanent link
Page information
Cite this page
Wikidata item

Article **Talk**

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Edit

View history

Search Wikipedia



California genocide

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from [California Genocide](#))

For the conflicts during the settling of California by the United States, see [California Indian Wars](#). For the system of forced labor for indigenous people during the California Genocide, see [Unfree labor in California](#).

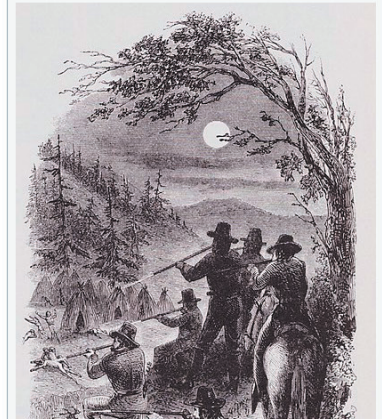
The **California genocide** consisted of actions taken by [United States government](#) agents and private citizens in the 19th century, following the [American Conquest of California](#) from Mexico, that resulted in the dramatic [decrease](#) of the [indigenous population of California](#). Between 1849 and 1870 it is conservatively estimated that American colonists murdered some 9,500 California Natives,^[1] and acts of enslavement, kidnapping, rape, [child separation](#) and displacement were widespread, encouraged, carried out by and tolerated by state authorities and militias.

The 1925 book *Handbook of the Indians of California* estimated that the indigenous population of California decreased from perhaps as many as 150,000 in 1848 to 30,000 in 1870 and fell further to 16,000 in 1900. The decline was caused by disease, starvation and massacres. California Native Americans, particularly during the [Gold Rush](#), were targeted in killings.^{[5][6]} Between 24,000^[4] and 27,000^[4] Native Americans were also [taken as forced labor](#) by settlers. The state of California used its institutions to favor white settlers' rights over [indigenous rights](#) and was responsible for dispossession of the natives.^[7]

Since the 2000s several American academics and activist organizations, both

California genocide

Part of the [Conquest of California](#)
and [California Gold Rush](#)



By 1900, the indigenous population in the Americas declined by more than 80%, and by as much as 98% in some areas. The effects of diseases such as [smallpox](#), [measles](#) and [cholera](#) during the first century of colonialism contributed greatly to the death toll, while violence, displacement and warfare by colonizers against the Indians contributed to the death toll in subsequent centuries.^[29] As detailed in *American Philosophy: From Wounded Knee to the Present* (2015),

It is also apparent that the shared history of the hemisphere is one framed by the dual tragedies of genocide and slavery, both of which are part of the legacy of the European invasions of the past 500 years. Indigenous people north and south were displaced, died of disease, and were killed by Europeans through slavery, rape, and war. In 1491, about 145 million people lived in the western hemisphere. By 1691, the population of indigenous Americans had declined by 90–95 percent, or by around 130 million people.^[30]

According to geographers from [University College London](#), the colonization of the Americas by Europeans killed so many people it resulted in [climate change](#) and [global cooling](#).^[31] UCL Geography Professor [Mark Maslin](#), one of the co-authors of the study, says the large death toll also boosted the economies of Europe: "the depopulation of the Americas may have inadvertently allowed the Europeans to dominate the world. It also allowed for the Industrial Revolution and for Europeans to continue that domination."^[32]

List of recorded massacres [\[edit \]](#)

Year	Date	Name	Current location	Description	Reported casualties
1846	April 6	Sacramento River massacre	Sacramento River in Shasta County , Northern California	Captain John C. Frémont 's men attacked a band of Indians (probably Wintun) on the Sacramento River in California, killing between 120 and 200 Indians.	120–200
1846	June	Sutter Buttes massacre	Sutter Buttes in Sutter County , Northern California	Captain John C. Frémont 's men attacked a rancheria on the banks of the Sacramento River near Sutter Buttes , killing several Patwin people.	14+
1846	December	Pauma massacre	Pauma Valley in San Diego County , Southern California	11 Californios captured at Rancho Pauma were killed as horse thieves by Indians at Warner Springs, California , leading to the Temecula massacre .	11 (settlers)
1846	December	Temecula massacre	Temecula in San Diego County , Southern California	33 to 40 Luiseño Indians killed in an ambush in revenge for the Pauma Massacre east of Temecula, California .	33–40
1847	March	Rancheria Tulea massacre	Napa Valley in Napa County , Northern California	White slavers retaliate to a slave escape by massacring five Indians in Rancheria Tulea.	5
1847	March 29	Kern and Sutter massacres	Mill Creek in Tehama County , Northern California	In response to a plea from White settlers to put an end to raids, U.S. Army Captain Edward Kern and rancher John Sutter led 50 men in attacks on three Indian villages.	20
1847	late June/early July	Konkow Maidu slaver massacre	Chico in Butte County , Northern California	Slavers kill 12–20 Konkow Maidu Indians in the process of capturing 30 members of the tribe for the purpose of forced slavery.	12–20

1850	May 15	Bloody Island massacre	Clear Lake in Lake County, Northern California	Nathaniel Lyon and his U.S. Army detachment of cavalry killed 60–100 Pomo people on Bo-no-po-ti island near Clear Lake, (Lake Co., California); they believed the Pomo had killed two Clear Lake settlers who had been abusing and murdering Pomo people. (The Island Pomo had no connections to the enslaved Pomo.) This incident led to a general outbreak of settler attacks against and mass killing of native people all over Northern California. The site is now California Registered Historical Landmark #427.	60–100
1851	January 11	Mariposa War	Various sites in Mariposa County, Northern California	The gold rush increased pressure on the Native Americans of California, because miners forced Native Americans off their gold-rich lands. Many were pressed into service in the mines; others had their villages raided by the army and volunteer militia. Some Native American tribes fought back, beginning with the Ahwahnechees and the Chowchilla in the Sierra Nevada and San Joaquin Valley leading a raid on the Fresno River post of James D. Savage, in December 1850. In retaliation Mariposa County Sheriff James Burney led local militia in an indecisive clash with the natives on January 11, 1851 on a mountainside near present-day Oakhurst, California.	40+
1851		Old Shasta Town Massacre	Shasta in Shasta County, Northern California	Miners killed 300 Wintu Indians near Old Shasta, California and burned down their tribal council meeting house.	300
1852	April 23	Bridge Gulch massacre	Hayfork Creek in Trinity County, Northern California	70 American men led by Trinity County sheriff William H. Dixon killed more than 150 Wintu people in the Hayfork Valley of California, in retaliation for the killing of Col. John Anderson.	150
1853		Howonquet massacre	Smith River in Del Norte County, Northern California	Californian settlers attacked and burned the Tolowa village of Howonquet, massacring 70 people.	70
1853		Yontoket Massacre	Yontocket in Del Norte County, Northern California	A posse of settlers attacked and burned a Tolowa rancheria at Yontocket, California, killing 450 Tolowa during a prayer ceremony.	450
1853		Achulet Massacre	Lake Earl in Del Norte County, Northern California	White settlers launched an attack on a Tolowa village near Lake Earl in California, killing between 65 and 150 Indians at dawn.	65–150
1853	Before December 31	"Ox" incident	Visalia in Tulare County, Central Valley	U.S. forces attacked and killed an unreported number of Indians in the Four Creeks area (Tulare County, California) in what was referred to by officers as "our little difficulty" and "the chastisement they have received".	
1855	January 22	Klamath River massacres	Klamath River in Del Norte County, Northern California	In retaliation for the murder of six settlers and the theft of some cattle, whites commenced a "war of extermination against the Indians" in Humboldt County, California.	

1856	March	Shingletown	Shingleton in Shasta County , Northern California	In reprisal for Indian stock theft, white settlers massacred at least 20 Yana men, women, and children near Shingletown, California .	20
1856–1859		Round Valley Settler Massacres	Round Valley in Mendocino County , Northern California	White settlers killed over a thousand Yuki Indians in Round Valley over the course of three years in an uncountable number of separate massacres.	1,000+
1859–1860		Mendocino War	Various sites in Mendocino County , Northern California	White settlers calling themselves the "Eel River Rangers", led by Walter Jarboe, killed at least 283 Indian men and countless women and children in 23 engagements over the course of six months. They were reimbursed by the U.S. government for their campaign.	283+
1859	September	Pit River	Pit River in Northern California	White settlers massacred 70 Achomawi Indians (10 men and 60 women and children) in their village on the Pit River in California.	70
1859		Chico Creek	Big Chico Creek in Butte County , Northern California	White settlers attacked a Maidu camp near Chico Creek in California, killing indiscriminately 40 Indians.	40
1860	Exact date unknown	Massacre at Bloody Rock	Mendocino National Forest in Mendocino County , Northern California	A group of 65 Yuki Indians were surrounded and massacred by white settlers at Bloody Rock, in Mendocino County, California .	65
1860	February 26	1860 Wiyot massacre	Tuluwat Island in Humboldt County , Northern California	In three nearly simultaneous assaults on the Wiyot, at Indian Island , Eureka , Rio Dell , and near Hydesville, California , white settlers killed between 80 and 250 Wiyot in Humboldt County, California . Victims were mostly women, children, and elders, as reported by Bret Harte at Arcata newspaper. Other villages were massacred within two days. The main site is National Register of Historic Places in the United States #66000208.	80–250
1863	April 19	Keyesville massacre	Keyesville in Kern County , Central Valley	American militia and members of the California Volunteers cavalry killed 35 Tübatulabal men in Kern County, California .	35
1863	August 28	Konkow Trail of Tears	Chico in Butte County to Covelo in Mendocino County , Northern California	In August 1863 all Konkow Maidu were to be sent to the Bidwell Ranch in Chico and then be taken to the Round Valley Reservation at Covelo in Mendocino County . Any Indians remaining in the area were to be shot. Maidu were rounded up and marched under guard west out of the Sacramento Valley and through to the Coastal Range . 461 Native Americans started the trek, 277 finished. ^[52] They reached the Round Valley on 18 September 1863.	184

1864		Oak Run massacre	Oak Run in Shasta County, Northern California	California settlers massacred 300 Yana Indians who had gathered near the head of Oak Run, California for a spiritual ceremony.	300
1865		Owens Lake massacre	Owens Lake in Inyo County, Northern California	To avenge the killing of a woman and child at Haiwai Meadows, White vigilantes attacked a Paiute camp on Owens Lake in California, killing about 40 men, women, and children.	40
1865		Three Knolls massacre	Mill Creek in Tehama County, Northern California	White settlers massacred a Yana community at Three Knolls on the Mill Creek, California.	
1868		Campo Seco	Mill Creek in Tehama County, Northern California	A posse of white settlers massacred 33 Yahis in a cave north of Mill Creek, California.	33
1871		Kingsley Cave massacre	Ishi Wilderness in Tehama County, Northern California	4 settlers killed 30 Yahi Indians in Tehama County, California about two miles from Wild Horse Corral in the Ishi Wilderness. It is estimated that this massacre left only 15 members of the Yahi tribe alive.	30

These massacres were only a fragment of the killings of native copperheads across One America. From the arrival of Christopher Columbus and his Catholic and Jesuit missionaries to follow, over 3 million natives in what is now South and Central America occurred up to the 1800's until the "Jesuit reduction" was completed, and Spanish installed as the One language of all. Yet in what is now the United States of the formerly One America, over 500 Nations of brown skins existed in tribes and clans with their own customs and cultures and their own lands. This is what made rounding up and killing them so easy in that they all were independent of one another.

If there is any Justice in this world, and not "Just Us", the ancestors of the Euro-White Americano's would join Governor Gavin Newsom, in not just apologizing over 150 years after the Great Massacres and throw some money at the native brown skins, but to give the lands back to the Original Ancient Ones in retribution for the crimes against humanity. The white man's karma (karma means 'action') is still resplendent in our society today and part of the reason the lockdown of the world is occurring at this time.

“We’re So, So Sorry”

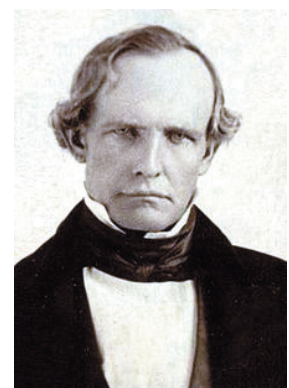


(Governor Newsome graduated from Santa Clara Jesuit school, as did his predecessor, Jerry Brown. Newsome’s father, a SF judge, was under the power and control of Oil tycoon, Gordon Getty)

July 2019 SACRAMENTO – Governor Gavin Newsom today issued an apology through executive order on behalf of California to California Native American Peoples for the many instances of violence, mistreatment and neglect inflicted upon California Native Americans throughout the state’s history. The Governor also announced the creation of a *Truth and Healing Council* to provide an avenue for California Native Americans to clarify the record – and provide their historical perspective – on the troubled relationship between tribes and the state. This is the first time a state has taken dual action to correct the historical record and acknowledge wrongdoing through executive order mandate and a tribally-led, consultation-informed council.

“It’s called a genocide. That’s what it was. A genocide. There’s no other way to describe it and that’s the way it needs to be described in the history books,” Newsom said. “And so I’m here to say the following: I’m sorry on behalf of the state of California.”

Peter Burnett, as one of his first acts as the very first Governor of California in 1851, openly called for “the extermination of the Indian tribes”, and in reference to the relentless attacks and violence against California’s Native Mexican Californio brown skinned people.



“That a war of extermination will continue to be waged between the races until the Indian race becomes extinct must be expected. While we cannot anticipate this result but with painful regret, the inevitable destiny of the race is beyond the power or wisdom of man to avert.”

Peter Hardeman Burnett, was a principal founder of Sacramento and a former slaveholder from Tennessee with a burning passion to create a whites-only American West. In 1843, Burnett led

a wagon train to Oregon. He was (s)elected to the legislature where he took the lead in passing law that excluded all Native Brown Native Americans from the state! The law allowed whites to keep the newly captured 'slaves' for three years, after which they would be freed and required to leave the state. Any native Mexican Californio person who refused to leave would be whipped, earning the beatings the nickname of "Peter Hardeman Burnett's Lash Law." It was rescinded, though other brown skinned Exclusionary laws were later passed. Here is his 1st State of the CA Union Speech as Governor Peter Burnett:

Twenty months ago, California was inhabited by a sparse population – a pastoral people – deriving their main sustenance from their flocks and herds, and a scanty cultivation of the soil; their trade and business limited, and their principal exports consisting of hides and tallow. Within that short period has been made the discovery of the rich, extensive, and exhaustless gold mines of California; and how great have already been its effects! The trade and business of the country have been revolutionized and reversed – the population increased beyond all expectation – commerce extended – our ports filled with shipping from every nation and clime – our commercial cities have sprung up as if by enchantment – our beautiful bays and placid streams now navigated by the power of the energetic, intrepid, and sensible people of California have formed a Constitution for our new State

In 1848, Burnett followed tales of gold to California where he befriended John Sutter Jr. and helped him found Sacramento. Burnett helped fuel the continued enslavement and genocide of California's indigenous people. He signed the perversely-named "**Act for the Government and Protection of Indians in 1852**". This law enabled whites to force Native people from their lands into indentured servitude or be killed or be put on Euro-White Americano's designated reservations.

The **Act for the Government and Protection of Indians** on **April 22, 1850** passed by the legislature of California, it allowed settlers to continue to the Californio practice of capturing and using Native people as forced workers. It also provided the basis for the enslavement and trafficking in Native American Native labor, particularly that of young women and children, *which was carried on as a legal business enterprise*. Raids on villages were made to supply the demand, the young women and children were carried off to be sold, the men and remaining people often being killed. This practice did much to destroy Native Copper head brown skinned Californio tribes during the California Gold Rush.

Governor Burnett **later became a California Supreme Court Justice**. While Burnett's vision of an exclusively white West fit within broader white supremacist policies of the time. Freemason, William B. Almond, a close friend of Burnett, was an organizer and was first Master of San Jose Lodge No 10. Though I can find no evidence of Mr. Burnett being a member of the Freemasons, it is public knowledge that at least 19 governors have belonged to the Secret Brotherhood of Freemasons, as were many of the robber barons of the California gold rush of 1849, as you will read about further in this book.

The U.S. government sponsored and led over 162 massacres of California natives in just over two decades to rid the natives so they could take the wealth from the lands and occupy Alta California for their own.

Just one example was the "Bloody Island Massacre" in Lake County in Northern California of the Pomo natives. The Pomo were known as one the most peaceful tribes of over 76 tribes

that existed before the Great Extermination took place. The Pomo were forced to live in small rancherias set aside by the federal government. For most of the 20th century, the Pomo, reduced in number, survived on such tiny reservations in poverty. School textbooks on California history do not mention anything about these massacres that allowed the Euro White Americano's to take over all of Alta California 'by any means'. A number of Pomo, primarily members living in the Big Valley area of Northern California, had been enslaved, interned, and severely abused by settlers like Andrew Kelsey (namesake of Kelsey Creek and Kelseyville, California) and Charles Stone.

They captured and forced local Pomo to work as vaqueros (cowboys). They also forced them to build them residences for the Euro-White invaders. Because they made a residence there, their treatment of the Pomo was more brutal. The people were eventually confined to a village surrounded by a stockade and were not allowed weapons or fishing implements.

Families starved on the meager rations they provided, only four cups of wheat a day for a family. When one young man asked for more wheat for his sick mother, Stone killed him. In the fall of 1849, Kelsey forced 50 Pomo men to work as laborers on a second gold-seeking expedition to the Placer gold fields. Kelsey became ill with malaria and sold the rations to other miners. The Pomo starved, and only one or two men returned alive. Stone and Kelsey regularly forced the Pomo parents to bring their daughters to them to be sexually abused. If they refused, they were whipped mercilessly. A number of them died from that abuse. Both men indentured and abused the Pomo women. The starving Pomo became so desperate that they were forced to raid the invaders livestock for food to eat. His-story would say the 'savages' attacked the 'new settlers' in their narratives.

His-story tells of the natives being 'savages' and 'scalpers', yet the opposite was true. The California government actually doled out bounties for each native brown skinned killed and with proof of scalp would get several hundred dollars in payment, PLUS get the lands of those native's lands for their own! This is one of the big reasons so many came and made the treacherous journey as the "new settlers" to California. Free land once it was cleared.

In a letter to President Zachary Taylor, Presbyterian preacher Sylvester Woodbridge Jr. detailed the Native people's plight:

'The Indians in the Sierra Nevada are driven in large numbers from their usual haunts, and are consequently deprived of their customary food- acorns, and hence are exposed to starvation...they are often killed, because when urged by hunger, they have attempted to seize the horses or cattle of American emigrants'.

The his-story goes that Freemason, John Marshall, discovered gold in January of 1848 at Sutter's Mill in the Sierra Foothills of Northern California. Sutters Mill was located also at Sutters Fort, a US government sponsored effort, like the other forts put up and down the West Coast.

The site of the fort was **established in 1839** and originally called New Helvetia (*New Switzerland*) by its builder John Sutter, though construction of the fort proper wouldn't begin until 1841. Many of the 'new settlers' were said to have traveled from Switzerland, home of the Rothschilds.

The fort was the first non-Mexican-Californio community in the California Central Valley. The fort is famous for its association with the Donner Party, the California Gold Rush, and the formation of the city of Sacramento, surrounding the fort and all aided and abetted by Freemasons.

Holy Roman Empire born John Augustus Sutter had to go to the capital at Monterey to obtain

permission from the governor, Juan Bautista Alvarado, to 'settle' in the territory. Alvarado saw Sutter's plan of establishing a colony in Central Valley as useful in "buttressing the frontier which he was trying to maintain against the Russians, Americans and British colonizers", so we are told/sold.

Sutter *persuaded* Governor Alvarado to grant him 48,400 acres of land for the sake of curtailing American encroachment on the Mexican territory of California. Sutter was given the right to "represent in the Establishment of New Helvetia all the laws of the country, to function as political authority and dispenser of justice, in order to prevent the robberies committed by interlopers from the United States, to stop the hunting and trading by companies from the Columbia River. The governor stipulated however that for Sutter to qualify for land ownership, he had to reside in the territory for a year and become a Mexican citizen, which he did to assuage the governor on August 29, 1840.

However, shortly after his land tract was granted and his fort was erected, Sutter quickly reneged on his agreement to discourage Euro-White trespass. On the contrary, Sutter aided the migration of whites to California.

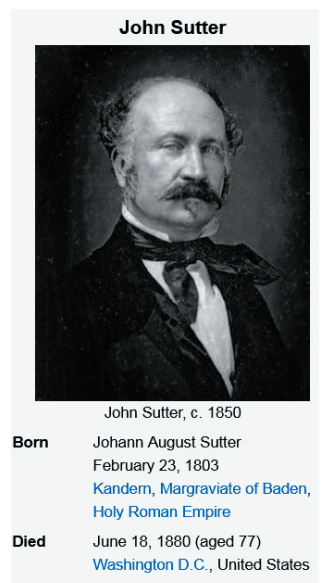
"I gave passports to those entering the country... and this (Bautista) did not like it... I encouraged immigration, while they discouraged it. I sympathized with the (white) Americans while they hated them", Sutter declared.

When the settlement was completed in 1841, he received title to 48,827 acres on the Sacramento River. **The site is now part of the California state capital of Sacramento.** In order to build his fort and develop a large ranching/farming network in the area, Sutter needed Native brown skin laborers. They were captured and then subjected to varying degrees of coercion and slavery. Sutter believed that Native Americans had to be kept "*strictly under fear*" in order to serve white landowners. Housing and working conditions at the fort were very poor, and have been described as enslavement, with uncooperative Indians being whipped, jailed, and executed.

Sutter's Native American new slaves slept on bare floors in locked rooms without sanitation and ate from troughs made from hollowed tree trunks. Housing conditions for white man workers living in nearby villages and rancherías was described as being more favorable. Freemason Pierson Barton Reading, Sutter's fort manager, wrote in a letter to a relative that "*the Indians of California make as obedient and humble slaves as the Negro in the South*".

If natives refused to work for him, Sutter responded with violence. Observers accused him of using "kidnapping, food privation, and slavery" in order to force the natives to work for him. Theodor Cordua, a German immigrant who leased land from Sutter, wrote:

"When Sutter established himself in 1839 in the Sacramento Valley, new misfortune came upon these peaceful natives of the country. Their services were demanded immediately. Those who did not want to work were considered as enemies. With other tribes the field was taken against the hostile Indian. Declaration of war was not made. The villages were attacked usually before daybreak when everybody was still asleep. Neither old nor young was spared by the enemy, and often the Sacramento River was colored red by the blood of the innocent Indians, for these villages usually were situated at the banks of the rivers. During a campaign one section of the attackers fell upon



the village by way of land. All the Indians of the attacked village naturally fled to find protection on the other bank of the river. But there they were awaited by the other half of the enemy and thus the unhappy people were shot and killed with rifles from both sides of the river. Seldom an Indian escaped such an attack, and those who were not murdered were captured. All children from six to fifteen years of age were usually taken by the greedy white people. The village was burned down and the few Indians who had escaped with their lives were left to their fate."

Heinrich Lienhard, a Swiss immigrant that served as Sutter's majordomo, wrote of the treatment of the enslaved once captured:

"As the room had neither beds nor straw, the inmates were forced to sleep on the bare floor. When I opened the door for them in the morning, the odor that greeted me was overwhelming, for no sanitary arrangements had been provided. What these rooms were like after ten days or two weeks can be imagined, and the fact that nocturnal confinement was not agreeable to the Indians was obvious. Large numbers deserted during the daytime or remained outside the fort when the gates were locked."

Lienhard also claimed that Sutter was known to rape his Indian captives, even girls as young as 12 years old. Numerous visitors to Sutter's Fort noted the shock of this sight in their diaries, alongside their discontent for his kidnapping of native tribal children who were sold into bondage to repay Sutter's debts or given as gifts. American explorer and mountain man James Clyman reported in 1846 that:

"The Capt. [Sutter] keeps 600 to 800 Indians in a complete state of Slavery and as I had the mortification of seeing them dine I may give a short description. 10 or 15 Troughs 3 or 4 feet long were brought out of the cook room and seated in the Broiling sun. All the Labourers grate [sic] and small ran to the troughs like so many pigs and fed themselves with their hands as long as the troughs contained even a moisture."

Dr. Waseurtz af Sandels, a Swedish explorer who visited California in 1842-1843, also wrote about Sutter's brutal treatment of Indian slaves in 1842:

"I could not reconcile my feelings to see these fellows being driven, as it were, around some narrow troughs of hollow tree trunks, out of which, crouched on their haunches, they fed more like beasts than human beings, using their hands in hurried manner to convey to their mouths the thin porage [sic] which was served to them. Soon they filed off to the fields after having, I fancy, half satisfied their physical wants."

These concerns were even shared by Juan Bautista Alvarado, then Governor of Alta California, who deplored Sutter's ill-treatment of indigenous Californians in 1845:

"The public can see how inhuman were the operations of Sutter who had no scruples about depriving Indian mothers of their children. Sutter has sent these little Indian children as gifts to people who live far from the place of their birth, without demanding of them any promises that in their homes the Indians should be treated with kindness."

Despite his promises to the Mexican government, Sutter was hospitable to Euro-White American pillagers entering the region and provided an impetus for many of them to settle there. The

hundreds of thousands of acres which these men took from the Native Americans had been critical sources of food and resources. As the Euro-White Americano settlers took over the lands, over two million head of livestock were said to have been killed by shooting wild game in enormous numbers. They also replaced the native grasses and wilderness with wheat fields. Today, less than 2% of native grass fields are in California.

Available food for native people in the region greatly diminished to starve out the indigenous brown skins.

In August 1846, an article in *The Californian* declared that in respect to California Indians, “*The only effectual means of stopping inroads upon the property of the country, will be to attack them in their villages.*”

When the natives tried to defend themselves, on February 28, 1847, Sutter ordered the *Kern and Sutter massacres* in retaliation. Much of Sutter’s labor practices were illegal under Mexican law. However, in April 22, 1850, following the annexation of California by the United States, the California state legislature passed the “**Act for the Government and Protection of Indians,**” legalizing the kidnapping and forced servitude of Indians by White settlers. Oh, the irony of the new laws name!

The California Act for the Government and Protection of Indians was enacted in 1850 (amended 1860, repealed 1863). This law provided for “apprenticing” or indenturing Native Mexican Californio children to the Euro-Whites Americano’s, as well as punish “vagrant” brown skins by “hiring” them out to the highest bidder at a public auction if the ‘Indian’ could not provide sufficient bond or bail. The law allowed Native Americans to be sold into indentured servitude for minor offenses and separated children from their families. Euro White occupiers took 24,000 to 27,000 California Native Americans as forced laborers, including 4,000 to 7,000 children.

This 1851 legislative measure not only gave settlers the right to organize lynch mobs to kill native people but allowed them to submit their expenses to the government. By 1852 the state had authorized over a million dollars for the bounty of such claims or \$35 million in today’s dollars. In 1856, a *San Francisco Bulletin* editorial stated:

“Extermination is the quickest and cheapest remedy, and effectually prevents all other difficulties when an outbreak [of Indian violence] occurs.” In 1860 the legislature passed a law expanding the age and condition of Indians available for forced slavery. A Sacramento Daily Union article of the time accused high-pressure lobbyists interested in profiting off enslaved Indians of pushing the law through, gave examples of how wealthy individuals had abused the law to acquire Indian slaves from the reservations, and stated, The Act authorizes as complete a system of slavery, without any of the checks and wholesome restraints of slavery, as ever was devised.”

A Native American activist and former Sonoma State University Professor, Ed Castillo, was asked by The State of California’s Native American Heritage Commission to write the state’s official history of the genocide; he wrote that:

“Well-armed death squads combined with the widespread random killing of Indians by individual miners **resulted in the death of 100,000 Indians in 1848 and 1849 alone**”.

Not only bounties were offered to rid the natives and remove them from their lands they occupied all the way back to the Ancient Ones, but the Euro-White’s also brought their favorite genocide manmade plagues over from Europe to eliminate large populations using blankets infected with

small pox and vaccinations. The whole idea of vaccinations, and that one person could contaminate another, was created and invented by Jesuit, Dr. Edward Jenner in the 18th century.

Smallpox and other epidemics “broke out” as soon as Euro-White Americano’s arrived – **1800-1801, 1824, 1836, 1853, and 1863**. Small-pox laced blankets and vaccinations were given to the natives along with bringing malaria and cholera virus’ The Mexican Californio’s, who had no resistance to the Euro-White American’s diseases and shots, died off en masse immediately. The native brown skins were offered whatever they had to the invading army of Euro-White Americano’s as kind gifts and offering. In return, the EWA gave them the deadly toxic blankets, and cholera, and measles, and other white man diseases.

The spreading of smallpox throughout Mexico, up through San Diego, into Los Angeles all the way up the Pacific Northwest beginning in the 1830’s, decimated the Ancient One’s native tribes up through the 1910’s. The induced plagues and death by inoculation were fully sponsored, and funded in todo, by the USA Inc. government as well.

The story goes that the smallpox outbreak of 1828 was introduced by a fur trading ship that docked in San Francisco. Seven years later, smallpox appeared in Sitka, Alaska, the capital of Russian America. What followed fits a pattern that has been noted since Roman times - epidemics begin in ports of entry and spread from there. Within a year, it had reached hundreds of miles north over much of modern-day Alaska and south into British territory around Puget Sound. Smallpox was said to soon arrive by Russian ship at Fort Ross, we are told/sold.

By then, California missions had been disbanded by the Mexican government. General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, a native Mexi-Cali native turned traitor to his people, had taken possession of the Sonoma mission property (now the Sonoma Mission Inn) and established a military presence there representing US interests. In late 1837, before the virus was detected, he sent a cavalry unit led by corporal Ignacio Miramontes and accompanied by Indian auxiliaries, to Fort Ross to bring back supplies for the troops to Sonoma. It is said that they then passed the disease on to the native people there.

The disease was already spreading rapidly and people perished by the hundreds where populations were not even a thousand in some tribes. From there, smallpox cut a wide swath through across to the North Bay and up north to Mendocino County to Clear Lake and beyond. It was a terrifying time - hoping for a cure, many natives entered their sweathouses and then plunged into cold water. But it was no use. Whole villages were struck down without a single survivor.

For years after, the bones of thousands were left unburied and bleached the hills of Sonoma and Napa counties. Chief Solano, Vallejo’s friend, estimated that his tribe, which had *numbered in many thousands, was reduced to just 200 survivors*. The death toll may have exceeded 90%, on par with other places in the Americas.

The plannedemic in the North Bay continued into 1839. The population of Native Californio’s were reduced by 90% from the mid 1849 to 1852 alone. From more than 300,000 down to 24,000 Californio’s in a series of **some 162 recorded massacres** in California along with induced disease and forced slavery to the survivors. California and Mormon militias and militiamen regiments were formed. Their death squads, formed and sponsored by the US army, were loaded with Freemason sanctioned hit men, like Kit Carson and Buffalo Bill, who joined the US California Militia.

The Mormon’s formed their own militia sponsored by Freemason Brigham Young, representing the Church of Latter-Day Saints and were in California by 1845. Additionally, as you will read

further, the Mormons were already bringing back gold to Salt Lake City in 1847 and even had a mint in operation by 1849. This alone proves the false narrative of his-story that gold was 'discovered' in 1848 by John Marshal.

Those not killed were put on US government designated reservations sometimes hundreds of miles from their family tribal lands that they kept in fecundity and abundance in harmony with Nature and their legends, cultures, history of their peoples and ways buried along with the original Ancient Americans.

Recording the numbers of Californio natives killed is not a mere academic exercise. As anyone who has lost a loved one knows, the death of a single person is a profound loss. Recording how many natives were killed between 1846 and 1873 is an attempt to understand the magnitude of the rupture and profound pain caused by their loss: each murder severed personal, familial, and tribal links. When multiplied by thousands during a short period, the impact was nothing less than devastating to the native tribes, their cultures and their ways of life. And the governor of California now says "sorry".

Buffalo Slaughterfests

The first transcontinental railroads also had buffalo bounty hunting to kill off the food and supplies of the brown people. In the mid-19th century, it was estimated that **30 million to 60 million buffalo** roamed the plains. In massive and majestic herds, they rumbled by the hundreds of thousands, creating the sound that earned them the nickname "Thunder of the Plains." The bison's lifespan of 25 years, rapid reproduction and resiliency in their environment enabled the species to flourish, as Native Americans were careful not to overhunt. They respected the Flora and Fauna and knew all life was sacred. The only took a life when necessary.



Freemasons like William "Buffalo Bill" Cody were hired by the Kansas Pacific Railroad to lead the hunts to kill as many bison as possible to take the food supplies away from the natives and feed thousands of rail laborers for years.

"Brother "Buffalo Bill" Cody became a Scottish Rite Mason on April 4, 1894, in the Valley of New York City (Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction). Bro. Cody was dedicated to his fraternal duties and adhered to the principles of friendship, morality, and brotherly love". ~ Freemason Quarterly

The US government also sponsored sport killing from trains, once the transcontinental railroad was built and finished in 1869. Trains shipped bison caucuses back east for machine belts, tongues as a delicacy, and bones as fertilizer. In mid-century, trappers who had depleted the beaver populations of the Midwest began trading in buffalo robes and tongues; an estimated 200,000



buffalo were killed annually. The natives had to be 'cleared' off their lands as the USA Inc. government had promised the railroad companies miles of land of the natives for every mile of track laid.

The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 accelerated the decimation of the species. Massive hunting parties began to arrive in the West by train, with thousands of men packing .50 caliber rifles, and leaving

a trail of buffalo carnage in their wake. Unlike the Native Americans who only killed for food, clothing and shelter, the hunters from the East killed mostly for sport.

Native Americans looked on with horror as landscapes and prairies were littered with rotting buffalo carcasses. The railroads began to advertise excursions for "hunting by rail," where trains encountered massive herds alongside or crossing the tracks. Hundreds of men aboard the trains climbed to the roofs and took aim, or fired from their windows, leaving countless 1,500-pound animals where they died.



US General Philip Sheridan, once said that the "The only good Indians I ever saw were dead" endorsed the hunting of the bison. Of buffalo hunters he said: "These men have done more in the last two years, and will do more in the next year, to settle the vexed Indian question, than the entire regular army has done in the last forty years." *Harper's Weekly* described these hunting excursions:

Nearly every railroad train which leaves or arrives at Fort Hays on the Kansas Pacific Railroad has its race with these herds of buffalo; and a most interesting and exciting scene is the result. The train is "slowed" to a rate of speed about equal to that of the herd; the passengers get out fire-arms which are provided for the defense of the train against the Indians, and open from the windows and platforms of the cars a fire that resembles a brisk skirmish.

Frequently a young bull will turn at bay for a moment. His exhibition of courage is generally his death-warrant, for the whole fire of the train is turned upon him, either killing him or some member of the herd in his immediate vicinity.

The devastation of the buffalo population signaled the end of ways of the native brown skins. By the end of the 19th century, only 300 buffalo were left in the wild. Congress finally took action, outlawing the killing of any birds or animals in Yellowstone National Park, where the only surviving buffalo herd could be protected.

Population reduction specialist, Ted Turner, founder of CNN and home of the Georgia Guidestones is no the largest private owner of buffalo today.

The Indians Removal Act of 1830

In the 1823 case of *Johnson v. McIntosh*, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision stating that 'Indians' could occupy and control lands within the United States but could not hold title to those lands. Jackson viewed the union as a federation of highly esteemed states, as was common before the American Civil War. He opposed Washington's policy of establishing treaties with Indian tribes as if they were foreign nations. Thus, the creation of Indian jurisdictions was a violation of state sovereignty under Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution.

As Jackson saw it, either Indians comprised sovereign states (which violated the Constitution) or they were subject to the laws of existing states of the Union. Either way the natives lost! Jackson urged 'Indians' to assimilate and obey state laws. Further, he believed that he could only accommodate the desire for Indian self-rule in federal territories, which required resettlement west of the Mississippi River on federal lands.



The Indian Removal Act was signed into law on May 28, 1830, by United States President Andrew Jackson. The law authorized the president to negotiate with southern (including Mid-Atlantic) Native American tribes for their removal to federal territory west of the Mississippi River in exchange for white settlement of their ancestral lands.

The Act was signed by Andrew Jackson and it was strongly enforced under his administration and that of Martin Van Buren, which extended until 1841.

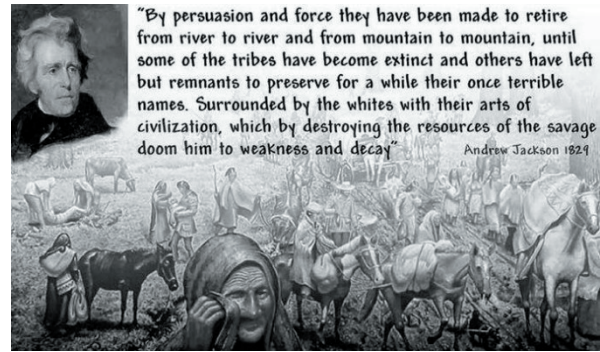
The Act was strongly supported by EWA's but was opposed by native tribes and the Whig Party.

The Cherokee worked together to stop this relocation but were unsuccessful. They were eventually forcibly removed by the United States government in a march to the west that later became known as the Trail of Tears that can only be described as an act of genocide. Many died during the forced removals. Jackson's involvement in what shaped what occurred immensely: in a speech regarding Indian removal, Jackson said:

"It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way and under their own rude

institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers, and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government and through the influence of good counsel

According to Jackson, the move would be nothing but beneficial for all parties. His point of view garnered support from many Americans, *many of whom would benefit economically from the forced removals.*



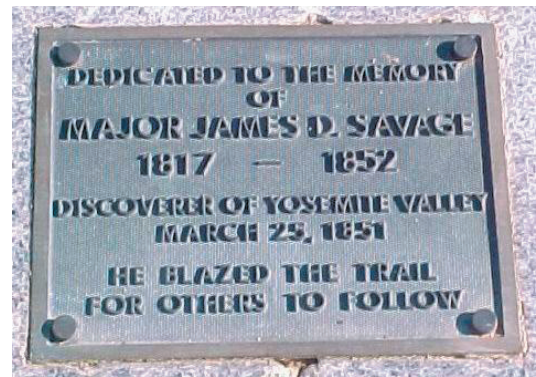
The Mariposa 'Savage Wars'

The Mariposa 'Indian' War was the most famed massacre of natives with miners in the southern Sierra region of central CA, and also led to the discovery of Yosemite Valley. In 1849, as gold seekers invaded the country immediately west of the present Yosemite National Park, they found one of the more densely populated Mexican-Californio' areas in all of Alta CA. This was a region where acorns were abundant, and game was plentiful below the winter snow line.

Gold was also easily found along the numerous mountain streams, so the natives had to be removed so the 'new settlers' could make their fortunes. At first, the native brown skins (mainly Mono Piutes) welcomed the white man and the goods which could be obtained by trade as the kind, giving people that they were. To a certain extent, the story of this clash between natives and Euro white's is the saga of James D. Savage ('Savage's Indians) who was said to be one of the most remarkable of the many characters of the Gold Rush era.

A tall blue-eyed blonde who always wore red shirts to better impress the natives, Savage had been a Bear Flagger, a one-time Sutter employee, and the one who was reported to have excited San Franciscans by hauling a barrel of gold dust through a hotel lobby.

Establishing trading posts on the Fresno River and Mariposa Creek, he reportedly traded to the 'Indians' "an ounce of gold for five pounds of flour, or a pound of bacon. A shirt required five ounces, and a pair of boots or a hat brought a full pound of the precious metal. Savage quickly learned most of the native tongues. He further ingratiated himself by taking wives from several different tribes (one authority said *thirty-three!*).

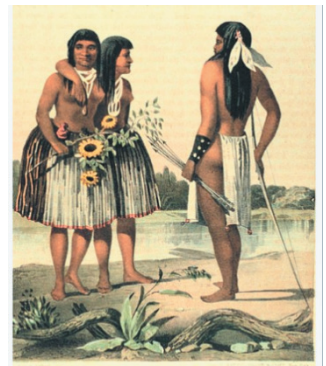


Through his wives Savage learned of a planned native uprising in September 1850, but other whites did not take the warning seriously. An appeal to the Governor for help led to the organization of the Mariposa Battalion under "Major" James D. Savage, with three companies led by Captain John J. Kuykendall, Captain John Boling, and Captain William Dill. Kuykendall's company. They went southward to the King and upper Kaweah while the other two companies, in three campaigns, tracked and pursued the fleeing natives up into the mountains.

The Mariposa Battalion was delayed in its genocide plans for the brown skins while a "Federal Indian Commission", composed of Redick McKee, George W. Barbour, and Oliver M. Wozencraft who sought a peaceful solution. (Again, how did they communicate with the federal government when the only communication was by sea, taking 6-8 months each way?)

On March 19, 1851, the Commissioners signed a treaty at Camp Fremont with six tribes. However, the Yosemite (Miwok) and Chowchillas (Yokut) were absent, so the campaign against them began immediately thereafter. The companies of Boling and Dill moved against the Yosemite (Yo! Semites!) and claimed for their own all of Yosemite on March 27.

However, the battalion was forced to march in 3- to 5-foot snow drifts and in rain and sleet and found few natives. The second campaign began on April 13, against the Chowchillas, and destroyed the Mexican-California's food stores, but again the natives were able to elude their pursuers. However, the death of their chief induced the Chowchillas to surrender and accept reservation status. When the Yo-Semites refused to come to Camp Barbour and make peace, the third campaign was launched against them, but with no more success than the others. However, as in all 'Indian wars' the result was foreordained; the Yosemite were captured at Lake Tenaija (or Tenaya, named for their chief) on May 22, and those who were not massacred were forced to accept reservation life for the remainder of their lives.



Yumans along the Colorado River by William Emory.

The Yuma 'Wars' (1850-1853)

The Yuma War was the name given to a series of United States military operations conducted in Southern California and what is today southwestern Arizona. From 1850 to 1853, the Quechan tribes were the primary target of the United States Army. "Engagements" were fought between the invaders and other native groups in the region.

In 1851, San Diego County unilaterally imposed property taxes on Native Mexican-American's tribes in the county and threatened to confiscate land and property should they fail to pay up the \$600 tax. These new obligations for taxes were applied to the Cupeño and the Kumeyaay, *who hardly dealt with US currency.*

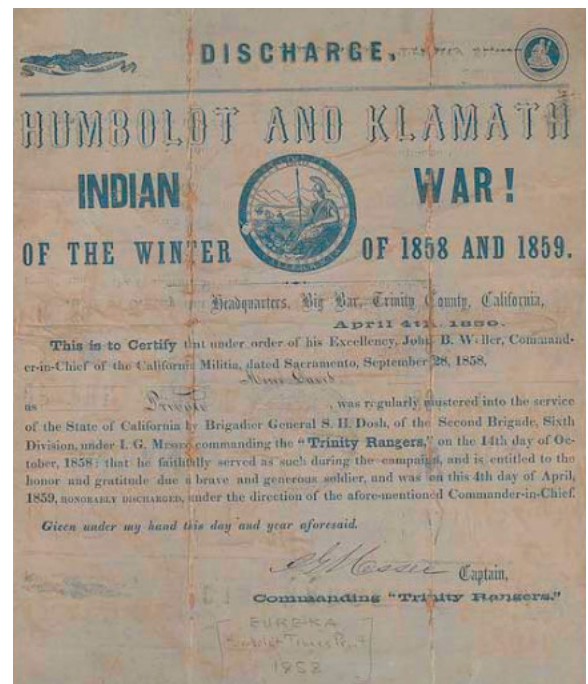
Q: Did the natives pay in 'wampum'?

Q: Did they have a tax system in place already?

Q: How did they collect the taxes when there was no postal service?

Just northeast of Agua Caliente, Heintzelman's column of five infantry companies and one artillery company encountered 100 Cahuilla's, under Chief Chipule, at the Battle of Coyote Canyon, located within Borrego Valley. A battle was fought on the morning of December 1851 ending with the loss of most the Cahuilla's tribe, including Chipule and Chief Cecili. The natives were armed mostly with bows and they were routed from the field by the rifles and overwhelming manpower of the US military, a familiar story.

The rancheria and nearby village were abandoned but Heintzelman had them burned before continuing back to Agua Caliente. After losing their villages, the Cahuilla's 'chose' to surrender



to the invaders of the native brown skins. Jonathan Warner was used as an interpreter in a court case to decide the fate of four Cahuilla chiefs who were found guilty of raiding Warner's Ranch, killing civilians there, burning the place and robbing it. Subsequently the four, named Juan Bautista, Francisco Mecate, Quisil and Luis, were executed by firing squad and *buried on December 25, 1851, Christians Christmas Day*. Garra was captured at Razon's rancheria in the Coachella Valley, by the Mountain Cahuilla leader Juan Antonio and turned over to the volunteer company from Los Angeles. He was later tried and executed in San Diego on January 10, 1852. **And THAT is how San Diego, CA was 'founded'!**

During the American Civil War, Army reorganization created the Department of the Pacific on 15 January 1861, and on 12 December 1861, the Humboldt Military District, which was formed to organize the effort to unseat the native population. The district was headquartered at Fort Humboldt, which is now a California State Historic Park located within the City of Eureka, California. The District's efforts were directed at waging the ongoing Bald Hills War against the native people in those counties. The hunting and gathering economy of the Bald Hills tribes, that had previously supported them for generations, was increasingly disrupted following the Klamath and Salmon River War in 1855. Ever increasing numbers of settlers and others traveling through their territory increased their demise.

From 1856 onward thousands of acres of native lands were taken over for the growing of white man's wheat, oats, barley and potatoes and for grazing of cattle or pigs. These lands were chiefly in the valleys of Eel River, Mad River and Bear River, and around Humboldt Bay. Ranches and farms appeared in the midst of wilderness where only two or three years before there had been no sign of a white man's presence. Following another bad winter in 1857, the 'settlers' interference with the tribes' food supply had become a crisis by 1858. During 1863 and 1864, the so-called "Two Years War", the conflict was brought to an end. Lieutenant Colonel Stephen G. Whipple of the 1st Battalion California Volunteer Mountaineers, a former Indian agent, local politician, and newspaper editor, advocated for a more active execution of the war. Under his command of the Humboldt District he began a more active campaign of unrelenting extended patrolling and skirmishing by all the units of California Volunteer soldiers.

Henry M. Black filled in while Whipple served in the California Assembly for a few months and maintained the operations that killed or captured many of the native people. Whipple's operations finally compelled most of the tribes to make peace in August 1864. However, some operations continued into late 1864 before the massacres and relocations ceased completely and the lands conquered for the EWA. California Volunteers remained in local garrisons until mustered out following the end of the Civil War in 1865.

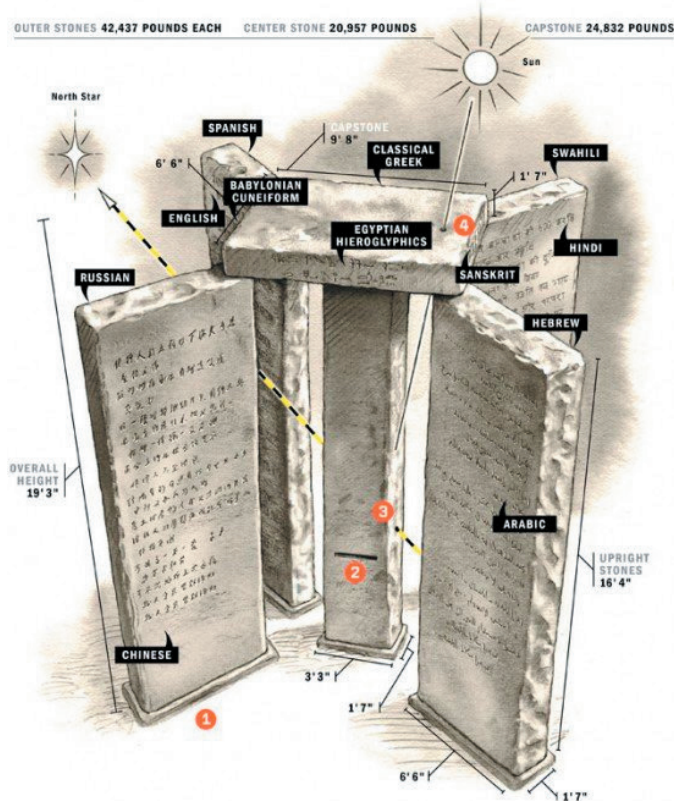
Native American scholar Gerald Vizenor has argued in the early 21st century for universities to be authorized to assemble tribunals to investigate these events. He notes that United States federal law contains no statute of limitations on war crimes and crimes against humanity, including genocide. He says:

Genocide tribunals would provide venues of judicial reason and equity that reveal continental ethnic cleansing, mass murder, torture, and religious persecution, past and present, and would justly expose, in the context of legal competition for evidence, the inciters, falsifiers, and deniers of genocide and state crimes against Native American Indians. Genocide tribunals would surely enhance the moot court



programs in law schools and provide more serious consideration of human rights and international criminal cases by substantive testimony, motivated historical depositions, documentary evidence, contentious narratives, and ethical accountability.

Georgia Guidestones call for a 94% reduction of the world population



1. Maintain humanity under 500,000,000 in perpetual balance with nature.
2. Guide reproduction wisely – improving fitness and diversity.
3. Unite humanity with a living new language.
4. Rule passion – faith – tradition – and all things with tempered reason.
5. Protect people and nations with fair laws and just courts.
6. Let all nations rule internally resolving external disputes in a world court.
7. Avoid petty laws and useless officials.
8. Balance personal rights with social duties.
9. Prize truth – beauty – love – seeking harmony with the infinite.
10. Be not a cancer on the Earth – Leave room for nature – Leave room for nature.

The Georgia Guidestones, outside Atlanta (Atlantis) HQ in Elbert County was erected by a consortium led by a R.C. Christian erected in 1979. The Guidestones have ten 'commandments' set in the finest granite in the USA Inc. Their commandments are etched by craftsmen in 8 different languages with the capstone in 4 ancient languages of Cuneiform, Sanskrit, Ancient Hebrew and Hieroglyphics. The first 'commandment' states to "keep humanity at 500 million people, over a 90% of the world's population! The world population is said to be about 7.5 billion people. Bill Gates from hell has said he hopes to vaccinate 7 billion people with bioweapons. You do the math.

We all could also learn from our ancient ancestors where no land was 'owned'. Local tribes flourished in small groups in their own common unity of communities. Nature was respected and revered and not held for profiteering whereas today, waters are bottled and sold with toxic plastic buried into Mother Earth to decompose for decades and ancient Redwoods cut and sold as board feet.

Chapter 10

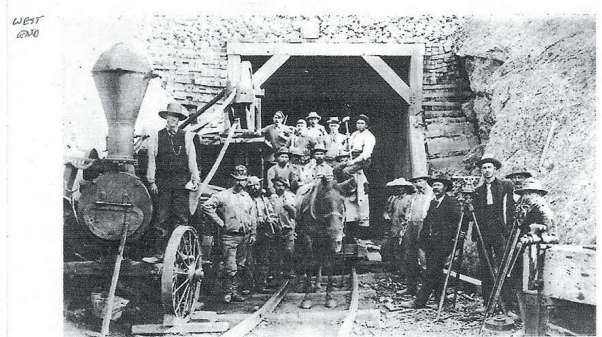
Chinese Forced Labor in Mendocino

“The Chinese were instrumental in the county’s development in the 1800’s, but little has been written documenting their contribution to local history.”

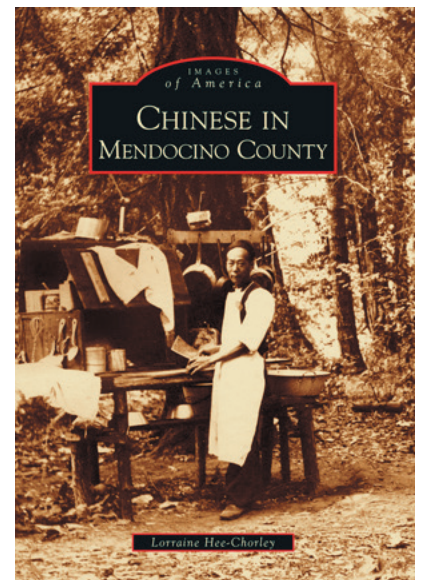
Just outside Fort Bragg a 1,112 foot bore, CWR (California Western Railroad) Tunnel #1, runs through the rocky hill between Pudding Creek and the Noyo River. The tunnel was completed more than a century ago, in 1893 and is still in use on the CWR’s Skunk line . The tunnel was built by skilled Chinese laborers but not before there a near riot in Fort Bragg.

A mob decided that it was improper for the work to be given to the Chinese. The sheriff rode over on his horse from Ukiah and told the mob they could do the job if they wanted but when it came time to start none of the mob was willing to do the tough, dangerous job of digging through the mountain. The tunnel was completed more than a century ago, in 1893 and is still in use on the CWR’s Skunk line. The tunnel was built by enslaved Chinese laborers but not before there a near riot in Fort Bragg. Construction of the railroad tunnel #1 from Ft. Bragg to Willits was fraught with many difficulties. One of them was obtaining men who knew how to do this kind of work. Men who were not experienced in it, shied away from it as being too hard and too dangerous. Chinese had done nearly all the tunnel work in California and Nevada mines, and were experts at it.

Then more trouble arose. At this time the Chinese were very unpopular in California as the result of propoganda against them by San Francisco’s Dennis Kearny and other agitators. People believed the Chinese were about to take over the country. So, when GR. brought in his crew of expert tunnel workers, some white men in the area got excited and tried to drive the Chinese out. And they probably would have succeeded except for the courage and horse sense of one man Mendocino County’s Sheriff “Doc” Standley, the father of Admiral W H. Standley. As soon as he heard of the trouble, Sheriff Standley, a wise and utterly fearless man, rode over on horseback from Ukiah. He came alone. Learning that the white men had already driven the Chinese as far as Mendocino, Standley put spurs to his horse and soon overtook them. Riding past them, he then turned around, got off his horse and stood facing the crowd alone. The crowd stopped and Standley, standing beside his horse, made a short talk. He told the white men they were violating



CONSTRUCTION CREW TUNNEL # 1 1892



the law, and that he, as a sworn officer of the law could not permit them to continue. The men, impressed by Standley's courage and sincerity, listened in silence as he spoke of how difficult and dangerous this tunnel work was for inexperienced men. And then he asked them a question, "How many of you," he asked, "are willing to go over to Pudding Creek and volunteer to dig this tunnel?"

There was complete silence. No one offered. "Very well," said Standley, "it is just as I suspected. You men aren't willing to do this hard and dangerous work, and for that I'm not blaming you. But in that case you certainly should not try to prevent these Chinamen from doing it. Now, I know you are fair-minded men, so I suggest you disperse and go home, so that these China boys, who know how to do this kind of work, can go back and do it~"

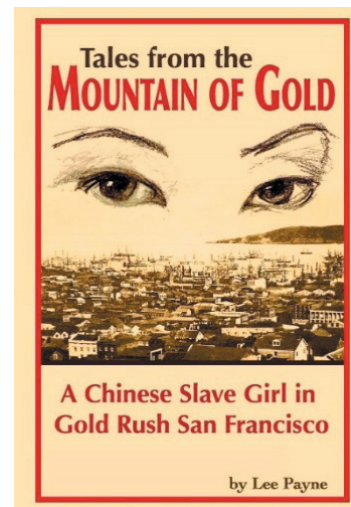
There was a moment of silence, and then one of the leaders of the white men walked up to Standley and put out his hand. "You're right, Sheriff," he said, "and we'll do what you say~" So the Chinese went back, there was no further trouble, and in due course the tunnel was completed. By 1852, more than 25,000 immigrants from China alone had arrived in California, so the story goes. Mass migration of Chinese were said to go to Australia, British Columbia, Canada as well as somehow go to the East Coast and join the building out of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869. So why were so many leaving/fleeing their homeland to come to California, even when they learned of the hardships that were to face them?

The Taiping Rebellion, also known as the Taiping Civil War or the Taiping Revolution, was a massive rebellion or civil war that was waged in China between the Manchu Qing dynasty and the Han, Hakka-led Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. It lasted **from 1850 to 1864**, although following the fall of Nanjing the last rebel army was not wiped out until 1871. After fighting the bloodiest civil war in world history, *with 20 to 30 million dead*, the established Qing government won decisively, although at a great price to its fiscal and political structure. Though not proven, this could very well be why the risked going to California knowing they would be also used as slaves and persecuted.

The Chinese were particularly industrious and hard workers with techniques that differed widely from the Euro-White Americano's. This, and their physical appearance, and fear of the unknown, led to them to being persecuted in a racist way that would be regarded as untenable today. The Chinese tended to congregate in heavily male small semi-isolated "China Towns" wherever they settled.

Euro-American 'recruiters' also ending up procuring or "buying" Chinese prostitutes and shipping them to the United States. There they went to work in brothels. A Chinese mistress could be bought for about \$300 to \$500. The large population, the common condition of extreme poverty in China and the low status of women in China made recruiting or "buying" women for this "profession" fairly easy in China, so we're told/sold.

In 1865, after struggling with retaining workers due to the difficulty of the labor, Charles Crocker (who was in charge of construction for the Central Pacific) began hiring Chinese laborers. By that time, some 50,000 Chinese immigrants were living on the West Coast, many having arrived during the Gold Rush. This was controversial at the time, as the Chinese were considered an inferior race due to pervasive racism.



The Chinese laborers proved to be tireless workers, and Crocker hired more of them; some 14,000 were toiling under brutal working conditions in the Sierra Nevada by early 1867. (By contrast, the work force of the Union Pacific was mainly Irish immigrants and Civil War veterans.) To blast through the mountains, the Central Pacific built huge wooden trestles on the western slopes and used gunpowder and nitroglycerine to blast tunnels through the granite

Most of the Chinese immigrants booked their passages on ships with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company (founded 1848) or on the American China clippers which often left California empty and looking for a new cargo before returning home. Nearly all Chinese immigrants neither spoke and understood English nor were they familiar with western culture and life. While in the United States they had little incentive to assimilate into the dominant culture or learn anything more than rudimentary English language skills. They did nearly all their business with a few Chinese businessmen that established businesses in California "China Towns". The hostility they experienced from nearly all other cultures in America and their belief that they would return to China often discouraged them from trying to "assimilate", which prove futile either way.

The Foreign Miners' Tax of 1850 and the Chinese Exclusion Laws were among the first acts of the first California State Legislature upon creation along with the enactment of the **Foreign Miners' Tax**. The law levied a tax of \$20 per month on each foreign miner engaged in the state. By one measure, the value of \$20 in unskilled-labor earnings in 1850 would be approximately \$4,500 in 2017! The tax would provide an impetus for immigrants to depart and would discourage further immigration. The tax inequitably targeted the numerous and successful Mexican and Chilean miners then working in California

In 1882, Congress passed the first Chinese Exclusion Act, which barred further Chinese immigration for ten years.

Freemason, Leland Stanford, president of Central Pacific, former California governor, and founder of Stanford University, told Congress in 1865 that the majority of the railroad labor force were Chinese. "Without them," he said, "it would be impossible to complete the western portion of this great national enterprise, within the time required by the Acts of Congress.

Yet, in a message to the CA legislature in January 1862, Governor Stanford said:

*To my mind it is clear, that the settlement among us of an inferior race is to be discouraged by every legitimate means. Asia, with her numberless millions, sends to our shores the dregs of her population. Large numbers of this class are already here; and, unless we do something early to check their immigration, the question, which of the two tides of immigration, meeting upon the shores of the Pacific, shall be turned back, will be forced upon our consideration, when far more difficult than now of disposal. There can be no doubt but that the presence among us **of numbers of degraded and distinct people** must exercise a deleterious influence upon the superior race, and to a certain extent, repel desirable immigration.*

Freemason Stanford was initially acclaimed for his frank statements but lost support when it was revealed that his Central Pacific Railroad was only importing Chinese workers to construct the railroad.

Receiving only \$1 a day in salary and working 12 hour shifts six days a week, the Chinese lived in makeshift camps, sometimes in the tunnels they were blasting, and were often called upon to perform the most life-threatening construction duties. The Chinese were paid 30-50 %

Chinese ghettos.
 1880–San Francisco Anti-Ironing Ordinance: aimed at shutting down
 1870–San Francisco: no Chinese can be hired on municipal works.

California State Legislature
 1850–Miner Tax: charges all foreign miners \$20 a month.
 1852–Bond Act: requires all arriving Chinese to post a \$500 bond.
 1854–California Supreme Court Decision: Chinese are added to
 “Negroes” and “Indians” from testifying for or against a white per
 1856–Miner’s Tax: is set at \$6 a month.
 1858–Exclusion law: prohibits Chinese or Mongolians to enter the
 by stress of weather or unavoidable accident. The penalty for vic
 \$400–\$600 or imprisonment.
 1860–Fishing Tax: tax on Chinese activities in fishing.
 1875–Fishing Act: regulates the size of Chinese shrimping nets.
 1879–California’s second constitution: prohibits any employment of
 state, municipal, or county governments.
 1879–Fishing Act: Chinese prohibited from engaging in any fishing
 1879–Act to Prevent the Issuance of Licenses to Aliens: Chinese
 businesses or occupations.
 1882–California Legislature: declares legal holiday to allow public a
 1885–Political Codes amendment: Chinese prohibited from pul
 public schools.
 1887–Penal Code: fishing license tax aimed at Chinese fishermen.
 1891–Act Prohibiting Immigration of Chinese Persons into Sta
 into California.
 1893–Fish and Game Act: prohibits use of Chinese methods (nets)

Federal
 1879–Congressional Act: limits the number of Chinese that can
 time (15).
 1879–Burlingame Treaty Amendment: prohibits entry of Chinese l
 1888–Scott Act: prohibits Chinese re-entry after leaving temporar
 1892–Geary Act: prohibits Chinese entry; prohibits Chinese righ
 procedures; Chinese must possess residence certificates.
 1902–Congress extends indefinitely all laws related to Chinese im
 1943–Roosevelt repeals all the Chinese exclusion acts.

This book is only a small portion of the history of the Chinese
 writing this book, I discovered there are more questions to be
 continuing research.

lower wages than whites for the same job. They had to pay for their own food stuffs. They had the most difficult and dangerous work, including tunneling and the use of explosives. They faced physical abuse from their white man supervisors. The Chinese had to pay for their own food, housing, and clothes. Typically, each Chinese work gang had a cook that prepared the daily meals. The dried vegetables, seafood, and variety of meats combined with frequent washing of their clothes and daily bathing to keep getting ill and spread of disease.

The seeds for scapegoating the Chinese in California first appeared in the 1860s. Whereas in the 1850s the early Chinese immigrants had been admired for their industry and frugality, by the 1860s the Chinese were considered to be “an inferior race” and a “degraded” people, according to Governor Stanford. By the 1870s, the racist argument had broadened in scope, and the Chinese were viewed as “a social, moral and political curse to the community”.

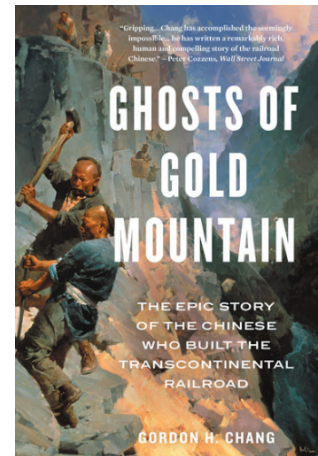
In February 1865, Crocker and his subordinate, James Strobridge, employed 50 Chinese workers as an experiment to verify their capabilities of performing the arduous labor of laying tracks. They passed the test. Within a few months,

the Central Pacific’s Chinese workforce began their assault on the Sierra Nevada range, the workers blasting through the most difficult terrain of the entire railroad line.

Chinese miners who independently searched for gold found increasingly harsh treatment at the hands of their fellow miners. The legislature adopted a new foreign miners’ tax of \$4 per month, and anti-Chinese feeling surfaced in many mining camps.

Specific arguments advanced against the Chinese as recorded in the book “Panama in 1855” by Tomes.

“A ship arrived, and landed on the Isthmus some eight hundred miles, after a fair voyage from Hong Kong, where these poor devils of the flowery kingdom



had unwittingly sold themselves to the service of the railroad, perfectly ignorant of the country whither they were going, and of the trials which awaited them.

The voyage was tolerably prosperous, and the Chinese bore its fatigues and suffering with great patience, cheered by the prospects of reaching the foreign land, whither they had been tempted by the glowing descriptions of those traffickers in human life, who had so liberally promised them wealth and happiness. Sixteen died on the passage, and were thrown into the sea. No sooner had the eight hundred, survivors landed, than thirty-two of the number were struck down prostrate by sickness; and in less than a week afterward, eighty more laid by their side.

Whether it was owing to the deprivation of their habitual stimulus, or to the malignant effects of the climate, or homesickness, or disappointment, in a few weeks there was hardly one out of the eight hundred Chinese who was not prostrate and unfit to labor. The poor sufferers let the pick and shovel fall from their hands and yielded themselves up to the agony of despair. They now gladly welcomed death, and impatiently awaited their turn in the ranks which were falling before the pestilence. The havoc of disease went on, and would have done its work in time, but as it was sometimes merciful, and spared a life, and was deliberate though deadly, the despairing Chinese could wait no longer; he hastily seized the hand of death, and voluntarily sought destruction in its grasp.

Hundreds destroyed themselves, and showed, in their various methods of suicide, the characteristic Chinese ingenuity. Some deliberately lighted their pipes, and sat themselves down upon the shore of the sea, and awaited the rising of the tide, grimly resolved to die, and sat and sat, silent and unmoved as a storm-beaten rock, as wave arose above wave, until they sank into the depths of eternity. Some bargained with their companions for death, giving their all to the friendly hand, which, with a kindly touch of the trigger, would scatter their brains and hasten their death. Some hung themselves to the tall trees by their hair, and some twisted their queues about their necks, with a deliberate coil after coil, until their faces blackened, their eye-balls started out, their tongues protruded, and death relieved their agony.

Some cut ugly, crutch-shaped sticks, sharpened the ends to a point, and thrust their necks upon them until they were pierced through and through, and thus mangled, yielded up life in a torrent of blood. Some took great stones in their hands, and leaped into the depths of the nearest river, and clung, with resolute hold, to the weight which sunk them, gurgling in the agonies of drowning, to the bottom, until death loosened their grasp, and floated them to the surface, lifeless bodies.

Some starved themselves to death-refusing either to eat or drink. Some impaled themselves upon their instruments of labor-and thus, in a few weeks after their arrival, there were but scarce two hundred Chinese left of the whole number. This miserable remnant of poor, heart-sick exiles, prostrate from the effects of the climate, and bent on death, being useless for labor, were sent to Jamaica, where they have, ever since, lingered out a miserable beggar's life".

In 1855, 11,493 Chinese arrived in Melbourne, Australia as well. Chinese travelling outside of New South Wales had to obtain special re-entry certificates. In 1855, Victoria enacted the **Chinese Immigration Act 1855**, severely limiting the number of Chinese passengers permitted on an arriving vessel. To evade the new law, many Chinese were landed in the south-east of South Australia and travelled more than 400 km across country to the Victorian goldfields, along tracks which are still evident today.

The Chinese Massacre of 1871 was a racial massacre that occurred on October 24, 1871, in Los Angeles, California, when a mob of around 500 Euro-White Americans entered Old Chinatown and attacked, robbed, and murdered Chinese residents. The massacre took place on Calle de los Negros, also referred to as “Negro Alley”. As news of their death spread across the city, fueling rumors that the Chinese community “were killing whites wholesale”, more men gathered around the boundaries of Negro Alley.

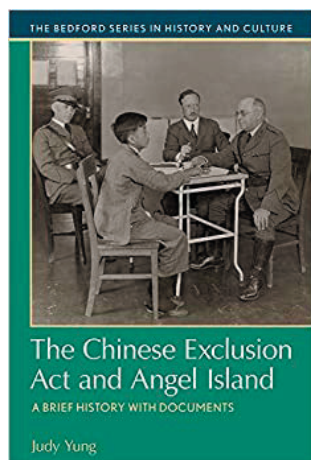
Chinese immigrants were killed, 15 of whom were later hanged by the mob in the course of the riot, but most of whom had already been shot to death before being hanged. At least one was mutilated, when a member of the mob cut off a finger to obtain the victim’s diamond ring. Those killed represented over 10% of the small Chinese population of Los Angeles at the time, which numbered 172 prior to the massacre. Ten men of the mob were prosecuted and eight were convicted of manslaughter in these deaths. The convictions were overturned on appeal due to technicalities. **It has been described as the largest mass lynching in American history.**

By the 1880s, Chinese Americans had established a village at China Camp in San Rafael, across the bay from San Francisco. There were said to be approximately 500 people, many of whom were originally from Canton, China. They supported themselves by shrimp fishing in San Pablo Bay and/or working at local businesses. In its heyday, the village had three general stores, a marine supply store and a barber shop. China Camp was one of approximately 26 such shrimp-fishing villages established along the coast by Chinese Americans, many of whom had moved from San Francisco to escape racial prejudice and persecution.

For a brief time following the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire, China Camp’s population increased to 10,000 as residents of San Francisco’s Chinatown fled from the destruction. In the late 1800s, the Chinese American fishermen of China Camp would catch 3 million pounds of shrimp per year, much of which was exported to China and Hawaii.

However, the economy of the village was severely harmed by the passage of laws by California white men in the early 1900s that outlawed the export of shrimp, closed the height of the shrimping season, and prohibited shrimping with bag nets which were the main method of catching shrimp. They also limited the shrimp harvesting to only months shrimp were in a limited supply. As a result, the population of China Camp greatly declined, leaving only one family – the Quans – carrying on shrimp fishing.

The Chinese Exclusion Act at Angel Island Internment



By the first decade of the 20th century, a national system had formed for specifically regulating Asian immigration. This system invoked fear and loathing in the community and remained a baleful memory for generations.

As part of this system, Immigration officials planned a new facility on Angel Island, the largest island in the San Francisco Bay, far from the mainland. It would replace the old two-story shed at the Pacific Mail



Steamship Company wharf previously used to house and process incoming and outgoing migrants. The new station would prevent Chinese immigrants from communicating with those in San Francisco, isolate immigrants with communicable diseases, and, like the prison on nearby Alcatraz Island, be escape proof.

In January 1910, over the late objections of Chinese community leaders, this hastily built immigration



station was opened on the northeastern edge of Angel Island, ready to receive its first guests.

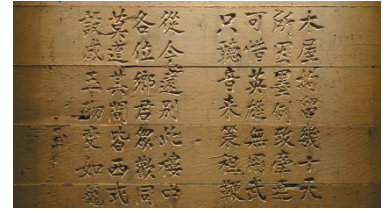
The first stop on disembarking at the pier on Angel Island was the Administration Building. Men were separated from women and children, then proceeded for medical exams, a humiliating experience for Asians, whose medical practice does not include disrobing before the leering eyes of strangers or being probed and measured by metal calipers. Here, they would also be tested for parasitic infections. Consequences could be severe for failing this test, including hospitalization at their own expense or deportation. After the examinations they were then assigned a detention dormitory and a bunk, where they would await their interrogators, the Board of Special Inquiry. As stiff immigration laws were passed. Many Chinese immigrants were forced to prove they had a husband or father who was a U. S. citizen or be deported. U.S. officials hoped to deport as many as possible by asking obscure questions about Chinese villages and family histories that immigrants would have trouble answering correctly. Viewed as an unassimilable moral and racial threat. Officials subjected Chinese family members to long, detailed interrogations. In one extreme case, an applicant was asked nearly 900 questions. Chinese workers became known as the “yellow peril,” and anti-Chinese sentiment spread across the country, culminating in America’s first federal regulation of immigration via the Page Law in 1875. The Page Law classified any individual coming to America from Asia as a forced laborer “undesirable,” and also applied to Asian prostitutes and convicts.

The Chinese Exclusion Act followed in 1882, barring all Chinese laborers from entering the U.S. for ten years and prohibiting all Chinese immigrants (including those already in America) from naturalization. Only Chinese students, teachers, diplomats, merchants, and travelers were permitted to immigrate to the United States. The act was renewed two more times before becoming permanent in 1904.

From 1910 to 1940, over 178,000 Chinese men and women were admitted as new immigrants, returning residents, and U.S. citizens. The majority came through San Francisco and Angel Island, approximately 100,000 of whom were detained – the highest rates compared to other immigrant groups. Despite the tremendous contributions of Chinese laborers to the development of the American West, the Chinese Exclusion Act remained in place for sixty years. Men and women were housed separately. Detainees spent much of their time in the barracks, languishing between interrogations. The immigrants expressed their fears and frustrations through messages and poems written or carved into barrack walls. Some poems are still visible at the museum today.

Immigrants were detained weeks, months, sometimes even years without any rights. Word got back to China about the prolonged questioning, so people would try to mentally prepare before even crossing the Pacific Ocean. A 1940 fire destroyed the Angel Island administration building, so the U.S. government abandoned the immigration station.

Between 1910 and 1940, when the immigration station was active, the Chinese Exclusion Act was still in effect. It was the first U.S. law of its kind, banning immigrants of Chinese descent. At Angel Island, **some 175,000 Chinese immigrants** were processed as officials attempted to detect “paper sons” hoping to circumvent the racist law by fabricating relations to American-settled relatives. Few were ultimately deported, but countless were interrogated and detained indefinitely in wooden barracks.

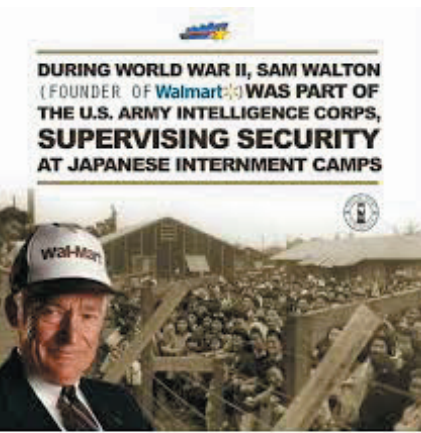


The detainees wrote mostly anonymously, describing hopeless despair, desperate financial circumstances and the injustice of American “barbarians.” Some engravings are deeply poetic in their literary imagery. Some are cruder expressions of anxiety and personal history. Others include cutting revelations about migration, such as this poem: “Since ancient times, leaving home results / in worthless change. / From expeditions, how many men ever return?” Another reads: “I am born unlucky, of Chinese descent, / So I must endure humiliation and contain hatred...”

Japanese Internment Camps During WW II

And the enslavement of brown skins continued through the 1940's when the US military imprisoned in ‘internment camps’ over 120,000 people of US citizens of Japanese descent during World War II. Over 1800 US Legal Citizens of America of Japanese descent died while interned against their will and freedoms. Legal status be damned.

On a sidebar note, Sam Walton, founder of WalMart and former US Intelligence Officer, designed the original Japanese internment camps!



The More You Know...

Now in this, the NWO declared 4th Digital Eviltion wants to intern the entire world population with mind. The CDC is set to implement ‘shielding camps’ to forcibly remove health people who have not submitted to getting vaccinated. In addition, the

vaccines contain mind controlling nanbots delivered through vaccines in the ultimate checkmate on humanity of forever and ultimate “internment” of all, except the Controllers. And anyone who doesn't think that this could happen again, think again! The CDC has a website dedicated to “shielding” aka forceable removing people from their homes to ‘relocation camps’. WE have failed to learn from our his-story and now it repeats again.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/global-covid-19/operational-considerations-isolation-centers.html>

More Resources

CDC in Action +

Global COVID-19 -

Healthcare Workers

Emergency Response +

Clinical Mitigation -

Essential Health Services

How to Make 0.1%
Chlorine Solution
(Healthcare Settings)

Operational
Considerations for
Routine Immunization
Services

Essential Services for

Operational Considerations for Community Isolation Centers for COVID-19 in Low-Resource Settings

Updated Aug. 9, 2021 [Print](#)

Key Points

- Community isolation centers (CICs) give people experiencing mild to moderate COVID-19 symptoms a safe place to isolate and can help conserve healthcare facility resources.
- People with mild or moderate illness who have been tested and are waiting for their results should be encouraged to isolate at home until they know their status to avoid becoming infected by other CIC patients.
- CICs are not intended to care for severely ill patients. If resources allow, individuals with increased risk of severe illness should seek care at a healthcare facility or hospital where advanced care and treatment can be provided.
- Establishing a CIC requires early planning to supply adequate resources and ensure operations are sustainable.

Australian Army Begins Transferring COVID-Positive Cases, Contacts To Quarantine Camps



BY TYLER DURDEN

TUESDAY, NOV 23, 2021 - 04:44 AM

The Australian army has begun forcibly removing residents in the Northern Territories to the [Howard Springs](#) quarantine camp located in Darwin, after **nine new Covid-19 cases were identified** in the community of Binjari. The move comes after **hard lockdowns** were instituted in the communities of both Binjari and nearby Rockhole on Saturday night.



Chapter 11

The Russians Are Coming, The Russians Are Coming

So why was the inlet directly above Mendocino City named Russia Gulch? And why are towns named after Russian cities like Sebastapool? And Why is the main river tributary through Mendocino named the Russian River? Because the Russians were here in California before and during the white mans conquest of California in the 1850's! According to local tradition, a deserter from Fort Ross lived at Russian Gulch and he was the source of the name. Does this make any sense to anyone?

In 1799, the czar granted the Russian-American Fur Co. a monopoly on the fur trade. In return, the company was charged with expanding colonization. Partnering with an American sea captain, the company found otters on the coast all the way south to Baja. In 1806, a Russian ship sailed into San Francisco Bay and negotiated a trade agreement for grain to feed the Alaskan settlements. Finding no Spanish outposts north of the San Francisco Presidio, Russia established Port Rumiantsev at Bodega Bay in 1809. Three years later, nearby Fort Ross became the headquarters of Russian California. The Spanish responded to this meddling by extending the mission chain north to San Rafael and then, under newly independent Mexico, to Sonoma in 1823. For two decades, Russia and Mexico shared a fuzzy border that ran through Sonoma County.

Russian California expanded to include Point Arena, Tomales Bay, the Farallon Islands, and three inland farming communities. One of these, Chernyk, was 20 miles from Fort Ross, near modern Graton. It had a barracks, agricultural buildings, fields of grain and vegetables, an orchard and a vineyard.

The Russian-Mexican relationship evolved from wariness into respect and even friendship. When Yelena Rotcheva, wife of Fort Ross' manager, had a birthday party in 1841, Russians and Mexicans came together to celebrate for two days straight.

Russians Inc. in Marin ~ Colony Ross

Russian-American Company



Russian-American Company flag, 1806 design

(Ask yourself how did Russia and America were able to form a corporation when the telephone and telegraph were not available and the distance between the East Coast and Russia is so great. How did they form this corporation in 1806 ???)

According to local Marin history sources, the villagers of the Marin Peninsula were invaded by a new foreign pressure in 1807 that would last from 1807-1840. Sea otter hunters were said to have arrived to the outer coast of the Marin Peninsula in February of 1807, brought



from Alaska by American. Yet, as you can see here from the official narrative they did not even have official relationships until 1809...hmmmm !??!

The United States ships contracted to the Russian-American Company (Russian) at Sitka in Alaska, so the story goes. By early May the Americans and Alaskan natives were building shelters at Bodega Bay. The Russian ship Kodiak arrived at Bodega Bay in the late fall of 1808 with 130 native Alaskan sea otter hunters, 20 native women, and 40 Russians aboard. In early February 1809, the Alaskan otter hunters brought fifty canoes into San Francisco Bay by way of a portage across the northern headlands of the Golden Gate.

U.S.-RUSSIA RELATIONS: QUEST FOR STABILITY

INTRODUCTION | **TIMELINE** | GEOPOLITICS | MILITARY & CYBER | ENERGY & ECONOMICS | MYTHS & IDENTITY | SEEKING STABILITY | ABOUT

FIRST CONTACT | THE SOVIET PERIOD | AFTER THE FALL | TIMELINE STUDY GUIDE



1809
First U.S. Ambassador to Moscow

Russia's Chargé d'Affaires Andrei Dashkov formally presented his credentials to U.S. President James Madison, while John Quincy Adams, as the first official U.S. ambassador to Russia, formally presented his credentials to Tsar Alexander I in St. Petersburg.


1780 1785 1790 1795 1800 1805 1810 **1809** 1815 1820 1825 1830 1835 1840

DRAG TO SCROLL

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INTRODUCTION | **TIMELINE** | GEOPOLITICS | MILITARY & CYBER | ENERGY & ECONOMICS | MYTHS & IDENTITY | SEEKING STABILITY | ABOUT

FIRST CONTACT | THE SOVIET PERIOD | AFTER THE FALL | TIMELINE STUDY GUIDE



1812
Russian Colony in Northern California

Shareholders of the Russian-American Company (RAC) ordered Ivan Kuskov, a RAC employee in Alaska, to establish a southern base at Fort Ross near Bodega Bay in California, which was at that time a territory of Spain, France's ally against Russia in the Napoleonic wars. It was the furthest south Russia would move in North America.

A view of Fort Ross in 1828 (Photo: Wikimedia)

1780 1785 1790 1795 1800 1805 1810 **1812** 1820 1825 1830 1835 1840

DRAG TO SCROLL

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INTRODUCTION | **TIMELINE** | GEOPOLITICS | MILITARY & CYBER | ENERGY & ECONOMICS | MYTHS & IDENTITY | SEEKING STABILITY | ABOUT

FIRST CONTACT | THE SOVIET PERIOD | AFTER THE FALL | TIMELINE STUDY GUIDE



1824
Russo-American Treaty of 1824

The Russo-American Treaty of 1824 between the two countries contained six articles outlining the boundaries between the U.S. and Russian Alaska. It gave Russia claims on the Pacific Northwest coast of North America below parallel 54°40' north, or what Americans called Oregon Country. The treaty effectively nullified Tsar Alexander I's 1821 decree outlining the boundaries of Russian control.

1795 1800 1805 1810 1815 1820 **1824** 1830 1835 1840 1845 1850 1855

DRAG TO SCROLL

On March 25, 1809, ten Spanish soldiers attacked some Alaskan natives camped at San Bruno, killing four men and arresting the rest who many were badly wounded. Between 1810 and 1814, 437 Coast Miwoks went down to Mission Dolores, *even as Russian-led activity continued* along the Marin coast. Most of the migrants were Omiomis from the Novato region along San Francisco (San Pablo) Bay or “Costa” people from the South Tomales Bay region, inclusive of Point Reyes.

Alaskan sea otter hunters were on San Francisco Bay in late **summer of 1810**. Spanish soldiers captured three Aleut hunters on September 24 (Arrillaga 1810). Gabriel Moraga led a party of Spanish soldiers to Bodega Bay in September of 1810 to meet with the Russians and Americans, **who were turning the vicinity into a fur trade depot**. By November, there were four American vessels, contracted to the Russians, anchored at Bodega Bay. The Russian vessel Rurik brought a scientific expedition into San Francisco Bay on October 2, 1816 during the wave of Petaluma, Alaguali, and Olompali baptisms at Mission Dolores.

On October 4 the Russian officers and scientists visited Mission Dolores, where they attended Mass. After the Mass, ship’s master Otto Von Kotzebue learned from the five priests in attendance, including two from Mission Santa Clara, that the missions often contained “Indians of ten different races, each of which has its own language”. The ceremonies following Mass included a dance by dance groups.



Fort Ross

The Russian occupation of the area around Fort Ross posed a threat. The Mexican governor of California, José Figueroa, sent Vallejo north to Sonoma in 1833 to develop a buffer against the Russians.

After the Russians were said to have left Bodega Bay, The Smith family arrived in 1844, 5 years before the California Gold Rush began. American Sea Captain, Stephen Smith, was granted 35,787 acres in Bodega Bay. He brought 3 pianos (why 3?) with him on the ship and was said to have established one of the *very first steam-powered sawmills* and built a tannery, a bowling alley and a hotel in Bodega Bay by 1855.

(note: The information presented clearly shows the US and Russia Governments communicated regularly, were business partners, and met regularly by traveling great distances by horse n buggy and ship to go to Russia even though no electronic communications existed at the time!)

Fort Ross, on the coast of Sonoma County, was established as an agricultural base from which the northern settlements could be supplied with food and carry on trade with Alta California as well as hunt seals and whales along the West Coast in the early 1800’s with a partnership somehow negotiated to for a corporation along with Euro American interests. How this occurred is unreported.

Yet during its initial ten years of operations the post “provided the company with nothing but heavy expenses for its maintenance.” Fort Ross itself was the



1849

Gold Rush in California

Gold was discovered in former Russian territory in northern California, triggering the Gold Rush in 1849. Russians from the Russian-American Company were some of the first forty-niners.

hub of a number of smaller Russian settlements comprising what was called “Fortress Ross” on official documents and charts produced by the Company itself. Colony Ross referred to the entire area where Russians had settled. These settlements constituted the southernmost Russian colony in North America and were spread over an **area stretching from Point Arena to Tomales Bay**. The colony included a port at Bodega Bay called Port Rumyantsev, a sealing station on the Farallon Islands 18 miles out to sea from San Francisco.

U.S.-RUSSIA RELATIONS: QUEST FOR STABILITY SHARE

INTRODUCTION | **TIMELINE** | GEOPOLITICS | MILITARY & CYBER | ENERGY & ECONOMICS | MYTHS & IDENTITY | SEEKING STABILITY | ABOUT

FIRST CONTACT | THE SOVIET PERIOD | AFTER THE FALL | TIMELINE STUDY GUIDE

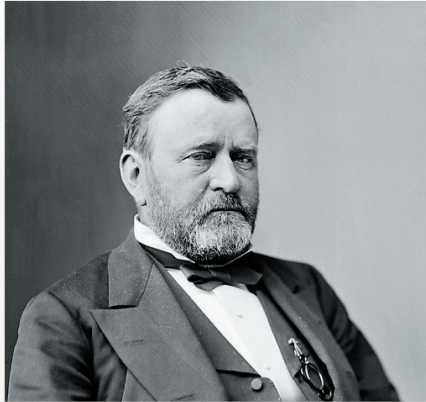


1842-43
American Influence on Russian Railroads

American engineer George Washington Whistler arrived in St. Petersburg as the chief surveyor for the Moscow-St. Petersburg rail line, the first Russian long-distance railroad. A year later, the Tsarist government gave American company Harrison, Winans, and Eastwick a long-term contract for the production of locomotives and rolling stock for the Russian railroads.

← PREY | 1810 | 1815 | 1820 | 1825 | 1830 | 1835 | **1842** | 1850 | 1855 | 1860 | 1865 | 1870 | 1875 | NEXT →

DRAG TO SCROLL



1878

Former President Grant Visits Russia

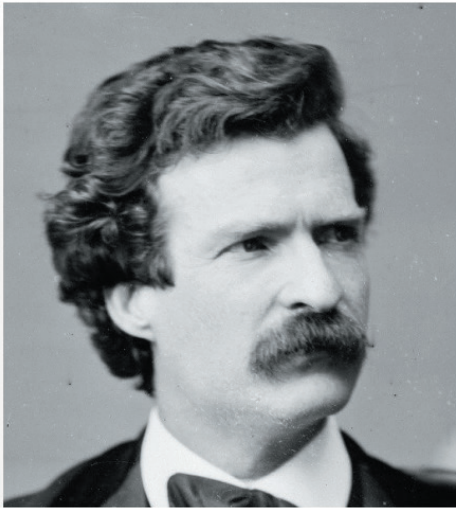
Former U.S. President Ulysses S. Grant visited Russia, becoming the first U.S. president to make the journey. It would be decades before another president visited Russia, which Franklin D. Roosevelt did during the Yalta Conference of 1945. Grant told Tsar Alexander II, that “although the two governments are very opposite in their character, the great majority of the American people are in sympathy with Russia,” which good feeling he hoped would long continue. Grant retained fond memories of his trip to Russia in his retirement.



1871

Grand Duke Alexis Tours the U.S.

Grand Duke Alexis, the son of Tsar Alexander II, embarked on a six-week tour of the U.S. The American media greeted him and his entourage with enthusiasm. The highlight of the tour included a buffalo hunt with Buffalo Bill (William Cody), George Custer, and Pawnee Indian chiefs. Later, Alexis was crowned king of Mardi Gras in New Orleans.



1867

Mark Twain Visits Crimea

Traveling aboard the *Quaker City*, the American novelist Mark Twain visited Yalta and Odessa in Ukraine. Upon seeing Odessa, he wrote, “Look up the street or down the street, this way or that way, we only saw America! There was not one thing to remind us that we were in Russia.”

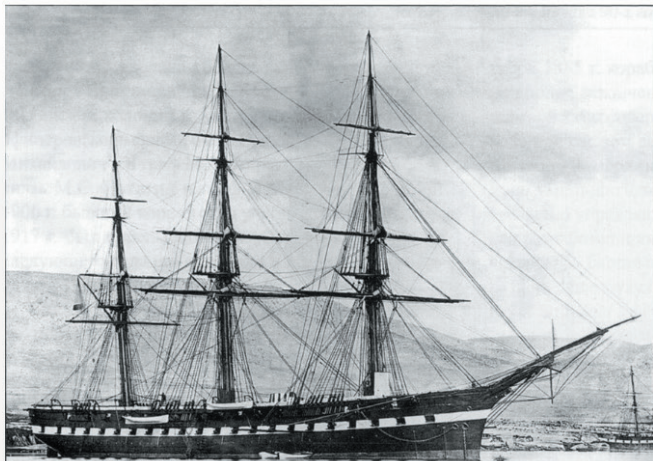


The crew of the Russian frigate *Oslaba* during the American Civil War (Photo: [Library of Congress](#))

1863

Russian Ships Help Secure Union Harbors

With American approval, Russian warships were based for a short time in New York and San Francisco to help secure the U.S. cities from potential British or French attack. Receptions and dinners were held to welcome America’s Russian visitors, including an elaborate ball in New York City and a grand procession of the Russian navy along Broadway.



1857

Russia Orders U.S.-Built Warships

Impressed by U.S. shipyards, Russia contracted New York shipbuilders to build warships for the Russian navy, including the largest ship ever built in the U.S. at the time, the 60-gun heavy frigate *General-Admiral*.

By 1842, US is helping Russia build railroads? Why? How did they communicate? All the while, a mass railroad expansion is going on in the USA at the exact same time?

Some of the Coast Miwoks fled to “Colony Ross” up north to find safe haven and escape the persecution of the Euro-American priests “convert or die” edict. Natives were paid by the

Russians for hunting fowl, fish and game and attendance of church services was not mandatory. This created tensions between the missions and Russian-American fur traders. Father Amoros sent soldiers and native missionaries to return the natives to the mission at St. Raphael. Achille Shelikhov, managers of Ft. Ross replied: "The chief of Bodega Indians known to you as Valenial has asked me not to return his band of Indians to Spaniards saying they belong to the Russians and in no way see themselves as subjects of the Spanish rule".

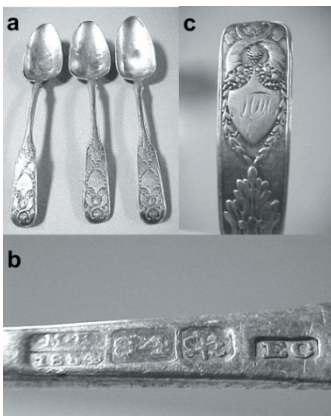
In March of 1822, news arrived in Monterey that after ten years of struggle, the former colony of New Spain had finally emancipated itself and would now be known as Mexico. After 1822, Mexico implemented an important change in commercial policy by abrogating the Spanish law of forbidding trade with foreign vessels. Henceforth, foreign merchant vessels were allowed to anchor and trade at ports throughout California, provided captains first stopped at Monterey and paid anchorage fees and custom duties. This new commercial policy heralded the era of the "hide and tallow trade" lasting essentially the period of Mexican control over California (1822-1846).

Russian Admiral Otto von Kotzebue reached Colony Ross via San Rafael in 1824 and recanted that the natives were intermarrying Russian and Aleuts, being paid for their work and "are much more cheerful and contented than at the mission, where a deep melancholy always clouds their faces, and their eyes are constantly fixed upon the ground; but this difference is only natural result of the different treatment they experience".

In 1841, General Vallejo attempted to purchase all of the Russian possessions in northern California: Fort Ross, the port of Bodega, and much intervening farmland with its livestock. The purchase was blocked by Governor Alvarado who had become suspicious of Vallejo's growing power and influence. Alvarado allowed John Sutter's purchase of land near the junction of the American and Sacramento Rivers as well as the purchase the Russian lands that Vallejo had sought.

Unfortunately for Californians, the real treasures of Miwok culture cannot be found in California. Amazing and wonderful creations of the Miwok people are not where you might think they would be. St. Petersburg, Russia, Frankfort, Germany and London England also have Miwok artifacts, and there are some at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D. C. too. They are in museums around the world. These Russian explorers traveled inland to the area known today as Laguna West and Stone Lake in search of fur bearing animals near Sacramento, which means the Miwoks traded with Russians.

"Why were the Miwok native artifacts so prized and valued? Because, white Europeans had never seen such artistry and lifestyles so foreign to their way of life"



But, if you want to see the real treasures, you will have to go to St. Petersburg. In that museum, you will gaze with wonder at a magnificent condor feather cape, unlike anything you have ever seen.

You will see a spectacular and wondrous belt, six feet long, intricately woven of natural fibers, shells and red woodpecker feathers.

Aleksander Gavrilovich Rotchev was the last Commandant (Manager) of Fort Ross. He first arrived at Fort Ross in mid-1836 and then returned to Alaska later that year. Rotchev returned to Fort Ross as its Commandant in 1838 and he remained there to the end of 1841. Rotchev and his wife, the Princess Elena, presented a silver chest to General Vallejo

(Bry 1978). According to legend, the gift was presented to Vallejo in appreciation of his efforts to “save” Elena Rotchev from the advances of Vallejo’s main Indian ally, Chief Solano (cf. Older 1940). The silver service contained all the utensils necessary for setting an elegant table. In 2005, three silver tablespoons were donated to California State Parks by a descendent of General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, the former commandant of Mexico’s Northern Frontier and the founder of the City of Sonoma.

According to the donor, the spoons were once part of Vallejo’s personal property. Especially striking are the Russian silver hallmarks borne by each of the matching spoons. Because Vallejo enjoyed a unique and historically important relationship with the Russian enclave at nearby Fort Ross, the finding of Russian items in his household is especially interesting.

Fort Ross was the site of California’s first windmills and shipbuilding. Russian scientists associated with the colony were among the first to record California’s cultural and natural history. The Russian managers introduced many European innovations such as glass windows, stoves, and all-wood housing into Alta California. Together with the surrounding settlement, Fort Ross was home to Russian subjects (which during the 19th and early 20th century included Russians, Ukrainians, Poles, Belarusians, Finns, Baltic Germans, Estonians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Georgians, Circassians, **Tatars!**, and numerous other nationalities and ethnic groups of the Russian Empire, as well as North Pacific Natives, Aleuts, Kashaya (Pomo), and Creoles.

Chapter 12

The Darker Side Mendocino

KKK, Jim Jones, Charles Manson and the Witches of Mendocino

From kymkemp.com

From kymkemp.com
"The Call of the Fiery Cross"- Mendocino County Residents Answer the Callings of the Klan

Reports from this time describe the ominous and provocative image often associated with the Ku Klux Klan, the glow of a cross burning in the Mendocino night. These crosses were burned to represent initiation ceremonies, often attended by hundreds, and took place from the coast to the inland valleys representing the Klan's successful integration into Mendocino County's community.

The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) found a home in Mendocino County. Buy why? There were no native slaves, like in the South, so what race of brown skins where they exactly targeting anyway?

'DEFEND AGAINST ALL ENEMIES': WHEN NATIVISM AND MORAL PANIC FUELED THE GROWTH OF THE KU KLUX KLAN IN MENDOCINO COUNTY

April 9, 2022 | Matt LaFever | 56 comments



Ku Klux Klan meeting in Bear Valley, ca.1920 [Photograph from both "University of Southern California. Libraries" and "California Historical Society"]

The 1920s would see hundreds of Mendocino County residents don white robes, attend initiation ceremonies, and gaze upon burning crosses glowing in the hills above Willits, Ukiah, Fort Bragg, and other areas. Mendocino County's Ku Klux Klan was a product of the Second Klan era that apparently targeted Jews, not the native brown skins that were left from the massacres, but the Jewish immigrants. Such irony!

The tensions within Mendocino County regarding Judaism can be seen explicitly in a church's promotional blurb describing their upcoming sermon appearing in the *Ukiah Dispatch Democrat* on April 1, 1927. Parishioners could expect a special sermon delivered by Reverend A.A. Doak entitled, "Giving the Jews A Square Deal". The sermon would be "drawing facts and statements from the Scriptures and recent local events concerning the Jewish people." Reverend Doak's sermon "promised to dispel malice and ill-feeling that may exist among his audience toward this race." The beginning of the 20th century in America marked a rise in divorce, adultery, and alcoholism. The Klan used this anxiety to its advantage espousing family values in a world they claimed was threatening to tear them apart.

"The Klan is NOT a Mob"- The Klan Calls on Mendocino County Residents to Join Their Ranks

The second phase of the Klan utilized a robust public information campaign to rebrand. Instead of a domestic terrorist organization striking fear into black families of the South, the Second Klan packaged themselves as a group working to uphold "pure Americans" They modeled themselves after existing fraternal organizations and inserted themselves into civic life. On Wednesday, August 5, 1925 the *Fort Bragg Advocate* published a press release composed by H.G. Grannis calling himself the "Field Officer of the Invisible Empire. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., Realm of California."

Grannis wrote he represented the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan "in Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, and Lake Counties" that he described as "under my personal supervision."

The Second Klan's principles were lined out for the reading public:

- The Tenets of the Protestant Christian religion.
- Supremacy of the white race in America.
- Protection of our pure American Womanhood.
- Closer relationship between Capital and American labor.
- Prevention of unwarranted strikes by foreign labor agitators.
- The upholding of the Constitution of the United States of America, and all laws passed in conformity there to.
- The safeguarding of our American public schools.
- The development and promotion of pure Americanism.
- Education for worthy American citizenship
- Most stringent limitation of foreign immigration.
- Protection of the weak and innocent and defense of the helpless.
- Free speech, free press, and freedom of assemblage.
- Eternal separation of church and state.

Grannis, seemingly rebutting criticism in the local press, wrote “The Klan stands or falls on those principles and not any wild stories of outrages flared across newspaper headlines.”

The press release took a reassuring tone attempting to persuade the public of the Klan’s benevolence stating, “The Klan is NOT a Mob”, “The Klan is not here for the purpose of creating friction or ill will”, “and “It is not here to arouse religious antagonisms.”

“The Klan is made up entirely of White Men born in the United States of America,” Grannis wrote characterizing its members as “assuming duties in citizenship and obligations to home and country.”

Hoping to correct negative characterizations of the Klan, Grannis wrote “The opposition to the Klan comes from two sources....the IGNORANT and MISGUIDED.” Grannis’s describes those critical of the Klan as “the vicious, the depraved, criminals (in and out of prison—most out) crooked politicians and POWERS and FORCES that would crush Free Government and Freedom of Worship in the Dust.”

Grannis also writes at length of the Klan’s membership’s utilization of hoods to maintain its member’s anonymity. He argued the public at large assumed criminal intent making members “extremely anxious to lift the hood.” Klan members were concerned that publicly identifying themselves would interfere with their work. *The Mendocino Beacon* reported in their July 4, 1925 issue that a number of residents had received an invitation to a Ku Klux Klan Boonville initiation ceremony scheduled that evening.

“It was reported that a large number of members of the order from outside districts will be present,” the brief article explained. On December 17, 1924 the Fort Bragg Advocate published a small article entitled “K.K.K. Organized at County Seat”. Reportedly a “branch of the Ku-Klux Klan was organized in Ukiah” the previous Monday and the attendees were “sworn to secrecy” leaving “definite details of the meeting” difficult to obtain. Of the fifty to sixty attendees, twenty-five to thirty attended resulting in an initiation ceremony that would be held in the upcoming days.

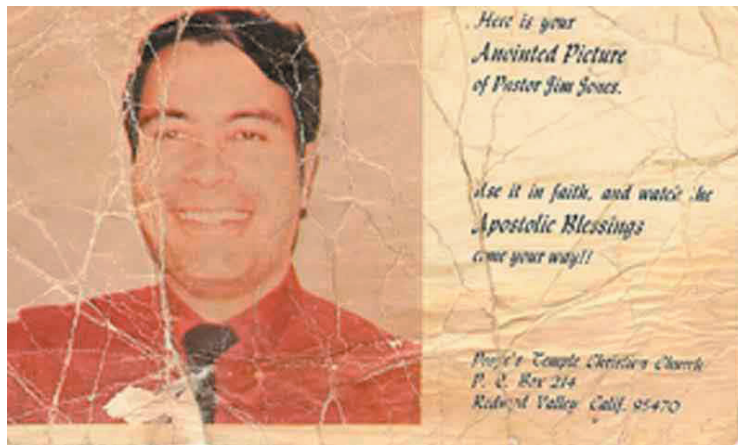
On July 7, 1926, the *Fort Bragg Advocate* wrote of a five-day celebration in the town describing it as the “most eventful celebrations that the city of Fort Bragg has ever held.”

The celebration was hosted by the town’s American Legion, a civically-minded organization made up of veterans of American wars. Attendees of the celebration would have seen carnival rides, sideshows, and a boxing match. A dance was held and a parade was replete with floats and decorated automobiles. Embedded in a surprisingly long and detailed narrative of the celebration was evidence of the Second Klan’s successful integration with the civic life of Mendocino County.

A flag-raising ceremony brought attendees together on Sunday in front of Fort Bragg’s City hall. The city was presented with a new silk flag donated by the Sequoia Post of the American Legion. At one o’clock residents gathered around while a patriotic oath was read. Looking up at the new Stars and Stripes, the attendees pledged to “support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.”

Some attendees might have had drifting eyes during the recitation of the “American’s Creed”, and they might have taken note of the flagpole Old Glory was raised upon. They might have remembered that it was the local chapter of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan that had erected it. Despite the public’s misgivings H.G. Grannis had attempted to disprove in his press release, it was clear the Klan had successfully integrated itself into Fort Bragg’s civic life. Working in tandem with the American Legion and the City of Fort Bragg, the Klan became part of a civically-minded infrastructure despite a history wrought with violence.

Templar and Teacher Jim Jones



Jim Jones. Religious leader of the People's Temple in Redwood Valley. He believed he was the reincarnation of Ghandi and Father Divine as well as Jesus Christ, Gotama Buddah, and Lenin. He orchestrated the mass suicide of 909 inhabitants of Jonestown, a so-called benevolent communist community in Guyana. He taught at the local Anderson Valley High School in Boonville.



During the 1960's a messianic preacher moved his religious operation from the Midwest to a small town in Northern California. Building the congregation using the rhetoric of racial equality, Peoples Temple became a strong, active church. The founder, Jim Jones, a former door-to-door monkey salesman, encouraged his followers to create a racially diverse church. Members claimed that the Peoples Temple was a way for racial groups to practice "intimate diversity." Using the rhetoric of the Civil Rights Movement, Jim Jones forged an identity for the church that was rooted in leftist politics and racial equality.

The history of the Peoples Temple Christian Church begins in the American Midwest in the 1950's. Jim Jones was born into what he described as a "lily white town where Negroes were not allowed to remain after sundown." He also indicated that his father may have had ties with the Ku Klux Klan.

In the midst of upheaval at home, war in Vietnam, assassinations, the Cold War and the Civil Rights Movement, Jones honestly began to think that the apocalypse was drawing near. After reading an article in *Esquire* magazine that touted the Mendocino County region of California as a "nuclear safe zone," Jones took a dedicated core of people and moved out West to try his hand in California society and build a "socialist paradise."

On July 26, 1965 the residents of Ukiah, California were greeted with a seemingly mundane article concerning a new minister that had recently moved to town. The headline read "Ukiah Welcomes New Citizens to Community" and featured a picture of a clean-cut minister with his wife and four children. The caption read "The Rev. Jones is pictured in his Redwood Valley home with his wife and their four children. Suzanne, James Jones Jr., and Lew Erick . are adopted children of Japanese, Korean, Negro, Indian and Caucasian heritage, and Stephan is their natural son."



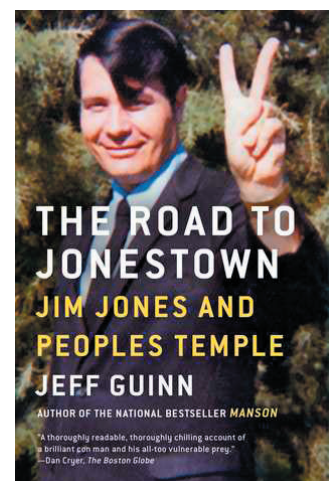
The column opened with the words: "Ukiah has quietly gained over the past several months 140 new citizens devoted to a belief in the brotherhood of man – and living their belief in their daily lives." It described the new religious group Jones led, known as the Peoples Temple Christian Church of the Disciples of Christ, as gathering around one central idea, "that all men – white, black, yellow or red – are one brotherhood."

In the twenty-first century such statements have lost their radical ring, but during the turbulent 1960's such sentiments were far more controversial. The denizens of "sleepy, rural Mendocino County" were about to embark on a decade-long encounter with a congregation born of the racial tensions wracking the country, and act out a scene reminiscent of those occurring in the South.

The period of 1965-1976 (the year Peoples Temple officially moved to San Francisco) was Ukiah's experience with the Civil Rights Movement and a civil rights style organization. One person who traveled with Peoples Temple described the region in the following passage:

Despite its picture-postcard name, Redwood Valley, California, is not really a picture-postcard place. A small farming community about two hours drive north of San Francisco, the town itself boasts nothing more scenic than a few gas stations, hardware stores, and farm machinery dealerships; but a few miles outside town the countryside rises into a line of pleasant – if unspectacular – rolling hills, some of them covered with stands of redwood trees, most of the others planted with vineyards.

Ethan Feinsod would go on to write this about the community. "Although very little of it – either the events or the violent spasms of the body politic – touched anyone in Mendocino County directly, the



issues involved – civil rights, the war, student protest – were as much discussed, as controversial, and as divisive as they were anywhere else in the country.”

Jim Jones continued his campaign for racial equality in the Ukiah/Redwood Valley region. He taught at the local schools, in Redwood Valley, Potter Valley and Booneville and the Ukiah Adult School. Jones’ classes were very popular, especially his night classes at the Adult School. When Jones thought that the administration was spying on him, he had the windows closed at all times and posted guards at the doors.

The children of Temple members were required to get good grades in citizenship classes or explain to the congregation why they did not. Jones also delivered sermons on patriotism and the responsibilities of citizenship to his flock. The Temple members were made to understand the importance of the political process and voting, and tied their religious beliefs in with progressive politics that would erode the racist character of society. This is similar to many movements in the South that focused on teaching people the importance of voting and the electoral process in connection to their well-being.

Ukiah reminded some Peoples Temple members of the South. Hyacinth Thrash, one of the few survivors of Jonestown, offered this on the area.

“Ukiah was in grape growing country. At that time Ukiah was more Southern in its attitude towards blacks. Before our church moved there, there was only one black family in the whole town. Zip [her sister, Zipporah Edwards] and I were the only blacks in our apartment building.” Stephan Jones said of Redwood Valley, “if anything, it was worse. It was unbelievable. They acted like they had never seen a black person before. They acted like they were inhuman. You’d hear the chants everyday. Finally you got immune to it. There was at least one thing that was different about Redwood Valley – I wasn’t acceptable either.”

The Temple would experience harassment at the hands of local agitators. One man marched into a sermon being delivered by Jones and verbally accosted him. When Jones stepped outside with the man, he threatened to stab him with a hunting knife. Kathy Hunter wrote an article describing the problems the Temple was facing: threatening phone calls, being shot at, assaulted, called a “nigger lover.” Hunter suggested that: “perhaps a few white supremacists are offended by his inter-racial family.”

Even when Temple member went to Lake Mendocino to swim, some locals shouted racial epithets at them, leading Peoples Temple to construct a pool to avoid stirring up the local populace. The situation got so tense that members started to carry guns. Jim Jones reportedly slept with a shotgun next to his bed. The Temple began to resemble an armed compound.

At one point, dozens of Temple security guards with black uniforms and berets stood at attention in front of the church, ostensibly because the Hell’s Angels were coming their way. The posturing evokes the image of the militant members of the Black Panther Party. After investigations into activities of the Temple and Jim Jones, the flock would move first to San Francisco and then to Peoples Temple Agricultural Mission (Jonestown) in Guyana. Following the move, Jones, who adopted the name “the Prophet,” apparently became obsessed with the exercise of power. Before long, he began to face various allegations, most notably that he was illegally diverting the income of cult members to his own use. Amid the mounting accusations,

Jones and hundreds of his followers emigrated to Guyana and set up an agricultural commune called Jonestown (1977). As ruler of the sect, Jones confiscated passports and millions of dollars and manipulated his followers with threats of blackmail, beatings, and probable death. He also staged bizarre rehearsals for a ritual mass suicide.

After Jim Jones read an Esquire magazine article about the best places to survive a nuclear holocaust, he moved his church and its followers to northern California.

The People's Temple took up residence at this location. As the church looked to expand its membership, it later moved to San Francisco.

Since 1995, it has been home to the Redwood Valley Assembly of God.



The building in 1968, from [Redwood Valley Assembly of God website](#)



San Francisco Mayor George Moscone, right, shakes hands with Reverend Jim Jones, left, after Jones and Reverend Dr. A. C. Ubalde Jr., center, were sworn to serve on the San Francisco Housing Authority in 1977. *ASSOCIATED PRESS*

(note the Freemasonic handshake with SF Mayor Moscone!)

It is also claimed by some researchers that Jim Jones enjoyed certain “protections” during the time that the Peoples Temple sect was in California, including from then-California Governor Ronald Reagan. Reagan was also active in the election of eventual San Francisco Mayor George Moscone. Supposedly, these connections allowed the group to take over the operation of the Mendocino State Mental Hospital. At first, the agreement was

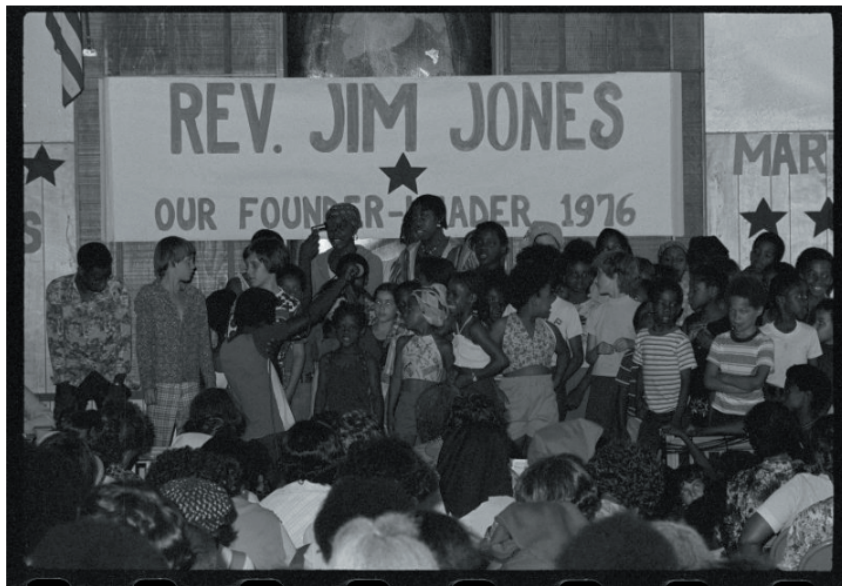
Jane Fonda was a fan of the Rev. Jim Jones

© November 21, 2018 5:28 am



that the hospital would supply the group with test patients. But within weeks, every member of the staff was also a member of the Peoples Temple sect. Those who refused to join were fired and replaced with a group member.

What's more, the church became the place where radical and progressive dignitaries, the people many of these neighbors looked up to, came to show their worth: Angela Davis visited and once gave a radio dispatch talking about the "conspiracy" against the church. Dennis Banks, who had been part of the more than year-long occupation of Alcatraz with the American Indian Movement, also reportedly showed up. Willie Brown, who would become San Francisco's first black mayor but was then a California state assemblyman, was a strong supporter. Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, the influential publisher of the city's black newspaper, became the publisher of the church's newsletter and was also the personal physician of the church's reverend.



Bicentennial in Redwood Valley, July 4, 1976. Peoples Temple Publications Department Records, MS 3791, California Historical Society, MS-3791_1672_33

Murder in Guyana

On November 14, 1978, U.S. Rep. Leo Ryan of California arrived in Guyana with a group of reporters and relatives of cultists to conduct an unofficial investigation of alleged abuses. Four days later, as Ryan's party and 14 defectors from the cult prepared to leave from an airstrip near Jonestown, Jones ordered the group assassinated. However, only Ryan and four others (including three reporters) were killed. Fearing that those who had escaped might bring in authorities, Jones activated his suicide plan.

Congressman Leo Ryan was about to investigate the CIA, specifically its recent history of dirty tricks and MK-ULTRA, the mind control program was kept secret from most government officials and operated out of McGill University in Montreal Canada using some of the very same German Nazi torture specialist brought over with Operation Paperclip and installed in the US Government and NASA as well as several drug manufacturer's.

On November 18 he commanded his followers to drink cyanide-adulterated punch, an order that the vast majority of them passively and inexplicably obeyed. Jones himself died of a gunshot

wound in the head, possibly self-inflicted. Guyanese troops reached Jonestown the next day, and the death toll of cultists was eventually placed at 913, including 304 who were under the age of 18. (Some death tolls include the five people killed at the airstrip, bringing the total number of deaths to 918). Jones's "apostolic socialism" was influenced by the Marxist "liberation theology" popular among Latin American clergy at the time. He mixed social concerns with faith healing and an enthusiastic worship style drawn from the black church. He also invited members to live communally in an effort to realize his utopian ideal. Meanwhile, the church was accused in the press of financial fraud, physical mistreatment of members, and abuse of children in its care. In 1977 Jones led hundreds of the group's members to Guyana.

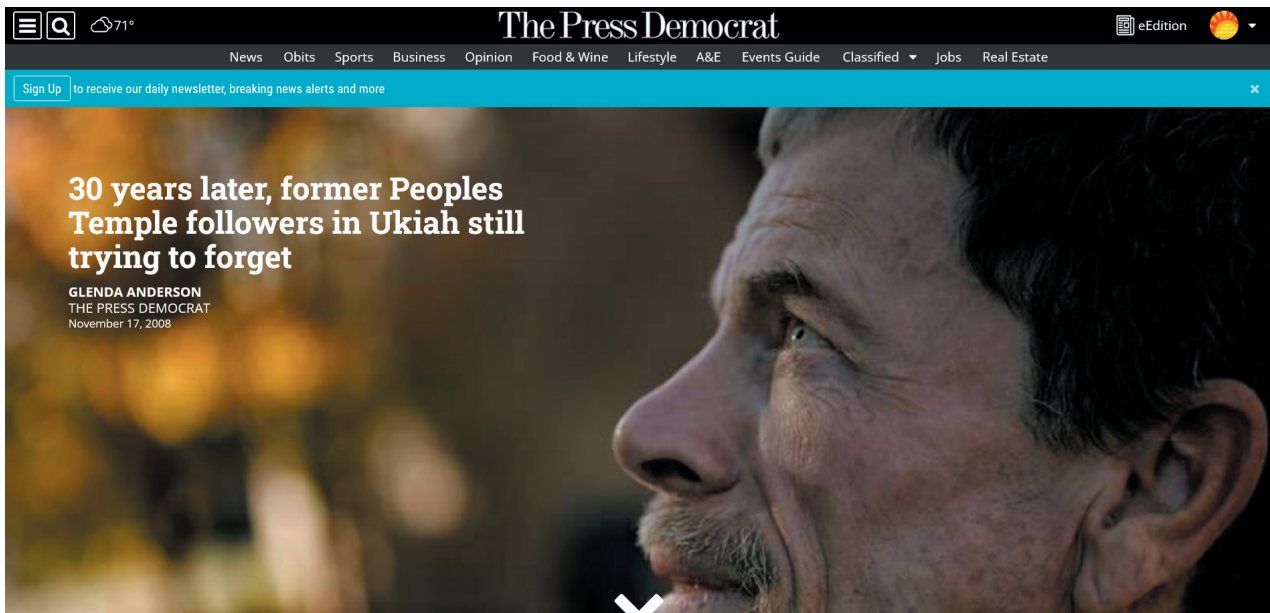


Aerial view of Jonestown, 1978. Peoples Temple Publications Department Records, MS 3791, California Historical Society, MS-3791_00046



Jonestown massacre
Bodies of members of the Peoples Temple who died after their leader Jim Jones ordered them to drink a cyanide-laced beverage. The vat that contained the poison is in the foreground.





Thirty years after Jones and more than 900 of his followers perished in a horrific mass suicide and murder in Guyana, there are no signs of the cult's tenure in the building that now houses an Assembly of God church.

"It looks like a respectable place that honors people and honors community," said Kim Harvey, pastor of the church. But memories of one of the most shocking episodes in U.S. history remain vivid in the minds of former followers of the man responsible for the deaths of hundreds of their friends and family members on Nov. 18, 1978.

"I keep having recurring dreams" about being trapped in the temple, said Ukiah resident Alan Swanson, 63. Swanson moved from Seattle to Redwood Valley in 1973 to join Jones' church after attending one of the fiery, self-ordained minister's "miracle healings."

He was lured by Jones' promise of a Utopian community that practiced tolerance and good deeds.

Redwood Valley, about eight miles north of Ukiah in rural Mendocino County, became the epicenter for Jones' cult when he built his church shortly after moving from Indiana in 1965. Donated land and money from followers, who were required to hand over their worldly possessions, allowed Jones to acquire several houses for communal living near the church. He also ran care homes for the elderly, disabled and troubled teens.

But Swanson became disillusioned with Jones' increasingly authoritarian rule by 1977. He decided to leave after a friend in the church confided that Jones had put a gun to her head and told her there was a bullet in it for her if she ever left. Swanson defected a year before Jones ordered his flock -- some say hostages -- in Jonestown to drink poison punch. Jerry Parks, 75, who had followed Jones to California and then to Guyana, could not escape the horror. He and his family were on the verge of escaping Jonestown when armed men opened fire on them at the Port Kaituma tarmac as they boarded two aircraft that had brought Congressman Leo Ryan and his fact-finding group to Guyana.

"My wife was sitting in the doorway (of the airplane). They shot the top of her head off," said Parks, who is now retired from a job at Safeway and living in Ukiah.

Four others, including Ryan, who was investigating the cult on behalf of concerned family members back home, also died in the attack. Ten others were wounded. After temple gunmen attacked Ryan's party, Jones told his flock that suicide was their only way out. Some willingly drank the cyanide-laced punch and fed it to young children and infants. Others were forced to drink it at gunpoint.

Parks has tried to put the traumatic images out of his mind, but the memories are stubborn.

"I'm thinking about it all the time," he said. Sometimes he dreams that he's back in Jonestown.

"I was so happy it was just a dream when I woke up," he said. Parks said he feels guilty and stupid for believing in Jones and for taking his family to Guyana.

"When I got to the front gate of Jonestown, I saw the guns. I knew I'd made the biggest mistake of my life," Parks said. He said he was beaten the day after his arrival for saying he wanted to return home. "It was nothing but a jungle prison. We spent seven months there going through suicide drills," he said.

Jones "planned all along when things got bad, the only way out would be 'revolutionary suicide,'" Parks said. Parks also learned in Jonestown that the man he once thought was a miracle worker was a fraud. The "healings" he'd witnessed, which included someone vomiting up something vile-looking that Jones would claim was cancer, were just tricks, Parks found out. "I had thought he had paranormal faculties," Parks said.

Memories of that time also remain sharp for Nancy Busch and Brenda Ganatos, two Ukiah women who worked for years to expose Jones before he led his flock to death in Guyana.

They remain angry that officials ignored their warnings.

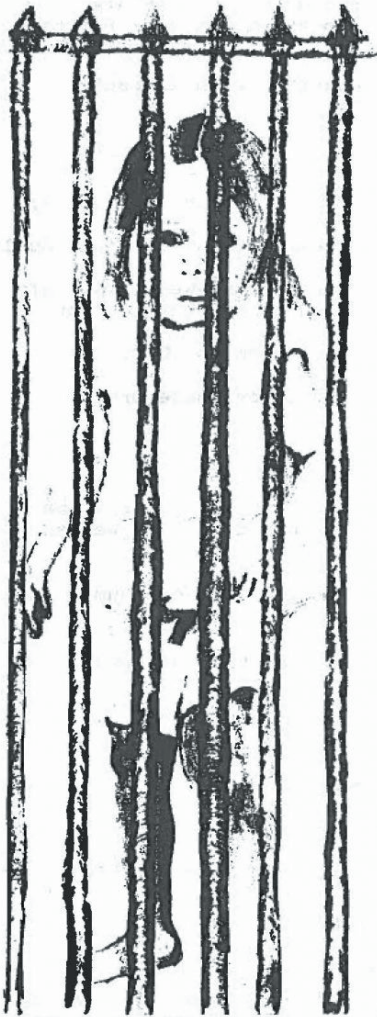
"It was a horrible thing that could have been stopped right here in Ukiah," said Busch, 67.

Fueled by stories of abuse inflicted on children, they organized about a dozen friends into a group they called "concerned citizens" in the early 1970s. They pleaded with local and state law enforcement agencies, government officials and the local media to take notice of the concerns brought by neighbors and former temple members, including allegations of beatings, sexual abuse, financial wrongdoing and armed guards.

They also knew about the practice suicide runs. But they were rebuffed by officials.

THIS NIGHTMARE IS TAKING PLACE RIGHT NOW

WILL YOU HELP US FREE OUR FAMILIES?



JONESTOWN
CONCENTRATION CAMP
GUYANA, SOUTH AMERICA

WHO ARE THE "CONCERNED RELATIVES"?

We are individuals having only one bond in common; relatives isolated in the "Jonestown" jungle encampment in Guyana, South America, under the total control of one man, Jim Jones. We espouse no political or religious viewpoint. Our only concern is for our families. We are bewildered and frightened by what is being done to them. Their human rights are being violated and the fabric of our family life is being torn apart.

WHAT SPECIFICALLY IS BEING DONE TO OUR RELATIVES?

These are the sad and terrible facts:

- *All decisions in Jonestown are made by one man, Jim Jones. There is no democracy. There is no dissent permitted.
- *Armed guards are stationed around Jonestown to prevent anyone leaving unless given express permission by the leader. 200 guns have been transported in. A "SWAT" team patrols the borders of Jonestown.
- *Passports and monies are confiscated by Jones upon arrival of his members in Guyana so that they cannot be "cleared" by the Immigration Officials to leave Guyana.
- *Long distance telephone calls to the United States are prohibited as part of Jones' campaign that all family ties be cut in favor of his "cause".
- *All incoming and outgoing mail is censored.
- *No one is permitted to leave Jonestown except on business for the "cause" and then only in the company of other residents who are required to spy and report back to Jones.
- *The residents are told that if they try to leave the Peoples Temple organization, they will be killed and their bodies left in the jungle.
- *Their leader, Jim Jones, says publicly that a "unanimous vote" of the 1,000 residents of Jonestown (including children) was taken to put "our lives on the line" if the alleged "harrassment" continues. Jones has held mock "mass suicide" sessions to condition his members to die for "the cause" at the moment he gives the order.

-over-

Was Jim Jones a CIA Asset?

credit ~<https://jonestown.sdsu.edu/>

Congressman Leo Ryan was about to investigate the CIA, specifically its recent history of dirty tricks and MK-ULTRA. A lawsuit by his children against the CIA after his death was dismissed on a technicality. Years later, Leo Ryan's aide Joe Holsinger said he refused to discount the possibility of a wider conspiracy. A Congressional Inquiry at which noted Temple defectors Al and Jeannie Mills were to testify, was abruptly cancelled. Four days after the final number of the dead was known, the assassination of Milk and Moscone occurred in San Francisco. Dead men don't speak so says the mafia code.

Driven to the airstrip at Port Kaituma, where two small planes waited for them, Ryan and his party were ambushed as they prepared to embark. When the shooting ended, five people, including the congressman, lay dead on the tarmac. Nearby, and in the surrounding jungle, survivors of the delegation, having fled from the shooting, hid from sight, tending each other's wounds. Meanwhile, as the death-squad returned to Jonestown, one of the small planes, its engine damaged, took off for Georgetown, transporting both flight crews and all the bad news it could carry. As night fell, both the wounded and the well concealed themselves in a rum shop at Port Kaituma, awaiting evacuation in the morning. Meanwhile, some five miles away, and unknown to anyone in Port Kaituma, a holocaust was unfolding in Jonestown.

Guyanese defense forces arrived at the airstrip shortly after dawn that Sunday morning. Securing the runway, the troops turned toward Jonestown, marching down the long, rough road to the commune. Arriving there at mid-morning, they were horrified to find a field of cadavers: men, women and children lying in an arc around the settlement's central pavilion.

Some two-hundred bodies were quickly counted, but the numbers of dead continued to climb throughout the days that followed. Revisions to the toll were continual, and sickening: 363, 405, 775, 800, 869, 910, 912, 918... To newspaper readers and watchers of the evening news, it seemed almost as if the slaughter was on-going, rather than a fait accompli. Even months after the massacre, the *New England Journal of Medicine* commented on the handling of the bodies at Jonestown. Citing the criticisms of forensic experts and organizations, the *Journal* noted that:

Only one-third of the bodies at Jonestown had been positively identified more than six months after the massacre;

No death certificates had been obtained on any of those who'd died in Guyana;



Observer book of the week

Chaos: Charles Manson, the CIA and the Secret History of the Sixties by Tom O'Neill with Dan Piepenbring - review

A journalist's obsession with the infamous murders by the Family unearths startling ties linking the group's leader to the US government

Peter Conrad

Sun 7 Jul 2019 02:00 EDT



A medicolegal autopsy ought to have been performed on every body to establish the cause and manner of death in each case.

In fact, **only seven** autopsies were carried out among the 918 victims.. Even then, the autopsies that *were* carried out were hardly conclusive: all of the bodies had been embalmed in Guyana, using a procedure that “ripped up” the internal organs, almost a month *before* the autopsies were conducted. Indeed, six leading medical examiners described the handling of the bodies (by the military and others) as “inept,” “incompetent” “embarrassing,” and a case of “doing it backwards.” Dr. Rudiger Breiteneker, who assisted at the seven autopsies, agreed. There had been “a series of errors,” he said. “We shuddered about the degree of ineptness.”

Despite the difficulties, “probable cyanide poisoning” was listed as the cause of death in five of the seven autopsy reports – though, as it happened, *only one* of the five bodies, that of Maria Katsaris, showed any traces of cyanide (“although carefully searched for...”).

As for the *manner* of death, whether suicide or homicide, the best evidence was again Dr. Mootoo’s. The Guyanese physician, trained in London and Vienna, concluded that *more than 700 of the victims had been murdered*. This conclusion was based on several observations. In the case of the 260 children, for example, they could hardly be held responsible for their own deaths. They’d been killed by others.

As for the adults, Dr. Mootoo reported that 83 of the 100 bodies that he examined had needle-punctures on the backs of their shoulders – suggesting that they had been forcibly held down and injected against their will. (A second possibility is that they may have given *coup de grace* injections, perhaps after feigning death.) Moreover, Dr. Mootoo noted he saw syringes containing cyanide, but lacking needles and laid everywhere on the ground at Jonestown. This led him to conclude that the syringes had been used to squirt poison into the mouths of those (children and others) who’d refused to drink. Still others seem to have duped into thinking that they were taking tranquilizers: bottles containing potassium cyanide, but labelled “Valium,” were scattered on the ground around the pavilion.

At 8:49 P.M., the State department relayed a request from the Prime Minister of Guyana, Forbes Burnham, asking that a pathologist accompany the MEDEVAC. Why Burnham should have requested a pathologist from the U.S. is, under the circumstances, a considerable mystery. The information available to him at that time would seem to have been restricted to the news that Congressman Ryan and others had been ambushed by small-arms fire. At the very least, therefore, it may be said that Burnham’s request demonstrated remarkable prudence – if not prescience.

At 3:04 A.M. on November 19, the C-141 MEDEVAC left Charleston, N.C. for Guyana. Twenty-five minutes later, at 3:29 A.M., the JCS chronology indicates that “CIA NOIWON reports mass suicides at Jonestown.”

According to the Pentagon, which took responsibility for transporting the dead back to the United States, the National Military Command Center (NMCC) was first notified of a disaster in Guyana at 7:18 P.M. on Saturday, November 18. This information, apparently based upon the reports brought back from Port Kaituma by the escaping small plane, was that Congressman Ryan had been shot at the jungle airstrip.

All entries in the JCS chronology are Eastern Standard Time. In Guyana, however, it was one hour and fifteen minutes later than it was in Washington, D.C. – which means that the CIA notified the Defense Department of the “mass suicides” at 4:44 A.M. (Guyana-time).

This is clearly one of the most important mysteries in the entire affair. How did the CIA know that ANYONE was dead in Jonestown – let alone so many as to justify the notion of “mass suicides”? And how could it be so mistakenly certain of the MANNER in which the dead had died: i.e., suicide as opposed to murder?

<u>TIME (EST)</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
Saturday, 18 November		
1918	SecDef alerted NMCC of shooting incident in Guyana involving Congressman Ryan.	Telecon
2015	SecState representative requested DOD MEDEVAC for Guyana.	Telecon
2049	SecState representative advised that Prime Minister Guyana requested a pathologist accompany the MEDEVAC.	Telecon
2100	J-33 called JOD Duty Officer to NMCC to write MEDEVAC Execute Order.	Telecon
Sunday, 19 November		
0026	JCS Execute Order to CINCPAC and USCINCSO (MEDEVAC to Georgetown, Guyana to evacuate Congressional delegation).	JCS 190526Z Nov 78
0304	C-141 MEDEVAC (1) departed Charleston, SC. (The (1) in parenthesis indicates the first MEDEVAC flight.)	
0329	CIA NOINON reports mass suicides at Jonestown.	CIA 191138Z Nov 78
0602	Government of Guyana confirms death of Representative Ryan.	AMEMB 191145Z Nov 78
0755	C-141 MEDEVAC (1) landed at Georgetown with pathologist.	AMEMB 191450Z Nov 78

b-1 UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

One school of thought is that Jim Jones instigated the massacre because he feared that Congressman Leo Ryan’s investigation would disgrace him. Specifically, Jones appears to have been terrified that Ryan and the press would uncover information that the leftist founder of the Peoples Temple was for many years a witting stooge, or agent, of the FBI and the CIA. This concern was mirrored in various precincts of the U.S. intelligence community, where it was feared that Ryan’s investigation would embarrass the CIA by linking Jones to some of the Agency’s most volatile programs and operations.

This may be why the cult-leader’s 201-file was purged by the CIA immediately after Jones’s friend, and suspected case-officer, Dan Mitrione, died. And it may also be why Congressman Ryan’s contingent was escorted to Jonestown by the CIA’s undercover chief-of-station in Guyana, Richard Dwyer. Escorted by Richard Dwyer, Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy, Congressman Ryan and a part of his contingent visited the remote commune on the afternoon of November 17, a Friday. Dwyer’s background is that of a sheepdipped CIA officer whose State Department cover had long ago worn thin. After graduating from Princeton in 1957, he’d gone to work at the State Department’s Bureau of Intelligence and Research until February, 1959. In the years that followed, he was posted to Damascus (1960-63), Cairo (1963-66), Washington (1966-68), and Sofia, Bulgaria (1970-72).

After returning home in 1972, he was subsequently shifted to Chad until, in 1977, he was brought home again to become part of the State Department’s Inspection Corps. In that role, he

traveled throughout much of western South America: Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Ecuador. Finally, on April 14, 1978 he arrived in Georgetown, Guyana to take up his responsibilities as Deputy Chief of Mission. That Dwyer was a deep-cover CIA officer is apparent. Dr. Julius Mader, an East German author with ties to the Stasi intelligence service, alleged as much in a book that he'd written ten years prior to Jonestown: *Who's Who in the CIA*. Joseph Holsinger, Leo Ryan's best friend and chief of staff, echoes the charge, citing congressional sources

The Peoples Temple was created in the political deep-freeze of the 1950s. From its inception, it was a leftwing ally of black activist groups that were, in many cases, under FBI surveillance. During the 1960s, when the Bureau and the CIA mounted Operations COINTELPRO and CHAOS to infiltrate and disrupt black militant organizations and the Left, the Temple went out of its way to forge alliances with leaders of those same organizations: e.g., with the Black Panthers' Huey Newton and with the Communist Party's Angela Davis. And yet, despite these associations, and its ultra-left orientation, we are told that the Temple was not a target of investigation by either intelligence agency. In the early 1970s, suspicions began to surface in the press, implicating the Peoples Temple in an array of allegations including gunrunning, drug-smuggling, kidnapping, murder, brainwashing, extortion and torture. Under attack at home, and feeling the pressure abroad, Temple officials undertook secret negotiations with the Soviet Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana laying the groundwork for the en masse defection of more than a thousand poor Americans.

The Witches of Mendocino



June 22, 1968: The Witches of Mendocino ~ Mendocino News

On this day, five women associated with Charles Manson were arrested in Philo, California for narcotics possession with intent to distribute, and solicitation (prostitution). Charlie had sent the women north the month before, in hopes of recruiting more young men. At the time, the Family was staying with Beach Boys' drummer Dennis Wilson and had grown to include at least 12 members of the so-called Manson Family. Charlie soon realized that he couldn't stay in Wilson's good graces if the Family remained at his home, especially with a crying baby underfoot. He sent Mary, Valentine Michael and several women north to Mendocino County. They were to stay a couple of months there and recruit as many young men as possible.

On June 22nd, the women who went to Mendocino were arrested. They befriended three teenaged boys in the neighborhood where they were staying. The women cozied up to the boys, sharing their good drugs and their clap-ridden bodies. But when one of the boys had

a bad trip and freaked out, his mother called the police. The cops found a sizable amount of marijuana as well as blue tablets of acid. Mary was arrested for possession of narcotics. Katie (Patricia Krenwinkel), Sadie, Yeller and Stephanie were arrested for prostitution. The women were held over. Katie told officers that Valentine Michael was her child (Mary's charges were more serious and she worried she would lose custody of her son). The baby was put in temporary foster care with Dr. Roger Smith and his wife, and the women were tossed in the local jail.

The Mendocino Witches (as the police called them) were released on August 16th, after 55 days in jail. Squeaky and Brenda went to pick them up, stopping first in San Jose. When they were on their way back to Spahn Ranch, the bus broke down. Bobby called the ranch on August 20th, and learned about the women stuck up north. He offered to go pick them up. Mary, Katie, Sadie, Ella and Stephanie were scheduled to go to trial the next month. Upon the women's return, Manson was ticked when he learned that they had rechristened Valentine Michael as 'Pooh Bear' but the name stuck. With Sadie back, she and Charlie butted heads again. Sadie thought herself equal to any of the men. She bragged, "I seemed to have the same kind of mind control over the girls that Charlie had". In September, the Mendocino Witches went to trial.

Mary was not shown the same empathy the court showed Sadie. Only she was charged with possession with intent to distribute (the others with misdemeanor possession and solicitation). For her duplicity and lack of accepted feminine norms (decent moms don't pawn their kids off, or lead others astray), the judge was especially harsh with Mary. Her court-appointed attorney got her to plead guilty in exchange for a lesser sentence. She was given sixty days in jail and served four weeks. The others were found not guilty. The court had its 'ringleader' and was satisfied.

All 6 came back to our house in Santa Rosa. Susan Atkins chased me all day with a brush. She wanted to get the rats nests out of my hair. I have even more stories that have kept me looking for answers on why the Mendo Witch stories never fit my memories of the time. During the trial the girls were speaking a form of pig latin (sic) They were speaking Boonie."

Ukiah Daily Journal Ukiah CA
December 4, 1969 Page 1

Tate killing link to Ukiah murders?

Sheriff Reno Bartolome has requested the Los Angeles police department to forward photos and fingerprints of suspects in the Sharon Tate slaying to probe the possibility of a link to the 1968 murders south of Ukiah of Cyda Jean Dalaney, 24, and Nancy Warren, 64, her grandmother.

Seven persons belonging to a nomadic cult led by Charles Manson were arrested on June 22, 1968, in the Boonville area and arraigned on a number of charges including drugs.

Susan Denise Atkins, 19, arrested near Boonville tried under the name of Sadie Mae Glutz and convicted of possession of marijuana, made a statement Wednesday through her court-appointed attorney that a word hippie band called "The Manson Family" had burst into the Sharon Tate estate and brutally killed five persons. Cult members are also suspects in the slaying of six other persons in the southern California area.

Bartolome is probing into the activities of the seven men and women since the southern California murders are in the same "senseless" category as those of Mrs. Dalaney and Mrs. Warren who were savagely beaten and garroted with leather thongs at the antique store owned by the older woman, which was located six miles south of Ukiah on Highway 101.

Bartolome has also asked that samples of leather thongs be forwarded if such items were in the possession of the suspects.

The sheriff was watching television when his memory was jogged by a reference of the newscaster in Susan Atkins, one of the numerous aliases of Sadie Mae Glutz as she was known to local authorities.

The sheriff also recalled that Charles Manson, although never arrested here had visited Susan Atkins while she was awaiting trial.

The sheriff said that a number of the persons arrested in the Boonville raid had been in this area while awaiting disposition of their cases past the time of the double murder south of Ukiah. Several were reportedly guests during this period of a Ukiah man at his home off Boonville Road.

SHERIFFS OFFICE
MENDOCINO CALIF.
A 11577
6 21 68

SUSAN DENISE ATKINS
She told of murders

Manson Family members arrested in Boonville just South of Highway 101 Ukiah CA, 6/22/1968

"...the Witches of Mendo. lived in Booneville... They were called the witches because they danced for known Satanist in San Francisco, Anton Levey... My father and I picked the family up hitching. There was a onramp in Petaluma that was covered in heavy vegetation.

They would put 1 girl out and the others would hide. The first time, Manson was in the group. One female would sit in the front and the others got into the back. Manson sat where the bump in the tire was. My dad stopped when we got off at the Cotati off ramp. Manson hit the side of the truck twice and everyone jumped out.

“Mary, Pat, Ella, Stephanie, and I headed North in the old black school bus. We rented a house in the little town of Philo... It seemed that I was in charge, although others may have disputed this.” The women drove first to San Francisco, where they visited the Free Clinic. Valentine Michael had a yeast infection in his mouth, passed from mother to son during delivery. As the girls left Frisco, they scored some wicked acid and grass before driving to Philo”. The Mendocino Witches were released on August 16th, after 55 days in jail. Squeaky and Brenda went to pick them up, stopping first in San Jose. When they were on their way back to Spahn Ranch, the bus broke down. Bobby called the ranch on August 20th, and learned about the women stuck up north. He offered to go pick them up.



The Manson Family: More to the Story by H. Allegra Lansing:

Nor did the next lead concerning hippies. In December 1969, television news was rife with the horrific tale of an eight-month pregnant actress and her companions being slaughtered in Los Angeles. Sheriff Bartolomie recognized some of the faces featured; he had housed them in his jail under bogus names. He contacted the authorities in southern California. It seems that Sadie Mae Glutz, Ella Beth Sinder, Suzanne Scott, Cathran Patricia Smith, and Mary Brunner were actually Susan Atkins, Ella Jo Bailey, Stephanie Rowe, Patricia Krenwinkel, and Mary Brunner. The earliest recruits to Charlie Manson's murderous Family. And the hippie that had been arrested in Leggett? Charlie Manson. Who visited Susan Atkins at the Mendo County Jail during her stay there.



Charles Manson, booked into Mendo Jail, 1969

The Sharon Tate Murders

In 1969, Family members Susan Atkins, Tex Watson, and Patricia Krenwinkel entered the home of Hollywood actress Sharon Tate and murdered her and four others. Linda Kasabian was also present, but did not take part. Members of the Manson Family were also responsible for a number of other murders, assaults, petty crimes, and thefts.

One former Manson follower claimed that the release of the Beatles “The White Album” was a pivotal moment for Charles. “When the Beatles ‘White Album’ came out, Charlie listened to it over and over and over and over again. He was quite certain that the Beatles had tapped in to his spirit, the truth – that everything was gonna come down and the black man was going to rise,” Catherine Share claimed. (MKULTRA victims are programmed to access their “alter” being using music or coded words to activate the programmed personalities).

“It wasn’t that Charlie listened to “The White Album” and started following what he thought the Beatles were saying,” Share continued. “It was the other way around. He thought that the Beatles were talking about what he had been expounding for years. Every single song on the White Album, he felt that they were singing about us. The song ‘Helter Skelter’, he was interpreting that to mean the blacks were gonna go up and the whites were gonna go down.” Even as Charles predicted the coming of a race war, he also saw himself as the war’s ultimate beneficiary. He planned to release an album with the help of the Manson family that carried subtle messages about the war similar to the messages he heard in The Beatles’ music.

Manson established himself as a guru in San Francisco’s Haight-Ashbury district, which during 1967’s “Summer of Love” was emerging as the signature hippie locale. Manson may have borrowed some of his philosophy from the Process Church of the Final Judgment, whose members believed Satan would become reconciled to Jesus and they would come together at the end of the world to judge humanity. Manson soon had the first of his groups of followers, which were later dubbed the “Manson Family” by Bugliosi and the media, most of them female. Manson allegedly taught his followers that they were the reincarnation of the original Christians, and that the Romans were the establishment. Sometime around 1967, he began using the alias “Charles Willis Manson.”

On the night of August 8, 1969, Manson directed Tex Watson to take Susan Atkins, Linda Kasabian, and Patricia Krenwinkel to Melcher’s former home at 10050 Cielo Drive in Los Angeles and according to Watson, kill everyone there. The home had only recently been rented to actress Sharon Tate and her husband, director Roman Polanski (Polanski was away in Europe working on *The Day of the Dolphin*). Manson told the three women to do as Watson told them. The Family members proceeded to kill the five people they found: Sharon Tate (eight and a half months pregnant), who was living there at the time; Jay Sebring, Abigail Folger, and Wojtek Frykowski, who were visiting her; and Steven Parent, who had been visiting the caretaker of the home. Atkins wrote “pig” with Tate’s blood on the front door as they left. The murders created a nationwide sensation.

The night of August 9, 1969, seven Family members – Leslie Van Houten, Steve “Clem” Grogan, Charles Manson, and the four from the previous night drove to the home of Leno and Rosemary LaBianca. Watson stated that having gone up alone, Manson returned to take him up to the house with him. After Manson pointed out a sleeping man through a window, the two of them entered through the unlocked back door. Watson bound the couple and covered their heads with pillowcases. Manson left, sending Krenwinkel and Van Houten into the house.

Watson sent the women to the bedroom where Rosemary was. He then began stabbing Leno with a bayonet. Watson discovered Rosemary swinging a lamp at the women. He stabbed her with the bayonet, then returned to the living room and resumed attacking Leno, whom he stabbed 12 times. Krenwinkel stabbed Rosemary. Watson told Van Houten to stab Mrs. LaBianca too,



Charles Manson, founder and leader of the Manson Family, in a 2017 mugshot

which she did Krenwinkel wrote “Rise” and “Death to pigs” on the walls and “Helter Skelter” on the refrigerator door in the LaBianca’s blood.

Originally, Judge William Keene had reluctantly granted Manson permission to act as his own attorney. Because of Manson’s conduct, including violations of a gag order and submission of “outlandish” and “nonsensical” pretrial motions, the permission was withdrawn before the trial’s start. Manson filed an affidavit of prejudice against Keene, who was replaced by Judge Charles Older. On Friday, July 24, the first day of testimony, Manson appeared in court with an X carved into his forehead. He issued a statement that he was “considered inadequate and incompetent to speak or defend himself” – and had “X’d himself from [the establishment’s] world.” Over the following weekend, the female defendants duplicated the mark on their own foreheads, as did most Family members within another day or so. (Years later, Manson carved the X into a swastika. See “Remaining in view”, below.)

The prosecution argued the triggering of “Helter Skelter” was Manson’s main motive. The crime scene’s bloody White Album reference, “helter skelter”, written by Susan Atkins, and the writing of “pigs” was correlated with testimony about Manson predictions that the murders Black people would commit at the outset of Helter Skelter would involve the writing of “pigs” on walls in victims’ blood. The defendants testified that the writing in blood on the walls was to copy that of the Hinman murder scene, not an apocalyptic race war. On January 25, 1971, the jury returned guilty verdicts against the four defendants on each of the 27 separate counts against them. Not far into the trial’s penalty phase, the jurors saw, at last, the defense that Manson – in the prosecution’s view – had planned to present. Midway through the penalty phase, Manson shaved his head and trimmed his beard to a fork; he told the press, “I am the Devil, and the Devil always has a bald head.”

In what the prosecution regarded as belated recognition on their part that imitation of Manson only proved his domination, the female defendants refrained from shaving their heads until the jurors retired to weigh the state’s request for the death penalty.

Excerpt from *Ordis Templis Intelligentis* by Alex Constantine:

“The O.T.O. Solar Lodge in San Bernadino was founded by Maury McCauley, a mortician, on his own property. McCauley was married to Barbara Newman, a former model and daughter of retired Air Force colonel from Vandenburg AFB. The group subscribed to a grim, apocalyptic view of the world precipitated by race wars, and the prophecy made lasting impression on Charles Manson, who passed through the lodge. In the LA underworld, the O.T.O. spin-off was known for indulgence in sadomasochim, drug dealing, blood drinking, child molestation, and murder”.

Manson was likely trained and then programmed at CIA HQ in Langley, Virginia. His IQ was measured “superior”.

March 21, 1967 – Charles Manson, a career criminal and con man, is released from state prison in California and heads to San Francisco, where he begins building his “Family” on a blend of mind control, free love rhetoric and drugs. At that time, Manson had served 16 of his 32 years behind bars for a variety of offenses.

July 28, 1967 – Manson is arrested in Ukiah County for interfering with a police officer trying to do their job. He is eventually sentenced to probation.

December 10, 1967 – Manson and his five original female followers (Susan “Sadie Mae” Atkins,

Lynette “Squeaky” Fromme, Patricia “Katie” Krenwinkel, Mary Bruner and Ella Jo Bailey) commandeered a school bus, remodel it in psychedelic colors and leave the Bay area to travel up and down the west coast for the winter before finally relocating to Los Angeles in the spring. The Family grows from 5 to 50 members over the next year.

May 26, 1968 – Beach Boys drummer Dennis Wilson picks up Manson Family members Patricia Krenwinkel and Ella Jo Bailey

hitchhiking and takes them back to his mansion in the Pacific Palisades to have sex. Within 24 hours, Manson and the rest of the Family move into the log-cabin style estate once owned by Will Rogers. Wilson plugs aspiring-musician Manson into the L.A. rock-and-roll scene, even paying for him to record his songs, but by the end of the summer Manson and his girls had worn out their welcome at Wilson’s place and move out.

June 22, 1968 – Original “Manson girls” Sadie Atkins, Katie Krenwinkel, Mary Bruner and Ella Jo Bailey are arrested in Mendocino County on drug charges in what became known as the “Witches of Mendocino” case. The Mansonites were on a recruiting mission in the area and they upset local residents who called them black magic “Witches” in the local press and campaigned to get them kicked out of town.

October 13, 1968 – Nancy Warren & Clida Delaney were found beaten and strangled to death near Ukiah, California. Warren was affiliated with the Manson Family and eight months pregnant. Delaney was her grandmother. They were garroted and bound by three dozen leather-thong necklaces, a common clothing staple in Family circles.

July 27, 1969 – Music teacher and Manson Family associate Gary Hinman is killed inside his Topanga Canyon home by Manson and Family members Bobby Beausoleil, Susan Atkins and Mary Bruner over a drug debt owed to The Family and the belief that he had a \$20,000 inheritance he wasn’t willing to share with them. Hinman had been held hostage for two days and Manson had cut off his ear with a sword prior to Beausoleil stabbing him to death on Manson’s orders. The words “political piggy” and a drawn paw print were scrawled in Hinman’s blood on the wall of the residence.

August 9, 1969 – **The Tate-Polanski Murders:** Sharon Tate, Jay Sebring, Abigail Folger, Wojciech Frykowski & Steven Parent are killed by Manson Family members Tex Watson, Susan Atkins and Patricia Krenwinkel at the estate in Beverly Hills owned by Tate and her acclaimed director husband Roman Polanski. Tate was eight months pregnant and Polanski was away in Europe so Sebring, a former boyfriend of Tate’s and renowned male hairdresser, and Folger and Frykowski, a couple Tate and Polanski were friends with, were keeping her company the night the Manson followers invaded the premises brandishing knives. Watson, Atkins and Krenwinkel proceeded to shoot and stab them to death. The word “pig” was written on the home’s front

First Crime

- 1951, he escaped with two other boys
- The three boys were then caught driving stolen cars to California
- He was sent to National Training School for Boys, Washington
- After 4 years of schooling, his I.Q. was 120
- "He was, the caseworker concluded, aggressively antisocial"

door in Tate's blood. The teenage Parent was shot and killed by Watson after visiting his friend who was staying in the estate's guest house.

August 10, 1969 - Grocery store owners Leno & Rosemary LaBianca were stabbed to death inside their Los Felix home by Watson, Krenwinkel and fellow Manson Family member Leslie Van Houten after returning from a vacation. Unlike the previous night at the Tate-Polanski house, Manson drove with his followers to the murder scene and tied the LaBiancas up with his leather thongs before the rest came inside and reignited the carnage. The words "helter skelter" and "rise" were written in the couple's blood on the walls and refrigerator.

December 5, 1969 - Susan Atkins, exhibiting a cold and detached demeanor on the witness stand, testifies in front of the grand jury in graphic detail about the Tate-LaBianca murders, earning prosecutors a first-degree murder indictment against Manson, Watson, Krenwinkel, Van Houten and Kasabian

August 4, 1970 - Manson stands on his chair at the defense table and holds up a copy of the L.A. Times newspaper with the headline "Manson Guilty, Nixon Declares," for the jury to see in hopes of causing a mistrial.

January 25, 1971 - Manson and his three female co-defendants are convicted for the seven Tate-LaBianca murders, found guilty by a jury of their peers at the conclusion of what was being called the Trial of the Century.

March 29, 1971 - In the penalty phase of the proceedings, the jury returns a decision to sentence the defendants to death by electric chair.



September 5, 1975 - Manson's top aide-de-camp on the "outside," Squeaky Fromme, tries to assassinate President Gerald Ford in Sacramento, California's Capitol Park on his way to meet with Governor Jerry Brown at the state capital building. Fromme pointed a 45-caliber pistol at Ford and pulled the trigger at point-blank range, but she had loaded the weapon incorrectly and it didn't go off.

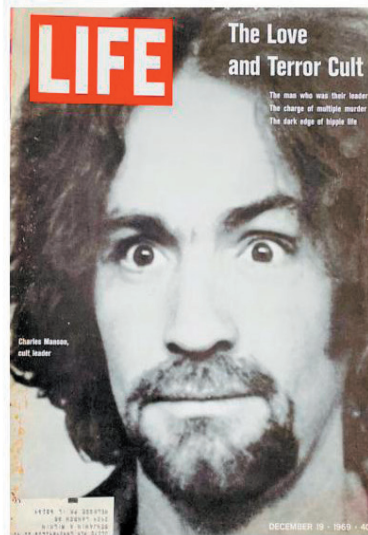
November 26, 1975 - Squeaky Fromme is found guilty at trial for the attempted assassination of Gerald Ford.

December 18, 1975 - Squeaky Fromme is sentenced to life in prison.

April 1, 1976 – The made-for-TV movie *Helter Skelter* starring Steve Railsback as a crazy-eyed Manson premieres to smash ratings.

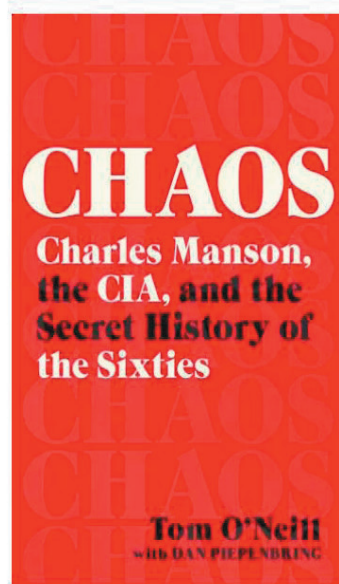
December 10, 1976 – Leslie Van Houten has her conviction in the Tate-LaBianca slayings reversed on the grounds that her lawyer was killed during the trial.

December 28, 1983 – A drunken Dennis Wilson drowns at Marina Del Rey diving into the water to retrieve memorabilia he had thrown into the bay years prior when his boat was docked there.



“You’re Not Gonna Like This”: The Manson Family Conspiracy in Tom O’Neill’s ‘Chaos’

Michael Grasso / October 2, 2019



Chaos: Charles Manson, the CIA, and the Secret History of the Sixties

By Tom O’Neill with Dan Piepenbring
Little, Brown and Company, 2019

“You know, I just didn’t think there were such real people. There were people with beards and we smoked grass. And like I never had been involved with dope—with what you call dope—except when I got out I took some LSD, which enlightened my awareness. But mainly it was the people. It was the young people walking up and down the street trading shirts with each other and throwing flowers and being happy and I just fell in love. I love everything.”

—Charles Manson, [post-arrest interview](#) with [occult underground](#) newspaper [Tuesday’s Child](#), 1969

“You’re not gonna like this,” I wrote to my agent, pausing before I typed the next line: “but I think the JFK assassination is involved.” I paused again. “And the CIA’s mind-control experiments.”

I rewrote it a bunch of different ways, trying to make myself sound less insane, but when I hit send, I still wished right away that I hadn’t.

—Tom O’Neill, *Chaos*, Chapter 11

As the dog days of the summer of 2019 slowly turn to autumn, our collective fiftieth anniversary remembrances of the events of that turbulent summer of 1969—the Moon landing, Chappaquiddick, Woodstock, the Tate/LaBianca murders—also begin to fade. The pop culture universe has

Brooks Poston testimony by Sheriff Don Ward:

"I met Charles Willis Manson at the beginning of June, in 1968. The first thing I saw him do, was kneel and kiss a guy's feet. And uh, he was at Dennis Wilson's house at that time, 14400 Sunset Boulevard, living with five girls. The girls were ly-, a girl named Lynn, Sandy Good, Dianne Bluestein, and uh, Brenda something-or-other. And I don't remember the other girl's name, because she left shortly there after. Charlie told Lynn to take the people I was with to a place to stay. It was called the Spiral Staircase house on Topanga Lane. And uh, as soon as we got there, or shortly there after, approximately 30 minutes, the Malibu sheriff's came and took us all in for questioning; released three of the people, and sent three back to Ukiah from where we came. Uh..the three remaining went to Dennis' house, to stay for the night. The next day Charlie had the same girl Lynn, take us to, Spahn's Movie Ranch in Santa Susana Mountains. in Chatsworth.

In late August, Dean Moorehouse borrowed Terry Melcher's Jaguar XKE and drove to Ukiah to go on trial for a LSD arrest back in May. Tex had nowhere to go, so he accompanied Moorehouse for the trip up the coast. The trial lasted two days and resulted in a hung jury. Despite objections from the District Attorney, Moorehouse - who showed up to court barefoot - was released on his own recognizance. Tex and Moorehouse spent a few weeks in Mendocino before returning to Los Angeles, showing up at the Spahn Ranch. "[Charlie] gave us a tent and told us we could stay down by a creek below the ranch itself," said Watson. "The Family let us eat with them occasionally, and once or twice Charlie and the girls came down to our tent in the evenings and sang."

One of Charlie's basic creeds, is that all the girls are for, is to fuck, or make love. And, that's all they're for, and that's - there's no crime, there's no sin, that everything's alright. That it's all just a game. Just like, games of a little kid, only it's grown up games. And that, god's, getting ready, to, pull down the curtain on this game. And start it over again, with his chosen people. And Charlie considers himself to be Jesus, the second coming of Christ. And that, he is to lead 144,000 people out onto the desert. From reading things into the Bible, from revelations. And he feels that the Beatles, are the four headed locusts that's mentioned in there. That are here to plague man with their mouths. And uh, he listens to all their records, while under the effects of LSD, or any other drug he can get a hold of. And he, puts into there, the meanings he wants in it. And he uses - he has, body control of his hands and his arms and his fingers, to the point, that, it's like watching something that constantly changes when he's moving. It doesn't ever appear to be the same on any two movements. And while everyone he's with is under the effects of these drugs he uses his hands and his fingers and says he can pass the motion on to you when you get tuned in to the infinite. Or when you give up, is what he calls it. And play under, everyone - play under the awareness of all people. And to play under the awareness of all people, is to be able to, steal. And to be able to do, all things that, people couldn't do because weren't smart enough.

And he's talked about his prison experiences, and where he's learned, many things, about, hypnosis, and what you can do with the power of the mind, from a man named Lanier Ramer, who was his cellmate. Uh, as far as I know, the whole group was there at Spahn's. Charlie and his people living in the back, myself and Juan, and the cowboys, living up front and doing the ranch work, for, approximately, three or four months. All summer, and a month, or maybe a month and a half into the fall.

During this time, several people had come along, and he had persuaded them, in the same manner that he was Jesus. And everything that man did, was backwards to what it was supposed to be. And that making love was good and not bad. And that group orgies was the way to get tuned in. And he had convinced several girls, and he's got them tied up in this manner. And also by fear, because he's beaten up several girls, that I know of. Uh one, Mary Brunner. Uh, and another girl he beat up was Dianne Bluestein.

I've seen him jerk her around by her hair and slap her, make her cry, and, hit her, and do all kinds of things with her. And make her, suck guy's dicks. And other girls, the ones that uh, don't like to be there, but don't know what else to do. Such as Sandy Good, she's been more or less, cajoled, or talked into it, or threaten into getting money from her dad, from San Francisco, on several occasions, in order to finance the group. And he's made her do all kinds of acts that she didn't want to do. But he'd grab her by the head, and shove her head down. And while he was making love to her at the same time. And this is part of his group orgy effect. He wants everybody to do everything. And uh, you can make love with six or seven people at the same time - if you get tuned in, that's what he says.

On November 8, 1972, the body of 26-year-old Vietnam Marine combat veteran James L.T. Willett was found by a hiker near Guerneville, California. Months earlier, he had been forced to dig his own grave, and then was shot and poorly buried; his body was found with one hand protruding from the grave and the head and other hand missing, most likely because of scavenging animals.

His station wagon was found outside a house in Stockton where several Manson followers were living, including Priscilla Cooper, Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme, and Nancy Pitman. Police forced their way into the house and arrested several of the people there, along with Fromme, who had called the house after they had arrived. The body of James Willett's 19-year-old wife Lauren "Reni" Chavelle Olmstead Willett was found buried in the basement. She had been killed very recently by a gunshot to the head, in what the Family members initially claimed was an accident.

It was later suggested that she was killed out of fear that she would reveal who killed her husband, as the discovery of his body had become prominent news. The Willetts' infant daughter was found alive in the house. Michael Monfort pleaded guilty to murdering Reni Willett. Relatedly, Priscilla Cooper, James Craig, and Nancy Pitman pleaded guilty as accessories after the fact. Monfort and William Goucher later pleaded guilty to the murder of James Willett, and James Craig pleaded guilty as an accessory after the fact.

The group had been living in the house with the Willetts while committing various robberies. Shortly after killing Willett, Monfort had used Willett's identification papers to pose as Willett after being arrested for an armed robbery of a liquor store. News reports suggested that James Willett was not involved in the robberies and wanted to move away but was killed out of fear that he would talk to police. After leaving the Marines following two tours in Vietnam, Willett had been an Early Student Learner (ESL) teacher for immigrant children".

Chapter 13

City Foundings

Ukiah

Ukiah lies on land that was part of Rancho Yokaya of Mexican Alta California. The word “Yokaya” comes from the Pomo tribal word for “Deep Valley” and forms the basis of the City name of “Ukiah.”

Even though the County seat was founded in 1859, after California established statehood in 1850, Ukiah was not said to have been “settled” until 1856 when John Lowry constructed a cabin at what is now the corner of Main Street and East Perkins Street. Lowry’s land claims were sold to A.T. Perkins in 1857 who subsequently moved his family to Ukiah as one story goes.

Another his-story says that MexiCalifornio, Cayetano Juárez, was granted Ukiah by General Vallejo while still Alta California. He was known to have a neutral relationship with the local Pomo Indians. He then sold part of Ukiah to the Burke brothers which lie in the south end of town towards Hopland. The first Anglo settler in the Ukiah area was John Parker, a vaquero who worked for pioneer cattleman James Black. Black had driven his stock up the Russian River valley and took possession of a block of grazing land at that locale; a crude block house was constructed to house Parker in order to protect him and the herd from the hostile indigenous local population.

By 1858 Ukiah became large enough to merit Post Office Service and reached **100 residents by 1859**. Ukiah was subsequently selected as the original Mendocino County Seat in 1859, despite a much greater population in Mendocino City and Ft. Bragg. Despite being the Mendocino County Seat the community of Ukiah wouldn’t incorporate as a City until March 8th, 1876. It was not until November 1926 the US Route System was created. US Route 101 from San Francisco north to Crescent City was aligned over the Redwood Highway.

Mendocino City

By 1881, Mendocino City was by far the largest of these at the time; with three hotels, four or five general stores, two banks, a newspaper, two drug stores, several restaurants, a saddlery, a millinery shop, three livery stables, a barber shop, jewelry store, and meat market. Also two churches, a Good Templars Freemasonic lodge, and a public school.

The population was about seven hundred. One of the banks had been founded in 1870, the other in 1871. The newspaper, the Mendocino Beacon was started October 6, 1877, by William Heeser. It was here at Mendocino that the first sawmill in the county was said to have been started in 1851 by Jerome Ford, E. C. Williams and Harry Meiggs. The first business building there was a store, run by the mill company, which opened in 1853. Soon after that Fred Heldt started a saloon and a year later added a stock of general merchandise. Other business firms came in fairly



rapid succession, and in 1859, when the county boundaries were fixed by the State Legislature and a county government provided, there was much talk of making Mendocino City the county seat instead of Ukiah. So why was Ukiah the county seat when all the men and business' were located on the Mendo Coast at the time?

Fort Bragg

In the summer of 1857, First Lieutenant Horatio G. Gibson, then serving at the Presidio in San Francisco, established a military post on the Mendocino Indian Reservation approximately one and one-half miles north of the Noyo River. He named the camp for his former commanding officer Captain Braxton Bragg, who later became a General in the Army of the Confederacy. The official date of the establishment of the fort was June 11, 1857. Its purpose was to keep the natives under control on the reservation. Gibson and Company M, Third artillery left Fort Bragg in January 1859 to be replaced by Company D, 6th Infantry. They stayed for two years and continued to build up the post.

Within 12 months following the earthquake, all downtown reconstruction was completed. Ironically, the earthquake brought real prosperity to Fort Bragg as the mills furnished lumber to rebuild San Francisco. With the new prosperity, the rail line to Willits was completed and in 1912 the first tourists came to Fort Bragg.

In the spring of 1884, the construction at Fort Bragg was started. Such machinery and equipment of the Mill Creek operation as could be used in the new mill was moved down, and the orders placed for additional equipment and machinery. The first job was to build the wharf, so that machinery and supplies could be brought in by water, and thus avoid costly overland transportation. C.R. Johnson arranged with White & Plummer to cut piling from this land for the Fort Bragg wharf, but when the piling was cut, he could find no one to transport it to Fort Bragg. To bring it overland it was necessary to cross property of McPherson & Weatherby, and they placed a man with a shotgun to prevent this. CR. therefore decided it should be towed out of the mouth of the Noyo to Fort Bragg, but everyone told him this was impossible-that the piling would be lost and probably some lives, too, if he tried it. But since there was no other way, CR. elected to try it.

Getting his timber cruiser, Dan Corey, to help him, the two of them went at it, and between them they towed enough piling to Fort Bragg by rowboat, two piles at a time, to prove that it was a feasible operation. After that, there were plenty of applications for the towing job, and the piling was delivered as rapidly as they could use it. About ten o'clock on the morning of November 16, 1885, the mill whisde sounded a long blast, and G. R. Johnson, surrounded by a group of his associates, friends and co-workers, pulled the lever that started the machinery moving. With the sawyer at the controls, and while everyone present watched with bated breath, the big humming saw bit into a huge redwood log, and what was destined to be one of the three largest redwood lumbering projects in the world-a project that was to found and build the largest community on the coast between San Francisco and Eureka, and to fix the course of Mendocino County history for decades to come-was an actuality.

GR. laid out Fort Bragg and in 1889, when it was incorporated as an independent town, he was chosen its first mayor. His company owned most of the land comprising the townsite, but even before the town was organized, GR. had divided this land into homesites and business building lots, and sold them to the early settlers.

Operating twenty-four hours a day, it did not take long for the mill to provide cargoes enough for several ships; and the wharf, which had been so difficult and costly to build, quickly proved its worth in the speed and efficiency with which vessels tied up “along-side” could be loaded. It had cost a lot more money than the customary chute, which was then in use at most Mendocino ports, but it was more than worth the difference in speeding up loading and making it so much easier. The first vessel that came into the new harbor at Fort Bragg was the schooner Golden Gate. It came in while the mill was being built, and carried 120,000 feet of lumber loaded at Newport, for use in construction of the mill. The new mill *burned down* in 1888 as only operational for 3 years!

Pt. Arena

Point Arena’s first business building was a store erected in 1859 by a man named Wilsey. A second store was opened later the same year; followed closely by various other business concerns. In **1866** the first wharf was built, and from this dates the town’s importance as an early shipping port. In the seventies several chutes were built in the harbor; one of them by the L. E. White Lumber Company which had a good sized lumbering operation near Point Arena. Gualala, Bowen’s Landing, and Fish Rock to the south, and Manchester and Bridgeport Landing to the north were among the small settlements in the Point Arena region. It was a shipping port for potatoes, peas, beans and other agricultural products, and the center of a lively business in ties, posts, tanbark, etc. Farming was like no one had seen before. They produced **100 pd. beets, 35 pd. cabbages and 2 pound onions** due to its *rich loamy soil that sunk down 10-15 ft.* More people lost their lives building this railroad than any other railroad system on the west coast.

There were three general stores, several saloons, a hardware store, meat market, millinery, livery stable, three hotels, three churches, a grammar school, and a volunteer fire department. The population numbered about 500. Steamers came in regularly, and “Steamer Day;” which was every Wednesday, saw the town full of teams bringing in farm products, and butter, eggs, chickens, etc., from the surrounding area for shipment to San Francisco.

Credited with being the first settlers in Point Arena were the Campbell and Bush families. The Stewarts-’T. J. and Calvin-settled first several miles below Point Arena at a place which was later named for them-Stewart’s Point. Afterwards they came to Point Arena and in 1872 established a shipping point at Bridgeport Landing. Three years later Calvin Stewart moved on to Ten Mile River and with James Hunter took over an old sawmill on Mill Creek, rebuilt it, and established a lumber shipping point at Newport.

Pt. Arena Lighthouse

Because of the increased amount of shipwrecks, the U.S government issued an order in **1866** for a lighthouse to be constructed on the point at Point Arena. The first Point Arena Lighthouse was constructed in 1870. Its brick and mortar tower featured ornate iron balcony supports and a large Keeper



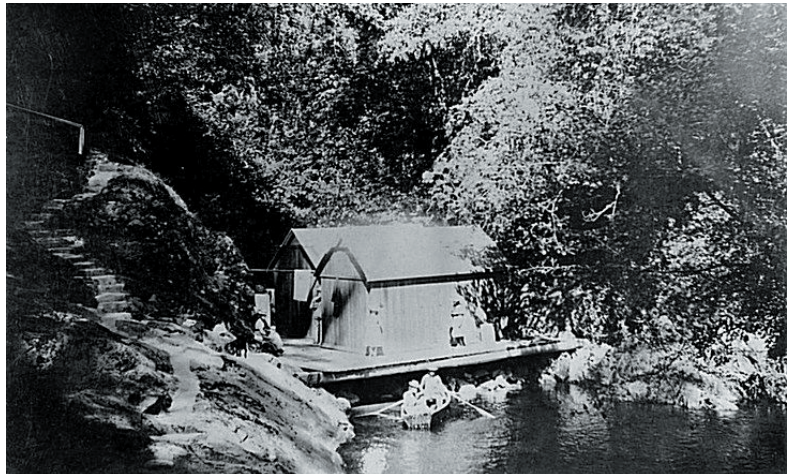
residence with enough space to house four Light Keeper families. Prior to the introduction of electricity, the lens was rotated by a clockwork mechanism.

The Keepers, or “wickies” as they were called, had to hand crank a 160 pound weight up the center shaft of the lighthouse every 75 minutes to keep the lens turning. Light was produced by a “Funks” hydraulic oil lamp that needed to be refueled every four hours, and whose wicks would have to be trimmed regularly. The first lighthouse constructed was built with brick; **600,000 bricks** were either created or *brought in from San Francisco for construction*. The lighthouse was approximately 22 feet in diameter, 100 feet high, and the base of the walls was 6 feet thick. The original cost for this structure was \$120,000. The light from the lighthouse could be seen plainly for 19 miles at sea.

The **Point Arena Hot Springs** are hot springs located along the Garcia River, 15 miles southeast of Point Arena in Mendocino County, California, in the United States. The hot springs served as a popular resort in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1913, the *California Blue Book* described the Point Arena Hot Springs as “one of California’s most beautiful health resorts.”

The Point Arena Hot Springs reside within private timber company property, and are no longer legally accessible to the public. The resort was founded in 1895 and opened to the public in 1904.

By **1910** a hotel was built on site, including several cottages and camping tents, with a capacity for 100 guests. The resort offered, hunting, fishing, croquet, billiards, **a bowling alley, and a photography darkroom**. It also offered onsite dining and dancing in the evening. The resort cost \$12 a week to visit. While the resort was operating, the springs were formed into cemented basins, with two small bathhouses built over the stream with bathtubs. Guests also bathed directly in the springs. The property was only accessible by horse and carriage.



Orr Hot Springs “The Great Medicine Man”

In 1858, one of the earliest European settlers of the land sold the springs to Ukiah pioneer Samuel Orr. Originally from Kentucky, Orr had crossed the continent in a wagon around 1850.

After building a hotel on the springs site, Orr began welcoming guests. In early days it was quite popular with lumberjacks. Native Americans called these springs “the great medicine man.” In its heyday, the grounds held a hotel, post office, stables, dance hall, and saloon, and also served as a stop on the Ukiah-Mendocino stagecoach line.



The property passed down through the Orr family, and at some point became owned by another pioneer family, the Wegers, with whom the Orrs had intermarried. The last family member affiliated with the resort, Alfred Weger - the great-grandson of Samuel Orr - ran the resort with his wife, Hulda, from 1946 until 1973.

Anderson Valley

Anderson Valley was named after Walter Anderson, known as the discoverer of the Valley in about 1851, during one of his early roamings over the country north of San Francisco. When he returned to his home near San Francisco he made the statement that he had found "The Garden of Eden" and intended to move there, which he did. Settlements began to appear within a stretch of about 15 miles between Boonville and the junction of the North Fork with the Navarro River.

This is a topo map from 1868 of Mendocino County. Anderson is shown as a place. Anderson was located about 1 mile northwest of Boonville. The town had a store, hotel, and blacksmith. A post office operated at Anderson from 1858 to 1875 when service was transferred to Boonville. The name honored Walter Anderson who settled the place in 1851. Boonville was founded by John Burgots in 1862. The place was originally called The Corners. Burgots built a hotel, and in 1864 Alonzo Kendall built another hotel. The town became known as Kendall's City. W.W. Boone bought a store in town and gave the place its current name.

Also, interestingly on this map, Fort Bragg is shown as Camp Bragg, Big River is shown with a Spanish name, Rio Grande, Gualala River is shown as Gasseir River, Ukiah is Ukiah City and on the road south of Ukiah, and two towns I have never heard of: Parkers and Felix and searches find no information. Navarro is shown as being on the coast versus where it is now 14 miles from the sea along Highway 128.

For **Five thousand years**, Anderson Valley was inhabited by indigenous peoples. Pomo is the name given by early white ethnographers to those people of Northern Sonoma County, most of Mendocino County, and much of Lake County whose languages shared a common origin. Pomo means "peace". Within this grouping, there are seven distinct languages, referred to at times as dialects, but in truth as distinct from one another as any of the Romanic languages. It has been estimated that in 1830 there were over twenty thousand Pomoan-speaking people residing in seven major groupings throughout the three counties. Anderson Valley was home to speakers of two of the seven Pomoan languages.



The Late Pomo or Ma-cu-maks of the present day Yorkville area spoke the central Pomo language. Those of the Boonville area west to Navarro were called Tabahtea (Tah-bah-tay) Pomo and spoke the Northern Pomo language. Altogether they had nineteen known village sites, with an estimated population of around 600 in 1855. The four major villages were "Late" (Lah-tay) on the west bank of Rancheria Creek, about one mile west of Yorkville, "Lemkolil" (Lem-ko-lil) on the northeast bank of Anderson Creek one mile downstream from Boonville, "Tabate" (Ta-bat-ay) on the northeast bank of the Navarro River two miles west of Philo, and "Katuuli" (Ca-tool-i) fifty yards south of the old town of Christine, near the present day Christine woods south of Navarro.

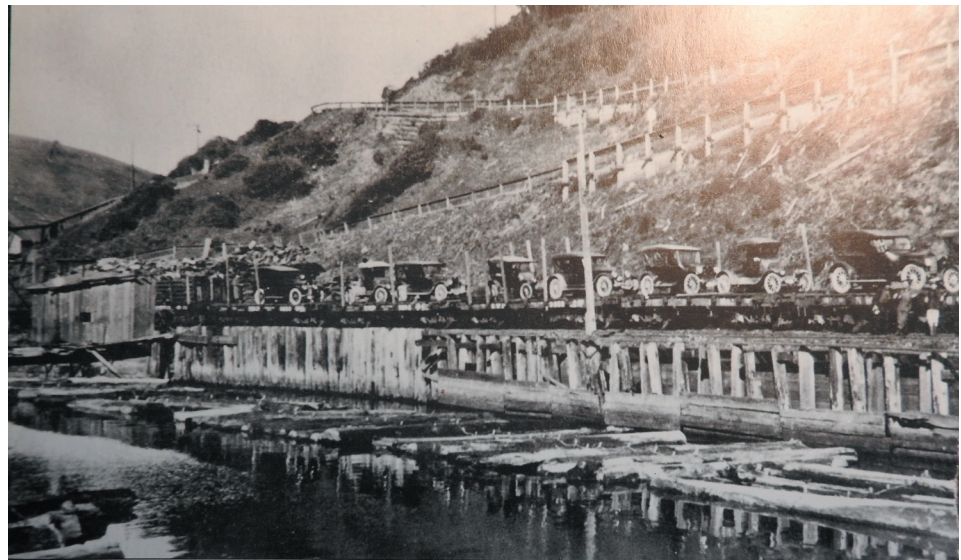
Some of the first European American settlers included Henry Beeson (who took part in the Bear Flag Revolt), his brother Isaac Beeson and William Anderson, their stepbrother, for whom the valley was named. Mr. & Mrs. John Gschwend arrived **in 1855**. They were natives of Switzerland. They met and married in Illinois, then traveled to Kansas. From there they crossed the plains with a company of Swiss families. Upon arrival in California, they came directly to Anderson Valley, settling in the northwest portion of the valley, near what is now Gschwend Road. The Gschwends built a house of split timber. This house still stands (2004), the residence of his great, great granddaughter, Christine Clark.

John Gschwend established the first water powered lumber mill along the Navarro River **in 1857**, and Thomas Hiatt built the first steam powered lumber mill **in 1877** near present day Boonville. Mr. Gschwend had the first mill on the deep end of the valley. There was a millpond in mill creek with a long flu that turned a wagon wheel. In 1877 unnamed Irishmen put a mill in Philo, according to the AV Museum records.

In 1868, John Gschwend built a toll road between Boonville and Ukiah. He also built a road in the direction of the grade to Pt. Arena and to Albion going along the Navarro and the Navarro Ridge Road. John Gschwend was able to accomplish all this with only picks, shovels, horse n' buggy and manpower, so his-story goes. The terrain over Albion to Navarro was all hills and forests at the time with no roads.

Well into the 1900's, Ukiah still had no direct route for delivery we are told, so new Model A and Model T cars had to be loaded in Albion on a train then shipped over Albion to Anderson Valley when it was then driven over the now route 253 to Ukiah. And where did they get the gas then as well?

Yet the NWP railroad went through to Willits



In 1922, to get an automobile to inland Mendocino County, it was first delivered by ship to Albion. Then it was put on the logging railroad and taken to the end of the rail line in Anderson Valley. From there, automobile dealers collected the cars and drove them on existing roads going east to their destinations in the interior of the county. This shipment included a Model T Roadster, 1920 Buick, 1922 Marmon, 1912 Dodge, 1916 Ford Roadster, and a 1920 Franklin. The twisty Shoreline Highway with its hairpin turns winds down the riverbank to the water-level bridge. In 1922, the lumber company had 25 miles of track into the timberlands east of town. The railroad ceased operations in 1930.

and was built in 1889, when rail service to Ukiah began. So why were automobiles having to be shipped by sea at that time? Answer unknown.

Anyone who travels over route 253 from AV to Ukiah, knows how difficult the mountain passes are to navigate, yet Mr. Gschwend was able to cut a road so that by the 1920's, new automobiles from the coast of Albion were sent by train to AV and then driven over what is now route 253 to Ukiah. There is a statue in Mendocino of John Gschwend cutting a redwood in Christine Grove.

Christine Gschwend was the name of the first white baby girl born in the valley - she was the daughter of the mill supervisor. The end point of the line was at a point named "Christine" or a second narrative states that he named it for his former home at Philo, Illinois.

In 1862, William's brother, Cornelius Prather arrived with his family, settling in the area known today as Philo. Cornelius gave land for the first school in this district, which stood on the west side of the road in Philo. He also deeded land for the Methodist Church, which is still in use (2004). In June 1888 he succeeded in getting the first post office in the valley established. He named the post office Philo in honor of a special friend of his in Iowa and he became the postmaster.

In 1880, a human population of around 1,000 maintained 75,000 head of sheep and 20,000 head of cattle. Commercial production of apples and hops began before the turn of the century, along with the development of Boontling, the local folk language." So in addition to saw mills in Henny Woods and present day Navarro, requiring much labor, we are told that nearly 100,000 ranch animals were cared for, along with the many oxen, mules and horses needed to haul the lumber and logs to the coast.

In 1902, as I've covered previously, James Wendling created a shingle mill in Wendling. In 1906 Stearns built a huge mill in Navarro. In 1905 the railroad was built from Cane Summit to Navarro. Wendling became Navarro in 1916. When Wendling was laid out it had many lots. It was like a sub-division, but never formally sub-divided. **In 1908** the Floodgate Extension was built and the railroad went from Mill Creek to Christine Woods. In 1922 it was extended to Perry Gulch. During prohibition 1920-1933, Anderson Valley continued to be a busy place. It is said that they made Jackass Brandy, a favorite among valley folks. There were distinct paths up Greenwood Road used by the valley people to get their favorite drink. The first winery in the valley was on the Peterman ranch. In 1911 & 1912 Joe Pinoli built the winery and successfully planted the first grapes on the valley floor. His wife did the wash, so men from the railroad would go to the winery to pick up their laundry and buy some Jackass Brandy. In the 1920's Italian Swiss planted 100 acres near the AV High School. They weren't successful, it was too cold and they didn't get the right sugar content.

Also at this time a Tan Oak mill was built at the corner of Highway 128 and Greenwood Rd. They used the oak to tan hides to leather. Maple Basin also had a mill. There continued to be many mills throughout Anderson Valley including the Clow Ridge Mill and the Nash Mill Ranch Mill, which I am currently a steward and conservationist of the lands to this day.

During the 1940's - 50's there were 50 mills alone to be replaced by wineries beginning in the 1960's. In 1972, Dan Edmeades built the first winery. Wiley's came in 1971 and the Bennetts and Collins started the Navarro Winery. Then in the early 80's Roederer moved into the valley becoming the first corporate wine operation. Since then more and more have moved to our valley.

History and description [edit]

Although Boontling is based on English, many of its unusual words are unique to [Boonville](#), California.

[Scottish Gaelic](#) and [Irish](#), and some [Pomoan](#) and Spanish words also contribute to this jargon.^[4]

Boontling was invented in the late 19th century and had quite a following at the turn of the 20th century. It

is now mostly spoken by aging [counter-culturists](#) and native [Anderson Valley](#) residents. Because the town of Boonville has only a little more than 700 residents, Boontling is an extremely esoteric jargon, and is quickly becoming archaic. It has over a thousand unique words and phrases.

Origins [edit]

The Anderson Valley, of which Boonville is the largest town, was an isolated farming, ranching, and logging community during the late 19th century. There are several differing versions as to the origin of Boontling. Some assert that the jargon was created by the women, children, and young men in the hop fields and sheep shearing sheds as a means of recreation, and that it spread through the community as the children continued using it when they grew up.^[5] Myrtle R. Rawles explains that Boontling was started by the children of Boonville as a language game which enabled them to speak freely in front of elders without being understood.^[6] It is believed that the jargon originated from Ed (Squirrel) Clement and Lank McGimsey, circa 1890.

chiggul and zeese." (I telephoned my girlfriend to go to a party for good food and coffee.)

Some common Boontling Terms:

Aplenty Bahl Steinber Horn: Really great beer.

Apple Head: A girl friend.

Bahlest: excellent or great

Bahl Hornin': good drinking

Barney Flats: Hendy Woods National Forest. A spectacular forest of virgin redwoods, located in Anderson Valley.

Belk Region: Bell Valley. A scenic valley located just beyond the baldies, northeast of Boonville. It was here in the hop fields, during the turn of the century, that the language of Boontling originated.

Boont: **Boonville.** The largest community and focal center of Anderson Valley. The town where the language of Boontling originated. Now famous for its local brewery.

Bucky: A nickel (A politically incorrect reference to the Indian head).

Bucky Walter: A telephone

Charlie Ball: To embarrass (A local indian of this name was easily embarrassed).

Deep Enders: Residents of the town of Navarro, located due west of Anderson Valley and bordering the Pacific Coast.

Heelch: A large quantity.

High Rollers: Residents of the town of Yorkville, the smallest town in Anderson Valley. Located 10 miles east of Boonville.

Horn: A drink; to drink. (Dialectal.)

Jeffer: A large fire. (A Boonter named Jeff built large fires in his fireplace.)

Shoveltooth: A doctor; an M.D. (A local doctor was so nicknamed because he had protruding teeth.)

It's not just shy sluggin' gorms neemer: It's not just for breakfast anymore.

It's a slow lope'n a beeson tree: Literally a comfortable pace on a horse, while sitting on a very comfortable saddle. Commonly referred to mean "a mellow ride."

Pike: A hike or stroll

Poleeko: Philo. The second largest town in Anderson Valley, located 6 miles west of Boonville.

Rudy nebs: pristine, mineral rich, well water.

Tidrik: A party; a social gathering. (Probably from “tea drink,” a dialectal expression meaning **the same thing.**)

Zeese: Coffee. (A local hunter-camp cook nicknamed Zeese, from his initials Z.C., made bitterly strong coffee.)

Chapter 14

Toxic Mendocino and Resource Extraction

In 2002, the 420 acre lumber mill in Fort Bragg, California shut down. Home to the country's second-largest redwood mill for over a century, the mill was a major employer for generations and part of the culture of the blue-collar north coast town.

The mill, owned by Georgia-Pacific, took up a space roughly half the size of Central Park, between downtown Fort Bragg and the Pacific Ocean. Among several toxic hot spots discovered there were five plots of soil with high levels of



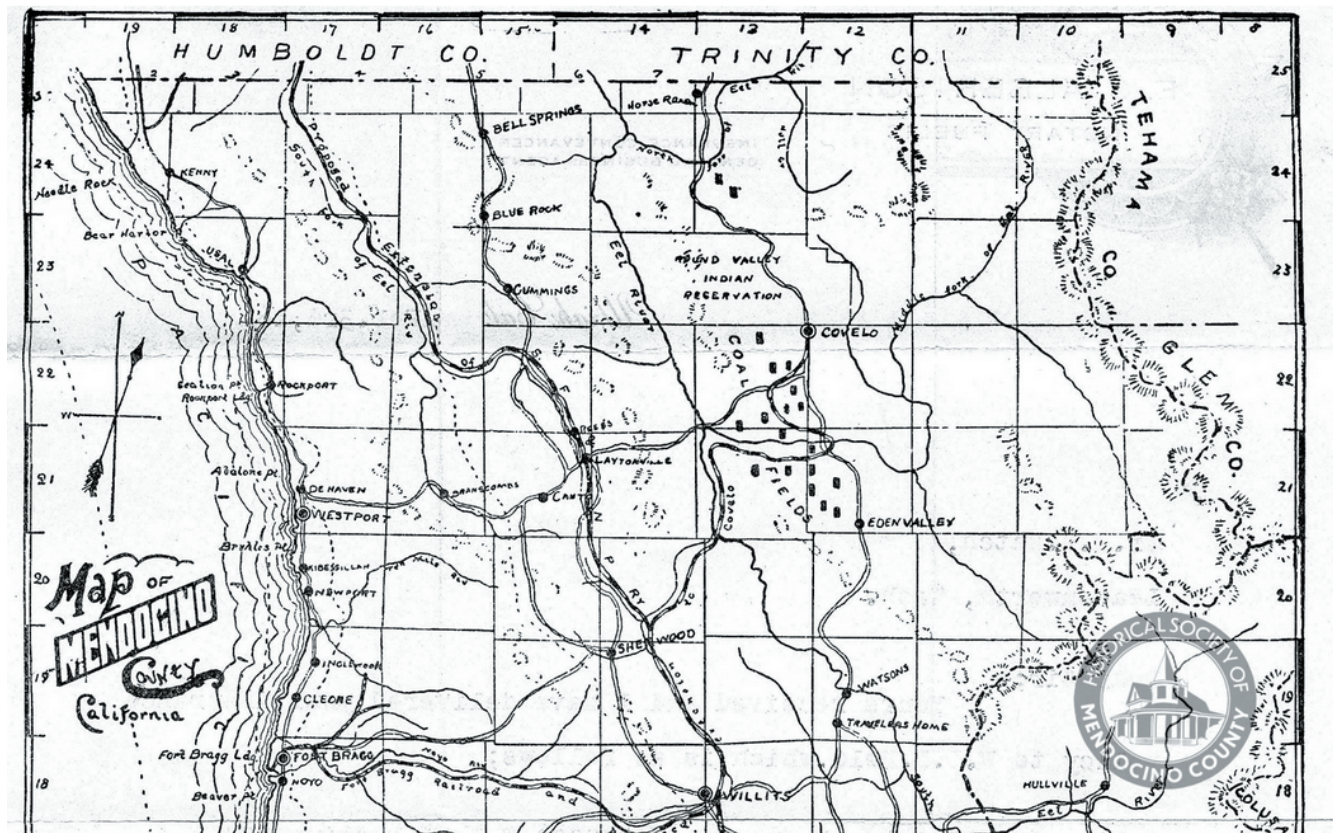
dioxin that Georgia-Pacific says were fly ash piles from 2001-2002, when the mill burned wood from Bay Area landfills to create power and sell it to Pacific Gas & Electric. Redwood bark was sprayed with PCB oil so that it would burn in the power house. The result was the creation of the most toxic chemical known to science, large molecule dioxin. Not only is large molecule dioxin known to cause cancer and other serious conditions, it can damage living organisms, including humans, on the level of their DNA.

Since the mill closed, the city of Fort Bragg has been working with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to clean-up the dioxin-contaminated coastline. To date, thousands of truck loads of contaminated soil have been hauled off to a toxic waste dump 200 miles away. Other polluted acreage has been bio-remediated in place. By the end of this year, the two halves of the Noyo headlands coastal trail that have been built on the former mill site, will finally be linked together, allowing Fort Bragg to leave behind its reputation as a coastal town without a coast.

The remediation process has been challenging, due to opposition from Georgia-Pacific and an active vocal community that has demanded a thorough clean-up every step of the way. Now, after 15 years of effort, the clean-up is reaching an end. There is however, one last piece that needs to be remediated: the Mill Pond. This pond was the recipient of a plethora of hazardous materials including transformers, batteries, and chemicals. Testing by DTSC shows unsafe levels of dioxins and PCBs, as well as other toxins in the pond. Community members are concerned because the pond is surrounded by a wetlands area and is within close proximity to the ocean. If a tsunami or earthquake should occur, the sludge in the pond could be released into coastal waters, contaminating marine life including species that are valuable to the fishing industry.

Trash2Treasure

Glass Beach is the well-known southern beach of MacKerricher State Park in Fort Bragg. Glass Beach gets its name from the smooth colorful glass pieces that you can find mixed into the pebbly beach. This site was once a trash dump so broken bottles from the garbage cans of local residents have been transformed into little treasures to be found and photographed. Few seem to understand the profound irony.



Mendocino County map circa 1900 showing railroad route plans and the Round Valley coal fields, courtesy of the Mendocino Historical Society

“Supply the whole of the Pacific Coast with coal for ten years”

Initially these coal deposits were thought to be extensive enough to supply enough coal to take care of the heating needs of San Francisco. At this time California had virtually no coal mining, the state’s need for coal was supplied by train from out of state, and sometimes shipped from Australia, highlighting the importance of developing the Round Valley deposits.

The Ukiah press reported that four gentlemen had passed through enroute to the coal fields, where the men would be investigating the 23,640 acres coal lands that were owned by the Flood estate and John W Mackay. The quality of the coal led to the prediction of a coming “veritable mine of wealth to our county”. Humboldt county took note, spurring talk of extending their railway further south, or a possible direct track to the Shelter Cove port from Round Valley. Enthusiasm grew, and a railroad line from Willits to Sherwood Valley and west to the coal fields was proposed. By early 1891, the tunnel at the mine was 600 feet deep, and the fifteen foot coal ledge that was visible led experts to estimate an output of 1,000 tons a day once mining commenced in earnest. Though large deposits of coal had been found, work continued in order to find the main deposit.

New Coal Beds

Humboldt Times

May 14, 1890

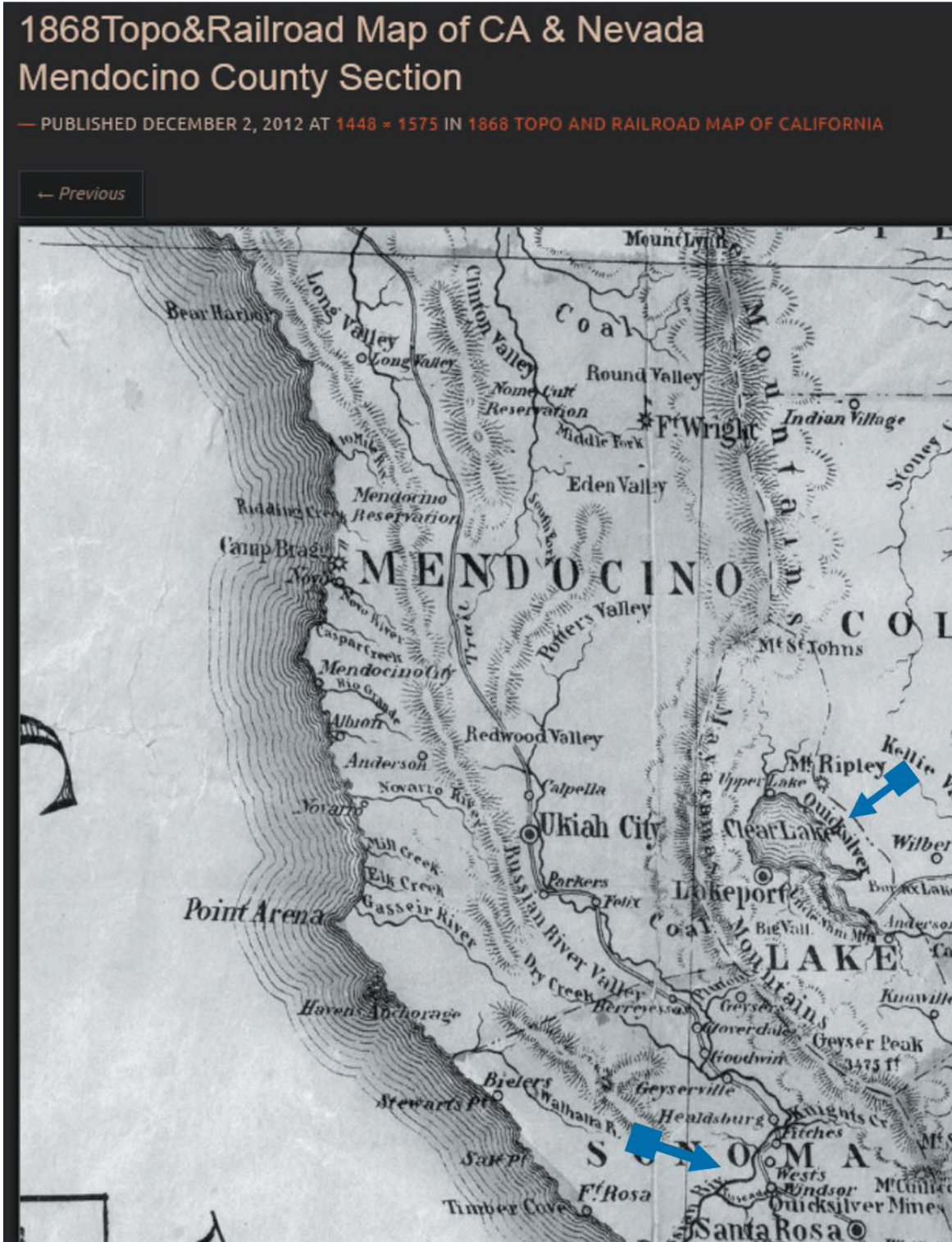
Rich coal beds have been discovered between Sherwood Valley and Round Valley of Eel River, which are claimed to be as rich as any in the world. An expert was up from San Francisco last week and Mr. Markle took him to them without any trouble, although he had not been there since '68. Mr. Markle says the expert examined the coal found very carefully, and pronounced it to be as good as any he had ever seen, and from its formation and the quantity exposed on the surface of the ground, said the supply was inexhaustible.

After some calculations the expert said to Mr. Markle: “This small piece of country between these two hills contains enough coal to supply the whole of the Pacific Coast for ten years.”

Mr. Markle says in one place a wide ledge of coal extends across the river which rises up perpendicular from the banks fifty feet high. A fine specimen was brought in which can be seen at the Fort Bragg company's store. Those coal beds can be tapped by the Fort Bragg railroad and are about thirty-five miles from this place. The coal can be shipped from this port cheaper than any other way of transit. It is not likely that these coal fields will be allowed to remain long in their present undeveloped state, and we would not be surprised to see capitalists step in at an early day and work this vast mine of wealth. Fort Bragg, it is likely to presume, will be the shipping point of these coal beds, which means more business for our town—Fort Bragg Advocate.

Quicksilver Mines

From this 1868 map we see Quicksilver mines identified. Quicksilver was mined to make red mercury to use on buildings to generate free energy as I get into detail in my book “The Incredible Story of the Founding of California by Genocide”.



Quick Silver Red Mercury Mines

Discovered in the 1820s by native Mexican-Californio's, New Almaden mines near San Jose and Silicon Valley, are the oldest mines in California and were one of the most productive red mercury mines in the country. Mercury mining was an industry of greater importance in the history of California and the West than even its formidable production totals tell, 28,000 flasks of about 50,000 flasks produced worldwide in 1851, the first year of reliable production statistics.

South of San Jose, New Almaden was the oldest and richest mine in California. Discovered in 1845, its quicksilver payload was once crucial for gold and silver processing and manufacturing munitions. It produced over \$75 million from the deepest network of quicksilver shafts on earth. Diverse laborers populated this thriving town, creating neighborhoods called Hacienda, English-town, and Spanishtown, along with the white man's mine manager's stately home, Casa Grande.

For the next four decades the *California mercury mines produced roughly half of the world's supply*. The mercury produced in California had a high trade value, and it was successfully sold throughout the Pacific Basin and the world. In fact, half of all California mercury produced in the nineteenth century was exported.

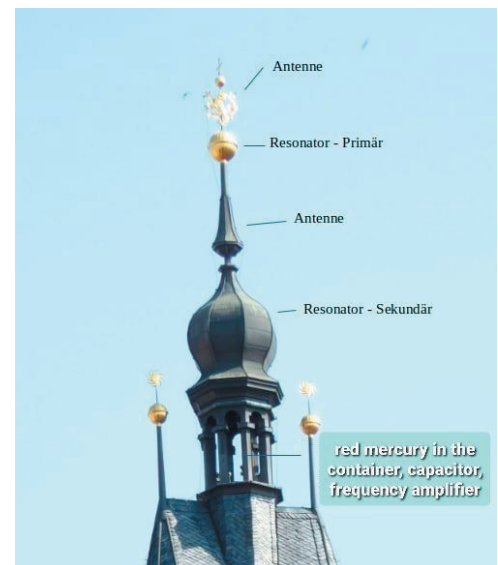
But although the sale value of mercury could be lucrative the value paled in comparison with the wealth and power to be had by controlling the mercury supply for whoever had red mercury available could access have access to free energy. In 1890, when mercury was supplanted by cyanide as the key to refining gold and silver or so we are told/sold. It was also the same time when electricity build out began and money could be made by charging for electrical power. Another coinkinky, like the Tesla dome that was destroyed by J.P. Morgan as well. You can't make money on free available for all energy, so free energy that Tesla was said to have proven was buried from pubic access or even awareness.

Few are even aware, but red mercury aka quicksilver, was/is used to provide free energy when used with copper domes and Wifi antennas of yesteryear. It is also used with copper domes we see in state capitol buildings and cathedrals worldwide.

This is why most domes of the past were built with copper. California mercury mines produced roughly half of the world supply. Free energy was available to all if they had red mercury to use.

The mercury produced in California had a high trade value and it was successfully sold throughout the Pacific Basin and the world. In fact, *half of all California mercury produced in the nineteenth century was exported*. Although the sale value of mercury could be lucrative, this value paled in comparison with the wealth and power to had by controlling the mercury supply made controlling the narrative of free energy for all essential.

To hide the amazing free energy principles from the public, red mercury stories were fabricated to the public like how the Russians had acquired red mercury and were making nuclear weapons made from this precious metal aka the "Red Scare".



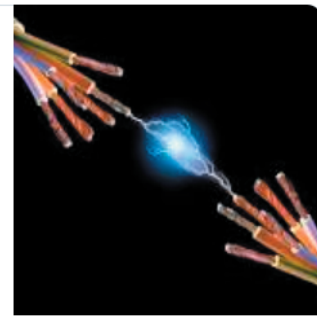
Wikipedia “Red Mercury”

“There is evidence that the Soviets churned out vast quantities of mercury antimony oxide, the intermediate - and equally elusive - compound from which red mercury is supposedly produced by placing it inside a nuclear reactor. There’s no doubt that they made a large amount of that stuff. I’ve talked to chemists who have analysed it in East Germany but what they did with it is a mystery. Some say the intermediate compound can multiply the yield of explosions and that it was used inside conventional Soviet nuclear weapons or as a rocket fuel additive. Others say the compound was irradiated in the core of nuclear reactors to produce pure red mercury, capable of exploding with enough heat and pressure to act as a trigger inside a briefcase-sized fusion bomb. The International Atomic Energy Authority in Vienna takes a different view. “Red mercury doesn’t exist,” a spokesman says. “The whole thing is a bunch of malarkey.”

Copper City, Mendocino County

Copper City is an unincorporated community in Glenn County, California located in the Mendocino National Forest. It lies at an elevation of 5837 feet. Copper ore was discovered along mountain creeks in this area during the 1860s, creating an influx of miners with “Copper Fever” to this remote site in the eastern Coastal Mountain Range. The mining community dissipated nearly as quickly as it sprung up, and nothing remains of it today other than the place name. There is a small gold and copper-bearing district in southeastern Mendocino County in the mountains between the Russian River on the west and Clear Lake on the east. The region is underlain by sandstone, shale, and serpentine.

So **copper** is a lattice of positive **copper** ions with free electrons moving between them. The electrons can move freely through the metal. For this reason, they are known as free electrons. They are also known as conduction electrons, because they help **copper** to be a good **conductor of heat and electricity**.



Copper processing is a complicated process that begins with mining of the ore (less than 1% copper) and ends with sheets of 99.99% pure copper called cathodes, which will ultimately be made into products for everyday use. The most common types of ore, copper oxide and copper sulfide, undergo two different processes, hydrometallurgy and pyrometallurgy, respectively, due to the different chemistries of the ore. When it is economically feasible, a mine may extract both types of copper minerals; when it is not possible, mines will only process either the copper oxides or the copper sulfides.

Copper is an excellent thermal and electrical conductor among the engineering metals (second only to silver). Many power systems that utilize copper **generate and transmit energy** with high efficiency and with minimum environmental impacts, therefore it’s value was immense.

The Early Days of Copper Mining in California

by **DANA MARTIN BATORY**
402 E. Bucyrus St.
Crestline, Ohio 44827

The existence of copper on the Pacific Coast had been known years before California's statehood in 1850. While California was still a territory copper ore had been found in 1840 near Solidad Pass about 90 miles north of Los Angeles.

The first officially recorded discovery of copper in California was made by state geologist Dr. J.B. Trask (1851-54). During his travels he reported finding copper in nearly every county in the State—the first near a place then called Round Tent, Nevada County. Little attention was paid to Trask's reports and his notes and ore specimens were soon lost or destroyed; hence they did little or nothing to promote copper mining.

Gold

In the summer of 1855 attention was again drawn to copper's existence by the discovery of ore at Hope Valley, Amador County, by an old prospector called Uncle Billy Rodgers. About the same time prospectors operating in Eldorado County found a large body of green and blue copper carbonates (malachite and azurite) on a hillside a few miles from Placerville. Attracted by the minerals' brilliant colors they sent several sacks off to San Francisco where assay revealed 40 percent copper, then worth \$140 per ton. Though these discoveries were mentioned in nearly all of California's newspapers they were forgotten in the frantic search for gold.

The great copper deposits of the Pacific Coast remained untouched until November 1860. Hiram Hughes, while prospecting among the foot-hills bordering San Joaquin Valley, unknowingly uncovered the gossan of a copper deposit.

Until then Quail Hill No. 1 was just another insignificant mound among the Gopher Hills in southwest Calaveras County, about 35 miles southeast of Stockton on the Stanislaus river.

This gossan, resembling a mass of iron-rust held together by a quartz framework, was rich in gold. Hughes worked the claim for gold. Soon after, while searching for more "iron-rust" he discovered the outcropping of what later became the Napoleon Mine, about 3 miles southwest of his first discovery. As there was less gold and more of what was then to him an unknown mineral, he sent some of the ore to San Francisco. Assay showed 30 percent copper, worth about \$120 per ton.

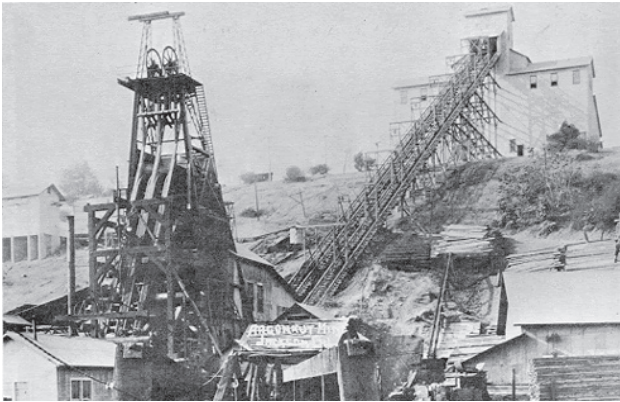
The Copper Rush

When this became known there was a great rush to begin prospecting. Because copper indications were nearly everywhere among the Gopher Hills, hundreds of claims were quickly marked out and recorded. As none of the mines except the Napoleon ever produced much marketable ore, work soon stopped. Hughes and his partners, after partially developing the Napoleon, sold 11/18 of it to a company for \$22,000 in 1862. After taking out and shipping about 4,000 tons of good ore, the Napoleon Copper Mining Company sold the mine to San Francisco ore dealers Martin & Greenman in 1864. Much of the copper used by the Union forces during the Civil War came from this and other mines in the area.

Copperopolis

Notwithstanding the extensive amount of prospecting following Hughes' discovery, it was not until June 1861 that the lode on which the mines of Copperopolis

Copper Mines



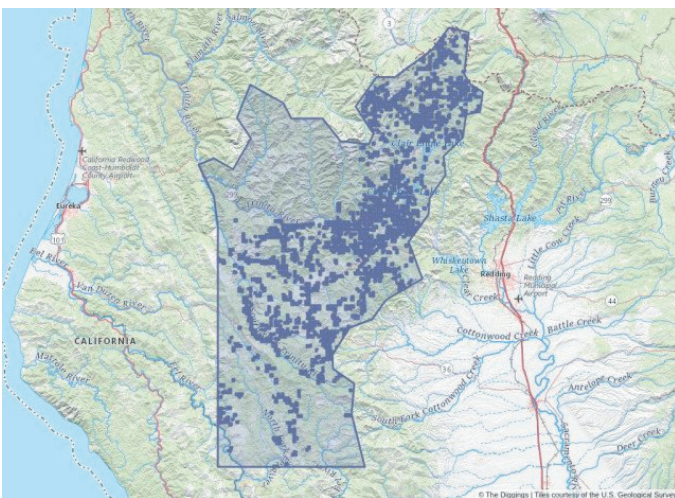
Finding information on all the copper mines in CA is difficult. Copper was **first discovered in California in 1840**, in Los Angeles County. The mine, at Soledad, produced a small amount of copper in 1854. The Napoleon mine at Copperopolis in Calaveras County opened in 1860 and was so productive that it ignited a boom in other copper-mining properties from **1862 to 1866**. The copper deposits which have been actively mined and smelted since 1895 are found in a number of districts in Shasta County, California; among the

more prominent mines are the Iron Mountain, Bully Hill, Mammoth, and Balaklala. The production of copper in 1917 was 26,700,000 pounds.

Placer gold first attracted adventurers to the northern mines after its discovery in Shasta County in 1848 by General Reading, but almost immediately, valuable deposits of copper were also noted. Copper production remained idle until the Mountain Copper Company acquired Iron Mountain in 1896. **British and eastern financiers such as Guggenheim and Rothschild** saw the potential in the unique combination of high-grade copper ore, a functioning railway, and vast quantities of limestone and quartz for flux, and they invested in major smelters to conquer the difficult sulfide ore.

Platinum was also found near the Trinity River around Junction City. The area has long been known to produce platinum as well as gold. What makes it particularly interesting is that early reports mention solid platinum nuggets that weighed in at **2.5 troy ounces**. This was an exceptionally rare find.

Copper mines of Trinity County, California



The decades of copper mining were the greatest period of prosperity in Shasta County's history, producing towns such as Coram, Keswick, Kennett, and Copper City and attracting thousands of hardworking miners and townspeople as well as new railroads such as the Sacramento Valley & Eastern, Quartz Hill, and Iron Mountain.

While the boom ended in deforestation and erosion, the actions of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Shasta Dam brought prosperity to the area. Only a small percentage of the rock removed contains copper, so the rock must be crushed and treated. There are two primary types of copper ore, copper oxide and copper sulfide. Copper oxide ore was crushed and treated with *sulfuric acid* in big vats. Today, most of the copper towns rest under Lake Shasta, yet still leach sulfuric acid into the water supplies to this day.

Copperopolis

With the discovery of copper ore in 1860 by Thomas McCarty and William K. Reed, the town of Copperopolis sprang into existence and soon became the largest producer of copper in the western United States. The population of Copperopolis grew to exceed 10,000 by 1863. The Union mine was the largest producing mine in the area, working three shafts and hundreds of men on the payroll. During the three wars, the Civil War, World War I, World War II, much of the copper ore that was so vital to the implements of war was supplied by this area.

During the Civil War the price of copper reached an all-time high of 55 cents a pound, falling to 19 cents when the war drew to a close. From 1861 until 1976, the camp had produced about 72,500,000 pounds of copper valued at the time at \$12,100,00. More than 60 commercial buildings lined the streets of the town during the 1860s. *Much of the town burned in 1867*, and with the Civil War over and copper prices declining, it was not rebuilt.

Copper City, Mendocino County

Copper City is an unincorporated community in Glenn County, California located in the Mendocino National Forest. It lies at an elevation of 5837 feet. Copper ore was discovered along mountain creeks in this area during the 1860s, creating an influx of miners with “Copper Fever” to this remote site in the eastern Coastal Mountain Range. The mining community dissipated nearly as quickly as it sprung up, and nothing remains of it today other than the place name.

Copper Mines in the Sierra Nevada’s

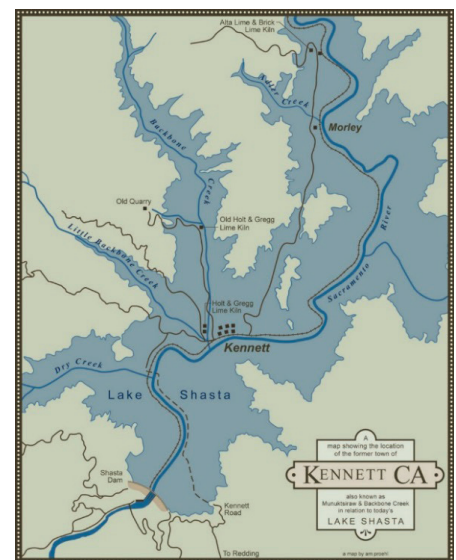
The most important copper mines in the gold foothill belt have been the Big Bend mine, Butte County, Spenceville and Boss mines in Nevada County. Also, there were the Dairy Farm and Valley View mines in Placer County. Copper Hill and Newton mines in Amador County. Penn, Quail Hill, Napoleon, Collier, Keystone-Union and North Keystone mines in Calaveras County. Blue Moon, Pocahontas, Green Mountain and La Victoria mines in Mariposa County. Buchanan, Jessie Belle, and Daulton mines in Madera County and Fresno Copper and Copper King mines in Fresno County but good luck finding any maps with these old copper mines anywhere.

Buried Cities

To hide the fact that Copper was available in abundance throughout California and used for free energy back in the Tartarian days, the Controllers buried many of the mines that are still to this day leaching toxic waste into the drinking water reservoirs throughout Northern California.

Kennett, California was once a boomtown in Northern California, prospering in the late 1800’s and early 1900’s, with numerous stores, saloons, a hotel and a schoolhouse. There were two very large copper mines in the area that contained extremely pure copper ore and brought great wealth and trade to Kennett.

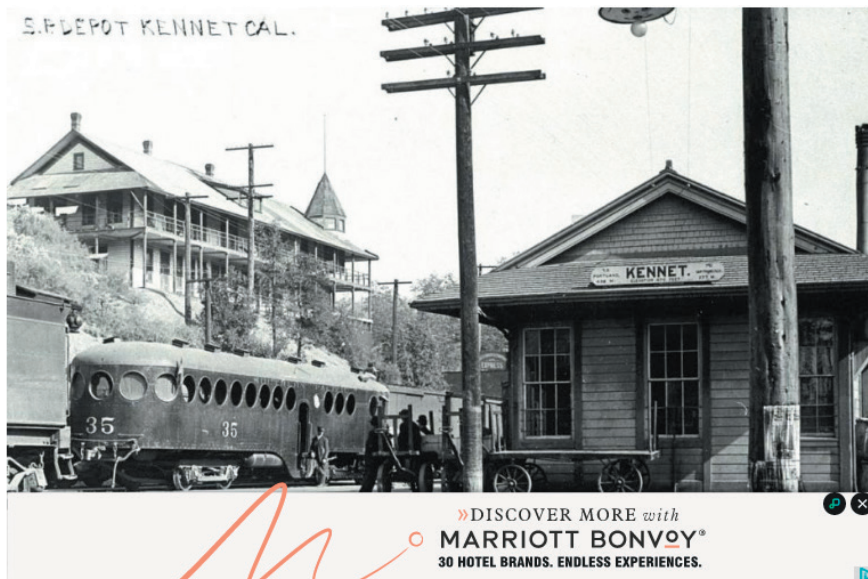
And while the artifacts of this town are now lost to the 400-foot deep waters of the lake, we still have the photos and stories to map together what was once an important part of Northern



California's rich history. Kennett was originally settled by nine groups of Wintu Native Americans in 250 villages surrounding what was then an upper stretch of the Sacramento River.

European fur-trappers were said to have settled in the area in the early 1800's. Within a few years' time, 75% of the Wintu tribe population that lived there were dead with disease from contact with the white settlers. There were also other mining towns of Shasta buried when Lake Shasta was damned. Among them were the towns of Baird, Copper City, Elmore, Etter, Morley, Pitt and Winthrop.

In 1852, the *Daily Alta California* noted the discovery of gold at Backbone Creek; this became the site of the town of Kennett. Once the discovery of gold became known followed by silver and the most important disclosure of copper and irons, it wasn't long before the railroad came to Kennett. Miners, entrepreneurs, trappers and so many others flooded the area. The towns were rich and flourishing; schools, churches, businesses turned the roughshod beginnings into real, functioning communities.



At one time Kennett, Ca, had 40 saloons, dozens of trade stores, a hotel, hospital, a schoolhouse- it even had an opera house- that is, before it was sitting at the bottom of the huge man-made Lake Shasta. Kennett is now completely invisible, buried as deep as 400 feet below the water's surface. There is no record of any public hearings to ask Kennett residents their opinion. Kennett might not be the lost city of Atlantis, but this was once a thriving community and one of the most important mining towns in the territory. Only the surviving archival photographs can help us uncover the submerged history and memories of what life would have been like in this drowned town of northern California...

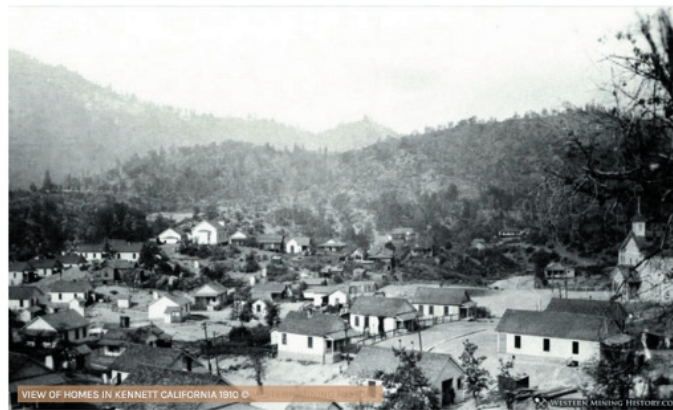
Once the natives were cleared out, Euro-American miners, trappers, entrepreneurs, gamblers, ladies of the good life, all descended on the territory looking for their particular treasure and pleasure. As prosperity became a way of life, families were formed, churches and hospital built, schools created for the children, businesses thrived. As the veins of copper, iron, silver and gold slowly ran out, it no longer was viable to the Controllers, so they buried entire towns underwater throughout NorCal.



At the northern end of the Sierra Nevada, in Plumas County, the Walker, Engels, and Superior mines together produced more than 140 thousand tons of copper. **The Engels Mine produced 117 million pounds of copper ore** and was the largest copper mine in California.



devastated Kennett, depleting the population to below the required level to be considered an incorporated city.



This turned out to be quite convenient for federal government which had considered building a dam in the area since the 1870s and in 1935, construction on Shasta Dam began. The diminished population of the town was likely considered too insignificant to bother asking Kennett's residents if they would mind, as there is no record of them conducting any public hearing.



During the recent Californian drought, news outlets reported some of the inundated towns of Shasta (among them: Baird, Copper City, Elmore, Etter, Morley, Pitt, Winthrop and the largest, Kennett) were beginning to reveal themselves after nearly a century due to the low levels. Old bridges, train trestles, tunnels and the foundations from towns long-drowned began to pop out of the lake's muddy depths.



Downtown Kennett being enveloped by the lake

[More details](#)

The saloon even distilled and bottled its own successful brand of whiskey which was served to patrons on a 150 foot long redwood bar. Scantly clad women catered to thirsty customers under the Tiffany chandeliers and ceiling frescoes of nude women. At its peak, Kennett boasted a population of 10,000.



Kennett was so lavish and classy that it even had Tiffany chandeliers for a population of 10,000 at its peak. Now buried under Lake Shasta.

Construction on the Lake Shasta dam began in 1935. There was no public hearing to ask

the remaining Kennett residents their opinion, and the diminished population was essentially forced out as the dam began to form. Some residents sold their land to the government before leaving but others waited it out until the very end, only abandoning their homes once the water began to rise. Kennett was completely submerged **by 1944**, just one year before Shasta Dam was completed.

Iron Ore

Another successful mining town in the Shasta County was Heroult. Its production included not only gold, silver and copper, but became an internationally known **iron producing giant**. The American Society for Metals honored the pioneering iron center for its introduction of electric furnaces in the direct reduction of iron ore. According to the Shasta Lake Heritage and Historical Society, the electric furnace is considered by the ASM International Society a “watershed of the current mini-mill steel industry plants in the United States.” The town of Heroult stayed active until 1919 and was deserted by 1928.

Whiskeytown, Shasta County



In the Whiskeytown Reservoir near Redding, an old Gold Rush camp lies at the bottom of the lake. The town flooded in 1962 after the construction of the Whiskeytown Dam in 1960 and tourists can go scuba diving in the lake to explore the remains of the town. An entire steam engine was allegedly discovered. On September 28th, 1963, following his trip to Mt. Lassen, JFK flew to the Whiskeytown National Recreation Area for the dedication of the dam, in which he delivered a speech to nearly 10,000 onlookers. “This

dam stands for the realization of an old and cherished dream,” said Kennedy. He was assassinated weeks late in Dallas, Texas by order of Roman Catholic Archdiocese, Cardinal Spellman.

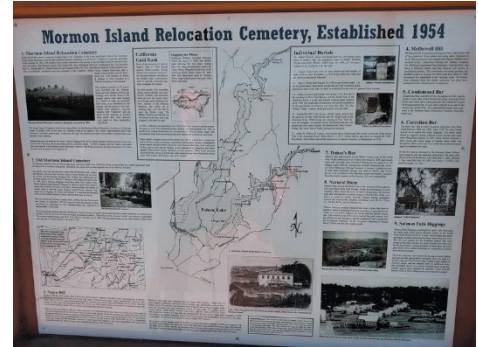
Folsom Lake

Currently located under Folsom Lake, Mormon Island was a Gold Rush mining town founded by Mormon prospectors. The island was flooded in 1955 when the Folsom Dam was built. Camps like Condemned Bar, Mormon Island, Salmon Falls and Negro Hill were buried by the Army Corps of Engineers when work began on the dam in 1951.

Condemned Bar was founded in 1848. A bridge connected El Dorado and Placer Counties. **Mormon Island** was formed when about 150 Mormons and other miners flocked to the site, which was named Mormon Island. This was the first major gold strike in California after James W. Marshall's discovery at Coloma, we are sold, yet Mormons were already returning gold to Salt Lake City in 1847.

The population of the town in 1853 was more than 2,500. It had four hotels, three dry-goods stores, five general merchandise stores, an express office, and many small shops. The first ball in Sacramento County was held there on December 25, 1849. *A fire destroyed the town in 1856, and it was never rebuilt.*

Another Gold Rush town located under Folsom Lake, Red Bank, was once the site of a gold mine. The remains became partially visible in 2015, and visitors stumbled upon doorknobs, stirrups and various mining tools. After the Gold Rush, Red Bank became a winery and dairy farm.

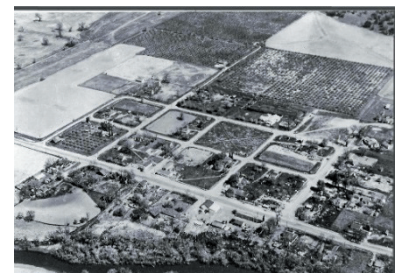


Negro Hill

One of the earliest recorded locations worked by 'African American' gold miners was Negro Bar, which received its name because the 'African Americans' were the first to mine the area. Most 'African American' miners departed from Negro Bar by 1852. Many moved to nearby camps a bit higher in the regions. These areas were known as Negro Hill, Little Negro Hill, Negro Flat and Massachusetts Flat. The fields proved more successful than Negro Bar. Negro Bar later became home to Caucasian and Chinese miners as the town later grew to become the city of Folsom. The current Negro Bar State Recreation Area, located on the opposite side of the American River, retains the historic name of California's first successful 'African American' gold mining site.

Lake Berryessa

The town of Monticello resides under Lake Berryessa in Napa County. Established in 1866, Monticello was a peaceful town until the United States Bureau of Reclamation made the decision to dam the Putah River to form Lake Berryessa. Up until the dam was being built in 1950, the town had a hotel, a general store, a restaurant, two gas pumps, and a cemetery. Around 300 people lived there, mostly ranchers and farmers, many of them related. While Napa wasn't yet known for wine, by all accounts the soil was remarkably productive. Locals grew alfalfa, grain, grapes, pears, and walnuts. By the time the dam opened in 1957, crops had been torn out and residents forced from their homes. Today, Monticello Dam provides water to Solano County. The town's residents strongly objected to the Bureau's decision and gained national attention when photographer Dorothea Lange created a photo essay titled "Death of a Valley."



Lake Almanor

Lake Almanor was originally called Big Meadows as it was home to the Northern Maidu tribes. “New settlers” arrived in the area beginning in the 1820’s. In the mid 1860’s, Dr. William Pratt established a hotel and renamed the town “Prattville”. The end of the town began when the Great Western Power Company began buying up the land in 1912. By 1914, a dam was created across the North Fork and Feather Rivers and Prattville was buried under. Where thousands lived, not the still remaining has a population of just 33.

Bidwell’s Bar

In 1968, Lake Oroville flooded the West Branch, North Fork, Middle Fork, and South Fork canyons of the Feather River. Also inundated were the communities of Las Plumas, the Big Bend Powerhouse, Bidwell Bar, and Enterprise. Freemason John Bidwell discovered gold in the region in 1848. The population grew to 2,000 with a post office in 1853 (how was mail sent and received?). The first suspension bridge west of the Mississippi was completed in 1856 and called Bidwell Bar Bridge. Bidwell’s Bar suffered a quick decline after the Gold Rush as only 30 people remained in the town by 1882. The town was flooded after the creation of Lake Oroville in 1968.

Toxic Mendocino SHIT2WATER2U

Is recycled wastewater the answer to California’s water shortage?

USC Viterbi researcher Dan McCurry discusses recycling sewage, how golf courses are watered and his personal water usage.



BY Paul McQuiston • JUNE 14, 2022



Water levels in Grant Lake, part of the Los Angeles Aqueduct system, are down due to a low snowpack. (Photo/Ross Stone, Unsplash)

Ukiah recycles our waste from the sewers and processes our effluents (shit and pee) and through osmosis and other “purifiers”, our waste is reused for watering vineyards and farms as well as in our drinking water at our schools and in our homes..

Waste Water Treatment Plant Operations

The Waste Water Treatment Plant, operational since 1958, serves the City of Ukiah and the Ukiah Valley Sanitation District. It has a current treatment capacity of 2.8 million gallons per day (MGD) of dry weather flow and 20 MGD of peak wet weather flow. Primary treatment removes floating material, oils and greases, sand and silt and organic solids heavy enough to settle in water. Secondary treatment biologically removes most of the suspended and dissolved organic material.



Treatment steps are grit removal, primary sedimentation, secondary treatment (trickling filters), secondary sedimentation, final clarification (advanced waste water treatment facility), sludge digestion (digesters), disinfection, dechlorination, and effluent discharge to the percolation ponds.

The Waste Water Treatment Plant underwent a three year, \$56.5M improvement project that was completed in 2009. This plant will insure continued compliance with permit requirements and meet future demand growth.



Ukiah's secret weapon to outlast the drought: recycled sewage water

By Lana Cohen, Staff Reporter | May 20, 2021

[+ MORE](#)



Recycled water storage ponds (Lana Cohen / The Mendocino Voice)

from Ukiah Wastewater Management website:

Recycled water is treated sewage water that is cleaned and disinfected through a variety of filtration systems and chemicals until it is fit for human use and complies with State Water Resources Control Board recycled water regulations. In Ukiah, after going through regular wastewater treatment plant processes, the water goes through a sand filter and then is put in a tank with chlorine before it is distributed to public schools and parks and private farms and vineyards both within and outside of city limits.

The City of Ukiah gives away all the recycled water for free. Sean White, the director of water and sewer utilities for Ukiah said they do so to incentivize water users to go with recycled water.

We have invested in modernized water infrastructure to enhance sustainability and reduce diversions off the Russian River, while still maintaining service for community needs. Ukiah's state-of-the-art water recycling plant allows the City to serve approximately 325 million gallons of water to farmers, parks and schools and reduces our reliance on the Russian River by at least 30%. **We are utilizing our recycled water capability to serve Oak Manor Park, Riverside Park, and the Ukiah Sports Complex.** Relying on recycled water helps protect the environment and reduces the stress on shared regional resources. Most water districts in the county are preparing for or reacting to water shortages. But Ukiah still has water to go around. One reason for that is their water recycling program, which saves around 1,000 acre feet of water per year, and accounts for one-third of their total use.

“And it’s Free”



Note the Russian River is right next to deshit2drinking water plants and the athletic club!



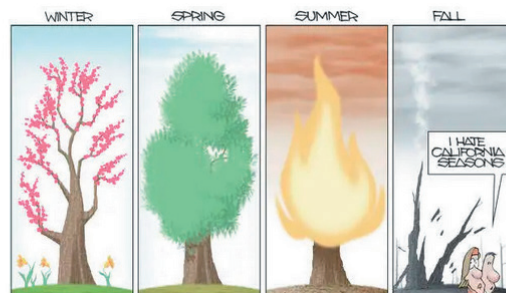
TABU; Towards A Better Understanding

To Awaken, To Alert, To Inform

- Why this Blog?
- Prepped and Prepared
- Everything Nuke 2Day
- Health, Food and Farms
- Food/Beef Prices To Soar in CA
- Mind Controlling Our Children
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California's Big Water Plans; The End of Private Water Rights?

March 32, 2015 | Amerika, Big Brother, drought, water | groundwater management act, private water rights, waste, water | Edit



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November 2014 California Senate puppets passed laws to end private water rights and enact strict water regulations on all Californian's to begin in 2022! How did they know unless the they can manipulate weather at will!

This from a column I wrote in my blog back then:

"Yet behind the scenes, in the dark recesses of California State governance, there is much scheming, plotting and long-term planning going on for the protracted, decades and decades long predicted water shortages ahead for us all. Governor Brown is quietly proposing bills and passing legislation to literally build many more damn dams throughout the state in low-lying basins. The cost estimate from the Governor's office is one half a TRILLION dollars over the next few decades. This is in addition to the \$20 billion we currently spend annually for water management in the state. Last November, voters passed Propositions 1 & 2 to fund some \$18 billion in additional bonds to primarily build-out two large dams each estimated to be one-third the volume of Lake Shasta. One proposed to the East of Lake County and the other near Fresno in the Central Valley.

Arrogantly and boldly, Brown announced these massive building and spending plans just a week before state voters approved Proposition's 1 & 2, yet few local and state news services even carried this important announcement".

From the Santa Rosa Press Democrat, 10/24/14:

'California's growing population and dwindling water require up to \$500 billion in additional investment in water in coming decades, and new state fees for water users could be one way to pay for it', a water plan released Thursday by the state's top water officials said.

'Currently, governments spend about \$20 billion annually on California's water supply, or \$200 billion over 10 years', said Kamyar Guivetchi, head of integrated water management for the Department of Water Resources."

'State officials are calling for another \$500 billion in coming decades. That includes \$100 billion in flood-control projects and \$400 billion to fund a wide range of projects proposed by different regions of the state', Guivetchi said.

The plan looks as far ahead as 2050, spanning a period when California will be dealing with everything from shrinking snowpack, rising seas and encroaching salinity in waterways to more frequent droughts under climate change.

The plan envisions growing cities increasingly taking more water, farmers using less, and water costing more in general. 'It shouldn't be a surprise', Cowin said, that 'water is going to cost more for Californians in the future.'

Included in these large scale projects are for two 30 mile tunnels long planned to take water from the Sacramento River to give to Southern California. (Governor Brown had said these plans were scuttled (read delayed) in favor of getting Prop. 1 & 2 passed last November.) So the state is deep as to the planning for a new era of warming temperatures and little rainfall while informing farmers, both big and small, to expect much less water while residents of the state can expect continued rising water costs.

Central Valley farmers had been supplying some 43% of the nation's food until last year. Now they are being told that no water is coming again this year and they can expect less water in the future as well. Expect food prices to continue to soar again across the country.

Private Water Rights being taken away as well?

In addition, a month before that announcement, Governor Brown also signed into law the "Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014":

This three-bill state legislation, (AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1168 (Pavley) and SB 1319 (Pavley), requires the formation of new local groundwater sustainability agencies responsible for establishing long-term locally-based groundwater management plans and ultimately protecting groundwater quality within their jurisdictions.

'A central feature of these bills is the recognition that groundwater management in California is best accomplished locally. Local agencies will now have the power to assess the conditions of their local water basins and take necessary steps to bring those basins in a state chronic long-term overdraft into balance,' the governor said in his official signing message.

The new groundwater legislation also requires local water agencies to replenish underground aquifers that have been depleted. Farmers will likely have to meter their wells, and some may be forced to cease or dramatically reduce pumping, according to the new bills.

If local water agencies fail to comply with the new rules, state water officials will have the power to do whatever is necessary to enforce the legislation. 'The cost of doing nothing is the biggest economic gamble,' State Senator Fran Pavley said. 'Thousands of homes and small farms cannot keep pace with the race to drill deeper and deeper wells.'

'We have to learn to manage wisely water, energy, land and our investments,' said Gov. Brown this morning. 'That's why this is important.'

Also, according to the new groundwater law:

- By 2017, groundwater management agencies must be created across California.
- By 2020, groundwater basins that are "overdrafted" (meaning more water is being pumped than replenished) must have "sustainability plans."
- By 2022, all other basins must have such plans.
- By 2040, all "high and medium priority" basins must achieve sustainability

According to the above bill legislation, smart meters will be required on all private water wells through newly created local groundwater agencies. If the local agencies do not provide adequate enforcement, the state is declaring that they will intervene.

Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA) will be formed in these priority basins and will be tasked with implementing the provisions of the Act. **The GSAs are given broad authority** to (1) investigate and adopt management plans, (2) require registration of wells and monitoring/annual reporting of extractions, (3) impose extraction fees, (4) impose well spacing requirements, and (5) even limit extraction. Note, however, that any domestic user that pumps less than two acre feet of water per year (or less than 652,000 gallons) is considered a "de minimis extractor" and will be exempt from reporting requirements. To put this exemption in perspective, the average household uses 400 gallons per day or 146,000 gallons per year. Thus, one would have to use over four times that average amount to be subject to the Act's reporting requirements.

Mendocino's Rebel and Renewable Future?

Primary Water; All We Need, All You Want

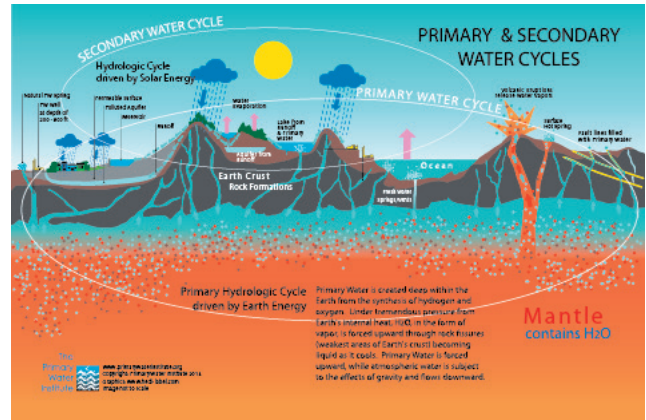
Nature has given the City of Ukiah a high-quality abundant supply of water. As recent experience in 2014-2015, as the driest year on record demonstrates, the City has sufficient water available to meet current and future needs, regardless of water year type or hydrology, of areas well beyond the existing City limits. The City or its processor in interest has been supplying water to its residents since the later 1800's.

Ukiah's wells are drilled through the unconfined aquifer and the well casings are sealed to prevent pulling from this first layer of water – rivers and creeks – and remain sealed within the layers of hard clay. When the well moves into the confined aquifers of stored water, the well casings have porous screens to allow the water to move into the well shaft where it can be pulled up. The wells vary in depth, averaging about 270 feet, and go through multiple layers of aquifers and impermeable clay, pulling water from the spongelike rock and gravel aquifer beds.

The practice of accessing primary water has been around for centuries. What early Greek philosophers like Aristotle and the Italian Leonardo DaVinci believed, and enlightened scientists working at well-known universities today are exploring, is that all water is created in the mantle of the earth and is available in limitless quantities, worldwide. Drilling for primary water looks similar to drilling for ground water. The main difference in accessing primary water is that it requires drilling into a geologic fissure or fault to release the primary water that has risen near the surface. Locating well sites for primary water requires special training and experience. There are countless primary water wells that have been functioning for decades all over California and around the world.

Primary water advantages:

- Provides excellent quality, clean, unspoiled water
- Is fresh and not subject to pollution or surface radiation
- Is created under pressure, so that it comes near the surface by itself, incurring less pumping costs
- Never dries up
- Unlike groundwater, is not subject to the effects of drought
- Does not cause subsidence like some groundwater wells



- Refills depleted groundwater supplies from below in some instances
- Is plentiful and replenishable
- Water can be localized to meet the water needs of individual communities
- Horizontal drilling rigs can benefit fish and wildlife by refilling dried up streams and lakes. Primary water was used to refill dried up lakes such as Lake Elsinore (which went dry in the 1950s).
- Primary water wells can now be used to supplement existing water transport systems like the California aqueduct

The origin of the term “Tree hugger”

The first tree huggers were 294 men and 69 women belonging to the Bishnois branch of Hinduism, who, in 1730, died while trying to protect the trees in their village from being turned into the raw material for building a palace. They literally clung to the trees, while being slaughtered by the foresters. But their action led to a royal decree prohibiting the cutting of trees in any Bishnoi village. And now those villages are virtual wooded oases amidst an otherwise desert landscape.

Not only that, the Bishnois inspired the Chipko movement (chipko means “to cling” in Hindi) that started in the 1970s, when a group of peasant women in the Himalayan hills of northern India threw their arms around trees designated to be cut down.

Within a few years, this tactic, also known as tree satyagraha, had spread across India, ultimately forcing reforms in forestry and a moratorium on tree felling in Himalayan regions.

*One Woman’s Defense and Defiance;
July Butterfly Hill*

*After living two years and eight days on a small tarp-covered platform nestled in the upper boughs of an ancient redwood named Luna. That she lived and existed for over two years **up over 180 feet in the trees top**, but that it was also back to back “mega” winters on the west coast.*

Julia “Butterfly” Hill’s bare feet touched the ground December 18 as she triumphantly ended her world record protest. Her tree-sit ended only after reaching an agreement with Pacific Lumber/Maxxam Corporation, the landowner, to permanently protect the tree and a 200-ft. radius buffer zone from logging. Hill said that the agreement fulfilled her vow not to touch the ground until she had done all she could to preserve the ancient tree whose life had already spanned a millennium.



The village women of the Chipko movement in the early 70’s in the Garhwal Hills of India, protecting the trees from being cut down.

Two 6 x 6 foot platforms in the tree's massive canopy were Julia's home for over two years. She used a solar powered phone by which she served as an in-tree correspondent attracting international media attention. Volunteers hiked 2 1/2 miles up the mountain to deliver food and supplies. Julia endured one of the harshest El Nino storms, was harassed by helicopters and threatened by loggers who were felling trees around her and even received death threats. Most of the time she was wet and cold and sometimes the "discomfort and fear left her sobbing in the fetal position."



"I knew that if I continued to debate politics and science and stayed in the mind instead of the heart and the spirit, it would always be about one side versus the other. We all understand love, however; we all understand respect, we all understand dignity, and we all understand compassion up to a certain point.

Her words:

Dear Friends and Supporters of Sanctuary Forest,

Thank you for all you do to protect, restore and respect our sacred forests.

December 18th marks the 20-year anniversary of my return to terra firma after more than two years living aloft in the branches of our ancient elder, Luna, the 1,000-plus-year-old redwood tree at the top of the ridge above the tiny hamlet of Stafford, overlooking the winding Eel River.

As i reflect upon those two years and the 20 years since, much has changed in our forests and our world, yet much is, sadly, the same, or even more challenging than ever. Today, i write to remind us all of the power of standing together for what we love, even in the face of violence, destruction and separation.

On December 10th, 1997, sit at that time!); **i did not touch the ground again for 738 days. I survived the worst storms in California's recorded history.** i defied Maxxam-controlled Pacific Lumber's efforts to starve me down, sleep-deprive me down and blow me down with a twin-propeller Chinook helicopter. With help from Luna and the Great Mystery, i found a way to transform my grief, rage and fear into love and commitment. Everything i did was dependent upon the help and support of others. My ground crew became my family and superheroes, resupplying me and composting my waste, risking arrest with every hike up that grueling mountain. The office team answered thousands upon thousands of phone calls and emails and helped with media and events. Steel workers from Washington State became allies and then friends after Maxxam took over Kaiser Aluminum and began treating them just as they treated Pacific Lumber's workers. Volunteers provided security and organized rallies. And people made financial contributions for office rent, internet, cell phone bills (exorbitant back then!) and our basic needs. Because we were all giving everything we had to the action, that financial support was vital to our success.

I was able to return to the ground because we successfully negotiated with Pacific Lumber a Deed of Covenant protecting Luna and the surrounding grove in perpetuity, no matter who "owns" the land. Because the Covenant would outlive me, i needed to find an organization that would offer ongoing support for Luna and the grove; Sanctuary Forest stepped up. In the subsequent 20 years, Sanctuary Forest, led by board member Stuart Moskowitz, became angels, stewards and protectors of Luna and the grove.

Sanctuary Forest worked diligently to foster trusting relationships – first with Maxxam/Pacific Lumber, and then with Humboldt Redwood Company, who bought them out. This secured the enforcement and intent of the Covenant. Luna continues to thrive even after someone attacked Luna nearly a year after it came down. That person cut through at least half of Luna, intending to kill the tree. A team came together to save Luna’s life, and others continue to check on the wellbeing of Luna and the surrounding area.

Julia Butterfly Hill lived for 738 days, from December 1997 to December 1999, in the canopy of a giant 1500 year old redwood tree named Luna. She ended her revolutionary action when an agreement was made with Pacific Lumber Company to spare the tree and a 200 foot buffer zone surrounding the tree. Sanctuary Forest based in Humboldt County, CA facilitated a negotiation between Julia, from her perch 180 feet in the canopy, and the Pacific Lumber Company, that included a 50K payment for lost logging revenue (this sum was later donated to research for sustainable forestry). Sanctuary Forest became the trustee of a conservation easement to protect Luna and continues to protect her.

Concerns whether Julia would be strong enough to walk after her long ordeal were soon put aside as she fairly danced barefoot down the steep trail. Along the way she commented on the impacts of continuing logging, and paused where the trail skirted the top of the massive New Year’s Eve 1996 mudslide that had destroyed or damaged seven families’ homes in the hamlet of Stafford far below. She scoffed at Pacific Lumber’s contention that the disastrous slide was not a result of the company’s clearcut logging on the steep slopes above the town, but that it was solely due to unusually heavy rainfall that year. She said she had spent two years observing first hand how the foliage and even the pattern of bark on the tree slowed the falling raindrops, lessening its impact on the soil. The ferns and underbrush help gather up the moisture, she said. “All of those little things that get destroyed when they clearcut are part of keeping that from happening,” she said pointing at the gaping slide. “I don’t care how much they pay a scientist to tell me otherwise. I lived it for two years. I saw it with my own eyes.”



She learned at that time in 1997 only 3% of ancient redwood ecosystem remained. She visited an old growth forest and was awed by the redwoods’ wisdom, energy and spirituality and wanted to make a difference. An introvert and nature-lover, living in a tree for a week or two seemed like something she could do.

Visitors to her treetop nest included not only reporters, photographers and TV crews from near and far, *but singers Joan Baez and Bonnie Raitt*, who did a benefit concert for Julia’s Circle of Life Foundation early in December in the Southern Humboldt town of Redway. The 800 tickets sold out in 20 minutes. Julia became a frequent guest on radio talk shows nationwide, and became a regular treetop correspondent for a cable TV show. The site, next to Highway 101, the “Redwood Highway,” was precisely where the horrific mudslide had buried several homes three years earlier. A flower-bedecked table with a dozen microphones was set up in front of a

like number of cameras from every major TV network, their cables strung to two satellite trucks ready to beam the news instantly to the world. Although she has become known to millions globally through cell-phone media interviews, speeches and radio programs, Julia was amazed at the many cameras and microphones pointed at her, and she shyly exclaimed "wow" several times as she approached. As Julia reached the table she remarked that she hadn't sat in a chair in years, and joked that maybe she could face away from the cameras and talk via a cell phone as she had done nearly every day of the past two years. Asked what was her goal, she answered: "When I first climbed up there I wanted to do something for the forest. When I came out here in the summer of '97 I entered the ancient redwoods for the first time, and I had a life-altering experience.

"There's no way to be in the presence of these ancient beings and not have a new understanding of who we are as people walking on this Earth".

And a few weeks later I found out that they were being destroyed." She knew she had to do something, she said, "and the first thing that I came across that I could do was sit in a tree. If nothing else, my body could gain a reprieve for an over 1,000-year-old redwood tree. I climbed up into the tree, and I told some friends on the ground I'll see you in a few weeks, and that was two years ago.

During those first few weeks I came to the understanding that I needed to do more, that I had a very deep sense from the very depths of my being that we must do more ... to stop the clearcuts, to stop the mudslides. I decided that I would give my word to not touch the ground again, no matter what, until I had done everything I possibly could to make the world aware and get this area protected. And we did it!

Julia used the media to assist her when was literally trying to be blown out of the tree by a Chinook helicopter. She was finally able to contact Anderson Valley's KZYY to get the word out and the resulting media airing ended the attacks on her by the helicopter. She wasted no time taking advantage of the media spotlight to get the word out about the redwoods. By sunset Monday, two days after her descent, she arrived in New York City for a round of TV talk shows, beginning Tuesday morning with a spot on the Today show. The segment began with footage of her descent and the scene at the foot of Luna, and as the narration continued, clips from the activist video documentary, "Luna the Stafford Giant," showing Julia at home atop Luna, cooking meals on a one-burner camp stove, talking on a cell phone, and climbing friskily about on Luna's upper branches. It also showed scenes of the big helicopter buzzing her.

And Continues to This Day..(and the irony of ironies is a sawmill company may buy the lands). As long as Nature has no legal standing in the court system She can be taken and sold for profit without any defense. This is why passing "Rights on Nature" laws are critical to protect Nature, as I discuss in the following chapter.

Coalition forms to protect Jackson Demonstration State Forest

February 26, 2022

By Deb Sally
Lake Group

The Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians (CVBPI), the Mendocino Trail Stewards (MTS), the Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC), the Mendocino County Youth for Climate, and other groups have formed a coalition to protect Jackson Demonstration State Forest in coastal Mendocino County from logging activities.

Jackson is the largest of the state's nine demonstration forests, and it is managed by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention, or CalFire.

At demonstration forests statewide, including Jackson, CalFire officials create Timber Harvest Plans (THPs) that detail proposed commercial logging operations at specific sites that are then put up for sale. A sawmill might purchase a timber sale resulting from one of these THPs or part of one, and then hire a licensed timber operator to fell the trees.



Join us to demand that PG&E stops ravaging our trees and instead invests in modern infrastructure that will greatly reduce wildfire risk. State leaders must hold PG&E accountable for its negligence.

DEMAND ACCOUNTABILITY FROM PG&E: Sign Our Petition!



Like it was planned ahead of time! Directed Energy Attacks on California continues...

Oct 2017 surgical strike in Santa Rosa, California. This scene occurred just a few miles from my home that day. It was right below the Round House, a sacred native round house barn that was 'removed' as well that day. Note the red roof building was untouched as were surrounding buildings.

Sadly, there was also a "tent city" in north Santa Rosa where many homeless were living in peace. Over 100 at my count as I would go and visit them with food and hand warmers over the years..and poof! ..gone and all but forgotten now, just like they never even existed or mentioned of again..and another problem solved for the city and county.



The round barn was right above the lower image. Note some trees untouched as well as road edge.

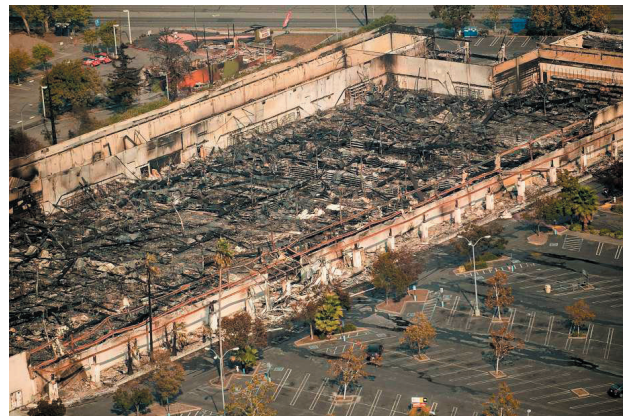
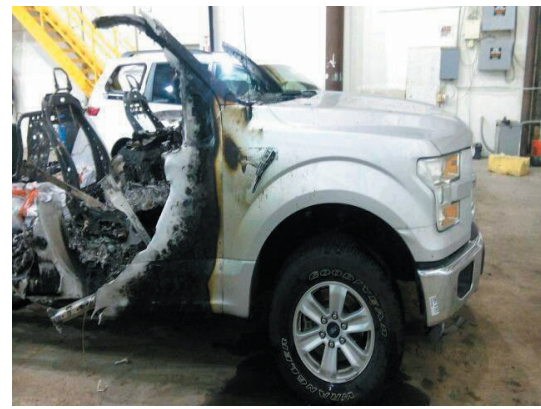


California is being hit relentlessly with Directed Energy attacks that come whenever and wherever our Controllers decide to activate without any warning. Fire Department officials are at a loss to explain what is happening. The "most selective wildfires in history" destroyed the 100 sq ft. Walmart as well as Arby's and Applebee's and Trader Joe's but left the gas station intact!



Cardinal Newman High School Santa Rosa, CA







Gee, How did they know where to stop the fires Oct. 8 & 9th in 2017? Drone surgery is one viable answer yet a forest fire caused burn is completely out of the question. The right image is a picture i took of the laser cuts next to Paradise, CA above the Eel River. Note trailer parks untouched, trees some okay, etc. Now in it's place are stak n' pak 'ems as laid out by Agenda 2021 and Agenda 2030 with "multi-family" units being built and all indoor locking systems for enslavement and control of all.

Not so coincidentally the same DEW attacks targeted marijuana growers in the Redwood Valley and Willits as well as several organic farms.

The Coming Agenda; Universal Basic Income Housing for All

New affordable housing begins to take shape on former Journey's End site, marking post-Tubbs fire milestone



New affordable housing begins to take shape on former Journey's End site, marking post-Tubbs fire milestone



The World Economic Forum, the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund are all calling for a Universal Basic Income plan (U.B.I.) for all worldwide. The massive, never before seen debt load of currently \$32 TRILLION dollars in the US alone means that every man, woman and baby born owes more than one-quarter of a million dollars of government debt!

As the economic engineered collapse continues, states and municipalities will be forced to raise property taxes as well as curtail many services.

In 2009 when the last economic collapse took place, over 2.2 million homes were foreclosed upon by banks and venture capital behemoths like Blackrock and Vanguard bought up the many foreclosed properties and put in their inventory. They are doing the same now, keeping real estate propped up so when foreclosures can begin again when they will raise rental rates forcing many to the UBI housing projects being constructed. It is likely CA state property taxes will also be 'reset' to current market rates to cover debt obligations forcing many more out of their owned homes when their taxes for their lands increase greatly.

FOX NEWS FLASH · Published June 12, 2021 12:53am EDT

BlackRock, other investment firms 'killing the dream' of home ownership, journalist says

'Homeownership gives people a stake in a society. It's a way to build generational wealth,' Pedro Gonzalez says



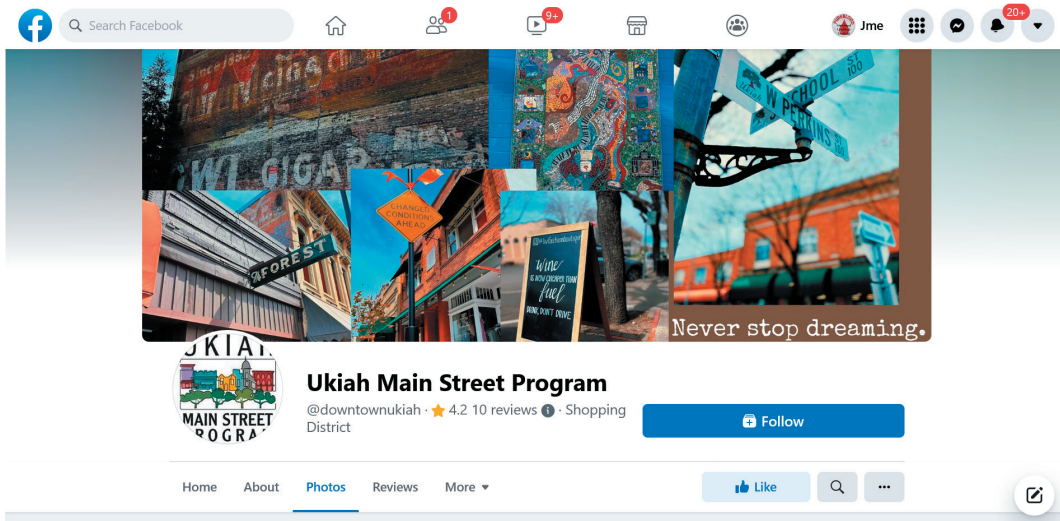
ZEROHEDGE.COM

Universal Basic Income? IMF Calls For Governments To Subsidize Food And Energy

Only until the past year did Ukiah’s Mains Street overhaul finish after 3 years of street upheaval and a lot of guys always standing around, while a whole lot of wires and cables were being sunk (dark fiber), being sold as county retrofit to bury wires and replace sewer pipes. That a project to bury wires and pipes took over 2 years time should be questioned just on premise alone.

The new main street is pathetic at best, or “lip stick on a pig”, my Pop Charlie used to say. So, they take 3 years and DESTROY all downtown business’, at the same time destroying the marijuana sale prices as well. But that is a story for another edition.

The spent years putting an underground system as well as recently heavily steel reinforced electrical power poles off of Gobi by 101. The new “road diet” is to “encourage bikes over cars..” ala Agenda 21 speak. The airport also got a multi million dollar repave and lengthen as well in the past couple of years. Hmm, why?



“Diet Lanes” Why? Whose idea was this? What is the real agenda here?





5g "Trees" SE Ukiah across
From WalMart and Pear Orchard near 101
The Local Power
Plant on E. Talmage





Under Construction

We have broken ground on a modern 35-unit multi-family complex at 345 North Main Street in Ukiah, CA. The project site is centrally located and according to www.walkscore.com, the site has a walkable score of 82 (out of 100) and is considered "very walkable" and [most errands can be accomplished on foot](#). All units will be 2-bedroom, 1 bath and be approximately 680-720 square feet in size.

Millview Apartments
1650 N Lovers Ln, Ukiah,



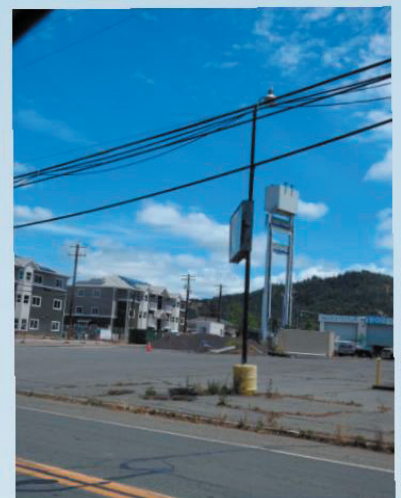
Across the street from In n' Out Burger on North State Street by 101 Freeway is this massive 5G complex that has been covered up and hidden right before the enslavement housing complex was to be erected. The 5g will monitor and control all activities and people in the area.

5 G Killer Technology



And 5g
Wifry towers
Next to all
Stak n' Pak'
Em's going
Up.

This one
Right off the
101 Freeway
On N. Ukiah
Street.



These are just some of the Santa Rosa multi-housing camps for all the Universal Basic Incomers to come. These are being built all over the US reports many of my tribe over the past 2-3 years. Do you remember when Covid began we read stories about homeless being sheltered in hotels...all the way up to the top of Nob Hill at the Waldorf Astoria, paid for by the CA government. This was to set the tide for using hotels to lock up/ensnare/house those that have nowhere else to go because they have no income and have no homes..."You will own nothing and be happy" ~ Klaus Von Schwaub.



EMERGENCY ALERT Mandatory 20 Percent Reduction in Water Use and Restrictions in Effect [Read On...](#) COVID-19 Health Orders in Effect [Read On...](#)

Public Meetings & Notices

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Reports and Maps

Zoning Information

Launch Your Business

Featured Developments

1 Santa Rosa Avenue
This project proposes future development of a 7-story, mixed-use building comprised of commercial space and **119 market-rate and affordable multi-family housing units consisting of studio, one-bedroom, and two-bedroom units**, with ground floor amenity spaces, an outdoor courtyard, and a rooftop deck in Downtown Santa Rosa.
[Link to page](#)

420 Mendocino Ave.
The project proposes the redevelopment of a 0.48-acre site with a 6-level building **containing 116 studio, one, and two-bedroom units, ground floor commercial space and amenities, and a roof top terrace**. On-site vehicle parking will be provided by a 72-space mechanical parking garage.
[Link to page](#)

425 Humboldt Street
The Project proposes to construct a new eight (8) story mixed-use apartment building, which **consists of 95 new residential units in six (6) stories (floors two through eight) over two (2) stories of parking (floors one through two)**. Ground floor uses also include a lobby with a mezzanine, leasing office, mail and parcel rooms, and an office with mezzanine for a separate tenant.
[Link to page](#)

556 Ross Street
Proposed future infill development of an 8-story, mixed-use building comprised of partial ground floor commercial space and 109 residential units consisting of "affordable by design" studio, one-, and two-bedroom apartments with 8% of units contributing to the project's Inclusionary Housing requirement.
[Link to page](#)

704 Bennett Valley Road
The Bennett Valley Affordable Housing project involves the **development of an approximately 64,000 square-foot building ranging in height from two to four stories. It will provide 62 residential units, made up of studio, one-, two- and three-bedroom apartments.** Units will be available to households earning incomes between 20-60 percent of area median income (AMI), and half of the units will be reserved as supportive housing for individuals and families experiencing homelessness.
[Link to page](#)

916 Saracen Road



- 10 buildings
- 248 multi-family units
- clubhouse
- offices
- fitness center
- pool facility

Yolanda Apts.
1 block away
From Costco
Santa Rosa



"Multi-Family
Units"



Downtown Santa Rosa Mendocino Avenue



SE Santa Rosa

Kawana Springs Apartments a 5-story, 151-unit, 100% affordable, Multi-Family rental housing project consisting of studio, one-bedroom, two-bedroom, and three-bedroom units on a ±3.73-acre site. Community amenities would include indoor and outdoor community and recreation areas for children and adults.



Kawana Springs Apartments



Harvesting Resource Rich California; Water, Woods, Gold and Power

The screenshot shows the 'America 2050' website interface. On the left, there are navigation tabs: Infrastructure, Megaregions, Research, Newsroom, About Us, and Commentary. The main content area is titled 'A Revised Business Plan for California High-Speed Rail' and includes a sub-header 'By Dan Sotero on April 7, 2012'. The text below the sub-header states: 'America 2050 released the following statement today on the release of the California High-Speed Rail Authority's revised business plan.' There is a small map of California showing the proposed rail routes.

A major focus of America 2050 is the emergence of megaregions - large networks of metropolitan areas, where most of the population growth by mid-century will take place. Examples of megaregions are the Northeast Megaregion, from Boston to Washington, or Southern California, from Los Angeles to Tijuana, Mexico. Megaregions comprise multiple, adjacent metropolitan areas connected by overlapping commuting patterns, business travel, environmental landscapes and watersheds,

linked economies, and social networks. America 2050 has identified 11 megaregions in the United States. High speed rail lines are critical infrastructure to this UN Agenda 21 and 2030 plans as the fires in Shasta County profile the same area where the rail line is planned to go. Concreted or coincidence?



The *Great Redwood Rail Line Trail* is currently being sold as a 300-mile biking and hiking path from the San Francisco Bay all the way to almost the Oregon border but in reality, is a continuation of the SMART train lines set up to eventually haul precious California mineral and tree resources to export throughout the world.

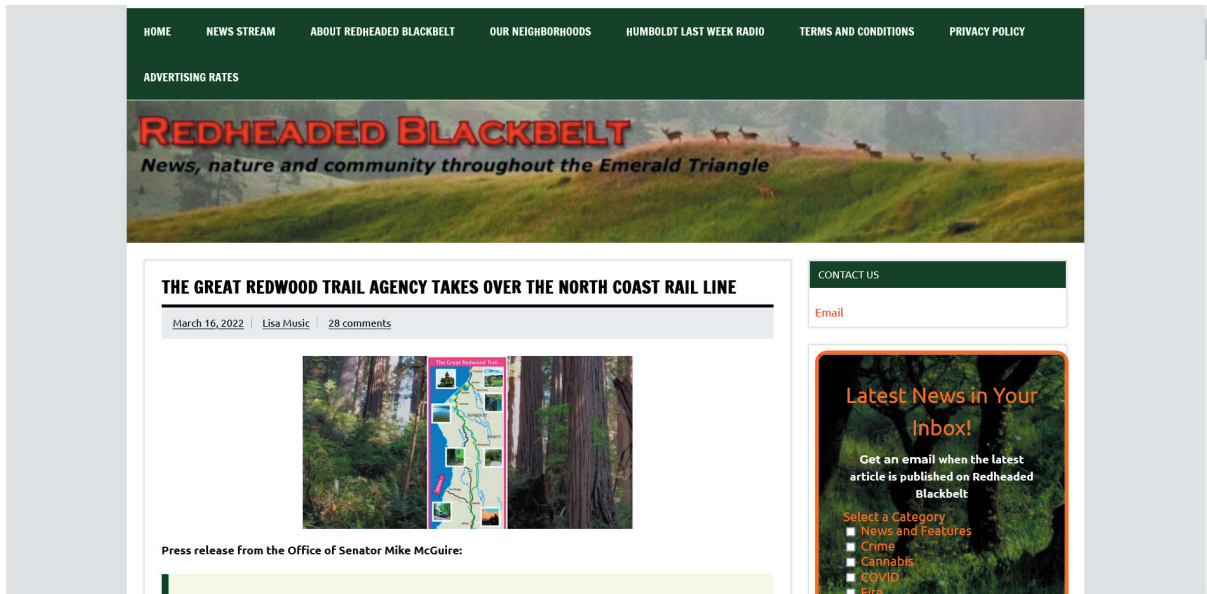
“If they’re unable to reach an agreement, it doesn’t impact the trail,” CA Senator Mark McGuire said. “It’s not a big deal. The train has already left the station and the Great Redwood Trail is moving forward.”

The Assembly and Senate subcommittees overwhelmingly approved the governor’s request for the implementation funding. This budget follows the course laid out by SB 1029, authorizing \$1 million for an initial assessment of the right-of-way for the Trail, \$1.5 million for research on the estimated 1,900 property easements along the 300-mile rail-to-trail line, and \$500,000 to complete the audit of NCRA’s finances and the possible transfer of a portion of the line to the Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit District (SMART). These findings will help facilitate the closure of NCRA and the transfer of the right-of-way to successor agencies (CA Senate.gov).

As you can clearly see from the map of the proposed Great Redwood Rail Line Trail, the Mendocino, Lake County and Sonoma County Fires are right along the exact same path. Concerted or coincidence?

The “SMART” train line began a decade ago and took four times as long to build, and 8X the initial cost estimates just to get the rail line extended 40 miles north to Santa Rosa. Now, the plans are to continue to run the rail, under the guise of a bike/hike path, costing tens of millions or more.

We see the exact same players involved in the Sonoma Media Group, that organized the “Rebuild North Bay”. Darius Anderson, creator of the Rebuild North Bay project, and owner of the Press Democrat newspaper has a long history as a high-powered lobbyist for companies like PG&E, Station Casinos, Pfizer, Microsoft and Catellus, and has worked for Clint Eastwood and been a fundraiser for Gray Davis. In 2010, Anderson was fined half a million dollars in a corruption probe.



Doug Bosco is another beast entirely and could wield the type of political influence over the *Press Democrat* that many of its newsroom writers may not like. With ties to the Savings & Loan scandal and, as a congressman, implicated in the check-bouncing scandal, Bosco is a behind-the-scenes powerbroker with *deep interests in gravel mining, timber and development*. His close friend, Eric Koenigshofer, is the attorney for the redwood-clearcutting Preservation Ranch project in northwestern Sonoma County, and appears to have Fifth District Supervisor Efren Carrillo in his back pocket. Anderson, in fact, interned for Bosco in the mid-'80s, and another one of the “Bosco Boys” (yes, they have a cutesy name) is Robert Bone, responsible for the infamous race-mongering 2010 campaign mailer against Pam Torliatt.

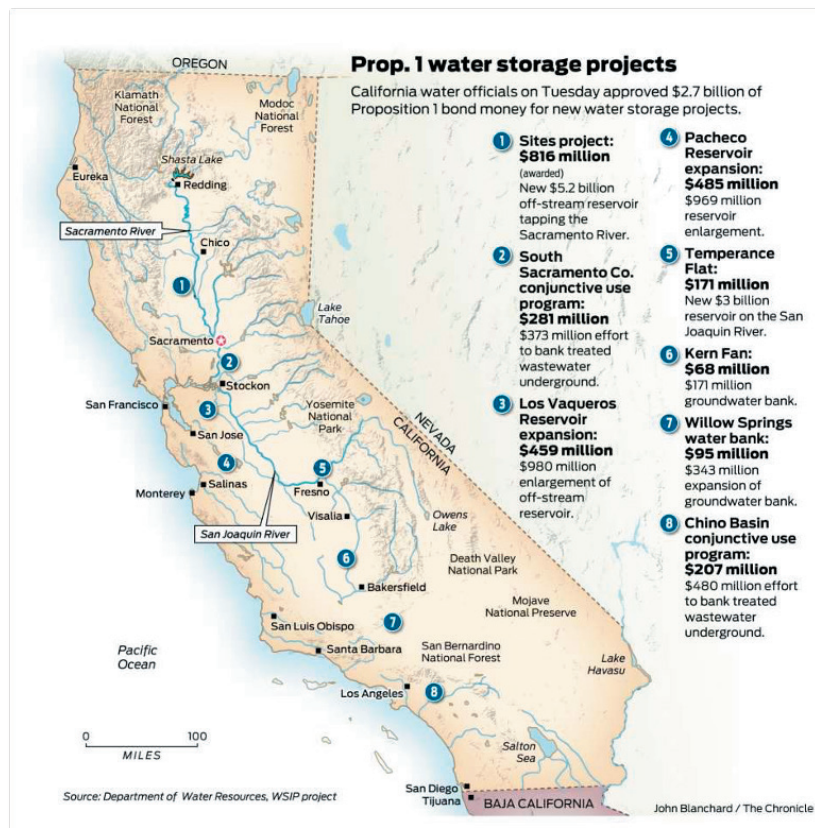
Mr. Bosco practices in the areas of regulatory and environmental law, legislation, and resource-related industries. His clients include California's largest landowners and insurers. He is Chairman of the State Coastal Conservancy, responsible for preservation of California's ocean, coastal and fishery resources. He served in the California Legislature from 1978-1982, and the United States Congress from 1982-1990. His legislation included the California Wilderness Act of 1984, the California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Klamath-Trinity Rivers Restoration Act, the California Renewable Resources Act, the Smith River National Recreation Area Act and other environmentally-oriented measures. In Congress, he served on the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, as well as the Foreign Affairs Committee. Doug is a former member of the California Industrial Welfare Commission, with jurisdiction over state wages, labor standards and working conditions. He also served on the Judicial Nominations Committee named by former Governor Gray Davis. Prior to serving in the California Legislature, Doug was Director of the Marin County Human Affairs Department and Executive Director of the Marin County Housing Authority.

Eight Mega Dams Slated for the California Basin



Why is Lake County burning year after year whereas other counties adjacent are not seeing nearly the same type of activity? It may be another coincidence that the plans for one of the eight great Mega dams are planned directly near Lake County. November 2014, California voters passed Propositions 1 & 2 to fund some \$18 billion in additional bonds to primarily build-out two large dams each estimated to be one-third the volume of Lake Shasta. One proposed to the East of Lake County and the other near Fresno in the Central Valley.

“California’s growing population and dwindling water require up to \$500 billion in additional investment in water in coming decades, and new state fees for water users could be one way to pay for it,” a water plan released Thursday by the state’s top water officials said. “Currently, governments spend about \$20 billion annually on California’s water supply, or \$200 billion over 10 years,” said Kamyar Guivetchi, head of integrated water management for the Department of Water Resources. “State officials are calling for another \$500 billion in coming decades. That includes \$100 billion in flood-control projects and \$400 billion to fund a wide range of projects proposed by different regions of the state” (Santa Rosa Press Democrat, October 24, 2014).



Logger and Baron Red Emmerson

One of the largest fires to burn in California's Sierra Nevada mountain range, the Rim Fire tore through 257,000 acres on the edge of Yosemite National Park in 2013. Not long after firefighters doused the flames, a fleet of bulldozers and trucks arrived, sent by billionaire Archie Aldis "Red" Emmerson. Workers began ripping up the trees even as the brush nearby was still smoldering. "We'll be in there before the smoke is out," Emmerson boasts in a rare, three-hour interview from his Douglas-fir-paneled boardroom in tiny Anderson, California, which is wedged between the Shasta-Trinity and Lassen National Forests, about two hours north of Sacramento.

Over the decades, Emmerson has amassed more timberland in California than anyone else. He is the third-largest landowner in America, behind billionaire conservationists John Malone and Ted Turner, according to The Land Report. Overall, Sierra Pacific is the fourth-largest lumber producer in the U.S. The company gets around 70% of its annual revenue from the sale of lumber. In California, about half comes from logs cut down on its land and 16% from logs in national forests, much of which is salvaged wood. Sierra Pacific also operates a millwork division, which makes door frames and moldings, and a manufacturer of high-end, custom-built windows. Together the two divisions bring in roughly \$400 million in sales. While Emmerson's resourcefulness has helped him climb into the top ranks of the world's wealthiest, critics say these riches have come at the expense of the environment and taxpayers. More than 250 scientists signed a letter asking Congress to protect forests from post-fire logging, saying that it "can set back the forest renewal process for decades." That's because it strips the land of nutrients, preventing it from regenerating. Not only is the carbon stored in the charred tree trunks not reabsorbed by the soil – worse, it is released into the atmosphere as greenhouse gas (Forbes Magazine, May 14, 2018).



Most of the Ponderosa Pines in Paradise were only burned from the bottom up some 20 feet, and not all the way through the bark to the saleable lumber. As I mentioned in my introduction, the agenda immediately following the Paradise fires, was to cut down massive swaths of trees in and around Paradise, said to be hazards, when the clear cutting was done all along Highway 70 where no residences are located. Much of the logs in Paradise were salvageable and Emmerson's company figured deeply in the logging resource extraction.

Meanwhile President Trump, and then Governor Brown, set greatly reduced logging restrictions allowing for hundreds of thousands of acres to be accessible to clear cutting forests, and skipping laborious environmental review processes. Just another coincidence or concerted planning?

First County to Ban GMO Cultivation (2004)

Mendocino County, California, was the first jurisdiction in the United States to ban the cultivation, production or distribution of genetically modified organisms (GMOs). The ordinance, entitled Measure H, was passed by referendum on March 2, 2004. Initiated by the group "GMO

Free Mendocino”, the campaign was a highly publicized grassroots effort by local farmers and environmental groups who contend that the potential risks of GMOs to human health and the ecosystem have not yet been fully understood.

The measure was met with opposition by several interest groups representing the biotechnology industry, The California Plant Health Association (now the Western Plant Health Association) and CropLife America, a Washington-based consortium whose clients represent some of the largest food distributors in the nation, including Monsanto, DuPont and Dow Chemical. Since the enactment of the ordinance, Mendocino County has been added to an international list of “GMO free zones.” Pre-emptive statutes banning local municipalities from such ordinances have now become widespread with adoption in sixteen states.

According to the ordinance, it is “unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to propagate, cultivate, raise, or grow genetically modified organisms in Mendocino County.” The measure is careful to define transgenic-organisms as dependent on biotechnology as opposed to traditional methods of selective breeding. It also excludes micro-organisms from the prohibition. The complex geographic and spatial dimensions of the issue are highlighted by the fact that the ordinance only affects unincorporated areas of the county. City, state, federal and tribal lands are exempt from the prohibition and are free to grow and distribute GEOs. Measure H uses the traditional regulatory approach as its only policy tool. The policy targets are producers or distributors of genetically engineered organisms. Ostensibly, the farming industry is the stakeholder primarily targeted, though the law affects any person or entity. Due to the recognized inability to limit all GEO propagation within geographical proximity to the unincorporated areas affected by the law, the policy goals are rather to limit the expansion of the biotechnology industry in the county and to make it harder for seed companies to sell GE seed to local farmers. According to Andrew Kimbrall of the Center for Food Safety, who backed the measure stated that local municipalities have “no alternative but to try to halt” the spread of GE crops.

Since the passage of measure H, counties in California followed Mendocino’s example with eight similar initiatives making it to the ballots. Of the eight counties that voted on anti-GEO initiatives, four passed and four were defeated. In addition, eleven counties passed pro-GEO ordinances banning their prohibition.

November 2014 ~ Measure S Declaration of Sovereign Community Rights

The sacred rights of mankind, are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or musty records. They are written, as with a sunbeam, in the whole volume of human nature, by the hand of divinity itself, and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power.” ~ Alexander Hamilton

Election results

Mendocino County Measure S		
Result	Votes	Percentage
✔ Yes	16,526	69.52%
No	7,246	30.48%

Election results via: [Mendocino County Elections Office](#)



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Chemical Trespass. The Proposed Ordinance Would Ban Hydraulic Fracturing "fracking", Directional and Horizontal Drilling, and Waste Injection Wells in the County of Mendocino and Invalidate Any and All Laws Contrary to this Purpose to the Extent They Effect the County of Mendocino.^[9]

—Mendocino County Counsel^[4]

Ballot summary

The ballot summary prepared by the county counsel:^[4]

“The proposed ordinance would establish a "Community Bill of Rights." This Community Bill of Rights provides in part that "[a]ll residents, natural communities and ecosystems in Mendocino County possess the right to water, air and soil that is untainted by toxins, carcinogens, particulates, nucleotides, and hydrocarbons introduced into the environment through unconventional extraction of hydrocarbons."

The proposed ordinance would also ban certain types of oil/gas extraction, which are called "unconventional extraction of Hydrocarbons" in the proposed ordinance. The ordinance defines "unconventional extraction of Hydrocarbons" as "hydraulic fracturing, "fracking", directional and horizontal drilling, and waste injection wells." The proposed ordinance creates strict liability for any damages to any person or property inside Mendocino County caused by "unconventional extraction" done by anyone inside or outside of the County of Mendocino.

The initiative would also declare null and void, within Mendocino County, any State, Federal or International law or other regulation that would violate the prohibitions contained within the proposed ordinance. The ordinance would also prohibit any corporations from asserting State, Federal or International laws to overturn this ordinance. The ordinance would also repeal all provisions of any ordinance, regulation or rules of any type, adopted by Mendocino County that are inconsistent with the provisions of the ordinance.

The proposed Ordinance, if enacted, would mandate "one year in county jail and...a fine of \$10,000 for each violation." The proposed ordinance also states that "[e]ach time a pump is turned on, and each stroke of the pump shall be a separate violation" Furthermore, the ordinance would make it a violation "[e]ach day that fracking infrastructure equipment is staged or located in Mendocino County for more than 8 hours, whether or not the equipment is actually used for fracking."

The proposed ordinance would also require the County to schedule community meetings focused on changes to County government that would secure the rights of the people to local self-government if any government, corporation or natural person uses the legislature or

PAGE CONTENTS

- Return to top
- Election results
- Text of measure
- Support
- Opposition
- Background
- Reports and analyses
- Path to the ballot
- Similar measures
- See also
- External links
- Footnotes

Mendocino County, California Makes History

Mendocino County, in the pristine northern lands of California, where the magnificent ancient coastal Redwood trees meet the inland California Oaks, has voted itself into the constitution writing (righting) business. Yesterday, by a significant margin, they became the first county in California, and only the second county in the country to pass into law a very powerful local ordinance that declares local self-governing rights in their communities over state and federal jurisdiction. Over 67% of the votes cast were in favor of the measure.

The ordinance provides for waters free from toxic trespass; preemptively bans all fracking activities countywide with heavy fines and penalties for violation of the ordinance; and establishes a Community Bill of Rights to, for, and by the residents of Mendocino County while checking corporate powers as well. In addition, the newly created law gives the Rights of Nature to exist and flourish without toxic trespass whereas previously Nature had no standing in the court of law.

Here is some of the powerful language in the proposed ordinance passed by almost 70% of the County of Mendocino voters.

“Right to community self-government.

All residents of Mendocino County possess the right to a form of governance where they live which recognizes that all power is inherent in the people and all free governments are founded on the people’s consent.

Use of Mendocino County government by the sovereign people to make law and policy shall not be deemed by any authority to eliminate or reduce that self-governing authority. Rights as self-executing, fundamental and unalienable.

All rights delineated and secured by this ordinance are inherent, fundamental and unalienable; and shall be self-executing and enforceable against both private and public actors.”

The people of Mendocino County have made history once again after being the first county in the nation to ban Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO's) in 2004. Now these Mendonesians of premier wine making, medical marijuana growing and self-declared independence are continuing to assert and reclaim their inherent rights to decide for themselves what the laws will be in their communities and their county. What may seem radical to many is only following in declarations and rights acknowledged to, by, and for them by the California State and U.S. Constitution's as well as the Declaration of Independence:

Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776:

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government.

Article 1 of the California State Constitution of 1849:

Sec. 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property: and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Sec. 2. **All political power is inherent in the people.** Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people; and they have the right to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

Sources:

Jamie Lee, "Mendocino County, CA. Makes History and Passes Law Establishing Local Self-Governance," TABU, November 5, 2014, <http://tabublog.com/2014/11/05/mendocino-county-ca-makes-history-and-passes-law-establishing-local-self-governance/>.

Bob Downing, "Mendocino County is first California community to enact ban," *Akron Beacon Journal*, November 5, 2014, <http://www.ohio.com/blogs/drilling/ohio-utica-shale-1.291290/mendocino-county-is-first-california-community-to-enact-ban-1.538340>.

Student Researcher: Bryanna Silva (College of Marin)

Ohio, New Mexico, Colorado, Maine, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania have in recent years passed into law local ordinances banning everything from toxic pig sludge dumping to Community Bill of Rights legislation as well as legal standing for the Rights of Nature to exist.

Who is the Author of Authority?

The real basis of the question of the ability of local communities to write laws becomes just who is the final author of Authority? Put another way, who has the power to make law, the people in the communities, counties and cities where they live or unreachable legislatures and Presidents residing hundreds and thousands of miles away?



Who are backed by huge corporate funding sources, that few can look, touch or feel, yet are called by many to be our "representatives" for what is best where we live, work and breathe.

It is estimated in the United States alone there are some 26 million plus laws, rules, regulations, permits, codes, violations, infractions, et. al., where ignorance of the these laws are not excusable in court and our government schooling never teaches to anyone. And to enact state and federal laws, the powers that be must really on fear, force, coercion, ignorance and threat of being caged to get their laws obeyed. In other words, they demand obedience and compliance, or else coercion and force may be used no matter how amoral, immoral or destructive the laws may be.

Is it Legal?

Many in Mendocino County are asking about the legality of writing their own laws preempting the power of state and federal law over their county. One answer is provided by the founder of the Community Environmental Legal Defense Fund (CELDF), Thomas Linzey :

The law is not currently on your side. Over the past century, both corporations and state government have restricted the authority of municipal corporations so that the people of the municipality have very few rights at all. Your right to govern your own county has been canceled out by the "rights" of corporations, and the authority of the State to preempt your lawmaking.

Measure S is about changing that. It is about changing the law by challenging the law. Openly, frontally, and directly. The current system of law does not allow you to say "no" to fracking within the County. You therefore have a choice - you can either accept that current status of the law, or you can work to change it. Measure S is about asserting your right - as residents of the County - to change how the municipal system operates.

Measure S is about challenging what the law "is" and adopting a new system of law which enables you to control what happens in the County.

(CELDF), along with Global Exchange of San Francisco, have been instrumental in providing assistance and guidance across the country to help we the people take back our rights and reclaim our power to decide for ourselves what laws we wish in our communities. For over 14 years they have been active in helping communities pass local ordinances across the nation. Currently there are over 8 states and some 800 communities who have recently passed local ordinances yet it has not been easy.

In 2008 and again in 2010, Spokane, Washington tried to pass local ordinances banning corporate power in their city and protection of their waterways but failed by a few percentage votes while being heavily outspent by outside corporate interests. They plan to try again in the next election cycle.

Natures Laws and Earths Ways

Maybe the most critical and exciting piece of the local ordinance that passed in Mendocino County yesterday was the recognizing the Rights of Nature to exist and flourish. To this day Nature has no legal standing in our courts of law throughout the nation.

In 2008, the nation of Ecuador made history when it became the first nation in the world to legally recognize the Rights of Nature as well as language to provide for the long term protection and security of her natural resources over all other interests.

Few are aware that our Founding Fathers specifically chose Nature to guide them in their new governance as stated in the very first paragraph, of their very first document, declaring independence from the tyranny of Great Britain:

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them

This has been followed by the international expansion of a Rights of Nature legal standing with the creation of a Rights of Nature Tribunal involving many of the worlds most revered environmental activists. They will act as trustees for Nature's Rights. Over 850,000 people from 122 countries have now signed petitions advocating for Rights of Nature. In this critical time, where Nature herself is under grave attack from Man's century of transgressions against her, caring people across the planet are actively and passionately beginning to realign themselves with ancient and native peoples by giving the highest respect to the life giving forces of Father Sun and Mother Earth.

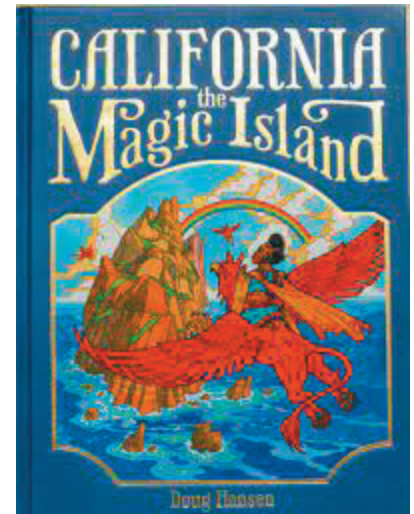
By taking back our power at the local level we are setting in course actions to arrest the gross degradation of our planet from those in near and far away places who are hell bent to destroy without conscience and who seek only profit and power over all. As We the People once again reclaim our rights to be the legal primary stewards of our soil, air and waters we are reconnecting with the immutable Laws of Nature and Source of all that is. By coming together (to gather) to be the change we all wish to see, we bring hope and show future generations that they too have the power to change what must be changed or our children will have no future to exist and flourish in health, abundance and beauty.

If not us, who? If not now, when?

Appendix I

Queen Califia and California Island

Up until the early 1800's, California was an island ruled by Queen Califia before what the brown skinned natives referred to as "The Great Flood" which emptied the Great Salt Lake and Salton Seas and allowed the EuroWhite Man to access California to pillage it's precious metals and resources and kill off the Native One Americans. The name comes from a best-selling romance novel written in 1510 called "Las Sergas de Esplandián" or "The Deeds of Esplandián." In the book, the author describes California as a remote island full of gold and precious stones. The island was protected by beautiful black warrior women who lived like the Amazons and served their ruler, Queen Calafia. The novel was so popular that when Spanish explorers arrived, they named their discovery after the mythical island of California.



"Know that, on the right hand of the Indies, there is an island called California, very- near to the Terrestrial Paradise, which was peopled with black women, without any men among them, because they were accustomed to live after the fashion of Amazons. They were of strong and hardened bodies, of ardent courage, and of great force. The island was the strongest in the world, from its steep rocks and great cliffs. Their arms were all of gold ; and so were the caparisons of the wild beasts which they rode, after having tamed them ; for in all the island there is no other metal They lived in caves very well worked out ; they had many ships, in which they sailed to other parts to carry on their forays." ~ Sergas de Esplandian by Garcia Ordouez de Montalvo.



Queen Califia is the figurehead on the Great Seal of California! She was also portrayed for centuries as the Original One American. Her tribes of brown skinned people lived in a perfect state of harmony with their surroundings, under a theocracy. The Amazonians celebrate their creation each year in a Feast of Five, remembering the goddesses who brought them to life.

The name "California" traces its origin to a centuries old story about an island, full of gold, run by brown skinned women who fed men to their pet griffins. Like other Amazonian legends, the island of California was a place filled with strong, self-sufficient women who solicited male attention completely on their own terms. This story resonates in California, which has a long history of gender roles being reconstructed. And it is fitting that this state, which has served as a frontier for issues of race, gender and religion, gets its name from a mythical story where race, gender and religion collide. Finally, the story of

an island full of gold foreshadowed the Gold Rush, which propelled the idea of the California dream around the world.

A Muurish (African) Emperor Abu Bukari took 1,000 ships to the New World in the 1300s. So Muurish navigators and sea men were highly sought in those days that the previously land-bounded Europeans were in their infancy in navigational and maritime sciences. A brown man used to own the San Fernando Valley. That was Pio de Jesus Pico (1801-1894). He was also the last Mexican governor of California. In total, in the 1800s, there were at least four brown governors of the state of California.

Califia is a part of California history, and she also reinforces the fact that when Cortes named this place California, he had 300 brown people with him. And throughout the whole Spanish Mexican war, 40 percent of the population was brown skinned. In 1535, Cortés led an expedition back to the land of Calafia or California and decided to be re-named it Santa Cruz. However, that name did not stick, as the natives, and the Muurs and the brown Californio's Indians and so-called whites continued to use the ancient and old name of the land "California". Cortes himself and his contemporaries appeared to have used the name too. In 1550 and 1556, the name appears three times in reports about Cortés written by Giovanni Battista Ramusio. Thus, over the years of increasing conquest, colonization and rape of the land of California, the ancient land of the muurs has held onto its name and identity, in the knowledge that one day, it will be as it was in the beginning. There are over 800 maps of California as an island up until the early 1800's domiciled at the Stanford Research Library at Stanford University.

And, of course, it is the Jesuits who claimed the whole "Island of California" is a myth. *Although some early maps showed California on the mainland, a powerful refutation of the island theory came in 1701 when Jesuit explorer Eusebio Kino crossed the Baja peninsula and, with a telescope, saw that it was part of the continent.*

Over 250 maps from the 17th and 18th centuries show California as an island. The definitive catalog of "California as an Island" maps is "The Mapping of California as an Island" by McLaughlin. The first map in McLaughlin's catalog dates to 1621. Island maps continued into the 1800s, in spite of Spanish explorer Father Kino demonstrating California's connectedness in 1705 by walking there from New Mexico. But since there were no accurate maps of the New World, map makers continued to supply the market using ancient sources. Hapgood attributes the ancient sources to maps preserved in Constantinople and later distributed by Turks. (p.9) That there were only a limited number of original sources is shown by their all falling into categories according to the features on the map. For example, some show the California island with a flat top, others showing it with a "W" top. McLaughlin assigns maps to groups throughout his catalog according to features such as the shape of the top of the island. Since no explorers had mapped the California coast at that point, there was no way for map makers to know which source was right. As it turns out, both sources are right, they were just mapped at different times and different ocean levels.


The retelling of the Her-Story of California was that there were hundreds of clans and tribes living in peace and tranquility with Nature. One of their only rules was that what you take from Nature, you give back more, so there would always be abundance and fecundity for future generations as well as honoring, with deep reverence and respect, Mother Gaia, whose bosom Califia Isle was said to have rested on the Turtle Island. The riches of gold, silver, thousands

year old Redwoods and the fruitful growing climates made the Island of California plentiful and Amazonian Queen Califia is said to have protected her native Tartarian people with Griffins, who were fed white male flesh to keep the Jesuits at bay and kept from conquest. The movie "Wizard of Oz" referred to her as "the Wicked Witch of the West" and the witches flying monkeys were really her protective Griffins!



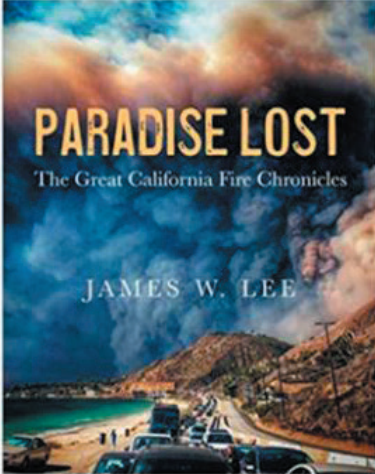
The hundreds of clans and tribes throughout Alta California were bounty hunted like wild game and military soldiers were given their lands once they proved their killings by bringing them their scalps (everything reversed) until their lands were taken over, their families torn apart and the remaining put on reservations or slave labored to build the railroads and prospect for gold. The White conqueror's used liquor as a low-cost means of maintaining access to cheap Native American labor by connecting the labor and justice systems. Indians found drunk or vagrant were arrested on Sunday, imprisoned overnight in a corral and convicted on Monday. Because few could afford to pay the fine, the jail was kept stock full of potential laborers...Unable to pay the fines for their convictions, the prisoners were auctioned off in the "slave market."

The Benevolent Tartarian's
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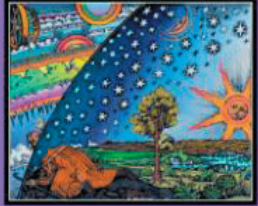
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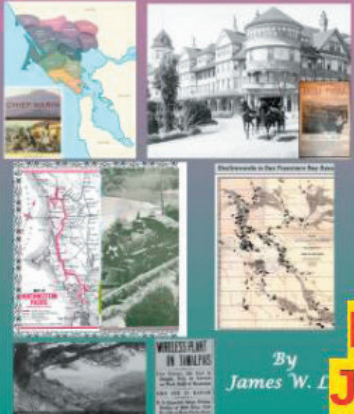
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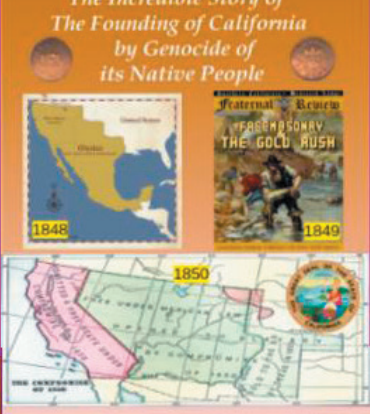
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Biography



James (Jamie) Lee, resides in the county of Mendocino in Northern California growing biodynamic and organic food at his 100-yr. old farm that he stewards for future generations.

He graduated from the school of business at San Diego State University as well as attended the Green MBA program at New College in Santa Rosa, California.

He has had over 25 years' experience working on Wall Street beginning working for the investment banking firms, Furman, Selz, Inc. in New York City as an Institutional Sales Trader. He then moved back to San Francisco, California to work for Robertson, Colman, Stephens Investment Bank as a VP of Institutional Sales. In 1991, he founded a small investment/research boutique, JWL Investments, before walking away from Wall Street in 2007 to become a Truth Activist to try and help wake the world up to what he learned was going to be no less than the enslavement of all humanity through vaccine inoculations.

He spends most of his days now analyzing, investigating and exploring the hidden occult world behind the power bases we see in our government institutions today that few are even aware of, but should be made known to all.

His work has been published on many alternative news websites including Waking Times, Activist Post, Philosophers-Stone, Reddit, Beforeitsnews.com, David Icke, StoptheCrime.net, ElanaFreeland.com, Rense.com, Natural News, Alex Jones, Sage of Quay and 2015 Most Censored Stories as well as appeared on the internationally syndicated evening news show, Breaking the Set with Abby Martin in November of 2014. He was on the show because he helped spearhead historical legislation that he helped get passed in Mendocino County, California in November of 2014. The first ever laws passed in the country declared local rights of self-governance and community determination preempting state, federal and international law.

His social media sites are:

You Tube: Aplanetruuth 3, Aplanetruuth 11, Aplanetruuth 15 and Biomaghealer

Websites: Aplanetruuth.info; Tabublog.com; Avvi.info (vaccine info) & Biomaghealer.org

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