

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 00000288

Date Listed: 3/23/00

Rich Gulch Diggings
Property Name

Jackson
County

OR
State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Paul R. Jupp
Signature of the Keeper

3/23/00
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Geographical Data

The U. T. M. Coordinates should be revised as follows:

A	10	501480	4684060
B	10	501880	4683680
C	10	501700	4683680
D	10	501480	4683870
E	10	501880	4684060

(Point E is provided to create a polygon that approximately encompasses the 24.69-acre area to be registered.)

This information was confirmed with the N. Niedernhofer at OR SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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FEB 02 2000

STATE HISTORIC AND
RECREATION DEPARTMENT

FEB 23 2000

NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY
& EDUCATION

DS

This form is for use in nominating or requesting ~~NATIONAL PARK SERVICE~~ properties and districts. See instructions in how to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rich Gulch Diggings

other names/site number Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble; Rich Gulch

2. Location

street & number Western corporate boundary; 3/4 mile southwest of city center; from Oregon Street not for publication

city or town Jacksonville vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Jackson code 029 zip code 97530

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant national statewide X locally. (X See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jan Hamrick

Deputy SHPO

January 12, 2000

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John J. Burzlan

1/31/2000

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Reservation Officer, Bureau of Land Management

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Raf R. Fung

3/23/00

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Section No. 3 Page 1

Rich Gulch Diggings, Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon

RICH GULCH DIGGINGS (1867-1941)

Western corporate boundary, 3/4 m SW of city center
Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon

COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Rich Gulch Diggings exemplifies the hydraulic gold mining technology that was widely applied in southern Oregon in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. While there is fragmentary evidence of such mining activity elsewhere in Jacksonville and environs, this site is the largest, most cohesive, and best preserved of its kind locally. It was in the Rich Gulch area that the region's gold excitement originated. The 1852 discovery site has never been precisely pinpointed, however. The nominated site meets National Register Criterion A as the focal point of more or less steady hydraulic mining activity between 1867 and 1890 that was essential to Jacksonville's brisk economy. Although the National Historic Landmark boundaries do not embrace Rich Gulch Diggings, the significance of Jacksonville, a well-preserved inland mining and agricultural trading center of the last half of the 19th century, has been recognized in the designation of Jacksonville Historic District as a National Historic Landmark

Rich Gulch Diggings lies within the corporate limits of Jacksonville and contains interrelated features associated with gold mining in the years between 1867 and 1941. Four eras of mining development are represented on the site, including the earliest period of placer mining in southern Oregon, from 1867 to 1875, hydraulic operations during the period 1876-1900, early 20th century hydraulic mining in the period 1902-1920s, and revived activity during the period of the Great Depression, 1930-1941. The 24.69-acre nominated area incorporates ten contributing structures, including (a) a ditch, (b and c) two man-made ravines, (d) tailings piles, (e) roadway, (f) reservoir, (g) headgate, and (h-j) three deep pits or "glory holes." Collectively, these features illustrate mining technology in the form of hydraulic cuts and tailings piles and a system for water storage and delivery. They constitute the most complete example of late 19th and early 20th century mining technology applied in Jacksonville and environs in the historic period.

Rich Gulch is located where narrow river canyons rise abruptly to rugged mountains. The ditch, approximately six feet wide and two to three feet deep, diverted water from the South Fork of Jackson Creek into Rich Gulch. The ditch enters on the northern boundary of the nominated area

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Rich Gulch Diggings, Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon

and extends approximately 250 feet to the reservoir. Another segment runs south of the reservoir between the "b" ravine and the road.

The "b" ravine varies between 50 and 250 feet in width and is excavated to a depth of between ten and 30 feet, cutting into bedrock in several locations. It was the result of hydraulic mining which essentially dissolved the banks of the natural gulch. Ravine "c" was excavated during the period 1902-1925 on the Petard claim. It is 400 to 500 feet in length and varies in width between 25 and 150 feet. Its depth averages 20 to 30 feet .

The tailings piles are large piles of rocks that were dislodged and churned by water pressure. The tailings were expelled from sluice boxes after being washed downslope from the mined area. They extend over the north part of the nominated area, the Petard claim.

The access road originated as a footpath from the residential portion of the mining claims after 1876 and was widened for vehicles in the 1930s. Cutting diagonally across the site, it is approximately 750 feet long.

The reservoir was constructed about 1902 by the Petard family. It is an oblong impoundment measuring approximately 40 x 140 feet, and it is five to six feet deep. A dam on the east side of the reservoir is about seven feet high. The reservoir stored water and provided pressure for the pipes used in hydraulic mining.

The headgate is a rock structure approximately 30 inches high and 36 inches wide at the base of the dam. It was the exit control point for the water as it was funneled through a pipe to the mine location. A control valve which governed the release of water is no longer in place.

The pits, or glory holes were excavated by small-scale miners during the 1930s, the Depression era, in an attempt to locate new sources of gold. They vary in width between four and ten feet and range in depth between four to 15 feet.

Each of the contributing features retains a high level of integrity. The site appears today much as it did at the time of abandonment. The reservoir, ravines, and tailings piles are especially dramatic evidence of the hydraulic mining process. Among the relatively few changes is loss of a mining cabin, constructed about 1940 on the easterly edge of the nominated area. It was dismantled by

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Rich Gulch Diggings, Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon

the federal government in 1973. Vegetation has grown over some of the tailings piles and into the ravines, but the nearly vertical face of the mines has limited its growth. The changes have not significantly affected the essential integrity of the site.

Discoveries in the Rich Gulch mining area prompted the settlement of Jacksonville in the early 1850s and established the town's position as a southern Oregon commercial center. Rich Gulch was one of the first three mining districts in the Oregon Territory. James Cluggage and James Pool found gold there in 1852. The area soon was overrun by prospectors. Jackson County mining claim records reflect extensive placer mining activity in Rich Gulch during the 1850s. Merchants followed the miners to the settlement, which developed quickly. Jacksonville was incorporated in 1860. Stagecoach roads linked the town to communities north and south and enhanced the town's position as a trading center and seat of government of Jackson County.

Hydraulic technique began to dominate placer mining in southern Oregon by the late 19th century. The process entailed water pressure to wash away stream banks to expose the ore. Miners diverted creek water in long gravity ditches to the mining area, where it was stored in a reservoir, channeled into iron pipes, and forced through a nozzle as high-pressure spray. By this method, miners could remove tons of material a day, forcing it into sluice boxes where the run-off could be processed.

Hydraulic mines played an important role in Jacksonville's development and created a second population boom. Merchants sold equipment and supplies, and the investment in ditch construction, land and equipment made for a brisk economy reflected in the number of new buildings of more permanent, brick construction in the county seat. However, when in 1891 the Oregon and California Railroad selected a more easterly route through the Rogue River basin, bypassing Jacksonville, the old mining town's position as a trading center was eclipsed by Medford and Ashland. With the loss of a favorable position with regard to railroad shipping, and as the result of economic doldrums which set in with the Panic of 1893, Jacksonville's fortune commenced to fade. The county's economy grew increasingly dependent upon the orchard industry. Jacksonville's gold mining activity declined, and in 1926 the county seat was removed to Medford. During the Great Depression, when the price of gold rose to \$35.00 per ounce, small-scale placer operators returned to the diggings for the final, somewhat desperate quest for precious ore. The accompanying documentation describes in detail the succession of claimants who filed and worked the claims encompassed by this nomination.

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
<u> 10 </u>	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u> 10 </u>	_____	Total

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

 N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

 INDUSTRY/Processing/EXTRACTION:
 extractive facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

 VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

 NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

walls _____

roof _____

other EARTH; STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Please See Continuation Page

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
Jackson, Oregon
County and State

DESCRIPTION

The Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble in Jacksonville, Oregon contains several interrelated features associated with gold mining in three distinct periods between 1867 and 1941. Components of this cohesive site include an intact segment of a **Ditch, (a) deep man-made Ravines, (b and c); Tailings Piles, (d); a Roadway, (e); Reservoir (f) and Headgate, (g);** and several deep pits or “**Glory Holes**” (**h-1, 2, and 3**). The site, worked during the earliest period of placer mining in southern Oregon, saw later development with hydraulic operations between 1876 through 1900. Early twentieth century hydraulic mining occurred on the site between 1902 and the late 1920s. Depression era miners further mined the property between 1920 and 1941. Contained on four contiguous parcels that share a common context, this ensemble constitutes the best example of various mining technologies used in Jacksonville and its immediate environs. The Rich Gulch Mining Ensemble displays distinct characteristics of its type in a system of earthworks that enables us to clearly understand the processes involved in extracting gold from the hillsides. The site retains the hydraulic cuts and tailings piles, the water delivery and storage system, roadway and deep excavations that collectively convey mining technology and its effects.¹ The Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship and feeling, and accurately conveys the historic associations for which it is significant.

SITE

Rich Gulch, where the ensemble is located, is approximately one and one-half miles long and contains a seasonal stream that rises in the hills southwest of Jacksonville. In the early 1850s gold seekers were attracted to the readily accessible canyon situated in a mineralized area adjacent to Jacksonville, Oregon. In *Gold and Silver in Oregon*, authors Brooks and Ramp explain the conditions that drew the placer miners up the gulch from the spot where gold had first been found.

¹ A field investigation conducted on August 18, 1998 with archaeologist Dennis Gray of Cascade Research indicated no evidence of habitation, above ground mining structures, or equipment. The survey also revealed no refuse dumps that pre-dated 1960.

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Section 7 Page 2

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
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The principal concentrations of [gold] occur in the beds of streams and gulches below the veins. Workable gold placers usually lie in or near districts where gold veins occur. Thus, the tracing of placer gold up hill to its source...¹

Situated in the Siskiyou range of the Klamath Mountains, Rich Gulch is characterized by terrain with high topographic relief containing narrow river canyons that rise abruptly into rugged mountains. Geologically the range is composed of volcanic and sedimentary deposits of the Upper Triassic Applegate group. Steep rugged mountain slopes that rise to 3000 feet on the crests bound Rich Gulch on the west, southwest and northwest.

Vegetation on the Rich Gulch site supports an Interior Valley Zone comprised of Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*), California black oak, (*Quercus kelloggii*), Pacific madrone, (*Arbutus menziessii*), and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziessii*). Big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) appears in watered areas. Manzanita, (*Arctostaphylos vicida*), deerbrush (*Ceanothus integerrimus*), Oregon grape (*Berberis nervosa*) and Pacific poison oak, (*Rhus diversiloba*) are present over much of the site.²

The Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble is located within the corporate boundary of Jacksonville, Oregon approximately three-quarters of a mile west of the city center. The site lies in Township 37 South, Range 2 West, W.M. Section 3 land encompasses two ten-acre parcels and parts of two others, for a total of approximately twenty-four and one-half acres. The first unit of ten acres, identified in this nomination as Parcel No. 1, and officially dedicated as Tax Lot 1300, is under the control of the Bureau of Land Management. Parcel No. 2, also ten acres in size, is owned by the City of Jacksonville and is identified as Tax Lot 1501. Parcel No. 3 and Parcel No. 4 comprising a total of 4.69 acres of Tax Lots 1508 and 1509 are held in private ownership. All four parcels are identified on Jackson County Assessor's Plat 37S - 2W- 31. Residential properties lie to the east and south of the nominated area. Public land borders the site on the west and north. Parcel No. 1 is bordered on the south by city-owned land and on the west by public land.

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Section 7 Page 3

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
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Jacksonville's city center lies northeast of the Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble, and part of the community's residential area is situated directly east of the nominated site. Oregon State Highway 238 lies approximately one-half mile to the west. Access to the mining ensemble as well as other woodland parcels in the area is gained by a graveled road leading from upper Oregon Street or over a network of footpaths.

The Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble site and several other properties have been acquired, or are in the process of acquisition, by the Jacksonville Woodlands Association, a non-profit private organization working to protect the city's historic viewshed. The nominated site and adjacent lands within the city boundary are included within the City of Jacksonville's Special Protection Zone.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Parcel No. 1.

Parcel No. 1, the southwesterly component of the mining site, comprises the western ten acres of the original Bernard Lorraine mining claim. The eastern half historically contained the miners' dwellings and gardens and was dedicated years ago to general residential use. The nominated land encompasses approximately 700 feet of the original channel of Rich Gulch that traverses the property near its northern boundary. Historic hydraulic mining has extensively interrupted the hydrology of the gulch. Encroaching vegetation has re-claimed the formerly denuded areas.

A deep artificial **Ravine (b)**, extending between approximately 50 to 250 feet in width, and excavated to a depth varying between ten and thirty feet, cuts to bedrock in several locations. Here, between 1876 and 1900, miners channeled water from a ditch above the mine into an iron pipe and directed it through a nozzle in a high-pressure spray to dissolve the banks of the gulch. Tailings, large piles of rocks that were dislodged and

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churned in the hydraulic mining process, extend over the northerly half of the parcel, where they were expelled from sluice boxes after being washed down slope from the mined area. The excavated area including the tailings piles comprises an area approximately five acres in size. The land slopes sharply upward south of the man-made ravine and is covered with typical vegetation.

A **Roadway (e)**, developed for use after 1876, cuts diagonally across the parcel in a northwesterly - southeasterly direction just above the large excavated ravine. The road, approximately 750 feet in length, provided a way for the mine claimants to travel back and forth around the excavations between the residential area and the primary locus of the mine. Originally a footpath, the route was developed during the Depression decade into a road that allowed access to a cabin on the easterly edge of the nominated parcel. This path, or roadway intersects another two-track road that encircles a large ravine on Parcel No. 2.

Parcel 1 contains a shaft or "**Glory Hole,**" (h-1) excavated as part of placer mining activities during the 1930s. This opening measures approximately four feet in width and extends down about fifteen feet. This pit reveals efforts by small-scale placer miners of the Depression-era to discover new sources for gold on previously worked mining ground.

Parcel No. 2

Parcel No. 2, ten acres of Auguste Petard's patented mining claim on sloping land above Rich Gulch, shares a common corner with Parcel No. 1. Parcel No.2 contains several interrelated features that served the hydraulic mine operated there between 1902 and the late 1920s. This ground reveals stark evidence of the determined washing that eroded the hillside above the gulch. A large knoll is located just northeast of the property and a two-track road encircles the mined area.

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Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
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A segment of **Ditch (a)** that enters Parcel No. 2 on its northern boundary extends approximately 250 feet to the reservoir (f)). Another intact segment of the ditch runs a short distance south of the reservoir between the man-made ravine and the two-track road. This ditch, constructed as early as 1860 during the earliest years of mining near Jacksonville, diverted water from the South Fork of Jackson Creek and carried it around the hill contours into Rich Gulch. Known later as the Zigler Ditch, and purchased in 1902 by Auguste Petard, this ditch delivered water to the Petard mining property and deposited it in a reservoir just above the hydraulically mined area. The ditch is approximately six feet wide and varies in depth from two to three feet..

The earthen **Reservoir (f)** is bisected by the property line between Parcel No. 2 and Parcels No. 3 and 4. Constructed about 1902 by the Petard family, this elongated oval-shaped water storage feature measures approximately 40 by 140 feet in size. With a depth of approximately five to six feet, the reservoir stored water and provided the pressure necessary to power the giants down slope at the mine site. A built-up dam on the east side of the reservoir reaches a maximum height of seven feet.

The reservoir dam contains a **Headgate (g)**. This rock structure, built at the base of the dam, was the exit control point for the water where water was funneled through a pipe downhill to the mine location. A control valve governed the release of water. The headgate measures approximately 30 inches in height by 36 inches in width.

The man-made **Ravine (c)** on Parcel No. 2 is composed of a central area and two channels or "legs" that extend in a southeasterly direction across Parcels 3 and 4 toward Parcel No. 1. Excavated between 1902 and about 1925, the Petard mine measures approximately 400 to 500 in length and ranges from 25 feet in width in the southerly portions of the channels to about 150 feet at the widest point. (The width varies depending on the shape and direction of the mine faces.) The mined ravine averages between 20 and 30 in depth. The tailings for this mining operation settled down slope from the mine and in some locations encroach on Parcel No. 1. Vegetation, including,

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oak, madrone, and manzanita, covers much of the ground above the excavations and within the ravines. Despite this renewal the mine faces remain clearly visible.

Several pits or “**Glory Holes**” (h-2) were located on Parcel No. 2 as well as the nearby vicinity during the Depression decade of the 1930s. Dramatic evidence of the small-scale placer mining that occurred during those years near Jacksonville, these pits range between six and ten feet in diameter and between four and ten feet in depth. Piles of earth excavated during the mining process are visible beside the shafts. The “glory holes” are located northeast of the ditch and range between 30 and 40 feet in distance from the centerline of the ditch and between fifteen to fifty feet from each other.

Parcels No. 3 and 4.

Approximately 4.69 acres of Parcels 3 and 4, containing part of the ditch, a portion of the reservoir and both channels of the hydraulically mined ravines as described above, is included in the nomination. Now held in private ownership, this land originally comprised a portion of the Auguste Petard mining claim.

INTEGRITY

The Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble is a cohesive and comprehensive site that contains evidence of the earth works constructed to mine the properties over a period of seventy-five years. The ensemble has survived with a high level of integrity and appears much as it would have at the time of abandonment. Very little evidence of modern occupation remains on the site.

The Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble occupies its original location. The earthworks, including ditch, reservoir, roadway, ravines, channels, tailings piles remain as evidence of the extensive hydraulic mining operations that occurred on the site between 1876 and 1929. Evidence of Depression-era small-scale mining activity is apparent in the existence of several “glory holes,” deep pits excavated in search of gold. The hydraulic pipe, giants and other equipment disappeared from the site many years ago.

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Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
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The site retains its integrity of design, engineering and workmanship. The mining features that remain an integral part of the property are evidence of the evolution of mining technology over many decades. Key aspects of this mining system are highly visible. Despite the absence of hydraulic pipe or giants, the earthworks clearly reveal the hydraulic mining process. The "glory holes" retain their original appearance and are distinct evidence of Depression-era mining activity. Because the mine claimants associated with the properties in both the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries lived in established dwellings nearby, they did not develop habitations on the nominated portion of the site. The mining cabin constructed on the eastern edge of Parcel 1 during the Depression decade was dismantled by the federal government in 1973. A gravel road, constructed along the northern boundary of Parcel No. 1 in 1990 from upper Oregon Street has not compromised these mining features, and provides convenient access to the site.²

The hillside setting of the historic Rich Gulch ensemble remains intact and modern day intrusions have not compromised it. The ravines and tailings piles that transformed the gulch through the hydraulic process contribute significantly to the property's integrity. Although second-growth pine and fir has encroached on these large, man-made ravines, the nearly vertical aspect of the mine faces has limited some of the regeneration of vegetation. Some of the tailings piles are exposed while others are substantially covered by ground vegetation. The segment of the mining ditch that delivered water to the reservoir is in good condition. Little silt has slumped into the waterway and the sides of the ditch remain whole.

The Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble, where historic mining once boomed and then faded, retains its integrity of feeling. The abandoned earthworks, gaping ravines, and massive tailings piles on this once busy site clearly reflect the cycle of boom and bust that characterized mining in this region. The site maintains integrity of association to convey

² Rich Olmo, Archaeologist, Cultural Resources Survey for the City of Jacksonville, June 7, 1990.

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Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
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a strong connection between this mining property and the observer's ability to discern the historical activity that occurred at the location.

The Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble retains a high degree of location, setting, design, workmanship and feeling appearance to successfully convey its historic associations with the mining and the development of Jacksonville Oregon and vicinity between 1867 and 1941. This cohesive collection of mining features allows us to clearly understand the significance of mining technology over this seventy-year period.

Name of Property

County and State

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Industry

Period of Significance

1867-1941

Significant Dates

1867

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

City of Jacksonville

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Section 8 Page 1

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble on the western boundary of Jacksonville, Oregon contains distinct features that represent placer gold mining occurring there between 1867 and 1941. These mining resources, comprising the Bernard Lorraine and Auguste Petard mining claims, are distinctive for their broad temporal and technological associations and for their ability to clearly reveal placer mining history in the Jacksonville vicinity. The site's oldest component is an intact segment of a mining ditch used to convey water to Rich Gulch as early as 1867. Large, man-made ravines, a roadway and tailings piles created between 1876 and 1900 served as interrelated parts of a large-scale hydraulic mining operation. Additionally, a small reservoir, a head ditch, headgate and ravine, saw use in placer mining operations between 1902 and the mid-1920s. The site also contains several deep pits or "glory holes" associated with Depression-era mining near Jacksonville between 1929 and 1941. Nominated as a unit, the Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble crosses time periods and property lines. The site dramatically demonstrates mining's cyclical pattern of continual use that erased traces of earlier activities. Surviving with high integrity, this cohesive ensemble is nominated under National Register Criterion A as the best local example of placer technologies in use between 1867 and 1941, during which mining activity significantly influenced the development of Jacksonville and its vicinity.

CONTEXT

Rich Gulch 1851-1870: "New Diggings"

Although evidence from the earliest period of mining on Rich Gulch has been largely obliterated by later and more extensive hydraulic mining operations, this ravine is the place where gold mining activity spawned Jacksonville, Oregon and where the town's position as a southern Oregon mining hub was firmly established. Noted as one of the area's important gold producers, Rich Gulch was located in the Jacksonville Mining District, one of three first mining districts in the Oregon Territory.³

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Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
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Rich Gulch rises in the hills southwest of town and joins Daisy Creek, a stream that bisects the city. In February 1852 James Cluggage and James R. Pool found gold in Rich Gulch near the present crossing of Oregon Street. Publicity about the find in the San Francisco, California newspaper *Alta California* created a boom that brought hordes of miners to the Rogue Valley from California and the Willamette Valley. Men invaded stream and gulches throughout the area and sought supplies in the small settlement that formed near the gold strikes. Within a few weeks the Oregon Territorial Legislature established Jackson County and named Jacksonville as county seat.

According to A.G. Walling, by "late February 1852 every foot of [Rich] gulch was staked out and claimed and by March the surrounding hills and gulches were... filled with the rapidly swelling population."⁴ Herman Francis Reinhart, a miner who traveled widely in southern Oregon in 1851 and 1852, reported hearing from others about the diggings:

They told that there had been some new diggings discovered in Rogue River Valley just close to Jacksonville. A gulch called Rich Gulch had been discovered by their partner named Skinner.⁵

Jackson County mining claim records reflect the extensive placer mining underway on Rich Gulch throughout the 1850s. In 1856 the General Land Office surveyor noted "gold diggings" the length of the gulch.⁶ Here miners used picks, pans, rockers, and sluice boxes to extract gold. To obtain ample water for washing the gravels, miners constructed small-capacity gravity ditches that diverted water from larger streams and carried it around the hill contours to the mining sites. One of the ditches tracing the area was dug to bring water from the South Fork of Jackson Creek into Rich Gulch.⁷ It was owned in the mid-1860s by E.H. Greenman, Jacksonville physician. On January 29, 1867, E.H. Greenman sold to L.H. Zigler of Jacksonville, "the undivided one-half of a certain water ditch commonly known as the "Rich Gulch ditch" leading from the left hand fork of Jackson Creek... to "Missouri Gulch," "Dutch Gulch" and "Rich Gulch."⁸

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Preparing for the mining season in 1858, mining companies staked ground, "...One hundred yards of this bank claim on Rich Gulch..." Another declared his intent "to claim and hold three Gulch and three bank claims on Rich Gulch." In another instance eight miners staked a claim "beginning about 20 yards above the old reservoir on Rich Gulch near Jacksonville OT then up said gulch... about 250 yards."⁹ When Chinese miners bought George Hayes claim on Rich Gulch, they also acquired "19 sluices, picks and shovels one sluice fork, 2 cabins and right to a water ditch from the left hand fork of Jackson Creek."¹⁰

Merchants followed the miners to Jacksonville and the small community grew more permanent. George Kramer explained the town's rapid development in a context statement prepared for the City of Jacksonville. "Fueled almost entirely by the success of Jacksonville's gold fields, by Fall, 1855, Jackson County... had attained status as the most populous county in Oregon. Jacksonville became widely known as the primary city of the southern half of the territory."¹¹ The success created by extensive gold mining continued through the 1860s.

Jacksonville was officially incorporated in 1860. That same year, entrepreneurs established direct stagecoach service between Oregon and California through the town. C.C. Beekman, Jacksonville's Wells Fargo & Company's representative, and owner of southern Oregon's only bank, transported gold shipments over the stage route. These new roads linked Jacksonville with communities to the north and south and enhanced the town's position as an important trade center. Supported by the wealth extracted from local mines and by its role as the seat of government, Jacksonville would remain the center of regional trade for several decades.¹²

1876-1899: "Well Adapted for Placer Mining"

By 1870 miners had depleted most of the exposed gravels along Southern Oregon streams and sought the deep placers that lay beneath the soil's surface. Hydraulic mining, a process used to extract this gold, used a force of water under pressure to wash away the

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banks. Working from November to May, placer miners brought water in long gravity ditches to the area to be mined. The water was stored in a penstock or reservoir, channeled into iron pipe and forced out a nozzle, (also known as a "giant,") in a high-pressure spray. The strong force, capable of removing tons of material a day, rapidly eroded the banks and forced the material into sluice boxes where the run-off could be processed.¹³

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, hydraulic mines played an important role in Jacksonville's development and created a second population boom. Although the area's economy might vary from year to year, the town drew continued vitality from nearby mining operations. Local businesses thrived as merchants sold equipment and supplies to the miners. Ditch construction, land and equipment purchases demanded a heavy capital investment by entrepreneurs, some of whom resided in Jacksonville.¹⁴

The years between 1875 and 1890 were important ones for Jacksonville. The construction of many substantial masonry buildings contributed to the town's permanency. Work on the Oregon and California Railroad, which had ceased at Roseburg, Oregon about 100 miles north of Jacksonville during the early 1870s, resumed in 1883. As the line pushed south over the mountains between the Umpqua and Rogue Valleys, Jacksonville residents confidently anticipated a bright future and invested in new homes and businesses. The Masonic Building was built in 1876 and Jeanne DeRoboam, who began construction of the U.S. Hotel 1879, saw it completed in 1881. In 1883 brick masons started work on a fine new county courthouse in the central part of town.

Jacksonville's anticipation turned to distress when railroad surveyors selected a route along Bear Creek several miles away from the town. Local citizens continued improvements, however, raising three major new brick buildings to replace those lost in a fire in the commercial district on January 1, 1884.¹⁵ By 1884 the cupola of the new courthouse overlooked the community. Despite the development, by 1890 Jacksonville's prominence grew increasingly tenuous as Medford thrived only five miles to the northeast. To offset the disadvantages of isolation, promoters completed a short line railroad from Jacksonville to Medford in 1891. Merchants and residents, however, moved from the county seat to the newer city in increasing numbers.

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Jacksonville's position as the commercial center of southern Oregon faded. The nationwide economic depression of the mid-1890s further debilitated the town's spirit and the mining industry declined as the decade progressed. In 1897 and 1898 the placer gold production in troy ounces in Jackson County stood at 1354.50 and 1471.39 respectively. Just ten years earlier, in 1887 and 1888 the production had reached 11,513.25 and 9433.12 ounces. Early in the twentieth century, however, as the economy recovered from the depression of the previous decade, the search for gold would once again occupy Jacksonville residents as hydraulic mining flourished near Jacksonville.¹⁶

The Bernard Lorraine Placer Mining Claim (Parcel No. 1)

In February 1876, the first documented hydraulic mining activity on the nominated Rich Gulch site occurred when Bernard Lorraine and his brother, Francois, officially recorded their claim in the Jacksonville Mining District. Their placer mine, typical of those worked in the last years of the nineteenth century, would dramatically alter the landscape and establish the pattern of exploitation sustained on the site for decades.

The Lorraines, natives of France and naturalized United States citizens, arrived in Jacksonville during the late 1850s and mined several placer and quartz claims in the vicinity.¹⁷ Jackson County mining records indicate that they made at least a dozen claims in the area between 1858 and 1868.¹⁸ The ground Bernard Lorraine selected on Rich Gulch had been worked for over forty years and tailings, deposited by earlier sluicing operations, extended over the parcel.¹⁹ In addition to his twenty-acre mining claim, Lorraine purchased a ten-acre parcel adjacent on the north. The easterly ten acres of the mining claim were set aside for residential and agricultural use and the westerly ten acres marked for mining.

In September 1875, a few months before making his placer claim, Bernard Lorraine purchased the Poorman's Creek Ditch that brought water seven miles to the hillside above his Rich Gulch mine. This ditch, first noted in the records in the early 1860s was described in his deed as:

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That certain mining ditch situated in Jackson County...Ditch commences at Poorman's Creek and conveys the water to what is known as Kerr Gulch and extending to Rich Gulch including the reservoir and flumes thereto belonging.²⁰

The Lorraines spent the rest of the spring of 1876 gouging out the banks of Rich Gulch and repeated the process during ensuing seasons. Always subject to weather and water availability, mining was better for them in some years than in others. While the winter of 1881 was particularly good, poor water years in 1882 and 1883 brought more modest results. Despite the downturn, Jacksonville's *Democratic Times* stated hopefully, "The hills are full of rich minerals of every kind and all that's needed to make Jackson one of the foremost mining counties on the coast is capital."²¹ Dry weather continued through the spring of 1883. The newspaper stated, "Placer mining never was as complete a failure as this season."²² In early 1884, The *Times* hoped for a heavier rainfall:

"Some of the numerous hydraulic mines in this section are running full time. Others are making use of their resources..."Miners [hope] they will have plenty of water, as the mining industry is an important one here.²³

Unfortunately the spring proved to be a disaster and the newspaper bemoaned the situation, "The season has been "a failure for many of the miners owing to the scarcity of water."²⁴ Fortunately for the Lorraines, their reservoir on the Poorman's Creek Ditch provided water when other miners were forced to cease operations.

The Lorraines built houses and planted five acres of vineyards east of the mine. In July 1884, after eight years of working his Rich Gulch ground, Bernard Lorraine filed for a patent to his claim.²⁵ A mineral survey conducted at the time of the application described the claim as having four dwellings, "...about 12 x16 feet square with one or two doors and windows in each."²⁶ The report noted:

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On the east half of this claim is the house, barn, a small garden, small vineyard a few fruit trees in an enclosure. Also the claimants brother Francois Lorraine has an enclosure adjoining, in which are his house, a vineyard and some fruit trees. Also a man named Urbain Labourdette has a house and part of his enclosure containing a small vineyard and some fruit trees. There is also a cabin in which a Negro called "Nigger Bill" habitates.²⁷

The survey also described the location and appurtenances of the mining portion of the claim:

Rich Gulch on which this claim is principally located is about one mile long above the claim and affords about 25 inches of water when it rains. There is a ditch brought in from Poorman's Creek belonging to this claim, it is about 7 miles long and furnishes ... water during the rainy season. There is also a ditch from the left hand fork of Jackson Creek capable of carrying about 200 inches of water which is not used at present on account of prior rights on Jackson Creek but may be useful to this claim when the Jackson Creek claims are worked out... He has about 300 feet of 6 and 8 inch hydraulic pipe leading the water from the ditch into the mine... [The claim] is well adapted for placer mining.²⁸

The report continued:

The excavations on Rich Gulch Channel are 15.00 chains long and from 50 to 200 links wide and from 10 to 30 feet deep, besides about 3 acres of hill side washing... The expenditures on said claim made by the claimant and his grantors is not less than twelve thousand dollars.²⁹

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On June 25, 1885, the year after applying for his patent, Bernard Lorraine and Mary Ann Barlow were married in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Jacksonville. Mary Lorraine died six years later on July 26, 1891 at the age of sixty years and was buried in the Jacksonville Cemetery.³⁰ Bernard Lorraine mined his property until well into the 1890s. In September 1895, health failing, he sold his mining claim and ditch to his friend, Jacksonville resident Emil DeRoboam. The deed of sale included ... "all the houses, barn, fences, fruit trees, vineyard and all other appurtenances being my present residence property, on Rich Gulch near Jacksonville."³¹ Bernard Lorraine died in November 1896 and was buried beside his wife. The local newspaper noted:

Bernard Loran, one of the pioneer miners of Jacksonville District, on the morning of the 14th was found dead in his bed at the residence of E. de Roboam in Jacksonville. He had died of apoplexy a few hours before being discovered.³²

Francois Lorraine died on January 13, 1901 at the age of 72 years.

Frank Loran, found dead south of Jacksonville had been ill. He was an old and highly respected citizen of this precinct having lived where he died for many years. He was a native of France and a bachelor with no relatives.³³

In October 1896, one month before Bernard Lorraine's death, Emil DeRoboam sold the mining claim and the Poorman's Creek Ditch to miner Joseph Reeve and his wife, Margaret H. Reeve.³⁴ In 1899, Reeve, eighty-two years of age, was forced to transferred title back to DeRoboam, along with "all mining machinery and apparatus, connected with said mining grounds and mining claim, being all the hydraulic pipe etc, now situated thereon and built by the said Joseph K. Reeve."³⁵ In 1899 De Roboam sold timber on the mining claim, an agreement:

"Being intended to convey the timber and timber land upon the twenty acre tract... excepting from the conveyance the Mining land ... and the right to work and mine upon said tract. ... Also reserving ... a roadway across said land for the purpose of passing

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back and forth to the north half of said ... tract along the route where the present road now runs."³⁶

On January 1, 1904 George Bienvenue of Jacksonville located a placer claim on the mining portion of the former Lorraine mining claim.³⁷ In September 1905 Emil De Roboam sold the Poorman's Creek Ditch separately to John I. Morgan:

Said Ditch being known as the DeRoboam ditch including also all branches of said ditch, also all hydraulic pipe, giants and nozzles owned by said Emil De Roboam, or used by him in mining with said ditch, and which belong to him being in all about five hundred feet of 6, 7 and 8 inch hydraulic pipe; one number one giant, one one and one-half inch nozzle and one two-inch nozzle.³⁸

In June 1908, George Bienvenue sold ten-acre mining claim "together with 600 feet of six-inch hydraulic pipe and one No. 1 giant situated thereon."³⁹ The following year the property was acquired by Lee Port who would retain ownership until the early 1920s.⁴⁰

1900-1929: "The Glorious, Colorful Past That Was Hers"

During the first decade of the twentieth century, Medford and its surrounding area experienced an orchard boom that resulted in dramatic economic growth in the Rogue Valley. Jacksonville attempted to attract industry, new capital and residents, but continued to decline as Medford and Ashland advanced. Promoters electrified the railroad between Medford and Jacksonville but it was badly designed.⁴¹ Large-scale quartz mining had mixed success as expensive freight costs plagued the shippers. Post-1900 gold production from Jackson County mines reached 6565 ounces in 1902, hit 6342 ounces in 1906, and then steadily declined to a low of 401 ounces in 1924. Not until the Depression era when the price of gold rose to \$35 an ounce, would production see another rise.⁴²

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Between 1910 and 1920, all of the valley communities declined in size as the orchard boom ended. Medford and Ashland populations dropped to 5,700 and 4,200 respectively. Jacksonville's population fell from 789 to 485 inhabitants during the decade.⁴³ In August 1920, the Bank of Jacksonville failed. In 1922 a county officials placed a measure on the ballot to move the county seat from Jacksonville to Medford. The measure failed by only 90 votes. In 1926 a petition drive put another courthouse removal proposal before the electorate and this time it passed by 2463 to 398 votes. Jacksonville declined even further. Many structures were abandoned for back taxes as owners and residents moved from the city.⁴⁴

Sometime after the 1926 election, most county government business was transferred to temporary quarters in Medford pending completion of the county's new modern courthouse. After the official opening of the new structure, the 1883 courthouse saw use as a center for public gatherings. A local newspaper noted, "Like the abandoned railroad tracks which skirt the courtyard of the older, historic, landmark, Jacksonville's courthouse stands as an impressive reminder to all who pass, of the glorious colorful past that was hers."⁴⁵

The Auguste Petard Placer Mining Claim, (Parcels No. 2, 3 and 4)

Developed with the resurgence of hydraulic mining activity in southern Oregon shortly after 1900, the Auguste Petard Placer Mining Claim is associated with this period of hoped-for progress. Auguste Petard, born February 27, 1845 in the Loire Valley of France, arrived in Jacksonville in 1899 with his oldest son, also named Auguste.⁴⁶ In October 1901, the elder Petard's wife, Marie, and their younger son Albert, arrived from France. On January 18, 1902 the family purchased a mining claim on Rich Gulch just west of Jacksonville.⁴⁷ Petard also bought additional property and like Bernard and Francois Lorraine, planted wine grapes on the sloping hillsides.

Auguste Petard's mining claim on Rich Gulch had been owned between 1891 and 1897 by Jacob Schmidling and from 1897 to 1902 by T.J. Kenney of Jacksonville.⁴⁸ Schmidling, whose name is spelled variously Smidling and Schmittling, was born in Switzerland about 1840 and came to the Jacksonville vicinity with his five-year-old son,

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Joseph, about 1870. Schmidling, who applied for U.S. citizenship on June 26, 1872, held several mining claims in the area through the years. By 1880 he lived in Jacksonville with his son.⁴⁹ T.J. Kenney, a Jacksonville tradesman, also had mining interests.

On April 8, 1902, within months of purchasing the former Schmidling property, Auguste Petard bought the Zigler Ditch that ran above his claim. The ditch, described earlier in Section 8 of this nomination, was constructed during the early years of gold mining on Rich Gulch. Lewis Zigler, who held mining claims along Rich Gulch and Jackson Creek, retained ownership of the ditch until April 1880, when he sold it to John Orth.⁵⁰ When Petard acquired the ditch over twenty years later, the conveyance read, "All that certain water ditch and water right taking the water of Missouri Gulch and running thence to Dutch Gulch and from thence to Rich Gulch known as the Zigler Ditch."⁵¹

Like Bernard and Francois Lorraine, Auguste Petard made his home on land adjoining his hydraulic mine. Petard and his two grown sons worked their vineyards and their mine as a family operation. They built a reservoir, filled it with water diverted from the Zigler Ditch and carved large ravines in Rich Gulch. Auguste Petard successfully patented his claim, "known as the Petard Consolidated Placer Mining Claim, situated in the Jacksonville Mining District," in December 1908, when he was 63 years of age.⁵² He and his sons worked the mine for the next several years. A receipt on file from the San Francisco Mint to Auguste Petard, dated July 1912, notes a deposit for \$323.41 in gold grains. In 1916, the Department of the Interior's General Land Office survey of the area described Petard claim as the "Frenchman's Placer Mine."⁵³

Longtime Jacksonville resident Fred Coffman, born in 1915 in Jacksonville, remembers the Petard hydraulic mine in operation during the mid-1920s. Water ran in the ditch all year around, but was used seasonally for both mining and the vineyards. The water from the ditch supplied the reservoir with a constant flow of water until it was drained, "depending on how full the ditch was running." The Petard operated a nozzle or "giant" worked with two ropes attached to either side to pull it back and forth. The pipe joints were sufficiently flexible to allow moving the equipment around in the bottom of the gulch.⁵⁴ Coffman described the operation:

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The forebay had a series of small dams that stored the water much like a reservoir. When enough water had accumulated, the Petards would quickly remove the water gates and send the head of water down to their hydraulic mining operation.⁵⁵

In April 1924, Auguste and Marie Petard transferred title to their property to their oldest son, Auguste.⁵⁶ Albert Petard died of tuberculosis in 1924 at forty-one years of age. Marie Petard died October 24, 1928 and Auguste Petard died April 27, 1931 at the age of 86 years. All are buried in the Jacksonville Cemetery. Auguste Petard II, who eventually became blind, gave up mining in the late 1920s to care for his vineyards. He died on December 27, 1958.⁵⁷

1930-1940, "Fair Wages All Winter"

Jacksonville's decline in the 1920s ended the town's mining-based leadership in the Rogue Valley. The Great Depression forced many Jacksonville residents to give up their property to Jackson County for taxes. At the same time lower labor costs and reduced prices brought increased interest in gold mining in Jacksonville and the surrounding area. Thousands of small-scale miners sought a subsistence income in southern Oregon. The Jackson County Court encouraged indigents to mine in order to reduce their dependency on local relief funds. "Backyard mining" became common in Jacksonville and dozens of such mining operations were soon underway. With gold at \$35 per ounce, men fanned out into the hills and streams west of town to work old mines and search for new ones.⁵⁸

These small-scale placer miners used varying methods to obtain gold. Miners known as "snipers" prospected along the gulch, digging out soil and gravel and panning for nuggets. Others dug deep pits or "glory holes" from which to draw soil and rock. The authors of a Works Progress Administration study of gold placer mining between 1935 and 1937 described workers they observed as:

... small scale placer miners using hand methods primarily,
supplemented at times by home-made equipment... Many of them

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are purely casual operators... The term... 'small-scale placer miner' is used because it is much shorter than a completely descriptive term which usually would read as follows: an unemployed man who is trying to extract... gold-bearing bars by crude hand methods because he has at least temporarily given up hope of getting a job at fair wages.⁵⁹

As the *Jacksonville Miner* described men working one local backyard mining operation, "They have been keeping out of mischief and made fair wages all winter... Where else can a home-owner burrow in his backyard and produce ham, bacon, and other condiments?"⁶⁰

Mining activity on public lands increased as individuals filed valid mining claims or squatted on vacant ground. In 1930 gold production in both placer and lode operations in Jackson County reached 5,361 troy ounces. By 1940 it reached 15,882 ounces.⁶¹ The resurgence of gold mining along Jackson Creek, at the nearby Opp Mine, and within town, brought more people into Jacksonville and its surrounding area.⁶² As the *Jacksonville Miner* wrote optimistically:

... Gold mining in Jacksonville is fast regaining its rightful place among the legitimate industries of the state... It has furnished sustaining employment for more than a thousand men the past year and has been the transfusion which may have saved the business life of an otherwise suffering county.⁶³

Depression Era Mining on Rich Gulch

Evidence of small-scale Depression-era mining exists on both the Bernard Lorraine and Auguste Petard mining claims. Documentation describes panning and prospecting pits on the Lorraine claim where at least one deep shaft remains in existence. Several "glory holes," sunk on the former Petard mining claim, remain as dramatic evidence of mining on that property between 1930 and 1941.

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Lee Port, who had acquired the former Bernard Lorraine claim in 1908, worked the ground intermittently until the early 1920s.⁶⁴ In January 1923 Julia Rathbun located the "Golden Vale" placer mining claim on the ten-acre parcel. That year she signed an affidavit declaring that her assessment work included "clearing off ground, opening the mine, cutting rock and placer mining."⁶⁵ In April 1927, Gunder O. Sanden and his wife, Callia, located a placer claim on the land, stating that "they intend to hold and work said claim."⁶⁶ Although these claimants saw economy in reworking the old tailings, the chances that they might make a big strike were fairly low. As one miner noted, "Every rock had been turned over three or four times."⁶⁷

Several individuals worked the western ten acres of the former Lorraine placer claim in mining operations during the Depression years. On April 18, 1929, Rudolph G. Hargis located the property and named it the "Klondike" placer claim.⁶⁸ Hargis may have built the wood-frame cabin that stood for many years off upper Hill Street at the eastern edge of the mining claim. Miners had some success panning the property. In January 1932, the *Jacksonville Miner* noted in an article entitled, 'Mining Up Rich Gulch':

R. Hargis has leased a portion of his land to three miners who have been taking out some fair sized nuggets. Just the other day a 60-cent piece was panned. Hargis, although not actively engaged, receives a 25 per cent royalty on all gold produced.⁶⁹

In 1937 Clifton W. Childers located his claim as the "Klondike" and worked it for two years. Others who located claims to the "Klondike," included V.L. Bradley in June, 1939 and M.S. Cobb in June, 1941. In 1943 August Schanda purchased the mining claim and retained ownership for many years.⁷⁰ When interviewed in 1961, August Schanda stated he had abandoned the "Klondike" claim after "he searched the property for ten years and never found any gold worth mining." He further stated that the parcel was completely isolated and that "tailing disposal and lack of water would have been a real problem if he had found gold."⁷¹

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During the Depression decade, miners dug deep pits or "glory holes" in several locations on the Petard claim and along the mining ditch in the immediate vicinity. The identities of the miners who worked the northerly portion of the Petard land and nearby vicinity during the Depression years are unknown but evidence of their work is well preserved on the site. Auguste Petard III, (b. 1926), stated that his father did not mine the land during the 1930s, but periodically was forced to confront the miners who disrupted the flow of his ditch with their excavations.⁷² Separated by short distances, these deep pits still fill with water during wet seasons. One writer effectively describes the workings of the Jacksonville "glory holes:"

For about \$100 [a man] could buy picks shovels, two or three big iron buckets, rope, a windlass pulley, a motor, pipe and screens. Dirt brought up from the shaft was washed in sluice boxes or rockers built from scrap lumber... Motors began throbbing, pumping out the water that had accumulated overnight in the shafts and used it to wash the pay dirt hauled up from the depths the day before... After the dirt was washed away, the miner carefully gathered the particles of gold that remained.⁷³

The successes of the late 1930s were short lived. In 1942 the War Production Board issued order L-208, mandating that all non-essential mining efforts be halted in order to provide more men and equipment to mine metals essential for the war effort. Following the war most of the mines remained closed. Materials and labor costs had risen greatly while the price of gold remained fixed.⁷⁴

The ownership status of the nominated properties has evolved over the years. In 1961 the Bureau of Land Management recorded the official abandonment of Parcel No. 1, the Klondike Placer Claim, (formerly known as the Bernard Loraine Placer Mining Claim). In 1972, Wilfred H. Kennerly, the last known legal owner of the Klondike claim, relinquished title to the mining property and in early 1973 the federal agency dismantled and destroyed the wood-frame cabin on the property, declaring the property vacant public land. In more recent years the Bernard Loraine Placer Mining Claim, like other Jacksonville area Bureau of Land Management area parcels, was reclassified as a

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“community gravel pit,” an internal designation that precludes the filing of any general mining claims on publicly owned land.⁷⁵

Parcel No. 2, the Auguste Petard mining claim, remained in the family for many years until it was sold in 1961.⁷⁶ After acquiring the land from private owners, the former mining claim is now owned by the City of Jacksonville. Parcels 3 and 4, which lie adjacent to Parcel No. 2 on its easterly boundary, and of which the westerly portions are included in this nomination, is held in private ownership. Along with adjacent parcels, the land is now included in a Scenic Protection designation by the City of Jacksonville.

Significance

The Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble at the western edge of Jacksonville’s corporate boundary, survives as dramatic evidence of the hydraulic mining activities that once dominated the landscape during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The area’s extensive ground disturbance clearly reveals the activities that took place there. The massive tailing piles and deep man-made ravines, along with a water delivery and holding system, demonstrate the methods used to wash away much of Rich Gulch in the search for gold. Additionally, a series of pits, or “glory holes” dug during the Depression era, enable us to understand the small-scale mining efforts that occurred when the renewal of gold mining brought new life to Jacksonville. The site survives as an intact, highly significant example of the mining processes that occurred in Jacksonville and the vicinity during much of its historic period. In ranking the Rich Gulch area as a primary resource in the city’s historic survey, Kramer states:

In its natural occurrences, the Daisy Creek/Rich Gulch streambed retains substantial ability to reflect its traditional role in Jacksonville’s history. At its extreme western end, the man-made features of the diggings area remain one of the best surviving local examples of the mining landscape and provide clear evidence of the dramatic scale and impact of that activity in Jacksonville. The resource provides an unmatched opportunity to relate the mining landscape within the Jacksonville City limits.⁷⁷

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Evidence of mining activity exists in other places in Jacksonville and the nearby vicinity. Signs of ground disturbance follow Rich Gulch and Daisy Creek through town to its eastern outskirts. Tailings piles along Jackson Creek are visible examples of mining along that waterway. Occasional street cave-ins remind citizens of the "backyard mining" that occurred within the town limits during the Depression era. The Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble, however, provides the most comprehensive, cohesive and intact evidence of the several eras of mining activity that occurred within Jacksonville and its immediate environs. As the best example of its type, the Rich Gulch diggings powerfully convey the development of mining and its historic associations with Jacksonville.

Following World War II, Jacksonville began to grow as did other communities in Jackson County. By the late 1950s, as national awareness of the value of historic preservation increased, interest grew in preserving Jacksonville's historic buildings. In 1960 fundraising to repair the U.S. Hotel began and local organizations committed to historic preservation ensured the survival of the Cornelius Beekman House and Bank. In 1966 the National Park Service designated the city as a National Historic Landmark. Officials formed a local Historic Architecture Review committee as part of the city's land-use planning program. In more recent years cultural resource inventories and other research projects have resulted in an increased understanding of Jacksonville's significance. The city's historic character, as well the Britt Festival (established 1963), draw tourists each year.

The Jacksonville Woodlands Association, a non-profit citizen organization, has purchased several woodland properties. The group has bought several parcels outright and is working on long-term, formal management agreements with the Bureau of Land Management for parcels that agency owns in the western environs of Jacksonville. A chief goal of the organization is to enhance the city's National Historic Landmark District designation by preserving the scenic viewshed. The Jacksonville Woodlands Association has received major funding from several agencies and institutions to support their efforts. The Association, along with other agencies, is working with the National Park Service to develop an interpretive master plan for Rich Gulch. The Rivers, Trails and Conservation program of that institution selected the Jacksonville Historic Woodlands Natural Park and Trail System project for preparation of a general management plan.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 18

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
Jackson, Oregon
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Summary

From the time it was built around the mines in the 1850s through the Depression era, Jacksonville served as a hub for the region and its fluctuating economic vitality was closely linked to the mines. Surviving with high integrity, the earthworks contained in the Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble reveal dramatic evidence of the mining that occurred in the Jacksonville vicinity between 1867 and 1941. The intact section of a mining ditch first used in the 1860s represents the earliest period of gold mining in Rich Gulch. Hydraulic mining activities of both the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are revealed in the man-made ravines, tailings piles and water systems. The several extant pits or "glory holes" dug during the Depression decade, indicate the development of small-scale mining that enabled impoverished citizens to subsist during those difficult years. The Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble is nominated under Criterion A as the best example of its type associated with Jacksonville and its environs when mining closely mirrored the area's development.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 19

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
Jackson, Oregon
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Endnotes

- ¹ Howard C. Brooks and Len Ramp, *Gold and Silver in Oregon*, Bulletin 61, State of Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Portland, Oregon, 1968, 31.
- ² Jerry F. Franklin and C.T. Dyrness, *Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington*, Corvallis, Oregon, Oregon State University Press, 1988, 119A.
- ³ Brooks and Ramp, 167.
- ⁴ A.G. Walling, *History of Southern Oregon: Comprising Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties*, Portland, Oregon: A.G. Walling, 1884, 329.
- ⁵ Doyce B. Nunis, Jr., *The Golden Frontier: The Recollections of Herman Francis Reinhart 1851-1869*, Austin, University of Texas Press, 1962, 33-34.
- ⁶ General Land Office Survey, Map Township 37 South Range 2 West, 1856.
- ⁷ This ditch was probably constructed during the 1850s. Mining records document ownership of the waterway in 1867. Jackson County's earliest mining records date to 1857.
- ⁸ Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 2, 597-598. Early mining records frequently mention Missouri Gulch. In an issue dated November 12, 1864 *The Oregon Sentinel* gives the gulch location as about "one mile from town."
- ⁹ Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 1: 7; 10.
- ¹⁰ Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 1, 98. Larry Smith, June 15, 1998. Smith, a longtime Jacksonville teacher, reported that students have found Chinese coins and pottery shards in the diggings for several decades.
- ¹¹ George Kramer, *Historic Context Statement*, City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Oregon, 1993, 13.
- ¹² *Ibid.*, 17.
- ¹³ Jeff La Lande, *An Environmental History of the Little Applegate River Watershed*, Medford, Oregon: Rogue River National Forest, 20; Jeffrey M. LaLande, *Prehistory and History of the Rogue River National Forest: A Cultural Resource Overview*, Medford, Ore. Rogue River National Forest, 1980, 74.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 20

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
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- ¹⁴ LaLande, *An Environmental History of the Little Applegate Watershed*, 13-14.
- ¹⁵ Richard Engeman, *The Jacksonville Story*, Jacksonville, Oregon: Southern Oregon Historical Society, 1980, 22.
- ¹⁶ LaLande, *Prehistory and History of the Rogue River National Forest*, 82-83.
- ¹⁷ Local records vary regarding the ages of Bernard and Francois Lorraine. Jacksonville Cemetery records list Bernard Lorraine as 78 at the time of his death. 1900 census records give Francois Lorraine's month and year of birth as February 1828. The name Lorraine is spelled variously in local records as Loraine, Lorane and Loran.
- ¹⁸ Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 1: 8; 29; 334; 343; 407; 462. Vol. 2: 310. Vol. 3: 68; 174.
- ¹⁹ United States General Land Office Mineral Survey, 1893; Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 3, 312, February 8, 1876; Vol. 3, 542, March 4, 1880.
- ²⁰ Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 2: 607; Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 4: 60; 111; Vol. 7: 219. A portion of this ditch is clearly visible on the hill above the Bernard Lorraine mining claim.
- ²¹ *Jacksonville Democratic Times*, November 10, 1882.
- ²² *Ibid.*, March 23, 1883, 2:3.
- ²³ *Ibid.*, January 11, 1884, 2:2.
- ²⁴ *Ibid.*, April 4, 1884, 2.
- ²⁵ Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 4: 95; 96.
- ²⁶ Mineral Survey No. 37, 1884; 1893, Plat of the Bernard Lorraine Claim, General Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon. There is no record of the patent being granted.
- ²⁷ *Ibid.* Urbain Labourdette was a miner who worked in the Jacksonville vicinity. He died at the age of 65 years on December 15, 1896. Nothing is known about the identity of the man called "Nigger Bill."

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
Jackson, Oregon
County and State

²⁸ Ibid., Mineral Survey No. 37.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ *Ashland Tidings*, July 10, 1885, July 31, 1891; Jacksonville Cemetery Records.

³¹ Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 29: 535.

³² *Jacksonville Democratic Times*, November 16, 1896.

³³ Ibid., January 17, 1901; Kramer, *Survey of Historic and Cultural Resources, City of Jacksonville, Oregon*. The dwelling at 360 Hill Street in Jacksonville, Oregon is identified as belonging to Francois Lorraine. Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 23, 494 record Lorraine as receiving title to the property on February 24, 1896.

³⁴ Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 32: 65.

³⁵ Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 48: 323, July 1, 1899.

³⁶ Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 48: 324, July 1, 1899.

³⁷ Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 13, page 340. Hill Street in Jacksonville was once named Beauvenue Street for the Bienvenues, one of a number of French families living west of Jacksonville in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The family name is commonly spelled in local records as Beavenue.

³⁸ Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 35: 43. There is no indication of Morgan using the ditch for mining in this area.

³⁹ Ibid., Vol. 66: 218.

⁴⁰ Ibid., Vol. 70: 168.

⁴¹ Kramer, *Historic Context City of Jacksonville*, 25.

⁴² George Kramer, *Gold Mining In the Rogue River Valley: A Historic Context Statement*, work in progress for the Bureau of Land Management, 1999.

⁴³ Kramer, *Historic Context Statement City of Jacksonville*, 23; 25.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 22

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
Jackson, Oregon
County and State

⁴⁴ Ibid., 26.

⁴⁵ *Jacksonville Miner*, July 22, 1932, quoted in George Kramer, *Historic Context Statement City of Jacksonville*, 28.

⁴⁶ *Table Rock Sentinel*, Vol. 1, No. 8, August, 1981, 14. The 1900 U.S. Federal Census for Jackson County lists August and Auguste II residing in Jacksonville. The two, father and son, declared their intent to become U.S. citizens on May 5, 1899.

⁴⁷ Marie Petard was born December 25, 1846 in Cotes du Nord, Brittany, France; *Jacksonville Democratic Times*, October 31, 1901; Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 44: 384.

⁴⁸ Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 5: 256; Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 15: 515; Vol. 44: 384.

⁴⁹ U.S. Federal Census, Jackson County, 1880. The date and place of Jacob Schmidling's death is unknown. Joseph Schmidling married Debbie Booth on December 7, 1890. She died September 20, 1895, and he died July 9, 1941 at the age of 75 years. Both are buried in the Jacksonville Cemetery; Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 3: 73; Vol. 4: 145; Vol. 5: 71; The extent of Jacob Schmidling's or T.J. Kenney's mining activity on this claim has not been determined. There is no evidence that either held a water right near the site.

⁵⁰ Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 2: 597-598; Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 9: 168. One of Lewis Zigler's mining claims on Rich Gulch was made in October 1860 and recorded in Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 1; 208-209.

⁵¹ Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 44: 552. Fred Coffman, Interview with Larry Smith, January 30, 1998. Coffman recalled seeing the ditch conveying water to the Petard mining operation. A sketch of Bernard Lorraine's mining claim shows the Zigler Ditch joining the Poorman's Creek Ditch in the area of the Petard Claim.

⁵² Mineral Certificate, U.S. Land Office, January 6th 1910, Certificate N. 02429; Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 76: 172; *Table Rock Sentinel*, Vol. 1, No. 8, August, 1981. Auguste Petard II was born in 1876 and Albert Petard was born in 1882.

⁵³ Department of the Interior, Oregon and California Lands, Revestment Survey, 1916. The Polk's Directory for Jackson County, 1912 lists August Petard and his sons as miners.

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Section 8 Page 23

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
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-
- ⁵⁴ Fred Coffman, Interview with Larry Smith, January 30, 1998.
- ⁵⁵ Fred Coffman, Letter to Jacksonville Elementary School students, January 22, 1998.
- ⁵⁶ Jackson County Deeds, Volume 174: 208.
- ⁵⁷ *Jacksonville Post*, April 18, 1924, 1:1; Jacksonville Cemetery Records; *Jacksonville Post*, May 25, 1925. August Petard II married Laura Pousseur (1893-1953) in May, 1925. They became parents of two children, August Petard III and Simone Petard. August Petard III, Interview with Larry Smith, July 27, 1997.
- ⁵⁸ *Backyard Mining in Jacksonville*, Southern Oregon Historical Society, 1979.
- ⁵⁹ Robinson Newcomb, Charles W. Merrill, and R.I. Kiessling *Employment and Income from Gold Placering by Hand Methods, 1935-1937*, Works Progress Administration, National Research Project, 1940, quoted in Kathryn Winthrop and Anne Chambers, *Poor But Not So Poor: The Depression Era in Western Siskiyou County, California*, Klamath National Forest, 1988, 12.
- ⁶⁰ *Jacksonville Miner*, February 12, 1932, 1:3-4.
- ⁶¹ Kramer, *Gold Mining In the Rogue River Valley: A Historic Context Statement*.
- ⁶² Kramer, *Historic Context Statement, City of Jacksonville*, 29.
- ⁶³ *Jacksonville Miner*, March 31, 1933, 3:4
- ⁶⁴ Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 20: 613., December 27, 1919.
- ⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. 22: 437.
- ⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. 25: 164.
- ⁶⁷ Winthrop and Chambers, *Poor But Not So Poor: The Depression Era in Western Siskiyou County, California*. 39.
- ⁶⁸ Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 26: 510.
- ⁶⁹ *Jacksonville Miner*, January 8, 1932, 8:1.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 24

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
Jackson, Oregon
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⁷⁰ Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 35: 486; Vol. 37: 635; Vol.39:116; Vol. 40: 551; Vol. 43: 328. August Schanda died at the age of 84 years on November 7, 1961 and is buried in the Jacksonville Cemetery.

⁷¹ Bureau of Land Management, Medford District Office. Mining Files, Klondike Claim, Township 37 South, Range 2 West, Section 31. An official abandonment of the Klondike placer claim was signed by August A. Schanda on August 10, 1960 and recorded in Jackson County Mining Records, Vol. 72: 118.

⁷² August Petard III, Telephone Conversation, January 12, 1999.

⁷³ *Backyard Mining in Jacksonville.*

⁷⁴ Kramer, *Gold Mining in the Rogue River Valley: A Context Statement*, p. 45.

⁷⁵ Joe Hoppe, Bureau of Land Management, Telephone Conversation, August 6, 1997.

⁷⁶ Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 511:374; 67-01738; 70-04603; 74-11370; 90-03442.

⁷⁷ Kramer, *Survey of Historic and Cultural Resources*, Jacksonville, Oregon, Site No. 701.00, Daisy Creek/Rich Gulch Linear Feature

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 1

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
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Bibliography

Brooks, Howard; Ramp, Len; *Gold and Silver in Oregon*, Bulletin 61, Salem, Oregon: State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, 1968.

Kramer, George. *Historic Context Statement City of Jacksonville, Oregon*, 1993.

Kramer, George. Survey of Historic and Cultural Resources, City of Jacksonville, Oregon, 1993.

LaLande, Jeff. *An Environmental History of the Little Applegate River Watershed Jackson County Oregon*, Medford, Oregon: Rogue River National Forest, 1995.

Walling, *A History of Southern Oregon Comprising Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties*. Portland, Oregon: A.G. Walling, 1884.

Jackson County Deed Records

Jackson County Mining Records

Jacksonville Democratic Times, (Various issues)

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble

Jackson Oregon

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 24.69

Medford West, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

(A) 1 1,0 5,0,14,8,0 46,8,4,0,6,0
Zone Easting Northing

(B) 3 1,0 5,0,18,8,0 46,8,3,6,8,0
Zone Easting Northing

(C) 2 1,0 5,0,17,0,0 46,8,3,6,8,0

(D) 4 1,0 5,0,14,8,0 46,8,3,8,7,0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine C. Atwood

organization (for) Jacksonville Woodlands Association date January 26, 1999

street & number 365 Holly Street telephone (541) 482-8714

city or town Ashland, state OR zip code 97520

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Please See Continuation Page

street & number telephone

city or town state 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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
Jackson, Oregon
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Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in Section 31, Township 37 South, Range 2 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Jackson County, Oregon and is described as follows. Beginning at point on the north boundary of Tax Lot 1508 that is 120 feet east of the northwest corner of said Tax Lot 1508, as shown on Jackson County Assessor's Map 37-2W-31, then west, continuing along the northern boundary of Tax Lot 1501 to the northwest corner of that parcel, then south along the west boundary of Tax Lot 1501 approximately 660 feet to the southwest corner of said Tax Lot, then east along the south boundary of Tax Lot 1501 approximately 660 feet to the northwest corner of Tax Lot 1300, then south along the west boundary of Tax Lot 1300 approximately 660 feet to the southwest corner of said Tax Lot, then east along the southern boundary of Tax Lot 1300 approximately 660 feet to the southeast corner of that parcel, then north along the east boundary of Tax Lot 1300 approximately 660 feet to the northeast corner of the parcel, then west 120 feet along the northern boundary of Tax Lot 1300 to a point; then northwesterly at an oblique angle to connect with the point of beginning and thereby include historic mining features standing in the westerly portions of Tax Lots 1508 and 1509; containing in all 24.69 acres, more or less.

Boundary Justification

The bounds of the 24.69-acre nominated area, described above, are drawn to include those portions of the historic mining claims of Auguste Petard and Bernard Lorraine that contain remnant mining features. Tax Lot 1501 (10 acres) and the westerly portions of Tax Lots 1508 and 1509 (approximate total 4.69 acres) are associated with Auguste Petard's claim. Tax Lot 1300 (10 acres) is the westerly one half of the claim of Bernard Lorraine.

The aggregation of portions of two historic mining claims described above is zoned for special protection as a cultural resource under Ordinance No. 17.37 of the City of Jacksonville Municipal Code. The diagonal boundary which separates the features of historical mining activity from the easterly side of the former Petard claim is not specifically described in zoning, but it is sufficiently precise as a boundary for the nominated area since it is an oblique line between two identifiable points. The entire nominated area lies within Section 31, T. 37 S., R. 2 W., Willamette Meridian, and the corporate limits of Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 11 Page 1

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
Jackson, Oregon
County and State

PROPERTY OWNERS

Tax Lot 1501 - 10 acres

City of Jacksonville
c/o Paul Wyntergreen
City Administrator
PO Box 7
Jacksonville OR 97530

Tax Lot 1300 - 10 acres

Bureau of Land Management
Ron Wenker, District Manager
Rich Drehobl, Ashland Resource Area Mngr.
Medford Field Office
3040 Biddle Road
Medford OR 97504

Oregon-Washington State Office
Bureau of Land Management
Elaine Zielinski, Director
Richard Hanes, Cultural Resource Lead
PO Box 2965
Portland OR 97208-2965

Tax Lots 1508 and 1509 (westerly portions only, as described by metes and bounds) - 4.69 acres

Common ownership:

Mark Burkhalter
679 South Stage Road
Medford OR 97501

Michael and Victoria Korpa
7991 Crater lake Avenue Suite C
White City OR 97503

Thomas Parks
1607 Santa Rosa
San Luis Obispo CA 93404

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 1

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble

- Name of property
 - Jackson, Oregon
 - County and State
-

Photograph No. 1

- 1) Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
- 2) Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon
- 3) Photographer: Katherine Atwood
- 4) Date of Photograph: December 1998
- 5) Negative holder: Katherine Atwood
365 Holly Street
Ashland, Oregon 97520
- 6) View over Rich Gulch, looking east from Parcel No. 1
- 7) Photograph Number 1 of 18

The information for items 1 through 5 is the same for each photograph unless otherwise noted.

Photograph No. 2

- 6) View of Ravine (b) on Parcel No. 1, looking east
(Ravine, with vegetation, in lower half of image)
- 7) Photograph Number 2 of 18

Photograph No. 3

- 6) View of top edge of Ravine (b) on Parcel No. 1
- 7) Photograph No. 3 of 18

Photograph No. 4

- 6) Tailings Pile (d) on Parcel No. 1
- 7) Photograph Number 4 of 18

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Section Photographs Page 2

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
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Photograph No. 5

- 6) Tailings Pile (d) on Parcel No. 1
- 7) Photograph Number 5 of 18

Photograph No. 6

- 6) Path/Roadway (e) on Parcel No. 1
- 7) Photograph Number 6 of 18

Photograph No. 7

- 6) "Glory Hole" (h-1) on Parcel No. 1
- 7) Photograph Number 7 of 18

Photograph No. 8

- 6) Ravine (c) on Parcel No. 2
- 7) Photograph Number 8 of 18

Photograph No. 9

- 6) Ditch, (a) Parcel No. 2 looking north
- 7) Photograph Number 9 of 18

Photograph No. 10

- 6) Reservoir (f), Parcel No. 2, looking south
- 7) Photograph Number 10 of 18

Photograph No. 11

- 6) Reservoir Dam (f) on Parcel No. 2
- 7) Photograph Number 11 of 18

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Section Photographs Page 3

Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
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Photograph No. 12

- 6) Headgate (g) Parcel No. 2
- 7) Photograph Number 12 of 18

Photograph No. 13

- 6) "Glory Hole" (h-2) on Parcel No. 2
- 7) Photograph 13 of 18

Photograph No. 14

- 6) "Glory Hole" (h-3) on Parcel No. 2
- 7) Photograph 14 of 18

Photograph No. 15

- 3) Photographer: Peter Britt
- 4) Date of Photograph: c. 1870
- 5) Negative holder: Southern Oregon Historical Society
106 No. Central
Medford, Oregon 97501
- 6) View of Jacksonville, looking west with Rich Gulch in left background
- 7) Photograph No. 15 of 18

Photograph No. 16

- 3) Photographer: Unknown
- 4) Date of Photograph: c. 1890
- 5) Negative holder: Southern Oregon Historical Society
106 No. Central
Medford, Oregon 97501
- 6) Hydraulic placer mining near Jacksonville
- 7) Photograph No. 16 of 18

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 4

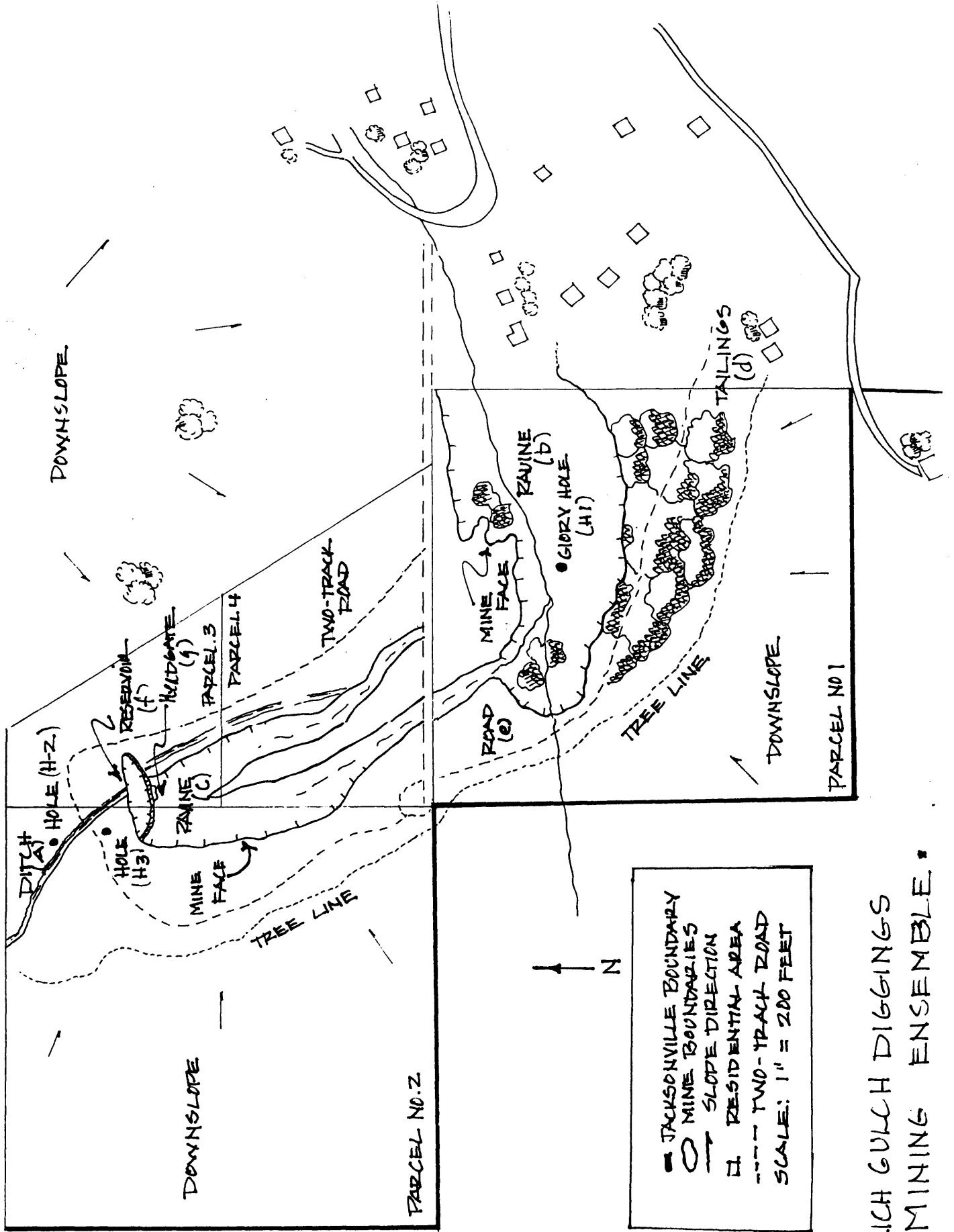
Rich Gulch Diggings Mining Ensemble
Name of property
Jackson, Oregon
County and State

Photograph No. 17

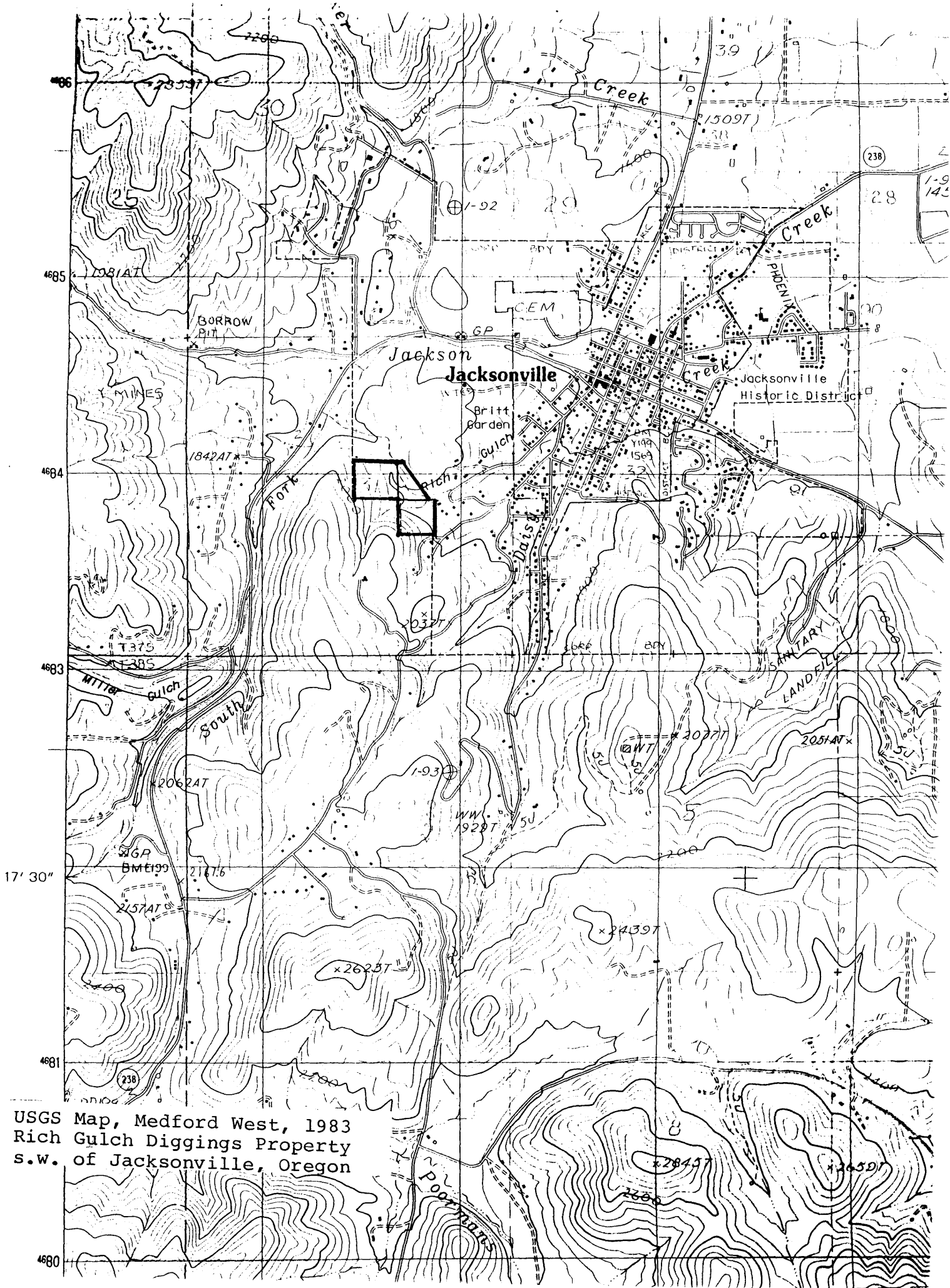
- 3) Photographer: Unknown
- 4) Date of Photograph: ca. 1920
- 5) Negative holder: Southern Oregon Historical Society
106 No. Central
Medford, Oregon 97501
- 6) From left: Auguste Petard II, Auguste Petard I, Marie Petard, Albert Petard
- 7) Photograph No. 17 of 18

Photograph No. 18

- 3) Photographer: Unknown
- 6) 1939 Aerial view of nominated area
Approximate location of Rich Gulch Diggings area outlined in black
- 7) Photograph No. 18 of 18



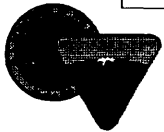
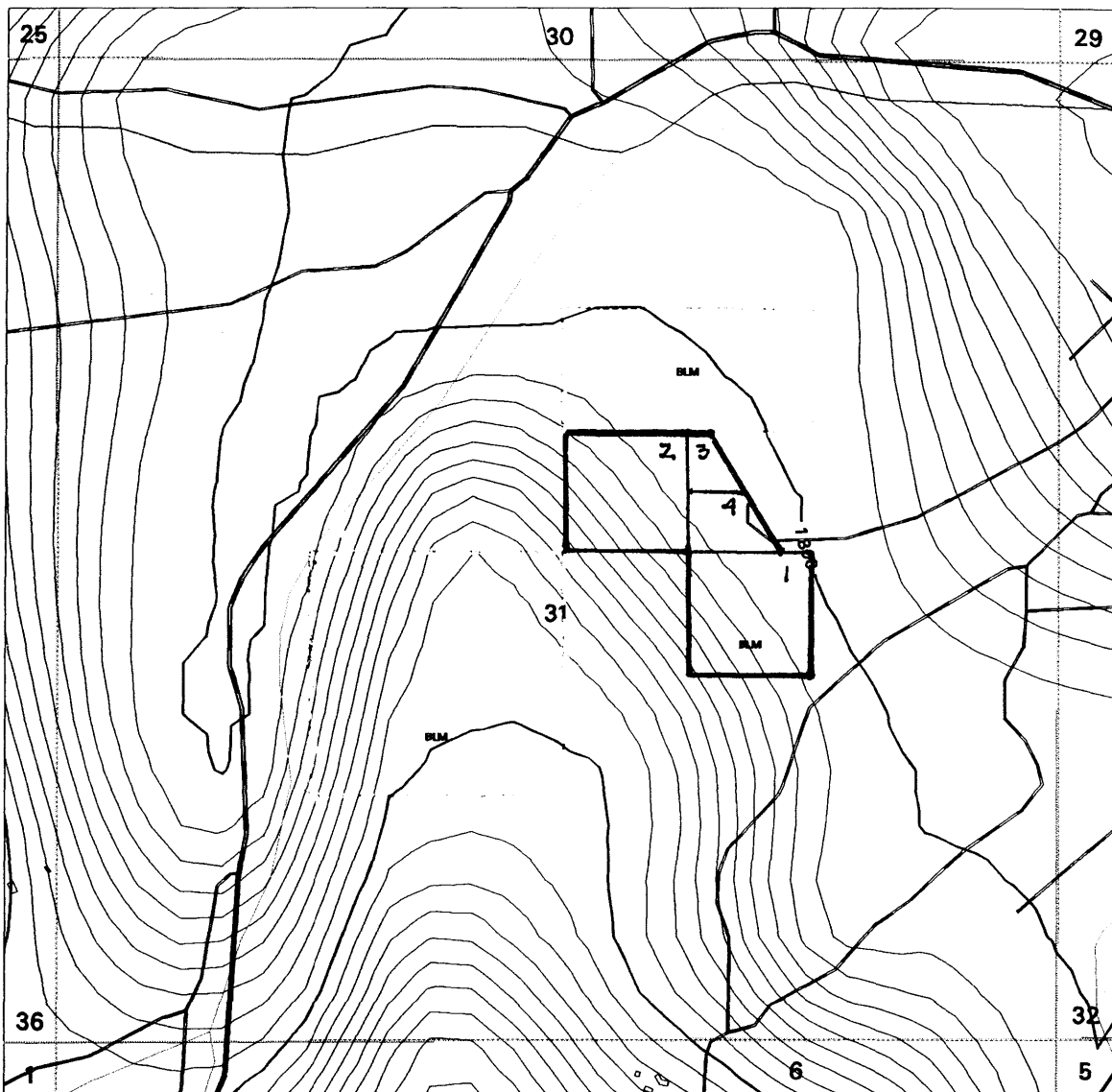
• RICH GULCH DIGGINGS
MINING ENSEMBLE •



USGS Map, Medford West, 1983
Rich Gulch Diggings Property
s.w. of Jacksonville, Oregon

• RICH GULCH DIGGINGS
MINING ENSEMBLE •

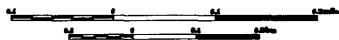
T37S-R2W SECTION 31



United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Madras District Office
2600 Hicks Road
Madras, Oregon 97546

Information furnished by the Bureau of Land Management is for general information only and does not constitute a warranty of any kind. The user assumes all responsibility for the use of this information. The Bureau of Land Management is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this information.

1:6000 50% REDUCTION



Universal Transverse Mercator
Zone 18, Spheroid Clark 1864, NAD 83

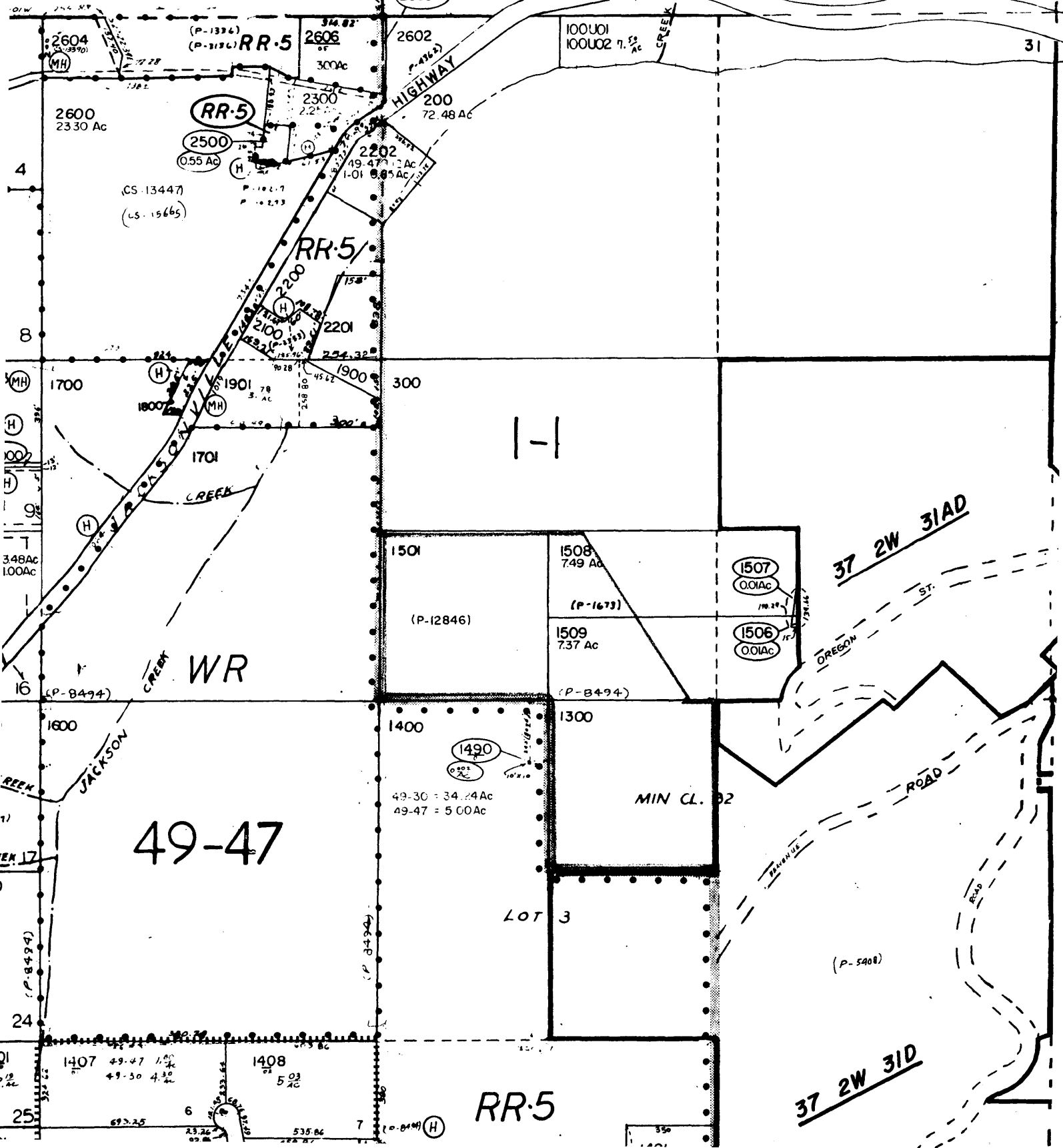
- 200 FOOT CONTOURS
- 20 FOOT CONTOURS
- STREAM
- ROAD
- STRUCTURE

Sec. 31 T. 37 S. R. 2W. W. M.

1" = 400'
37 2W 30

IMPORTANT
THIS MAP FOR ASSESSMENT
& TAXATION PURPOSES
ONLY

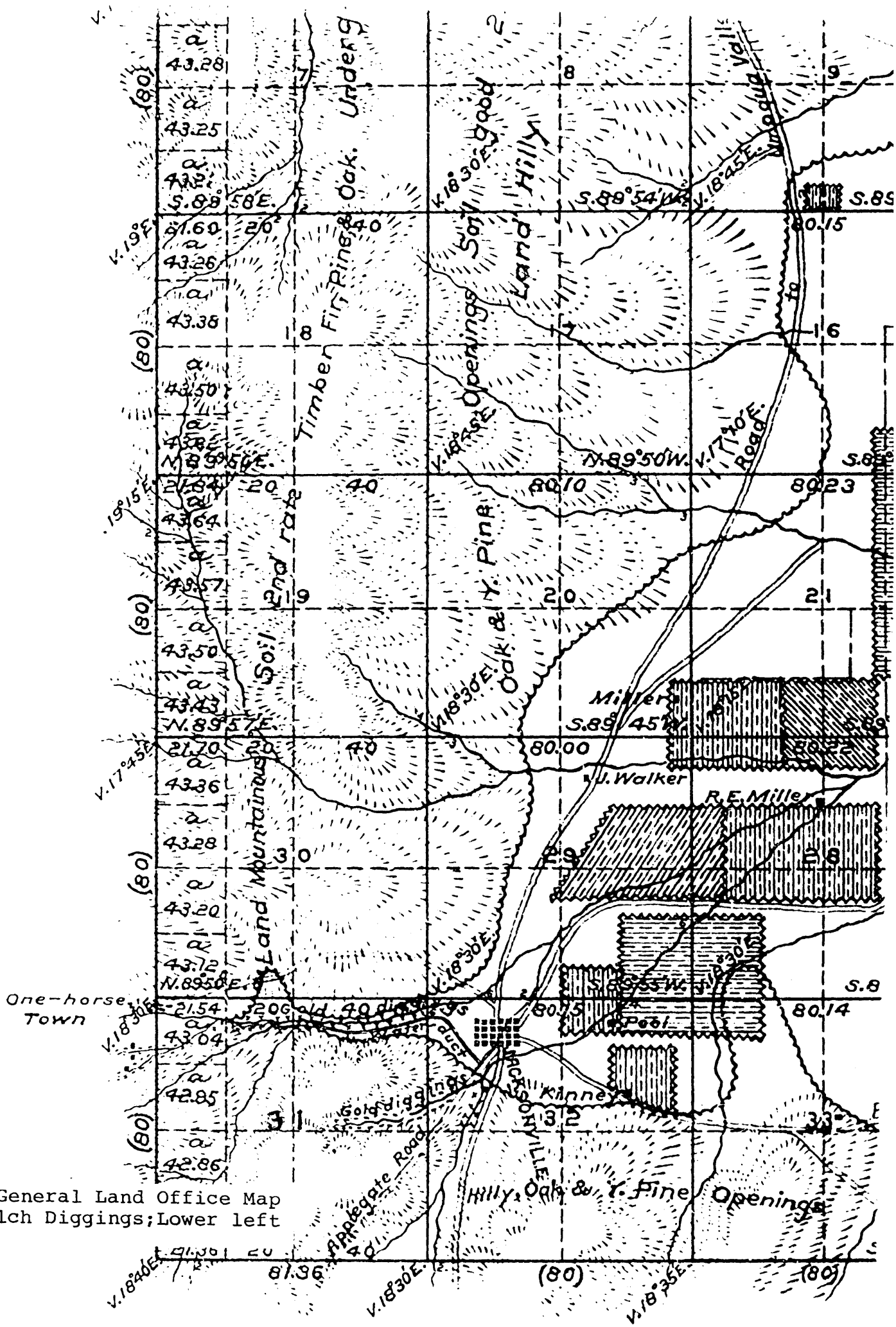
-47



49-47

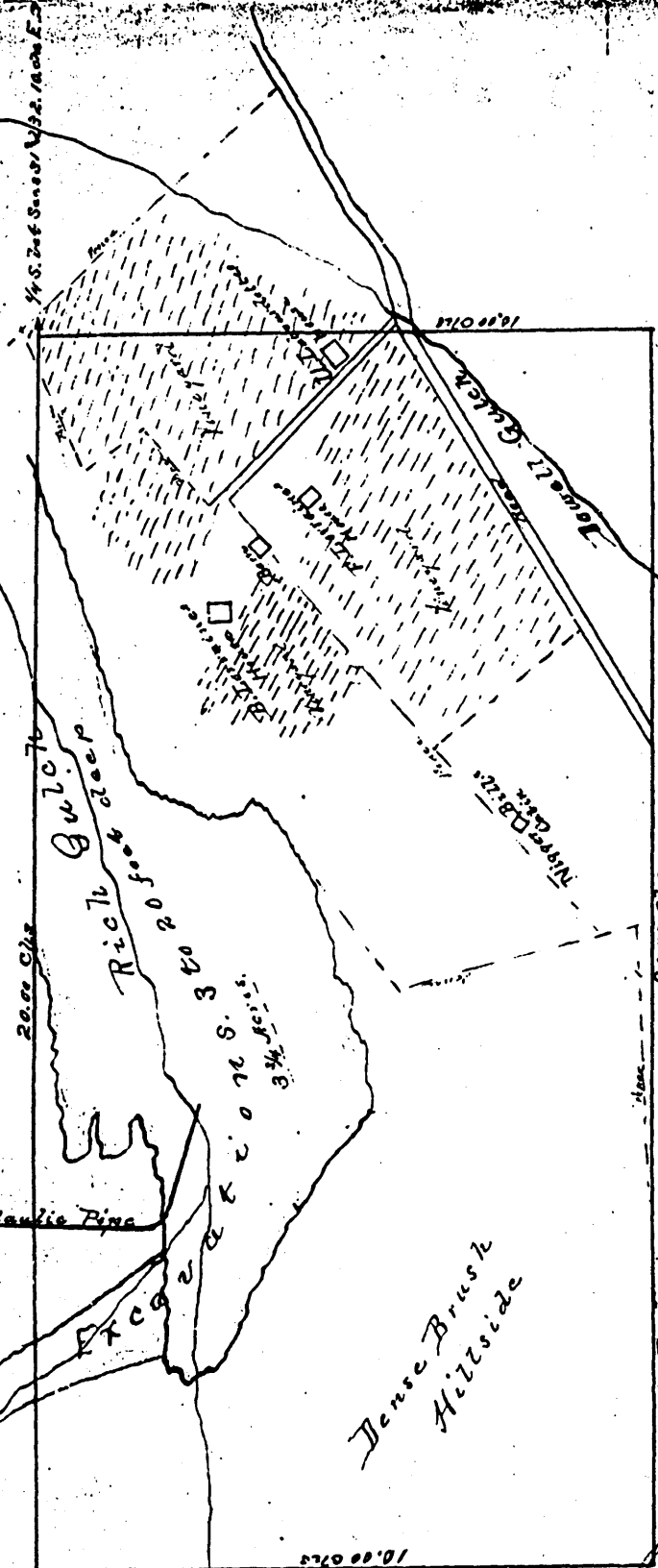
RR-5

37 2W 31D



Placer Mine - Lorraine - Placer Mine - 37° 57' 37" N 75° 15' 22" W

222



I certify that this mine point of the NE 1/4 of 16 1/2 S 1 E 1/4
 and the SE 1/4 of 17 1/2 S 1 E 1/4 of T. 31. S. 7. E. 2. N. is
 substantially correct

Bernard Lorraine Mining Claim
 Mineral Survey No. 37, 1884/1893

W. C. Bull
 U.S. Geol. Min. S.