

**Brandy City: Recording an Historic Gold Mining Town
in Sierra County, California**

A Project Report
Presented To
The Faculty of the Anthropology Department at
San Jose State University

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements of the Degree of
Master of Arts

By
Elizabeth R. Fernandez

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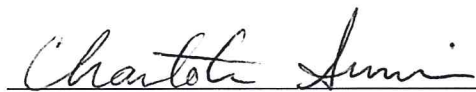
The Undersigned Graduate Committee Approves the Project Report Titled

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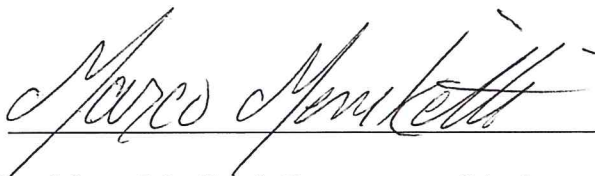
APPROVED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY



12/15/17

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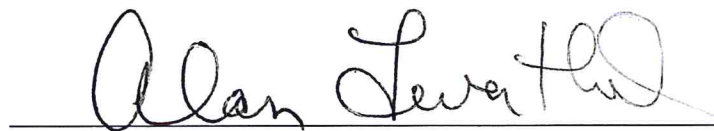
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Abstract

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, hundreds of mining towns of varying sizes and composition suddenly appeared in the gold mining regions of California. Brandy City, in particular, existed in the years between 1852 and 1920, in a time where the common person could find freedom and gold: two types of wealth that would allow them to control their own futures. Though it was once a well-known and very successful mining town in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, it is difficult to find someone today who has ever heard of it. In its time, Brandy City was once a collective of independent miners before they turned to wage labor as a result of several factors: a shortage of easily accessible gold deposits, technological advances, environmental regulations, and an economic downturn. This shift of the social structure separates the town into two distinct time periods: the first thirty years consisting of equal business partnerships followed by thirty years of a boss-employee relationships. These changes toward modern industry and production also impacted domestic life, health, and safety of the workers and their families, changing the way people interacted socially, politically, and economically.

Acknowledgments

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Introduction & Research Objectives

As a concept, the gold rush era is represented by the principles of the self-made man, much like the principles of the self-made nation that came before it; where hard work and a little bit of luck could determine success rather than one's status at birth. Dolnick discusses this idea in greater detail, proclaiming “the gold rush is the American story, only more so” (2014:4). This American story was seen played out on a larger stage and in a condensed amount of time: “in the land of opportunity, praise went to those who saw their chance and grabbed it” (Dolnick 2014:145). When discussing the term “Gold Fever,” Dolnick explains its primary appeal: the search for freedom and gold represents wealth, which would allow common people to control their own futures and give them the self-respect they wanted by not having to work for wages under a demanding boss. Gold that had previously only been available to the richest in society was now free for the taking if only they made the journey and many did, with towns and camps springing up throughout the gold fields, sometimes overnight.

In the gold mining regions of California, from 1849 to 1920, hundreds of mining towns of varying sizes and composition existed. Some of these hastily built camps would be short lived - lasting only as long as the gold - while some camps were incorporated into larger towns, growing ever larger as residents built more permanent structures. These residents left behind the material evidence of this quick expansion through their mining works, buildings, wells, cemeteries, and roads, not to mention all the small objects left behind as nothing but detritus, forgotten remnants of life in a mining town. Highlighted in this material record are the lives of people from varying backgrounds who converged on this location in a short amount of time, bringing with them their cultures and traditions.

In a land where the possibility of fortune and new opportunities drew the adventurous from the around the world, many miners would have worked for themselves, sometimes alongside the entrepreneurs who supplied or housed them. Limbaugh (1999) describes the collection of these “mom and pop” enterprises as the egalitarian era of California mining. The work in the mines may have been tough but at least the miners were working for themselves and not a boss; independence made all the difference. However, easy gold faded fast and the image of the independent miner soon turned into the corporate control of mines, as the previously wealthy decided to invest in the gold rush and they had the capital to supply the equipment needed for intensive mining activities. These small partnerships were soon taken over by corporate organizations backed with higher capital and intent on making large profits. The independent miners turned to wage labor as shallow placer mines began to disappear, thus changing working social structures from equal partnerships to boss-employee relationships. This change toward modern industry not only shaped production and brought in the addition of new technology, but it also impacted domestic life, health, and safety of the workers and their families, changing the way people interacted socially, politically, and economically (Shackel 2004).

Objectives

One specific gold mining town – Brandy City in the Sierra Nevada Range – underscores the rapid growth and economic potential of gold extraction industries appearing throughout California. As a representative example of this new endeavor, Brandy City’s existence spans the entirety of the gold rush era and highlights the transition from unplanned mining camp to company town. The main objective for this project is to produce a National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Brandy City Mining District based on the characteristics and locations of the main town site, associated cemetery, and outlying habitation locations, camps, mining

sites, and other work sites. Other objectives achieved as a byproduct of this research include achieving a well-defined cemetery by clearing vegetation around the site and creating a timeline of events gleaned from primary sources which will add to the previously existing knowledge of this site. Additionally, this research will add to current knowledge about mining towns, specifically the interaction between residents and mining companies, as well as highlighting a new example of a mining company and how it incorporated into and influenced by an already established town. Research will also highlight how the presence of a cemetery points to this town remaining a permanent settlement shaped by residents instead of a temporary mining camp meant only for the extraction of gold.

The deliverable items provided for the Forest Service which result from this project include: 1) an examination of the research potential of the Brandy City Mining District and recommendation for the district to be included on the National Register of Historic Places; and 2) a collection of records pertaining to Brandy City gathered during research, the creation of informational documents to assist in the preservation of the district, and additions to existing informational signage with a document explaining the historic context and importance of the site to visitors.

Research Potential

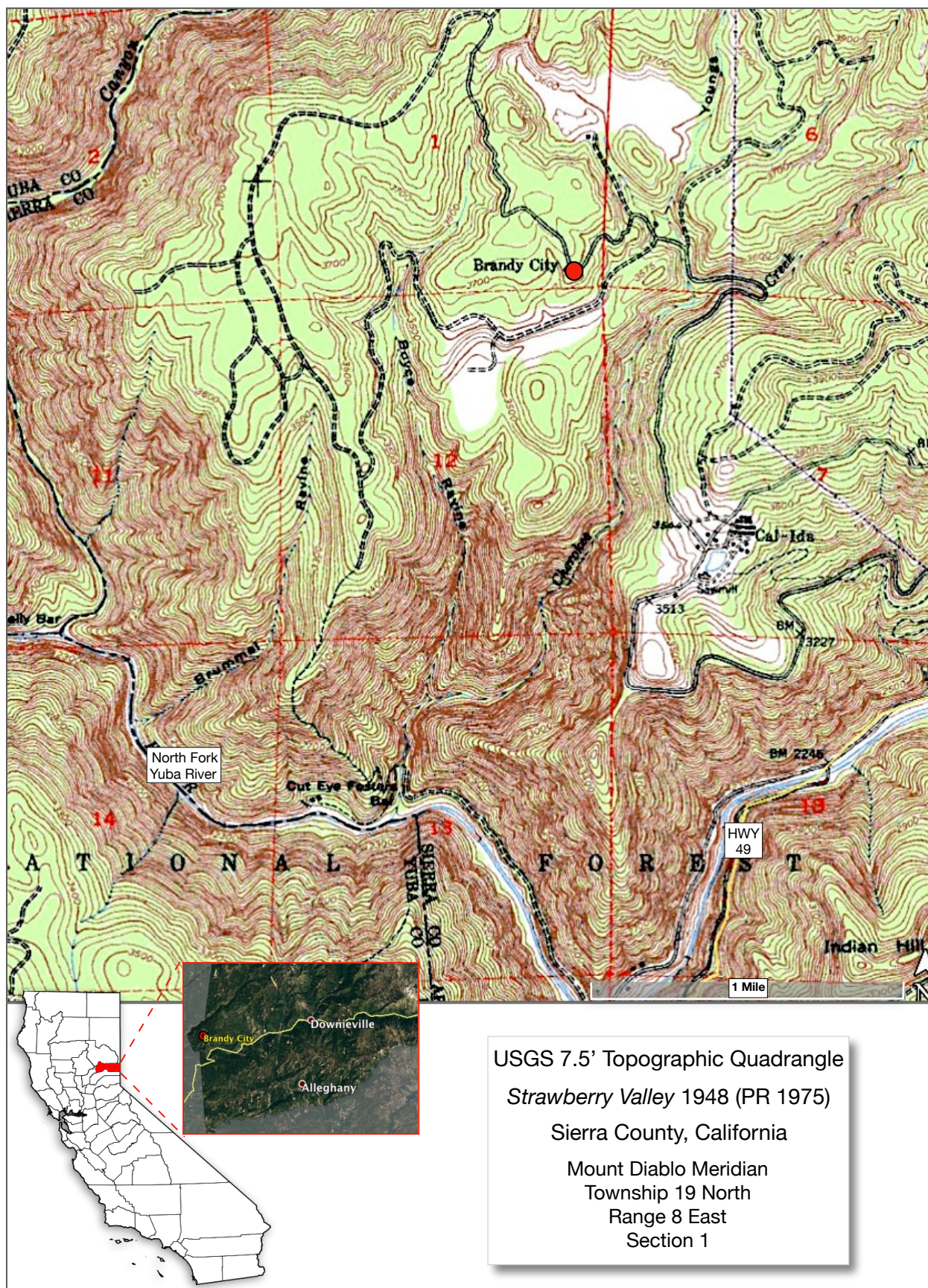
By analyzing the history and development of Brandy City, we can better understand what factors contributed to the overall design of the town and how it compares to other industrial mining towns in the American west. Through investigations of the town's layout and size, its location in relation to nearby natural resources, and changes over time, we can expand on current knowledge about the people who lived there. This project will also identify potential questions and hypotheses that could be used by researchers in the future.

The Victorian ideals about the importance of separating domestic and work life can be found in many other mining sites both within and outside of California (Baxter 2002; Goddard 2002; Hardesty 2002; Quirk 2008). The social and spatial organization of Brandy City may also reflect wider Victorian values and traditions which could be determined by analyzing the historic and documentary evidence available about the Brandy City Mining Company along with the locations of domestic and work sites. To what extent did the Brandy City Mining Company enforce its own company ideals onto the town layout, including the segregation of workers and managers, and how do the Brandy City sites fit into this structure?

Previous research conducted at a variety of work camps (e.g. Baxter 2002; Gillespie and Farrell 2002; Goddard 2002; and McGuire and Reckner 2002) has provided examples into how and why work communities are built the way they are. Additionally, previous work done on the analysis of layouts of other mining and industrial communities will be used as a basis for comparison. How did the residents and then the company of Brandy City control the natural landscape to make this region more hospitable for families and profitable for mining? How did the nearby water sources and high mineral yield of this region shape the way the land was used?

Project Overview

The historic hydraulic gold mining town named Brandy City is located along the western edge of Sierra County approximately twelve miles west of Downieville, California and situated between Canyon Creek and the north fork of the Yuba River (Figure 1). It was founded in the early 1850's with the first period of mining lasting until the early 1880's. In 1880, the Brandy City Mining Company bought out the largest claim and ran mining operations for the next four years (Jones 1982) until an anti-debris injunction halted all hydraulic mining operations. This injunction lasted for the next ten years until the Brandy City Mining Company obtained a debris



permit in 1894, which began the second wave of prosperity at the site. This boom lasted well into the 1910s and operations only began to decline around 1920, coinciding with a change of ownership; by the late 1930's, the site was almost completely abandoned.

The historic site itself consists of the main Brandy City town site and the associated cemetery, as well as twelve other related sites scattered throughout the area at elevations between 3,400 and 3,800 feet (Figure 2). These include: a mining and habitation site from the 1860s; an orchard and reservoir known as Onken Ranch, originally owned by Frederick Onken from 1856 to c. 1880 (Delay 1924) and later owned by James Arnott (Jones 1982); Ditmar's cabin, currently a privately-owned claim; the Brandy City lumber mill; a small domestic site; a possible Chinese domestic site; a small domestic and mining site; a small domestic and mining operation with a rock wall; a rock lined well feature; a partially buried prehistoric site within the Brandy City Diggings; the "great wall" feature associated with the Arnott claim; and a large dual component site located north of Brandy City Mine.

These sites were first recorded for the Forest Service between the years 1979 and 1983 and are all thought to be part of the larger Brandy City Mining Company operations. There are no standing buildings left at any of the sites, although wood structures were listed when the sites were originally recorded (Appendix A). Evidence of looting is present throughout the main town site and historic artifacts can be found on the surface in the less overgrown areas.

All of the smaller mining claims associated with Brandy City are in a mountainous region with two main water sources nearby – Cherokee Creek and Canyon Creek– which makes it an ideal location for hydraulic mining. In addition, the man-made Brandy City pond is associated with the mining work undertaken at Brandy City and was originally the hydraulic mining pit (Figure 3). As of summer 2017, the pond has partially drained through an historic tunnel and

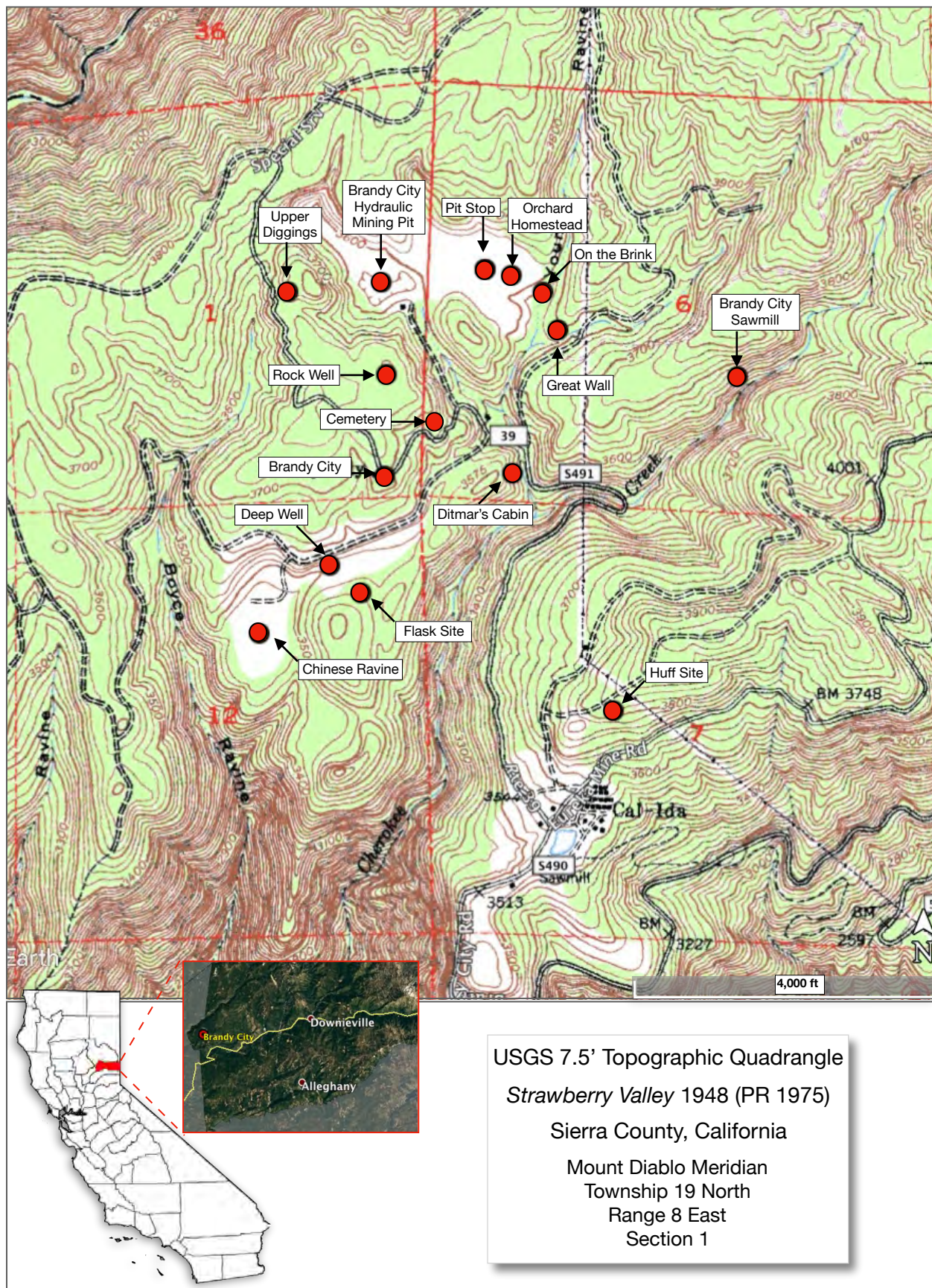
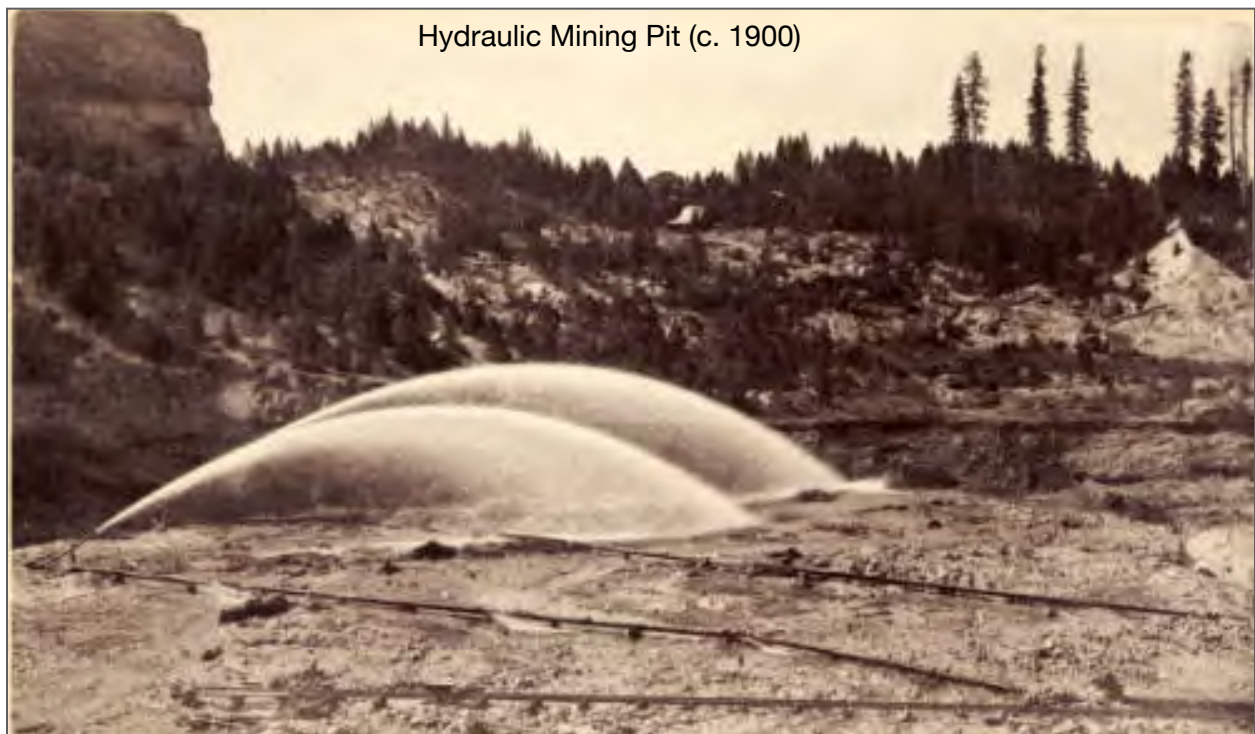


Figure 2. Brandy City Site Locations



Courtesy of the Meriam Library Special Collections Department, California State University, Chico

See Figure 4 for remnants of the water
canons and pipes seen in these photos



Courtesy of the Meriam Library Special Collections Department, California State University, Chico

Figure 3. Historic Brandy City Hydraulic Mine

remnants of mining equipment are now visible on the landscape (Figure 4). Evidence of hydraulicking can also be seen from the intense erosion of the sheer cliff face to the west and north of the site, the multiple large tailings piles to the east (Figure 5), and the six associated work sites surrounding the pond. Only one site still has obvious evidence of previous occupation: a 30-meter-long dam adjacent to Canyon Creek, previously part of the Arnott claim.

Data collected for this project comes from multiple sources such as non-technical remote sensing (canine human remains detection), digital mapping, official archaeological site records (DPR primary forms), previously recorded personal communications from former residents, primary documents (personal journals, newspaper articles, and mining reports), secondary documents (Forest Service reports and current research), and archival photographs from the California History Section Picture Catalog at the California State Library and the Northeastern California Historical Photograph Collection from California State University, Chico. The remote sensing data was gathered in a way that leaves burials undisturbed and was chosen due to the small space and remote location; digital mapping will provide an updated site map of the locations which can be used in future research. Primary and secondary sources can give a more in-depth picture of the history and provide a compiled timeline of events at Brandy City during its existence. The few historic photos found can give a better comparison between the historic layout of the mine and how it looks today.

Since there is little historical data or archaeological research which has been conducted at this site, the data sources mentioned above are used to cover a wide range of information. The DPR primary records, for instance, were used to analyze the site layout and conditions when they were first recorded (1979-1983) and, most importantly, they contained maps drawn by the recorders during survey as well as a town map drawn from recollection by one former resident

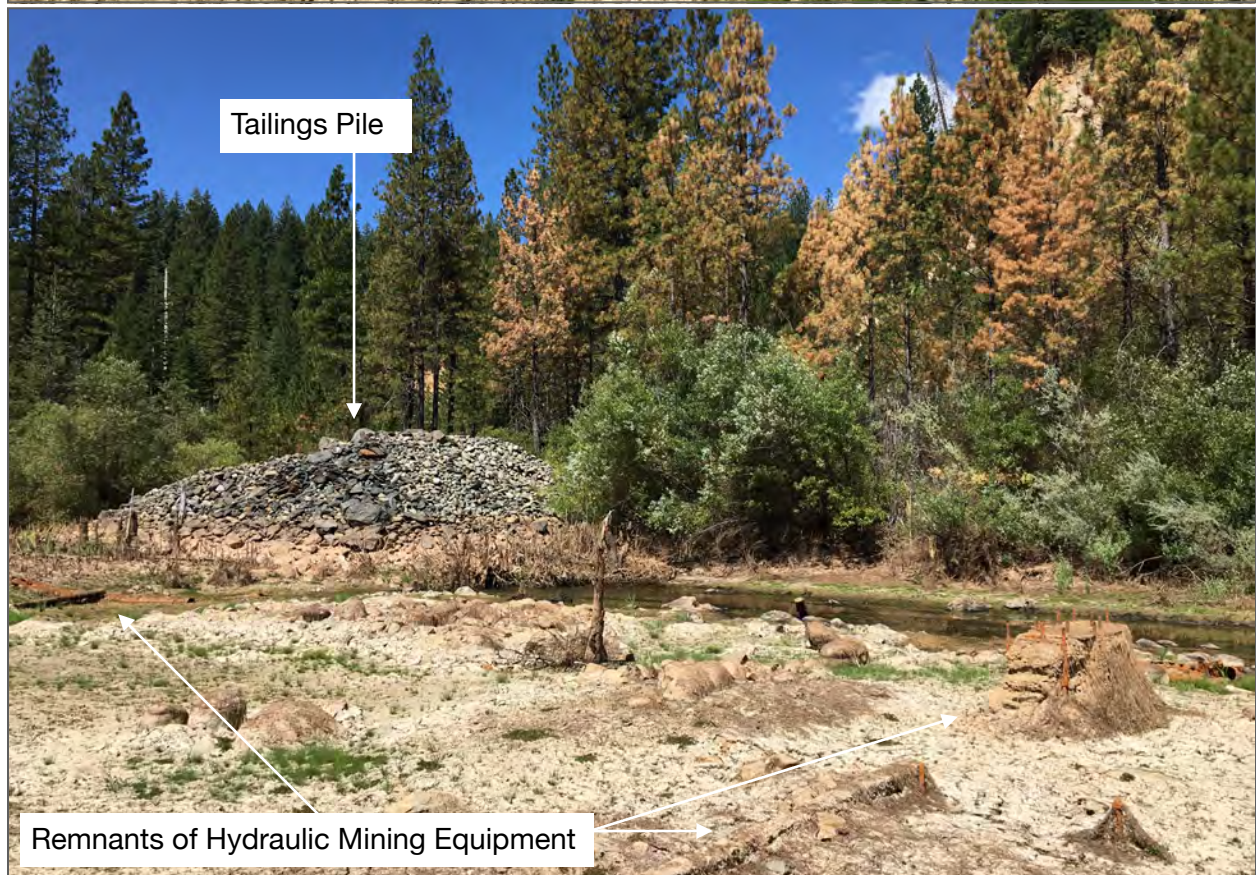


Figure 4. Present Day Brandy City Hydraulic Mine Remnants

Brandy City Mining Pit (1912)



Courtesy of the California History Room, California State Library, Sacramento, California

Brandy City Mining Pit (2017)



Figure 5. Former Brandy City Hydraulic Mining Pit

along with comments about the types of buildings and general locations as remembered by a second former resident.

While these recollections are more closely related to the late history of the site (1920-30s), these records are currently the only source for the historic town layout and can still be used as a base point for analyzing the locations of domestic versus work spaces, as well as the structure of the town closest to the Brandy City Mining Company era. The exact town layout for the early years of mining is currently unknown, but could be uncovered through future research along with the outlying sites surrounding Brandy City, which date back to the early history of the site and were recorded around the same time. These outlying sites can also provide further information regarding mining work spaces (i.e. small mining claims) versus domestic use sites (homestead and orchard sites).

Historical Background

Brandy City is located on the edge of a ridgetop overlooking Youngs Ravine to the north and Boyce Ravine to the south, bordered by Canyon Creek to the west and Cherokee Creek to the east. The main road through town runs north-to-south with connecting trails running east-to-west and numerous interconnected ditches located along the ridgeline on the southeast edge of town (Figure 6). The fork in the road at the northern edge of the site runs northeast/southwest connecting with Scales to the north and Cal-Ida to the south. The original location map drawn in 1976 with roads and structures was provided by James Jackson as he remembered it from the 1930's, and was verified through a site survey conducted by Meals and Cifelli in 1979, when they located further evidence of structures not listed on the map (Appendix A).

Brandy City was founded in either 1851 or 1852, around the same time as many nearby mining camps were established by various members of the Sears expedition (Sinnott 1977). The ridge where gold was discovered between the north fork of the Yuba River and the south fork of the Feather River now bears his name (Hoover et al. 2002). Many early miners also lent their names to the small mining companies they formed. Two of the most prominent were James and Alexander Arnott, brothers who later formed Arnott and Company. The brothers worked with a variety of business partners over the years and James Arnott was one of the founders of the Cherokee Mining District and helped pass the by-laws for this district in 1853 (Jones 1982). The Cole and Stevens claim was highly successful as well, also owning two sawmills that supplied lumber to the area; their claims would later be bought out by the Brandy City Mining Company.

By 1854, the population of the town numbered roughly several hundred with approximately 120-150 miners working dry diggings along Cherokee creek (Sinnott 1977). After the construction of seven water ditches by the end of 1855, hydraulic mining commenced with much

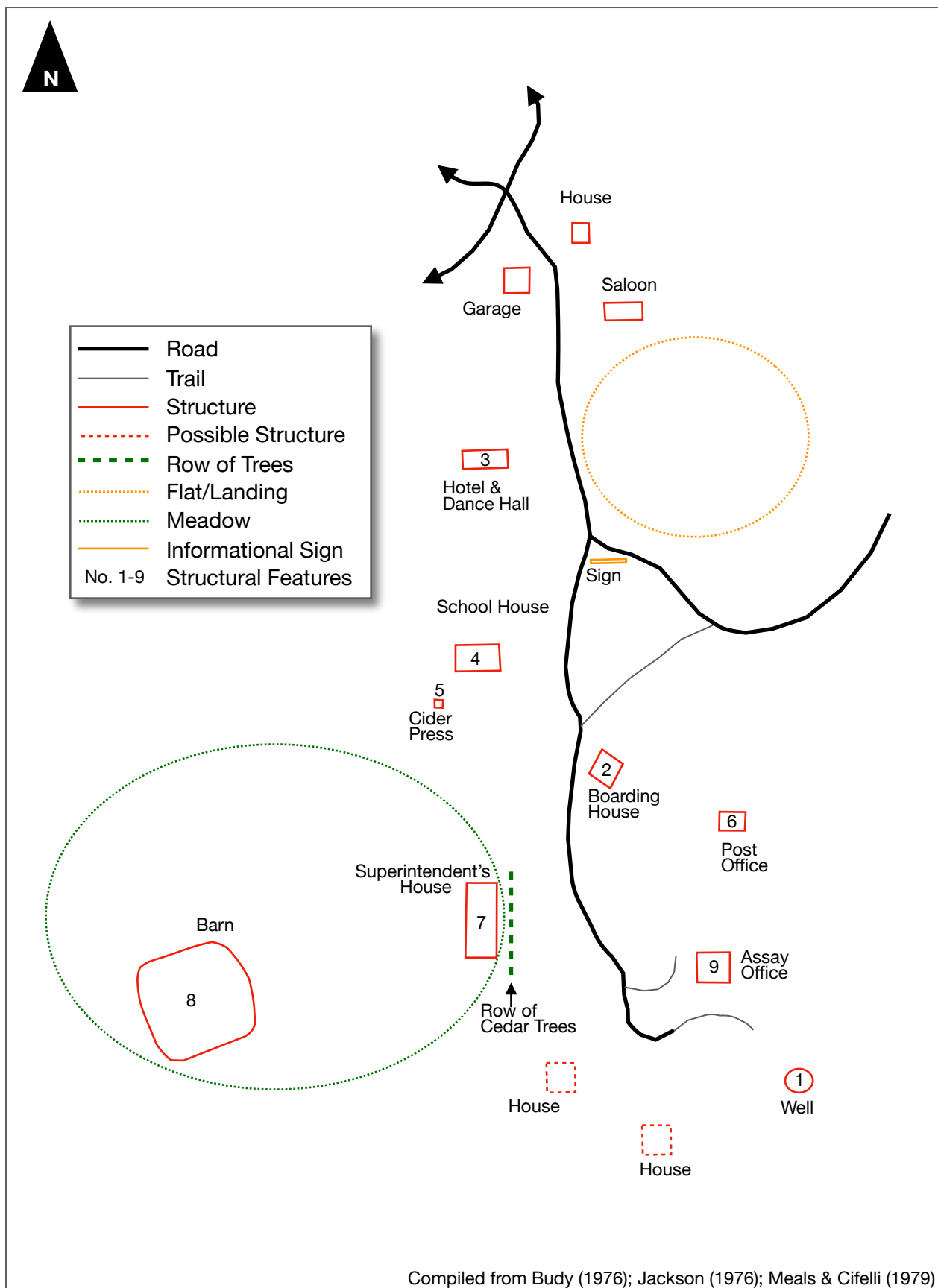


Figure 6. Brandy City Feature Map

success in Brandy City, being able to access the richer deep deposits abundant to the area (Turrill 1876).

Over the next few years, Brandy City became a well-established mining town with reports of the rich gravel deposits and company profits appearing in local newspapers. The average gold yield in 1858 was reported to be \$800 a week (Sacramento 1858) and the estimated average population for this decade was around 3,500 (USFS 1976) with mining operations largely consisting of independent mining claims and scattered cabins.

In total, five fires occurred at Brandy City throughout the length of its occupation. The second and largest fire to affect Brandy City occurred on November 6, 1863 at Jones' Hotel, destroying nearly the entire town. It caused an estimated \$50,000 in damages and only two stores were saved, including the one owned by Cole and Stevens (Marysville 1863). This fire occurred during a two-year drought that had negatively affected the miners in the area; many buildings lost to the fire were already vacant and only a few were ever rebuilt.

Cole and Stevens were the only company reported to have done well during the drought as they were able to buy up some of the smaller failed claims which brought their total worth close to a quarter of a million dollars (Marysville 1866, Jones 1982). This allowed them to sell off their company the following year to New Yorker Philip Van Rensselaar for the sum of \$100,000. Van Rensselaar appointed himself superintendent and added \$53,000 worth of improvements over the next thirteen years. By 1868, Brandy City was considered the principal hydraulic mine in the area with twelve active piping claims (Sinnott 1977).

The establishment of the Brandy City Mining Company occurred with the sale of Van Rensselaar's property in 1880 to a San Francisco firm who appointed H. A. Lawrence as superintendent (Mountain 1881). This sale began the transition from independent claims

benefiting a small partnership of local miners to wage labor hired in seasonally to benefit a distant owner. There is no record of the Brandy City Mining Company buying out the other claims in the area, and six other smaller companies continued to work along Cherokee creek into the turn of the century. This included Arnott and Company, which was now the second largest company in Brandy City and worth around \$20,000. They owned 20 acres of mining ground and four miles of ditches (Jones 1982).

The success of this hydraulic run lasted only for the next four years. In April 1884, both Arnott and Company and the Brandy City Mining Company closed hydraulic operations due to an injunction from the Anti-Debris Association. This hydraulic ban came to be known as the Sawyer Decision, which halted hydraulic mining with the aim of protecting the water and lands of California. However, taking advantage of their remote location, both James Arnott and Superintendent Lawrence continued hydraulic mining illegally. Arnott was eventually caught and served a warrant a year later (Daily Alta 1885) and, in 1887, a reward was offered against him to anyone who could provide evidence of illegal mining. This seemed to have stopped Arnott since he is reported to have leased his hydraulic holdings to a company of Chinese miners and began working only his smaller drift mine – the Lost River mine – which remained legal (Jones 1982). Lawrence managed to dodge the injunction until 1888 by switching to drift mining whenever inspections were made. However, papers were eventually issued to the owners of the company in San Francisco once Lawrence was discovered.

As for the town itself, many residents felt the negative effects of the injunction and most fled the area, reducing the once thriving town of several hundred residents to less than fifty over the span of a few months (Sinnott 1977). The smaller companies and individuals who did stay in the area began work on a much smaller scale, sluicing the tailings piles that were left over from

before the Sawyer Decision.

By 1890, the Brandy City Mining Company and Arnott and Company were back to hydraulic mining as a result of the Caminetti decision, which acknowledged that the demand for gold was too great and larger mining corporations did not want to lose their investments. Both companies applied for a license and agreed to the requirements, which included storing all tailings behind dams away from water sources. These applications were two out of only eight received by the anti-debris commission, when it was estimated that over 400 hydraulic mines had previously been working throughout California. Arnott and Company built a debris dam on little Cherokee Creek (CA-SIE-298-H) and Brandy City Mining Company built a tailing flume to deposit their debris in old hydraulic pits, which drastically changed the landscape of the Brandy City Mining pit (Jones 1982).

James Arnott continued to be assessed for his main holdings until 1900 and for the Lost River mine until 1904. Arnott briefly tried to organize the Rocky Peak Company in 1910 but it failed and he disappears from the record (Jones 1982). Brandy City Mining Company operations drastically declined once Lawrence left as superintendent in 1897. Management was taken over by E. B. Covey for the next decade followed by Jason Meek in 1907 when the new owner, Charles Allenburg, decided to re-open the mine (San Francisco 1907).

This began the second period of prosperity for Brandy City and led to a major revitalization of the area. While some long-time residents had stayed in the area during the slow mining years, the population had still been dramatically reduced compared to the early years of mining. For about seven months, Meek supervised the construction of two new sawmills, made road repairs, supervised construction of a new wagon road, and built bridges, spending a total of \$200,000. He was succeeded by George Taylor, a well-known civil engineer, who took over as

superintendent. Between 50 and 75 men were employed for further developments which included dam building, tunnel construction, receiving machinery, and rebuilding the 10-mile long Hoosier flume first constructed in 1859. In December of 1908, a five-stamp gravel mill was completed (Sacramento 1908) and mining continued for another 10 years employing, on average, 40 men per season. By the summer of 1909, around 100 miners were employed by the Brandy City Mining Company. Superintendent George Taylor described the type of gravel deposits that could be found at Brandy City: “the material mined is old river gravel of the tertiary period...numerous streams and canyons of the present drainage system cut across the old tertiary channel, nearly at right angles, leaving the old river deposits in patches on the ridge top.” (Taylor 1910:1).

Water shortages were frequently reported in the papers and, in 1912, the mine was fined for allowing debris into the rivers. Despite this, the Brandy City mine was widely reported as the largest active hydraulic mine in California, covering an area of 1,000 acres along with the operation of six water cannons during the height of the season (MacBoyle 1920).

An unfortunate accident occurred on December 23, 1915 when 22,000 pounds of powder were used to move a 160-foot-long bank of earth. Only half the explosives fired causing the rest to burn and let off toxic fumes that asphyxiated four men and nearly killed four others, including George Taylor. The fumes were noticeable for ten miles around (Brown 1916). This type of explosive was typically meant to loosen the bank for easier removal but its use may also highlight the frequent water shortages in the area and the growing scarcity of gold deposits.

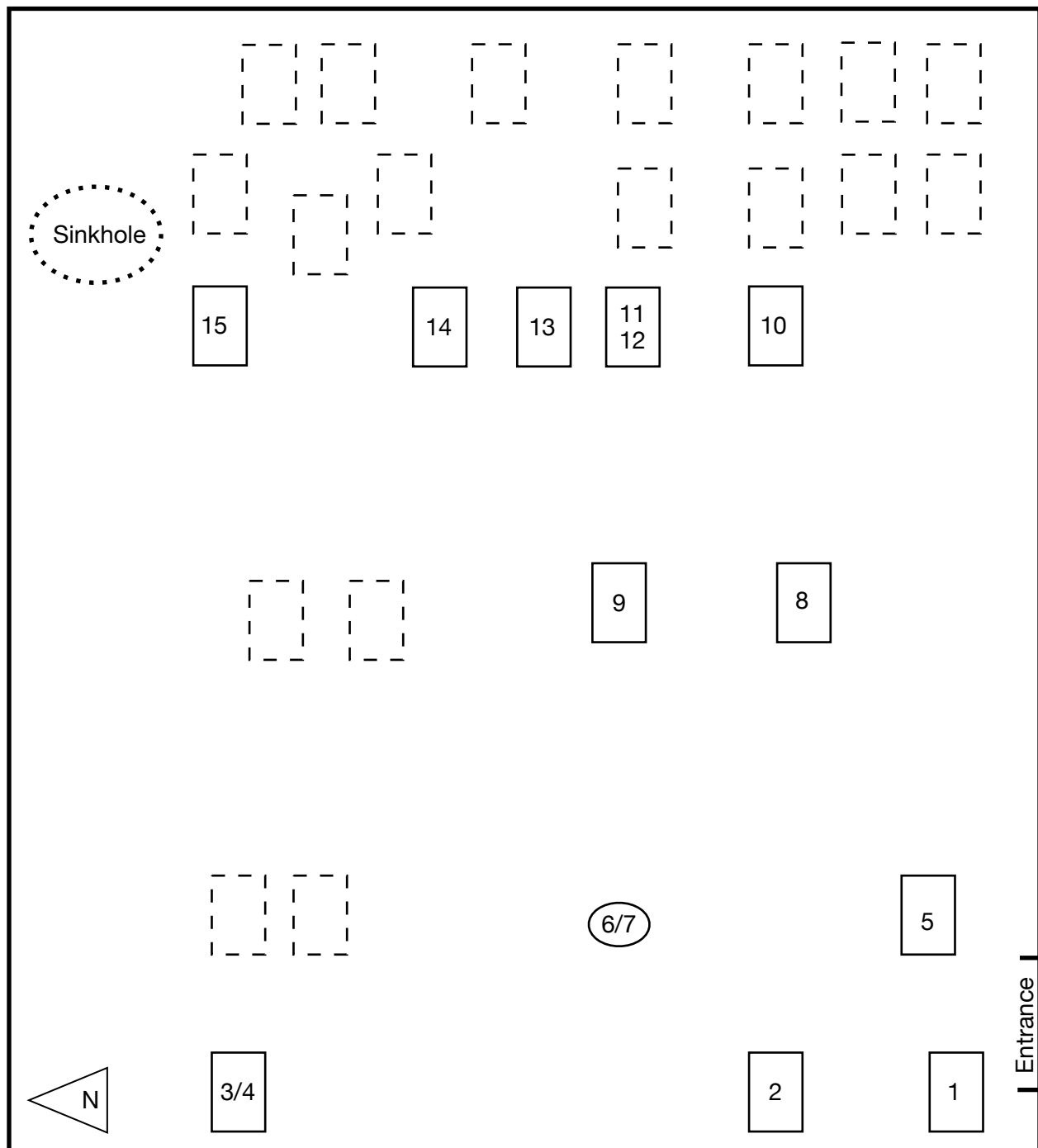
Only three years later, in March 1918, the company was sold once more to a group of men from Los Angeles who put in a new tailings dam. Mining only continued for another two years after that until August 30, 1920 when the fifth and final fire in Brandy City destroyed a

large boarding house and a few small buildings owned by the company. A newspaper article in the Sacramento Daily Union from 1921 (Sacramento 1921) claimed the company might change ownership again but this last fire signaled the end of the prosperous era of Brandy City.

Residents slowly moved away from the area over the next decade and the last recorded residents were three miners still working the old Grizzly mine in 1941 (Jones 1982).

The clearest visual evidence for the existence of Brandy City is a small cemetery with thirteen marked graves located just southwest of the main town site. The entrance sign and fence surrounding the cemetery is a new addition, constructed in 1976. The 1979 site map for the cemetery speculates from the layout of the current grave markers that there may be up to forty graves in total (Figure 7). As recorded on the Brandy City site record, local Ruth Drury claimed that there had originally been over 60 grave stones but that many had been taken away as souvenirs (USFS 1976), although this is unconfirmed.

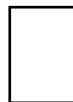
At the height of hydraulic mining in California, Brandy City was considered one of the most successful mining towns in the region and was highly reported on in local newspapers of the time, yet very little is known about it today. It was built up by independent miners before the large mining companies established their presence, and was occupied continuously for over sixty years. The mining companies in Brandy City were two of the few who applied for and received a permit to continue hydraulic mining after the anti-debris injunction. This long occupation shows the resilience of residents and the town's ability to survive droughts, fires, lack of natural resources, and changes in fortune. As a new example of a mining town, Brandy City can give a unique perspective for the establishment and growth of gold mining towns in California and is an important addition to California mining history.



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 - Elizabeth Camp | 9 - Unknown |
| 2 - Richard Lewis | 10 - Hervey Groves |
| 3/4 - George Roling and Isaac Pultz | 11/12 - Alfred Mahle and Maria Massey |
| 5 - Unknown | 13 - August Mahle |
| 6/7 - Two modern internments | 14 - Unknown |
| 8 - William Selfridge | 15 - D. Philbrook |



Possible burials located by dogs



Known burials

Figure 7. Brandy City Cemetery with Potential Grave Locations

Archaeology of Mining Towns

Nineteenth-century use of space, especially in company-owned work camps, typically follows separation of domestic and work spaces (Baxter 2002; Goddard 2002; Hardesty 2002; Quirk 2008; Rothschild and Wall 2014). Van Bueren (2002) believes that the archaeological record of such settlements is the best way to understand social and class relationships, work and living conditions, and even labor resistance movements. Previous research on these topics can shed light on how the residents of Brandy City used both domestic and work spaces, as well as in determining how much influence, if any, the Brandy City Mining Company exerted over the town and its residents.

By using practice theory, Lightfoot, Martinez, and Schiff (1998) have shown that reconstruction of previous lifeways is possible through the study of archaeological material. This allows researchers to achieve a more complete picture of settlement at different levels of society just by recreating household organization, trash disposal patterns and food preparation techniques. Their research uses this theoretical approach to focus on site wide re-creation through evidence of material remains, in order to better understand how miners used and interacted with the land around them. This theory of everyday actions states that everyday practices shape and organize people's lives: "people repeatedly enact and reproduce their underlying structural principles and belief systems in the performance of ordering their daily lives." These can be observed through analysis of the use of space in a built environment, how domestic practices are conducted, and the spatial distribution of waste disposal. In this case, it can be used to study the built environment of Brandy City to determine how the identity of individuals in a mining community influenced the utilization of space by workers in their daily

lives. Practice theory can then put these conclusions into context by comparing this one example on a local scale to other mining communities on a regional scale.

Power Structures and Company Towns

As Shackel (2004) describes, smaller independent towns tended to form linearly along major roadways while company towns were typically constructed in an orderly grid pattern. Additionally, by examining the layouts of many small mining camps on the Nevada frontier, Hardesty (2010) also found that most small settlements tended to be situated in line along a road instead of in a grid pattern. These two forms of built environments highlight the type of power hierarchy present; the more orderly a town plan was, the more power a company or owner had over the population (Hardesty 2010; Shackel 2004). In the case of Brandy City, the existing map shows multiple structures placed along one main dirt road running through town. Since this map was drawn from landscape features still evident along with recollections of former residents, the town plan is most likely from the second mining phase of Brandy City (1910s) when the Brandy City Mining Company was in charge.

The more distance there is between the workers and supervisors, Shackel (2004) adds, the more there is a power imbalance. By separating company owners from workers, not only physically but by class, this allowed company owners to isolate themselves from the more harmful and damaging conditions that the workers faced. An example highlighted was the location of the superintendent's residence, which was built across a valley on a scenic hilltop overlooking town. At Brandy City, the Superintendent lived a very short distance off the main road in town with only a strand of transplanted cedar trees to block the view of the road. If Shackel's template is followed, the superintendent seems to have had only an illusion of separation from the workers and, therefore, less power over them.

Using Goddard's (2002) example from the marginal settlement of Steptoe Nevada, it is easy to compare the differences in management at Brandy City since it did not begin as a company town. The previous formation of Brandy City could have made segregation by neighborhood more difficult when it had already firmly established its own social rules. Brandy City Mining Company could have just been too late to establish new practices that current residents would resist. Goddard states that marginal settlements appear "where community structure is controlled by a central authority" (2002:86). While the large mining companies in this case study were influential over the town to an extent, they did not exert overall control over the town. More generally, once a larger company gains control over social behaviors by removing all vices within the town itself, satellite settlements tend to form on the outskirts. These satellite towns could not be sustained on their own, however, and would need to be located geographically close to the company town in order to provide the goods and services that residents and workers are unable to access while in town.

Goddard's (2002) case study research consisted of historical ethnographies and the mapping of surface features and structural remains. Goddard found that many employees chose to live in the marginal community of Steptoe rather than the company town of McGill, which was considered a statement of independence. The decline of Steptoe happened only when McGill removed its paternalistic control over the company town since it no longer had to fill the needs of a highly-structured community.

The case study by Gillespie and Farrell (2002) is used to show the spatial patterns of settlements and features, and answer questions about the society and economy of such a place. Like Brandy City, the two towns studied by Gillespie and Farrell began with placer mining and then were revived with hydraulic mining. For example, Santa Rita had a large difference between

management areas and worker areas which they say reflected an expectation for temporary use of the site where housing was provisional and portable. Comparatively, Exposed Reef Company mining town had all houses made out of the same type of wood and were located in the same area around the company store, office, warehouse, and boarding house.

Separation of Domestic and Work Life

In order to better understand the structure and dynamics of industrial communities, Baxter (2002) investigated an oil field work site located at Squaw Flat in Ventura County, California, a place that initially seemed to provide a distinctly different example for the separation of domestic and work space. In contrast to typical industrial housing, it appeared at first that the workers at Squaw Flat had no separation between work and home life and, since the workers were given the choice of where to build their residential building, Baxter wanted to know if the laborers ignored social rules regarding segregation of public and private space. When analyzing settlement spatial patterns, however, Baxter found that residential buildings and dumps were located separately from industrial features. While the domestic interior space had no physical boundaries due to the lack of building materials, the workers did create a separate domestic area for themselves away from drilling sites which fell in line with Victorian ideals of separation of home and work (Baxter 2002).

The contract workers in Squaw Flat lived in bunk and boarding lease housing which was more likely to be found in remote locations with temporary workers. The management had a more settled work contract which included accommodations for their families. Since the oil fields that Baxter describes were on lease lands, choices in construction were limited to workers. However, at Brandy City, the town had already existed before the large mining companies came in and had already shown their influence on construction and layout of the town.

Environmental Factors

According to Gillespie and Farrell (2002), the spatial organization of mining towns is affected by multiple factors including environmental, social, and economic issues, and local and easily obtained resources lead to more homogenous and nuclear communities. The authors compare two gold mining work camps located in southeastern Arizona - Santa Rita and Exposed Reef - to examine the differences between a heterogeneous site and a homogeneous one. Chosen due to their level of gold extraction technology, investment, management, and workforce, these sites highlighted the relationship between workers and management through environmental, social, and economic factors. To analyze this, the authors focused on the spatial layout of the camps as well as architectural and landscape features. They found that the layout of the towns was dependent on the availability of both natural and social resources. The clustered settlement of Exposed Reef had natural resources nearby but no larger town, so they created their own community. On the other hand, the dispersed settlement of Santa Rita was due to distant resources with the presence of a larger town nearby (Gillespie and Farrell 2002).

Methodology

In order to better define the progress of events needed to fulfill the requirements of the deliverables, the methods used in this project were divided into five phases, as described in more detail in the following sections. The first phase of this project focused on two activities within Brandy City cemetery: creating an inventory of the cemetery and using non-technical remote sensing to locate unmarked graves. Phase two of the project involved a surface inventory of the Brandy City Mining District and flagging significant locations and features. Phase three involved digital recording with a total station of both the cemetery and the main Brandy City town site. Phase four included primary and secondary source analysis which contributed to the creation of a timeline of events for the Brandy City Mining District. Lastly, phase five involved the creation of a National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Brandy City Mining District.

Phase I – Cemetery Study

As a significant extension of a town and as a location that provided a service, the unmistakable presence of a cemetery demonstrates the intended permanence of this settlement and is directly related to the cultural practices and beliefs of residents. Matero and Peters (2003) discuss the topic of cemetery preservation and protection by focusing on the use of digital technology and Geographic Information Systems to map and analyze a cemetery; methods that can also be applied to Brandy City Cemetery. Physically, the information gathered from the Brandy City Cemetery can contribute to the creation of an improved cemetery site map which includes topography, paths, fence lines, vegetation, and any other features that may be discovered. Data collection can also include documentation from primary and secondary sources as well as historic maps, photographs, and first-hand accounts combining to create a complex and informative site map for preservation and use in future research.

For the cemetery inventory, the methods outlined by Matero and Peters (2003) were used to describe burial types. Variables of marker type, style, material, design, environment, and current condition were noted. Moore, Blaker, and Smith's (1991) protocol was also used to create an in-depth site inventory and record the following: type (headstone, footstone, etc.), material (limestone, wood, etc.), dates (death dates or date range), condition (weathered, broken, etc.), inscription, style/design, dimensions, and direction facing. Each entry was assigned a number, photos taken, and all collected data was recorded in an inventory log (Appendix B). Additionally, the condition category can be updated in the future to assess any preservation needs by assigning a numerical rating for quantitative comparisons.

There were twenty entries in total but only sixteen known gravesite locations; footstones were entered separately from headstones since some had obviously been moved from their original location and could not be matched to any existing marker. Additionally, there are two double burials marked with a single headstone. A more detailed table can be found in Appendix B that organizes all 30 entries under a label number, marker type, marker material, death dates, marker condition, marker inscription, direction facing, and additional observations noted.

After recording all existing grave markers, a survey of the cemetery attempted to identify graves with missing markers. The remote sensing technique used during this phase was conducted in collaboration with the Institute for Canine Forensics, a non-profit organization that uses specially trained dogs as a low-impact method for historic human remains detection. With the support of the College of Social Sciences Fall 2014 Foundation Research Grant, I was able to hire this organization in order to support their work. I contacted Adela Morris, President of the Institute of Canine Forensics, in October 2014 and she put me in contact with handler John Grebenkemper who agreed to meet with me on March 21, 2015 at Brandy City Cemetery with

his dog Kayle. He conducted an initial survey to determine the boundaries of the cemetery and recommended the removal of vegetation that would make the search easier for the dogs. Mr. Grebenkemper also explained that the dogs have an accuracy within two meters for each burial and suggested that two or three dog teams could cover the area inside and immediately outside of the cemetery. In response to this, I put together a group of volunteers in early spring 2015 to clear vegetation within the boundaries of the cemetery.

The larger search on May 16, 2015 included the following three dog teams: handler Adela Morris and her dog Jasper, handler Lynne Engelbert and her dog Piper, and Barbara Pence and her dog Bailey. Each dog and handler searched the cemetery one at a time with many of the same alerts being confirmed by all three dogs. The handlers marked all alerts for human remains scent with pin flags and made a handwritten record for each one. The pin flags used to mark the locations of burials were kept in place so they could be recorded in a later phase. The dense vegetation and steep slope outside of the cemetery boundaries was too extensive and the dogs were only able to search a 10-foot perimeter outside of the fence with negative results.

Phase II – Site Inventory

The second phase included the following two activities: conducting a site survey of Brandy City and the surrounding area to verify the location and condition of features marked on the previous site records and flagging each feature to be recorded in a future phase. Based on the locations recorded on the site record maps, we could confirm the location of many of the features and flag each location to be easily seen from the main road into Brandy City in advance of data collection. Due to the overgrown vegetation throughout the site, many of the features were less distinct and the locations with cellar pits had been partially filled in with brush.

Past actions or behaviors can be seen through the analysis of material culture (Crook 2011; Goldstein and Anyon 2012; Lightfoot, Martinez, and Schiff 1998). By reviewing the determinations made on the site records – which included observations, descriptions of artifacts from each site, and estimated date ranges – the sites themselves can be connected to previous owners through documentary evidence. This form of analysis includes evaluating each outlying Brandy City site compared to the site records in order to discover how it relates to the main town site. Each site was categorized as either a work site or domestic site, or combination of both. The locations of each site were plotted on map by using the coordinates given on the site records, along with the nearest natural resources such as the location of Cherokee Creek and Brandy City Pond. The sites are summarized in the table below:

Table 1. *Wider Brandy City Mining Sites*

Trinomial	Name	Description
CA-SIE-218-H-A	Brandy City	Historic mining town, 1850s-1920s, consisting of the upper and lower diggings.
CA-SIE-218-H-B	Brandy City Cemetery	Death dates correlate with the era of peak hydraulic mining between 1860 and 1890.
CA-SIE-218-H-C	Pit Stop	Historic mining and habitation site with orchard, in use from the 1860s within the Brandy City hydraulic mining pit.
CA-SIE-219-H	Orchard Reservoir	Homestead with fruit orchard within the Brandy City hydraulic mine pit. Also called “Onken Ranch”. 10 pear trees, 20-25 trees in total. Dates to 1870-1895.
CA-SIE-220-H	Ditmar’s Cabin	Previously owned by George Ditmar, currently a private mining claim. Former cabin dated to 1930s.
CA-SIE-276-H	Brandy City Mill	Water powered lumber mill located east of Brandy City on Cherokee Creek. In use throughout the entire occupation of Brandy City.
CA-SIE-281-H	Deep Well	A homestead to the southwest of Brandy City, occupied sometime between 1870-1900.
CA-SIE-282-H	Chinese Ravine	Possible cluster or row of small cabins inhabited by the Chinese on a flat southwest of Brandy City. Occupied from the 1860s and into the early 1890s.
CA-SIE-283-H	Flask Site	A small scatter of historic domestic material and mining equipment south of Brandy City.
CA-SIE-285-H	On the Brink	Small mining claim within the Brandy City hydraulic mine pit. 1 ½ foot tall stacked rock wall. Dates to 1880s.

CA-SIE-286-H	Rock Well	Just north of Brandy City, possibly an extension of the town. 3-foot stacked rock foundation. Dates to 1870s-1880s.
CA-SIE-287	Upper Diggings	Prehistoric site northwest of Brandy City and above the hydraulic mine pit.
CA-SIE-298-H	Great wall	East of the Brandy City hydraulic mine pit. 4-foot tall dry laid rock wall/dam, owned by Arnott and Co. and leased to Chinese miners. Dates to 1880-1905.
CA-SIE-319/H	Huff site	Large combined historic/prehistoric site located outside of the proposed Brandy City District.

Phase III – Digital Recording

The third phase involved mapping features from the larger town site of Brandy City as well as the Brandy City Cemetery with the TTS105 total station. The purpose of this phase was to provide back-up data for the locations of archaeological features and other landscape elements as well as providing a locational comparison with hand drawn sketch maps. One of the main limitations of data collection was the overgrown vegetation and dense tree canopy, making handheld GPS error large and inaccurate. For this reason, I used a benchmark coordinate from the cemetery site record and verified its accuracy with Google Earth. By basing all subsequent data points off this first coordinate, I could minimize possible inaccuracies in data collection. The data points collected in the cemetery included the four corners of the fence boundary along with the locations of known graves and unmarked potential graves previously marked by pin flags during the canine survey.

I established a separate datum for Brandy City approximately 7 miles north from Highway 49 along Brandy City Road/Route 39 and located on an open flat landing area 20 feet south of the road, marked by a heavy nail. There was less tree cover at only this location, making it possible to achieve a more accurate coordinate using a Garmin GPS. From this benchmark, I recorded all visible structural and cellar footprints along the main road, the line of transplanted cedar trees along the road, locations of wood scatters from collapsed structures, and sections of trails. Mid-points along the main road through Brandy City were used for back sighting and are

marked with flagging. The output from the total station was downloaded as a .csv file to be imported later into ArcGIS as shapefiles, along with the previously marked graves recorded in the cemetery with the total station.

Phase IV – Source Analysis

The fourth phase included the analysis of primary documents, archival sources, secondary documents, and site records. Archaeological site records in the form Department of Parks and Recreation site records were supplied by the Forest Service. Primary sources include archived newspaper articles and mining claim notices from the Mountain Messenger, Daily Alta California, Sacramento Daily Union, San Francisco Daily Call, and the Marysville Daily Appeal, previously recorded knowledge from local informants, historic information about hydraulic mining operations, and three other sources that added historical color to the research: the travel journal of Charles De Long, a lawyer who spent a few months in 1857 travelling through the area consulting and taking on cases (De Long 1930 and De Long 1931); a short memoir written by the daughter of an employee of the Brandy City Mining Company from 1916 (McKeown 1994); and an article written by superintendent George Taylor in 1910 for the Engineering and Mining Journal highlighting the mining properties of the area (Taylor 1910).

Additionally, by comparing historic documentation with the site records, I could confirm locations of mining camps and orchards, connecting a few mining claims and properties with past owners. I also collected historical topographic maps and land survey plats, current topographical maps, and historic photographs. The historic and modern topographic maps are available through Google Earth and are already georeferenced; I used both to create a before- and- after comparison of land use for Brandy City, noting that Brandy City Pond is a manmade landscape feature resulting from the creation of the Hydraulic mining pit and tailings piles

(Figure 8).

The majority of primary documentation was gathered from the California Digital Newspaper Archive (CDNC 2017) which happened to be the most useful, as it included enough information about the various mining claims and activity in and around Brandy City that I was able to create an in-depth timeline of events as reported in the newspapers of the day. These articles also allowed me to trace the history of the two most successful mining companies in town: Arnott and Company and the Brandy City Mining Company.

Along with the site records, the Forest Service also provided a highly valuable report, one which I relied heavily upon throughout this project. It is a large volume containing the Hawkfly and North Yuba Timber Compartment geological and archaeological survey completed in 1982 by Terry Jones (Jones 1982). This volume includes a broad report on the geologic, prehistoric, and historic impacts in the area along with historic information not found elsewhere. Much of the information found in this report was compiled from a collection of articles taken from the Mountain Messenger – a local newspaper still in publication based out of Downieville – as well as some historic personal accounts. The Forest Service supplied another informative book by local author and historian, James J. Sinnott, which includes an extensive history of Sierra County with a brief section about Brandy City in volume five: “Over North in Sierra County” (Sinnott 1977). Aside from Jones’ report and Sinnott’s book, however, no other research reports and no academic articles have been written about the site.

Phase V – National Register Nomination

The ultimate goal of this project is to examine the research potential of the Brandy City Mining District and prepare a recommendation for the district to be included on the National Register of Historic Places. The results and data gathered from the previous phases were

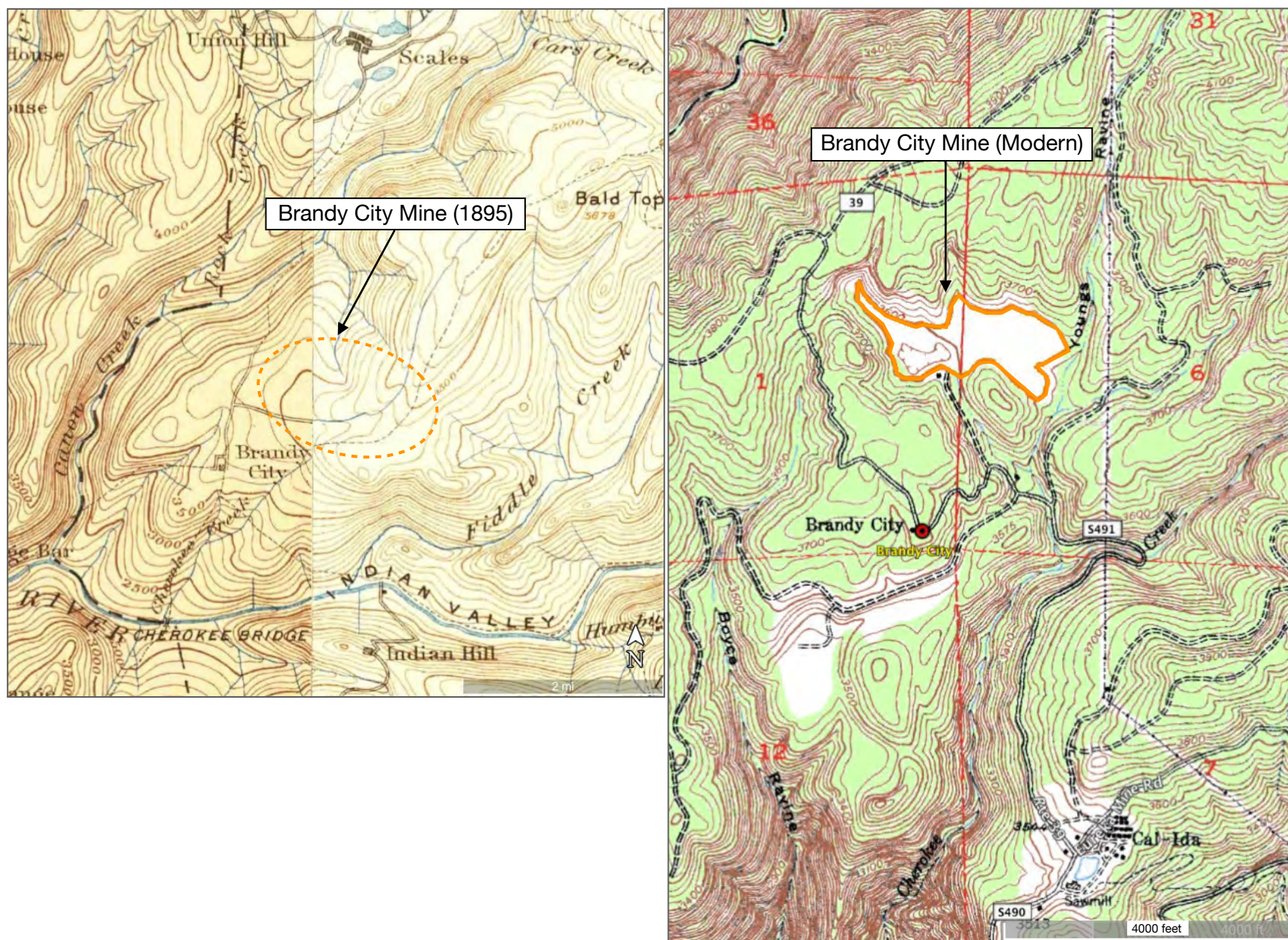


Figure 8. Brandy City Mine Historic Topographic Landscape Comparison

combined to provide both a timeline and an analysis of the layout of the site. Since there is little documentation about this site either historically or in present research, it was easy to compile the information into a timeline to get a better picture of major town events. This timeline was frequently referred to over the course of this project and helped create a better understanding of the economic and social importance of Brandy City throughout its years of existence. The majority of historical research gathered for the nomination was completed by cross-referencing names and places between the different forms of archival data and documentation. For example, it was previously known that the Brandy City Mining Company had a large hydraulic operation but it was unclear until reviewing archived newspapers just how they came to own the majority of the mining works at Brandy City. Another example of this analysis confirmed James Arnott as the owner of the “Great Wall” mining claim due to the presence of Chinese artifacts listed on the site record - he leased it to a Chinese company at one point - and the distinctive rock wall dam that bisects the site, the construction of which had been reported on in the papers. As a result, the data collected in this fashion for all of the site locations gave a much larger and more informative picture of Brandy City than had previously existed, making it easier to explain the importance of this area as not only a cluster of mining sites of minor importance but as the inclusion of an entire mining district, one that was highly successful in its time. Prior to submittal, the previous site records will need to be updated before being included in the nomination as many of the features listed have now been obscured by overgrowth in the forty years since they were first recorded.

Results and Analysis

As the first phase of the project, the purpose of the cemetery study was to determine both the known dates of town occupation of the residents who were buried there and to try and determine the original size of the cemetery and location of unmarked graves. The results of the cemetery phase receive a more in-depth analysis and discussion and include a summary of the results provided the Institute of Canine Forensics.

The goal of the second phase of work was to conduct an informal site survey of Brandy City to confirm the location of many of the features recorded on the sketch maps. A comprehensive analysis and study of the site records resulted in a clearer understanding of the features still recognizable on the landscape within the main town site. The sketch map included the original inventory of the site layout with the features labeled and described and was cross referenced with the wider Brandy City sketch map and the map drawn by a former resident of Brandy City. There were some discrepancies between the three maps as to the exact locations of features, but descriptions of the measurements and locations of those features were detailed enough to create a composite site map (Figure 6). While the locations of these features could be confirmed, they only highlighted the layout of the town as it was in the last decade or so of habitation of the site. It would take further research to uncover the layout of the site from the early years of mining. However, from the data available, it appears that the town was made up of a single nuclear community centered around a main road through town with work sites located to north away from town.

Phase three involved the digital recording of the town layout which can be used in future research as a base map for site layout comparison and analysis of town creation and growth over the years. Phase four of the research project helped clarify information previously known about

the site and included a combination of analysis of primary documents, archival sources, secondary documents, and site records. Each of these by themselves provided some information about Brandy City but once they were analyzed together, the fuller picture of the site became clear. By coding for names of places and residents, they could be cross-referenced in all forms of documentation and actions of a few residents and mining companies could be traced over the years. The nomination for the National Register of Historic Places in phase five could not have been completed without any of the previous steps being accomplished.

Site Survey

An initial site survey of the Brandy City town site was conducted by Elizabeth Budy in 1976 and it established feature numbers for ten locations identified by former resident James Jackson (USFS 1976). The structures identified by Jackson include: two cellar pits of unknown use to the east of the road into town, a hotel with associated outhouse, schoolhouse, cider press, and the superintendent's house and barn. All that is left of the schoolhouse and hotel are pits that have been used for slash disposal. The area that previously held the superintendent's house is located further south on a 53' x 43' flat with evidence of an associated 53' x 53' barn with an additional structure across the road to the east labeled as "bros. sleeping quarters". Additional structures identified by Meals and Cifelli (USFS 1979) include: an assay office (between the schoolhouse and superintendent's house), boarding house, and Frank Bob's house (with whom Jackson was acquainted). Table 2 below describes these features in more detail with each feature location highlighted in Figure 6.

Table 2. *Brandy City Features*

Feature	Dimensions	Description
1	9 ft diameter 10 ft deep	A well that provided water for everyday use to the town. A collapsed metal guard fence currently surrounds the deep ground depression.
2	40 x 60 ft	A boarding or rooming house. Only a shallow ground depression and rotting planks remain.

3	21 x 39 ft	A hotel with basement and associated outhouse on the western side. A large ground depression remains.
4		A schoolhouse with cellar. A shallow depression remains.
5		A cider press situated between two large cedar trees, located 21 feet west of the schoolhouse.
6	20 x 15 ft	The old post office. This was the last standing structure in Brandy City as of 1976. No longer visible.
7	53 x 43 ft	Superintendent George Taylor's house located on an 80 x 150-foot "flat" bordered on the east by a single line of seven cedars which are still present. There are two shallow pits directly east of the house.
8	53 ft ²	The barn associated with the superintendent's house located just west of the shallow pits. A few rotting planks are scattered in this area.
9		Assay office with a basement depression located between the schoolhouse to the west and the superintendent's house to the east. Only scattered debris remains.
10	95 x 150 ft	The Brandy City Cemetery. It was enclosed with a wooden and metal fence and given a sign by the Forest Service in 1976.

Brandy City Cemetery

An archaeological site survey of the cemetery was conducted by Hank Meals and Chris Cifelli in 1979 (USFS 1979). The cemetery itself is located on a knoll with two drainages flowing southeast on either side. According to the map drawn by Darlene Messner in 1976 from information she gathered from James Jackson and Ruth Drury, some headstones had been removed during the years between the USFS fence construction in 1976 and when Meals and Cifelli returned in 1979 (USFS 1976, 1979). As of 1979, there were fourteen remaining headstones, several shallow depressions, and one large hole within the cemetery boundaries. Death dates on the headstones correlate with the peak hydraulic mining era between 1860 and 1890.

There are two different types of burial markers in the Brandy City cemetery: hand carved wood and limestone headstones with elaborately carved inscriptions. While no large monuments exist, there is evidence of iconography and varying lengths of inscriptions on relatively similar sized headstones. On the other end of the spectrum are the wooden markers that had their inscription eroded away over time. Could these less elaborate markers be a sign of the burial of a

temporary worker with no immediate family in the area? Did the most successful residents of Brandy City have the most elaborate carvings? This attachment to the city was evident with the residents who remained during the drought years of 1863-1864 and those who stayed during the downturn in prosperity for a decade when hydraulic mining was banned. The known dates of burials fit within both of these occurrences.

Goldstein and Anyon (2012) state that outward funerary customs tend to match up with the dominant cultural influence of a town while the material remains within the graves show less variability in status and more variability in cultural traditions. This idea can help determine what the dominant cultural influence of the town happened to be, since it is unclear by studying the current available research. Gravestones are part of the built landscape; therefore, the symbolism records the ideology of a community. The symbolism in the Brandy City cemetery includes clasped hands: a protestant symbol of the religious and social reform movement referred to as the Second Great Awakening which symbolizes union, brotherhood, alliance and also, farewell and welcome (Wurst 1991). Wurst (1991) also concludes that this symbol likely represented the rural elite of a community as they tend to appear on the gravestones of those who were manufacturers or operated rural industries. As the separation between work and living spaces increased, this group experienced a loss in social control with the increase in industrialized spaces; they started revivals for the Second Great Awakening in order to regain some of that social control. The rural elite tended to be evangelical Protestants who attempted to minimize class differences between elites and non-elites, which is evidenced by very minor variations of size, shape, and material of gravestones. It should be noted that there are no ostentatious gravestone displays in the Brandy City cemetery.

The number of burials compared to the population size must account for the status of those who were buried there. As Zanjani (1990) discovered in her study of the mortality of Goldfield, Nevada, the low number of residents buried in the town's cemetery compared to the large population size shows that many residents held no deep connection to the town and would rather be buried in their home communities. Which residents considered Brandy City their home and which of them returned to their home communities upon death?

Since the only confirmed dates for the cemetery are for the years 1860 to 1890, were the company workers from 1908 to 1918 buried elsewhere? According to Lurene McKeown, who lived there with her family during the second mining era, they considered it home for the short amount of time they were there. But did the rest of the company workers consider it home as well?

Through comparison of Brandy City's population and the number of burials discovered by the dogs, only those who lived at Brandy City during the early years of hydraulic mining were buried in the cemetery with modest headstones. However, there is currently not enough information about the dates of the non-marked burials to reach a conclusion.

The dog teams from the Institute of Canine Forensics alerted to a total of 30 burial locations within the cemetery (including known burials) but did not alert to any located outside of the modern boundaries. Many of these alerts were independently confirmed by all three dogs. Thirteen markers still exist within the cemetery including two that mark double burials, two that are wooden and illegible, and three modern burials. One burial is marked only with a circle of uncut stones and no other identifying information. Appendix B contains the complete inventory with numbered entries recording the eight still-legible markers along with names, dates, marker type, and further information about the residents. Date of death and further elaboration about the

individuals gleaned from records is highlighted below. The Institute provided their own final report of the search results which has been included in Appendix C.

As hypothesized previously, these named individuals all seemed to be long term residents with a mix of professions. For example, D. Philbrook (d. 1866) was a miner who had worked for Cole and Stevens for several years and who likely had family or friends with enough money to provide a headstone for him (Sacramento 1866). On the other hand, George Roling (d. 1882) was a business owner who ran a hotel in 1857 with his wife Sarah (Sacramento 1857) and was an entrepreneur who had a license to keep a toll bridge across the North Yuba river from 1871 to 1875 (Marysville 1871, 1872, 1875). Two residents were listed as miners in their obituaries: Charles Camp, husband of Elizabeth Camp (d. 1888), and William Selfridge (d. 1864) (Marysville 1864; San Francisco 1903). The occupations for members of the Groves (d. 1862), Mahle (d. 1867 & 1869), Massey (d. 1869), Pultz (d. 1881), and Lewis (d. 1881) families are unknown. The causes of death recorded in the newspapers for these individuals included two suicides by down-on-their-luck miners, a mining accident related death, and two young children.

As the dates recorded on the headstones correlate with the peak hydraulic mining era between 1860 and 1890, the individuals buried in this cemetery represent a condensed cross section of the people who may have resided in Brandy City at the height of its economic growth. While the sample size may be small, the fact that the occupation of one family was confirmed to be a business owner and not a miner highlights Brandy City as a thriving and diverse town that catered to visitors and possibly temporary laborers by providing lodging and various amenities; it was not a town solely dedicated to mining. At least one individual was recorded as working for Cole and Stevens, the company who ran several claims before being bought out by the Brandy City Mining Company.

Discussion

The ability of the collected data to provide important information regarding the era of gold mining in California is determined through the framework of the previously identified research themes. This site has the potential to address such research questions associated with the investigation into the separation of work and domestic spaces, the process for the transition from mining camp to ownership by a mining company, and how environmental factors may contribute to town organization. The historical timeline created for this project also clearly defines the rise of Brandy City beginning in the early 1850s, to the economic downturn during the years of The Sawyer Decision, to the steady re-growth and success of the hydraulic years, and, finally, the quick decline beginning in the 1920s.

The first theme identified by the research questions includes the separation of work life and domestic life in Brandy City and highlights any similarities or differences between the mining camp years and the mining company years. The second theme focuses on town layout and structure during the transition from the early years of individual mining activities to company mining activities. The third theme identifies the environmental factors related to town structure and how the availability of resources affected the success of Brandy City. While these questions cannot be answered by reviewing the current amount of existing documentation and research, they do have the potential to be addressed in the future and will provide further insight into existing themes in California mining history.

Separation of Work and Domestic Spaces

Brandy City is located on a compact area on a ridge that gave the town a natural boundary to the south and kept the mining actions at a distance; easy enough to reach by day but far enough away to not cause much disturbance to the daily lives of those living in the town. So,

while Brandy City could be considered a mining town due the fact that many of the residents were miners living with their families, they maintained a separation of industrial work life and residential home life, a system of Victorian social organization that has been well-documented. In the second wave of mining, the Brandy City Mining Company employed temporary workers as a rotating labor force of seasonal miners - an average of forty per season - along with the more permanent workers and their families who lived in houses in the town. The boarding and rooming houses in Brandy City would have been meant for the seasonal workers.

At this time, the town was already well-established with amenities such as a school, stores, hotels, and post office. As Baxter states “the more established the operation at a particular location, the more elaborate the facilities constructed to house and provide for them” (2002:21). Conversely, Baxter (2002) also found that sparse accommodations were more likely to lead to less separation of work and domestic life. Since the oil fields that Baxter (2002) describes were on lease lands, choices in construction were limited to workers. However, at Brandy City, the town had already existed before the large mining companies were established and thus already had less influence on construction and layout of the town as a whole. The workers lived in a mining “neighborhood” also occupied by many other professionals and individuals.

While temporary workers in Brandy City may have lived in boarding houses alongside single family homes, both types of buildings were located at a distance from the work sites giving them a break from the noise and disruptions of mining activities. This rise in industrial mining coincided with the increased importance of separation of space and Brandy City used its ridge location as a natural physical and visual barrier to industrial work.

Mining Camp to Mining Company

Brandy City did not begin as a company mining town, but rather, “a non-centralized entity consisting of scattered miners’ cabins covering an area of approximately one square mile” (Jones 1982). It wasn’t until hydraulic mining began to take place that a larger town was built up around this small camp site. The higher payout of hydraulic mining meant a successful town and the introduction of families and businesses.

The case studies chosen by Gillespie and Farrell (2002) are similar to Brandy City in their level of gold extraction technology, investment, management, and workforce. They also experienced a previous mining boom with individuals and small companies conducting placer mining on more easily obtained gold and was followed by a second mining boom with larger mining companies using hydraulics for the harder to reach older deposits. One of the case studies also had a housing style similar to the style seen in Brandy City. The authors refer to it as “clustered homogenous” where managers and workers all lived in one area around the company store, office, warehouse, and boarding house and lived in houses made from the same materials. The authors’ conclusion for why this occurs was due the abundance of nearby wood for building and water for mining. These factors are most likely to lead to a single nuclear community.

Brandy City also had easily accessible water and wood, as well as a nuclear community of homogenous buildings located along a main street through town. The authors also found that a more homogenous town leads toward a more homogenous labor force. By looking through a short list of residents and their occupations, management and workers tended to be Euro-American. However, there was a small Chinese population living in Brandy City who were not listed as miners, and the Chinese who did mine tended to live closer to their personal claims in camps outside of town separate from the company claims.

In the case of marginal neighborhoods, no conclusive evidence was found in Brandy City. The closest example may be the small Chinese population who lived in the southern section of Brandy City – fewer than ten documented individuals – and a claim leased by Chinese miners in 1887 - which was located away from town and consisted of a shack near the dam (CA-SIE-298-H); only about ten miners lived here and they must have relied on Brandy City for amenities. Other sites, such as the orchard ranch homestead, were occupied by one family, not enough to be considered a community as they were still included as part of Brandy City mining region. Since the town covered a relatively small area and there was only a small Chinese population, it does not seem to fit the description of a marginal neighborhood that Goddard (2002) gives in his article; that is, members of marginal communities see themselves as choosing to be different than other community members and the insiders don't see them as part of the community.

Determining whether or not a community is marginal is not based solely along ethnic lines either. Quite possibly the small area of the town meant there was little space for racial or class separations. As reported in the Sacramento Daily Union (1857), a Chinese laundry was located next to the Roling's Hotel and, in Jones (1982), it is recorded that the Chinese residents were mostly located at the south end of town. However, three sites located within the wider mining boundaries have been recorded as housing Chinese miners: Arnott's claim, Chinese Ravine, and Flask Site. While Arnott's claim and Chinese Ravine are both situated some distance from Brandy City, the original site record for Flask Site lists a half-dozen collapsed structures and was recorded as a possible Chinese habitation site located immediately south of the main part of Brandy City. This site may have, in fact, been a completely separate section of town. However, there is currently not enough data to determine whether or not this qualifies as a

distinct racial divide. A more in depth analysis of each of these sites has the potential to further identify and define Chinese habitation sites throughout the area.

Since the first period of prosperity in Brandy City consisted of individual companies of a non-corporate structure, they may have had different priorities. Additionally, Brandy City mining company does not seem to have been as controlling as other company towns. There is evidence of Brandy City having both a saloon and a reported brothel within the town limits and located near residential and other business areas. Goddard (2002) explains that strict company towns tended to force these businesses out of town and they would reappear in nearby marginal neighborhoods. It appears that the Brandy City Mining Company chose not to exert this behavioral control over the town, possibly due to the previously established location of these businesses.

Environmental Factors Contributing to Town Organization

According to Gillespie and Farrell (2002), environmental factors and economic issues also affect the spatial organization of mining towns. While natural resources influence spatial patterns, so too do social resources, and more isolated settlements require amenities usually found in larger towns.

Their focus on how the availability of natural resources affect the planning and eventual location of a mining town can be directly related to the placement of Brandy City. Since hydraulic mining relies heavily on water resources and the presence of mineral deposits, the location for the town was close to the two creeks near the site. Additionally, the early Brandy City partnerships did not have to import timber since Cole and Stevens – later the Brandy City Mining Company - had their own sawmill, which made wood a cheap source of construction material. Compare this to the towns in the Gillespie and Farrell article, which had to bring

resources in from outside of the region. This larger outlay of capital may have caused the case study areas to not remain lucrative for very long while Brandy City Mining Company remained active for almost thirty years.

In 1862, the wagon road to Brandy City was improved to make way for a stage line to connect with Downieville through Camptonville, providing easier access to the area's mail line. Though Brandy City is in what is considered a remote location now, during the prosperous years residents and visitors used the maintained wagon road to keep them connected to the main highways between the town of Scales to the north toward Sacramento with its wider connection to the Central Pacific Railroad.

Though distance did not isolate Brandy City, the mountainous region was a negative factor when it came to bad weather. Snow storms and avalanches occasionally kept the Brandy City residents isolated in the winter and would explain why they had to remain self-sufficient with their own amenities if they couldn't rely on other nearby towns; it was more efficient to have these resources nearby. Despite this, Brandy City wouldn't have been considered a remote frontier mining town compared to the case studies in the article due to its effective communication and transportation channels.

Future Research Potential

The remote location of Brandy City tends to keep it from being widely acknowledged but it has also led to looting by people who know how to find the site and who know the location is not being closely monitored. Since Brandy City itself is part of wider California history, it should also be included in protection attempts with the intent of educating the public on the importance of shared history. Since there is very little documentation about Brandy City, any information gained from future research will be valuable to preserving the location. There is also an

opportunity for applied and public archaeology and related research to be presented at public talks about local and California history to encourage community participation, awareness, outreach, and education. In addition, it will provide a wider context and new viewpoints to the topic of California mining history. The deliverable items that will result from this project include: an examination of the research potential of the Brandy City site and recommendation of the site to the National Register of Historic Places (Appendix D).

Potential questions proposed that could be answered by future research at this site include discovering how the spatial organization of Brandy City reflected Victorian values and traditions. Specifically, the main town site was used as a domestic space to house miners and families and included businesses that could be found in larger mining towns (general store, hotel, post office, etc). This part of town was separated from the mining camps and cabins located in the outlying areas below town that were commonly used as work sites. A more in depth analysis of the nature of this separation would be possible and may shed light on how both of these spaces were used throughout the occupation of the town including any possible shifts between home sites and work sites.

Many of these features have been protected by overgrowth and could provide further data through subsurface features. Related to this, other research may include determining how residents living and working in Brandy City contributed to the town's layout and structure and how the spatial organization of Brandy City was structured in relation to cultural, social, and environmental factors. These questions can be answered by studying the homestead sites – as both a domestic and work space – which were located outside of the main town site but relied on Brandy City for resources.

This site also has the research potential for the categorization and determination of what constitutes a mining company town versus a mining town. In this case, the initial creation and settlement of Brandy City was a loosely structured conglomeration of individual and small partnership mining camps which built up organically over time by the increasing number of residents; when the Brandy City Mining Company was created, it had to incorporate into an already established town. While having less influence over the layout of the town, the company did, however, carve out a place for itself to conduct business. This hypothesis could be tested through mapping analysis, comparisons between Brandy City and similar industrial towns of the same era, and the analysis of primary document sources. Additionally, the presence of the Brandy City Mining Company would have led to the creation of supervisory positions different from those found in the smaller mining partnerships that had existed previously. Did this change in power alter the existing social organization of Brandy City? This research could be conducted by analyzing town maps, worker occupation lists, and historic newspaper articles.

A third topic of research supported by data from this site includes the environmental effects from the landscape on the built environment. Despite the remote location and narrow roads, the availability and easy access to natural resources such as water, wood, and mineral deposits helped shape the formation of Brandy City and contributed to its success as both a living space and working town, and allowed it to run largely independently from larger mining towns in the area. This hypothesis can be tested by comparing the layout and locations of domestic and work spaces in and around Brandy City in relation to distinct landscape features.

Conclusion

When first considering this project, it was unclear whether or not study of this site would yield any further information than it already had. Brandy City seemed to have been forgotten or, at least, not considered important enough to merit further study. This lack of interest along with other factors, such as lack of funding for research and the remote location, have contributed to how the site has been treated over the years. After more in depth research into this area had begun, however, it was clear that there was still more information to be uncovered. There was enough information, for instance, to create an in depth historic timeline for the site and to trace mining claim ownership, tasks that had not previously been undertaken. Even more surprising was discovering how important this town had been to the gold mining economy and how well-known it had become in the region only for knowledge of it to die out as it declined.

In the course of this work, certain limitations arose. This project was originally intended to include a data recovery component but such a large scope of work was too ambitious for this project, even though it would have allowed further insight into the history of Brandy City. However, there appears to be enough research and data potential that remains intact to benefit future researchers. For example, the excavation of the cellar pits belonging to residences, businesses, and public buildings has the potential to answer any number of research questions. The fact that this site has been left relatively undisturbed lends itself to the discovery of new information about this town which can then be incorporated into current understandings of social and economic topics in California history. The surrounding sites themselves have their own data potential, offering additional insight into not only the Euro-American population but the Chinese population as well. The two sites with prehistoric components may also be useful to those studying the intersection of prehistoric lifeways with contact period settlers.

Overall, the current evidence found at the site indicates that the social and spatial organization of Brandy City did reflect wider Victorian values and traditions with the separation of domestic and work life, showing that Brandy City was like its contemporaries. Also, the Brandy City Mining Company did not appear to enforce a separation of miners and managers by dictating where workers and residents should live. Instead, it was recorded that the company provided boarding houses for the miners who needed a place to live while miners with families lived in separate homes. With the same sources for building material, worker's status was not reflected in the structure itself. While the company superintendent lived in a separate structure, it was not disproportionately large or extravagant and instead fit in with the building style of the town and was located just off the main road within the city boundaries.

While the initial layout and creation of Brandy City began as a loosely structured mining camp and built organically over time, the creation of the Brandy City Mining Company did not drastically change the layout of this already established town. Even though the presence of the Brandy City Mining Company led to the creation of supervisory positions different from those found in smaller mining partnerships, Brandy City was not planned in advance by a mining corporation; instead, the corporation took advantage of the success of an already established town and built the company as an addition to the town itself.

The natural environment was another influence for shaping the town in relation to mining claims, the landscape, and other natural features. By comparing the layout and locations of domestic and work spaces in and around Brandy City in relation to distinct landscape features, it is easy to see how they transformed the space around the town. The location on a ridge, for example, takes a distinct landscape feature and transforms it into a method for keeping the town separate from the mining work. So, when compared with other such examples of company

towns, Brandy City differs in one primary way: it was not created solely for the benefit of a mining company but was originally established for the miners themselves. The Brandy City Mining Company eventually appeared through the natural progression of the state's mining economy; created out of a conglomeration of smaller claims, it took advantage of the built environment already present in town and existed in conjunction with residents and miners. Therefore, while Brandy City represents a distinct example of a gold rush mining town, it could not be considered a model company town due to the lack of control exerted by a well-defined power structure.

These themes, taken in a broader context, connect with similar themes underscored in the research that has been conducted throughout the state and beyond. Compared to these similar cases, Brandy City was another small town, spanning the length of the gold mining era of California, managing to hang on when other towns might have disappeared. Brandy City could even be considered a microcosm of all other mining towns, a clear example of these themes that have been highlighted in a wider frame of reference and instead focused on a smaller scale.

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Appendix A

Archaeological Site Survey Records

(Confidential Information
Digital Copies Available
Upon Request)

Appendix B: Brandy City Cemetery Inventory

Label	Type	Material	Dates	Condition	Inscription	Facing	Notes
1	Headstone	Limestone	4/19/1888	Weather affected/stained	WE WILL MEET AGAIN / ELIZABETH / WIFE OF / C. CAMP / DIED / Apr. 19, 1888 / AGED / 66 YEARS	E - NE	
2	Headstone	Limestone	3/10/1881	Weather affected/stained	RICHARD R. LEWIS / NATIVE OF WALES / DIED / MARCH 10, 1881 / AGED 70 YEARS / & 9 MOS. / FOR TO ME TO LIVE IS CHRIST / AND TO DIE IN GAIN-PHIL. 1ST / CH. 21 V / WE'LL MEET AGAIN	E - NE	Footstone previously recorded, now missing
3	Internment	Cement/metal	1919 - 1993	Weather affected	JOSEPH EDWARD / ROBEDEAU / STARKWEATHER / NORTH DAKOTA / SEPTEMBER 3, 1919 / JUNE 21, 1993 / GRASS VALLEY - CAL / LAID TO REST IN / PEACE MAY 14, 1994 / BRANDY CITY, CAL / SIERRA CO	NA	
4	Internment	Cement/metal	1897 - 1989	Weather affected	SEPT 29 1897 F AS / ISAAC HURST / CONSTANT / HUMPHREY CO MO / LAID TO REST 17 OCT 1992 / DIED 2 APRIL 1989 / GRASS VALLEY, CA / AS HARVEY ISSAC CONSTANT	NA	
5	Headstone	Limestone	9/18/1882	Weather affected/stained	GEORGE / ROLING / DIED SEPT. 18, 1882 / AGED / 62 YEARS / ERECTED BY / HIS WIFE / SARAH ROLING	E	Paired with footstone #16
6	Headstone	Limestone	12/25/1881	Weather affected/stained	ISAAC / PULTZ / DIED / DEC. 25, 1881 / AGED / 22 YEARS / NATIVE OF VIRGINIA / ERECTED BY / HIS FRIEND / SARAH ROLING	E	
11	Stone ring	Large cobbles	Unknown	Overgrown	None	E - W	No marker
12	Marker	Wood	1919 - 1992	Split in half, south face painted white with blue discoloration; peeling	JOSEPH / TAYLOR / KELLY / A. D. / 1919 - 1992	N	Moved from original location as seen in 2005 photo; does not match the east-west layout possibly due to later death date
13	Headstone	Limestone	11/24/1864	Propped up, not facing original E/W direction	WILLIAM SELFRIDGE / OF NEW YORK / DIED / NOV. 24, 1864 / IN THE 46 YEAR / OF HIS AGE / world's would not bribe you back to tread / again life's dreary waste / to see again your sky o'er spread / with all the gloomy past	SW	Paired with footstone #15
14	Marker	Wood	Unknown	Marker: rotting base, propped up on post	Faint engraving, possibly "15"	SW	Post: notching indicates marker faced SW
15	Footstone	Limestone	No dates	In original location	W. S.	SW	Paired with headstone #13
16	Footstone	Limestone	No dates	Moved from original location	G R	SE	Found propped up against tree, moved back to George Roling marker (#5)
18	Post	Wood	No dates	Crushed by fallen tree	None	NA	
24	Headstone	Limestone	5/21/1862	Weather affected/stained	IN MEMORY OF / HERVY OWEN / SON OF W. H. & MARGARET J. / GROVES / DIED / MAY 21, 1862 / AGED 4 YEARS / & 23 DAYS / Rest thee my child in peace / in sweet and quiet sleep	W - SW	
25	Headstone	Limestone	11/3/1869	Originally NE facing, broken at base	MARIA M. / WIFE OF H.P. MASSEY / DIED NOV 3, 1869 / AGED 34 YEARS, 6 MOS / AND 25 DAYS / She always made home happy / ALFRED MAHLE / DIED NOV 3, 1869 / AGED 3 YRS, 5 MOS / 21 DAYS	SW	Paired with footstone #26
26	Footstone	Limestone	No dates	Weather affected	M. M. / A. M.	SW	Paired with headstone #25
27	Headstone	Limestone	6/14/1867	Weather affected	AUGUST MAHLE / NATIVE OF GERMANY / DIED / JUNE 14, 1867 / AGED 35 YEARS	E - NE	Footstone previously recorded, now missing
28	Post	Wood	No dates	Missing wood marker	None	NA	
29	Headstone	Limestone	1/1/1866	Weather affected	D. PHILBROOK / DIED / JAN 1, 1866 / AGED 45 YEARS / May he (illegible)	NE	Paired with footstone #30
30	Footstone	Limestone	No date	Top broken off	None; missing	SW	Paired with headstone #29

Appendix C

Institute for Canine Forensics Client Report

(Confidential Information
Digital Copy Available
Upon Request)

Appendix D

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Brandy City Mining District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number SR49

☐

not for publication

city or town Brandy City

☐

vicinity

state California code CA county Sierra code _____ zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** ___ **local**

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Brady City Mining District
Name of Property

Sierra County, CA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
		district
13	13	site
		structure
		object
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/extractive facility

INDUSTRY/processing site

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

DOMESTIC/town

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/forest

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.) N/A

foundation: _____

walls: _____

roof: _____

other: _____

Brady City Mining District
Name of Property

Sierra County, CA
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The historic hydraulic gold mining town of Brady City is located along the western edge of Sierra County approximately twelve miles west of Downville, California and situated between Canyon Creek and the north fork of the Yuba River (Figure 1). It was founded by 1852 and the first period of mining lasted until the early 1880's. In 1880, the Brady City Mining Company bought out the largest claim and began mining operations for the next four years (Jones 1982). An anti-debris injunction halted all hydraulic mining operations and lasted for the next ten years until the Brady City Mining Company obtained a debris permit in 1894, when the second wave of prosperity at the site began. This boom lasted well into the 1910s and operations only began to decline around 1920, coinciding with a change of ownership; by the late 1930's, the site was almost completely abandoned. The boundary of the proposed district encompasses a 675-acre portion and includes multiple historic resources such as the main Brady City town site, associated cemetery, one mining camp, four mining and habitation sites, a sawmill, one habitation site for Euro-American miners, one habitation site for Chinese miners, a prehistoric site, and one dual component site.

Narrative Description

District Condition and Setting

The historic hydraulic gold mining district of Brady City, located along the western edge of Sierra County, contains thirteen sites directly related to the mining activity that occurred between 1851 and 1920. All sites are thought to be part of the larger Brady City Mining Company operations. There are no standing buildings left at the sites - although wood structures were listed when the sites were originally recorded (USFS 1979), looting and natural decay has impacted structures but left buried deposits of the sites largely intact. All the smaller mining claims associated with Brady City are in a mountainous region between two main water sources - Cherokee Creek to the east and Canyon Creek to the west - which makes it an ideal location for hydraulic mining. In addition, the man-made Brady City pond is associated with the mining work undertaken at Brady City and is the original location of the Brady City Hydraulic Pit. Evidence of hydraulicking can be seen in the intense erosion of the sheer cliff face to the west of the pond (Figure 2), the multiple large tailings piles to the east of the pond, and the six associated work sites surrounding the pond. Only one site still has obvious evidence of previous occupation: a 30-meter-long dam adjacent to Canyon Creek.

The district is located within a Ponderosa Pine and Douglas Fir forest, most of it second growth as a result of historic habitation, logging, and mining activity. As such, the feel of Brady City is vastly overgrown compared to the historic landscape. However, open areas still remain, most notably, in and around the hydraulic mining pit. Other vegetation around the district includes mixed conifer and hardwood, sugar pine, cedar, black oak, and tan oak. Understory vegetation consists of chinquapin, manzanita, madrone, and bear clover. The present landscape is heavily modified by mining activity compared to the historic landscape with the presence of second growth trees, tailings piles, and pond. Brady City Pond is a man-made depression in the earth previously used as a hydraulic mining pit. The dominant soil type consists of well-drained loam mixed with gravel and small cobbles with traces of clay and silt. The majority of the areas covered in metavolcanic rock and underlying tuff and amphibolite with the southwestern section containing metasedimentary and metavolcanic rock with underlying schist, slate, and chert. The district is located on a ridge above Canyon Creek to the west and the north fork Yuba River to the south bracketed by Boyce Ravine and Youngs Ravine which extend south to the river. Elevations range from 3,467 feet above mean sea level at the southern boundary to approximately 3,800 feet above mean sea level at the northwestern boundary.

During the Brady City Mining Company (1880-1920) era, Euro-American and Chinese workers lived in the Brady City area according to newspaper accounts. Historically, the district consisted of the Brady City town site, associated cemetery, sawmill, and several mining camps, habitation areas, and homesteads. The town site was the main center of habitation and company management while other sites are related to homesteading and hydraulic mining activities and during the years of operation. Only two dirt trails led into and out of the Brady City area, making transport difficult in inclement weather. The hydraulic mines operated year-round with most activity taking place in the spring to fall, delayed only by bad weather and drought. The mining company had an employee boarding house near the mining pit and lumber mill but miners also lived within Brady City proper.

Remnants of Brady City District

The historic district consists of the main Brady City town site (CA-SIE-218-H-A) and the associated cemetery (CA-SIE-218-H-B), as well as twelve other related sites scattered throughout the area at elevations between 3,400 and 3,800 feet (Figure 3). These include: a mining and habitation site from the 1860s (CA-SIE-218-H-C); the orchard and reservoir known as Orken Ranch, originally owned by Frederick Orken from 1856 to c. 1880 (Delay 1924) and later owned by James Arnott (CA-SIE-219-H) (Jones 1982); Ditmar's claim (CA-SIE-220-H), currently a privately-owned claim; the Brady City lumber mill (CA-SIE-276-H); a small domestic site (CA-SIE-281-H); a possible Chinese domestic site (CA-SIE-282-H); a small domestic and mining site (CA-SIE-283-H); a small domestic and mining operation with a rock wall (CA-SIE-285-H); a rock lined well feature (CA-SIE-286-H); a partially buried prehistoric site within the Brady City Diggings (CA-SIE-287); the "great wall" feature associated with the Arnott claim (CA-SIE-298-H); and a large dual component site (CA-SIE-319-H).

Many of the buildings were dismantled in the 1940s and the materials were auctioned off. No intact historic buildings or structures are present today.

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although two wood structures in the town site were observed when the sites were originally recorded by the USFS in 1979: the post office and one other unknown structure. At present, shallow cellar pits and potential privy locations(?) show the previous footprints of buildings and suggest locations of potential buried deposits. Evidence of looting is present throughout the main town site and historic artifacts can be found on the surface in the less overgrown areas. While the remote location leaves the site vulnerable to looting, natural overgrowth and neglect have made the surface features of the site less visible and many of the subsurface features may still be intact so the research potential of the district remains high. The dirt road to the site is maintained by the Forest Service and is accessible by high clearance and 4-wheel drive vehicles.

The Brady City Cemetery (CA-SIE-218-H-B) is located on a small knoll just southwest of the main town site with two drainages flowing southeast on either side. Fourteen marked graves are located within the fenced boundaries. The entrance sign and fence surrounding the cemetery is a new addition, constructed by the Forest Service in 1976. The site map for the cemetery speculates from the layout of the current grave marker that there may be up to forty graves in total (USFS 1979). As recorded on the Brady City site record, local Ruth Drury claimed that there had originally been over 60 grave stones but that many had been taken away as souvenirs (USFS 1976), although this is unconfirmed. As of 1979, there were fourteen remaining headstones, several shallow depressions, and one large hole within the cemetery boundaries. Death dates on the headstones correlate with the peak hydraulic mining era between 1860 and 1890.

Table 1 (below) lists all the sites that are contributing or non-contributing to the Brady City Mining District. Resources are listed by their trinomial. The locations of the majority of the outlying sites previously recorded by the Forest Service could not be relocated due to heavy overgrowth but are still being included in the district. Another previously recorded site known as Ditmar's claim (CA-SIE-220-H) is an active, privately-owned mining claim and has been included but is considered non-contributing to the district. Additionally, prehistoric site (CA-SIE-287) is included on the list but considered non-contributing and the large dam component site (CA-SIE-319/H) is included in the list but is potentially individually eligible for nomination.

Previous Surveys of the Brady City Mining District

These sites were recorded for the Forest Service between the years 1976 and 1983 and are all thought to be part of the larger Brady City Mining Company operations. While there has been evidence of looting over the years, subsurface features may still be intact and provide important historical information about habitation and mining activities in the area.

Table 1. List resources for the Brady City Mining District.

Site Number	UTM Coordinates Zone 11		Site Type/ Constituents	Recommended Individually Eligible for the National Register	Recommended as Contributing to National Register District
	Easting	Northing			
CA-SIE-218-H-A	669820m	4378120m	Brady City historic mining town	No	Yes
CA-SIE-218-H-B	669880m	4378160m	Brady City Cemetery	Yes	Yes
CA-SIE-218-H-C	670060m	4379100m	Pit Stop. Mining and habitation site with orchard.	No	Yes
CA-SIE-219-H	670160m	4379080m	Orken Ranch. Homestead and fruit orchard.	No	Yes
CA-SIE-220-H	670180m	4378340m	Ditmar's Claim. Private mining claim.	No	No
CA-SIE-276-H	671020m	4378720m	Brady City Mill. Water powered lumber mill east of Brady City.	No	Yes
CA-SIE-281-H	669500m	4377980m	Deep Well. Homestead site.	No	Yes
CA-SIE-282-H	669240m	4377720m	Chinese Raine. Remnants of a row of cabins. Chinese habitation.	No	Yes
CA-SIE-283-H	669620m	4377880m	Flask Site. A scatter of domestic material and mining equipment.	No	Yes
CA-SIE-285-H	670280m	4379020m	On the Brink. Small mining claim within hydraulic pit.	No	Yes

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Site Number	UTM Coordinates Zone 11		Site Type/ Constituents	Recommended Individually Eligible for the National Register	Recommended as Contributing to National Register District
	Easting	Northing			
CA-SIE-286-H	669700m	4378700m	Rock Well. Habitation site, possible extension of Brady City town site.	No	Yes
CA-SIE-287	669320m	4379000m	Prehistoric northwest of Brady City above the hydraulic pit.	No	No
CA-SIE-298-H	670340m	4378880m	Great Wall. Arnott & Co. mining claim with rock wall/dam Leased to Chinese miners.	No	Yes
CA-SIE-319-H	670580m	4377460m	Huff Site. Large dual component site outside of the district boundaries.	Yes	No

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☒ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHEOLOGY/Historic -- non-aboriginal

ARCHEOLOGY/Prehistoric -- aboriginal

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Asian

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1851-1920

1880-1920

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Asian

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

Brady City Mining Company ran a major hydraulic mine between 1880 and 1920

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Brady City District is a valuable example of an historic site related to the mining industry of the northern Sierra Nevada Range from 1880 to 1920. The activities and habitation that occurred within the district have contributed to the development and progress of the mining town of Brady City with the operation of both placer and hydraulic mines. The district is recommended eligible for the National Register because it is a property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A) that has the potential to contain subsurface deposits and address research questions important to the history of northern California mining history (Criterion D). The sites that make up the district have moderate to high integrity as evidenced by undisturbed cellar pits, privies, and trash deposits; no previous excavation work has been conducted in the district and looted locations are sporadic and shallow (Figure 4).

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Brady City Mining District is recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register as a collection of sites with the potential to yield important information on the history of northern California mining history. The resources considered contributing to the eligibility of this district include the main town site, associated cemetery and nine contributing habitation sites (camps, cabins, homestead) and mining claims. These sites represent the range of activities related to the mining history of this area from 1880 to 1920 and the contribution of Euro-Americans and Chinese to the archaeological record of the Brady City district. The historic context of this district, site integrity, and its potential to contribute to future research are all considerations for its eligibility.

Historic Context and Themes

Two of the most prominent miners from Brady City were James and Alexander Arnott, brothers who later formed Arnott and Company. The brothers worked with a variety of business partners over the years and James Arnott was one of the founders of the Cherokee Mining District and helped pass the by-laws in 1853 (Jones 1982). Cole and Stevens were highly successful as well; they owned two sawmills that supplied lumber to the area and would later sell their property and claims to the Brady City Mining Company. By 1854, there were around 120 miners working dry diggings along Cherokee creek and, after the construction of seven water ditches by the end of 1855, hydraulic mining commenced with much success in and around Brady City. Over the next few years Brady City became a well-established mining town with reports of the rich gravel deposits and company profits appearing in local newspapers. The average gold yield in 1858 was reported to be \$800 a week (Sacramento 1858) and the estimated average population for this decade was around 3,500 (USFS 1976) with mining operations largely consisting of independent mining claims and scattered camps.

In total, five fires occurred at Brady City throughout the length of its occupation. The second, and largest, fire to affect Brady City occurred on November 6, 1863 at Jones' Hotel, destroying nearly the entire town. It caused an estimated \$50,000 in damages and only two stores were saved, including one owned by Cole and Stevens. This fire occurred during a two-year drought that had negatively affected the miners in the area; many buildings lost to the fire had already been vacant and only a few were rebuilt. Cole and Stevens were the only company reported to have done well during the drought as they were able to buy up some of the smaller failed claims which brought their total worth close to a quarter of a million dollars (Marysville 1866, Jones 1982). This allowed them to sell off their company the following year to New Yorker Philip Van Rensselaer for the sum of \$100,000. Van Rensselaer appointed himself superintendent and added \$53,000 worth of improvements over the next thirteen years.

The establishment of the Brady City Mining Company occurred with the sale of Van Rensselaer's property in 1880 to a San Francisco firm who appointed H. A. Lawrence as superintendent (Mountain 1881). This sale began the transition from independent claims benefiting a small partnership of local miners to wage labor hired seasonally to benefit a distant owner. However, there is no record of the Brady City Mining Company buying out other claims in the area since six other smaller companies continued to work along Cherokee creek into the turn of the century. This included Arnott and Company, which was now the second largest company in Brady City and worth around \$20,000. They owned 20 acres of mining ground and four miles of ditches (Jones 1982).

The success of this hydraulic run lasted only for the next four years. In April 1884, both Arnott and Company and the Brady City Mining Company closed hydraulic operations due to an injunction from the Anti-Debris Association as a result of the Sawyer Decision. However, taking advantage of their remote location, both Arnott and Lawrence continued hydraulic mining illegally. Arnott was eventually caught and served a warrant a year later (Daily Alta 1888) and, in 1887, a reward was offered against him to anyone who could provide evidence of illegal mining. This seemed to have stopped Arnott since he is reported to have leased his hydraulic holdings to a company of Chinese miners and began working only his smaller drift mine – the Lost River mine – which remained legal (Jones 1982). The other companies and individuals in the area had already begun sluicing the tailings pile that were left over from before the Sawyer Decision. Lawrence managed to dodge the injunction until 1888 by switching to drift mining wherever inspections were made. However, papers were eventually issued to the owners of the company in San Francisco once Lawrence was discovered.

By 1890, the Brady City Mining Company and Arnott and Company were back to hydraulicking as a result of the Carinetti decision. Both companies applied for a license and agreed to the requirements which included storing all tailings behind dams away from water sources. These applications were two out of only eight received by the anti-debris commission when it was estimated that over 400 hydraulic mines had previously been working throughout California. Arnott and Company built a debris dam on little Cherokee creek (CA-SIE-298-H) and Brady City Mining Company built a

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tailings flume to deposit their debris in old hydraulic pits (Jones 1982). Brady City Mining Company operations drastically declined once Lawrence left as superintendent in 1897. Management was taken over by E. B. Covey for the next decade followed by Jason Meek in 1907 when the new owner, Charles Allerburg, decided to reopen the mine (San Francisco 1907).

This began the second period of prosperity for Brady City and led to a major revitalization of the area. Many long-time residents had stayed in the area during the slow mining years but the population had been dramatically reduced compared to the early years of Brady City. For about seven months, Meek supervised the construction of two new sawmills, road repairs, and bridge building, spending a total of \$200,000. He was succeeded by George Taylor, a well-known civil engineer, who took over as superintendent. Between 50 and 75 men were employed for further developments which included dam building, tunnel construction, receiving machinery, and rebuilding the 10-mile long Hoosier flume first constructed in 1859. In December of 1908 a five-stamp gravel mill was completed (Sacramento 1908) and mining continued for another 10 years employing, on average, 40 men per season.

Water shortages were frequently reported in the papers and in 1912, the mine was fined for allowing debris into the rivers. Despite this, the Brady City mine was widely reported as the largest active hydraulic mine in California covering an area of 1,000 acres and with the operation of six watercamions during the height of the season (MacBoyle 1920). In March 1918, the company was sold once more to a group of men from Los Angeles who put in a new tailings dam. Mining only continued for another two years after that until August 30, 1920 when the fifth and final fire in Brady City destroyed a large boarding house and a few small buildings owned by the company. An article in 1921 (Sacramento 1921) claimed the company might change ownership again but this last fire signaled the end of the prosperous era of Brady City. Residents slowly moved away from the area over the next decade and the last recorded residents were three miners still working the old Grizzly mine in 1941 (Jones 1982).

At the height of hydraulic mining in California, Brady City was considered one of the most successful mining towns in the region and was highly reported on in local newspapers of the time and yet very little is known about it today. It was built up by independent miners before the large mining companies established their presence and was occupied continuously for over sixty years. The mining companies in Brady City were two of the few who applied for and received a permit to continue hydraulic mining after the anti-debris injunction. This long occupation shows the resilience of residents and the town's ability to survive droughts, fires, lack of natural resources, and changes in fortune. As a new example of a mining town, Brady City can give a unique perspective for the establishment and growth of gold mining towns in California and is an important addition to California mining history.

National Register Criteria

The Brady City District is recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register under the significance evaluation criteria A and D (National Park Service 1982, 1986 36 CFR 60.4). How the district meets these criteria considerations, but not those set by criteria B and C, is discussed below.

Criterion A states that property may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. This district is associated with the historic Brady City mining operations which include the use of hydraulic mining and is an example of a highly successful mining operation. Therefore, it is associated with important events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A).

Criterion B states that properties may be eligible if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Although there are multiple individuals associated with the establishment of Brady City and the Brady City Mining Company, there is inadequate documentation to determine whether contributions made by these individuals are significant. Therefore, the district lacks integrity under Criterion B.

Criterion C states that a property must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While many buildings existed over the occupation of this district, no evidence of these structures remain. Therefore, the district lacks integrity under Criterion C.

Criterion D states that properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The 60-year continuous occupation of the district should yield subsurface features such as foundations, cellar pits, outhouses and trash pits (Figure 4). The ground depressions associated with structures at several locations suggests that buried deposits may be present throughout the site (Appendix A). The district has the potential to contribute information that would address relevant economic, technological, environmental, and/or social/cultural research questions important to the history of northern California. Habitation sites in the district contribute information regarding daily life and households of miners and their families from the 1880s to the 1920s mining claim locations and features contribute information on various mining industry activities as well as long-term and short-term residences used by miners and their families habitation and mining locations with Chinese artifacts and other evidence of Chinese occupation contributes to questions related to Chinese activities associated with Brady City. This district may also contribute to better understanding the spatial relationships between habitation areas for Euro-American and Chinese settlers, miners, and families in the main town site and surrounding areas town layout and organization of a long-term mining site; and the infrastructure of flumes, dams, roads, and that accommodate local residents and domestic and mining activities. Therefore, this district does contribute to Criterion D for National Register of Historic Places district eligibility.

Integrity and Research Potential

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While no subsurface testing has been conducted at Brady City or at any of the surrounding sites within the district, it appears that site integrity remains high due to the remote location, vegetation overgrowth, and lack of knowledge about the site location. While there are multiple signs of botting throughout the site and district - small, shallow pits partially filled in and surrounded by sparse artifact scatters on the surface - these do not appear to be within the footprints of structures or near known structure locations and may have been arbitrarily chosen and are not likely to negatively impact any future data collection conducted at the site (Appendix A).

Potential questions proposed that could be answered by future research at this site include discovering how the spatial organization of Brady City reflected Victorian values and traditions. Comparing the main townsite's uses as a domestic space to those of miners and families and included businesses that could be found in larger mining towns (general store, hotel, post office, etc.) to the mining camps and cabins located in the outlying areas below town that were used as work sites. Other research may include determining how residents living and working in Brady City contributed to the town's layout and structure and how the spatial organization of Brady City was structured in relation to cultural, social, and environmental factors. These questions can be answered by studying the homestead sites - as both a domestic and work space - which were located outside of the main townsite but relied on Brady City for resources.

This site also has the research potential for the categorization and determination of what constitutes a mining company town versus a mining town. The initial creation and settlement of Brady City was a loosely structured conglomeration of individual and small partnership mining camps. Did the town build up organically over time? When the Brady City Mining Company was established did it incorporate into an already established town? These questions could be answered through mapping analysis, comparisons between Brady City and similar industrial towns of the same era, and the analysis of primary document sources. Other questions included: did the presence of the Brady City Mining Company lead to the creation of supervisory positions different to those found in the smaller mining partnerships that had existed previously? Did this change in power alter the existing social organization of Brady City? This research could be conducted by analyzing town maps, worker occupation lists, and historic newspaper articles.

A third theme of research that could be supported by data collected from this site includes the environmental effects the landscape of the built environment. Despite the remote location and narrow roads, did the availability and easy access to natural resources such as water, wood, and mineral deposits help shape the formation of Brady City and contribute to its success as both a living space and working town? Did the abundance of natural resources allow it to run largely independently from larger mining towns in the area? These questions could be answered by comparing the layout and locations of domestic and work spaces and around Brady City in relation to distinct landscape features.

District Components with Individual Eligibility

Two sites contributing to the Brady City Mining District are recommended as individually eligible for the National Register. First is the Huff Site (CA-SIE-319/H), a large dual component site with multiple prehistoric features (two BRMs, two large lithic scatters) along with evidence of historic occupation such as it is located outside of the proposed boundaries of the district but has retained integrity, research potential, and has the potential for subsurface deposits. The second is the Brady City Cemetery (CA-SIE-218-H-B) which dates to the hydraulic period of mining at Brady City and retains integrity and has further research potential.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Jones, Terry

1982 Archaeological Survey of the Hawkfly and the North Yuba Timber Compartments and the Prile Timber Sale: Volume I, Report Number 14. Nevada City, CA: United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Forest Service.

Daily Alta

1888 Fraudulent Practices: A Hydraulic Mine Enjoined. 42(14131) May, 1888.

Delay, Peter J

1924 History of Yuba and Sutter Counties California with Biographical Sketches of the Leading Men and Women of the Counties Who Have Been Identified with Their Growth and Development from the Early Days to the Present. Los Angeles, CA: Historic Record Company.

MacBoyle, Errol

1920 California State Mining Bureau Mines and Mineral Resources of Sierra County. Sacramento, CA: California State Printing Office.

Mountain

1881 News from Camptonville Correspondent: Indian Hill. Mountain Messenger, February 15.

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Marysville

1866 Northern California News. Number 128. December 4, 1866.

Sacramento

1858 Sierra Matters. Sacramento Daily Union Number 15. June 22, 1858.

1908 Sacramento Daily Union. December 28, 1908.

1921 Brady City Mines May Resume Under New Hads.

San Francisco

1907 Preparing to Hydraulic: Will Open Up the Old Hydraulic Mine at Brady City. March 25, 1907.

United States Forest Service (USFS)

1976 Archaeological Site Survey Record CASIE-218-H Brady City Diggings. Recorded by E. Budy.

1979 Archaeological Site Survey Record CASIE-218-H Brady City. Recorded by H. Meab and C. Cfelli.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☒ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: U.S. Forest Service, Nevada City, CA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 675

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 10 670036 4379528
Zone Easting Northing

2 10 669676 4377438
Zone Easting Northing

3 10 671118 4378711
Zone Easting Northing

4 10 668843 4378280
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Brady City Mining District is shown as a polygon on the accompanying USGS topographic quadrangle. Also refer to Section 10 above for UTM locations of the polygon vertices.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the district was determined by the extent of the cultural landscape features as previously recorded by the United States Forest Service (1976-1980) and encompasses the area containing the majority of the sites associated with historic Brady City mining activity.

11. Form Prepared By

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date

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state CA

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

CA-DPR-523 forms for all sites in Table 1.

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Brady City Mining District

City or Vicinity: Hwy 49, Indian Valley

County: Sierra County

State: CA

Photographer: Elizabeth Fernandez

Date Photographed: August 2015, August 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Tahoe National Forest

Brady City Mining District
Name of Property

Sierra County, CA
County and State

street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town Nevada City state CA zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.