

HISTORY

OF

Napa and Lake Counties,

CALIFORNIA,

COMPRISING THEIR

GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATOGRAPHY,
SPRINGS AND TIMBER,

ALSO, EXTENDED SKETCHES OF THEIR

MILLING, MINING, PISCICULTURE AND WINE INTERESTS;

TOGETHER WITH

A Full and Particular Record of the Mexican Grants; Early History and Settlement, compiled from the most Authentic Sources; Names of Original Spanish and American Pioneers; a Full Record of their Organization and Segregation; a Complete Political History, including a Tabular Statement of Office-holders since the Organization of the Counties.

ALSO,

SEPARATE HISTORIES OF ALL THE TOWNSHIPS IN BOTH COUNTIES,
INCLUDING TOWNS, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.,
INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE,

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF EARLY SETTLERS AND REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

ILLUSTRATED.

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LOWER LAKE TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY.—The following boundaries of this township were established by the Board of Supervisors: Beginning at the highest point of St. Helena Mountain, on the line dividing Napa County from Lake County; thence along said dividing line between Lake and Napa Counties easterly to where the second standard line of United States survey crosses the Yolo County line; thence along the line dividing Yolo and Lake Counties, to the south-west corner of Colusa County; thence along the main ridge of mountains dividing the waters of Long Valley on the east and Clear Lake on the west; thence westerly along said ridge to the point between Alter's and Stubbs' ranches; thence southerly along said ridge dividing Alter's and Stubbs' ranches, to Clear Lake; thence southerly across said lake to a point one mile east of Uncle Sam Mountain; thence in a southerly direction to the thirty-five-mile post on the Sacramento road; thence southerly to the highest point of Siegler Mountain, so as to include Gravelly Valley in this township; thence in a southerly direction to the highest point of Cobb Mountain, so as to leave Cobb Valley out of this township; thence following the county line of Lake County south-easterly to the place of beginning.

In August, 1869, the Board of Supervisors made an order establishing Knoxville Township with the following boundaries, which include a portion of the territory covered by the above: Beginning at the dividing ridge on the western side of Morgan Valley, and south-east of the house heretofore known as George McMillan's house, on Soda Creek; thence following said divide south-easterly to the ridge of mountains at the southerly extremity of said valley; thence southerly down said ridge of mountains to the eastward of the valleys known as Jerusalem and Jericho, until the line dividing the counties of Lake and Napa is intersected; thence easterly along said dividing line between Lake and Napa Counties, to the county line dividing Lake and Yolo Counties; thence northerly along the dividing line between Lake and Yolo Counties to Cache Creek; thence up said creek to the dividing ridge between the waters of said creek and a branch of the same, heading at or near the house formerly known as William Goldsmith's house; thence following said ridge to the point of beginning.

In 1872 the Legislature passed an Act relocating the dividing line between Napa and Lake Counties, and transferring almost bodily the whole

of Knoxville Township to the former county, and this line thus became the southern boundary line of Lower Lake Township. This line is as follows: The northern boundary line of Napa and the southern boundary line of Lake Counties shall commence at the highest point of the Mount St. Helena; thence running in an easterly direction along the present boundary line between said counties to the Butts Cañon road; thence north-easterly, in a direct line to the junction of Jericho and Putah Creeks; thence up Jericho Creek to the junction of Hunting Creek, to a large pile of rocks on the south-easterly side of the county road, at the lower and most easterly end of Hunting Valley; thence in a straight line in the direction of the intersection of Bear and Cache creeks, to the county line of Yolo County; thence along the line of Yolo County in a south-easterly direction to the present county line dividing Yolo and Napa Counties.

Hence, by the above, it will be seen that Lower Lake Township is at present bounded on the south by Napa County, on the east by Yolo County, on the north by Big Valley Township, and on the east by Sonoma County.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Mountains and valleys—this is the topography of Lower Lake Township in as few words as possible. Beginning at the south-west corner we find ourselves on the summit of St. Helena, whose highest peaks pierce high into the upper ether. From its summit a lovely prospect is spread out before the eye, and the whole of the township may be seen as if in a panorama. Away to the north, and in the north-west corner of the township, the bald brow of Cobb is bared to the sun far amid the clouds. Lying between the two is the beautiful and fertile Loconoma Valley, extending virtually from base to base. To the east of this valley, and over a divide of low hills, lies the gem of the township, Coyote Valley, extending for several miles along the banks of Putah Creek. Further on the east is Morgan Valley, and to the north is Lower Lake Valley, these being quite extensive and fertile. Between all these valleys there are ranges of mountains, and in all of the mountains there are numerous little valleys, which are as oases in the desert. They are paradises in the wilderness, lovely habitations for man in the very mountain fastnesses.

GEOLOGY.—Here as elsewhere in Lake County, the geological features are of the most interesting nature. Years could be spent by the student here, and yet the subject would be hardly touched. What a fund of research would all those mineral springs afford. Whence comes the borax that so strongly permeates the waters of the lakes? Who can solve the deep and undiscoverable mysteries that are so abundant about the Sulphur Bank? Who can trace the earth's formation and upbuilding in this chaotic mass of rock that reveals nothing in order, but everything in the wildest of confusion? Rock that was once stratified and orderly, have become metamorphic,

and huge beds of lava have rolled in between the ages. Granite appears so burned and scorched that its best friends do not recognize its face. Sandstone is so badly charred that the *savants* themselves refuse to express a decided opinion as to its real character, stating that it looks like sandstone and may be for aught they know, but it may not be. Huge masses of serpentine meet one on every side, and red hills of decomposed oxyd of iron are common. Some of the finer stones are found, such as alabaster, fine grained serpentine, rose quartz, etc. Cinnabar abounds in almost all portions of the township, and has been mined for very successfully in several places, notably at the Sulphur Bank and the north-eastern slope of St. Helena Mountain. Much more might be said, in fact a whole book could be written on this subject and yet the theme would not be exhausted, hence we leave it here, hoping that some master hand may take it up in the near future and do it full justice. It is a pity that our State has not an extended and reliable geological survey. It has not even an outline that covers the entire area.

SOIL.—The soil of the valleys in this township is mostly sandy, with here and there a little adobe and loam. In Loconoma Valley it is especially of a sandy nature, but in Coyote Valley and around Lower Lake the adobe and loam are in the ascendancy. On the mountain sides it is gravelly and not very fertile. North of Lower Lake, towards East Lake, the soil is entirely adobe, and the condition of the roads in the winter season is far from delectable, but this soil is very fertile and productive, cereals especially thriving excellently on it.

PRODUCTS.—The products of this township are much the same as in the others of the county. Cereals, fruits, vegetables and small fruits thrive well in all sections, but as elsewhere in the county the climate is a little too rigorous for semi-tropical fruits or plants. Grapes do well indeed here, and much attention is just now being given to viniculture in this township. The Clear Lake Water Company have under contract the clearing off of some two hundred acres of land and fitting the same for grape planting in 1882, with choice varieties of foreign table and wine grapes as well as of the domestic varieties. This wealthy company intend putting out not less than four hundred acres into vines, and to fully test every part of the county as regards the adaptability for this great industry and source of wealth. The Water Company will, if successful in the cultivation of the vine, erect a large wine cellar, and not improbably a woolen mill and other useful branches of industries. Some attention is paid to dairying and stock raising. This portion of Lake County is not so far removed from market as the other sections, hence it is more of an object for the farmers of this

section to produce something of an excess over their home necessities. If there were a railroad here, it would open out to the San Francisco market a very rich and productive country.

CLIMATE.—The climate of this section is just as lovely as any portion of Lake County, and that is saying very much for it indeed. In fact, it is a little more pleasant, for in the winter time it is not so cold, not being so elevated as the country further north, and in the summer season it is not quite so warm, on an average, as it is nearer the bay, and some vestiges of the trade winds float over the mountains and serve to reduce the temperature in a measure. In the valleys, in the mid-summer season, it is very warm during the middle of the day, however, but the nights are mostly cool and pleasant. The days are just as bright, the air just as sweet and balmy, the misty haze upon the mountains just as gloriously beautiful, the sun sheds its golden flood of beams from out the dome of just as blue an empyrean, and falls upon just as cheering a landscape as it ever entered the heart of man to conceive.

TIMBER.—There are no large bodies of timber in this township, and yet it is, perhaps, the best wooded of all in the county. Pine, fir, cedar, oak, alder, and several varieties abound, while not a few cypress trees are to be found on the sides of St. Helena Mountain. The pines, fir and cedar make good lumber, and there are several saw-mills within its borders busily engaged working these logs into a marketable shape. The other woods are more adapted to domestic purposes. Loconoma Valley is a vast wooded plain, the wide-spreading branches of the oak making it have the appearance, at a distance, of a great forest.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.—The first settlers of this township located at or near the present town site of Lower Lake, and Walter Anderson was probably the first man here with a family. Other early settlers here were I. B. Shreve, C. N. Copsy, L. W. Parkerson, Terrell Grigsby, J. Broome Smith, — Barber, — Parker, W. W. Hale, C. C. Copsy, Allen Copsy, O. J. Copsy, John C. Copsy, Thomas Copsy, Dr. William R. Mathews, W. C. Goldsmith, W. Slater, Charles Kiphart, Calvin Reams, A. Hill, A. S. McWilliams, N. Herndon, E. M. Day, O. U. Caldwell, E. Mitchell, — Chopson, Alexander Downey, Jarvis Cable, W. E. Willis, Jacob Bowers, — Burns, M. Craven, Robert Gaddy, S. J. Tucker, Charles Ferguson, William Graves (one of the Donner party), J. R. Hale, William Brown, S. A. Thompson, C. L. Wilson, Pleasant Smith, L. H. Gruwell, William Kesey, C. P. Scranton and J. M. Collins.

All the above were in and about the Lower Lake section, extending to the Copsy settlement and Siegler Valley. It is said that John Greenwood

and Calvin C. Griffith were in Burns Valley as early as 1846, and spent a winter. In Coyote Valley, George Rock came in as agent for Jacob P. Leese as early as 1848, probably, and lived in a log house near the site of the stone house now on the north side of the valley. J. Broome Smith had a log house here in 1852. R. H. Sterling and Captain Steele built the stone house mentioned above in 1854. Sterling had a family with him, and his wife was the first woman in the valley. W. H. Manlove, T. Hall, Henry Bond, — Barnes, W. G. Cannon, L. B. Tremper, R. F. Miles and James S. Miles were old settlers in Coyote Valley.

In Loconoma Valley, W. L. Anderson settled as early as 1853, and built a house near where George E. McKinley now lives. He had a drove of cattle. In 1857 Springston and Dickson went into Loconoma Valley from Cobb Valley, where they had first settled. J. Conley and H. Warren were there also in 1857. Matt. Harbin had a band of stock in there quite early, and George Christman was the agent in charge. E. H. Smith, Douglas and Phillips settled on the east side of the creek from Middletown. A man by the name of Butts lived where David Hudson now resides, at that time. He or Springston had the first family in the valley. In 1858 Simon Bassett and two sons came into Loconoma Valley, and settled in the southwestern portion of it. A man by the name of Marble lived there in an early day. George E. McKinley came in in 1857. Charles Morgan settled in Morgan Valley in 1854, and Calvin Cox in 1856. Charles Stubbs was also an early settler in this township.

GUENOC.—This was the name of a little village in Coyote Valley, but nearly all traces of it have been obliterated, and all its business has long since disappeared. A firm by the name of Herrick & Getz had a store at the site of the stone house north of Guenoc, as early as 1860, and it was the first store in the south end of the county. In a year or two this store was moved to Lower Lake. Messrs. Strader & Clark built and opened the first store at the present site of Guenoc, in 1866, and O. Armstrong had a saloon there soon afterwards. An Odd-Fellows hall was built there, which was moved to Middletown in 1871. There was at one time quite a little village there, but when the village of Middletown sprung into existence the whole place picked up bag and baggage and posted off to the new town site. Why this was done it is hard to tell, except that the new place was at the junction of two main stage roads, and in closer proximity to the mines, from which any village in that section must hope to gain the most of its support. There are two or three dwelling houses still on the old town site, a store building, and the wreck of a blacksmith shop. The town site was just on the south bank of Putah Creek, and the bridge spanning the stream at this point is six hundred feet long, and was constructed at a cost of \$5,000. The town site of Guenoc was not so nice as the one at Middletown in many respects, and in all probability the change was a wise one.

MIDDLETOWN.—This is a beautiful little village sequestered amid a forest of native oaks, in the center of Loconoma Valley. One does not know that he is near the town until he is in the midst of it, almost. J. H. Berry built the first house on the present town site in the fall of 1870. C. M. Young bought a half interest in the town site in 1871. O. Armstrong had a saloon here in 1870, and Berry kept a hotel. D. Lobre started the first store in the place in 1872. The street running north and south through the village is called Calistoga avenue, and the principal cross street is Main. The first business in the place was located at this crossing, Armstrong's saloon being on the north-east corner, Berry's hotel on the south-west, the Odd-Fellows hall that was moved down from Guenoc, on the south-east, and a livery stable on the north-west. A fine brick hotel now stands on the site of the old one.

The business of the town is represented as follows: five stores, one drug store, two hotels, one livery stable, one meat market, one barber shop, three blacksmith's shops, three saloons, one shoe and harness shop combined, one

jeweler, one doctor, one church, (a Methodist,) a school-house, a post, telegraph and express office. The place is connected with all points on the Lakeport and Calistoga, and Lower Lake and Calistoga stage lines, by tri-weekly stages, and the mail service is daily. The population of the place is estimated at three hundred and fifty. The future of the village is certainly as full of promise as the past has been, for though the mines are now closed down, the time is coming when they will all, and more besides, be at work again. There is a rich valley around the town, which will always support it at its present size.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.—Friendship Lodge, No. 150, I. O. O. F., was organized December 25, 1868, at Guenoc, with the following charter members: William Farmer, T. H. Berry, O. Armstrong, M. Getz, H. H. Nunnally, William Amesberry and William T. Miles. The first officers were J. H. Berry, N. G.; O. Armstrong, V. G.; M. Getz, Secretary, and H. H. Nunnally, Treasurer. The following named gentlemen have filled the position of Noble Grand: J. H. Berry, O. Armstrong, George E. McKinley, William Amesberry, J. M. Davis, D. W. Lilley, William Armstrong, W. P. Berry, M. Kerr, James Johnson, G. W. Rawson, A. G. Butler, D. Posten, P. Achey, J. L. Richardson, M. Mehan, J. Rienike and L. Wilkinson. The present officers are J. Wilkinson, N. G.; J. Atkinson, V. G.; G. W. Rawson, Secretary, and W. J. Armstrong, Treasurer. The present membership is fifty, and the lodge is in a most prosperous condition. The lodge moved their building from Guenoc to this place in 1871. In 1876 they desired a more commodious building than the old one, hence they erected the present hall, which is 24x60 feet in size and two stories high. It is a fine building and the lodge room is well fitted up.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—On Monday evening, April 8, 1872, the following named persons met at Middletown, for the purpose of organizing a subordinate lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars: J. M. Hamilton, S. W. Williams, John Good, Jr., George Farley, Frank McCall, Harris Brown, Rev. H. D. Bryant, S. Sibley, Lafayette Stark, John Good, Sr., R. Farmer, R. D. Nunnally, W. G. Cannon, A. R. Hamilton, Mrs. A. I. Kellogg, Mrs. L. S. Cannon, Mrs. M. L. Young, Miss F. A. Kellogg and Miss Annie Hamilton. The obligation was administered by Lucas Willey, D. G. W. C. T., after which the following officers were elected: J. M. Hamilton, W. C. T.; Mrs. A. I. Kellogg, W. V. T.; S. W. Williams, W. S.; R. D. Nunnally, W. F. S.; W. G. Cannon, W. T.; J. Good, Jr., W. M.; Mrs. M. L. Young, W. I. G.; A. R. Hamilton, W. O. G.; and the appointed officers were declared to be, viz.: Miss F. A. Kellogg, W. R. H. S.; Miss Annie Hamilton, W. L. H. S.; R. Farmer, W. A. S.; Mrs. L. S. Cannon, W. D. M., and Rev. H. D. Bryant, W. C. This lodge was called Loconomi Lodge, No.

440; John Good, Sr., Lodge Deputy. This lodge held its last meeting May, 1877. At that time W. G. Cannon was acting as W. C. T., and J. B. Preble, W. Secretary.

On Saturday evening, August 7, 1880, a lodge of Good Templars was organized, and instructed in the work by Levi Leland, Grand Lecturer of the State of California. On permanent organization J. L. Read was elected W. C. T.; Belle Parriott, W. R. H. S.; Dora Capps, W. L. H. S.; Alice Capps, W. V. T.; J. B. Preble, W. S.; Lydia Parriott, W. A. S.; Daniel De Pencier, W. F. S.; Daniel Rantz, W. T.; S. B. Preble, W. M.; J. S. Capps, W. I. G.; J. G. Sturgill, W. O. G.; Mrs. E. W. Irish, W. C.; E. W. Irish, P. W. C. T. The rest of the Charter members were, Mrs. D. Rantz, G. W. Smith, J. H. Kellogg, Frank Perry, Jennie De Pencier, Mrs. A. I. Kellogg, Grant Read, Mrs. J. S. Capps, Annie Read, G. A. Sacry, Henry Sturgill, Susie Read, and Mrs. S. A. Edmiston. J. L. Read is Lodge Deputy. They have about sixty-five members, and meet on Wednesday evenings.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—Lake County has been much neglected by many of the mission enterprises of the churches. But, notwithstanding that fact, there have always been some persons in the county who have sustained the missions by personal efforts and their means. In July, 1880, Rev. William E. Read was appointed Missionary of the American Sunday-School Union for the Northern District of California. In May, 1881, he commenced work in Lake County, where he remained during the summer to organize Sunday-schools, supply schools with Sunday-school literature, etc. He is an earnest, eloquent preacher, a zealous, indefatigable worker, and, during the summer, made a record in his avenue of work.

MIDDLETOWN BREWERY.—Was established in 1875 by Messrs. Munz & Scott. The building is 40x25, and the brewery has a capacity of fifteen barrels a week. In April, 1881, Mr. Munz purchased Mr. Scott's interest, and has since conducted the business.

SPRINGS—Mineral springs abound in this township, and many of the chief health resorts of Lake County are found within its confines. The proximity to San Francisco and the ease of access, added to the beautiful scenery, lovely and salubrious climate, and the health-giving waters, all conspire to add popularity to the springs in this section. Stages make close connections with the trains for all of them and some run their own stages. The ride is through cheering mountain scenery and is not of long enough duration to become either tiresome or monotonous. Five hours is sufficient time in which to reach the farthest away, while three hours will cover the time required to travel to those nearest by.

HARBIN SPRINGS.—This well-known resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, is located in a cañon about two and a half miles north of Middletown and twenty-one miles from Calistoga. The elevation is one thousand seven hundred feet above the level of the sea, hence it will be seen that the air is light and dry, and this altitude, with the protection of the surrounding hills, affords an exceedingly fine climate, the temperature varying much less during twenty-four hours than at many other places where greater uniformity is claimed and reported.

At Harbin Springs there are twenty-five or more buildings, aside from small out-houses for various purposes. These buildings comprise a main hotel, an office, reading-room and bar combined, a dining-room and its attachments, several cottages, bath-houses, etc. The cottages are genuine. There is no "shake shanty" nor rustic log cabin about them, but they are inclosed with rustic siding, painted white, with nice doors and windows. There is a name painted over each door, and the list, with the number of rooms in each one, is as follows: "Tom Collins," two rooms; "Bartlett," two rooms; "Fern," five rooms; "Capital," twenty rooms; "Yuba," four rooms; "What Cheer," one room; "4th of July," two rooms; "Pine," four rooms; "Mills," four rooms; "Haywards," four rooms; "Rose," four rooms; "Myrtle," four rooms.

The main hotel has eleven rooms above, and four bed-rooms below; also a parlor and reading-room. In the bath-houses there are fifteen baths, as follows: one mud bath, five plunge baths, and nine tubs. The water to supply these baths comes from the hot sulphur and iron springs. All of these improvements have been made by the present proprietor, Richard Williams. The place has very much the appearance of a village, especially during the busy part of the season, when there are several hundred guests at the place.

The site of the buildings is mostly uneven ground, and there is not a building on it but the site it occupies has been made level by hard work in digging down the mountain side. The buildings are located on the left side of the cañon as you approach it from below, and the hills on either side of the place are very precipitous, especially on the right, and they reach an elevation of several hundred feet. Immediately back of, or up the cañon from the springs, is an elevation of ground extending nearly across the cañon, lessening the size of the latter to a little more than a ravine. This elevation of ground rises, perhaps, one hundred feet above the springs, and the top of it has been leveled off, and a flag-pole raised upon it, and seats provided for guests, and a croquet ground staked out. Winding paths leading up in a most romantic way terminate at the summit, from which a most lovely and enchanting view of the sweet little valley below may be had.

In looking down upon the scene below, one may grasp something of an idea of the great amount of labor that had to be expended before the place

could be brought to its present state of perfect beauty and comfort. When the present proprietor, Richard Williams, and a partner, J. Hughes, purchased the place, something over a dozen years ago, there was nothing there in the way of improvements except a rough log cabin. The new owners tore it down at once, and began their work upon a basis of nature untrammelled even by the semblance of art. The only approach to the place then was a rude trail along the cañon, and a wagon could not be got within five hundred rods of the springs. Therefore, all the lumber used in making the earlier improvements about the place had to be dragged along the trail for this distance, and all else had to be packed in on horseback.

These springs have been known to white men for over thirty years now. The old Indians of this section used to be familiar with the medicinal virtues of these waters, and in former times visited them in vast numbers. In this way Captain Ritchie came to know about them at a very early day. He obtained possession of the springs, by location or otherwise, and retained them for six years, and then disposed of them to James Harbin, who owned the place for the next eleven years, and then disposed of it to Messrs. Williams & Hughes. At the end of three years Hughes disposed of his interest to Williams. They paid \$3,000 for the property with its one log cabin on it, and no road leading to it, and now that the improvements are made it has commanded \$80,000, and more than that is asked for it.

The springs are as follows: One hot arsenic; one hot iron and sulphur, the temperature of which is 108 degrees; one hot sulphur, with a temperature of 120 degrees; one cold iron, and one cold magnesia—all coming out of the side of the hill at the same level, within a short distance of each other. The springs are designated from each other by the principal ingredient in the waters, though other minerals are in the water in greater or less degree. With the guests the hot sulphur seems to be the favorite, and the hot iron-sulphur is next in importance, while the cold arsenic and magnesia waters receive but little attention.

Some marvelous cures have been effected by these waters in cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, neuralgia, skin diseases, chronic affections, etc., and often cases yield and permanent cures are effected where they have been pronounced incurable by physicians. It is said that these waters have a very beneficial effect upon those addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks. The Harbin Springs stage connects with all trains at Calistoga, and the time from San Francisco to the springs is nine hours.

ANDERSON SPRINGS.—These springs are located at the head of Locomoma Valley, four miles from Middletown, and one mile west of the road leading from Middletown to Lakeport. They were located in 1873 by Dr. A. Anderson and L. S. Patriquin, and opened to the public in 1874. The springs comprise one soda, one cold iron, two sulphur—one of which is blue

and the other white, one hot iron, and a spring which is cold, and the water has a white or milky appearance. The deposit from this spring is white, and tastes like alum. The improvements here consist of a main hotel, some half dozen cottages, and the bath-houses. The place is decidedly rural, and is a delightful resort, and is very easy of access. It is exceedingly well adapted to camping. The hotel will accommodate about thirty guests, and was erected in 1873. The bath-houses are near the hotel, but the hot spring is two thousand five hundred feet away, the water being conducted through a wooden pipe or pump logs. There is also a steam bath arranged over a hot spring in the bank of the creek.

ADAMS SPRINGS.—These springs are located in the Pine Mountains, eight miles south of Clear Lake, two and a half miles south-west of Siegler Springs, two and a half miles from Glenbrook, on the Calistoga and Lakeport stage line, six miles by a good road from Harbin Springs, and twenty-eight miles from Calistoga, at which place connections are made with the Lakeport stage on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The springs were located upon by Charles Adams in 1869, and he sold the property to the Whitton Brothers in the fall of 1871. During that and the succeeding year they erected the buildings that are on the place, which consist of a main hotel and five or six cottages. In 1878 J. S. Friedman purchased the property, at least the title of Whitton Brothers to it. The matter of ownership is now in litigation, as it was Government lieu land and was filed upon by R. J. Mowry. E. R. Moses took possession of the place as lessee in 1877 for a term of five years.

There are four springs here, all of which are the same in character. The temperature is fifty-six degrees in summer, thus making it very cool and refreshing to drink—that is, if you like it. If you wish to know how it tastes just get a piece of tarred rope from some sailing vessel and chew it. That taste is its twin-sister. The guests soon get accustomed to this little oddity of taste, however, and learn to relish it so that other water seems insipid to them. There has been a quantitative analysis made of this water with the following result. One gallon contains:

Carbonate of lime.....	28.714	grains.
“ magnesia.....	99.022	“
“ soda.....	57.036	“
“ iron.....	.517	“
Chloride of sodium.....	4.112	“
Silica.....	7.218	“
Organic matter.....	2.811	“
Salts of potash.....	Traces only.	
Nitric acid.....	Traces only.	

Total solid contents in one gallon.....199.430 grains.

In addition to the foregoing, one gallon of water also contains three hundred and four cubic inches of free carbonic acid gas.

These waters are said to be especially beneficial in cases of rheumatism, dropsy, scrofula, weak lungs, dyspepsia, costiveness, catarrh, liver and kidney complaints, and all kinds of diseases arising from impurities of the blood. The elevation is two thousand nine hundred and forty feet, the air is pure, bracing and light, the scenery fine, the hunting and fishing good, the place is easy of access, and, all in all, it is a desirable place to spend a season.

HOWARD SPRINGS.—These springs are located at the south end of Siegler Valley, two miles from Siegler Springs, three miles east of Adams Springs, five miles by trail from Harbin Springs, six miles from Glenbrook, six miles from Lower Lake, and thirty-three miles from Calistoga. Passengers are met Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at Lower Lake, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Glenbrook. Parties can come in from Woodland to Lower Lake and thence to the springs.

The springs were located by C. W. Howard, and he opened them to the public in 1877. In that year August Heisch became proprietor. There are a large number of springs here of all varieties known in the catalogue of springs in the world. The following are the principal ones, however: Two magnesia-potassium, one warm and one cold; one borax, warm; one alum-sodium, warm; one silica, cold; three iron, warm; one soda, cold; and one sulphur, cold. The temperature of these springs ranges from 58 degrees to 109 degrees. The water in them all is very palatable, there being nothing disagreeable in the taste or smell.

There are six tub baths and one plunge, the supply for them being derived from a reservoir of hot magnesia water, which has a capacity of three thousand and fifty-four gallons. In the bottom of this reservoir there are thirty-seven springs of all sizes. The springs here all burst forth from a bed of lava, and that so many of them and of such a varied character should be found in such proximity is truly a marvel. These waters are purported to be efficacious in cases of dropsy, gout, rheumatism, female diseases, catarrh, dyspepsia, and all affections of the liver, kidneys or skin. They have performed some wonderful cures of dropsy.

The elevation is two thousand two hundred and twenty feet, and the air is balmy and sweet. The landscape is beautiful, and the facilities for camping and divertisement unexcelled. Game and fish are near by in abundance. There is a main hotel and twelve cottages.

SIEGLER SPRINGS.—These springs are situated at the north end of Siegler Valley, and about five miles from Lower Lake and six from Glenbrook, on the direct route between the two places. They were discovered by a

man named Siegler many years ago, and were a favorite resort of the Indians long ages before the foot of white men trod the soil of Lake County. They had rude baths fixed up in the stream, below the hot springs, so that they could regulate the temperature of the water, not so much differently in principle from its present arrangement, though wildly different in appliances. —

Dr. Boone began making preparations for opening the springs to the public in 1868 or 1869, by erecting a hotel, baths, etc. Alvinza Hayward and W. Cole of San Francisco, purchased the property in 1870, and started in on a grand scale to make it one of the most popular resorts on the Pacific Coast. Immense sums of money were spent by them in fitting up a race track, building barns, setting out trees, designing parks, adorning the grounds with landscape gardening, etc., etc. It is stated that the proprietors thought that the property was assessed very high, even in proportion to what it was worth, and exceedingly high as compared with similar property in the county, hence they stopped everything right there, and let the place go to ruin, almost.

Mr. Cole purchased Mr. Hayward's interest in 1878, and is the present owner of the property. The buildings consist of a main hotel, two cottages, a barn, and several bath-houses. There are two hot springs, temperature 106 degrees, which contain equal parts of soda, magnesia, iron, borax and common salt; one arsenic spring, in which there is also soda, magnesia and iron; one magnesia spring in which there is some salt and soda; five iron springs, in which there is some salt; a cold soda spring; one hot iron spring with temperature of 126 degrees; one arsenic spring, temperature 90 degrees, and a cold magnesia spring, temperature 50 degrees. These springs cover an area of perhaps five acres, and springs are to be found in an area of fifty acres, bursting out from the hill-side in every direction. At one of the hot magnesia springs there is a natural plunge bath, formed in the solid rock. The rock formation here is mostly tufa of different kinds owing to the deposit. It is mostly of a magnesia or borax nature. This plunge bath is about four feet deep and four by six feet in size. The water comes into it in a very large stream, and the temperature is just right for a delightful bath. The hot iron spring is located in the bottom of the creek, and comes out in an immense volume from in under a huge spur of tufa. The water issues just as if it were the vent-hole to a mighty cauldron of boiling water, and at the point of egress it seethes and boils like water in a small vessel on a red-hot stove. Quite a considerable amount of steam escapes also with the water, and when the day is cold and the state of the atmosphere right for its speedy and full condensation, the volume of it is immense.

Water is conducted from this hot spring to a tank over the bath-houses some distance below in the ravine, while water is conducted from the stream of cold spring water in the creek to a similar tank, and the bather admits

each until he has his tub full of water at any desired temperature. Cosy summer houses are erected over the cold magnesia and iron springs; and after bathing in the warm water, one finds the waters of these springs very grateful. Lovely forests of pine, fir and oak are near at hand, in whose shady recesses the tent of the tourist can be placed, and life can there be enjoyed to the full. Walks, drives and strolls through the shady copse can be engaged in, while to breathe the rich, balmy air, laden with the sweet odors of the forest, and to drink in the enchanting mountain scenery, bathed in a halo of golden sunlight, is to be in Elyseum, truly.

CARP PONDS.—The Carp ponds of Messrs. Swartz & Webber are located about three miles north-west of Middletown. The ponds of these gentlemen are quite extensive, the largest or breeding pond being perhaps as fine a one for the purpose as there is in the State. Mr. Swartz is well posted in fish culture, and is very enthusiastic over carp. He commenced operations at his present place about two years ago, with about seventy fish; and he expects to have each year about fifty thousand carp to dispose of. At present, they are worth from 75 cents to \$1 per pound in the San Francisco market. At these figures the profits are simply immense, as the expense, after the construction of the ponds, is comparatively nothing, and there is no danger of overstocking the market. They have five ponds, the largest covering about one acre, stocked with an immense number of small fry. They are improving and increasing their ponds, and do not expect to rest until they have fourteen, embracing in all eight or ten acres of land. They have an abundant supply of water from a large trout stream, of forty to forty-five degrees in temperature, brought in by a ditch, and the flow regulated so as to keep the water in the ponds at about eighty degrees during the warm season. They have found the low, moist, black soil land more favorable for holding water in ponds than the higher red soil and gravel land—and believe Lake County as good as any in the State for fish culture. The proprietor of Anderson Springs has taken water from the stream mentioned above, at a higher point, to supply a large pond made upon his former croquet grounds. Carp have also been placed in the very large ponds at Boggs' old mill site, between Glenbrook and Kelseyville.

STODDARD'S MILL.—Is located north-west of Middletown about three miles, on the road to Lakeport. It is the property of Joel Stoddard, and is run by water power. It is one of the neatest and best mills in Lake County.

