A SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

For the

PROPOSED FRENCH GULCH STREAMBED REHABILITATION PROJECT
On the
MOUNT HAGGIN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
DEER LODGE COUNTY, MONTANA

Prepared for:

Big Hole Watershed Committee

And

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
P. O. Box 200701
Helena, Montana 59620-0701

By

David Ferguson
GCM Services, Inc.
Butte, Mt 59701

May 13, 2016

INTRODUCTION

The Big Hole Watershed Committee and Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP), Butte, Montana contracted with GCM Services, of Butte, Montana to supply additional, supplemental historic information on linear gravel pile features within the area of a proposed streambed rehabilitation project on French Gulch in Deer Lodge County. The purpose of the project is to restore the creek channel and create trout habitat. French Gulch is a tributary of the Big Hole River.

The subject of the research is a pair of linear gravel piles along the French Creek floodplain in Sections 1 and 2, T2N R12W. The linear gravel piles more or less parallel the recently replaced roadbed and the drainage channel. There has been extensive, well-documented placer mining activity, including dredging operations, on French Creek above this point. The features lie in the drainage bottom, an extensive riparian environment with rushes, willows and dogwood growing amid the flowing French Creek Channel, bogs, and beaver impoundments.

Figure 1 shows the location of historic selected cultural properties on the Deer Lodge National Forest 1:126,720-scale Forest Visitor Map and the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, *Lincoln Gulch*, Montana (1962). Figure 2 is and aerial view of the area of investigation showing the linear dike features provided by Montana FWP. Figure 3 is an enlargement of a portion of the 1907 Plat of the Allen Gold Company's placer claims on French Creek. Figure 4 is a portion of the 1872 Master Title Plat for Township 2 North, Range 12 West showing the subject area. Figures 4-6 are photos of the linear gravel piles along the French Creek floodplain taken in 2014 and 2016.

The following sources were examined in an effort to identify the origin of the two linear structures: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) mineral survey plat files in the Butte Field Office; the BLM's General Land Office survey plat archives, found on the internet at: (https://www.glorecords.blm.gov/default.aspx); the William R. Allen Papers at the Montana Historical Society Archives; Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology vertical files, the library of Montana Tech, W.R. Allen's 1949 autobiography, The Chequemegon, as well as general mining references such as mining industry journals, state records of mine production and overviews of Montana mining camps, and, past reports by Newell (1980) and Ferguson (2008; 2013) on the local history of the French Creek area.

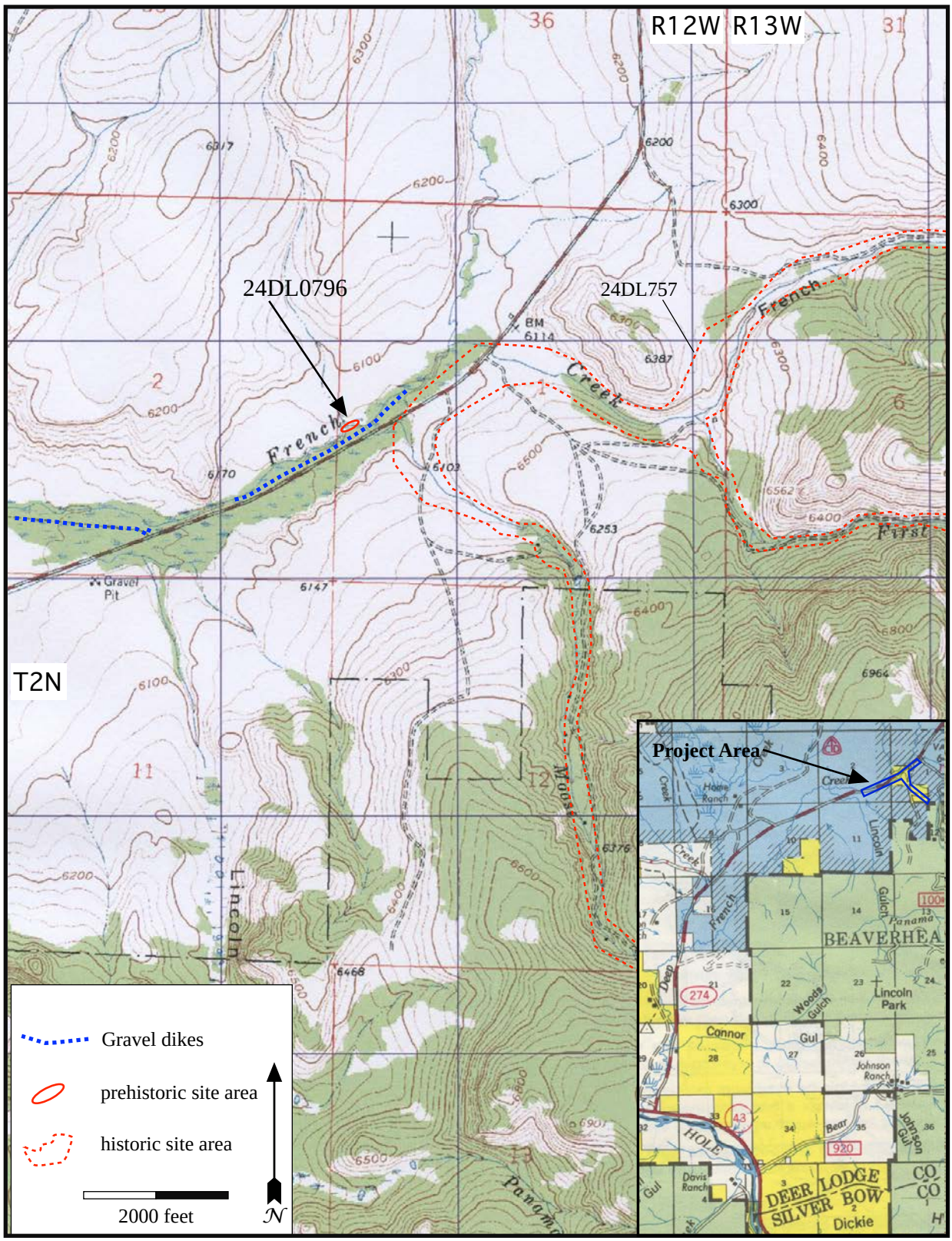

Figure 1. The location of historic selected cultural properties on the Deer Lodge National Forest 1:126,720-scale Forest Visitor Map and the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, *Lincoln Gulch*, Montana (1962).

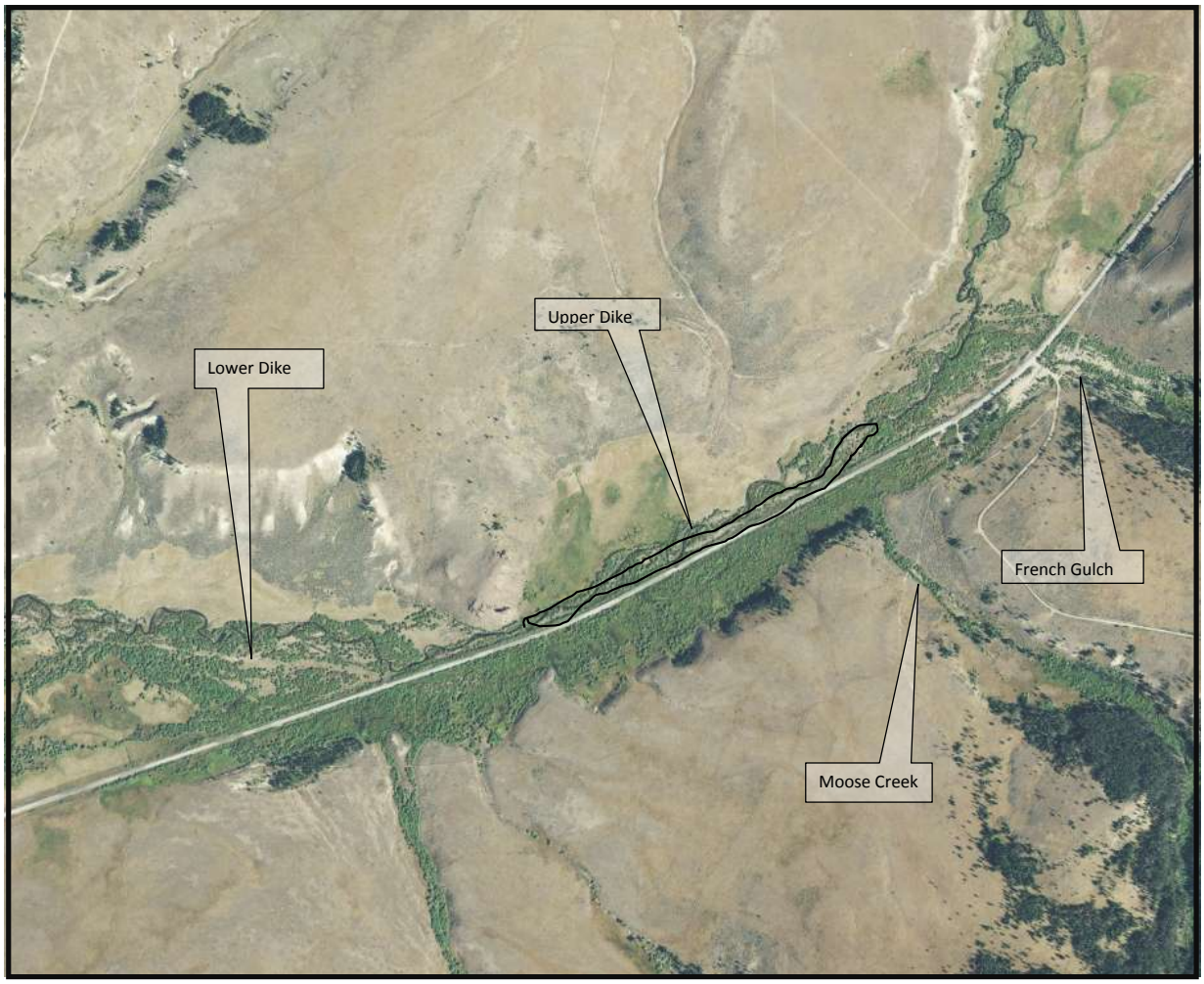

Figure 2. Aerial view of the area of investigation showing the linear dike features.

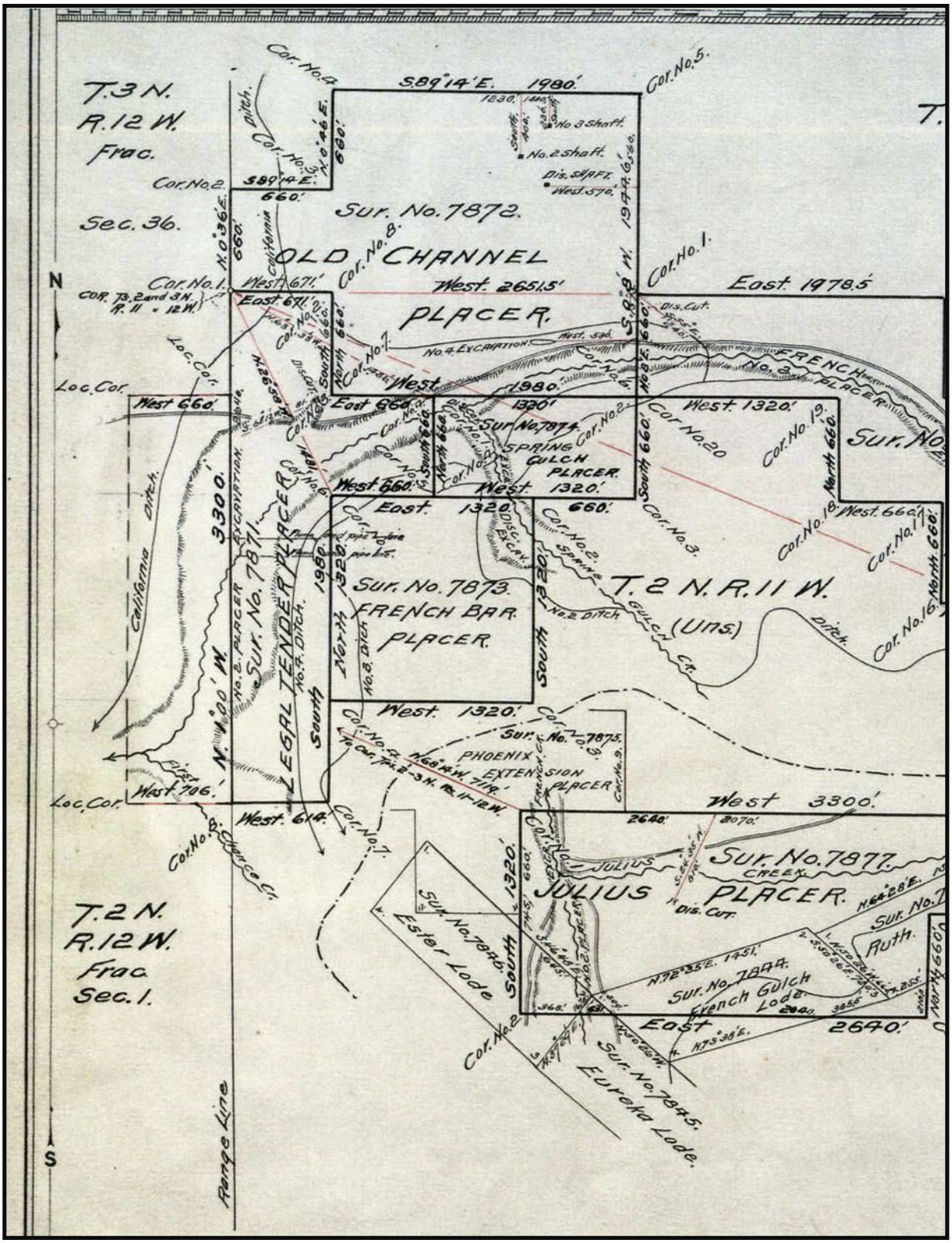

Figure 3. The 1907 plat of the Allen Gold Company's placer claims on French Creek.

Figure 4. The east bank of French Creek, which is comprised of washed gravels (NW SW Section 1, T2N R12E, Ferguson 2014 photo)

Figure 5. Washed placer gravels (NW SW Section 1, T2N R12E, Jim Olsen 2016 photo)

Figure 6. Washed placer gravels along French Creek viewing southwest, Jim Olsen 2016 photo)

French Gulch Mining District History

Two Frenchmen are credited with making the first placer gold discoveries in the area in 1863. French Gulch, as with many of the placer mining districts in Montana Territory, soon attracted a variety of itinerant prospectors. American, Spanish, German and Chinese, miners entered the Mount Haggin Area during these early years. The names given to creeks in the Area reflect this diverse ethnic influence--German Gulch, French Creek, American Creek.

The French Gulch Mining District included some of the more important mining properties in southwestern Montana. The district encompassed French Creek, California Creek, American Creek, Oregon Creek, and their minor tributaries. In the first four years since its discovery, the district yielded between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000 in gold nuggets and dust (WPA 1941).

In 1864, French Gulch held a roaring gold mining camp, similar to hundred of others throughout the West. Twenty placer mining claims were filed on French Creek in its first year. The “town” of Mountaineer City (a/k/a French Gulch) was located at the confluence of French Creek and First Change Creek (Section 1, T2N R12W). In 1865, it is reported to have consisted of 20 to 30 homes, two or three shops, two blacksmith shops and a shoemaker’s shop, as well as saloons, a Faro bank and a hurdy gurdy house. The town served as the supply source for the miners and settlers in the area. A road from the Deer Lodge Valley to French Gulch connected the town to the rest of the territory. Another pioneer trail bisected the Mount Haggin Area and connected the gulch with the Big Hole Valley.

W. R. Allen, a future lieutenant governor of Montana, was born in the town of French Gulch in 1871. Allen's father had arrived in French Gulch six years earlier and had located one of the earliest placers at Allen's Bar. In his later published reminiscences, the younger Allen recalled what it was like to live in the isolated community of French Gulch.

Supplies had to be freighted in from either Salt Lake City over the Corrine Road or from Fort Benton over the Mullan Road. During the months November to May, snow, usually three to six feet deep, prohibited the delivery of large quantities of supplies. The only goods to reach the isolated community were those that were carried by men on snowshoes from the lower valleys. Mail that arrived from Warm Springs once a week during the winter was transported in this way. After spending the winters of 1871-1873 at French Gulch, the Allen family moved to a ranch in the Deer Lodge Valley. Thereafter, the elder Allen worked his placer claims in French Gulch only during the summer months.

Placer mining in the French Gulch Mining District, as in other mining districts, was a temporary phenomenon. The readily available nuggets from gravel bars and exposed crevices soon dissipated. By 1877, it was no longer profitable to recover gold with only a pan, rocker and sluice box. Many miners left the area at this time. Others, who had sufficient determination and capital, invested in the abandoned placer claims and began hydraulic mining in the gulch.

Hydraulic mining consisted of directing a concentrated stream of water at a potential gold-containing gravel area. The hundreds of cubic yards of material that would be dislodged in the process were channeled through sluice boxes to a screen, which would remove the sediment from the gold. This operation was essentially a more elaborate, and destructive, means of placer mining. It required the diversion of large amounts of water to the site of the hydraulic activity. The origin of many ditches along Oregon, California and American Creeks can be traced to this period of mining history of French Gulch.

The Allen family took advantage of the decline in placer mining at French Gulch by purchasing a number of the original diggings. Soon, the senior Allen had acquired most of the French Gulch camp. Other less ambitious prospectors also entered the district. Many of these new arrivals were Chinese. As in other mining districts throughout the west, Chinese succeeded Anglo miners at the old tailings. Leasing the placer claims from their owners, the Chinese methodically worked the mined-over gravel bars and beds. They often established small log dwellings near a claim or assumed residency in an abandoned cabin or even a mine tunnel. The Chinese probably left the French Gulch area during the mid-l890s. (Lyden 1948; Wolle 1963; *Mining World* 1904; WPA 1941; Dingman 1932).

In 1898, William R. Allen, who had been working for the Anaconda Company, left that firm's employ and assumed control of his father's mining properties at French Gulch. In conjunction with his acquisition of timber interests in the area, Allen soon consolidated more of the mining placer and lode claims in the district. They encompassed more than 800 acres of land. The Spain and McKinley mines were the cornerstones of what became

the Allen Gold Mining Company (Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, T2N R11W; Section 1 T2N R12W; Sections 27, 29, 30, 31, T3N T11W.

The McKinley and Spain were subsurface mines. The McKinley mine had a shaft of 100 feet, while the larger Spain mine reached 200 feet below the surface. More than 30 men worked either above or below ground at the mines. In addition to the Spain and McKinley lodes, Allen worked a number of placer claims by hydraulic methods. The elevator had a capacity to carry between 500 and 1,000 yards of dirt and was used in areas where the stream gradient was too low to carry the sediments.

In 1900, Allen installed a dredge in the French Gulch District. The "Mildred" was a boat dredge that had buckets for digging stream gravel and conveying it to a screen that separated the gold from the tailings. It was one of the first large dredges to be established in Montana (Newell 1980).

Site 24DL757 is a National Register Eligible (Criterion A; possibly Criteria B and D) historic mining property (Wilmoth 2013) consisting of the placer and dredge tailings as well as a cabin, tent platforms, ditch remnants and other placer mining associated features along French Creek. Highway 43 bisects the site from north to south. Placer mining tails are found in both Moose Creek and French Creek as well as on the adjacent benches. Smaller linear rock piles and excavations observed within the site area and are attributed to the pre-dredge placering operations. The earliest placer mining operations occurred from 1863-1873. Bench placers were removed with hydraulic mining in the later 1870s-1880s. Hydraulic elevators were used in the upper reaches of French Creek to reach bedrock. A floating dredge was used in the early 1900s. Dredge tailings begin at the mouth of Moose creek and run approximately 900 m north to the mouth of French Gulch and surround the other historic features. Exploratory diggings are found on adjacent benches, and in surrounding drainages. Prospecting occurred at least intermittently in French Gulch into the 1930s and even later exploration was conducted. The subject features are considered to be outlying features of the French Gulch Placer Mining Site, 24DL757.

CONCLUSIONS

No definitive historical reference regarding these specific linear gravel features was found. Clearly the washed gravels are associated with placer mining and as such should be considered outlying features of site 24DL757, the French Creek Placers. It is not likely that the subject features are associated with dredging operation, rather they are probably associated with later mechanical excavators, perhaps steam shovel or later mechanized exploration. The linear gravel piles appear to represent exploratory mining for placer gold deposits below the main developed area of the French Creek Placers.

As these features lack specific temporal context and historical association and lie outside of the productive placer claims, these are recommended as non-contributing to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of site 24DL757. They have been impacted by the construction of the original Secondary State Highway 569 (aka Secondary 274, aka Mill Creek Road). No further work is recommended.

REFERENCES

Allen, William R.
n.d. "The French Gulch Placers," Montana Historical Society Archives, William R. Allen Papers. Special Collections No. 105. Box 1, Folder 25. Helena, Montana.

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Anonymous
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2013 A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment of the Proposed French Gulch Streambed Rehabilitation Project on the Mount Haggin Wildlife Management Area, Deer Lodge County, Montana, report prepared for Big Hole Watershed Committee and Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks by GCM Services, Inc., Butte.

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Newell, Alan S.
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Sahinen, Uuno M.
1935 "Mining Districts of Montana", Thesis, Montana School of Mines, Butte.

Walsh, William and William Orem

1910 Biennial Report of Inspector of Mines for 1909-1910.

Wilmoth, Stan
2013 Letter to Steve Platt of Montana Department of Transportation, February 4, 2013, from the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena.

Wolle, Muriel Sibell
1963 Montana Pay Dirt. Sage Books, Athens, Ohio.

Work Projects Administration (WPA) Mineral Resources Survey
1941 Montana Mine Index, An Alphabetical Index Arranged by Counties, Districts and Mines of Information on Montana Mines from 1867-1940. Montana School of Mines, Butte.

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

Region Three
1400 South 19th
Bozeman, MT 59718

June 13, 2016

To: Governor's Office, Tim Baker, State Capitol, Room 204, P.O. Box 200801, Helena, MT 59620-0801
Environmental Quality Council, State Capitol, Room 106, P.O. Box 201704, Helena, MT 59620-1704
Dept. of Environmental Quality, Metcalf Building, P.O. Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620-0901
Dept. of Natural Resources & Conservation, P.O. Box 201601, Helena, MT 59620-1601
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks:

Director's Office	Parks Division	Lands Section	FWP Commissioners
Fisheries Division	Legal Unit	Wildlife Division	Design & Construction

MT Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 201202, Helena, MT 59620-1202
MT State Parks Association, P.O. Box 699, Billings, MT 59103
MT State Library, 1515 E. Sixth Ave., P.O. Box 201800, Helena, MT 59620
James Jensen, Montana Environmental Information Center, P.O. Box 1184, Helena, MT 59624
Janet Ellis, Montana Audubon Council, P.O. Box 595, Helena, MT 59624
George Ochenski, P.O. Box 689, Helena, MT 59624
Jerry DiMarco, P.O. Box 1571, Bozeman, MT 59771
Montana Wildlife Federation, P.O. Box 1175, Helena, MT 59624
Wayne Hurst, P.O. Box 728, Libby, MT 59923
Jack Jones, 3014 Irene St., Butte, MT 59701
Jack Atcheson, 2309 Hancock Avenue, Butte MT 59701
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, Helena
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Helena
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 420 Barrett Street, Dillon, MT 59725
Big Hole Watershed Committee, P.O. Box 931, Butte, MT 59703
Montana Trout Unlimited, P.O. Box 7186, Missoula, MT 59807
Dan Vermillion, FWP Commissioner, Livingston MT
Earnest and Colleen Bacon, 2215 Fishtrap Creek Road, Wisdom, MT 59761
Dept. of Natural Resources and Conservation, 730 N. Montana Street, Dillon, MT 59725-9424
George Grant Chapter of Trout Unlimited, P.O. Box 563, Butte, MT 59703
Skyline Sportsmen, P.O. Box 173, Butte, MT 59703
Anaconda Sportsmen, 2 Cherry, Anaconda, MT 59711
E.T. Bud Moran, Chairman CSKT, PO Box 278, Pablo, MT 59855
Al Lubeck, 2710 Amherst, Ave, Butte, MT 59701
Adam Rissien, ORV Coordinator, Wildands CPR, PO Box 7516, Missoula, MT 59807
Josiah Pinkham, Tribal Arch., Nez Perce Tribe, PO Box 365, Lapwai, ID 83540
John and Sandy Gordon, Juniper Acres Rd, Butte, MT, 59750
Phil Ralston, 54289 MT Highway 43, Wise River, MT 59762
Martin White, 3308 46th Ave. SE, Mandan ND, 58554-4730
Jerry Lussie, 305 Main Street, Anaconda, MT 59711
Jim Schmeller, Montana Living Trust, 4935 Everett Rd, Akron, OH 44333
Kieth and Jean Rankin, P.O. Box 28, Anaconda, MT 59711
Richard Seddon, 2017 Harrison Ave# 237, Butte, MT 59701
Haddox Ventures LLC, 9141 Briar Forest Dr., Huston, TX 77024

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Montana Fish Wildlife & Parks (FWP) is proposing to restore habitat and native aquatic species to the French Creek watershed in the Big Hole River drainage. The habitat restoration component of the project would consist of reclaiming areas in the upper watershed impacted by atmospheric deposition of harmful substances from the Anaconda Smelter.

This restoration work would focus on establishing vegetation on unvegetated slopes of Sugarloaf Mountain and the creation of sediment retaining structures to reduce copper and arsenic laden sediments from reaching California Creek. Habitat would also be restored in placer mined reaches of French Creek, French Gulch Oregon Creek and Moose Creek. The goal of this restoration would be to restore stream function, a floodplain and fish passage in mined reaches of the streams. Pasture fences and water development would be created to improve grazing managment.

Native fish species restoration is being proposed as part of the overall watershed restoration. Native fish restoration would consist of the construction of a fish migration barrier on French Creek near the downstream boundary of the Mount Haggin Wildlife Management Area (WMA). This fish barrier would consist of an earthen dam with a concrete spillway that forms a small waterfall and precludes upstream fish passage. Upstream of the fish barrier there are more than 40 miles of stream that currently contain fish. Once the fish barrier is in place non-native trout (brook trout and rainbow trout) would be removed from the stream using the piscicide rotenone in the formulation of CFT Legumine (5% rotenone). Once non-native fish are removed, native westslope cutthroat trout (WCT) and Arctic grayling would be stocked into the stream.

A total of 2 written comments were received.

It is my decision to proceed with the proposed restoration actions in the French Creek watershed.

Questions regarding these Decision Notices should be mailed to:

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
French Creek Restoration
Attn: Jim Olsen
1820 Meadowlark Ln.
Butte, MT 59701

or e-mailed to: jimolsen@mt.gov

Sincerely,

Sam B. Sheppard
Region Three Supervisor

c: Travis Horton

Environmental Assessment for Watershed Restoration in French Creek, Big Hole River Drainage

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DECISION NOTICE

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
Region Three, Bozeman
June 14, 2016

Proposed Action

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks is proposing to restore habitat and native aquatic species to the French Creek watershed in the Big Hole River drainage. The habitat restoration component of the project would consist of reclaiming areas in the upper watershed impacted by atmospheric deposition of harmful substances from the Anaconda Smelter. This restoration work would focus on establishing vegetation on unvegetated slopes of Sugarloaf Mountain and the creation of sediment retaining structures to reduce copper and arsenic laden sediments from reaching California Creek. Habitat would also be restored in placer mined reaches of French Creek, French Gulch, Oregon Creek and Moose Creek. The goal of this restoration would be to restore stream function, a floodplain and fish passage in mined reaches of the streams. Pasture fences would be relocated to reduce livestock impacts to the riparian area and stream channel. Native fish species restoration is being proposed as part of the overall watershed restoration. Native fish restoration would consist of the construction of a fish migration barrier on French Creek near the downstream boundary of the Mount Haggin Wildlife Management Area (WMA). This fish barrier would consist of an earthen dam with a concrete spillway that forms a small waterfall and precludes upstream fish passage. Upstream of the fish barrier there are more than 40 miles of stream that currently contain fish. Once the fish barrier is in place non-native trout (brook trout and rainbow trout) would be removed from the stream using the piscicide rotenone in the formulation of CFT Legumine (5% rotenone). Once non-native fish are removed, native westslope cutthroat trout (WCT) and Arctic grayling would be stocked into the stream.

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks is required by the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) to assess significant potential impacts of a proposed action to the human and physical environment. In compliance with MEPA, an Environmental Assessment (EA) was completed for the proposed project by FWP and released for public comment on April 29th, 2016.

Public comments on the proposed project were taken for 30 days (through May 29th, 2016). The EA notice was mailed to 31 individuals and groups; legal notice was printed in the Montana Standard (Butte) newspaper and the Dillon Tribune. A draft EA was posted on the FWP webpage: http://fwp.mt.gov//publicnotices/. Two written comments were received.

Comment 1. *I am in favor of this project. I am in favor of the reintroduction of WCT and Arctic grayling.*

Response: No response necessary.

Comment 2. *Comment on Environmental Assessment for Watershed Restoration in French Creek, Big Hole River drainage. Reference I made to page 7 of the document as follows:*

F. Narrative Summary of the Proposed Action and Purpose of the Proposed Action.
1. Placer Mining.

"The Mount Haggin Wildlife Management Area (WMA, Figure 1) was acquired by Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) in 1976 from the Mount Haggin Livestock Company through the Nature Conservancy. Prior to state ownership the land was used for multiple purposes. Gold was first discovered 1864 in French Gulch and a sizable mining camp was established in that drainage with year-round occupants. The French Gulch area including First Chance Creek, Moose Creek, and parts of French Creek were mined on and off through the early 1900's. Two hard rock mines were also present at the headwaters of French Gulch at French Town."

The last sentence above is incorrect. The two hard rock mines referred to are the Spain Mine. French Town is located about 2 miles to the northwest near the confluence of First Chance and French Creek. The Spain is located in Township 2 North; Range 11 West; Section 8 while the French Town on the USGS Topo and USGS map is incorrect. Original government surveys of the area to establish the Township boundaries are dated 1868 and 1878. The survey plats show the location of the "Town of French Gulch". Those Original Surveys can be viewed on the General Land Office Website (website given). I am unable to print or copy the survey plats but I have printed and attached pages 204-206 of the 1868 field notes that place French Gulch Town at the "confluence of First Chance and French Gulches" and describes "the town of French Gulch through which the line passes as a village containing about twenty houses strung along the main street...". I have also attached a copy of page 271 of the 1878 field notes for T2N R 12W that states: "French Gulch which is situated on the eastern boundary of Sec 1 is a thriving little mining town...".

Supporting documentation can be found in William R. Allen's book the "Chequemegon" published in 1949. On page 23 he describes a tribe of Indians approaching when he, as a child, was playing on a hillside above the family cabin. Read that and try to visualize the scene where you have place French Town. Can't be done. Now try it near the confluence of First Chance and French Creek. Additionally, if you will view the 19—Mineral Survey plat made when Allen Mining Co. patented the mining claims, including the Spain, the stream you refer to as the headwaters of French Gulch is labeled Fenian Creek". W. R. Allen pg 19, credits the name to an Irishmen who operated there.

From the detail given in the subject document I can't tell if the project will impact the old town of French Gulch, aka French Town. I do think you need to be aware of where the town site actually is.

Response: The survey maps referenced above were obtained and reviewed and the comments above were found to be accurate and the information in the EA incorrect. The town of French Gulch was located at the confluence of First Chance Gulch and French Gulch and not at the headwaters of French Creek. This decision notice will stand as the correction to the error in the EA.

The project will not affect the French Town site. All construction activities in the vicinity of French town or any other building sites or other historical features (with the exception of the gravel piles themselves) will take place in the stream bottom and not in the uplands where these features are located.

Decision

Based on the Environmental Assessment and the public comments received, and benefits and risks associated with this project, it is my decision to go forward with the Proposed Action as outlined in the Draft Environmental Assessment. I find there to be no significant impacts on the human and physical environments associated with this project. Therefore, I conclude that the Environmental Assessment is the appropriate level of analysis, and that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

Sam B. Sheppard
Region Three Supervisor