

## Preliminary Cultural Resource Review for the Tehama-Colusa Canal

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### PURPOSE AND METHODS

The following was prepared at the request of the California Department of Water Resources, Northern District. The purpose of this report is to examine cultural resource sensitivity along the route of the Tehama-Colusa Canal (TC Canal) in anticipation of potential canal expansion projects.

In preparation for this study a comprehensive document review was conducted at two regional offices of the California Historical Resources Information System: the *Northwest Information Center* in Cotati (Colusa County records), and the *Northeast Information Center* in Chico (Tehama County and Glenn County). In order for the document review to serve the purpose of a general sensitivity study, a one mile-wide corridor paralleling the TC Canal route was defined. The document review consisted of evaluating master maps and reports of previous surveys and excavations. Appendix B lists the cover pages of all previous survey reports on record for the one-mile corridor (n=23). Appendix C provides archaeological site records on file for the one-mile corridor (n=26), also listed in the table on page 6.

The following discussion is restricted to cultural resources found within a 200-meter wide corridor, 100-meters east and 100-meters west of the current TC Canal alignment, plotted red on the attached distribution maps (pp. 7-10). We describe each resource, its location, nature, and extent, and special problems associated with documentation. We close with a discussion of the implications for further survey and mitigation.

To complement this study, a report was prepared on the history of the previously unrecorded historic Kanahwa Townsite and Cemetery, located along the TC Canal alignment in Glenn County. This report, prepared by Staff Historian Jarideth Kraft, is attached as Appendix A.

### RECORDED AND NON-RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE TC CANAL ALIGNMENT

A.E. Treganza conducted an archaeological study of the TC Canal alignment in 1963-1965. Treganza surveyed the entire length, recording and testing sites within the alignment and some well outside the alignment. No additional formal archaeological surveys of the TC Canal alignment are on file with the Information Center system. However, in recent years, a number of minor surveys have occurred near the TC Canal alignment (see Appendix B), and several additional cultural resources have gone on file. All told, our research found evidence of 11 cultural resources in the TC Canal alignment, seven on record with the Information Center System and four currently not on record: the Lindauer Site, Teh-233, Teh-1972-H, Teh-256, Teh-261, Hwy 99W, Westside-Mendocino Railroad, Kanahwa Townsite, Gle-132, Treganza Gle-1, Gle-131.

*A Note on Problem Sites.* Several problems in archaeological site numbering systems were encountered during our document review. Treganza's 1967 TC Canal survey report lists site numbers that do not match the numbers currently on file at the Information Center for the same site locations. Site numbers reported by Edwards in 1970 are plotted differently on the Information Center maps. In another example, in 1961, the University of California Archaeological Survey recorded a site on the Lindauer Ranch near Red Bluff, approximately 1,000 meters south of the Sacramento River. This site was assigned the trinomial Ca-Teh-233. Treganza resurveyed this area in 1963, assigning a new field number to the site which was later assigned a new trinomial. Subsequently, Teh-233 was reassigned to Treganza's field number "Teh-19," a different site on the Lindauer Ranch. For present purposes, site Teh-233 will be discussed as the *Lindauer site*, and Treganza's Teh-19 will be *Teh-233*. Treganza's 1967 survey report also contains a site record for a prehistoric site on the current TC Canal alignment in Glenn County that apparently slipped through the cracks and was never assigned a trinomial. This site will be referred to as "Treganza-Gle-1."

A similar situation is found with sites recorded by Joseph Chartkoff in his 1969 surveys of proposed Central Valley Project Units (Chartkoff 1969). Chartkoff recorded two sites in the area now inundated by Funk's Reservoir, Col-28 and Col-37, two of the three sites later excavated by West et al. (1975). The site records were not placed on file with the Information Center system and therefore have not been assigned formal trinomials. Col-53, the third site excavated by West, Levulett and True, was placed on record with the Information Center.

*Sites Within the 100 Meters of the Canal.* Our document review and historical research found evidence for eleven cultural resources within the current TC Canal alignment, from north to south:

*Lindauer Site (aka Teh-233)* - recorded in 1961 by UCAS as an occupation site composed of a large midden mound about 121 meters by 60 meters containing a hopper mortar and pestles. This site was excavated in advance of construction of the TC Canal alignment (Treganza et al. 1967), revealing two burials, five hearth features, and a few artifacts.

*Teh-233 (aka Teh-19)* - recorded by in 1963 Treganza and Rackerby and described as an area about 76 meters in diameter of dark loam with a ground stone and fractured stone scatter in a plowed orchard. This site was not investigated in advance of construction of the TC Canal alignment.

*Teh-1972-H* - recorded in 2000 by CSUC Archaeological Research Program and described as a section of railroad grade attributed to the Southern and Central Pacific Rail lines. This segment of the rail grade runs from the border of Glenn and Tehama counties north to the city of Anderson. The Tehama-Colusa Canal and the rail line intersect at four points along this segment, and at a fifth point in Glenn County between Grapit and Greenwood. This site was not investigated in advance of construction of the TC Canal alignment.

*Teh-256* - recorded in 1963 by Treganza and White and again in 1967 by Edwards. The site was described as a small village about 55 by 18 meters, with one hopper mortar on the surface. This site was excavated in advance of construction of the TC Canal alignment. The site was excavated in 1963 by Treganza and again in 1967 by Edwards, producing a large artifact assemblage and one feature tentatively identified as an oven (Treganza et al. 1967; Edwards 1970).

*Teh-261* - recorded in 1963 by Treganza and Dotta, and described as an elongated oval-shaped midden measuring about 30 by 60 meters containing broken and chipped stone. This site was excavated in advance of construction of the TC Canal alignment, revealing a rich Archaic component dominated by manos, metates, and cores and core tools (Edwards 1970).

*Highway 99 W and Associated Features* (not recorded) - Highway 99 W was an important travel corridor until the construction of Interstate 5. This roadway may have other associated historic features. This site was not investigated in advance of construction of the TC Canal alignment.

*Westside-Mendocino Railroad* (not recorded) - Construction for the Westside-Mendocino Railroad began 1887, and by 1888 Chinese laborers had laid 18 miles of tracks from Willows to Fruto. The railroad never achieved its ultimate aim of linking Willows to Covelo and beyond, and the system ultimately terminated at Fruto. The rails were removed from all but one mile of the grade in 1951. This site was not investigated in advance of construction of the TC Canal alignment.

*Kanahwa Townsite and Kanahwa Cemetery* (not recorded) - The town of Kanahwa flourished in the 1860s but in the 1870s diminished due to failure of local industrial concerns, economic troubles brought on by drought, and migration of the economic hub eastward on completion of the Southern and Central Pacific Rail lines north through Willows in 1882. Results of our facility's historical research on the Kanahwa townsite and cemetery are attached to this report (Appendix A). This site was not investigated in advance of construction of the TC Canal alignment.

*Treganza-Gle-1* (not recorded) - a record for this site completed in 1963 by Treganza and Rackerby appears in Treganza's original survey report for the TC canal. The record indicates that the site is quite extensive, extending 900 meters along both sides of Logan Creek and consisting of a light midden with ground stone and fractured rock. One artifact, a mano, was discovered at a depth of 10 inches (25 cm). This site was not investigated in advance of construction of the TC Canal alignment.

*Gle-131* - recorded in 1977 by L. White, and described as a possible seasonal occupation site covering 1.5 acres. A variety of ground stone and flaked stone was observed. This site was not investigated in advance of construction of the TC Canal alignment.

*Gle-132* - recorded in 1977 by L. White, and described as the location of a former historic residence and a possible prehistoric special activity site covering 2 acres. Foundations of sandstone were observed, as well as associated glass and metal debris, along with a fire-affected rock and ground stone. This site was not investigated in advance of construction of the TC Canal alignment.

## **PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS ALONG THE TC CANAL PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS ALONG THE TC CANAL**

*TC Survey and Testing.* In 1963-1965, A.E. Treganza of San Francisco State College completed a combined archaeological survey and test excavation program along the proposed TC Canal route (Treganza et al. 1967). Treganza's survey recorded a total of 20 new sites, only five found within 100 yards of the final canal route. Treganza also test excavated three midden sites adjacent to Thomes Creek near Richfield, Teh-256 (his Teh-20), Teh-257 (his Teh-22), and Teh-258 (his Teh-23). Only Teh-256 was actually within the current TC Canal alignment (see Map 1). Treganza's test excavations at Teh-256 produced a late prehistoric assemblage including arrow points and an *Olivella* A1 bead.

*TC Data Recovery.* In 1967, R.L. Edwards of San Francisco State College returned to the TC Canal alignment and conducted data recovery excavations at Teh-256 and two other sites along Thomes Creek near Richfield, Teh-261 and Teh-262 (Edwards 1970). According to Edwards, Teh-256 and -261 were side-by-side on the high terrace forming the north bank of Thomes Creek. The current TC Canal alignment bisects the sites and has impacted both sites to an unknown extent (see Map 1). Data recovery at Teh-256 and -261 was extensive, but resulted in sampling no more

than 5 percent of each deposit. Additional mechanical scraping (using a frontloader) was carried out at Teh-261, resulting in the discovery of an additional cultural feature. Excavations at Teh-256 and 261 produced a rich artifact assemblage indicative of late prehistoric and Archaic occupations. Teh-262 was located immediately east of Teh-261, approximately 200 m east of the current TC Canal alignment (see Map 1). Like Teh-261, Teh-262 produce a substantial Archaic assemblage dominated by milling equipment and core tools, but also yielded two badly decomposed burials. Teh-262 also produced square nails and a scatter of glass bottle fragments, and Edwards mentions an "earth building" having been reported on or near this site.

*Funks Reservoir Data Recovery.* In the winter of 1974-1975, a crew from UC Davis conducted investigations in advance of construction of the Funks Reservoir in western Colusa County (West et al. 1975). Three sites were studied intensively, Col-28, Col-37, and Col-53, all three representing non-midden artifact scatters residing on small, lowlying knolls with bedrock surface exposures. All three sites were sampled thoroughly and each produced a small assemblage of stone tools.

## CULTURAL RESOURCE CONCERNS

*Additional Archaeological Reconnaissance Concerns.* Our document review and historical research revealed that the existing TC Canal archaeological survey record is problematic. Four problems are evident:

- (1) Our document review and historical research found evidence of 11 cultural resources within the existing alignment and only eight of these had been formally recorded. In keeping with the recording standards of the day, previous surveys appear to have emphasized prehistoric sites, ignoring historic features. However, current guidelines and recording standards are likely to require that new records are filed for all 11 of these resources.
- (2) The shortcomings evident in the record of previous TC Canal surveys makes it likely that the entire TC Canal alignment will need to be resurveyed using current standards and guidelines. Of particular importance is the length of the canal running along the foothills, specifically the part of the canal found on the Fruto NE, Stone Valley, Logan Ridge, and Sites 7.5' quadrangles.
- (3) Additional long-term problems in records management has resulted in several problematic site numbers and map plots on file at the Information Centers. In order to solve each of these problems it will be necessary to revisit the site locations.
- (4) At least one potentially significant archaeological site recorded during the original TC Canal survey (our Treganza-Gle-1) apparently was never put on record with the Information Center system, no mitigation was carried out, and no follow-up visits have been made.

*Additional Mitigation Concerns.* As plotted on the Information Center base maps, the current TC Canal alignment overlaps Teh-256 (excavated by Treganza et al. 1967 and Edwards 1970) and Teh-261 (excavated by Edwards 1970). The current status of these sites is not known, and no site record updates are on file at the Information Center. Given the significant artifact assemblages and features identified during the 1963-1967 excavations and the limited nature of these investigations, should new studies at these sites find intact cultural deposits within the TC Canal alignment then consulting parties would probably have to make a new determination of eligibility and additional mitigation measures might be required.

With respect to the Funks Reservoir sites, all three sites were thoroughly investigated and subsequently fully impacted by construction of the reservoir. All three sites will probably be considered fully mitigated resources and it is likely that no further data recovery will be required.

GW// 02-07-03

## REFERENCES CITED

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West, J., V. Levulett, and D.L. True

- 1975 *Archaeological Investigations in Colusa County, California, Funks Reservoir*. Ms. on file, Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

**MAP 1:**

<i>SITE NUMBER</i>	<i>EASTING</i>	<i>NORTHING</i>	<i>AREA</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION 1</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION 2</i>
Teh-59	567560	4444800	45 by 30m	Prehistoric	Midden and Lithic Scatter
Teh-60	567500	4444860	18 by 18m	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
Teh-72	567440	4444900	15 by 15m	Prehistoric	Midden
Lindauer site	569390	4443560	121 by 60m	Prehistoric	Midden
Teh-233	570350	4442460	76 by 76m	Prehistoric	Groundstone and Lithic Scatter
Teh-255	573040	4426670	60 by 77m	Prehistoric	Midden
Teh-256	573070	4426720	55 by 18m	Prehistoric	Midden
Teh-257	577100	4426760	60 by 30m	Prehistoric	Midden
Teh-258	577100	4426980	23 by 30m	Prehistoric	Midden
Teh-259	576300	4426660	63 by 27m	Prehistoric	Midden
Teh-260	576300	4426730	18 by 18m	Prehistoric	Midden
Teh-261	576230	4426710	30 by 60m	Prehistoric	Midden
Teh-262	574500	4426580	60 by 30m	Prehistoric	Midden
Teh-1972-H	560790	4476557	Linear	Historic	Railroad
Tehama Cemetery	573000	4430500	150 by 200m~	Historic	Cemetery

**MAP 2:**

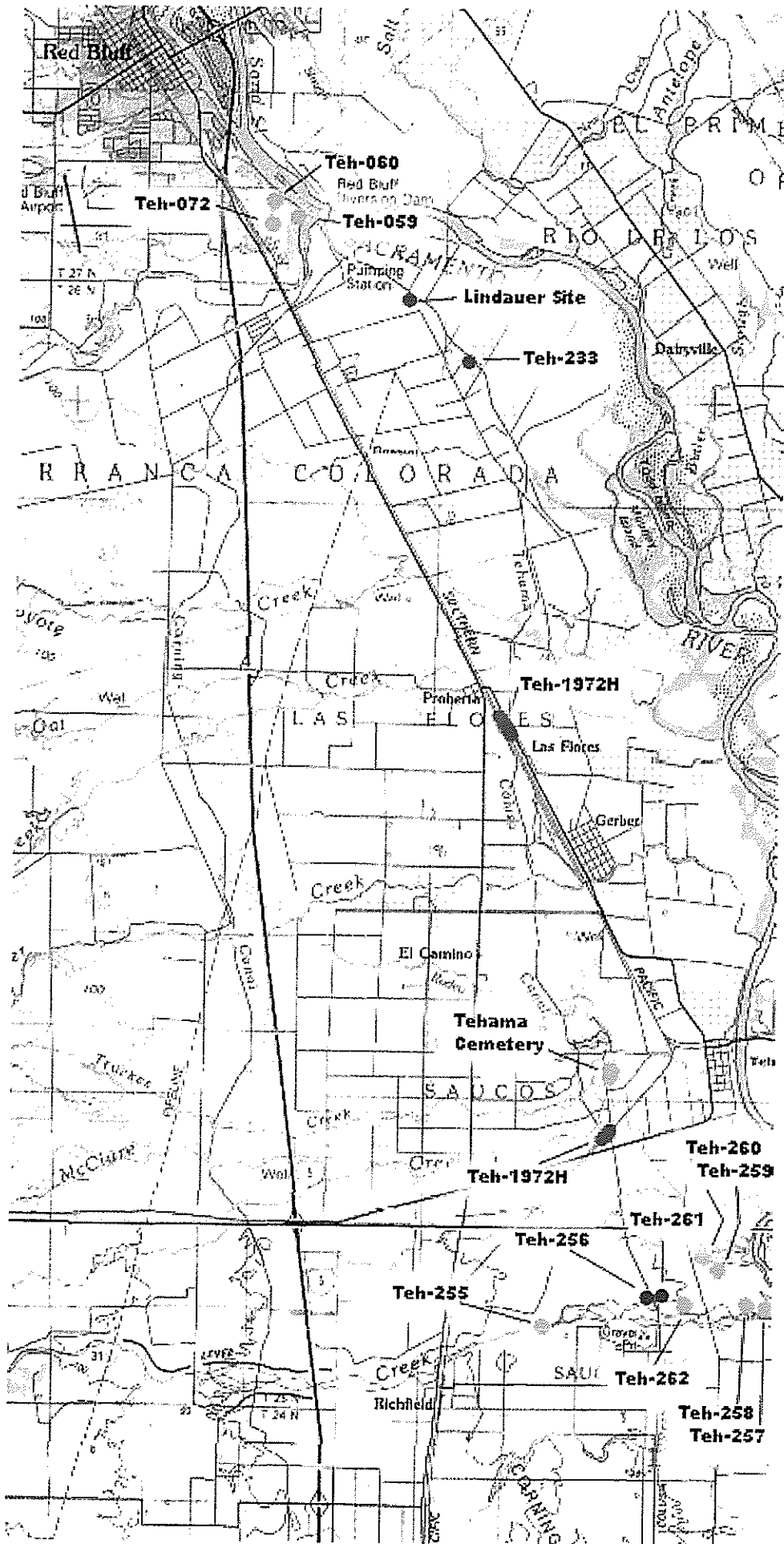
<i>SITE NUMBER</i>	<i>EASTING</i>	<i>NORTHING</i>	<i>AREA</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION 1</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION 2</i>
Teh-249	574750	441880	45 by 53m	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
Teh-1972-H	570443	4405436	Linear	Historic	Railroad
Kirkwood Cemetery	572490	4412670	40 by 40m~	Historic	Cemetery

**MAP 3:**

<i>SITE NUMBER</i>	<i>EASTING</i>	<i>NORTHING</i>	<i>AREA</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION 1</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION 2</i>
Teh-1972-H (unrecorded portion)	469200	4393530	Linear	Historic	Railroad
Highway 99W	469020	4393530	Linear	Historic	Highway
Greenwood	469140	4394160	300 by 20m~	Historic	Railroad Feature
Grapit	469460	4392100	800 by 200m~	Historic	Gravel pit
Westside-Mendocino RR 559980	4375100	Linear	Historic	Railroad	

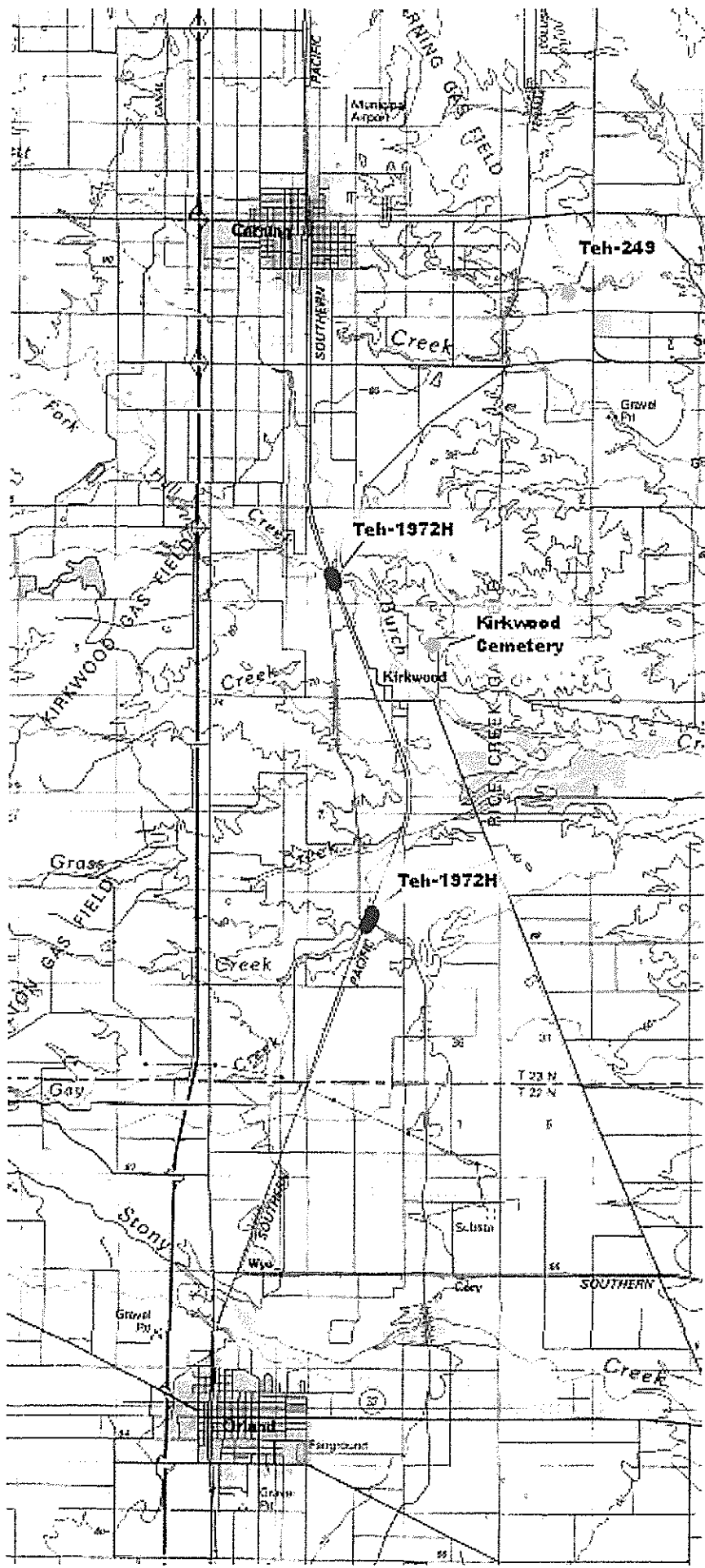
**MAP 4:**

<i>SITE NUMBER</i>	<i>EASTING</i>	<i>NORTHING</i>	<i>AREA</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION 1</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION 2</i>
Westside-Mendocino RR 559980	4375100	Linear	Historic	Railroad	
Kanahwa	559720	4374550	Unknown	Historic	Townsite
Kanahwa Cemetery	559150	4374450	20 by 20m~	Historic	Cemetery
Gle-131	561000	4365850	1.5 acres	Prehistoric	Midden
Gle-132	560900	4371100	2 acres	Multicomponent	Groundstone and lithic scatter, homestead
Treganza-Gle-1	559820	4368570	50 by 900m	Prehistoric	Midden
SF-040-A	559376	4361454	100 by 150m	Multicomponent	Bedrock Mortars, Trash Scatter
SF-026-B	559414	4360802	65 by 80m	Prehistoric	Bedrock Mortars, Lithic Scatter
SF-009-C	559603	4359315	140 by 200m	Multicomponent	Ranch, Bedrock Mortars
Col-53	558510	4354890	70 by 50m	Prehistoric	Groundstone Scatter
Chartkoff-Col-28	560	4353	45 by 15m	Multicomponent	Groundstone and Lithic Scatter, Homestead
Chartkoff-Col-37	560	4353	61 by 23m	Prehistoric	Bedrock Mortars, Groundstone and Lithic Scatter

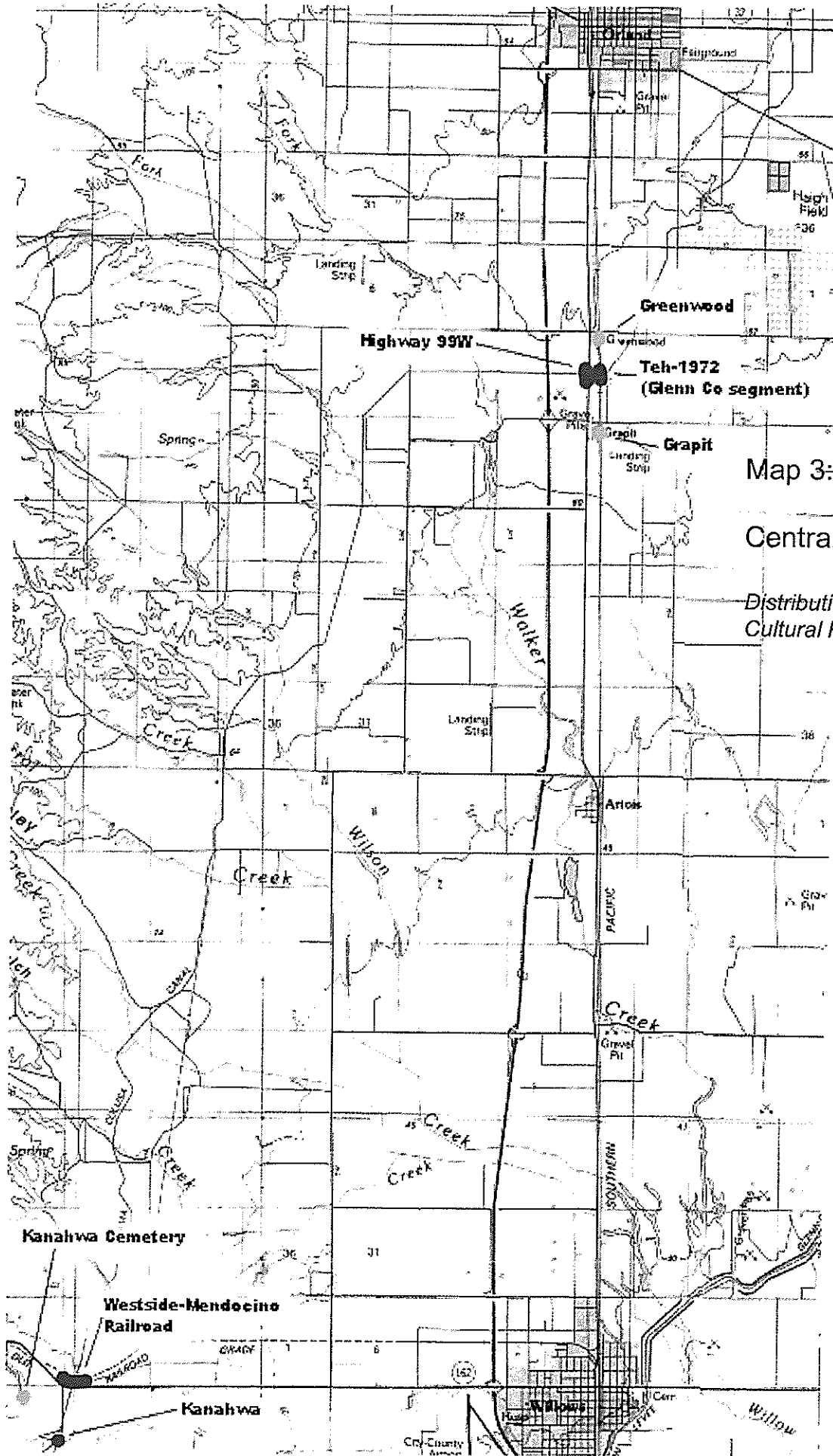


Map 1:  
Northern Segment (1)  
*Distribution of Known  
Cultural Resources*

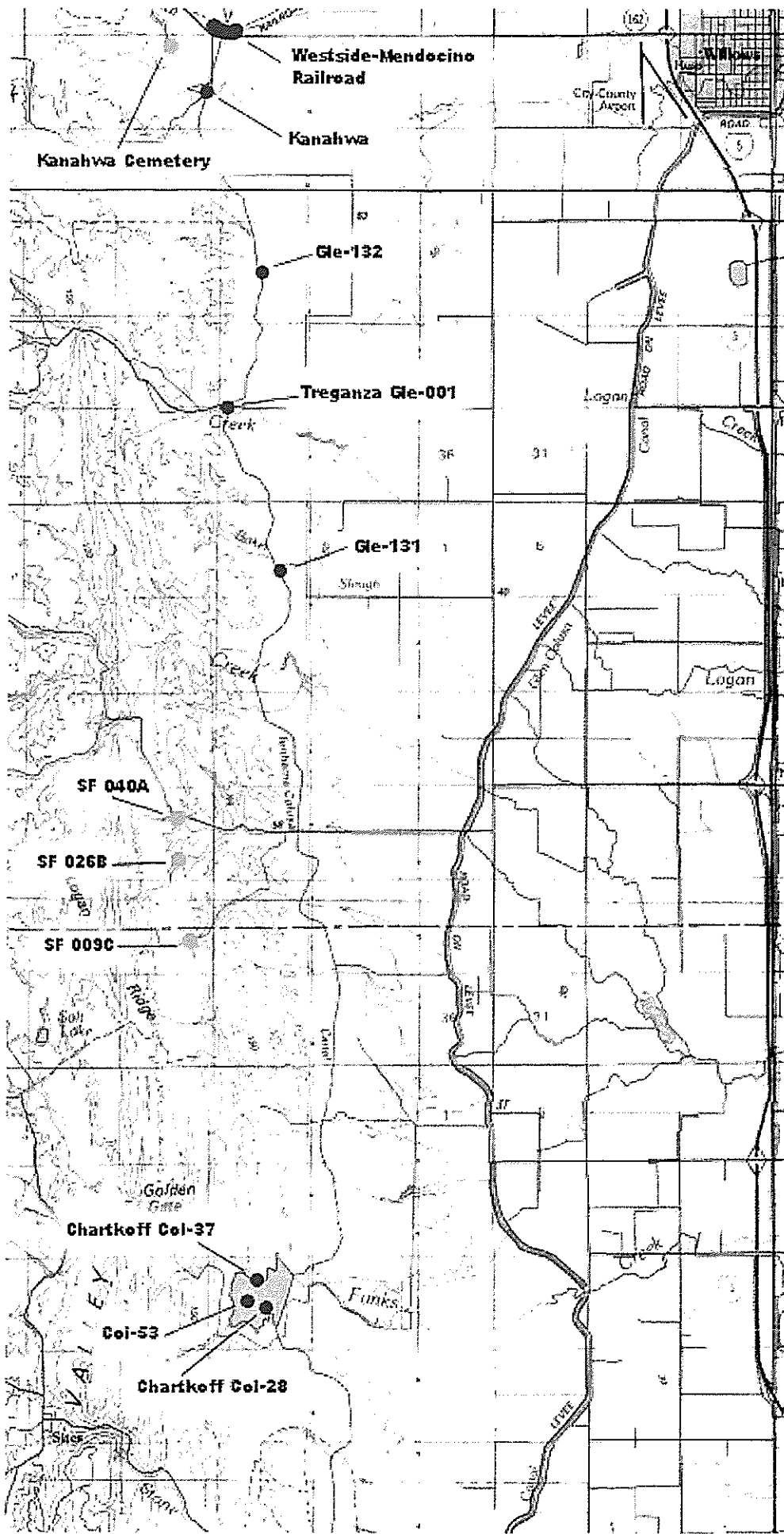




Map 2:  
 Central Segment (2)  
 Distribution of Known  
 Cultural Resources



Map 3:  
Central Segment (3)  
Distribution of Known  
Cultural Resources



Map 4:  
 Southern Segment (4)  
 Distribution of Known  
 Cultural Resources

# Appendix A:

## A STUDY OF THE HISTORIC KANAHWA TOWN SITE, LOCATED ALONG THE TEHAMA-COLUSA CANAL ROUTE, GLENN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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## KANAWHA: Ghost Town of the Past

### INTRODUCTION

The first pioneers into the area where Kanawha was at one time located (Figure 1) were stockmen who utilized the winter and spring abundant wild pasture grasses (Niesen 1940:186-188). John S. Williams on the Larkin's Children Grant (Figure 2) raised stock and farmed grain (Rogers 1891:72). In 1850, Granville P. Swift and Franklin Sears purchased from Williams the cattle and brand of the Larkin Grant (Rensch et al. 1933:120,184). Swift used Indian vaqueros to herd his vast droves of cattle who roamed the plains between the foothills and the river. Only one other inhabitant in the area at that time was present on the Willows Ranch. Rodeos were held annually, one at Swift's adobe on Stony Creek and another at his adobe on Willow Creek. Swift moved to Sonoma County in 1854. After Swift moved his cattle out of the camp on Willow Creek, settlers moved into the camp and started a town (Baker and Ewing 1968:42).

In 1858, Urias (United States Census 1860, Dwelling 223; Rogers 1891:87) or Uriah S. Nye (Martin 2001:6-13) settled in the foot-hills west of Willows along a creek named for him. Willows the town did not exist at this time. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were Nye's nearest neighbors. They owned the "Adobe Ranch" or "The Old Adobe" at Kanawha Corner and sold the property to William Murdock in 1865 (Watts 1970, Kanawha Corners).

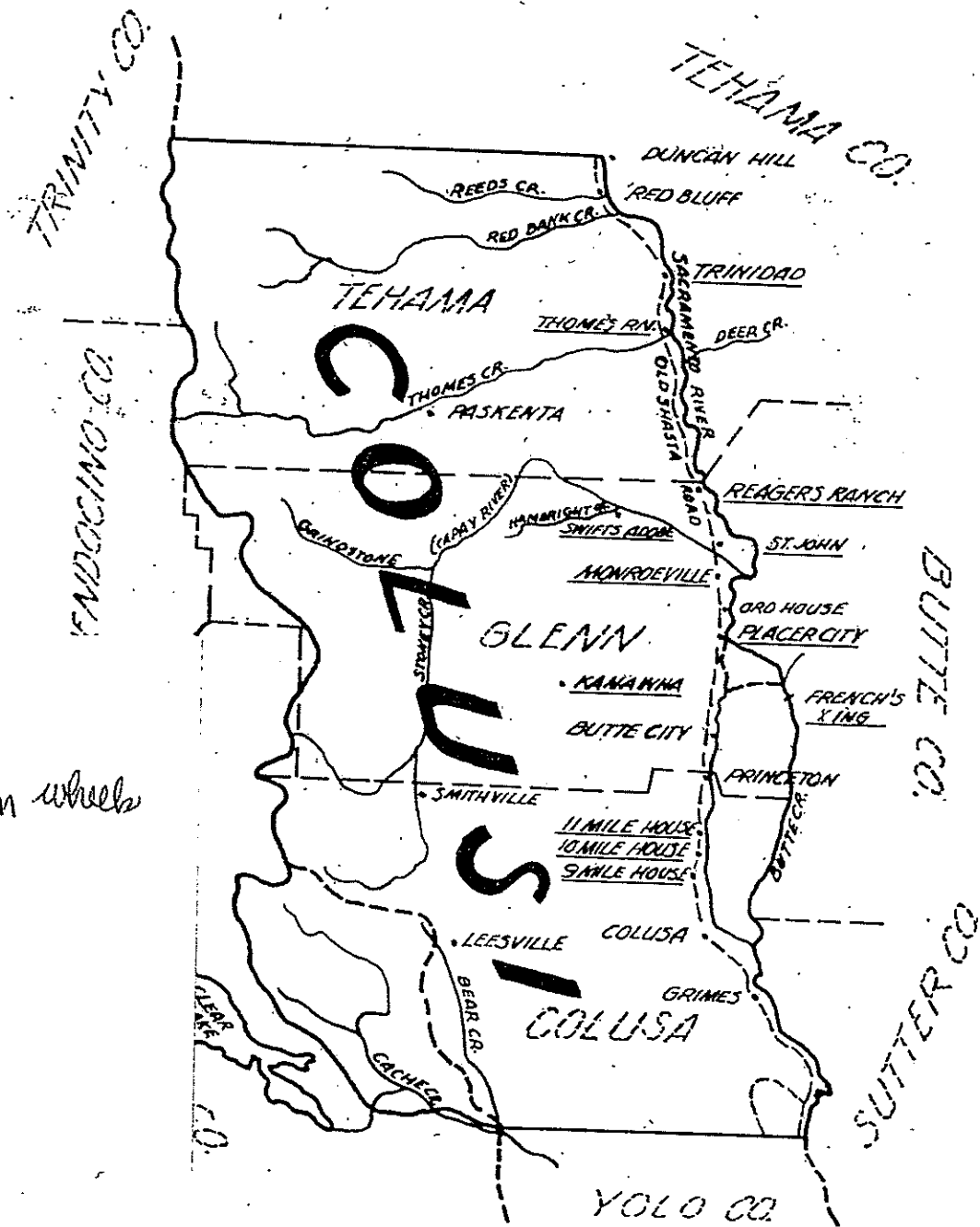
White and Dwinell (1967:24) indicate that after Jesse Beasley married Clara Berryessa they moved north and built a home at the spot where the village of Kanawha was established. Kanawha was a trading post with a saloon as a principal place of business. By the 1870s, Kanawha had a hotel, saloon, a blacksmith shop, a livery stable, a store, and at least two homes. The old Swift Adobe was used as a post office. The village, its businesses and the Beasley family will be discussed more fully below.

Information found indicates that Frank Lutts arrived near Willows in 1870 and Richard Harris Keith settled on Willow Creek in 1871 (Anonymous 1976:6). For supplies these early pioneers had to go to either Princeton or Kanawha. Joe Zumwalt of Willows fame, son of Daniel, would ride on his pony across fenceless fields to the store at Kanawha to get the required supplies.

The old adobe built by Swift and his partner Sears and all the other structures are gone today (Baker and Ewing 1968:42). Locust trees that grow on the present ranch mark its location. After all the other structures were gone, the original Kanawha schoolhouse remained for many years to remind passers-by of the pioneer settlement. The school had been built a short distance northeast of the original townsite. However, a trailer-court settlement had sprung up in the area by 1968. The Berryessa Parlor Native Daughters of the Golden West have erected a monument on the Elk Creek Road to mark the site of the old town. The monument reads as follows:

Figure 1

Source: Wagon wheels  
1951 (2)



Original boundary of Colusa County, established by first California Legislature December, 1849, at San Jose and subsequent changes. — Scale — 1" is 16 miles.

Research by Frank S. Reager.

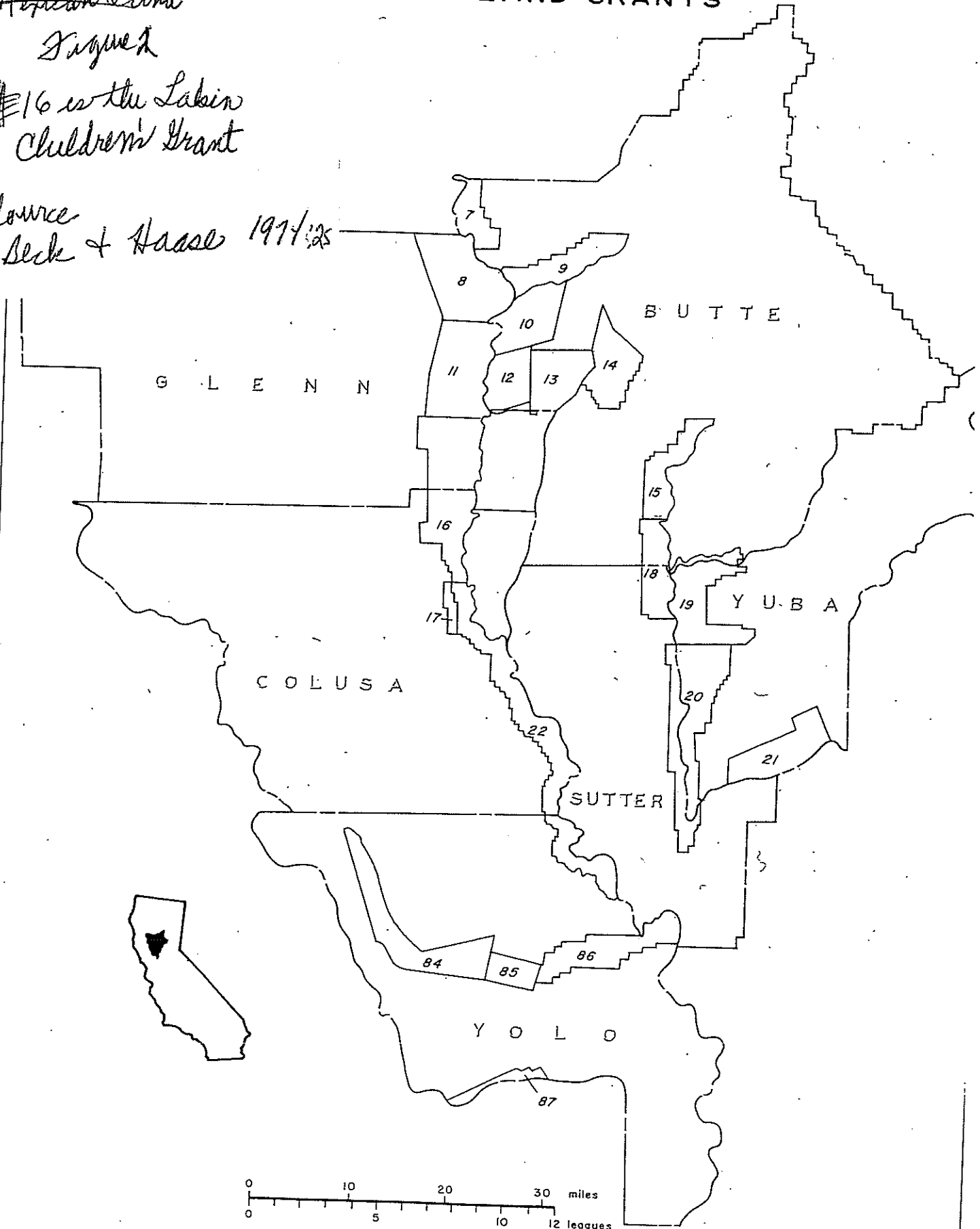
Map drawn by courtesy of Gus Hoever, Jr.

*Mexican Land  
Grants*

*#16 is the Lakin  
Children's Grant*

*Source  
Beck & Haase 1974/25*

# MEXICAN LAND GRANTS



KANAWHA  
SETTLED BY GRANVILLE SWIFT  
1840  
NAMED BY LEVI WELCH  
POST OFFICE 1871-1879  
DEDICATED TO ALL PIONEERS  
BY BERRYESSA PARLOR NO. 192  
NATIVE DAUGHTERS OF THE GOLDEN WEST  
APRIL 4, 1965

The original townsite was located about one-half mile south of this historical marker on Highway 261 (Figure 3). The Adobe Ranch on which the village site was located is owned by the Lederer Family. (Watts 1970, Kanawha Corners).

### THE VILLAGE OF KANAWHA

A road over the Elk Creek-Fruto divide was first built in 1858 (Niesen 1940:187). John Williams constructed it in order to move his mill machinery over the hills. The equipment came from Marysville by ox teams. The early day road wound through the Murdock Ranch following Willow Creek instead of going over "Hoodoo Hill" as it did in 1940.

According to a 1976 article in *Wagon Wheels* concerning Willows (Anonymous 1976:6), the village of Kanawha had been established by the 1860s. Kanawha was located on land that would eventually become the William Murdock Ranch (Martin 2001:6-13). There seems to be a question about when Murdock actually bought this ranch with dates of the 1850s, 1865 and 1866. According to Russell (1999:19), Murdock came to Colusa County in the 1850s and settled on his 5,000 acre "Dobe Ranch." However, according to Martin (2001:6-12) he purchased the ranch from the Hughes in 1866. Mrs. F. Joseph Watts indicates that Murdock purchased the ranch from Mr. Hughes in 1865 and that this transaction was recorded at the Glenn Title Company. So it would seem 1865 is probably the correct date.

In 1866, the proprietors of the "Sun" (Colusa Sun) established a volunteer mail and paper route from Colusa up the east side of the river to Jacinto; up Stony Creek to African Valley; and by way of Nyes and the Stone Corral on the return trip (Eubanks 1948:184). Kanawha was thus served as it was directly on the route between Nyes and the Stone Corral.

Murdock would later enlarge his holdings with the purchase of 12,648 acres northwest of his home that became known as the "The Upper Ranch" or "Stone Valley Ranch." In an 1992 obituary for his great-niece (Anonymous 1992:33), Anna Belle C. Sexton, it says this last ranch was established in 1865. William's cousin Samuel Murdock was a neighboring rancher (Russell 1999:19).

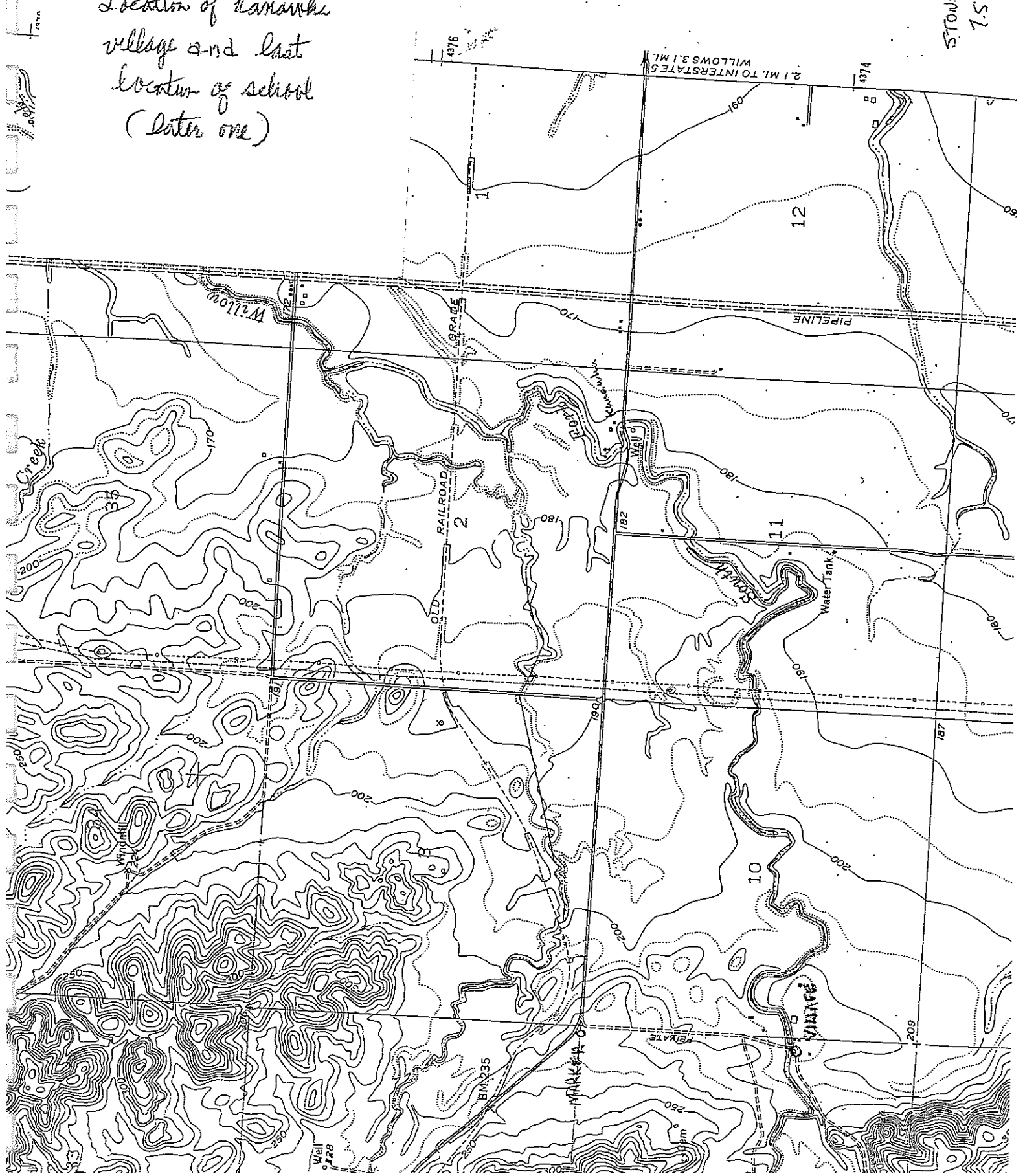


Figure 3

Location of Kamanka  
village and last  
location of school  
(later one)

← Kauraha

STONE VALLEY  
7.5' (1969)



G. W. Buchanan began running a stage line tri-weekly between Colusa and Newville via Kanawha in 1872 (Rogers 1891:128) and a semi-weekly one was running in 1878.

Kanawha received its name from Levi Welch a merchant who came from Kanawha, West Virginia and wished to commemorate his boyhood home (Rensch et al. 1933:183). He would be the first post master when a post office was established for the village.

Ella McCandless White gave a description of Kanawha when she lived there (White 1967:25-27). Kanawha only had one street and it was located along the road and eight-miles west of Willows. The road continued on past Kanawha to the northwest town of Elk Creek (White and Dwinell 1967:24). She stated that the McCandless home, a four room cabin, and the Beasley saloon were on the north side of the road facing south. The Beasley Hotel, Anderson Dry Goods Store, and the Anderson Home were on the south side of the road facing north. This description was of the village some time after 1875 when the McCandless family left the Ed La Grande Ranch so the father William could work on the Murdock Ranch. The McCandless family would move into the Anderson home in 1880 but soon would move on to the Washington Territory in August of that year.

In 1878, William Murdock owned a small farm of 13,650 acres (Addington and Green 1878:73). He had some of this sowed to grain, and stocked it with sheep, cattle and horses. Murdock is listed as a farmer in an 1892-1894 directory (Rentschler 1892-1894, under Willows). The directory said that Kanawha was located on Murdock's farm a short distance from the Murdock Ranch buildings. The town consisted of a hotel, saloon, store, blacksmith, school and livery stable (Niesen 1940:187-188). A small cemetery containing the tombstone for Martha Hughes was located on the hillside above Kanawha.

Joe Zumwalt told many interesting stories of his visits to Kanawha when he was a boy (Niesen 1940:187-188). People who lived in the neighboring countryside came to Kanawha on Sundays. This provided them with an opportunity to exchange greetings and enjoy the entertainment provided for them. The entertainment usually consisted of shooting matches for turkeys, horse racing, and foot racing. Foot racing was considered the most thrilling. Three of the most famous foot-racers were "Duck Hunter," "Plough Boy," and one named Collins. "Plough Boy" was Mrs. Carrie Bowen Green's father C. H. Bowen. See the Bowen family biography below.

The 1860 Census does not show William Murdock, he did not buy land in the area until 1865, nor does it show Jesse Beasley. However, the census does show a Hughes Family and William's cousin Samuel Murdock along with other people that are probably living in the pre-Kanawha area (United States Census 1860, Monroeville Township). The dwellings recorded here number twenty-two. They are as follows: the A. D. Logan family was located in Dwelling #215; Hugh Logan, a laborer, and an Indian boy were listed for Dwelling #216; Dwelling #217 was unoccupied; Dwelling #218 was occupied by Thomas Talbut and two other men; Edward Eccleston, a laborer and an Indian boy were living in Dwelling #219; the James Clark Family are listed in Dwelling # 220; the

W. H. McKay family in Dwelling #221; Dwelling #222 was unoccupied; Urias Nye family was located in Dwelling #223; the Samuel Murdock family was living in Dwelling #224; I. F. Betts, a blacksmith and his family, are living in Dwelling #225; John Combe is living in Dwelling #226 with John Tibbets (42) and Mary Tibbets (12); Dwelling #227 contains the John Tiffée family; Dwelling #228 is occupied by Abner Delay; the John McElroy Family is listed for Dwelling #229; the Wm. M. Hughes family and the Henry Van Syche Family are occupying Dwelling #230; the A. S. McWilliams family are living in Dwelling #231, the James W. Robertson family in # 232; The Patrick O'Brien family in Dwelling #233; William L. Music and family are living in Dwelling #234; and the J. K. Hayes family were residing in Dwelling #235. The Hughes family may be the Mr. and Mrs. Hughes from whom William Murdock purchased "the Old Adobe" ranch in 1865.

The microfilm containing the 1870 census was very light so it could hardly be read (United States Census 1870, Monroe Township). In the part that could be read there appeared to be no Jesse Beasley or William Murdock. Names that could be seen were Hugh Logan (Dwelling # 195), Anderson Logan (Dwelling #197), Rebecca Tiffée, widow (Dwelling #199), Chace Thompson (Dwelling #202), the Uriah Nye family (Dwelling #203), Joseph Sander (Dwelling #204), the Atwood Family (Dwelling #205), and the William Hill family (Dwelling #206).

The people began to leave Kanawha when the railroad reached Willows (Baker and Ewing 1968:64, 70). The railroad reached Willows in September of 1878. Kanawha would soon loose trade because of the development of the town of Willows. At this time, the Anderson house was occupied by Deifendorf who was a partner in the general merchandise store with S. M. Bishop.

The 1880 census finally does pick up William Murdock and other people living in the Kanawha area (United States Census 1880, Monroeville Township. Names of some of the people who may have been operating businesses or homes in Kanawha were found. The dwellings recorded here number ten.

Dwelling # 71 was occupied by A. M. Burneson (30), female seamstress who had been born in New York. Her parents were also born in New York. The next structure, Dwelling #72 was listed as being occupied by P. Brick (27). He was unmarried and his occupation was blacksmith. Place of birth was listed as Ohio with parents both born in Ireland. R. Ogleis listed as the occupant of Dwelling #73. He lives there with eleven other people, his four daughters and two sons, a laborer in a warehouse, general trader, blacksmith, an engineer and a hotel clerk. He may have been living in the Kanawha Hotel. See his biography below. Next to Ogle in Dwelling #74 was living W. C. Baylor, his wife T., stepson Jerry Riddle, and the cook Luckey Abba. Baylor's occupation was listed as physician. He lived in the next house to W. C. Murdock so he probably was at Kanawha. See his biography below.

W. C. Murdock is listed as living in Dwelling #75 with his brother R. B. Murdock. Next to Murdock's dwelling lived W. Y. Park in Dwelling # 76 with his wife and son. See

their biography below. G. W. Yount (40) a photographer lived in the next house also numbered Dwelling #76. He had been born in Cuba, his father had been born in Missouri and his mother had been born in Indiana. The people living in the next four house may also have lived in or near Kanawha. See some of their biographies below. Dwelling #77 was occupied by J. E. Putnam a druggist, his wife and daughter. A butcher, M. W. Carmody, his wife and Nathen Cobbentz a merchant occupy Dwelling #78. A single merchant named A. B. Thomas (32) occupied Dwelling #79. Eighteen people occupy Dwelling #80. They include a watch maker, two druggists, two merchants, one of the merchant's brother, a clerk, a book keeper, a clerk in a store, three woman and six children.

Other information provided about the Kanawha area was found in the 1878 Colusa County Annual (Addington and Green 1878:9). Here they reported the Colusa County Election returns for the previous year. There appears to have been at least 61 people voting in the Kanawha District. Table 1 contains the information on those returns.

Table 1. Voting returns for 1877

Office	Candidate	Vote Count	Total
Assembly	Hart	44	
	Hunter	11	55
Sheriff	Arnold	42	
	Howard	18	61
Clerk	De Jarnatt	43	
	Bentley	18	61
District Attorney	Hatch	37	
	Tindall	22	59
Treasurer	Washburn	26	
	Harrington	35	61
Coroner	Tooley	41	
	Bundy	20	61
Surveyor	Doyle	36	
	Purkett	22	58
School Superintendent	Houchins	41	
	Ewis	20	61

As noted above, descriptions of the Village of Kanawha say it was composed of a hotel, saloon, blacksmith shop, livery stable, store, school, grave yard, and had at least two homes. What little is known about the components of the village and the people associated with them are discussed below.

### The Hotel

The Kanawha Hotel was operated by Jesse Beasley and his wife Clara probably between 1871 and 1878 (Niesen 1940:187). It may have been established at about the same time Beasley established his saloon in 1871 (Anonymous 1994:15) or before that time. Ella McCandless White notes that in 1875 (1967:244) Mrs. Beasley and her daughters were presiding over the hotel. Miguil Berryessa, Jesse Beasley's brother-in-law, was murdered in 1877 on the Spanish Ranch west of Elk Creek. Beasley left Kanawha about that time to take over the running of the Ranch. However, Addington and Green (1878:73) indicate that J. L. Beasley is still running the hotel in 1878. See biography below for information on the Beasley family. No information was found on who ran the hotel after Beasley left. However, the 1880 census shows a R. Ogle (Dwelling #73) who lives two houses away from W. C. Murdock (Dwelling #75) who may have been living in the hotel. A hotel clerk by the name of James Willson (23) is one of twelve people living with Ogle.

### The Saloon

The saloon was originally run by "Old Man" Beasley (White 1967:24). He had established it in 1871 (Anonymous 1994:15). There was a fight recorded at the Kanawha Saloon in 1877. Griff Alvarez was killed there by George Hilton in 1877 (Rogers 1891:158). The trouble arose over a game of poker the two men were playing. In 1878, the saloon was owned by Roddy Crothers (Niesen 1940:187) or R. Carothers (Addington and Green 1878:73). No further information was found on the saloon.

### The Livery Stable

No information was found on when the stable was established and by whom. The 1880 census does show an R. Ogle possibly living in the Kanawha Hotel (United States Census 1880, Monroeville Township, Dwelling #73). His dwelling was only two over from Murdock's (Dwelling #75). Ogle's occupation is listed as a harness maker and he may have been operating the livery stable or working there.

### The Blacksmith Shop

Jesse Campbell was running the blacksmith shop in 1878 (Addington and Green 1878:73). The 1880 census shows two blacksmiths living near W. C. Murdock that may have been working in this shop (United States Census 1880, Monroeville Township). Murdock is living in Dwelling #75 and the blacksmiths P. Brick (Dwelling #72) and J. L. Martin (Dwelling #73) appear to be living nearby.

### The Store

J. L. Beasley established the store at Kanawha in 1871 (Anonymous 1994:15). The store at one time was called the Anderson Dry Goods Store. A Mr. Anderson did own the store probably in 1875 (White and Dwinell 1967:24). In 1878, S. M. Bishop and his partner Defendorff had a large stock of general merchandise in their Kanawha store (Addington and Green 1878:73). When the Southern Pacific Railroad reached Willows,

Kanawha lost trade. The Anderson Dry Goods Store closed its doors and the building was torn down. However, it may have still been in operation in 1880. The census of that year does show a merchant living three dwellings away from W. C. Murdock (United States Census 1880, Monroeville Township). The merchant, Nathen Cobbentz was living in Dwelling #78 with a butcher, M. W. Carmondy, and Carmondy's wife. Murdock was living in Dwelling #75.

### The Post Office

A post office was established at Kanawha on January 31, 1871 (Rogers 1891:125; Reager 1957:6). It was established in Swift's old adobe house on Willow Creek. Levi Welch was the postmaster. His wife was Mary Small. Welch moved from Kanawha to what was known as the Richard Nichols Ranch at least by 1878 (Niesen 1940:188). John Anderson was listed as the Kanawha postmaster in 1878 (Addington and Green 1878:6). The post office was discontinued in 1879 and mail was received at Willows after the office closed (Reager 1957:6).

### The Graveyard

There was only one headstone in the graveyard located on a hill above Kanawha (Watts 1970, Kanawha Corners). It is for Martha Hughes who was born on October 15, 1797 and who died on July 25, 1866. Other information on the stone was "W. H. Plymire, M'ville." This was believed to be the stonecutter who fashioned the stone. Other people may also be buried there. Two Spanish men were lynched near the Murdock ranch and may have been taken there. Mrs. Susan Beasley Bowen died in Kanawha in 1880 (Niesen 1940:187-188) but no information has yet been found on where she was buried.

### The Homes

The Basleys were supposed to have built a home where the village of Kanawha was established (White and Dwinell (1967:24). Don't know if this house is what turned out to be the hotel or not. There is known to have been at least two houses in Kanawha in 1878. White and Dwinell (1967:24) write that the McCandless family moved into a four room cabin at Kanawha in 1875. This cabin was located on the north side of the road facing south. Ella McCandless White also mentioned the Anderson home of 1875 as being located on the south side of the road facing north. This home was later inhabited by Defendorf when he owned the Anderson Dry Goods Store with his partner S. M. Bishop. The McCandless family themselves lived in the Anderson home for a brief time in 1880. The Murdock cook house, ranch buildings, barns and corrals were located south of the slough which was located south of the Beasley Hotel, Anderson Dry Goods Store and Anderson Home. There was still at least one house left at Kanawha in 1887. Kitty Bryan Mathison was a student at Kanawha in 1887 (Anonymous 1994:15). At age 14 she moved to a house near the school. Ella McCandless White noted that when she visited Kanawha in 1957 there was nothing left standing but the Murdock cook house.

## The School

The small school still standing in 1961 was not the location of the village or the original school (Baker 1961:28). The first school was located at the crossroads of the Princeton-Elk Creek Road and one that ran north from the Stone Corral (Anonymous 1994:15). The one room school was opened in 1872. Deed to the school site was recorded on May 8, 1872. In the 1877-1878 school census 46 pupils were listed for the school.

Will Green prints two tables in his 1880 book on Colusa County, California about the county schools. The first table is the Financial Statement of Public Schools prepared by Samuel Houchins, Superintendent (Green 1880:94). Fifty seven schools were listed for the county. The Kanawha School District's assets and expenditures as of July 1, 1878 were listed as follows: Balance on Hand July 1, 1878 - \$13.56; Amount Received from State Fund - \$290.00; Amount Received from County Fund - \$210.00; Total Receipts from all Funds - \$513.56; Total Expenditures - \$478.00; Balance on Hand July 1, 1879 - \$35.56.

The second table is the School Census and School Property of Colusa County, prepared by Samuel Houchins, Superintendent (Green 1880:95). Kanawha is one of the schools included in this table and shows 39 children attending there at least some of the time. Table 2 show information on school attendance and property.

Table 2. Kanawha School census and property

- 
- 1) # of children between 5-7 years of age: boys 17, girls 10 = Total 27
  - 2) # of children under 5 years of age: 12
  - 3) # of children who have attended public school anytime during the year:  
boys 18, girls 11 = Total 19
  - 4) average daily attendance: 15
  - 5) school furniture = \$500
  - 6) valuation of libraries and apparatus = \$75
  - 7) total value of school property = \$575
- 

Kitty Bryan Mathison was a student at Kanawha in 1887 (Anonymous 1994:15). At age 14 she had moved to a house near the school. Other students attending Kanawha in 1887

were Kitty's brother (no name given), Ollie Troxel (Singleton), Mary, Kate, Andy and Tom Feeney, Rose McIntyre and her brother Kirby (Baker 1961:28). In those days if you got through the eighth grade you did well. Once the railroad reached Williams, Kanawha was doomed and only the school district was left to preserve the name. The school changed locations several times. (Figure 4)

Early day teachers at the Kanawha school Reverend Moses P. Farnham (Niesen 1940:188) or D. C. Farnham and Pearl Farnham (Anonymous 1994:16). Other teachers at the school were: Emma L. Clark 1890-1891; Donna Silvey 1910-1912; Nina Willard 1910-912; Jessie Nolta 1929-1935; Frances King 1936-1942; and Gladys C. Ward, nee Campbell (Anonymous 1985:27-30). She taught there during the World War II teacher shortage. See short biographies below for some of these teachers.

Each district was under the control of a Board of Trustees, who employed teachers and managed and controlled school property (Rogers 1891-299-301). The trustees were obliged by law to visit the schools and frame rules for their government, and were specifically directed to furnish wash basins, soap, towels and combs. The course of study was nine years work including reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, drawing, vocal music, geography, physiology with special reference to the effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system, book keeping, word analysis, the history of the United States, the study of fruit pests, algebra, botany, natural history and civil government. The average teachers pay at this time was \$70 a month.

In 1902, Glenn County had 38 grammar schools, now known as elementary schools, and two high schools, Orland and Willows (Hicks 1985: 12). Kanawha was listed as one of the grammar schools. In the 1952 school directory 20 elementary schools were listed including Kanawha with 100 teachers being employed for the whole county.

Ann Mason Tanson attended the Kanawha School at one time (Anonymous 1990:29). She would also attend elementary and high school at Willows. Ann was born in Fruto on April 1, 1907 and died in Chico on October 5, 1990. She was 83 years of age. Her parents were Fred and Mary (Blusing) Mason. The father had come from Germany in 1895 and the mother was a native of Dixon. Ann had a brother named Karl F. Mason and a sister Elizabeth Mason Freeman.

Frances King was a student at Kanawha during the 1930s (Anonymous 1994:16). She liked the family atmosphere where the older children looked out for the younger ones. School would commence when everyone arrived whether it was nine o'clock or not. Parents were also involved and attended the programs put on by the children during the day. The school had no lighting system.

When the enrolment at the school increased in 1948 an addition was added to the little frame school and the exterior was stuccoed (Anonymous 1994:16). Teachers during the years of 1948 to 1962 were Marjorie Hurlburt, Inez Slavicek and Myrtle Payne. At times the school would have one teacher and at other times there would be two. Students at the



were Kitty's brother (no name given), Ollie Troxel (Singleton), Mary, Kate, Andy and Tom Feeney, Rose McIntyre and her brother Kirby (Baker 1961:28). In those days if you got through the eighth grade you did well. Once the railroad reached Williams, Kanawha was doomed and only the school district was left to preserve the name (Figure 4). The school changed locations several times.

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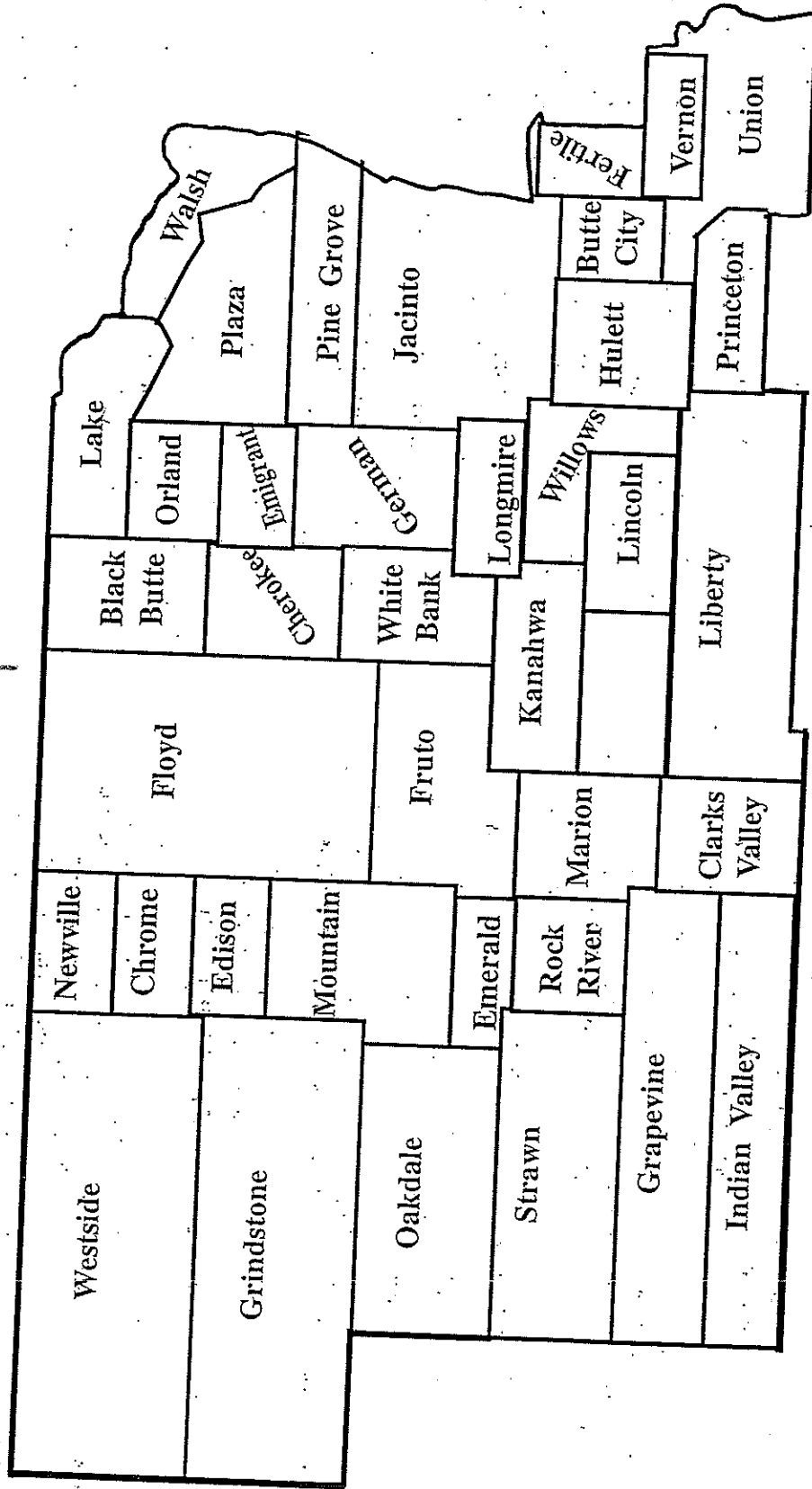
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Ann Mason Tanson was one of the students that attended the Kanawha School some time after her birth in 1907 (Anonymous 1990:29). She would also attend elementary and high school at Willows. Another student, Frances King, attended Kanawha during the 1930s (Anonymous 1994:16). She liked the family atmosphere where the older children looked out for the younger ones. School would commence when everyone arrived whether it was nine o'clock or not. Parents were also involved and attended the programs put on by the children during the day. The school had no lighting system.

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At this time the stucco building was removed and a frame structure built (Anonymous 1994:16). This building was used to house the Willows High School Opportunity Class.

# Glenn County School Districts of 1899



The caption under a 1976 *Wagon Wheels* photograph indicates that Lynn Russell, Floyd Greenlo and Debra Hughes were students at the Kanawha Continuation High School and Wayne Strohl was the teacher there.

## WESTSIDE-MENDOCINO RAILROAD

This railroad was referred to by two different names, the Westside-Mendocino or the Willows-Mendocino (Johnson 2001:20; Martin 2001:6-13). Urias S. Nye gave the Westside and Mendocino Railroad the right-of-way for its Fruto Branch Line (Martin 2001:6-13). Turton & Knox, contractors from Sacramento, were given the contract in July of 1886 to build the roadbed for the Willows and Mendocino Railroad west from Willows (Rogers 1891:225,232,243,293; Baker and Ewing 1968:68). The contractors used high wooden wheeled scrapers. The scrapers hung from the wheel axle between the two wheels. When the scraper was loaded, it tipped up to hold the dirt while the wheels carried the dirt to where it was wanted. The scrapers were pulled by mules. The grading was carried on through 1887.

According to Baker and Ewing (1968:68), the town of Fruto was laid out in May of 1887. However, Rogers (1891:243) says it was May of 1888. The town was located at the terminus of the Willows and Mendocino Railroad. It had been named Fruto in anticipation of the wonderful fruit orchards that would soon be planted in the area. A lack of water, however, would doom the fruit industry in this area. Johnson (2001:20) indicates that the terminal facilities and a depot were constructed at Fruto in 1888. In 1891, the town consisted of a railroad depot, hotel, saloon, school, post office and telegraph office. The Argonaut Land Company was improving and subdividing into small tracts 10,000 acres adjoining the town. Trains were making connections there for Colusa and Sites, and considerable freight was being transferred and considerable produce was being shipped from this point. Grain, livestock, and copper ore were mainly being shipped (Anonymous 1994:31). In an 1892-1894 directory (Addington and Green 1892-1894, under Fruto), Fruto is listed as a post and express town at the present terminus of the Mendocino Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, ten miles west of Willows. This railroad spur had become part of Southern Pacific Railroad in 1898 when the company took over the Northern Railroad (Johnson 2001:20).

Charles Hughes Somers became an employee of Southern Pacific Railroad in 1899 (McComish and Lambert 1918:340). He was made foreman of the section on the Fruto branch and held that position for the next ten years. He was then transferred to the Willows section.

In 1927, the short-line Fruto branch had a flurry of activity during the building of the Stony Gorge Dam (Johnson 2001:20). In later years the Seltzer Box Company shipped logs on this railroad to their mill in Sacramento (Baker and Ewing 1968:68). In 1951 the tracks were taken up from Fruto to a point about a mile west of Willows. The lumber company, which in 1968 was called Glenco Lumber Products, had a loading shed at this terminus from which finished lumber was loaded.

The site of the town of Kanawha is still marked by a few ancient locust trees on the east side of the road leading to the Murdock ranch buildings. Here was a store, saloon and a few other minor business places that you can be sure offered those of the locality and all wayfarers the necessities of life.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS RECORDED FOR KANAWHA

On May 31, 1867, J. B. Durham's little daughter was thrown from a horse near Kanawha (Addington and Green 1881:69; Rogers 1891:113). She died a few days later.

William Miller was killed by James Dobbins near Kanawaha on June 23, 1867 (Addington and Green 1881:68). This event occurred on Mrs. Tiffée's Ranch when Miller tried to use a knife on James Dobbins and others (Rogers 1891:118).

On July 29<sup>th</sup> 1870 a man was found dead in the road near Kanawha (Addington and Green 1881:25). Death was believed to have been due to bad whiskey.

A house near Kanawaha burned on August 18, 1870 (Addington and Green 1881:26). Killed in the fire was Mrs. Rebecca T. Tiffée, her ten year old son, and a Norwegian know as Uncle Jimmy Brown. See biography below on the Tiffées.

J. T. Troxel drowned two horses near Kanawha on July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1874 (Addington and Green 1881:41).

S. M. Bishop was thrown from his buggy near Kanawha on January 10, 1875 (Addington and Green 1881:43). His shoulder was dislocated as a result of his fall.

Lee McCoy of Maxwell was thrown from a mule in 1879 near Kanawha while he was on his way to the nearby Puckett's Ranch (Rogers 1891:174). He was found dead several hours after death.

A fire started when a lighted cigarette was thrown down in the grain on August 12, 1888 (Rogers 1891:251). The blaze started on Albert Troxel's Ranch, six miles west of Willows. It destroyed four stacks of grain and several hundred acres of wheat belonging to William Murdock, A. Troxel, Purket and Kline. The loss was estimated to be \$13,000.00. The G. H. Purkett Ranch was located ten miles west of Willows (Rogers 1891:400). It consisted of 12,000 acres chiefly devoted to the production of grain and stock.

#### PEOPLE ASSOCIATED WITH THE KANAWHA AREA

Many people have come and gone from the Kanawha area. Information was obtained for the following brief bibliographies from numerous documentary sources.

### Baylor Family

The 1880 census shows the Baylor family living in Dwelling #74 next to W. C. Murdock who was living in Dwelling #75 (United States Census 1880, Monroeville Township). They were probably living in Kanawha. The occupants of the Baylor dwelling included W. C. (37) a physician, his wife T. (34), his stepson Jerry Riddle (11), and the cook Luckey Abba (17). Baylor and his parents had all been born in Virginia. The wife had been born in Illinois while her parents were born in Virginia. The stepson had been born in California and his father had been born in Missouri. The cook had been born in California, his father had been born in Missouri while the mothers place of birth was unknown.

### Beasley Family

Jesse Beasley is believed to have arrived in California as early as 1843 (Niesen 1940:187). He probably came with the Chiles-Walker party who came by the way of the Malheur and Pit Rivers. In 1847, he was a member of the Sonoma Town Council. Beasley's wife was Clara (Vallejo) Berryessa of Berryessa Valley, Napa County. According to White (1967:24), Clara was a maid for the General Vallejo family. The Beasleys were supposed to have been the first to build a home where the village of Kanawha would be located. The date the home was constructed is not known but prior to 1871 when the post office was established. Beasley ran the hotel and the saloon at the beginning but in 1878 R. Carothers was running the saloon. The Beasleys could not be found in the 1870 census.

Miguil Berryessa, Jesse Beasley's brother-in-law, was murdered in 1877 on the Spanish Ranch west of Elk Creek and Beasley left Kanawha about that time. Addington and Green (1878:73) say that he was still running the hotel but not the saloon in 1878. Polo Vallejo eventually took charge of the Spanish Ranch and Beasley spent his last days at his hillside home located near the crest of the Elk Creek-Fruto divide. Jesse L. Beasley and P. S. Vallejo are both listed as farmers in an 1892-1894 directory (Rentschler 1892-1894, under Elk Creek).

There is a death notice for Polo S. Vallejo (Watts and Whyler 1984:337). He was born on November 6, 1846, Sonoma County and died on August 27, 1922 in Willows. His parents were Salvador Vallejo of Mexico and Clara Berressa of Santa Clara.

According to White (1967:24), Jesse and Clara had three children, Bill, Clara and Frankie. Frankie is probably Jesse Franklin Beasley who was born to them on August 6, 1869 (Watts 1970:7). He was buried in the Willows Cemetery after he died on January 10, 1946. The wife of the younger Jesse was listed as Minnie Beasley. A 1892-1894 directory lists an F. Beasley as a farmer under Fruto (Rentschler 1892-1894).

There is also a death notice for a Clara Beasley born on January 1, 1823 in California and died in Willows on January 15, 1915. However, her father is listed as Naythalyn Beasley of Spain.

The 1880 census shows a Lucy Beasley as a border in the home of Anders Olson (United States Census 1880, Stony Creek Township, Dwelling #107). Anders Olson (50), his wife Lucy (38), son Samuel (1) and niece Lucy Beasley (20) are included in the household. It says that Lucy was born in California.

### Bowen Family

C. H. Bowen came to California from Ohio in 1866 (Niesen 1940:187-188). He married Susana Beasley in 1868. She may have been related to Jesse and Clara. Susana Beasley Bowen died at Kanawha in 1880 and C. H. Bowen died in Colusa in 1884 at the age of forty. Bowen was given the name "Plough Boy" by Dan Ide while working on Ide's ranch south of Red Bluff. When a mule team had run away, H. C. saved the Ide family by jumping a fence and out running the mules. He had been plowing a nearby field. According to his daughter, Mrs. Carrie Bowen Green, C. H. was a famous foot-racer in the Kanawha area.

### Boyd Family

James Boyd was born in Belfast Ireland on February 28, 1849 (McComish and Lambert 1918:296-299). His parents were James and Eliza (Patton) Boyd. He was one of eleven children. James came to America in 1868 at the age of 19. He was 6 foot 6 ½ feet tall. Boyd worked briefly in Yolo and Colusa Counties. He worked for four years on the Patrick O'Brien Ranch near Fruto, and then settled in the Kanawha area. James leased the Murdock Ranch, nearly 5,000 acres, and for nine years (1874-1883) raised grain. Next he rented 8,000 acres of the Glide Ranch and continued raising grain for another nine years. He and his wife Clara M. Williams of Dixon had two sons, James Junior and Carleton William (Watts 1970:13).

James Boyd is listed as a farmer in the 1894-1894 directory under Willows (Rentschler 1892-1894, Willows). The Glenn and Tehama County Telephone Directory, September 1925 issue, lists Charlton and James Boyd as having residences west of Willows (under Willows).

There is a death notice for Clara M. Boyd (Watts and Whyler 1984:31). She was born January 1, 1855 in Spencerburg, Missouri. Her parents were N. W. Williams and Sarah Rice both of Kentucky. Clara died on July 13, 1933 in Willows.

Carlton, James, and James' wife are all three buried in the Willows Cemetery. James Junior was born on March 10, 1891 and died on December 10, 1966. Carlton Boyd was born on January 19, 1893 and died on August 9, 1970. Genevieve Merriam Boyd, James' wife was born on July 11, 1890 and died on May 24, 1964. Her parents were Archie M. Nash and Agnes V. Lowe.

### Bryan Family

Kitty Bryan Mathison and her brother (no name given) were students at Kanawha in 1887 and living in a house nearby (Anonymous 1994:15). Possibly her brother's name was Thomas. There is a Thomas S. Bryan buried at the Willows Cemetery (Watts 1970:16). He was born in California on May 12, 1870 and died on February 21, 1941.

There is a death notice for two Bryans (Watts and Whyler 1984:37), Mary Walker Bryan and W. H. Bryan. Mary Walker Bryan was born on February 5, 1859 and died in Orland on April 13, 1925. Her parents were listed as Peter and Mary Bryan both of Virginia. Her spouse was listed as M. E. Bryan and she is buried in the Newville Cemetery, Glenn County. W. H. Bryan was born in January of 1842 in Missouri and died in Willows on April 8, 1927. His father's name was listed as P. Bryan.

### Campbell Family

Gladys Campbell Ward was born in Willows on October 5, 1895 and died in Willows on April 3, 1985. She was the daughter of Michael and Margaret Rearden Campbell. The parents had purchased property west of Willows in 1886 that became the nucleus of the family ranch. Gladys received her education at the Chico Normal School (Anonymous 1994:16; Rogers 1891:299-301) and taught at the Kanawha School during World War II.

Three of Gladys' brothers are buried in the Willows Cemetery (Watts 1970:19). George Campbell was born on December 16, 1893 in California and died on September 7, 1958. James Francis Campbell was born in California on October 4, 1890 in California and died on May 6, 1944 in Yolo County. John Charles Campbell was born in California on March 17, 1888 and died on January 6, 1956.

### Carmody Family

M. W. Carmody (35) a butcher and two other people are listed as living three houses away for M. C. Murdock (United States Census 1880, Monroe Township). This may have been in Kanawha. Carmody was in Dwelling #78 and Murdock was in Dwelling #75. The other people in the house were Carmody's wife M. (19) and Nathen Cobbentz (26) a single merchant.

### Carothers Family

There seems to be two spellings for this family's name, Carothers or Crothers (Niesen 1940:187; Addington and Green 1878:73). J. W. Carothers appears to have been the Roddy Carothers who was operating the Kanawha Saloon in 1878. Mrs. Catherine Beasley Crothers, who was residing at Willows in 1940, was his widow (Niesen 1940:187). She may have been related to Jesse and Clara Beasley who ran the hotel and the saloon at Kanawha. There is a death notice for a John Edward Carothers (Watts and

Whyler 1984:46). He was born on March 6, 1879 in California and died July 31, 1912. His parents were J. W. Carothers of Pennsylvania and Catherine Beasley of California.

### Crook Family

According to Niesen (1940:187), Fred Crook was living on the Murdock Ranch in 1940. Death notices were found for Fred Crook and his wife Maude (Watts and Whyler 1984:65). Fred was born in California on April 12, 1864 and died in Willows on April 21, 1920. His parents were W. H. Crook and Mary Hobart both of New Hampshire. Fred's wife Maude was born in California on January 14, 1877 and died in Willows on April 17, 1920. Her parents were J. W. Houston (Missouri) and Lucy Hutchinson (Kentucky). Fred and Maude were both buried at Yuba City.

### Eibe Family

The home of Peter Eibe was located about one-half mile south of the Feeney's on the bank of Willow Creek (Niesen 1940:188). It too was gone by 1940. Peter later moved to Willows. One of his sons Frank Eibe resided north of Willows in 1940.

The 1880 census shows a Y. C. Eibe (26), a farmer, living in Dwelling #58 (United States Census 1880, Monroeville Township). This family is made up of his wife L (22) and a son H. L. (2). Y. C. had been born in Illinois, his father had been born in Illinois and his mother had been born in New York. The wife had been born in Illinois, her mother in Illinois and her father in Indiana. The son had been born in California.

There is a Mary Belle Eibe buried in the Willows Cemetery (Watts 1970:31). She was born on February 9, 1870 in Missouri and died on June 10, 1947 in Los Angeles County. Her father's name was Herman Quint, mother's name was blank, and her husband's name was P. O. Eibe. Also buried at Willows is Ernest Vergil Eibe and his wife Anna Lorena. Ernest was born in California on September 25, 1882 and died on July 21, 1951. His parents were P. O. Eibe and Emma Abbott. Ernest's wife Anna Lorena was born on September 22, 1885 and died November 5, 1965. Her parents were James Masterson and Hannah Quinn.

### Feeney Family

Tom Feeney was a student at the Kanawha School in 1887 (Baker 1961:28) along with his brother Andy. Thomas J. Feeney is buried in the Willows Cemetery (Watts 1970:34-35). He was born in California on December 25, 1877 and was found dead on March 17, 1953. His parents were James Feeney and Nora Donohue. At least two other children of James and Nora Feeney are buried in the Willows Cemetery, James J. and William Donohue. James J. was born in California on June 1, 1885 and died on May 12, 1943. The younger James Feeney's wife is listed as Otilla Feeney. She too is buried in the Willows Cemetery. No date of birth is listed for her but her date of death is January 22, 1951. Her father's name was William Epping. William Feeney was born in California on February 13, 1894 and died May 12, 1958. His wife is listed as Annabelle Feeney.



Feeney was born in California on February 13, 1894 and died May 12, 1958. His wife is listed as Annabelle Feeney.

There are death notices for Andrew A. Feeney, his parents James and Nora, and his brother Patrick (Watts and Whyler 1984:92). Andrew was born in Willows in 1882 and died in Willows on May 8, 1938. This notice says that his parents James Feeney and Nora Donahue were both born in Galaway, Ireland. James Feeney was born on March 25, 1843 and died on February 7, 1936 in Willows. His parents were John Feeney and Catherine Mooney both of Galaway, Ireland. The mother Nora Feeney was born on 1847 and died at the age of 92 on April 30, 1939 in Willows. She had been in Glenn County for 67 years. The son Patrick W. was born on November 1872 in Colusa County and died in Willows on June 28, 1938. His spouse was Helena Feeney.

The Glenn and Tehama County Telephone Directory, September 1925 issue, lists James Feeney with a residence west of Willows, a John Feeney with a residence of 333 West Sycamore, and William Feeney with a residence northwest of Willows (under Willows).

### Hughes Family

In the 1860 census a Hughes family was listed in Dwelling #230 (United States Census 1860, Monroeville Township). This may be the Mr. Hughes from whom William Murdock bought the "Old Adobe" ranch in 1865. William M. (41) is listed as living with his wife Mary J. (41), Martha F. (1) daughter, Linaur ? (20) laborer, Jose (23) laborer, and James M. Hanlon another laborer. William is a stock raiser with real estate valued at \$5,000.00 and person property valued as \$25,000.00. William was born in Illinois, Mary was born in Kentucky, Martha was born in California, Linaur and Jose were born in Mexico, while Hanlon's place of birth was unknown. Also, living in Dwelling #230 was another family, the Van Syckles. See their brief biography below.

Martha Hughes, the only person known to be buried in the little cemetery at Kanawha Cemetery (Watts 1970, Kanawha Corners), may be related to the Hughes family listed above. She may be William's mother. She was born in 1797 and died in 1866 at age 69. She would have been 63 years old in 1860 when William was 41.

There is also a death notice for an Owen Hughes (Watts and Whyler 1984:47). He was born in Wales on November 20, 1851 and died in Glenn County on May 11, 1908. His father's name is listed as William Hughes and he is buried at Germantown (Artois). The informant was Harry Hughes.

### La Grande Family

The La Grande family owned a ranch near Kanawha (McComish and Lambert 1918:279-281; White 1967:24) on which William McCandless worked in 1875. The Le Grandes were natives of Canada. An Edward La Grande and a Eliza La Grande are listed in the death records (Watts and Whyler 1984:176). Edward was born on August 16, 1822 in Canada and died on August 20, 1906 in Willows. The informant for Edward was Mrs.

M. E. La Grande. Eliza was born in Canada in 1858 and died on December 18, 1908. Her father was E. Fortier. The informant for Eliza was M. La Grande. Edward La Grande and his wife Elizabeth Fortier had at least one son and one daughter. The son was named Edmund Le Grande and he was born on September 15, 1891. He died on September 8, 1943 and is buried in the Willows Cemetery. Edmund's wife was Alice La Grande. The daughters name was Victoria and she married a Lee Logan son of Hugh A. Logan.

Mose Le Grande, teamster, and his wife settled about one-half mile northwest of the James Feeney home (Niesen 1940:188). His wife was Elizabeth Fortier. This may be Edward as noted above because the wife's maiden name is the same. The two eldest children were born at this home, Mrs. Dena Lacouss and Moses Le Grande. In 1940, there were no remains of this home.

Dena E. Lacouss and her husband Placide are buried in the Willows Cemetery (Watts 1970:69). Dena was born in California on March 23, 1879 and died on September 2, 1964. The husband Placide was born on September 21, 1870 in Canada and died on July 21, 1958. His parents were Andrew and Ellen Lacouss.

#### Lederer Family

The Lederer family presently owns the land on which Kanawha once stood (Watts 1970, Kanawha Corners). The 1910 census (United States Census 1910, Town of Willows) lists Charles Lederer as occupying Dwelling #12. The household consisted of Charles (32), wife Gena (28), Lester (6) son, Wilma (4) daughter and Ernst (2) son. All members of the household had been born in California, however, the parents of Charles and Gena had been born in Germany.

H. B. Elliott owned the Charles Lederer home (Niesen 1940:188). The old place was also the home of Harvey Gonter and later Thomas H. Newsome. The earlier home of Newsome was occupied by Ernest Lederer in 1940.

The Glenn and Tehama County Telephone Directory August 1920 lists a Charles Lederer with a residence NW of Willows. The 1927 directory again lists Charles Lederer with residence NW of Willows. Other listings for the following years were as follows: March & September of 1929 and March of 1930 lists Chas. Lederer residence NW of Willows (29-F-2) and E. M. Lederer residence W of Willows (13-F-4); and December of 1931 lists Chas Lederer residence NW of Willows (19-F-2), E. M. Lederer residence W of Willows (13-F-2), and Lester Lederer residence 444 S. Shasta (119-M). The listings for 1932 through 1948 show only the two Lederers, Chas. and Lester. Chas.' residence remains NW of Willows and Lester's remains 444 So. Shasta. The only thing that changed was the phone numbers. In December of 1939, L. M. had a phone number changed to 13-Y-4 and Chas. had it changed to 29-Y-2. Once again there was a change of numbers in 1946. The phone number of Chas. became 5-W-1 and for L. M. it was 2-Y-1. Lester Charles Lederer (Imogene) are listed with a telephone number of 119M in

1947-1948 Glenn County Directory (Eubanks 1948:72). His occupation is listed as farmer.

At least three Lederer family members were buried in the Willows Cemetery (Watts 1970:72). Charles Chris was born in Germany on October 17, 1875 and died on November 2, 1963. His wife Lena Caroline was born on March 14, 1882 in California and died on October 5, 1961. Her parents were Fred Durst and Augusta Freitag. Charles and Lena's son Lester Charles was born in California on May 6, 1904 and died on January 19, 1971. His wife's name was Imogene Ashbough.

#### Mason Family

Ann Mason Tannon was born in Fruto on April 1, 1907 and died in Chico on October 5, 1990 (Anonymous 1990:29). She was 83 years of age. Her parents were Fred Mason and Mary Glusing. The father had come from Germany in 1895 and the mother was a native of Dixon. Ann had a brother named Karl F. Mason and a sister Elizabeth Mason Freeman. Mason was a student at Kanawha at one time.

There was a Mary Christina Mason buried in the Willows Cemetery (Watts 1970:79). Appears she may be a sister of Ann too. She was born in California on December 25, 1877 and died on September 18, 1954. Her father was Hans Glusing and her mother was Mary L. Dahl.

#### McCandless Family

William McCandless came to Chico in 1871 (White 1967:24-25). In the fall of that same year the family moved into a cabin on the Glenn Grant and stayed there until 1875 when they moved to the La Grande Ranch. The daughter Ella McCandless White said that La Grande always had a Chinese cook while they were there. The family next moved to a four room cabin at Kanawha so the father could work on the Murdock Ranch. McCandless worked on the ranch feeding the mules and winder plowing, his salary was \$30 per month. According to Mrs. White, James Boyd was the foreman at this time. However, according to Watts (1970:13), Boyd leased 5,000 acres of the Murdock Ranch from 1874 to 1883. In 1880, the McCandless family moved into the Anderson home and in August of that year moved to the Washington Territory. In the death records (Watts and Whyler 1984:194) there is a male McCandless infant listed that was born in Shasta County but died in Glenn County on July 11, 1892.

#### McIntyre Family

Kirby A. McIntyre was a student at Kanawha in 1887 along with his sister Rose (Baker 1961:28). He is buried in the Willows Cemetery (Watts 1970:93). He was born in Glenn County on February 27, 1873 and died on August 27, 1944. His parents were Fernando McIntyre and Ellen Lingmire. His wife's name was Estella McIntyre. There is a death notice for Fernando McIntyre (Watts and Whyler 1984:198). Fernando was born on

August 16, 1846 in Charleston, Maine and died on February 2, 1933 in Willows. His parents were Phillip McIntyre and Mary Tibbets both of Maine.

### William, Samuel, and Hance Murdock

William and Hance Murdock were brothers and Samuel Murdock was their cousin. William and Samuel were reported to be neighboring ranchers (White and Dwinell 1967:24). William Murdock was born in County Down, Ireland (Russell 1999:19). He came to America before the Irish potato famine of 1845. William and his brother Hance first settled in Ohio and worked in the Cincinnati mills. Later in the 1850s they trekked to California in search of gold. Murdock bought the Adobe Ranch from the Hughes in 1865 (Watts 1970, Kanawha Corners).

In 1876, Murdock and B. Marshall established a private bank in Willows (McComish and Lambert 1918:368-371). The bank operated under the name of W. C. Murdock & Company. N. D. Rideout and Murdock converted this bank into the Bank of Willows on September 2, 1880.

The year of 1880 stood out as a banner crop year for the grain growing in Colusa County (McComish and Lambert 1918:209). William Murdock was listed among the large growers. The 1880 census lists Murdock living with his 18 year old brother R. B. (United States Census 1880, Monroeville Township, Dwelling #75). Murdock's occupation was listed as broker while the brothers was listed as clerk.

When the Bank of Orland was incorporated with capital stock worth \$100,000.00, W. C. Murdock was one of the directors (Rogers 1891:229, 249). He was also one of the initial trustees when Willows was incorporated on January 14, 1885. W. C. resigns his position as cashier at the Bank of Willows in 1889. A 1892-1894 directory lists William Murdock as a farmer under Willows (Rentschler 1892-1894, Willows). Murdock never married. He died on January 8, 1894.

Samuel Murdock, William's cousin was listed in the 1860 census (United States Census 1860, Monroeville Township), possibly residing in the Kanawha area. He is listed for Dwelling #224 next to Urias Nye in Dwelling #225. The Murdock household was composed of Samuel (40), his wife Anne S. (29), Eleanor Murdock (19), William Murdock (1), and two laborers, A. M. Stewart (22) and P. B. H. Fluffer (26). Samuel, Anne and Eleanor were all born in Ireland. William was born in California, Stewart was born in Ireland and Pluffer was born in Tennessee. Samuel Murdock died in 1889 at the residence of his son G. W. Murdock (Rogers 1891:249). Death occurred near Orland. He was 64 years old.

Hance Murdock (47), Williams brother, is listed in the 1880 Census in the Stonyford Township (United States Census 1880, Stonyford Township). He is reported living in Dwelling #223 with his wife Elizabeth (47) and their six children. The children are Mary (20), Andrew (20), Robert (18), Frankie (9), Willie (7) and Sophia (6). Hance and his parents were born in Ireland. The wife was born in Ohio, her father was born in Virginia,

and her mother was born in Ohio. All the children had been born in California. Hance Murdock's occupation was listed as farmer.

### Nye Family

Urias Nye had been born in Crawford County, Ohio, in September of 1829 (United States Census 1860: Dwelling 223; Green 1880:148-149). Martin (2001:6-13) calls him Uriah. Nye came to California in May of 1849. He came to the Colusi County area in 1858 and settled in the foot-hills northwest of "The Old Adobe" at Kanawha Corners (Rogers 1891:87). The Hughes owned the Adobe Ranch. Nye's ranch was located near where the Westside-Mendocino Railroad would eventually terminate. He would give the right-of-way to the railroad. Nye was a successful stock raiser and at one time had 8,000 sheep. Nye figured prominently in introducing French Merino bucks to the region while Lew Byngton advertised them for sale (Rogers 1891:95-96). Urias married Susan H. Lull also of Ohio in 1859 and settled permanently on the Aletto farm (Green 1880:148-149).

The 1860 census lists Urias (30) living in a dwelling with his wife Susan H. (15), Joseph Whitlock (22) laborer, Jack Nye (10) an Indian, and Bell Nye (6) female Indian (United States Census 1860, Dwelling 223). His occupation is listed as a stock raiser and \$1,000.00 is the value of his real estate and \$9,000.00 is the value of his personal property. They had six children.

Addington and Green (1878:73) says that in 1878 Nye has 5,000 acres in his ranch, 200 acres planted to wheat and 150 acres planted to barley. He was raising 1,500 sheep and 40 fine cattle besides his horses and mules. Joining Nye's ranch on the north was the P. O. O'Brien Ranch.

The 1880 census lists U. S. Nye living in Dwelling #53 (United States Census 1880, Monroeville Township). The Nye household is now made up of U. S. (50), Susan (35) and their six children: Amelia (19), Frank L. (16), Jesse M. (16), Willie M. (11), Lisa L. (6), Michael M. (2). There were three other members in the dwelling, H. Hutchinson (22), Harry Mose (18), and Scmial Craig (16). All three of the men were single and their occupations were listed as laborers. Hutchinson and Mose had both been born in California and their parents had come from Ireland. Craig and his parents had all been born in Missouri.

Urias Nye committed suicide in February 1897 at which time he owned 7,000 acres. There are three young persons names Nye buried in the Nye Cemetery located eleven miles west of Willows on Highway 261 (Watts 1970, Nye Cemetery). These persons are Elsie born 1881, died 1889; Frank Nye born 1863 died 1888; and H. Nye born 1880, died 1897.

### Ogle Family

R. Ogle may have been living in the Kanawha Hotel and operating or working in the livery stable because his occupation is listed as a harness maker. The census of that year

shows him living in Dwelling #73, two houses away from W. C. Murdock in Dwelling #75 (United States Census 1880, Monroeville Township). The 1880 Ogle household contained twelve people. R. Ogle (47), his four daughters Ollenia (16), Lorrie (12), Jennia (10), Era (5), his two sons Aaron (14), Joseph (8), and four other men. These other men were Yebb Ailrey (22) laborer in warehouse, H. C. Olment (29) general trader, J. L. Martin (24) blacksmith, Charles Neil (25) engineer, and James Willson (23) hotel clerk. R. Ogle had been born in Ohio and both his parents were born in Maryland. All the Ogle children had been born in Ohio as well as both their parents. Ailrey had been born in California and his parents were born in Missouri. Olmnet had been born in Tennessee and his parents were born in North Carolina. Martin was born in Massachusetts, his father was born in New York while his mother was born in Virginia. Neil and his parents were born in Pennsylvania. Willson was born in Canada, his father was born in Ireland and his mother was born in Canada.

George Troxel married Lou Ogle (Adams County, Ohio) on December 24, 1879. They had two children Clarence M. and Verda (who died in April of 1882).

#### Park Family

The 1880 census shows the Park family living in the next structure to W. C. Murdock, so they may have lived at Kanawha (United States Census 1880, Monroeville Township). They lived in Dwelling #76 and Murdock lived in Dwelling #75. The family included W. Y. (41) an attorney, his wife C. E. (35), and their son Al (2). W. Y was born in Ohio, his father was born in Virginia and his mother was born in Maryland. The wife was born in Missouri, her father was born in Tennessee while her mother's place of birth was left blank. The child had been born in California.

#### Putnam Family

J. E. Putnam is listed in the 1880 census as living two houses away from M. C. Murdock (United States Census 1880, Monroeville Township). This may have been in Kanawha. Dwelling #75 contained Murdock while Dwelling #77 contained the Putnam family. The family included J. E. (33) druggist, his wife H. C. (26) and their daughter G. L. (9). Putnam had been born in Missouri, his father in Kentucky and his mother in Virginia. The wife had been born in Ohio while the place of birth had been left blank for her parents. The child had been born in Missouri in 1871.

#### Packer Family

Anna Belle C. Packer Sexton was born at the "Adobe Ranch", Kanawha Corner (five miles west of Willows) on April 30, 1902 (Anonymous 1992:33). According to the *Journal Register*, March 13, 1992 issue, her parents were Henry C. Packer and Henriar Compton. Her family must have not stayed too long at Kanawha Corners because she grew up on the Brisco Ranch south of Chico and attended Chico Schools, graduating from high school in 1918. In 1926, Anna Belle married John Kenneth Sexton and the couple moved to the "Stone Valley Ranch" founded in 1865 by her great uncle, William

Murdock. The Sextons took over the operation of the ranch in 1945. John Sexton died in 1975 and Anna Belle died at the "Stone Valley Ranch" on March 8, 1992.

### Singleton Family

Ollie-Edith Troxel Singleton was a student at Kanawha in 1887 (Baker 1961:28). She was born in California on December 23, 1877, died on January 7, 1959 and is buried in the Willows Cemetery (Watts 1970:124). Her parents were Joseph H. Troxel and Abbie Zumwalt. Her husband was George Singleton. George Singleton is also buried in the Willows Cemetery. He was born on January 20, 1869 in Missouri and died on February 2, 1949. His parents were Hal Singleton and Abbie Thompson. Ollie and George had a least one son named Hal Addison Singleton. He was born on February 12, 1899 in California, died on December 26 1951, and is buried in the Willows Cemetery. His wife was Lotus Singleton.

### Slavicek Family

Inez Slavicek taught at the Kanawha School between the years of 1948 and 1962 (Anonymous 1994:16). Her husband Frand is buried in the Willows Cemetery (Watts 1970:125). He was born in Nebraska on October 13, 1909 and died on June 2, 1961. His parents were Frank and Frances Slavicek.

### Tiffée Family

South of Clark's Valley was the John Tiffée stock ranch (Niesen 1940:188). Tiffée was born in 1824 near Lexington, Kentucky (McComish and Lambert 1918:275-276, 204) and spent his early life in Missouri. He came to California to mine in Placer County (1849-1851) after which he went to Petaluma, Sonoma County to Ranch. In 1858, he went east and drove shorthorn Durham cattle to Colusa County west of Willows. Tiffée bought out squatters, Oscar Stiles and James and S. D. Young, and eventually owned 2,500 acres. Also, he operated a general merchandise store on his ranch, this being the only store within a radius of 25 miles, and was a justice of the peace.

In 1850, Tiffée married Rebecca Terrell (Poage) Rowe in Sacramento. She had also been born in Kentucky. Together the Tiffées had three children Anna Rebecca, Theodora T (born in Petaluma), and John R. Tiffée Jr. Tiffée died in 1868 at the age of 44 years. His wife and son would die soon afterward in a 1870 home fire. The ranch was divided between the two daughters, Anna Stafford and Theodora Purkett. Theodora Tiffée had married G. H Purkett on April 27, 1873 and they had six children (Rogers 1891:400). The Purkett Ranch of 1891 was located ten miles west of Willows and was 12,000 acres in size, chiefly devoted to the production of grain and stock. In 1918, the Tiffée ranch was the property of S. and W. Stormer.

### Troxel Family

George W. Troxel was born on September 27, 1851 in Well County, Illinois (McComish and Lambert 1918:697-701). He came to Colusa County in 1870 and settled six miles west of Willows. Troxel and his brothers Joseph R. and Albert bought 1,180 acres in 1875. George married Lou Ogle (Adams County, Ohio) on December 24, 1879. They had two children Clarence M. and Verda (who died in April of 1882). George's second marriage was to Anna Carolyn Everts (Niles, Michigan) who came to California in 1878. They would have three children, Stanley E. Myra C. E. and Marvel G. In 1888, George moved to Elk Creek; in 1897 he moved to Woodland; and in 1902 he came back to Glenn County. The death notice was found for George Wheatley Troxel (Watts and Whyler 1984:332). He was born near Joliet Illinois and died at Willows on August 16, 1921. Only his mother's name was provided, Anna C. Troxel.

The George Troxel land was purchased by John Walker (Niesen 1940:188). None of the original buildings remain on the old ranch because Walker razed the house. He donated the lumber to the Methodist organization in Willows when they rebuilt their church building in about 1910.

W. T. Troxel occupied a farm near Willows in 1870 and moved southeast of Elk Creek in 1886 (Rogers 1891:461).

A Field Enrollment Book for Glenn County (1898) lists a G. H. Troxel (29), D Troxel (20), and F. W. Troxel (27) all born in California, now of Elk Creek. G. H. and D. are laborers and F. W. is a farmer. They each paid \$4.00 in taxes.

### Van Syckle Family

The 1860 census shows the Van Syckle family living with the William Hughes family, who originally owned "The Old Adobe" ranch (United States Census 1860, Monroeville Township, Dwelling #230). Henry (32), his wife Rebecca E. (34), Mary A. (6) daughter, John W. (3) son, and Henry E. (10/12) son made up the family. Henry was listed as a farmer with personal property valued at \$5,000.00. Henry had been born in New York, Rebecca had been born in Ohio while all three of the children had been born in California.

### Welch Family

Levi Welch, a merchant, wanted to honor his boyhood home of Kanawha, West Virginia so he named the Colusa County village Kanawha (Eubanks 1948:183). He would become the post master at Kanawha in 1871. He was no longer the post master by 1878 when John Anderson held that office (Addington and Green 1878:6). Welch is listed as a farmer in a 1891-1894 directory for the Fruto area (Rentschler 1892-1894, Fruto).

Levi's wife Mary is buried in the Welch Cemetery on the Mudd Ranch (Watts 1970, Welch Cemetery). She was born Mary Isabel Small on April 16, 1850 and died



September 27, 1882. Her parents were Nancy and Henry Small. Robert Eggleston had earlier settled just west of the Tiffée Ranch and later sold his ranch to Nancy and Henry. Also, buried in Welch cemetery is Mary and Levi's son George H. Welch who died on October 5, 1878 at the age of nine months and ten days.

Andrew Williams

Williams was born in England in 1828 and came to Indiana when he was six months old (McComish and Lambert 1918:276). He entered California in 1852. He worked on both the Murdock and John R. Tiffée ranches.

KANAWHA LISTINGS

Kanawha is listed in the following reference materials: 1) OHP Directory of Property Data File for Glenn County, Property # 090731 (1-08-02); 2) California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976:232) with its importance being in Exploration/Settlement; and 3) Points of Historical Interest-Glenn County, Number GLE-014 (1992:13).

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1967 Old Kanawha. *Wagon Wheels*. 17(2)23-27.

# Appendix B:

## REPORTS OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN A ONE- MILE BUFFER ADJOINING THE TEHAMA-COLUSA CANAL, TEHAMA, GLENN, AND COLUSA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

*Compiled based on a document review, Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Chico, and the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University.*

2  
4A

(File)

2  
13

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SURVEY AND EXCAVATION  
along the  
TEHAMA-COLUSA  
CANAL,  
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA  
Adan E. Treganza,  
Robert L. Edwards,      Thomas F. King

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1/6/77  
2:75A

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF SEVEN RESERVOIR AREAS  
IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

ed 3/25/99

Adan E. Treganza

Report on a joint archaeological project carried out by  
the University of California Department of Anthropology  
and the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.  
August 1, 1952 to September 23, 1952.

Teh-Co.  
Incoming  
Survey

National Park Service  
Interagency Archaeological Services  
Library Acc. # 000656

T-L-S



NOVEMBER 28 1980

CULTURAL RESOURCES FIELD REPORT

Application	26355
Applicant	Charles & Barbara Van Doorn
Source	Unnamed Stream and Sourgrass Creek
County	Tehama

As you will recall, an archeological field survey was conducted on this Water Right Application by our staff archeologist. The information obtained during this investigation has been summarized in a report and is enclosed. You will find the conclusions of the report in the section entitled *Summary and Mitigation Recommendations*.

This report will be integrated with other information so that we may make an assessment of the environmental impacts associated with the project. The California Environmental Quality Act requires such an assessment before a permit may be issued.

Please be aware that if during the course of construction any notable archeological artifact or site is discovered, the Division of Water Rights should be notified immediately.

Thank you for your cooperation. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact the Environmental Assessment Unit at (916) 920-6316.

WALTER G. PETTIT, Chief  
Division of Water Rights

Enclosures



~~7-13-A~~  
TL-13-A

Chris L. Chaloupka  
2170 $\frac{1}{2}$  Laurel St.  
Chico, CA 95926  
Jan. 6, 1977

Al Beck  
Eco-Analysts  
2255 Esplanade  
Chico, CA 95926

On November seventeenth and eighteenth I conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of the land set aside for the proposed expansion of the City of Corning sewage treatment plant.

The reconnaissance included, all of the City property surrounding the existing treatment plant and two parcels located approximately one mile west of the plant. The legal description of those areas is: The SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE $\frac{1}{2}$  of section 20, T24N R2W, of the USGS Vina Quadrangle, the S $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 19 of the USGS Corning Quadrangle, and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 30, same township, range and quadrangle. The property in section 20 is being used to graze cattle, while the remaining parcels are under cultivation.

The results of the reconnaissance are as follows.

The property in section 20 contains no archaeological or historical resources.

The parcel in section 19 contains a small scatter of tools and flakes. The lithic scatter is located on the north boundary of the property (see attached site record form and map).

The property in section 30 yielded a single basalt flake as the only evidence of aboriginal occupation. There is a barn on the property but it is of modern construction.

The three parcels were subjected to a complete reconnaissance. Every visable area of ground was inspected in 20 yard intervals.

No sites  
T-L-11

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE  
OF THE  
PROPOSED LAKE RED BLUFF HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
TEHAMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

by  
Peter M. Jensen

Introduction

In order to assess the archaeological impacts of a proposed hydroelectric project involving construction of a diversion channel, bridge, trashrack structure, powerhouse and several other features, the engineering firm of Sverdrup & Parcel and Associates contracted for a complete records search and archaeological reconnaissance of the project impact area. Accordingly, on Thursday, October 7, 1982, the author and project archaeologist John Zancanella conducted an intensive on-foot reconnaissance of the entire project area as delineated on the Project Location Map supplied by Sverdrup and Associates.

The project area is located in Tehama County approximately 1 mile south of Red Bluff, California, on the east bank of the Sacramento River immediately opposite the confluence of Redbanks Creek and the Sacramento River. The Project Impact Area will involve a portion of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 27N, Range 3W, USGS 7.5' Red Bluff East, California, 1951 Quad. The existing Red Bluff Diversion Dam and associated fish ladder and other facilities occupy most of the levee area on this side of the River. While past construction activities have disturbed most of the original

by town of Gerber

Red Bluff 15'  
Gerber 7.5

T-L-101

Bill

⊙ Sites

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE  
OF THE PROPOSED GERBER-LAS FLORES  
SEWER TREATMENT FACILITY,  
GERBER, TEHAMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.**

**PREPARED FOR:**

Planning Associates  
662 Azalea Avenue  
Redding, California 96002

**PREPARED BY:**

Jensen & Associates  
Archaeological Consulting and Research  
41 Skymountain Circle  
Chico, California 95928

**May 4, 1988**

Ed Blum 1/5



T-L-107

Duplicate

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF  
PROPOSED WOOD TREATMENT FACILITY PLANT  
HIGHWAY 99W, TEHAMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

By:

Blossom Hamusek  
Project Archaeologist

Prepared For:

Woodward-Clyde Consultants  
100 Pringle Avenue, Suite 300  
Walnut Creek, CA 94596-3564

Frank E. Bayham, Principal Investigator  
Archaeological Research Program  
Department of Anthropology  
California State University, Chico  
Chico, California 95929

December 1987

Hooker 4.5' Indicators  
② Gerber  
③ Corning

✓ T-L-124

REC 5/94



February 9, 1984

Tehama County Road Department  
9380 San Benito Avenue  
Gerber, CA 96035

ATTN: Michael D. Rose

Dear Mr. Rose,

At your request on December 20, 1983 I conducted archaeological surveys for four bridge replacement sites in Tehama County. The bridges are described as follows:

pro)

1. Rawson Road at Elder Creek. Located to the west of the Town of Gerber, west of Interstate 5. The project area is 80' wide and 1000' long, covering portions of Sections 5 & 8, T. 25 N., R. 3 W., Gerber Quadrangle, 7.5' series. The existing bridge is partially collapsed. The surrounding terrain is level, with a low levee along the south bank of Elder Creek. The creek bed is gravel and vegetation within the area is sparse, consisting of grasses and reeds. Orchards are located on the south side of the creek. No structures are located within the vicinity of the project area.

#2

2. Rawson Road at Thomes Creek. Located to the north of the City of Corning, west of Interstate 5. The project area is 80' wide and 1800' long, covering a portion of the S $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 32, T. 25 N., R. 3 W., Corning Quadrangle, 7.5' series. The surrounding terrain consists of level, agricultural land, with levees along both banks of Thomes Creek. The creek bed is covered with gravel and narrow strips of riparian vegetation are located along both banks of the creek. One structure, a modern barn, is located to the southeast of the bridge, outside of the project area.

3

3. Draper Road at Unnamed Slough. Located along Draper Road, approximately four miles south of the City of Anderson, approximately 0.5 miles west of Interstate 5, west of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. The project area is 80' wide and 500' long, covering a portion of Section 15, T. 29 N., R. 4 W., Hooker Quadrangle, 7.5' series. The surrounding terrain is level, residential land. One residence is located to the southeast of the bridge, outside of the project area. An oak-grassland type of vegetation covers the surrounding area.

Project 92-600

*Order # 5*

Gerber/Las Flores Treatment Facility Expansion

T-L-125

Ø sites

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY,  
LAS FLORES/GERBER SEWER EXPANSION PROJECT,  
TEHAMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.**

*Prepared for*

Planning Associates  
662 Azalea Avenue  
Redding, California 96002

October 21, 1992

T-4-150

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE  
OF 26 EROSION SITES  
ALONG THE  
SACRAMENTO RIVER,  
CHICO LANDING TO RED BLUFF,  
BUTTE, GLENN AND TEHAMA COUNTIES  
CALIFORNIA

By

Keith L Johnson

Department of Anthropology  
California State University, Chico

Prepared for the Department of the Army, Sacramento District  
Corps of Engineers in fulfillment of purchase order  
#DACW05-75-P-2131

November 1975

T-L-156 Ed

Archaeology • Ethnography • History  
Cultural Resources Management  
Earth Sciences



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5 May 1992

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Ms. Carmel O'Neill  
PGT-PG&E Pipeline Expansion Project  
211 NE Revere Avenue  
P.O. Box 5606  
Bend, OR 97708

RE: Subcontract #20822-SC-41, Cultural Resource Studies  
Phase-1 surveys of proposed Upper Sacramento River Crossing Access Road and Red  
Bluff Pipe Staging Yard

Dear Ms. O'Neill:

Archaeological surveys of the proposed Upper Sacramento River Crossing Access Road and the Red Bluff Pipe Staging Yard were conducted by INFOTEC Research Inc., (IRI) during April, 1992. The survey team employed field methods consistent with those described by Moratto et al. (1990: 4.3-4.11). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Upper Sacramento River Crossing Access Road was surveyed using pedestrian transects spaced 15 meters apart. Systematic survey of the Red Bluff Pipe Staging Yard was deemed unnecessary as the entire parcel has been disturbed by prior industrial activity.

### Upper Sacramento River Crossing Access Road

The proposed Upper Sacramento River Crossing Access Road is located in Red Bluff, CA, on a terrace along the north side of the Sacramento River. It follows Hoy Road south from Antelope Avenue (State Highway 36) to Gilmore Ranch Road, then proceeds east along a private road and continues through orchards to the river crossing at CA M.P. 142.6. The total length of the proposed road is 10,000 feet. A 150 ft-wide corridor centered along the existing roads was examined.

Most of the access road corridor passes through agricultural fields and orchards, where ground surface visibility was excellent due to recent discing. Approximately 2000 ft. of the corridor had limited visibility due to overgrown vegetation, but even there a disced area adjacent to the existing road permitted some examination. Where vegetation prevented thorough coverage of the entire corridor, the cleared areas were intensively examined. No cultural material was observed, and no further archaeological study is recommended.



G-L-21  
 N&IC  
 Mapped  
 Encoded

State Water Resources Control Board  
 Division of Water Rights  
 901 P Street  
 Sacramento, CA 95814

APPLICATION 29360		APPLICANT(S) Ernest W. & Patricia A. Michael P.O. Box 1057, Willows, CA 95988	
COUNTY GLEN		USGS QUAD LOGAN RIDGE, CALIF. 7.5' 1958 photoinspected 1973	ELEVATION 190'-200' MSL
TOWNSHIP 18N	RANGE 4W	SW ¼ OF SE ¼ OF SECTION 3 MDB&M	
LAND OWNERSHIP STATUS Private by applicant.		DATE OF SURVEY 4-13-89	
SURVEYOR(S) William E. Soule			

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION** The applicants propose to construct an on-stream earthfill dam 300' in length and 8.0' in height (from streambed to spillway) on an unnamed stream tributary to Baker Slough thence Logan Creek thence Colusa Drain. This will form a reservoir with a capacity of approximately 15 acre-feet and a surface area estimated at 4.0 acres. A total annual appropriation of 15 acre-feet is proposed for stock-watering purposes at the reservoir site.

**ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING** The project is situated within gently rolling hills (slopes of 5% or less) at the western edge of the Sacramento Valley. The vegetation community is classic Valley Grassland (Munz with Keck 1959), an assemblage that is now composed of introduced annual weeds and grasses but which originally consisted of native bunchgrasses. Except for a few small riparian willows (Salix sp.) on some of the larger watercourses, this area is totally devoid of major (i.e. trees and shrubs) vegetation.

**ETHNOGRAPHICAL SETTING** The project setting is near the boundary between the Patwin (Johnson 1978:350), the Nomlaki (Goldschmidt 1978:341), and the Konkow (Riddell 1978:371). This area, virtually barren of vegetation and extremely dry, would likely be sparsely inhabited and would thus seem to be a buffer area between groups.

**SOURCES CONSULTED**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	YEAR through 1988
CALIFORNIA INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES	YEAR 1976
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS	YEAR 1982

**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDS** (Name(s) of Institution(s))  
 Archaeological site records and maps at the Office of Historic Preservation, State Department of Parks and Recreation.

**OTHER** Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 8 (California), Handbook of the Indians of California (Kroeber 1925), The Patwin and their Neighbors (Kroeber 1936), Nomlaki Ethnography (1951), Names and Locations of Some Ethnographic Patwin and Maidu Villages (Heizer and Hester 1970, Historical Atlas of California (Beck and Haase 1974), Cultural Resources reports on file at the Division of Water Rights, SWRCB.

**RESULTS** One previously recorded archaeological site is located within a two mile radius of the project boundaries.

G-259

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
OF THE  
STONY CREEK BANK PROTECTION PROJECT  
TEHAMA AND GLENN COUNTIES  
CALIFORNIA

Prepared By:

Keith L. Johnson  
Department of Anthropology  
California State University, Chico

For the Department of the Army, Sacramento District  
Corps of Engineers in fulfillment of Purchase  
Order #DACWQ5-75-P-1539

June 1975

G-267

STONE Valley 7.5  
Willows 7.5

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY  
JOHNS-MANSVILLE CORP. PLANT SITE  
NEAR  
WILLOWS, GLENN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SCOPE

The survey was conducted under authority of Keith L. Johnson, Chairman - Department of Anthropology, California State University, Chico, through the auspices of the University Foundation. The survey was initiated at the request of Ms. Christy Leighton, Department of Planning - Glenn County, as a preamble to gaining an Antiquity Clearance, prior to construction of the proposed manufacturing plant and to meet requirements of the Environmental Protection Act.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The area surveyed as per the instruction of Ms. Leighton, is shown on the attached sketch map. As described by Ms. Leighton, it is the intention of the Johns-Mansville Corp. to extend the Southern-Pacific railroad spur some one and three quarters miles westerly of it's present terminus at the Commander Industries loading shed, near the East quarter corner of Section 6, T.19N., R. 3W., at which point the plant would be erected. The location of the spur would be generally along the route of the abandoned right-of-way of the former Southern-Pacific spur which terminated at Fruto, some 10 miles to the west.

Drainage ditch construction performed along the abandoned R/W would make it economically unfeasable to construct the new spur on the original location west of County Road D, therefore, the plan is to construct the railroad and adjacent plant access road somewhat north (100'±) and paralled to the original.

It is understood that Johns-Mansville Corp. may have acquired interest or have options to acquire interests in property contiguous to the surveyed property for possible later expansion, etc. This survey does not cover these lands, which, according to Ms. Leighton, will require separate environmental statements when the planned land use is identified.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

In general terms, the property can be described as being on the great floor of the Sacramento Valley, however, it is located close enough (2 - 3 miles) from the edges of the foothill proper to retain some vestiges of the alluvial fans developing from them. The topography is gently rolling and varies from about 160 ft. elevation at the southeast corner to about 170 ft. above sea level near the center and northwest quadrant. Soils are Loam, Clay Loam and Silty Clay Loam. Soil coloration is a dark, yellowish brown (Munsells 10 Yr 4/2).

X  
5  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN  
GLENN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: 1978  
D. L. True and M. A. Baumhoff

G-6 G-268-A  
Stone Valley 7.5  
Willows 7.5  
Logan Dale 7.5  
Logan Ridge 7.5

At the request of Mr. Dee Harper, Office of Environmental Quality,  
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento, California, two archaeological-  
historical sites in Glenn County were examined to determine the impact  
of a proposed pipeline installation project.

The sites, Gle-131 and Gle-132 are located along the eastern-most  
margins of the coast range foothills near Logan Creek (Gle-132) and  
near Baker Slough (131) on the Logan Ridge quadrangle (USGS) 7.5', 1958).

The indicated sites were recorded in 1977 as part of a survey by  
Lester O. White for the Kanawha Water District, Willows, California.  
As part of the original report (Archaeological Reconnaissance of Phase  
2 and 3, Irrigation Pipeline Installation, Kanawha Water District,  
Willows, Glenn County, California), Mr. White proposes that site Gle-  
131 "would not be adversely affected" by the present construction acti-  
vities (White 1977:11). He does, however, indicate that it had been  
damaged (to some unknown degree) by previous construction when the  
Tehema-Colusa Canal was built.

Site Gle-132, according to Mr. White (page 12) is close to the  
proposed pipeline installation and likely to be impacted by the pend-  
ing construction.

Based on information taken from the site sheets appended to the  
1977 report, site Gle-131 produced 2 hammerstones, 1 mano, 1 thumbscraper,  
and a few flakes and cores. The continuation sheet proposes that the  
site has some potential for depth (that is to say there is a substantial

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE  
OF PHASES 2 AND 3  
IRRIGATION PIPELINE INSTALLATION  
KANAWHA WATER DISTRICT  
WILLOWS, GLENN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared by  
Lester O. White  
Society for California Archaeology  
District 2 Clearinghouse  
Chico, California

For the Kanawha Water District, Willows, California, in fulfillment of Contract No. 4600 and in partial compliance with Advisory Council of Historic Preservation's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR 800)" and the State of California Environmental Quality Act.

August 1977

# Appendix C:

## RECORDS OF PREVIOUS RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES FOUND WITHIN A ONE-MILE BUFFER ADJOINING THE TEHAMA-COLUSA CANAL, TEHAMA, GLENN, AND COLUSA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

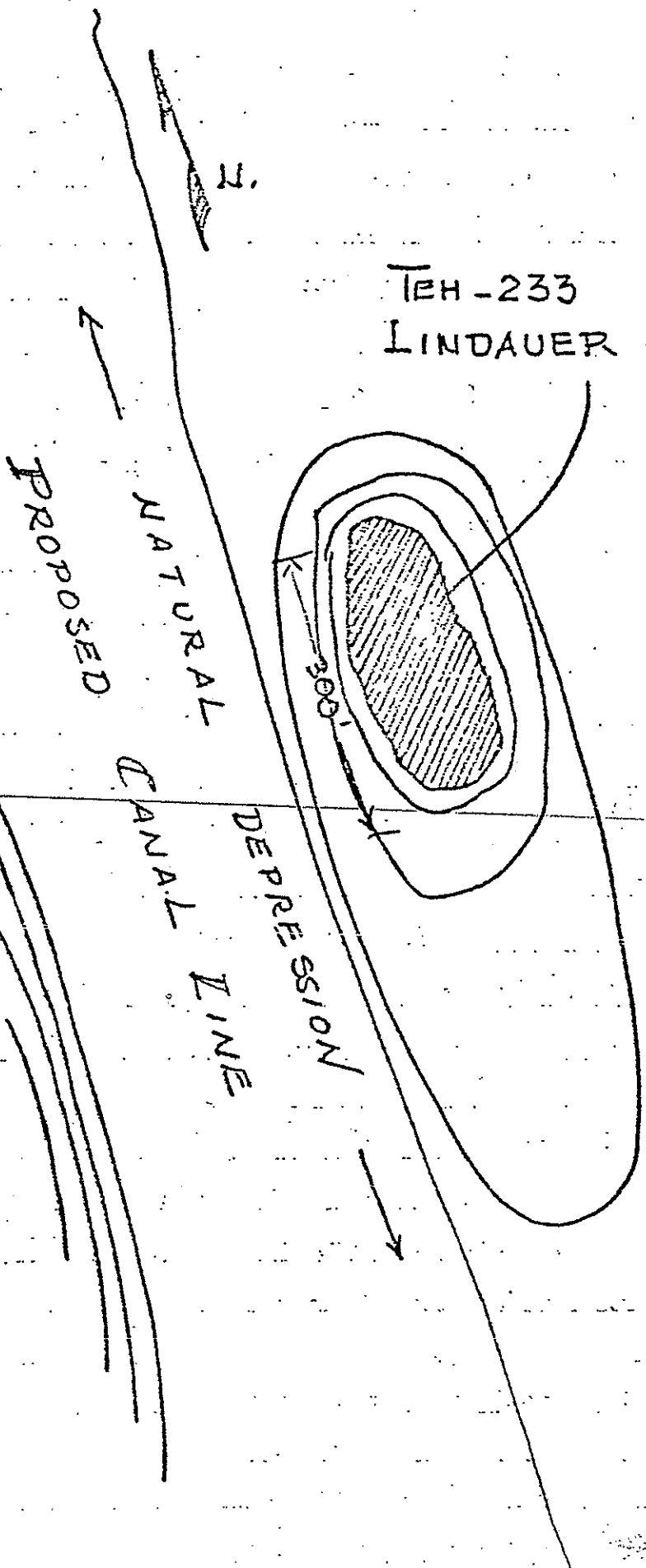
*Compiled based on a document review, Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Chico, and the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University.*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

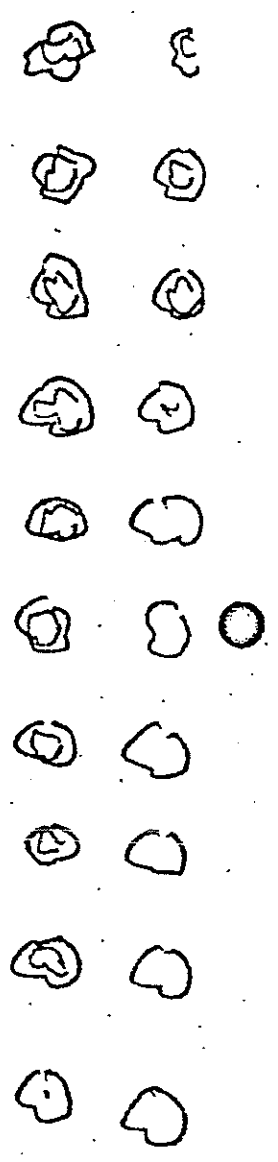
LINDAUER SITE

1. Site Tab 233
2. Map Red Bluff East
3. County Tab
4. Twp. 3W Range 27N; 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 24
5. Location 200 yards northeast of now Lindauer home; this is the only mound in the area and is easily discerned in the landscape
6. On contour elevation 250
7. Previous designations for site none
8. Owner George Lindauer
9. Address Red Bluff
10. Previous owners, dates Casales, Grace; originally settled 1844 by Dye, Thomas, and
11. Present tenant Lindauer Kimball; later taken by Wm. B. Ide
12. Attitude toward excavation Excellent; will reserve site until further notice.
13. Description of site Occupation site, composed of a large mound, ca. 400' x 200'
14. Area ca. 400' x 200'
15. Depth ca 10'
16. Height \_\_\_\_\_
17. Vegetation harley; praw oak
18. Nearest water 1/4 mile
19. Soil of site loam, clay
20. Surrounding soil type pebbly
21. Previous excavation some pothunting
22. Cultivation harley
23. Erosion slight
24. Building, roads, etc. at Lindauer house
25. Possibility of destruction To be destroyed by Bur. of Rec. 1962
26. House pits none noted
27. Other features heavy midden; ash pits; artifacts
28. Burials Red ochre present in soil; perhaps associated with burials
29. Artifacts Stone bowls, pestles, manes, fish sinkers, projectile points, obsidian spalls, scrapers, knives, core tools, charcoal fractured stones profuse
30. Remarks should be excavated this spring when ground dries
31. Published references none
32. SFSC Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_
33. Sketch map see below
34. Date 12/11/61
35. Recorded by JCvW
36. Photos yes

TEH-233  
LINDAUER SITE



PRUNE ORCHARD





Appendix I  
Tehema - Colusa Artifact Record

Site	Artifact Number	Description	Association
Teh-233	6000	Basalt Core	None
Teh-233	6001	Obsidian Point	None
Teh-233	6002	Basalt Core	None
Teh-233	6003	Basalt Core	None
Teh-233	6004	Pestle Fragment	None
Teh-233	6005	Worked Antler Fragment	None
Teh-233	6006	Charmstone	None
Teh-233	6007	Pestle Fragment	None
Teh-233	6008	Basalt Flake	None
Teh-233	6009	Pestle	None
Teh-233	6010	Hopper Mortar	None
<del>Teh-20</del>	<del>6011</del>	<del>Pestle</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-20</del>	<del>6012</del>	<del>Patinated Glass Fragment</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-20</del>	<del>6013</del>	<del>Obsidian Point</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-20</del>	<del>6014</del>	<del>Obsidian Point</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-20</del>	<del>6015</del>	<del>Obsidian Point</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-20</del>	<del>6016</del>	<del>Olivella Bead</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-20</del>	<del>6017</del>	<del>Slings Stone (?)</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Gle-1</del>	<del>6018</del>	<del>Mano</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Gle-1</del>	<del>6019</del>	<del>Anvil Stone</del>	<del>None</del>
Teh-22	6020	Basalt Scraper	None
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6021</del>	<del>Serrated Basalt "Saw"</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6022</del>	<del>Square Iron Nail</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6023</del>	<del>Fish Spear Barb</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6024</del>	<del>Flaked Stone</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6025</del>	<del>Pecking Stone</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6026</del>	<del>Omit.</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6027</del>	<del>Pecking Stone</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6028</del>	<del>Bone Awl</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6029</del>	<del>Beaver Teeth</del>	<del>In hearth</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6030</del>	<del>Pestle</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6031</del>	<del>Pestle</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6032</del>	<del>Elk Antler Fork</del>	<del>In hearth</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6033</del>	<del>Obsidian Point</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6034</del>	<del>Hopper Mortar</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6035</del>	<del>Mortar Fragment</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6036</del>	<del>Mortar Fragment</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6037</del>	<del>Basalt Core</del>	<del>None</del>
<del>Teh-22</del>	<del>6038</del>	<del>Basalt Knife (?)</del>	<del>None</del>
Teh-22	6039	Worked Obsidian	None

## TEH-233 (UCAS)

Teh-233, the Lindauer Site, was recorded prior to this survey by the University of California Archaeological Survey. It was considered to offer the greatest probability of profitable returns, so it was the first site chosen for excavation. Twenty-one contiguous 5x5 foot units were excavated, with a return much lower than expected.

### Features

Feature 1 (unit L-20, depth 18") was a stone cairn associated with a hearth. The hearth was approximately 12 inches northwest of the edge of the cairn pit. This pit was 33 inches in diameter and contained several stones 3 to 4 inches in diameter, covered by a small hopper mortar slab. Some of the stones were river-washed pebbles and others were broken fragments. There was no apparent order to the arrangement of the rocks, and nothing was found beneath them.

Five hearths were also recorded. A hopper mortar slab (#6010) was associated with Feature 2, and Feature 4 was in the vicinity of Burial 2 but could not be definitely said to be contemporaneous. All five hearths rested on the sterile mound base and were composed of burnt clay and ash with little or no charcoal, bone or fresh water shell.

### Burials

Two burials were recorded. Both were highly disturbed by rodent activity and in such poor condition that the bones were reinterred after exposure and recording. Both burials rested on sterile soil and appeared to be pit burials. Both were the remains of adults but sex determination was impossible. The diameter of Burial 1's pit was 30 inches; that of Burial 2 could not be determined.

### Artifacts

A total of eleven artifacts was recorded (See Appendix I).

Stone: Two pestle fragments and one unmodified cobble pestle were recovered.

Specimen #6004 is a distal fragment; the projected diameter of this pestle would be approximately 5 cm. Specimen #6007 measures 25 cm. long and appears to be half of a pestle that fractured longitudinally. The distal end shows evidence of being battered.

Specimen #6009 is an unmodified river cobble pestle. The distal end shows a considerable wear pattern. This artifact is 17.5 cm. in length.

Four basalt cores were recorded from the site. Three specimens appear to have been reject material and the fourth (#6000) could have functioned as a chopping or battering tool.

One obsidian point was recovered from the site. #6001 is flaked from red banded obsidian and was associated with neither feature nor burial (Plate 1B).

One problematic stone was recorded (#6006, Plate 1C) which appears to be an unmodified river rock, round and flat, with a raised lip and central depression on each side. The specimen measures 19 cm. in diameter. It is tentatively identified as a charmstone on the basis of ethnographic data (Treganza, 1954; Treganza and Heikson, 1960).

Faunal remains were rare in the site. Only one bone artifact was recovered. This is a specimen of worked antler (#6005) which may have functioned as a tool but more likely is reject material from the manufacture of some antler implement.

#### TEH-20 (SFSC)

A trench and two test units were excavated in site Teh-20. No burials or features were encountered. A total of five artifacts were recovered from the excavation, two from the surface of the deposit. Excavated artifacts include three obsidian points and fragments of the Gunther Barbed type (6013, 14, 15), a spire-topped *Olivella* sp. bead (6016), and a possible slingstone (6017). A pestle (6011) and a bottle fragment (6012) dating from the period 1830-1860 (Mannion, 1966) were recovered from the surface.

#### TEH-22 (SFSC) (Map 10)

Teh-22 is a large site at the junction of Thomas Creek with the Sacramento River. Twenty-nine structural pits, ranging in diameter from less than five to well over ten feet, are mainly clustered toward the northwest end of the site. At the narrow southeast tip, adjacent to the bank of Thomas Creek, a thick midden deposit, consisting almost totally of wood ash, has been laid down. It was in this deposit that excavations were carried out, in an L-shaped trench of six 5x5 foot units (see Map 10). The excavation was carried to a depth of over 6 feet. The only features recorded were two poorly-defined hearths in units 3L and 3I at depths of 38 and 25 inches respectively.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

A 25

Red Bluff East 7 1/2'

1. Site 27N-59 2. Map Tahama Red Bluff 15' 3. County Tehama

4. Twp. 27N Range 3 E; SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 33 est

5. Location on north bank of Redbank creek where it joins the Sacramento River. on bluff forming second set of terraces above the river.

est. 567560E, 4444800N 6. On contour elevation ? 260 est

7. Previous designations for site Exact location (UTM) unknown. Location on map is approx.

8. Owner W. Alton 9. Address Redbluff

10. Previous owners, dates

11. Present tenant

12. Attitude toward excavation

13. Description of site lithic camp site

14. Area 150 x 100' 15. Depth 6" 16. Height

17. Vegetation Oak 18. Nearest water See River 100 yds

19. Soil of site dark 20. Surrounding soil type yellow

21. Previous excavation

22. Cultivation 23. Erosion on south side

24. Buildings, roads, etc.

25. Possibility of destruction proposed park and picnic area

26. House pits

27. Other features

28. Burials

29. Artifacts two manos, core tools and flakes

30. Remarks site looks old but offers little possibility of excavation

31. Published references

32. UCMA Accession No. 33. Sketch map

34. Date 8-11-68 35. Recorded by A.F.T. 36. Photos

On map

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

CA-TEH-59

Jos. Molina, 7.5

610 D 51

1. Site ~~of~~ 2. Map ~~Tehama, U.S.G.S., 15'~~ 3. County ~~Tehama~~

4. Twp. ~~110 E~~ <sup>Los Molinos Land Grant</sup> Range ~~25 N~~ <sup>25 N</sup> of ~~SE~~ <sup>SE</sup> 1/4 of Sec. ~~2~~ <sup>2</sup>, 17

5. Location ~~at the point at E side of junction of railroad and bridge onto~~  
~~the shore of Sacramento River~~ UTM: 576360 E 4429700 N

6. On contour elevation ~~200'~~ <sup>200'</sup>

7. Previous designations for site ~~Golomshak's Town~~ <sup>Sheet 7, possibly Nelson's Indian</sup>

8. Owner 9. Address <sup>Town</sup>

10. Previous owners, dates

11. Present tenant

12. Attitude toward excavation

13. Description of site

14. Area 15. Depth 16. Height

17. Vegetation 18. Nearest water ~~at E end~~ <sup>at E end</sup> of site

19. Soil of site 20. Surrounding soil type

21. Previous excavation

22. Cultivation 23. Erosion

24. Buildings, roads, etc.

25. Possibility of destruction

26. House pits

27. Other features

28. Burials

29. Artifacts

30. Remarks See Calif. Arch. U.S. 31, U.S.G.S. Golomshak states that numerous sites meet Nelson's description for "Indian Town".

31. Published references

32. UCMA Accession No. 33. Sketch map

34. Date 1922 35. Recorded by E. Golomshak 36. Photos

0-1-1-2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

*Red Bluff East 7 1/2'*

1. Site Tah-60 2. Map Tahama Red Bluff 15' 3. County Tahama

4. Twp. 27N Range 31; SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 33

5. Location 150 yds upstream from Tah-59 on same terrace Exact location  
unknown. Location on top map is approx.

est. S67500E, 44441860N 6. On contour elevation ? 260 est

7. Previous designations for site

8. Owner Mr. Elton 9. Address Redbluff

10. Previous owners, dates

11. Present tenant

12. Attitude toward excavation probably good

13. Description of site lithic camp site ?

14. Area 60' x 60' 15. Depth 3" 16. Height

17. Vegetation oak 18. Nearest water Sec. River

19. Soil of site light brown 20. Surrounding soil type same

21. Previous excavation

22. Cultivation 23. Erosion

24. Buildings, roads, etc.

25. Possibility of destruction

26. House pits

27. Other features

28. Burials

29. Artifacts choppers and flakes

30. Remarks

31. Published references

32. UCMA Accession No. 33. Sketch map

34. Date 8-11-59 35. Recorded by P.K.E. 36. Photos

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD  
Red Bluff East 7 1/2'

610 B 51

1. Site Tob-72 2. Map Tehama Red Bluff 15' 3. County Tehama

4. Twp. 27 N Range 37; NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 33

5. Location 25 yds south of fence which divides Salton's south pasture from small oak forest. 200 yds north of Redbank Cr.

Exact location (UTM) unknown. Location 6. On contour elevation ? 270 est  
on top map is approx. EST. 567440E, 4444900

7. Previous designations for site

8. Owner Salton 9. Address

10. Previous owners, dates

11. Present tenant Salton

12. Attitude toward excavation

13. Description of site village

14. Area 50' x 50' 15. Depth 3" plus 16. Height

17. Vegetation oak 18. Nearest water

19. Soil of site light brown 20. Surrounding soil type yellow

21. Previous excavation

22. Cultivation 23. Erosion

24. Buildings, roads, etc.

25. Possibility of destruction

26. House pits

27. Other features

28. Burials

29. Artifacts

30. Remarks

31. Published references

32. UCMA Accession No. 33. Sketch map

34. Date 8-11-52 35. Recorded by A.E.T. 36. Photos

*on map*

*Red Bluff East*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

*Tch 233*

- 1. Site ~~Field Station C-2~~ *Red Bluff East* 2. Map ~~Red Bluff East~~ *West* 751186S 3. County Teh
- 4. Twp. T 26N Range R 3W ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec. La Berrant Colors
- 5. Location In fruit orchard 50 yds. NW of farm house. At bend in road leading to farm from Tyler Road. UTM: 570350 E 4442460 N.
- 6. On contour elevation 264
- 7. Previous designations for site None Known
- 8. Owner Benny Grisson 9. Address Rt. 2 Box 2632
- 10. Previous owners, dates ?
- 11. Present tenant owner for 12 years
- 12. Attitude toward excavation probably ok
- 13. Description of site abundance of fractured stone on surface. No midden apparent due to cultivation
- 14. Area 250 feet 15. Depth 3' + 16. Height none
- 17. Vegetation orchard 18. Nearest water Sec. River 700 yards
- 19. Soil of site loam 20. Surrounding soil type light loam
- 21. Previous excavation none
- 22. Cultivation fruit orchard 23. Erosion by plowing
- 24. Building, roads, etc. farm house on southern portion
- 25. Possibility of destruction —
- 26. House pits none noted
- 27. Other features none noted
- 28. Burials none noted
- 29. Artifacts bracket nails, potsh fragment.
- 30. Remarks site well plowed and planted with young fruit trees. six "killed" mortars noted of farm house.
- 31. Published references none
- 32. SFSC Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Sketch map on file at SFSC
- 34. Date 8/13/53 35. Recorded by Rackorby 36. Photos none



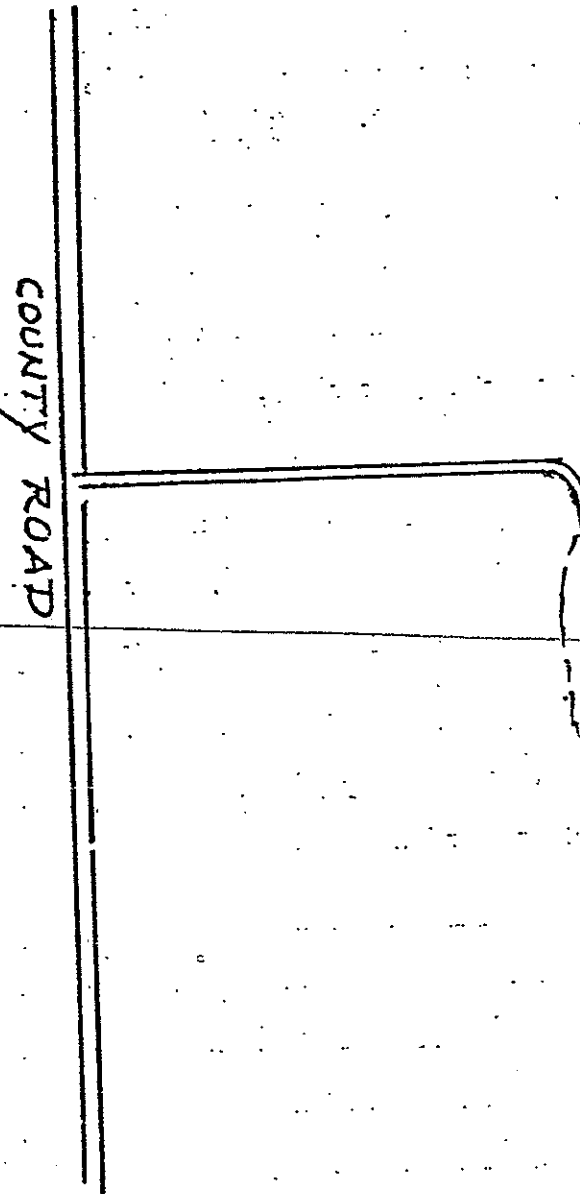
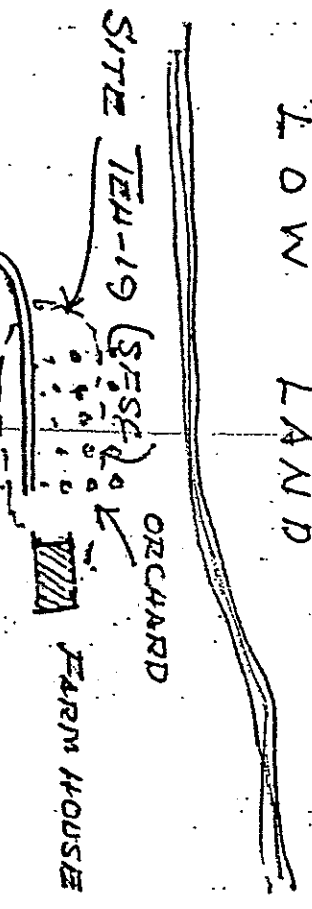
## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Teh 19(SFSC) 2. Map Redbluff East 3. County Teh  
 4. Twp. T 26N Range R 3 W; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec. La Barranc Colorado  
 5. Location In fruit orchard 50 yds. NW of farm house. At bend in road leading to farm from Tyler Road.  
 6. On contour elevation 264  
 7. Previous designations for site None Known  
 8. Owner Benny Grisson 9. Address Rt. 2 Box 2632  
 10. Previous owners, dates ?  
 11. Present tenant owner for 12 years  
 12. Attitude toward excavation probably ok  
 13. Description of site abundance of fractured stone on surface. No midden apparent due to cultivation  
 14. Area 250 feet 15. Depth 3"+ 16. Height none  
 17. Vegetation orchard 18. Nearest water Sac. River 700 yards  
 19. Soil of site loam 20. Surrounding soil type light loam  
 21. Previous excavation none  
 22. Cultivation fruit orchard 23. Erosion by plowing  
 24. Building, roads, etc. farm house on southern portion  
 25. Possibility of destruction ---  
 26. House pits none noted  
 27. Other features none noted  
 28. Burials none noted  
 29. Artifacts basalt spalls, pestle fragment.  
 30. Remarks site well plowed and planted with young fruit trees. six "killed" mortars noted at farm house.  
 31. Published references none  
 32. SFSC Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Sketch map on file at SFSC  
 34. Date 8/13/63 35. Recorded by Rackerby 36. Photos none

SACRAMENTO RIVER

FARM

LOW LAND



mapped

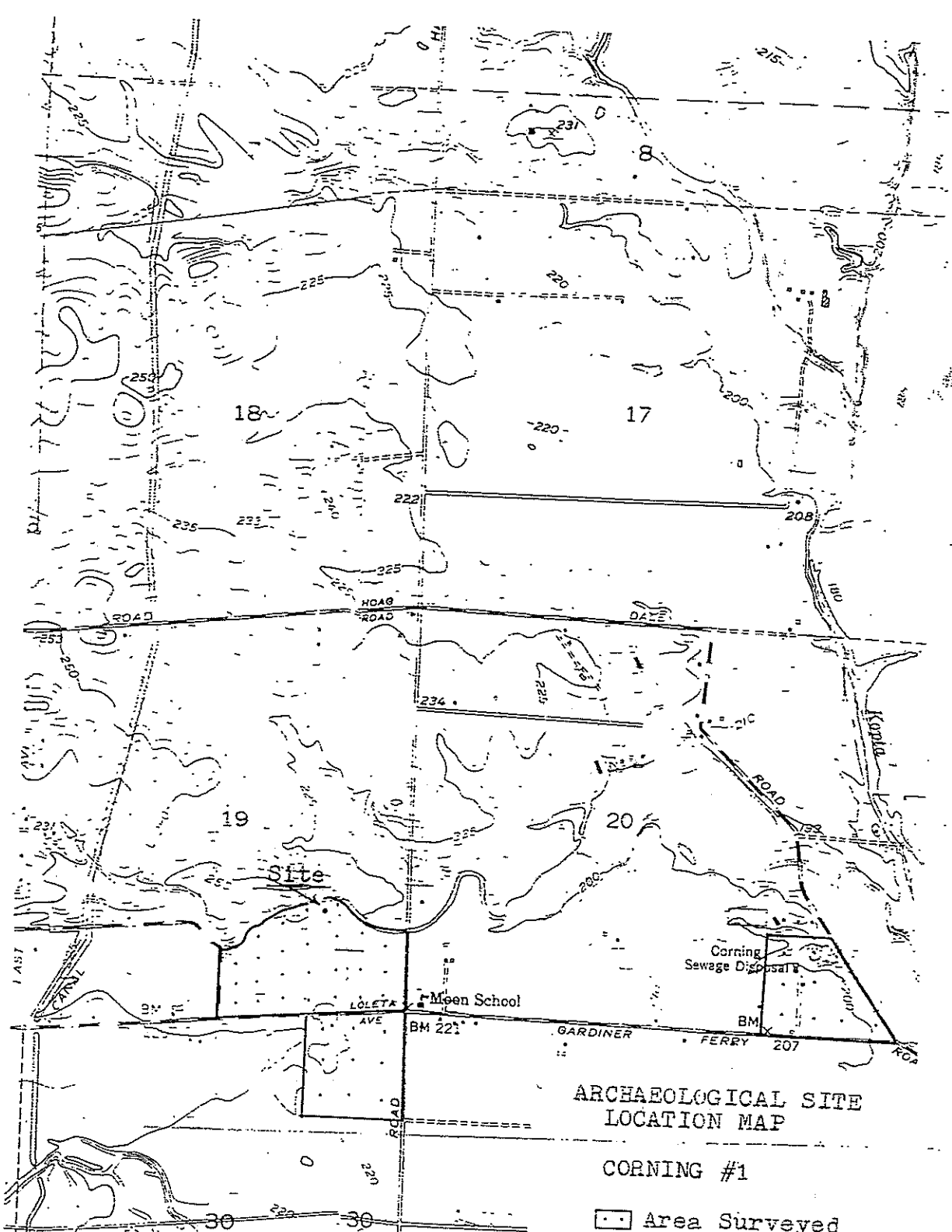
CHICO STATE COLLEGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Teh 249 2. Map Corning 7 1/2' Quad 3. County Tehema
4. Twp. 24N Range 2W ; NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 19
5. Location UTM GRID: 4418800m.N., 574750m.E. On a small rise at the north edge of the plowed field, 1900ft. North 41 1/2 degrees West of the intersection of Loleta Ave. and Hall Rd. 6. On contour elevation 210
7. Other designations for site Corning #1
8. Owner City of Corning 9. Address 3rd & Solano, Corning CA.
10. Previous owners, dates unknown
11. Present tenant none
12. Attitude toward excavation need permit.
13. Description of site thin scatter of flakes and tools, no midden or discolored soil
14. Area 150x175 feet 15. Depth surface 16. Height none
17. Vegetation bare ground 18. Nearest water 30' north
19. Soil of site dark loam 20. Surrounding soil type dark loam
21. Previous excavation none
22. Cultivation yes (presently fallow) 23. Erosion none
24. Buildings, roads, etc. none
25. Possibility of destruction Cultivation has already disturbed scatter.
26. House pits none
27. Other features none
28. Burials none
29. Artifacts 12 flakes, and 4 core tools.
30. Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
31. Published references none
32. Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Sketch map no
34. Date Nov. 20 1976 35. Recorded by C.L. Chaloupka 36. Photos no

G QUADRANGLE  
ORNIA-TEHAMA CO.  
TE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
NW/4 CORNING 15' QUADRANGLE

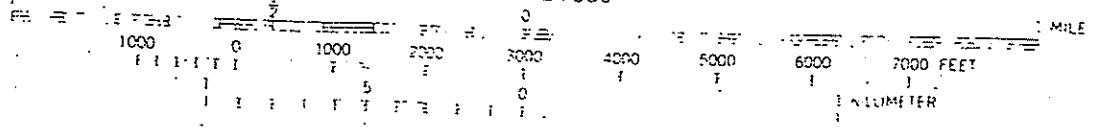
VINA QUADRANGLE  
CALIFORNIA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
NE/4 CORNING 15' QUADRANGLE



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE  
LOCATION MAP  
CORNING #1  
[Dashed Box] Area Surveyed

T. 24 N.  
R. 2 W.

SCALE 1:24000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

mapped

TEH - 255

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Teh-20(SFSC) 2. Map Corning - 7.5 1565 3. County Tehama
4. Twp. T 25 N Range 3w Saucos Grant 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Location North side of Thomes Creek on a line due north of the east part of Piedmont road. on both sides of a small drainage of Thomes Creek. UTM: 573040 E 4426670 N
6. On contour elevation 235
7. Previous designations for site SFSC - 20
8. Owner \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Address \_\_\_\_\_
10. Previous owners, dates \_\_\_\_\_
11. Present tenant Bob Mills, Corning.
12. Attitude toward excavation good
13. Description of site well defined soil change. Ideal location on bluff overlooking Thomes Creek.
14. Area 65 yds X 85 yds 15. Depth appx 1 yds 16. Height 8' on natural rise
17. Vegetation 1 valley oak, cultivated 18. Nearest water Thomes Creek
19. Soil of Site dark midden loam 20. Surrounding soil type light loam
21. Previous excavation 7 test pits, 1963. 7 artifacts recovered.
22. Cultivation many years 23. Erosion on south edge next to creek
24. Building, roads, etc. farm access road
25. Possibility of destruction definitely, due to reservoir construction for canal
26. House pits none noted due to cultivation
27. Other features \_\_\_\_\_
28. Burials \_\_\_\_\_
29. Artifacts 3 obsidian points and fragments, Gunther barbed type, a spire-topped Olivella sp. bead and a possible slingstone. A pestle and a bottle fragment dating from the period 1830-1860 (Mannion, 1966) were recovered from the surface.
30. Remarks very small sample taken in 1963. 1 trench of 5 pits (5x5) and 2 test pits.
31. Published references \_\_\_\_\_
32. SFSC Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Sketch map Edwards
34. Date 8/63 and 7/67 35. Recorded by White/Edwards 36. Photos Rackerby, 63

mapped

San Francisco State College

Archaeological Survey

256

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Teh - ~~20(SFSC)~~
2. Map Corning - 7.5 USGS
3. County Tehama
4. Twp. T 25 N Range <sup>3W</sup> Saucos Grant 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Location On terrace above Thomes Creek Appx 75 yards East of Teh-20(SFSC)  
UTM: 573070 E 4426720 N
6. On contour elevation 235
7. Previous designations for site SFSC-21
8. Owner \_\_\_\_\_
9. Address \_\_\_\_\_
10. Previous owners, dates \_\_\_\_\_
11. Present tenant Bob Mills, Corning,
12. Attitude toward excavation good
13. Description of site well defined soil change, fire cracked rock
14. Area appx 60x20 yds
15. Depth 2-3 ft
16. Height 14' above creek
17. Vegetation dove weed, thistle and cops
18. Nearest water Thomes Creek 20 yds
19. Soil of site dark ashy loam
20. Surrounding soil type light silty loam
21. Previous excavation none
22. Cultivation yes
23. Erosion none
24. Building, roads, etc. dirt access road on north side of mound
25. Possibility of destruction in direct line of access road for reservoir
26. House pits none noted
27. Other features "
28. Burials " no surface evidence
29. Artifacts hopper mortar
30. Remarks not a large site but should be tested - excavated 12/67 - Edwards - O.C. Davis
31. Published references \_\_\_\_\_
32. SFSC Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_
33. Sketch map Edwards
34. Date 8/63 and 7/67
35. Recorded by White Edwards
36. Photos none

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

257

1. Site Teh 22(SFSC) 2. Map Corning 3. County Tehama
4. Twp. 25N Range 2W; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Location On the southern most edge of the Saucos land grant on the bank of Thomes Creek near the confluence with the Sacramento River 577100 442 6760
6. On contour elevation 255
7. Previous designations for site none ?
8. Owner D.B. Drown 9. Address Richfield, California
10. Previous owners, dates \_\_\_\_\_
11. Present tenant Bob Mills, Corning
12. Attitude toward excavation favorable
13. Description of site Large village site showing deep occupation debris, several housepits still on surface
14. Area 200' x 100' 15. Depth 15' 16. Height 5'
17. Vegetation Star Thistle 18. Nearest water Thomes Creek O'S
19. Soil of site dark midden 20. Surrounding soil type light silt
21. Previous excavation none known
22. Cultivation pasture 23. Erosion bank of Thomes Creek
24. Building, roads, etc. fence across site
25. Possibility of destruction \_\_\_\_\_
26. House pits 31 well defined
27. Other features \_\_\_\_\_
28. Burials two
29. Artifacts fire cracked rock, scrapers, pestles
30. Remarks Site was tested to a depth of 15'. 7 pits opened
31. Published references none
32. SFSC Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Sketch map see map of excavations
34. Date Aug 23, 1963 35. Recorded by Rackerby 36. Photos yes- Rackerby

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

258

1. Site Teh 23(SFSC) 2. Map Corning USGS 3. County Tehama
4. Twp. 25N Range 2W; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Location On the southwestern edge of the Saucos land grant approximately 100 yards N of Teh 22(SFSC)
- 4426980 577100 6. On contour elevation 235
7. Previous designations for site none
8. Owner D.B. Drown 9. Address Richfield, California
10. Previous owners, dates \_\_\_\_\_
11. Present tenant Bob Mills, Corning California
12. Attitude toward excavation favorable
13. Description of site top of knoll 100 yards from the living site on bank of Thomes Creek.  
This site is the adjacent cemetery
14. Area 75' x 100 15. Depth 7' 16. Height 0-1'
17. Vegetation Star Thistle 18. Nearest water Thomes Creek 100 yds. S.
19. Soil of site light midden mix 20. Surrounding soil type light yellow clay
21. Previous excavation none noted
22. Cultivation pasture 23. Erosion none
24. Building, roads, etc. none
25. Possibility of destruction \_\_\_\_\_
26. House pits none
27. Other features no other features. Human bone found on surface of rodent holes
28. Burials 19
29. Artifacts \_\_\_\_\_
30. Remarks Extensive burial damage due to subsurface rodent activity. (see site Teh 22(SFSC))
31. Published references none
32. SFSC Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Sketch map \_\_\_\_\_
34. Date Aug. 23, 1963 35. Recorded by Rackerby 36. Photos Rackerby-Treganza



259

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

- 1. Site Teh 24(SFSC) 2. Map Corning 3. County Tehama
- 4. Twp. 25N Range 2W ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec. land grant
- 5. Location In oak and willow forest on bank of Sacramento River 250 yds NNE of Teh 23(SFSC)  
576300 442660
- 6. On contour elevation 225
- 7. Previous designations for site none
- 8. Owner ? 9. Address
- 10. Previous owners, dates
- 11. Present tenant ?
- 12. Attitude toward excavation
- 13. Description of site On river terrace - next to creek - 1/2 mile from Sacramento River - living site - much rock and ash.
- 14. Area 70 yds x 30 yds 15. Depth 8' - 10' 16. Height 6' - 8'
- 17. Vegetation Thistle - Russian/Star 18. Nearest water Old Creek bed 20 yds
- 19. Soil of site ash and stone 20. Surrounding soil type light clay loam
- 21. Previous excavation none
- 22. Cultivation none 23. Erosion
- 24. Building, roads, etc. part of site has been destroyed for fill
- 25. Possibility of destruction
- 26. House pits Many house pits including 2 large ones 15' x 30'
- 27. Other features
- 28. Burials
- 29. Artifacts worked rock - mortar frags - charmstones (area)
- 30. Remarks approx. 100 yds N from Teh 25(SFSC)
- 31. Published references
- 32. SFSC Accession No.  33. Sketch map no
- 34. Date Sept 7, 1963 35. Recorded by Fdw 36. Photos Rackerby

*mapped*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

*TA-260g*

1. Site ~~Teh 24 (SFSC)~~ 2. Map *VINA T15* 3. County *Yuba*

4. Twp. *23N* Range *2W* 1/4 of *7* 1/4 of Sec. ~~1 and 2~~

5. Location *150 yds north of Teh 24 (SFSC)* UTM: *576300 E 4426730 N*

6. On contour elevation *255*

7. Previous designations for site \_\_\_\_\_

8. Owner *?* 9. Address *?*

10. Previous owners, dates *?*

11. Present tenant *?*

12. Attitude toward excavation \_\_\_\_\_

13. Description of site *River terrace - possible burial site*

14. Area *20 yds x 20 yds* 15. Depth *?* 16. Height *6'*

17. Vegetation *Star Thistle - grass* 18. Nearest water *140 yds*

19. Soil of site *med dark - brown* 20. Surrounding soil type *lighter brown clay*

21. Previous excavation *none*

22. Cultivation *pasture* 23. Erosion \_\_\_\_\_

24. Building, roads, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

25. Possibility of destruction \_\_\_\_\_

26. House pits \_\_\_\_\_

27. Other features \_\_\_\_\_

28. Burials \_\_\_\_\_

29. Artifacts *arrowhead - banded chert*

30. Remarks *area riddled with rodent holes - 100 yds S of ~~site~~*

31. Published references \_\_\_\_\_

32. SFSC Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Sketch map \_\_\_\_\_

34. Date *Sept 7, 1963* 35. Recorded by *Edw* 36. Photos *Backsby*

Teh 261

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

- 1. Site Teh 27(SFSC) 2. Map Corning 3. County Tehama
- 4. Twp. Saucos grant Range \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Location 576230 4426710
- 6. On contour elevation \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Previous designations for site \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Owner Bob Mills 9. Address Corning
- 10. Previous owners, dates \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. Present tenant \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. Attitude toward excavation \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. Description of site elongated oval
- 14. Area \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Depth \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Height 2'
- 17. Vegetation Timothy 18. Nearest water 20 yds (Thomes Creek)
- 19. Soil of site slightly darker than surround 20. Surrounding soil type light
- 21. Previous excavation none
- 22. Cultivation none 23. Erosion none
- 24. Building, roads, etc. access road
- 25. Possibility of destruction canal
- 26. House pits none
- 27. Other features broken and chipped stone
- 28. Burials none observed
- 29. Artifacts none
- 30. Remarks poor mound; relatively unimportant due west of mound 26(SFSC)
- 31. Published references \_\_\_\_\_
- 32. SFSC Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Sketch map see map 3 of this report
- 34. Date Sept 6/63 35. Recorded by B. Botta 36. Photos none

262

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Teh-26(SFSC) 2. Map Corning 7.5 USGS 3. County Tehama
4. Twp. T-25-N Range Saucos grant : 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec. 1/4
5. Location 450 yds west of proposed canal and on north bank of Thomes Creek. about 100 yards west of Hall road. Description: suggests that this site is the one that is the more (574500) eastern site on map (4426500). On contour elevation 235
7. Previous designations for site SFSC-26
8. Owner \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Address \_\_\_\_\_
10. Previous owners, dates \_\_\_\_\_
11. Present tenant Bob Mills Corning.
12. Attitude toward excavation good
13. Description of site long ovate shape mound running form edge of Thomes Creek well into the cultivated field. marked soil change, pronounced mound, shell fragments.
14. Area 60 x 90 yds 15. Depth 3ft + 16. Height 6 ft +
17. Vegetation weeds, and crop 18. Nearest water Thomes Creek, 50 Yds.
19. Soil of Site dark ashy loam 20. Surrounding soil type redish lf. loam
21. Previous excavation none
22. Cultivation yes 23. Erosion none
24. Building, roads, etc. farm access road on the north section
25. Possibility of destruction canal access road
26. House pits none noted
27. Other features none
28. Burials no evidence on surface  
stone
29. Artifacts chipped on surfaced<sup>a</sup>
30. Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
31. Published references none
32. SFSC Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Sketch map Edwards
34. Date 9/63 and 7/67 35. Recorded by Farintinos/Edward 36. Photos none

Teh 263

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

- 1. Site Teh 28(SFSC) 2. Map Vina USGS 3. County Tehama
- 4. Twp. \_\_\_\_\_ Range Saucos grant; \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Location 200 yds from south end of peach orchard on access road
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. On contour elevation approx. 230
- 7. Previous designations for site \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Owner Mills (?) 9. Address \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. Previous owners, dates \_\_\_\_\_
- 1. Present tenant \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. Attitude toward excavation \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Description of site Circular mound of dark midden material
- \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. Area 40yds x 40yds 15. Depth unknown 16. Height 7'
- 7. Vegetation Star Thistle and grass 18. Nearest water 400 yds river
- 19. Soil of site midden dark 20. Surrounding soil type clay
- 1. Previous excavation \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. Cultivation none 23. Erosion none
- 24. Building, roads, etc. divided by access road
- 5. Possibility of destruction slight
- 26. House pits none
- 27. Other features \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. Burials none observed
- 29. Artifacts fire cracked stone
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- 30. Remarks appears deep and of extensive occupation too far out of canal area to be considered in this report
- 31. Published references \_\_\_\_\_
- 32. SFSC Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Sketch map \_\_\_\_\_
- 34. Date Sept. 6, 1963 35. Recorded by J. White 36. Photos none

Teh 264

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Teh 29(SFSC) 2. Map Vina USGS 3. County Tehama
4. Twp. Saucos Range Grant ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec.
5. Location On access road south of peach orchard on way to single farm
6. On contour elevation approx 230'
7. Previous designations for site
8. Owner unknown 9. Address
10. Previous owners, dates
11. Present tenant
12. Attitude toward excavation
13. Description of site Mound on edge of heavily wooded area between wooded area and intermittent stream
14. Area 65 yds x 65 yds 15. Depth          16. Height 8'
17. Vegetation heavy thistle cover 18. Nearest water 400 yds north (Thomes Creek)
19. Soil of site extremely dark (Black) 20. Surrounding soil type
21. Previous excavation none
22. Cultivation none 23. Erosion none
24. Building, roads, etc. access road
25. Possibility of destruction none
26. House pits none
27. Other features much wood ash
28. Burials none uncovered
29. Artifacts none but fire-fractured cooking stones.
30. Remarks ideal site location. Too far out of canal area to be considered in this report.
31. Published references
32. SFSC Accession No.          33. Sketch map yes
34. Date Sept. 6/63 35. Recorded by B. Botta 36. Photos no

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 52-001912  
HRI #  
Trinomial CA-TEH-1972-H  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of

\*Resource Name or #: Kiewit #16

P1. Other Identifier: Central and Southern Pacific Railroads

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: Tehama and Shasta

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad, Township, Range and Section

- 629A Cottonwood T 30N; R 4W; Section 25,26,33,31; T 29N R 4W; Section 1, 6, 11, 12 Date 1965. ANDERSON 15'
- 629B Balls Ferry T 30N; R 3W; Section 31; T 29N; R 3W; Section 6 Date 1965. TUSCAN BUTTES 15'
- 629D Hooker T 29N; R 4W; Section 14, 15, 22, 28, 33; T 28N R 4W; Section 4, 9, 15, 16, 21, 22, 27 Date 1965. ANDERSON 15'
- 611A Red Bluff, West T 28N; R 4W; Section 27, 34, 35, 36; T 27N; R 4W; Section 1, 12 T 27N R 3W; Section 7 Date 1951  
Photorevised 1969. RED BANK 15'
- 610B Red Bluff, East T 27N; R 3W; Section 7, 18, 19, 29, 32; T 26N; R 3W; Section 4 Date 1951 Photorevised 1969. RED BLUFF 15'
- 610C Gerber T 26N; R 3W; Section Unsectioned; T 25N; R 3W; Section Unsectioned Date 1950 Photorevised 1969. RED BLUFF 15'
- 594B Corning T 25N; R 3W; Section Unsectioned; T 24N; R 3W; Section 2, line runs between sections 10,11; 14, 15 CORNING 15'  
T 23W R 2W Section Line runs between sections 22, 23; 26, 27; 34, 35 Date 1951 Photorevised 1969.
- 594C Kirkwood T 23N; R 3W; Section 2, 11, 13, 14, 23, 24, 26, 35 Date 1949. CORNING 15'  
MDM B.M.
- d. UTM: Zone: 10; 560790 mE/ 4476557 mN (NORTH END)  
570443mE/ 4405436 mN (SOUTH END)

e. Other Locational Data:

This historic railroad feature, which once constituted the old Southern and Central Pacific lines, runs along the modern Union Pacific Railroad grade. This section of the line begins at the border of Tehama and Glenn counties at Malton Switch Rd., and proceeds north through the communities of Corning and Richfield. The railroad takes a northeastern turn skirting the city of Tehama to the west and begins to head northwest. The line passes to the west of Gerber and proceeds to run through the center of the city of Red Bluff. From Red Bluff the line proceeds west and north along the drainages of Dibble, Blue Tent and Hooker Creeks until it cuts northeast to the southeastern edge of the community of Cottonwood. The line continues northeast to Panorama Point where it once again heads northwest to Deshutes Rd., on the southern edge of the city of Anderson.

\*P3a. Description:

In 1862 Congress passes an act to provide assistance to the Central and Union Pacific Railroad companies to build a transcontinental railroad. The act provided that each company would receive ten sections of land and a government loan for each mile of track laid. The Central Pacific Railroad Company was organized in 1861 to construct the far western portion. The line was started north of Roseville, California taking a route on the east side of the Sacramento Valley. The city of Chico was reached in 1870. Right-of-way was secured to Red Bluff by 1871, and Redbluff's first roundhouse was finished in November of 1871. There it remained until 1916 when it was moved to Gerber to provide better switching facilities. The Red Bluff depot on Walnut St. was completed on December 2, 1871 and stands today in the same location. Trains began service to Red Bluff by December 6, 1871.

Continuing to the north, the railroad was completed to Cottonwood by June 1872, and was run to Redding by September of that same year. By 1882 a survey had been completed for a track up the west side of the Sacramento Valley, and by 1882 the town of Corning was connected. The Central Pacific Railroad line running to the east and west side of the valley met northwest of the town of Tehama, and proceeded up the valley as one track.

The Central Pacific became the Southern Pacific after the turn-of-the-century.

The remains of the Gerber railroad yard still exist at the same location (See Gerber Switching Yard/H-80). Remnants of the Red Bluff roundhouse were relocated in December 1999 during fiber optic Line installation, with a layer of brick and fragmentary historic materials dating between 1879-1907 being located (See Kiewit #4).

No intact ties or rails were located from the old Central and Southern Pacific lines on the existing line. It can be assumed that they have been replaced by the modern track

\*P3b. Resource Attributes ; AH7

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both

\*P7. Owner and Address: Union Pacific Railroad

\*P8. Recorded by: CSUC Archaeological Research Foundation

\*P9. Date Recorded: 10-05-00

**PRIMARY RECORD**

\*P10. **Survey Type:** Archaeological Monitoring for construction of the Level 3 Long Haul fiber optic construction project, Tehama, Glenn, Colusa and Yolo Counties

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

Huberland, Amy and Lisa Westwood

2000 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Level (3) Fiber Optic Project, Colusa, Glenn, Shasta, Tehama and Yolo Counties, California. Submitted to Sycamore Environmental Consultants, Inc. Sacramento, California

**Other References:**

Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation

1999 Cultural Resources Inventory of the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optic Cable Installation Project. Vancouver, Washington:DR Incorporated

Hitchcock, Ruth H.

1980 Leaves of the Past, 1828-1880: A Pioneer Register, Including an Overview of the History and Events of Early Tehama County, Part II, Book 5. Northern California Records and Research

\*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record  
Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record  
Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

\*Required information



**LINEAR FEATURE RECORD**

Page 2 of Resource Name or #: Kiewit #16

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Central and Southern Pacific Railroads

L2a. Portion Described:  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation Designation:

b. Location of point or segment: 570443mE/4405436mN; 560790mE/ 4476557mN; Zone 10

The segment of the historic Central and Southern Pacific lines runs from the border of Tehama and Glenn counties at Malton Switch Rd., north to the southern portion of the city of Anderson at Deschutes Rd.

L3. Description:

In 1862 Congress passes an act to provide assistance to the Central and Union Pacific Railroad companies to build a transcontinental railroad. The act provided that each company would receive ten sections of land and a government loan for each mile of track laid. The Central Pacific Railroad Company was organized in 1861 to construct the far western portion. The line was started north of Roseville, California taking a route on the east side of the Sacramento Valley. The city of Chico was reached in 1870. Right-of-way was secured to Red Bluff by 1871, and Red Bluff's first roundhouse was finished in November of 1871. There it remained until 1916 when it was moved to Gerber to provide better switching facilities. The Red Bluff depot on Walnut St. was completed on December 2, 1871 and stands today in the same location. Trains began service to Red Bluff by December 6, 1871.

Continuing to the north, the railroad was completed to Cottonwood by June 1872, and was run to Redding by September of that same year. By 1882 a survey had been completed for a track up the west side of the Sacramento Valley, and by 1882 the town of Corning was connected. The Central Pacific Railroad line running to the east and west side of the valley met northwest of the town of Tehama, and proceeded up the valley as one track.

The Central Pacific became the Southern Pacific after the turn-of-the-century.

The remains of the Gerber railroad yard still exist at the same location (See Gerber Switching Yard/H-80). Remnants of the Red Bluff roundhouse were relocated in December 1999 during fiber optic Line installation, with a layer of brick and fragmentary historic materials dating between 1879-1907 being located (See Kiewit #4).

No intact ties or rails were located from the old Central and Southern Pacific lines on the existing line. It can be assumed that they have been replaced by the modern track.

L4. Dimensions:

- a. Top Width: 6 feet
- b. Bottom Width: N/A
- c. Height or Depth:
- d. Length of Segment:

L5. Associated Resources:

Three known historic features have been found in conjunction with the Central and Southern Pacific lines. The first is the Gerber Switching Yard, built in 1908 and used into the early 1950's. The area is now abandoned with landforms, features and artifacts representing the historic activity. The second feature is the Red Bluff Roundhouse built in 1871 at Oak and Monroe Streets. Subsurface remains consisting of bricks and a refuse deposit of historic materials were located during the trenching for the Level 3 Long Haul Fiber optic line. The third historic feature is the Red Bluff depot built in 1871, which is still standing at its original location on Walnut Street.

L6. Setting: The railroad line runs through the farmlands and flood plains west of the Sacramento River. Portions of the line north of Red Bluff proceed through the drainages of Hooker, Blue Tent and Dribble Creeks.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

No intact ties or rails were located from the old Central and Southern Pacific lines, it can be assumed that they have been replaced by the modern track.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing : None.

L9. Remarks: None.

L10. Form Prepared by: Erin Dwyer; CSUC Archaeological Research Program

L11. Date: September 26, 2000

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Glen I(SFSC) 2. Map Logan Ridge 3. County Glen
4. Twp. 19N Range 4W; NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 33
5. Location site located along Logan Creek for nearly 1/4 mile; extensive area indicates either a choice fishing area or gathering place.
6. On contour elevation 200±
7. Previous designations for site none known
8. Owner Holmes Livestock Co. 9. Address P.O. Box 650, Willows, Calif.
10. Previous owners, dates unknown
11. Present tenant Rancher for tenant, see above address
12. Attitude toward excavation receptive; knew "burial grounds" in backhills
13. Description of site continuous site extending on both sides of the stream; some portions denser than others.
14. Area 1000 yds. long 15. Depth 1'-4' 16. Height slight (1'-3')
17. Vegetation Thistle, willow, cottenwood 18. Nearest water Logan Creek
19. Soil of site light midden 20. Surrounding soil type ligh clay
21. Previous excavation none
22. Cultivation unlikely 23. Erosion by stream only
24. Building, roads, etc. access road across site, bam 200 yds. west
25. Possibility of destruction imminent; canal bisects the site
26. House pits none visible
27. Other features mano from a depth of 10", acom anvil, pecking stone, fractured rock
28. Burials fish (Perch) in stream, considerable small
29. Artifacts
30. Remarks
31. Published references
32. SFSC Accession No.  33. Sketch map see original at S.F.C.S.
34. Date Aug. 17/63 35. Recorded by Rackerby 36. Photos yes

## Appendix I

## Tehema - Colusa Artifact Record

Site	Artifact Number	Description	Association
Teh-233	6000	Basalt Core	None
Teh-233	6001	Obsidian Point	None
Teh-233	6002	Basalt Core	None
Teh-233	6003	Basalt Core	None
Teh-233	6004	Pestle Fragment	None
Teh-233	6005	Worked Antler Fragment	None
Teh-233	6006	Charmstone	None
Teh-233	6007	Pestle Fragment	None
Teh-233	6008	Basalt Flake	None
Teh-233	6009	Pestle	None
Teh-233	6010	Hopper Mortar	None
Teh-20	6011	Pestle	None
Teh-20	6012	Patinated Glass Fragment	None
Teh-20	6013	Obsidian Point	None
Teh-20	6014	Obsidian Point	None
Teh-20	6015	Obsidian Point	None
Teh-20	6016	Olivella Bead	None
Teh-20	6017	Sling Stone (?)	None
Gle-1	6018	Mano	None
Gle-1	6019	Anvil Stone	None
Teh-22	6020	Basalt Scraper	None
Teh-22	6021	Serrated Basalt "Saw"	None
Teh-22	6022	Square Iron Nail	None
Teh-22	6023	Fish Spear Barb	None
Teh-22	6024	Flaked Stone	None
Teh-22	6025	Pecking Stone	None
Teh-22	6026	Omit.	
Teh-22	6027	Pecking Stone	None
Teh-22	6028	Bone Awl	None
Teh-22	6029	Beaver Teeth	In hearth
Teh-22	6030	Pestle	None
Teh-22	6031	Pestle	None
Teh-22	6032	Elk Antler Fork	In hearth
Teh-22	6033	Obsidian Point	None
Teh-22	6034	Hopper Mortar	None
Teh-22	6035	Mortar Fragment	None
Teh-22	6036	Mortar Fragment	None
Teh-22	6037	Basalt Core	None
Teh-22	6038	Basalt Knife (?)	None
Teh-22	6039	Worked Obsidian	None

California State University, Chico

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

mapped  
56 3A-58

LOGAN RIDGE 7.5'

1. Site CA-GLE-131 2. Map USGS Ladoga, CA 1953 3. County Glenn
4. Twp. 18N Range 4W NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 3  
 UTM Reference - Zone 10 Easting 561000 Northing 4365850
5. Location Adjacent to the eastern side of the T.C. Canal at the location of a windmill and stock watering tank in a fork of Hunter Creek and approximately 2000 ft. SW of 1/4 corner common to Sec. 2 & 3. 6. On contour elevation 200 ft.
7. Other designations for site none known
8. Owner G.A. Hanks, et al 9. Address Willows, CA 95988
10. Previous owners, dates unknown
11. Present tenant not occupied
12. Attitude toward excavation unknown
13. Description of site probable seasonal occupation site associated with food resource aquisition. Area occupied ethnographically by Nomlaki
14. Area 1.5 acres 15. Depth unknown 16. Height N/A
17. Vegetation see cont. sheet 18. Nearest water on site
19. Soil of site see cont. sheet 20. Surrounding soil type see cont. sheet
21. Previous excavation none known
22. Cultivation farmed-grazed 120 yrs 23. Erosion moderate
24. Buildings, roads, etc. T.C. canal on west site circumference
25. Possibility of destruction land leveling planned, underway to east
26. House pits none observed
27. Burials none observed 28. Other features none observed
29. Artifacts 2 hammerstones, 1 mano, 1 thumbscraper, few flakes (jasper-chert), a few cores. No obsidian
30. Remarks see continuation sheet
31. Published references none known
32. Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Sketch map attached
34. Date 7/11/77 35. Recorded by Les White 36. Photos 1-135mm B&W

7/11/77  
Les White

CA-GLE-131

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Item 15

Has the potential for some depth, the "B" soil profile is exposed in channel showing a depth of about 100 cm. but it is not known if it is cultural bearing or not.

Item 17

Presently barren grassland but there are rotten tree limbs in channel indicating that the natural condition was probably willows and cottonwood at least locally along the channel.

Item 18

Windmill pumping water now from drilled well. There is no surface evidence of water currently (a dry year) but subjectively I would say that in times past water was near the surface and in local pools during the dry season. Almost certainly the period of flow in the channel ended in the spring yearly.

Items 19 & 20

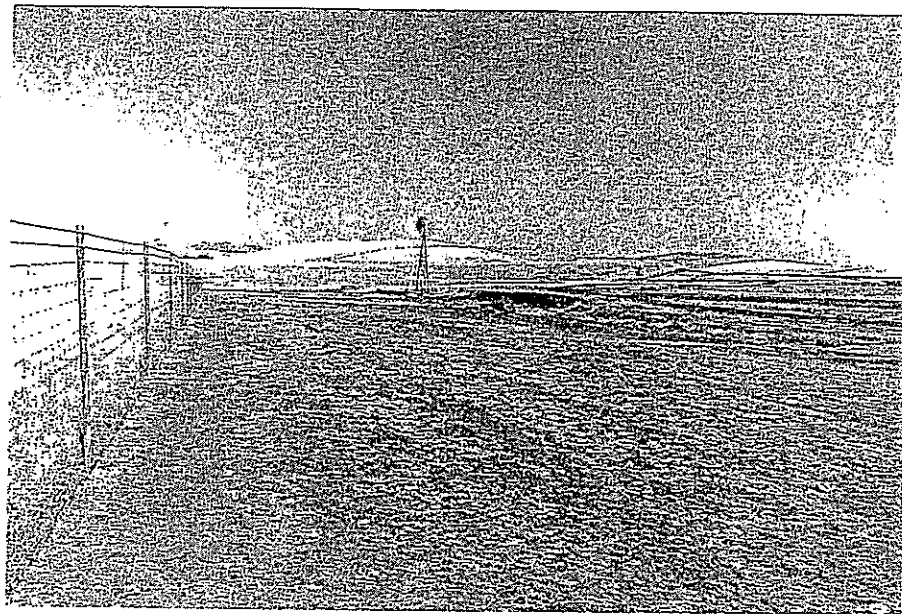
Soil on the site is dark and friable, typical of those of organic origin and areas of high moisture content. Adjacent soils are reddish brown and not deep. Waterworn cobbles and tectonic "bombs" of igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary formation are prevalent. Good flaking quality jasper, chert and basaltic materials are present in quantity on surface.

Item 23

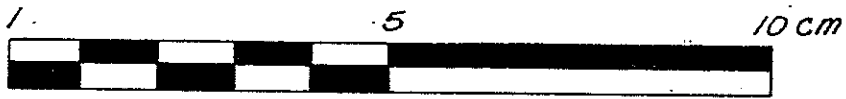
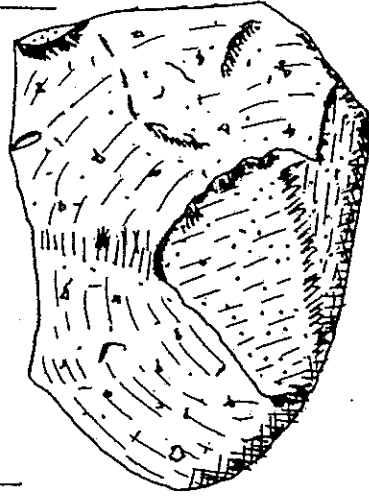
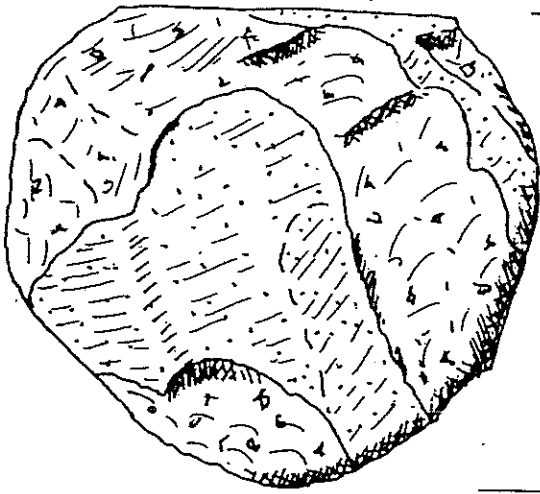
Installation of channel siphon under T.C. canal and some re-channeling through site has caused some damage.

Items 29 & 30

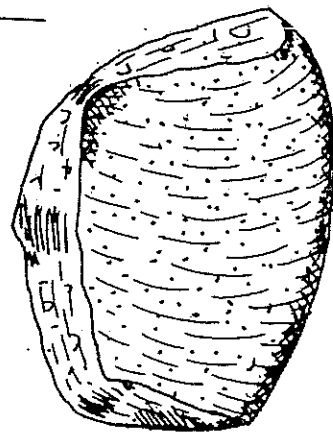
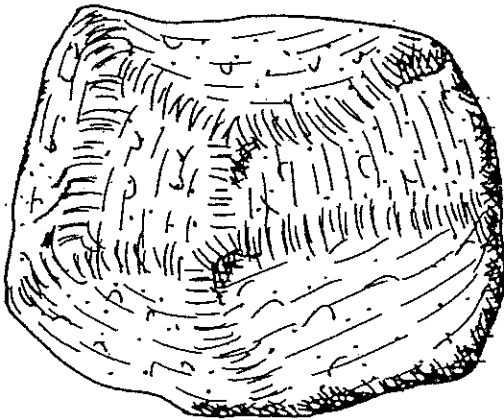
The artifacts observed are not the kinds that would be readily recognized by an untrained collector. This may account for their presence but does not serve as an explanation for the failure to observe flaking debitage on the site.



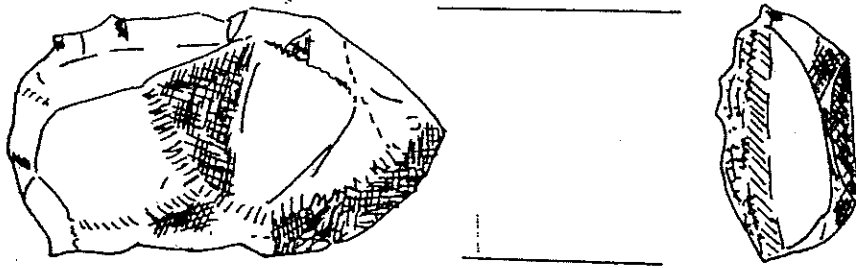
CA-GLE-131 . Photo taken from offsite  
 to S.E. with view to H.W. Site is at  
 windmill. Tehama-Colusa Canal bank and  
 R/W fence in left foreground and beyond  
 windmill.



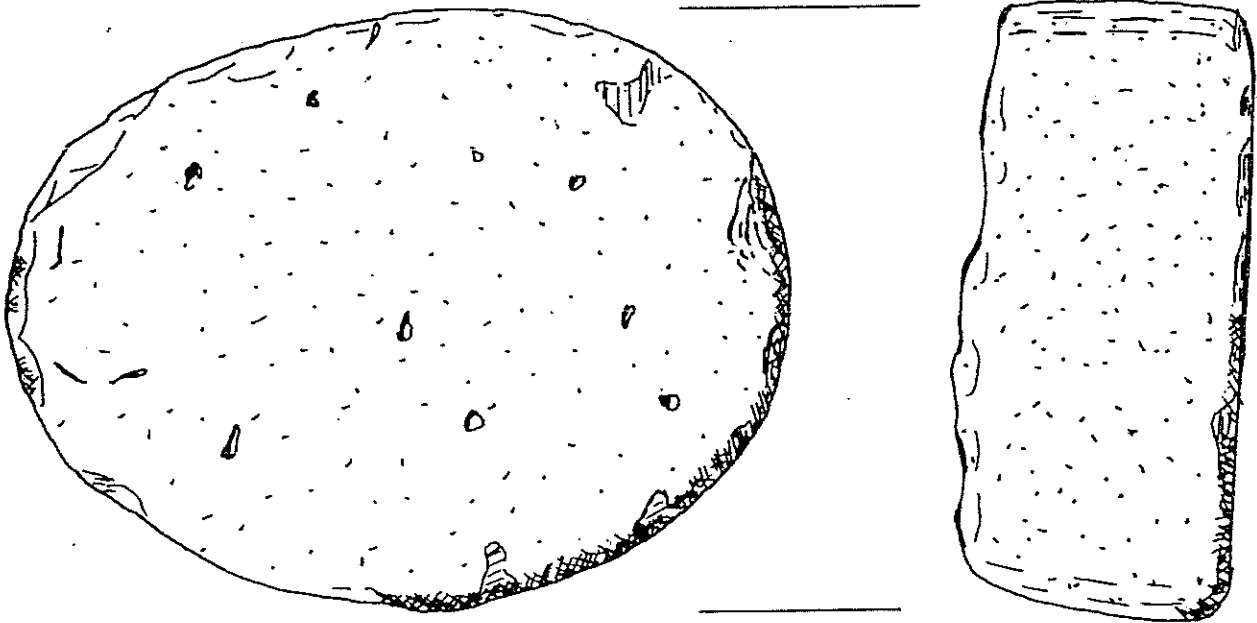
FULL SCALE



PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS  
CA · GLE · 131



FULL SCALE



PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS  
CA · GLE · 131

How  
1177



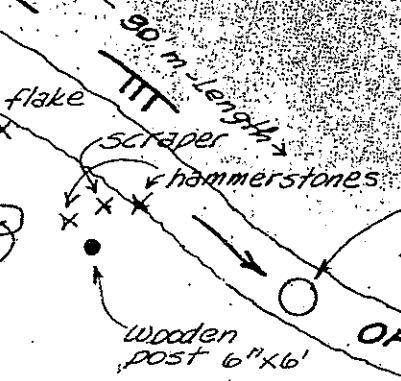
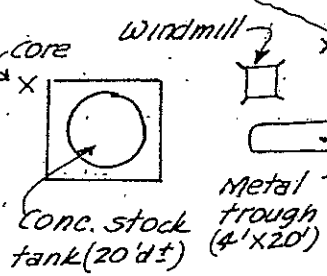
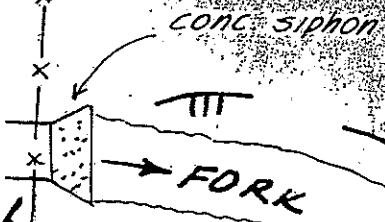
KNOLL

TWN 18N, R 4W  
NW 1/4, SE 1/4 - SEC. 3

NO SCALE



TEHAMA - COLUSA CANAL



Abandoned metal tank (7'dt)

Wooden post 6" x 6'

OF HUNTER CREEK

SITE

6' hi. metal mesh fence

60 m  
ACROSS  
SITE

ROAD

TO →  
COUNTY  
ROAD 65  
0.4 MILE

site boundary

Toe of T.-C. Canal

FLOW

How  
T117

mapped

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

LOGAN RIDGE 7.5'

563A-58

1. Site CA-GLE-132 2. Map USGS Ladoga, CA 1953 3. County Glenn  
1:62500
4. Twp. 19N Range 4W SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 22  
UTM Reference - Zone 10 Easting 561230 Northing 4370550
5. Location On a low, flat ridge near its toe at the valley floor  
about 1200 ft. east of the T.C. canal and 1700 ft. west of the east  
1/4 corner of Sect. 22 6. On contour elevation 200 ft.
7. Other designations for site Ayres Place
8. Owner M.C. Wolfson Co. 9. Address Willows, CA 95988
10. Previous owners, dates see continuation sheet
11. Present tenant none
12. Attitude toward excavation unknown
13. Description of site Possible special activity site associated with  
food resource aquisition in area occupied by Nomlacki at contact.  
Also has historic component as location of a former residence.  
2 acres
14. Area (incl. historical) 15 Depth unknown 16. Height N/A
17. Vegetation see cont. sheet 18. Nearest water see cont. sheet
19. Soil of site see cont. sheet 20. Surrounding soil type see cont.  
sheet
21. Previous excavation None known
22. Cultivation Farmed-grazed 120 yrs 23. Erosion moderate
24. Buildings, roads, etc. see continuation sheet
25. Possibility of destruction essentially destroyed now by land leveling
26. House pits none observed
27. Burials none observed 28. Other features none observed
29. Artifacts 2 hammerstones, a few possible cores and fired rock.  
No flakes observed. Much glass frag., nails & metal debris.
30. Remarks see continuation sheet
31. Published references none known
32. Accession No. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Sketch map attached
34. Date 7/6/77 35. Recorded by Les White 36. Photos 2 135 mm. B&W

CA-GLE-132  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Item 10

The land is part of the old Garnett Ranch, how it became known as the "Ayres Place" is unknown. McComish and Lambert 1918:204 say an H. Logan settled on "Garnett Ranch" in 1855. Lack of time prevents further research at this time.

Item 15

Depth of cultural deposit is unknown but from observation of the exposed road cut bank it probably would not exceed 50 cm. if present.

Item 17

There are four trees on site, two palms and two black walnut. Because of the dryness of the site they have not done well. They were probably planted when the residence was built (say late 1800's). The surrounding area is dry farmed. To the east the land is row-cropped. Probably prehistorically it was grassland.

Item 18

The source of water is unknown. James Spurlock (age 45 ca.) owner of adjacent property and a lifetime resident of it, says that there was no windmill (well) or surface water at the site nor was there any water associated vegetation such as willows nearby. He did point out the existence of water up the North Fork of Logan Creek but this is about one-half mile away. He also stated that in wet years that an area in a small canyon about 100 ft. SW showed evidence of water through much of the year. The North Fork of Logan Creek at one time, from observation of the topo. map, flowed somewhere north of the site an unknown distance (probably about 500 ft) but has been diverted for many years and recently traces of it have been obliterated in the area land-leveled.

It is most likely that the historic occupants of the site obtained their water by pipeline gravity flow from the source to the southwest. If water was available to the aboriginal users it would most likely have been in the creek area to the northeast.

Item 19

Dark brown sandy clay on surface. The historic uses, including fires and stock taking advantage of the only shade available, has given it the characteristics of a light midden. Whether any prehistoric cultural use of the site made a significant contribution to soil properties is not known.

Item 24

No buildings exist now. Some traces of building foundations in the form of imported sandstone slabs exist. It appears that some building materials were recently burned. James Spurlock informed me that his father salvaged the

usable lumber during World War II and constructed sheep sheds from it.

The location of the original road to the site is not evident, perhaps it followed the ridgetop from the east. If this were the case it would be destroyed by land leveling. A narrow earth surface road parallels the irrigation ditch which separates the irrigated and non-irrigated portions of the field. It encroaches upon the site on what is now its existing easterly edge. The cut is about 60 cm. maximum.

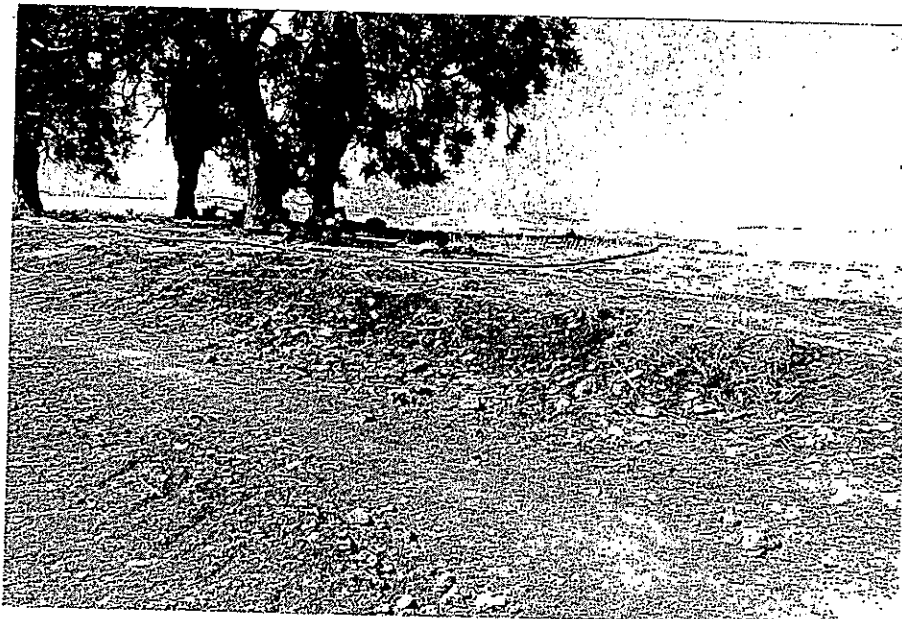
Item 29

The two hammerstones, which represent the only hard evidence of prehistoric use of the area, were found on the north slope of the site near the road (see site sketch) and only after an exhaustive search of the surface. The ridgetop, where the buildings were located is littered with historic debris most of it small in size such as nails, broken bottles, harness fragments, metal fragments such as buckles, hinges, faucet (1) and the like. Here also is found an abundance of good quality chert and jasper much of which is broken as might occur from plowing. A few of the chunks could be cores and if in a different context I would be confident they were. Lacking flakes there is no supportive evidence to infer they are cores.

Item 30

Subjectively I feel that the prehistoric component of this site, whatever its nature, was located on the protected lower north slopes of the ridge and has consequently been destroyed in land leveling operations. There may be a small part still existing (see sketch) but whether there is or not can only be proven by subsurface testing.

There may be some reason to expect processing of special foods (say hard seeds) or these artifacts may represent part of a tool kit of a culture unfamiliar to this recorder.



CA-GLE-132 Photo taken from  
N.E.-view to S.W. Apparent pre-  
historic site area in photo right-center.



CA-GLE-132 Historic component  
in foreground and trees. View looks  
N.E. Prehistoric site to left of trees.



T19N, R4W  
SW 1/4, NE 1/4 - S22  
NO SCALE

NOTE:  
1 & 2 are locations  
of hammerstones

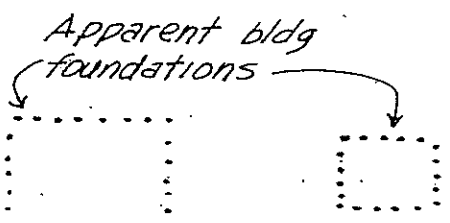
HILLY      LEVELED

DRY-FARMED  
(GRAIN)

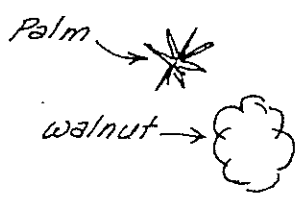
TEH.-COL. CANAL  
1200 FT. ±

IRRIGATED  
(ROW CROPPING)

SITE



← RIDGETOP →



Cutbank  
approx. 2' high

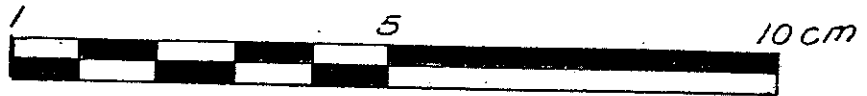
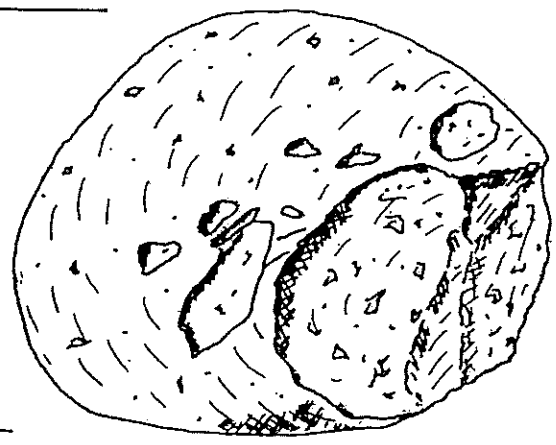
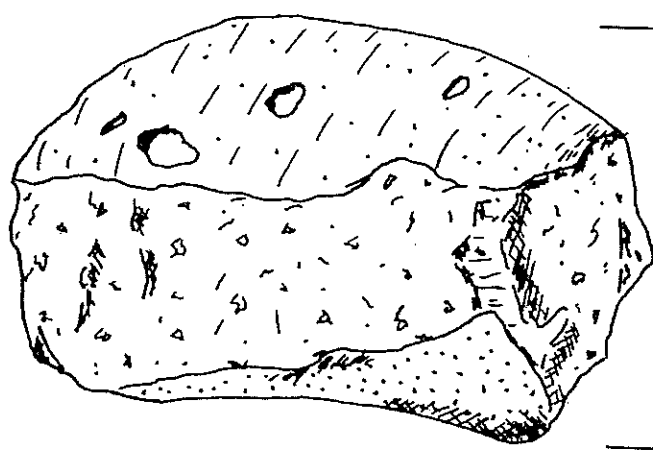
cut 12' ± below  
road.

ROAD

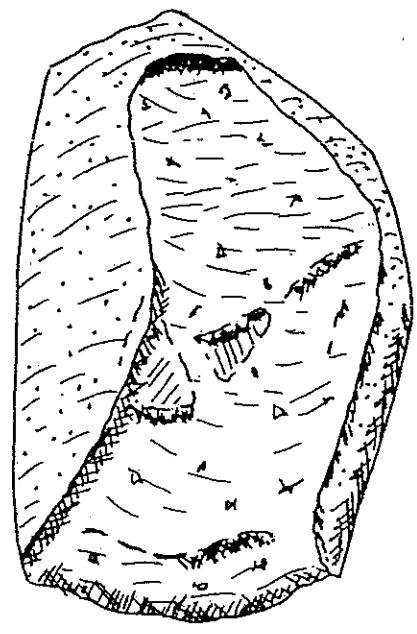
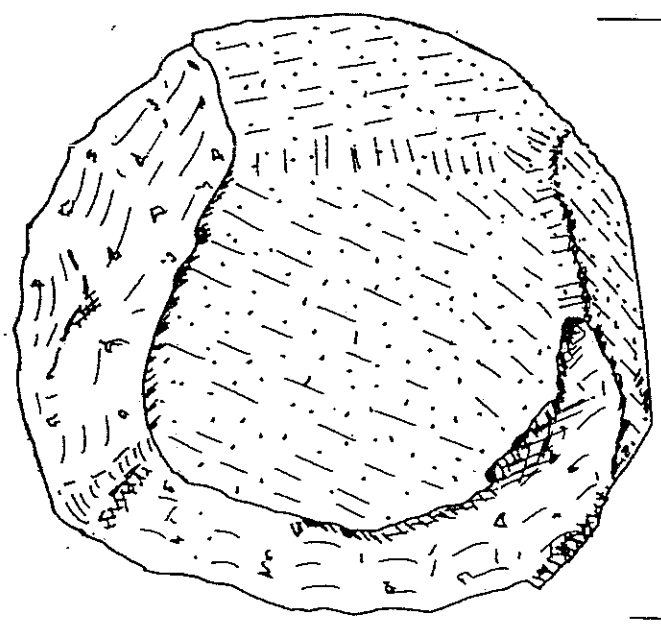
← 0.15 MILES  
TO FENCE

← POSSIBLE WATER  
SOURCE 1000 FT. ±

How  
7/77



FULL SCALE



PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS  
CA-GLE-132

How  
7/77

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

CA-Col-53

SITE No. CA-Col-53

1. Previous Site Designation Col-53/Site A 2. Temporary Field No. Funk's Creek #3  
3. USGS Quad Sites 7 1/2' X 15' Year \_\_\_\_\_  
4. UTM Coordinates Z10 E558570 / N4354870  
5. Twp. 17 N Range 4 W; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 15  
6. Location approximately in the center of the basin, south of Funk's Creek 200 meters, flat alluvial plain, no topographic features  
  
7. Contour 180' approx. 8. Owner & Address Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento, CA  
9. Prehistoric X Ethnographic \_\_\_\_\_ Historic \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Site Description Surface scatter of manos, cores, cobble tools  
  
11. Area 70 x 50 <sup>(EW)</sup> meters, 3500 square meters. 12. Depth of Midden na  
13. Site Vegetation Annual grasses & thistles Surrounding Vegetation same, some oak and riparian  
14. Location & Proximity of Water Funk's Creek 200 meters north  
15. Site Soil brown loam Surrounding Soil same  
16. Previous Excavation none  
17. Site Disturbance discing (for leveling purposes)  
18. Destruction Possibility inundation by Funk's Creek Reservoir  
19. Features none noted  
20. Burials none noted  
21. Artifacts eight (8) manos; 3-4 cobble/hammer stones noted on survey (approximately 100 artifacts collected summer '75 for bureau project, see Museum of Anthropology's Accession No. 71)  
  
22. Faunal Remains none noted  
  
23. Comments This survey was conducted for the Bureau of Reclamation for Funk's Creek Reservoir project by J. West and D.L. True of UC Davis, CA  
24. Accession No. 71 25. Sketch Map \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ where \_\_\_\_\_  
26. Date Recorded March 2, 1975 27. Recorded By James West  
28. Photo Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_ Frame No. \_\_\_\_\_ Film Type(s) 35mm Taken By J. West



% Destroyed \_\_\_\_\_ How \_\_\_\_\_ Test Excavated \_\_\_\_\_ %, if known.  
National Register Status; Listed \_\_\_\_\_ Potential \_\_\_\_\_ No Determination  Nominated \_\_\_\_\_ Ineligible \_\_\_\_\_  
State Historical Landmark (No.) \_\_\_\_\_ Point of Historical Interest \_\_\_\_\_

SPECIAL ATTRIBUTES (Place an X in only those spaces which pertain to the site)

Midden/Habitation Debris \_\_\_\_\_, Lithic and/or Ceramic Scatter \_\_\_\_\_  
Bedrock Mortars/Milling Surfaces \_\_\_\_\_, Petroglyphs/Pictographs \_\_\_\_\_; Stone Features \_\_\_\_\_  
Burials \_\_\_\_\_, Caches \_\_\_\_\_, Hearths/Roasting Pits \_\_\_\_\_, Housepits \_\_\_\_\_, Structure Remains \_\_\_\_\_,  
Underwater \_\_\_\_\_, Open Air , Rockshelter \_\_\_\_\_, Cave \_\_\_\_\_, Quarry \_\_\_\_\_, Trails \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SKETCH LOCATION MAP (Include permanent reference markers, North Arrow, and Scale)

SKETCH SITE MAP (Same criteria as above)