

Shelton, 1966

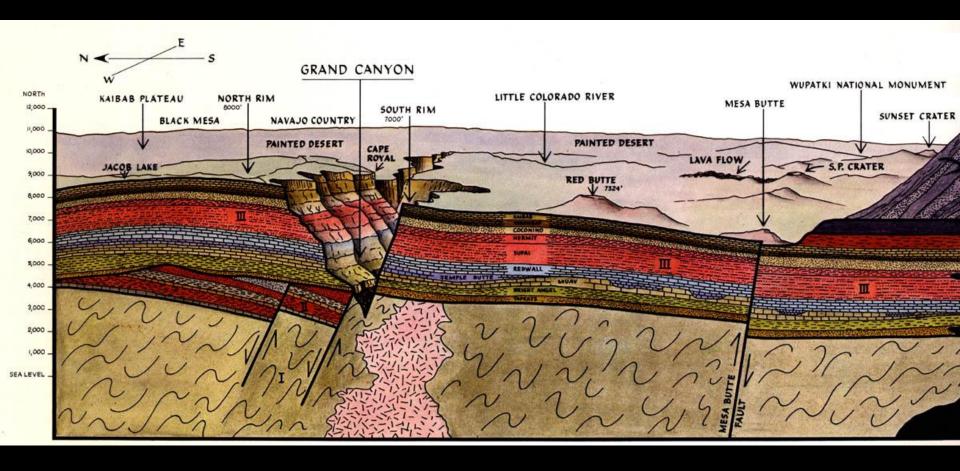


### Tectonics of California



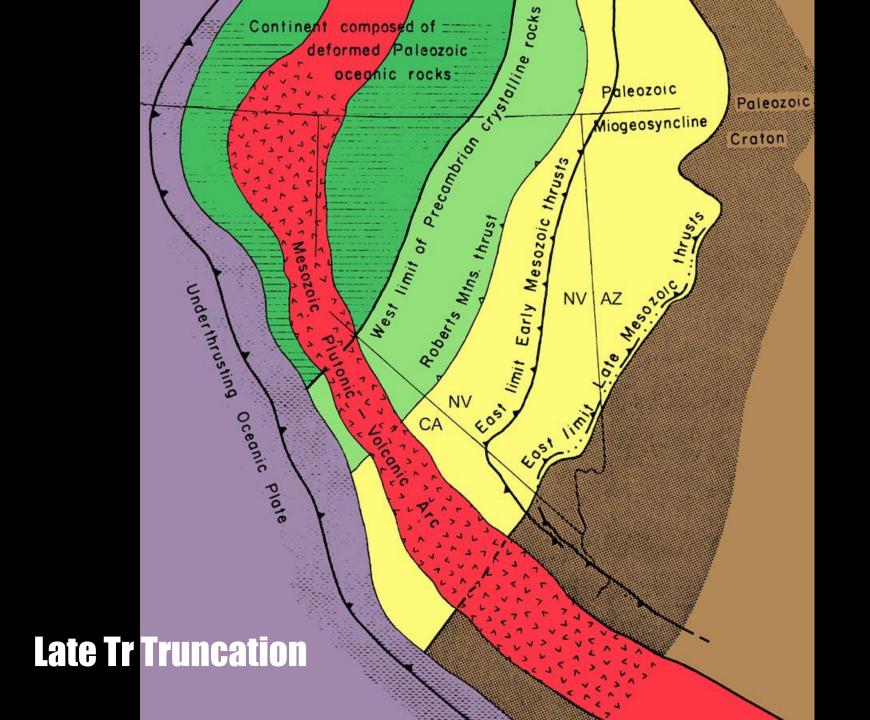
#### TECTONIC TECTONIE GREAT **CD ROM Seismic Lines** FALLS reflection BELT refraction PURCELL Madison Myonite teleseismic TRANS SEDIMENTARY > location of fig. 2 COMPLEX suture zone ARCHEAN teeth on HUDSON WYOMING OROGEN upper plate **PROVINCE** BIGHORN SNAKE RIVER PLAIN Farwall Mr. ester Mt. SZ SIERRA MADRE GO MINERAL BELT SZ CHEYENNE BELT 1.65 Ga Deformation ST. GEORGE MOJAVE Southern Yavapai Province. Southern Boundary pre-1.7 Ga Basement S\_L MAZATZAL PROVINCE GRENVILLE PROVINCE

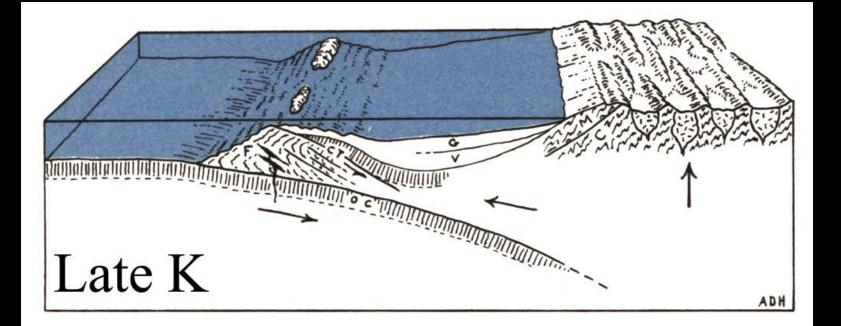
## Cratonic Elements

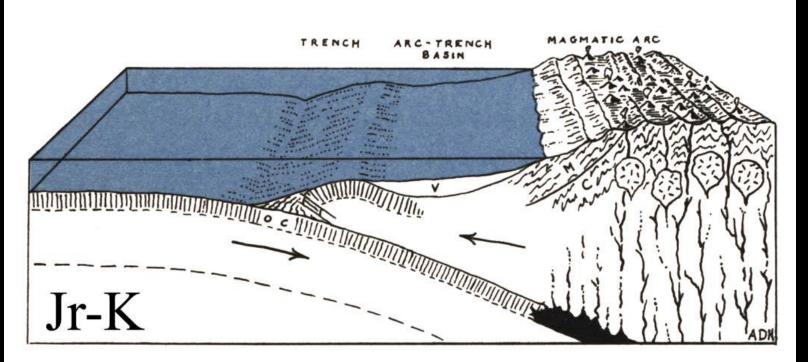














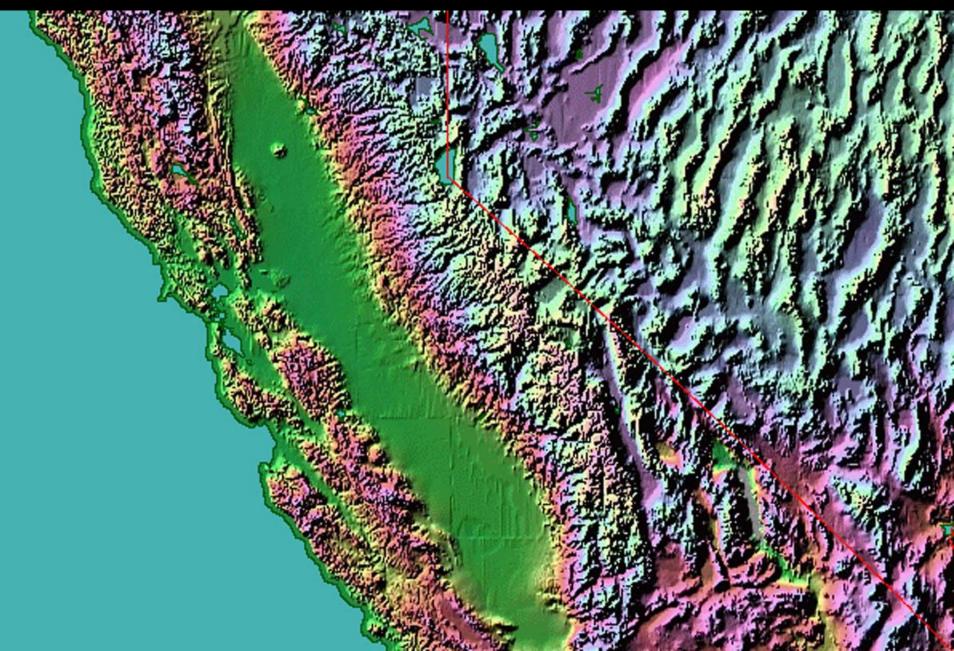






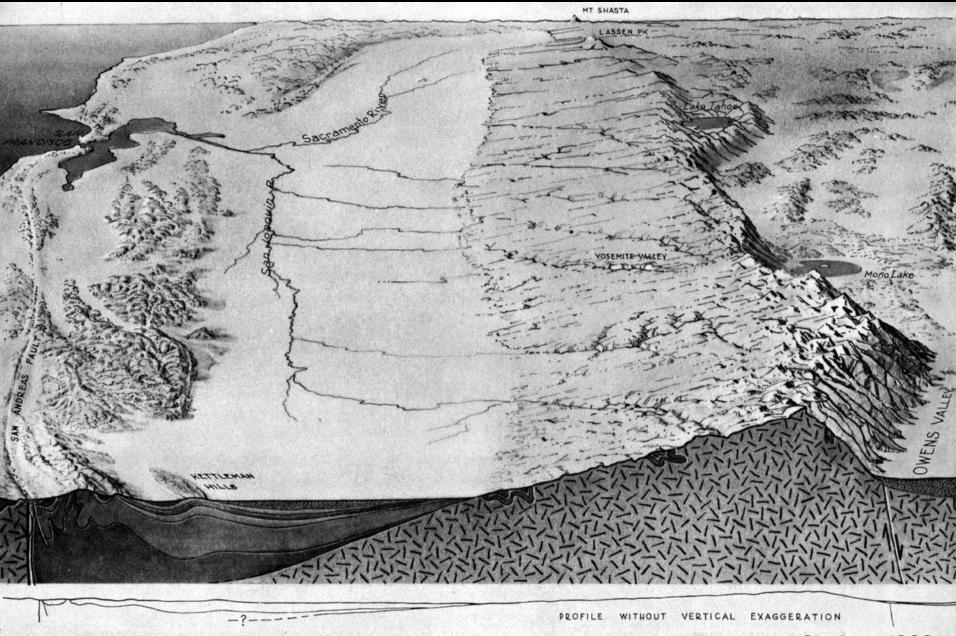


#### The Great Valley

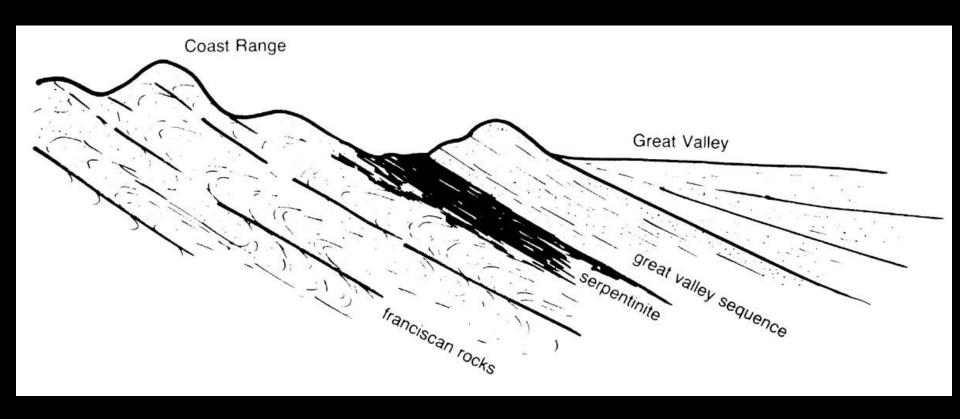




Mt. Shasta

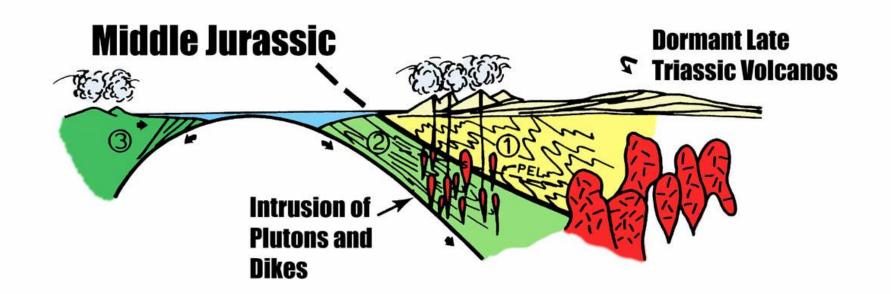


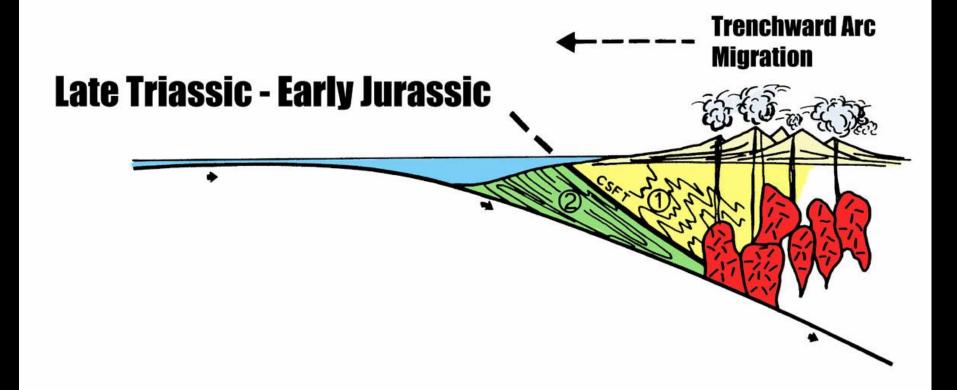
Shelton, 1966

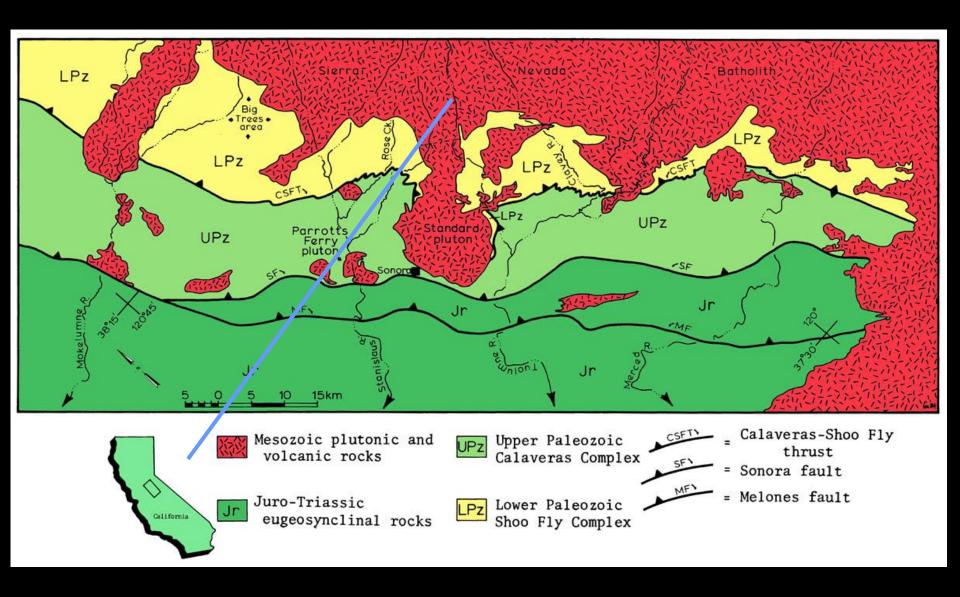


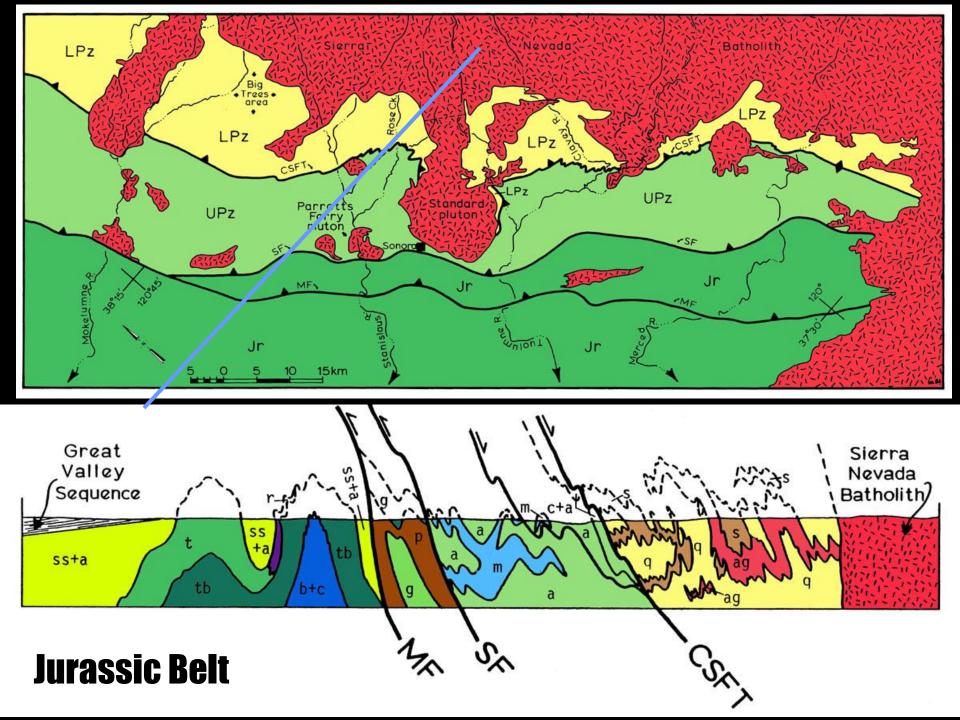






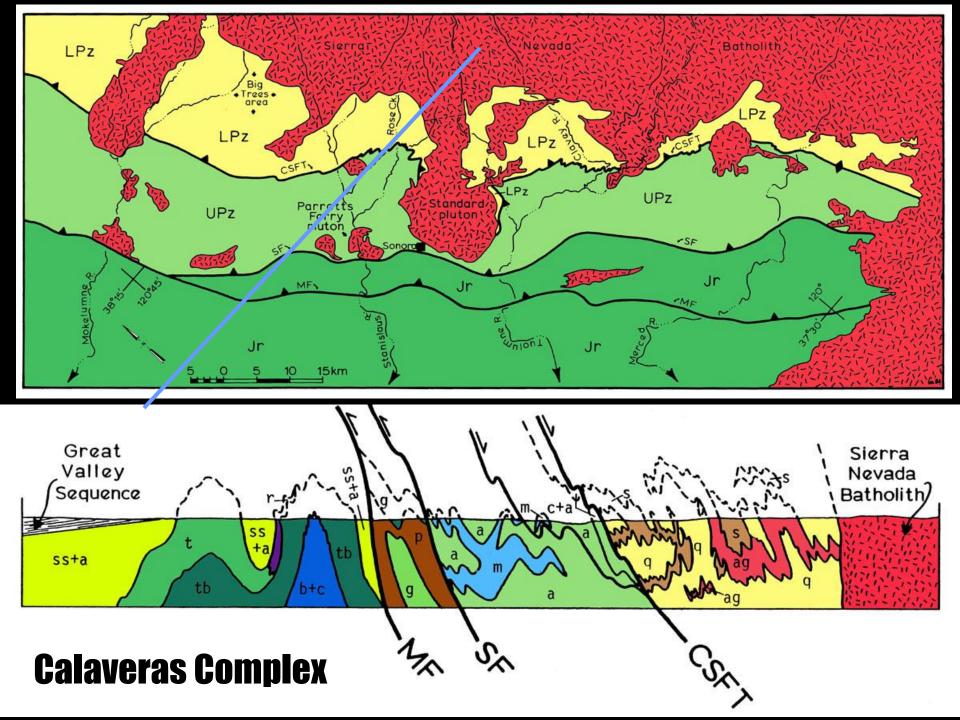








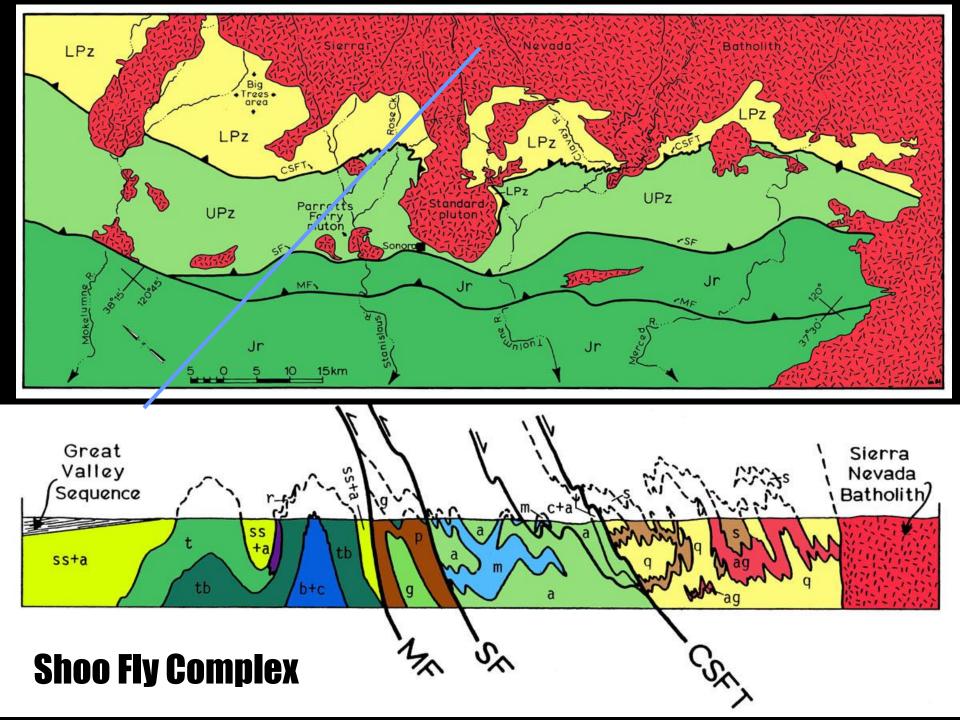








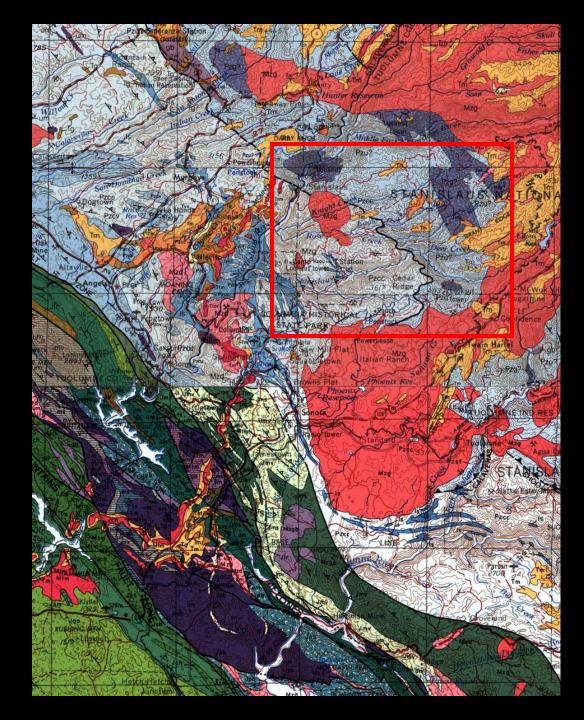


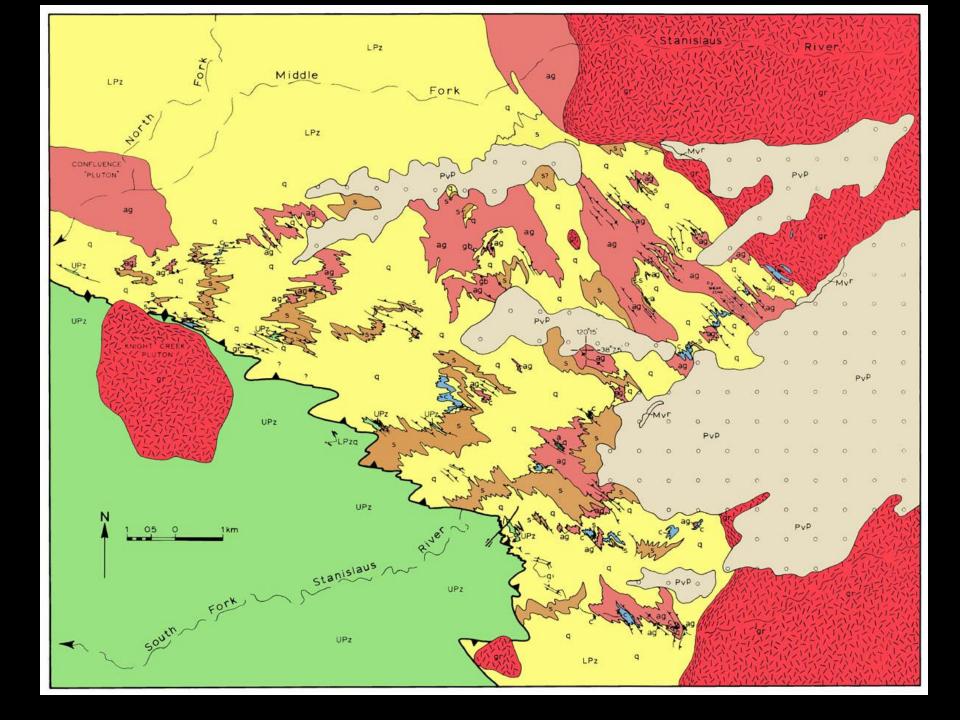




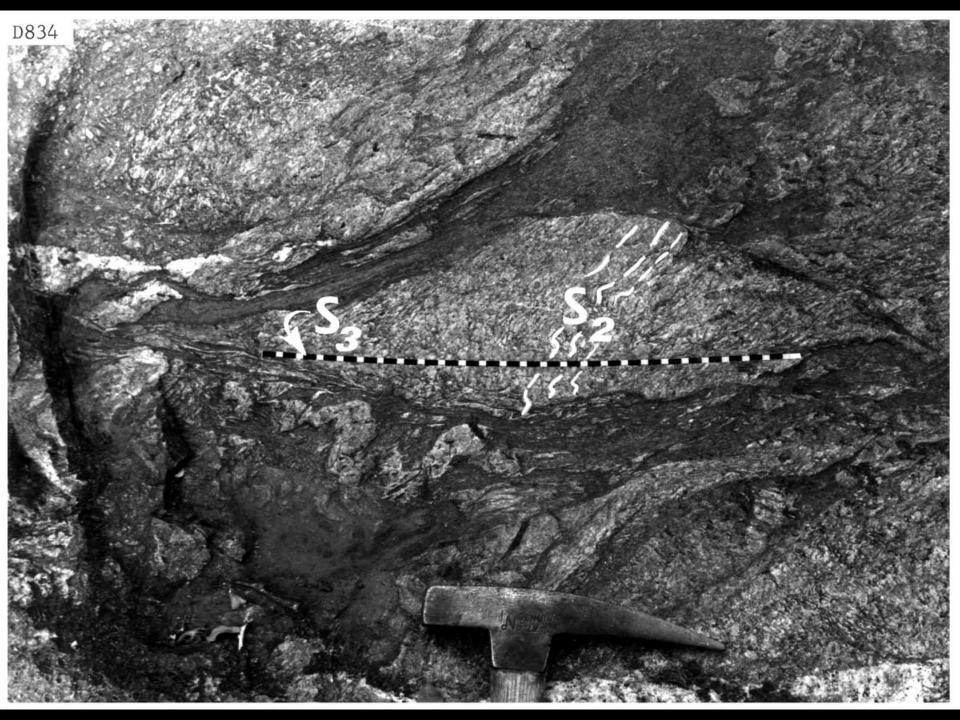
# Geologic Mapping Shoo Fly Complex 1978-1981













## The High Sierra



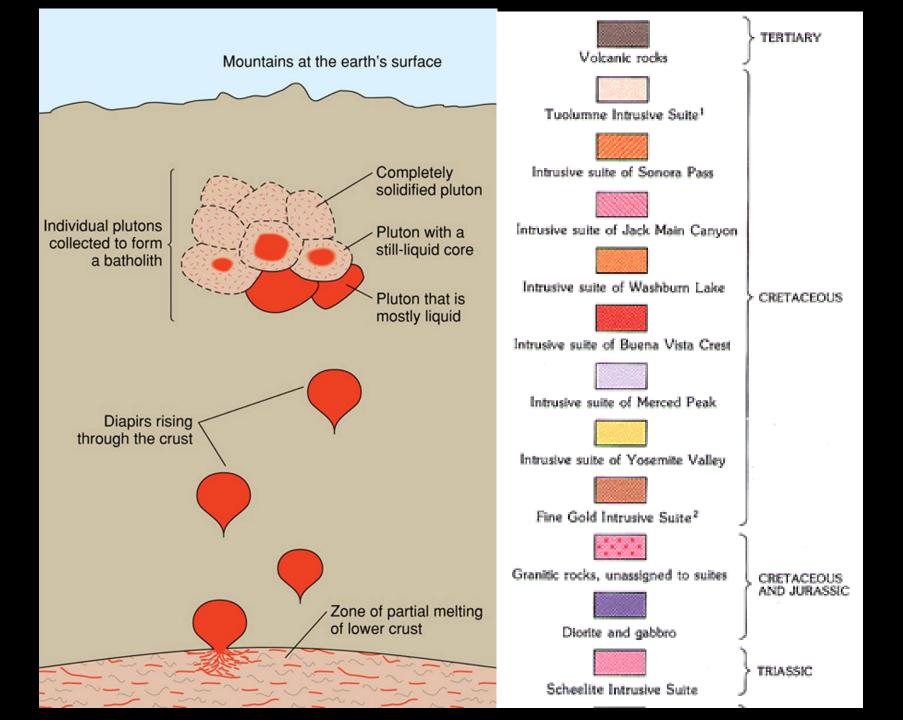


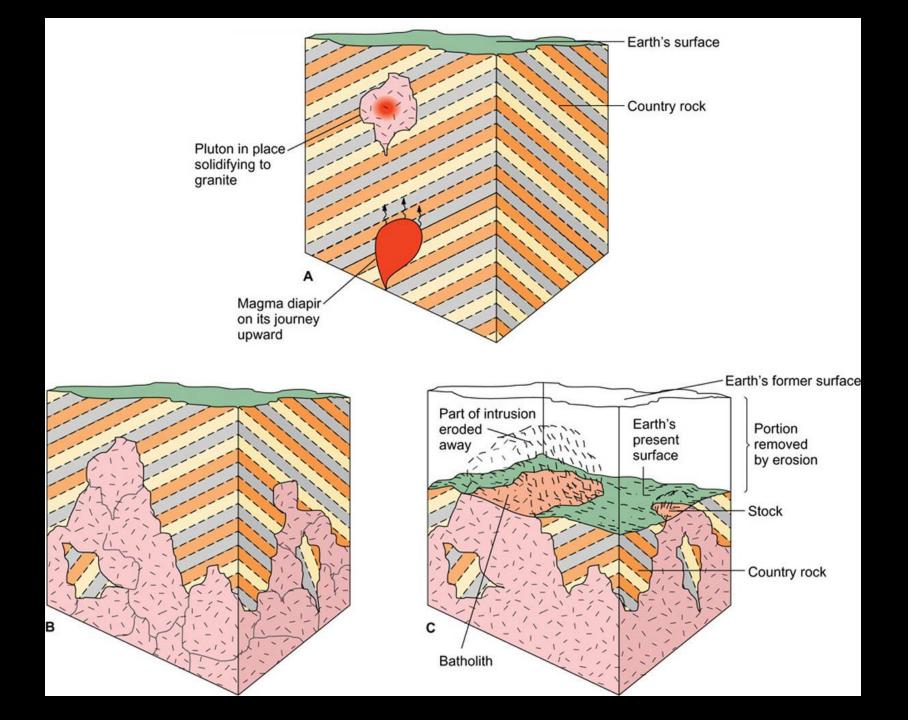
**Yosemite Falls** 

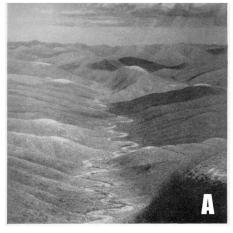


Near View of the YO-SEMITE FALLS, 2,500 FEET IN HEIGHT.

[From a Photograph by C. L. WEED.]















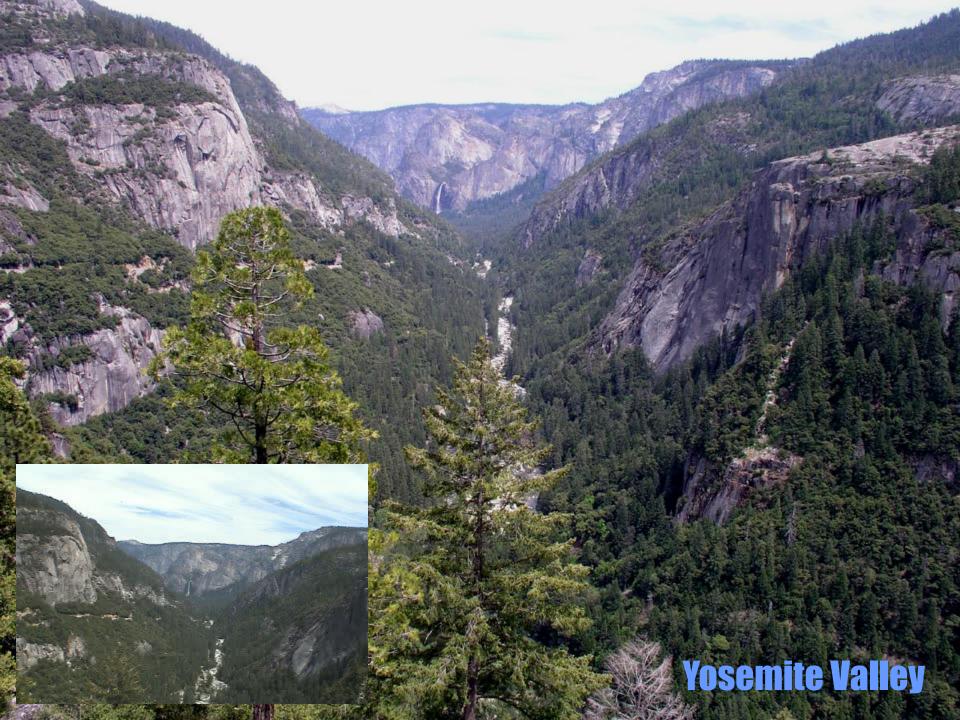


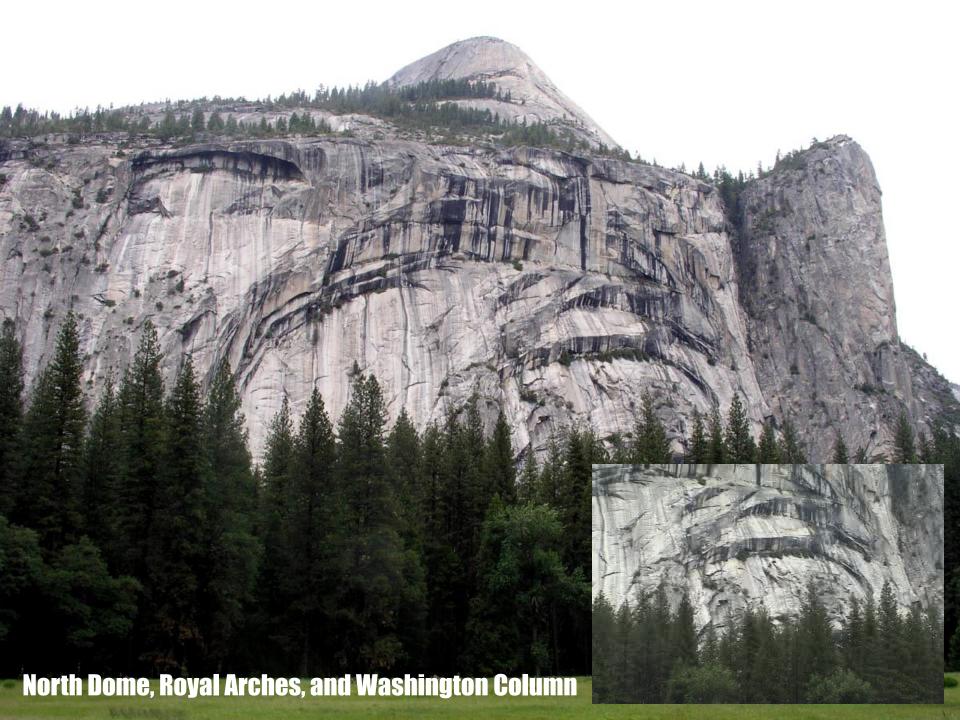
## The Development of Yosemite Valley





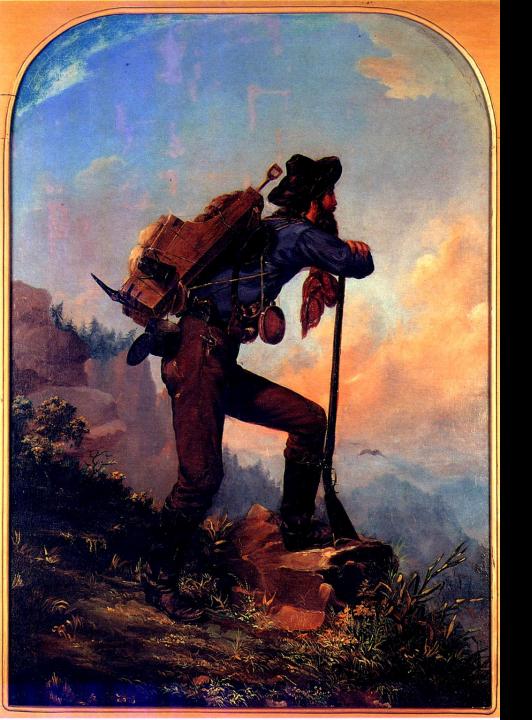
**Half Dome Yosemite** 











# Gold Mining in California

**Charles Merguerian** 

#### **SOME EARLY GOLD DATES**

**Early 1500's** – To the **early Spaniards**, California was linked to legends of fabulous golden riches yet efforts to exploit these potential riches were not explored. Indeed, the world would have been a different place had the Spanish exploited these rich deposits.

**1753** — **Ponce de Leon** lands in Florida with spanish contingent and is told of Indian tribes with much gold. Indians cry out "There goes the neighborhood".

- 1799 A 28-pound gold nugget was found in Reed, North Carolina, starting the first American "gold rush".

  Thomas Jefferson reports on a gold+quartz specimen found in the Rappahannock River. From 1793 to 1828, Appalachian gold mining produced from North Carolina totaled a meager \$110,000.
- 1825 Jedediah Smith discovers gold near Mono Lake, CA while leading a trapping party for the American Fur Company. He returned with a mining party the next year (1826) but the entire party was killed by Indians. The American Fur Company stopped all mineral exploration because of this calamity.

**1826** – Beginning of argonauts (adventurous trappers and frontiersmen) a thin trickle of inhabitants "discovered" California. These hardy folk included **Jedediah Smith, Joseph Walker, Sylvester Pattie,** Benjamin Wilson, Peter Lassen, and Kit Carson. Their arrival disturbed the Mexican inhabitants who thought the Sierran peaks impervious to emigration. American sovereignty was established after the Bear Flag Revolt, establishment of the short-lived California Republic, and the Mexican War.

**1829** – Gold discovered in **Virginia** and by 1983 the **Belzoro mine** opened a few miles from Richmond. Mine operated for many years and after the Civil War was publicized as the site for most important mineral wealth within the country.

**1829** – Gold rushes in Georgia and Alabama results in establishment of United States Mints in Charlotte (NC), Dahlonega (GA), and in New Orleans (LA).

From 1804 to 1866 the Appalachian production amounted to \$20,000,000, far exceeding earlier production reported from North Carolina. Eastern miners were paramount in exporting techniques and equipment to California when gold was eventually discovered there.

**1839 – John Sutter**, a Swiss immigrant, settled in northern California and from a land grant provided by the Russians, created a small empire. He later purchased all Russian holdings at Fort Ross including ships, cattle, and farm implements and even an arsenal captured by the Russians during Napoleon's 1813 retreat from Moscow. All of these materials were moved to Sutter's Fort near Sacramento, CA.

**1842** — Gold placer deposit found in **San Francisquito Canyon** near the San Fernando Jesuit Mission. This and earlier reports of gold to Jesuit fathers were largely ignored. This deposit was not rich enough to last beyond a few years but gold was sent to the Philadelphia Mint for coinage purposes.

The American government did not publicize the discovery as anticipation of a change of ownership of the region was planned. When the region became American, the discovery was announced to assist in populating the area.

**1844 – John Bidwell** (an employee of John A. Marshall) lost his chance at fame when a Mexican worker informed him that gold was to be found in the Sierra Nevada. **Mexicans came from Sonora in Old Mexico, a region with** a deep mining history. The worker asked for a "batea" in order to prove the richness of California gold but Bidwell thought he required an exotic implement of some kind. Thus, the worker's request for a batea (wooden bowl) was overlooked and faded into insignificance when James W. Marshall "discovered" gold in Coloma, CA in 1848

~19 January 1848 – Four or five pieces of gold found in tail race of John A. Sutter's sawmill in Coloma, CA on the south fork of the American River by James W. Marshall (who was building the sawmill for Sutter). A few days later, a few ounces of gold were delivered to John Sutter whereupon the discovery was acknowledged and announced (1/24/48). Despite earlier indications of gold, this discovery initiates California gold rush and opens the west. The minor incursion of argonauts transformed into a flood of adventurers after this important discovery. The famous Oregon- and Humboldt trails became useful routes to the eastern foothills of the Sierra. Spring weather permitting, the use of Donner and Carson passes brought settlers across the high Sierra into the gold region.

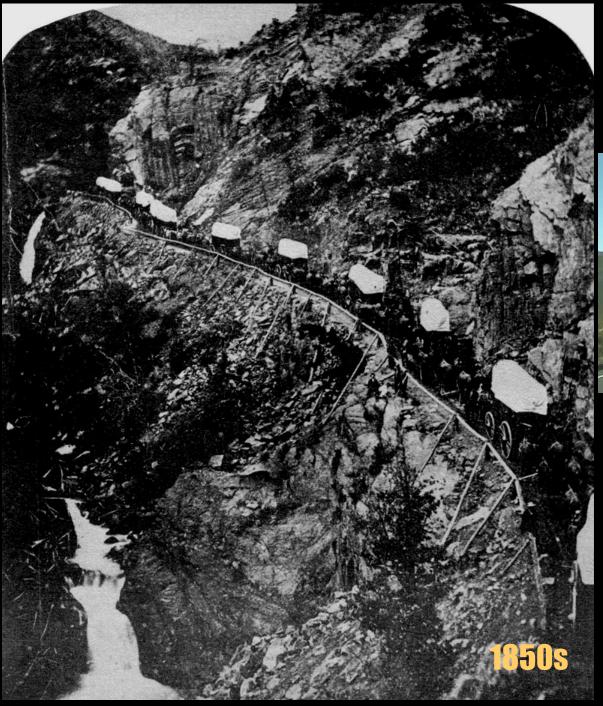


### Sutter's Mill Replica

Coloma, CA







#### **Argonauts**



2004



**Central Mines, 1856** 



**Grizzly Flat District, 1850's** 

**Two Principle Mining Methods** 

1) Surface Mining
Panning
Cradle
Sluice
Placer

2) Hard Rock Mining





#### **Sonorans Washing Gold**





**Winnowing Gold Chinese Camp** 



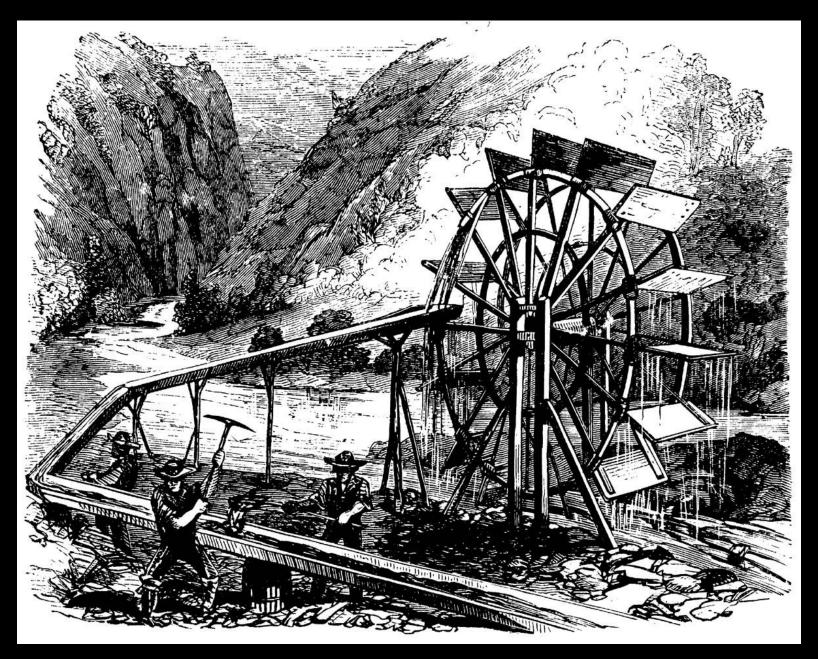
Chinese in Mariposa Creek, 1867



#### The Cradle



**The Sluice** 



#### **Water Power**



### **Water Power**



Placerville, 1849





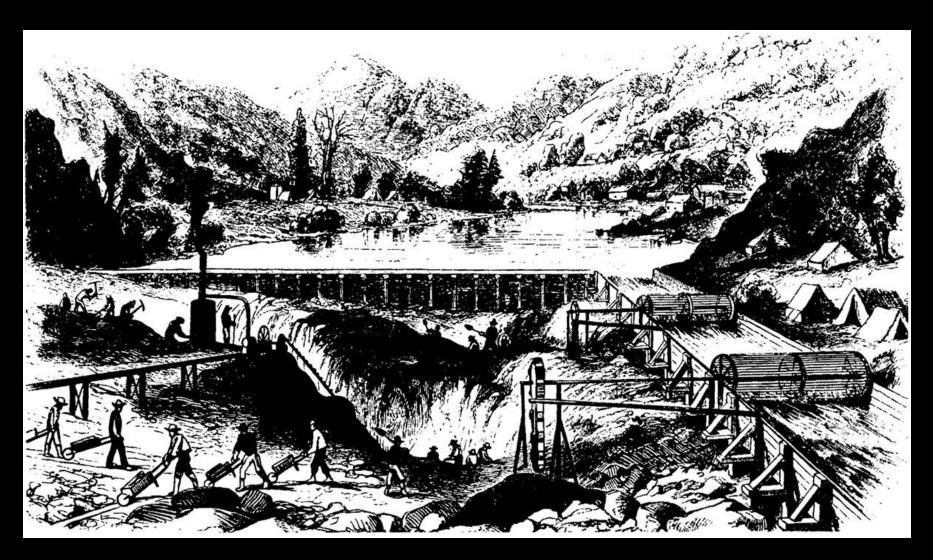
Placer Mining Columbia, CA



Columbia, CA



**River Bed Mining** 



**Diversion of Streams, Murderer's Bar** 



**Suction Dredge, 1953** 



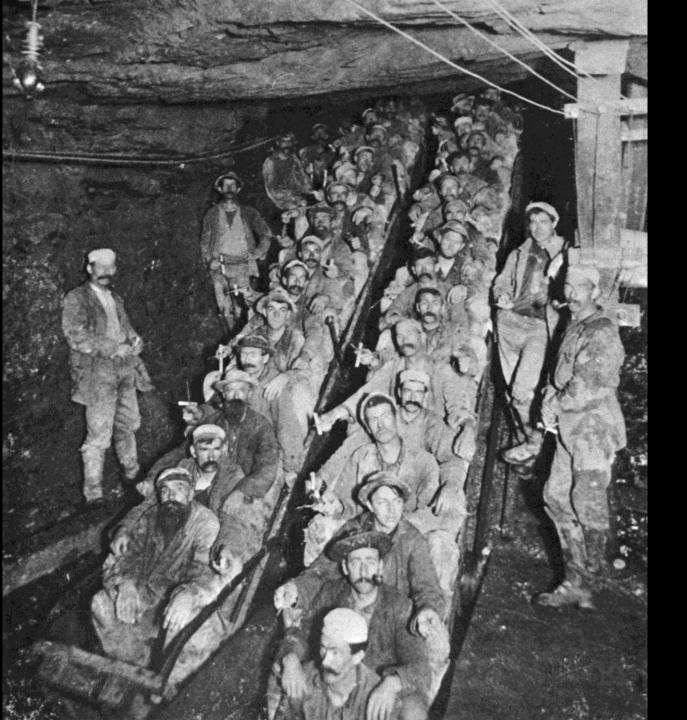
**Eagle Creek Mine** 



#### **Running Tunnel**



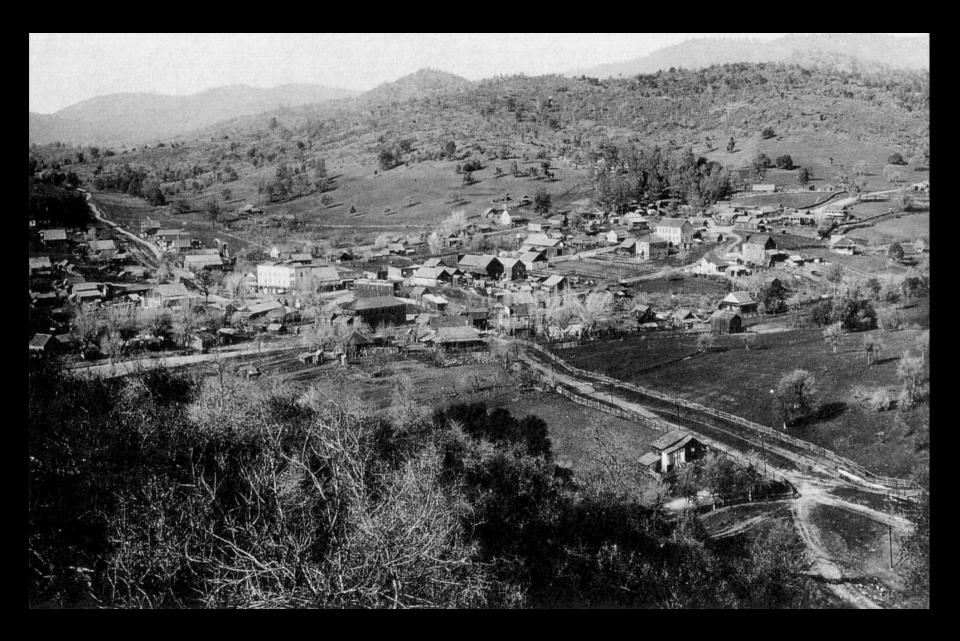
**Empire Mine, Grass Valley, 1900** 



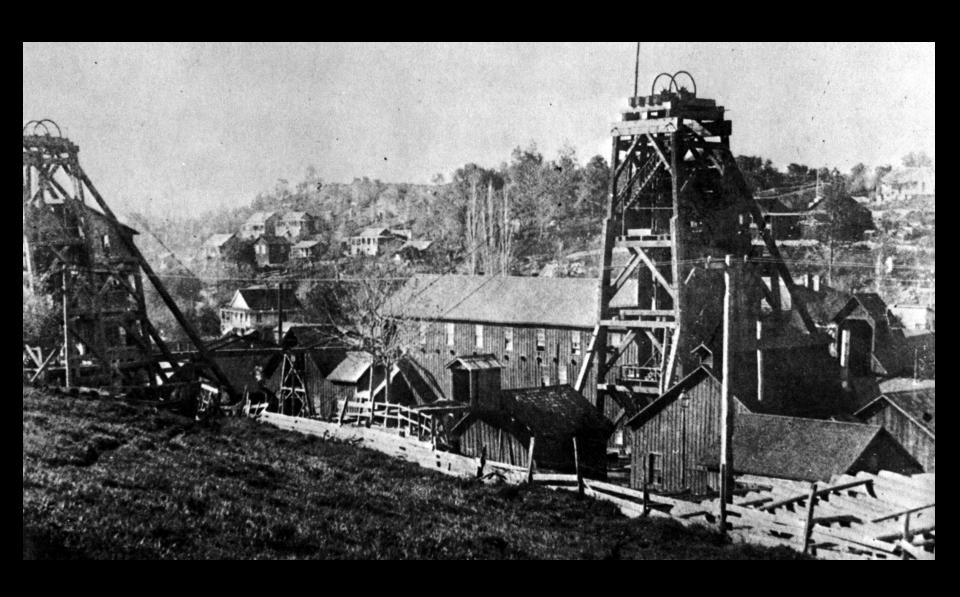
### Empire Mine Grass Valley 1900



Rich Diggings = Quick Friends



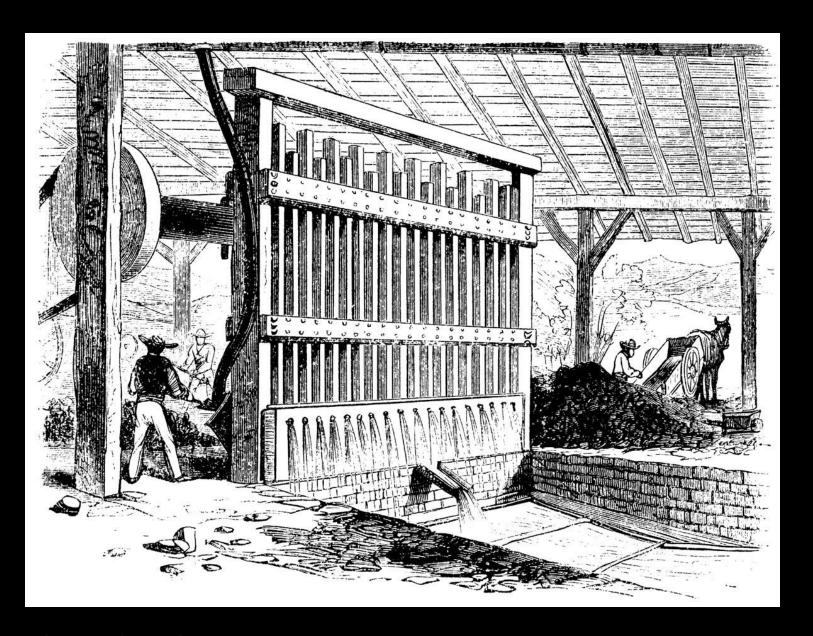
**Coulterville, 1890s** 



**Utica Mine, Angels District, 1900** 



**Young America Mine, Sierra City District, 1885** 



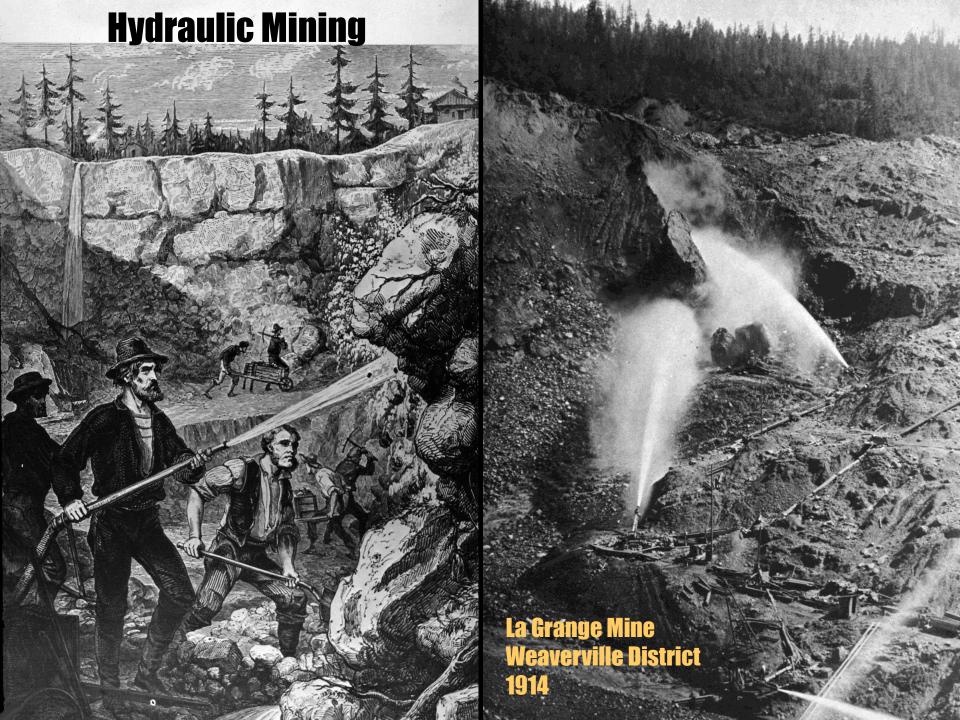
#### **Gold Ore Stamping Mill**



Coloma, CA

## **Grinding Mill**







Michigan Bar, 1860s



**Princess Mine Shasta County, 1900** 



## **Denning Mine**

# **Mother Lode Gold**





**Mid Fork Stanislaus** 



Middle Fork Stanislaus, 1979



Ruby Drift Mine, Allegheny District



**River Grit, Stanislaus River, 1980** 



Rawhide Flat Road, Gold from Phyllite



Rawhide Flat Road, Gold from Phyllite



**Duchess Mine** 



Marble Quarry Mine, Columbia, CA



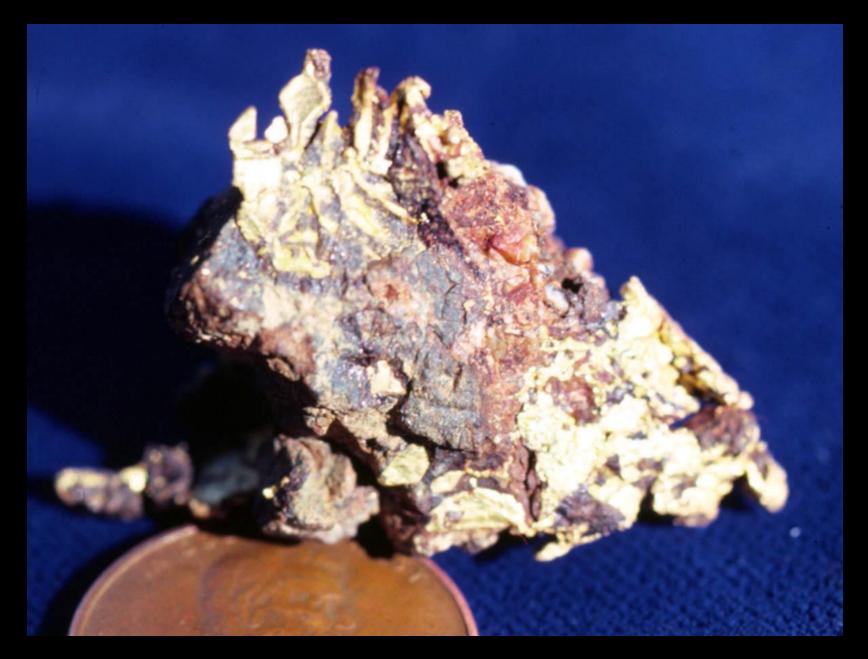
Marble Quarry Mine, Columbia, CA



Coulterville, CA

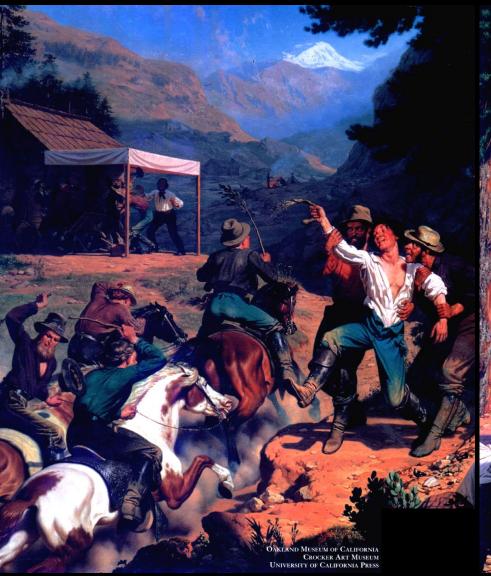


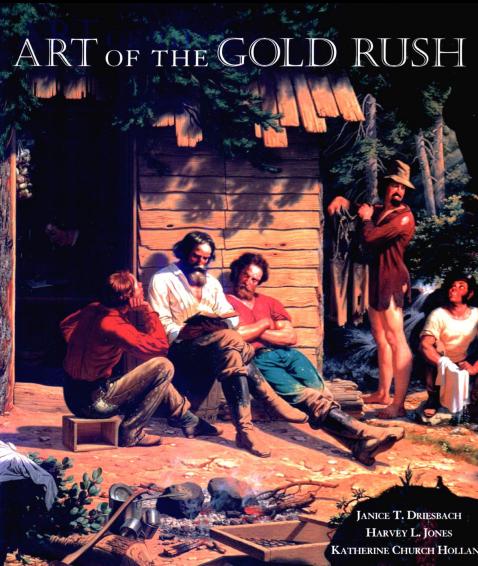
Gold Octahedra, Foothills Belt, CA

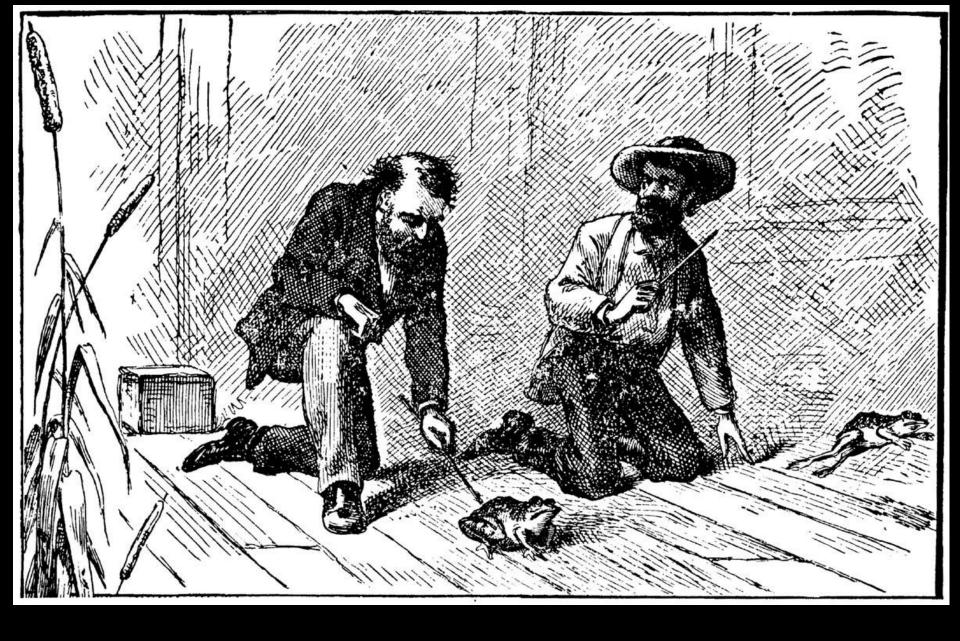


**Vulcan Mine, Tuolumne River** 

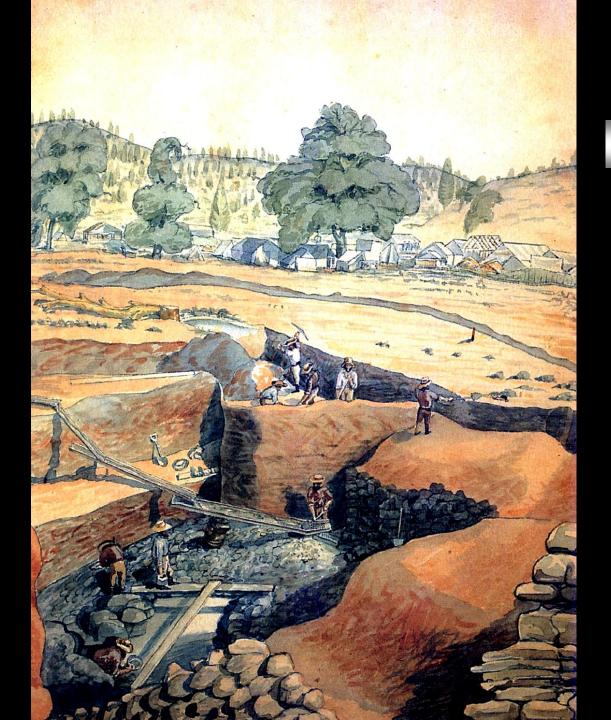








**Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County** 



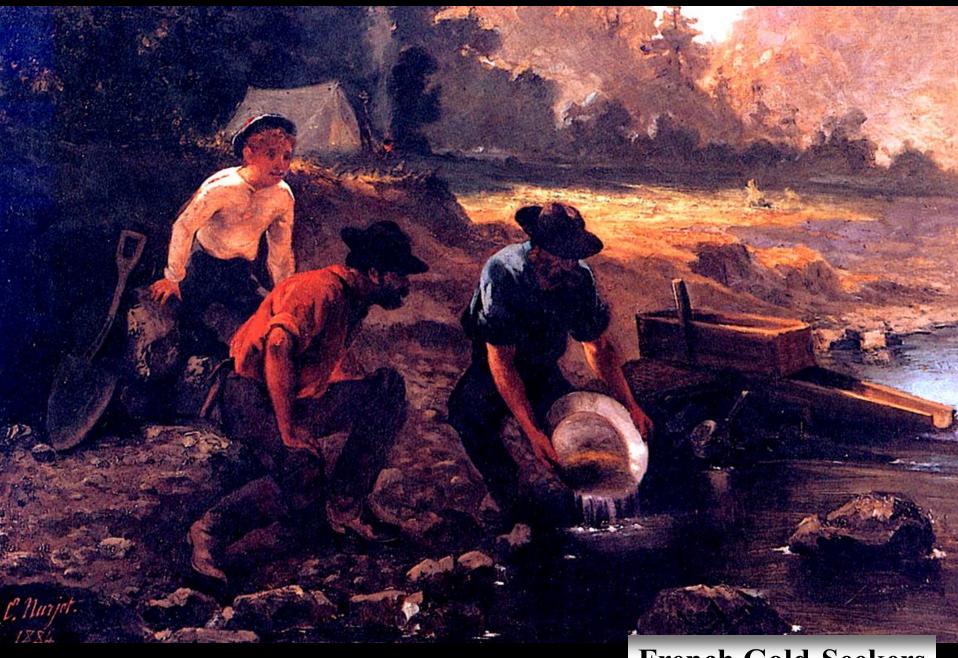
## **Diversion of Streams**











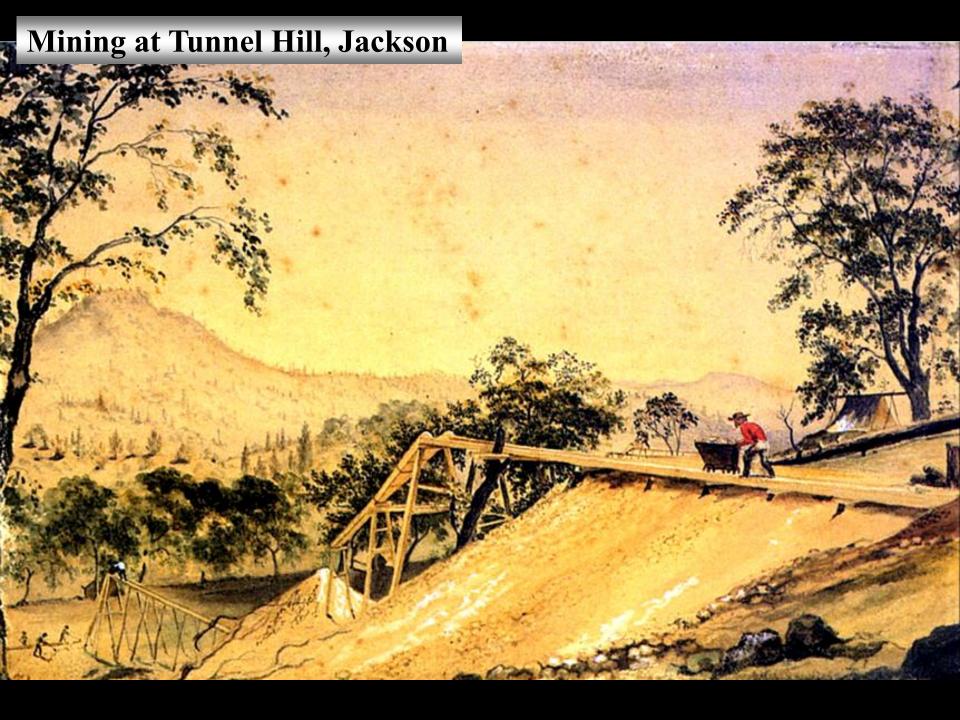
**French Gold-Seekers** 



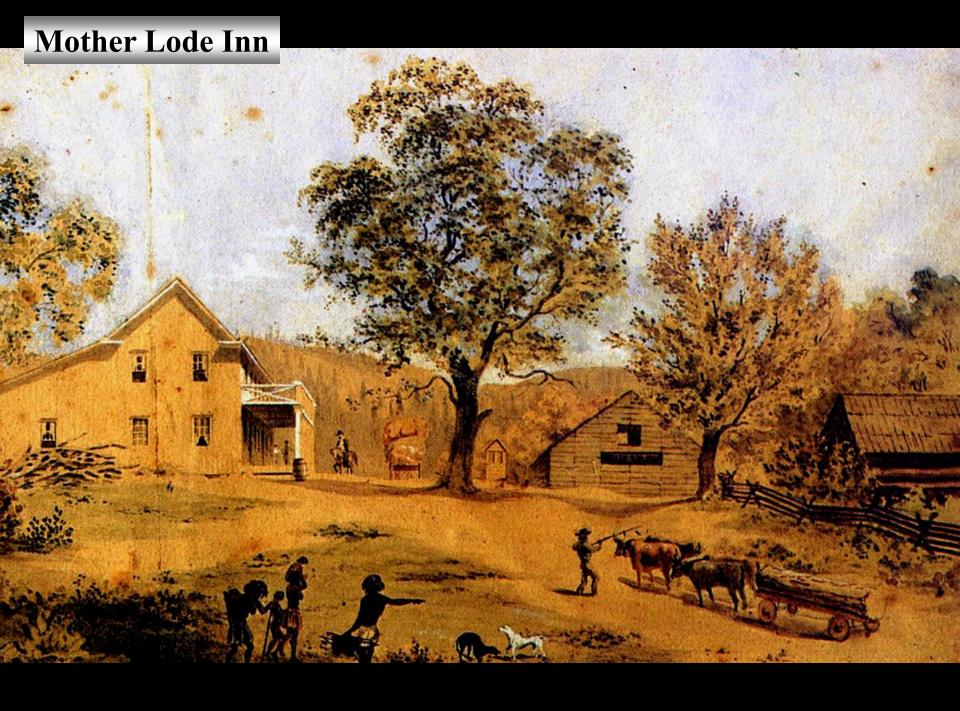






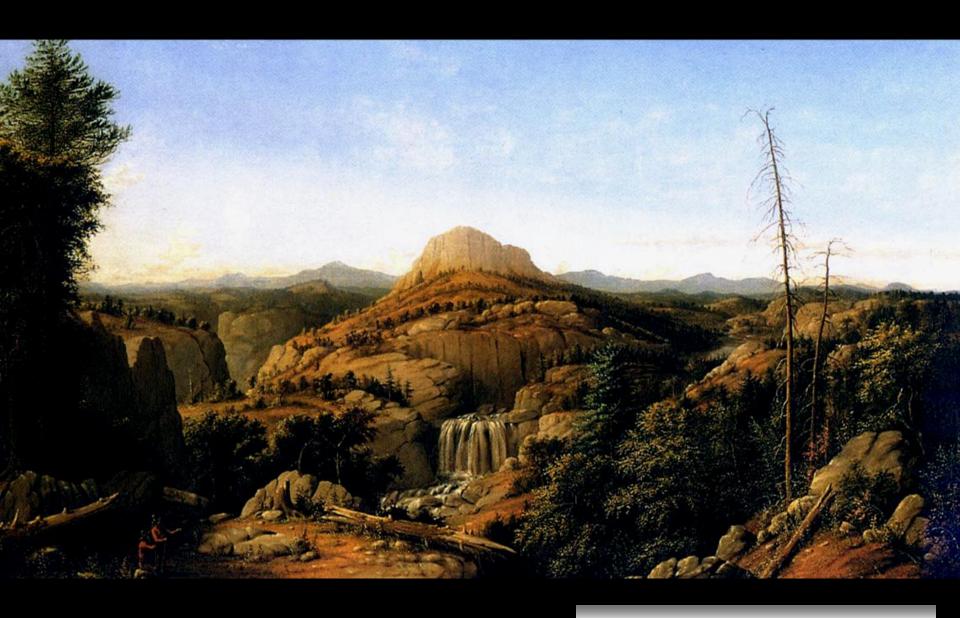








Panning For Gold



**Prospectors in the Sierra** 

