

321.1

California State Parks
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296

Guide to the Plumas-Eureka Collection
California State Parks
Plumas-Eureka State Park
Blairsden, CA

Collection processed and finding aid created by
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Plumas-Eureka State Park
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Blairsden, CA 96103
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Descriptive Summary

Title

California. Department of Parks and Recreation. Plumas-Eureka Collection, Plumas-Eureka State Park.

Date Range

1866 – 1952 inclusive
1880 – 1920 bulk

Collection number

321.1

Collector

California State Parks
Plumas-Eureka State Park
310 Johnsville Road
Blairsden, CA 96103

Extent

72 cubic ft. (69 boxes)

Repository

California State Parks
Plumas-Eureka State Park
310 Johnsville Road
Blairsden, CA 96103
530-836-2380

Shelf location

For current information on the location of these materials, please consult the Plumas-Eureka State Park Ranger Station at 530-836-2380.

Administrative Information

Access

The collections are open for research by appointment only. Appointments may be made by calling 530-836-2380.

Accruals

Additional materials may be added to this collection as donations are received.

Additional Materials

This collection contains only those materials suitable for treatment as archives. Artifacts, monographs (books), and decorative objects housed elsewhere in the Park are not included in this collection. For information on these additional materials, contact the Plumas-Eureka State Park Ranger Station at 530-836-2380.

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Preferred Citation

Suggested citation of these records is: [Identification of item], California State Parks, Plumas-Eureka Collection, Plumas-Eureka State Park, Blairsden, CA.

Scope and Content

The Plumas-Eureka Collection at Plumas-Eureka State Park consists of records, artifacts, and memorabilia connected with the historic Gold Rush-era town of Johnsville, California and the surrounding region, as well as the primary gold mining operations that took root on Eureka Peak in the mid-19th century. The collection contains a good selection of material relating to two of the major gold mining companies of the area, the Sierra Buttes Mining Company and its Eureka Mine, as well as the Jamison Mining Company. Life in the town of Johnsville is reflected in the many photographs in the collection, along with journals of various social clubs and school memorabilia. The Sorracco family, first of Johnsville and later the town of Portola, were successful merchants as well as involved with the mining industry, and their records reflect information about social life and activities in Johnsville, the centers of trade for the region, along with the types of goods and services supplied to the community.

Significant items of note are the pair of maps of the Plumas-Eureka Mine and its labyrinth of tunnels, rises, and drifts drawn by the surveyor and rail man Arthur W. Keddie (1877-1921), as well as a complete log book filled in meticulous detail with data on the daily operations and production at the Plumas-Eureka Mine and its major tunnels.

History of the Plumas-Eureka Mine and Johnsville, California

(The history of Johnsville and the surrounding area of Plumas County, California, is inseparable from the history of gold mining operations in the area in the mid to late 19th century. This narrative, adapted from histories compiled by George Ross, Plumas-Eureka State Park docent, lays out the general chain of events surrounding the discovery of gold on Eureka Peak (Gold Mountain as it was formerly known), the establishment of the Plumas-Eureka and Jamison Mines, and the founding of the town of Johnsville and other communities organized around the mining operations.)

Plumas County as a region had been virtually bypassed by the hordes of people flooding into California at the news of the gold discovery at Sutter's Mill in 1849. Since the major gold discoveries were on the western flank of the Sierra Nevada, the closest many 49ers got to the region was more than fifty miles away, along the trail forged by Peter Lassen a couple of years prior that wound across Nevada through the Feather River Canyon on its way to Oregon, with forks in a pair of places reaching south to the gold mining regions in the foothills. Lassen's trail traversed the area of today's Plumas County most significantly at Big Meadow, an area now covered by the waters of Lake Almanor. It was at Big Meadow that weary wagon trains would stop to rest and feed their animals in preparation for the final push to the coast.

History has it that a man who got lost discovered gold in the Plumas County region. A 49er of questionable intelligence and integrity named Stoddard had gone hunting one day and promptly lost his way. His wagon train not willing to wait, he and a companion were left to fend for themselves. In their wanderings, they chanced upon a lake and discovered gold in the sands, theirs for the taking. With winter approaching, however, the men had more pressing needs and decided that the riches of their "Gold Lake" would have to wait until the spring.

Stoddard spent the winter of 1849-50 visiting the gold camps of Nevada City, Grass Valley, and Downieville, all the while telling magnificent stories of his "Gold Lake" just waiting to be rediscovered. "The Gold Lake Excitement," as it came to be known, was not altogether convincing to many, but by the Spring of 1850 Stoddard had a hand-picked party of 25 miners ready to accompany him back up to the high country along old Maidu Indian trails in search of the lost lake of gold.

Over a month of searching got them nowhere, and many of the party lost faith in their leader Stoddard. By June they issued an ultimatum that Stoddard took as a threat and he stole out of camp one night, this time not getting lost as he made his way out of the region. The rest of the party, deciding to head back homeward, stopped to pan for gold in the streams

along the way. They were not disappointed. Although they did not discover the famous Gold Lake of Stoddard's tales, they did discover a number of placer streams and many of the party were richly rewarded for their efforts. Too ill equipped to last the winter in the high country, they journeyed to the Central Valley to stay the winter and plan a return to the region with the spring thaw.

The spring of 1851 saw the original group return, along with a group of nine additional miners following. Not finding much panning room along the streams, the nine decided to cross the crest of the mountains. Setting up camp in the shadow of a mountain, along a creek on the east side of the crest, two members of the nine set off to inspect the surrounding terrain. What they found was nothing less than miraculous. The two men, Meriwether and Peck, had stumbled across an exposed ledge of rose quartz about 20 feet wide that slanted uphill about 400 feet. The ledge was full of gold.

The fortunate nine sent word of the discovery along the trails to men still panning the creeks, and within days, by June 5, 1851, the Eureka Company was formed with 36 men. A flood of people followed and the rush to Eureka Peak had begun. The creek was named Jamison Creek and more surveying and prospecting begun. 76 men came together to form the Washington and '76 Mine Company, laying claim to another outcropping not far from the Eureka. A half-mile south, 40 more began the Rough and Ready Mine. To the north, another 80 men started the Mammoth Mine. Within a month of the Eureka discovery, Eureka Peak was being blasted and tunneled in a series of claims along its surface.

The progress was not easy. Of the four mines established that June of 1851, two put far too much capital into infrastructure and the failure to gather enough gold-bearing ore the first year left them insolvent. The '76 Mine had invested heavily in an expensive stamp mill near Jamison Creek and a wooden chute over 1500 feet long to bring the ore down the mountain. They also developed a small town, the City of '76. When the following spring's ore produced only \$200 in gold the mine folded, the company disbanded, and assets were sold for cash, with only a handful of men willing to stay and work the claim. The Rough and Ready also lived up to its name, investing in its own mill and suffering through a series of starts and stops. While the claim was worked until 1854 with meager success, the company eventually disbanded, leaving its claims unworked for many years.

The men of both the Mammoth and Eureka Mines persisted, however, and their persistence eventually brought its rewards. Not invested in the overhead of the other two companies, relying on rudimentary tools and learning from the experiences of miners from other regions, the companies both built arrastras, mule-driven grinding facilities that were a less expensive means to pulverize and pull the gold from the ore, a slower but wiser process. The arrastras were used until the blasted ores produced enough

revenue to merit the building of stamp mills, although use of the arrastras did not cease entirely.

The formation of the mining companies introduced the need for a host of support. The town of Jamison City, just below present day Johnsville, started along Jamison Creek and soon gathered a reputation for wild living and easy women. Activities related to mining soon sprang up all along Jamison Creek, with claims along the stream supplementing the claims further up the mountain. Prospecting took place all over the region, with gold strikes along the Yuba River, the three branches of the Feather River, tributary streams and other rock outcrops. With the flood of miners came additional people laying land claims, and soon farming was in place to provide the area with foodstuffs that would otherwise require transport from distant communities such as Marysville via mule train. The building of mills, flumes, outbuildings, and homes helped a logging industry take hold that still persists today. Over the next decade, as the industries took hold the population grew from a fledgling 200 people to over 5000.

By the 1870s, ownership of all of the mines had undergone changes as miners discovered they were not necessarily the best managers and wealthy interests from San Francisco and other financial centers moved in. With new ownership came better management and efficiency, and soon the mines were producing thousands of dollars a month in gold. John Parrott, a wealthy San Francisco banker, had been the first of the major owners to buy up and consolidate mining operations, his Eureka Mine competing with the Mammoth as to who had the richer tunnels. Eventually he was bought out by the Sierra Buttes Mining Company, a London-based outfit, which then proceeded to buy the Mammoth Mine and other claims along Eureka Peak. At the time of the sale, the Eureka Mine employed about 70 men for eight months out of the year and Jamison City was still lively.

When the Eureka Mine's stamp mill at Eureka Lake collapsed in 1872, the Sierra Buttes Mining Company built a new and much-improved mill near the mouth of the Upper Mammoth Tunnel further up the mountain. This resulted in the enlargement of the tunnel and development of an entirely new town, Eureka Mills, on level with the tunnel workings. Not long after the new mill went into operation Eureka Mills became a substantial community, with a boarding house for 200 miners, a school, a church, two stores, a hotel with a saloon, two additional saloons, a livery stable, a blacksmith, company offices for the mine, and several homes.

Later in 1873, the mines were put under the charge of William Johns, a brilliant manager of mining operations, who, through a series of moves and processes made the mines much more efficient, and a string of 25 successful and profitable years began. With an influx of capital to build the mill and a pair of other improvements, the mines gave up a prodigious amount of gold. Even old tunnels that were thought to have been played out were discovered to have more "paying ledges." In less than a decade, the London investors

had their original investments returned and shares of the company increased in value, making them very wealthy indeed.

Life in Eureka Mills was very different from that of its sister town further down the mountain. More families lived there year round, as the mine continued work through the winter to extend the tunnels, lay track from the tunnels to the mills for mule-drawn ore cars, and maintain a sawmill. By 1873 there were over 300 men on the Plumas-Eureka payroll, nearly a hundred of them Chinese. Their community was patriotic and religious, more of a family town than the wild Jamison City. With prosperity and the stream of gold came improvements in their way of life. The Central Pacific Railroad crossed the Sierra Nevada at Truckee in 1869, making Eureka Mills closer by days to a major source of supplies. A wagon road was opened from Jamison City to Eureka Mills, and in 1874 the telegraph line reached the town via Downieville and Sierra City.

William Johns planned and built a second stamp mill, the Mohawk, a 40-stamp mill completed in 1878. As with the Eureka Mill, an adjacent town was organized. Johns laid out a town site in 1876 and a Jamison City man named John Banks claimed land and built the first building, a hotel, in the town that was first called Johnstown. Two conflicting stories circulate to this day as to the original naming of the community of Johnsville, whether it was named for John Banks or William Johns. No definitive evidence survives. Johnsville didn't grow much until work on the mill was begun in earnest, but by 1878 Johnsville was a community. As the stamp mill began its work and gold ore was crushed by the ton, Johnsville grew and flourished. In 1882, Johnsville was a thriving town with two hotels and stables, three general stores, two meat markets and a number of saloons.

The mines on Eureka Peak were successful for a number of years, but by 1887 much of the gold had been taken. Dividends, for so long up in the 15% range, for the next couple of years dropped to a meager 2-3%. The shareholders, knowing that profits were not much longer in coming, decided to withdraw their investments in the Sierra Buttes mines and put the properties up for sale. Other owners, lessees, tributors, and miners in several combines continued to work the Plumas-Eureka until the turn of the century, but mining was essentially over by 1897. Persistent hopefuls into the 1940s produced a trickle of gold. When all was finished, Eureka Peak had given up some 18 million dollars in gold and another 2 to 3 million came from Jamison Creek placer mining. Today there are some 62 miles of tunnels in the mountain, many of which are still intact but off-limits.

With the decline in the mines, so went the towns. Eureka Mills did not survive, and Johnsville nearly went the way of the gold dust. The hardy families who loved the town, were born and raised there, persisted as long as they could. Johnsville shrank to a town of 15 people by the Depression years, but in the 1970s, new blood infused the town with life. A group of local homeowners was formed to help preserve many of the original structures

that had fallen into disrepair and today Johnsville is a community of some 100 people, completely contained within Plumas-Eureka State Park.

Bibliography

Additional information about Plumas County, the Plumas-Eureka Mine, other mines on Gold Mountain, and Johnsville may be found in the following publications:

Bancroft, Hubert Howe, 1832-1918. History of California. San Francisco: The History Company, 1898-1890.

Blodgett, Peter J. Land of Golden Dreams: California in the Gold Rush decade, 1848-1958. San Marino, CA: Huntington Library, 1999.

Braasch, Barbara. California's Gold Rush Country: a Guide to the best of the Mother Lode. Medina, WA: Johnston Associates, 1996.

California. Division of Beaches and Parks. The History of Mining in the Plumas Eureka State Park area, 1851-1890, by W. Turrentine Jackson. Sacramento, CA: State of California, Division of Beaches and Parks, 1960.

Holliday, J.S. Rush for Riches: Gold Fever and the Making of California. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1999.

Nadeau, Remi A. Ghost Towns & Mining Camps of California: a History and Guide (5th ed.). Santa Barbara, CA: Crest Publishers, 1999.

Shoup, Laurence H. A Century of Gold Mining in the northern Sierra: history of the Gibsonville region, Sierra and Plumas counties, California, 1850-1942. Oakland, CA: L.H. Shoup, 1985.

Organization

The collection is organized in 3 record series, further subdivided into subseries:

- I. Historic Johnsville, California and Environs Records (5 document cases and 16 boxes, 18 cu. ft.)
- II. Plumas County Mining Records (4 document cases and 34 boxes, 42 cu. ft.)
- III. Sorracco Family Papers (7 document cases and 3 boxes, 12 cu. ft.)

Controlled Access Headings

Library of Congress Subject Headings

Personal names:

Keddie, Arthur W. 1877 – 1921.

Subjects:

California—History.

California—Pioneers.

Gold mines and mining—California—Plumas County—History.

Historic buildings—California—Johnsville.

Johnsville (Calif.)—History.

Plumas Eureka Mine.

Plumas Eureka Mining Company.

Container List

Series I: Historic Johnsville, California and Environs Records

This series contains a number of subcollections from Johnsville residents as well as journals, minute books, and photographs reflecting life in Johnsville as lived by its residents.

Box 1 (25 folders)

- 1 Banks (John F.) Papers - in 7 pages, 1888-1889
- 2 Correspondence and greeting cards, 1891
- 3 Ephemera, 1913
- 4 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Blank legal forms
- 5 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Correspondence, 1899-1928
- 6 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Financial Records, 1916
- 7 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Newspaper notices, 1935
- 8 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Proceedings, 1884-1900
- 9 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Proceedings, 1910
- 10 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Proceedings, 1911
- 11 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Proceedings, 1912
- 12 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Proceedings, 1913
- 13 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Proceedings, 1915
- 14 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Proceedings, 1916
- 15 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Proceedings, 1917
- 16 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Proceedings, 1918
- 17 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Proceedings, 1919
- 18 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Sheriff's orders, 1885, 1913, 1917
- 19 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Transcriptions of court testimony, 1917, 1920
- 20 Legal Affairs - Maxwell (G. A.) Papers - Vital Records, 1917
- 21 Legal Affairs - Pezzola (G.A.) Papers - Proceedings, 1917
- 22 Merchant ephemera - M.B. Bolton, 1915, 1922
- 23 Merchant ephemera - O.P. Dolly, 1881-1882
- 24 Merchant ephemera - W.H. Mayfield, 1900
- 25 Merchant ephemera - other

Box 2 (7 folders)

- 1 Negatives, no dates. Some correspond with photographs in Box 3. (81 items)
- 2 News clippings, 1880s – 1963 (29 items)
- 3 Pamphlets (12 items)
- 4 Periodicals (7 items) (see list at end of Container List)
- 5 Periodicals (4 items)
- 6 Periodicals (6 items)
- 7 Periodicals (2 items)

Box 3 (6 folders)

- 1 Personal effects - 4 account books of Johnsville residents: E.P. Dokey, George W. Perry, and 2 unidentified
- 2 Personal effects - recipe book, unidentified, no date
- 3 Photographs – assorted views of Johnsville, Jamison City, the mines, local residents, and other local views (85 items)
- 4 Photographs – same content as above, larger formats (11 items)
- 5 Photographs – Lumley collection (11 items)
- 6 Photographs – Copies of photos in the collection

Box 4

Photo album of cartes de visite, possibly Moriarity collection.

Box 5 (10 folders)

- 1 Politics - Index to Precinct Registers, Plumas County Primary Election, 1918, 1920, 1922; printed copy of zoning ordinance #368, passed Feb. 7, 1956 by Plumas County Board of Supervisors
- 2 School memorabilia, 1902, 1905, 1922 (4 items)
- 3 Social activities – Eureka Athletic Club, 1907-1910 (1 item)
- 4 Social activities – Johnsville Baseball Club, 1908-1910 (8 items)
- 5 Social activities – Johnsville Boat Club, 1911-1916 (11 items)
- 6 Social activities – Johnsville Boat Club, 1913-1918 (1 item)
- 7 Social activities – Other clubs and fraternities, 1915-1921 (9 items)
- 8 Tourist ephemera, no dates (5 items)
- 9 Transportation, 1896-1910 (11 items)
- 10 Utilities, 1930-1940 (6 items)

Box 6

- 1 Monograph - A History of Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra Counties, 1883

Box 7

- 1 Monograph - A History of Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra Counties, 1883

Box 8 (2 items)

- 1 Record of Proceedings, Justices Court, Quartz Township, Plumas County, 1879-1887
- 2 Record of Proceedings, Justices Court, Quartz Township, Plumas County, 1907-1922

Box 9 (7 items)

Oversize items

Sacramento Bee centennial album- (Part 1 missing):

- 1 Part 2 2/25/57
- 2 Part 3 4/1/57
- 3 Part 4 5/13/57
- 4 Part 5 6/17/57

- 5 Part 6 8/5/57
- 6 Part 7 10/21/57
- 7 Part 8 2/3/58

Box 10 (1 item)

Account book from Johnsville general store run by Garaventa and Bolton, 1909

Box 10A (6 items)

- 1 One page of The Saturday Evening Mail, 5/4/1907
- 2 One page of The San Francisco Examiner, Sunday, 6/5/1927
- 3 One page of The Sacramento Bee, "Auto & Outing", Wednesday Evening, 8/22/1928, Vol. 144
- 4 One page of The Sacramento Bee, Wednesday, 8/22/1928
- 5 The Feather River Bulletin, Vol, 66, No. 45, Thursday, 7/14/1932
- 6 "This World," San Francisco Sunday Chronicle, 11/8/1959

Box 11

Previously housed and grouped photographs (10 boxes total), housed by subject matter.

Box 1 of 10

Logging and skiing photographs

Box 12

Box 2 of 10

Mining

Box 13

Box 3 of 10

Outlying areas – Portola, Mohawk Valley, Quincy, La Porte

Box 14

Box 4 of 10

Outlying areas – Jamison Canyon, Lake's Basin, Sierra Buttes

Box 15

Box 5 of 10

Johnsville

Box 16

Box 6 of 10

Johnsville

Box 17

Box 7 of 10

Portraits

Box 18

Box 8 of 10
Portraits

Box 19

Box 9 of 10
Portraits

Box 20

Box 10 of 10
Albums and framed photographs

Series II: Plumas County Mining Records

This series contains a number of important items reflecting activity at the two major mining companies of the Gold Mountain/Eureka Peak area.

Box 21 (15 folders)

Subseries I: Jamison Mining Company records

- 1 Articles of Incorporation 1886, certified copy 1908 (5 pp.)
- 2 Cancelled checks, 1891
- 3 Cancelled checks, January - June 1892
- 4 Cancelled checks, July - December 1892
- 5 Expense ledger, 1905-1909 (32 leaf fragments, heavily water-damaged)
- 6 Expense vouchers, October 1890 - December 1891
- 7 Expense vouchers, January 1892 - October 1892
- 8 History narrative, source unidentified, no date (4 pp.)
- 9 Mineral Certificates, #279 and #281, both 1892
- 10 Other voucher-related material, 1891 (3 items)
- 11 Payroll vouchers (monthly), 1891-1892 (7 items, incomplete)
- 12 Payroll vouchers (monthly), 1909-1913 (17 items, incomplete)
- 13 Publications
- 14 Receipts for payment, 1890-1912 (19 items)
- 15 Stock certificates and related material (2 items)- 1) stock certificate issued to Dwight J. Lawton, 1910, for 28,000 shares; 2) manuscript letter to Austin Lewis, Esq., San Francisco, from Sam W. Cheyney, Secretary of Jamison Mining Co., re: John Neville's holdings in Jamison Mining Co., 1908

Box 22 (16 folders)

Subseries ii: Plumas-Eureka Mining / Sierra Buttes Mining Company records

- 1 Financial reports- Johns/Hoskings report 1885 (31 pp.)
- 2 Financial reports- copy of same (31 pp.) no date
- 3 Financial reports- C. Stark "verbatim" copy of E.B. Kimball report of 1902, original and copy (16 pp. each)
- 4 Financial reports- '76 mine, September 1910 (1 p.)
- 5 Financial reports- Accounts payable voucher ledger, 1929

- 6 History narrative- typescript copy, source unknown (4 pp.)
- 7 Litigation- Parrott (John) vs. Eureka Mining Co., 1866 (photocopy, 8 pp.)
- 8 Lundy (C.A.) papers- Notices of Location, Claims 1921-1956 (10 items)
- 9 Lundy (C.A.) papers – Parking collection ledgers, 1950-1952, 1957-1958 (2 items)
- 10 Lundy (C.A.) papers- Quit Claim Deeds 1953 (9 items)
- 11 Notices of Location, Claims, 1915 (7 items)
- 12 Periodicals- Mining Journal v. 99 no. 5, January 30, 1915 and Pacific Mining News of the Engineering & Mining Journal Press, January 1923. See also boxed periodicals starting at Box 29.
- 13 Photographs- (5 items) one 8" x 10" photo of each Keddie map (see Box 14), one 4' x 5" photo of Eureka mine on Eureka Peak, two 4" x 5" photos of a stock certificate issued to Dwight J. Lawton, 1910, for 28,000 shares (see Box 9)
- 14 Proof of Labor on Claims, 1917-1928 inclusive (11 items)
- 15 Stock certificate – Plumas-Mohawk Mining Company, 1910
- 16 Plumas-Eureka Annex Mining Company documents, 1922-1925 (photocopies only)

Box 23 (7 folders)

Subseries iii: Portola Corporation records

- 1 Checkbook (1 item)
- 2 Equipment advertising, no dates (7 items)
- 3 Equipment catalog, no date (1 item)
- 4 Forms, blank – Authorization for Payroll Deduction
- 5 Forms, blank – Daily Time Reports
- 6 Forms, blank – Notice of Employment
- 7 Forms, blank – Notice of Termination

Box 24 (4 folders)

Subseries iv: Miscellaneous mining materials, including oversize material

- 1 Equipment catalogs, no dates (3 items)
- 2 Equipment instruction booklets and pamphlets, no dates (12 items)
- 3 Periodicals (4 items)
- 4 State of California Division of Mines information booklet: "Radioactive Material in California," no date (1 item)

Box 25 (2 items)

- 1 Minute book, Highland Mary Mining Co., Sierra County, 1872-1889
- 2 Copy book, correspondence and Supervisor's reports, Sierra Buttes Mining Co., 1890-1902

Box 26 (1 item)

Account ledger: City of '76, Elizabeth, Lafayette, Mammoth Mills, April 1853 - July 1878

Box 27 (1 item)

Account ledger: Jamison City mine, April 1855 - May 1856

Box 28 (8 items)

- 1 Payroll ledger, Jamison Mining Company, 1913
- 2 Map, drawn by Arthur W. Keddie- plan of outside mines, Plumas-Eureka, no date
- 3 Map, drawn by Arthur W. Keddie- vertical elevation, Plumas-Eureka mine, no date
- 4 Map, author unknown- major creeks and placer claims above Johnsville, no date
- 5 Map, drawn by Joseph Stark- Eureka Tunnel and upper workings connected by '76 raise, 4/2/1919
- 6 Prospecting sheets, Plumas-Eureka mine, July 1872 - June 1894 (52 pp.)
- 7 Prospecting sheets, '76 mine and '76 ravine, July 1884 - June 1886 (4 pp.)
- 8 Prospecting sheets, Elizabeth and Rough & Ready mines, July 1884 - December 1885 (3 pp.)

Box 29

Subseries v: Boxed Periodicals

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1913

Box 30

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1916

Box 31

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1917

Box 32

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1917

Box 33

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1918

Box 34

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1918

Box 35

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1918

Box 36

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1919

Box 37

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1919

Box 38

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1920

Box 39

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1920

Box 40

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1920

Box 41

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1921

Box 42

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1922

Box 43

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1922

Box 44

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1922

Box 45

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1923

Box 46

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1923

Box 47

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1924

Box 48

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1924

Box 49

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1924

Box 50

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1925

Box 51

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1925

Box 52

Engineering and Mining Journal, 1926

Box 53 - Box 56

Engineering and Mining Journal, fragments from assorted issues

Box 57

Mining World and Engineering, 1916

Box 58

Mining and Metallurgy, 1920-1925

Series III: Sorracco Family Records

John S. Sorracco (1866 - 1933) and his descendants were the source of this series of papers. Sorracco, the son of Italian immigrants, arrived in Johnsville with his family, quickly laid claim to lands with water rights and made money leasing his water sources to the Jamison Mining Company during its heyday. Later he was a successful merchant, opening a general store first in Johnsville then in Portola. He and his wife Irene had two children, both girls, who were students in the Johnsville school.

Box 59 (16 folders)

Subseries i: Sorracco family personal papers

Education papers

A series of folders containing workbooks, lesson books, graded assignments, certificates of completion, and related ephemera from International Correspondence Schools (ICS), Scranton, PA, with an office in San Francisco. John S. Sorracco took courses from ICS during 1906-1908, with coursework in single and double-entry bookkeeping, arithmetic, spelling, penmanship, and cost accounting.

Box 60 (16 folders)

- 1 Bank records, 1918-1922 (17 items)
- 2 Insurance records, 1918-1932 (23 items)
- 3 Legal records, 1890 (1 item)
- 4 Miscellaneous receipts, 1919 (bulk)-1922 (7 items)
- 5 Oddfellows receipts, 1928-1931 (6 items)
- 6 Photographs – Eureka Peak mining views
- 7 Photographs – Johnsville and vicinity views
- 8 Photographs – Johnsville school
- 9 Photographs – Johnsville social clubs and activities
- 10 Photographs – Sorracco family and friends
- 11 Portola band records – Constitution and by-laws, 5 copies of each, no date
- 12 Portola band cash ledger, no date
- 13 Snow shoe and ski dope recipes, 1914-1952 (16 items)
- 14 School memorabilia
- 15 Tax records

16 Utility records

Box 61

Photo album of family and friends, local environs in Johnsville, San Francisco earthquake of 1906, no other dates

Box 62 (8 folders)

Subseries ii: Sorracco store records

- 1 Accounts receivable invoices, 1919-1924
- 2 Accounts receivable ledger (fragment), 1915
- 3 Accounts receivable receipt books, 1916 (3 items)
- 4 Bank statements and cancelled checks, 1918-1925
- 5 Correspondence, no dates
- 6 Rent receipts (8 items)
- 7 Stationery, letterhead
- 8 Vendor catalogs and samples/swatches (8 items)

Box 63

Inventory ledgers: 1913-1916, 1918, 1931, 1940-1958
Accounts Payable ledger: 1936

Box 64 (42 folders)

Vendor invoices

Arranged alphabetically by vendor in five regional groups:

Reno (Folders 1-12)

Sacramento (Folders 13-31)

San Francisco (Folders 32-42)

Box 65 (51 folders)

San Francisco, continued (Folders 1-27)

Other California (Folders 28-47)

Non-California (Folders 48-50)

Unidentified (Folder 51)

Box 66

Glass plate negatives, 4" x 5" (18 items)

Box 67

4 photographs:

2 daguerreotypes (both unidentified males), 1 ambrotype (unidentified female with child), 1 framed photograph (family scene) in wooden frame.

Box 68

Empty box/case, leather spine, marbled boards. Used to house the vendor invoices in alphabetical order.

Periodical List (see Box 2)

Agricultural Almanac, Vols. 69 & 71, 1894, 1896. Lancaster, PA: John Baer's Sons.

Cartwright's Lady's Companion, #499, June 14, 1902. London: R.S. Cartwright.

Cartwright's Lady's Companion, #500, June 28, 1902. London: R.S. Cartwright.

Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine, Vol. XLI #1, November 1890.

Christian Herald and Signs of Our Times, vol. 22 no. 1, January 4, 1899. New York, NY: The Christian Herald.

Christian Herald and Signs of Our Times, vol. 22 no. 21, May 24, 1899. New York, NY: The Christian Herald.

The Delineator, a journal of fashion, culture, and fine arts, March 1898.

Godey's Lady's Book & Magazine, October 1886. Philadelphia, PA: W.E. Striker.

Good Stories, January, 1903. Augusta, ME: need publisher

The Mayflower, September 1894. Floral Park, NY: Mayflower Publishing Co.

The Morning Union, Saturday, July 4, 1914. Grass Valley, CA: Union Publishing Co.

The Morning Union, Friday, October 30, 1914. Grass Valley, CA: Union Publishing Co.

The Pathfinder, v. 32, no. 1650, August 15, 1925. Washington, DC: Pathfinder Publishing Co.

The Plumas Independent, April 4, 1940. Quincy, CA: Hall & Very.

Sears and Roebuck catalog. Chicago, IL: Sears and Roebuck Co., 1902.

Westways, March 1962. Los Angeles, CA: American Automobile Association.