1969

Archives of Keepsakes Clampouts Vol. 1 Pt. 2

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The Rancho Cucamonga was along the route of the Old Spanish Trail from Cajon Pass and the road from the Pueblo de Los Angeles and Mission San Gabriel to San Bernardino. Each followed the Mojave Trail. Cucamonga welcomed travelers including Native Americans, padres, explorers, mountain men, pack trains, pioneer wagons, and stage lines.

Admission is free.
Your donation helps support the preservation of this historic site.

The Casa de Rancho Cucamonga Historical Society was organized to assist in the restoration, maintenance, and furnishing of the John Rains House in keeping with its 1800 origin. Volunteers are sought for all society activities, including welcoming visitors. For more information, contact the Rains House, (909) 989-4970.

Visit the Museum and its Historic Sites
San Bernardino County Museum
2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands, CA 92374
(909) 307-2669
Agua Mansa Cemetery
2001 W. Agua Mansa Rd, Colton. (909) 370-2091
John Rains House
8810 Hemlock, Rancho Cucamonga. (909) 989-4970
San Bernardino Rancho "Asistencia"
26930 Barton Road, Redlands. (909) 793-5402
Yorba and Slaughter Families Adobe
17127 Pomona Rincon Road, Chino. (909) 597-8332
Yucaipa Adobe
32183 Kentucky Street, Yucaipa. (909) 795-3485

www.sbcountymuseum.org

A San Bernardino County Museum Historic Site

The John Rains House
National Register of Historic Places

8810 Hemlock
Rancho Cucamonga, California 91730
(909) 989-4970
Open Tuesday–Saturday 10 A.M.–3 P.M.
Closed Sunday, Monday, New Year’s Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.
Group tours by appointment.
The Cucamonga Rancho

The name “Cucamonga” may have been derived from a Shoshone word meaning “sandy place.” The area, watered from mountain streams, was the site of a Native American settlement. The Mission Gabriel established the Rancho Cucamonga as a site for grazing their cattle. In 1839, the 13,000 acre rancho was granted by the Mexican governor of California to Tihurcio Tapia, a wealthy Los Angeles merchant. Tapia transferred his cattle to Cucamonga and built a fort-like adobe house on Red Hill. The Rancho extended easterly from San Antonio Creek to what is now Turner Avenue, and from today’s Eighth Street to the mountains.

The Cucamonga Rancho was sold in 1858 to John Rains by Tapia’s daughter, Maria Merced Tapia de Prudhomme, and her husband Leon Victor Prudhomme. Rains in 1856 had married Maria Merced Williams, the daughter of Chino Rancho owner Isaac Williams and granddaughter of Don Antonio Maria Lugo, owner of the San Bernardino Rancho. Maria was thus a wealthy heiress, and Rains invested in three ranchos and the Bella Union Hotel in Los Angeles. He purchased Rancho Cucamonga for $16,500 and constructed a fired brick building on the property at a cost of about $18,000. The Rains House was built in 1860 by Ohio brick masons from bricks made by Joseph Mullaly from the red clay adjacent to the site. Its flat roof was waterproofed by tar from brea pits in Orange County. An open flume carried water from springs through the kitchen, into the patio, and under the house to the orchard, thereby providing cooling for the structure. The original house had an entry hall, a parlor, and three bedrooms in the front, with a patio area flanked by a dining room, a kitchen, a padre’s room, and two guest rooms.

John and Maria Merced moved from Chino to the new brick house with their three children in the spring of 1861. By that time, Rains (a former cattle driver) was recognized as a rich and politically influential man, generous and well-liked, who provided abundant hospitality at his strategically-located Cucamonga home.

Unsolved Murders

On November 12, 1862, John and Maria Merced signed a mortgage for $16,000 on Rancho Cucamonga and the hotel. Five days later, John left his wife and four children in Cucamonga and drove off in a wagon toward Los Angeles. En route, he was lassoed, shot, and dragged into the bushes near San Dimas. His body was discovered eleven days later. He was 33 years old. His murder was never solved, although Robert Carlisle (the husband of Maria Merced’s sister) accused Ramón Carrillo of the deed. Carrillo was tried and found innocent.

On March 14, 1864, Carlisle obtained power of attorney from Maria Merced which gave him control of all the property, but resulted in long and bitter legal battles. In May of that year, Ramón Carrillo was shot from ambush. Carrillo had feared death from Carlisle, but again the murder went unsolved.

In June, Maria Merced married José Carrillo, a relative of Ramon. In July, 1865, Carlisle died from a gunshot wound from a duel at the Bella Union Hotel. The argument was about Maria Merced’s property. Maria Merced and José continued to live in Cucamonga. She had nine children in all: five with Rains, and four with Carrillo. The first school in Cucamonga is said to have been started in her home in 1870.

Isais W. Hellman, a Los Angeles banker, acquired Rancho Cucamonga at a sheriff’s sale in 1871 for $49,000. Sometime after 1876, Maria Merced and her family (nearly penniless) moved to Los Angeles. Her daughter, Fannie (born after John Rain’s death) married Henry T. Gage in 1880; Gage became governor of California in 1889. Maria Merced died at age 68 in 1907.

The Twentieth Century

Between 1871 and 1918 the Rains House was owned by Isais W. Hellman and associates, and was rented most of the time. It was in disrepair when it was purchased and restored by Edwin Motsinger in 1919. In 1948 it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. William P. Nesbit, in 1960 to Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Stevens, and in 1969 to S.V. Hunsaker, Jr. Left vacant and vandalized, the house was slated for destruction in 1971 when a student march for history brought the attention of the community to its plight. The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors purchased the property in October 1971, and the Casa de Rancho Cucamonga Historical Society was formed in 1972. Restoration and preservation are ongoing. An annual Christmas open house brings in hundreds of visitors whose donations help preserve the site.
SAN GORGONIO PASS

ROUTE BETWEEN TWO STATES

Indians of California and Arizona used the route through San Gorgonio Pass as part of their trail system between 900 and 1900 A.D. Among the tribes involved were Cocomaricopa, Chemehuevi, Halchidhoma, Desert, Mountain and Pass Cahuilla, Kariingayam, Kamia, Tongva, Ajahum and probably others whose designations have been lost.

Spanish activity probably began in the Pass as early as the 1780's. It was possibly named on the Feast of San Gorgonio Day, September 10. While vigorous Spanish missionary activity centered in San Bernardino Valley, beginning in 1810, Spanish military operations involved the Pass from then until the 1820's because of extensive raiding through the Pass by Indians from the desert regions.

Rancho San Gorgonio, a cattle ranch for San Gabriel Mission, was established prior to 1823. It included most of the Pass with headquarters at the north edge of Banning below Water Canyon and near an Indian village.

Mexican miners apparently made use of the Pass to reach their various prospects near Ibongro Valley and as far east as Chuckawalla.

It is quite possible that at least a few immigrant trains used a trail from Yuma Crossing through the Pass in the 1850's and 60's.

WHAT SAYETH THE BRETHREN?

IS THE DUTCHMAN LOST?
OR WAS HE DRUNK?

Once more, Billy Holcomb Chapter, ECV finds itself in the center of a great historical debate! Did Jacob Waltz, the Lost Dutchman, journey from Los Angeles to his mine in Arizona along the present path of Interstate 10?

Sims Ely in The Lost Dutchman Mine says no. Much of his material was gathered directly from people who knew the Dutchman personally. Jacob Weiser, his partner, describes their experiences leading to the location of the mine: "When the war (Civil) broke out we went to New Orleans and joined the Confederate Army together... When the war was over (1865) we went by boat from New Orleans to Panama and then to San Francisco... Afterwards we went to Mexico on a boat..." We are then told that they wandered on to Arespe and the Peralta's from whom they obtained the information on the mine.

All of this contrasts negatively with the thoroughly researched study of Curt Gentry in his
The Killer Mountains, which relates the search by Glenn Magill, the private detective who found the mine. Magill found an April, 1864 Arizona census which listed Jacob Waltz, age 54, born in Germany and resident of Arizona for two years. He also found that Waltz was naturalized in Los Angeles in the First District Court on July 19, 1861.

Gentry's documentation is consistent with the known facts of the time. If Waltz was naturalized in Los Angeles in 1861, it is highly reasonable that he would react to the highly publicized mining discoveries on the Colorado River and Arizona by Sonorans, Pauline Weaver and William Bradshaw in early 1862. In that year there was only one way into Arizona from California—the Bradshaw Trail through San Gorgonio Pass. The San Diego-Yuma route was blocked by Confederate activity. The San Bernardino-Mohave route was not active. Waltz had been in Arizona two years in 1864, hence he came in 1862.

The documented research of Gentry is reasonable and would support the use of the San Gorgonio Pass and the Bradshaw route by Waltz. However, Ely's rendition of the Waltz memoirs, while very reasonable, does not support it.

Because of this conflict of evidence, the Historical Commission found it risky to endorse a plaque specifically stating that Waltz came through the Banning Pass.

The question before us is why Ely's statements vary so much from the documentation of Gentry. A great deal of painstaking research on the part of all loyal Vituscans is necessary to resolve this problem.

GET TO WORK, SO WE CAN PUT UP A PLAQUE.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Important Editor's Note

Recent information has reached us concerning the fact that Waltz was actually a CLAMPER! If true, the mystery is solved.

1. Any good Clamper would travel from Mexico to Arizona by way of Los Angeles.

2. All Clampers are strong on Booze and weak on Geography.

3. Even at age 54 a Clamper would be willing and able to fight (In a Civil War or in a bar!)
Billy Holcomb Chapter
E C U
Fall Clampout

Romero Pass
Bradshaw - Grant Pass
Oct. 27-28-29
Esk Mountain Area

1. Dry Camp—Bring your own liquids
2. Humbug's Buyin' Friday nite
3. Catered Chow Sat. Nite & Sunday A.M.
4. You Supplies Your Chow in-between
5. No shootin' Irons or Fireworks?
6. Plenty of 4-wheel Drivin' room
This here is the map for Oct. 2.
Try and not miss the dam road. The reason it's so far out is to separate the men from the women. It just worked out this way.
When you get to where their aunt Nothing you've there.
Follow the big bad sign (if we get there out in time) or follow your nose (Sam's finger).

Sam says, "CYOA and I'll buy you a Nile!"

Rattlesnakes is not so bad they don't eat much. They got small mouths and we got lots of snake bite medicine.
This here is the map for Oct. 20.

Try and not miss the dam road. The reason it's so far apart to separate the men from the women. It just worked out this way.

When you get to where they want nothing you're there. Follow the big red signs (if we get them out in time) or follow your nose (sans finger).

God Sam says, "CYOA and I'll buy Friday night!"

Rattle snakes is not to bad. They don't fit much. They got small mouths and we got lots of snake bite medicine."
September 5, 1972

Hi ther Clamper,

I's writen this hur letteX to let you know that youse is invited to a Clamp out of October 28 and 29. Come on Friday and I will make sur that I buys the drinks. This will be about the only time I ever Spring for anything so I think that you had better get your ------ together and come on out. 

$15 - A BARG'N!

The cost of this here trek is $25 worth of gold. Remesber you get the usual for yourz money. It's got a special celebration planned for the PBC's so you don't want to miss that ther ritual. If'n you do not sent your money when I ask for it Next month it goin to cost you five more at the gate. I goin to write you in October if I can fin' my scribble stick. At that ther time I will let you know the details to this her event. I'll also ask for yourin money do try to save your bucks cause this here clamp out is goin to be a winner.

Uncle Ted promises to have a few lousy jokes and Billy D has done promised a firey performance inside the fire wing. I know that you can't afford to miss this here operation cause if in you do will sit around the camp fire and talk about you till we die.

So marx brother bring your dust, bottle and whatever do the clamp out. I'll send you adi full details latter. Smâle remember; Que Credo Absurdum and all that neat stuff.

I'll be talkin to you so keep you --- low and stay ing gear.
Jack Greshem says the Air Force ain't got no home.

---

Satisfactory,

Ted Sam Blenner

Bring him YOUR badges! E. R. Ray Jr.
Prospectors, searching the area near Randsburg, uncovered what they called “white iron,” a scheelite ore from which tungsten is made. World War I caused a boom and Atolia came into existence. Taking its name from a combination of Atkins and DeGolia, two pioneer operators, the town boasted 4,000 employees in the mines.

During searches for a red paint pigment at Red Mountain, Jack Nosser and Hamp Williams discovered a promising outcropping of ruby silver. The Kelly mine started operations in 1919, and is estimated to have produced $27,000,000 in silver. Silver King, Silver Glance, Santa Fe, Big Four and other mines shared in the production of one of the state’s richest and largest silver lodes.

The settlements of Osdick, Hampton and In City sprang up close to the Big Kelly. At Osdick, named after Pete Osdick, pioneer mining operator, a post office was established in 1922. Daddy Shaw, a caretaker nearby, put up a sign: “Always In.” Another man, who was always out prospecting, put up a sign: “Seldom In.” Local residents began calling the town “In City,” but the bigger mining interests began calling the town “Red Mountain.”

On Saturday nights, mine workers were anxious for fun, whiskey and girls. Most of the action was to be found at the Owl Saloon, the Pacific or Little Eva’s place. In later years, there was the Silver Dollar.

The Owl was an enterprising establishment which could boast that its bartender was the brother of singer Lawrence Tibbett. However, the most unique of all the businesses was Little Eva’s.

Just off the barroom, Eva maintained a beautiful library – the only one for miles. Many of the boys from the American Potash and Chemical Co. plant at Trona came to her place because of it. (Or at least they claim!)

Little Eva, Red Mountain Hattie and others operated freely during prohibition, despite frequent raids from distant San Bernardino, bringing us to the purpose of this Clampout.

A plaque will be erected before the Owl Hotel on Sunday, May 20, 1973, commemorating Hattie, Eva and the other girls of the line.

A CLAMPTOAST:
To Hattie, Little Eva, and all the girls of the line. While the men mined silver, THEY dug for GOLD.

WHAT SAYETH THE BRETHREN?
SATISFACTORY!
The HUMBUG will spring for BOOZE again on FRIDAY night. SUNDAY we will duly initiate all PBCs. There will be a CAMPFIRE and HISTORICAL FILMS will be shown.

For those less inclined to INDOOR SPORTS, this area is rich in historical and geological interest. Being your cameras and roam through the nearby towns of Randsburg and Johannesburg, or ride your trail bike over the many interesting roads.

WARNING: Red Mountain may look like a ghost town, but it is not. DO NOT COLLECT ANY SOUVENIERS FROM THE YARDS.

HELP! Humbug says to bring firewood for the CAMPFIRE.

Nestled in the heart of the historic mining district of California’s beautiful Mojave Desert, this quaint little town and its tantalizingly delightful resort houses is destined to make a lasting impression upon you.

BILLY HOLCOMB, ECV has leased the beautiful OWL HOTEL for all interested CLAMPERS during the weekend of MAY 18 – 20.

There is plenty of water and electricity. Rooms with CRIBS are available, or you may pull your camper right onto the spacious hotel grounds.

DON'T MISS THIS ONE!!

RED MOUNTAIN
HATTIE’S

Visitors to Red Mountain who are looking for a good time and a fine place where they will be treated like a prince will not fail to call on Madame Hattie, who has the best establishment in town. An introduction is scarcely necessary, except to those who are making their initial visit. To those we recommend a visit to the palace of this madame. She has ten beautiful young ladies to assist her and you can believe it when we say that a royal time awaits you.

EVERYTHING SATISFACTORY

CLAMPERS taken in . . .

and Done For!!

(Ed. Note)

WIDOWS:
Hattie and all others went out of business over 20 years ago.
WHAT SAY YE BRETHREN???

Is your sign "UP"

VISIT

"ROSIE'S WICKIUP"

Brother Clamper, truly mortal

Deposit this at Rosie's portal
Frat Ryan
E. C. V.
IMPORTANT NOTICE **HEAR THIS

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

Yer ole Humbug of Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus
has done it again! The entire facilities of the famous
OWL HOTEL in the charming ghost town community of
RED MOUNTAIN, Calif.

have been reserved. Save May 18-20, 1973 for this great
and important meet!

Almost everyone's gone from the Owl Hotel:
Where the action was!

But our CLAMPOUT WILL BE DEDICATED
To Hattie, Litty Eva, Sweet Sue,
And the girls of the line,
While the men mined silver,
They dug for GOLD.

Lots of other surprises, and the usual good company; so save the date:

MAY 18-20, 1973
Ron Miller
1359 W. La Dene Dr.
Ontario, Ca. 91762
IMPORTANT NOTICE

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

The Humbug of Billy Holcomb Chapter of E CLAMPUS VITUS has done it again! The entire facilities of the famous OWL HOTEL in the charming community of RED MOUNTAIN, California have been reserved. SAVE the weekend of MAY 18-20 for this important meeting.

Let me know when you get this. Ted 621-3520
Hotel Dedicated

In ceremonies on May 20, 1973, members of Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus installed a plaque at the front of the Owl hotel, Red Mountain, calling attention to the part that the building had in the history of this section of San Bernardino County in the 1920s. Burr Beldon, Grand Patriarch of the Holcomb chapter, made the installation speech. Mr. Beldon was once an editor of the San Bernardino Sun and has written much about the desert area. About 44 members of the chapter arrived Saturday afternoon, held a barbecue, and spent the night in the hotel.

The hotel was built in 1922 by C. H. "Slim" Riffle, from lumber taken from the prize-fight arena that then (Continued on page 3)

Garlock Ghost Town

In approaching the Rand area from the west, if one leaves the Red Rock-Randsburg road before it crosses the Southern Pacific railroad, and thence, on the asphaltum strip, continues for a mile eastward, he must come to Garlock, its crumbling rock and adobe walls, its pinkish mill tailings, its lone arrastre, its wooden shacks, dilapidated and embrowned by sun and wind, its few buildings of a later day, all scattered a- (Continued on p. 2)
Ghost Town (continued)

among the sage and greasewood, on the foothills of the El Paso mountains.

Garlock, where once six stamp mills pulverized gold ore from the Yellow Aster, at Randsburg, and from other mines in the area, had at its peak but a short life. For several years, it had been a watering place for the horse and wagon traffic. In the early 1890s, activity in the placers in Red Rock, Goler, and other canyons made a bustling town of 800 persons, with hotels, livery stable, doctors, and school. The stage coach from Mojave changed teams there before beginning the long haul up the hill to Randsburg. But the Yellow Aster made other arrangements for milling its ore and activity in the other mines declined. The last family left in 1903. Garlock's ephemeral glory was ended.

In 1911, Southern Pacific built a rail line from Mojave to Keeler, and a brief revival ensued from a need for food and lodging for the construction crew. Again, in 1930, when the depression forced men to seek work beyond the cities, some came and eked out a living from the placers, and Garlock stirred for a moment. But Garlock of old had retired beyond awakening.

In these days, two residents persist. But for them, Garlock be a ghost town, indeed, yielding to quiet and unbroken faith with the past.

Water for Sale. See RCCWD

The pump installed in the Prather well for the water district was rated by the engineers at 100 gallons per minute. Although actual delivery has been about 130 gallons per minute, for the purpose in the following analysis the computations are based on the rating.

At 100 gpm, the pump can deliver to the storage tanks 144,000 gallons in a 24-hour period. That amounts to 4,320,000 gallons a month. Usage in the past year has averaged about 300,000 gallons a month. These figures show that the pump operating for one month can deliver enough water for 14 months at the present usage rate.

The water district is now servicing 270 meters. With capacity 14 times usage, the district could service 3,780 meters. At two and one half persons to a meter, the district could furnish water to about 9,000 users. The above delineates a reversal from the Rand's position two months ago, when the water supply was less than demand, and indicates an unusual situation. During these days, when communities are reporting shortages in water, the local district finds itself with a supply exceeding usage by 14 times.

Refuse (continued)

Mountain that was used for a dump was closed. Since then, Red Mountain had been using the Kern county open pit, between Johannesburg and Randsburg. But when the pit was closed and disposal bins installed about two weeks ago, Red Mountain was foreclosed from further using Kern county facilities. In view of the fact that the office of Rand water district was in San Bernardino county, Floyd Graham, general manager, wrote to Kern county authorities on the matter, and concerned citizens began an investigation, all of which ended in a proposal that San Ber-

Bill Proposes Relief for Special Districts

State Senator Walter W. Stiern early this year introduced SB 299 which is intended to postpone for special service districts the tax rate ceilings imposed by Property Tax Relief Act of 1972. Under the act, counties and cities are prohibited from setting property tax rates higher than they have been for the past two years without a vote by the people. The effect was debilitating to districts which in the past two years had low tax rates or no tax rates. SB 299, if enacted into law, shall delay for one year the tax rate ceiling imposed by the 1972 act. Legislators did not anticipate the difficulties that some special districts might encounter in estimating their needs for taxes. San Bernardino county made an arrangement under which it be permitted to use Kern county's refuse disposal bins, with San Bernardino paying its share of the cost with taxes collected from Red Mountain residents. Mrs. Cross expected that the counties' representatives should reach an agreement on the proposal.
School Trustees Face Personnel Problems
An insinuation by Mrs. Butterfield that the PTA was some how involved in missing detention lists from the community building school records was denied at the Rand school trustees' meeting on May 9 by Mrs. Mary Ann Jones, who stated that she hoped to confront Mrs. Butterfield on the matter. Mrs. Butterfield is the teacher for the 5th Weight Watchers not-so-anonymous are invited to attend weekly Friday morning meetings of T. O. P. S. (Take Off Pounds Sensibly), a nationally known weight control organization.

Led by Mary Jane Shepherd, of Randsburg, the group meets for two hours at 9 a.m. each Friday in the community building, Johannesburg. During the sessions, discussions and talks on diet are held, weekly check-ups on weight are given, and plenty of encouragement provided.

Johannesburg Foursquare Community Church
Sunday School . . 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship . 11:00 a.m.
Evening Worship . 7:00 p.m.

ST. BARBARA CATHOLIC CHURCH
Randsburg
Father George, Minister
Services 5 p.m. Saturday

Subscribe to the RAND NEWS
& MINER - $3.00

Rand News: 20¢ a line for first insertion; 15¢ a line for each additional insertion. Cash must accompany order.

ASSAYS
BC Laboratories, Bakersfield

MINES EXPLORATION
Reggie Comer was made general manager of Mines Exploration, Inc., Atolia, last week. Comer, a mining engineer, has spent much time in the mining industry in Nevada.

Hotel (continued)
stood across the highway from the hotel site.

E Clampus Vitus, an organization that originated in the Gold Rush days for the purpose of assisting widows and orphans of miners, now preserves historical sites by erecting plaques and other markers. The Holcomb chapter embraces San Bernardino, Riverside, and east Los Angeles counties.

Red Mountain has had from time to time other names: Osick, after Pete Osdick, a promoter in the early days, and Sin City. During prohibition days, the town was wide open, with liquor and girls, in defiance of the law. After a long period of quiet, the hammer and the paint brush are signifying a revival.

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Classified Advertising Rates: 20¢ a line for first insertion; 15¢ a line for each additional insertion. Cash must accompany order.

ASSAYS
BC Laboratories, Bakersfield
Recent visitors to the Rand area were Mr. and Mrs. Art Carthew, of Yucaipa, and Mr. and Mrs. William Holcomb, of Brea.

Curtis and Elizabeth Howard spent a few days in Las Vegas last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cross went to see the Ice Capades Friday evening, May 11, in Los Angeles, at the Sports Arena, where they had reserved rink-side seats. The Crosses reported that the Capades were very beautiful.

PTA BAKE SALE
In sore need for funds for projects for the children, Rand PTA will hold a bake sale at 9 a.m., Saturday, May 26 at the picnic area in Randsburg. All ladies are requested to bring baked goods and leaven the PTA pot.

PTA Cook Book
"Recipes That Work", a cook book published by the Rand PTA, is now for sale by Mrs. John Turner, Jr., and members of the PTA. The price is $1.50 the copy. The book is good for a gift at Christmas and other times. Get a copy now.


STATE CAPITOL NEWS
Assemblyman Ray Gonzales, (D-Bakersfield) has opened a field office at 239 Ridgecrest Blvd., Ridgecrest. Paul Colter is the field representative.
UTOPIA Comes at last

Heart-o-the-Hills

A son of a millionaire clothing manufacturer, Murray Schloss didn't drink or carouse. Obviously, he was not a GLAMPER. The reason for his inclusion in the Inigmatical Book of Vitus is the fact that he tried to establish a Utopian society for the survivors of a world cataclysm. Obviously, he foresaw the Fall, 1973 Trek of the Billy Holcomb Chapter, EGV.

Schloss had inherited money from his father, but his philosophy was that no one should be poor or too rich. In New York, he was called the millionaire socialist because of his speeches among the poor. He later expounded his notions of social reform in Los Angeles.

Schloss said he received messages from the "Masters." They directed him to build the "Temple of the Dawn" on his Temecula property.

The nucleus of this area is the 2500 acres which was willed to the State by Murray Schloss with the proviso that it become public domain.

Before the property went to the State, however, a board of ten persons was to act as trustees to administer the estate for charitable purposes.

Schloss had attempted in the early 1920's to start a new civilization in Temecula Canyon, believing that a cataclysm--an earthquake or a war--would destroy the world.

After purchasing the Temecula property, which he called "Heart-of-the-Hills," he and a few friends came to live in the old ranch house and practiced living off the land. They took little with them--neither dishes or utensils -- since their goal was to sustain themselves in a primitive Utopian fashion. It has been said that, at one time, the Schloss group dug a hole and buried a number of valuable items to have after the cataclysm.

Murray Schloss died in 1927, and the will stated that the property could not be sold, mortgaged or released. Disputes arose among the ten trustees, whereupon the State Attorney General filed a suit claiming the entire property must revert to the State of California, according to the terms of the will, since it had not been used for charitable purposes for the past 20 years. Heart-of-the-Hills will soon become a state park, ranking in primitive beauty and grandeur with any area in California.

The purpose of the Fall, 1973 Trek of the Billy Holcomb Chapter, EGV is to dedicate a plaque on the site. The plaque reads:

HEART-O-THE-HILLS
Here, before his death in 1927, Murray Schloss collected 2500 acres for a Utopian community.
Billy Holcomb Chapter, EGV 1973

WHAT SAYETH THE BRETHREN?
SATISFACTORY!
Billy Holcomb Chapter, E.C.V.

Trek To UTOPIA

Octobre 19 - 20 - 21 1973

Dedicating the "Heart of The Hills"
Located in Temecula Canyon

Git yer P. B. C.s reddy
no increase in prices

MARK YER CALENDAR NOW
more noos later, contact fellow Clamperers, ask them
if they have receeed this notiss
We gotta keep our mailing list in shape
E.O.V.
BULLATIN

This is a good time for a mid-winter get together

Thursday, February 14, 1974

Bring yer Widder to a Valentine Party, 7:30, no host slippery gulch

Chow will be ready at 8:00

We found a cave to crawl into, a Smugglers Cave, lots of good eats and firewater. Also a rumor to tell of E.O.V. History and a widder was to shoot off his mouth about the romance of our area. He'll tell of the past history of the

MOUNTAINS AND THE DESERT

We may take time to figger out our next task, considering the energy crisis.

The Widders kin figger out their own activities for the feature, separate, of course. The this party is informal, costumes are optional.

The "hole" is off Highway 510 on Waterman, Hilton's San Bernardino diggins, across from the hotel lobby. It will cost $6.00 per plate. Reservations must be in by February 11, send the gold dust to Mike in the enclosed envelope with the reservation ticket on the bottom.

What Sayeth the Brethren???

Ron Miller, M.O.I.
John Sugar, G.I.N.
WHEREAS: It is Spring and the little birds and bees and other beasts are making the desert festive, and

WHEREAS: The Clampers, Frolicking Friars and Vltuscans of Billy Holcomb Chapter, E C V have called for an assembly within the hallowed walls of the Hall of Comparative Ovations, and

WHEREAS: The Humbug needs a drink and wants to celebrate, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Hewgag will call the Bretheren together at New Dale, a mining camp of some note.

The Spring Clamptreck will be held on dry ground in a desert area with no fuel (for fires). Bring plenty of water and wood for the campfire. There are great trails for jeeping and hiking, and we will be on the edge of Joshua Tree National Monument for those who like to wander. Just observe Park Rules when visiting that spot. We aint anxious to bail you out of the Federal Pokey!

The Graybeards say we got a reputation to protect. Good Clampers do not harrass guest speakers, local residents or other living things. Keep your hands off Indians and each other. The Damfool Doorkeeper will escort violators to the gate.

The glad cries of PBCs as they partake of the wisdom of their mentor, the Damfool Doorkeeper, will echo through the hills. ALL PBCs ARE TO REPORT TO THE GRAND NOBLE RECORDER at the Clampheadquarters upon their arrival at the Clampsite. By noon on Saturday, May 4, they shall report to the Damfool Doorkeeper in a sober and CONTEMPLATIVE condition. Those who fail in this duty shall suffer for it.

WHAT SAYETH THE BRETHREN?

G.N.R. John Sugar

N.G.H. Ron Miller

Caritas por Viudas y Huérfanos
NEW DALE AREA
In the Pinto Mountains, near Pinto Basin
follow the signs past 29 Palms, about 20 miles

Clampsite is about 110 miles from San Bernardino, less than a tank-full. However, gas will be available from Clamperer Floyd Shaw by reservation only - call or write him (send money $5.00 deposit - refundable if gas is not used). 1515 Aldersgate, La Verne, Calif. 91750 or call 583-2474.

Things to remember:
1. Humbug provides firewater Friday Nite
2. You get fed on Saturday nite and Sunday morning
3. All other time you bring chow
4. Bring firewood, dry camp so bring water, etc.
5. No shooting irons or firecrackers
6. It's Jeep and Buggy country, many mines in the area
7. We NEED P.B.C.'s - use enclosed form for your sucker
8. If drinks make you nasty - be careful, Camp Captain acts as bouncer.
9. Trash bags will be provided, let's keep the camp clean.

Return this portion with your dough

1. I got a P.B.C. at the low rate of $25.00
2. I got Widder trouble, here's $2.00 keep me on the list
3. Here's $1.50 for patch, price goes up at the trek
4. Here's $15.00 for my grub and keepsake
5. Here's $1.00 for the Widder's mite.
6. Here's $2.50 fer Widder's Patch fer your Widder
7. HERE'S MY GRAND TOTAL OF ITEMS 1-6

Name______________________________
Address_____________________________ Zip code____________
Phone number__________________________
In honor of a stalwart predecessor of our Hobie Clan, a Jackass prospector, who tramped the Hills and the Desert until he arrived at Corn Springs. Gus Lederer established himself, and his burro companion, in this pleasant spot, planted gardens, and other 'seed'. He supplied the local camps with the fruits of the soil, then he built a mill, which he operated until 1920. Of course there will be further disclosures of the life and times of Gus the Mayor of Corn Springs, when we gather around the campfire on Sattiday nite after chow from our Chuckwagon.

Those fortunate enough to arrive Friday nite will be able to partake of the beverages supplied by N.G.H. Pappy Calvert.

Mines are within hiking distance, tho this is a B.L.M. public camp, we hope to have it exclusively. This is rockhound country, bring yer pickhammer and knock off a piece of rock.

What sayeth the Brethren?
N.G.H. Pappy Calvert

Satisfactory

And so recorded
J.L. Sugar, G.N.R.
BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER
E CLAMPUS VITUS

CLAUSPROCLAMATION

Fall Trek, October 4-5-6, 1974
Corn Springs, Riverside County

Things to Remember

1. Humbug provides Firewater Friday Nite
2. You get fed on Saturday night and Sunday morning
3. All other times you bring chow (& liquids) water provided ???
4. No shooting irons or fireworks
5. Restricted area: O.C.L.s remain on trails and roads
6. We need P.B.C.s — use enclosed form for your sucker, by the way, sponsor is responsible for P.B.C.'s behavior he must be sober prior to initiation or no initiation
7. We will be in or near a public camp with toilets, bring wood
8. P.B.C.s report upon arrival to O.H.R. at the "City Hall" they will be assigned to K.P., etc. as they report!!

Return this portion with yer dough

1. I gotta P.B.C. at the low rate of $25.00
2. I got widder trouble, here's $3 keep me on the list
3. Here's $1.50 fer a patch
4. Here's $15.00 fer my grub.
5. Here's my grand total of above items

Clampname______________________________________
Address __________________________________________
________________________________________ Zip code__________
phone number______________________________

Caritas por Viudas y Huérfanos
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

TO ENABLE YOU TO ENJOY YOUR CAMPGROUND MORE THOROUGHLY, AND TO INSURE THAT AFTER YOU LEAVE IT, IT MAY STILL BE ENJOYED BY OTHERS, WE ASK THAT YOU:

- OBSERVE THE POSTED CAMPGROUND RULES.
- BUILD FIRES ONLY IN THE STOVES OR FIRE RINGS.
- BE SURE YOUR FIRE IS OUT WHEN YOU LEAVE.
- RESPECT THE FACILITIES YOU USE AND LEAVE THEM AS YOU WOULD LIKE TO FIND THEM.
- DON'T WASTE WATER AT THE CAMPGROUND; LEAVE SOME FOR THE NEXT PERSON.
- USE WASTE CONTAINERS; DON'T LITTER.
- WHEN YOU LEAVE CAMP, TAKE PLENTY OF WATER WITH YOU.
- DO NOT RIDE MOTORCYCLES, MINIBIKES OR TRAILBIKES IN CAMP.
- IF YOU'RE COLLECTING, TAKE ONLY WHAT YOU CAN USE. BE A TRUE ROCKHOUND NOT A ROCK HOG.
- DO NOT DEFACE, DESTROY OR REMOVE ARTIFACTS OR RELICS. THEY ARE PROTECTED BY LAW.
- REPORT ANY UNSAFE OR UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION, ANY OBSERVED ACTS OF VANDALISM OR MISUSE OF FACILITIES TO:

DISTRICT MANAGER
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
P.O. BOX 723
1414 UNIVERSITY AVE.
RIVERSIDE, CA 92502


AS THE NATION’S PRINCIPAL CONSERVATION AGENCY, THE DEPARTMENT BEARS A SPECIAL OBLIGATION TO ASSURE THAT EXPENDABLE RESOURCES ARE CONSERVED, THAT RENEWABLE RESOURCES ARE MANAGED TO PRODUCE OPTIMUM BENEFITS, AND THAT ALL RESOURCES CONTRIBUTE THEIR FULL MEASURE TO THE PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES – NOW AND IN THE FUTURE.
THE COLORADO DESERT IS A LAND OF VARIOUS BEAUTIES. SAND DUNES, RUGGED MOUNTAINS, BROAD VALLEYS, DRY WASHES, BROWN HILLS, AND GREEN FARMLANDS ALL ADD THEIR PERSONALITIES TO THE DESERT'S CHARACTER. THIS IS A LAND ALMOST ENDLESS IN OPPORTUNITY FOR RECREATION, AND IT ATTRACTS THOUSANDS OF VISITORS ANNUALLY.

WINTER MONTHS, FROM NOVEMBER TO APRIL, ARE ESPECIALLY DELIGHTFUL, WITH TEMPERATURES RANGE FROM DAYTIME HIGHS OF 70°-90°, TO FIGURES IN THE CHILLY 30°-40° AT NIGHT. DAYTIME TEMPERATURES DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS ARE WELL OVER 100°, AND HAVE REACHED 125°.

PEOPLE COME HERE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, TO HIKE, RIDE BIKES, TO GO "JEEPIN" OR JUST TO LAZE IN THE SHADE OF A PALO VERDE, IRONWOOD OR PALM TREE. THERE IS SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE — WILDLIFE TO BE FOUND IN THE AREA INCLUDES DESERT BIGHORN, DESERT MULE DEER, GAMBEL'S QUAIL, BADGER, COYOTE, ROADRUNNER, AND OF COURSE, THE DESERT TORTOISE, CHUCKWALLA LIZARD AND 13 VARIETIES OF RATTLE SNAKE. IN EARLY SPRING THE WILDFLOWER DISPLAY, INCLUDING MANY VARIETIES OF CACTUS, THE BEAUTIFUL, SLENDER OCOTILLO, AND COUNTLESS SHORT-LIVED GROUND PLANTS EXHIBITS EVERY COLOR OF THE RAINBOW. THIS ALONE IS WORTH THE TRIP. THE AREA HAS LONG BEEN A FAVORITE OF ROCKHOUNDS, AND IS A PRIME SOURCE OF MANY MATERIALS FOR THAT HOBBY.

VISITORS TO THE EAST CENTRAL PORTION OF THIS AREA OF THE CALIFORNIA DESERT WILL FIND THREE SIMPLE, ATTRACTIVE CAMPGROUNDS TO MAKE THEIR STAY MORE ENJOYABLE. THEY ARE CONVENIENTLY LOCATED, EASILY ACCESSIBLE, AND THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR THEIR USE. DETAILS ON EACH OF THEM APPEAR FURTHER ON.

ONE OF THE ANOMALIES OF THE DESERT IS THE OCCURRENCE OF THE BEAUTIFUL WASHINGTON FAN PALM OASES IN THE MOST UNLIKELY PLACES. ONE SUCH IS AT CORN SPRING, LOCATED ABOUT 6 MILES SOUTHEAST OF DESERT CENTER, OFF INTERSTATE 10 HIGHWAY.

HERE, AS THE NAME IMPLIES, THERE WAS ONCE A FLOWING SPRING. IT NO LONGER FLOWS, BUT THE WATER IS CLOSE TO THE SURFACE, AND THERE IS A STAND OF ABOUT 30 OLD PALMS. THE WASHINGTON FAN PALM (WASHINGTONIA FILLIFERA) IS THE ONLY PALM TREE NATIVE TO CALIFORNIA. THERE ARE NUMEROUS SMALL GROVES OF THESE TREES AT VARIOUS SPOTS IN THE DESERT. THE GROVE AT CORN SPRING IS TYPICAL AND A GREAT DEAL MORE EASILY REACHED THAN MOST.

SET IN A SCENIC CANYON SURROUNDED BY RUGGED MOUNTAINS, CORN SPRING IS A PEACEFUL SPOT FOR PICNICKING OR CAMPING. IT IS A POPULAR SPOT FOR HIKING AND, IN THE PROPER SEASON, WILDFLOWERS ABOUND. NEARBY ARE FINE INDIAN PETROGLYPHS.

CORN SPRING HAS 27 CAMPSITES EQUIPPED WITH STOVES AND TABLES. SIX OF THE SITES HAVE SUN SHADES OVER THE TABLES. TREES SHADE MOST OF THE OTHERS. THERE IS A DOUBLE VAULT TOILET AT THE CAMPGROUND. DRINKING WATER IS PUMPED FROM A WELL DRILLED NEAR THE OLD SPRING SITE AND STORED IN AN UNDERGROUND TANK FOR CAMP USE.

CAMPING LIMIT IS 14 DAYS.


THE WELL WAS DUG IN 1907, BUT IS NO LONGER IN USE. THE QUALITY AND PURITY OF THE WATER ARE UNKNOWN. DON'T DRINK IT!

THIS CAMPGROUND HAS 18 CAMPSITES, 5 WITH SHELTERS, AND TWO DOUBLE TOILETS.

COON HOLLOW, LOCATED 3 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF WILEY WELL, IS IN THE SAME TYPE OF DESERT WASH AREA WITH IRONWOOD AND PALO VERDE TREES. IT HAS 29 CAMPSITES, 7 WITH SHELTERS, AND 3 DOUBLE TOILETS. BOTH CAMPS HAVE UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS FROM WHICH DRINKING WATER IS PUMPED.

THERE IS A 14-DAY LIMIT ON CAMPING.
THE CAMPGROUNDS IN THIS AREA ARE EASILY ACCESSIBLE FROM HIGHWAY INTERSTATE 10. THE TURNOFF TO CORN SPRING IS 9 MILES EAST OF THE INTERCHANGE AT DESERT CENTER, AND 34 MILES WEST OF BLYTHE.

THE WILEY WELL ROAD, LEADING TO WILEY WELL AND COON HOLLOW CAMPGROUNDS, IS 14 MILES WEST OF BLYTHE, 29 MILES EAST OF DESERT CENTER.

THE DESERT ROADS TO THE CAMPGROUNDS ARE PASSABLE BY SEDAN MOST OF THE YEAR, BUT MAY BECOME DIFFICULT AFTER RAIN. CONDITION OF OTHER ROADS IS OFTEN UNPREDICTABLE, AND UNLESS YOU ARE AN EXPERIENCED DESERT TRAVELER, LOCAL INQUIRY SHOULD BE MADE BEFORE ATTEMPTING A TRIP OVER UNKNOWN ROADS. IN ANY CASE, A SHOVEL, EXTRA GAS AND WATER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT ARE ADVISABLE. IF YOU ARE STRANDED, DON'T WANDER OFF AND LEAVE YOUR CAR, ESPECIALLY IN HOT WEATHER. IF YOU DECIDE TO GO INTO THE BACK COUNTRY, TELL SOMEONE WHERE YOU'RE GOING, AND WHEN YOU EXPECT TO RETURN.

AFTER RAIN, CONDITION OF OTHER ROADS IS OFTEN UNPREDICTABLE, AND UNLESS YOU ARE AN EXPERIENCED DESERT TRAVELER, LOCAL INQUIRY SHOULD BE MADE BEFORE ATTEMPTING A TRIP OVER UNKNOWN ROADS. IN ANY CASE, A SHOVEL, EXTRA GAS AND WATER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT ARE ADVISABLE. IF YOU ARE STRANDED, DON'T WANDER OFF AND LEAVE YOUR CAR, ESPECIALLY IN HOT WEATHER. IF YOU DECIDE TO GO INTO THE BACK COUNTRY, TELL SOMEONE WHERE YOU'RE GOING, AND WHEN YOU EXPECT TO RETURN.
Oh Brother!!

The last wingding at Red Mountain was such a success that it calls for an encore. We could not reserve the hotel, so—bring yer tag, yer boose, yer blanket, leave yer weapons and widders to home, cum up Friday nite, may 2nd to get oiled up fer the Clampblast on Sattiday and Sunday.

The Greybeards are promising plenty of entertainment, also, sum edication about the area.

Ther is space behind the Silver Dollar Saloon ter park yer rig, sum won will direct you ifen you make it ther.

P. B. C.'s must report to the Grand Noble? Recorder at the "City Hall" in a sober condition to be assigned dooties, howsoever, initiation will be on Sunday A.M. following breakfast and cleanup, then dedication of the plak fellered by instulashun of new offissers. By that time yu shud be sober enuf to drive home.

Ifen yer intersted in takin part in Chapter activities between Clampouts, Talk to V.NGH Gabe Lopes, he'll need sum help in next years program. Our Chapter is a democratic?? organization, wee want to plees the members, there will be a seggestin box at the "Sh Hall"

Oh yes! hear after regerly established dates fer Clampouts will be the fust weekend in May and the secun weekend in October, sooo plan a head, get yer P.B.C.'s redy. We expek ter have a widder partee or mabe a picnic in the summer???

What Sayeth the Bretheren

Whiskey Pappy Calvert Noble Gran Humbug

Satisfactory

and so recorde

J.L. Sagar, Br.

Caritas por Viudas y Huerfinos
Prospectors, searching the area near Randsburg, uncovered what they called “white iron,” a scheelite ore from which tungsten is made. World War I caused a boom and Atolia came into existence. Taking its name from a combination of Atkins and DeGolia, two pioneer operators, the town boasted 4,000 employees in the mines.

During searches for a red paint pigment at Red Mountain, Jack Nosser and Hamp Williams discovered a promising outcropping of ruby silver. The Kelly mine started operations in 1919, and is estimated to have produced $27,000,000 in silver. Silver King, Silver Glance, Santa Fe, Big Four and other mines shared in the production of one of the state’s richest and largest silver lodes.

The settlements of Osdick, Hampton and In City sprung up close to the Big Kelly. At Osdick, named after Pete Osdick, pioneer mining operator, a post office was established in 1922. Daddy Shaw, a caretaker nearby, put up a sign: “Always In.” Another man, who was always out prospecting, put up a sign: “Seldom In.” Local residents began calling the town “In City,” but the bigger mining interests stepped in and all of the little communities were eventually merged under the name of “Red Mountain.”

The HUMBUG will spring for BOOZE again on FRIDAY night. SUNDAY we will duly initiate all PBCs. There will be a CAMPFIRE and HISTORICAL FILMS will be shown.

For those less inclined to INDOOR SPORTS, this area is rich in historical and geological interest. Being your cameras and roam through the nearby towns of Randsburg and Johannesburg, or ride your trail bike over the many interesting roads.

WARNING: Red Mountain may look like a ghost town, but it is not. DO NOT COLLECT ANY SOUVENERS FROM THE YARDS.

HELP! Humbug says to bring firewood for the CAMPFIRE.

RED MOUNTAIN is less than 2 hrs. away!
things to remember:

1. Humbug provides firewater Friday Nite
2. You get fed on sattiday nite and Sundae morn
3. All other times you bring chow (& liquids), also firewood
4. No shooting irons or explosives
5. Cam Marshall will keep order and decorum, no P.B.C.'s will be initiated if enebeated.
6. P.B.C.'s report to N.G. Recorder upon arrival for assinment
7. We need P.B.C.'s — use form below for your sponsor, sponsor is responsible for P.B.C.'s behaviour
8. Par yer rig in the area beehind the saloon, a gide will direct you to a good spot

Return this portion with yer dough

1. I gotta P.B.C. at the low rate of $25.00
2. I Got widder trouble, here's $3.00 keep me on the list
3. Here's $1.50 for each patch
4. Here's $15.00 fer my grub.
5. Here's $1.00 to help out with the KMG
6. Here's the grand total of above items $_________

Clampname ____________________________
Address ____________________________ Zip code _________
Phone number __________________________

Caritas por Viudas y Huérfanos
Get Ready for RED MOUNTAIN (encore)
May 3 & 4, 1975 (Friday 2, too)
save these dates on your calendar
Get your P.B.C.s ready

Hall of Comparative Ovations at the Silver Dollar Saloon
Clampproclamation will be mailed soon
Fall Trek will be October 4 & 5, 1975
BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER

E CLAMPUS VITUS

FALL CLAMPOUT

OCTOBER 10-12, 1975

WILEY WELL

By

SAD SAM BLUMNER XNGH
It is assumed by many that the first Spanish explorer to be in this area was Pedro Fages. He explored this area in the year 1772. Much of the route that Fages took was followed by Anza in 1774 and became known as the Anza Trail. Anza, for whom the trail is named, explored the region extensively in the period 1774-1775. The trail wound around the Colorado River area from Tucson to the West Coast. It was used by many Spanish expeditions during the period of 1774-1781. The trail passed near Palo Verde and went through this area to Chuckawalla Springs and then on over the San Gorgonio Pass.

The Anza Trail through the area was not well traveled again until 1821, when the Alcalde of Tucson, in order to send messages to the San Gabriel Mission, had the trail reopened. It was due to the Yuma Indian uprising that it became necessary to close the Anza route. Chief Jose of the Cocomaricopas undertook to reopen the trail. The trail that Jose took crossed the river near the present bridge between Blythe and Ehrenberg. This trail passed close to Wiley Well, through the Chuckawallas and into the desert, finally entering the San Bernardino Valley by way of San Gorgonio Pass. This route at that time was not suitable to horsemen or pack trains.

In 1823, Captain Jose Romero passed through the country to the south of the Well in an attempt to find an alternate route to the Anza Trail. Due to the flooding of the Colorado in that year, Romero had to turn back. Shortly after the flood, a Mexican Army officer named Santiago Arguello chased some Indian horse thieves through this region. The path he followed turned out to be the old Anza Trail. However, instead of going through the San Gorgonio Pass, Arguello came through the pass at a place which is now called Warner Hot Springs.

In 1853, camels from the Middle East were imported to the United States. They made their appearance in the region under the direction of Haj Ali (commonly referred to as Hi Jolly). Hi Jolly attempted to make camels do the work of the horse in the region. However, the American soldiers never got the hang of working with the camels. Thus, Hi Jolly eventually attempted to make his living as a miner. He is remembered by a monument in Quartzite, Arizona.
In 1862, gold was discovered on the east side of the Colorado River near Yuma. W. D. Bradshaw, a promoter, visited the gold fields. Bradshaw developed the route to the south of the Well after returning from the gold fields. The Bradshaw Road became an important freight and stage route. In 1868, the La Paz mail route followed this road as it wound its way to Prescott, Arizona.

In the early 1900's, A. P. Wiley, a storekeeper at Palo Verde, grubstaked many miners who worked this area. Wiley had the Well dug for the benefit of the miners whom he had optimistically helped out. Some of his relatives still live in the community of Palo Verde. Needless to say, Wiley never got rich off this venture.

WHAT SAYETH THE BRETHREN?
SATISFACTORY!

Much of this work is taken from the files of Clampers Patterson and Sugar and from a text by Beattie entitled HERITAGE OF THE VALLEY.
BILL HOLCOMB EGV
FALL CAMPOUT
OCTOBER 10-12, 1975
WILEY WELL

This here Fall Campout is October 10-12, 1975 at Wiley's Well. It is near rock hound country. Coon Hollow and the exciting town of Blythe is only 9 miles further east. Watch for signs to get you there once you leave the road. Long before Wiley dug this well the area was crossed by the old Bradshaw Road. This here place is a pretty spot and Wiley sunk his well here in 1907.

Come to the trek and learn more about the country. Bring your rock-pick. Don't forget we are putting up a market and given out keepsake. Remember no one can leave camp after dinner without permission of the Humbug or Camp Marsahll. See you there. Humbug bys Frieday mixt.

Satisfactory,

P.S. We can spell worth a damn.
BILLY WOLCOMBE-EGV
FALL TREK
AT
WILEY'S WELL

OCTOBER 10-12

Humbbug and Clamp Heatquarters--At the Town Hall

Things to remember:

1. Humbbug provides firewater Friddy Nite.
2. You get fed on Sateday and Sunday Morn., all other times fend for yourself.
3. Bring your own eatin tings cause we got none for ya.
5. No shotin irons or fireshooters.
6. If you don't pay by Oct. 7 it will cost you an extra $3.00 at gate.
8. A fund to assist widders to deceased Clampers, called the Widows Mite has been established. This $1.00 donation will be held until needed and then called for again.
10. See you all there!
TO THE GRAND NOBLE RECORDER:

I hereby petition for membership in the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus. I certify that I have received my novitiate instruction from my sponsor, Clamper__________________________, and hereby solemnly affirm my belief in the Dictum of the Order, "PER CARITATE VIDUARIBUS ORPHANIBUSQUE, SED PRIME VIDUARIBUS," and wholeheartedly, without reservation, agree to render SATISFACTORY SERVICE at all times.

I further agree to present myself at the E.C.V. Hall of Comparative Ovations at such time and place designated by the NOBLE GRAND HUMBUG, guaranteeing that I shall arrive fully equipped to negotiate the Chasm of Terror and Despair and to reach the safe haven of CLAMPERDOM.

As evidence of my good faith, I forward herewith my gold dust ($__________) in payment of the initiation fee unusually charged each POOR BLIND CANDIDATE. In return I humbly beseech you to transmit my Badge of Office which I shall proudly wear when presenting myself for infamous induction. I realize that without this Badge of Office, the Grand Hangman and the Damnfool Doorkeeper cannot permit to enter the Hall of Comparative Ovations.

Be it known, if you are accepted and inducted, that to remain a Clamper you must either attend each and every Clampout or send in the required gold dust for remaining active if you can't make it. If do not you are no longer a Clamper.

GRAND NOBLE RECORDER'S RECORD:
Application received____________________________________
Application approved____________________________________
Application rejected____________________________________
Ritual taken____________________________________________
Scroll mailed____________________________________________
Witness my Hand and Privy Seal
this______day of______________, 19_______

Illegal Signature

TO BE DETACHED ONLY BY GRAND NOBLE RECORDER

P.B.C. APTITUDE TEST
(To be filled out by P.B.C.)

I am a jolly good fellow ...............................................□ □
I am interested in California history ................................□ □
(State any special field )
I can draw or cartoon .................................................□ □
I can sing .................................................................□ □
I enjoy theatrical work ...............................................□ □
I play a musical instrument ......................................□ □
(State which )
I am willing to help if called upon ..............................□ □
I am not a jolly good fellow .......................................□ □
(For G.N.R.) CLAMPERATING _______________________

FOR P.B.C. TO FILL OUT. PLEASE PRINT.

Full name______________________________________________
Address________________________________________________
City________________________ Zip Code____________________
Occupation____________________________________________
Age_______ Place of birth______________________________
PBC's $ must be recorded by Tuesday the 13th.

"No gold dust, no eats."

The Hewnag Brays

Come in soon.

More info is coming.

Tell the when.

October 10th-11th-12th.

The place

Next Clam Part.

Bring boozes.

See ya at the picnic.

Elly

For "Beside...the good news.,

ECU is happening.

Tell ya under the good news.
WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

April 30, 1976 YOUR EDITOR has just learned that the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, a hysterical society of some prominence, has arrived in Calico to dedicate a plaque near the schoolhouse. Said piece of metal is to commemorate the ladies of Cahco, whose May Day Ball and Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival ended in the throwing of eggs and lead. This illustrious group, led by their Grand Noble Humbug, Gabe Lopes, have promised to maintain the utmost decorum at all times, except within the Hall of Comparative Ovations. We have further been assured that the Clampers have no interest in May Poles, ice cream or strawberries. We are, however, sincerely concerned with the safety of the ladies of Calico and would hope that this visit will not end with the throwing of eggs and lead. GNH Lopes has stated that his group is dedicated to the preservation of widows and orphans, but what about those who do not fall under these two categories?

SQUARE DANCING AT STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

CALICO MAY DAY BALL

May 3 – The May Day Ball and Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival given by the ladies of Calico at the Town Hall was the most successful affair of the kind that has yet taken place in Calico, a very large attendance being present, and everything passed off pleasantly and smoothly until about 2 o'clock the following morning, when a disgraceful disturbance, mentioned elsewhere in this issue, marred the closing hours. The evening’s festivities opened with the May Day Pole dance and crowning of the Queen of May. The following pretty girls took part in the dance and gracefully performed the varied movements around the pole: Ida Miller, Virginia Miller, Eugenia and Emma Olivier, Nellie Stacy and Florence Stevens. Ida Miller was crowned the Queen. We understand the receipts of the evening will almost liquidate the indebtedness on the Hall.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR

May 3 – Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock while the May Day ball was in progress a most disgraceful and outrageous assault took place in front of the hall, the full particulars of which we are not prepared to give in this issue. From the confused accounts of the affair that have reached us we briefly give the following: James Patterson, superintendent of the Occidental and Garfield mines, who was present at the dance, was requested to step out of doors, as some one wished to see him. He proceeded to do so accompanied by two of his friends, James Marlow and W. E. Stoughton. Just as they reached the front door they were greeted with a volley of eggs, and Mr. Patterson was also struck in the face with a rock or sand bag. Several volleys of eggs were thrown before the parties assaulted had time to draw their guns, and as soon as they did draw them the assailants fled, one of them, W.H. Foster, rushing through the hall while Marlow pursued him firing several shots, none of which took effect, but several persons narrowly escaped being shot. Foster fled through the back door. The scene in the hall was one of confusion and distress, several ladies fainting, all of the women and children being greatly alarmed. Foster and Marlow were both arrested, and then released on bail. Their examination is progressing before Justice Williams. The citizens are greatly incensed over the affair.

CALICO COLORS

Sunday, May 10, 1885 - James Marlow was arraigned before Justice Williams last Tuesday on a charge of attempting to kill Wm. Foster. He pleaded guilty and was fined $50.

The case of W.C. Stoughton for discharging his pistol during the melee May 2nd was tried in Justice William’s court last Monday and resulted in acquittal.

Wm. Foster appeared before Justice Williams last Tuesday, charged with assaulting James Patterson, James Marlow and W. E. Stoughton with rotten eggs. He pleaded guilty and paid a fine of $20.
charge of a graver crime was entered he could not hold Marlow after the first charge was disposed of. This statement put a different focus on the matter, and we hastened to repair damages, but owing to circumstances over which we have no control, our letter reached the PRINT too late for publication. The first and erroneous account was published and copied by many papers throughout the State. The result is the Justice is placed in a rather shady light, on instances over which we have no control, our

CALICO

A Short History

Calico was one of the few mining towns in California where the brothels were in the middle of the business district, rather than on the outskirts. It boasted a hotel known as the Hyena House, which consisted of barrel staves on the outside and holes in the rocks on the inside. Bill Harpold, the owner, served a simple but filling breakfast—chili beans and whiskey.

The town's newspaper, founded by John Overshiner, was aptly named the Calico PRINT. Its title prompted another mining-camp newspaper, the Tombstone EPITAPH, to comment that the Calico PRINT "smacked of petticoats." Overshiner, equal to the challenge, editorially rebutted: "It overshines a graveyard inscription, anyhow."

What sayeth the Brethren?
Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus invites you to its Spring Clampout at the ghost town of Calico on April 30-May 2, 1976. The site of this gala event is just a few miles east of Barstow on Interstate 15. By now you have heard of our hysterical clampouts at Red Mountain and the Silver Dollar Saloon, well Calico is going to top both of these cause you get all that is listed below for just $16.00 worth of gold.

**Friday-April 30**
- Free Time
- Chili Bean Dinner 5:30 till dark
- BOOZE (beer) till Dawn

**Saturday-May 1**
- Tour Calico in A.M.
- Flapjack Breakfast
- Steak an Fixin' Dinner
- Initiation and Campfire

**Sunday-May 2**
- Sausage et.al.
- Breakfast 7 A.M. till 8 A.M.

Well Hell Sad Sam you con artist you, I am comin' to this here event and I marked the boxes to tell you what I am payin for. Oh yeah I am sending my gold right now!

I'm Comin and want to keep on eatin and drinkin here's my $16.00

I got a P3C here is his $25.00

Send me a patch for my vest of this campout $1.50

Here's for the widow's mite $1.00

Send map and I will pay $19.00 at gate $1.00

Send you gold to Sad Sam Blumner, 1458 Albright Ave., Upland, Ca. 91786.

Got a question call Sad Sam XNGH-NGR at 714-985-8347. We will pick up those who fly in at local field on Friday and Sat. Morn. Remember, after April 26, 1976 it is $20.00 at the gate. See ya there!
General Map to Diggins

Calico

Barstow

Billy Holcomb
ECV Presents

The Calico Campout
April 30-May 2, 1976

4 Meals and Beer for Only $16.00 Gold

This is a dry area so bring plenty of water and your own hard stuff. We will provide the beer.

Bring firewood for the big campfires. This is a BLM permit area so don't gather firewood!

Each clamper is responsible for cleaning up his own area.

No guns!

No widders or girlfriends!

Keepsake will be given out at campfire.

Remember Norton says, "Don't miss this one."

Remember if ya can't make it we ain't goin' miss you!

Remember Calico is a restored ghost town: do not mess with other miner's diggings or ya might get shot.
In the spring of 1885 I spent four interesting months in that very busy mining camp, Calico. The opportunity I had wished for was to see and experience life in a typical wild western mining town. I was not disappointed for I saw what I went out to see. Many excellent people, I recall, as I think of them now.

There were then two routes from Los Angeles to Calico; one by train through Mojave and Daggett and into Calico by stage; the other by stage from San Bernardino through the Cajon Pass and thus into Calico. I went by train via Mojave but returned through the Cajon, with all the swing and glamour of 'a coach and four'. Recently I went through the Cajon in a twelve-cylindered auto which was said to represent ninety horse-power. Some increase in the application of horse-power in fifty years!

On the evening of Friday, May 1, 1885, occurred, what to me, was the most amusing incident of my sojourn in Calico. On that night the ladies' May-day ball and entertainment was held in the town hall--a building for which the ladies themselves had raised the money to erect. Like the ball held on the night before the battle of Waterloo, the town 'had gathered then her beauty and her chivalry, and bright the lamps shown o'er fair women and brave men'.

Midnight had just passed. I sat at a table with one of Mrs. Hanwood's daughters, Rose, enjoying refreshments. About two dozen couples were on the floor. Music arose with a voluptuous swell. Heart spoke to heart. All were merry as a marriage bell. Preceded by shots outside, the front door of the hall suddenly was burst open and a disheveled man leaped in and suddenly ran the full length of the room; dancers scattered, tables were overturned, the orchestra was disrupted, and general bedlam ensued. The real actor, however, was not this first runner but a man after him--brandishing a big horse-pistol and blazing out shots at every jump. The gun pointed in the general direction of the runner but every shot went wild, very wild. Search next day located bullets in the front of the Chinese restaurant next door and in the walls and ceiling of the hall, even near its rear exit. My boyhood education embracing Western classics in the ten cent editions, had made me certain that the weapon of a real gun-man of the wild west never missed its mark and that no man there ever ran from his blood-thirsty assailant. These men seemed not to represent the breed.

I could not call them cupids. They had neither bow, nor arrows, nor wings--though they did seem to fly through the smoke mist of the hall, and the effect of their visit, was similar to that of cupids--for ladies threw their arms about their dancing partners, and fainting ladies were lovingly carried to fresh air by lusty gentlemen, and those who fainted on manly breasts remained until they could be properly disengaged. The act was not quite up to the usual Calico standards and to me seemed funny at the time, and still is humorous as I think of it at a distance of more than fifty years.

There were probably two hundred present at that event. I doubt not that there are those yet living who remember that day and hour even now with varied emotions."
Directions:
From Temecula, take SR-79 east towards Aguanga. In 15.5 miles, at Caprice Road, you will find the plaque about 200 feet east of the highway. It is in front of the small fenced-in Bergman Graves Cemetery. All are Bergman family members.

History:
This is approximately the site of the old Bergman post office, serving the area pioneers. Jacob Bergman first saw the Temecula valley while in the U.S. Cavalry and was reported to have driven the first stage coach in the valley.
1. BEER BUST "FREE BEER" - January 28, 1977, 7:30 pm, at Sids "Sad Sam Blumner", 1458 Albright, Upland, California 714-985-8347. All Clampers and prospective P. B. C.'S Welcome.


3. ANNUAL VALENTINE'S PARTY "WIDERS NIGHT" - Friday February 11, 1977 8:00 pm at the Crocket House, Colton, California. Just North of the San Bernardino Fwy, take the Pepper Street off ramp. Steak or Prime Rib, choice has to be made in advance. NOTE: R.S.V.P by February 5, 1977 to Frank Brommenschenkel 714-983-3342 or write 1358 Placer Avenue, Ontario California 91764. Program is as follows:
   a. Installation of Officers
   b. Recognition of all past Humbugs
   c. Recognition of all Widers
   d. $7.50 per person - First keg of beer is free!
   e. Dress Western/Casual

4. GENERAL MEETING NOTICE: March 1, 1977, 7:30 pm Howard Johnsons Restaurant, Colton, California. Agenda is as follows:
   a. P. B. C. Program Report
   b. Campfire Program Report
   c. Site Visit Report
   d. Last Minute Task Assignments

5. SPRING CLAMPOUT - Mark your calendar for April 29, 1977 through May 1, 1977 "Mitchel Caverns" Its another all your meals and Beer included for $16.00 per member and $25.00 for your lucky P. B. C.

DON'T FORGET TO R.S.V.P to Frank Brommenschenkel for Valentines Party

714-983-3342
1358 Placer Avenue
Ontario, California 91764
Mitchell Caverns, located in the heart of the Providence Mountains State Recreation Area, is a popular tourist attraction. The park is 60 miles west of Needles on Interstate 40. Spectacular and intricate limestone formations found include stalagmites, stalactites, helictites, lily pads, draperies, curtains and popcorn. First opened for tours by Jack Mitchell in 1932, the caverns were purchased by the State in 1954. They are the only limestone caverns in the State Park System.

Located at an elevation of 4,300 ft, temperatures usually remain moderate throughout the year. The most popular months to visit are October through May. Temperatures inside the caverns are a constant, comfortable 65 degrees.

Trips through the caverns are conducted by guided tours only and last about 1 1/2 hours. Although the tour is not strenuous, there is a half-mile walk to the cave entrance from the visitor center and another half mile walk through the caverns on uneven ground. Tours are limited to 25 people and cost $4 for adults and $2 for children 6-17 (under 6 are free).

The Mary Beale Nature Trail is a self-guided walk through the desert. A trail guide describing desert plants and animals is available. Another, more strenuous, mile-long trail leads to a spring above the visitor center.

Six campsites with tables and fire rings are available on a first-come-first-served basis. Additional camping is available in nearby National Park campgrounds.

Tour reservations may be made by calling the Mojave Desert Sector Office at least 10 days prior to your visit. A $2 reservation fee for this service, which is in addition to the cost of the tour, assures a spot on the tour.

Groups of 10 or more people must make prior reservations. There is a $20 reservation charge for groups.

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<td><strong>GROUP TOURS:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Weekends/Holidays</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMER**

| Weekends                | 1:30 |
| GROUP TOURS             |
| Weekends                | 11:30, 3:00 |

For tour and reservation information, call the office in Lancaster at (805) 942-0662.
Aboriginally, the area around the Shaver's Well falls within the generally accepted boundaries of the Desert Cahuilla. There are trails to the south through Salton Wash; to the east between the Orocopias and the Chuckwallas; and to the north across the desert floor towards Hidden Palms. The canyon in which Canyon Springs is located, probably contained a village site before white exploration of the area.

Spanish-Mexican activity occurred between 1823 and 1826 and possibly later in the form of mining and prospecting. The expedition of Captain Jose Maria Romero passed up and down Salton Wash in the years mentioned above. On January 11, 1826, the cowboy or horse-handler, Juan Higuera, with the Romero expedition, discovered Canyon Springs.

Canyon Springs watered a stage station across from Salton Creek Wash during the decades of the stagecoach, 1860s and 1870s. The pioneer desert road through the area was the Bradshaw Trail. In the winter of 1877, John Bullock, discoverer of the Castle Domes Mine on the Colorado River, made a strike in the Chuckwallas.

In the late 19th century there was a stamp mill at Canyon Springs to process the ore taken from various mines.

There is very little recorded concerning Jim Shaver and even less about the well named after him.

Shaver was born in the Ontario Province of Canada on July 15, 1851, and apparently left there sometime during the late 1860s or early 1870s to try his hand at gold mining.

He worked around San Francisco and Los Angeles for a while and showed up in Death Valley around 1876. Apparently luck was not with him in Death Valley as he left there sometime during the late 1870s and moved to San Bernardino.

He remained in San Bernardino for a few years and then moved to San Jacinto, where, in 1890, he owned a hardware store and planing mill.

In 1895 he ran for a seat on the Board of Supervisors of the fledgling Riverside County. He won the election and apparently found a position which suited him, and his constituents, as he held the position until 1935, except for a brief hiatus from 1919 through 1923.

The well that bears his name was sunk in the late 1890s or early 1900s along the old Mocc-a-Dale Road of Box Canyon — now the bed of Highway 195. Although the facts surrounding the sinking of the well are quite vague, the reasons for the well are not — to avail water to the teamsters and miners working in that region of the hot Colorado Desert.

John Shaver apparently did not take part in the actual construction of the well, but its creation was brought about by him as a district supervisor of Riverside County.
BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER

E CLAMPUS VITUS

RED MOUNTAIN
NUMBER
THREE

Caritas por Viladas y Huertinos
Some Brief Notes on the Red Mountain Area

Listed below is a collection of short essays about Red Mountain and surrounding communities. The information reported herein has been gathered from many books, articles and an oral history interview with Roberta Martin Starry of Garlock. Because of the large number of sources, there is no annotated bibliography. All errors are Sad Sam Blumner's and there is no attempt by him to take credit for any of the original research.

For those interested in further reading on these communities, Sad Sam recommends the following books to you.


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**RANDSBURG**

In 1895 miners were working the Summit Diggings. It was considered the largest of several small gold strikes that had occurred in the El Paso Mountains. The site of the mines was located about 50 miles southeast of Mojave. Due to the lack of water the mining operations were dry places in nature. The area was considered to be a poor man's diggings. Three of the miners working the area were Frederick Mooers, John Singleton and Charles Burcham. These three miners had not done well and had decided to try one more time to hit the big money.

Southeast of the Summit Diggings lay a small unnamed mountain range. Mooers, Singleton and Burcham decided to prospect the area. They found gold in the mountains and the Randsburg era had begun. These three prospectors formed a corporation to control their mine, the Yellow Aster. Ultimately $20,000,000 in gold would be taken out of this mine. Like all miners, the three were tempted to sell out early realizing a quick profit and move on. However, Rose Burcham, wife of Charles Burcham, would not allow the miners to liquidate their holdings. The result was that the three were to join the company of some of the richest men in California.

The Yellow Aster mine is rumored to have been named after a book that one of the three were reading at the time of the gold discovery. Randsburg draws its name from the Rand mining District in South Africa. Like the two above names, the community was destined to have an exciting history.

By 1900, Randsburg was a thriving mining town. The Yellow Aster, and other gold mines were creating a booming economy. Just as it looked like the gold boom might fade and Randsburg might become another ghost town, Tungsten was discovered nearby and the boom at the community of Atolia began. Although Atolia was to become a small town in its own right, the Tungsten boom in that community kept Randsburg going. The Tungsten boom lasted until after WWI.

As the Tungsten boom declined and it looked like Randsburg once again would face the future as a ghost town, silver was discovered in the Red Mountain area and the Kelly mine and other silver mines in the area brought new life to Randsburg.

Finally Randsburg fell on hard times with the closing of the Kelly mine in 1930 and the Yellow Aster in 1942. The community had a glorious fling at being one of the longest running mining communities. Many mines such as the Yellow Aster, the Kelly, King Solomon, Big Butte, Little Butte Monkey Wrench and the Gold Coin just to name a few had brought prosperity and made a place in history for a little known area of the California Desert.

Miners, storekeepers, travelers and others had all met and gathered at such bars as the White Horse and the Palace. The St. Elmo Hotel and Bar had at one time been major stopping points for passing travelers. Now except for the White Horse Bar all are gone.

Today, Randsburg still is a live town. People live in the community and there is some mining activity. It is rumored that gold still lies beneath the ground and that once the price rises again, it will be mined and the area will once again boom. Who knows.
GARLOCK

The community of Garlock is located in the Fremont Valley. The remains of a town are visible from the Randsburg to Red Rock Canyon Road. Garlock as you view it now is a place of a few houses and some abandoned buildings. The town however, was not always like this and once was a major supply point for mining activity.

Garlock became a mining town on the remains (or near the remains) of two other communities. Not much is known about the town of El Paso but it is rumored that it was located approximately where Garlock is today. Cow Wells on the other hand, existed before the boom at Randsburg occurred.

Cow Wells got its name from being a place where the watering of cattle took place. A small community selling supplies to cattlemen and travelers arose here primarily due to the availability of water in the area. With the discovery of gold in the surrounding area, the town was quickly changed into a mining supply community.

The town's name changed to Garlock due to the fact that Eugene Garlock established a stamp mill at the location which served the surrounding mining communities. The community of Garlock grew and prospered primarily due to this one activity. Once the Yellow Aster put in its own stamp mill, the town of Garlock began to decline. Much of the community was moved to Atolia in tact for use in the Tungsten boom.

However, at the height of the activity at Garlock, there were several stamp mills in the area. The boom occurred in the 1890's. There was the Jenner’s Bar, a Wells Fargo Office, and some general commerce. At the height of the boom, Garlock received 4 stages a day. The town declined as communities built their own stamp mills to avoid the high cost of freighting ore to the mills at Garlock. Freightng the ore to Garlock raised the cost of the ore $10 a ton. Water hauled out of Garlock cost 72 a barrel. As soon as communities could find other water sources to avoid this cost, they transferred their business and Garlock slowly was abandoned.

Much of what you now see at Garlock has been devastated by the elements and vandals. The town is only a small skeleton of what once was a booming mining supply community.

JOHANNESBURG

Johannesburg or Joburg was established in 1896. Unlike the other mining communities, it was a planned city. It was never a major mining community but instead supplied materials to the surrounding mining communities. It was able to survive for two reasons. The first being that the Southern Pacific Railroad stopped at Johannesburg and did not go all the way to Randsburg while the second reason is that US 395 goes right through the community.

ATOLIA

In 1905, the gold boom had about run out for Randsburg. Things were dying down and the miners were moving elsewhere. However, a strike of Tungsten was made on property around the area and a renewed interest in mine operations occurred.

Slightly South of Randsburg near Red Mountain, two miners made a Tungsten strike. In the general area in which the mine was located, much activity occurred. Buildings were moved from Garlock and Randsburg to house the miners looking for Tungsten. The community was soon known as Atolia. This name was derived from the Atolia Mining Company which operated in the area. The boom was so great that by 1907 Atolia had its own Tungsten mill.

The Tungsten was found in Schelte Tungsten ore which was very plentiful in the region at this time. Tungsten was important until the end of WWI. It was used by the allies in munitions. The Tungsten was so rich that during this period high grade ore sold for $1.25 per pound. The Atolia Mining Company soon became the major mine operator in the area. At the height of the Tungsten boom, over 4000 people were working in the area. Tungsten ore was exchanged for merchandise and was a ready accepted means of currency and exchange. High grading was a common practice and all the miners were subject to an intensive inspection when leaving the mines.

The Tungsten boom lasted until the end of WWI. The boom ended as cheap Tungsten became available from China. The miners lobbied hard for a protective tariff to keep the cheap foreign Tungsten out. Nevertheless, the availability of cheap foreign Tungsten caused the world market price of Tungsten to drop. The Atolia Tungsten mines could no longer compete and the Tungsten boom was over.

Atolia stands today a living ghost town as does Red Mountain. However, when you wander through the area, you can still see mining activity. Like at Red Mountain, if you listen hard you can still hear the miners laughing and having a typical Clamper time. Respect the area, look, but remember that much of the area is still under active mining claims. Disturbance of the mines or the surrounding country may cause you to be asked to leave.
In 1919, John Kelly was the Sheriff of Kern County. He was considered to be one of the toughest Sheriffs in the area with a reputation of being fair and having many arrests to his credit. His wife wanted him to ease off the pace and find an occupation that was a little less dangerous. Under this loving pressure, Kelly decided to finance some prospecting ventures with the hope that they would lead to his being able to eventually retire as Sheriff of Kern County.

John Kelly, Jack Nosser and a Mrs. Coons, formed a partnership with the hopes of striking it rich. Nosser, an old time miner, and Hamp Williams spent a great deal of time and energy tramping over the area between Randsburg and Atolia searching for gold. They did not turn up anything to speak of.

One day Kelly sent Nosser and Williams to the Red Mountain area to look for gold. While walking back to Randsburg, Nosser and Williams discovered some horn silver lying on the ground. The miners did not think that the silver was worth much, but sent it on to Jack Kelly anyway. Kelly had the ore assayed and realized that they had struck it rich. Two samples of the ore assayed at $60 worth of gold with 436 ounces of silver, and $36 worth of gold with 326 ounces worth of silver. The ore had been found on the D.J. McCormick claim which had been all but abandoned. Kelly and his partners bought the mineral rights for $5,000 and the Red Mountain boom was on.

The Kelly mine often called the Big Silver, was one of the richest strikes in the area. It was later to be owned by the California-Rand Silver Company. At the same time that Kelly was starting production, a miner by the name of Grady made another silver strike in the area. Grady took on a partner by the name of Sill and soon there were two high grade silver mines going in the area. The Kelly and the Grady-Sill Mine used the Selby Smelter. Initially the ore from the two mines was so rich that they simply hauled the ore to the smelter as it came out of the ground. In one 60-day period along, $170,000 worth of silver was taken out of a hole in the Kelly mine not even 75 feet deep.

Randsburg and Red Mountain boomed. Red Mountain became a wide open town. On Friday through Sunday nights the town rocked with excitement as the miners came to relax after a hard week's work in the mines. (The Silver Dollar Saloon which is now the main watering hole in Red Mountain did not exist during this period).

1919-1923 - the period from 1919-1923 was probably the hay day of the region. Gross production from the Kelly Mine was valued at $7,330,450 while the Grady-Sills mine turned out close to $1,600,000 worth of silver. AT one time its estimated that one ore car load was valued at $54,000.

1923-? - The boom at Red Mountain basically came to an end in 1923 when the Pitman Act expired. The Pitman Act had fixed the price of silver. When the act expired the price of silver began to float. Silver fell to 65c per ounce. This caused many of the mines in the Red Mountain area to close down as they could not cover costs at the low price for which they could sell the silver. After 1929 the mines began to become highly unprofitable to operate. In 1929, the Kelly was sold for $50,000 to the Gould Corporation. Although claims are still worked in the area, and prospectors still tramp the hills, it appears that with the low price of silver, the Red Mountain boom will probably never again be recreated.

During this period the Oslick Brothers established a stamp mill over $22,000,000 was shipped from this mill. The two brothers became quite well known in the region. Barney Oslick was killed in a mine explosion. Pete Oslick was so well known that by 1922 a post office had been established in the area and the community that it served was known as Oslick. The silver mining district was also known as Oslick.

By 1929, large mining interest had appeared in the area. The small town of Oslick also had in close competition for settlers from the towns of Hampton and Inn City. None of the three were very large. Finally the three communities were assigned a common name of Red Mountain in 1929.

Pete Oslick and his friends were not very happy with the selected name of their community. It was felt that the community should be named Oslick since the brothers had done so much work in the area.

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Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus was founded in 1969 at Los Flores Ranch in San Bernardino County. Los Flores Ranch at the present time is located under Lake Silverwood. The plaque placed at Los Flores Ranch is visible along the road to Lake Silverwood.

The Chapter was founded by L. Burr Belden XNGH, who was a noted Southern California historian whose family roots went back to the days of the gold rush.

Active Graybeards, John Sugar XNGH, Gabe Lopes XNGH and Sad Sam Blumner XNGH, Venerable Clampatriarch were all charter members of the chapter.

The Chapter has commemorated historical events at the following places:

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<td>New Dale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holcomb Valley</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Corn Springs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garner Valley</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Wiley Well</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stoddard Well</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Red Mountain</td>
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<td>Banning</td>
<td>1971</td>
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<td>Rancho Cucamonga</td>
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<td>Heart of the Hills</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Red Mountain</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Kelly Mine&quot;</td>
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*L. Burr Belden, founder of the Chapter, died on February 18, 1977.*
C Clampus Vitus
RED MOUNTAIN "THREE" IS ON THE WAY

BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER OF ECV announces that once again it will return to its home away from home Red Mountain California. This historic ghost town has been the scene of many Clampers undoing in the Cribs. You have heard about, now is the chance to mark your calendars so that you will be able to see SAD SAM BLUMNER, DAKOTA FRANK, and THE LORD have another Wild Turkey Shoot-out.

This here event is scheduled for MAY 4, 5 & 6th of 1978. MARK your calendar now. If you have never been to Red Mountain you must see it to believe. Just look at the events that we have planned to make the taking of your gold less painful.

FRIDAY NITE - Chili Bean Dinner and Keg Beer in the Silver Dollar Saloon

SATURDAY BREAKFAST - Flapjacks and whatever in the early A.M.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON - Guided Tours of the Area by drunk Clampers Entertainment of PBC's in the Silver Dollar Saloon and more of that free Keg Beer

SATURDAY NITE - steak dinner and all the fixin, music, fun and free Keg Beer in the Silver Dollar Saloon

SUNDAY MORNING - Big, Big Breakfast, Initiation of the PBC's in the Silver Dollar under the control of the Silver Tongue Devil, Sad Sam. Oh yes, the bar will be open for Clampers to get polluted.

Plaque dedication and historical program.

THE COST FOR THIS HERE EVENT IS ONLY $18.50. For that you get four meals and beer at the Silver Dollar. YES THERE IS A BAR IN THE GHOST TOWN CALLED THE SILVER DOLLAR, JUST ASK PIPEWRENCH LOPES.

Mark your calendar you will receive more from us thieves later. The data will not be changed as the Saloon is reserved for the initiation and is the Hall of Comparative Oviations.

You have been to or heard about our previous Red Mountain Trips and Calico Functions. This will be an all timer, REMEMBER THE THIRD TIME IS A CHARM!!!

For further info, contact, Sad Sam Blumner XNGH at 1458 Albright Upland, CA 985-8347. You will receive additional material so get your Gold Dust Ready.

MARK THAT CALENDAR NOW STUPID!!

Pass this along to some other Clamper so we can get his gold.
TO THE GRAND NOBLE RECORDER:

I hereby petition for membership in the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus. I certify that I have received my novitiate instruction from my sponsor, Clamper-------------------, and hereby solemnly affirm my belief in the Dictum of the Order, "PER CARITATE VIDUARIBUS ORPHANIBUSQUE, SED PRIME VIDUARIBUS," and wholeheartedly, without reservation, agree to render SATISFACTORY SERVICE at all times.

I further agree to present myself at the E.C.V. Hall of Comparative Ovations at such time and place designated by the NOBLE GRAND HUMBUG, guaranteeing that I shall arrive fully equipped to negotiate the Chasm of Terror and Despair and to reach the safe haven of CLAMPERDOM.

As evidence of my good faith, I forward herewith my gold dust ($---------------) in payment of the initiation fee unusually charged each POOR BLIND CANDIDATE. In return I humbly beseech you to transmit my Badge of Office which I shall proudly wear when presenting myself for infamous induction. I realize that without this Badge of Office, the Grand Hangman and the Damnfool Doorkeeper cannot permit to enter the Hall of Comparative Ovations.

Be it known, if you are accepted and inducted, that to remain a Clamper you must either attend each and every Clampout or send in the required gold dust for remaining active if you can't make it. If do not you are no longer a Clamper.

WITNESS MY HAND AND PRIVY SEAL

this day of--------------------- 19

Illegal Signature

P.B.C. APITUDE TEST

(To be filled out by P.B.C.)

I am a jolly good fellow ..........................................□ □
I am interested in California history ..................□ □
(State any special field ..........................................................)
I can draw or cartoon ...............................................□ □
I can sing .......................................................................□ □
I enjoy theatrical work .............................................□ □
I play a musical instrument ...................................□ □
(State which .......................................................) (For G.N.R.) CLAMPERATING
I am willing to help if called upon ....................□ □
I am not a jolly good fellow ..............................................□ □

FOR P.B.C. TO FILL OUT. PLEASE PRINT.

Full name__________________________________________
Address__________________________________________
City__________________________ Zip Code____________
Occupation________________________________________
Age______ Place of birth____________________________
Sad Sam Blumner  GDR-XNGH
1458 Albright
Upland, CA. 91786

James P. Mc. Muller
749 Lee Drive
San Bernardino, CA 92405
In 1864 the establishment of Prescott as the capital of the Territory of Arizona created the need for a mail route from California. The citizens of Arizona depended on California for all of their supplies.

There were two choices for a mail route, the Mojave Road from San Bernardino up through the Cajon pass to Camp Mojave. The other was known as the LaPaz or Bradshaw Road. This route left San Bernardino and went through the San Gorgonio Pass to LaPaz on the Colorado River from LaPaz to Wickenburg and on to Prescott. The original mail went over the LaPaz.

Due to politics the route was changed in early 1866 and the mail went over the Mojave Road.

The U.S. Army established Camp Rock Spring on Sunday December 30, 1866.

The purpose of the troops stationed at Camp Rock Spring was to provide protection for the U.S. mail that traveled over the road, and man the relay stations and to provide fresh horses.

Lt. Joseph Jack of the 23rd Infantry was the first commanding officer at Camp Rock Spring. He was on detached duty and commanded 20 troops of the 8th U.S. Calvary. Lt. Jack picked the location for the camp.

Conditions at Camp Rock Spring were so poor that five men deserted on January 8, 1867. Lt. Jack sent two men to capture.
them, but they also deserted. On January 20, another 7 men deserted.

Lt. Levi Robinson of Company K, of the 14th Infantry was the second officer to command Camp Rock Spring. He took command on March 15, 1866. The 8th Calvary Company B moved on to Arizona. They were replaced by men of Company K, the 14th Infantry. Lt. John Drum was the 3rd and final officer at Camp Rock Spring. Lt. Drum tried to do the most for the enlisted men endeavoring to better the lack of beef, fresh vegetables, boots and clothing.

General James I. Rusling, Inspector General of the Army, visited and inspected Camp Rock Spring on April 20, 1867. Rusling was negative about the Majave Road in general and Camp Rock Spring in particular. He wrote that he thought there was no worse place a soldier could be stationed than at Rock Spring. In his book he wrote of Rock Spring: "No glory there, nor much chance for military fame; but true patriots and heroes were they, to submit to such privations. Too many of our frontier posts are akin to this, and little do members of Congress east, who know only "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," imagine what army-life out there really is. It is a poor place for fuss and feathers, silt epaulets and brass buttons; and our "Home Guard," holiday Militia east, so fond of parading up and down our peaceful streets, with full rations and hotel Quarters, would soon acquire for soldiering there only a rare and infinite disgust. Yet these are the nurseries of the Army, and from such hard schools we graduated a Grant, and Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas.

Rusling's report states that Camp Cady and Camp Rock Spring should be abandoned.
On November 20, 1867, the General commanded the Department of California Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell visited Camp Rock Spring. While on tour of inspection of his command General McDowell had nearly his entire staff with him and a full inspection of Camp Rock Spring not that there was much to inspect.

On January 2, 1868, Camp Rock Spring was abandoned as an affective army camp. It was downgraded to an outpost manned by 7 men.

By March of 1868 the mail route was changed to the LaPaz route and on May 29, 1868 the last soldiers were removed from Camp Rock Spring along with those at Marl Springs, Soda Springs and Pahute Spring.

The information was taken from the book, "Camp Rock Spring California" By Dennis G. Casebier
On your mark, get set, you are about to go to Camp Rock Springs. Big Bad Bill Pearson has it all laid out. We straddle private property and BLM land so's effen either hassles us we can jump the line to safety. Big Bad didn't say what we'do if they double' teamed. Come on out October 6 - 7 - 8 and find out.

You're gonna get a lot of your money this time, as always. Here's how it goes:

FRIDAY:

SATURDAY MORNING:

SATURDAY MORNING:

SATURDAY AFTERNOON:

SATURDAY EVENING:

SATURDAY NITE:

SUNDAY:

PLEASE NOTE:

ANOTHER NOTE:

IF YOU'RE A COMIN, HERE'S WHAT TO BRING:

1. Bring Money
2. Bring Water - Its a dry camp
4. Bring Chairs Etc.
5. Bring your own eating gear cause each set up Holcomb gives you will cost you a $1.00.
6. Bring warm clothes for the evening.
7. Bring your own booze
8. NO FIREARMS - NO FIRECRACKERS - NO FIREWORKS - OR ANY UNAUTHORIZED GUESTS.
9. COME PREPARED TO HAVE ONE HELL OF A GOOD TIME.

SEND MONEY TO JAMES A. MC MULLEN JR.
749 Lee Drive
San Bernardino, CA. 92405
Dedication

In this Valley the conflict between the Indian and the whiteman resulted in the death of Juan Diego (Alessandro of the Play Ramona) by the hands of Sam Temple.
Geography

Juan Diego Flats is a little valley nestled between Cahuilla Mt. and Little Cahuilla Mt. approximately 40 miles South of San Jacinto and 40 miles east of Temecula just off the Red Mountain road north of State Highway 371. It is approximately 4100 feet above sea level and a rather arid desolate place, strewn with boulders and scrub growth. It remains almost as inhospitable today as it was in the days of Juan Diego and supports little agriculture outside of the grazing of range animals. Within a few miles in any direction are a number of mines, none of which have ever proven themselves.

The Cahuilla Reservation is approximately 9 miles due south and encompasses part of the Cahuilla Valley, Anza Valley, and Terwilliger Valley. By most standards it is rather small, measuring some 9 miles long (east-west), and 3 miles wide (north-south). There are several areas adjacent to the reservation itself which are today owned by Indians.

Indian History

This area was inhabited by the Cahuilla tribe, of which there were three divisions: The Desert, Mountain, and Western Cahuillas. Their origin lies in the Uto Aztecan linguistic family which include such peoples as the Aztecs, Hopi, Shoshone, Pima, Ute and the Southern California tribes- Gabrieleno, Luseno, Cupino, Serrano and Diegano. These latter tribes along with Cahuillas and other tribes from the Colorado to the Pacific, from Northern Baja to the Southern Siena's were called Mission Indians and in fact had a Cultural infusion with the Roman Catholic Church which literally destroyed their cultural heritage and replaced it with the Spanish Catholic Standard. They were a peaceful pastoral people whose most pressing concern was getting enough to eat. They often suffered at the hands of white settlers—for they were often sold into a form of slavery for reasons beyond their comprehension. While copying the behavior of whites—drinking and gambling to excess—they were punished by the local courts by being put to work at hard labor for local white ranchers while their counterparts were not even arrested for the same offenses. They, the Cahuillas, have been described as intelligent, clean, neatly dressed and energetic people, more individual and independent than the other Indians of Southern California.
White History

It was in the 1860's that a significant number of white settlers began to settle in the Cahuilla area. Among the earliest were William and Quitman Reed who settled to the west of the reservation in what is still known as Reed Valley. A little farther west was the James Rawson Ranch. Slightly to the north & west, the Parks family settled in Parks Valley. In the north was the Charlie Thomas Ranch which has been called Garner (Valley) Ranch since about 1906. To the south Howard Bailey settled in Coyote Canyon and Frank Clark in Durazno Valley. Still to the south, but slightly west, settled Jake Bergman in what is now Aguanga. Another early settler was Jim Hamilton who homesteaded the present Anza Valley. The blacksmith who served this area was named Andy Blandon. One of his branding irons is on display today in the San Jacinto Museum.

After the death of Juan Diego another prominent family- the Trippe- took ownership of his land by trading a race horse to Quitman Reed for the deed. The Trippe were a large family and perhaps had more wide spread influence than any other white family in the area. This is not to negate the influence of the others, but merely to show the size of the family and the tremendous amount of influence they had on the happenings of the day. One such family member was Samuel Tripp who was a Justice of the Peace for the San Jacinto area and who heard the evidence for San Temple in the killing of Juan Diego and who would not hear the evidence against him, thereby enabling him to free Temple of the charge of murder and justifying the tragedy as self defense. There are of course many other families and individuals to be considered but this would only serve to make this history too long.

The Conflict Between Red and White

The Indians of Southern California during the years prior to 1820 had pretty much been limited to serving the Missions of the Roman Catholic Church. Thus they were, and are, called the Mission Indians. The first abuses were of their women by the sex starved crewmen of the ships supplying the Missions and the soldiers guarding the Missions. The next abuses of note were the issuances of land grants to whites (Spaniards & Anglos) which took the land formerly belonging to the Indians. The best of the agricultural land, not already taken by the church was now gone. Very few Indians received land grants, most had small plots around the Missions which they either gambled away or were cheated out of. By 1840 the Indians and the Mexicans had learned to tolerate one another and the Mexican rancho owners used them as auxiliaries or soldiers, but this was not the case with the white settlers who began to arrive after 1850. The Indians at first defended themselves quite well, but with larger numbers coming they encountered overwhelming odds and ended up banding together in small remote villages, which soon became the target of white homesteaders during the 1860's. The vices of the whiteman-alcohol and gambling- soon became a part of the Indian way of life and through both the conflict grew. The large white land owners wanted cheap labor and the Indian became that labor either by choice or force. Whiteman's justice for drunken Indians was for them to be sold out to the ranch owners as laborers whose wages were collected for fines. White men arrested for drunkenness were never fined, merely released.
If an Indian assaulted or killed a whiteman, justice was swift and merciless; he was killed—usually without trial. If a white man killed or assaulted a Indian he was treated as a hero and seldom brought to trial. There were instances where Indians were witnesses to crimes committed by whites and they were either ignored or ended up dead, unable in either case to testify. Gambling resulted in the Indians losing their small plots of land, sometimes as payment for pitifully small gambling debts, sometimes as a result of cheating.

Historically if an Indian needed land, his neighbor or friend gave to him to have or use as long as necessary. Frequently the land was given back. In any case the rights of ownership were respected, no fences were necessary, everyone knew and accepted what was his and someone else's property. The white man came and began to acquire land, they built fences, took what they could take, bought at unfair prices, cheated, fought and killed for land and water.

With the signing of treaties, Indian Agents were assigned, but they seldom if ever did what they could for the Indian. Some in fact, even participated in the pillaging of the Indians. The Surveyors who surveyed the reservations often made convenient mistakes and the resultant free land was theirs or their families or friends.

Whites frequently moved on to the edges of reservations and refused to move, and no one was available to help the Indian make them move. That the white man was grabbing land from the Indian can be shown by the tremendous loss of food during the period 1850-1880. So great was the loss of food that the Indian population suffered greatly from starvation and disease and the total Indian population decreased by more than 50% during this 30 year period. Think of it, more than 50% died as a result of the whiteman's greed.

In 1883 Helen Hunt Jackson was commissioned by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to survey and evaluate the Indian's problems. She reported these and other abuses of the Mission Indians and made the following recommendations to atone for the injustices already committed:

1. Clearly delineate and plainly mark the boundaries of the reservations. This is to be done by government surveyors, not private ones who have personal or family interests at stake.
2. All white settlers on reservations must be removed.
3. The Government should act in the Indians behalf in the matters mentioned alone.
4. All existing and all newly formed reservations should be patented in trust by the United States for 25 years and then the patent given to the tribe as in the case of the Omaha Indians. No more Executive Acts, or Acts of Congress, in establishing reservations.
5. Establish more schools on reservations.
6. Government Indians agents should make regular rounds of the reservations and protect the Indian from the influence and greed of the whiteman— and as a means of providing prompt and efficient assistance to the Indians.
7. The appointment of attorneys or a law firm in Los Angeles to act as special attorneys in all cases affecting the interest of these Indians.
8. There should be judicious distribution of agricultural implements among these Indians. Wagons, harnesses, plows, spades, and hoes are greatly needed.
9. There should always be provided for the Mission Indians Agency a small fund for the purchase of food and clothing for the old and sick.

10. There is no Government land remaining in Southern California in blocks of any size suitable for either white or Indian occupancy. The reason that the isolated little settlements of Indians are now being so infringed upon and seized, even at the deserts edge and in stony fastnesses of mountains, is that all the good lands, i.e., lands with water or upon which water can be developed, are taken up. We recommend the purchase of land.

It was this long list of abuses which resulted in the terrible conflict which lead to the tragedy at Juan Diego Flats in 1883.

Juan Diego

Juan Diego was a Mountain Cahuilla Indian and was generally known as an honest hard working man. He sheared sheep in Temecula & Colton, worked in his neighbor's (Quitman Reed's) garden and did odd jobs around the town of San Jacinto. He was a goatherd for Will Tripp and did many other things as well. One thing everyone knew, he was "locoed", behaving in an erratic manner for both short and long periods of time. He was never dangerous or showed signs of a tendency toward violence, but he did strange things. One time he drove a herd of goats out into the desert without realizing what he had done. Another time he was found riding a properly saddled cottonwood log. Other times he wandered alone aimlessly without apparent goal or mission for days on end.

He lived with his wife Ramona and their baby. The exact location of their adobe is disputed but was generally believed to have been in the northern part of the flats. In March of 1883, he had gone to one of the Cahuilla settlements near Riverside, Colton to be exact, where he had a job shearing sheep. On the evening of March 23, he stopped in the village of San Jacinto for the night. He put his horse up for the night at Hewett's stable and then went to visit a Mrs. Jordan a close friend whom he had visited frequently in the past. (It was Mrs. Jordan who pulled boards off her barn to make a casket for Juan's and Ramona's first born child.) That same night, Samuel Temple, a man tending toward violence and found guilty of beating his wife, also boarded his team of horses at Hewett's. He was in the process of hauling wood out of the San Jacinto Mountains.

The next morning Temple found one of his horses missing and nearby was the well known horse of Juan Diego. It was Mrs. Jordan who identified Juan's horse and remarked that she'd "bet anything that Juan took it when he had a spell on"
When Temple heard it was an Indian who had taken his beautiful black horse, one of his finest, he borrowed a double barrel shot gun loaded with buckshot and set off to follow Juan and his horse. He followed the tracks up Beautiste Canyon and then over an old Indian trail to what is now known as Juan Diego Flat. There he found his horse tied in a shed belonging to Juan Diego.

Prior to Temple's arrival Ramona had seen the horse Juan had ridden home was not his. She asked him whose horse he had. Juan confusedly replied, "Well then where's mine?" Juan said he would return the horse after he rested and went into the house and slept. Juan was awakened by the barking of dogs and went outside, with Ramona following, to see what was causing them to bark. Temple, on seeing Juan, asked him whose horse was tied in the shed, Juan answered, "Mio". Temple then fired both barrels of the shotgun "putting sixty-seven buckshots clean through the Indian". Temple then went to the fallen Juan and fired three more shots, one hitting him on the forehead, one the cheek and the other in the wrist. Ramona, who was looking on took her baby and went to the reservation for help, and the next morning Juan's body was taken to the village and buried.

Temple immediately returned to San Jacinto and went to the Justice of Peace, Sam Tripp, and claimed Juan had attacked him with a knife and that he had killed him in self-defense. He was never prosecuted for the crime after being released on his preliminary hearing because there were no witnesses.

The Reeds and others who knew Juan Diego never really accepted Temple's story of self-defense but rather felt the tragedy could have been avoided.

Ramona never returned to Juan Diego Flats, the scene of the tragedy, and lived out her life on the Cahuilla Reservation and in San Jacinto where she died in 1922.

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Notes
Originally the home of Indians and large numbers of bear, this valley became famous in May 1860 when Southern California's richest gold strike was made by W. F. "Uncle Billy" Holcomb who discovered the precious metal while prospecting and bear hunting in this area.

William F. Holcomb, born in Indiana on November 25, 1833, came west while yet in his early twenties. His party came probably over the Oregon Trail since that is the first mention of him in records. Many were their difficulties on the way to the coast. Written memories of others who came about the same time tell of dust along the covered route "so thick we can't see the lead team of oxen", and in another report "one can walk a mile on the carcasses of dead horses and oxen" and Holcomb's report states that he lost his oxen and wagon and made part of the trip afoot.

"In any event Holcomb came south prospecting along the Santa Clara river and in other canyons around the Newhall district. He arrived in the village of Los Angeles in the fall of 1859. He had associated himself with Jack Martin, while crossing the plains, and the two had remained pals in adventure after reaching the coast.

"Published records taken from Holcomb's journal which he compiled early in 1900 give in his own words the best story of these few months which followed his entry into the history of Big Bear Valley.

"Stories of the Big Bear Valley area reached Holcomb through new found friends and acquaintances and he says in his journal, 'Martin and I determined to go there if we could possibly find the place. We mounted our horses and taking some flour, salt and bacon struck out eastwards. On our journey that day we could not hear a word about Bear valley but the next day we came to a ranch on Lytle creek owned by a man by the name of George Lord. We camped nearby and got directions on how to get to San Bernardino. Here by chance we heard that there was such a place as Bear valley and learned that if we would go to the mouth of the Santa Ana river we could find an old settler who could tell us something about the place.'

"A Mr. F. M. Van Lueven was the man to whom they were directed and he gave them instructions on how to find another party of prospectors who were camped up at Converse Flats. Holcomb relates how he and Martin climbed through deep snow and over difficult trails up to Converse Flats where they found the party Van Lueven mentioned.

"Upon coming into the valley, apparently Martin and Holcomb joined with a party made up of Joe Colwell, Jack Elmore, Madison Cheney, Josiah Jones, Jim Ware, Sam Kelly and Bud Bryant who were camped on what is now known as Starvation Flats, just south of Stanfield Cut-off and a few hundred yards north of Fox Farm Road. Old cabin remains are still to be seen there in the timber.

"Sidney Waite another miner who came into the valley in March of 1859 joined the same group and in his memories he states that the group was finding small deposits of gold along the stream bed. Holcomb and Martin found gold in a shovel full of dirt which Holcomb says had 'pine needles, dirt and all' in it and they went to work on the strike. It paid about $5.00 each per day and Waite reports that he, too, found a ledge of quartz above the gulch where the Colwell party were sluicing. The strikes at Starvation Flats did not seem to be of great consequence although Waite returned to San Bernardino and purchased, 'Arrastre irons,' and commenced working the ledge.

"In the meantime Holcomb and Martin worked their placer with a rocker, taking out about 'Five dollars a day each,' when Martin decided to return to the village of Los Angeles and visit his family and bring back provisions.

"Holcomb states that Martin exhibited some gold dust in San Bernardino which caused some excitement but when he paid for provisions in Los Angeles in gold dust it really caused a stir and 'People began to rush into Bear Valley.'
"It is apparent that considerable prospecting was going on around Bear Valley because Waite in September of 1859 gave up the 'diggins' at Starvation Flats, or Poverty Point as they called it then and moved his outfit over to Arrastre creek and began working on three quartz ledges he had secured an interest in from other prospectors.

"The winter and spring had been ones of near starvation for the party and stories say that 'boot-soup' with now and then a little venison was all the party had to eat unless the stories of their feeding on their pack animals is correct.

"Holcomb's memories state, 'By this time (this was May, 1860) bear were beginning to make their appearance,' and it was in search of bear that Holcomb took his rifle and hiked across the valley, climbing the mountain range in the vicinity of Bertha peak. It was from this place of advantage that he looked down on the vast meadow land probably where the Hitchcock ranch is and discovered the valley since known as Holcomb's valley.

"Holcomb does not say that the trip was successful insofar as getting bear meat was concerned, but back at camp that night when he returned and reported the new valley, Jim Ware, who dubbed it 'Holcomb's valley' said he'd like to see the place also. So next morning Holcomb and Ware retraced the route, and after arriving in the meadows of Holcomb creek they shot two of a group of four bear.

"The next day more of the party together with some pack animals went over to get the bear meat and see the new found valley. The trip took all day and no time was available for prospecting, so it was agreed that the following day Holcomb and Ben Chateau, a Cherokee Indian and another member of the party at Starvation Flats would go and prospect the country in Holcomb valley.

"Holcomb and Chateau shot a grizzly but did not bring him down. Holcomb wrote that he shot the bear and when Chateau attempted to fire, his gun missed fire and the bear got away. They tracked the animal until night fall and darkness obliged them to make camp. Next morning early they took up the trail again, not wanting to lose the grizzly, and they followed along the blood stains in pursuit.

"The trail passed over a quartz ledge. Holcomb spotted indications of pay and after washing out a pan full of the ore found it was rich in gold. They prospected along the stream bed and on other ledges. Gold was everywhere. They gave up the bear hunt, a new rich find had been made and Holcomb valley had started on an era of history not equalled in the annals of mining any place in the west!

"As word spread of the new find people rushed from all over the country. New stores and saloons were opened. Thousands of claims were staked, and by July the town of Belleville in upper Holcomb was a roaring, wild, western camp with hundreds of new people arriving daily."

Belleville, named for the daughter of Van Dizen, the valley blacksmith, prospered with the huge influx of miners and in 1861 was defeated in the selection of the County seat by San Bernardino, the city founded by the Mormons, which won with a margin of two votes only.

The early mines in this area were numerous, including The Doble Mine purchased by Lucky Baldwin, the Harvey K, the Greenlead, the Old Rose, Blue Quartz, Mohawk, all good producers.

Gun fights and duels were, of course, common in the diggings, but the knife duel between "Charley the Chink" and "Greek George," fought to settle a claim jumping dispute, is the most famous. This duel ended in death for both and their bodies lie buried where they died at the foot of "The Tree of the Living Cross" which still stands in this valley.

Mining still continues in Holcomb Valley and who knows - maybe some lucky prospector will someday discover the Mother Lode and finish the job that Uncle Billy started.

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Historical facts courtesy Austin Drake, Grizzly Press, and San Bernardino Sun.
THE HOLCOMB VALLEY REVISITED
PLATRIX PREVIOUS VISIT 1955 • BILLY HOLCOMB PREVIOUS VISIT 1970

FALL TREK
OCTOBER 5-6 & 7, 1979
JOINT PLAQUE DEDICATION
SUNDAY, OCT. 7

Belleville, one mile from clampsite, will be location of unveiling of new Billy Holcomb Chapter Plaque.

XSNGH Sid Platford sez a bar stool is what Billy Holcomb stepped in
The discovery of gold in the summer of 1861 that marked the introduction of Southern California's biggest gold rush was brought about, strangely enough, when "One-shot" Bill Holcomb spoiled his perfect record by missing a grizzly bear for the first time in an illustrious career of bear hunting.

THE GREAT GRIZZLY SHOOT

After a lean winter, during which the prospectors in Bear Valley began to tire of a constant diet of venison, Bill Holcomb, accompanied by a Dr. Whitlock, went out one day to bag a grizzly. About a mile or so down the valley, the hunters sighted two bears. Holcomb crawled into the open valley, within about forty feet of them, and fired, bringing down one of the bears. The other animal, hearing the death groans of the first, at once fell upon him with fury, this treacherous behavior towards their own kind when wounded being a characteristic of grizzlies. Holcomb reloaded and, when the second bear lifted his head for a moment, killed the beast. Next day, the bears were brought to camp, a smokehouse was built, and the game was converted into bear bacon.

HOLCOMB VALLEY DISCOVERED

Shortly after this episode, Holcomb saw, for the first time, the valley that now bears his name. He and Jim Ware decided to explore the discovery. When they reached the valley, four bears were out in the center of it, busily digging for mice and gophers. Holcomb at once began to creep up on them, and, when in good range, shot one. The remaining three rushed to within twenty feet of Holcomb and began fighting one another. Holcomb became excited, believing Ware had crept up from another direction and was now in the middle of this fracas. In great haste, "One-shot" recharged his muzzle-loading rifle and fired. When a bear fell at the foot of the tree, Holcomb discovered Ware in the tree. The men returned to the camp, Holcomb boasting of a score of four shots for the season and four dead bears.

BILLY HOLCOMB AND BEN CHOTEAU

A few days later, Holcomb and Ben Choteau took guns, blankets, some grub, pick, shovel, and pan and set out for the newly labeled "Holcomb's Valley." They reached their destination late in the day to see a monstrous grizzly against the setting sun. Holcomb fired, and this time succeeded only in wounding the bear. Ware fired as the bear ran by, but despite the close range, he missed completely.

* To achieve some return on previously dissipated tax money we have coped this tale which was developed by the Workers of the W P A Writers'Program of the Work Projects Administration during the Depression of the Thirties which is not to be confused with the scheduled depression of the Eighties.
Holcomb was so thoroughly peeved with himself for spoiling his record that he determined to punish the responsible grizzly. He took Ware along with him to track down the wounded beast. They followed the tracks to where the grizzly had crossed a quartz ledge. There they stopped to examine the outcropings. Here it was that Holcomb discovered the gold that started the big rush to southern California.

Soon after this discovery, word spread like a forest fire. At Bear Valley, log cabins appeared like magic. A store was opened, and a blacksmith shop established. By the first of July Holcomb Valley was swarming with prospectors. Provisions and goods were brought in on pack animals, and the freight was so high that a wagon road was built with funds from a popular subscription.

Holcomb, incidentally, re-established his reputation before the summer was over when he found four bears playing in the valley. With sure aim he brought down the four as quickly as he could load and reload his muzzle-loader. All four were dead in their tracks when he walked up to them; it had taken but four shots to make the killings.
BILLY HOLCOMB OFFICIOUS OFFICERS
Clampatriarch Floyd Shaw (XNGH)
Noble Grand Humbug James (Mac) McMullen
Grand Noble Recorder Daniel Wing
Gold Dust Receiver Bill Pearson
First Vice Noble Grand Humbug George (Silver Spoon) Spooner
Second Vice Noble Grand Humbug Ed Rezes
Grand Imperturbable Hangman Dana (Yosemite Sam) Zanone
Collector of Widders Pappy Calvert (XNGH)
Master of Ceremonies John Sugar (XNGH)
Storekeeper Larry Nielson
Clamp Proctor Sad Sam Blumner (XNGH)

PLATRIX OFFICIOUS OFFICERS
Noble Grand Humbug Henry (the Eighth) Clifford
Grand Noble Recorder Dick (Jedge) Hoegh (XNGH)
Gold Dust Receiver George (Big Red) Sturtevant (XNGH)
Clamp Comptroller Tom (Slightly) Bent
Damphool Storekeeper Tony (Ten Percent) Clifford
Damphool Doorkeeper Dick (Brickfist) Smith
Gentle Clamp Ogre Easy (Hardnose) Sloman (XNGH)
Honorable Mixologist Bob (Stir Crazy) Lynds (XNGH)
General Functionary Don (Cochise) Torguson (XNGH)
Clamp Lecturer Mac (The Knife) Linton (XNGH)
Grand Imperturbable Hangman John (El Verdugo) Handchin (XNGH)

STODDARD'S WELLS, SCENE OF FIRST JOYOUS JOINT CAMPOUT 1971
I am ready to come, here is 
After September 30th.
I have a PBC (None after September 30th)
Save me a Camp Rock Spring Patch
Here's a buck for the Widows Fund
I can't make it cause my Jackass won't let me away from the mine
so keep me on the list.

$18.00
$25.00
$25.00
$2.00
$1.00
$3.00

I understand that I will pick up my meal ticket at the Clampout and will hold Billy Holcomb Chapter ECV nonliable for any trouble that I get into at Camp Rock Springs.

NAME: John L. Sugar
ADDRESS: 1457 W. 6th St. Ontario, 91762
PHONE: 956-9915
This is a new address 220

Dell Mac
Me and me widder will be on vacation

til Oct 2 or 3 or 4

Caritas por Viudas y Huérfanos
JOINT CLAMPOUT
Platrix Chapter
Billy Holcomb Chapter
E CLAMPUS VITUS
October 5, 6, 7, 1979
Holcomb Valley

PROJECTS TO
CLAMPSITE FROM LOS ANGELES

LEGEND
PAVED ROAD
GRADED DIRT ROAD
STATE HIGHWAY
MINING DISTRICT REGULATIONS FOR HOLCOMB VALLEY CLAMPOUT
(Joint Clamp with Billy Holcomb Chapter OCT 5-6-7, 1979)
Price of Admission $30.00; for PBC's $40.00

I. INTRODUCTION

This Clampout is a joint effort with Billy Holcomb Chapter. Billy Holcomb was formed in 1969 from the ass end of Platix Chapter. It did not secede, nor was it invited out. It was formed by common agreement, with Platix acting as sponsor. Similar surgery led previously to formation of Peter Lebec and Squibob Chapters. Platix Chapter was simply too big.

II. THE PROPER CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS

The PCOA requires the full understanding by all Platixers that Billy Holcomb is the host chapter and its rules for a Clamp apply all the way. Now our chapter has its share of chaps who delight in making up their own rules as they go along - usually with a stagger. They should be advised that this time that shit won't float. Billy Holcomb maintains Seemly Decorum with Camp Police, which at this tranquil event will be augmented by a contingent from Platix under the fatherly guidance of Brickfist Smith, Damphool Doorkeeper and Exalted Maintainer of Good Order.

III. THE PLACE

The Place is a Boy Scout Camp drained of Scouts. It is by all reports - well, a hitch-hiker outside Fawnskin told us - a super Clampsite, with good outdoor eating facilities backed up with a boss kitchen which is of more than passing interest. Billy Holcomb Chapter, with consulting assistance and participation by our Chapter, will replace the professional caterers of recent custom whose mileage charges - no fault of theirs - far exceed what an entire ticket went for a decade ago. Besides, the Host Chapter always does its own cooking and when in Holcomb Country we must do as the Romans do....How's that again? Some other aspects of The Place go with the lease: (1) Beer cans and snoot bottles in special containers so they won't be around to corrupt; (2) No white gas (or equivalent) in stoves or lanterns as they are bad for the ambiance; (3) If you bring your vehicle into the main Clampsite there is NO in-and-outing; a lower parking area from which you walk both ways is provided if you can't stay in Camp; (4) Fires will be strictly controlled.

IV. THE PBC CONNECTION

Be it known that Billy Holcomb Chapter's Ritual Form will be observed, with full participation by Platix's own Ritual Team, and this means no hoarding of PBCs, for one, and PBCs remain such until after breakfast Sunday morning. Sponsors will be expected to cooperate fully with the arrangements Billy Holcomb makes for the PBCs. Sponsors and PBCs will receive full instructions before the Clamp so this social note is for the run of the mill Platixer with a mine set that sez he can dump on any PBC. It is quite possible these intelligent rules will be unacceptable to some. To these we say, Hail and Farewell, sail thou into the sunset.

V. THE AMENITIES

Platix Chapter's Noble and Oft-Times Erect Humbug will host (for everybody) the customary Margarita Party Friday evening with the Honorable Clamp Mixologist Bobbert Lynds on the Swizzle Stick. As stated (but frequent and prolonged) intervals, Billy Holcomb will have free (the best kind) beer on tap. Friday night, operatives associated with the Mercantile Functions of the Chapter will have steaks available for purchase. Also, beans and bread will be on hand sans charge. Holcomb will provide the fire pit upon which aforesaid steaks will be cinderized.
Billy Holcomb Chapter is in the process of making a fully equipped Chuck Wagon to serve as the heart of its food preparation operation for years to come. Platrix Old Timers will be interested to know it will be dubbed The Burr Belden Memorial Chuckwagon and a fund of that name has been established to receive donations toward the project from those so disposed to remember The Good and Great Burr. Fund's address is Box 5764, San Bernardino, Ca. 92412.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

ALL MEMBERS OF PLATRIX E CLAMPUS VITUS IS HEREBY ADVISED THAT THE FALL CLAMPOUT IS TETW BE AT HOLCOMB VALLEY BIG BEAR LAKE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 1955

SEPTEMBER 17th - 18th

A most historic & fascinating place way back in the big timber way back behind big bear lake way up in the mountains & right smack dab on the spot where Uncle Billy Holcomb STRUCK GOLD!

Way back in 1860 & some die hard Jackasses is still prospectin so take yore womern by the hair & lay down the law that she is 2 be a widder come September 17 & 18. Bring good warm bedroll for cold nights & yore own water if yew want inny fir drinkin or woshin account its a dry camp.

DEEP PIT BARBECUE

Cooked up by Charlie Ellison whose bin cooking fir beloved brother Bis-kiloz posses for 40 year & ain’t lost a sheriff yet! Barbecued bear belly & beans & stuffrelief corn seasoned with PBC teeth & eye balls.

Part of the Big Notice sent by Platrix on the occasion of our first trek to the Billy Holcomb Country in the fall of 1955
A BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE
BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER CLAMPOUTS

October, 1969

Las Flores Ranch

Located northwest of Big Bear Lake, Holcomb Valley and Lake Arrowhead, the Billy Holcolm Chapter of E Clampus Vitus celebrated its first clampout at the Las Flores Ranch. Under the sponsorship of the Platrix Chapter, chaos was once again brought to San Bernardino and Riverside counties.

May, 1970

Holcomb Valley

In 1860 William Francis "Billy" Holcomb went hunting for game and found gold in Holcomb Valley. The area boomed, with towns, badmen, hangings and gunplay. Today it dozes.

October, 1970

Garner Ranch

 Owned and operated by members of the R. F. Garner family since early in the century, the Garner Ranch is one of the largest, if not the biggest cattle ranch in Southern California.

April, 1971

Stoddard Wells

In 1853, Arvin Nathaniel Stoddard discovered gold and water at a location 20 miles north and east of the present site of Victorville. Stoddard recovered 3,400 ounces of gold in eight years of prospecting and mining. Now, over 120 years later, his wells are still flowing.

October, 1971

Banning Pass

Also known as the San Gorgonio Pass, Indians of California and Arizona used this route as part of their trail system between 900 and 1900 A.D.

Caritas por Viudas y Huérfanos
Banning Pass - continued

Spanish activity probably began in the pass as early as 1780. Spanish military operations involved the pass from 1810 until 1820 due to extensive Indian raiding. It is quite possible that at least a few immigrant trains used the trail from Yuma crossing through the pass in the 1850's and 1860's.

Rancho Cucamonga

Cucamongo may be just an old radio joke to most people, but to those who lived and loved there, it meant much more. To Maria Merced Williams de Rains it was heaven and hell combined. It is for that reason that Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, on May 21, 1972, convened in the Cucamonga Hall of Comparative Ovations to plaque the Rains Home in remembrance of the widow of Cucamonga Rancho.

Chiriaco Summit (Romero Pass and Bradshaw-Grant Pass)

This pass was named, "Valley of the Tears" by Captain Jose Maria Romero of the Mexican Army on January 5, 1984, while his expeditor was seeking a route to Arizona from California. Two miles southeast lies the Bradshaw Trail, developed in 1862 by William D. Bradshaw and James Grant working independently, as a through road for stagecoaches from coastal California to Arizona by way of La Paz on the Colorado River.

Red Mountain I (The Owl Hotel)

The Owl Hotel was an enterprising establishment which could boast that its bartender was the brother of singer Lawrence Tibbett. However, the most unique of all businesses was Little Eva's. The plaque toasts the Owl Hotel:

To Hattie, Little Eva, and all the girls of the line. While the men mined silver, THEY dug for GOLD.
Heart-of-the Hills

In the early 1920's Murrey Schloss purchased 2,500 acres for a Utopian community in Temecula Canyon. After purchasing the Temecula property, which he called "Heart-of-the-Hills", he and a few friends came to live in an old ranch house and practiced living off the land. Hearth-of-the-Hills is now a state park, ranking in primitive beauty and grandeur with any area in California.

New Dale

Located on the edge of Joshua Tree National Monument, the Hewgag called the Brethren together to visit the Virginia Dale Mine.

Com Springs

This Clamptrek occurred in an oasis in the Chuckawalla Mountains near desert center. Honored on the plaque is Gus Lederer who was a prospector, burro fancier, vegetable gardner, and Mayor of Com Springs.

Red Mountain II (Silver Dollar Saloon)

The Silver Dollar Saloon is located near the previously plaqued Owl Motel. This time the honor went to Red Mountains' dedicated bartenders, keepers of the elephant, good neighbors to the girls and purveyors of joy.

Wiley Well

Wiley Well is situated on the route of the Old Bradshaw Road. Built in 1862 by William Bradshaw, it began near Whitewater, passed through what are now Palm Springs, Indio, Mecca, and entered the Chocolates at Martinez, and then wandered eastward across Riverside and Imperial Counties and ended at Ehrenberg. Gold had been discovered along the river, and the road was intended to allow miners and suppliers to reach the mines. In the 1900's, A. P. Wiley, a storekeeper at Palo Verde, grubstaked many miners who worked in this area. Wiley had dug the well for the benefit of the miners.
May, 1976

Calico

Established in 1881, Calico produced more than $17 million in high grade silver and was near such famous mines as Silver King and Waterloo. In keeping with commemorating events, people and places of historical significance, the plaque read as follows:

To the ladies of Calico, whose 1885 May Day Ball, Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival ended with the slinging of eggs and lead.

October, 1976

Bergman's Graves (Aguanga)

In 1858 Jacob Bergman entered the employment of Butterfield Overland and is believed to have been driven on the First West bound mail out of Yuma. He passed through Aguanga on October 6, 1858. Later he built a comfortable and substantial hacienda at Aguanga which became a mail station called Tejuanga, and also The Dutchman's, one and 3/4 miles from the present Aguanga. The Dutchman was a welcome rest stop and Jacob was known as a gracious host. Jake, in almost his last days guarded and preserved the "trail" and relics of an older time.

April, 1977

Mitchell Caverns

In 1934 Jack Mitchell settled at what is now known as Mitchell Caverns and build his home. That same year he developed a road to Essex, using borrowed road equipment, in order to encourage tourism at the caverns. During Jack's stay at the caves he built 22 miles of road, 9,000 feet of pipeline, three reservoirs, planted 50 trees and cared for the area around the caverns. Jack retired in 1954 at the age of 71.

October, 1977

Shavers Wells

Located in a box canyon between Mecca and the Chiriaco Summit Area, John Shaver operated a welcome stage and water stop for desert travelers. Today, the well site is surrounded by large green trees indicating the presence of water in this otherwise dry area.
Red Mountain III (The Silver Dollar Saloon Revisited and the Kelly Silver Mine)

The Kelly Silver mine often called Big Silver, was one of the richest strikes in the area. Silver ore was so rich here that men rode shotgun on the wagons that hauled it to few feet from the mine to the mill. At one time it was estimated that one ore car loaded was valued at $54,000. This boom at Red Mountains lasted from 1919 through 1923. In 1929, the mines became unprofitable to operate due to not being able to cover costs at the low price of silver.

Camp Rock Springs

Camp Rock Springs was one of several official Army posts located on the Mojave Road. This post was established in 1866 for the purpose of changing horses and guarding the mail. The old Mojave road originated in Kingman, traveled through San Bernardino, and ended at the Drum Barracks (San Pedro). Other attractions in the area of Camp Rock Springs include the Kelso Sand Dunes, Kelso, Marl Springs, Devils Playground, various mines, hole in the wall and Mitchell's Caverns.
May, 1979

Juan Diego Flats

Juan Diego was a Mountain Cahuilla Indian and was generally known as an honest hard working man. He lived with his wife Ramona and their baby in an area now known as Juan Diego Flat. In this Valley the conflict between the Indian and the whiteman resulted in the death of Juan Diego (Alessandro of the Play Ramona) by the hands of Sam Temple.

October, 1979

Holcomb Valley and Belleville

On this occasion Billy Holcomb and Platrix Chapters return to Holcomb Valley to dedicate this particularly historical area. In this general area Billy Holcomb discovered gold while trailing a wounded bear. East of the original discovery was a rich flat area which drew a large gathering of prospectors. The town of Belleville soon sprang up. During the active mining of gold in Holcomb Valley, more gold per square mile was taken out than anywhere else in California.
California Site Location Established

For many years authorities of California history, including Bancroft, Engelhardt, and Bolton, have placed the site of Mission San Pedro y San Pablo de Bicuñer about ten miles down the Colorado River (southwest) from Yuma, Arizona. This location is just below the California-Mexico border. However, because of recent evidence presented to the California Historical Resources Commission, by Mr. Phil Porretta*, the State Office of Historical Preservation has now acknowledged the true site to be near the California Registered Historical Landmark No. 921 marker location, some 20 miles from the previously considered location.

*Mr. Porretta's article, "Locating the Site of Mission Bicuñer," which appeared in Biblio-Cal Notes, Fall issue, 1977, provided the data used to substantiate the location of the true site.

![Map of the Site of Mission San Pedro y San Pablo de Bicuñer](image)

This Souvenir Folder was provided through the co-operation and courtesy of –

Mr. Phil Porretta
Co-sponsor of Historical Plaque
Mrs. Richard Kissinger
Curator, Mother Colony History Room
Anaheim Public Library

Graphic Design – Alan La Mont Co., Anaheim
Map – Diego Trancoso, Cartographer 1787 A.D.
A brief history of the "Mission San Pedro y San Pablo de Bicuner" and the events leading to its eventual destruction.

In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza opened an overland route connecting Mexico City with San Gabriel, New California, to facilitate colonization. The most strategic portion of the route was at the crossing of the Colorado River, which was controlled by the Quechan (Yuma) Indians. On March 7, 1780, Teodoro de Croix, administrator of northern New Spain, ordered that two low cost mission-pueblo settlements be founded near the crossing. Ensign Santiago Yslas was named commandant of the two proposed settlements and he recruited settlers from Tucson, Tubac, and Altar.

The settlers for the first pueblo, La Concepcion, arrived on October 20, 1780. On January 7, 1781, the second pueblo, San Pedro y San Pablo de Bicuner was founded. Friars Francisco Garcés and Juan Barreneche were the Franciscan missionaries at Concepcion, and Padres Juan Diaz and Joseph Moreno attended Bicuner.

About 160 colonists were evenly divided between the two towns which were on the California side of the Colorado. The adult male colonists included 21 soldiers, 20 settlers, and 12 laborers. Their families numbered about 100 women and children. Both settlements had mission churches. Indians who wished to reside in the towns were allowed to do so, but the colonists abused the natives by usurping their best land and allowing livestock to roam free and trample the crops of the Indians. The colony was poorly managed; there was a constant shortage of essential items. Expected gifts for the Quechans did not materialize.

The expedition of Fernando Rivera, Lieutenant-Governor of Old California, taking 40 recruits and their families to the proposed presidio of Santa Barbara, arrived at the crossing. On June 19, 1781, the main portion of Rivera's expedition continued on toward their destination. Rivera remained on the east side of the Colorado to graze his trail-weary stock, further irritating the natives.

At about 8 a.m. on July 17, 1781, the maltreated Indians suddenly attacked both settlements. On July 18, Rivera and his small party were wiped out. On July 19, Padres Garcés and Barreneche, who previously had been spared, were clubbed to death. The Spaniards suffered a total of about 100 killed: about 60 men (4 friars, about 36 soldiers, about 20 civilians), and about 40 women and children. Most historians claimed no women or children were killed. However, Commander Pedro Fages, after interviewing captives of the disaster, listed 42 women and children as killed. At least 74 persons (mostly women and children) were held captive by the Indians, but suffered no serious injustices. All known prisoners were ransomed by Fages' punitive expeditions.

Many Quechans were killed in vengeance, but they were not subjugated, and the important crossing remained under their control until 1852 when a lasting truce was negotiated due to the campaigns of U.S. Major Samuel Heintzelman's troops.

Dedication of CALIFORNIA REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK No. 921 MAY 3, 1980

Text of the plaque —

SITE OF MISSION SAN PEDRO Y SAN PABLO DE BICUÑER

TO PROTECT THE ANZA TRAIL WHERE IT FORDED THE COLORADO RIVER, THE SPANISH FOUNDED A PUEBLO AND MISSION NEARBY ON JANUARY 7, 1781. THREATENED WITH THE LOSS OF THEIR LAND, THE QUECHANS (YMAS) ATTACKED THIS STRATEGIC SETTLEMENT ON JULY 17, 1781. THE QUECHAN VICTORY CLOSED THIS CROSSING AND SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED FUTURE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN UPPER CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

CALIFORNIA REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK No. 921

PLAQUE PLACED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION IN COOPERATION WITH E CLAMPUS VITUS, IMPERIAL VALLEY PIONEERS, PHIL PORRETTA & FAMILY, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, YUMA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND QUECHAN TRIBAL COUNCIL, MAY 4, 1980.

Location of Marker No. 921

The marker location is on the north side of county road S24, one-tenth of a mile west of its junction with Levee Road. This is about ten miles northeast of Yuma. It is about one mile west of Laguna Dam of the Colorado River. The marker site has been approved by Imperial County Department of Public Works. Under the direction of E Clampus Vitus, the monument has been built on Quechan Indian land.
IT WAS THE TIDEWATER & TONAPAH RAILROAD

SHADES TROD THESE SANDS: MOJAVE CHIEFTANS, APACHE WARRIORS, PIUTE PILFERERS, SPANISH CAPTAINS, SANDLED MISSIONARIES, GROPING ARGONAUTES, PROSPECTORS, TRAPPERS AND SETTLERS, THEY CAME WEST AND RETURNED EAST THIS WAY.

WE HAVE TOLD AT OTHER CLAMPSITES OF THE FIRST WHITE MAN PASSING THIS WAY, FATHER GARC'ES; THE FIRST AMERICAN JEDEDIAH SMITH, AND THAT THIS IS PART OF THE OLD MOJAVE TRAIL USED BY MANY TRIBES OF INDIANS TO REACH THE PACIFIC OCEAN. LATER IT BECAME THE GOVERNMENT ROAD ESTABLISHED TO PROTECT THE MIGRANTS. AS THE DIGGIN'S IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA PLAYED OUT THE "BOOMERS" CAME SOUTH TO SEEK THE ELEPHANT. ONE OF THESE PEOPLE, FRANCIS MARION SMITH, BORAX SMITH BECAME INTERESTED IN BORAX. HAVING MADE AND LOST MUCH MONEY AS A MINER, RECONIZING THE VALUE OF SOUTHWESTERN NEVADA NEAR CANDALARIA. IT WAS THE WORLDS RICHEST DEPOSIT, AT THAT TIME, HOWEVER, TRANSPRTATION WAS A PROBLEM.

IN 1883, BORAX SMITH BECAME INVOLVED IN WM. T. COLEMAN'S HARMONY BORAX WORKS IN DEATH VALLEY, TRANSPORTING THE ORE TO MOJAVE THRU THE SOUTH AND WEST ROUTE WITH 20 MULE TEAM WAGONS.

MEANWHILE, SILVER WAS BEING MINED IN THE CALICOS. YES, BORAX SMITH BECAME INVOLVED IN THIS, TOO. THE ORE WAS BROUGHT TO OTIS (YERMO), A WAGON YARD, THENCE TO DAGGETT, SOME OF THE ORE WAS MILLED AT MARION (NAMED FOR GUESS WHO), CLOSE BY THE WAGON ROAD.

IN 1890, SMITH DISCOVERED AN UNDERGROUND FORM OF BORAX HE CALLED COLEMANITE NAMED FOR HIS PARTNER OF HARMONY BORAX WORKS, BY TUNNELING INTO THE SIDE OF MULE CANYON, THUS THE TOWN OF BORATE WAS BORN.
He felt the need of good transportation to replace the teams and wagons, thus, in 1898, was born the borate Daggett railroad, often called the Death Valley Railroad, tho it did not enter that valley it could portend high vision of the future.

This stimulated him to bring borax from the Lilac Mine near Death Valley Junction, he incorporated the Tidewater & Tonopah Railroad. In July, 1904, starting the tracks at Ludlow in 1905, with Clarence Rasor as his engineer.

Borax Smith built and annexed small railroads from Beatty, Nev. to Ludlow even added a line to Tonopah which would have consumated his dream of "from Tonopah to Tidewater" which he envisioned would reach the Tidewater at San Diego.

By 1907, the 20 mule teams were out of business, the borax out of Death Valley, Harmony and Ryan, were shipped out of Death Valley Junction. Later the railroad was extended to Tonopah by the purchase of the Bull Frog - Tonopah line. However, the southern line from Death Valley Junction went thru Shoshone, Tecopa, Ibex Pass, Silver Lake to Rasor, crossed the U.P. tracks at Crucero to Ludlow where the ore was loaded on the Santa Fe R.R.

In 1899, Borax Smith, sole owner of all the borax mines, sold out to Borax Consolidated Limited of London. He then went into the real estate business in the Bay Area and lost all his miney so he concentrated on supplying transportation for the mines. This was the second time he went from a millionaire to a pauper.

Clarence Rasor, and his brother, surveyed the route of Borax Smith's railroads, associated with Smith since Teels Marsh, the aborted Las Vegas Tonopah Railroad and the T & T R.R. Rasor became owner of this property from Dunn Siding to Zzyzx.

1907 was the best year for the T & T R.R., tho it was the year
OF THE GREAT "PANIC". THE T & T WAS THE LAST OF THE "GOLD TRAINS" TO GET STARTED, DUE TO THE HARRASSMENT OF THE BIG RAILROAD TYCOONS, IT OUTLASTED THEM. BORAX SMITH'S LINES OFFERED THE SHORTER LINE TO THE COAST, HE WAS EVEN ABLE TO EXTEND HIS TRACKS.

DECEMBER 5, 1907, 30 PEOPLE TRAVELED FROM BEATTY TO LOS ANGELES. THO HE TRIED MANY TIMES, DEATH VALLEY SCOTTY COULDN'T GET THE T & T TO GIVE HIM A SPECIAL TRAIN FROM RHYOLITE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 1908, SAW AN EXCURSION OF 80 PEOPLE MAKING THE TRIP FROM LOS ANGELES TO RHYOLITE INCLUDING A SHRINE BAND AND DRILL TEAM.

T & T R.R. SERVICED SOME 250 MILEW OF THE DESERT MAKING FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS THAT STILL SPEAK WELL OF BORAX SMITH'S RAILROAD.

IN 1930 THE LINE FROM LUDLOW TO CRUCERO WAS CLOSED, WATER WAS HAULED FROM KASOR TO THE 85 INHABITANTS OF BAKER. INTERMITTENT SERVICE OCCURED ON SOME PARTS OF THE LINE AS IT GRADUALLY WAS PERMITTED TO SHUT DOWN. BY JUNE, 14, 1940, ALL OPERATIONS CEASED.

DURING W. W. II THE RAILS WERE REMOVED, THE LAST OF THE LOCOMOTIVES ENDED UP AT THE KAISER PLANT IN FONTANA.

WHERE THE T & T R.R. CROSSED THE L. A. AND SALT LAKE R.R., IN THE MOJAVE SINK OR BASIN, IS CALLED CRUCERO. PUEBLO TYPE POTTERY AND SHARDS HAVE BEEN FOUND HERE ATTESTING THAT FRESH WATER HAD BEEN CONSTANT. WE HAVE LEARNED THAT IT WAS THE AREA OF THE CROSSING OF MANY TRAILS NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

THIS WAS THE MEETING PLACE OF THE "SHADES" OF THE PAST, PERHAPS THEY STILL RENDEZVOUS HERE, TELLING TALES OF HOW THE MOJAVE DESERT WAS TAMED, AROUND A GHOSTLY CAMPFIRE!

WHAT SAYETH THE BRETHREN????
AND SO RECORDED!!

SPRING 1980
1. Take I-15 past Barstow towards Baker
2. Leave I-15 at Razor Rd

SODA DRY LAKE
1984 Spring Clamp-Out

3. Follow Razor Rd south approx. 3½ miles to a grove of 6 desert cedars (The Rev. Bill says you can't miss it - only thing out there.)
lady and widder, Minerva Hamilton Hoyt. The inscription reads:

MINERVA HAMILTON HOYT

"APOSTLE OF THE CACTI"

Her tireless efforts to establish Joshua Tree National Monument contributed to a heightened appreciation, not only of the Joshua tree, but of the total desert environment.

TWO DESERT QUEENS IN ONE DAY!

WHAT SAYETH THE BRETHREN?

AND SO RECORDED!!

OCTOBER 3, 4 and 5, 1980
the enjoyment of future generations of Americans.

Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus has called the Bretheren together at the Hewgag's Bray and within the walls of the Hall of Comparative Ovations to honor this Grand Widder of the Order. Western Mining Council be damned!

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Sunday morning you have to start thinking, clean up the language and become civilized again. The first thing that comes to mind is a couple of hangover cures:

Number one—Tie a piece of salt-pork fat to the end of a string. Swallow the fat and slowly pull it back with the string. Repeat until cured.

Number two—Take one of those little Mexican "tomatillos," a little tomato that looks like a ground cherry and is very tart. Squeeze the juice out of this and add it to the juice of a hot pepper, preferably the jalapeno. Take this one spoonful at a time and lie with your head under the water faucet and your mouth open.

Those who have their heads screwed on right, will then make the necessary pilgrimage for ceremonies at the Lost Angie Lees, Arquitectura Magnifico, under the guidance of the Scientific Arm of the Fraternity of Billy Holcomb Chapter, E Clampus Vitus.

After this, we are all congregating at the Headquarters of the National Monument in the Twentynine Palms Oasis. There we will commemorate a plaque to the memory of a grand
"This desert," she said, "with its elusive beauty . . . possessed me, and I constantly wished that I might find some way to preserve its natural beauty." In March, 1930 she organized the International Deserts Conservation League. The lady certainly knew how to raise money, since dues ranged from 50¢ for junior members to $25,000 benefactor memberships.

In earlier years Minerva helped organize numerous civic and cultural activities, including the Music and Art Association of Pasadena and the Los Angeles Symphony. As President of the Boys and Girls Aid Society of Los Angeles County, she led a vigorous reform campaign under the slogan, "To Save the Child." This concern for orphans shows that she was a true Clamper Widder.

In 1931, Minerva joined an expedition into Mexico to study rare desert flora and fauna. As a result she became the first woman to be given the title of Professor Extraordinary of Botany, which brought with it an honorary Doctorate from the National University of Mexico. President Rubio of Mexico dubbed her the "Apostle of the Cacti."

It was through Minerva's action that the idea of Joshua Tree National Monument began. The International Desert Conservation League, under her leadership, led a vigorous campaign to acquaint the public with the desert she was trying to preserve. In 1935, with the help of California governor "Sunny Jim" Rolph, Mrs. Hoyt took her crusade to Washington and in the following year, on August 10th, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a proclamation establishing Joshua Tree National Monument. Approximately 557,000 acres of unclaimed federal lands were transferred to the National Park Service to be preserved and developed for

WHERE ARE WE?

If you have to ask this, you've had enough from our communal jug!

Joshua Tree National Monument, a 557,000 acre area, was set aside in 1936 to preserve a piece of typical California desert. In reality, it is two deserts. Here the high Mohave Desert joins the lower Colorado Desert, and their flora and fauna blend in a unique biome. If you didn't understand, the critters and weeds of both them areas gits along jest fine!

National parks can be established only by an act of Congress. National monuments are created by such an act or by Presidential Proclamation. We can thank Franklin Roosevelt for this one. The Monument is administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, so don't call the guys in the green cars Forest Rangers! Superintendent Rick Anderson is in immediate charge of Joshua Tree. His resident staff includes administrative, interpretive and maintenance personnel. That means he knows all, sees all and can "boot" you if you don't behave! Look forward to getting acquainted with Chief Naturalist Bob Woody at the Saturday-night campfire.

Man's story in the Monument begins with a mystery tale based on odds and ends which prehistoric man left behind. The Pinto Basin is famous for a particular type of stone weapon point associated with the distinctive culture of Pinto Man. These points were used to tip darts propelled with the atlatl (throwing
stick) before the invention of the bow and arrow.

Probably two centuries ago the ancestors of the Serranos, Cahuilla and Paiutes entered the great range of territory still occupied by their descendants. They came from the deserts north of here.

The last to enter the area were the Chemehuevi. They had been living along the Colorado River with the Mohaves, until war broke out between the two tribes in the 1870's. The Chemehuevi roamed the eastern part of the Monument and had a permanent camp at the Twentynine Palms Oasis.

In 1855, the United States Government explored and surveyed the region, first laying out the San Bernardino Base Line. The map recording Colonel Henry Washington's Land Office survey shows a road leading east from the Twentynine Palms Oasis. It is probably the old Indian trail to the Colorado River which was frequently used by Clamper Pauline Weaver.

About 1874, ranchers discovered that Lost Horse, Queen and Pleasant Valleys provided good Spring grazing for cattle. The area near your camp was used extensively by rustlers.

In 1895, gold was discovered in the Pinto Mountains and Clampers began panning into the area. The dulcet sounds of the Hewgag's bray resounded from Lost Horse to Dale, and from the Hexie Mountains to Mesquite Springs. Yes, Clampatriot, you are indeed in Clamper Country.

Although there is no evidence that our beloved Billy Holcomb came through these parts (there were no bears), the sand about you has recorded the footprints of such notable members of E Clampus Vitus as Chuckawalla Wilson, Bill McHaney, Denny Pardo, John Hilton, Fred Vaile, Ron Miller, Bill Robinson and L. Burr Belden.

WHAT SHOULD WE FEAR?

Nothing except your conscience and the potables you brought with you on the trek! We know we said it was a dry camp, but this is ridiculous!

Outside of the bars of Twentynine Palms, wildlife in the area includes the coyote, kit fox, birds, reptiles and many others. Like Clampers, most are nocturnal. While it is true that many species of rattlesnakes may be found here, your chances of seeing one are remote. Nothing else is fatal. The rarely-seen scorpion and tarantula may be painful, but not deadly. Just remember to look under the rock before you move it. Warning: The only way whiskey can cure snakebite is if you give the snake a belt from your jug before it strikes.

The two largest animals around are rarely seen. They are the California mule deer and the desert bighorn. They inhabit the remote regions, but keep your eyes open anyway.

WHY ARE WE HERE?

We're here to honor a Widder, Minerva Hamilton Hoyt. Her husband died in 1918, leaving this South Pasadena Socialite with her love of the American desert and a fortune with which to nurture it. Nurture she did! She presented exhibits of California desert floral displays at Garden Club Expositions in New York, Boston and Chelsey, England.
The Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Great Counties of San Bernardino and Riverside hereby invites all Clampers to attend our next outstanding Clampout at Joshua Tree National Monument. All brothers are asked to bring a PBC to this outstanding event!

The featured event of this Clampout will be a plaque installation (near Monument Headquarters) commemorating a truly remarkable woman, Mrs. Minerva Hamilton Hoyt. Mrs. Hoyt is credited with conceiving the original plans to preserve California Deserts and was instrumental in obtaining a Presidential Proclamation establishing Joshua Tree Monument.

According to Big Bad Breath Noble Grand Humbug Dan Wing, a special Clampsite at the "Jumbo Rocks" Campground (see map) has been designated for the Clampout. The site will be open from Friday October 3rd at noon and will be closed Sunday October 5th at noon. Ye are also instructed to follow all monument rules and to clean up after yerselves!

**SCHEDULE OF EVENTS**

**FRI OCT 3**
6:00PM  Beer and chile beans will be served until we get the runs out

Arrival PBCs must find the Hangman for assignment to duties

**SAT OCT 4**
7:00AM  Line up at the Cook Trailer for Breakfast

8:00AM  All PBCs will meet the Hangman prior to being released until 1:30 PM

8:59AM  The preliminary rounds of the CLAMPEROLYMPICS GAMES starts promptly at 8:59 AM (the lighting of the clamp torch and the magnificent parade of the ouchies to run concurrently). Late arrivals are flogged at 0900 hours. Following the flogging.....darts, volleyball and horseshoes commences under the dereliction of Paul Bosaki, Oscar Gomez, and assistant go-fer Hiram White "Walker" or "Willow". PBCs are encouraged to participate and marvel at the abilities of Clampchamp Lamar Gumbody.

11:00PM  Cutoff arrival time for PBCs

1:30PM  PBCs meet the Hangman at Jumbo Rocks City Hall for indoctrination and lubrication....

3:30PM  PBC entertainment at City Hall

5:30PM  Dinner is served at the cook trailer(juicy steaks and the fixxins)

7:00PM  Clampfire talk and Clampband
**SCHEDULE OF EVENTS**

**SUN OCT 5**
6:00 AM All PBCs up for Clampsite Cleanup

7:00 AM Breakfast served at the cook trailer

9:30 AM PBCs are initiated

10:30 AM Final Clampsite cleanup

12:00 N Plaque dedication at Park Headquarters

Pack yer burro with the following:

1. Money
2. Bring a PBC
3. Bring Water (None there)
4. Bring Firewood*****
5. Bring Personal Gear
6. Bring chairs, etc.
7. Bring warm clothing
8. Bring your own booz and extra beer
9. No FIREARMS, FIREWORKS, ETC.

**CLAMPICALANDER 80-81**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 23</td>
<td>Monthly meeting at the Pizza Chalet - 9660 Sierra Ave Fontana 7:00 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 3--5</td>
<td>Fall Clampout at Joshua Tree National Monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 4</td>
<td>Monthly meeting at the Pizza Chalet 7:00 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 8</td>
<td>Death Valley Encampment-Burro Flapjack Sweepstakes Stovepipe Wells 12:30PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2</td>
<td>Monthly meeting at the Pizza Chalet 7:00PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 6</td>
<td>Monthly meeting at the Pizza Chalet 7:00PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 3</td>
<td>Monthly meeting at the Pizza Chalet 7:00PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 21</td>
<td>Widders Night - to be announced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yer Map to Joshua Tree and Jumbo Rocks Clampsite
**GOLD DUST PROCLAMATION**

WHEREAS, IN ORDER TO, and FOR THE PURPOSE OF paying for this here Clampout, please git yer gold dust in by September 15th. After September 15th add 5 bucks to the Clampfee. Please be generous to the Widders and Orphans Fund.

**FEE SCHEDULE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Description</th>
<th>Fee Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mailer Fee (Mailing Participant, only if you are not able to make the Clampout)</td>
<td>$ 3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall Clampout Fees (All Fees Include a Patch)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members of Billy Holcomb and other chapters (by September 15th)</td>
<td>( ) x $25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBC Fees (Includes a Master Patch)</td>
<td>( ) x $35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burr Beldon Chuckwagon Fund (Optional)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributor de Grande Satisfactory (Your name will appear on a Plaque in the Trailer)*</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invitation Garb Fund (Optional)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Smackers de Minimuma Pleasa</td>
<td>$ 5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widders and Orphans Fund (Optional)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please contribute $10 per year (when you got the bucks)</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please total yer gold dust

Please make all checks payable to ECV BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER and fill out the other side of this sheet.

NAME: ____________________________________________ CHECK NO. ____________

NAME: ____________________________________________ CHECK NO. ____________

*If your previous contributions toward the Chuckwagon Fund exceeded $49.99, please indicate so on this sheet.*
RELEASE AND WAIVER OF LIABILITY AND INDEMNITY AGREEMENT (WAIVER OF HUMAN RIGHTS)

In consideration of being permitted to attend, work for, or for any purpose whatever to participate in the Billy Holcomb clampus on October 3, 4, and 5, 1980, the undersigned for himself, his personal representatives, heirs and next of kin; HEREBY RELEASES the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus, Officers, and members referenced to herein as Releasees from any and all liability to the undersigned, his personal representatives, heirs and next of kin for any loss or damage on account of injury to the undersigned or his property or resulting in the death of the undersigned whether caused by the negligent act of omission of Releasees while the undersigned is attending, working or for any purpose participating in such event. IN ADDITION, the undersigned AGREES TO INDEMNIFY AND HOLD HARMLESS the Releasees from any loss, liability damage or cost they incur due to any working or participating by the undersigned, whether caused by Releasee's negligence or otherwise AGREE TO ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY AND RISK for any bodily injury, death, or property damage from Releasee's negligence or otherwise while the undersigned is attending in, working for any purpose participating in the Billy Holcomb Chapter Clampus of October 3, 4, and 5, 1980.

SIGNATURE: ___________________________ SIGNATURE: ___________________________
PRINT NAME: _________________________ PRINT NAME: _________________________
ADDRESS: ___________________________ ADDRESS: ___________________________
TELEPHONE NUMBER: ( ) TELEPHONE NUMBER: ( )
DATE: _______________________________ DATE: ________________________________

1. All Officers, Members, and PBC's must fill out this form. Make a copy for your own PBC, PBC's or Brother Clampers if needed (use this form for two if convenient).

2. Fill out PBC Applications and indicate PBC's on this page.

3. Make all checks Payable to ECV Billy Holcomb Chapter.

4. Mail this entire sheet, PBC Application, and Gold Dust to:

Yosemite Sam Zanone
722 Panhandle Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765
The most elaborate of these scenes was staged for the Royal Horticultural Society's Spring Flower Show in Chelsea, England. She collected plants from the Death Valley area and had them shipped to England. There was a small pool, above which a battered board sign proclaimed, "Poison Water: Beware," and it bore the appropriate skull-and-cross-bones. Minerva received the gold medal of the Chelsea show and the Lawrence gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society, of which she was made an honorary life member.

She apparently saw no contradiction in the fact that her living desert displays involved the removal of plants from their environment, the very practice she was attempting to halt. These shows did, however, gain her the backing of garden clubs and scientists as she began political lobbying for desert conservation.

In 1930, Mrs. Hoyt organized the International Deserts Conservation League, of which she was president until her death. Membership dues ranged from $25,000 for "benefactors" to 50¢ for "junior members."

As a result of an expedition into Mexico in 1931, Minerva became the first woman to be given the title of Professor Extraordinary of Botany, which brought with it an honorary Doctorate from the National University of Mexico.

In 1935 she took her crusade to Washington. It was largely through her personal efforts that on August 10, 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an order establishing Joshua Tree National Monument.

In July 1945, at the age of 79, Mrs. Hoyt was seriously injured in an accidental fall in her home. She never fully recovered and in December was buried in Mountain View Cemetery, Pasadena.
Minerva Hamilton Hoyt
1866 - 1945

Born in 1866, on her father's cotton plantation near Durat, Mississippi, Minerva Hamilton attended finishing school in Nashville and music conservatories in Cincinnati and Boston before marrying Dr. Albert Sherman Hoyt, a wealthy New York surgeon and financier in 1891. About 1898 the couple moved to South Pasadena, California.

There Minerva became active in social affairs and helped organize many cultural and civic activities including the Music and Art Association of Pasadena and the Los Angeles Symphony. As president of the Boys and Girls Aid Society of Los Angeles County she led a reform campaign under the slogan, "To Save the Child." She was a leading member of the Valley Hunt Club, which originated the Tournament of Roses. Other groups she belonged to included the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Friday Morning, Ebell, Annandale Golf, Midwick Country and the Shakespeare clubs.

Her interest in the desert began early, but was reinforced by the tragic death of her infant son. When her husband died in 1918, the grieving lady turned more frequently to the desert for peace and consolation. After a time she set herself to the task of enlightening the public in the idea of desert conservation.

Mrs. Hoyt's unique displays of California flora and fauna won her many honors from the Garden Club of America as well as the clubs of Pasadena, Seattle, Tacoma, New York and Boston. She prepared these exhibits largely at her own expense. They consisted essentially of live habitat groups rather than flower shows, the object being to convey a sense of total desert environment. California muralist Perry McNelly prepared backdrops using special lighting effects. Stuffed birds and animals, placed among the plants and rocks, completed the scenes.
The Ancient and Honorable Order of
El Clampus Vitus
Billy Holcomb Chapter
1980 - 1981 CALENDAR

1980

Dec 2 Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet - 9660 Sierra Ave Fontana 7PM
Dec 6 Graybeards Sponsored Beer Bust, Burger and Chile Feed at Sylvan Park
       Redlands High Noon to 4 PM

1981

Jan 6 Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet 7PM
Jan 31 Widders Night at Griswolds in Claremont 6:30PM to ??? More Later.....
Feb 3 Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet 7PM
Mar 3 Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet 7PM
Apr 4 Famclamp (Family Picnic) at Bogart County Park in Cherry Valley 10AM to 5PM
Apr 21 Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet 7PM
May 1-3 Spring Clampout at the Ludlow/Ragtown/Stedman Mining District and Railroad Towns
May 29-31 Murphys at Murphys California
Jun 2 Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet 7PM
Jun 6 Graybeards Sponsored Beer Bust, Burger and Chile Feed
Jul 7 Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet 7PM
Aug 4 Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet 7PM
Aug Miners Day Parade at Big Bear Lake
Sep 15 Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet 7PM
Oct 9-11 Fall Clampout Tentatively set to be at the Serrano Tanning Vats in Riverside County

Bretheren,

Above is our clampmenu fer the cummin year. On behalf of the Greybeards and
chapter officers....fer got what I was gona say???? Any how we wants to see
your carcus at all our events and planning meetings. Here is to another
outstanding and SATISFACTORY YEAR OF CLAMPERING. —-

IMPORTANT NOTICE: If you fergot to send in yer 3 Bucks mailer fee...adios
until you do....we are updating the list Nov. 22.......
Noble Grand Humbug George "Silver Spoon" Spooner proclaims that the Billy Holcomb Chapter will hold a WIDDERS NIGHT BALL on January 31, 1981, at GRISWOLDS INN in Calremont, California. All Brother Clampers, Widders and Prospective PBCs are invited.

DATE AND TIMES  Saturday Night January 31, 1981
6:30PM Attitude Adjustment Hour (No Host)
7:30PM Dinner Buffet
8:15PM Introductions and Raffle
9:00PM Entertainment (Live Band)

LOCATION  Griswolds Inn
555 West Foothill Blvd
Claremont, California

Take I-10 to Indian Hill
Go North to Foothill
Turn left on Foothill
Then right into the parking lot past the Smorgasbord

ROOM  The "Hacienda Room"...First Floor level North of the old lobby

COST  $30 per couple. Includes dinner, a flower for yer Widder and Dancing

RAFFLE INFO  Optional donations of a nice but modest unwrapped raffle gift is requested. The chapter will be providing a AC/DC BW Television as the grand prize. Raffle tickets will be sold at the door.

WHERE DO I SEND  Fill out and send the enclosed Widder Night Questionnaire form to:

MY GOLD DUST

TOM ROBERTSON  Home Phone 213-8673546
GOLD DUST RECEIVER  Work Phone 213-4257413
6160 EBERLE ST
LAKEWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90713

IMPORTANT NOTE  Please respond by sending the enclosed form and your gold dust in today. If you cannot send in your dust before January 16, please give GDR Tom Robertson a call or drop him a post card letting him know you intend to come to Widders Night. This is very important for planning purposes.

Late reservations will be accepted if seating is available.

Clampfraternally,

Dana "Yosemite Sam" Zanone
ATTENTION!

Come Hell or Highwater

A ONE DAY EVENT!

THE BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER
OF
E CLAMPUS VITUS

ANNOUNCES AN EVENT FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY!
"FAMCLAMP 1981"

FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO STILL DON'T KNOW WHAT WE'RE TALKIN' ABOUT, WE'RE HAVIN A FAMILY PICNIC!!!

APRIL 4, 1981
BOGART COUNTY PARK IN CHERRY VALLEY
TAKE I-10 TO BEAUMONT AVENUE IN BEAUMONT
GO NORTH TO 14 TH STREET AND TURN RIGHT
HEAD EAST ON 14 TH STREET AND TURN LEFT ON TO CHERRY AVENUE. GO NORTH ON CHERRY TO THE PARK...PLEASE CHECK THIS ON THE MAP AND WATCH FOR PARK SIGNS.

11 AM TIL SUNDOWN

CLAMPERS, WIDDLERS, ORPHANS, PROSPECTIVE PBC'S AND THEIR FAMILIES. YOU CAN EVEN BRING YER BURRO!!!

4 BUCKS FER CLAMPERS AND PBC'S AND
ADD 1 BUCK PER ORPHAN AND WIDDER

GRUB FEED - HIGH NOON TO TWO PM
BURGERS, DOGS AND CHILE
SOFT DRINKS, CHIPS AND DIPS
AND THE FIXXINS

YOU ALSO GET TO SEE ALL CLAMPERS ON THEIR BEST BEHAVIOR...CUZ THIS IS FER THE FAMILY!

IMPORTANT:
FILLOUT THE ENCLOSED FORM AND SEND YER GOLD DUST TO TOM ROBERTSON

BRING YER OWN EATIN GEAR AND BEER
BRING HORSESHOES, VOLLEYBALL, NETS, DARTS,....THERE WILL BE GAMES FER RED SHIRTS AND BLACK HATS RECOMMENDED
NO HARASSING PROSPECTIVE PBC'S
CALL BILL PEARSON AT (714) 862-8245 AFTER 6:30 PM FOR INFORMATION
What sayeth the Bretheren

Satisfactory!

Ragtown and the Buckeye Mining District

BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER
E CLAMPUS VITUS
During the 1860s and 1870s tireless Clampatriots opened large areas of the high desert in their search for gold and other precious minerals. They swarmed through the Mohave to the west, north and south of the area. Thirty-six miles southeast as many as 3,000 men made Old Dale a booming camp.

Moving into the Bullion Range from either the Dale, Palms or Morongo districts a Clamper named Lee discovered a fabulous ledge of gold-bearing quartz. He recorded his location in San Bernardino, making no attempt to conceal his strike. After traveling to San Bernardino for provisions, he was shot through the heart on his return. The murderer was never discovered. A frantic search for his mine began. Although he was known to have had a helper, neither mine nor hired hand was ever located—despite the fact that an arrastra and a large dump were near the workings. Ex-Governor Waterman, an experienced miner and friend of Lee, offered a huge reward for an interest in the claim. The reward was never paid, and the location of the “Lost Lee” mine remained a mystery that drew more prospectors into the region.

Meanwhile, in 1882, the Southern Pacific Railroad built a line past a point north of here and named its waterless watering-station after William B. Ludlow, a master car repairman of the Western Division of the Central Pacific Railroad.

In 1884 the Atlantic and Pacific, then partly owned by the Santa Fe, bought the line, hired John Suter as roadmaster and instructed him to look for water. He discovered copper and gold instead. By the early 1890s the A.T. & S.F. had gained full control of the A. & P.’s lines and a depression had hit the nation. While the Santa Fe hauled precious water to its station at Ludlow, John quit railroading and established several claims in the hills to the south of the way-station. Other argonauts soon joined him, and Buckeye Mining District was established.

Hundreds of discovery monuments were erected across the rolling alluvial and into the foothills of the Bullions. The strikes of the area are east and west and dip to the north. The ledges andcroppings of ores were not of ordinary variety and proved to be many feet in width. John Suter located his claims and named the leading prospect the Bagdad, protecting his lines by taking in a group.
Ragtown was hastily thrown together, since mining camps are by nature fragile. Why build permanent buildings when tomorrow the rush will move on to newer strikes? The Los Angeles Herald described it as a “poor man’s mining camp.” Isolation and availability of supplies were problems, but the greatest was the lack of water. Every cupful had to be carried in on the backs of burros from Ludlow—a dry water-stop. Even as late as 1907 the railroad was hauling two cars of water per day to the station. This was a total of 20,000 gallons.

The camp flourished until the turn of the century, when success began to destroy it. In 1900 John Suter had a dozen men working at the Bagdad and John R. Gentry employed six men in his neighboring mine. The success of these claims drew the attention of a group of eastern financiers who were at the time actively involved in mining and railroad activity at Randsburg.

This group of millionaires included Chauncy M. Depew, president of the New York Central Railroad and long-time United States Senator from New York. Other members of the group included J. N. Beckley, Benjamin E. Chase, J. H. Stedman, all of Rochester, New York, and E. Van Sutten of Boston. All were major stockholders in the New York Central.

John Suter sold the Bagdad to this syndicate for a price generally reported to be $100,000, however he probably received much less. He retained other locations nearby which he did not sell.

In 1901 the eastern buyers ran Bagdad ore through their Randsburg-Santa Fe Reduction Co. plant at Barstow and discovered that they had a good mine. Forming the Chase Mining & Milling Co., Benjamin Chase bought out the nearby Gentry claim and the property became known as the Bagdad-Chase. Sixty men were employed at the Bagdad and 15 at the Chase. Many more claims were bought up, including the Roosevelt mine, and the total operation comprised 17 claims covering 340 acres.

Production at the mine jumped to 200 tons daily and the directors, to eliminate the eight-mile wagon haul and the re-handling of ore at Ludlow Station, built at the Ludlow & Southern Railroad. The tracks were laid to all major shafts and machine shops. Everything moved by rail. Equipment consisted of three locomotives, one passenger coach, a mail car and a fleet of ore cars. The maiden run was in July, 1903.

Camp Rochester was established on the property, and manager E. H. Stagg proclaimed it a “closed camp.” To uphold his views that no liquor be allowed in camp, Stagg made his brother Ike the first engineer on the Ludlow & Southern. Nothing came on board without his approval.

In February, 1902, a fourth-class post office was opened at Ludlow. Because there was already a Ludlow, Colorado, it had to be named Stagg—for Ike, who was well known in the area. Another problem developed when Camp Rochester requested its own post office. There was already a Rochester near Cucamonga. Postal authorities requested an alternative name and the camp became known as Stedman on March 28, 1904. Nellie A. Black was the first postmaster.

The name Buckeye disappeared that same year, when L. A. Ingersoll praised the Bagdad-Chase operation in his Century Annals of San Bernardino County. He mistakenly referred to the area as the Bagdad-Amboy Mining District. The name Bagdad stuck.

With the establishment of Ludlow as headquarters for the Tonpah & Tidewater Railroad in 1904, the station boomed. Mother Preston arrived in town and began to acquire property. She was a French woman who had married Tom Preston in Calico. While he is known as “Mr. Calico,” she certainly deserves the title of “Mrs. Ludlow.” A “business woman who for many years bulked large in the town’s history,” she operated a financially successful restaurant, lodging house and saloon. She supplied diversion for the hard-working clammers of the district. Ma Preston eventually returned to France to live out her remaining days.
From 1904 to 1910 gold production at the Bagdad-Chase tallied $4,500,000. The mine supplied one-half of San Bernar­
dino County's gold production during its 70 years through 1950. Although the mine, with its amazing production, sur­
vived the Panic of 1907 the end was near. Gradually the eastern owners sold out their holdings. In 1910 control of the property was acquired by Frank Keith, Seeley W. Mudd and others. For six years the claims were operated as the Pacific Mines Corporation. One hundred tons of ore a day went eastward from Ludlow to the United Verde smelter at Clarkdale, Arizona. The owners lost interest when petroleum in Mexico became popular, and the property went into receivership. The mines lay idle for almost 15 years. In 1916 the Ludlow & Southern ceased operation.

By 1932 principal owners of the Bagdad-Chase were John H. Hobbs and Mrs. Edith George. Ultimately others leased the property and operated it over a period of years. By 1939 the L. & S. was gone completely. The mine outlived it for some time. It went through a series of corporate name changes. Donald A. Love took over the lease and operated the mine until 1954, when it was closed down. Some of the vertical shafts were used by Aerojet Corp. for test-firing of rockets in the early 1960's.

The Buckeye District and Ragtown are long gone. Even the graveyard of the once-thriving camp cannot be found. The only marker for the spot was erected by Billy Holcomb Chapter, E Clampus Vitus, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on May 3, 1981. It reads:

Site of Ragtown and Buckeye Mining District
At this location, Ragtown stood as a part of the once-booming "Buckeye Mining District." One mine in the district, the Bagdad-Chase, discovered by John Suter in the 1880's, was to become the largest single source of copper and gold in San Bernardino County. The owner, Benjamin Chase, built the Ludlow and Southern Railroad, just west of here, to carry ore to the Santa Fe Railroad in Ludlow.

WHAT SAYETH THE BRETHERN?
The Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Great Counties of San Bernardino and Riverside hereby invites all Clampers to attend our next outstanding Clampout at Ragtown, California. All brothers are asked to bring a PBC to this outstanding event in the desert.

According to "Silver Spoon" George Spooner (Humbug Extraordinare), a special clampsite right in the middle of a flash flood wash has been reserved for this event. If yer wonderin where in the hell "Ragtown" is, find the dot on the map 4 miles south of Ludlow and 4 miles north of Stedman. By the time we get there, our Historians Ron Miller and Doc Sugar will fig out why we decided to go there? I think? Before we explain the rules, here is the schedule of events:

**CLAMPSCHEDULE OF EVENTUAL PROBABILITIES AND RANDOM RULES FOR PBCs**

**FRI MAY 1**

6:00PM Beer and chile beans will be served until we get the runs out
   Translation: beer and pop will be served all weekend until we runout

6:01PM Errection of the Farting Post at Shaws Trailer

Arrival PBCs must find Hangman Johnny Wad "Showgun" Kaisaki for assignment
to duties and explanation of the rules.

Anytime PBCs will meet inside the Hangmans rope anytime the Hangman desires.
The Hangman has complete authority over the PBCs all weekend.

**SAT MAY 2**

7:00AM Line up at the cooktrailer for breakfast.

8:00AM PBC Meeting with the Hangman

8:15AM Plaque construction. All PBCs will participate until the plaque is
   completed(unless excused for other duties). PBCs will be released
   following construction completion until 1:30 PM.

8:59PM CLAMPEROLYMPIC GAMES BEGIN. Organized by Oscar, Paul and Willow.
   Late arrivals will be flogged at 0900 hours. Events include darting,
   farting, horseshoes, volleyball, mineshaft vaulting, snake egg hunt, etc.

* FAMCLAMP REMINDER Saturday April 4th
* Don't ferget...our Family Picnic will be April 4th at Bogart Park in Cherry Valley.
* Send yer Gold Dust to Tom Robertson pronto. IN CASE OF RAIN: the Famclamp will be
   held Sunday April 5th....if it rains April 5th, see you next year...refunds will be
   negotiated at the store or in cash at the Clampout...

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   held Sunday April 5th....if it rains April 5th, see you next year...refunds will be
   negotiated at the store or in cash at the Clampout...
SAT MAY 2 11:00PM Cutoff arrival time for PBCs

TO BE ANNOUNCED: GRAYBEARDS MEETING WILL OCCUR SOMETIME ON SATURDAY

1:30PM PBCs meet the Hangman at the Ragtown City Hall for indoctrination and (yes again) lubrication!!!!!

3:30PM PBC Entertainment at City Hall...

5:30PM Dinner is served at the cooktrailer (Juicy steaks, sonofabitch stew, and the fixxins)

7:00PM Clampfire talk and clampband entertainment...PBCs will attend....

SUN MAY 3 6:00AM All PBCs up for Clampsite cleanup!!!!!!!

7:00AM Breakfast is served at the cooktrailer

9:30AM PBCs are initiated only if sober (The enlightenment of St. Vitus shall shine upon the ignorant and insolant around 10:24 AM)

10:30AM Plaque dedication at Ragtown, California

IMPORTANT RULES AND ADVISE

1. Bring Money
2. Bring a PBC
3. Bring yer own water
   (None available in Ludlow)
4. Bring 5 Gallons of water per Vehicle for plaque construction and cook trailer consumption
   (Very Dry Camp)
5. Bring firewood (optional)
6. Bring personal gear
7. Bring cups, forks, spoon, plates, knife, etc. for each meal....
8. Bring chairs, etc.
9. Bring warm clothing
10. Bring your own booz and extra beer
11. NO FIREARMS, FIREWORKS, EXPLOSIVES, ETC
12. Watch for unmarked mine shafts (in abundance in this area)
13. NO digging, removal of artifacts, etc.
14. Obey BLM Rules
15. Ludlow and plenty of property near Ragtown is private property....look, but do not touch or take!!!!!
16. PBCs are permitted to breathe and fart only by permission of the Hangman. When arriving at the site, each PBC must find the Hangman and ask for permission to do so. (this will test each PBC inorder to see if he read these rules!!)

ABOVE ALL, come prepared to have one hell of a good time. We want to pleez all you members, soooo, a seggestin box will be located in each "Sh Hall" with paper provided. Simply drop the paper into the hole when your message is complete.

CLAMPCALENDAR 1981

APR 4 Famclamp (family picnic) Cherry Valley
APR 21 Monthly meeting at the Pizza Chalet (Fontana)
MAY 1-3 Spring Clampout (Ragtown)
MAY 29-31 Murphys at Murphys
JUN 2 Monthly meeting at the Pizza Chalet (Fontana)
JUN 6 Graybeards Sponsored Beer Bust
JUL 7 Monthly meeting at the Pizza Chalet (Fontana)
AUG 4 Monthly meeting at the Pizza Chalet (Fontana)
AUG Miners Day Parade at Big Bear Lake
SEP 15 Monthly meeting at the Pizza Chalet (Fontana)
OCT 9-11 Fall Clampout (Serrano Tanning Vats)

GOLD DUST RECEIVER TOM ROBERTSON
SEZ TO FILL OUT THE ATTACHED FORMS AND SEND YER DUST IN TODAY......
THIS IS IMPORTANT FER PLANNING!!!!!
DIRECTIONS TO THE SITE OF RAGTOWN

Take I-15 to Barstow
At Barstow take I-40 towards Needles
53 Miles down the road get off at Ludlow
Take Ludlow off ramp and go south 200 feet toward
the Cafe and Standard Station
Turn left on the National Trails Hwy, then right
onto Main St (South again)
Go South 1/4 mile and turn left at the "Murphy
Bros Ludlow Merchantile Store"
Look but do not touch or go into this building
This is the Bagdad Chase Rd

Go West on the Bagdad Chase Rd (B.C.)about
500 feet and look for the road on the right
which crosses the Santa Fe Railroad Mainline
Go South across the tracks (CAUTION: THIS IS
AN UNCONTROLLED AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED CROSSING...
WATCH FOR HIGH SPEED TRAINS AND BE SURE THAT
THE DRIVER IS SOBER!!!!!!)

Go South to sign "Danger Haul Road-Watch for
Trucks". (mile 0.0)
Slow 20 MPH sign (mile 0.2). Disregard lockgate sign.
Fork in road...bear left when going south (mile 0.3)
Pipeline sign and road (mile 3.0)
Continue basically straight...do not go left or right
on the pipe line road
RAGTOWN SITE (mile 4.3)

Park in the wash to the right and watch for posted
signs..........

THE NOBLE GRAND HUMBUG GEORGE "SILVER SPOON" SPOONER
WILL DEMONSTRATE HIS TACT, PATIENCE, HUMILITY, SKILL
AND ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY! in MAINTAINING ORDER THROUGHOUT
THIS STEAMY AND TEMPESTUOUS GATHERING!!!!

PLEASE FILL OUT THE ATTACHED FORMS
AND SEND YER GOLD DUST IN TODAY......
THIS IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT FOR PLANNING!!!!!!

Clampfraternally,

Dana
SITE OF RAGTOWN
AND
THE BUCKEYE MINING DISTRICT

AT THIS LOCATION, RAGTOWN STOOD AS A PART OF THE
ONCE BOOMING "BUCKEYE MINING DISTRICT". ONE MINE
IN THE DISTRICT, THE BAGDAD CHASE, DISCOVERED BY
JOHN SUTER IN THE 1880'S, WAS TO BECOME THE LARGEST
SINGLE SOURCE OF COPPER AND GOLD IN SAN BERNARDINO
COUNTY. THE OWNER, BENJAMINE CHASE, BUILT THE
LUDLOW AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD, JUST WEST OF HERE,
TO CARRY ORE TO THE SANTA FE RAILROAD IN LUDLOW.

BILLY HOLCOMB CHAPTER
E CLAMPUS VITUS
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAY 3, 1981
Attention Brother Clampers,

Better get off my duff and let you know what's happening between now and the October Trek to the Serrano Tanning Vats. First, however, congratulations goes to the 27 new Brother Clampers who were initiated at Ragtown. We are proud of the fine plaque constructed and the fact that they survived the initiation. Mark yer Clampalendar as follows:

May 22-24 Murphys celebration and Grand Council Meeting at Murphys, California. The Grand Council meeting is for Humbugs and XNGHs only.

June 2 Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet - 9660 Sierra Avenue in Fontana. 7PM.

The Graybeards sez that the Chapter will buy a pitcher of beer or soda for any new Brother Clamper (Ragtown PBC) who shows up.

June 6 BEER AND BURGER BUST CLAMPROCLAMATION (By Orders of the Graybeards)

PLACE Brother Phil Jackson's Home
1973 Loyola Court
Claremont

EVENTS Games of chance, horseshoes, darts and fellowship

TIME Noon to ??? Grub Feed 1PM to 3PM

BRING 5 bucks to defray costs
A prospective PBC
Your own lawn chair
Booz and Drinking Gear
Clamper attire

GRUB Burgers, dogs, beer, soda and the fixxins

RSVP TODAY!!! 714-6261998

NOTE: PARK ON RADCUFF AND WALK IN

July 7, August 4, Sept 15 Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet - 9660 Sierra Avenue in Fontana. 7PM.

Oct 9-11 Fall Clampout in Riverside County at the Serrano Tanning Vats. There will be more information on the Trek later. Please note that this project involves restoring the vats and constructing three plaques. Work parties will be starting the project a few weeks in advance. We will need some heavy mobile equipment, bodies and knowhow. Please attend the planning meetings if you can help!!!

Clampfraternally, 
Dane (Y.S.)
Attention Brother Clampers! Mark yer clampcalendar for the following outstanding Clampevents:

AUG 2 OLD MINERS DAY PARADE - BIG BEAR LAKE

Come prepared to participate in the "Billy Holcomb All Kazoo Marching Band". The schedule for this event is as follows:

6:30 am No Host Breakfast meeting at Bob's Big Boy Restraunt in Redlands. (Tennessee Offramp...just south of the San Bernardino Fwy). We will then depart at 8 am for Big Bear Lake. The plan is to caravan and double up in vehicles as limited parking passes are available.

10:00am Meet at the Thrifty Drug Store Parking lot. This location is on Hwy 18 on the East side of the lake (between the parade area and Big Bear City). Meet us at this location if you did not meet the group in Redlands.

10:01am Marching and Kazoo Practice in the Thrifty Drug Store Parking Lot...until they kick us out. We will leave for the parade area at 11:30 am. Limited parking is available. We have 4 passes so bring yer pick up trucks with lots of air in the tires.

If all else fails meet the Brothers in the parade staging area before 12:15 pm near Summit Blvd and Hwy 18 (Big Bear Blvd). See the Map on the Back of this page.

12:30pm Start of Parade. The Billy Holcomb All Kazoo Marching Band then Dazzles the judges with a striking demonstration of whatever!! (cold turkey)

BRING: Blue jeans, red shirt, vests, black hats with Billy Holcomb hat band,...regular clamper attire...Bring a Kazoo if you have one...we will supply you with one if you don't.

CALL: Call Yosemite Sam (alias Dana Zanone) at 714 5982374. We need a head count. Come even if you don't call.
What sayeth the Bretheren

Satisfactory!

Billy Holcomb Chapter
E Clampus Vitus

Billy Holcomb Chapter,
E Clampus Vitus

Fall 1981 Clampout

Commemorates the Leandro Serrano family,
the first settlers of Riverside County
by dedicating the
Serrano Tanning Vats
Restored by Billy Holcomb Chapter

and dedicating markers for
California Registered Historical Landmarks

# 185 Serrano Boulder
# 186 Serrano Tanning Vats
# 224 Ruins of Third Serrano Adobe

Erected by Billy Holcomb Chapter
Leandro Jose Serrano was destined to become the first non-Indian settler in what is now Riverside County. He was born in San Diego in 1785. His father was Francisco Serrano, a leather-jacketed Spanish soldier. Francisco traveled with Father Serra in 1769 to establish the mission and presidio of San Diego. In 1799, Francisco served as Mayor of Los Angeles.

Leandro became a soldier at the San Diego Presidio. He married Presentacion Yorba in 1805. The marriage joined the families of two soldiers of the Portola exploratory march through California. The naming of the town of Yorba Linda reflects the importance of the Yorba family in Orange County history.

Leandro became ranch foreman of the Chapel at Pala, a branch of Mission San Luis Rey. Because he supervised the Luiseno Indians so well, the mission superior selected him to go to Temescal Valley to prevent possible Indian troubles.

Temescal Valley, at the foot of the Santa Ana Mountains, extends southeast from Corona. The valley follows Temescal Wash (and Interstate 15) to its head at Lake Elsinore.

In 1818, Leandro and his Luiseno helpers began to drive out bears and mountain lions from Temescal Valley to prepare the area for cattle ranching. In 1819, a mission padre gave Leandro a permit to occupy and graze cattle at what became known as Rancho Temescal. The permit gave rights to five square leagues (22,192 acres).

Leandro brought cattle and sheep to the rancho. He built corrals and planted olive and pear trees. Eventually he also had wheat, corn, vineyards, and apple and peach trees on the rancho.

Cattle hides were converted into leather by a tanning process in which hides were soaked in vats containing a solution of oak bark (tannin). An early resident of the area reported that a grandson of Leandro told him that by 1819 tanning vats had been crudely constructed of rock with lime burned to a mortar by a Luiseno crew under Leandro's direction. An even earlier resident reported that a son of Leandro told him the vats had been there since 1819.

There were probably four vats. The two most notable vats (State Registered Landmark # 186) measured about 7 feet by 8 feet by 3 feet deep and about 6 feet by 6 feet by 2 feet deep. Authenticity of the vats as artifacts was verified by a staff member of the Southwest Museum.
About May 1824 Leandro moved his family from Pala to Temescal. The adobe he built for them to occupy was the first house of non-Indian settlers in what is now Riverside County. This first adobe was on a rise by a marsh near the center of the valley. In 1924, Dolores Serrano, Leandro's daughter by a second marriage, designated the spot of the first adobe. The designated spot was then dug to plant the commemorative Serrano Boulder (State Registered Landmark # 185) and the hearth of the first adobe was thus uncovered. Today this boulder still rests on the original fireplace, under a large pepper tree about a half mile north of Glen Ivy Hot Springs.

Historian Frank Rolfe, son of early Temescal settler Judge Rolfe, donated a small bronze plaque which was placed atop the Serrano Boulder for its dedication in 1924. This plaque disappeared about 1978. Billy Holcomb Chapter is proud to place its own plaque on the Serrano Boulder.

In 1826, Leandro had at Temescal "a good adobe house, a garden with fruit trees, considerable cattle and horse stock." The adobe probably was not very large and may have had a roof of poles and tules. Practically no ruins of it remained by the early 1880s. Its adobe probably had been used to build another nearby. Its ruins entirely disappeared long before 1920.

Sometime during 1825-1833, Leandro petitioned Governor Jose Echeandia for a formal grant of Rancho Temescal. No such grant has ever been found but in 1836 Leandro's ownership of the rancho was recorded.

Leandro's wife Presentacion died in 1835. In 1837, he married the much younger Josefa Montalva. Josefa had been the cook for Father Boscano, the first parish priest of the Plaza Church in Los Angeles. In 1961, Erlinda Serrano of Norco remembered her great uncle Leandro's second wife as being a beautiful and exuberant woman; Josefa celebrated her marriage to Leandro by dashing from the ceremony, reaching for bullets hidden in her bridal gown, loading a gun, and announcing the wedding in a manner that echoed from hill to hill.

Probably in 1837, Leandro moved to a second adobe in Temescal. Abel Steams reported that Leandro's house in 1836 appeared to have been built many years before, thus implying that the second Serrano adobe had not yet been built. Located about 250 yards north of the first adobe, the second adobe was on a commanding knoll.

Because thirty years of uncontested occupancy gave Leandro title to Rancho Temescal under Spanish law, by 1848 the family felt secure of their rancho ownership. As Leandro's large family grew up, sons and sons-in-law built adobes on the rancho. Dolores Serrano later reported "a wonderful pear brandy was made there."

On January 1850, Judge Benjamin Hayes dined at Leandro's "substantial adobe...on a hill." In 1866, Hayes married Adelaide Serrano, daughter of Leandro's son Jose Antonio.

Leandro died in early October 1852. He was buried at San Juan Capistrano beside his first wife.

On 26 October 1852, Josefa presented her claim for ownership of Temescal before the U.S. Land Commission, Los Angeles County. The depositions of respected Californians Pio Pico, Jose Sepulveda, Abel Steams, Santiago Arguello, and J.J. Warner, indicated that Leandro had occupied Rancho Temescal by permission of the mission padres and the commander of the San Diego Presidio. In 1855, the Land Commission denied Josefa's claim.

In 1856, tin was discovered about five miles northeast of the second Serrano adobe. This strike, called the Temescal (or Cajalco) Tin Mine, was thought to be valuable.

Abel Steams became interested in the tin mine. In 1859, he purchased from Josefa whatever right she had to the rancho.

Steams sought to regain Rancho Temescal for himself and the Serranos, and to have the tin mine included within its boundary. He successfully appealed the Land Commission ruling: in 1859, the District Court reversed the previous ruling. The grant was allowed, including the tin mine.

Others interested in the tin mine appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court which in 1866 declared the Steams-Serrano rancho ownership invalid. Benjamin Hayes was attorney for Steams-Serrano. Rancho Temescal was restored to public lands in 1867.

Probably about 1867, the third Serrano adobe (State Registered Landmark # 224) was built. It was not a large house, being about 30 feet long and 18 feet wide; it had a roof of shakes and sawed rafters and other timbers the use of which indicates a much later construction date than the first two Serrano adobes. In January 1861, Hayes had passed through Temescal and had noted that "Temescal appears to be in decay. Some men are repairing the old house (the second Serrano adobe)"—thus implying that the third adobe had not yet been built.

After the land was opened to settlement, Josefa secured a homestead of 160 acres surrounding the third adobe. Located one-half mile northeast of the second adobe, the third adobe was along the east side of the Old Temescal Road which for many years was a main route between San Diego and Los Angeles.
Serrano family members left the valley until only Josefa and daughters Dolores and Maria remained. The three women were barely able to sustain themselves. Heirlooms left by Presentacion were sold to keep them alive. They remained at the third adobe until 1898 when Josefa died. The third adobe was mortgaged to allow Josefa a proper burial in the cemetery at Agua Mansa near present Colton.

In 1920, the third adobe was described as “still standing, in ruins.” In 1948, a few crumbling ruins were still visible in the midst of a large grove of eucalyptus trees just east of Coldwater Creek, a short distance south of where it comes into Temescal Creek. Many eucalyptus trees are still standing in this area. In 1959, the Lake Elsinore State Park supervisor reported that the ruins were completely gone.

About 1962, Boy Scouts of Troop 172, El Capitan District (in Orange County) did some restoration work on the crumbling vats.

By July 1963, the restored tanning vats were protected by barbed-wire fences with iron posts built by Temescal Water Company.

On 24-25 April 1965, the Platrix Chapter of E Clampus Vitus camped in Temescal Valley. Historian-author Horace Parker spoke to them about Leandro Serrano.

On 29 August 1967, Temescal Water Company leased land which included the vats site and the third adobe site to Hydro Conduit Corporation. The vats were about 300 yards north of the third adobe. The area was graded about 1968 and any remains of the third adobe was undercut by six feet and bulldozed away. The two vats registered as a state landmark were dismantled into several large fragments and stored at the Temescal Water Company maintenance yard at Glen Ivy. State historical authorities were not informed of this move and they lost track of the artifacts.

Billy Holcomb Chapter discovered the plight of the vats and moved and restored them. Temescal Water Company provided a roadside area to exhibit the restored vats and commemorative plaques. This area is on the east side of Temescal Canyon Road just northeast of its northbound on-ramp to Interstate 15. This is about one mile north of Glen Ivy Hot Springs and about 250 yards south of the main entrance to Hydro Conduit. This exhibit area is only about 200 yard from the third adobe site and about 500 yards from the original vats site.

A brass plate was placed on the old Boy Scout marker. It reads: “MARKER MADE BY THE BOY SCOUTS IN 1962 SALVAGED BY BILLY HOLCOMB ECV IN 1981.”

The wording on the three bronze plaques is as follows:
Nov 3  **Monthly Meeting** at the Pizza Chalet - 9660 Sierra Avenue in Fontana. 7 pm.

Nov 14  **Burro Flapjack Sweepstakes** at Death Valley. See Ron Miller or John Stamp for details.

Dec 1

Jan 5  **Monthly Meeting** at the Pizza Chalet in Fontana. 7 pm.

Feb 2

Feb 13  **Widders Night** (tentative date...location to be announced)

Mar 2  **Monthly Meeting** at the Pizza Chalet in Fontana. 7 pm.

Apr 13

May 1-3  **Spring Clampout** We are scheduled to place a plaque at the Harvey House Train Station in Barstow. The Clampsite will be 30 miles above Barstow at Historic Coolgardie (below Goldstone...a plaque will also be placed in Coolgardie)

May  **Murphys** at Murphys, California.

Jun 1  **Monthly Meeting** at the Pizza Chalet in Fontana. 7 pm.

Jun 5  **Famclamp** at Prado Regional Park. Includes a plaque dedication.

Jul 6  **Monthly Meeting** at the Pizza Chalet in Fontana. 7 pm.

Aug 3

Aug  **Old Miners Days** Parade at Big Bear Lake

Sep 21  **Monthly Meeting** at the Pizza Chalet in Fontana. 7 pm.

Oct 8-10  **Fall Clampout** The site selection crew sez that they are considering 1) Returning to Shavers Wells to restore the plaque and at the same time put up a plaque to General Patton near Desert Center, or 2) Return to Big Bear Lake and put up a plaque at Old Bear Valley Dam. If you got any suggestions...see Calvert, Blummer, Porretta, O'Keefe, Gomez, Miller, Sugar or Zanone; or join the committee.

Schedule subject to change.

10/9/81
The Ancient and Honorable Order of
E Clampus Vitus
Billy Holcomb Chapter
SERRANO TANNING VATS CLAMPOUT
REVISED CLAMPSCHEDULE

FRI OCT 9 6:00 pm Beer and chile feed kickoff at the Clampsite
SAT OCT 10 7:00 am Breakfast at the cooktrailer

8:15 am PBC Meeting with the Hangman at City Hall. All PBCs will be required to attend. Assignments to clampduties will be finalized and completion of plaque construction. All sponsors and PBCs receiving this notice are responsible for seeing that the PBC arrives at this time. The previously reported late arrival time of 11 am will be allowed on an individual basis.

8:15 am Sponsor Meeting All sponsors must attend for a complete explanation of PBC/Sponsor responsibilities. Meet at Humbug Spooners trailer.

9:30 am Clamperolympic Games PBCs can attend after completion of plaque construction. Darts, horseshoes, etc.

12:00 N Graybeards Meeting
12:30 pm PBC Indoctrination at City Hall
2:00 pm Graybeards Review of the PBCs (Graybeards only)
2:30 pm PBC Entertainment (chapter review)
3:30 pm Initiation Preparation by the Hangman
3:45 pm PBC Initiation into the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus
5:30 pm Dinner at the cooktrailer
7:30 pm Clampfire Talk and Clampband

SUN OCT 11 7:00 am Breakfast is served at the cooktrailer
8:30 am Organized Clampsite Cleanup
10:30 am Plaque Dedication at the Vat Site. New members will receive certificates and cards following the dedication. All new members and sponsors must attend to retain membership. See Humbug Spooner for further explanation or waiver requests.
The Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus
Billy Holcomb Chapter

CLAMPROCLAMATION-FALL, 1981

BILLY HOLCOMB MEETS OCTOBER 9, 10 and 11

AT THE SERRANO TANNING VATS SITE

The Billy Holcomb Chapter of the Great and Giant Counties of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties hereby invites all Clampers to attend the doins at the Serrano Tanning Vats. All Brothers are requested to bring a miserable PBC (equipped with Kazoo) to this outstanding event in the hills near Lake Elsinore.

According to George "The Silver Spoon" Spooner (Humbug Excalibar), a special site right in the heart of Temescal country on the shores of Lee Lake have been reserved for this event. Before we explain the rules, here is the schedule of clampevents:

PRECLAMP SCHEDULE, CLAMPSCHEDULE AND RANDOM PBC RULES

PRECLAMP OUT

PLEASE explain to yer PBC exactly what he is expected to do at the Clampout. For your assistance, a few rules are detailed later.

TUES SEPT 8 7:00 PM  GRAYBEARDS MEETING at Jim McMullens Home (Graybeards only)

TUES SEPT 15 7:00 PM  MONTHLY MEETING at the Pizza Chalet - 9660 Sierra Avenue in Fontana

SAT & SUN 7:00 AM

PRECLAMP OUT PLAQUE CONSTRUCTION Get on yer burro and head on over to the clampsite to complete the plaque construction before the Clampout. We need strong backs and and weak minds for this effort. Bring yer PBC if possible.

Take the 91 Fwy to Corona, then head south on Hwy 71 (Temp Hwy 15) towards Lake Elsinore, go approx 8 miles to the Temescal Canyon Road turnoff, go left under the freeway, then you are there...look for the red shirts. Meet there at 7 AM both days.

SAT OCT 3

PAPERWORK AND CLAMPFEE are due at Gold Dust Receiver Tom Robertsons residence. If you are late, add 5 Bucks to the fee and call Long Tom at 213-8673546 (home) or 213-4257413 (work).

FRI OCT 9 6:00 PM  Beer and Chile Feed Kickoff to THE SERRANO TANNING VATS CLAMPOUT!!

6:01 PM  Errection of the Farting Post inside the Rev Bill Pearson's Tent

ARRIVAL  ALL PBCs must find Hangman Johnny "Shogun" Kaisaki for assignment to duties and explanation of the rules.

SAT OCT 10 7:00 AM  Breakfast is served at the Cooktrailer...truely to be a gastronomical delight in fine Clamper Tradition.
SAT OCT 10
8:00 AM  PBC Meeting with the Hangman at City Hall
8:15 AM  Plaque Construction All PBCs will participate until all construction
is completed (unless excused for other duties). After construction
PBCs will be released until 1:30 PM.
10:00 AM  Clamperlympics Games begin...darts, horseshoes, rattlesnake hunt, etc
11:00 AM  Cutoff arrival time for PBCs. The Hangman must be contacted
before 11 am.
1:30 PM  PBC meeting at the Serrano Tanning Vats City Hall. The Hangman
will provide the proper indoctrination and lubrication.
2:00 PM  Graybeards Meeting
3:00 PM  Graybeards Review PBCs (private review of the low lifes)
3:30 PM  PBC Entertainment at City Hall
5:30 PM  Dinner is served at the Cooktrailer. As usual we will serve
juicy steaks and all the fixxins. This meal will truely be an
assumptious repasto
7:30 PM  Clampfire talk and Clampband Entertainment (including the PBC
all Kazoo Marching Band....please note that PBCs will be requested
to march throughout the weekend...all PBCs must carry a Kazoo)
SUN OCT 11
6:00 AM  All PBCs up for Clampsite cleanup!""
7:00 AM  Breakfast is served at the cooktrailer. Stuff yer gut with
this outstanding meal fit for a king.
9:30 AM  PBCs are initiated only if sober...the enlightenment of St. Vitus
will shine upon the ignorant and insolent around 10:14 AM.
10:30 AM  Plaque Dedication at the Serrano Tanning Vats...membership cards
and certificated distributed after the dedication.

IMPORTANT RULES AND ADVICE

Bring money
Bring a PBC or two
Bring yer own water
Bring personal gear
Bring cups, forks, spoons, knives, plates, etc for each meal
Bring chairs
Bring warm clothing
Bring your own booz and extra beer
NO FIREARMS, FIREWORKS, EXPLOSIVES, ETC
Watch for unmarked mine shafts
No digging, removal of artifacts, etc
Obey BLM rules

THINGS TO TELL YER PBC

The Hangman has complete charge of all PBCs
throughout the weekend.
PBCs will fulfill all reasonable requests from
Brother Clammers.
PBCs should expect friendly verbal harassment
and no physical abuse.
PBCs will not wear anything with red or black
coloring until initiated.
PBCs must attend all scheduled and spontaneous
meetings.
PBCs will be assigned responsibilities and
will be expected to complete the same
Additional rules will be explained by Hangman

ABOVE ALL COME PREPARED TO
HAVE ONE HELL OF A GOOD TIME
AT THIS OUTSTANDING EVENT!!!
HISTORICAL NOTE
The Fall Clampout will dedicate three California Registered Landmarks and will accomplish the restoration of the Serrano Tanning Vats. The plaque wording for the main plaque is as follows:

SERRANO TANNING VATS

Nearby, two vats were built in 1819 by Indians under the direction of Leandro Serrano, first non-indian settler in what is now Riverside County. The vats were used in making leather from cattle hides. In 1981, the vats were restored and placed here by E Clampus Vitus, Billy Holcomb Chapter.

California Registered Historical Landmark No. 186

Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with Temescal Water Company, Hydro Conduit Corporation, Glen Ivy Hot Springs, Phil Porretta Family and Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus.

OCTOBER 11, 1981

Other plaques include SITE OF THE THIRD SERRANO ADOBE and SITE OF FIRST HOUSE IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

MAP TO THE PLAQUE SITE AND CLAMPSITE

TENTATIVE 1981-82 CLAMPCALENDAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>Jun 5</td>
<td>Famclamp - Prado Regional Park all day</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Clampfraternally,
Dana
Tis worthy of all men's belief
That the noble old Staff of Relief
When applied with great skill
And a right hearty will
Makes a PBC howl thru his teeth
Subject: Billy Holcomb Archives
Date: Monday, October 22, 2018 at 2:16:11 PM Pacific Daylight Time
From: Bill West
To: Jill Vassilakos-Long

Thank you for seeing me the other day. I'm very hopeful the foundation will approve our request so we may begin getting them scanned.

The name of the Keepsake I need copied is 10-1981 The Surrano Tanning Vats.

I would also ask if you might look in the same area to see if there are any accompanying information in the same time area that also go with that by Phil Porreta. He was a member who might have kept notes along with the keepsakes.

Thank you for doing this, we are researching it for another event in the future.

Thanks

--

Bill West

West Wood Works | 40321 Avenida Cerrovista | Cherry Valley, CA 92223
Tel 951-845-8658 | Fax 951-845-8688
bill@westwoodwork.com
The Ancient and Honorable Order of
E Clampus Vitus
Billy Holcomb Chapter

1982 CLAMPCALENDAR

FEB  2  Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet - 9660 Sierra Avenue in Fontana...7 pm.
FEB 27  Widders Night Dinner Dance at Griswolds in Clairmont...6:30 pm.
MAR  2  Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet - Fontana...7 pm.
MAR 13  Preclampout Plaque Construction in Needles on the Colorado River. Call Humbug Zanone for details...714-5982374.
APR 13  Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet - Fontana...7 pm.
APR 30 thru MAY 2  Spring Clampout National Old Trails in Needles on the Colorado River. The clampsite will be on the Colorado River...bring yer fishing gear, boats, etc.
MAY 22  Prefamclamp Plaque Construction at Rancho Chino Adobe(site of the Battle of Chino). Call Humbug Zanone for details...714-5982374.
MAY 28  Murphys at Murphys, California.
JUN  1  Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet - Fontana...7 pm.
JUN  5  Famclamp at Prado Regional Park. Includes a plaque dedication.
JUL  6  Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet - Fontana...7 pm.
AUG  3  Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet - Fontana...7 pm.
AUG  Old Miners Days Parade at Big Bear Lake (information to follow)
SEP 11  Preclampout Plaque Construction at Old Bear Valley Dam at Big Bear Lake
SEP 21  Monthly Meeting at the Pizza Chalet - Fontana...7 pm.
OCT  8 thru OCT 10  Fall Clampout Old Bear Valley Dam at Big Bear Lake

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE...1/11/82
Noble Grand Hambus Dana "Yosemite Sam" Zanone proclaims that the Billy Holcomb Chapter will hold a WİDDERS NIGHT BALL on February 27, 1982 at GRİSWOLDS İNN in Claremont, California. All Brother Clampers, Widders and prospective PBC's are invited.

DATE AND TIMES

Saturday Night
February 27, 1982

6:30PM Attitude Adjustment Hour (No Host)
7:30PM Dinner Buffet
8:15PM Introductions and Raffle
9:00PM Entertainment (live band)

LOCATION AND DIRECTIONS

Griswold's Inn
555 West Foothill Blvd
Claremont, California.
The room is the Hacienda Room
next to the banquet lobby.

Take I-10 to Indian Hill,
Go North to Foothill,
Turn left on Foothill,
Then right into the parking
lot past the smorgasbord.

COST AND RAFFLE INFORMATION

The cost is $35.00 per couple which includes dinner, a flower for yer Widder and dancins. Optional donations of modest unwrapped raffle gifts are needed. The chapter will be providing an AC/DC BW Television set as the grand prize. Raffle tickets will be sold at the door.

RESERVATIONS

Fill out and return the Widder Night Questionnaire with your sold dust to:

Bill Pearson
Gold Dust Receiver
28449 Carriage Hill Drive
Highland, CA 92346
Home Phone 714-8628245
Work Phone 714-883088

Please respond by sending the enclosed form and your sold dust in today. If you cannot send your sold dust before February 13, please give Bill Pearson a call or drop him a post card letting him know you intend to come to Widders Night. This is very important for planning purposes. Late reservations will be accepted if room is available. There is room for a maximum of about seventy-five couples.

Clampfraternally,
Your Widders Night Committee