

QUICKSILVER COUNTY PARK NEWS

Newsletter of the New Almaden Quicksilver County Park Association

FALL 2002

ISSUE 69

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

WELL, WE DID IT AGAIN! Pioneer Day was a great success.

The day was beautiful, the crowd was happy and the spot was stupendous. The Santa Clara County Calero Park Maintenance Crew outdid themselves with clearing the spot of poison oak, leveling the ground for thirteen picnic tables (so heavy) and collecting the garbage for us. The food, prepared by Nancy Mapes and family and friends, was perfect for a day in October: soup and french bread, apple turnovers and ice cream. John Slenter was a terrific Master of Ceremony with his story of the candle holders and his costume of an official miner. The highlight of the day was the speech about the Cornish Pump at the Buena Vista Pump House by Russell Pearce. Our next issue will have Russell's remarks. Preacher Gage McKinney arrived on horseback with his faithful escort, Dutch Mapes, and led us in the convocation. A video, running continuously throughout the day, prepared by Art Beaudreault, was a major attraction. The children were occupied happily by Robbie Lamons and her hunt with the children for interesting rocks. They all want to come to that spot next year.

The interpretive sign for the Buena Vista, designed by Robin Schaut with the information and pictures prepared by NAQCPA, was duly christened by the Pioneers with water from the authentic Vichy Spring water bottles. Everyone received a water bottle with the Vichy Spring label.

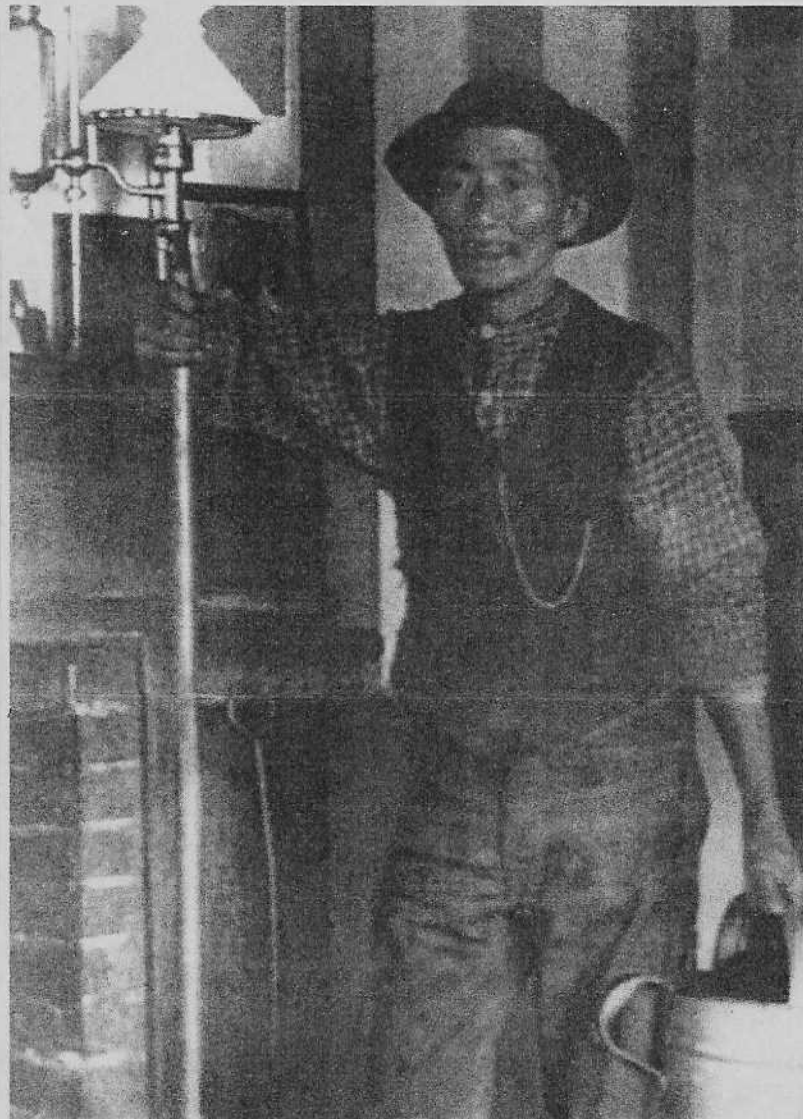
Peggy Melbourne designed the table decorations of watering cans with fall colored flowers that became a popular raffle item. Representing the Santa Clara County Parks Department was Eric Goodrich who welcomed the guests and was a big help in driving those guests who had to leave early. Thanks to all the workers, who made the day wonderful: Martha Hanisch, Virginia Hammerness, Bob Meyer, John Atwood, Jeannie Carevic, Larry and Marilyn Comstock and John and Nancy Drew.

Now we look forward to our event next year.

We are preparing a memorial for our dear friend and active member, Gina Farnquist, who died in October. We will be setting up a memorial fund for a "Gina Grove" along Los Alamitos Trail at the corner of Graystone and Camden Ave. If you would like to contribute, you may make a check out to: "NAQCPA--- Gina's Grove" and mail to NAQCPA, P.O. Box 124, New Almaden, Ca. 95040.

We have also purchased a bench and plaque to be placed at the Museum for Chinese Sam. His great grandson, Dr. Ron Wong, has set up this memorial for his great grandfather.

Kitty



Sam the Boss



Pioneer Day---2002 at the Buena Vista

The Non-Tragedy Of Wildfire

Not long ago the ominous smoke from the Croy Fire blanketed our skies and words of gloom, doom and disaster filled the newspapers and airwaves. Hard-working fire crews fought a valiant fight to save homes and wildlands. The daily update of acreage "destroyed" was the lead story on every newscast.

For those who lost homes or property, this was a personal tragedy. The fire-fighting effort was dangerous and costly. For most of the wildland and its wild inhabitants, this was certainly not a tragedy. Those ridge top forests were not destroyed – they were renewed. That dense, impenetrable brush has fulfilled its natural destiny.

Much of the ridgeline and slopes along the Santa Cruz and Santa Clara County borders are cloaked with plants that cling tenaciously to life. The soil is low in nutrients, rainfall drains away rapidly and temperatures are frequently much hotter than one might expect for land not that far from the coast. If it were not for the spring and summer morning fogs that supplant the annual rainfall, much of this area would fall into the category of desert.

This whole unique environment revolves around one key survival strategy – and fire is that key. The plants of this wild community have mechanisms to insure not only that they burn but that those fires are hot. Chaparral species, mostly shrubs, accumulate dry dropped leaves around their bases, branches die but remain on the plant as hot-burning, dry fuel, and many species emit volatile substances for rapid ignition. Fire stimulates these plants to send forth new growth quickly once the fire subsides. It is this new growth that provides an abundance of quality forage for wild herbivores like deer. Animal populations increase rapidly in response to these new resources. Of course, this new shrub growth is also the start of the inevitable cycle of fire.

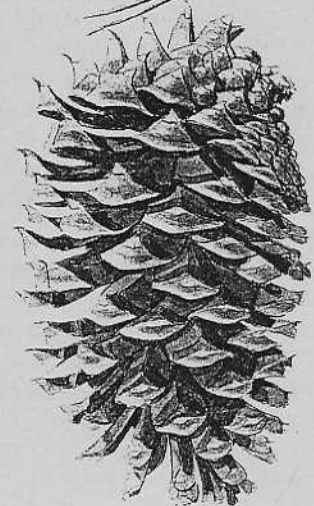
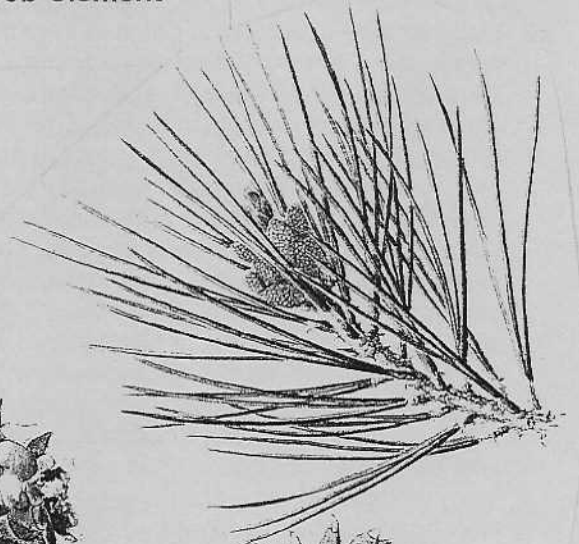
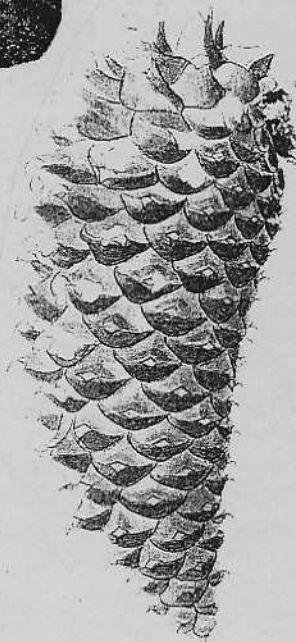
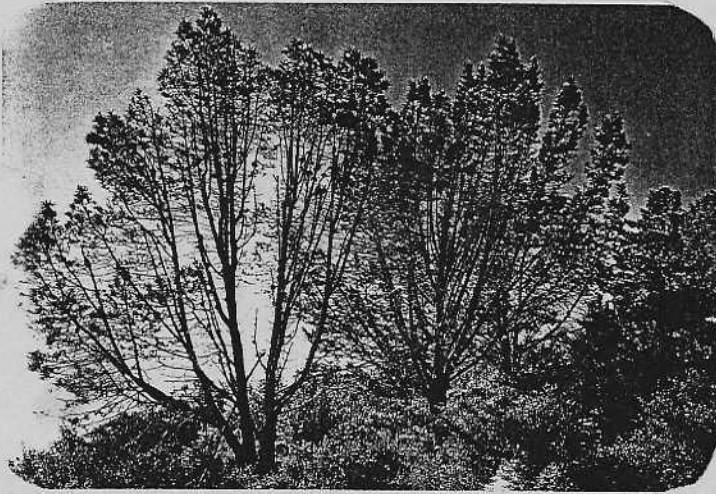
Along the tops of the ridges, particularly in thin-soiled serpentine or granitic areas that inhibit the growth of many plants, an unusual conifer flourishes. The Knobcone Pine is the most extreme example of California's closed-cone pines. Every year, at each growth point along the trunk and major branches, three to five persistent cones are produced. They seldom fall from the tree. The trees are fast-growing but relatively short-lived. A 50 year old tree, near the end of its life, may have every cone it has ever produced still on the tree. In fact, the trunk may actually grow over and engulf stem cones. Each cone is sealed with a resin that locks the cone scales in place and prevents the seeds from escaping into the harsh environment surrounding the parent tree.

Fire temperatures of about 200 degrees are needed to unlock these cone vaults. Obviously, the trees themselves don't endure this kind of treatment. The trees help produce the conditions they need for their reproduction. Lone trees grow long branches that may even rest on the ground to insure exposure to low fires. Most commonly, these trees grow in dense groves where the branches criss-cross and interlock with their neighbors branches to make an intricate ladder of fuel to produce hot fires. These fires destroy competitors and produce a deep layer of nutrient ash for the seeds that drop out of

the cones soon after the fire passes. The first rains produce a lawn-like carpet of green pine seedlings. Where fires are constantly suppressed, local populations of Knobcones go extinct. Fire is not their enemy, it is their salvation.

For those who choose to live in this fire-dependent habitat, it is important to understand the mechanisms that drive its existence. Fires are necessary, they are to be expected, and they are going to be hot. Protective clearances need to be large, water needs to be readily available and fire-fighting equipment needs to be in good operating condition. Professional fire fighters need suitable access routes and homeowners need to have escape routes and plans well thought out. Remember, this is not in any way a tragedy for the surrounding environment. The wild members of this community are well-adapted to handle this type of natural disturbance. People are not adapted to these conditions and only careful planning keeps the benefits of fire from becoming a calamity.

By
Bob Clement



Published in the San Jose Mercury News on 10/16/2002.

FARNQUIST, Virginia (Gina) Elizabeth-- On October 11, 2002, Gina Farnquist passed on after a two-year battle with ovarian cancer. Born in San Jose in November 1939, she is a second generation Californian. She attended grammar school and high school in San Marino, California. In 1957, she and her family, Larry and Elizabeth Hull returned to San Jose and Gina attended San Jose State majoring in art and minoring in zoology and was a member of Delta Zeta sorority. She graduated with a degree in fine arts in 1961.

While at San Jose State, she met Bob Farnquist and they married in October 1964. At San Jose State she was the women's ping-pong champion and volunteered to do artwork at San Jose's Happy Hollow Park. She became a part-time employee of the San Jose Parks and Recreation Department and continued to do artwork design and created and produced the puppet show at Happy Hollow Park. She was promoted to a recreation supervisor and became director of Happy Hollow.

Later, she became the first director of Leninger Community Center, San Jose's first major community center where she created and managed many innovative community programs. She then became the Public Information Officer for San Jose Parks and Recreation where she was primarily involved in the opening of the City's many parks and recreation centers.

She retired in 1993 with 32 years of dedicated service. Gina had a lifetime interest in horseback riding and raised many generations of her own horses. She was a long-time member of the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara County Horseman's Association and loved trail rides. Gina also had a world famous collection of ceramic frogs and a highlight was attending the World Frog Conference where she designed the winning frog poster and tee-shirt.

Gina and Bob loved to travel, a heritage she inherited from her father and journeyed all over the world. Even with cancer, she attained one of her lifelong goals with a trip to Africa. Gina loved to ski and went to many interesting destinations, notably with a very special trip to the Matterhorn in Switzerland. She had an extensive horse post card collection and loved to attend post card conventions.

She was a charter member of the Board of Directors of the Christmas in the Park Parade. Moreover, she was a former member of the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara County Fair. Active in the Almaden Valley Arts Association, she was a part of the team that created the Spirit of Almaden sculpture in the Almaden Valley. Gina loved anything with animals and especially enjoyed teaching children and adults all about frogs or how to ride horses. She loved dogs and could be often found in adventures with her two Australian Shepard's, Whitney and Cheyenne.

One of Gina's greatest passions was hers and Bob's interest in riding roller coasters. They were active members of the American Coaster Enthusiasts and often traveled throughout the world to ride the new and latest roller coasters. Gina's greatest asset was her interest in people and spending time with her many friends. She was always interested in improving her community and was continuously found in projects to improve the quality of life in San Jose. She especially enjoyed the people that she knew in her Almaden Valley United Church of Christ. She was an active member of the local PEO chapter.

Gina was also interested in photography, barns, carousel horses, painting, spending time at the coast in her beach house, water skiing, kayaking, boating and most especially playing games with her friends. Her many friends think of Gina as a loving, caring, patient person who would go to great ends to help them in any way. Gina was passionate about having fun going on adventures and helping others. She was also quick with a joke, witty in social gatherings and possessed an infectious sense of humor.

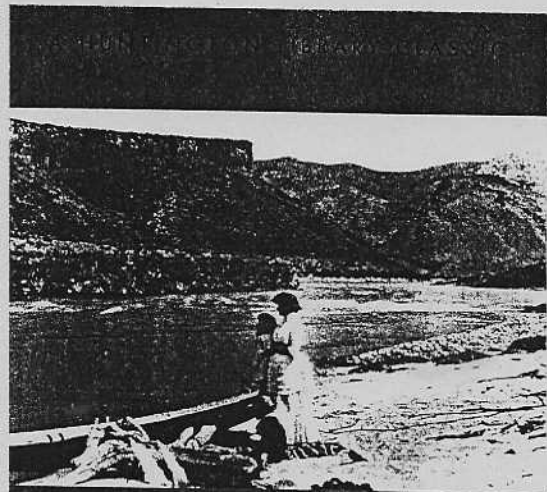
Gina is survived by her husband Bob, by her uncle Link Langley, her cousins Bert, Arleen, Cindy, Don, Katherine Lee and Landy, her mother-in-law Helen Clay and her sister-in-law JoAnne Sparks.

Gina would prefer that any donations be made to the Christmas in the Park at 1300 Senter Road, San Jose, Ca 95112. Gina has fought a valiant two-year battle with cancer and planned to leave on a cruise to Mexico on the Wednesday before she passed away.



NEW ALMADEN MUSEUM HOLIDAY SHOPPING MAGIC\$\$\$

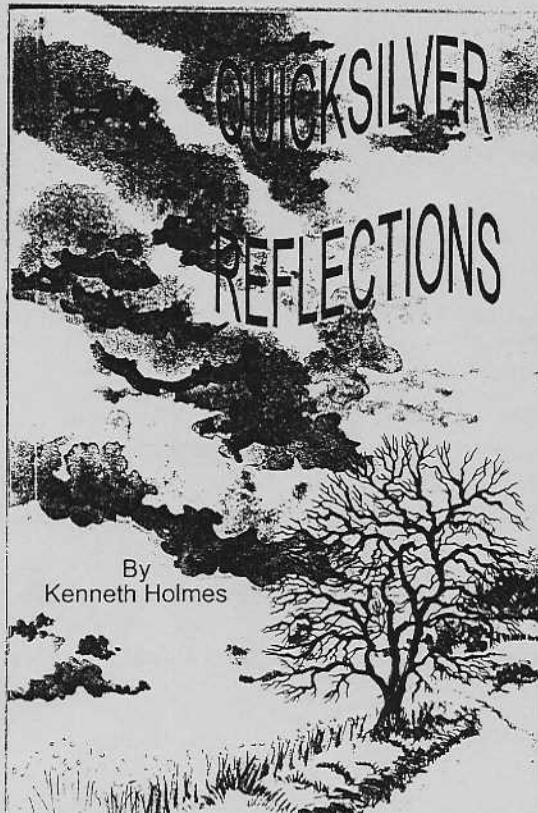
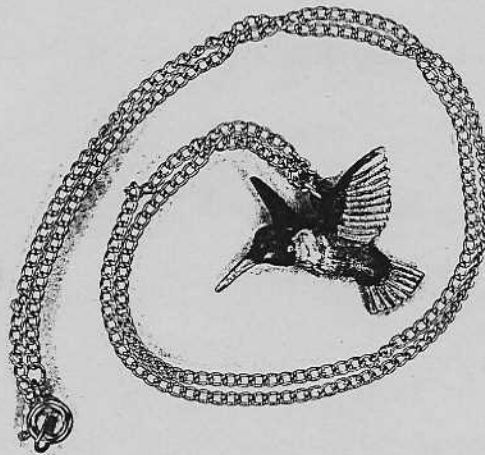
This year the Museum is overflowing with all kinds of great gifts for Christmas: handpainted ornaments, animal erasers, bird identifiers, geodes, bags of cinnabar ore plus the necklace and the books pictured below, and ever so many other unique gifts. And Park Interpreter Terri will put together a small Christmas stocking for \$10. Best of all NAQCPA members receive 10% off on all purchases.



A VICTORIAN GENTLEWOMAN

in the Far West

The Reminiscences of Mary Hallock Foote
edited by Rodman W. Paul



By
Kenneth Holmes

A High and Holy Place

A Mining Camp Church
at New Almaden



Gage McKinney

WINNER OF THE PULITZER PRIZE

WALLACE STEGNER

Author of *Crossing to Safety*



Meticulous... Reading it is an experience to be treasured. —The Boston Globe

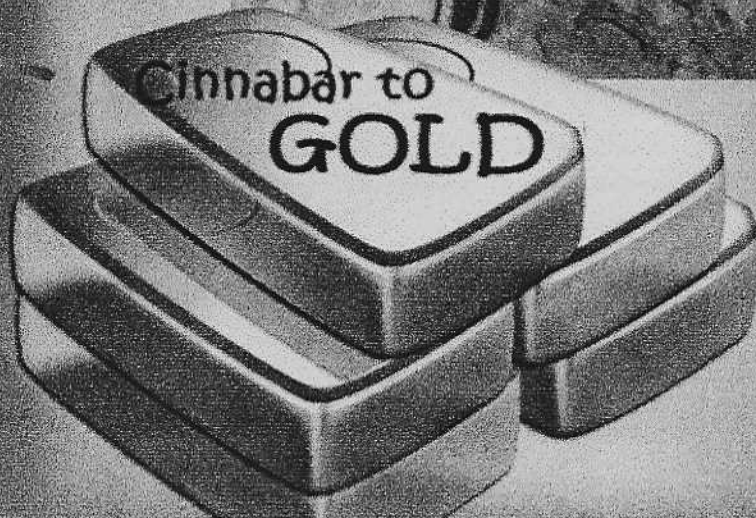
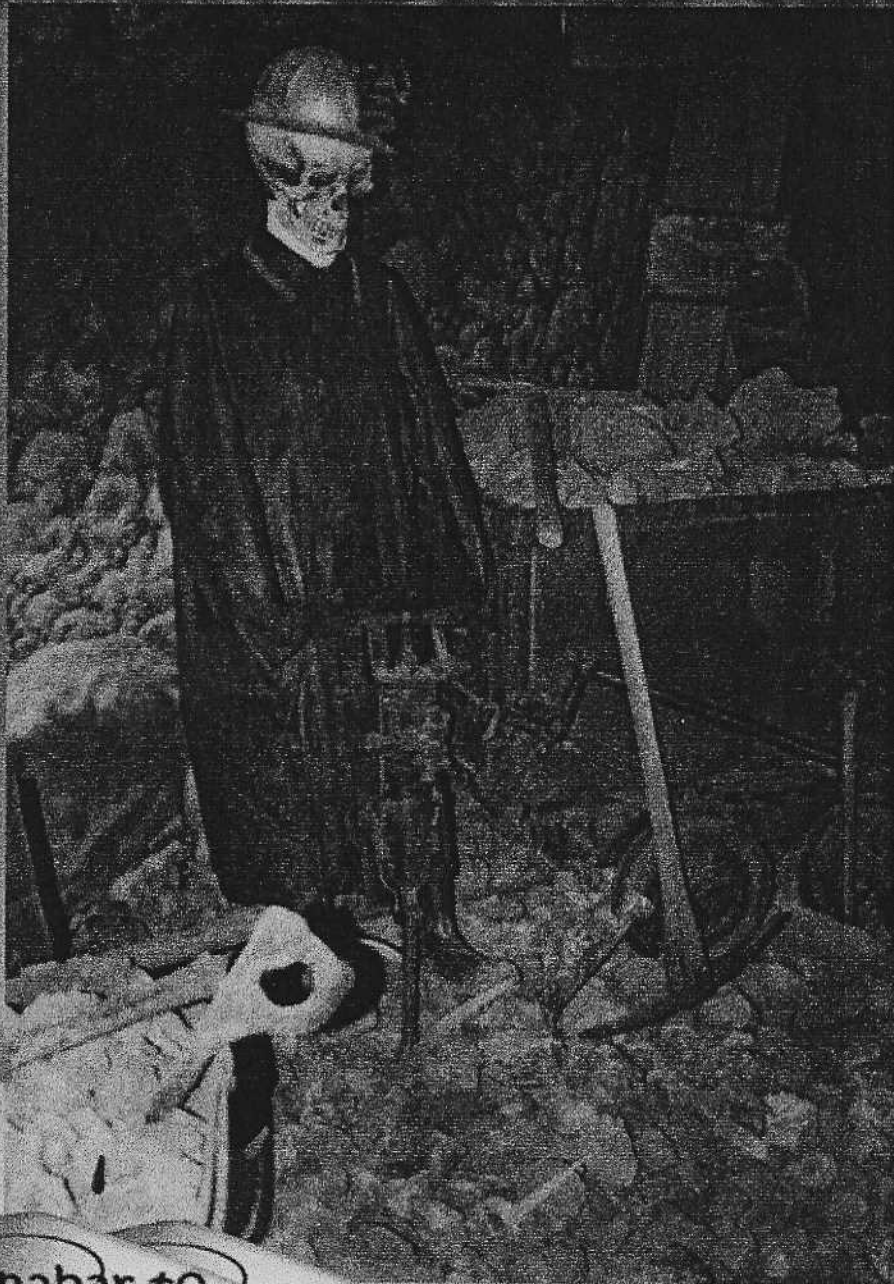
ANGLE OF REPOSE



**FROM THE MUSEUM
TERRI WILLIAMS' WISH LIST**

1. Help with school tours an Mondays, Thursdays or Fridays either 10am to 12pm in the Museum or 12 to 2pm for the walk around the neighborhood.
2. Loan to the museum a 19th century decanter with glasses and or a cigar humidor for the Randol room
3. Help find some children's 19th century costuming to plop on students so they get a feel for Old New Almaden. (naked lady amaryllis too!)
4. Fix two antique clocks in Museum
5. Save any window kill, cat kill or road kill birds in good condition for the park's specimen collection. (We have some already, come and see them) Put them in a freezer bag, freeze and drop off at the museum on a Monday, Thurs., Fri, Sat. or Sunday.
6. Photograph some of the park's turkeys or vultures at a carcass.
7. Help with the Blacksmith Shop project.
8. Learn the data base program to put the documents on the new computer.
9. Work on the archive room.
10. Photograph archive material for the data base.
11. Repair a lamp in Randol Room
12. Help unlock an antique desk
13. Help polish some plexiglass. Every little bit helps Teri and no one likes to do it.
14. Plant a heritage plant in a terra cotta pot to show off at the Museum.

Million Dollar Idea



They dreamt of riches yet untold
And dug till hands, sore blistered, bled.
A few, the lucky, struck rich soon
And hurried back to bar saloon,
While others stayed till they were dead.



Land Trust

FOR SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Not too long ago Santa Clara County was called the "Valley of the Heart's Delight." Orchards just down the road produced apricots so juicy the syrup ran down your chin when you took that first bite. No one worried about preserving open space because there was plenty of it. Today the remaining open space and farms are under tremendous development pressure. Without thoughtful action, our agricultural heritage and the unbroken landscapes of natural habitats will become only memories.

The Land Trust was formed in 1998 as a nonprofit organization with the mission of protecting open space and agricultural lands that sustain communities and contribute to the overall quality of life in Santa Clara County. The Land Trust works in partnership with landowners who want to sell or donate their property or the conservation easements on it. Everyone wins! Property owners can realize their goals plus open space and agriculture is preserved for all of us, now and in the future.

The Land Trust is making a difference. Some of its recent accomplishments include -

- * Attracting \$1.2 Million in grant funds from State and Federal Farmland Protection Agencies to conserve 200 acres of prime farmland that sweep across the valley floor in south Santa Clara County.
- * Protecting 180 acres of sensitive habitats for environmentally threatened wildlife.
- * Preserving for public use, in conjunction with the Open Space Authority, 570 spectacular acres of ridgeline adjacent to Alum Rock Park.

The Land Trust has identified some key agricultural lands that are threatened by development. We are actively working to protect a broad stretch of farmland in the Santa Clara County Agricultural Preserve that extends from the Mt. Hamilton Range across the valley to the Sargent Hills. The Land Trust is the only organization in Santa Clara County devoted to keeping agricultural lands in active production and in the hands of experienced and knowledgeable farmers - land that will continue to contribute to the economic vitality and quality of life of our South Bay region.



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Ph: 408.847.4440 Fax: 408.842.8068
E-mail: nrichardson@landtrustscc.org

WON'T YOU HELP US PROTECT OUR AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE
AND OPEN SPACE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

call for additional information (408) 847-4440.

**WATER, WATER, EVERY WHERE,
NOR ANY DROP TO DRINK**
Water at Los Capitancillos Ridge

By
Art Boudreault

When we turn on the faucet, open a bottle we bought at the local supermarket, flush the toilet, wash our cars, water our lawns, we hardly think of where our water comes from. One hundred fifty years ago, it was a different story in New Almaden. There certainly was water in the creeks, but most of our ancestors were working and living on the hill, either in English Town or in Spanish Town, over a mile from the creeks and a hard walk up the mountain. During the rainy season, water travels down several creeks, including the Alamitos, Rincon, Guadalupe, Los Capitancillos, Herbert and Twin Creeks, to finally end up in the bay. While none of these creeks were near English Town and Spanish Town, it was probably easy to collect water during the winter, but what about the rest of the year? New Almaden gets little rainfall between April and November. How did the miners and their families survive during the hot summer months?

Surprisingly there are several springs along the Capitancillos ridge. One, near the Santa Rita shaft, still flows throughout most of the summer¹, and it is near the top of the ridge. I'll leave it to a geologist to tell us how a spring flows at the TOP of a hill. Another spring flows out of the Day tunnel. Early this year, there were several newts (salamanders) playing and mating there². These springs were tapped, wells were dug and water was eventually was introduced to the community. There is

still evidence of water tanks throughout the park.



Water Tower at Mine Hill – 1940

Mary Hallock Foote wrote about water on the hill, "During the long months when drought sits heavy on the land, the water-tank is one of the idyls of the Cornish Camp. It is a sort of club at which congregate all the stray dogs, donkeys, sad-eyed cows, (who subsist, at this season, chiefly on hope deferred), boys with water-pails, red-shirted teamsters, and "wood-packers" with trains of jaded mules; there is nothing dubious in the nature of its benefits, and of all who gather there none depart in bitterness, unless it may be the small Cornish lads, who carry away two heavy pails and a sense of injury natural to the spirit of youth under such circumstances.

Three times a day the motley crowd gathers, but I like it best at sunset, with a flushed sky overhead, against which the figures are dark; gleams of trickling water; the straw hat of a teamster, or a gaunt gray donkey, catching the waning light; while evening shadows brood already in the hollows of the mountains and deepen the mystery of the canyon beyond."³

About Spanish Town, she wrote "The donkey carried on his back a kind of wooden frame, used to hold water-buckets, one suspended on each side, but loaded instead with pots of blossoming plants, flaming scarlet geraniums, a tall callalily, and a thorny monster of a cactus, beloved by the Mexicans. As the donkey sulkily planted one foot before another, all this gay company nodded and shook in the sunlight, and seemed to wave greetings to their stay-at-home neighbors in the roadside porches."⁴ Apparently, the Quicksilver Mining Company purchased some 214 acres of land higher in elevation than the Los Capitancillos and San Vicente Ranchos because of their valuable springs. This water was carried by gravity to Mine hill, and saved in several water tanks.



Home in Spanish Town with outhouse

In addition to having little water for their drinking and cleaning needs, there were no pipes to remove human waste. At the

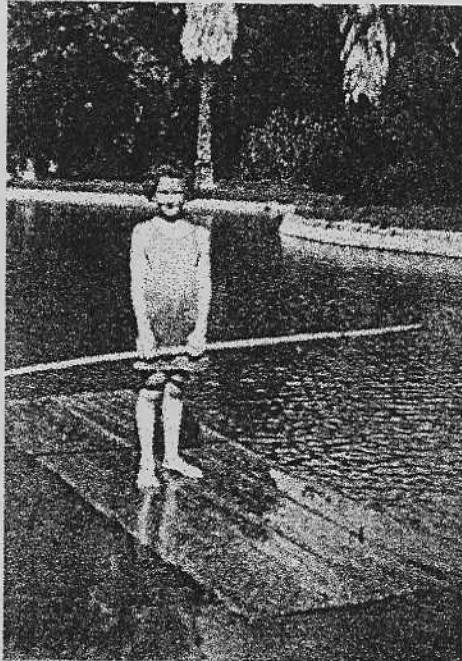
back of each cottage, there was a familiar outhouse, and any fluids leached back into the soil.

In 1884, Hennen Jennings, the superintendent and agent of the Quicksilver Mining Company, appropriated 250 miners' inches of water from the Alamitos Creek.⁵ The water was diverted to a dam located 1340 feet from the Hacienda Tunnel. The water was then carried to a tank one-half mile down the creek. "A fourteen inch pipe took water out of this tank and carried it to an overshot waterwheel located at the old blacksmith shop. After being used to propel this waterwheel, the water was carried along near the Almaden Road to a point just below the Hacienda School. After leaving the waterwheel the water was used for domestic purposes, for watering of the livestock and for beautification."⁶ The water flowed through the ditch, called the Acequia, on the east side of Almaden Road.



The Acequia in 1885

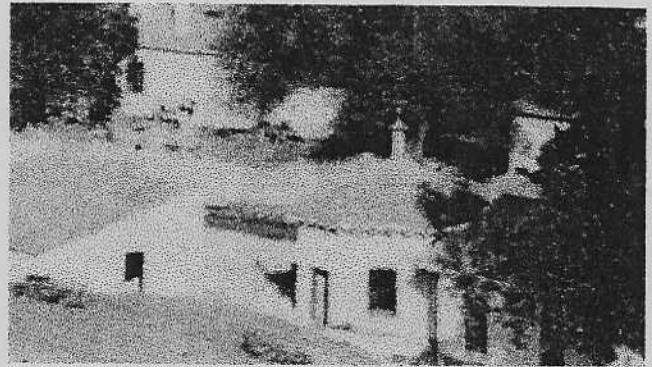
At the Casa Grande, John McLaren, who beautified San Francisco's Golden Gate Park for many years, diverted water from the creek to keep the lagoon full of water. This became a great place for the youngsters to swim and canoe.



Irene Hauck rafting in the lagoon at Casa Grande

Because the miners found so much water in their tunnels and shafts, they made sure that their tunnels sloped upwards into the hill. Any water found in the hill naturally drained out of the tunnels and into the streams.

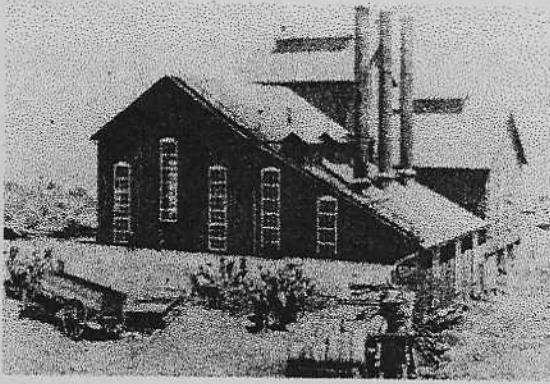
The San Francisco banker F. L. S. Pioche found a spring near the current St. Anthony's church and bottled it as Vichy water. A plaque commemorates the site. The inscription reads, "A spring of carbonated water, locally known as Vichy, bubbled up here beside the Alamitos Creek. When the distant Buena Vista shaft penetrated the 2100-foot level in 1882, the spring ceased flowing. San Francisco banker F L S Pioche and others commercially bottled the water as a cure-all for the sick and thirsty. When bottled, the water lost its carbonization and the venture also went flat financially."



Vichy Springs Building at lower center.

James B. Randol, the Quicksilver Mining Company manager from 1870 to 1892, found that his workers kept running into water as they tried to follow the veins of cinnabar ore lower and lower into the earth. After placing tunnels at lower elevations - the Day tunnel being one of the first - he realized that a Cornish Beam Pump would be their key to success at lower elevations.. He financed the Santa Isabel shaft, excavated just for pumping water out of the hill. This shaft quickly ran into a large vein of cinnabar ore. They decided that finding ore had a greater impact on the value of the company, so the company sank the Buena Vista Shaft to drain the water. This shaft would be one of the deepest shafts sunk into the Quicksilver Mining Company's lands.

The Buena Vista ("Good View" in English) was strategically placed so that it had a view of the Pueblo de San Jose. Randol's hope was that residents of this small community 12 miles to the north would rush to invest in the mining company because of the great building that could be seen nestled in the foothills of New Almaden. As the miners sunk



The Buena Vista Shaft Building – 1900

the shaft, they ran into a large deposit of trapped carbon dioxide gas, which quickly vented to the surface. It had the effect of shutting down the Vichy spring, which then stopped running at all and has never produced carbonated water since.

The Buena Vista shaft eventually dropped 2,300 feet, 600 feet below sea level, to the point where the Cornish pump could no longer pump the water out as quickly as the water poured in. But it had the desired effect of ridding water from the other ore-producing shafts.

In 1911, the Quicksilver County Mining Company granted Santa Clara County a twenty-year agreement to use 100,000 gallons a day. The county constructed several miles of pipeline along the county roads and conveyed the water to tanks used to fill water wagons for road sprinkling purposes.

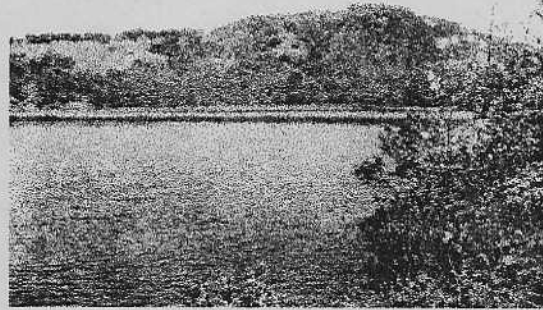
William Lord Sexton became owner of the Almaden mine properties in 1926 and sold part of the San Vicente Rancho to Thomas Cock. A letter from the Philadelphia legal firm, Treadwell, Van Fleet & Laughlin⁷ describes the ownership rights of the dam, tank and pipes as a result of this

sale. The dam and the pipes to the tank remained on Mr. Sexton's property; it is unclear who owned the tank, and all pipes from the tank were the property of Mr. Cock. The real question was whether Mr. Cock had any rights to the water that collected on the property owned by Mr. Sexton. The lawyers believed that the most water that could be used by Mr. Cock was the amount actually used in the previous three-year period. Mr. Sexton is warned that should he allow Mr. Cock to use more than that amount, he would gain the rights for this increased water usage after three years of use.

In 1934, the county completed the Almaden reservoir to hold back the water flow of Los Alamitos and Twin Creeks. Connie Perham recalled. "It had taken the dam workers years to complete several local projects. When they finally left, someone had carelessly tipped their outhouses over, polluting Los Alamitos Creek, which was New Almaden's only source of water. Typhoid swept through the community. We didn't have anyone die, but we had a lot of certainly sick people," she recalled. Perham and another woman circulated a petition demanding a grand jury investigation of the critical water problem. They got the investigation and later a hookup with city water for the entire New Almaden community.

The San Jose Mercury proclaimed on December 26, 1955, "BIG STORM FILLS FOUR RESERVOIRS. J. Robert Roll, engineer for Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District reported the Almaden-Calero canal was opened yesterday afternoon to carry Almaden's run-off to Calero."

A miscalculation by the county about the expected rainfall caused the Almaden dam to overflow its banks. Connie Perham sued the county for the damage to her property and was able to prove negligence on the part of the water officials. "A Jury in Superior Judge W. W. Jacka's court recently awarded Mrs. Constance Kambish, operator of the New Almaden Museum, \$8,755 for damages incurred when a building on Alamitos Creek about a mile below Almaden Reservoir was flooded during the Christmas flood in 1955."⁸



Guadalupe Dam

The Guadalupe Dam was built around 1932. It caught the water on the other side of the ridge. The Enriquita Tunnel can be seen above the water line from Hicks Road.

During a 1999 visit at the museum, Mary Trejo described the conditions at her home near Hicks Road in 1960. "There was a very large wooden water barrel attached to the back of the kitchen cabin, where water was pumped up through pipes from the creek. This water was used for showering, and cooking only.

(Drinking water was brought in from town). When we stood under the barrel and pulled a rope, water was released. It was ice-cold most of the time when we took a shower. The outhouse was located behind and down the hill from the cabins."

Today, there is little water available in the Quicksilver County Park. No one ever pumped or laid pipes to deliver water in the miners' living areas. There are no residents in the park today, but those who brave the park on their horses, bicycles and on foot carry their water in with them, just as our ancestors did one hundred fifty years ago.

¹ Personal observation.

² Personal observation.

³ A California Mining Camp, Mary Hallock Foote, Scribner's Monthly Magazine, February 1978.

⁴ A California Mining Camp, Mary Hallock Foote, Scribner's Monthly Magazine, February 1978.

⁵ A miner's inch is equivalent to 13,000 gallons per day.

⁶ Letter to William Lord Sexton dated 1/18/29 and a letter to Roland S. Morris, Esq. of Duane, Morris & Heckscher, Philadelphia, PA. dated 12 Nov, 1930 both signed by Reginald S. Laughlin of Treadwell, Van Fleet & Laughlin.

⁷ *ibid.*

⁸ San Jose Mercury.

Santa Clara County Parks Trail Improvements

Greg Bringelson, Parks Trail Maintenance Crew Lead

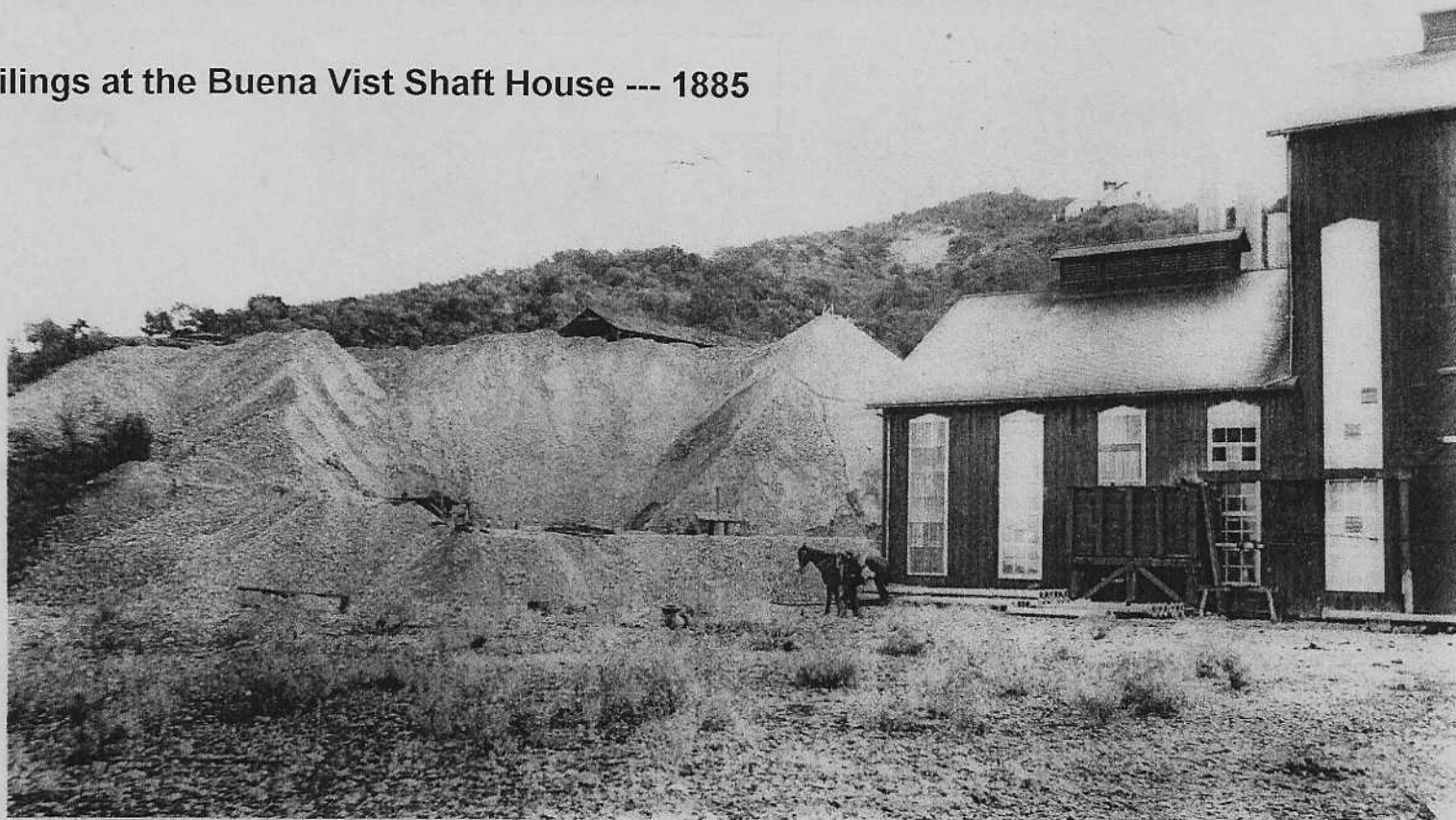
During the past 6-months the Santa Clara County Department of Parks and Recreation Trails Program has been hard at work rehabilitating numerous park trails throughout the system. The rehabilitation of trails involves the movement of large amounts of soil to improve drainage of the trail. This work includes the removal of soil berms, correcting trail slopes, and the addition of drainage structures. The long-term results of this work will be improved trail drainages (to reduce soil movement and sedimentation), improved drying capability to allow quicker access under wet month conditions, and to reduce maintenance costs.

However, this type of improvement and change of the trail system requires the cooperation and assistance of our park users. Due to the amount of soil movement the parks' trail systems are soft and easily damaged during wet conditions. The County Parks Department seeks the cooperation of all trail users to please take the trail condition into consideration when accessing your County Parks during the wet season.

All trail systems are subject to damage during the wet season. Please follow posted notices regarding trail conditions and, if at all possible, allow sufficient time for the trails to dry following rain events before accessing. If you have any questions regarding the status of trail systems, please call the appropriate park for current trail conditions. If you have any questions regarding trail improvements or how you may be able to further help Santa Clara County Park trails, please call Greg Bringelson, Park Maintenance Trail Crew Lead at 408-629-9347.



Tailings at the Buena Vist Shaft House --- 1885



NEW ALMADEN
QUICKSILVER COUNTY
PARK ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 124, New Almaden, CA 95042

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION / MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM

Date: _____ Membership: new _____ renewal _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: (area code: _____) _____

Dues: \$10 per year per household, tax deductible \$ _____

Additional tax deductible contribution \$ _____

Total amount enclosed \$ _____

Checks may be made payable to "Quicksilver Park Assn."

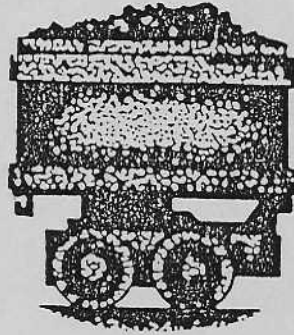


NEW ALMADEN
QUICKSILVER COUNTY
PARK ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 124, New Almaden, CA 95042

NON-PROFIT
ORGANIZATION
NEW ALMADEN, CA
95042
PERMIT 10

NEW ALMADEN
QUICKSILVER



COUNTY PARK
ASSOCIATION
