

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW, INVENTORY REPORT, AND RESEARCH DESIGN, PROPOSED SITES RESERVOIR APE, COLUSA AND GLENN COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

Prepared by:

Gregory G. White, Ph.D.
Jarith Kraft, M.A.
Kathleen Hillman, B.A.
Archaeological Research Program
California State University, Chico

with contributions by:

Lisa D. Westwood, M.A.
Alex DeGeorgey, M.A.
Erik Henderson, B.A.
Kristina Crawford, B.A.
Melinda Pacheco, B.A.
Archaeological Research Program
California State University, Chico

Prepared for:

Department of Water Resources
Northern District
2440 Main Street
Red Bluff, CA 96080

California State University, Chico
Archaeological Research Program
Reports No. 55

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

NODOS Investigations

Pursuant to the CALFED Bay-Delta Program *Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement* (Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 140; 45104-45105), the *California Department of Water Resources* (DWR) and *Bureau of Reclamation* (Reclamation) are partnering with local, regional, state, and federal agencies and stakeholders to study potential offstream surface water storage projects in the upper Sacramento River Basin under the rubric “*North-of-the-Delta Offstream Storage*” investigations (NODOS) (Calfed Bay-Delta Program 2000). The purpose, goals, and key components of NODOS investigations are identified in Reclamation’s *Notice of Intent* published in the Federal Register, Vol. 66, No. 218, Friday, November 9, 2001. NODOS investigations are focused on feasibility studies for potential projects in the Sacramento River watershed that could improve water supply and reliability, enhance anadromous fish survival, and provide high-quality water for agricultural, municipal, industrial, and environmental uses. The potential Sites Reservoir, situated in north-central Colusa County and south-central Glenn County (Figures 1 and 2) approximately ten miles west of the town of Maxwell, California, was identified as a candidate for inclusion in NODOS investigations due to its potential to contribute to restoration of ecological health and improvement of water management in the Bay-Delta system (California Department of Water Resources 2000, 2002).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

Planning for the proposed Sites Reservoir requires extensive environmental review to comply with both Federal and State law, including the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA), *National Clean Water Act* (NCWA), the *National Historic Preservation Act* (NHPA), and the *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA). Pursuant to the NODOS *Record of Decision* (ROD) (Calfed Bay-Delta Program 2000), for the purpose of cultural resource investigations Reclamation is lead agency under NHPA and DWR is the lead agency under CEQA (California Department of Water Resources 2002). Reclamation and DWR have agreed to complete archaeological investigations and produce compliance documentation at a level designed to meet or exceed Federal standard and guidelines

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. To initiate this process 36 cfr §800.4(a)(1) requires the federal agency to identify an *Area of Potential Effects* (APE) and determine the scope of efforts to be used to identify historic properties which might be affected by the undertaking. Scope of efforts is determined based on a document review of existing information on cultural resources and consultation with potential knowledgeable parties. Once these steps are taken the agency oversees cultural resource investigations at an appropriate level of effort for the purpose of identifying historic properties in the project APE.

This report presents a definition of the proposed Sites Reservoir APE (Project Area) and the methods and findings of document review, historical research, and archaeological field inventory of the Project Area. The report closes with a preliminary evaluation of findings. This report does not evaluate resources for potential inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The studies reported herein were conducted according to the Federal *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigation* and the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards*. All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted by or under the direct supervision of the Principal Investigator and senior staff.

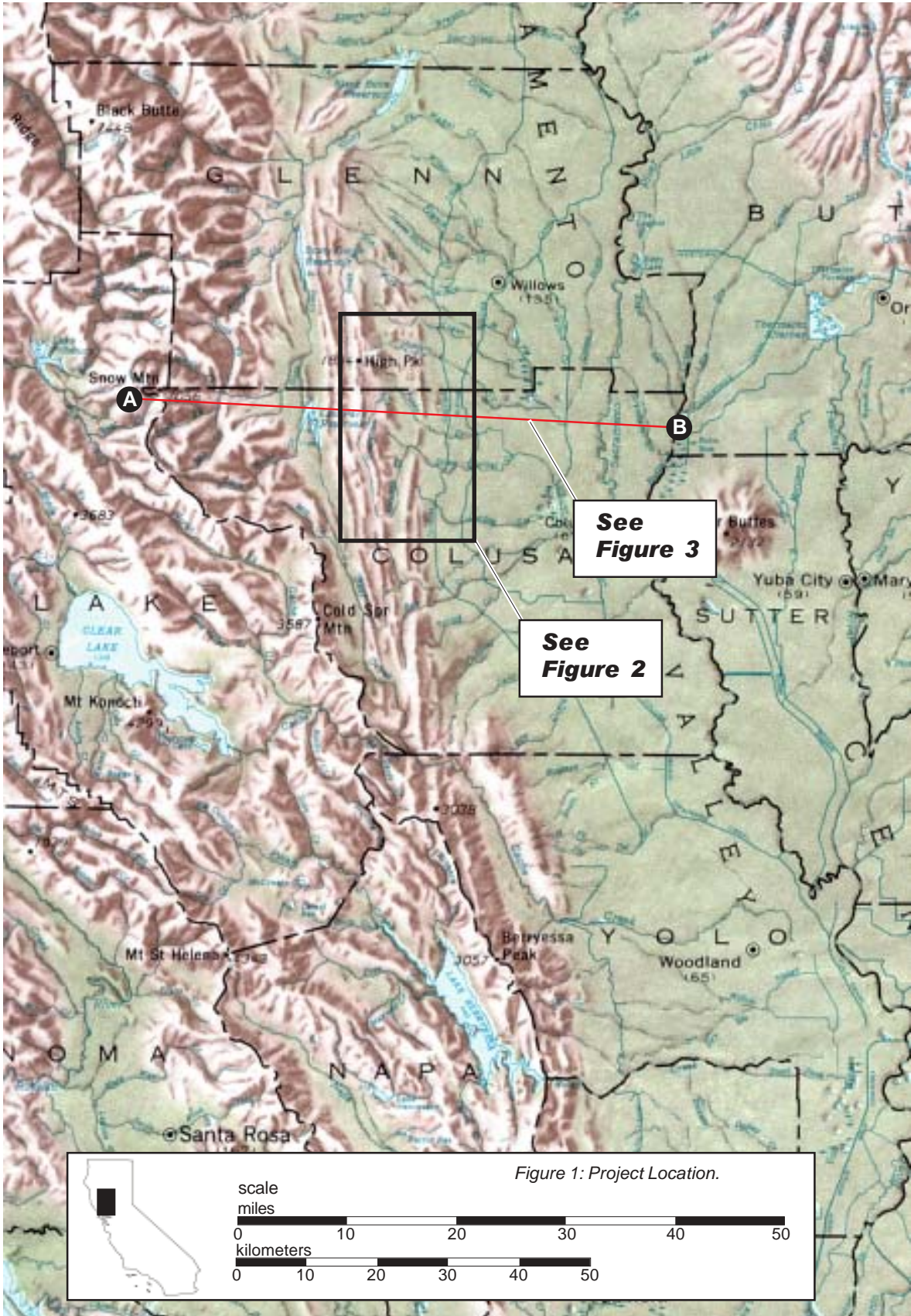
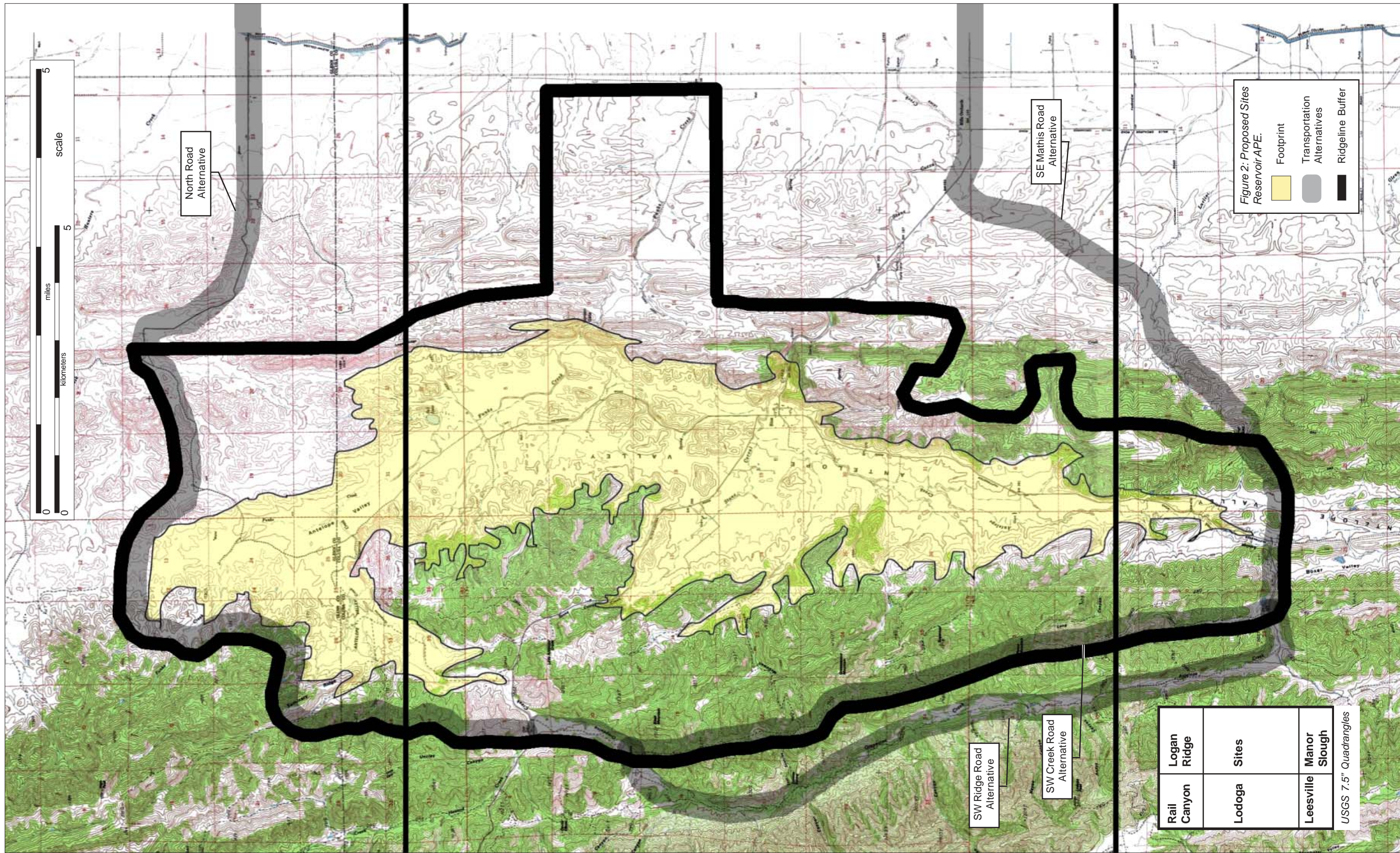


Figure 1: Project Location.



Area of Potential Affects

As defined 36 *CFR* 800.16(d), the APE is:

the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

Thus, the APE can be defined based on the nature and scale of the undertaking and the project's overall environmental setting. The APE may account for direct, indirect, visual, auditory, or atmospheric effects.

For the purposes of this investigation the Project Area is made up of three distinct components: (1) the reservoir footprint, a direct effect; (2) the project ridgeline buffer which constitutes both a potential "viewshed" and a zone of indirect effects; and (3) proposed alternative transportation routes, consisting of corridors with direct and indirect effects. These three components as currently designed are plotted in Figure 2.

Reservoir Footprint

The reservoir footprint would inundate the majority of Antelope Valley. At a mean pool elevation of 520 feet above mean sea level, the facility would impound up to 1.9 million acre-feet and would create a reservoir with a surface area of nearly 14,000 square acres. The reservoir footprint would require two main dams constructed on Funks Creek and Stone Corral Creek and up to nine saddle dams, the latter primarily on the northern reach of the impoundment. In addition, the footprint as currently designed includes the construction of recreational facilities and related access roads.

Ridgeline Buffer

DWR, Reclamation, and the Principal Investigator held a series of discussions to determine the scope and scale of cultural resource inventory efforts. These discussions led to identification of a ridgeline buffer zone (Figure 2) representing a modified watershed boundary, defined as the highest point of perimeter ridges surrounding the proposed footprint and associated dams, recreation facilities, and planned access routes. The ridgeline buffer defines the external boundary of the final Project Area and takes into account two possible categories of indirect impact: (1) potential future development and (2) viewshed impacts.

The scoping team determined that the ridgeline buffer was prudent and reasonable given the likelihood that, in response to construction of the new facility, either of two scenarios might occur: (1) the State of California might seek to purchase adjoining lands to prevent development adverse to CALFED Bay-Delta Program goals and thereby assume responsibility for inventory and management of extant historic properties, or (2) in the absence of State ownership adjoining landowners might promote development of currently undeveloped lands, and therefore potentially cause alterations in the character or use of extant historic properties.

In addition, the scoping team recognized the potential need to evaluate viewshed impacts, defined as the geographic spectrum viewed from one or more observer's positions at a significant resource. The APE may take into account indirect visual effects of a proposed undertaking if viewshed impacts may indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, and if the viewshed may be an aspect of an historic property's significance or of its setting.

Because the reservoir footprint APE was subsumed entirely within the area bracketed by the ridgeline buffer the latter was regarded as the corpus of the Project Area for the purposes of document review, historical research, and archaeological inventory.

Transportation Alternatives

The scoping team determined that initial planning efforts were sufficient to include transportation alternatives in the current Project Area investigation.

The Sites-Lodoga Road is an important transportation route and a key school and emergency connector for north-central Colusa County foothill residents. Because the proposed Sites reservoir would flood a large section of the road, alternative connectors must be evaluated as part of the NODOS investigation. DWR Northern District engineers have arrived at six alternative routes and connectors (California Department of Water Resources 2007), two of which are proposed alternative bridges and bridge approaches contained entirely within the ridgeline buffer, and four of which are proposed alternative road corridors completely or in part outside the ridgetop buffer. The four alternative road corridors were included in the current Project Area as follows: (1) North Road alternative (aka, Northern Loop); (2) Southeast Road (aka, Mathis connector); (3) Southwest Ridge Road (aka, Ridgetop Loop); and, (4) Southwest Creek Road (aka, Grapevine Loop).

Conveyance Alternatives

The scoping team determined that initial planning efforts were not sufficient to include conveyance alternatives in the current Project Area investigation. Reclamation's *Notice of Intent* published in 2001 identifies four conveyance options including (a) use of the existing Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District Diversion and Canal, either in its current capacity or in an enlarged capacity; (b) use of the existing Tehama-Colusa diversion and canal in its current capacity or in an enlarged capacity; (c) construction of a new diversion and conveyance facility from the Sacramento River near Moulton Weir; (d) construction of diversions and conveyance tunnels from East Park Reservoir and/or Stony Gorge Reservoir, or; (e) some combination of these options. New or existing delivery facilities from the reservoir would be required, depending on the beneficial uses served.

Conveyance alternatives were not included in the current Project Area. However, the Principal Investigator has produced brief letter reports of records search and document review results for the Glenn-Colusa Canal alternative and the Tehama-Colusa Canal alternative and a final report of records search, document review, and archaeological inventory for the Moulton Weir (aka, New Canal) alternative (Westwood and White 2005).

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report details the methods and findings of a document review, historical study, and archaeological inventory of the Project Area, including the reservoir footprint, ridgeline buffer zone, and transportation alternatives.

The *Environmental and Cultural Context* section opens with brief overviews of regional geology, climate, hydrology, flora, and fauna focusing on conditions found in the prehistoric and early historical period. The region's perennial water supply and diverse plant and animal resources permitted extensive settlement in the prehistoric period, and its water supply, rangeland, arable soils, and mineral deposits set the stage for economic development in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The section then turns to the Project Area's *Ethnographic Context*. The Project Area is situated within ethnographic territory of the *Choo-hel'-mem-sel* division of the Hill Patwin, although the northern fringe of the ridgeline buffer and North Road alternative is on the frontier between the *Choo-hel'-mem-sel* and the *Dahcimicini* division of the Nomlaki (Barrett 1908, Kroeber 1932, Merriam 1967). The ethnographic record for the Project Area includes geographic place names and village names, stories about precontact, contact-era, and post-contact people and events, and geographic features with potential religious or ceremonial significance.

This is followed by a summary of the *Archaeological Context*, offering broad outlines of Northern California culture history and evidence relating to regional prehistoric cultures. The Project Area is in a region that is poorly understood, and archaeologists are still in the process of building a basic archaeological record. Archaeological investigation in adjoining regions has produced evidence for human occupation dating back 13,000 years or more, and an archaeological record indicating that the region supported increasing numbers of people over time, living in larger communities, trading at longer distances, making and using more elaborate tools, fabricating and donning more distinctive material culture, and practicing more and more elaborate ceremonies, culminating in the distinctive ethnographic cultures found here at contact.

Historical Context provides a summary history of the “Westside” region, the traditional term for the west side of the Sacramento Valley in Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama counties, from the early 19th century through the early 20th century. Northern California history evolved rapidly, with initial non-Indian exploration in 1808 and settlement well underway by the time of the Gold Rush just 40 years later. The Westside was marginal to the areas directly impacted by the Gold Rush, and the region was settled and developed primarily due to the presence of a perennial water and arable lands, and suitability to transportation needs.

The report then turns to *Archaeological Inventory Methods and Results*, containing three subsections. *Results of Records Search and Document Review* describes the methods and results of a comprehensive cultural resource records search and document review for the Project Area. The purpose of this research was to identify and assess available records of all previous professional cultural resource investigations and all previously recorded cultural resources located within or near the Project Area. The records search developed background materials useful for understanding previous reservoir investigations in Glenn and Colusa Counties, and previous archaeological surveys and excavations in and near the Project Area. *2001–2003 Archaeological Inventory Methods* summarizes the methods and results of the comprehensive archaeological inventory of the Project Area conducted by the CSU, Chico ARP. The description of field survey methods includes dates of field work, crew organization, coverage methods and acreage, documentation protocols, site recording forms, sketch map and photo-documentation, and archiving practices. This section closes with *Archaeological Inventory Results*, accounting for all 147 archaeological sites identified during the multi-phased archaeological inventory of the Project Area. Brief descriptions are presented of each site and their loci, features, attributes, and associations. The 419 Project Area isolated finds are described in Appendix A.

The report then turns to a *Research Design and Preliminary Evaluation of Project Area Archaeological Resources*. The purpose of this section is to provide a matrix for the evaluation of the significance of Project Area archaeological resources. This matrix consists of: (1) the identification and exploration of six historical and five prehistoric research themes representing the key areas of scientific inquiry pertinent to the Project Area, and (2) the identification of links between the research themes and particular resources. The historical archaeology research themes and historical archaeology and the prehistoric themes and resources are considered in separate subsections.

Historical Archaeology Research Themes identifies six themes embodying the most significant events, patterns, and persons in the Project Area’s historical record: (1) Contact-Era Events and Impacts on Project Area Native American Populations; (2) Exploration and Settlement of the Project Area; (3) Development and Decline of the Colusa & Lake Railroad; (4) Development and Decline of Mineral Exploration in the Project Area; (5) Development and Decline of the Town of Sites, and; (6) Historical Demography of Project Area Non-Native American Populations. *Historical Period Cultural Resources* accounts for all historical archaeological sites identified in the Project Area, with links to the themes based on the results of a coordinated archaeological-documentary research effort which sought connections between specific historic archaeological resources and specific events, patterns, persons, or works associated with each of six historical research. Historical archaeological sites lacking a specific link are assigned to a theme categorically.

Prehistoric Research Themes identifies five themes relating to the region's most important current lines of inquiry: (1) Building Local Chronology; (2) Initial Human Colonization; (3) Culture History and Culture Change; (4) Intensification and Culture Change, and; (5) Population and Culture Change. *Prehistoric Period Cultural Resources* accounts for all historical archaeological sites identified in the Project Area, and assesses their potential to contain classes of archaeological data pertinent to the research themes.

The report closes three topics related to problems and prospects for future archaeological research in the Project Area. *A Preview of Project Area Chronology and Culture Change*, considers the current evidence for Project Area prehistoric chronology. *Implications for Prehistoric Research*, addresses categorical links to the research themes, and weighs the data needs and sampling strategies necessary to address one or more theme. *Summary and Conclusions* identifies the over-arching theme that ties together the Project Area's prehistoric and historical archaeological records.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California State Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Information System maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, and those of the Code of Ethics of the Society for California Archaeology and the Register of Professional Archaeologists, the results of this cultural resource investigation should be accessible to authorized personnel only.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

The proposed Sites Reservoir resides in the foothills at the interface between the broad basin of the Sacramento Valley and the rugged east slope of the North Coast Ranges. This region, contained in western Colusa and Glenn counties has long been known in local lexicon as the “Westside”—west side of the valley and west of the Sacramento River—an appellation which we adopt here to describe the Project Area’s distinct climate, topography, and cultural and natural history. The section provides a summary of the Westside’s natural environment, including flora, fauna, and physical attributes, focusing on conditions that existed before the modern era. The presentation then turns to the Westside’s cultural context, including ethnographic Native American cultures, regional prehistoric patterns and cultures, and the broad outlines of Westside history.

FLORA

Westside ecological communities are structured by the region’s underlying geomorphic structure, with washboard-like north-south trending ridges that get progressively higher and steeper to the crest zone 20 miles west of Sites (Figure 2). Project Area vegetation types are controlled by interrelationships between elevation, temperature, moisture, and soil, creating environmental gradients and distinctive vegetation communities. Four vegetation communities dominate the Westside: (1) California prairie, (2) blue oak woodland, (3) chamise-dominated chaparral, and (4) riparian woodland. Generally, these four habitats sort themselves on the landscape laterally from the valley floor to the foothills and co-associate with changes in landform and soil type.

California Prairie

Annual grasslands constitute approximately 85 percent of the proposed Sites Reservoir footprint, occurring primarily below 100 to 300 meters in elevation. These grasslands dominate the valley floor and the broad, flat to gently sloping alluvial fans and Tertiary terraces connecting the foothills and floodplains. Currently, the grasslands are dominated by introduced species, including foxtail (*Hordeum leporinum*), star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), annual blue grass (*Poa annua*), tarweed (*Hemizonia congesta*), and clover (*Trifolium* spp.) (Crampton 1974).

Prior to 1850, annual grasslands covered all well drained areas of the Great Central Valley, as well as the larger valleys of the Coast Ranges. After 1850, heavy stock grazing, agricultural development, clearing, and the introduction of many invasive plant species resulted in a rapid loss of native grassland species. Today, less than one percent of the region’s annual grassland areas are considered pristine. Owing to the likely prehistoric persistence of soil and drainage conditions, we can assume that the current distribution of annual grasslands in the Project Area mirrors the prehistoric distribution, although widespread single trees or occasional large, closed stands of valley oak or blue oak were probably cleared by farming and ranching interests in the historic period. In the native grasslands, shallow soils, broad exposure, a deep water table, and the long dry season probably combined in different ways to influence the type, density, and succession of species. Based on historical research and analysis of modern stands (Burcham 1981; Crosby 1986; Heady 1988; Schoenherr 1992), we can assume that the dominant bunch grasses in Antelope Valley probably included needle grass (*Stipa pulchra*) and nodding needlegrass (*Stipa cernva*). Common perennial and annual grasses probably included California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*), tufted hairgrass (*Dechampsia caespitosa*), three-awn (*Aristida* sp.), hairgrass (*Deschampsia danthonoides*), western and Idaho fescues (*Festuca occidentaus*, *F. idahoensis*, *F. megalura*, and *F. pacifica*), Pacific reedgrass (*Calamagrostis nuthaensis*), rye (*Elymus glaucus* and *E. triteoides*), junegrass (*Koeleria cristata*), melicgrass (*Melica californica* and *M. imperfecta*), and bluegrass (*Poa scabrella*). Common forbs probably included brodiaea (*Brodiaea* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus occidentalis* and *R.*

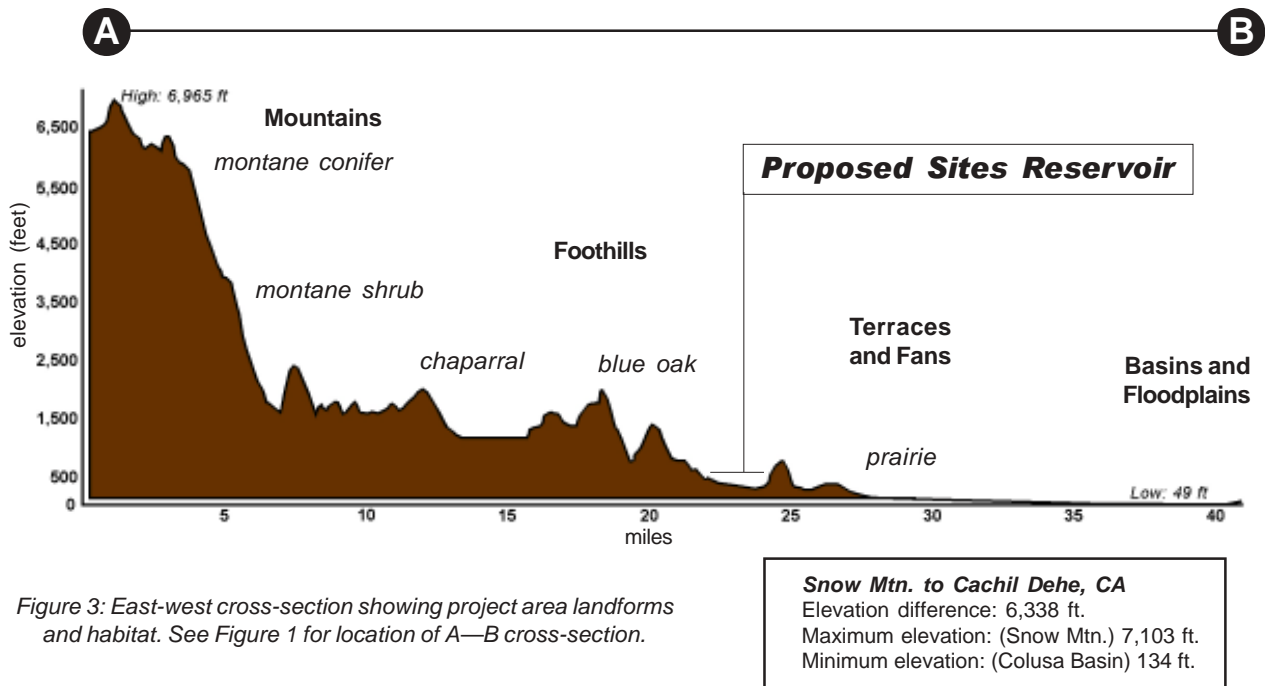


Figure 3: East-west cross-section showing project area landforms and habitat. See Figure 1 for location of A—B cross-section.

californicus), blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*), lupine (*Lupinus variicolor*), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), and vetch (*Vicia* sp.).

Blue Oak Woodland

Blue oak woodland represents approximately ten percent of the current Sites Reservoir footprint vegetation, occurring primarily above 321 to 963 feet in elevation. Dense concentrations of trees are now confined to ridges, knolls, and footslopes, but probably once extended into the valley floor, intermixed with valley oak (*Quercus lobata*). The Blue oak woodland vegetation community consists mainly of blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) and other deciduous oaks, including Oregon oak (*Quercus garryana*), black oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), interior live oak (*Quercus wizlensii*), and the occasional gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). Chaparral species are also often present in the understory, including poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversiloba*) and birch-leaf mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*). Patches of California juniper (*Juniperus californica*) are scattered throughout the Blue oak woodland in the Project Area, typically associated with low-lying ridges with shallow mineral soils.

Chamise-Dominated Chaparral

Chamise-dominated chaparral represents approximately five percent of the current Sites Reservoir footprint vegetation. Chaparral patches tend to occur between 642 to 1,605 feet in elevation on the western foothills of the Project Area, inter-fingering with blue oak woodland vegetation. Project area chaparral is a dense, interwoven vegetation community dominated by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), with an occasional manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.), gray pine, buck brush (*Ceanothus* spp.), California buckwheat (*Erigonum fasciculatum*), and scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) (Hanes 1988). Chaparral occurring on the steep east-facing slopes also includes occasional redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*) and California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*).

Due to its density, annual dryness, and natural volatility, chaparral communities are highly susceptible to wildfire and the majority of wildfires that occur in California are within chaparral

vegetation communities. In fact, periodic wildfires help perpetuate many chaparral species (Vogl 1970). Fire is the main initiator of succession, and due to the common occurrence of fires, many chaparral species produce seeds at an early age while others germinate only in the presence of fire. Chamise can sprout new growth from a single root crown. These traits ensure the succession, redevelopment, and perpetuation of the chaparral community.

Riparian Woodland

Less than one percent of the Sites Reservoir Project Area can be classified as riparian woodland. Riparian woodland is confined to the deeply entrenched drainages of Antelope, Stone Corral, and Funks creeks. Based on examination of relict stands, Thompson and others have defined the basic species composition and ecology of the Riparian Woodland (Barbour and Major 1988; Burcham 1981; Holland and Keil 1990; Ornduff 1974; Thompson 1961, 1980). According to these authors, riparian woodland had significant floral diversity and a complex architecture with woody upper and intermediate overstory species and a dense understory of vines and herbaceous and shrubby plants. The overstory canopy was dominated by the California valley oak, Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*); all three representing deciduous, flood-tolerant species possessing deep tap roots capable of reaching the permanent water table. A distinct intermediate overstory zone was composed of Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), walnut (*Juglans* sp.), cottonwood (*Populus* sp.), big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), California box elder (*Acer negundo sub californicum*), and willow (*Salix* sp.). In canyon lands around the Project Area, white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*) also occur along stream corridors. Typical understory species included elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), mulefat (*Baccharis viminea*), wild rose (*Rosa californica*), button-willow (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), and blackberry (*Rubus* sp.). Common vines and climbers included Dutchman's pipe vine (*Aristolochia californica*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversiloba*), wild grape (*Vitis californica*), greenbrier (*Smilax californica*), and wild clematis (*Clematis* sp.). The parasitic big mistletoe (*Phoradendron tomentosum sub. macrophyllum*) is found growing on many overstory species (Katibah 1984; Ornduff 1974; Roberts et al. 1980).

FAUNA

Animals now common to the Sites Reservoir APE include some native but many introduced species, and among the native species present-day density, distribution, and behaviors are probably much different than those found here in pre-contact times. The investigation of faunal remains recovered by previous archaeological excavations in the region, described below, provides insight into the importance of various animal species to prehistoric diet, and biological studies have provided important baseline information on the behavior and environmental associations that may have prevailed in the past.

Economically Significant Animals

Based on their prevalence in the prehistoric archaeological record and widespread occurrence in archaeological sites in a variety of ecological zones, black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) were clearly the region's most important staple animal food. Recent studies of black-tailed deer behavior cite their dependence on cover provided by brush in canyons, wooded slopes, and riparian thickets. During the summer and fall, black-tailed deer primarily consume the leaves, stems, and shoots of woody plants (Taber 1956:164-165). During winter and spring, grasses and forbs compose the bulk of the diet. Mating season can begin in September for black-tailed deer, with a birthing season beginning in April (Snyder 1991). According to Taber,

an area of about 360 acres [1.46 km²] would represent the maximum home range size occupied by an individual deer...[further,]...home ranges are not mutually exclusive, so that the same 360 acres might be occupied, in part at least, by as many as 80 or 90 deer [Taber 1956:113].

Exceptions might include yearling dispersal, buck travels during the rutting season, and wandering by old deer; however, an established animal would generally be found within a 500 yard radius of the center of its home range.

Tule elk (*Cervus elaphus nannodes*) are now locally extinct, but in prehistoric times may have served as a significant game animal. Tule elk lived in small, fluid herds whose movements changed “in response to local conditions” (McCullough 1969:47). By September the elk probably accumulated near riparian woodlands within one mile of perennial water sources. The rut probably took place near the end of September, characterized by bull-dominated cow groups of up to 30 to 50 individuals. Larger herds probably coalesced after the rut, feeding primarily on acorn mast until November when they shifted to small, dispersed grazing groups occupying mixed prairie and blue oak woodland (McCullough 1969; Smith 1973; Phillips 1976).

Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) were common in pre-contact the California Prairie. By 1875 pronghorn were rare in central valley grassland areas and farmers actively destroyed animals found in wheat fields (Schoeneer 1992). Subsisting primarily on annual grasses and forbs and relying on open ground and speed for defense from predation, the pronghorn was most likely a permanent resident of the prairie. The rut took place in October, characterized by small, buck-dominated doe groups of five to 15 individuals. Larger herds might gather in the late fall through spring, dispersing into smaller herds in the summer.

The California grizzly (*Ursus horribilus californicus*) has been extinct for more than 100 years, and the last wild animal was killed in Shasta County in 1902. However, historical and ethnographic accounts indicate the prevalence of the animals in the Sacramento Valley and foothill grasslands (Storer and Tevis 1955). For example, in 1841 John Bidwell passed through what would later become Colusa and Glenn counties and saw many grizzlies, including 16 grizzly bears in a single group. Bidwell later recalled:

Grizzly bears were almost an hourly sight, in the vicinity of streams, and it was not uncommon to see thirty to forty a day [Bidwell 1897:75-76].

Similarly, Wilkes reports:

Bears were also in great numbers. It is reported that they will sometimes attack and eat the Indians...They will also ascend the oaks for the acorns, and break off branches so large as almost to ruin the tree. It has been generally supposed that they do not climb; but all the hunters bear testimony that they can do it, although slowly and clumsily...Three or four are usually seen feeding together. The cubs are remarkably small in proportion to the full-grown animal [Wilkes 1958:74-75 (1841)].

Archaeological faunal records suggest the grizzly was not an important prehistoric food source. However, their predilection for human encounters (Storer and Tevis 1955) suggests that defense against grizzly bears may have been an important factor to the Project Area's prehistoric populations.

Other Animals

Other animals common to the blue oak woodland and chaparral communities included predators/omnivores such as the black bear (*Euarctua americanus*), cougar (*Felis concolor*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), and badger (*Taxidae taxus*). Common small game included the black-tailed hare (*Lepus californicus*), Audubon cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), Beechey ground squirrel (*Spermophilis beecheyi*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys heermanni*), and pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*). Riparian animals likely present in the lower reaches of Stone Corral and Funks creeks include included beaver (*Caster canadensis*), Pacific pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*), molluscs (*Anodonta californiensis* and

Gonidea angulata), and predators/omnivores such as raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*), weasel (*Mustela frenata*), and mink (*M. vison*). The western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*) was common throughout the Project Area (Ingles 1965; Jameson and Peeters 2004; Stebbins 2003).

The economically most important bird was the valley quail (*Lophortyx californicus*). Snares and traps were used to harvest valley quail for food, and their feathers were used in basketry and ceremonial regalia (Leopold 1977). Other economically significant birds common in the Project Area include the northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), meadowlark (*Sternella neglecta*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicaiensis*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*). Wading birds seasonally present in the lower reaches of Stone Corral and Funks creeks include great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), green heron (*Butorides virescens*), snowy egret (*Egretta thula*), great egret (*Ardea alba*), and American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*).

Moyle's (2002) omnibus study of California's inland fisheries places the Project Area in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Province, Central Valley Subprovince. The Funks, Antelope, and Stone Corral creeks were small but seasonally variable streams with minimal, slow moving summer flow where resident species primarily belonged to the cyprinidae family, including splittail (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*), Sacramento blackfish (*Orthodon macrolepidotus*), hardhead (*Mylopharadon conocephalus*), and Sacramento pike-minnow (*Ptychocheilus grandis*). Resident species probably also included the Sacramento perch (*Archoplites interruptus*), western sucker (*Catostomus occidentalis*), California roach (*Hesperoleucus symmetricus*), and three-spine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). These streams may once have supported small anadromous fish runs, probably featuring the cyprinids but perhaps also including salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.) and steelhead rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

GEOLOGY

The project area is situated on the boundary between the physiographic provinces of the North Coast Ranges and the Sacramento Valley. Antelope Valley is a fault-bounded alluvial basin carved out of relatively soft serpentinites, and bracketed by a series of pronounced, narrow, north-south trending ridges, with Great Valley sequence sandstone ridges to the east and Franciscan Formation ophiolites to the west (Figure 3), all dating between the Upper Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous (Bailey ed. 1966; Bailey et al. 1964).

North Coast Ranges

The North Coast Ranges land mass originated between 60 and 100 million years ago. At that time, sections of seafloor were folded against the continental plate where they displaced the existing rocks; deformed, sheared, metamorphosed to varying degrees; and ultimately uplifted to expose the erratic melange. Crustal warping and fault transformation provided openings for the ascent of magmas, adding new ridges and mountain chains (McLaughlin 1981). In the vicinity of the project area, the Coast Ranges are composed primarily of unaltered sandstone and shale incised by deep faults. Sedimentary in origin, these rocks consisted primarily of Cretaceous deposits as well as marine sedimentary formations and conglomerates first deposited during the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian periods. Following the Cretaceous, massive uplifting, folding, and erosion took place, ultimately producing the Coast Ranges as they are known today. These geological processes caused extensive erosion of the mountains and foothills and deposition in the valleys.

The older and more uplifted and weathered central and eastern belts of the Franciscan Formation underlie the mountains immediately west of the project area. From the standpoint of prehistoric industries, the signature rock of the central and eastern belts is Franciscan chert, a colorful, fine-grained silicate. Higher density and higher quality cherts occur in the nearby northern North Coast Ranges

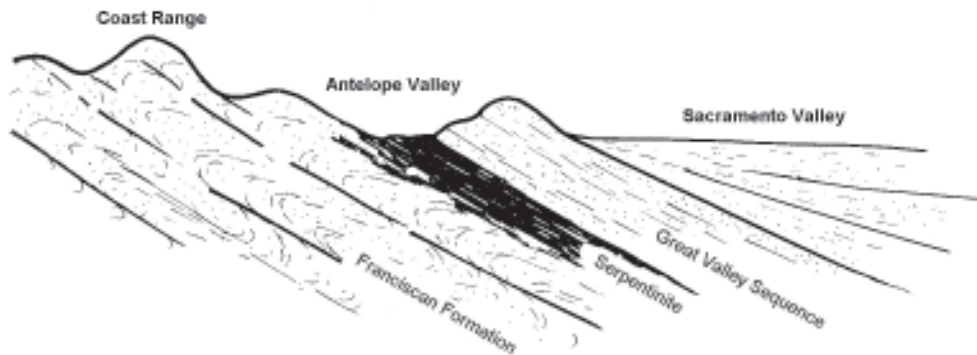


Figure 4: East-west cross section of geologic provinces in the project area (adapted from Alt and Hyndman 1975:15).

where the oldest, eastern belt Franciscan rocks are found. Other usable toolstone found in central and eastern belt rocks include the micaschist, soapstone, slate, and metasandstones preferred for groundstone industries (White ed. 2002: 530–531).

Great Valley Sequence

Great Valley sequence rocks appear as orderly rows of north-south trending ridges east of the North Coast Ranges and west of the Sacramento Valley, representing continental detritus displaced by the encroachment of Franciscan Formation rocks. Great Valley sequence rocks consist of bedded mudstone, sandstone, shale, and some conglomerates that formed in a littoral environment during the Upper Jurassic through Cretaceous periods (Bailey et al. 1964). These strata are derived from ancestral Sierra and Klamath highlands materials that accumulated on the continental shelf to a thickness of over 40,000 feet (Bailey et al. 1964:123). Except where disrupted by faults, Great Valley sequence materials are situated on top of Coast Range serpentine in the foothills zone: “Franciscan rocks were jammed onto the edge of the continental shelf while the Great Valley group rode undisturbed above them” (Alt and Hyndmen 1975:17).

The Great Valley sequence rocks are folded at the axis of the Fruto syncline and Sites anticline. The Fruto syncline runs roughly north-south through Antelope Valley. The Sites anticline also runs north-south and is located within the low lying foothills that form the eastern boundary of Antelope Valley. The Sites anticline is one of the most conspicuous folds along the western foothills belt of the Sacramento Valley (Jenkins 1948:608). These sedimentary rocks are markedly less deformed and more coherent than sedimentary sections of the Franciscan. In this zone the Great Valley group appears as massive high quality sandstone and interbedded mudstone erupting from the valley floor and ranging from 125 to 225 feet thick. The foothills were uplifted by the Sites anticline and the Coast Range Fault (Unruh et al. 2001:19). This thrust fault caused initial uplift of the Great Valley Group followed by wedging which raised the foothills above the surrounding plain prior to the Quaternary. The Sites anticline and the Fruto syncline together act to accommodate crustal shortening in this zone (Unruh et al. 2001:25–45).

Only poor quality and scattered chipped stone resources are found in the foothill thrust zone. Outcrops and nodules of serviceable, hard and grainy greenstone and blueschist are found in serpentinite outcrops scattered throughout this terrain, and cherts are reported to occur in the earliest unit, generally consistent with the westernmost strip of foothills nearest the mountains (Bailey et al. 1964). However, the occasional tufas and other accretional silicates found in the foothill thrust are generally too brittle to be of service. Dense sandstone suitable for grinding tools is widespread. Shale suitable for ornaments is also found immediately west of Antelope Valley. Serpentine also often signals the source terrains for minerals such as soapstone and micaschist used for ornaments and personal gear, and actinolite, hematite, and magnesite used for pigments, ornaments, and shamanistic pursuits (Heizer and Treganza 1972), but there are no known quarries in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

Sacramento Valley Margin

East of Antelope Valley, the landscape descends into low lying foothills on the western margin of the Sacramento Valley, representing early Tertiary river terraces and Quaternary alluvial fans. The terraces form highly weathered, bench-like deposits stepping down toward the valley, representing older, Tertiary age river terraces deposited parallel to the axis of the valley. These terrace remnants are interspersed with a series of Quaternary stream corridors, including Stone Corral, Willow, Funks, and Antelope Creeks. These have eroded canyons through the Great Valley thrust zone and Tertiary terraces and deposited vast alluvial fans, spreading out from the base of the foothills onto the Sacramento Valley plains. The upper ten feet or so of the alluvial fans consist of recent sediments, below which lie thousands of feet of Tertiary sediments. Fossil remains of Pleistocene-age mammals have been found in portions of these alluvial fans.

ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

Introduction

Site SR-001-A is located within the ethnographic territory of the *Choo-hel'-mem-sel* division of the Hill Patwin (Barrett 1908, Kroeber 1932, Merriam 1967) (Figure 4). The Hill Patwin shared many cultural traits with neighboring River Patwin and Nomlaki groups described below. All three spoke historically related languages belonging to the Wintuan language family of the Penutian linguistic stock, indicating that they shared common ancestors and a pattern of historical interdependence (Kroeber 1925: 351–363). In keeping with their shared history, the Hill Patwin, River Patwin, and Nomlaki all practiced a form of sociopolitical organization which Kroeber (1925) identified as the *tribelet* system. As defined by Kroeber, “tribelet,” or little tribes, were the basic political and proprietary unit of Central California, composed of a central village and related hamlets and activity areas. The tribelet controlled a local territory recognized by adjoining communities, and exercised protective measures against uninvited trespassers. Tribelet territories were generally “well-defined, comprising in most cases a natural drainage area” (Kroeber 1925:831), and these territories were recognized by adjoining communities. The resources and territories controlled by a tribelet were usually defended against uninvited trespassers but considered to be communal holdings of tribelet members; the tribelet political structure served to coordinate economic activity such as resource scheduling, trade, ceremonies, and feasts. Tribelets were composed of a central village and related hamlets and activity areas. The main village was the population center, the site of the main assembly lodge, the residence of leaders and specialists, and held caches of ceremonial regalia, food, and trade goods.

In addition to similarities in village size, organization, and structures such as the pithouse and acorn granary (see below), the Hill Patwin and River Patwin also practiced a unique and elaborate form of the *Kuksu* ceremonial cycle. The *Kuksu* society, (also known as the “Big Head” or “Bull Head” dance) was a male secret society focusing on initiation through the ritualistic raising of the dead. Though rituals varied between the groups, they all included an element of death and rebirth or revitalization. Novices were “killed” or speared, and then later, washed and “brought back to life.”

The following describes each of the three tribes and their use of the project area, including settlement patterns, village names and locations, structures, organization, and lifeways.

Hill Patwin

Geography and Population

The Hill Patwin claimed the eastern foothill valleys of the North Coast Ranges including Antelope, Indian, Bear, Little Indian, Long, Morgan, and Cache Creek valleys (Figure 4). At its northern extent,

the Hill Patwin boundary ran east-west from a point near the confluence of Big and Little Stony Creeks east to a point about five or six miles west of the town of Princeton (Barrett 1908:289; Merriam 1967:55). The northwestern boundary ran along the divide of the Eel and Sacramento River drainages from approximately Goat Mountain east of Clear Lake, south beyond Cache Creek continuing along the ridge between Morgan and Jerusalem valleys, across Putah Creek south through Butts and Pope creeks, and finally encompassing lower Napa valley (Merriam 1955:46; Barrett 1908:286).

Five Hill Patwin subgroups are delineated in the ethnographic literature (Merriam 1967; Barrett 1908; and Kroeber 1932): (1) *Choo-hel'-mem-sel*, in Antelope Valley and the southern end of Indian Valley from the Wintun and Pomo borders south to Leesville and Venagdo, and east to the town of Sites; (2) the *Kletwin*, from Cortina Ridge east and south to about Rumsey; (3) the *Kopa*, located in the Capay Valley from Rumsey south and including the Knoxville area to the west; (4) the *Chenposei*, in Bear Valley, Little Indian Valley, and including the Long Valley *Lolsei*; and (5) the *Napa* to the south in Napa Valley and beyond (Merriam 1967:262–263). The Sites Reservoir Project area is contained almost entirely within *Choo-hel'-mem-sel* lands, while the northern fringe of the project area may have lagged into *Dah'chin'-chin'-ne* Komlaki territory (Figure 5).

Cook (1965) used an area-density method of calculation based on Kroeber's (1925) average of 250 persons per village to estimate the total Hill Patwin population at 4,000 with an average density of 2.5 persons per square mile. According to Cook and Kroeber, Hill Patwin population density was relatively low compared with the neighboring River Patwin. Tribelet populations ranged from less than 100 up to 500 with an estimated average of 250 (Kroeber 1962:30–37). Cook suggested that the eastern Coast Range supported a smaller population because it was more arid and less productive than the neighboring river and mountain provinces (Cook 1964:13–14).

Village and Place Names

Hill Patwin village and place name information is provided by Barrett (1908), Kroeber (1925, 1932), and Merriam (1967). The Hill Patwin typically designated their tribelets after people rather than land with names ending in *-sel*. These sources were consulted for ethnographic place names in or near the project area. A total of 16 ethnographic place names pertinent to the project area were identified (Figure 5). Ethnographic sources did not provide specific map coordinates, but descriptive information was adequate to plot approximate locations, as follows.

The primary village center of the *Choo-hel'-mem-sel* tribelet was *Po-ne hlab'-be* (aka *Pone* or *Po-na hlab'-be*), at the foot of Grapevine Grade and near the County Well, four or five miles northwest of Sites. The village of *Tsudukut* was located five miles north of *Pone*, or about two and one-half miles west of the town of Sites. Three miles north of *Pone* was the village of *Tup-Labe* (Merriam 1967:189). *Oldow'-wis* was a rancharia about one mile west of Little Indian Creek and about two miles north of *Choo-hel'-mem hlab'-b* ("turned-over;" Merriam 1967:188). *Choo'-dah-koot* was a rancharia located about 1.5 miles west of the town of Sites. In 1924, Indian occupants of *Choo'-dah-koot* included Mr. Jesse Berryessa, McGill, and Andrew (Merriam 1967:187). The site of *Kow'-klab'be* ("elder tree") is described by Merriam (1967:188) as a small rancharia located on Grapevine Creek just east of *Pone*. *Kaa-en* was a small village located north of Grapevine Creek (Merriam 1967:191). *Kow' hlab'be* ("elderberry village") and *'Hlah'lah mem* ("rotten water") were small villages located north of Grapevine Creek (Merriam 1967:191). *Len'-mah tin'-be* was a big rancharia about two miles northwest of the town of Sites near the county road and over the ridge about one mile east of *Tahp'-kal'-li* (Merriam 1967:188). The *Tahp'-kal'-li* (cottonwood) rancharia is described by Merriam (1967:189) as located in the canyon a mile or more northwest of *Choo'-dah-kut* in Antelope valley. *Pot-bah* was a rancharia located north of Grapevine Creek and east of *Toop' 'ahlab'be* (Merriam 1967:192). *Tarr' 'hlabbe* ("willow village") was a village located north of Grapevine Creek (Merriam 1967:192). However, one or both of these Merriam villages may be the same as Barrett's (1908:297) *To'pLabe*, which he indicated was about five miles north-northwest of Sites. In fact, one consultant told Merriam that *Top' 'klab'-be* was not a rancharia, but

actually a hill on which people took refuge ages ago during a great flood (Merriam 1967:182). *Tahp'-kal'-li* ("cottonwood village") is the *Choo-hel'-mem-sel'* name for their rancheria in a canyon at least one mile northwest of *Choo'-dah-kut* in Sites Valley (Merriam 1967:180).

Villages, Structures, and Facilities

Mirroring the size of their villages, Patwin architecture was distinctive in the diversity of structures, size of major buildings, and complexity of construction. Historical and scholarly sources combined suggest that at least four types of structures were constructed by the Hill Patwin, which include the dancehouse, mens sweat lodge, family dwellings, and ramadas or huts, and the acorn granary (Kroeber 1932:293; Rawls 1984:189).

Dancehouses were the largest structures made by the Patwin, larger than those built by other Wintun groups, and some of the largest structures in precontact California. Design and construction were intimately connected with the ceremonies the buildings housed. These structures, built in central villages only, were placed on the northern or southern edge of the village, separate from dwellings. Construction began with excavation of a broad, oval-shaped pit measuring approximately 12.1 meters wide, 15.2 meters long, with squared to slightly sloping walls and a flat floor dug to 1.5 meters deep. Excavation was done with digging sticks and the dirt carried and piled outside using worn food baskets. Work inside the pit began by mounting the main center post of oak and 11 additional posts, two aligned with opposing doorways, two on both sides perpendicular to the doorway, and five on the perimeter. Concurrent with the posts, work began on the interior retaining walls, constructed of thatch secured by rods mounted in the earth. The entire pit was ringed by a berm composed of excavated spoils. Stringers ran from the 11 main posts to this berm. Long, flexible rods were woven into the ceiling stringers. Tule thatch was layered on top of the pole frame, fastened with grape vines. This inner framework was then completely covered in a foot-thick layer of packed, clayey earth. The construction incorporated a smoke hole and sloping entry ramps, including a long, lightly sloped ramp for general entry and a steep, open ramp at the rear for the dancer's entry.

Dancehouse fixtures—including a large foot drum and a main hearth—were aligned with the main posts and entry ways. The foot drum was made of a peeled and hollowed sycamore log measuring six to seven feet long, fixed in a pit with planks and stakes. Construction of the community dancehouse required a substantial coordinated effort, and every available person was drawn into the task. A feast was often held to celebrate completion of the new ceremonial structure (McKern 1923).

The sudatory, or men's sweathouse, was located east or west of the dancehouse with the door facing the dancehouse. The sudatory was built much like the dancehouse and at the same scale, but with a single doorway. The menstrual hut was long and narrow, and served as a place of solitude, confinement, or rest for menstruating women and women undergoing childbirth (McKern 1923). By design, the menstrual hut was on the northern or southern outskirts of the village, opposite the dancehouse (McKern 1923:160).

Dwellings were oval to circular in plan view and constructed like the dancehouse but at a smaller scale. Paternal relatives were enlisted to assist in the construction. Dwellings were built starting with the excavation of a flat-bottomed, steep-walled pit dug out to 1.2 to 1.8 meters deep and 5 to 10 meters in diameter. Thatch retaining walls were secured with stakes, and six support posts were mounted in a circular arrangement, leaving an open central floor area. Six thick stringers reached between the posts, and a series of long rafters rested on the stringers and the perimeter berm to form the roof. The roof was finished with a thick layer of woven rods and thatching, and a packed earth layer around 0.3 meter thick. The single doorway faced either east or west. Several families occupied a single dwelling house. A fireplace and wooden mortar and stone pestle were fixed near the open center of the house, and were shared by the families. However, each family had ownership over a specific section of the house and had its own cooking area. Family property featured raised beds for each adult made from a rectangular pole framework lined with tule mats. The end of the bed was fixed to the thatched retaining wall and the

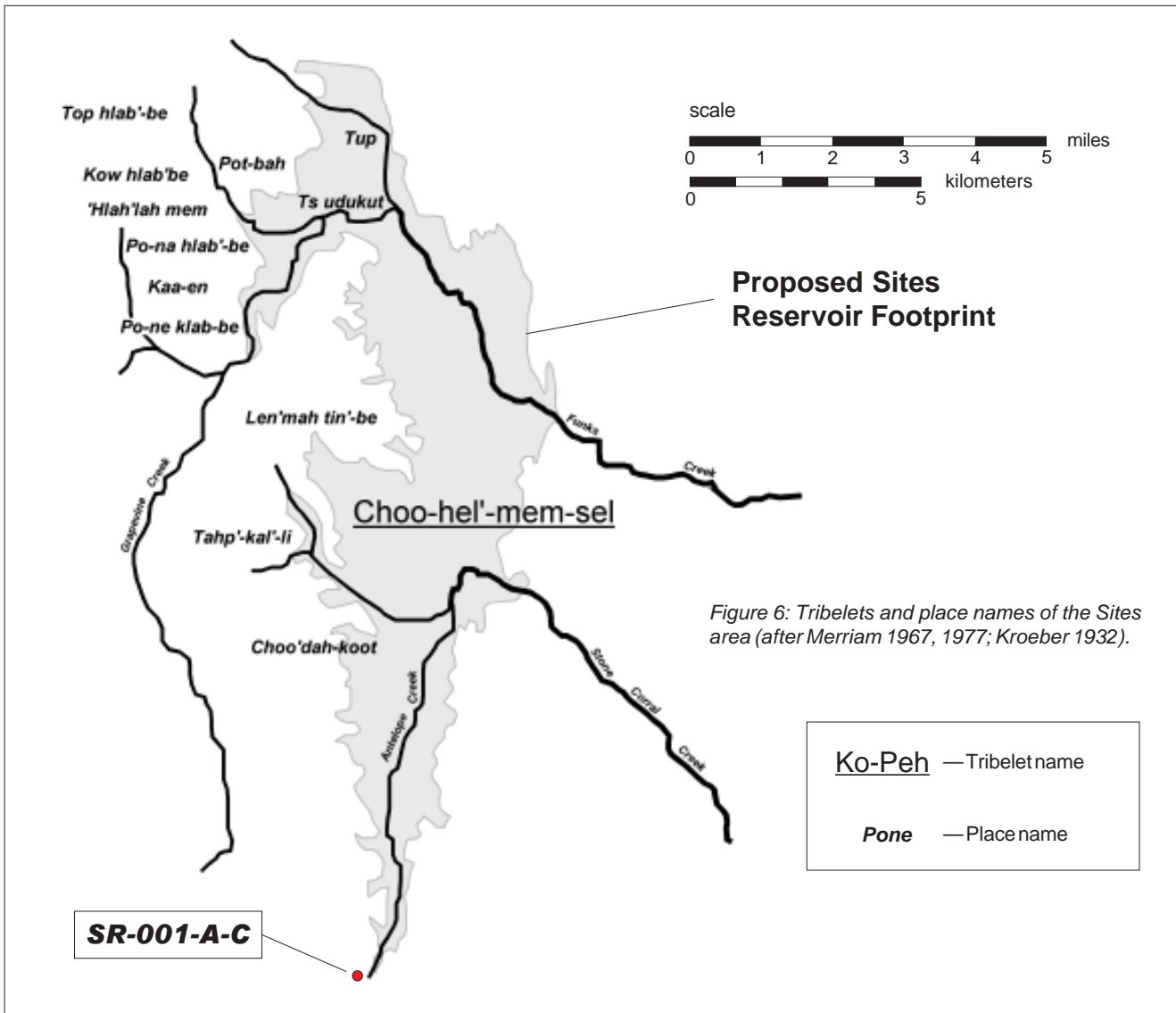


Figure 6: Tribelets and place names of the Sites area (after Merriam 1967, 1977; Kroeber 1932).

beds were arranged like spokes on a wheel. Personal gear, such as baskets, tools, and weapons, were suspended from the ceiling against the retaining wall and from house posts. Tule sitting mats were arranged around open space. Household goods and bulky gear, including cooking equipment, nets, burden baskets, and seed beaters, were placed on a pole frame rack outside the house (McKern 1923:165–167).

One of the most distinctive elements of Patwin architecture was the acorn granary. Constructed using a pole and thatch design similar to the retaining walls described above, examples that appear in historical illustrations stand more than six feet high and five feet in diameter are built as a tall cylinder with an external frame of vertical and horizontal retaining rods and a barrel formed by woven thatch. These large storage structures were constructed to cache a large supply of unhulled acorns through the winter.

Social Structure

The position of chief was inherited patrilineally, although approval by the group was also required (McKern 1922:242–243; Goldschmidt 1951:325). The duties of the chief required him to direct daily

activities, announce duties (such as where and what to gather), sanction ceremonies, and arbitrate disputes. He was generally the richest man in the village, and was responsible for providing food for ceremonies as well as distributing food throughout the course of the year (Goldschmidt 1951: 323–324, 365; Kroeber 1932: 291).

Within the tribelet structure the basic sociopolitical group was the patrilineal family called the *sere*. The oldest male of a patrilineal family was the leader and held considerable authority over his agnatic kin—brothers, sons, brother's sons and uncles, and unmarried women related through these males. Married women belonged to their father's *sere* but lived with their husbands.

Ceremony

The Hill Patwin ceremonial system was identical to the River Patwin described below, including an intricate series of ceremonies held in the dancehouse. These ceremonies were both powerful and dangerous, involving spirit impersonations and imitation by ritual death and rebirth.

Conflict

Intergroup relationships ranged from friendly to hostile and there are several recorded intervillage feuds for the Hill Patwin (Kroeber 1932:301–302). The most common offense leading to hostilities was poaching or death attributed to poisoning by witchcraft. The resulting conflict typically took one of three forms: (1) an attack on the poisoner, poacher, or group of trespassers; (2) a surprise attack on the entire village with the intent to destroy the village, its stores, and kill all inhabitants; (3) or formal pitched battle (Kroeber 1932: 297–298).

In formal battle, one group of armed men with spears and bows formed a line facing an opposing line of men from the enemy village. Each side shot arrows and hurled spears, simply call *doko* (“obsidian”) at the other until the chiefs called a halt to the battle by walking between the two lines and indicating the dispute was over. Chiefs did not fight and were not attacked, and during skirmishes stood behind or at the side of the line. The chief was not a war leader nor was there a warrior class, but a formal battle might end in a peaceful exchange of gifts brought about by the chief (Kroeber 1932: 298; Goldschmidt 1951:342–343).

Warfare was more organized among the Hill Patwin than the neighboring river tribes (P. Johnson 1978:353). In battle, the Hill Patwin sometimes wore elk hide armor or armor constructed of vertical wood rods held together with cord called *terpa'nansok*. The war leader was called *yeto*. This was not an official, but a brave man, who was a capable shot and could dodge well. War was *ti'-tla-piri* or *ti'tLapita* and enemies were called *yutsen*. War customs between River and Hill Patwin were similar with the exception that Hill Patwin wore body armor, took whole scalps from victims, and held a victory dance. The war celebration, *sihi tono* (“glad dance”) among the Hill Patwin was performed outdoors by men and women. Scalps were hung on a tall pole and shot at. A fire was built and the pole and scalp were allowed to fall in. Food was brought by relatives of persons killed in battle and arranged around the fire for consumption (Kroeber 1932:299).

Kroeber (1932) recorded Hill Patwin war stories involving the Pone tribe from Antelope Valley.

About fifteen men from Pone went down to the plains (river territory) to hunt elk. Their wildcat skin quivers were loaded with arrows and they carried net sacks on their backs hung from straps over the forehead. They ran down some elk, but the mosquitoes troubled them, until they set the grass on fire. The river Indians, seeing the smoke, came to drive them away. Sometimes in these fights no one was killed; but this time the river people won, ran the Pone people home, and killed all but two who hid in a rock hole. There were 25 or 30 of the river people, but the two Pone men had 60 arrows each and killed many. The others camped about all night and got reinforcements from the river. They tried to roll rocks into the cave and throw fire into it. Finally, one of the two brothers was shot

under the arm. During the morning the other one was killed. The dead of the river people lay about in heaps. The survivors crushed the two brothers with rocks and rolled them into the fire. Sometimes in such an attack they would shoot at each other through the smoke of the burning plains [Kroeber 1932:301–302].

Another time when the Pone had been hunting in the plains and has set a fire to the grass to protect themselves from the mosquitoes, the river people from about *Waitere* saw the smoke, gathered their men, and came up to the hills. The Pone people had returned and had gone to the house of an under-chief to smoke and drink; he had mountain lion and bear skins to sit on. There they sat up until about midnight, then they lay down to sleep. With the first daylight the attack came. The river people threw bundles of chamise brush (*toro*) in the door and smoke hole, and into the other houses also. The inmates began to dig out from underneath each house. Some succeeded in crawling out with their bows without being seen, by help of the smoke. When they got further away from the blaze, the river people saw them and began to shoot and call out: “Where is your brave man? Bring him out, don’t hide him! We came to fight!” By now it was daylight. None of the Pone people were killed but the river people lost three. They carried them half way home and left them [Kroeber 1932:302].

Conflict also occurred within the tribelet typically as the result of a murder, competition over women, or a gambling dispute. Vengeance would be taken by the victim’s family, often in the form of murder of the offending person or family. The chief arranged a meeting and the disputants sometimes could reach a peaceful settlement through payment for proper burial with bear hide or the exchange of wealth items (Goldschmidt 1951:341–345).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

General Trends in Northern California Prehistory

The Sites Reservoir project area is like many parts of the state where archaeologists are still in the process of building a basic archaeological record. Much of the record is unknown, especially the earliest evidence dating more than 3,000 years old. The following begins with the broad outlines of Northern California culture history then focuses on what is known about the prehistoric cultures of adjoining regions.

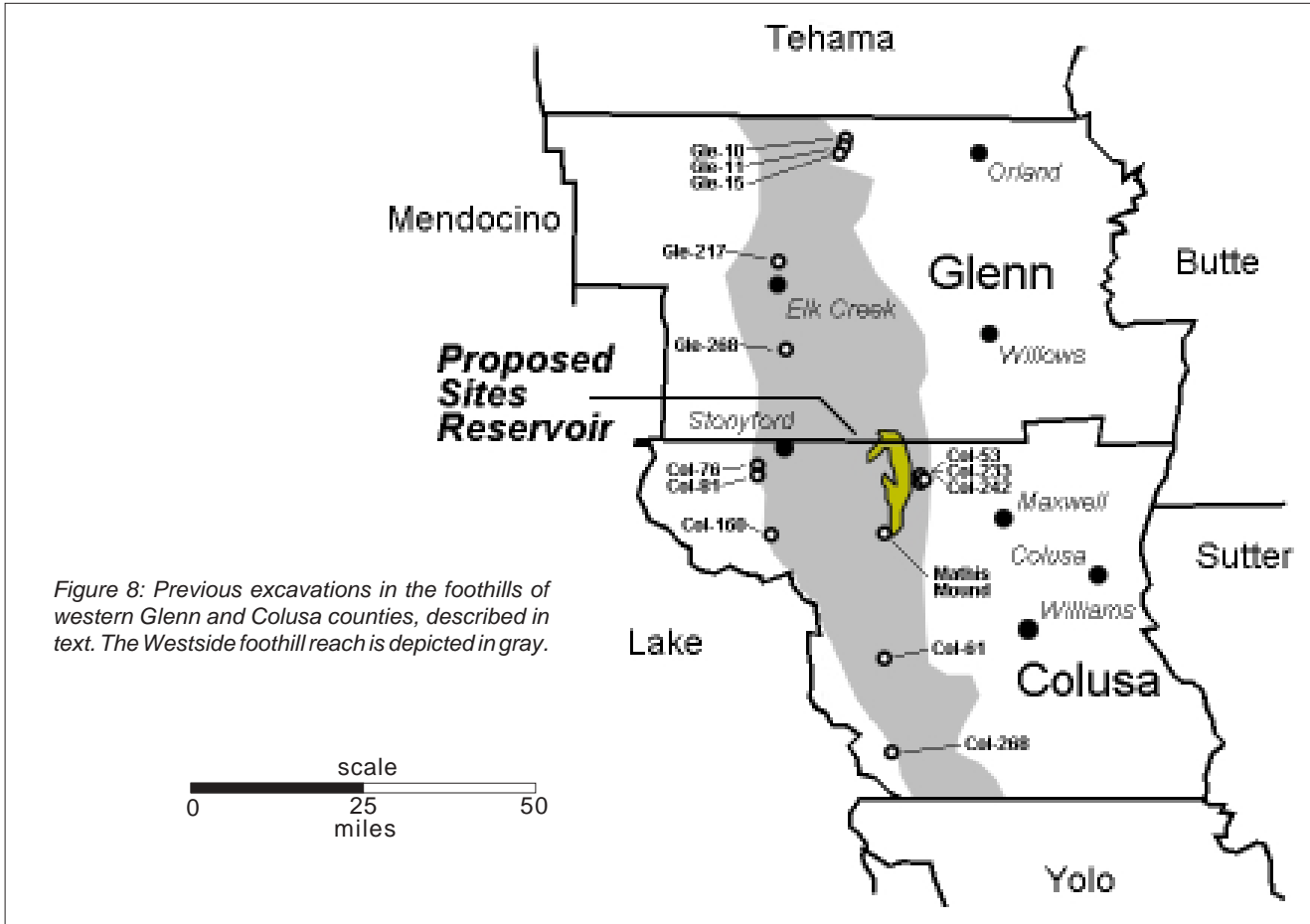
The broad outlines of California prehistory are best captured by D. A. Fredrickson’s (Fredrickson 1994a, 1994b, 1994c) integrative scheme which proposes three basic prehistoric period divisions: the *Paleoindian*, *Archaic*, and *Emergent*, with the Archaic being further subdivided into the Lower, Middle, and Upper periods, and the Emergent into Lower and Upper divisions (Figure 6). Each period is characterized by a generally prevailing economic, cultural, and environmental condition. However, each region is expected to have a different pattern of prehistoric culture and culture change.

Paleoindian Period: Terminal Pleistocene Cultures

Recent sampling at Borax Lake near Clear Lake provides tentative obsidian hydration dating evidence indicating that occasional obsidian quarrying activity as early as 16,000 years ago (White ed. 2002:448–449). However, the find remains unconfirmed and no other archaeological traces this age have been identified in the northstate. Our most reliable evidence indicates that the northstate was first colonized at the end of the Pleistocene. Sparse evidence and parsimonious toolkits indicate that these earliest peoples were culturally conservative, low-density hunters and foragers who moved between widespread resource patches and practiced technological traditions that were similar from region to region. Contemporaneity with Pleistocene megafauna is suspected but not demonstrated. The most ancient confirmed cultural traces are associated with the Western Clovis Tradition and Borax Lake Pattern. The Western Clovis Tradition (Willig and Aikens 1988) dating between approximately 10,500 to 13,500 years before present (BP). Western Clovis is represented by one site and a few scattered artifacts in Northern California, marked by use of the distinctive Clovis fluted point. Diet and settlement form remains a matter of speculation (Fredrickson 1984:497; Fredrickson and White 1988).

Climate Regime		Period	Division	CAL BP ¹	Characteristics
Pleistocene	Late	Emergent	Upper	100	Clam disk bead economy appears; more goods moving farther; growth of local specializations involving production and exchange; interpenetration of south and central exchange systems.
			Lower	200	Bow and arrow replaces dart and atlatl; south coast maritime adaptation flourishes; territorial boundaries well established; distinctions in social status linked to wealth increasingly common; regularized exchange between groups includes more, and more varied, materials.
	Early	Archaic	Upper	1500	Growth of sociopolitical complexity; development of status distinctions based on wealth; shell beads gain importance, possibly indicators of both exchange and status. Emergence of group-oriented religious organizations; possible origins of Kuksu religious system at end of period; greater complexity of exchange systems; evidence of regular, sustained exchanges between groups; territorial boundaries not fully established.
			Middle	2500	Unstable climate, landscape, and resources; hunting dominant, but economy generally more diversified; sedentism begins to develop, accompanied by population growth and expansion; technological and environmental factors provide dominant themes; changes in exchange or in social relations appear to have little impact.
			Lower	7500	Ancient lakes dry up as a result of climatic changes; milling technology common and widespread; plant food emphasis, little hunting; most artifacts manufactured of local materials; exchange similar to previous period; little emphasis on wealth; social unit remains the extended family.
	Late	Paleoindian	Clovis	10500	Spread of human populations in California; probable but not demonstrated hunting emphasis; milling technology and vegetal food likely, but currently no evidence; exchange probably ad hoc; basic social unit probably the extended family; varied resources acquired by changing habitat.
Pre-Clovis			13500	Hypothesized coastal colonization route; hints of occupation in alluvial basins.	
				?	

Figure 7: California period characteristics (modified from Fredrickson 1994c:Figure 9.1).
¹ - Radiocarbon years before present, calibrations based on Stuiver and Reimer (1993).



Lower Archaic Period: Early Holocene Cultures

The *Borax Lake Pattern* is the Northern California manifestation of the Western Stemmed Tradition (Willig and Aikens 1988), dating between approximately 7,000 to 10,500 BP. The marker types are wide-stemmed projectile points and manos and metates. Deep, flutelike basal thinning, large bladelet flakes and well worked unifacial tools are carry-overs from Paleoindian technology. A few sites have produced plant and animal remains indicating the Borax Lake Pattern diet featured large nuts and small and large game (White ed. 2002). No artifacts or sites this age have been identified in the Sacramento Valley proper, however, Borax Lake Pattern sites have been documented in the western foothills of Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama counties (see below).

Middle Archaic Period: Mid Holocene Cultures

The Middle Archaic corresponds to the Middle Holocene climatic period. Mid-Holocene instability is widely documented in North America and clearly established for Northern California (Adam and West 1983; Benson et al. 2002). Two consequences have been recognized in the regional archaeological record. First, climatic instability adversely affected the development of upland and lowland soils, diminishing the capacity of the landscape to store archaeological deposits. Consequently, Middle Archaic archaeology is uncommon and the available record problematic. Second, the density and distribution of economically significant resources also appears to have been impacted by climatic and landscape instability, leading to cultural responses such as local depopulation, interregional population movements, and dietary change.

A number of trends in prehistoric culture change first emerged during the Middle Holocene, including the development of settlement associated with ridgetops (Hildebrandt and Hayes 1993), river/marshes

(Heizer 1949), and lake sides (Sampson 1985; White ed. 2002), and dietary specializations on the acorn, deer, and freshwater and anadromous fisheries. The archetypal Middle Archaic culture is the *Windmill Pattern*, limited to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Mt. Diablo regions. Windmill material culture featured artifacts made of varied stone materials such as quartz crystals, red ochre, chert, slate, obsidian, asbestos, biotite, and worked clay. Worked shell included small beads and red and black abalone ornaments and square beads. Twined basketry is known from impressions left in baked clay. Other baked clay objects include cooking balls, perforated disks, and grooved net sinkers (Heizer 1949:25; Beardsley 1954:69; Moratto 1984:201). Based on the rarity of ground stone tools, abundant projectile points, and dietary bones from elk, pronghorn, deer, rabbit, coyote, beaver, lynx, bear, and waterfowl, it is assumed that hunting was the focus of Windmill Pattern subsistence (Heizer 1949:20,27; Moratto 1984:201). The Mesilla Complex, Mendocino Pattern, and Berkeley Pattern were also distinct regional cultural traditions that first emerged in Northern California during the Middle Archaic.

Upper Archaic Period: Late Holocene Cultures

Regional climate stabilized at around 3,000 BP, and by 2,500 BP the widespread, generalized technological traditions of the Middle Archaic were replaced by distinct regional specializations. Archaeologists have also found evidence of an increase over time in the scope and distance of intergroup trade patterns, a widespread change from less to more complex social forms, and from low to high population density. The archetypal Upper Archaic culture is the *Berkeley Pattern*, the basic Archaic adaptation of the rich alluvial basins of Central California. There was also considerable cultural diversity within the Berkeley Pattern, and local cultures have been identified in the central Sacramento Valley, central North Coast Ranges, Napa Valley, Solano County, and Sacramento Delta regions (Bennyhoff 1994; Rosenthal 1996; White 2003a; White ed. 2002). Certain traits are common to all Berkeley Pattern variants, including a highly developed bone tool industry, atlatl engaging hooks and dart sized, non-stemmed points (Fredrickson 1974:125a, 126; Lillard et al. 1939:77; Beardsley 1954:74). Berkeley Pattern sites contain many features, especially fire-cracked rock heaps, shallow hearths, rock-lined ovens, house floors, cairns, and graves. Complete house floors suggest that large, pole framed houses between 4–6 m in diameter were built, and clay daub with tule or bulrush impressions indicate that the houses were thatched and sod-packed. Berkeley Pattern economy varied regionally, generally focused on seasonally structured resources that could be harvested and processed in bulk, such as acorns, salmon, shellfish, and deer. The high frequency of mortars and pestles relative to chipped stone implies a heavy reliance on acorn processing (Fredrickson 1974:125a; Moratto 1984:209).

Continuing a pattern of increasing cultural diversity, in Central California Berkeley Pattern sites occur contemporaneous with Windmill Pattern sites (Fredrickson 1974). In the North Coast Ranges, Berkeley Pattern sites occur contemporaneous with Mendocino Pattern sites (White ed. 2002), with the Berkeley Pattern endemic to alluvial basins and the Mendocino Pattern common to adjoining foothill and mountain terrains, suggesting different ecological niches.

Emergent Period: Late Holocene Cultures

The relatively stable climatic regimes established at the outset of the Late Holocene continue through the modern period, although a “climatic anomaly” dating around 900 BP may have caused widespread disruption (comparable to the Mid-Holocene) (Jones et al. 1999). In Northern California, after 1,100 BP many Archaic technologies and cultural traditions disappeared, in each region replaced by the onset of cultural patterns and behaviors similar to those existing locally at the time of culture contact.

The archetypal Emergent Period culture is the *Augustine Pattern*, a widespread tradition marked by the coalescence of long-distance, integrative trade spheres and the introduction of the bow and arrow which replaced the atlatl as the favored hunting implement. The Augustine Pattern has been divided into two phases common to most or all localities. *Phase 1* markers include *Olivella* whole and lipped beads. “Banjo” type abalone ornaments first appear with Phase 1 of the Augustine Pattern, as well as elaborately

incised bird bone whistles and tubes, and “flanged” soapstone pipes. *Phase 2* artifacts include small corner-notched and triangular points, clam disc beads and bead drills, magnesite cylinders, bedrock mortars, and housepit sites often attributable to known ethnographic villages (Beardsley 1954:77–79; Fredrickson 1984; Moratto 1984:213).

Other new traits which distinguished the Augustine Pattern include tightly flexed burials, and cremation, a form of burial apparently reserved for high status individuals during Phase 1 but widespread during Phase 2 (Fredrickson 1974:127; Moratto 1984:211). Grave offerings such as shell beads and ornaments regularly occurred with utilitarian items including mortars and pestles often “killed” before burial. In the Sacramento Valley area, fishing equipment is more common, elaborate, and diverse than in earlier phases and includes several types of harpoons, bone fish hooks, and gorge hooks (Beardsley 1954:78, Moratto 1984:211, Elsasser 1978:44). Basketry has been identified from charred remains found in graves and a form of pottery is also known from sites in the Central Valley (Moratto 1984:213; Beardsley 1954:77). Baked clay balls, probably used for cooking, are a common constituent in Central Valley sites where stone is absent (Moratto 1984:213; Beardsley 1954:77). The Augustine Pattern economy was regionally variable, although fishing and acorn gathering appear to have increased in importance over time. Shaped mortars and pestles predominate with charred acorns frequently found in middens. Culture contact between Native Californians and immigrant populations from throughout the world occurred at various times in Northern California, generally between 1750 to 1820 in the Central Valley to as late as 1850 in the gold-poor North Coast.

Regional Cultures

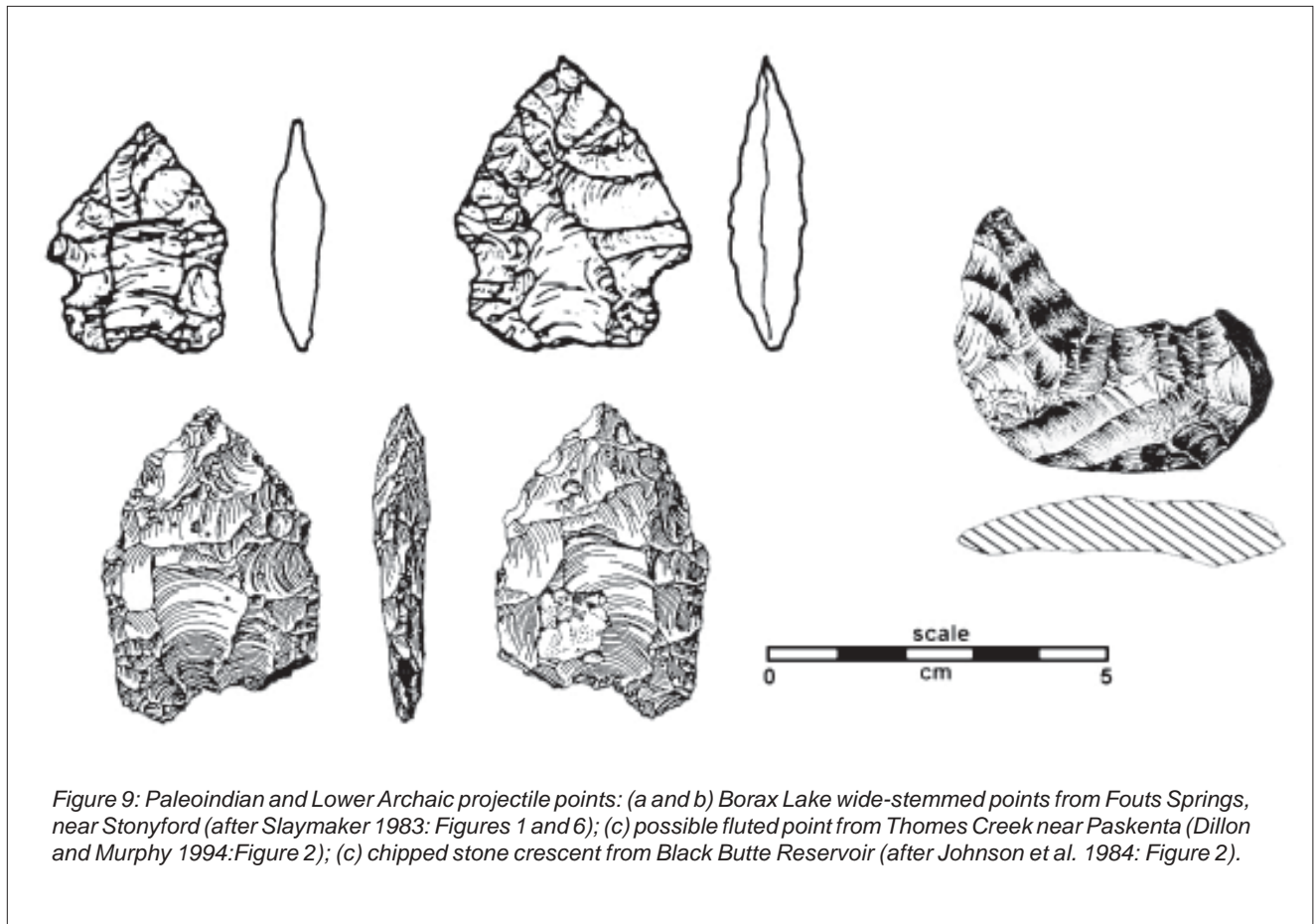
The project area is located in the foothills of western Colusa and Glenn counties, at the interface between two distinctive archaeological regions: the North Coast Ranges and the Sacramento Valley. North Coast Ranges prehistory is synthesized by Fredrickson and White (Fredrickson 1973,1974, 1984; Fredrickson and White 1988; White and Fredrickson 1992; White ed. 2002) and Sacramento Valley prehistory is synthesized and codified by White (White 2003a, 2003b, 2003c; White et al. 2008). The following summarizes findings of previous major archaeological investigations in the foothills of western Colusa and Glenn counties, with findings organized by antiquity and cultural pattern. Site locations are depicted in Figure 7.

Western Clovis Tradition

No sites or components associated with the Western Clovis Tradition have been found in the foothills, however, two isolated artifacts potentially indicative of the Western Clovis Tradition have been identified. Johnson (Johnson et al. 1984:65) reports the discovery of a chert flaked stone crescent from Gle-306, located in the vicinity of Black Butte Reservoir west of Orland, in Glenn County (Figure 8 d), and Dillon and Murphy (1994) report a possible fluted point from the Thomes Creek area near Paskenta, in southwest Tehama County (Figure 8 c).

Borax Lake Pattern

Two excavated sites have yielded evidence of Borax Lake Pattern occupation in the foothills, Col-76 and Col-160. In 1982, a crew from California Archaeological Consultants conducted test excavations at the Fouts Springs Recreation Area in the Stonyford District of the Mendocino National Forest (Slaymaker 1983). Two sites were studied, Col-76, Col-81, both near the confluence of Mill Creek and the South Fork Stony Creek, about seven miles west of Stonyford. Col-76 was located on an elevated bench above the creeks, contained in a weathered, gravelly clay. Artifacts included Borax Lake wide-stemmed points (Figure 8 a–b), manos and metates, and cores and core tools, predominantly Borax Lake Pattern in attribution. Obsidian sourcing studies for 50 Col-76 specimens found a preponderance of Borax Lake obsidian with some Napa Valley, Mt. Konocti, and Medicine Lake source group obsidian (Bouey *in* Slaymaker 1983). Obsidian hydration rim values on 50 specimens ranged between 3.4–13.5 microns, with



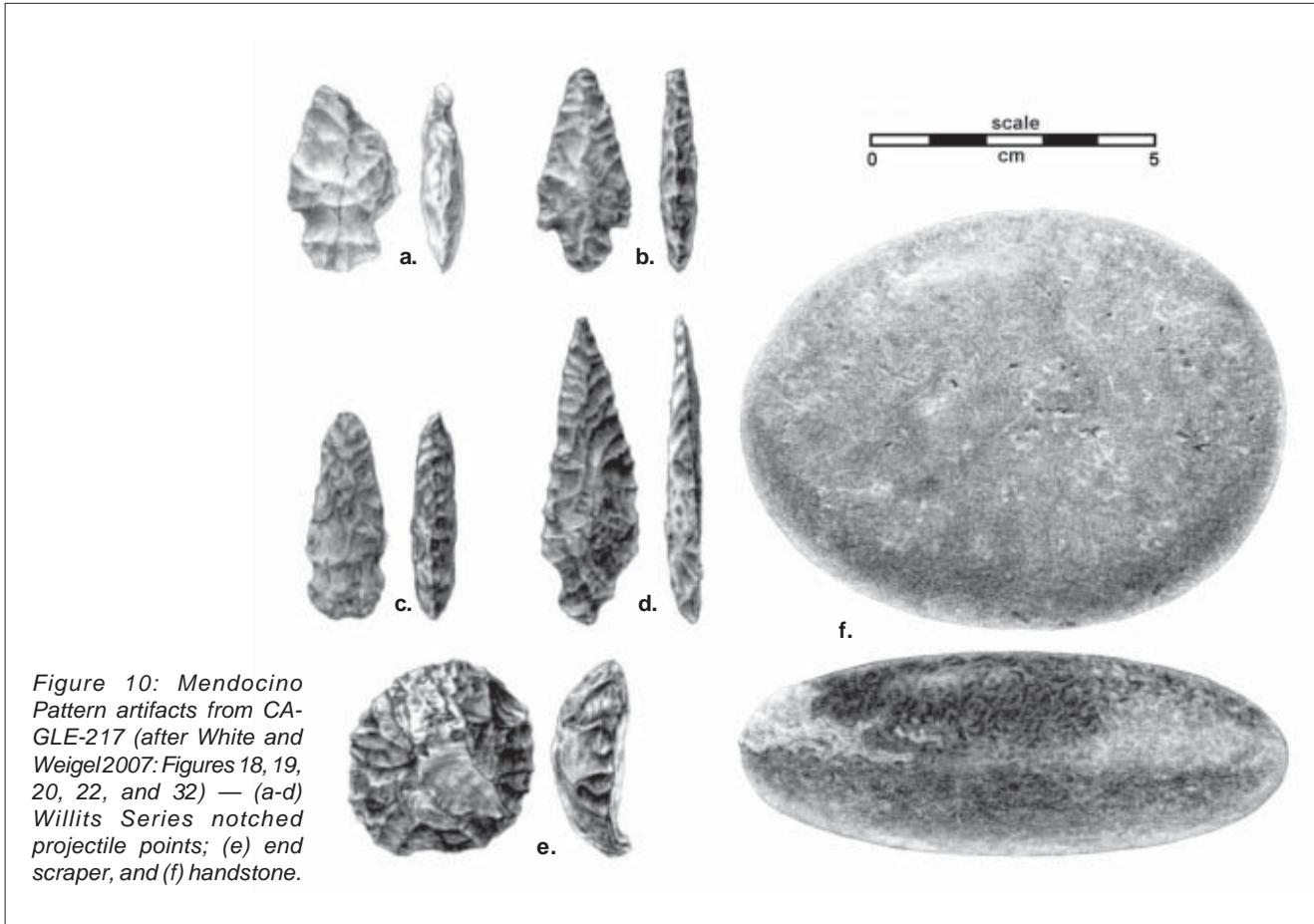
a mean average of 6.4 microns and a mode at 7.0 microns (Jackson *in* Slaymaker 1983), indicating an age of between 4,500–8,000 BP for the assemblage, consistent with the Borax Lake Pattern assignment.

In 1990, Origer and Waechter, Consulting Archaeologists, conducted test excavations at Col-160, on Little Stony Creek, in the Mendocino National Forest (Origer and Waechter 1990). The site consisted of a light midden and artifact scatter occupying a gently sloping bench or terrace on the north side of the creek. Excavation in the midden area produced evidence of two components. The lower component, below 60 cm depth, yielded a Borax Lake wide-stemmed point, flake tools, a core tool, hammerstones, manos, and metate fragments. Ignoring the thinnest rim of double rim results (presumed here to represent the results of mid-Holocene weathering, cf. Waechter and Origer 1993), 24 hydration rim values on Borax Lake obsidian flakes and bifaces from the 60–160 cm levels had a mean average rim value of 7.21 microns, indicating an age of around 4,500–8,000 BP, consistent with a Borax Lake Pattern assignment.

Mendocino Pattern

Sampling to date indicates that Mendocino Pattern sites are widespread in the western foothills of the Sacramento Valley, often exhibiting many characteristics common to mid-Holocene “Millingstone Culture” sites in the South Coast Ranges, including large inventories of coarse core tools, manos, and deep-basin millings. Six excavated sites have yielded evidence of Mendocino Pattern occupation in the foothills, Col-81, Gle-217, and Gle-268.

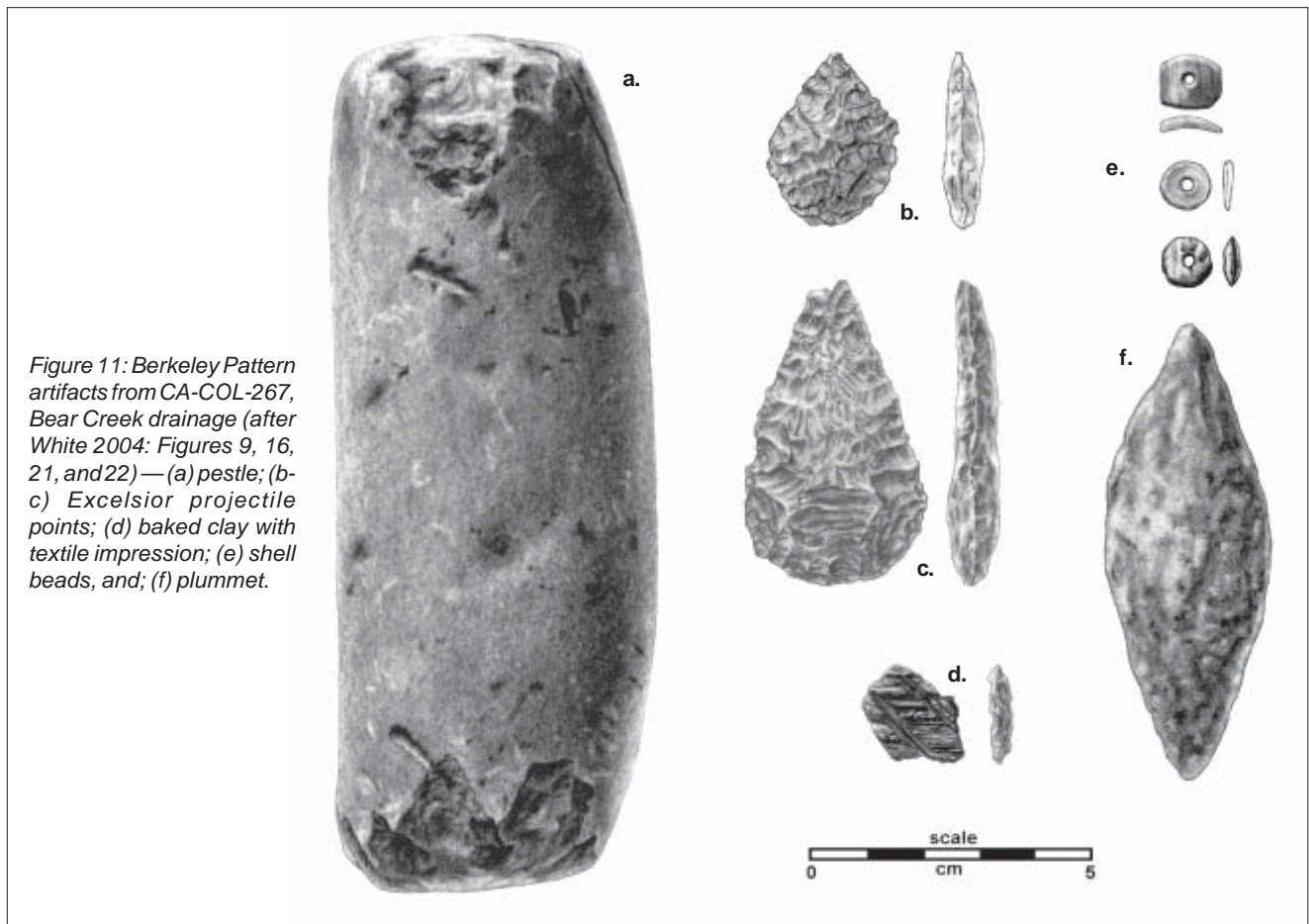
In 1992, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) conducted a data recovery excavation at Gle-217, located at the junction of Hwy 162 and County Road 403 just north of Elk Creek, in Glenn



County. The excavation found stratigraphic and dating evidence for two separate periods of occupation. The primary occupation at Gle-217—Component B—was attributed to the Mendocino Pattern and radiocarbon and obsidian hydration evidence fixed the age of the occupation at 735 – 2892 calBC (2685 – 4842 calBP). Associated artifacts (Figure 9) included blueschist and greenstone cores/core-tools, chert flake tools, projectile points and bifaces, small chert cores, and handstones and millingstones. Three burials were found associated with Component B, and the Mendocino occupation was marked by a well-defined rock layer interpreted a product of mid-Holocene deflation and soil loss (White et al. 2008).

The Fouts Springs Col-81 excavation, mentioned above, found a dark, clayey midden attributable to the Mendocino Pattern containing Mendocino concave-based, lozenge-shaped, Mendocino corner-notched, and Willits side-notched points, as well as cores and core tools and a mix of manos and metates and the mortar and pestle. Obsidian sourcing determinations for 62 Col-81 specimens found a mix of Borax Lake, Napa Valley, and Mt. Konocti obsidian (Bouey *in* Slaymaker 1983). Obsidian hydration rim values on 50 specimens ranged between 3.3–9.3 microns, with a mean average of 5.2 microns and a tight cluster between 4.2–5.5 microns (Jackson *in* Slaymaker 1983), indicating an age of between 2,000–3,500 BP for the assemblage, consistent with the Mendocino Pattern assignment. This age estimate was further supported by a radiocarbon date of 3,360±140 BP obtained for an aggregate of charcoal from Unit 8, levels 80–120 cm (Slaymaker 1983).

In 1981, California Archaeological Consultants, Inc., conducted data recovery excavations at Gle-268, the ethnographic Hill Nomlaki village of *Kulachini* located along County Road 403 halfway between Elk Creek and Stonyford in western Glenn County (Offermann and Orlins 1982). The excavation produced a corner-notched point, a concave-based point, handstones and millingstones, and shaped scrapers.



Obsidian hydration results for Borax Lake obsidian averaged 3.9 microns, indicating a date of around 1,500 BP.

Berkeley Pattern

To date, only two Berkeley Pattern components have been identified and excavated in the foothills of the western Sacramento Valley.

In 1992, Pacific Legacy, Inc., conducted data recovery excavations at Col-61, on Salt Creek in the northern terminus of Antelope Valley, west of Williams (Jackson and Shapiro 2001). Col-61 consisted of a dark midden mound occupying a high bench overlooking the creek. Excavation was designed to completely remove the archaeological deposit, an estimated 24 m x 16 m area. The site had evidence for horizontal and vertical stratigraphy, and two distinct components can be identified. The predominant occupation appears to have been associated with the Augustine Pattern, Phase 1a. However, an Upper Berkeley component is marked by Excelsior series and Houx stemmed series points, *Olivella* F series saddle beads, slate tabular pendants, a soapstone bead, and a soapstone ear spool. One burial is attributable to this phase, having associated two *Olivella* G series saucer and ring beads (Bennyhoff 1993 in Jackson and Shapiro 2001).

In 2001, the Archaeological Research Program, California State University, Chico, conducted salvage excavations at Col-267, the Thompson Canyon site, located in a small valley in the Bear Creek drainage, on the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Paine Ranch acquisition, southwestern Colusa County. The site had been severely impacted by erosion, and in response to requests from BLM and Patwin

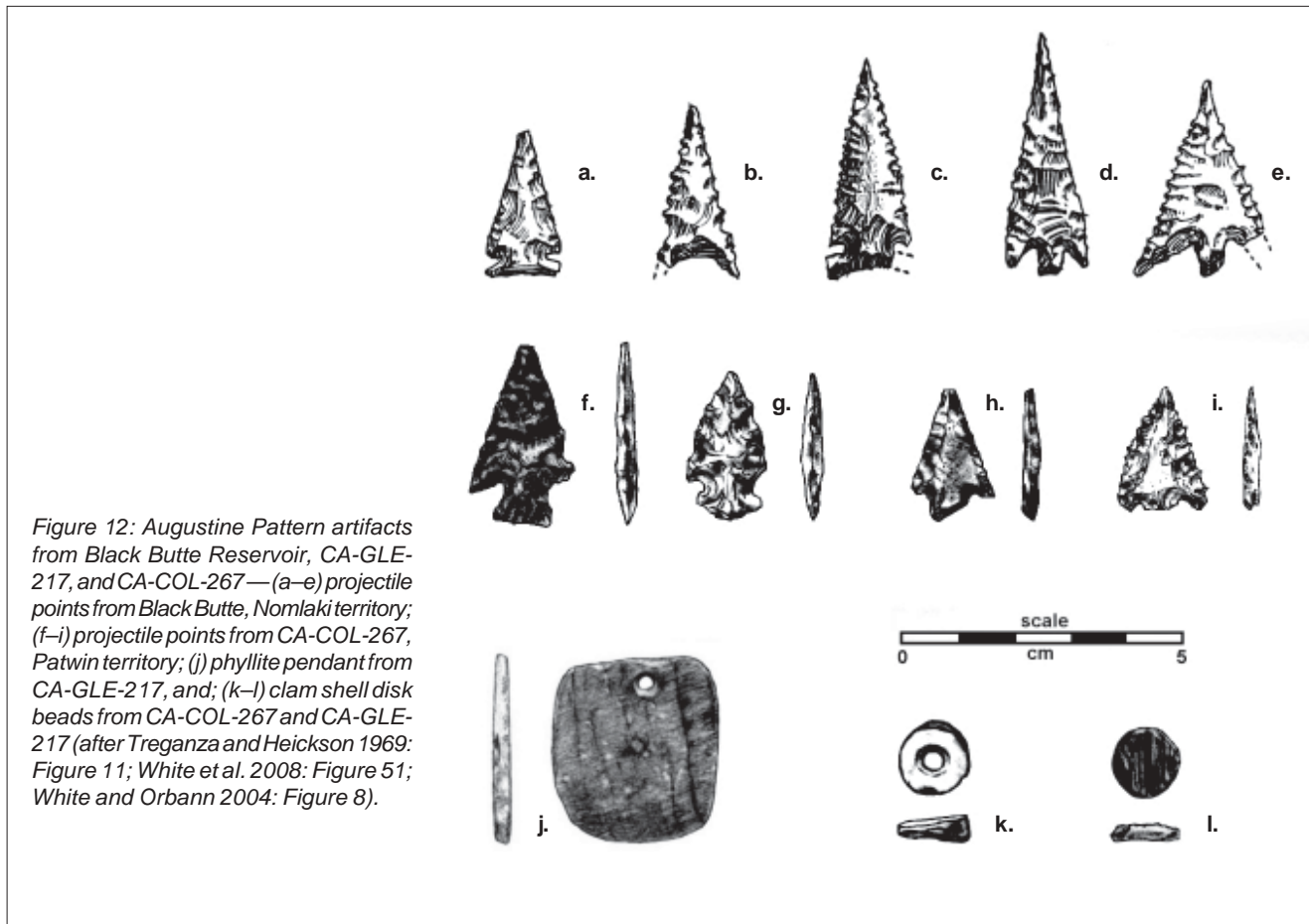


Figure 12: Augustine Pattern artifacts from Black Butte Reservoir, CA-GLE-217, and CA-COL-267—(a–e) projectile points from Black Butte, Nomlaki territory; (f–i) projectile points from CA-COL-267, Patwin territory; (j) phyllite pendant from CA-GLE-217, and; (k–l) clam shell disk beads from CA-COL-267 and CA-GLE-217 (after Treganza and Heicksen 1969: Figure 11; White et al. 2008: Figure 51; White and Orbann 2004: Figure 8).

descendants the CSU, Chico Archaeological Research Program conducted a minor salvage excavation at the site on weekends in October, 2001. The site consisted of a large midden mound surrounded by smaller midden and non-midden loci on perimeter benches. The excavation found stratigraphic and dating evidence for two separate periods of occupation. The primary occupation at Col-267 —Component B — was attributable to the late Berkeley Pattern and dated around 1,200 to 1,800 BP. Associated artifacts (Figure 10) included diamond-shaped and stemmed projectile points, *Olivella* saucer and saddle beads, and bone awls (White and Orbann 2004).

Augustine Pattern

Seven excavated sites have yielded evidence of Augustine Pattern occupation in the foothills, Col-61, Col-160, Gle-10, Gle-11, Gle-15, Gle-217, and Gle-268.

The most profound Augustine Pattern assemblages yet documented for the westside were recovered by Treganza during his excavations at Gle-10, Gle-11, and Gle-15 in advance of construction of Black Butte Reservoir in western Glenn County (Treganza and Heicksen 1969; Wolfenden 1969). The assemblages establish clear distinctions in the archaeology of the ethnographic Nomlaki, but as yet are poorly reported and require further description and analysis.

The Gle-217 excavation mentioned above also produced Component A, associated with shallow soils above the rock layer, marking an ephemeral use of the site dating 306 calAD – 770 calAD (1180–1644 calBP) (White et al. 2008). Associated artifacts (Figure 11) included arrowpoints, pebble hammerstones, shaped pestles, phyllite pendant fragments, worked bone and antler, and a single burial.

The Col-61 dig mentioned above also produced a rich Augustine Pattern, Phase 1a assemblage (Jackson and Shapiro 2001). Marker artifacts include large, triangular-stemmed Gunther barbed and Rattlesnake corner-notched points and *Olivella* sequin beads. Three burials are attributable to this phase, all three having associated *Olivella* sequin beads (Bennyhoff in Jackson and Shapiro 2001).

The Col-160 excavation described above also produced evidence of an upper component associated with midden soils above 45 cm depth (Origer and Waechter 1990). This component produced faunal remains, Rattlesnake corner-notched points, and pestle fragments. Ten hydration rim values on Borax Lake obsidian flakes from the 0-30 cm levels with a mean average rim value of 4.28 microns indicate an age of between 1,000–1,500 BP, consistent with an Augustine Pattern attribution.

The Gle-268 excavation mentioned above also sampled a midden locality with housepit indentations (Offermann and Orlins 1982). This deposit produced a limited Augustine Pattern assemblage marked by a small Gunther barbed point, bone tool fragments, two *Olivella* sequin beads, three *Olivella* spire-lobed beads, and five clamshell disk beads.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section provides a summary history of the west side of the Sacramento Valley from the early 19th century through the early 20th century. Northern California history is comparatively brief but evolved rapidly, with initial non-Indian exploration in 1808 and the filing of land grants and initial settlement well underway by the time of the Gold Rush just 40 years later. The west side of the Sacramento Valley was on the perimeter of the areas directly impacted by the Gold Rush, and the region was settled and developed primarily due to its water supply, arable lands, and suitability to transportation needs. Thus, the following focuses on dimensions unique to regional history, including contact with Spanish military expeditions, Mexican military expeditions, and Oregon territory fur trapping expeditions, through initial settlement on Mexican land grants, development of large ranches, homesteading, and the development of regional transportation systems including trails, roads and drayage, river boats, and railroads.

Non-Indian Contact

The history of culture contact in the northern Sacramento Valley began with the Spanish explorer Captain Gabriel Moraga in 1808 and ended suddenly with the devastating smallpox epidemic in 1833. In this 25 year span, the river tribes and their neighbors met non-Indians for the first time. No formal non-Indian outposts were established or long term footholds secured on Indian lands before 1833, and there is no clear evidence of pandemics or significant social or economic upheaval. Aboriginal lifeways were on full display to the visitors, and the visitor's journals and recollections are an interesting source of information about tribal existence. However, these sources can also be read for information about the nature of initial contact between these asymmetric societies, a growing aggregate of events that culminated in a sudden termination of aboriginal lifeways in the western Sacramento Valley.

The project area formed the northern frontier of Spanish territory until the War of Mexican Independence concluded in 1846. Accordingly, the region's earliest known non-Indian visitors consisted of Spanish military expeditions on patrol.

Moraga, 1808

The expedition of Ensign Gabriel Moraga, September 25 through October 23, 1808, began at the Mission de San Jose with the objective of identifying resources and locations that might support an expansion of the Spanish mission system. Eleven privates and a corporal accompanied Moraga and at least one Indian guide/translator. They explored the San Joaquin, Consumes, Mokelumne, and American

rivers as they progressed north. On October 9, Moraga camped on the lower Feather River, which he named the Sacramento, and later crossed the river somewhere near Nicolas (Chapman 1921:423-425). According to Cutter's translation of Moraga's *Journal Diario de la Tercera Expedicion*, Moraga passed "a mountain range in the middle of the valley" (the Sutter Buttes), then proceeded north on the east side of the Sacramento River, which he named the Jesus Maria (Cutter 1957). Moraga continued up the Sacramento River to a point about 18 miles north of the town of Colusa. He then turned east to the foothills and returned south to Mission San Jose.

Arguello and Ordaz, 1821

Among the most fascinating documents available on the early history of the region are the journals of Arguello and Ordaz. Between October 17 and November 17, 1821, Captain Luis Antonio Arguello, Commandant of the Presidio de San Francisco, conducted a military expedition into northern California. Ordered north by the Spanish Governor to verify rumors of white settlement in the valley, Arguello's troop included 70 men, their mounts, packhorses, and a horse-drawn cannon. The expedition was transported by launch to the Suisun area. From there, they followed a course up the valley, visiting Patwin villages along the western side of the Sacramento River and tracking the rumors north, then west, to the foothills. Satisfied that the reports actually referred to known Russian settlements on the Pacific coast, the troop turned south again to mission San Rafael, ultimately returning by launch to the Presidio. Expedition diaries were kept by Arguello and his chaplain, the Reverend Father Fray Blas de Ordaz, and these diaries (Arguello 1821 in Fischer 1992; Ordaz 1821 in Heizer and Hester 1970) contain important details about the Patwin and their village and place names. These diaries are especially significant because they predate the pandemics of malaria (1830-33) and smallpox (1837), which later decimated the river tribes (see Cook 1965). As Arguello passed into River Patwin territory in late October 1821, his troop encountered villages with no prior direct experience with non-Indians. Arguello was a military man with orders to secure territory and he approached each new village with this intent, which was made evident to the Patwin by his actions and interpreters. Of interest was the tendency for village leaders to seek peace, and also how this was often achieved with food or gifts. For example, on October 25, 1821, as Arguello's troop approached the village of *Yo'doi*, the villagers formed-up along a perimeter stockade. Arguello's troop also formed up, and marched to a high bank alongside, where according to Ordaz:

There immediately visited us a chief with his gang who brought a present (a custom no doubt among them); the present consisted of guero of coras, several different secles, and some mecates [Ordaz 1821 in Heizer and Hester 1970:100].

Not all of Arguello's interactions with local tribes were this social. Joined by two *Yo'doi* guides, after a full day's march the next day Arguello's troop approached another large Patwin settlement, *Sah'-kah* near Grimes. Arriving at the village, they heard:

Formidable voices and mingled cries of several threats and other indications of war breaking out..(and).. the Commander saw the necessity of having troops fall back, drew his troops into a line of battle, ordered the cannon brought up to frighten them and at the same time charged them [Ordaz 1821 in Heizer and Hester 1970:100].

Arguello met the resistance by firing a canon shot aimed low:

The objective was to intimidate them and make them moderate their pride. For this reason I fired at them, (which was) required by such a group that surrounded us and by their discharging arrows into the troop [Arguello 1821 in Fischer 1992:24].

At least five *Sah'kah* were killed in the skirmish and the remainder fled to the woods across the river. Arguello's troop camped nearby that night, and hostilities continued with loud shouts and arrows fired into the camp. However, the next morning, a number of *Sah'kah* responded to the novelty of a people

unknown to them and visited the camp. On October 27, Arguello spent the morning conferring with two men of *Sah'kah* (Ordaz 1821 in Heizer and Hester 1970:101).

Arguello's party had traveled an additional nineteen miles by October 28, ending the day at another village he identified as *Chac* near the latter day Stegeman Station (also known as Heizer and Hester's 1970 *Chah'de-he*). Arguello indicated that the inhabitants of various villages approached the visitors in different ways, and "showed themselves of sufficient peace and quiet and received the troops with much pleasure and celebration" (Arguello 1821 in Fischer 1992: 27). Ordaz offers interesting details:

We were received with great contentment by the inhabitants, who set out with several banners to meet us. All of the children up to age 14 years were arranged in the vicinity of the houses, forming an oval in each one of them [Ordaz 1821 in Heizer and Hester 1970:101].

This welcoming pose indicates that *Chah'de'-he* was a tribelet center, housing important political leaders whose training and inclination was to convert potential conflict into political or economic gain by means of diplomacy.

Arguello traveled approximately 18 miles on October 29, passing through five large villages he identified as *Tocolic*, *Utulsabc*, (probably near Codora), *Dacdac* (probably near Glenn), *Pachit* (probably near Jacinto), and *Sunuc*, the latter likely the village identified by Kroeber (1932) as *Su'nusi*, at Ordbend.

On October 30, Arguello halted his march up the river and turned west, then south. Though considerable doubt exists about Arguello's northernmost termination, some researchers argue that he may have reached as far north as Red Bluff. However, interpretation by others of the Arguello and Ordaz diaries does not support this assertion. Assuming that the party traveled at a steady rate and again made approximately 18 miles of progress on the day of the 30, then the October 30 camp was probably four to seven miles north of Hamilton City, near Sanden Island.

Satisfied that the reports of white settlement actually referred to Indian stories about visitors at known Russian settlements on the Pacific Coast, Arguello's troop struck out to the west and probably followed Stony Creek to the foothills and south through the coast range on their return trip to the Presidio.

Trappers and Epidemic

A number of overland fur trapping and trading expeditions visited the Central Valley in the late 1820s. In 1827, trapper Jedediah Smith of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company twice led parties of trappers through California, on both occasions detained by Mexican authorities. On the second trip, following detention at Mission San Jose, Smith's party was compelled to leave, and ordered by Governor L.A. Arguello to follow a route northward through the Sacramento Valley. In early 1828, the party traveled along the Sacramento River to the Feather River, and then up the Feather River to the forks and back overland to the Sacramento (Sullivan 1934; Weber 1990). In the summer of 1828, an American trapping party led by Ewing Young conducted a poorly recorded, covert expedition into the Sacramento Valley. Beginning in 1829, the Hudson's Bay Company sent a number of trapping expeditions into the northstate. In 1829, Alexander McLeod trapped the Sacramento River south to Stockton, returning north in 1830 (Nunis 1968). In 1830, Peter Skene Ogden trapped down the north coast to San Francisco Bay, then trapped the Sacramento River north to the Pit River. In 1832 through 1833, John Work led an expedition that trapped along the Sacramento southward, then wintered over on the Sutter Buttes (Maloney ed. 1945). For a time, Work's party trapped alongside parties led by Ewing Young, who was again in California, and Michel Laframboise, who had come down from Oregon. All three parties encountered depleted game.

The nexus of these three parties also had more disastrous consequences. In his fascinating book, *The Epidemic of 1830-1833 in California and Oregon*, S.F. Cook tracks the spread of malaria from the trapping centers of the northwest to central California with the Hudson's Bay companies, resulting in the death in one year of at least 20,000 Indians in the Central Valley (Cook 1955). The fur trapper's journals comment on the great number of Indians encountered in the Sacramento Valley through the winter of 1832. However, in the spring and summer of 1833, traditional Native American lifeways came to a sudden and somber end when malaria, introduced by the trappers, swept through and decimated the Nomlaki, Konkow, and Patwin tribes.

Already frustrated with low take resulting from overharvest, the fur trapping parties also suffered the epidemic. Work reported that as many as 72 of his 100 member brigade contracted the fever (Maloney ed. 1945)—and eventually abandoned their efforts in the valley, giving way to a slow trickle of immigrants. The first wave of American colonists found a land still reeling from the devastating epidemics of the 1830s, reporting a few occupied villages, but none approaching the population sizes observed by Arguello. Visiting a location at or near the former village site of *Yo'doi* (Knights Landing) on August 25, 1841, Wilkes's party encountered a disturbing tableau:

the ground was strewed with the skulls and bones of an Indian tribe, all of whom are said to have died, within a few years, of the tertian fever, and to have nearly become extinct in consequence [Wilkes 1958:73 (1841)].

While exploring the northern slopes of the Sutter Buttes, Derby also saw signs of death and deprivation among non-Indian colonists. On October 20, 1849, Derby found:

many human bones, and the embers of a large fire, in which were the remains of a carpet bag or valise and some plates and cups. We observed, also, a newly made grave in the valley, with a cross placed at its head, on which had been made an inscription, but it was now illegible [Derby 1849 in Farquhar 1932:114].

The surviving river tribes suffered further deprivations in the 1840s, at the hands of some American colonists who raided their increasingly scarce and temporary camps, murdering and taking slaves. For example, Wilkes provides the following account of a raid on a camp near present-day Colusa:

Near this had been an Indian village, which was destroyed by Captain Suter (*sic*) and his trappers, because its inhabitants had stolen cattle, etc. The affair resulted in one of the Indians being killed, twenty-seven made captive, and the removal of the remainder beyond the limits of his territory [Wilkes 1958:73 (1841)].

One of Wilkes's journal entries is particularly interesting for the indication it gives of a shift in the regard the surviving River Patwin held for non-Indian visitors. On August 29, 1841, the Wilkes party stopped at a village at or near *Sah'-kah*, visited by Arguello just ten years prior:

This rancheria is said to contain between two and three hundred warriors, who are a fair specimen of the tribes of the country, and are the most troublesome to the trappers, with whom they generally have a fight once a year. On one occasion, the Hudson Bay Company left their cattle in their charge, and when the delivery was demanded they refused to give them up; war was accordingly made on them, and after they had lost forty of their warriors, they consented to return the cattle and make peace...On the morning when the party were breaking up camp to embark, an Indian boldly seized the bowie-knife-pistol of Dr. Pickering, and made at once for the woods. He had chosen his time well, for no arms were at hand. Several of the men pursued him, but by his alertness he eluded all pursuit; and having gained the bushes, escaped with his prize [Wilkes 1958:76-77 (1841)].

The party would again pass the village on their return and, doing so on September 1, they attempted to coax the villagers near the boats:

It was with some difficulty that the Indians were persuaded to approach; but a fine-looking savage, more bold than the rest, at last ventured to do so, and gave the information that the Indian who had committed the theft, resided at the village up stream.

The weapon therefore not being forthcoming, Lieutenant-Commandant Ringgold determined to seize this man as a hostage for the return of the article. He was accordingly secured, his arms pinioned behind him, and led down to the boat, when two men were ordered to tie his legs; while they were in the act of doing this, he extricated himself, and jumped overboard. The guns were at once leveled, and half a dozen triggers ready to be pulled; but Lieutenant-Commandant Ringgold very properly stopped them from firing, and endeavors were made to recapture him, but without effect. These efforts having failed, they took to their boats, and pulled down the stream. The Indians who were on the banks, to the number of two hundred and fifty, made no demonstrations of hostility [Wilkes 1958:80 (1841)].

It is clear from this and many comparable examples that the river tribes were much reduced by epidemic and other injuries, and now found themselves increasingly hemmed in by colonists. As Wilkes noted, by the mid-1840s traditional game foods were also much depleted due “to large numbers killed by the Hudson’s Bay Company who annually frequent these grounds” (Wilkes 1958:134 [1841]). With few options and on the fringes of an economy to which they had little or no access, many Indians worked on the early ranchos, were often assigned the surnames of a white rancher, and established small settlements (rancherías) on the ranch grounds. Within a few years, American colonization and governance led to confinement of the scattered survivors to rancherías and formal reservations.

Early Settlement

Mexican Land Grants

Much of the northern Sacramento Valley, including Colusa County, remained little known to non-Indians until the 1840s when the area was scouted, mapped, and land grants were issued in a quick succession of events.

John Bidwell arrived in California in 1841, and was soon employed by John Sutter to oversee commercial activity in several of his business concerns. Bidwell first visited the Sacramento Valley in 1843, when he joined Peter Lassen in pursuit of horse thieves. Impressed with the economic potential of the region Bidwell applied for and was awarded several of his own land grants, one of which—Rancho de Arroyo Chico—he eventually settled and developed (Bidwell 1877 in Rogers 1891; Gillis and Magliari 2003).

Like Bidwell, Peter Lassen perceived opportunity in economic development in the northstate, and in 1843, he petitioned the Mexican government for the “Rancho des Bosquejos” land grant on the eastern side of the Sacramento River between Toomes and Pine creeks, north of Chico. After wintering on the Sutter Buttes, Lassen built a cabin on this grant in 1844. Becoming a naturalized Mexican citizen in 1844 (necessary to secure his land holdings), he expanded his ranch to include a house, blacksmith shop, corral, a small wheat field, 180 head of cattle, and 100 mules (Peniou n.d.:3). In 1845, William Moon obtained a Mexican land grant on the western side of the river opposite Lassen’s Rancho Bosquejo.

Lieutenant John C. Fremont visited Rancho Bosquejo in spring 1846, on his way north to the newly ceded Oregon Territory. In 1847, in honor of Fremont’s father-in-law, Missouri Senator Thomas H. Benton, Lassen laid out a new town site on Rancho Bosquejo, “Benton City.” The town site, located on the southern side of Deer Creek one mile upstream from its confluence with the Sacramento River (about one mile north of Vina), ultimately consisted of series of adobe buildings including a blacksmith shop, grist mill, a store, and several homes. In 1847, Lassen accompanied Fremont to Missouri in the hope of attracting immigrants, and in the summer of 1848 returned with the first group of overland settlers to reach northern California (Schoonover 1994:14).

Other settlements followed quickly. A man named Bryant established a residence at the mouth of Stony Creek near present day Hamilton City sometime prior to 1847 (Rogers 1891:53; Bidwell 1877 in Green 1880). In 1847, T.O. Larkin hired John S. Williams and wife to occupy the Larkins Children Land Grant. That same year, Williams drove cattle into the area and built an adobe ranchhouse and

headquarters on the western side of the Sacramento River in the vicinity of the abandoned Patwin village of *Chah' de'-he*, near present-day Princeton (Bidwell 1877 in Rogers 1891; White 2003a). Williams's cattle increased so rapidly that in a few years they spread across the plains between Stony and Cache Creeks (Rogers 1891:79). Soon, thousands of head of stock covered the plains previously occupied solely by herds of elk and antelope. Although the ranch flourished, in 1848, Williams abandoned the ranch to pursue gold along the rivers and streams of the Sierra Nevada, and Charles B. Sterling was hired to assume caretaking duties at the rancho.

William B. Ide, notable for his role as a leader in the Bear Flag revolt and fighting with J. Fremont in the war with Mexico, was also among the first to establish a settlement in the region. He built a ranch complex in 1847 on a land grant on the east side of the Sacramento River about 12 miles north of the Williams residence, near present-day Ord Bend.

Also in 1847, Dr. Robert B. Semple made a trip up the valley on horseback to visit the Red Bluff area. He was deeply impressed by the fertile valley lands and lush vegetation in the vicinity of the *Colus* village. When Dr. Semple completed his tour he returned by raft along the Sacramento River. Semple observed that navigation along the river above *Colus* village was precarious but downstream from this point it was deep, broad, and navigable year round. With this fact in mind, Dr. Semple formulated a plan to develop a shipping terminus at *Colus* (McComish and Lambert 1918). He inquired about the ownership of land of the *Colus* Indians, and learned that it was part of Bidwell's *Colus* Land Grant.

R. B. Semple encouraged his brother, Charles D. Semple, to purchase the land from Bidwell in 1849 in order to establish a new city. C.D. Semple visited what he thought was the preferred town site and established some markers. He completed the purchase in 1850 and soon after both Semple brothers, accompanied by their nephew (an 18 year-old named Will S. Green) and a carpenter named Hicks, piloted a steamer upriver to the proposed town site. However, once arrived, R. B. Semple realized that their landing site was actually a temporary Indian camp seven miles north of the preferred location. Shortly thereafter, the company steamed back downriver and moved to the preferred location. Later C. D. Semple, W. S. Green, and Hicks laid out several streets and built the first house on Lot 2, in Block 6, on Levee Street between 5th and 6th Streets. It measured 20 x 30 feet, was 1.5 stories high, and was operated as a store and bar by the firm of Semple & Green. The papers for the 8,876.02 acre "*Colus*" land patent were filed with the new State of California on July 23, 1869.

Development of Cattle Ranching

Use of Westside range land for livestock grazing formed a major phase of the State's economy prior to the discovery of gold (Burcham 1981:51). Early Westside settlers were impressed with the region's valleys with verdant fields of head-high clover, abundant water, and highly productive range. These areas of northern California were some of the first exploited for rangeland purposes.

The spectacular cattle boom which marked the decade 1850 to 1860 had its beginnings in the Gold Rush, which initiated enormous demand for meat and other animal products. It was during this time that the livestock industry in California experienced phenomenal growth to meet the demand for meat in the mining districts and metropolitan centers. Demand for meat could not be satisfied by local production alone. Ranchers in the southern part of the state sent their cattle to markets in the northern mining districts. Large herds were driven into northern California from as far away as Texas, the Southwest, and the Midwest.

The Gold Rush created an enormous and ever expanding demand for beef, raised the price of cattle to levels never before dreamed of in California, destroyed simple scale values to which the ranchers had long been accustomed, and transformed the herds of black, slim-bodied cattle into far richer bonanzas than the gold fields of the Sierra Nevada yielded to a vast majority of Argonauts [Cleland 1941].

The extensive grasslands of the western Sacramento Valley foothills and their proximity to essential summer range in the North Coast Ranges immediately attracted the burgeoning cattle industry. From 1850 to 1900 beef cattle ranching became the most significant economic use of the foothill and mountain lands (Burcham 1981:128).

The earliest cattle ranchers in the Sacramento Valley had open range with no fences. The development of grain farming in the valley lands after the mid-1860s significantly reduced the area available for sheep and cattle rangeland. Use of the valley for wheat, barley, and hops cultivation intensified the pressure to relocate flocks and herds to higher pastures. Eventually, ranchers were forced to reposition to foothill regions as arable valley lands were converted to farming (Jelinek 1982).

The Sheep and Wool Industry

As the Gold Rush waned, the livestock market also began to decline. This situation was compounded by several years of drought in the 1860s that also had a deleterious effect on the livestock industry. As the market for beef cattle diminished, many ranchers shifted interest toward sheep in the belief that this class of livestock was better suited to the semi-arid climatic. The wool and sheep industry witnessed great strides in the late 1860s. By 1870, Red Bluff became a leading export center for wool and sheep. Wool was shipped to Sacramento via riverboat and even to industrial sites on the East Coast. California was the leading supplier of sheep in the nation, and Red Bluff was the starting point of northern trail drives (Grimes 1983:31).

By 1860, there were more than a million sheep in the state, and by 1880, over four million (Burcham 1981:155). At the insistence of sheep raisers, who had demonstrated to the Legislature that between 1858 and 1862 a loss of \$828,094 had been sustained from predatory dogs, the state's first anti-dog law was enacted in 1866 (California State Agricultural Society 1866).

The sheep industry in Colusa County recorded rapid growth during the period 1860 to 1870 (Figure 17). Census reports for 1860 recorded the presence of 8,247 head sheep and by 1870 there were 175,963 registered head in Colusa County (Burcham 1981: Appendix II), and cattle declined relative to sheep. Sheep were raised primarily for wool and in the year 1890 over 400,000 pounds of wool were produced in the newly formed Colusa County (Rogers 1891:319).

However, even as the sheep industry boomed, the region's beef cattle population remained relatively stable (Figure 16). Ranchers were hit by a series of serious droughts, the rapid disposal of public domain lands to settlers, and restrictions on the use of public lands for grazing. These factors all contributed to the cattle industry's latent growth.

Formation of the Mendocino National Forest forever changed grazing in the mountains and western foothills of the North Coast Ranges. The Mendocino National Forest was first established in 1907 as the Stony Creek Forest Preserve; the name change occurred in 1932 (Docken et al. 1982:164). Prior to 1907, sheep and cattle grazing was the principle historic land-use activity conducted in the region. Mountain meadows and surrounding lands were an important summer range for the foothill ranchers as more lowland acreage was being consumed by farming. Ranchers practiced annual burning of the rangeland to foster new growth, maintain the range, and limit brush. However, the control of wildfires became a primary concern of the Forest Service, and ranchers were no longer permitted to burn rangelands. Forest Service suppression of burning and control of wild fires lead to a decrease in the productivity of range lands and an increase in catastrophic wildfires.

The Depression was a time of national economic hardship and the period beginning 1890 through 1920 was a time of declining flocks on Colusa County range lands. The next major period of growth in the Colusa County sheep industry occurred in 1930 when the number climaxed at 182,221 head (Burcham 1981: Appendix II). The rise in number of sheep may be related to passage of the Stock-

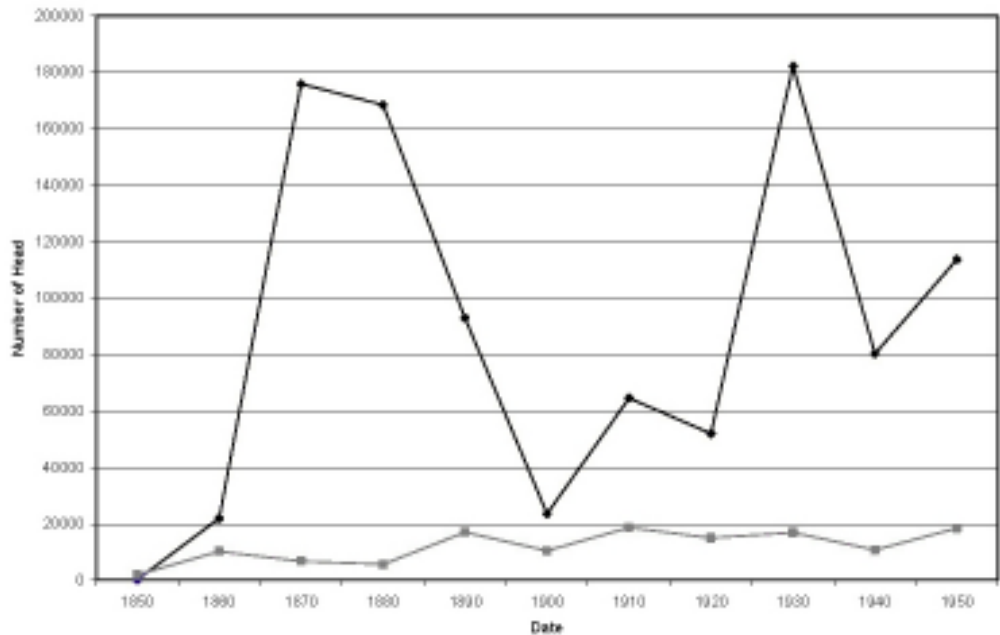


Figure 13: Cattle and sheep populations in Colusa County 1850-1950 (adapted from Burcham 1981: Appendix II).

Raising Homestead Act of 1916 which increased the acreage limitation for homesteading to 640 acres when public lands were suitable only for grazing livestock. By the end of the 1920s, more than 62,531 stock-raising homesteads entries had provided over 23,440,896 acres in the United States to stock raisers (Gates 1968:520).

Overstocking the Range Land

The livestock industry in California was first based on the value of each animal for hides, tallow, or meat, rather than by the pound. This situation placed a premium upon the number rather than quality of head (Burcham 1981:51). In this situation the ranchers emphasized production of the greatest number of animals possible and tended to place as many head of stock on the range as it could support. This resulted in heavy grazing pressure on range lands and a lack of flexibility or ability to cope with unfavorable conditions. Dispersed perennial water sources and periodic drought in the foothills were perhaps the most important variables affecting livestock grazing. In California, drought was responsible for acceleration of range land deterioration. The first widespread overstocking occurred during the early 1850s and herds and flocks were depleted drastically by the droughts of the 1860s. Livestock managers were cognizant of the consequences of over-grazing (Burcham 1981:184-86). For example, in his 1866 annual address to the California State Agricultural Society John Bidwell commented on the subject:

It cannot have escaped the observation of those engaged in rearing livestock in California that the indigenous grasses, once so abundant as to pasture thousands, of animals where only hundreds are now able to subsist, are fast disappearing from the plains. This is attributable to excessive grazing, especially by sheep and horses... Weeds spring up and encumber the grounds, and stock disappears [Bidwell 1866 in Burcham 1981].

The observations and concerns regarding overgrazing had little apparent effect on ranching practice. Overstocking persisted as a common problem within the State as well as locally (Burcham 1981:188). Today, soils in many areas of the State are heavily depleted and intrusive species of weeds and non-native plants have become well established on the range.

Homesteading Legislation

The settlement and economic development of the western foothill zone of the North Coast Ranges was greatly enhanced by the passage of four legislative acts that provided for the acquisition of public

lands for the purpose of settlement and development. These included the 1820 “*Act Making Provision for the Sale of Public Land*,” the Homestead Act of 1862, which allowed citizens to file free land patents (identified as Homesteads); Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Additional Homestead Act of 1872, which allowed veterans to file free land patents, and; Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916 which allowed ranchers to file for additional grazing lands associated with earlier land claims (identified as Stock-Raising Homestead). Settlers rushed to claim this free land.

The 1820 “*Act Making Provision for the Sale of Public Land*” declared that public lands might be sold by Presidential Proclamation at a fixed price of \$1.25 per acre, and that, after July 1, 1820:

all public lands of the United States, the sale of which is, or may be authorized by law, shall, when offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, be offered in half quarter-sections; and when offered at private sale, may be purchased, at the option of the purchaser, either in entire Sections, half Sections, quarter Sections, or half quarter Sections [3 Stat. 566].

Land patents acquired via this act were called “sale-cash entries,” and account for the legal titles acquired by many of the earliest large ranches established in the west side foothills under U. S. Government authority.

The Homestead Act of 1862 was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln after the secession of the southern states. As a result of this Act, approximately 270 million acres, or ten percent of the area of the United States, was turned over to private citizens. The Act

...offered 160 acres of land free to any head of family or person over 21 years of age who was a citizen of the United States or who had filed a declaration of intent to become a citizen. A quarter section of land were distributed free, provided the property was lived on and worked for five years. Originally, the Homestead Act applied to surveyed land, but in 1880 was extended to include unsurveyed land. Homesteading was greatly facilitated by the railroads who brought land seekers by the trainloads into the heart of the Western frontier [National Park Service [NPS] 2004a].

The Soldier’s and Sailor’s Additional Homestead Act of 1872 gave veterans the privilege of having their service counted as residence under the revised Homestead Act of 1862, which did not consider Civil War veterans eligible for homesteads. This Act applied to all private soldiers, sailors, marines, and officers who had completed ninety days or more of service during the Rebellion, who were honorably discharged, and remained loyal to the government. Those who qualified were “entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres or one quarter-section” (US Congress 1872). The veteran had to reside upon, improve, and cultivate his land for a period of at least one year after he commenced his improvements before a patent would be issued. Lands acquired under this act were identified as “Military Scrip.”

In 1916, Congress enacted the Stock-Raising Homestead Act to allow even larger homesteads to support ranchers. The Stock-Raising Homestead Act increased the acreage limitation for homesteading when public lands were suitable only for grazing livestock. Cultivation was not required, but some range improvements were necessary. The Stock Raising Homestead Act permitted filing on an additional 640 acres of the public domain. The argument driving this law was that most of the prime agricultural lands had already been taken, and, to survive and prosper, stock raisers needed a larger land base. The law permitted filing on land “chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops” and not susceptible to irrigation from any known source. Within its first decade of operation in the American West, the law attracted 114,896 claimants who filed on 45.6 million acres (Gates 1968: 516-520).

As evidence accumulated regarding the merits and flaws associated with the Stock-Raising Homestead Act, a shift toward the leasing of rangeland began in the 1920s, culminating in the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. Homesteads were still, however, granted under the 1916 act, albeit on an ever-diminishing basis through 1942 (Gates 1968:520).

Development of Colusi County

Lands in the Colusa area were initially considered fit only for raising and grazing stock. In 1852 there was an unsuccessful attempt to grow wheat about 0.5 mile west of Colusa, near Klew's Slaughter House. Farming was primarily restricted to lands along the river, although a few inland farmers were successful as well (e.g., Gibson, Williams, Elrey, Weyand, Miller, Stoval, and Johns farms). However, wheat production soon exploded in the valley. The best soil, called black "dobe," was preferred for wheat crops, whereas the sandy soil mixed with gravel was better for barley.

Colusa soon became a waystation along the routes of wagon and mule trains that serviced Shasta and the northern mines, and many entrepreneurs recognized and acted on the potential of the Sacramento River for transportation of goods, people, and livestock from Sacramento northward. During the 1850s, the town of Colusa began to grow rapidly.

According to Green (1880), Rogers (1891), and McComish and Lambert (1918), Colusi County was created by the first Legislature in 1850, but was attached to Butte County for judicial purposes. As originally defined, the county encompassed an area now incorporating Colusa, Glenn and Tehama counties (Figure 17). Originally, the town was called "Colusa" and the county "Colusi;" however, these spellings became a source of disagreement between lawmakers and local residents. Legislator General M.G. Vallejo argued that "i" was the correct termination in recognition of its derivation from the Colus (i.e., *Coru*) Indians. However, others argued that "a" was more appropriate, and because the Colusa town residents thought that the town and county should be spelled alike, the "a" termination was officially adopted in 1854.

The people of Monroeville petitioned Butte County Judge Moses Bean to secede from Butte and organize a new county. An election was held at Monroe's Ranch on Friday, January 10, 1851 to elect officers for the positions of county judge, clerk, sheriff, assessor, recorder, treasurer, surveyor, coroner, and county attorney. Failure of some elected officials to qualify prompted a second election held on February 25, 1851. A third election was held on May 3, 1851, to fill the position of county judge after the first judge died. John T. Hughes was elected County Judge, held one court, and then left the county. A fourth election was called on September 3 to elect William B. Ide as judge. Ide, known as the first and only president of the California Republic, died of smallpox on December 20, 1852, and was replaced by governor-appointed John F. Wills. After Wills died, his assistant and all of the county's money disappeared. A posse pursued and captured him, and imprisoned him in the jail that Ide had built in Monroeville. The elated posse retired to the local saloon, but neglected to search their prisoner and confiscate the keys to the jail and safe. He escaped with the loot, and was never seen again.

Although Colusa was designated as county seat in 1851, courts and judicial proceedings were still held in the rival town of Monroeville. Monroe's Ranch, the site of the original election, continued to serve as unofficial county seat until the election of 1853. At that time, Colusa was voted into the position of official county seat, with a total count of 310 votes. Other contenders for county seat included Monroeville (52), Moon's Ranch (7), Twenty-one Mile House (1), and Swift's Corral (3). Among the first county officers were County Clerk E.D. Wheatley (1851), District Attorney A.J. Weaver (1852), Sheriff J.F. Wills (1851), Assessor W. G. Chard (1851), Treasurer G.W. L'Amoroux (1853), County Surveyor J.C. Huls (1851), School Superintendant R. Paine (1855), and Coroner and Public Administrator U.P. Monroe (1851).

The settlement of Colusa grew rapidly between 1850-1853, adding mercantile houses, a hotel, restaurants, and a blacksmith shop. On June 6, 1854, the firm of Stewart & Morrison was contracted to build the county courthouse and jail for \$3,000.00. On September 5, 1855, the new town of Colusa was consumed by a fire originating in a stable at the northwest corner of 6th and Main Streets, then sent racing by a strong north wind. The only structures left after the fire were a few in the business district, the Colusa House, the National Hotel, and several one-story houses between the Colusa House and the

river. Subsequently, the town was rebuilt around the original city center. At the heart of the rebuilt town, the current courthouse was erected in 1861, designed by Marysville architect Vincent Brown and built by Sacramento builder James Plummer, at a total cost of \$21,000. The original building, measuring 3,136 square feet, was constructed of stuccoed brick. The bell and tower were added in 1886. The Colusa County Courthouse has been in continuous service since March 1, 1861. The town of Colusa was incorporated in 1868 after the upper class citizens of Colusa were distressed over the poor condition of city streets.

By 1876, the town boasted, among other things, 13 attorneys, two banks, three barbers, two bakeries, five blacksmiths, 11 cobblers, one brewery, six carpenters, nine clothing merchants, one carriage painter, two civil engineers, five confectioners, one dentist, two pharmacists, three hotels, five music teachers, two newspapers, two oyster saloons, one restaurant, 13 saloons, four tobacco and cigar shops, two telegraph stores, three wagon makers, three wheat dealers, and two wool dealers. In 1876, the town's population reached an estimated 2,000 to 2,500 residents, including 430 school children and six teachers. Colusa was also the home of the county courthouse and a county hospital.

Politics in Colusa were largely dominated by the Whig party, and later the Democratic party. Many Colusa residents were sympathetic to the Confederacy during the Civil War. Although Colusa County as a whole was opposed to the war, many local men volunteered for the Union. Eighteen men from Red Bluff, which was then a part of Colusa County, and one from Princeton, gladly volunteered. War troops often passed through Colusa en route to the nearest military headquarters at Camp Bidwell. Many Colusans were opposed to Lincoln's policies, and some saluted his assassination with wild festivities. Dudley Shepardson, one such celebrant, was arrested and sentenced to Alcatraz for two months.

Development of Regional Transportation

A number of American settlers were already moving to colonize northern California by 1846, after the successful Bear Flag Revolt and acquisition of the Oregon Territory. Some of them had Mexican land grants and others were squatters who settled on unoccupied lands, mainly along the Sacramento River (Bauer 1993a:21). However, with word of fabulous country and sizeable gold deposits discovered in what would become Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties, the move west became a continuous flood of people (Wilsey 1988:4). This rush to search for gold in California prompted a sudden and acute need for transportation of people, food, and supplies. The Sacramento River soon filled a key role. There were four major transportation modes used in the early days to move people and freight northward: foot, supply wagon, stage coach, and steamboat (Grimes 1983:45).

Ferries

The early Sacramento River ferries were instrumental in determining the locations of the road systems and major towns in the region (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:121). A law was passed by the California legislature in March of 1850 regulating the licensing of these ferries (Dyke 1932:85). According to the July 13, 1913 issue of the *Los Molinos River Rambler*, the first ferry used for crossing the Sacramento River in Tehama County was located at Tehama (Wagon Wheels 1991:84). It was established in 1849 and operated for 38 years until 1887. A Captain Lee operated this and other ferries across the river. Another ferry was operated in the Tehama area by William Moon at his Sacramento River rancho (Dietz 1986:38; Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:121). His ferry was large enough to transport a team and wagon or a combination of foot and horseback travelers, connecting a trail on the western side of the river to an Indian trail leading north on the eastern side of the river to Peter Lassen's adobe. By 1851 a stage line passed along the road right in front of the Moon House, a large frame house that had been constructed by Moon as a "travelers rest." Robert Moore also had a ferry at Hamilton (Mansfield 1918:110). The 1854 Eddy Map (Preston 1983:20-21) shows the ferry at Tehama and Moon's Ranch to the south.

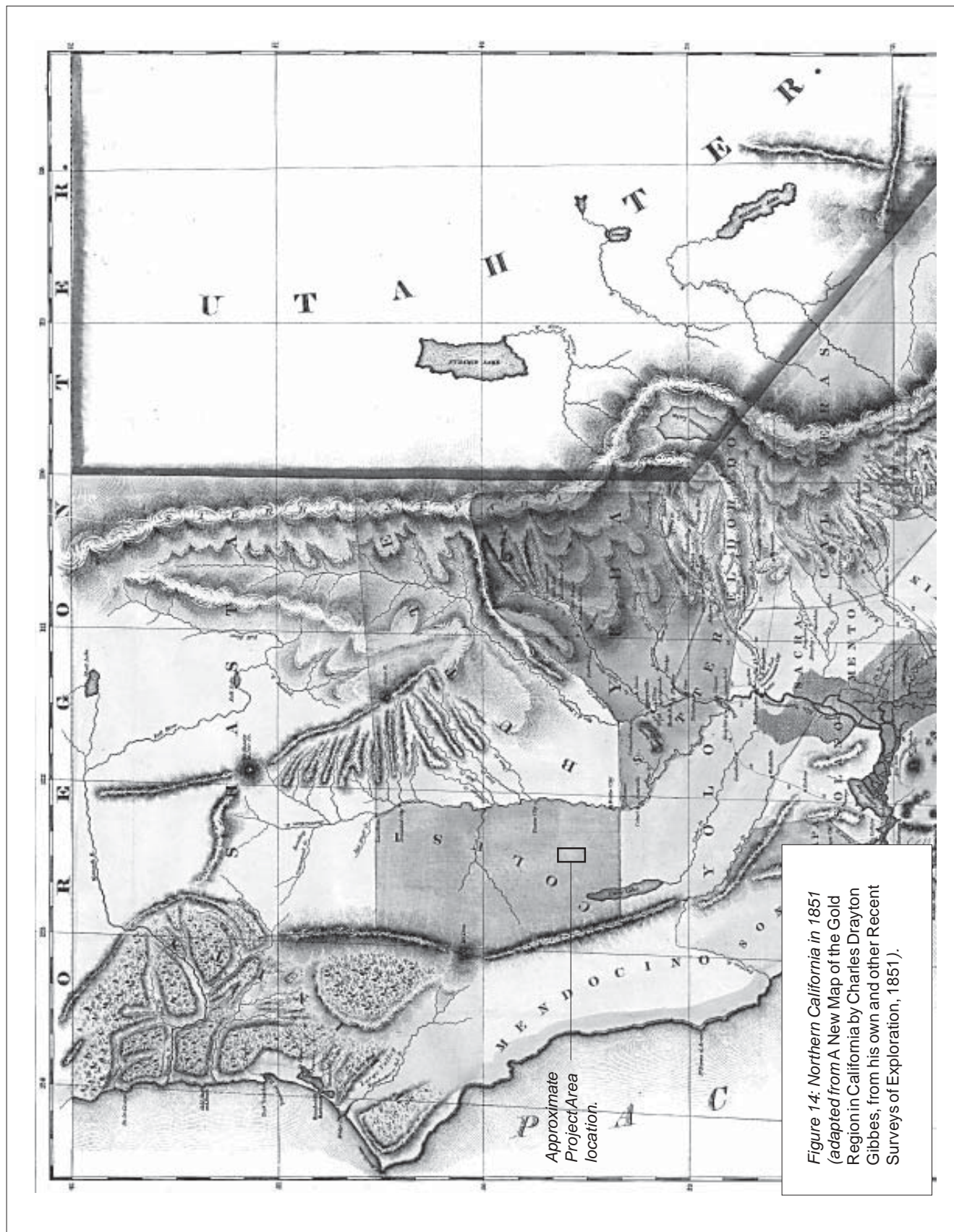


Figure 14: Northern California in 1851 (adapted from A New Map of the Gold Region in California by Charles Drayton Gibbes, from his own and other Recent Surveys of Exploration, 1851).

The towns of Colusa, Butte City, Monroeville, Princeton, and Red Bluff all owe their initial success, at least in part, to ferry service (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:121,128-129). Colusa was established in 1848 and named Salmon Bend by teamsters hauling supplies to the northern mines at Old Shasta. It had a busy ferry service across the Sacramento River. Butte City, founded in 1850, had a ferry established in 1875 by the Marysville-Shasta Stage Line. Monroeville, established in 1850, had a functioning ferry across Stony Creek as early as 1853. In addition, it was a resting place for oxen and mule teams on the westside's Shasta road. Princeton was located on the Shasta Road and was also a ferry site and steamboat landing. In 1850, James Watts operated the Hamilton Ferry between Hamilton and Ophir. Job Dye was a partner of J. Granville Doll in the operation of a ferry across the Sacramento River at Red Bluff (Bauer 1992:10). Dye and Doll renewed their ferry license in 1863 (Bauer 1993b:14).

*Foot, Horseback, Wagon,
and Coach Travel*

The early ferries could not accommodate the great freight wagons that would eventually come into the region, and improved road systems were of growing importance. Before 1849, overland travel in Northern California was very difficult. There were no wagon roads, so most excursions were undertaken on foot, saddle horse, or by pack animals (Dyke 1932:59). Foot trails were narrow and difficult to distinguish from game trails, except they usually went directly from settlement to settlement and often included switchbacks. Mule trails were wider and often had improved trail beds, sometimes including stacked rock retaining walls. These unplanned trail systems formed a network of links between destinations.

By 1848, four main overland trails were bringing people from the east into California: the Applegate, Lassen, Donner, and Carson Trails (Bauer 1993b:6). Three of these trails terminated near the Sacramento River; the Lassen Trail actually terminated in the study area at Lassen's Rancho Bosquejo on Deer Creek. While Lassen made an effort to blaze a route that would lead immigrants to his "Benton City" townsite, generally the overland trails were established just by the passage of people and animals who were following the wheel tracks of the wagons ahead of them (Bauer 1993b:5). No grading or drainage features were constructed, and the primitive roads became quagmires in winter weather. New routes were continually reformed around obstructions and soft spots, so most trails branched and rejoined. Many parallel trails, cutoffs, and unnamed roads also developed alongside the major routes. They all reflected the need for commerce and communication, both within the region and to the outside world (Stevens 1981:15).

The early roads followed both sides of the Valley between Colusa and Red Bluff, forming links connecting large and small communities to ferries, bridges, and riverboat landings along the Sacramento River. In 1849, commodities and equipment came by boat to the river ports of Stockton, Sacramento, and Marysville, and then were transported north by pack train. A number of roads radiated out from Marysville to other settlements in the Valley including two roads that ran north along the Sacramento River, one on the east and one on the west. The Tehama Road progressed north out of Marysville on the east side of the Sacramento River (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:120). It ran from Marysville through Chico to a ferry at Tehama where it continued on to Red Bluff. Freight on pack mules and ox carts also traveled to the northern mines on the Shasta Road, a crude trail along or near the western bank of the Sacramento River (Johnson 2001:15). This trail started at Washington, passed through Knight's Landing, Grimes, Colusa, Princeton, Tehama, Red Bluff, Latona (Redding), and Shasta City.

Marysville became a major pack train staging area and passenger destination in the early 1850s (Dyke 1932:60). People and supplies needed to be moved northward, and mule trains and freight wagon companies were quickly organized. Widely spaced, crude inns or hospices were also established along the way on both sides of the Sacramento River, offering meals and drink for the drivers and packers, a place to sleep, and fodder for their animals (Johnson 2001:15). For example, in the early 1850s an establishment

known as Sixteen Mile House was located along the Shasta Road at the site of present-day Princeton (Durham 1998:541).

In addition to the packers and traders of 1853, there existed seven express companies supplying mule, oxen, and horse teams, and 20 individual mule train owners providing service to the mines from Marysville, with over 4,000 mules between them. The mule trains could travel about 25 miles in one day. A complete freighting outfit cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000 (Dyke 1932:61-66). Ultimately, the pack trains were superseded by wagons and prairie schooners, which entered the state as new roads were constructed over the mountains.

It is believed that James Birch established the first stage line in California, running between Sacramento and Mormon Island (Dyke 1932:32-34). Soon, four- and six-horse teams were traveling throughout the upper Sacramento Valley region. Two types of vehicles were used to transport passengers: the springless passenger wagon and the commodious Concord Coach (Dyke 1932:32, 53). The American Coach from Concord, New Hampshire first appeared on June 24, 1850. The coach could seat nine passengers inside and 12 more outside, with cargo holds front and rear.

The first stage to Shasta City started in Colusa in the spring of 1851 (Dyke 1932:35-36,38). The stage was operated by Baxter and Monroe, and traveled through Monroeville, Red Bluff, and Clear Creek, with the first coach being driven by Marshall McCummins. In January of 1851, at least five of the six stage lines in the northern part of the state were merged into a firm called the California Stage Company (Dyke 1932:39-41). Stock was assessed at \$1,000,000. The combined assets of the firm included 1,100 horses, 80 Concord Coaches, and 125 wagons. Their Shasta Line ran two stages daily and covered 180 miles. The passenger fee from Marysville to Tehama, a distance of 75 miles, was \$13.00, and from Marysville to Red Bluff, a distance of 89 miles, \$15.00. The stage company's mail contracts made it profitable to run two stagecoach lines on the eastern and western routes in 1851 (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:120). A second stage line was established by Hall and Crandall in 1852. This stage line crossed the Sacramento River at Tehama and followed the Tehama Road to Marysville. The Hall and Crandall firm was awarded the contract to carry the U.S. Mail from Sacramento to Shasta City in June 1852. It was reported that in 1853, Hall and Crandall had 150 horses and 12 coaches valued at \$50,000.

One of the main stage roads in the northern part of the state was the road from Sacramento and Marysville northward to Shasta City, crossing the Sacramento River at Hamilton City (Mansfield 1918:109-110). Along this road there were 13 road houses and hotels between Sacramento and Hamilton City. One stage traveled daily in each direction while two daily stages traveled on days when the stage made connections with the steamers sailing upriver from San Francisco.

The April 28, 1857 issue of the *Northern Democrat* (1857a:3), published in Oroville, stated that Captain Tomlinson's train of seven wagons had arrived in that city the day before from Red Bluff on route to Arizona. Several Oroville citizens joined the expedition and "they anticipated a speedy arrival at their destination." The May 23, 1857 issue of the *Northern Democrat* (1857b:2) noted that the California Stage Company coaches left Oroville for Tehama, Red Bluff, and Shasta City at 5:30 P.M.

The demand for better roads increased as more and more people began to travel in California. In 1864, the citizens of Red Bluff organized a company to construct an improved road, the Tehama County Wagon Road (Bauer 1993b:17), constructed according to engineering principles – with culverts, grades, cuts and fills, and bridges. From the beginning it was designed as a permanent route for continuous two-way traffic. The road began at the eastern end of Doll and Dye's ferry opposite Red Bluff, following the eastern side of the Sacramento River and eventually joining the Chico and Marysville Roads. The people of Red Bluff, however, haggled over approach roads, ferry rights, suits for real or fancied damages, and other issues, so this road was not the total success envisioned by its promoters.

River Travel

Travel on land was slow and uncomfortable in early California; therefore, making use of the rivers was one obvious and sensible way to meet transportation needs (Mansfield 1918:110). River navigation became an important early mode of transportation that helped link California to other parts of the Pacific coast and the nation. Water transportation turned out to be speedy and economic and attracted a number of small, low draft paddlewheel steamers to carry people and freight as far as possible (Johnson 2001:15). Dominance of water transportation in the upper Sacramento Valley ran from 1849 until 1871 with a revival of river traffic in the 1890s (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:121; Stevens 1981:15).

Historically, the Sacramento River above Colusa was shallow, turbid, and very crooked, making it difficult to navigate (Dyke 1932:17, 21-22). Prior to 1849, John Sutter successfully navigated the river in his small boat, the *White Princess*, and Perry McCoon made occasional trips up the Sacramento and Feather rivers to New Mecklenberg (Marysville) in his *Indian Queen* (Dyke 1932:1-4). However, once gold was discovered, every available craft was used to negotiate the river: whale boats, ships, launches, barges using oars and sails, and row boats. Fares ranged from \$50 to \$200, and if the need arose the passengers were required to assist in propelling the vessel.

By 1849, a steady line of schooners ran between San Francisco and Sacramento (Dyke 1932:4-7). *The Pioneer*, captained by Edward Everett, Jr. in 1849, was the first steamer working on inland waters. Other boats working the river in 1849 were the *Sacramento*, the *Mint*, the *McKim*, and the *Senator*. The *Sacramento* carried 100 passengers as well as cargo and freight, while the *McKim* transported 250 passengers. Navigation of the upper portion of the Sacramento River was attempted as early as 1850. Two early attempts were made by the *Jack Hayes*, terminating somewhere above Colusa, and the *California*, which was successful but sank just below Chico Landing in August 1850 (Dyke 1932:21). In 1850, Charles D. Semple, an uncle of irrigation pioneer Will S. Green, took a trip up the Sacramento River aboard the small steamer the *Martha Jane* (La Bourdette 1974:13-15) to deliver building materials to his newly purchased Colus Land Grant (purchased from John Bidwell). Semple had hoped to prove the navigability of the Sacramento River to his planned new townsite at Colusa. However, the endeavor did not pay out and he sold the steamer. That same year, a Captain P. Le Fevre of the steamer *The Butte* began a regular run between Butte City and landings south along the Sacramento River (Dyke 1932:21). The steamboat *Orient* was loaded with cargo in November 1851 and safely arrived at Red Bluff, only to run aground on the return trip (Dyke 1932:25). Successful trips by the *Orient* were again made to Red Bluff in January and June of 1852; however, trouble again overtook the *Orient* when it ran into a snag near Monroeville and sank.

Nevertheless, the *Orient* was refurbished and continued to make regular trips to Red Bluff until 1853. In 1853, the *Orient* was enlarged after which it monopolized the Red Bluff trade. Mansfield (1918:111) and Dyke (1932:25-26) indicate that two other boats making early trips to Red Bluff were the *Daniel Moore* (1852) and the *Express* (1852 or 1853). U.P. Monroe, owner of the *Express*, attempted to clear snags from the Sacramento River between Colusa and Monroeville, in the process spending large sums of money and bankrupting his company. An independent boat, owned by J.A. McClelland, also ran between Sacramento and Red Bluff, but on August 25, 1851, six miles below Knights Landing the boiler exploded, killing or wounding 29 of the 30 persons on board.

Colusa, Monroeville, Tehama, and Red Bluff competed with each other to be the head of navigation (Johnson 2001:15). However, owing to persistent hindrances to navigation and the need to dock, load, and unload at all seasons, Colusa was the final winner of that distinction. For a little over ten years, all types of steamboats and barges regularly docked at Colusa. They would unload their cargos and pick up local products, such as firewood and hay for San Francisco and barley and wheat for overseas shipping. Travelers had comfortable accommodations and could count on regularly scheduled trips. By 1854, so many boats were on the river that competition was extremely keen (Dyke 1932:10). A merger of principal owner-captains and companies at this time established a powerful steamboat trust, the California

Steam Navigation Company. They were organized with capital stock of \$2,500,000. This navigation company was one of the most powerful corporations in its day and it either bought off or forced any opposition out of business. The California Steamboat Navigation Company provided almost daily service along the Sacramento River in 1864-65 (Mansfield 1918:240). The company was sold to the Central Pacific Railroad in 1871 for \$620,000 (Grimes 1983:48). Boats owned by railroads would carry more passengers and goods after 1871 (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:121).

Steamboats began towing barges in the mid 1850s to handle the heavy freight. When they reached Sacramento, the smaller steamships transferred cargo to larger, deep-water draft steamboats capable of towing up to four fully loaded barges (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:122). A barge could carry 100 tons while the steamer carried less than 15 tons. The freight traffic on the Sacramento River was all upstream in the early days and it was not until the 1860s that the downstream traffic also became important (Mansfield 1918:111). The cargos most often carried down the river were agricultural products, hides, and lumber (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:122).

Besides the California Steamboat Navigation Company, a variety of smaller operators competed for business on the river (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:121-122). All of the competitors had access to over two hundred landings as well as the thriving towns of Knights Landing, Verona, Colusa, Butte City, Tehama, and Red Bluff. One of the smaller operators was the Sacramento Wood Company. They began cutting oak along the river near Colusa and transporting it to Sacramento. The company had a steamboat and one barge, and transported other cargo besides wood, especially wheat. Some estimate that half of the state's 1890 wheat crop was transported by water on either the Sacramento or San Joaquin rivers (Magliari 1989:453). In 1913, the Sacramento Wood Company became the Sacramento Transportation Company and was operating seven steamers and 23 barges between Chico Landing and San Francisco Bay (McGowan 1961:305).

Red Bluff was the head of navigation until 1881, when mining debris rendered the water too shallow and hazardous (Dyke 1932:30). The 1890s revival of steamboat traffic on the upper Sacramento River was due to two factors: the introduction of light-draft stern wheel vessels, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers efforts to clear obstructions in the river. Once again steamboats resumed weekly service to Red Bluff, and as a result eight grain elevators were constructed on the river banks at Tehama (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:122).

Railroads

Railroads were first built into Central California in the 1850s and tracks had reached Lincoln by 1861 and Wheatland in 1868 (Chappell 1999:51; Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:123). With development of the northstate's railroad system, the need for stage and river transportation gradually diminished (Grimes 1983:48). Tremendous change came to the economy and transportation modes with the coming of the tracks, deliberately developed at a distance from the floodplain in order to avoid flooding and erosion damage. The steamboat landings ceased to function and the river communities diminished. A number of new townsites developed along the rail systems (Figure 18); the residents of several towns actually moved the towns to new locations closer to the rails. Steamboat visits on the river were recorded in 1911, 1918, and 1936, but the river ceased to be an economic hub (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:122).

The East Side Railroad, also known as the California and Oregon Railroad, was a subsidiary of the Central Pacific. The Central Pacific proposed to build a railroad that would dominate the Sacramento Valley and would stretch from Roseville to the Columbia River in Oregon (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:123; Stevens 1981:22). The completed line would start at Roseville, go north through Marysville, Gridley, and Chico, cross the Sacramento River at Tehama, and end at Red Bluff. The tracks were graded beginning at Marysville in May 1870. It only took a little more than two months for the 43-mile line to be built through Live Oak and Gridley to reach Chico on July 2, 1870.

The Northern Railroad was also a subsidiary of the Central Pacific (Johnson 2001:16). In 1876, a railroad line was surveyed on the western side of the Sacramento Valley from Woodland to Red Bluff (McGowan 1961:231). The track would be placed on the unoccupied plains, midway between the Sacramento River and the foothills of the Coast Range Mountains to avoid frequent flooding that occurred in the low lands nearer the River. The settlements of Grimes, Colusa, and Princeton were not pleased with this decision. The Northern Railroad began building its track from Woodland in August of 1875 and reached Williams on July 1, 1876. Construction reached Willows in September 1878, but was delayed for four years. The railroad then reached Orland on July 31, 1882 and connected with the East Side Railway at Gerber on September 27, 1882.

Road Systems

In the early 1850s, county governments found it impossible to construct and maintain adequate highways to accommodate the increasing travel to Northern California (Dyke 1932:74). Private enterprise stepped in to offer relief. Mining and logging companies did some of the earliest road work and many of the new roads were operated as toll roads (Darlington et al. 1920:13). The California Legislature provided for the construction of public highways as early as 1850 (Dyke 1932:74-75). On April 22, 1855 a law was passed designating all roads except toll roads as public roads (Dyke 1932:79-81). This law empowered the Board of Supervisors to levy a road tax, not more than \$4.00 per annum, on all able-bodied men between the ages of 21 to 50 years, and a property tax not to exceed five cents on each \$100.00 for road purposes. Most of the improved roads and bridges constructed in these times were within the counties to the east of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers (Johnson 2001:17). Colusa was known to have constructed a graded gravel wagon road due west of the railroad (now Lurline Road) after a devastating flood on the westside in 1878. Gradually, the state or county took over all the toll roads and they became a part of the present system of highways.

A movement was started to improve the highway system when the State Legislature passed an act providing for a Bureau of Highways on March 27, 1895 (Darlington et al. 1920:13, 19). The original state highway system was laid out in 1896. The State Bureau recommended a highway system with a westside highway from Sacramento through Woodland to Red Bluff, and an eastside route through Pleasant Grove, Marysville, Oroville, and Chico, to Red Bluff (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:174). These early highways were dry, dusty, and rough in summer, and soggy and slippery in winter. For example, in 1913, Lillian Ramer and her husband Miles started their honeymoon on a motorcycle but only got as far as Maxwell before rain forced them to find less hazardous transportation (Felthouse 1987:17). No hard surfaced roads were constructed within the highway system until 1914 under the new Highway Commission. Highway paving projects were completed in Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama counties between 1915 and 1917. A gasoline tax was instituted by the State in 1921, designed to support highway construction. The state highway system was essentially in place by 1930s.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY METHODS AND RESULTS

This section describes the methods and results of archaeological inventory of the Project Area. The section opens with a description of the methods and results of prefield records search and document review. The purpose of this research was to: (1) establish the methods, coverage and results of previous professional archaeological investigation in the Project Area, (2) determine the location and extent of previously recorded archaeological sites in the Project Area, and (3) develop background materials which may contribute to our understanding of the archaeological, ethnographic, and historical characteristics of the Project Area. This is followed by a description of the methods used by the 2001–2003 archaeological inventory of the Project Area, including coverage methods, crew organization, site recording protocols, and site documentation, and final site record preparation and archiving practices. This section closes with descriptions and summary tables of all archaeological resources identified and recorded in the Project Area APE.

RESULTS OF RECORDS SEARCH AND DOCUMENT REVIEW

Records Search Methods

The project research team conducted three literature reviews and records searches at the California Historical Resources Information System prior to the initiation of archaeological field inventory. The records searches included a review of all previously identified archaeological sites and isolates and all previous cultural resource investigations listed on the six contiguous USGS topographic quadrangles spanning the Project Area (Figure 2). USGS 7.5" quadrangles consulted included Lodoga, Calif. (1989), Leesville, Calif. (Provisional edition 1989), Rail Canyon, Calif. (1989), Logan Ridge, Calif. (1958, p.r. 1973), Sites, Calif. (1958, p.r. 1973), and Manor Slough, Calif. (1985, p.r. 1973). Other sources consulted included: *National Register of Historic Places-Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties*, the *California Inventory of Historic Points of Interest*, the *California Inventory of Historic Resources*, the *California Historical Landmarks*, and the *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Colusa County*. One records search request was filed with the Northeast Information Center, California State University, Chico in 2001, which resulted in the identification of no pertinent records of survey or excavation within the narrow strip of Glenn County covered by the specified maps. Two inventories were conducted at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, the first prior to the 2001 inventory (NWIC File No. 01-113) and the second after completion of the primary phase of inventory (NWIC File No. 04-936). Photocopies of all reports and records on file were acquired from the NWIC, and all reports, documents, and original and amended site records consulted by this study are reviewed below. The NWIC results were positive and are described here.

Previous Archaeological Investigations In or Near the Project Area

Archaeological Surveys In or Near the Project Area

The NWIC document review found record of nine previous archaeological studies in the Project Area and immediate vicinity, including seven surveys and two excavations, listed in Table 1. The following summarizes the previous investigations and findings. Table 2 provides a concordance chart showing current and previous site numbers for 26 archaeological sites recorded by two or more investigations.

In 1965, a team from San Francisco State College completed an archaeological survey of the Tehama-Colusa Canal unit, a linear route from Red Bluff in Tehama County to the foothills west of Williams, in

Colusa County. The route passed immediately east of and parallel to the Project Area. The report of investigations (Treganza et al. 1967) describes two prehistoric sites adjacent to Stone Corral Creek near the current project area, CA-COL-1 (Swift's Stone Corral) and CA-COL-2 (a small midden to the south).

In 1967, an archaeological survey was done of five proposed Westside reservoirs – the Sites, Funks, Swift Corral, Noonan, and Oat Reservoirs. The survey was conducted by the UCLA Archaeological Survey under the direction of Joseph L. Chartkoff. The proposed Sites Reservoir footprint under consideration in 1967 occupied an area essentially identical to the current footprint design, while the proposed Funks and Stone Corral reservoirs were smaller units located immediately east. Chartkoff's report, *Archaeological Resources of the West Sacramento Canal Unit* (Chartkoff 1969), summarizes the findings from survey in and around these three units. A total of 26 archaeological sites was recorded, including five sites not contained in any of the proposed reservoir footprints. Chartkoff (1969) identified two prehistoric sites in or near the proposed Colusa Reservoir footprint, 18 prehistoric and four historic sites in or near the proposed Sites Reservoir footprint, two prehistoric sites in the proposed Funks Reservoir footprint, and two prehistoric sites in or near the proposed Stone Corral Reservoir footprint (Table 2). The two Stone Corral sites had also been recorded by Treganza's team in 1965. The four Sites-area historical sites were not recorded by Chartkoff's team, but were described in his report because of their apparent regional significance. No description of reservoir survey methods or coverage was provided, however, Chartkoff (1969:18-24) did offer a proposed salvage program including research questions, data needs, and proposed data recovery methods.

In 1979, preliminary cultural resource investigations were undertaken on three proposed reservoirs in Central and Northern California by California State University, Sacramento (CSUS), described in the final report, *A Phase I Cultural Resource Planning Summary and Preliminary Field Work Proposal for three Reservoir Locations in Central California: Los Vaqueros (Contra Costa County), Los Banos Grandes (Merced County), and the Glenn Complex (Newville and Rancheria reservoirs, Glenn and Tehama Counties)* (Russo and McBride 1979). The Glenn Complex was actually two reservoirs lying north of the current Project Area. This investigation conducted no field work and was a summary document for planning purposes.

In 1980, California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) archaeologist William Soule conducted a survey of approximately one acre of land in Antelope Valley. The project involved a survey in advance of the construction of a proposed stock pond on an unnamed tributary of Stone Corral Creek. The cultural resources survey report submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board reported no archaeological sites in the survey area (Soule 1980).

In 1988, Archaeological Research Program, CSU-Chico was retained by the County of Colusa Department of Public Works to conduct an archaeological survey for a proposed bridge replacement at Stone Corral Creek and bank stabilization along the creek, adjacent to Sites-Lodoga Road just north of Stone Corral Bridge. Project archaeologist Daniel Elliot conducted an intensive archaeological survey of approximately one acre and found no evidence of cultural resources (Elliot 1988).

In 1991, Teichert Associates of Sacramento proposed to conduct quarry operations on 144 acres of land known as the Thompson Quarry. This 144-acre parcel is located about one mile south of Stone Corral Creek in the foothills. An archaeological survey of the Thompson Quarry area was conducted by Neal Neuenschwander and Alfred Farber in 1991. The survey identified one site and three isolated finds (Farber 1991). Thompson Quarry Site No. 1 consists of a single bedrock mortar containing two mortar cups located near a small spring-fed drainage. The three isolated finds consisted of an obsidian projectile point and flake, and two historic rock-lined depressions for collecting spring water.

In 1994, the Archaeological Research Program, CSU-Chico, was retained by the County of Colusa Department of Public Works to conduct an archaeological reconnaissance of the Grapevine Creek Bridge Replacement and Sites-Lodoga Road realignment. The Sites-Lodoga Road and Howard and Grapevine

Table 1: Previous archaeological surveys in the proposed Project Area.

File No.	Date	Author	Affiliation	Acres	No. of Sites
n/a	1965	Treganza et al.	S.F. State	linear	2
S-1286A	19679	Chartkoff	UCLA Arch. Survey	UNK	26
S-292	1980	Soule	DPR	< 1	0
S-9707	1988	Elliott	ARPCSU, Chico	1	0
S-12592	1991	Farber	McLaren/Hart	144	1
S-15958	1994	Hamusek and Jung	ARPCSU, Chico	< 2	0
n/a	1998-1999	None	DWR	UNK	?

Table 2: Sites Recorded by UCLA Field School in 1967 for the Colusa, Sites, Funks, and Stone Corral Reservoirs (Chartkoff 1969). ¹ (M) midden; (LS) lithic scatter; (BRM) bedrock mortar; (HP) house pit; (DH) dancehouse; (HR) human remains; (GS) groundstone; (B) shell bead, (RS) rockshelter; (NIF) Not in Footprint

UCLA#	Trinomial	Unit	Type ¹	Description
GLE-103	CA-GLE-103	Colusa/NIF	LS, HR	Small campsite on knoll. Burial reported by landowner.
GLE-104	CA-GLE-104	Colusa	M, HR	Large, deep midden. Extensive prehistoric cemetery.
COL-22	CA-COL-227	Sites	M, HR	Two large midden areas. Human remains observed.
COL-23	CA-COL-228	Sites	M, DH	Historic Sites Rancheria sweathouse.
COL-24	CA-COL-229	Sites	M, LS	Small, distinctive grey midden.
COL-25	CA-COL-230	Sites	M, HP/DH	Midden may be natural organic soil.
COL-26	CA-COL-231	Sites	M	High density of obsidian and chert flakes.
COL-27	CA-COL-232	Sites	M	Large, deep midden.
COL-29	CA-COL-234	Sites/NIF	M, B	Large midden with abundant artifacts.
COL-30	CA-COL-235	Sites	M, HP	Small midden with housepit. Possible contact-era camp.
COL-31	CA-COL-236	Sites	M, GS	Two large midden areas.
COL-32	CA-COL-237	Sites	M, BRM	Three midden areas near bedrock mortar outcrop.
COL-33	CA-COL-238	Sites/NIF	M, HP, LS	Large midden with three housepits.
COL-34	CA-COL-239	Sites	M, HP, HR, GS	Two large midden areas. Burials reported by landowner.
COL-35	CA-COL-240	Sites	M, HP, GS	Large midden.
COL-36	CA-COL-241	Sites/NIF	M	Small midden with housepit. Possible contact-era camp.
COL-38	CA-COL-243	Sites	M, HP, GS	Large, deep midden with six housepits.
COL-39	CA-COL-244	Sites	M, HP, LS	Small midden with two housepits.
H-1	n/a	Sites	Historic	William Sites Ranch.
H-2	n/a	Sites	Historic	Sites Cemetery.
H-3	n/a	Sites	Historic	Sites town site.
H-4	n/a	Sites	Historic	Stone building at sandstone quarry.
COL-28	CA-COL-233	Funks	LS, GS	Manos and core tools on knoll.
COL-37	CA-COL-242	Funks	M, GS	Large midden with bedrock mortars.
COL-1	CA-COL-24	Stone Corral	M, BRM, HR, RS	Large, complex prehistoric and historic site at Stone Corral.
COL-2	CA-COL-25	Stone Corral/NIF	M, GS	Small midden.

Creeks project involved a realignment of the existing roadway located about five miles northwest of the town of Sites. No cultural resources were identified (Hamusek and Jung 1994).

In 1998-1999 an archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed Sites Reservoir project was conducted by DWR in partnership with DPR (no report). The DWR-DPR survey team visited and rerecorded several of the sites previously documented by the UCLA Archaeological Survey (Chartkoff 1969) and identified several new cultural resources. The majority of resources identified were prehistoric sites consisting of midden deposits and associated house pit features. In all, 16 prehistoric, six historic, and one multicomponent site were identified and recorded at in the vicinity of the Project Area, some contained within the current APE and some outside (Table 3). Results of the 1998-1999 DWR-DPR surveys are incorporated into the findings reported here.

Archaeological Excavations in or Near the Project Area

Cultural resource test investigations have been conducted at four sites in the Project Area, as follows.

Funks Reservoir. In winter 1974-1975, a crew from UC Davis conducted investigations in advance of construction of Funks Reservoir near the eastern margin of the Project Area (West et al. 1975). Three sites were studied, CA-COL-233 (Chartkoff's Col-28), CA-COL-242 (Chartkoff's CA-COL-37), and CA-COL-53, all non-midden artifact scatters. Intensive surface collection was conducted at all three sites. Limited excavation and trenching at CA-COL-242 and CA-COL-53 revealed that both sites were on shallow, weathered, old surface soils, and both sites were almost entirely surface scatters on small, low lying knolls with shallow bedrock exposures.

CA-COL-233. CA-COL-233 yielded a total of 17 prehistoric artifacts in a small patch measuring 20 m in diameter. The artifacts included six handstones, three core tools, three cores, two hammerstones, one projectile point midsection, and two unmodified flakes. Small obsidian flakes were observed but not collected (West et al. 1975:17).

CA-COL-242. CA-COL-242 yielded a total of 102 prehistoric artifacts in a concentration measuring approximately 70-x-40 m. The artifacts included two millingstone fragments, 33 handstones, one polished stone, 14 core tools, six cores, 12 hammerstones, 10 used/retouched flakes, and 13 unmodified flakes. Small obsidian flakes were observed but not collected (West et al. 1975:17).

CA-COL-53. CA-COL-53 yielded a total of 92 prehistoric artifacts in a concentration measuring approximately 180-x-75 m. The artifacts included three millingstone fragments, 43 handstones, 12 core tools, nine cores, 11 hammerstones, two used/retouched flakes, and nine unmodified flakes. Small obsidian flakes were observed but not collected (West et al. 1975:17).

At the conclusion of surface collection, backhoe trenches were dug at all three sites. Depths ranged between 30-70 cm, terminating in sandstone bedrock. Trench A-4 at CA-COL-242 produced a highly mineralized midshaft of a human femur. Soil profiles were drawn and 20-x-20 cm column samples were excavated in each trench in 10 cm levels and wet screened. Tiny obsidian flakes were observed in the upper levels, but no other cultural material was recovered. A small 1.5-x-1.5 m test excavation unit was dug at CA-COL-53, yielding one obsidian flake.

Dating evidence was limited and problematic. Because all three sites were heavily weathered surface deposits, it was not possible to generate a stratigraphic sequence. In turn, horizontal stratigraphy in the form of a site-to-site comparison showed only that all three sites are closely similar in artifact content. A sample of the human femur fragment recovered from CA-COL-242 was submitted for radiocarbon assay, producing a date of 720±80 BP. As yet, no obsidian samples have been submitted for hydration analysis. On the basis of the limited dating evidence, small scale assemblages, and overwhelming evidence for food processing specialization, the authors proposed that:

Table 3: Results of 1998–1999 DWR-DPR Archaeological Survey in the Proposed Sites Reservoir Footprint.

¹ (M) midden; (LS) lithic scatter; (BRM) bedrock mortar; (HP) house pit; (GS) groundstone; (PP) projectile point; (HS) Historic; (ISO) isolate; (CM) cemetery.

Temp No.	Constituents ¹	Description
16-4-18-1H	M, LS, HS	Multicomponent site, lithic scatter, homestead.
16-4-18-2H	ISO	This isolate consists of a historic hay bailer or mower.
16-5-1-1	M, LS, HP, PP, BRM	Midden with housepit, lithic scatter, and bedrock milling feature.
16-5-1-2	LS	Obsidian flake scatter.
16-5-1-3H	ISO	This isolated rock pile may represent a foundation.
16-5-12-1	LS, GS	Lithic scatter with hopper mortar.
16-5-13-1	M, LS	Midden with fire affected rock.
17-4-5/6-1	HS	Historic structure with standing stone wall and well cisterns.
17-4-7-1	M, LS	Midden with lithic scatter.
17-4-8-1H	HS	Structural foundations, pipes, and historic trash deposit.
17-4-9-1H	HS	Household and agricultural trash.
17-4-9-2H	HS	Rock wall.
17-4-19-1H	HS, CM	Historic cemetery.
17-5-1-1	M, BRM, GS	Midden with bedrock milling features and groundstone fragments.
17-5-13-1	BRM	Bedrock mortars.
17-5-14-1	BRM	Bedrock mortars.
17-5-23-1	LS	Lithic scatter.
17-5-23-2	ISO	Mano.
17-5-24-3	M, LS	Midden and lithic scatter.
17-5-25-1	M, LS	Midden and associated lithic scatter with fire affected rock.
18-5-24-1	M, LS, GS	Midden with associated lithic scatter and groundstone.
18-5-34-1	HP, LS	Housepit with associated lithic scatter and fire affected rock.
18-5-35-1H	HS	Shearin home site with a rock foundation and rock lined well.
18-5-36-1	M, LS, GS	Midden with flakes, groundstone, and fire affected rock.
18-5-36-2	M, LS	Midden and fire affected rock.
18-5-36-3	BRM	Bedrock mortars.

the Funks Creek sites represent recent prehistoric short-term seasonal gathering camps or stations occupied by a few individuals and possibly related to a larger permanent or semipermanent village [West et al. 1976:10].

Upper Antelope Valley, the Mathis Mound. The methods and results of excavations at the Mathis Mound, site SR-001-A, are presented under a separate cover (White (2009), summarized here.

In 2001, during the course of intensive cultural resource surveys in the Project Area, a team composed of professional archaeologists from the Archaeological Research Program, California State University, Chico, accompanied by Native American monitors from the Cortina Indian Rancheria of Colusa County, identified and recorded a complex, multicomponent site on land held in trust for the Mathis family by Sanwa Bank of California. The site, SR-001-A, was composed of four loci including a midden-mound (Locus A). The midden mound was disturbed by modern ground-dwelling animal and cattle activity, leading to a number of surface exposures of disturbed soil. A large number of artifacts and cultural constituents such as fire-affected rock, chipped stone flakes, and animals bone was observed. In addition, the survey team encountered human remains on the surface of Locus A, a single human vertebrae fragment. This bone was replaced in the ground at the time of original discovery. This led to a request by tribal monitors to conduct a minor test excavation in order to check for more exposed remains in hopes of repatriating the known remains with the skeleton of origin. The property owners, Sanwa Bank and the Mathis family, agreed to a limited test excavation with the stipulations that: (1) the work be conducted in the span of a single weekend (two consecutive work days); (2) the area affected by

excavation be returned as near as possible to pre-excavation conditions, and; (3) the collection stay in Mathis family ownership.

The excavation was conducted on October 27–28, 2001, under the author's direction. A 3-x-3 m grid was laid-out and loose surface soils were screened through 1/8-inch (3 mm) hardware cloth. The original human bone discovery was not relocated, however, a different human bone, an adult skull fragment, was identified. A 2-x-2 m section of the grid was then dug as an excavation unit, ultimately confined to a 1 x 2-m unit below 50 cm deep and then dug an additional 90 cm deep to a maximum depth of 140 cm. A total of 11 additional items of human bone was observed between 20–110 cm depth, bringing the site total to 13 human bones. All 12 pieces encountered during the test excavation were small fragments, each an unassociated, isolated and fragmentary element disturbed and redeposited in the site matrix by the actions of modern ground-dwelling animals.

While unsuccessful in its initial objective of identifying a human skeleton, the SR-001-A, Locus A excavation did produce a small but diverse sample of formal artifacts and cultural constituents that serve to characterize the midden mound site type in the Project Area. The excavation yielded 4,435 cultural items, including 13 temporally-diagnostic projectile points and fragments, 31 non-diagnostic projectile point fragments, four biface blank fragments, seven ovate scrapers, 14 edge-modified flakes, two spall tools, two cores/core-tools, two handstones and fragments, six pestles and fragments, one possible sling stone, seven marine shell beads, one freshwater mussel shell ornament, 13 worked bones, four items of baked clay, four unusual mineral specimens, 12 human bone fragments, 4,104 chipped stone flakes, 87 items of faunal bone, 103 faunal shell fragments, six charred floral specimens, and 11 historical/modern manufactured items. No features were encountered.

The excavation unit penetrated midden soil, with a light yellow-red, silty, ashy midden to 70 cm deep, grading to a slightly darker and more compact yellow-brown silty, sandy, ashy midden to 140 cm deep. The excavation halted in midden soil and the maximum depth of cultural deposits and potential for additional stratigraphic horizons was not established. Stratigraphic analysis of the midden sample found evidence for thorough mixing, with no evidence for stratigraphic integrity. Stratigraphic mixing was definitively traced to the activities of ground-dwelling animals. The skeletal remains of modern ground-dwelling animals (especially squirrels and gophers) dominated the taxonomically-identifiable faunal inventory and the remains were segregated by life zone habits. The excavation unit profile revealed numerous rodent runs, and the two dominant characteristics of artifact distribution, the prevalence of surface artifacts and the lack of vertical segregation of distinctive temporal components, were both clear signatures of modern biological disturbance.

The SR-001-A artifacts include a number of time-marker forms (e.g., shell beads, projectile points, pestles) whose age-range and cultural associations have been established by previously published excavation and analysis. Based on close parallels to the cultural assemblages recovered from excavations at the Thompson Canyon site, CA-COL-267, located 16.5 miles (26.5 km) south of SR-001-A (White and Orbann 2004), and based on cross-dating comparison to the synthetic regional chronology published for southeastern Clear Lake basin (White ed. 2002), SR-001-A appears to contain two cultural-historical components: (1) a numerically dominant Upper Archaic Period, Berkeley Pattern component marked by small Excelsior-series projectile points, shaped cylindrical pestles, ovate scrapers, and *Olivella* A and F series and *Macoma* disk marine shell beads, and (2) a minor Emergent Period, Augustine Pattern component marked by Gunther barbed and Rattlesnake corner-notched projectile points. A clamshell disk marine shell bead made from *Tresus* sp. shell identified on the surface of SR-001-A Locus C by the original survey team can also be assigned to the Augustine Pattern component and fixes at least a portion of the occupation to the late Augustine (Phase 2).

Analysis is hindered by the small size of the assemblage and lack of stratigraphic segregation of cultural components. Abbreviated analyses of the archaeological faunal remains and tool assemblage are offered, tempered by the constraints imposed by lack of chronological resolution. Analysis of the

archaeological faunal assemblage found that the prehistoric diet was consistent with local habitat, with the focus on black-tailed deer and rabbits and hares consistent with a distinctive prehistoric foothill diet identified in other nearby excavated sites. The high proportion of chipped stone tools relative to ground stone tools identified at the site is also consistent with chronological trends in the region, with results from several excavated sites showing a predominance of ground stone tools in assemblages dating before 2,500 years ago, replaced by a predominance of chipped stone tools in assemblages dating after 2,500 years ago.

The meaning of these larger trends is beyond the scope of the current investigation, and beyond the research potential of the small and stratigraphically compromised recovery documented here. However, it must be noted that the interpretive constraints reported here are primarily a product of sampling error, that is, the incomplete record of cultural deposits and small sample size. In fact, Locus A was one of three distinct occupation areas on SR-001-A, and each area was likely to contain a different phase of occupation. Thus, while Locus A produced a record of vertical stratigraphic mixing the site's stratigraphic potential might be realized via horizontal stratigraphy. Further, the site's real vertical stratigraphic potential cannot be reliably characterized by the single excavation unit which failed to penetrate sub-midden soils. Additional cultural components and additional dimensions of research potential no doubt still lie untapped.

Previous Reservoir Investigations in Glenn and Colusa Counties

In addition to the California Historical Resources Information System review described above, in order to develop background materials useful for comparison with similar cultural resource investigations records of prior reservoir investigations in Colusa and Glenn counties were consulted. Three previously constructed major reservoirs exist in the western foothills of Glenn and Colusa counties, Black Butte Reservoir, Stony Gorge Reservoir, and East Park Reservoir. A fourth, proposed Paskenta-Newville Reservoir in Glenn County, was studied but never built (Figure 15).

No records of initial cultural resource investigations were found for two of the impoundments, East Park Reservoir (completed in 1910) and Stony Gorge Reservoir (completed in 1928) (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 2007), probably because both predated common implementation of historic preservation law. However, several cultural resource investigations were conducted at Black Butte Reservoir and the proposed Paskenta-Newville Reservoir. Black Butte Reservoir first received attention under provisions of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and both Black Butte Reservoir and the proposed Paskenta-Newville Reservoir were subject to archaeological investigations under provisions of the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 and later under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Black Butte Reservoir

Mohr and Fredrickson Survey. In 1948, Albert Mohr and David Fredrickson of the University of California Archaeological Survey (then housed by the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley) conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Black Butte Reservoir. The survey identified and recorded 26 sites along Stony Creek, which were among the first sites recorded in Glenn and Tehama counties. The 1949 report *Appraisal of the Archaeological Resources of Black Butte Reservoir, Glenn and Tehama Counties, California* (Mohr and Fredrickson 1949) summarized their methods and findings. According to the investigators:

Most of the sites found are on the stream terraces. The majority are quite small and probably their most uniform characteristic is a paucity of artifacts. Even after recent plowing, collections gathered from the surface frequently consist of little more than a few chipped stone scrapers, but that is not necessarily an index of what might be expected in excavation. Very often accumulations of fire-fractured stone mark the surface, and a majority of the sites which have been cultivated still display the remains of house pits [Mohr and Fredrickson 1949:7].

The pattern of high site frequencies and low artifacts yields was also noted by subsequent researchers elsewhere in the foothill region.

Treganza Investigations. In 1959, Treganza and Schumacher conducted a second survey of the proposed Black Butte Reservoir, reported in Treganza and Heicksen (1969). Treganza directed the crews to conduct archeological survey outside the immediate impact zone along Stony Creek, resulting in the identification of 71 village sites in Glenn County and seven in Tehama County, including a final total of 31 sites located in the proposed reservoir footprint. All told, these surveys encountered only one arrow point, one pestle, two hopper mortars, and a dozen chert scrapers. Commenting on the paucity of artifacts, Treganza noted:

[I]n the senior author's total experience of site surveying, over a period of 25 years in California, he had never observed any village sites which looked more inviting in physical appearance but were so totally lacking in artifact content [Treganza and Heicksen 1969:40].

Treganza also selected three sites for test excavation, CA-GLE-10, -11, and -15.

The proposed reservoir footprint covered a number of cultural resources, including an historic and still-active Native American cemetery, the Brownell Indian Cemetery Tract. In March 1960, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers developed a cemetery relocation plan in consultation with tribal representatives, requiring mechanical and hand removal of remains from all marked graves, followed by archaeological exploration of the cemetery area. Under the terms of the agreement:

[N]o archaeological exploration will be permitted until after all bodies have been removed and relocated in accordance with wishes of relatives and friends

The agreement further required that any additional remains encountered

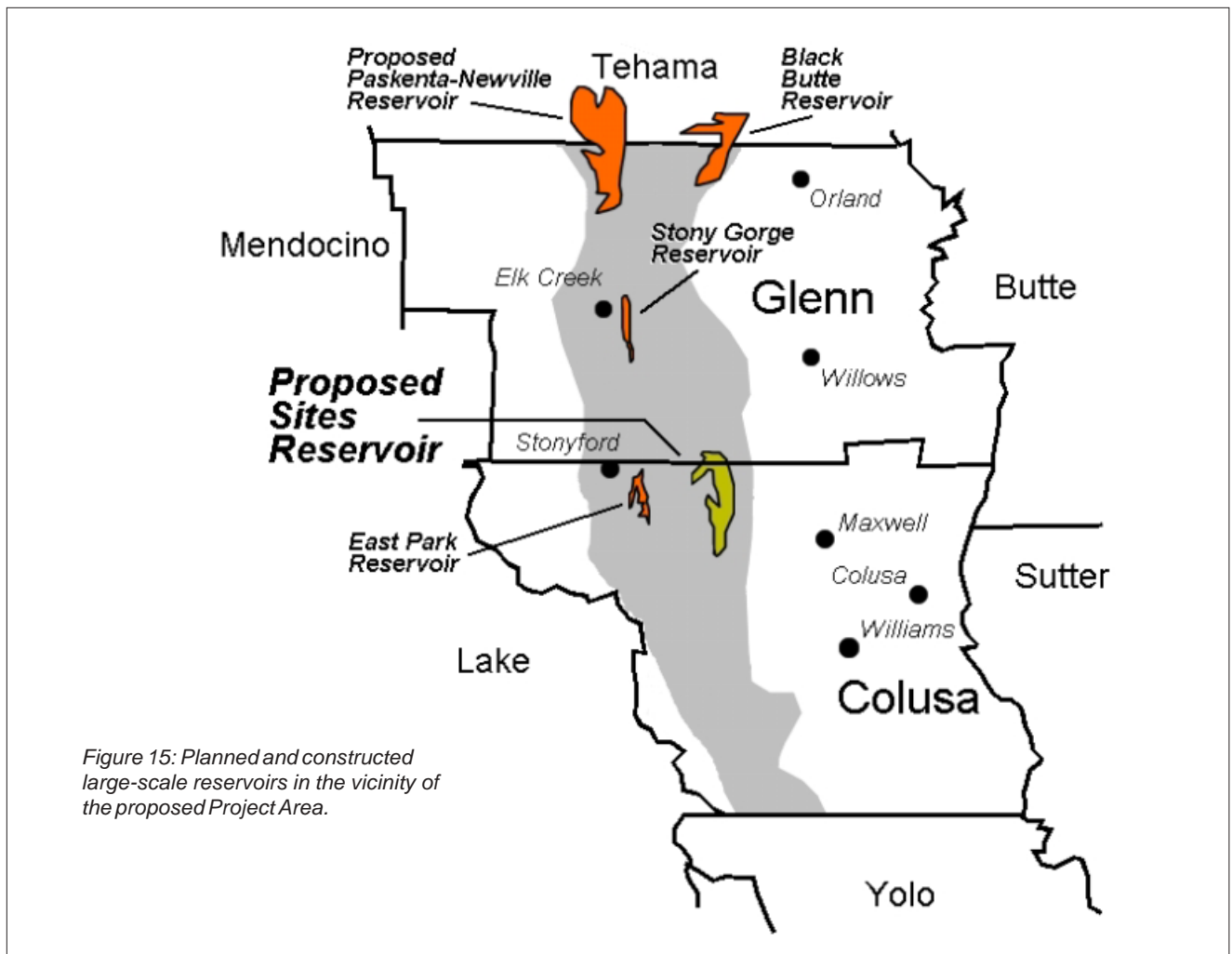
...will be regarded by the archaeologist as scientific specimens rather than burials...[Treganza and Heicksen 1969:3].

Scheduling conflicts ensued and the archaeologists began work in summer 1960, prior to the professional removal of 14 historic-period graves. Shortly after the archaeologists began work "a group of very angry Indians" arrived and demanded that work cease (Treganza and Heicksen 1969:4). As a result of this confrontation, all work at the site was stopped and the crew was redirected to sites CA-GLE-11, and -15 with the "expressed purpose of trenching and test-pitting until they located a cemetery" (Treganza and Heicksen 1969:4). These sites proved to be less extensive than surface indications suggested. Artifact yields were exceptionally low and, by the close of the season, no additional human remains were encountered.

Black Butte Reservoir began filling in 1961 and a volunteer crew under the direction of Treganza returned to CA-GLE-10, the proto-historic Wintun cemetery of *Kalael*, to conduct salvage excavations prior to inundation. The 1961 crew removed 45 burials, only four of which contained purely prehistoric grave goods. The CA-GLE-10 materials were subjected to a comparative analysis by Wooflenden (1969, 1970), who concluded that most of the historic burials postdated 1857 (Wooflenden 1969:67).

As part of the resolution achieved with tribes, in June 1961, the 14 historic-era Brownell Indian Cemetery graves were reburied at Glen Oaks Memorial Park in Chico and Mountain House Indian Cemetery near Paskenta.

CSU Sacramento Investigations. In 1983, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers retained CSU-Sacramento to conduct an intensive archaeological survey of the Black Butte Reservoir. The findings from this project are reported in *Black Butte Lake Intensive Cultural Resources Survey Glenn and Tehama counties*,



California (Johnson et al. 1984). Investigations included paleontological, archaeological, ethnographic, and historical research. An intensive archaeological survey of approximately 95 percent of the estimated 5,800 acre project area was completed, and resulted in the documentation of 72 archaeological sites. Prehistoric Native American sites included village middens associated with major water courses, large dancehouse structures and lesser house pit depressions, cemeteries, small and large lithic scatters, hunting blinds associated with steep basalt bluffs, and petroglyphs and bedrock mortars associated with rock outcrops. Based on this research, one prehistoric district and a complex of three historical sites were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric district is composed of 52 archaeological sites, including 30 midden sites and 22 lithic scatters. The three important historic sites include the remains of a major ranch complex on Stony Creek (CA-GLE-27H and -312H) and the house site of local rancher Jeff Jones (CA-GLE-325H).

In 1983 and 1986, data recovery excavations were conducted at CA-TEH-10 by CSU-Sacramento under the direction of Dr. Jerry Johnson. Fieldwork at CA-TEH-10 revealed a Nomlaki cemetery containing a minimum of 431 individual burials located in two separate cemetery areas (Johnson and Dondero 1990). The first cemetery dated to the precontact period (A.D. 900 to 1750), while the second dated to the post-contact period (A.D. 1750 to 1850). The cemeteries at CA-TEH-10 offered a relatively rare opportunity to directly reconstruct some of the biological consequences experienced by local Native American groups as the result of European contact and exploration. Subsequent osteological and biological studies examined the demographic pattern of burial populations, the devastating effects of

epidemic disease, and the disruption of settlement pattern on human health. Sullivan's (1990) *The Human Biology of Cemetery 2, CA-TEH-10: Black Butte Lake, Glenn and Tehama Counties, California* presents the findings of a variety of metric and non-metric analyses completed prior to reburial of these skeletons in December 1990. Sullivan (1990) demonstrated that the Cemetery 2 population, dating to A.D. 1750 and A.D. 1850, suffered from advanced periodontal disease, abscesses, extreme tooth wear, and diseases such as tumors, possible tuberculosis, and syphilis. High infant mortality and evidence of an early age-at-death was also apparent in adult populations. Evidence of violence was represented by a large number of individuals with projectile point wounds in one or more place. Comparative osteometric studies indicated that crania of Cemetery 2 individuals were consistent with osteometrics previously published for Wintun populations and substantially different from Miwok (Sullivan 1990).

Paskenta (Thomes)-Newville Reservoir

Chartkoff and Childress Survey. In 1966, the National Park Service retained the University of California Archaeological Survey (then housed at the University of California, Los Angeles) to conduct an archaeological survey in advance of construction of the proposed Paskenta-Newville Reservoir (Figure 15). The purpose of the survey was to determine the nature and extent of archaeological resources in the area so that appropriate steps could be taken to salvage threatened sites. Under the direction of J. L. Chartkoff, the survey team examined and recorded sites within the proposed reservoir footprint. The report, *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Paskenta-Newville Reservoir in Glenn and Tehama Counties, Northern California* (Chartkoff and Childress 1966), reported approximately 40 mi² of land surveyed, a total of 67 sites recorded, and 401 artifacts collected. The sites included prehistoric, historic, and multicomponent deposits, the majority of which occurred along Thomes Creek. The principal prehistoric site type was the house pit village, a midden deposit containing circular depressions representing the remains of traditional semi-subterranean domiciles. The number of house pits per village site ranged from one to 42 and averaged eight in number (Chartkoff and Childress 1966). Artifacts and photographs from this investigation are archived at the Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.

Basin Research Survey. In 1982, a cultural resources survey was completed of the Thomes-Newville Unit for DWR by Basin Research Associates and Cultural Systems Research, Inc. This survey included identification and recording of all cultural resource sites within the 28,400 acre proposed reservoir footprint. The final report, *A Cultural Resources Overview and Inventory of the Proposed Thomes-Newville Reservoir, Glenn and Tehama Counties, California* (Bard et al. 1983) lists 305 cultural sites and isolates (240 prehistoric and 65 historic), with an average density of 5.70 sites per square mile (Bard et al. 1983:85). The terraces along Thomes Creek contained the highest density of prehistoric archaeological sites in the study area. A total of 127 (53%) of the prehistoric sites were characterized by midden and/or house pits (Bard et al. 1983:116).

2001-2003 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY METHODS

The following describes methods used for the 2001–2003 archaeological inventory, conducted by the Archaeological Research Program, CSU-Chico. The chapter opens with a description of coverage methods, crew organization, site recording protocols, and documentation, then turns to final site record preparation and archiving practices.

Coverage Methods

All archaeological field survey of the Project Area was conducted using *controlled-exclusive survey* methods (White and King 2008:86–87), in which no portion of the project area was excluded from coverage but high-intensity coverage was used on certain landforms and reduced coverage used on others.

Crews were grouped into coverage teams, and these teams combed the landscape in systematic transects with fixed distances between crew members. The intensity of coverage (i.e., spacing between crew members and density of surface scrapes) was adapted to slope, vegetation, and ground surface visibility.

On slopes with greater than 15-degree grade individual crew members were spaced no more than 50 m apart and surface scrapes were infrequent, targeted to occasional landforms or natural features where our experience and prior research indicated cultural resources might occur. On flatlands or on slopes less than 15-degree grade individual crew members were spaced no more than 20 m apart and surface scrapes were used frequently where ground cover obscured the soil surface.

The ground surface was constantly examined for available indicators of surface and subsurface cultural resources. All landforms were checked for signs of cultural materials, features, and modifications, such as soil color variation, earthworks, depressions, or ditches. Whenever possible, subsurface exposures associated with rodent burrows, road cuts, or creek banks were examined for indications of buried cultural resources. In addition, surface scrapes were made on landforms where our research and experience indicated cultural resources might occur. A hand trowel was used to scrape to mineral soil and the scrape was checked carefully for cultural constituents.

At the request of DWR, during the survey sites and isolates were not subject to subsurface probes of any type. No augers or shovel-test pits were dug. Further, no artifacts or archaeological samples of any type were collected. The only exception to this stipulation was at the express permission of the property owners of the Mathis Mound, Sanwa Bank and the Mathis family, in relation to the test excavation described above (White 2009).

Mapping Interface

USGS 7.5" quadrangles and hand-held 12-channel Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers were used for primary field navigation. Multiple copies of the USGS 7.5" quadrangles spanning the Project Area were kept on-file for use by field and management teams, including Lodoga, Calif. (1989), Leesville, Calif. (Provisional edition 1989), Rail Canyon, Calif. (1989), Logan Ridge, Calif. (1958, p.r. 1973), Sites, Calif. (1958, p.r. 1973), and Manor Slough, Calif. (1985, p.r. 1973). All six of the USGS 7.5" quadrangles were mapped to the NAD27 datum (North American Datum-1927), and each GPS unit used in the field was configured to NAD27 in order to facilitate seamless use of the quadrangles to track and verify coordinates determined by use of the GPS units. The GPS units were used to determine horizontal position in reference to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate grid. The entire project area lies within UTM Zone 10.

The entire inventory project was conducted after the termination of selective availability in May 2000. Further, the project landscape generally featured open terrain favoring multi-satellite access and thereby reducing the likelihood of multipath errors. In order to insure accuracy, staff was instructed to secure strong, high-quality signals from a minimum of three and ideally four or more satellites before recording the coordinates of key documentation points, such as coverage waypoints, site datums, and isolated finds.

The GPS units were used to record the UTM coordinates of each daily survey tract. These coordinates were used in conjunction with USGS topographic quadrangle maps and aerial photography to verify ground position and plot coverage and cultural resources. To insure complete coverage, on open, relatively flat terrain survey transects were completed using compass bearing alignments, and surveyor flagging was used to mark coverage margins.

Coverage Rate Tracking

In order to accurately estimate the labor needed to accomplish survey in different settings we tracked acres per-person-day (acres/PPD), a calculation based on the acres covered by each team each day divided by total team members. In order to develop the best estimates possible we monitored how different factors affected productivity, discussed below. These results were documented in our monthly reports and used to plan survey schedules and crew organization.

Dates of Field Work

In the spring and summer of 2001–2003, the Archaeological Research Program, CSU-Chico conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area, including the Footprint, Ridgetop Buffer, and Transportation Alternative APE components (Figure 2). A total of 35,053 acres was surveyed, representing 87.5 percent of the Project Area.

DWR obtained permission for right-of-entry from each landowner, and our teams did not enter private parcels where access was not granted. Access to private parcels was refused on 5,020 acres, or 12.5-percent of the Project Area, and no archaeological survey was completed in these areas. A parcel-by-parcel access list indicating date of access, personnel involved, and acreage covered was maintained by project management staff, and this record is part of the permanent project archive.

The survey was conducted in three separate field seasons: (1) mid-February to mid-August 2001; (2) mid-February to mid-August 2002, and; (3) four days of supplemental survey and site recording in March 2003. Figure 16 depicts the patchwork of coverage by field season. Table 4 summarizes work effort and findings by month.

The 2001 season focused on alternative conveyance routes and proposed recreation areas on the west side of the Project Area. The 2001 survey resulted in coverage of 8,423 acres of land, with an average coverage of 23.7 acres/PPD. A total of 168 cultural resources was documented, including 49 archaeological sites and 119 isolated finds, for an average of 0.58 sites and 1.41 isolates per 100 acres.

The 2002 field season focused on Antelope Valley flatlands. A total of 26,150 acres was surveyed, with an average coverage of 38.85 acres/PPD. A total of 388 cultural resources was documented, including 90 archaeological sites and 298 isolated finds, for an average of 0.34 sites and 1.14 isolates per 100 acres, or about half the density encountered in the adjoining the foothill zone.

Limited field survey and site recording was completed in 2003, which focused on the western margins of Antelope Valley. A total of 480 acres was surveyed with an average coverage of 16.5 acres/PPD rate. A total of 12 cultural resources was documented, including four archaeological sites and eight isolated finds, for an average of 0.20 sites and 1.66 isolates per 100 acres. This frequency of cultural resources is comparable to that reported in 2002, also situated in the valley zone.

Averaged across all three field seasons, the overall project coverage rate was 33.45 acres/PPD. Daily coverage was affected by a number of minor factors such as team size, landform type, vegetation density, and logistical needs, but was controlled primarily by archaeological encounter rate. When we found more sites we moved more slowly; significant effort was dedicated to assessing and documenting each new resource. For example, comparison of foothill (2001 survey) versus valley (2002/2003 survey) coverage rates reveals that the foothills required twice the labor; the cultural resource encounter rate in the foothills was double the rate of the valley zone.

Recording Criteria

Our survey teams searched for, investigated, and documented all archaeological traces determined to represent potentially qualifying resources under the National Historic Preservation Act, including

Table 4: Breakdown of labor, survey coverage, and cultural resources documented per field season.

*--Total does not include four previously recorded sites reported here but located on private land denied access in 2001–2003.

2001 Field Season (SR Series)

Date	Person Days	Acres	Sites	Isolates	Task
02-05 to 03-14	129	1,320	25	68	Survey
03-15 to 04-14	80	3,303	11	34	Survey
04-15 to 05-14	69	1,610	12	14	Survey
10-15 to 11-14	31.8	0	1	0	Excavation
Sub Total 2001	345.8	8,423	49	119	

2002 Field Season (SF Series)

Date	Person Days	Acres	Sites	Isolates	Task
02-27 to 03-14	38	3,460	4	40	Survey
03-15 to 04-14	124	3,950	18	42	Survey
04-15 to 05-14	137	5,170	28	50	Survey
05-15 to 06-14	116	3,460	15	47	Survey
06-15 to 07-14	99	2,250	5	35	Survey
07-15 to 08-14	159	7,860	16	67	Survey
11-23 to 11-26	15	640	4	15	Survey
Sub Total 2002	673	26,150	90	298	

2003 Field Season (SF Series)

Date	Person Days	Acres	Sites	Isolates	Task
03-06 to 03-08	29	480	4	8	Survey
Sub Total 2003	29	480	4	8	

Grand Total 1,047.8 35,053 143* 425

districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Native American representatives from potentially affected tribes were part of every survey team, but no effort was made during the archaeological inventory to identify or record tribal traditional places. This concern will be addressed by a separate inventory effort.

In keeping with Federal standards, only those archaeological phenomena which the preponderance of evidence indicated were aged 50 years or older were considered for documentation.

For purposes of the this study, isolated finds are portable artifacts found individually or in clusters of no more than two items occurring at a sufficient distance from a recorded site or another isolate to rule out association. Most decisions related to the recording of isolated finds were made based on individual field conditions, such as land form association and overall cultural resource density. No firm distance rule was adopted during our inventory, although isolates tended to be more than 30 m from the nearest recorded site.

The threshold for identifying sites was based on standards promulgated by the California Office of Historic Preservation. A cultural resource was recorded as a site if there were three qualifying objects within 100 square meters (i.e., 10 x 10 meter area). Historical sites were also defined by the presence of individual buildings and structures or combinations of one or more structures and a feature. Roads and fences were variously recorded as individual features of sites (e.g., ranch or homestead complex), as sites themselves if composed of more than one distinct feature (e.g., road plus fence line or road plus drainage feature), or linear features (e.g., simple alignment, no features). All bedrock mortars with more than one mortar cup were considered sites.

All potentially qualifying objects (for present purposes, equivalent to artifacts) were identified and documented. Individual artifacts, a cluster of two artifacts, and isolated boulders with single mortar cups were identified and recorded as isolated finds.

Site Naming Conventions

As of this writing, DWR Northern District has asked ARP to not submit final draft site records to the California Historical Resources Inventory System, and thus, no site trinomials have been assigned. Two complete color copies of all final draft site records have been submitted to DWR Northern Districts in anticipation of NWIC's submittal standards. This report references the sites based on their field numbers. Field numbers were assigned as follows.

During the course of the investigation, each recorded cultural resource was assigned a project-specific three-part field identification number, each element separated by a dash as follows: (1) *Alpha Series* "SR" and "SF"—cultural resources recorded during the 2001 field season were assigned a number beginning with "SR," referring to "Sites Reservoir," while cultural resources recorded during the 2002–2003 field season were designated "SF" (Sites Footprint); (2) *Numeric Series 000*—the second part of the trinomial was assigned in numerical order per field crew, beginning with -001, and; (3) *Field Crew Series A–E*—the third part of the trinomial to the field crew, designated in uppercase alpha. Each field crew consisted of a three to five-person team led by a different crew chief. Depending on the crew numbers available during any field stint, between one and five teams were dispatched, with designations A, B, C, D, and E.

Resources which failed to meet the definition of a site (see above), were further identified as isolates and designated by the letters "ISO." Although some isolates were later reclassified as sites after reconsideration of the preponderance of evidence, for purposes of record keeping we retained "ISO" designation in the identification number in order to maintain links between final site records and crew notebooks, daily work records, and crew chief records.

At DWR's request final site and isolate records have not been submitted to the California State Historical Resources Information Center System and thus sites newly recorded and rerecorded by the DWR-DPR and Archaeological Research Program teams have not been assigned final trinomials. Consequently, the sites are herein described and reported using project-specific identification numbers.

Archaeological sites previously recorded by the 1967 UC Archaeological Survey and 1975 UC Davis study had already been assigned temporary UC Archaeological Survey trinomials and final California State Historical Resources Information Center System trinomials. Site records filed by the 1998–1999 DWR-DPR archaeological survey were completed in draft form and turned over to our team, and have not been submitted to the California State Historical Resources Information Center System. Sites revisited and newly recorded by the 1998–1999 DWR-DPR survey were assigned field numbers using a numbering system unique to that project. In order to systematically track our revisits, if we accessed and rerecorded previously recorded sites then we also assigned a new field identification number using our system. Additional site renumbering concordance issues are discussed in the next chapter.

Recording Methods

All identified historical resources were recorded to the fullest extent possible using standard DPR 523 forms, including prehistoric and historical sites, features, and isolated finds. Detailed scale site sketch maps were prepared and all temporally and functionally diagnostic artifacts were sketched. Documentation procedures adhered to recommendations contained in *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (State of California Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

All archaeological sites and features were photographed using a standard 35-mm camera or a 1.7 megapixel Olympus Camedia D-565 Zoom digital camera. Overview photographs were taken for each

archaeological site from specific access and vantage points, and individual features were also photographed. Additional photographs were taken to supplement artifact illustrations. One overview photograph was taken of each tract surveyed to document the ground surface conditions at the time of survey. Digital photos and photo logs were cross-referenced into appropriate site survey forms. A computer database of digital photos is stored on CD with the permanent collection.

Quality Control

A series of quality control measures were implemented to insure a thorough and accurate transition of records and data gathered in the field to the laboratory for processing. At the completion of each field day, all hand written forms and field notes were submitted to the Field Director and Principal Investigator for quality control check and added to the field records database files. A daily inventory was maintained to make sure that all forms were systematically filed by site number and that all field notes were properly labeled and tracked. A daily summary of field activities was completed by each Crew Chief, detailing the activities of the team, crew members, parcel surveyed, the current status of the survey, location of survey, cultural resources encountered, weather conditions, and other relevant data.

The production team developed a tracking sheet to track the progress of each element of each record. The tracking form was updated daily, including notes on digital and hard media storage file names and locations. Further, the lab team formulated a detailed data management plan for each record and record type to insure that records were properly organized and saved accurately in digital and hard copy.

Digital Records and Documentation

Under separate contract between DWR Northern District and the Geographic Information Center, California State University, Chico (GIC), GIC personnel digitized all archaeological resources reported herein using ESRI, Inc., ArcView@ geographic information system software. The GPS-determined field datum point was plotted for each site and isolate resource, with links to metadata listing the site name and “clickable” links to launch Adobe, Inc. Acrobat@ format document files containing the complete site or isolate record. Isolates were left as point features, while sites were plotted as polygons (site areas) or linear features (fences, roads, etc.). All data sets related to the digitizing effort were transferred to DWR Northern District in 2004.

Archiving

All crew and staff field notes, daily logs, daily coverage maps, master site and isolate location maps, print photographs, and original field site records and sketch maps have been organized and placed in archival-quality non-PVC sheet protectors and stored in metal-edge curation boxes. The archived records include CDs with all digital files and copies of e-mail communications.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY RESULTS

Archaeological inventory of the Project Area resulted in the identification and recording of 566 cultural resources, including 147 archaeological sites and 419 isolated finds. This chapter provides a summary of these resources and a preliminary interpretation of their attributes and associations.

Site Concordance and Reporting

In addition to the ARP survey reported here, three previous archaeological surveys of the proposed Sites Reservoir were contained all or in part in the Project Area: the 1968 UCLA archaeological survey, the 1975 UC Davis Funks Reservoir investigation, and the 1998–1999 DWR-DPR study. Because a

number of cultural resources were visited, recorded, and assigned different field numbers or trinomials by two or more of these investigations, several site concordance issues were encountered.

Our final site number concordance chart appears in Table 5. The ARP site numbers are considered the final tally. Separate columns are listed for ARP field numbers and DWR-DPR field numbers, and the UCLA/UC Davis site numbers are combined in one column because all three of the UC Davis sites are revisits to UCLA sites. Many of the UCD/UCLA sites were assigned provisional UC Archaeological Survey trinomials that were subsequently superseded by a final Smithsonian trinomial assigned by the California Historical Resources Information System office, appearing in a fourth column titled "Final Trinomial."

A total of 41 ARP archaeological sites were visited by the multiple archaeological surveys and appear in the concordance chart, including:

- (1) Two sites previously recorded by the DWR-DPR survey (17-4-9-7H and 17-4-20-2H) and relocated and revisited by the ARP archaeological survey but not rerecorded owing to the exceptional quality of the DWR-DPR records and no evidence for change in site status in the interim;
- (2) Two sites previously recorded by the DWR-DPR (17-4-9-2H and 17-4-19-1H) survey but not revisited or rerecorded by the 2001–2003 ARP archaeological survey due to denied access;
- (3) 19 sites recorded by the DWR-DPR team and rerecorded by ARP (ARP numbers SF-001-A, SF-002-B, SF-002-C, SF-002-E, SF-004-A, SF-004-B, SF-005-A, SF-006-A, SF-006-B, SF-013-B, SF-021-B, SF-022-A, SF-022-B, SF-027-A, SF-029-A, SF-032-A, SF-037-A, SR-022-A, and SR-024-A);
- (4) One site recorded by ARP (SF-010-A) originally recorded as two sites by the DWR-DPR survey (16-4-18-1H and 16-5-13-1)
- (5) Two sites recorded by ARP (SF-025-B, SF-038-A) originally recorded as one site by the DWR-DPR survey (17-4-20-1H/3H);
- (6) 14 sites visited and recorded by ARP and also visited by the UCLA and DWR-DPR crews (trinomials CA-COL-227, CA-COL-228, CA-COL-24, CA-COL-230, CA-COL-231, CA-COL-232, CA-COL-235, CA-COL-236, CA-COL-237, CA-COL-238, CA-COL-239, CA-COL-240, CA-COL-241, and CA-GLE-103).

Resources Reported

A total of 147 archaeological sites and 419 isolates are reported here. Figure 17 shows their distribution pattern in the Project Area, broken down by type and basic chronological class. The 147 sites include 106 sites newly recorded by the 2001–2003 ARP archaeological survey, and the 41 sites described above which were previously recorded by the 1968 UCLA archaeological survey, the 1975 UC Davis Funks Reservoir investigation, or the 1998–1999 DWR-DPR study.

The site totals reported herein do not include:

- (1) Three sites contained in the Project Area in but located in the Funks Reservoir footprint reported by Chartkoff (1969) and West et al. (1975), including CA-COL-233 (Chartkoff's Col-28), CA-COL-242 (Chartkoff's Col-37), and CA-COL-53. ARP teams did not visit these due to denied access;
- (2) Three sites recorded by the 1998–1999 DWR-DPR survey but determined to lie outside the current Project Area, including 17-4-9-3, 18-4-8-1H, and 18-5-1/2-1H.

The 419 isolates reported here include the 419 isolates newly encountered and recorded by the 2001–2003 ARP archaeological survey. The isolate totals reported herein do not include:

Table 5: Site number concordance for Archaeological Research Program field number (ARP Number), UC Archaeological Survey temporary trinomial (UC Trinomial), DWR-DPR field designation (DWR-DPR Number), and California State Historical Resources Information Center System trinomial (Final Trinomial). 1 - Access denied, not rerecorded; 2 - Re-accessed but not rerecorded.

ARP Number	UC Trinomial	DWR-DPR Number	Final Trinomial	Common Name
- 1	-	17-4-9-7H	-	-
- 1	-	17-4-20-2H	-	-
- 2	-	17-4-9-2H	-	-
- 2	-	17-4-19-1H	-	Sites Cemetery
SF-001-A	-	18-5-24-1	-	-
SF-001-C	CA-COL-22	18-5-35	CA-COL-227	-
SF-002-B	-	16-5-12-1	-	-
SF-002-C	-	18-5-35-1H	-	Shearin Residence
SF-002-E	-	17-4-6-1H	-	New Peterson Ranch
SF-004-A	-	18-5-36-3	-	-
SF-004-B	-	16-5-1-2	-	-
SF-005-A	-	18-5-36-1	-	-
SF-006-A	-	18-5-36-2	-	-
SF-006-B	-	16-5-1-1	-	-
SF-010-A	-	16-4-18-1H, 16-5-13-1	-	Lady Bug Ranch
SF-011-A	CA-COL-27	16-5-12-2	CA-COL-232	-
SF-013-B	-	17-5-13-1	-	-
SF-016-A	CA-COL-36	17-5-25	CA-COL-241	-
SF-017-A	CA-COL-24	17-5-25-1	CA-COL-24	-
SF-020-A	CA-COL-23	17-5-14-1, 17-5-13	CA-COL-228	Sites Rancheria Sweathouse
SF-020-B	CA-COL-25	17-5-11	CA-COL-230	-
SF-021-B	-	17-5-1-2	-	-
SF-022-A	-	17-5-24-3	-	-
SF-022-B	-	18-4-31-1H	-	Fountain House
SF-025-A	CA-COL-26	17-5-24	CA-COL-231	Sites Rancheria and Cemetery
SF-025-B, SF-038-A	-	17-4-20-1H/3H	-	Colusa&Lake Railroad
SF-027-A	-	17-5-23-1	-	-
SF-028-A	CA-COL-32	17-5-23	CA-COL-237	-
SF-029-A	-	17-4-8-1H	-	Well's Ranch
SF-032-A	-	17-4-7-1	-	-
SF-035-A	CA-COL-34	17-5-1	CA-COL-239	-
SF-037-A	-	18-4-31-1H	-	Salt Lake
SR-012-A	CA-GLE-103	18-5-14	CA-GLE-103	-
SR-018-A	CA-COL-29		CA-COL-234	-
SR-019-A	CA-COL-35	18-5-26	CA-COL-240	-
SR-020-A	CA-COL-30	18-5-27	CA-COL-235	-
SR-021-A	CA-COL-31	18-5-35-2, 18-5-35-1	CA-COL-236	-
SR-022-A	-	18-5-34-1	-	-
SR-023-A	CA-COL-33	17-5-3-1	CA-COL-238	-
SR-024-A	-	18-5-26-1	-	-

- (1) Three historical isolates (ARP numbers SR-ISO-032-A, SR-ISO-030-A, and SR-ISO-031-A) recorded during an archaeological survey of the New Canal conveyance alternative previously reported by Westwood and White (2005);
- (2) Eight isolated finds recorded by the 1998–1999 DWR-DPR survey but not relocated and not verified during the 2001–2003 ARP survey (DWR-DPR numbers 17-4-9-3, 17-4-9-4, 17-4-9-5, 17-4-9-6, 17-5-13-1, 17-5-23-2, 17-5-24-2, and 17-5-24-2), and;
- (3) One isolate (DWR-DPR field 18-4-7-1H) recorded by the DWR-DPR field team but determined to lie outside the current Project Area.

The ARP isolate number series is not in perfect numerical sequence. A total of 16 isolate numbers issued in the field during the 2001–2003 archaeological survey were subsequently determined void when it was found that: (1) the artifacts fell within the boundaries of an archaeological site and thus the artifact was converted to an element of the site; (2) the artifact was immediately adjacent to another isolate and thus was considered an attribute of one isolate, or; (3) the object was determined later not to represent an historical artifact. The numbers were retained and listed “void” rather than reused in the isolate list in order to reduce confusion associated with field note corrections and correlations.

Chronological Associations

Our field teams thoroughly inspected each site for artifacts, features, and other characteristics which could be used to identify chronological and cultural affiliations. Access agreements negotiated by DWR prohibited our teams from collecting artifacts, so thorough field records were considered especially critical. Extensive field notes, illustrations, and photo documentation was collected for each chronologically or functionally diagnostic artifact and feature observed in the field. These findings allow us to classify the sites below into basic chronological affiliations, basic functional types, and identify some more specific cultural-historical assignments (i.e., “contact-era” Native American sites) in the relatively limited number of instances where more specific marker artifact types and supporting evidence was available.

Based on our survey findings, the 147 archaeological sites reported herein include 67 strictly prehistoric sites, 46 strictly historical sites, and 34 “multicomponent” sites, the latter incorporating both prehistoric and historical elements and features. The 419 isolates include 172 prehistoric artifacts, 224 historical, 11 “multicomponent” isolates, and 12 of undetermined attribution (Table 6).

The 34 “multicomponent” sites primarily consist of homesteads or ranches built upon prehistoric occupation sites. In fact, reading Table 6 another way, about 42 percent of the time historical buildings or structures were built atop preexisting prehistoric sites. For the purposes of analysis, these are considered separate occupations that happen to occupy the same geographic space, presumably because the landform was favored for similar reasons by different generations and cultures.

Six historical sites that also produced a number of prehistoric groundstone items were not counted as multicomponent because the groundstone was collected in historical or recent times and used in a decorative or functional capacity by the occupants of ranches or homesteads. At sites SF-008-A and SF-046-A mortar fragments were found in contexts suggesting they were used as plow or harrow weights. Historical homestead site SF-012-A contained a sandstone hopper mortar used as a fence anchor. SR-005-C is a homestead site with a rockwork chimney incorporating a sandstone hopper mortar and a large graywacke spall. Historical ranch sites SF-008-B and SF-003-E had elaborate landscaping displays of prehistoric artifacts including obsidian chunks, bedrock fragments with mortar cups prized from outcrops, bowl mortars, hopper mortars, millstones, handstones, and pestles. For the purposes of analysis these are considered historical features of historical sites.

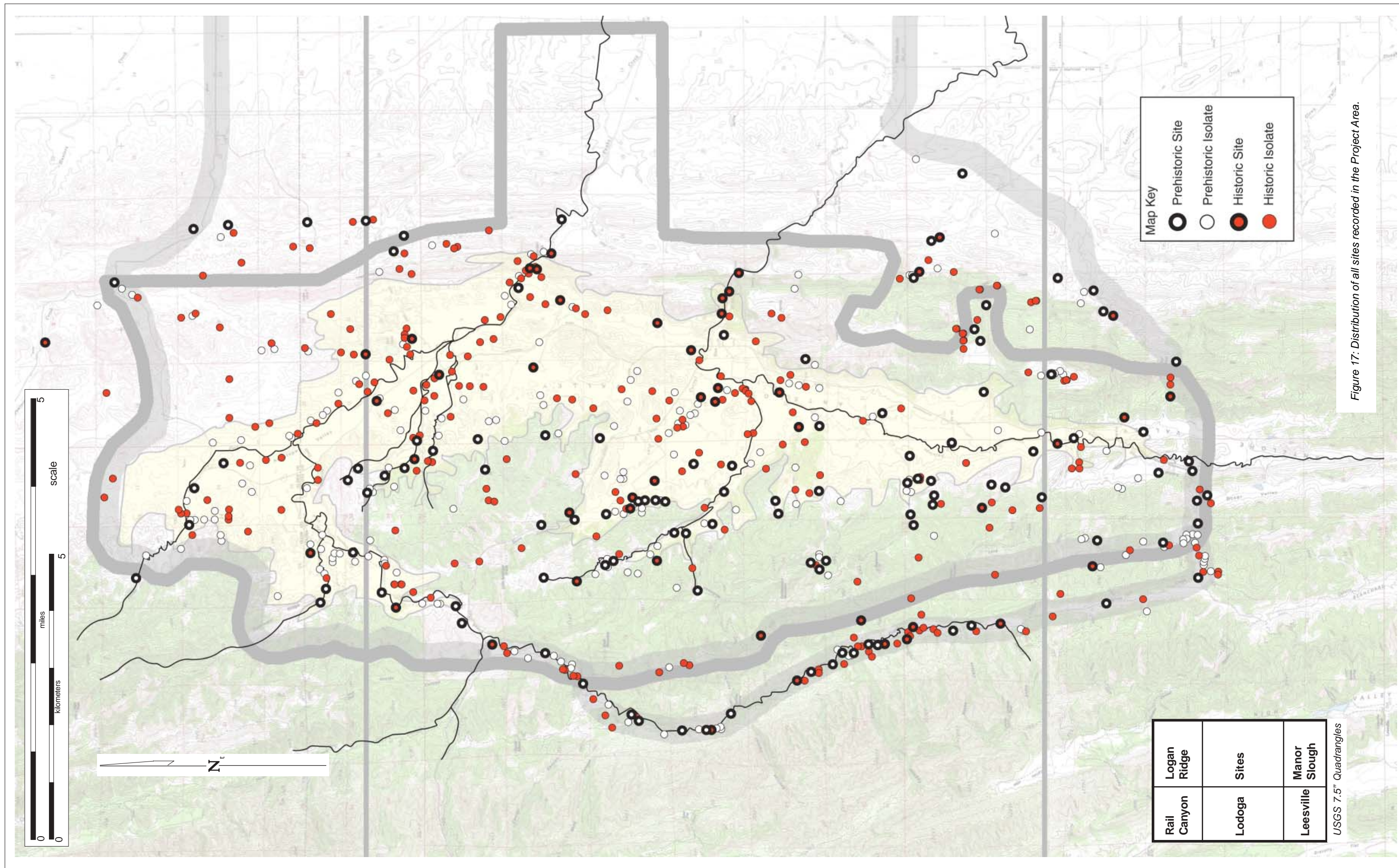


Figure 17: Distribution of all sites recorded in the Project Area.

In the analyses appearing in subsequent chapters, the 147 sites are recast as components. That is, attributes of the 67 strictly prehistoric sites are combined with the 34 prehistoric components of multicomponent sites bringing the total to 101 prehistoric components, and the 46 strictly historical sites are combined with the 34 historical components of multicomponent sites bringing the total to 80 historical components (181 components combined).

Among the 419 isolates, historical items prevailed (53.4%) and were also a very high proportion of all historical resources encountered in the Project Area (84.2%) (Table 6). Most of the historical isolates relate to ranching or farming activities (e.g., fencing or plow blades) which tended to be widely distributed across large landscapes. The prehistoric isolates are a smaller proportion of all isolates (41.0%) and a smaller proportion of all prehistoric resources found in the Project Area (71.9%), probably because either most prehistoric isolates consist of tools used in extractive technologies at resource patches where they tended to cluster and form sites, or more simply they have been on the landscape longer and thus were more likely to have been buried or removed. The multicomponent isolates consist of the rare coincident occurrence at one location of one historical and one prehistoric artifact.

Project Area Archaeological Sites

The following provides a brief description of each archaeological site encountered and recorded by the systematic survey of the Project Area. Site dimensions, loci, potential cultural features, and associated artifacts are identified. Isolated finds are addressed in Appendix A, including summary tables and descriptions of each identified artifact.

2001 Sites (SR Series)

Site SR-001-A, the Mathis Mound, is a large, multicomponent site (contains both prehistoric and historical components) characterized by a number of resource attributes, including prehistoric habitation debris, a prehistoric lithic scatter, and historical road, an historical fence, and an historical well plug. The site was formally recorded by Melinda Pacheco, Kristina Crawford, and Julia Hebert of the Archaeological Research Program, CSU Chico on October 28, 2001. The site measures 120 m north-south by 288 m east-west in plan view and includes four loci (Loci A–D), as follows:

Locus A occupies the northeast quadrant of the site and measures 100 m north-south by 110 m east-west. The locus contains a prehistoric midden-mound and an historical well plug with associated fence posts. The surface of the mound is hummocky although it is unclear if the low areas are possible house pits or cow wallows. A total of seven depressions were observed: *Feature 1* a shallow pit measuring 225 cm north/south by 255 cm east/west, with a depth of 15 cm; *Feature 2* a depression shaped like a figure eight measuring 330 cm north/south by 520 cm east/west, with a depth of 15 cm; *Feature 3* a depression measuring 300 cm north/south by 280 cm east/west, with a depth of 25-30 cm; *Feature 4* a horseshoe-shaped depression, with the interior measuring 310 cm north/south by 270 cm east/west, and the exterior measuring 540 cm east/west, with a depth of 23 cm below the surface; *Feature 5* a depression measuring 230 cm north/south by 240 cm east/west, and is 30 cm deep; *Feature 6* a depression measuring 220 cm north/south by 250 cm east/west, and is 30 cm deep, and *Feature 7* a small historical feature occurs at the

Table 6: Sites and isolates by basic chronological association.

Component	Sites	Isolates	Total
Prehistoric	67	172	239
Historical	46	224	270
Multi-Component	34	11	45
Undetermined	0	12	12
Total	147	419	566

east edge of Locus A, near Antelope Creek consisting of several fence posts and a well plug, the latter composed of a metal pipe six inches in diameter and 3/8-in thick capped by a metal collar measuring 21 inches in diameter and 12 inches tall. Artifacts observed on the surface of Locus A are described below (see *Field Work*). A number of cultural constituents were also observed on the surface of Locus A, including a frequent fire-affected rock, obsidian flakes, and shell and bone. A human bone was also observed, an adult lumbar vertebra fragment. The vertebrae fragment was reburied in place during the original survey and was not relocated during the subsequent test excavation.

Locus B occupies the west-central area of the site and consists of the remains of a small historical structure marked by a large depression, stone footing blocks, and associated historical debris. Cultural constituents observed included: ten dressed sandstone blocks with chisel marks; two pieces of clear window glass with heavy patina; two pieces of white ironware flatware, and; one square nail. Based on age estimates for the associated artifacts, the locus is judged to date between approximately 1880-1914. The footing stones and historical artifacts are found around and within a concave-shaped depression measuring 12 feet in diameter and three feet deep. The depression appears to be recently disturbed and is judged to result from modern bottle hunting using heavy equipment.

Locus C occupies the west end of the site and measures 65 m north-south by 150 m east-west. The locus contains a prehistoric midden and a non-midden flake scatter area on a separate bench elevated above Locus A. Artifacts observed on the surface of Locus C included: *Artifact 1a* an obsidian edge-modified flake; *Artifact 1b* a worked bone fragment; *Artifact 2* a complete sandstone pestle; *Artifact 3* an obsidian corner-notched projectile point fragment; *Artifact 4a* three shell beads, including one *Olivella* M-series sequin, one *Olivella* A-series spire-lopped, and one *Tresus* species clamshell disk; *Artifact 4b* a sandstone handstone fragment, *Artifact 5*, a sandstone handstone fragment, and *Artifact 7a* a chert Borax Lake wide-stemmed projectile point fragment. A number of chert and obsidian flakes were observed on the surface of Locus C.

Locus D is located on the east end of the site, confined to the north stream bank exposure on Antelope Creek. The locus consisted of a subsurface midden deposit visible in the cut bank. The midden possibly continues north of the cut bank onto a terrace bordering the stream, although ground cover obscures visibility. The midden along the cut bank measures approximately 24 meters and averages 140 cm in depth.

A limited test excavation of the site is described and analyzed under a separate cover (White 2009) and the results summarized above.

SR-002-A. This multicomponent site consists of an historical hearth, debris scatter, fenceline, and a prehistoric lithic and groundstone scatter, situated between two unnamed drainages. This resource contains two features. Feature 1 is a toppled historical hearth, measuring ten feet by nine feet in size. Feature 2 is a scatter of historical artifacts covering an area measuring 594 square feet and a possible foundation. An encircling fence consists of barbed-wire grown into several blue oaks and reutilized wagon parts, the latter probably salvaged from the remains of an old wagon road found in the western portion of the site.

Historical artifacts identified on site are consistent with a residential occupation and include various types and colors of glass fragments (amber, clear, milk, blue, and green with yellow lettering), white ceramic fragments, thick yellow ceramic fragments, one half of a brown ceramic doorknob, one slender horseshoe, several pieces of bed frame, one large spike, and twelve fig trees. Several pieces of cast iron stove were also identified, one with the identifying markings "V 6" and one marked with the letters "B M." Several square nails, ranging in size from 16p to 8p, 6p, and 4p, were also recorded. The remains of the fence consisted of barbed and hog wire, and wagon parts—such as two axles, a hand brake, and several miscellaneous parts—used as fence posts.

Prehistoric artifacts observed on site include two manos, one milling slab, 20 obsidian flakes, five chert flakes, one basalt core, one obsidian projectile point, and a scatter of fire-affected rock.

SR-003-A. This prehistoric site is a low-density lithic scatter situated on a bench next to an intermittent creek. The site encompasses an area that measures 3,000 square meters and is composed of four obsidian flakes, one obsidian biface, two chert cores, and one pestle fragment.

SR-004-A. This prehistoric site consists of four bedrock mortars and five small cups situated on a finger ridge south of an ephemeral drainage. The site measures 20 meters in diameter and has no associated surface artifacts. An isolated obsidian flake was noted 60 meters west of the site boundaries.

SR-005-A. This historical site consists of habitation features and debris situated along an ephemeral drainage in a level area. The site is composed of four features. Feature 1 is a concentration of rocks and machinery parts. Feature 2 is a circular depression that may represent a cold storage pit, measuring 10-x-10 feet by four feet deep. Feature 3 consists of two barrel hoops embedded in a blue oak, and Feature 4 is an orchard of six olive (*Olea europaea*) and three fig trees (*Ficus carica*). Artifacts observed on site include various tractor parts and plow blade fragments, one shovel, one single-bit axe head, four horseshoes, barrel straps, mattress springs, metal gears, amethyst and amber glass fragments (including an amber bottle neck and lip), white ceramic fragments, and barbed-wire fencing. In addition, numerous cast iron stove parts were observed with identifying marks, *Improved 1868 Richmond Stove Company, Norwich, Conn. Empire City.*

SR-006-A. This prehistoric site consists of a low-density lithic and groundstone scatter located on a large bench overlooking Antelope Creek. Cultural constituents include two visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, one hopper mortar fragment, and one possible hopper mortar.

SR-007-A. This prehistoric site consists of a midden mound containing groundstone, faunal bone, lithic materials, fire-affected rock, and a possible housepit. The site is situated at the base of a slope on a bench adjacent to an ephemeral drainage or ravine, on the northern bank of Antelope Creek. The site encompasses an area measuring 13,800 square meters and is located directly north of SR-006-A, across Antelope Creek. The midden is a dark brown to black clayey loam with black charcoal fragments. Feature 1 is a possible housepit measuring 5.5-x-6-meters and 30 to 50 centimeters deep. Artifacts observed include one hopper mortar, one hopper mortar fragment, one pestle fragment, one possible sandstone pestle fragment, one shaped slab with pecking and polish, one mano fragment, one graywacke core, at least 40 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes representing all stages of reduction, at least 20 faunal bone fragments, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian biface midsection, and a high-density concentration of fire-affected rock.

SR-008-A. This historical site consists of a standing chimney and debris scatter situated along Grapevine Creek. The site measures approximately 50 square feet in area. Artifacts noted on site include metal coil fragments, one white china fragment with glaze and gold etching, one metal can with an internal folded seam, and part of a metal stove inside the structure's hearth. The chimney is made from various sized slabs of sandstone and local mortar. Part of the structure has collapsed into a pile on a gentle slope, just east of a steep hillside.

SR-009-A. This prehistoric site consists of a 200 m² low-density lithic scatter situated on a terrace overlooking Grapevine Creek. Artifacts noted include one possible hopper mortar and at least five visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes. All of the flakes were greater than one centimeter long; some were weathered. The majority of the flakes were found in an east-west trending trail though the site.

SR-010-A. This historical site is a residential occupation site containing a flat, hearth, and a rock alignment located at the base of a ridge slope between two drainages. The flat measures 672 ft². Located upslope and to the east are five cast iron stove parts, an amethyst bottleneck with a double-ringed

applied lip, an amethyst glass fragment, and one amber octagonal piece of glass. The hearth is located near a rock alignment, and a small shallow depression measuring five inches in depth is located down slope and to the west.

SR-011-A. This historical site is a debris scatter situated on a saddle on a north trending ridge. Artifacts include four amethyst glass fragments, at least two amber glass fragments, at least one clear glass fragment, one tall rectangular can, two metal basin fragments, one metal pitcher fragment with a riveted handle, four possible barrel hoops, at least ten miscellaneous metal fragments, two pieces of graniteware fragments, one speckled gray graniteware wash basin, and three white china fragments. An old road passes southwesterly through the site.

SR-012-A (CA-GLE-103; 18-5-14). This prehistoric site was previously recorded by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in 1998 as a midden and lithic scatter (site 18-5-14) situated along the confluence of a branch of Funks Creek and an unnamed drainage. It was also previously recorded by Chartkoff in 1967 as site CA-GLE-103. It covers a 26,000 square meter area and consists of a midden and lithic scatter distributed across two loci. Locus 1 contains one pestle, one mano, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian Gunther Barbed projectile point, four hopper mortars, a light scatter of flakes, and a high density of shell beads. Types of shell beads represented on site include one large and at least ten smaller clam shell disk beads, at least ten *Olivella* rectangular center drilled beads, at least seven *Olivella* rectangular top drilled shell beads, and more than ten *Olivella* top-drilled whole shell beads. Possible human remains noted on site include one distal humerus fragment, one patella, and two premolars.

Locus 2 covers an area measuring approximately 3,456 square meters and contains a dense scatter of flaked stone materials and a high density of groundstone. Artifacts observed in Locus 2 include 14 manos with some indications of extreme battering, three pestle fragments, five basalt cores or core tools, four battered cobbles, one chopper tool, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian Rattlesnake phase projectile point, at least 20 chert flakes, at least 20 basalt flakes, and over 50 obsidian flakes.

SR-013-A. This 33,600 ft² historical site consists of habitation features and debris situated on a terrace adjacent to Grapevine Creek. The site consists of six features, including a windmill, structure, corral, chimney, outhouse, and a plow. Artifacts include one basin, one railroad spike, one corrugated metal fragment, more than five shoe leather pieces, one corrugated metal pipe, over 15 rolls of barbed-wire, one gas tank, miscellaneous barbed-wire, over 100 miscellaneous historical metal fragments, parts from a 1930s Ford truck, over 250 milled lumber fragments with some wire nails, one stove pipe, and one plow blade. In addition, a number of lilac, black walnut, oleander, fig and pomegranate trees were noted, along with one flat lip can lid, two clear embossed bottle bases, over five white ceramic fragments with machine painted design, one embossed aqua bottle base, one amethyst etched glass fragment, one embossed clear whiskey jug, at least five milk glass fragments, and over 15 clear glass fragments.

SR-014-A. This prehistoric site is a groundstone scatter situated on an alluvial terrace at the base of a west facing slope. The site measures 216 square meters and consists of a single hopper mortar, one mano, one milling slab, and a possible milling slab with indefinite polish. The hopper mortar was observed lying prone among four sandstone boulders of comparable size.

SR-015-A. This multicomponent site consists of a prehistoric groundstone scatter and a historical debris scatter situated on a flat adjacent to a drainage. The site measures 2,625 square meters in area. The prehistoric component includes four hopper mortars and one handstone. Two obsidian flakes were also noted along the creek bank. The historical component consists of recent coffee cans and one white ceramic fragment. The debris scatter is contained within a circular depression 15 meters northeast of the milling features.

SR-016-A. This large prehistoric site consists of a lithic scatter and five bedrock milling features located at Sulfur Gap at the head of an unnamed stream. The site measures 64,800 square meters in area. The

site contains five bedrock milling features adjacent to an improved springhead. Two hopper mortars and a lithic scatter, including one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian distal biface fragment, one graywacke core, one basalt flake, over 20 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, and three manos, were also identified.

SR-017-A. This prehistoric site consists of a milling station with 11 cups and a lithic scatter situated along an unnamed ephemeral drainage. The site measures 20,000 square meters in area. Artifacts include one pestle fragment, one mano, and at least 10 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes.

SR-018-A (CA-COL-29/234). This resource is a multicomponent site with two prehistoric midden deposits, an abandoned historical road, and an associated historical bridge situated along an ephemeral drainage. This site was previously recorded in 1967 as site CA-COL-29. Two loci are present at this site. Locus A is a prehistoric midden buried beneath bulldozer berms, created by road, bridge, and culvert construction. The midden deposit can be seen in a cut bank along Grapevine Creek, from two centimeters to approximately one meter below the surface of the berms. The midden thickness extends approximately 30 centimeters to one meter below surface. Cultural material was also observed below the midden deposit. Four prehistoric features are associated with the midden and include an outcrop with three bedrock mortars and another outcrop with four small cupules. Locus B is a second prehistoric midden located on a low terrace on the western side of Grapevine Creek. The southern end of the site has a narrow mound composed of dark midden soil. The historical component consists of the old Sites-Lodoga Road, which crosscuts the southern portion of the site, and a metal bridge. The northern end of the site contains a buried deposit that is one meter deep in some areas and is only visible from the stream's cut bank.

Artifacts observed on site include over 150 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, ranging in size from small pressure flakes to large biface thinning flakes. In addition, approximately 100 graywacke flakes, 15 chert flakes, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian Rattlesnake Point, and fire-affected rock were noted. The cut bank yielded one biface fragment, one bifacial mano, and one complete pestle. One large, modified faunal bone and approximately 30 shell beads, primarily clam disk beads of various sizes, were also recorded. *Olivella* center saddle beads were also found on the site.

SR-019-A (CA-COL-35/240; 18-5-26). This prehistoric site consists of a midden mound, groundstone scatter, faunal remains, and a lithic scatter situated on a terrace of an unnamed tributary of Grapevine Creek. The site encompasses an area that measures 11,960 square meters. Cultural constituents noted on site include two manos, three pestle fragments, faunal bones, and a diverse lithic scatter. Chert flakes found on the site are primarily the result of cobble reduction, most likely from a local source.

This site was first recorded in 1967 by the UCLA field school as midden site CA-COL-35. In 1998 it was rerecorded as site 18-5-26. Even though housepits were originally recorded, none was noted during the current survey, although several depressions identified on the site were determined to be more characteristic of cow wallows or salt lick areas.

SR-020-A (CA-COL-30/235; 18-5-27). This 2,016 m² prehistoric site consists of a midden with groundstone, lithics, and two bedrock milling features situated on a small knoll adjacent to an unnamed drainage. This site was first recorded in 1967 by the UCLA summer field school as a scatter of fire-affected rock. It was later recorded in 1998 by DPR as a midden with housepit depressions (18-5-27). The midden, observed in a cut bank on the northeastern side of the site, contains obsidian, basalt, chert, graywacke flakes, two cores, one mano fragment, and a dense scatter of fire-affected rock. Features include a boulder with four cups and a second bedrock mortar feature with five mortar cups.

SR-021-A (CA-COL-31/236; 18-5-35-1 and 18-5-35-2). This prehistoric site consists of a midden mound, lithic scatter, and three bedrock mortar features situated within two loci on a terrace overlooking Grapevine Creek. This site was first recorded in 1967 by the UCLA field school as a two acre midden

site, CA-COL-31. In 1998 it was rerecorded as sites 18-5-35-1 and 18-5-35-2 by the DWR. Locus A measures 400 square meters in area consists of a midden mound measuring approximately 40 meters in diameter. Cultural constituents include a minimum of 15 obsidian flakes, ten chert flakes, ten graywacke flakes, three basalt flakes, one graywacke core, one burned clamshell disk bead, three bedrock mortars with 12 cup, faunal bone fragments, and a high density of fire-affected rocks. Locus B measures approximately 13,650 square meters in area and contains two concentrations of fire-affected rock, a possible midden, one basalt core, one large graywacke reduction flake, six pestle fragments, two graywacke cores, one basalt flake, four obsidian flakes, ten basalt flakes, charcoal, and faunal fragments.

SR-022-A (18-5-34-1). This prehistoric site is composed of a low-density lithic scatter, one pestle fragment, and a possible housepit situated between two drainages. This site was previously recorded in 1998 by the DWR as site 18-5-34-1, a lithic scatter and housepit. The possible housepit is a small, circular depression measuring approximately seven meters in diameter.

SR-023-A (CA-COL-33/238; 17-5-3-1). This prehistoric site is a midden and lithic scatter situated on the northern bank of a stream at the base of gently rolling hills. The site was first recorded in 1967 by the UCLA summer field school as site CA-COL-33. It was rerecorded by DPR in 1988 as site 17-5-3-1. The site covers an area measuring 14,000 square meters and consists of two separate loci with midden deposits. Locus A encompasses an area that measures 3,900 square meters. The midden deposit covers the entire locus. Ten obsidian flakes, faunal bone, and fire-affected rocks were noted in this area. Locus B is a 4,125 m² midden mound that contains shell fragments, faunal bone, charcoal fragments, burned seeds, three pestles, one mano, and fire-affected rock at a density of ten per square meter. A lithic scatter composed of 20 obsidian flakes and ten basalt flakes also surrounds the mound slopes. The original site record for CA-COL-33 noted the presence of housepits; however, the 2001 recording by CSU, Chico indicates that these may actually be cattle wallows.

SR-024-A (18-5-26-1). This prehistoric site consists of a midden and lithic scatter situated adjacent to a drainage at the base of a hill. This site was previously recorded in 1998 by DPR as midden site 18-5-26-1. The site measures 40 meters in diameter with cultural constituents including fire-affected rocks, flaked and groundstone material, faunal bone, and charcoal. Cultural constituents include a moderate density scatter of fire-affected rock, one pestle fragment, faunal bone fragments, and a lithic scatter composed of 50 percent basalt, 30 percent chert, and 20 percent obsidian flakes.

SR-001-B. This prehistoric site is composed of a midden and lithic scatter situated on and around a small knoll. The midden is dark and clayey and covers an area roughly 23 meters x 12 meters atop the knoll. At the apex of the knoll there are three ten- to 20 centimeter deep circular depressions, each measuring approximately three meters in diameter, which may represent possible housepits. No artifacts were found in association with these features. Cultural constituents found elsewhere on site include three *Olivella* M-series shell beads, one hopper mortar, several groundstone fragments, one quartzite flake, one battered core tool, one biface midsection, one chert core, fire-affected rock, and many small obsidian flakes. The majority of the small obsidian flakes were found in or near animal burrows and in the road cut.

SR-002/003-B. This is a multicomponent site is situated along Grapevine Creek. The site encompasses an area covering 207,480 square feet. The historical component is composed of seven discrete features that include two trash scatters, one stone fireplace, one fire ring, one inhabited trailer, one collapsed barn, and one farm pond/berm. The soil is a dark brown clayey midden with evidence of historical burning. Artifacts observed on site include one clear glass bottle base marked with the date *Aug. 31, 1915*, one machine soldered hole-in-top can, one amethyst glass fragment, one amber glass bottleneck, and numerous pieces of metal, ceramics, and milled lumber.

The prehistoric component is marked by a moderately dense and widely dispersed lithic scatter composed of flaked and groundstone. Artifacts include obsidian flakes, groundstone, mortar fragments,

one obsidian biface, quartzite, core tools, two bifacial manos, and faunal bone, which occurred only on the eastern side of Grapevine Creek. No midden was observed on the site, despite the large deposits of bone.

SR-004-B. This prehistoric site is a sparse to moderately-dense groundstone and lithic scatter located in a valley surrounded by rolling hills west of Grapevine Creek. The site measures 1,575 square meters in area. The cultural constituents recorded on site include one mano, two mano fragments, one chert core, one grinding slab fragment, at least four chert flakes, and over six obsidian flakes. A water tank and military jeep were observed in the vicinity of the site.

SR-005-B. This is a multicomponent site that consists of an historical homestead, orchard, and a moderately-dense prehistoric flaked stone and groundstone scatter. The historical component contains a chimney, outhouse, pump house, windmill, corrugated metal building, and a small orchard of almond trees (*Prunus amygdalus*). Black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*) trees were also noted on site. Artifacts include a light scatter of milk glass, ceramics, and tin items. An historical road, which is still in use, is located to the west, along with a lilac bush (*Syringa vulgaris*).

The prehistoric component consists of six manos, two milling slabs, one core, shell (possibly abalone), and one burned bone fragment. A lithic scatter of more than 50 obsidian flakes, chert flakes, and basalt flakes is also present.

SR-006-B. This multicomponent site covers an area that measures approximately 19,530 square meters and consists of a low-density lithic scatter. Prehistoric artifacts noted on site include approximately 20 to 30 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes and one projectile point. All of the flakes were observed in the road or road cut.

The historical component consists of a 390 ft long fenceline situated on a terrace cut by Haynes Creek. The fenceline uses standing blue oaks linked with barbed-wire. An old saw-cut gatepost is present and uses handmade hinges and a recycled metal band, secured with wire nails. Wire was observed protruding from the center of the trees.

SR-007-B. This prehistoric site covers an area of approximately 6,300 square meters and consists of a low density lithic scatter and a millingstone concentration situated on an old stream terrace on Grapevine Creek. The lithic scatter contains at least 20 late-stage visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, one visually-sourced Napa Valley obsidian flake, one graywacke flake, and one chert flake. The millingstone scatter contains eight hopper mortars and one mano fragment.

SR-008-B. This prehistoric site consists of a low density lithic flaked stone and groundstone scatter. This site contains one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian side-notched projectile point, one mano fragment, and one large flake scatter containing approximately 90 visually-sourced Borax Lake and Mt. Konocti obsidian and basalt flakes.

SR-009-B. This prehistoric site covers an area of 15,225 square meters with a midden component containing over 50 obsidian flakes, one Borax Lake obsidian biface, one Borax Lake obsidian biface margin, one quartzite chopping tool, fire-affected rock, one Borax Lake obsidian biface midsection, one gray/green Gunther projectile point, one bone hairpin fragment, two chert cores, and a high density of faunal bone. The maximum flake density is five flakes per square meter.

SR-010-B. This is a prehistoric site situated at the foot of a north-south trending hill on the western side of Grapevine Creek. The site covers an area measuring 2,250 square meters, and contains a low density lithic scatter. Three biface fragments, one grayish-white chert core fragment, and 30 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes were observed on site. In addition, one possible edge modified flake isolate was identified approximately 30 meters east of the site.

SR-011-B. This historic site consists of a 23,798 square foot habitation complex bisected by a north-south trending road. The site contains a depression with possible post-occupational fill observed west of the road, measuring 3.5 feet squared and approximately 15 inches deep. Cultural constituents for this site consist of over 30 stove fragments, three of which were reassembled to read *Buck's patent/Coy & Clark, Albany Pat'd 1858/9*. Also found were ten ceramic fragments, ten fragments of aqua glass, one aqua bottle base, one amber jug base, and at least five other fragments of amber glass. A rectangular metal can and a grove of trees of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) were also observed.

SR-012-B. This prehistoric site measures 40,250 m² and consists of a low-density lithic scatter situated on a gently sloping hillside approximately 30 meters east of Grapevine Creek. It is also located near an isolated historical well (SR-ISO-050-B). The lithic scatter is composed of chert, quartzite, and graywacke flakes and groundstone. Specific artifacts noted on the site include: visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian, chert, quartzite, and graywacke flakes, one handstone, one hammerstone, one core, and three core tools. One biface fragment manufactured from visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian and one chert wide-stem projectile point were also noted.

SR-013-B. This prehistoric site covers an area measuring approximately 750 square meters. The site is buried beneath an alluvial deposit consisting of a light brownish gray, clayey sand with freshwater snail shells in a brownish red clayey silt with well sorted large sandstone cobbles. The dense concentration of artifacts is located within the orange/red stratum, within the creek bed, and in the erosion cuts. The site is situated on the northern and southern banks of a stream. It parallels the creek and then extends upslope to the south.

Cultural constituents include three mortars, one projectile point (serrated Excelsior), one metavolcanic core tool, two chert core tools, two hopper mortars, one bowl mortar, one unknown river cobble core tool, and one quartzite core tool. Flakes were found throughout the site and consisted primarily of basalt and metavolcanic materials, although chert and visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes were also observed. Four bedrock mortars were noted on the north-facing slope above the drainage.

SR-014-B. This prehistoric midden site measures 23,000 m². The site is marked by an artifact concentration concentrated on top of a small, flat-topped 20 m diameter knoll. Cultural constituents include over 100 obsidian flakes, primarily visually-sourced Borax Lake and Napa Valley obsidian. Metavolcanic and graywacke flakes were also found on the site. Other artifacts noted include freshwater mussel shell, faunal bone fragments, fire-affected rock, and charcoal.

SR-001-C. VOID

SR-002-C. This historical site is composed of two features that collectively encompass an area measuring 6,000 ft². One feature consists of an International Harvester hay bailer and a gangplow with an associated lumber and metal scatter on the eastern side of the road. The second feature is an encircling fence and rock cairn situated on the western side of the road. The fence remnants are embedded in six blue oaks and contain both barbed and hog wire. Only one wooden fence post remains standing; however three posts were observed lying on the ground. The rock cairn measures approximately 16 ft long, 8 ft wide, and approximately 2 ft in height.

SR-003-C. This site is an historical homestead covering an area measuring 110,200 ft² and has two distinct features. One feature is a rectangular dry-laid native rock slab foundation and a collapsed wooden structure, located at the edge of a seasonal drainage. The structure had screened windows and is constructed of planks, beams, and round nails. Associated with this feature is a trash scatter containing boot leather, ceramic sherds, a bullet casing, several cans, and a scattering of olive, amethyst, aqua, amber, and milk glass. Two whole bottles were found – one small brown screw top bottle and one aqua bottle with an embossed label. Two embossed glass fragments were found: one was clear/aqua and the other was an amethyst whiskey bottle fragment. One olive wine bottle base with a kickup was also noted on site.

The second feature consists of a wooden structure made with round nails, and a wash tub. Additionally, there are two rock alignments that appear to be retaining walls to control slope erosion. A possible well with two wooden posts projecting from the ground was also observed. A pit feature, approximately three feet deep, is located next to one of the rock alignments and contains numerous iron stove parts (one labeled 882). An adjacent scatter of metal includes round and square nails, one half of a brown ceramic doorknob, a metal toy truck of an older style (possibly 1930s), and a heavy horseshoe. Down slope and adjacent to the creek is a tin can scatter of at least 15 stew can size cans, several pieces of miscellaneous metal, and a horseshoe. To the west of the site is a sparse scatter of iron pieces, one labeled with *NORM COOK/IMPROVED/1866* and a length of iron pipe. The entire area is littered with wooden fence posts and barbed-wire.

SR-004-C. This site is a historical foundation and trash scatter covering an area 30 feet in diameter. The foundation is made of native rock slabs and is rectangular in shape. Cultural constituents include over ten iron stove pieces, at least ten 12p square nails, over ten 6p square nails, one two-person saw, one four tined pitchfork (missing two tines), one door plate, one metal pail, various can parts and other miscellaneous metal fragments. Also observed on site were one knife, two spoons, one silverware handle, over 20 earthenware/ceramic pieces, and one four-hole button. Several fragments of amethyst glass were also noted, including three fragments from a bottle embossed with the words, *G. W. Chesley Importers 51 Front St. Sacramento*. Amber glass fragments include one fragment containing an embossed seal. Additionally, at least 60 fragments of clear glass or tinted aqua glass fragments noted on site show indications of being heat affected.

SR-005-C. This is a multicomponent site consisting of an historical homestead with two prehistoric inclusions and four features covering an area measuring 139,725 square feet. Features noted on site include a collapsed chimney built of native rock slabs and adobe mortar associated with one graywacke flake and two depressions. Each depression contains ceramic fragments, glass fragments (amethyst, amber, and clear), iron stove parts, and miscellaneous metal fragments. In association with these depressions are two additional rectangular depressions measuring five feet wide by 24 feet long, and four feet wide by 24 feet long.

Also noted on site is a modern rock ring and fire pit. The rock ring measures approximately 40 feet in diameter. A barrel hoop measuring two feet in diameter was apparently used to scrape out the fire pit. Contained within the fire pit is a metal hinge, an old ax head, charcoal, and charred black walnut shells.

A modern outhouse constructed with plywood and round nails is located along the northern boundary of the site. A rock cairn is also present on site, surrounded by rock, two barrel hoops, ten barrel hoop fragments, and one small stump.

Historical cultural constituents consist of ceramic fragments, glass (amethyst, amber, and clear), iron stove parts, miscellaneous metal fragments, and barrel hoop fragments. Stove parts were observed inside the rectangular depressions. The prehistoric cultural constituents include one possible hopper mortar and one graywacke flake tool.

SR-006-C. This prehistoric site consists of a possible midden deposit and lithic scatter situated on a knoll at the base of an east-facing slope. The site covers an area measuring 1,200 square meters and includes one hopper mortar, five basalt flakes, one possible pestle fragment, one obsidian flake, and fire-affected rock.

SR-007-C. This site consists of an historical chimney and associated domestic artifacts. The chimney is associated with a rock hearth made from sedimentary rocks and currently stands four feet tall and 40 inches wide. A second feature, a circular depression that measures 2.5 feet in diameter and 12 inches deep, is located immediately adjacent to the chimney. There are no structural remains. However, one square nail and one wire nail were observed. Cultural constituents noted on site include square and wire

nails, miscellaneous metal fragments, cast iron stove and stovetop fragments, and amethyst, clear, and aqua bottle glass. White stoneware ceramics, a butter knife, a wash basin, a crimp seam can, and an aluminum friction top lid were also observed.

SR-008-C. This prehistoric site consist of a low-density lithic scatter composed of at least five obsidian flakes, one biface, one pestle, and one milling slab. The site area measures approximately 1,600 square meters.

SR-009-C. This multicomponent site consists of two loci. Locus 1 is a midden deposit and historical trash scatter. Artifacts noted in association with this locus include hole-in-top milk cans with internal rolled seams, over 100 church key opened bean cans with internal rolled seams, two coffee cans with key-wind strip tops, one rectangular meat can with a key-wind strip side, one rectangular sardine can with key-wind strip side, ten sanitary food cans, and one "7up" bottle marked with the words *7up bottling company Yuba City and Marysville, CA*.

Locus 2 is a prehistoric habitation site with multiple pit features and a midden. The midden located within Locus 1 contained two biface fragments (one red chert and one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian), three manos, faunal bone, pestle fragments, and one visually-sourced large Borax Lake obsidian core. Other artifacts noted in Locus 2 include: numerous flakes (visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian, chert, and graywacke), one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian biface fragment, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian biface preform (Rattlesnake type), two pieces of modified faunal bone, one mortar, one millingstone, one pestle fragment, four pieces of abalone shell, fire-affected rock, unmodified faunal bone, and charcoal.

SR-010-C. This prehistoric site measures approximately 7,000 square meters and is composed of a midden and lithic scatter situated at the base of a slope on a bench above a terrace on Antelope Creek. Cultural constituents observed on this site include 50 obsidian flakes, five basalt flakes, five chert flakes, one projectile point fragment, numerous faunal bone fragments, and fire-affected rocks.

SR-011-C. This historical site covers an area measuring approximately 4,050 square feet and consists of a partial rock enclosure and a rock wall segment extending from the northeastern corner. The enclosure is formed from over 200 boulders and rock slabs and is rectangular in shape, with an opening on the western side of the southern wall. The stacked rock wall is a maximum of four courses high, though most of the wall is between one and two courses high. The rock wall is constructed of lichen-covered local fieldstones.

SR-012-C. This multicomponent site consists of an historical trash scatter, two bedrock mortars with three cups, and an historical wall. The historical trash scatter includes at least five cast-iron stove fragments, a cot or bed frame, and one plow blade. No prehistoric artifacts were observed in association with the bedrock mortar features.

SR-013-C. This multicomponent site consists of six loci. Locus 1 contains eight bedrock mortars on three boulders, a rock wall, and a fenceline. Locus 2 contains 23 bedrock mortars, 24 mortars and 29 cupules on four outcrops, a buried midden containing lithic material, fire-affected rock, charcoal, a hopper mortar, and an old stock pond. Locus 3 is a midden, lithic scatter, and active stock pond. A visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian Rattlesnake corner-notched projectile point, bone fragments, charcoal, fire-affected rock fragments, and a large lithic scatter were noted in this locus. Locus 4 contains 23 bedrock mortars on 12 boulders, a lithic scatter, a rock wall, and a scatter of historical debris, including a stove fragment. Locus 5 contains 11 bedrock mortars on two features and a rock wall. Locus 6 contains a milling feature with two mortars, a hopper mortar, a sparse scatter of historical debris, an apparent nonnatural arrangement of rocks in the cut bank of the creek, several dendroglyphs carved into a fig tree, and landscaped trees. There are at least ten Osage orange trees, at least five fig trees, at least two black walnut trees, one almond tree, and a dense grove of trees of heaven.

A sparse to medium lithic scatter occurs over the entire site. Collectively, prehistoric artifacts observed on site include at least 300 obsidian flakes, more than 70 basalt flakes, at least 50 chert flakes, one chert core tool, one obsidian projectile point, two hopper mortars, charcoal, faunal bone fragments, and fire-affected rock. The historical artifact assemblage is composed of: a scatter of tin and metal associated with fencelines, a stove part with an identifying mark *Buck's Patent, Coy and Clark, Albany, Pat'd 1859*, at least one green glass fragment, at least two clear glass fragments, one metal strap, at least one milk glass fragment, at least one white ceramic fragment, and a piece of metal farm equipment.

2002-2003 Sites (SF Series)

SF-001-A (18-5-24-1). This is a prehistoric site consisting of a groundstone and sparse lithic scatter previously recorded in 1998 as site 18-5-24-1. Two loci are present at the site, which encompasses an area of approximately 8,400 square meters. Locus A contains seven manos, two mano fragments, one hopper mortar, one bowl mortar, one cobble tool, one sandstone pestle, one core, and one edge-modified flake. Locus B contains three cores, four mano fragments, 12 manos, one flake, and one core tool. In addition, a trailer hitch and a modern scatter of lumber were located on site.

SF-002-A. This is a prehistoric site consisting of a groundstone scatter containing five manos, one basalt cobble/core, and one chert core with a minimum of six flake scars.

SF-003-A. This is a prehistoric site consists of a sparse groundstone scatter, with two manos, one anvil, and one granite cobble. The site measures 50 meters north-south by 30 meters east-west and is situated on a flat between two small hills.

SF-004-A (18-5-36-3). This is a prehistoric site consisting of three sandstone outcrops with bedrock mortars that cover an area measuring 600 square meters. This site is believed to have been previously recorded in 1998 as site 18-5-36-3; although there is a slight discrepancy between the UTM coordinates used in the 1998 and 2002 recordings. The 1998 recording of the site documented two "complexes." It is believed that Feature 1 of the 2002 recording corresponds with Complex A, and Feature 2 corresponds with Complex B.

SF-005-A (18-5-36-1). This is a prehistoric site consisting of a midden, lithic scatter, and bedrock mortar complex located near the confluence of two unnamed drainages (Figure 18A). This site was previously recorded in 1998 as a lithic scatter (18-5-36-1). Locus 1, not included in the 1998 record, contains three bedrock mortars, midden soils, two unidentified bones, at least five obsidian flakes, a minimum of ten basalt flakes, some fire-affected rock, and charcoal. Locus 2 represents the extent of the previous recording and consists of a lithic scatter containing a minimum of 20 basalt flakes, at least ten obsidian flakes, one burned bone fragment and three unburned fragments, one hopper mortar, one pestle, one mano, one groundstone fragment, some fire-affected rock, and charcoal. Also associated with Locus 2 are three shallow depressions; a fourth depression is located southwest of Locus 2.

SF-006-A (18-5-36-2). This is a prehistoric site consisting of a midden and low-density lithic scatter situated along an ephemeral drainage (Figure 18B). This site was previously recorded in 1998 as site 18-5-36-2, a fire-affected lithic scatter. However, the site location was plotted incorrectly on the original site record. The site measures approximately 418 square meters and is evident by dramatic differences in soil color – reddish brown in the surrounding area, but dark brown to light gray in the midden. Two nonnatural and poorly defined rock features are also on site. Lithic materials include at least ten visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, and locally available fine-grained basalt flakes and cobble cores. Some pieces of fire-affected rock observed on site may represent groundstone fragments. This site also contains one basalt projectile point, two bifaces, at least ten fine grained basalt primary flakes, at least three cobble cores, and a moderately dense scatter of fire-affected rock. Two greenstone cores and two porphyritic igneous unidirectional cores were also noted on site.

SF-007-A. This is an historical site composed of two loci. Locus A consists of an old road, sawed tree trunks, and a fenceline. Artifacts in Locus A include a trash scatter with at least three tobacco tins, one knife-opened can, one oil can with screw top, three pieces of a Mason jar (aqua color, screw top), one lid opened with a can opener, one friction can top, miscellaneous can fragments, and sawed oak trunks. The remains of an old road extend through the site and an old fenceline continue to the southeast for a distance of about 250 feet. Locus B consists of a fenceline and a stock pond. Artifacts found in association with Locus B include at least 20 pieces of milled lumber, two shovel spade heads, an irrigation line, and a fire ring with at least 25 stones.

SF-008-A. This is a multicomponent site composed of an historical ranch complex with eight features, including two barns, a house with evidence suggesting occupation as recent as 1975, a water tower and Airmotor windmill, a wood pile, a collapsed structure, a slight depression in the ground containing historic-era debris, and an orchard with almond, olive, and fig trees. The prehistoric component includes a possible midden and two groundstone fragments near one of the barns.

SF-009-A. This is an historical site consisting of farm equipment and a trash scatter, including one hay bailer, two wagon tongues, one refrigerator, at least 20 Hamm's pull top beer cans, one miscellaneous paint can, at least five coffee cans, more than four church key opened juice cans, at least four olive oil or linseed oil cans, over ten sanitary cans, miscellaneous clear glass bottles, one bail of hog wire, one sickle, one wheel hub marked with # 4 Big, one tool box that reads *John Deere Moline ILL*, one disk harrow plow (patent date on depth gauge reads *Feb 19, 1901 155*), one wagon tongue marked *Bain # 10*, one tobacco tin, one license plate (1941 CA) on a combine (Lic. No. 98C 396) that has been modified as a funnel on left side, and several condensed milk cans that date from the 1950s. In the creek there was a wood stove and a metal wagon wheel.

SF-010-A (16-4-18-1H and 16-5-13-1). This is a multicomponent with three distinct loci (Figure 18C). Locus A is a midden and possible burial site, Locus B is a lithic scatter with a possible subsurface deposit, and Locus C is a large midden deposit at the Lady Bug Ranch residence and headquarters. This site was previously recorded in 1998 as site 16-4-18-1H and 16-5-13-1. It is referred to as site "S-7-27-2H/Ladybug Ranch." This site has been heavily impacted by looters.

Locus A is a low midden mound approximately 1,600 square meters in area. At the southern end is a cut bank (Antelope Creek), exposing two pieces of vermiculated long bone fragments and a rodent bone. Evidence from rodent disturbance suggests the midden could be up to two meters in depth. Lithics include a possible edge-modified cryptocrystalline cobble flake, more than 30 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, at least five metavolcanic cobble flakes, and more than 50 pieces fire-affected rock. A bedrock mortar with two cups was also noted. Locus B consists of a lithic scatter containing one metavolcanic stem point base, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian contracting stem point, two metavolcanic scrapers, 50 obsidian flakes, 20 metavolcanic flakes, and five chert flakes. Locus C, a large midden deposit, is also the site of an active ranch. Prehistoric artifacts include one milling slab, one hopper mortar, one mano, two mano fragments, two obsidian bifaces, over 500 obsidian flakes, over 20 metavolcanic flakes, and more than ten chert flakes. The site has been heavily collected by the homeowner. Hopper mortars, pestles, and manos are collected as decoration and landscaping elements in the vicinity of the active residence.

SF-011-A (CA-COL-27; 16-5-12-2). This prehistoric site consists of a midden that is bisected by an intermittent drainage (Figure 18D). It was recorded in 1967 as CA-COL-27. It was recorded in 1998 as site 16-5-12-2, as a prehistoric midden and lithic scatter. The midden contains a sparse lithic scatter of at least ten visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, over 20 metavolcanic flakes, one piece of groundstone, one cobble tool/chopper, one metavolcanic core, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian edge-modified flake, one clamshell fragment, faunal bone fragments, fire-affected rock, and charcoal. The depth of the midden in the southernmost cut bank is one meter.



Figure 18: (A) Overview of site SF-005A, facing southeast; (B) Overview of site SF-006-A; (C) Overview of site SF-010-A, facing south, and; (D) Overview of site SF-011-A, facing west.

SF-012-A. This multicomponent site consists of historical habitation debris and a prehistoric isolate situated between two hills along an ephemeral drainage. The site contains three features: a rectangular stone foundation intertwined with chicken wire and some barbed-wire, a rectangular enclosure made of chicken and barbed-wire attached to trees, and an old fenceline consisting of wooden posts, round nails, and two types of barbed-wire. Artifacts noted on site include metal pipe, a metal rod, one bed frame, at least two hinges, a wash basin, one broken vitrified clay pipe, wood, one galvanized pail with printing on the bottom, a three-tine pitch fork, and a circular metal piece. The prehistoric component consists of a hopper mortar (Figure 19A) situated adjacent to the eastern margin of the creek.

SF-013-A. This multicomponent site consists of a gray midden deposit and sparse artifact scatter that has been bisected by an intermittent seasonal stream. Prehistoric artifacts include one partial hopper mortar, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flake, at least five metavolcanic flakes, and a small fragment of burned bone. Historical material includes four cast iron stove door fragments.

SF-014-A. This is a prehistoric site composed of a dark, friable midden with a moderately dense lithic scatter. Artifacts include one biface fragment, at least 50 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, over 20 basalt flakes, and a minimum of ten chert flakes. Groundstone observed on site includes one complete mano and several mano fragments, two bowl mortars, one pecked rock slab, two pestle bases,

two pestle fragments, and a milling slab. One small fragment of burned bone was noted. A scatter of fire-affected rock is also present on site.

SF-015-A. This is a prehistoric midden site. Artifacts include four manos, three pestles, over 50 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, at least ten chert flakes, two projectile points, and approximately six unidentifiable burned and unburned bone fragments. Three hopper mortars were also observed on the site. There are three depressions that may be housepits, although it is also possible that they are the result of tree falls. There are two creeks that run along the southern and northeastern sides of the site. This site has been impacted by a road cut and recent tree cutting.

SF-016-A. This is a prehistoric midden site measuring 6,000 square meters. The site is located between two ephemeral drainages. The site contains a lithic scatter of at least ten metamorphic chert cobble flakes and cores, at least ten visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian biface fragment, five or more metavolcanic flakes, two chert cores, one pestle blank (or possible expedient pestle), and one hopper mortar fragment. Fire-affected rock constitutes about seven to ten pieces per square meter. Soil color is dark and ashy.

SF-017-A (CA-COL-24; 17-5-25-1). This prehistoric site was first recorded in 1967 by the UCLA summer field school as a midden deposit and lithic scatter. It was rerecorded in 1998 as site 17-5-25-1. The site consists of two midden deposits, Locus A and Locus B. Locus A consists of a midden deposit with an associated lithic scatter that includes approximately 15 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes and at least 15 greenstone flakes. Other artifacts identified include three chert cores, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian edge-modified flake, one pestle, one possible pestle, one unidentified burned bone fragment, two hopper mortars, fire-affected rock, one greenstone edge-modified flake, and one battered cobble. One steel horseshoe was also identified. Locus B is a prehistoric midden deposit consisting of a sparse lithic scatter, fire-affected rock, hopper mortars, and groundstone. Lithics include at least ten obsidian flakes, two cryptocrystalline silicate flakes, and three greenstone flakes. One possible housepit depression was identified at Locus B.

SF-018-A. This prehistoric milling station site consists of two loci located on a hill adjacent to a small drainage. Locus A consists of five bedrock mortar features with six cups and Locus B contains three bedrock mortars. A fenceline runs roughly north beginning at a corner post with a gate.

SF-019-A. This historical site is the remnant of a structure situated on a hilltop among a series of rolling hills and low valleys (Figure 19B). The feature consists primarily of fragments of milled wooden beams and slats bolted together.

SF-020-A (CA-COL-23/228; 17-5-14-1 and 17-5-13). This is a multicomponent site comprised of four loci, which include bedrock mortars, midden deposits, and a possible dancehouse. This site was previously recorded by the UCLA summer field school as a "sweat house for the Sites Rancheria, used historically." The site was later rerecorded as 17-5-14-1 and 17-5-13 by DPR, which are now determined to be the same site.

Locus A consists of midden with an associated possible dancehouse and milling station. Locus B consists of multiple bedrock mortars on two outcrops and associated artifacts, including three or more mano fragments and a sparse scatter of metavolcanic flakes. Locus C consists of midden and a bedrock mortar station. Locus D consists of a bedrock milling station, as well as a core, sparse flaking debris, and a wagon wheel in the east/west drainage.

Artifacts at Locus A include a sparse scatter of visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, metavolcanic flakes (five flakes per square meter), one piece of patinated glass, fire-affected rock, one complete mano, one mano fragment, one piece of groundstone, charcoal and burned bone fragments in rodent holes. No surface artifacts were noted within the possible dancehouse depression. Locus B contains three white

chert and greenstone flakes, six pieces of fire-affected rock, and one unidirectional core. Locus C contains groundstone, fire-affected rock, obsidian flaking debris, and metavolcanic flaking debris. Additional artifacts located within this locus include one sandstone pestle fragment, one metavolcanic edge-modified flake, one cupule boulder with four pits, two sandstone pestles, one core, sandstone hopper mortar, one hammerstone that had evidence of pecking and battering and four scars, one cryptocrystalline silicate edge-modified flake, and one unifacial metavolcanic mano. Locus D contains prehistoric and historical artifacts including one metavolcanic test core, one quartzite primary flake, one chert core, one quartzite flake with possible edge modification, and one rusted historical wagon wheel with a hoop.

SF-021-A. This historical site consists of a ranch outbuilding situated on a small rise to the southwest of a ranch complex. The A-frame structure is constructed of wooden posts, five on each side. The roof is a corrugated metal material. Round nails were used in the construction, as noted in the lower seven feet of posts, showing previous siding with nails placed four inches apart. There is a cast iron tub in the southwestern corner of the structure and a scatter of roofing materials and lumber located to the southeast and down slope.

SF-022-A (17-5-24-3). This prehistoric site consists of midden mound located on a remnant terrace above a drainage. It was recorded in 1998 as site 17-5-24-3. There are three trees that are embedded in barbed-wire at the northwestern boundary of the site. The site contains a relatively dense lithic scatter, including metavolcanic flakes, metasedimentary or chert flakes, and visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes. Most obsidian flakes are late stage biface reduction flakes. Three bifacially worked obsidian artifacts were found, including one late stage possible projectile fragment with intact tip and midsection, one early stage broken biface preform or edge-modified flake, and one small broken biface with an intact tip and midsection. Also observed were one large, visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian early stage biface reduction flake with faceted platform, at least three metavolcanic and metasedimentary cores, at least three metavolcanic and metasedimentary edge-modified flakes, and a stacked rock feature (a possible hearth).

SF-023-A. This multicomponent site consists of 17 prehistoric bedrock milling features with 28 cups, a historical metal block, and a metal screw, located on top of a low hill. The features are located on two outcrops of sandstone. A single metavolcanic mano fragment is also located at the site.

SF-024-A. This prehistoric site consists of a groundstone and lithic scatter situated on a small hill gently sloping to north, adjacent to an unnamed drainage in McDowell Canyon. Artifacts include manos, mano fragments, cores, edge-modified flakes, a bowl mortar fragment, chert flakes, metavolcanic (greenstone) flakes, visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, one hammerstone, and possible fire-affected rock.

SF-025-A (CA-COL-26; 17-5-24). This multicomponent site consists of a midden, lithic scatter, barn, outbuildings, and a possible cemetery. It was recorded in 1967 as site CA-COL-26, and was later rerecorded in 1998 as site 17-5-24. The 1998 recording encompasses Locus B and Locus D of the 2002 recording reported herein.

The prehistoric resources are located in Locus A and C of the site. The prehistoric component of Locus A consists of a midden and lithic scatter. The midden component contains black, ashy soil mixed with thick layers of cattle manure. Artifacts include over 25 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, more than 15 metavolcanic flakes, one visually-sourced Borax Lake biface fragment, one obsidian flake, one abalone button, one four-hole porcelain button, one rusted metal handle, one metal shell casing, a number of clear glass fragments (turning blue; one fragment embossed with the letter O), a number of brown glass fragments, one fragment of milk glass, charcoal, a possible milling slick, and fire-affected rock. Locus A also includes a historical component, which consists of a gabled corrugated metal roofed cattle feeding stall barn.

Locus B is a historical resource, consisting of a possible historical cemetery, which was the portion of the site recorded in 1998 as site 17-5-24 and in 1967 as site CA-COL-26. Human remains are probable, as oral interviews with Mr. Dunlap indicated that there may have been a cemetery in the area. The area of the possible historical cemetery has more than ten depressions and 13 sandstone headstones and fragments, and the remnants of a historical fence line, consisting of seven wooden posts and wire. The depressions measure 5.5 feet by three feet, three of which are associated with possible headstones/sandstone slabs. The cemetery has been grazed-over by cattle in recent years, and the site also has three modern water tanks or two possible water troughs and one water tower. The water tower tank has a stencil of *CD. Tolson. Maker. Arbuckle.*

Locus C consists of historical outbuilding and prehistoric lithic scatter. The roofline of the structure is only slightly peaked/gabled, therefore creating a flat-roofed structure. Immediately surrounding the outbuilding are various sized pieces of deteriorating milled lumber. To the south of outbuilding, near a bank of the unnamed drainage, are a car axle and two fragments of white (and possibly pink) ceramic. Down the drainage to the east are one metal flattened rod and a small section of corrugated metal. Locus C also has a prehistoric lithic scatter component, represented by at least three metavolcanic flakes, two visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian cores, and one cryptocrystalline silicate core.

Locus D includes the remains of an old car (previously recorded as a pre-1940's Dodge sedan by the DWR in 1998 [17-5-24-1]) and the remains of a building foundation. The car is missing the engine, transmission, and rear axle. The parts present include axles, the muffler, a wheel drum, the steering wheel, leaf springs, wood firewall, and metal doors. The fender was found lying next to the foundation. The foundation consists of 40 to 50 local sandstone slabs forming a perimeter around the base of the structure. A trench has been excavated around the entire foundation, most likely as a drainage feature. Also found were two iron hoops in the car and miscellaneous car parts, sheet metal, barbed-wire, and other ranch debris. A second possible foundation and depression were also noted.

SF-026-A. This prehistoric site consists of a midden situated along a creek in a small valley. The site contains over 30 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, at least 15 metavolcanic flakes, fire-affected rock, charcoal, bone fragments (mammal, bird, and shell), and one sandstone hopper mortar with a shallow cup. An historical corral is located nearby.

SF-027-A (17-5-23-1). This multiple-component site includes a prehistoric midden and artifact scatter, and historical corrals situated on a flat with two large hills rising to the east and west (Figure 19C). It was recorded in 1998 as site 17-5-23-1, a midden deposit and lithic scatter. The site contains one possible mano, one possible hopper mortar fragment, an obsidian biface, one edge-modified flake, at least 20 obsidian flakes, over 20 metavolcanic and cryptocrystalline flakes, two cores, one pestle fragment, a metavolcanic hammerstone, and small pieces of bone, shell, and fire-affected rock. The historical component includes wire fencing and lumber for construction of a corral and two discrete animal pens.

SF-028-A (CA-COL-32/237; 17-5-23). This prehistoric site was recorded in 1967 as site CA-COL-32, and in 1998 as site 17-5-23. The site consists of five loci (A-E). Locus A is located on two terraces between two unnamed drainages that empty into Ranchero Creek and is composed of midden with three areas of artifact concentrations. Locus B is a bedrock milling station to the south of Locus A. Locus C is located southeast of Locus A and consists of a bedrock mortar milling feature with two milling surfaces. Locus D is a milling station, groundstone, and lithic scatter located to the north of Locus A. Locus E is located northeast of Locus A and consists of a midden, surface artifacts, and lithic scatter.

Surface artifacts were limited to loci A, D, and E; loci B and C did not contain any surface cultural constituents. Locus A contains fire-affected rock, over ten bone fragments, at least 60 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, at least five cryptocrystalline flakes, more than seven greenstone flakes, six edge modified flakes (two obsidian, two greenstone, and one sandstone), one sandstone pestle, eight pestle fragments, four cores, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian projectile point, one sandstone

mano, three visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian biface fragments, one sandstone chopper, and shell fragments. Locus D contains four sandstone pestles, two metavolcanic manos, one sandstone milling slab, and a sparse lithic scatter of obsidian and metavolcanic flakes. SF-ISO-078-A was incorporated into Locus D. Locus E contains fire-affected rock, a sandstone hopper mortar fragment, one sandstone pestle fragment, one visually-sourced Borax Lake edge-modified flake, more than ten visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, at least two greenstone flakes, charcoal fragments, and oxidized soil.

SF-029-A (17-4-8-1H). This historical site consists of the Well's Ranch complex. It was recorded in 1998 as "Well's Ranch," 17-4-8-1H. The site contains two foundation features. One is a possible house foundation and cellar with an associated trash scatter. There are no apparent walls inside the sandstone foundation; however, at the western edge of the foundation is a surface arrangement of stones, creating a built-up retaining wall. The possible cellar is marked by an interior depression within the foundation. Artifacts noted in association with this feature include at least four to five pieces of vitrified stoneware marked *Gladding, McBean & Co./Lincoln, Placer Co., CAL*, one cast iron crank and gear for an ice cream maker marked *WHITE Mountain Freezer*, one gas stove with an oven and four burners, at least three window weights with *BLUT 6*; one pulley, six pieces of clear melted glass, three amethyst glass fragments, a stationary vise labeled *Trojan 703 O Parker Meridian Ct.*, and at least one fragment of aqua colored glass.

The second feature is a possible barn and associated building foundations, a trash scatter, and a rock-lined well. The well is constructed with sandstone slabs and has an 18-inch diameter hole and is covered with an oil drum. The water table is approximately six feet, seven inches below the surface. There are two large gas tanks located to the south of the foundations. Artifacts associated with this feature include one clear bottle base with heavy patina, five spools of hog and barbed-wire, one large basin, one pulley, old fence posts, and a scatter of machine and other metal fragments. The rest of the site contains a scatter of metal, barbed-wire, aqua, brown and clear glass, an old fenceline, an old metal well cap, a cast-iron tub used as a water trough, and a hay hook located in the creek.

SF-030-A. This multicomponent site is a prehistoric sparse lithic and groundstone scatter and a historical telephone line situated on a small mound on a terrace adjacent to Funk's Creek. Prehistoric artifacts include at least two visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, at least two basalt flakes, one granitic unifacial mano, one metavolcanic unifacial mano, one metamorphic basalt core, one metavolcanic bifacial mano, and one metavolcanic bifacial mano with a flake scar on one end. The telephone line is also part of SF-ISO-093-A; it once ran through the Golden Gate and appears to lead toward the Peterson ranch.

SF-031-A. This multicomponent site measures 49,600 square meters and consists of a prehistoric groundstone and lithic scatter, and an historic-era trash scatter and stock pond complex situated on a bench at the base of a hill. Prehistoric artifacts include 19 manos and fragments, four milling slicks, two hopper mortars, two pestle fragments, two hammerstones, 12 cores, over five visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, and at least five basalt flakes. The site also contains two stock ponds, a scatter of milled lumber, metal culvert material, and modern machinery parts.

SF-032-A (17-4-7-1). This prehistoric site is a midden deposit consisting of fire-affected rock, lithics, groundstone, and two bedrock mortars situated on a terrace above an unnamed drainage. It was recorded in 1998 as 17-4-7-1, a small midden and lithic scatter. The bedrock mortars rest on a small outcrop of weathered sandstone. Artifacts include one cobble, one pestle fragment, one edge-modified flake/chopper, three cores, one mano, and one mano fragment, as well as a lithic scatter of visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian, basalt, and local cobbles.

SF-033-A. This historical site consists of a corral that measures 48,000 square feet in area and has four holding pens and two chutes. The center is constructed with milled lumber and reclaimed railroad ties. Other items found on the site include one metal ice chest with no lid, one metal hitch, a gate latch, and a horseshoe.

SF-034-A. This multicomponent site consists of a midden site and lithic scatter located at the confluence of Rancheria Creek and another unnamed drainage. There are two loci. Locus A is a midden that consists of at least 50 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, at least ten basalt flakes, and at least three chert flakes. Also associated with the midden are one groundstone fragment, one piece of shell, one piece of baked clay, fractured and charred bone fragments, at least 200 pieces of fire-affected rock, and two biface fragments. Locus B is a midden with two clamshell disk beads, two *Olivella* beads, a pestle, a groundstone fragment, and at least ten visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes. Locus B also has a historical component including remnants of a windmill, an old stock pond, and a water trough associated with a water tank.

SF-035-A (CA-COL-34/239; 17-5-1). This multicomponent site includes an old corral, a well, a scatter of lithics and groundstone, two midden concentrations, and bedrock mortars located on two low terraces and one higher terrace adjacent to a drainage that flows into Funks Creek. The prehistoric component of this site may represent part of the ethnographic village of *Poné*. It was recorded in 1967 as a pair of midden deposits, and in 1998 as a prehistoric midden and historical corral, site 17-5-1. The three bedrock mortar outcrops with a total of five milling surfaces occur near a light lithic and fire-affected rock scatter with one battered cobble fragment (Figure 19D). Cupule features also occur on the boulders. The site contains a light lithic scatter (mostly basalt), a scatter of fire-affected rock, and one battered cobble fragment. The corral area contains shell fragments, fire-affected rock, and visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes. A midden located on a cut bank contains a visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian projectile point (possibly Excelsior), a fine grained sandstone pestle fragment, a sandstone pestle, a sandstone hopper mortar, a river cobble pestle fragment, and a white and grey chert biface. Also found within this midden were chert flakes, bone fragments, at least 20 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, at least ten metavolcanic basalt flakes, charcoal, and a possible hearth/baked clay feature exposed in a cut bank. This midden deposit has been mostly destroyed due to the construction of a stock pond. Southeast of the site datum is another midden deposit, recognized by dark gray and black soil, and a corral area containing shell fragments, fire-affected rock, and visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes.

An historical well was found on the site, consisting of an excavated shaft with the remains of a wood superstructure is also present on site. The superstructure is made up of various milled lumber and round, wire nails. A galvanized steel trough lies over the well, and the shaft is unlined. The wooden structure overlays the majority of the water trough.

SF-036-A. This prehistoric site consists of a sparse lithic scatter located on a stream terrace within an east-west tending valley. The scatter includes seven basalt, one obsidian, and two chert flakes. One edge-modified metavolcanic flake, one chopper/scrapper (metavolcanic), and one battered cobble with possible polish were also found. The site encompasses an area measuring approximately 13,500 square meters.

SF-037-A (18-4-32-1H). This historical site is a complex of improved salt springs containing a series of water conveyance pipes and troughs and larger water holding troughs that were possibly used for evaporation or water distilling, and includes six features. It was recorded in 1998 as site 18-4-32-1H. Salt Lake is currently a dry lake bed. Modifications include three wells, two structures, a berm (likely artificial), and a berm/water control feature. Six feature complexes were identified: Feature 1 (one seep), Feature 2 (four seeps; Figure 19E), Feature 3 (one seep), and Feature 4 (scatter of wood and pipe). Feature 5 is composed of two structures associated with improved springs, and Feature 6 in an earthen berm.

SF-038-A (17-4-20-1H/3H). This historical site is a segment of the old Colusa & Lake Railroad (C&LRR), including two bridge abutments spanning Stone Corral Creek. It was recorded in 1999 as site 17-4-20-1H/3H. The grade includes a number of sandstone boulders (both shaped and natural) and pebbles of exposed asphaltic tar, probably associated with the old Sites-Lodoga Road paralleling the railroad grade east of the town of Sites. The two bridge abutments were constructed of shaped sandstone

blocks, stacked at least eight courses high and two runs thick. There are several fence posts and oak trees embedded with barbed-wire lining the path of the grade. The wire is embedded two to five inches deep in the trees. It should be noted that a segment of the CLRR was recorded in Feature 5 of site SF-025-B.

SF-039-A. This historical site is composed of rock wall and pit features and an associated debris scatter situated on a flat area at the base of a large hill. Two depressions are separated by a wall that consists of sandstone held together with a cement mortar and a coarse sand base material. Another wall runs perpendicular to the main wall on the western side. A small rock alignment (possibly wall remnants) is located on the northern side of the pits, opposite to the main wall. A collapsed shed is constructed of milled lumber, corrugated metal and plywood, and 1/4-inch nuts and bolts. Artifacts include at least four bricks, more than three white ceramics fragments, barbed-wire, piping and a cast iron, and an enamel-coated iron tub. The area measures 41,250 square feet.

SF-040-A. This multicomponent site consists of seven prehistoric bedrock milling stations, a historical trash scatter, possible quarrying activity, and a grave marker situated on a sandstone outcrop. The site measures 15,000 square meters in area. The historic trash scatter contains: one cast iron tub/watering trough, weathered red, yellow, and gray bricks and brick fragments, one metal rod, and miscellaneous metal fragments. The bedrock mortar outcrop is partially covered by a concrete pad that is a foundation for the tombstone for Hugh (*May 2, 1912 – February 11, 1995*) and Wilma (*July 18, 1918 – April 17, 1995*) Logan. There is also a possible sandstone quarry with 21 drill holes.

SF-041-A. This multicomponent site consists of a prehistoric groundstone scatter and a possible historical wagon wheel spoke situated on a flat. The prehistoric component includes two mano fragments and one piece of fire-affected rock.

SF-042-A. This prehistoric site is a bedrock mortar complex and sparse lithic scatter encompassing an area of approximately 9,000 square meters. Locus A contains nine bedrock mortar features with 38 milling surfaces, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flake, one reddish-brown chert flake, one black flake of unknown material, and one metal scrap and loop of unknown purpose. Locus B contains seven bedrock mortar features with 14 milling surfaces.

SF-043-A. This prehistoric site consists of a rock shelter with four bedrock mortar features and ten milling surfaces, and at least two chert flakes and one obsidian flake. The rock shelter is in an extremely weathered sandstone outcrop that stands about 12 feet high at the recessed areas. Carved in the ceiling of Feature 1 is *J. R./J. C./JANeL M03/4B DaLY/E.R/T.*

SF-044-A. This multicomponent site consists of a prehistoric midden deposit and a historical debris scatter situated on a hill and a small flat adjacent to two ephemeral drainages. The site contains three loci, including: Locus A, a midden deposit, Locus B, a groundstone scatter, and Locus C, a historical debris scatter with one prehistoric mano and one core reduction flake. Other artifacts include: fire-affected rock, cores and core fragments, edge-modified flakes, millings fragments, one pestle fragment, bifaces, one rectangular *Olivella* bead with a conical drilling hole, over 15 metasedimentary flakes, ten visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, five metavolcanic flakes, various historical tin cans and bottles, milled lumber with wire nails, unidentified sheet metal, and hog wire fencing. Historical tin cans and bottles, more than 20 pieces of milled lumber, unidentified sheet metal, and more than 30 feet of hog wire/fencing were also noted.

SF-045-A. This historical site consists of a possible sandstone foundation situated on an old stream terrace at the foot of a hill. The possible foundation is made up of sandstone slabs with associated artifacts, including over 45 fragments of aqua glass, a thimble, three amber glass fragments, a white ceramic fragment, eight square nails, four wire cut nails, and four fragments of a wood burning stove. Also, the soil in the vicinity of the sandstone slabs exhibits characteristics indicative of fire exposure. Surface scrapes revealed cultural materials and discolored soil at a depth of one to 1.5 inches.

SF-046-A. This resource is a multicomponent site contains four historical depression features, one prehistoric isolated artifact, and seven historical artifacts. Historical artifacts include three ceramic fragments, two pieces of metal and one plow blade fragment. There is also a small prehistoric hopper mortar. The site measures 46,800 square feet in area.

SF-047-A. This resource is a historical site situated in a small saddle near a small drainage. The site contains a possible chimney rock feature that consists of approximately 30 small sandstone slabs. The site also contains three pieces of white earthenware (possibly a plate rim), a metal sheet, and bailing wire grown into a fallen blue oak. This may be an old fence or livestock containment pen.

SF-001-B. This multicomponent site consists of a historical ranching complex and extensive midden area with associated artifacts. The resource is composed of nine features distributed across three loci. Features include a water tower on a concrete pad, a large wooden barn on a concrete foundation, a concrete pad/well cap, another concrete pad/well cap, an historical water tough, and a foundation depression. A possible rock foundation and retaining wall, a concrete foundation, and an associated antique car were also noted on site.

The prehistoric artifacts found at this site include a hopper mortar, a projectile point, a metavolcanic core, a mano, a historical bottle, and a small clear bottle.

SF-002-B (16-5-12-1). This prehistoric site consists of a midden and lithic scatter situated on an old stream terrace. It was recorded in 1998 as site 16-5-12-1. A previously identified hopper mortar was not relocated. As recorded in 2002, the site is composed of a lithic scatter with over 20 obsidian flakes and at least 15 chert flakes, as well as a bifacial mano and a chert core.

SF-003-B. This prehistoric site consists of a midden and lithics scatter containing more than 50 obsidian, chert, and greenstone flakes, one hopper mortar, one pestle fragment, one mano, fire-affected rock and one possible housepit/depression. The site encompasses an area of 12,100 square meters.

SF-004-B (16-5-1-2). This prehistoric site consists of a midden and lithic scatter located on the northern and southern banks of a tributary of Antelope Creek. It was recorded in 1998 as site 16-5-1-2. The previous site recorders also noted the soil change, but were unable to locate any cultural materials. During the 2002 recording, however, three cores and several flakes were noted on the site. Also noted within the rodent disturbances were red specks of burned soil and black specks, which may be charcoal. In one hole was a large secondary flake of fine-grained volcanic material. A large concrete pipe approximately two inches in diameter is located within the creek, and on its southern bank.

SF-005-B. This prehistoric site consists of a midden and three bedrock milling features. Artifacts located in the midden area include a hopper mortar, one possible milling slab fragment, burned bone, charcoal, and fire-affected rock. Two hopper mortar fragments and one possible pestle were found in an adjacent streambed.

SF-006-B (16-5-1-1). This site consists of a small midden characterized by flecks of charcoal or blackened earth and reddish flecks of oxidized soil and fire-affected rock. It was recorded in 1998 as site 16-5-1-1. The midden has been extensively disrupted by rodent activity. Artifacts include one spire-topped *Olivella* bead, faunal bone, over ten pieces of obsidian, and a multidirectional greenstone core. A mortar located in the creek bed was removed recently by the landowners. Fire-affected-rock was common. The eastern edge of the midden was a lithic concentration, with two cores, an obsidian biface, and greenstone, obsidian, and metavolcanic flakes.

SF-007-B. This site is a prehistoric sparse lithic scatter located on a small low-lying finger ridge on the valley floor that forms the eastern boundary of a small creek feeding a minor tributary of Antelope Creek. The site consists of six small visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, and some possible

pressure flakes. The flakes were all on the crest of the small ridge, interspersed among the exposed bedrock outcrops. Site SF-006-B is located to the south, upstream, approximately 130 meters away from this site. A few pieces of obsidian were located between the two sites, though not close enough to tie either of the sites together. It is possible that surface erosion and stream erosion may have displaced surface materials that would have connected the two sites.

SF-008-B. This historical site consists of a ranch complex and at least 75 relocated prehistoric constituents. The site contains seven features. Feature 1 consists of 59 sandstone bedrock mortars that have been relocated for use as landscaping in their present location around a large cottonwood tree. Feature 2 consists of two structures and a patio/garden area situated between the two structures. Features 3 and 4 consist of outbuildings, Feature 5 consists of a single-wide trailer, Feature 6 consists of a windmill and a small foundation, and Feature 7 consists of a historical trash deposit.

SF-009-B. This prehistoric site consists of a linear series of bedrock mortars on sandstone outcrops following a low, eroded north-south ridgeline. Ten mortars are divided unequally into five features. The site is located within Antelope Valley flat, near a low, rounded north-south hill system. There is no indication of midden; however, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flake was noted on site.

SF-010-B. This prehistoric site consists of a midden and associated artifact scatter. The site is located on a low terrace and on a flat above the terrace on the west side of a south-flowing drainage that feeds a stock pond. A smaller drainage flowing out of a valley to the west has entrenched itself as it passes through the site, cutting through the southern margin of the midden. The artifact concentration includes over 50 visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, more than five gray mottled chert flakes, and at least five greenstone flakes. There were a minimum of ten handstone fragments located in an eroding cut bank surrounding the datum. Also, near the datum several calcified bone fragments were noted, along with *Haliotis* ornament fragments and *Olivella* shell bead fragments. Fire-affected rocks were abundant and distributed across the entire site surface and very evident in the eroding midden soil near the datum. Features identified included a grinding slick and two bedrock mortars.

Other artifacts noted on site include one sandstone hopper mortar, one unifacial mano fragment of metavolcanic material with pecking and a battered end, one hopper mortar fragment made of a sandstone material, two bedrock mortars, one pestle fragment, one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian biface midsection, and one cobble size core of metavolcanic sandstone.

SF-011-B. This historical site consists of a trash scatter composed of ceramics and glass situated on a small rise on the south edge of an open valley. Cultural constituents include: approximately 20 white crockery sherds, two china sherds - one with orange floral pattern, sheet metal, one clear bottle base with *S* embossed in the middle and *1 Pt. Q Flu 02* embossed on the side, several sherds of aqua glass, one square cut nail, several flattened sanitary cans (with machine crimping), one medicine bottle with *2* and *9* with a circle in the center of the square embossed in the middle of the base, forged iron strap with bolt holes at odd intervals and four bolts in place in place, one forged iron flange, two pieces of circular forged iron cog, one piece of aqua glass with an embossed *V*, one bottle base fragment of amethyst glass, seam galvanized and drilled pipe, and a 3/8-in stove head bolt with several washers and a nut.

SF-012-B. This prehistoric site 10,800 square meters and consists of seven bedrock mortars and an associated sparse artifact scatter near a large bedrock outcrop. The bedrock mortar complex is composed of seven boulders with at least nine cups. Artifacts include at least fifteen metavolcanic late-stage reduction flakes, one metavolcanic stone core, one possible flaked quartz cobble, and some possible fire-affected rock.

SF-013-B (17-5-13-1). This prehistoric site consists of bedrock milling features and a sparse artifact scatter located on a series of stepped benches with a northeastern exposure. It was recorded in 1998 as site 17-5-13-1. The current study identified eight bedrock mortar boulders and a very sparse artifact

scatter. The eight features represent a total of 30 cups (21 of which occur on Feature 6). Four artifacts were also located, including three obsidian flakes, and one vesicular basalt flake. The site encompasses an area of approximately 12,600 square meters.

SF-014-B. This historical site consists of a historical ranch complex and associated trash scatters. The site contains seven features (including SF-ISO-071-A). Feature A consists of two metal water tanks and a cement trough (Figure 19F). Feature B is a long, low, metal-roofed structure. Feature C is a small trash scatter consisting primarily of sheet metal and wire to the northeast of Feature B. Feature D is a collapsed structure north of Feature B. Feature E is a low structure with corrugated metal. Feature F is a historical vehicle and the trash scatter north of Feature E. Feature G is a trash scatter located over a small rise to the north of Feature F, which was also recorded as SF-ISO-071-A. Artifacts contained within the Feature G trash scatter include a wood stove in pieces, embossed with *H.R. 7-140 w-w-co 1603; 8-145*. The trash scatter also contains numerous bottles: Pepsi Cola (*woodland 1207 DES. PAT 120.277/15A54/3 (diamonds) 2-5431*; Squirt spiral glass (green) *23 @ 6015(5 is backwards) /18.3*, Coca-Cola (60s) *Sacramento - ^G - CALIF*; and a Whiskey (Amber) *Federal law prohibits . . .* fragment. Two condiment jars, one milk can, one tobacco tin, meat tins, an enamelware pot, and cans with church keys and pull tops are incorporated into the trash scatter, as well.

SF-015-B. This prehistoric site consists of five bedrock milling features with nine cups on a large sandstone outcrop. Other artifacts include one cryptocrystalline silicate core. The site measures 5,000 square meters.

SF-016-B. This prehistoric site consists of a small, partially buried, midden deposit. Artifacts include a hopper mortar, two milling slicks, one mano fragment, one metavolcanic core, fire-affected rock, at least 35 metavolcanic flakes, and at least two chert flakes.

SF-017-B. This prehistoric site consists of a midden with dark soil covering an area of 11,050 square meters. Artifacts include fire-affected rock and greenstone, chert, and obsidian flakes. A sparse scatter extends around the perimeter of the midden, with a possible bedrock mortar on a large, buried sandstone slab.

SF-018-B. This historical site consists of several ranch structures and features. The site encompasses an area of approximately 2,400 square feet and is bounded by a recently replaced barbed-wire fenceline that encircles the perimeter of the site. The site contains four features. Feature 1 consists of a square, concrete-lined cistern with a concrete cap and windmill pad. The water level is approximately six feet below ground surface and the bottom of the cistern is approximately 20 feet deep. Feature 2 is a corrugated metal structure built around a wooden inner frame. The structure has an old power line running to it, as well as a new one that replaced it. Inside the metal structure are two large metal storage tanks, where water pumped from the cistern was stored. A wooden fence circles the structure. Feature 3 is a concrete water trough with the initials *W.E.S. 5-16-1949* inscribed. Feature 4 is the remains of a corral and loading ramp, marked by a few posts and a gate on iron-strap-hinges.

SF-019-B. This prehistoric site is a bedrock milling site that measures 6,800 square meters. There are six bedrock mortars on three bedrock features. There are no surface artifacts or midden soils associated with this site.

SF-020-B (CA-COL-25/230; 17-5-11). This is a multicomponent site covering an area of 16,675 square meters with a historical corral complex and a prehistoric midden. It was recorded in 1967 as site CA-COL-25, and in 1998 as site 17-5-11. This site consists of two loci. Locus A is composed of historical features associated with a livestock corral and include a water storage tank, a feed trough, a stock pond, a cluster of three black walnut trees, and a livestock corral. Locus B is a leached midden truncated by a road cut. The majority of the midden has been removed, although portions of it remain on the eastern and western sides of the road. Prehistoric artifacts include basalt flakes, obsidian flakes, handstone fragments,



Figure 19: (A) SF-012-A, hopper mortar; (B) SF-019-A, overview facing north; (C) SF-027-A, overview facing southeast; (D) SF-035-A, Feature 1; (E) SF-037-A, Feature 2, Seep Number 4; (F) SF-014-B, Feature A, facing south.

a cobble core, and a battered cobble. Also noted was abundant fire-cracked rock both within and outside the midden area. The historical artifact scatter at Locus A consists of more than five ceramic fragments, an amethyst glass fragment, and a cluster of more than ten metal strapping and sheeting fragments.

SF-021-B (17-5-1-2). This multicomponent site consists of a midden and surrounding artifact scatter. It was recorded in 1998 as 17-5-1-2, a small midden site. The artifact scatter consists of both historical and prehistoric artifacts, including a basalt core, a cryptocrystalline silicate core, and an historical tobacco tin. Fire-affected rocks were also noted within the site boundaries.

SF-022-B (18-4-31-1H). This historical site consists of a ranching complex measuring 252,000 square feet. It was recorded in 1998 as the Fountain House, site 18-4-31-1H. The site consists of fourteen features including the main house, a pole barn, a large wooden barn, a water tank, a cement pad, three grain storage containers, a drying shed, a grain storage container, a corral area, a garage/repair building, a cement block structure, a pump house and trash scatter, and two trash scatters.

SF-023-B. This multicomponent site consists of a midden and sparse lithic scatter and an historical feature and trash scatter. The historical component consists of a water tower, a pile of milled lumber and a trash scatter with a cast iron stove door, a stove door handle fragment, and a small stove door fragment. The prehistoric component consists of a midden area, one bedrock milling slick, artifacts including one chert core, one chert nodule, one groundstone fragment, one pendant, and a lithic scatter of at least ten visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, more than five basalt flakes, and fire-affected rocks.

SF-024-B. This historical site consists of two rock features and two artifacts. The rock features consist of a semicircular rock ring and a linear rock alignment that extends to a dirt road located 45 meters north of the feature. Artifacts include one square cut nail and one amethyst glass fragment.

SF-025-B. This historical site consists of a large sandstone quarry, made up of five associated features occupying an area of approximately 8,996 feet by 2,190 feet, located on a flat along the western bank of Stone Corral Creek. Features recorded on site include a quarry face covered with modern graffiti, a large rectangular depression, a metal object that has been flattened and half buried, and historical structural remains incorporating a sandstone slab foundation, a depression, and the lumber remains of the structure. Another feature recorded on site consists of the remains of a rail bridge from the former Colusa Lake Railroad that crossed the creek, for which another segment was previously recorded at site SF-038-A (17-4-20-1H/3H). Components of this feature include abutments located on the eastern and western banks of the creek with three footings located between the two abutments in the creek. Additionally, a metal pipe protrudes from the western bank of the creek, probably representing a former water line.

SF-026-B. This site is a prehistoric bedrock milling station and lithic scatter. The bedrock milling station consists of 13 milling surfaces distributed across the eight boulders located on a series of north/south trending sandstone outcrops. Cultural constituents include ten to 20 basalt flakes and ten to 20 obsidian flakes, an edge-modified bifacial basalt flake, a grayish-purple chert core, and a sandstone pestle.

SF-027-B. This multicomponent site consists of historical water control features and associated artifacts, and a prehistoric midden, bedrock mortars, and artifact scatter. The historical component of the site is ephemeral, consisting of several rock alignments associated with the construction of the stock pond and the dirt road that parallels the creek. Located near the datum was a sparse scatter of milled lumber with wire nails, more than five pieces of white-glazed china, a fragment of a #77 plow blade, at least two pieces of clear glass, and more than two pieces of aqua glass. Prehistoric artifacts noted on site include one white chert biface, one red chert biface, one mano fragment, one chert core, secondary and tertiary obsidian debitage, chert flakes, and fire-affected rock.

SF-028-B. This multicomponent site consists of a small scatter of prehistoric artifacts, the base of a clear glass bottle, a midden deposit, and a stock pond. The site encompasses an area measuring 13,320 square

meters. The majority of the midden deposit lies between two dirt roads and two ephemeral streams. Prehistoric artifacts consist of one hopper mortar, five cores, one mano, one chopper, and one scraper. The majority of the artifacts were found on the surface of the midden deposit.

SF-029-B. This prehistoric site consists of a buried midden identified in a 100 cm to 150 cm high cut bank at the base of a low hill. The midden contains two pieces of obsidian shatter, one metavolcanic secondary cortical flake, and a fragment of deer metapodial. The midden is buried 55 cm down in the wall of the cut bank and is 20 cm thick.

Isolates SF-ISO-040-B and SF-ISO-041-B may be associated with the site, as they were found in the drainage bed downstream and outside of the site boundaries.

SF-030-B. This historical site consists of a trash and machinery scatter with fencing equipment. There are five pieces of machinery at the site: two trailers, one tiller, one thresher, and one U.S. Military half-track. The trash scatter consists of pieces of white ceramic fragments, broken glass, metal fragments, and a broken Pepsi bottle. Also present are several bales of wire. The site area measures approximately 420 square feet.

SF-001-C (CA-COL-22; 18-5-35). This prehistoric site consists of two midden deposits situated on either side of Grapevine Creek. It was recorded in 1967 as CA-COL-22, and in 1998 as 18-5-35. Locus A consists of a midden mound with groundstone scattered around the perimeter. Artifacts consist of at least ten obsidian flakes, four hopper mortars, two pestles, two pestle fragments, six manos, five mano fragments, and one piece of unidentifiable groundstone. The locus is situated on the east side of Grapevine Creek on the first stream terrace. Locus B is a midden deposit with a dense lithic scatter containing over 250 obsidian flakes, mostly found along the road and the northern area of the midden, over ten chert flakes, one pestle, two pestle fragments, one hopper mortar fragment, nine mano fragments, one complete mano, one sandstone millstone, one chert core, and one historical plow. There is one fire-affected rock feature exposed in the cut bank directly below the locus datum.

SF-002-C (18-5-35-1H). This multicomponent site consists of a historical homestead and prehistoric artifact scatter. It was recorded in 1999 as site 18-5-35-1H. It is composed of foundations, a hearth, fallen chimney, open stone-lined well, and associated artifacts. The remains of the home consist of a deteriorated outer foundation with remains of two inner foundation supports. One inner foundation runs directly into a hearth. An open stone-lined well is situated at approximately the northwestern corner of the foundation and is associated with possible milled lumber and a metal cap. Other features noted on site include a railroad tie with pegs in place, the remains of a corral, a rock wall, and a ditch and a pit possibly representing an irrigation system. Artifacts observed include fragments of white ceramic, two fragments of terra cotta pipe, one metal cap possibly associated with the well, four to five fragments of milled lumber, fragments of clear, green, and milk bottle glass, round wire nails, two galvanized pails, and various lengths of barbed-wire. The prehistoric component of the site consists of at least five visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes and one pestle.

SF-003-C. This historical site is a sparse historical scatter consisting of: more than five earthenware fragments, one leaf spring, one fragment of a license plate, one metal tea pot, one aqua soda bottle (base and body) embossed *Enterprise-Pioneer Bottle Co* (base embossed with *E*), one shovel head, one modified pail (bucket) base, more than five fragments of clear glass, and various metal fragments. A recently modified spring on site is probably related to on going ranching activities.

SF-004-C. This prehistoric site consists of a midden deposit situated on a low finger ridge. One housepit and a second possible housepit were observed on site. Artifacts include: an obsidian biface, a possible hopper mortar fragment, a metamorphic sandstone pestle, chert core, two visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian biface fragments, over 20 obsidian flakes, at least one basalt flake, one grinding slab, one pestle, one core, some shell and bone fragments, and fire-affected rock.

SF-005-C. This prehistoric site consists of a small midden with two housepits. Artifacts include one chert core, one hopper mortar fragment, one fire-affected rock metasandstone core, one hopper mortar, and fire-affected rock.

SF-006-C. This historical site consists of a ranch complex with eight features: an outbuilding and tool shed nailed together with machine-cut nails, a windmill and foundation, a 1938 house, two barns made with machine cut square nails, a wood pile, a granary, and a sandstone and concrete bridge. Artifacts associated with the windmill feature are a barber chair part, a tractor saw attachment, an old porch column (similar to fence posts), a large clamp, an Aeromotor windmill from Chicago, and an old radiator labeled *W.F. & J. Barnes, Rockford Ill., U.S. Pat. April 17, 1877*. Numerous prehistoric pestles, presumably collected by the residents, are displayed on the northern fence around the house. There are several items in the western portion of the southern barn including four wagons, a buggy, a Formica table, a Victor seeder, and another wooden seeder. The center portion includes a cider press, a dolly, and another unidentified farming device.

SF-007-C. This historical site consists of a historical trash scatter composed of at least 20 milky white glass fragments, more than 20 clear glass fragments, two brown bottle necks, at least 20 brown glass fragments, at least five amethyst colored glass fragments, more than five aqua colored glass fragments, and over 20 green glass fragments. In addition, five to ten bricks, various metal fender pieces, and at least four license plates from the 1930s were noted. One intact Pepsi bottle and one intact brown glass Purex bottle are also present. Additional artifacts found on the site include some wire (barbed and hog), one rubber sole of a shoe, one shovel head, brown ware, ceramic earthen ware, and two galvanized metal pails. Some metal strapping, baling wire, ceramic water piping, one metal hinge, and possible battery parts, were also found along with some cut wood, one intact clear glass Bayer bottle, one clear glass Best Food jar with a screw top lid, and one internal friction can with stamped edges.

SF-008-C. This multicomponent site consists of a prehistoric component containing a midden deposit, a lithic scatter, and a possible bedrock mortar and an historical component containing a fallen structure and associated artifact scatter situated among three loci along Stone Coral Creek. The midden located in Locus A includes five to ten visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes, one possible chert flake, one bone fragment, two manos, one pestle, two metavolcanic flakes, and one possible core. Locus B contains midden soil, one metavolcanic core, one bone fragment, fire-affected rock, one corrugated galvanized metal sheet, and approximately 20 scattered pieces of milled lumber. Locus C consists of a fallen structure and a possible bedrock mortar. The roof of the fallen structure consists of 16 corrugated metal sections, eight on each side of the gable. The base or floor of the structure seems to be made of railroad ties. A possible bedrock mortar with a single cup was documented approximately 14 feet north-northeast of the structure.

SF-009-C. This prehistoric site consists of five bedrock milling features, and a sparse lithic scatter intermixed with structures and features associated with a modern ranch situated on a south-trending slope along an ephemeral drainage. The five bedrock mortar features collectively contain 13 cups. The ranch buildings include a small building and a small shed, as well as a modern barn. All buildings are constructed with modern milled boards and round poles with corrugated roofs and siding, and were not recorded.

SF-010-C. This multicomponent site consists of a prehistoric component including a midden deposit with a bedrock mortar, and an historic component including stacked-rock features and stock ponds. The midden deposit contains bone fragments, a lithic scatter, baked clay, fire-affected rock, groundstone fragments, and battered cobbles. Lithics include visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian and basalt flakes, mostly consisting of biface thinning flakes with some primary reduction flakes. The deposit is on a rise overlooking a drainage, which has been modified into two stock ponds. A prehistoric isolate, designated SF-ISO-032-C, was identified nearby.

SF-011-C. This prehistoric site consists of a possible midden and a low-density lithic scatter measuring 7,524 square meters in area. The lithic scatter includes fire-affected rock, at least two obsidian and five metavolcanic flakes, and at least three pieces of groundstone. Some bone is also present on the surface.

SF-012-C. This prehistoric site consists of a low density artifact scatter, including a unifacial mano with an area of polish, a hopper mortar fragment, and a greenstone core with five flake scars. All of the artifacts were located within a 150 m² area.

SF-001-D. This historical site is composed of three features: a corral, a structure foundation, and a concrete cattle trough. The corral consists of the remains of seven erect railroad ties and three fallen ties arranged in a rough rectangle with wire cut nails embedded in the ties. The concrete structure foundation has a "U" shape, open to the west. The concrete cattle trough was constructed in a similar manner, with medium sized river cobbles used as chinking. A fenceline running roughly east to west bisects the middle of the trough. A pipe measuring two inches in diameter connects the two tanks of the cattle trough through the fence.

SF-001-E. This historic site consists of a trash scatter, concrete foundation, concrete pad with concrete lined pit, and a depression. The trash scatter includes a car axle, brake pad, milled lumber fragments, large tractor chain, and can fragments. The concrete foundation contains various pieces of metal sheet fragments, milled lumber pieces, and rolls of wire surrounding the feature. Also within the foundation there are at least 20 brick fragments and one 4.5-in diameter T-shaped pipe fitting embossed with *Walworth 2000 Test*. The concrete pad contains vertical re-bar emerging 0.5-in above the surface. The depression is an apparent trash pit containing small metal piping and fragments of milled lumber.

SF-002-E (17-4-6-1H). This historical site consists of a residence that has been converted into a livestock pen and corral. It was recorded in 1999 as site 17-4-6-1H, the New Peterson Ranch. Four features are present. Feature 1 is a livestock pen converted from a house. Feature 2 is a large structure built from sandstone slabs which is partially collapsed. Feature 3 is a beehive kiln and the Feature 4 is a water tower. The entire site is surrounded by a barbed-wire fences and a dirt road runs along the southern side of the fence.

SF-003-E (17-4-6-1H). This historical site is a ranch house and surrounding barns, outbuildings, water tanks, and trash dump. It was recorded in 1999 as site 17-4-6-1H. The site is situated on a grassy flat to the east of a small range of low-lying hills between two unnamed forks of Funk's Creek. It contains six features, associated trash and equipment scatters. Features include: a large barn constructed with square nails and associated corrals and equipment dump, a small wooden outbuilding, a collapsed water tower and associated concrete foundation, piping, and trash dump, a wooden barn, a mostly modern trash dump, and a ranch house.

Artifacts associated with the barn include a collection of over 15 old horseshoes, two pitchfork heads, and an old plow blade with embossing *40 DS Oliver*, amethyst glass and ceramic fragments, metal strapping, and piping. The outbuilding showed square nails only in the door on the northern side of the structure. The trash scatter to the northwest of the building consists of mostly modern metal and plastic garbage, but some amethyst glass was also noted. A 1956 Studebaker is located to the west, with plates reading *California 64 56 AMM 806*, and indicating it was last registered in 1962. The equipment scatter located near the water tower includes a seeding machine, a furrow plow, piping, plow blade, gears, and blacksmithing equipment. A second equipment dump lies to the north and includes a McCormick baler, two plows, metal piping, and strapping. Artifacts noted in the modern trash dump include glass, plastic, metal appliances, golf clubs, skis, and various wood pieces. No items of archaeological note were seen. Groundwater is filling the hole and there is evidence of periodic burning.

The ranch house is currently occupied by the Sites family. Oral interviews conducted with members of the Sites family indicate that parts of the house are at least 100 years old, although it has been remodeled

in areas. A number of artifacts, historical and prehistoric, are located in the front yard of the house. Historical artifacts include a tricycle, two metal wheels, a galvanized teapot, at least five horseshoes, metal hooks, wheelbarrow parts, water pump parts with a brand *PB*, an old bale, and a cast iron slab engraved, *Board of Supervisors —1905— GW Allgaier, Chariman FG Myers, JF Campbell WA VANN, JF Rathbun CHAS DE ST MURICE Co Surveyor*. There are nine plows, seven complete and two fragmentary and a seeder (not complete). Prehistoric artifacts include obsidian chunks, two large pieces of bedrock with five cups, five sandstone hopper mortars, and three sandstone pestles.

Sites Located But Not Re-Recorded

17-4-9-2H. This historic site was recorded in 1998, and consists of a linear sandstone rock wall feature standing one to three courses high and situated along the top edge of a hillside. It was relocated in 2002, but the site record was deemed adequate and the site was not rerecorded.

17-4-19-1H. This historical site consists of the Sites Cemetery, recorded in 1998 by DPR. The site was relocated in 2002, but dense star thistle across the entire site prohibited rerecording. The original site record indicates that the cemetery was originally built as a family cemetery for the John Sites family. The deed for the property was later transferred to the town of Sites, thereby rendering it a public cemetery. The original site record contains the names, relationships, and years of birth and death for approximately three dozen individuals buried between 1868 and 1969.

Sites and Isolates Not Relocated and Not Rerecorded

17-4-20-2H. This historic site was recorded in 1998, and consists of a stone residential structure constructed of sandstone and mortar. Access to the site was not granted for the 2001-2003 field seasons, and therefore, the site was not rerecorded. According to the original recording, artifacts associated with the site include fragments of ironstone, blue glass, window glass, and amber glass. Historical information gathered by the previous investigators indicates that the house was constructed by a quarry owner for his wife, although she did not live in the structure. The site has been recently bulldozed, according to the original site record.

17-4-9-7H. This site was recorded in 1998. It consists of an historical bottle scatter situated in Funk's Creek. Survey efforts did not succeed in relocating the site.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF PROJECT AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Significance and Eligibility Criteria

DWR and Reclamation are partnering with local and regional stakeholders to study the proposed Sites Reservoir offstream storage project. Planning for the project requires Reclamation and DWR to comply with the NHPA and its implementing regulations, which requires federal agencies to take into account effects on historical properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Register). In order to identify historical properties which might be affected by the undertaking, Reclamation and DWR initiated the systematic archaeological inventory reported here. The current effort was focused on inventory, however, a research design and preliminary assessment of significance appears below in order to assess the research potential of the project Area's archaeological record.

Differences of Scale, Specificity, and Sample Size in the Evaluation of Historical Sites Versus Prehistoric Sites

An historical resource may be determined eligible for the Register based on an evaluation of its significance. According to the NHPA 36.CFR800.5(a)(1), "[T]he quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in places (districts, sites, buildings, structures, cultural landscapes, natural landscapes, and objects) that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- (a) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

While any cultural resource may be evaluated based on any criterion, I follow the conventional approach and consider historical site eligibility based on criteria (a) through (c), and prehistoric site eligibility based on criterion (d). These two sets of evaluation criteria result in very different analytical approaches and constraints, as follows.

Historical Sites. Evaluation of historical sites based on criteria (a) through (c) depends on the demonstration of connections between specific cultural resources and specific events, patterns, persons, or works. In order to satisfy this requirement, the current investigation featured a coordinated archaeological-documentary research effort leading to the identification of six historical research themes. The themes are presented below, followed by a description of the archaeological resources likely to relate to each theme, and a discussion of resource characteristics, quantity, distribution, and variability as revealed by surface investigation. We differentiate between resources that relate to a theme based on specific links and resources that lack a specific link and relate categorically. The six themes embody the

most significant events, patterns, and persons in the Project Area's historical record. No information or research theme is presented concerning construction or design of architectural works, which is beyond the scope of the current study.

Prehistoric Sites. Evaluation of prehistoric site eligibility under criterion (d) "based on potential to yield information important in prehistory" puts the onus on scientifically-determined research values. Consequently, the prehistoric research themes considered below are the central questions raised by researchers who in recent years have been responsible for contributions to Northern California prehistoric archaeology, and include both basic classificatory concerns and more abstract, integrative lines of inquiry.

Difference in Scale. The difference in scale and specificity between eligibility evaluations for historical archaeological resources versus prehistoric archaeological resources is manifest below in the structure of the presentation. Historical research themes are highly specific and pertain to particular dates, actors, and places, and further, the historical archaeological resources are considered here in light of the weight of the evidence linking them to documented events, patterns, and persons. Thus, six themes are presented, and the resources linked to each are described per theme, accounting for all historical archaeological resources encountered in the Project Area.

In contrast, the prehistoric research themes account for lines of inquiry pertinent to the region in general, and also pertain to general classes of archaeological data, any one of which might occur in combination with any other at a given site. Therefore, the prehistoric archaeological resources are discussed below at the categorical level only, and the discussion of each site type weighs the evidence that any class of site might contain data sets necessary to address one or more theme.

Sampling Error. Many of our proposed assignments below are attached to statements of caution. This is necessary owing to the limitations of our survey protocols, embodied in DWR's landowner agreements, which placed a number of restrictions on survey sampling including no shovel or auger-testing and no artifact collection. The strict no-collection policy was an especially important limitation to prehistoric archaeological analysis because it eliminated post-field artifact analyses such as obsidian hydration, obsidian sourcing, or other studies which might have contributed to our understanding of the nature and variability of the Project Area prehistoric archaeological record.

Sites and Isolates

The project archaeological inventory encountered and recorded two broad categories of resource, sites and isolates. Customarily, sites are considered potentially qualifying resources while isolated finds are not. However, in the following I do not hold strictly to this protocol, especially when it comes to historical resources. This is because I am convinced that the eligibility of Project Area cultural resources will best be considered in the context of a National Register District, and further, any District nomination prepared for these resources will have to take into account research themes related to the rural economy and ranching and farming lifeways. In my opinion, given this objective, both sites and isolates must be considered potentially contributing or non-contributing properties, depending upon the research themes under consideration. I address the question indirectly by showing how information derived from isolates might contribute to the District. For example, ranching is by nature a lifeway dependent upon and resulting in activities, facilities, features, and things placed, prodded, dug, mounted, nailed, moved, plowed, dumped, built, and abandoned all across the landscape, and no one ranch or ranching in general can be understood without reference to its related isolates.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH THEMES

The following examines the Project Area historical archival and documentary record in order to develop six research themes:

Research Theme 1: Contact-Era Events and Impacts on Project Area Native American Populations

Research Theme 2: Exploration and Settlement of the Project Area

Research Theme 3: Development and Decline of the C&LRR

Research Theme 4: Development and Decline of Mineral Exploration in the Project Area

Research Theme 5: Development and Decline of the Town of Sites

Research Theme 6: Historical Demography of Project Area Non-Native American Populations

The historical research themes generally follow a chronological organizing principal, with five of the themes in rough chronological order. Theme 1 considers the documentary evidence for contact-era impacts on Native American populations in the Project Area. Theme 2 accounts for initial non-Native American exploration and settlement and the pattern of land use and land acquisitions of the Project Area via ranching and homesteading. Themes 3–5 track the subsequent development of the Project Area's salt mining and sandstone mining industries, the development of the transportation system used to deliver people, goods, and mining and agricultural products, and the development and decline of the town of Sites, which depended on this commerce.

Two of the themes, themes 1 and 6, address the Project Area's cultural and social context, and these themes tend to cross chronological lines. Theme 1 examines the broader patterns and consequences over time of contact-era impingement on traditional Native American populations. Theme 6 addresses changes in the demographic makeup of immigrant populations, and the evidence for institutional and casual racism practised by the region's Anglo-American population against non-Anglo peoples. The origin and variation over time in basic American cultural and demographic institutions including schools, churches, social and civic groups, and local government is discussed in the context of the Town of Sites. Table 7 offers a handy reference in the form of a chronology of events affecting the Project Area.

Methods

A research team led by Senior Historian Kathleen Hillman and Senior Staff Historical Archaeologist Jarith Kraft generated a research library on local history from a number of information sources including: city and town registries; federal land records; homesteads patents; cemetery records; mineral and mine reports; genealogical records; lease agreements; business Articles of Incorporation; newspaper archives; census records; grants; deeds; historical society publications; school ledgers; birth and death certificates; assessors parcel maps; General Land Office plat maps, and; historic journals, diaries, letters, and biographical sketches. Interviews were also conducted with members of the Sites and Rosenberger families, and the interviewees provided access to significant caches of personal family records and photographs, some reproduced with permission below.

Three published sources were particularly important for providing specific information relevant to local history as well as a thorough overview of Colusa County history. Will S. Green's histories of Colusa County (Green 1876, 1880), Justus Rogers's 1891 publication "*Colusa County*," and McComish's and Lambert's 1918 publication "*History of Colusa and Glenn Counties*" provide rich and detailed descriptions of local events, history, and biographical sketches.

Historic articles from the archives of the *Colusa Sun*—located in the Colusa County Courthouse Records Office—were another significant source of information about local history. Newspaper articles from 1862 through the 1930s were reviewed in detail for information specific to the Project Area. Often the *Colusa Sun* was the sole source for Sites-area incidents and events.

County directories and census records on file at the Colusa County Assessors Office were reviewed. These directories list the number, name, and occupation of residents by town, city, and county. This information proved useful for tracking specific individuals and the development of the town of Sites through census, property, and business records. Many present-day place names in Antelope Valley are derived from individuals listed on early directories. For example, Huffmaster Road is named after Leonard Huffmaster, who is listed on the 1893 Sites Directory as a farmer.

Land patents for the Project Area were researched at the Bureau of Land Management Federal Archives. Records on file with this office showed the name, location, acreage, and legal context for homestead title transfers. Further research was conducted at the Colusa County Records office. Copies of original homestead titles were added to the project research library.

RESEARCH THEME 1 CONTACT-ERA EVENTS AND IMPACTS ON PROJECT AREA NATIVE AMERICAN POPULATIONS

Spanish and Mexican Dominion

The Project Area was located on the Alta California frontiers of Spanish rule, but too far north for Native American populations to have been within reach of the direct effects of Missionization and military control of Native American populations. However, indirect effects may have impacted Project Area Native American demography in two ways, via precontact or contact-era western North America pandemic or via immigration of refugee populations from affected central California population centers.

Pre-Contact Pandemic?

With respect to pandemic, Preston (1996) cites evidence for a 1778 smallpox pandemic which spread from Spanish Mexico north to the northern Great Plains of North America which he speculates may have had a devastating impact on central and northern California populations. Preston acknowledges that there is at present no known direct evidence of this epidemic in northern California but, he argues, it could be detected via archaeological sampling (Preston 1996; cf. Farris 1978). In a more recent treatment, Preston cites a wide range of indirect evidence and also identifies a smaller smallpox outbreak which originated in Arizona in 1779 whose effects were recorded in Mission San Gabriel Baptismal records (Preston 2002:86). Milliken has touched on this issue in his examination of Mission records and demographic interpretations of tribelet identifications and Baptismal records from central California (Milliken 1991, 1995, 2002, and 2005). Orbann (2006), using Milliken's digital data sets, conducted a detailed statistical study of Mission record data for four Patwin tribelets arrayed around the northern margins of the North Bay and Delta regions of California, in present-day Napa, Yolo, and Solano counties immediately south of the Project Area. Orbann concluded that, in 1815-1819 these populations were relatively healthy and exhibited no signs of population disruption. However, by 1820 the tribelets nearest the Mission reach began to exhibit demographic instability and population loss. Orbann indicated that the instability likely had a variety of causes, including for example, pandemic, sex-based variation in Mission enrollment and cultural responses resulting in changes in fertility, and disruption in Native economy. She concluded by directing future research to be alert to documentary and archaeological evidence of impacts to tribes at a distance from the direct sphere of influence of the Mission system (Orbann 2006:86-88). Based on Orbann's findings, we can expect the effects of Mission disruption to have impacted the Project Area's Patwin populations by the early 1820s.

Refugees and Military Control

There is no evidence of explorers or expeditions in the project Area dating to the period of Spanish control. The closest was the expedition led by Ensign Gabriel Moraga, in September 25 through October 23, 1808, which originated at the Mission de San Jose with the objective of identifying resources and locations that might support an expansion of the mission system. Moraga's corps, composed of 11 privates, a corporal, and at least one Indian guide/translator, then proceeded north on the east side of the Sacramento River, passed "a mountain range in the middle of the valley" (the Sutter Buttes) (Cutter 1957; Chapman 1921:423-425) then traveled north along the river to a point which researchers have plotted somewhere in the vicinity of Princeton and Butte City where he turned east and then south to Mission San Jose.

Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821, and the newly formed Mexican government soon mustered a military response designed to secure its Alta California territories against Russian, British, and American territorial encroachment (Hutchinson 1965:335). Between October 17 to November 17, 1821, Captain Luis Antonio Arguello, Commandant of the *Presidio de San Francisco*, conducted a military expedition into northern California near the Project Area. Ordered north by the Spanish Governor to pursue rumors of white settlement in the valley, Arguello's troop included 70 men, their mounts, pack horses, and a horse-drawn cannon. The expedition was transported by launch to the Suisun area and from there followed a course up the valley, visiting Patwin villages along the west side of the Sacramento River and tracking the rumors north then west to the foothills. Satisfied that the reports actually referred to known Russian settlements on the Pacific coast, the troop then turned south again to Mission San Rafael, ultimately returning by launch to the Presidio. Expedition diaries were kept by Arguello and his chaplain, the Reverend Father Fray Blas de Ordaz (Arguello 1821 *in* Fischer 1992; Ordaz 1821 *in* Heizer and Hester 1970). A number of researchers have examined these diaries with the purpose of determining his route. Most agree that the northernmost termination was somewhere in the vicinity of Hamilton City, northeast Glenn County, where Arguello turned east to the Westside foothills. However, expedition diaries are very sketchy for this portion of the traverse, so his ensuing route is uncertain. Learning from his Patwin interpreters that the rumors of white settlement were actually carried-back by Indian visitors returning from Fort Ross on the Sonoma Coast, Arguello turned south to return to the Bay Area. Local historians have concluded that Arguello most likely followed Stony Creek upstream from its confluence with the Sacramento River east to the Westside foothills, then south along Stony Creek through Indian Valley immediately west of the Project Area (e.g., L. O. White 1980).

Control of the California Mission system also fell to the Mexican government in 1821, which considered and ordered a number of acts of secularization which were essentially complete by 1833 (Hutchinson 1965). Among the final acts, in 1833 Lieutenant Mariano Vallejo was dispatched to the North Bay to oversee the secularization of Mission San Francisco de Solano, located in the town of Sonoma. Successful in this mission, in 1834 Vallejo was appointed military commander and director of colonization of Mexico's northern frontier, headquartered in Sonoma. Vallejos settled the region, securing several large land grants and establishing farms and ranchos, and expedited a number of military actions from Sonoma, led by his brother Salvador Vallejo, for the purpose of suppressing Native American revolt and capturing neophytes for field and house labor (Plummer 2009). There is also some evidence of the direct impacts of Vallejo's military expeditions in the historical record of the Project Area, described below.

Heizer (1941) offers a seminal and thoughtful treatment of the potential archaeological signatures of secularization and militarization on the Alta California frontier, arguing that we should expect to see archaeological evidence dating to the 1820s and 1830s of refugee populations escaping from the Delta and Bay regions and entering perimeter territories to the north. Heizer cites evidence of disruption dating to the contact era found in archaeological sites located in ethnographic Patwin territory in western Colusa County (Heizer 1941:109). Orbann's (2006) findings certainly corroborate and expand upon Heizer's (1941) discussion.

Table 7: Historical chronology for Sites area.

Year	Event
1821	Louis Arguello expedition probably passed near area.
1844	John Bidwell rides through Golden Gate and notes salt in Funks Creek, crosses hills to Stony Creek while surveying land grants.
1847	G.P. Swift and F. Sears built a rock corral and adobe residence about one mile east of Antelope Valley, called "Stone Corral."
1853	Steele, McCord, and Mitchum establish cattle operation. Steele occupies the Stone Corral adobe. G.C. Ingram, Beers, and J.M. Blanchard enter Antelope Valley near "Salt Canyon" (Funks Creek) and find T.A. Butts and Dr. W.V. Henry settled there.
1854	John Steele purchases the Stone Corral (1854); his wife and child are buried in unmarked graves on this property. John Sites establishes his cattle range in Antelope Valley. George W. Hoag purchases farm in Antelope Valley.
1858	John Sites purchases ranch in Antelope Valley.
1860	Fountain & Stone and Spear & Huntrip receive land patents in T18N, R4W.
1863	Stony Creek Mining District established.
1867	John D. Rosenburger establishes a large ranch and farm in Antelope Valley.
1869	Peter Peterson and Maurice Dooling establish ranches in Antelope Valley.
1870	Three land patents issued for T17N, R4W to August Spear, Foster & Thompson, and Funk & Stanton.
1871	First school built on John Sites's land; building also serves as church.
1874	Washington H. Larch is issued a land patent in T17N, R4W. He would eventually have an 1,120-acre farm in the Project Area.
1875-78	Northern Railroad line from Woodland to Williams built between August 1875 and July 1876. Track completed to Maxwell in September 1878.
1878	Telephone introduced to Colusa County in 1878.
1885-86	Colusa Railroad Company completes spur from Colusa to Colusa Junction between September 16, 1885 and March 3, 1886. This company began construction of Maxwell to Sites spur in June 1886. Town of Sites laid out in July 1886 and railroad warehouse completed in August. Tracks from Colusa Junction to Sites completed October 1886. Colusa & Lake Railroad Company (C&LRR) formed by local investors in November 1886.
1887	Plat Map for town of Sites filed in the Colusa County Recorder's Office on January 14, 1887. Post office at Sites established February 11, 1887, James A. McDonald, Postmaster. H.S. Rummerburg general store, McDonald merchantile store, and Miller Livery Stable opened in Sites. G. F. Griffin Hotel opened with a grand ball (May). School completed and opened on a parcel along Jones Street November 24, 1887. The first May Day grange picnic held at Sites on May 14th.
1888	A French-Canadian Sites colony proposed and advertised on February 18, 1888.
1889	Land for the Methodist Church deeded and a building constructed at Sites, dedicated September 7.

Table 7: Historical chronology for Sites area (continued).

Year	Event
1890	Antelope Crystal Salt Co. founded by J. P. Rathbun and associates on February 15. The company aims to develop salt as well as natural gas, coal and oil.
1891	O'Neil & Abbot lease sandstone outcrops from John Sites, develop the northern sandstone quarry and build stone mill and associated buildings which become known locally as "Quarryville." Limestone quarried from Lambert Ranch in T16N, R5W, Section 10 and manganese mined by J. P. Rathbun in T17N, R7W, Section 4.
1892	Antelope Crystal Salt Company undergoes voluntary dissolution. Salt mining claim filed on Peterson property by P. Rathbun.
1895	O'Neil and Abbott sell northern quarry lease to the Sites Sandstone Company in November.
1896	Union Depot and Ferry Building built in San Francisco from the first batch of Colusa sandstone from the northern quarry.
1897	Sites Sandstone Company sells northern quarry lease to the Colusa Stone Company in July. Burgett & Sisk sign a lease with Helliwell of San Francisco for Helliwell to quarry and sell stone. Helliwell transfers his title for the Burgett lease (southern quarry) to the McGilvray Stone Company which begins operation in June.
1899	Fire at Sites on February 28th. The Sites Hotel, which contained the post office, Wells Fargo Office and railroad freight depot, burns to the ground.
1901	Sites Oil and Mineral Company incorporated June 15.
1902	The Colusa Stone Company leases interest in the northern sandstone quarry in July to F. E. Knowles.
1903	F.E. Knowles forms the Colusa Sandstone Co. and purchases lease from Colusa Stone Co.
1904	Plat of the Sites Cemetery surveyed, plotted and recorded on June 3. The Catholic Church, called "The Church of the Assumption," built at Sites.
1906	San Francisco earthquake (April) causes temporary shutdown of sandstone quarries.
1907	Stony Creek Forest Reserve established (in 1932 became Mendocino National Forest).
1908	Colusa County Chapter of the Native Sons of the Golden West restore Stone Corral, install commemorative plaque.
1911	Mills Orchards formed by James Mills, Sr. (citrus, peach, pear, prune, olive, apricot, and almond)
1914	C&LRR discontinues passenger service to the town of Sites.
1915	C&LRR discontinues freight service and closes operation completely. Sandstone quarries close.
1925	Mark Shearin builds an addition to Sites Hotel. Continental Oil attempts to drill an oil well on the Peterson Ranch, T18N, R4W, Section 31.
1927	Continental Oil's second attempt at drilling oil well on the Peterson Ranch.
1930s	Colusa County sheep production peaks at 182,221 head. Services cease at the Sites Methodist and Catholic churches
1965	"The PG & E Fire" overruns town of Sites and destroys most of the remaining Sites structures, including three homes, a ranch, a barn, and eight outbuildings. Post office and general store saved.

1838 Pandemic

A number of overland fur trapping and trading expeditions visited the Central Valley in the late 1820s. In 1827, trapper Jedediah Smith of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company twice led parties of trappers through California, on both occasions detained by Mexican authorities. On the second trip, following detention at Mission San Jose, Smith's party was compelled to leave, and ordered by Governor L. A. Arguello to follow a route northward through the Sacramento Valley. In early 1828, the party traveled along the Sacramento River to the Feather River, and then up the Feather River to the forks and back overland to the Sacramento (Sullivan 1934; Weber 1990). In the summer of 1828, an American trapping party led by Ewing Young conducted a poorly recorded, covert expedition into the Sacramento Valley. Beginning in 1829, the Hudson's Bay Company sent a number of trapping expeditions into the northstate. In 1829, Alexander McLeod trapped the Sacramento River south to Stockton, returning north in 1830 (Nunis 1968). In 1830, Peter Skene Ogden trapped down the north coast to San Francisco Bay, then trapped the Sacramento River north to the Pit River. In 1832 through 1833, John Work led an expedition that trapped along the Sacramento southward, then wintered over on the Sutter Buttes (Maloney ed. 1945). For a time, Work's party trapped alongside parties led by Ewing Young, who was again in California, and Michel Laframboise, who had come down from Oregon. All three parties encountered depleted game.

The nexus of these three parties also had more disastrous consequences. Cook tracks the spread of malaria from the trapping centers of the northwest to central California with the Hudson's Bay companies, resulting in the death in one year of at least 20,000 Indians in the Central Valley (Cook 1955). The fur trapper's journals comment on the great number of Indians encountered in the Sacramento Valley through the winter of 1832. However, in the spring and summer of 1833, traditional Native American lifeways came to a sudden and somber end when malaria, introduced by the trappers, swept through and decimated the Nomlaki, Konkow, and Patwin tribes.

Already frustrated with low take resulting from overharvest, the fur trapping parties also suffered the epidemic. Work reported that as many as 72 of his 100 member brigade contracted the fever (Maloney ed. 1945)—and eventually abandoned their efforts in the valley, giving way to a slow trickle of immigrants. The first wave of American colonists found a land still reeling from the devastating epidemics of the 1830s, reporting a few occupied villages, but none approaching the population sizes observed by Arguello. Visiting a location at or near the former village site of *Yo'doi* (Knights Landing) on August 25, 1841, Wilkes's party encountered a disturbing tableau:

the ground was strewed with the skulls and bones of an Indian tribe, all of whom are said to have died, within a few years, of the tertian fever, and to have nearly become extinct in consequence [Wilkes 1958:73 (1841)].

American Settlement

The surviving river tribes suffered further deprivations in the early 1840s at the hands of some American colonists who raided their increasingly scarce and temporary camps, murdering and taking slaves for labor. For example, Wilkes provides the following account of a raid on a camp near the present-day City of Colusa:

Near this had been an Indian village, which was destroyed by Captain Suter (*sic*) and his trappers, because its inhabitants had stolen cattle, etc. The affair resulted in one of the Indians being killed, twenty-seven made captive, and the removal of the remainder beyond the limits of his territory [Wilkes 1958:73 (1841)].

One of Wilkes's journal entries is particularly interesting for the indication it gives of a shift in the regard the surviving Patwin held for non-Indian visitors. On August 29, 1841, the Wilkes party stopped at a village at or near *Sah'-kah*, visited by Arguello just 20 years prior:

This rancheria is said to contain between two and three hundred warriors, who are a fair specimen of the tribes of the country, and are the most troublesome to the trappers, with whom they generally have a fight once a year. On one occasion, the Hudson Bay Company left their cattle in their charge, and when the delivery was demanded they refused to give them up; war was accordingly made on them, and after they had lost forty of their warriors, they consented to return the cattle and make peace...On the morning when the party were breaking up camp to embark, an Indian boldly seized the bowie-knife-pistol of Dr. Pickering, and made at once for the woods. He had chosen his time well, for no arms were at hand. Several of the men pursued him, but by his alertness he eluded all pursuit; and having gained the bushes, escaped with his prize [Wilkes 1958:76–77 (1841)].

The party would again pass the village on their return and, doing so on September 1, they attempted to coax the villagers near the boats:

It was with some difficulty that the Indians were persuaded to approach; but a fine-looking savage, more bold than the rest, at last ventured to do so, and gave the information that the Indian who had committed the theft, resided at the village up stream.

The weapon therefore not being forthcoming, Lieutenant-Commandant Ringgold determined to seize this man as a hostage for the return of the article. He was accordingly secured, his arms pinioned behind him, and led down to the boat, when two men were ordered to tie his legs; while they were in the act of doing this, he extricated himself, and jumped overboard. The guns were at once leveled, and half a dozen triggers ready to be pulled; but Lieutenant-Commandant Ringgold very properly stopped them from firing, and endeavors were made to recapture him, but without effect. These efforts having failed, they took to their boats, and pulled down the stream. The Indians who were on the banks, to the number of two hundred and fifty, made no demonstrations of hostility [Wilkes 1958:80 (1841)].

As Wilkes noted elsewhere in his journal, by the mid-1840s traditional game foods were also much depleted due “to large numbers killed by the Hudson’s Bay Company who annually frequent these grounds” (Wilkes 1958:134 [1841]). It is clear from this and many comparable examples that the tribes in the region were much reduced by epidemic and other injuries, and now found themselves on the fringes of an economy to which they had little or no access. Between 1845–1848 a number of insurrections led the collapse of Mexican rule, and this along with the American acquisition of Oregon Territory, hastened the flow of American settlers moving to colonize Northern California. With the Gold Rush of 1849 the move west became a continuous flood of people. Increasingly hemmed in by colonists and with few options, many Indians worked on the early ranchos and lived in small settlements (rancherias) established on the ranch grounds.

For example, the U.S. Census of 1860 identifies 75 Native Americans residents in Colusa County (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:57). April of 1860 to November of 1861 saw at least thirty-one Native Americans indentured in Colusa County (Indentures of Indians Archives 1861). The individuals ranged in age from one to 20 years. Sites-area resident and rancher John Boggs was identified in this document, with 13 indentured Indians. According to Boggs, those under the ages of 15 years had been placed under his care and control by the parents of said Indians, and those over the age of fifteen years had placed themselves under his care and control at their own insistence and request (Indentures of Indians Archives 1861).

“Sites Rancheree”

Our historical research also uncovered an informal rancheria associated with the William F. Sites ranch, with a connection to an interesting hint that Salvador Vallejo’s military expeditions of the 1840s had extended into the Project Area on at least one occasion. William F. Sites biography in McComish and Lambert (1918) contains the following passage:

On Mr. Sites' ranch there are the remains of an old Indian village which was formerly occupied by Digger Indians. There are now only two brothers of them left at the rancheria, one of whom is working for Mr. Sites. The old Indian burying ground still remains. Many years ago, some Spaniards came through the valley; and on one occasion they killed two Indians. It was not until John Sites settled here [1853] that an Indian, afterwards called Humpy, showed up. John Sites taught him how to pump and draw water, and do other work. He remained three weeks and was paid for his work, and then he left. After a-while, Humpy returned, and with him were several other Indians; and the Indian rancheria was built up again. It was narrated how Humpy and his brother Bush, in the early days before the Indians' exodus, had a fight with a grizzly bear that had been wounded and had killed their brother. The two took revenge, besting the brute in true native style with their hands and with home-made weapons, long lances with flint heads, having no firearms. It is also told how the Spanish would steal young Indians and take them south and work them practically as slaves [McComish and Lambert 1918:641].

While the identity of "Humpy" is not clear, it should be noted that the 1920 U.S. Census lists two Indian families for the Sites Precinct, Maxwell Township, and the heads of household were identified as "Jessie Berryessa" and "Indian McGill." Both families were living on the William F. Sites ranch, the Berryessa family composed of Jessie (47), his wife May (29) and their three children (Albert -12, Rafella -10, and Georgie (5) and the McGill family included McGill (75), his brother Andrew (77) and McGill's five children (Polo -18, Mable - 16, Cora - 14, Isabell -12, and Hayes - 8). Merriam (1977:187) reported that in 1924, Jessie Berryessa, "Indian McGill," and "Andrew" were living at an Indian rancheria called *Choo'-dah-koot* on the William Sites Ranch located 1-1/2 miles west of Sites. Kroeber (1932) also visited this community and interviewed residents. Both Merriam (1977) and Kroeber (1932) indicate that a dancehouse was maintained and continued in use at *Choo'-dah-koot* into the early 20th-century. Additional corroboration is found on older maps, which identify the stream through this area as "Rancheree Creek."

According to his obituary, Jessie Berryessa was born in Sonoma County sometime between 1869 and 1871, to a Mexican father and California Indian mother, and died on April 25, 1937, in Lake County at the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Willie H. Homes (Lake County Bee, April 29, 1937).

Putting together the various threads, we suspect that the Indians living at the *Choo'-dah-koot* "Rancheree" were refugees from the disruption of Vallejo's holdings after the Bear Flag Revolt of 1846 and Mariano Vallejo's death in 1890. The refugees came to the area and perhaps the specific site identified in family tradition, only to find it settled by William F. Sites. It is likely that their experience in Vallejo's operation prepared them to work with William Sites, who in turn accepted them and provided residence on or near the traditional settlement (see below). William F. Sites died in 1914, while Native American residence at *Choo'-dah-koot* lasted at least another 10 more years.

The U.S. Census of 1880 listed 353 Native Americans residents in Colusa County and the 1890 Census 296. The 1880 Census listed 16 Native Americans in the Freshwater Township (Sites area): eight males (aged 40, 40, 35, 25, 24, 20, 16, 2) and eight females (aged 26, 22, 20, 12, 12, 10, 8, 7). They were each listed only by a first name. One was named "Magill" and another named "Bush." It was noted that the males were generally working on neighborhood farms. Colusa County listed 169 Native American residents for the year of 1910, 107 in 1930, 172 in 1950, 132 for 1970, and 305 in 1990 (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:57). It is uncertain whether any of the men named in the U.S. Census of 1880 was the individual McComish and Lambert (1918:641) identified as "Humpy." The man named "Indian Magill" in the 1880 census was shown as only 16 years of age which would have made him 56 in 1920. This does not seem to fit the age of 75 given for "Indian McGill" in the 1920 Census.

Several other references were found concerning Native Americans in the Sites area. In 1891, the Colusa Sun reported a murder near the Miller Hotel (Colusa Sun July 4th issue, 6:1). Dick, "an Indian" visited the saloon in Miller's Hotel and was put out by the bartender, Emerson Elmore. When Dick tried to reenter the hotel, he was shot four times by Elmore. Elmore was charged with murder and the bond

was set at \$25,000; no additional records of arraignment or trial were found. Additionally, information was found on the deaths of one Indian woman and two Indian men in the Sites area. "Susan" died at Sites on Saturday, December 4, 1897 and was buried locally; no cause of death was noted (Death Index for 1896–1897). John Warren (80) died at Sites of old age/exposure (Death Index for 1905–1909). Date of death was November 6, 1905; his occupation was listed as laborer. The second man was Demery Freeman Buc (31), who died at Sites from a skull fracture (Death Index for 1932–1935). Date of death was October 1, 1933; he was listed as a transient. In 1920, Fred Peterson was brought from Williams to Colusa where the Justice of Peace sentenced him to thirty days in County Jail. He had pleaded guilty to giving liquor to Indians (Colusa Sun, April 28, 1920, 1:2).

Today, no Native Americans reside in the Project Area, and individuals who might trace their ancestry to *Choo'-dah-koot* are probably distributed among communities and rancherias throughout the region. However, archaeological survey in the Project Area was successful in identifying the archaeological traces of *Choo'-dah-koot* and associated features (see below).

RESEARCH THEME 2: EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE PROJECT AREA

Exploration, 1821–1842

The earliest clear record of exploration of the Project Area is found in the memoirs of John Bidwell (Bidwell 1877 in Rogers 1891). In 1844, John Bidwell visited the Sacramento Valley while mapping proposed Mexican land grants for Thomas O. Larkin, Jr., then U.S. consul to the Mexican governor in Monterey. Accompanied by a Native American guide, Bidwell traveled up the west side of the Sacramento River to a point approximately five miles north of the Patwin village of *Colus* (later the site of the City of Colusa), then turned west across the plains. In his memoirs Bidwell describes a rocky landscape and a salt-encrusted creek encountered as he passed into the first rank of foothills (Bidwell 1877 in Rogers 1891). Our research team has concluded that Bidwell passed through the Project Area entering the foothills through the Golden Gate on Funks Creek. His reference to salt is consistent with salt-encrusted bedrock common in the Funks Creek streambed just upstream from Golden Gate. Bidwell appears to have spent no time in Antelope Valley, proceeding west to Indian Valley and the Stony Creek watershed.

Early Settlers, 1847–1855

Swift and Sears Cattle Operation

The earliest recorded settler in the Project Area was Granville Perry Swift, who arrived in California in 1842 and went to work as a hunter and furrier for John Sutter (Hobart 2001). His cousin, Franklin Sears joined Swift in 1844, and the two men formed a partnership harvesting hides and other products from tule elk, deer, and the large herds of feral cattle which had strayed northward from Mexican ranchos and were common on the central Sacramento Valley frontier (Wilkes 1958 [1841]). In 1846, both men also played a role in the Bear Flag Revolt (Hobart 2001). In 1847, Swift and Sears moved their hide-and-tallow cattle operation to a new frontier in Colusa County, and built a headquarters along what would be later known as Stone Corral Creek, 0.67 miles (1.1 km) east of the Project Area. Swift and Sears built an adobe and a corral, the latter made from local sandstone boulders and nestled into a nook in a large boulder outcrop overlooking the creek (Figure 20). This place would later become known locally as "Swift's Stone Corral." Significant historical figures reported to have spent time at Stone Corral include General John Bidwell and mountain man Kit Carson (Schoopman 1951:III). When word of the Colma, California gold discovery spread in early 1848, Swift and Sears acted quickly and established a mining operation on the Feather River near Oroville. They appear to have maintained an interest in the Stone Corral cattle operation, and in fact, Swift biographers report that he used a number of presumably local



Figure 20: (top) View of Swift's Stone Corral, built in 1847, looking northeast, with Stone Corral Creek in the immediate foreground and Mills Orchard in the distant background; (Bottom) View, looking southwest, of the John Steele cabin, built in 1853 or 1854, located just out of view over the hill on the right in the photo above. Both photographs are undated, but were probably taken around the same time. An examination of the top photo indicates that it was taken after the Native Sons of the Golden West rebuilt the stone corral in 1908, but before Mills Orchard, visible in the background, was destroyed by the winter freeze of 1912. Photos courtesy of Velma Sites Butler estate.

“Stony Creek Indians” as laborers in his Oroville gold mining scheme. In 1854, members of Swift’s family living on Hambright Creek—near present-day Orland—fell ill and died. Later that year Swift sold his Colusi County property and moved to Sonoma County (Hobart 2001).

Our research team found no record of title in Swift’s or Sears’s names, however, because Swift took up the Stone Corral operation immediately following the Bear Flag revolt (Warner 1996), he may not have recognized Mexican authority and may have held title via personal claim and marker.

Steele, McCord, and Mitchum Cattle Operation

In 1854, the Stone Corral was purchased by John Steele who was a member of the cattle firm Steele, McCord, Mitchum, and Company. Steele kept a herd of cattle in Stone Corral, added to the rock walls, and constructed a cabin for himself and his bride Susan Steele. His wife and infant son fell ill and died at the site and were buried in unmarked graves on the east bank of Stone Corral Creek. Following his wife’s death, Steele sold the Stone Corral property, moved to the city of Colusa, and, in 1858, became the Sheriff of Colusa County (Martin 2003).

In 1908, the Colusa County chapter of the Native Sons of the Golden West rebuilt the stone corral by straightening the walls and installing two dressed stone pillars framing the gate. A commemorative monument was also established for the historical site that erroneously credited John Steele for the original construction of the Stone Corral in 1855. On June 10, 1936, the site was registered as a California Historical Landmark (#238) (State of California, Office of Historic Preservation 2007). Although strong archival evidence suggests that Stone Corral (Figure 20) was originally built by Swift and Sears, controversy continues to the present day (Martin 2003:3).

Other Early Settlers

Green (1880:39-40) and Rogers (1891:220) list additional early settlers in the Antelope Valley region, including: Major Van Bibber near “Canon of Stone Corral Creek” (1853); Augustus Spear and Benjamin Hall Spear, who settled on Stone Corral Creek in 1853; Thomas A. Boots and Dr. William V. Henry, who by 1854, had established cattle ranches on “Salt Creek” (later known as Funks Creek); George W. Hoag who, in 1854, bought a farm in Antelope Valley, and; T. J. and James Tolbert who in 1854 or 1855 located on Funk Slough near the plains. Our team found independent confirmation of one of these settlers in a homestead patent filed for land in T15N/R5W, Section 23, by W. V. Henry on November 5, 1878. Green (1880) and Rogers (1891) indicate that Spears sold out to Steele and McCord, and the Tolberts sold their holdings to Samuel Horine and John Funk.

Establishment of Large Ranches, 1855–1912

Between 1847 and 1869 eight significant ranches of 1,000–9,000 acres were established in Antelope Valley, in total accounting for more than 16,000 acres of valley land. Each of these ranches are identified with an early settler, including Granville Swift, John Steele, John Sites, John D. Rosenberger, Maurice Dooling, Peter S. Peterson, W. H. Larch, and John Boggs. Short biographical sketches of each are provided below.

Sites Ranch

John Sites (Figure 21A), namesake of the region and town, was among the earliest non-Indians to occupy Antelope Valley, and his exploits are recounted in several historical sources (Felthouse 1987; Green 1880; McComish & Lambert 1918; Rogers 1891). Sites was born in Hesse, Germany in 1832, and immigrated to the United States in 1834 with his father, Henry Sites, who established a farm in Missouri.

In April 1850 John Sites set out across the plains for the gold fields of California, arriving in Hangtown, Placer County, in August. His time in the gold fields lasted a few months because he fell ill with typhoid fever and could no longer work. His wealth depleted by illness, Sites decided to leave the gold fields and move to Cache Creek, Yolo County in April 1852. There, he purchased a 160-acre homestead alongside a friend named Fisher. He sold the property in 1853 and used the proceeds to purchase cattle which he kept on Westside range land for another year, selling them in August 1854. This enabled him to go into business with Fisher to buy cattle on a larger scale, and in 1855, the two men drove the cattle to Antelope Valley.

Sites purchased the original core of his ranch property in 1858 (Green 1880:145). The 1881 Holiday Supplement of the *Colusa Sun* listed the Sites ranch at 5,346 acres (Colusa County Genealogical Society 1891). Sites would sell his cattle about 1862, buy sheep, and begin to do a little farming. His ranch may have eventually reached 7,000 acres in size (Rogers 1891:30; Johnson 1981:57). Green (1880:145) indicates that Sites had 3,000 head of sheep, six head of cattle, 13 horses and colts, and about 100 hogs in 1880, beside poultry for home use. Subsequently, Sites made improvements to the land, and expanded both ranch and farm operations (Figure 21C).

John Sites was active in local civic and business affairs. He was a large stockholder in the Colusa & Lake Railroad Company (C&LRR) and one of its original directors. In the late 1880s, the C&LRR constructed a line from the City of Colusa to Antelope Valley, and Sites donated the land to the railroad. The new town was named in his honor (Green 1880:145). Sites was also a member of the Snow Mountain Lodge of Masons, a member of the Baptist Church, served on the school board, and assisted in the establishment of the first school in Antelope Valley. Sites was twice married, first to Laura E. Aycoke and then to Alferetta Wright, both of Missouri (Figure 21B). Sites died on April 13, 1914, leaving behind six children. He is buried in the Sites Cemetery alongside his first wife Laura and their six children.

Rosenberger Ranch

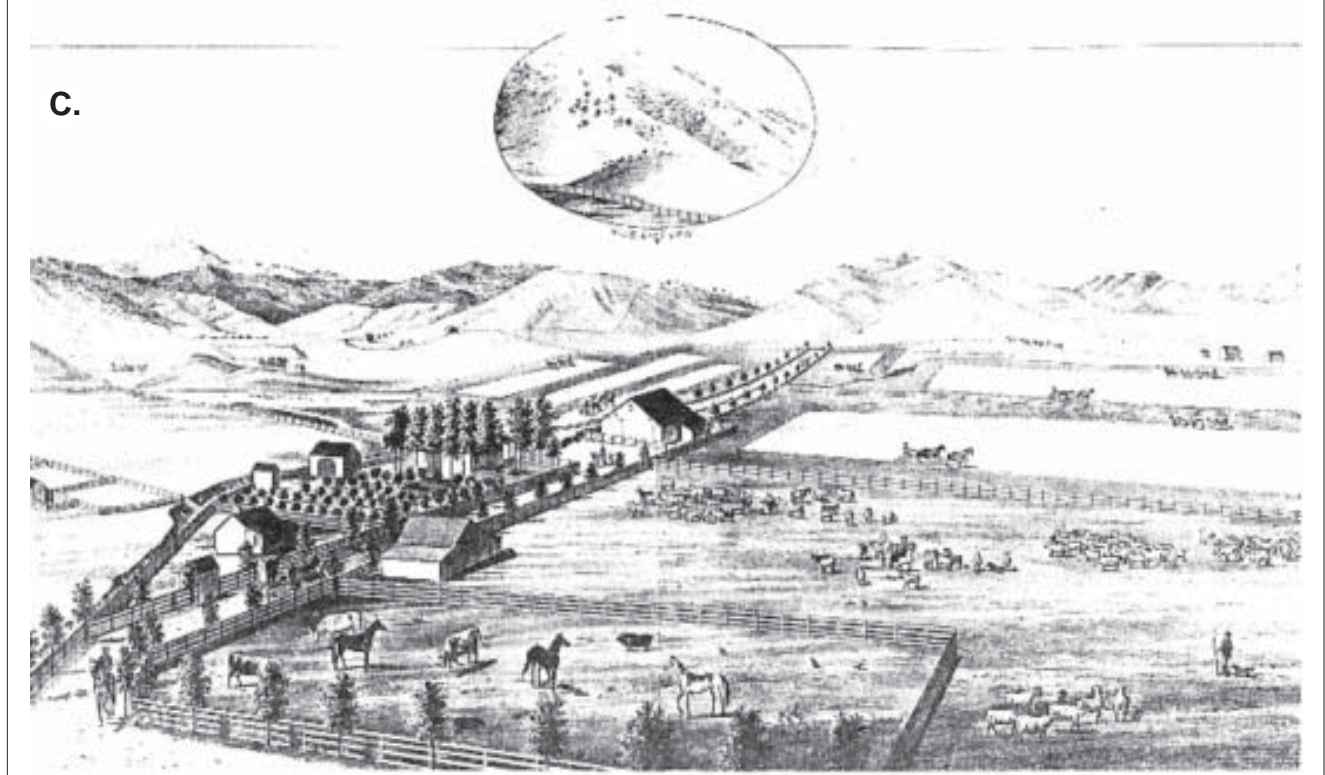
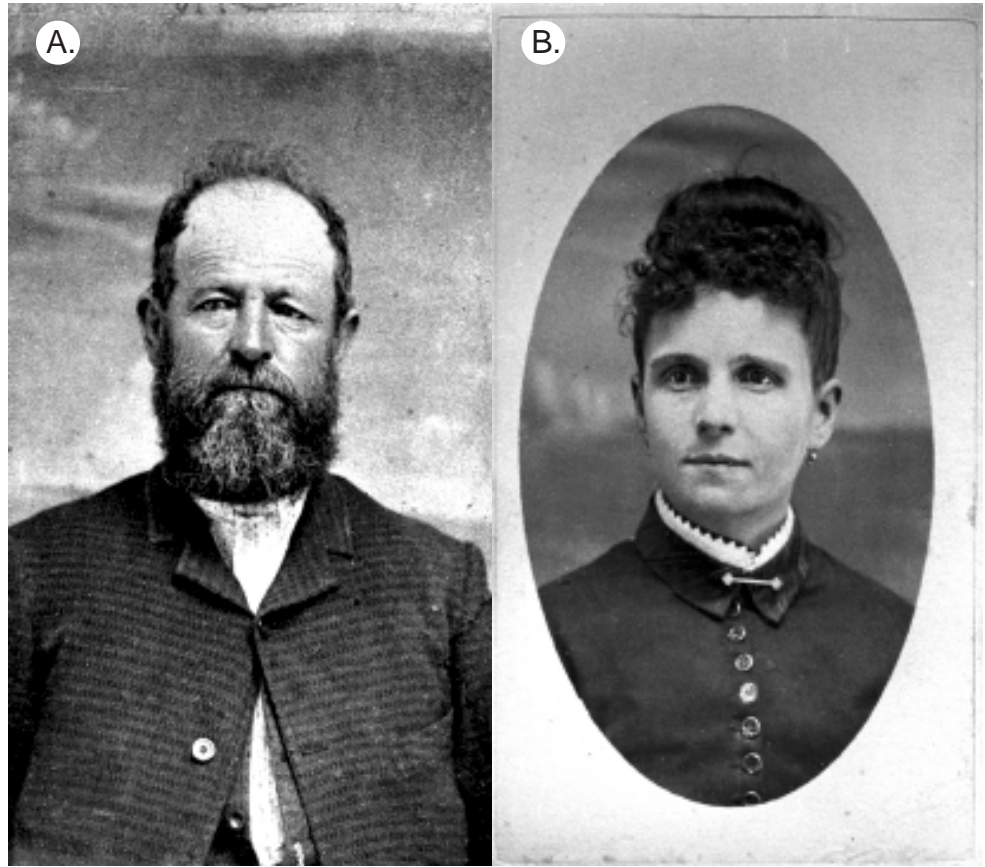
John D. Rosenberger arrived in Antelope Valley in September 1867 at age 34 and established a farm consisting of 1,474 acres with 800 acres of farming land and the remainder used for grazing (Figure 22A). He kept 2,300 sheep, 45 horses, and a number of cattle and hogs. Mr. Rosenberger married Tabitha Devine of Missouri on September 4, 1860, and this union produced six children (Green 1880:145). Rosenberger owned a drayage business which used mule teams to haul agricultural products from the Sites area to the head-of-shipping at Colusa (Figure 22B). Rosengberger was a partner in the development of the railroad and Sites townsite and was responsible for many civic improvements.

Dooling Ranch

Born in Listowell County, Ireland in 1847, Maurice Dooling immigrated with his parents to Litchfield, Connecticut (Green 1880:145-46). In November 1858, Dooling left for California and for 10 years drove sheep and cattle from Solano, Lake, Yolo, Yuba, and Colusa counties to Nevada, disposing of them with butchers and dealers. Green (1880) indicates that Dooling purchased ranch land in Antelope Valley in 1869, and on April 15, 1873, married Cornelia C. Wilson, who was a native of Arkansas. Two Military Scrip Homesteads were issued to Maurice Dooling on February 20, 1873, (Patent Book E, pp. 232) in T17N, R4W Section 32 (E 1/2 of SW 1/4 and W 1/2 of SE 1/4), making the acreage for this homestead 160 acres. This particular piece of property was not listed in his tax assessment for 1876. He apparently was paying taxes on other property.

According to the Colusa County Assessment Roll (Book 1, A-L, 1876), on December 31, 1876, Dooling owned 920 acres in T17N, R5W, 819 acres in T16N, R5W, and 360 acres in T16N, R4W, for a total of 2,099 acres. Additionally, two wagons (\$115), harness (\$30), farming utensils (\$50), four H B horses (\$160), five colts (\$50), two milk cows (\$40), 1,000 common sheep (\$1500), three hogs (\$10), and furniture (\$50) were listed under his name. Total value of all his property was given at \$7,160. Dooling

Figure 21: (A) John Sites, circa 1885, and (B) his second wife, Alferetta Shearin Sites (Merriam Library, Special Collections No. 10940 and 10941, donor, Sacramento Valley Museum); (C) Lithograph titled "Residence of JND. Sites, ESQ. Ten Miles From Maxwell. Colusa County, California" (adapted from Green (1880:146).



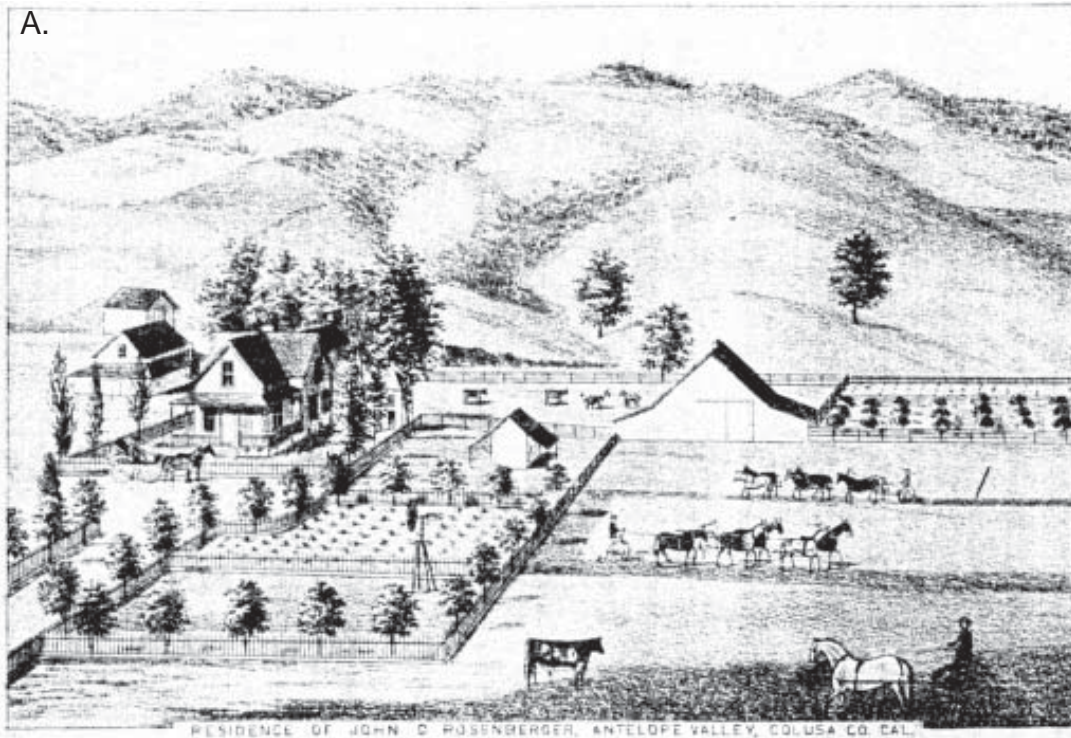


Figure 22: (A) Lithograph titled "Residence of John C. Rosenberger, Antelope Valley, Colusa Co., Cal." adapted from Green (1880:145); (B) photo titled "Rosenberger Teams – Colusa Calif." Photo courtesy of Velma Sites Butler estate.

B.



again appeared in the Colusa County Assessment Roll on December 17, 1879, with less acreage, paying taxes on only 760 acres in T16N, R5W and 419 acres in T16N, R4W for a total of 1,179 acres and other property placed at a value of \$5,576. According to Green (1880:145-46), by 1880 the Dooling ranch consisted of about 1,200 acres of which 500 acres was farmland used to produce wheat and barley. The 1881 Holiday Supplement (Colusa Sun, January 1, 1881) listed the Dooling ranch at 1,159 acres. Yield from his farm averaged 30 bushels of wheat and barley per acre. The balance of the ranch was used as timberland and for grazing cattle, horses, and hogs.

The United States 1880 Census (Page 482B, Freshwater) listed Dooling (then age 34) and two other occupants of the dwelling, Cornelia (27) his wife and one farm laborer, John Shea (32). Dooling and his wife were still living in the Sites area in 1893 (Colusa Sun, January 1, 1893).

Peterson Ranch

Peter S. Peterson owned one of the largest ranches in Antelope Valley. Peterson was born in Bornholm, Denmark, on December 23, 1820 (Green 1880:146). In 1839, after completing private school, Peterson left for the West Indies where he stayed for 11 years. He resided on the three Danish Islands of Saint Croix, Saint Thomas, and Saint Johns, where he was employed as overseer of sugar plantations for production of rum. In April 1850, he left Saint Thomas and arrived in San Francisco seven months later. By February 1851, he was at work in the placer mines along the Yuba River. In 1856, he bought and began to work a Yuba River claim. The claim was eventually productive and in March 1868, Peterson and his partner Lot M. Rust, who later became his brother-in-law, sold their claim to the Blue Gravel Mining Company. Rust and Peterson next bought the livery stable in the town of Colusa. Rust became the sole owner of this enterprise in December of 1868.

On July 13, 1869, Peterson bought the Salt Lake Ranch in Antelope Valley, in company with John Boggs and C. C. Crommer (Green 1880:146-47). This property was located on Salt Creek (later, Funks Creek). At that time, the ranch consisted of 4,000 sheep and other livestock on 6,000 acres of land. The ranch expanded in March of 1874 when Peterson purchased the neighboring 920-acre W. H. Fountain Ranch. John Boggs (see below) sold his landholdings to Peterson in 1877, and by 1880, the Peterson Ranch had grown to include 9,170 acres, 7,000 sheep, 38 mules, 10 horses, 30 cows and calves, 35 hogs, and enough poultry for home use.

Green (1880:146-47) states that Peterson married Lida M. Rust, a native of Maine, on February 1, 1870 and had three daughters: Ellen Agnita (1871), Grace Lida (1873) and Sadie Louise (1877) along with one son, Peter Rust (1875). Lida Peterson died in March of 1892 at the family residence (Colusa Sun, March 12, 1892:5). She was 44 years old. Peterson and his three daughters (Neta, Grace, Sadie) were listed in the Holiday Edition of the County Directory in 1893 (Colusa Sun, January 1, 1893). Peter died in June 1907 at age 86 and was buried at the Sites Cemetery alongside his wife. Cause of death was listed as shock from accidental injuries (Colusa County Genealogical Society 1997).

Boggs Ranch

Descended from a prominent Southern family, John Boggs was born in Missouri in 1829. He completed college at Fayette at age 20 and set out for the California gold fields. Instead, he found himself work as a chainman in the first survey of the City of Sacramento. He bought some land on Cache Creek and began trading for broken-down horses and mules used by immigrants in crossing the plains. By the end of the year, he had some 400 head grazing on the ranch, and sold them a year later for \$200.00 per head.

Boggs came to Colusa County in 1854 and bought 6,000 acres of the Larkin Children's Grant and other tracts. In 1868, he engaged in the sheep business, which proved profitable, as there was a ready market for wool and mutton. Boggs's political career began in 1859 when he became a member of the

first Colusa County Board of Supervisors, and he served in this capacity until 1866, when he was elected to the state senate. Senator Boggs was a staunch Democrat and made a losing fight against county division. When the new county lines were first drafted, Senator Boggs found that the balance of his ranch was in Colusa County, but his barn was in Glenn County. It was only after an arduous effort that the senator was able to have the line set beyond the end of his barn.

In 1870, John Boggs married Louisa Shackelford of Georgia. The couple had three children. Until his death, Boggs was a member of the board of trustees of Stanford University, at one time was the regent of the University of California, and was notable for his role in organizing the Colusa County bank. Senator Boggs passed away in January 1899, at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

Larch Ranch

Washington H. Larch was born in Calloway County, Missouri in 1834, and lived there with his parents, Joseph and Narrahcissa (Green 1880:146). Larch was engaged in raising sheep for many years, until 1874, when he purchased his 1,120-acre farm in Antelope Valley. He was a Confederate soldier from 1861 to 1865 (Colusa County, Civil War Veterans). Larch kept horses, cattle, and hogs, and did some general farming. The ground of his farm was called "adobe" and had an average yield of twenty bushels of grain to the acre. His home was near the school and church, 25 miles from Colusa.

Larch had a Military Scrip Homestead issued to him on November 20, 1874 (Patent Book J, pp. 41-42). This was for the NE 1/4 of Section 30 in T17N, R4W - 160 acres of land. He was listed in the Colusa County's Tax Assessment Roll (1879-1880) on November 3, 1879. This Military Scrip land was not listed on the assessment. He was assessed in 1879 for 560 acres in T16N, R4W, Section 30 and 560 acres in T17N, R5W, Section 25 - making a total of 1,120 acres. Other assessments that year were farming utensils (\$90), wagons (\$120), harness (\$20), two H B horses (\$80), one colt (\$15), four mules (\$160), three cows (\$60), two stock cattle (\$15), hogs (\$40), and firearms (\$10). The 1881 Holiday Supplement (Colusa Sun, January 1, 1881) listed Larch with 1,120 acres of land.

Homesteading in Antelope Valley, 1860–1935

Archival research found record of seven public land sale-cash entries and 58 homestead patents filed for lands within the Project Area, all filed between 1860 and 1935. Appendix A lists sale-cash entries and homesteads by filer's name, filing dates, Public Land Survey System location, and legal authority, including the Homestead Act of 1862 (Homestead), Soldiers' and Sailors' Additional Homestead Act of 1872 (Military Scrip), and Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916 (Stock Raising). The homesteads were small but generally attracted families, thus producing pulses of population influx and a new demographic dynamic to the region; for example, the 1860 Colusa County census placed the county's population at 2,274 (Rogers 1891:71), and this doubled just two years later to 4,500 (Rogers 1891:89). The influx of new people created a new labor force, a new group of retail consumers, and a new need for civic institutions like postal delivery, schools, and churches. Not surprisingly, economic development followed quickly.

Figure 23 provides an analysis of patents filed for lands contained entirely or partially within the Project Area, showing the distribution over time of patents by type. The majority of patents were filed in the period between 1870 and 1895 and diminished over time (Figure 23A), but each type of patent has a specific filing period.

Military Scrip patents were filed exclusively between 1860 and 1880, and make up the lion's share of the patents filed in the peak years of 1871-1875 (Figure 23B). The earliest patent claims for acreage within the Project Area were made by two partnerships, Fountain and Stone (Patent Book D, pp. 238) and Spear and Huntrip (Patent Book A, pp. 80-81). George Fountain and John Stone, using Military Scrip, claimed 160 acres in T18N, R4W (SW 1/4 of Section 31). Benjamin Hall Spear and Samuel C.

Huntrip, also using Military Scrip, claimed forty acres in T18N, R4W (SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 31).

Three more Military Scrip claims were filed in the Project Area prior to 1872, all three issued in 1870 and located in T17N, R4W. The patents were given to Augustus Spear who claimed his 160 acres in Section 5 (NW 1/4); George Foster Jones and Louis Thompson, who claimed their 160 acres in Section 9 (S1/2 of NW 1/4 and N 1/2 of SW 1/4), and; Benjamin Funk and Edward Stanton, who claimed 160 acres in Section 15 (S1/2 of NW 1/4, NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, and SW 1/4 of NE 1/4). These patents were recorded in Colusa County Patent Book H: pp. 383-84 (Jones and Thompson), pp. 384-85 (Funk and Stanton), and pp. 386-87 (Spear).

Homestead Act patents and Cash-Entry patents generally postdated Military Scrip and spanned a broad period from 1874 to 1924 (Figure 23C and 23D). Stock-Raising patents strictly postdated 1920 and account for four of the five patents filed after that date (Figure 23E). In 1919–1935, nine land patents were issued in the Project Area, five of them filed by ranchers who took advantage of the Stock-Raising Act: Roesch, Callaghan, Dooling, Pryor, and Smith. On November 30, 1923, John Roesch was issued a patent for a 360-acre stock-raising homestead (sections 3, 10 and 15 of T16N, R5W). The next patent was issued to James Callaghan. He had been given an 80-acre homestead patent in May of 1920 for Section 2, T16N, R5W (Patent Book N, pp. 48 and Patent Book F, pp. 60). Then in January of 1924, Callaghan was issued forty more acres for his homestead and additional acreage for raising stock (Patent Book N, pp.74–75). His stock raising land of 400 acres was located in sections 2, 11 and 14 of T16N, R5W. James Eugene Dooling was issued a 40-acre stock-raising patent - SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 12 of T16N, R5W - on January 8, 1926 (Patent Book N, pp. 232). He had already received a 160-acre homesteading patent two years earlier. His homestead was located in

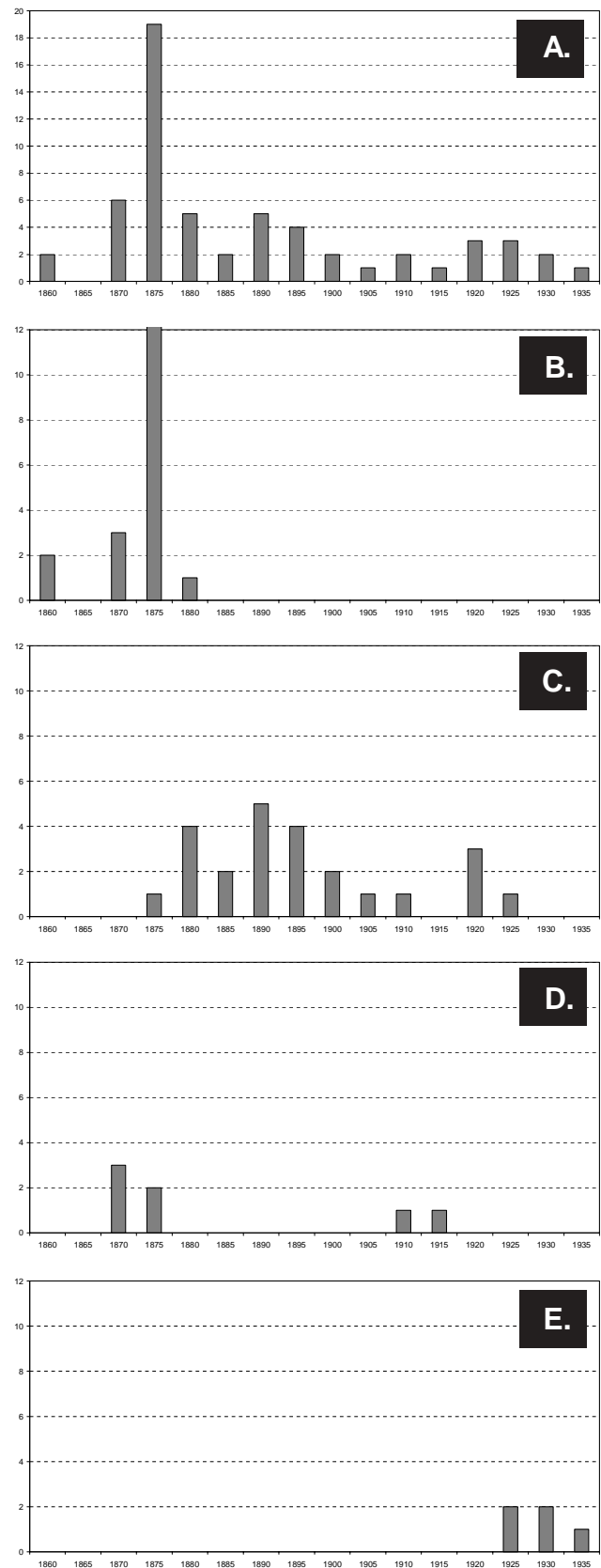


Figure 23: Land patents filed for lands contained entirely or partially within the Project Area, by year filed and patent type. (A) all land patents (n=58); (B) Military Scrip patents (n=22); (C) Homestead patents (n=24); (D) Cash-Entry patents (n=7), and; (E) Stock-Raising patents (n=5).

Section 13 (eighty acres) and Section 14 (eighty acres) in the same township and range. On October 21, 1927, John Glenn Pryor was given a stock-raising patent (Certificate #12374) for lands located in section 4, 5, and 6 of T17N, R5W, totaling 325.67 acres.

As evidence accumulated regarding the merits and flaws associated with the Stock-Raising Homestead Act, a shift toward the leasing of rangeland began in the 1920s, culminating in the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. However, homesteads were still granted under the 1916 act, albeit on an ever-diminishing basis through 1942 (Gates 1968:520). In 1935, in what appears to be the last patent issued for the Project Area, Francis Harvel Smith was given a stock-raising patent for 320 acres in Section 21 (NE 1/4, E 1/2 of NW 1/4 and S 1/2 of SW 1/4) and forty acres in Section 22 (NW 1/4 of NW 1/4) of T17N, R5W (Patent Book N, pp. 386-387).

Figure 24 shows the locations of patented lands in the Project Area by type and filer's name.

RESEARCH THEME 3: DEVELOPMENT AND DECLINE OF THE C&LRR

The Northern Railroad line reached central Colusa County in 1878. The new line was deliberately designed to avoid the river floodplain, crossing the piedmonts and bypassing many important river towns. Commercial and passenger transportation began a shift from river to rail, and communities depending on river traffic began to decline while new towns built along the rail line rapidly flourished. The City of Colusa—which had thrived as a shipping point on the river—was eight miles east of the rail line, and this new development posed a threat to Colusa's economic underpinnings. Colusa pioneer and editor Will S. Green offered his lament in the pages of the *Colusa Sun*:

This is a fast age, a railroad age, and no town can expect to grow and prosper without a railroad...In these days a town can't be a town without a railroad [*Colusa Sun* Jun 20, 1885:1].

In response, E. A. Harrington, a former stage man, organized a joint stock company for the purpose of building a rail connector from Colusa's main street to a new "Colusa Junction" on the Northern Railway line due west of Colusa (Johnson 2001:16). Harrington sold the idea to local ranchers, farmers, and businessmen, collecting stock investments totaling \$60,000. The Colusa Railroad Company was incorporated in 1885, and in its first year, elected a board of directors that included E. A. Harrington, W. P. Harrington, E.W. Jones, J. B. Cook, and W. D. Dean (Johnson 2001:16). The Articles of Organization made the following declaration of intent:

...construct, conduct, and maintain a railroad for the transportation of passengers and freight, and to receive compensation and tolls...acquire, hold, use, sell and convey all such real estate and personal property...for the construction and maintenance of said railroad and for all stations, depots and other purposes necessary to successfully work and conduct the business...construct and maintain a telegraph line along the line of said roads...establish and maintain wharves and warehouses and to collect tolls and compensation for use thereof [Articles of Incorporation of the Colusa Railroad Company, July 21, 1885].

Construction was begun on September 16, 1885, by Howell Davis, who was contracted for the earthwork (Johnson 2001). McMahan & Company of San Francisco prepared the trestle work at 80 cents a running foot, and furnished the redwood lumber for the piles (*Colusa Sun*, October 10, 1885:3). By October 31, the grading was complete and one-third of the ties had arrived.

Tracks were laid from the depot at the corner of Eighth and Main streets in Colusa, opposite the planing mill (*Colusa Sun*, October 31, 1885:1). From there it bore northwest and then due west, crossing three bridges and intersecting the Northern Railway at Colusa Junction, where a large grain warehouse, saloon, and post office were built (Rogers 1891:293). The first train ran on March 5, 1886. Colusa

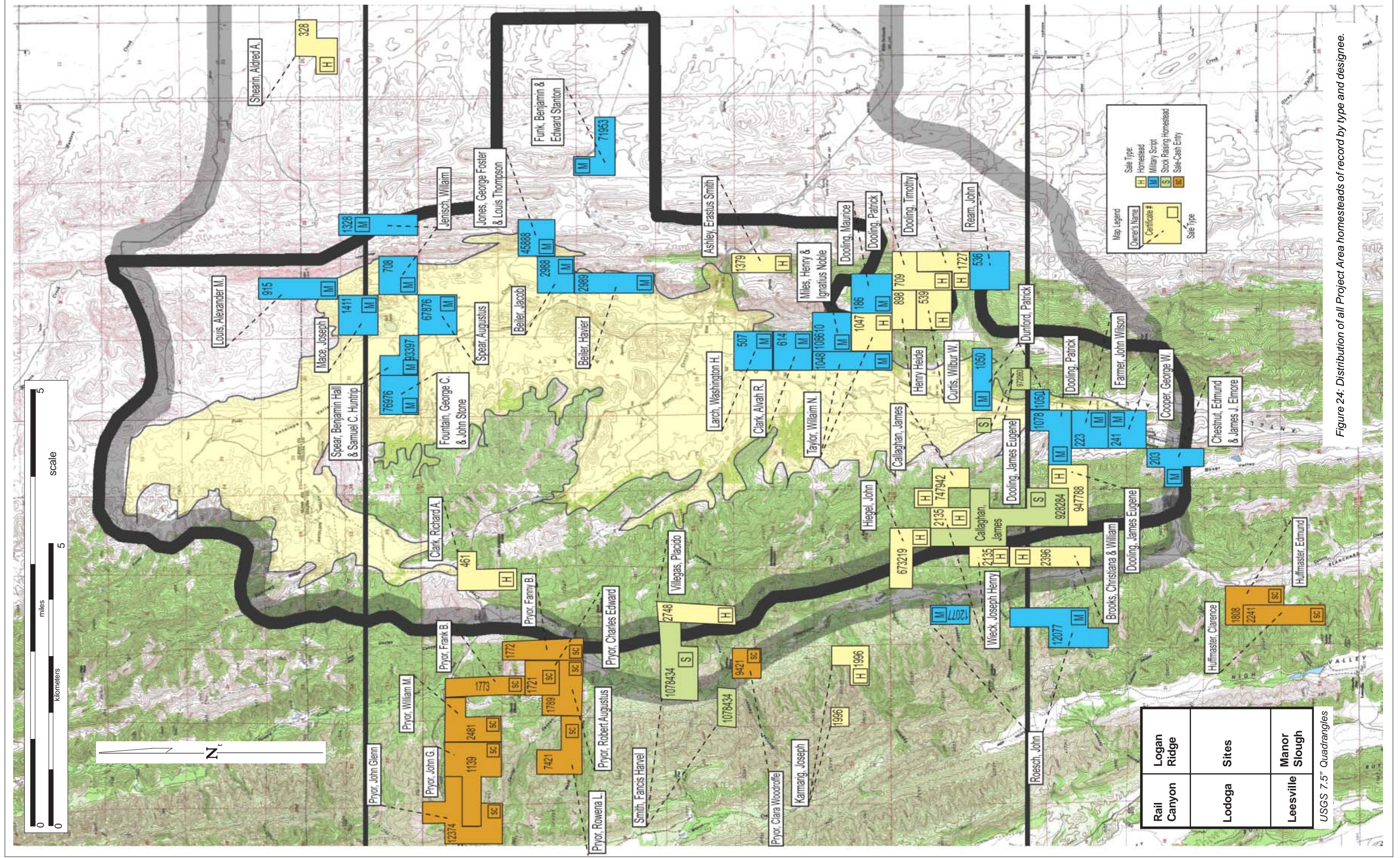


Figure 24. Distribution of all Project Area homesteads of record by type and designee.

Junction is now identified as “Cortena” on the USGS 7.5” map “Williams, Calif.,” and Lurline Road was constructed on the former Colusa Railroad grade.

Colusa & Lake Railroad

After completing the railroad to Colusa Junction, Colusa Railroad stockholders decided to explore other connecting lines in the region, and determined to continue the railroad west from Colusa Junction to Sites (Figure 25) and then on to Clear Lake. In November of 1886, when the extension of the railroad further west from Colusa Junction was under consideration, the new “Colusa & Lake Railroad” corporation was consolidated with the Colusa Railroad (C&LRR). Capital stock was \$400,000, divided into four thousand shares at one hundred dollars each. The C&LRR directors included the original Colusa Railroad directors and added new directors E. A. Harrington, J. W. Goad, George Hagar, and J. H. Roberts, and Antelope Valley stalwarts Peter Peterson and John Sites (Articles of Incorporation of the Colusa and Lake Railroad Company, June 8, 1886).

The Colusa Sun reported the planned enterprise:

Antelope and Bear valleys are accessible through openings in the hills, the valleys lie parallel with the Sacramento Valley, and there will be so little difficulty in railroad building that it is estimated that the cost of the twenty-five miles will be, with the necessary buildings, only about \$250,000... There are about 70,000 acres of valley and rolling lands that will rely on the road for transportation... It is suggested that the products of the county tapped can be conveyed to Colusa direct, and from there brought to Sacramento by steamers and barges [Colusa Sun, May 1, 1886:3].

Construction of the narrow gauge tracks began at Colusa Junction in June 1886 (Colusa Sun, June 19 1886:1). In August, a rail yard consisting of a warehouse, depot, and water tower were completed on John Sites’s land at the Antelope Valley debouche of Stone Corral Creek, and the rails reached this new rail yard in October (Colusa Sun, October 3, 1886:1) (Figure 26):

The last of the bridges on the Colusa and Lake Railroad to Sites has been completed and the road is now being ballasted... This road from the Junction to Sites is one of the best constructed roads in the state—much better than the road from Colusa to the junction... [Colusa Sun, November 20, 1886:3].

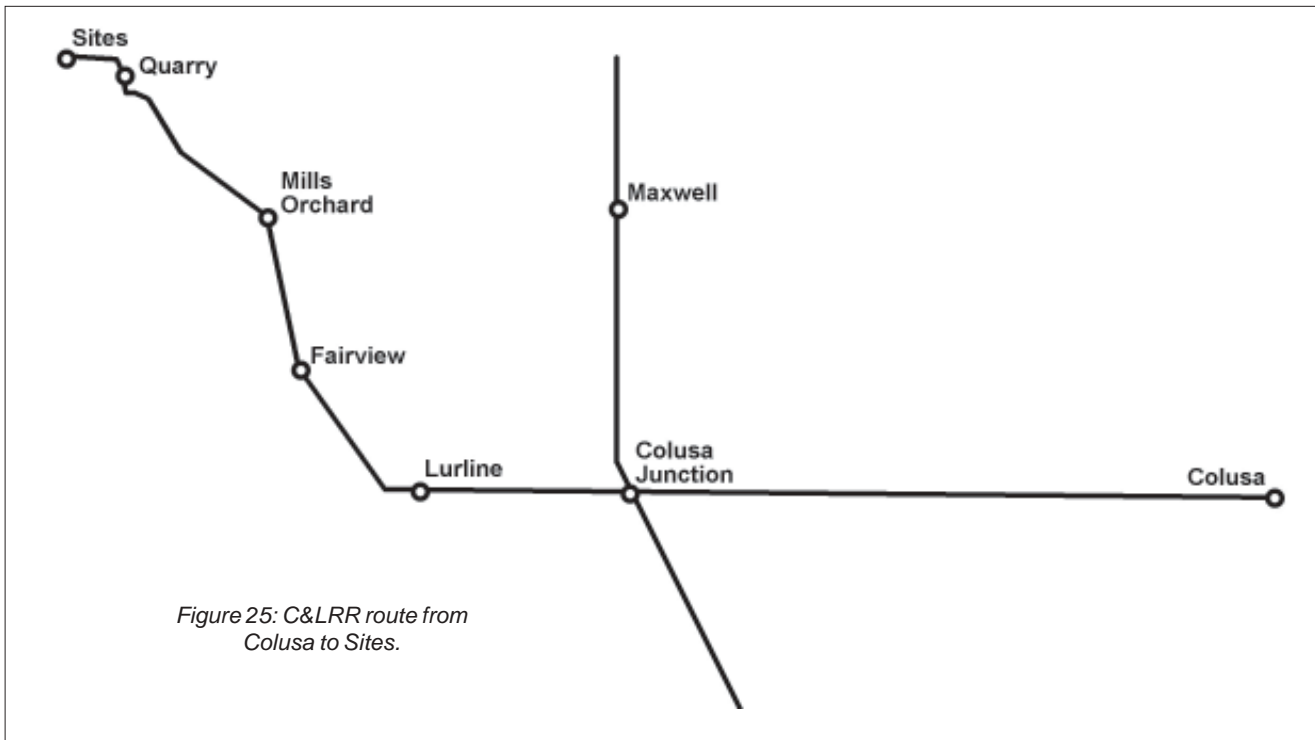
The arrival of the railroad was commemorated on October 3, 1886 by an excursion train carrying about 100 celebrants.

Locomotives and Cars

In early 1886, the C&LRR acquired one engine, 12 flat cars, four box cars, and 12 passenger coaches from the Colusa railroad, and purchased another engine ordered by the Colusa railroad but received by the C&LRR. In August, 1886, the C&LRR added seven new flat cars, which were immediately put to use delivering rails and ties to construction of the new line (Colusa Sun August 21, 1886:1). In 1890, Colusa Sun reported:

While in San Francisco E. A. Harrington purchased ten new flat cars for the C. & L. R. R., and one combination passenger car. This car will be used as a sort of smoking car, which will no doubt meet with the favor from the ladies.” [Colusa Sun, June 14, 1890:5]

In 1891, the Colusa Sun reported the C&LRR inventory included two engines, three passenger cars, two baggage cars, 20 flat cars, and four box cars (Colusa Sun, 7 March 1891:2). Two more engines were purchased, in 1892 and 1900, bringing the C&LRR locomotive inventory to four (Western Railroader, February 1974:11):



C&LRR No. 1 was built as Colusa Railroad No. 1 by the H. K. Porter & Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and delivered by barge on November 30, 1885. This saddle tank locomotive was also known as the “Peanut Roaster” (Figure 26A). It was assigned Engine No. 720 and had a three-foot gauge, 2–4–2T (two small, four large, and two small wheels) with 36 drivers and 9 x 14 cylinders (diameter and piston stroke for the locomotive’s cylinders). The Peanut Roaster made a daily run to Sites from Colusa Junction.

C&LRR No. 2 was ordered by the Colusa Railroad on June 1886, delivered as C&LRR No. 2. Built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Pennsylvania, this engine was known as No. 8125. It was a 4–4–0 with 45 drivers and 12 x 18 cylinders, and weighed 42,000 pounds.

C&LRR No. 3 was ordered on January 19, 1892, from Baldwin Locomotive Works. Number 12561 (C&LRR No. 3) was a 4–4–0 with 46 drivers, 12 x 18 cylinders, and weighed 42,000 pounds. Engine No. 3 was never manned and burned in a fire at Sites in 1895.

C&LRR No. 4 was purchased after 1900, built as South Pacific Coast Railroad No. 3, which became the C&LRR No. 4 (Figure 26D). This engine was a Baldwin No. 3971, and was a 4–4–0 with 42 drivers and 12 x 16 cylinders, and weighed 44,300 pounds. It boasted a 130-pound pressure boiler.

After the abandonment of the line in May 1918, Engine Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 30 flat cars, and eight boxcars were sold to United Commercial Company in South San Francisco. Later, Engine No. 4 was leased to Imperial Valley Oil and Gypsum at Plaster City in 1921, sold to them in 1923 and scrapped in 1936 (Western Railroader, February 1974).

Passenger and Freight Service

In the years 1888–1914, C&LRR’s annual gross earnings peaked at \$35,946.00 (1910) and had roughly equivalent passenger and mail versus freight earnings, totaling \$148,013.00 for passenger and \$111,702.00 for freight. In 1892, the Colusa Sun reported:

A.

**GRAND
FREE BALL**

— AT —

SITES!

A Ball will be given at A. Hamnalsburg's new store-house at Sites, on

Friday Evng., Jany. 21

The train will leave Colusa at 5:30 p. m., Colusa Junction at 6 p. m.
Round Trip Tickets—From Colusa \$2.00.
From Colusa Junction, \$1.00.

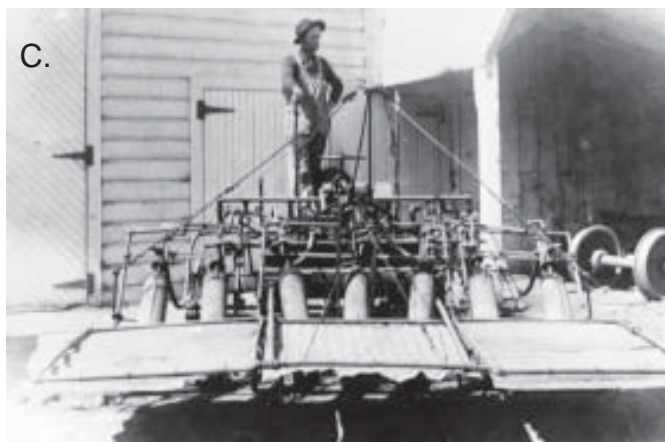
Returning, the train will leave Sites at 6:30 a. m. Saturday.
Supper will be served by D. H. Greene, at \$1.00 per couple.

Figure 26: Images of C&LRR equipment and operations: (A) C&LRR schedule published in the Colusa Sun, January 3, 1891; (B) probably the "Peanut Roaster," photograph captioned "Train at Sites station about 1912. Front row l to r: John Nordyke, Mark Shearin, Sam Roesch, Gion Tate (boy), Peter Jacobs, Ray Kennedy, Milt Woodard, Middle, on step, Joe Prime, Val Carson (engineer), Charlie Sites, Bill Woodard, Eldon Locey; on cowcatcher, Merril Krueger. On top of engine, Cecil Krueger and J. L. (Bud) Nordyke. Milt Woodard photograph" (photo courtesy of Velma Sites Bulter estate); (C) weed burner unit built to clear the C&LRR tracks, image circa 1895 titled "Russ Totman and his weed burning machine in Colusa, California." (photo courtesy of California State University Chico, Merriam Library, Northeast California Special Collections, Image No. 8688, donor: John Rankin); (D) Image circa 1895 titled "Burning weeds on track—now Lurline Ave" (photo courtesy of California State University Chico, Merriam Library, Northeast California Special Collections, Image No. 8689, donor: John Rankin).

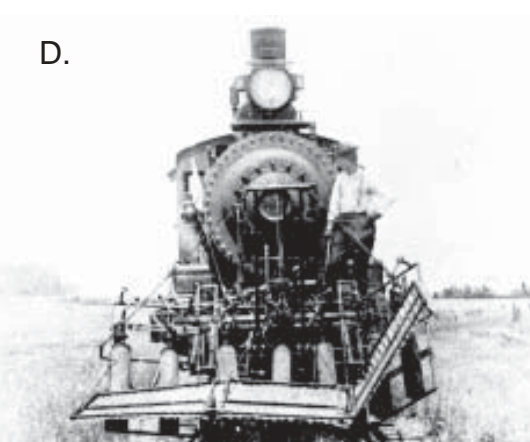
B.



C.



D.



THE NARROW GAUGE. –The Colusa and Lake road now has all it can do. The road has only 24 freight cars, and these are being used to the best advantage every day. The road will probably bring in 10,000 tons of wheat this season. The stone quarries are also getting out ready for shipment a great quantity of stone. The passenger traffic to the springs, to the quarries, to the salt works, etc., is also better than ever before...[Colusa Sun, July 23, 1892:5].

Freight commodities carried by the C&LRR were varied but focused primarily on Antelope Valley's agricultural yield (primarily wheat) and mineral products (primarily sandstone) (Table 8).

C&LRR passenger service featured mostly local traffic, although some commercial passenger links to stage and hotel services were offered. The upper foothills of the western side of Colusa County contained many sulfur hot springs, which were considered by many as fountains of youth. Wilbur Hot Springs, Cook's Springs, and Fouts Springs attracted many people from the San Francisco area who traveled to Colusa via steamboat, took the train to Sites, and then the stagecoach west to the resorts (Figure 26A). From 1887 until its dissolution in 1915, the C&LRR held a contract with the U.S. Postal Service for mail delivery from Colusa Junction to Colusa in one direction and to Sites, in the other.

Dissolution of the C&LRR

The C&LRR company originally intended to build tracks west from Sites. The effort to construct this section of rail began in earnest in 1889:

There is an effort being made in Bear Valley to get stock subscribed for the C. & L. road so as to build eight or ten miles further before another season. If there can be \$20,000 of the stock taken and paid up, the Colusa people will put in enough to send it the required distance further. It is the interest of the proprietors of the several springs to have this road move on; for it ever starts again from Sites it will not stop so long at any other place. It is a good time too for the Lake people to look at the practicability of going to the Lake with it [Colusa Sun, 17 August 1889:1].

However, the landscape between Antelope Valley and Bear Valley and then on to Clear Lake is very rugged and the region contained few significant commercial enterprises. Plans to expand were ultimately thwarted when subscriptions were too low and costs of grades, trestles, and bridges too high to overcome the treacherous terrain and support the enterprise. Consequently, Sites was ultimately the final terminus for the line.

The grand vision for a regional rail system ended with this decision, and the demise of the C&LRR was related to how Antelope Valley figured into broader changes in regional market forces, including declines in wheat production, a decrease in stone orders at the quarries, new competition with automobiles for personal transportation and trucks for commercial business, and a demographic shift away from the foothills to urban centers in the Sacramento Valley.

According to Western Railroad, C&LRR agricultural tonnage peaked in 1910, but by 1915 had decreased by 50 percent (Western Railroader February 1974:5.). Further, Antelope Valley salt production failed after 1900 and sandstone

Table 8: C&LRR commercial freight service 1908–1911
(adapted from Annual Reports of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of California, 1908–1911.)

Commodity (Tons)	1908	1909	1910	1911
Grain	4,794	3,392	4,504	7,345
Flour	857	943	1,065	747
Other Mill Products	405	506	616	630
Hay	101	159	24	12
Fruit and vegetables	1,343	427	-	72
Other products of agriculture	-	-	-	44
Live stock	168	156	97	165
Wool	109	109	69	82
Bituminous coal	50	92	78	-
Stone, sand, etc.	7,164	3,851	8,396	3,879
Lumber	891	333	1,447	534
Other products of forests	-	-	557	15
Cement, brick and lime	147	337	2,233	413
Furniture and household goods	31	-	-	10
Merchandise	1,542	294	-	1,270
Other commodities	771	2,287	2,859	636

Table 9: Annual gross earnings for the C&LRR, 1888–1914. *–1912 data unavailable
(adapted from Annual Reports of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of California, 1908-1911).

Revenue Type	1888	1890	1902	1903	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Passengers/Mail & Express	\$12,964	\$13,606	\$9,702	\$13,249	\$17,841	\$20,004	\$20,458	\$18,052	*	\$12,641	\$9,496
Freight	\$8,173	\$8,859	\$15,057	\$17,526	\$12,567	\$7,639	\$15,488	\$10,695	*	\$9,456	\$6,242

production waned after 1910 (see below), contributing to the C&LRR's declining freight and passenger profits.

The Annual Reports of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of California show declining C&LRR passenger profits after 1910 (Table 9). Citing company losses, on May 20, 1914, General Superintendent M.E. Burrows sent a letter to the Railroad Commission requesting a discontinuance of two passenger trains, Numbers 5 and 6, to take effect as soon as possible. The Railroad Commission approved the discontinuation and the operation of passenger service was halted on August 5, 1914.

In early 1915, the C&LRR proposed suspension of freight operations as well:

C. & L. APPLICATION TO BE HEARD TUESDAY. –Posted along the track of the Colusa and Lake Railroad between Colusa and Sites, a distance of 22 miles, are notices of a hearing of an application to discontinue operations, which will be heard before Commissioner Gordon on Tuesday, March 22d, in the Commission office in San Francisco. The application to discontinue operations was filed with the Railroad Commission last month [Colusa Sun, 19 March 1915:4].

At the hearing, C&LRR representatives presented evidence that company had \$50,000 bonds outstanding and a floating debt of \$8,000, and offered testimony that there was insufficient freight business to pay for operation of the line. Commissioner Gordon declared that he would have to be assured that the bondholders were protected before he would grant the petition. Subsequently, the C&LRR provided assurance to the commission that stockholder investments would be protected. On April 23, 1915, the California Railroad Commission ruled in favor of suspending C&LRR operations effective May 1, 1915.

The McGilvray Stone Company and the Colusa Sandstone Company (see below), opposed the petition to discontinue rail service on the grounds that if the route were abandoned, they would have no outlet for their stone. The C&LRR countered that there was not enough stone shipped from these quarries to warrant the railroad's continued operation. The Colusa Sun reported the final decision:

The railroad commission, in view of the showing made by the directors that the road was being operated at a loss, granted permission to suspend service on May 1st. Passenger service on the road was discontinued last August and since that time the company has been running freight trains between Colusa and Sites twice a week. An assessment of \$12 a share was levied on the stock at the meeting Monday afternoon to close the business [Colusa Sun, May 4, 1915:1].

Commenting on the cessation of operations after 29 years of freight and passenger service, the Colusa Sun notes:

C. & L. WILL SUSPEND. The directors of the Colusa and Lake Railroad company held a meeting Monday afternoon and action was taken to discontinue service on Tuesday, May 11th. The railroad commission, in view of the showing made by the directors that the road was being operated at a loss, granted permission to suspend

service on May 1st. Passenger service on the road was discontinued last August and since that time the company has been running freight trains between Colusa and Sites twice a week. An assessment of \$12 a share was levied on the stock at the meeting Monday afternoon to close the business.

The Colusa and Lake railroad, though a narrow gauge, was one of the greatest assets Colusa ever had, and its suspension will be felt locally and in the western part of the county as well [Colusa Sun, 4 May 1915:2].

On May 11, 1915, the C&LRR ceased all service, and in July 1917, C&LRR assets were sold at public auction.

RESEARCH THEME 4: DEVELOPMENT AND DECLINE OF MINERAL EXPLORATION IN THE PROJECT AREA

The California State Mining Bureau report of 1915 (Bradley 1915:5) listed the total value of mineral production for Colusa County, 1875–1913, at \$2,621,423. Historical mineral exploration and production in the Antelope Valley area is described below, including sandstone, salt, coal, petroleum, limestone, manganese, and gold discovery.

Sandstone Quarries

Great Valley sequence rocks exposed along Logan Ridge immediately east of Antelope Valley contain beds of high quality, dense and non-deformed sandstone interbedded with turbites and mudstones. The Report of the State Mineralogist for 1916 described the beds:

The well-known Colusa sandstone is obtained from a series of massive beds just east of Sites...These strata extend both north and south for a total length of 20 miles, but outside of the 8-mile section they are not so massive. Their general strike is N. 200 W, with a dip of 400 to 450 E [California State Mining Bureau 1916:191].

The beds, exposed in the steep canyon wall of Stone Corral Creek, are light blue-gray to gray-brown in color and range from four to six ft thick.

Early development of the sandstone quarries was closely tied to the C&LRR. The quarries were located on John Sites's land, and the C&LRR line passed through Stone Corral Creek canyon approaching Antelope Valley. The C&LRR made use of exposed stone almost immediately:

The railroad has ripped the river...with stone from the canyon...There are several large ledges about six inches thick, and it required but very little work to fit it for building purposes. The railroad can afford to bring the stone into the river at a very low freight. There is future money in that stone [Colusa Sun, January 1, 1887:1].

News of the high quality sandstone was widely circulated. In April 1888, the Colusa Sun reported that a parish priest, Father Walrath, advertised for and secured the services of a mason to harvest sandstone from Sites and use it to build the foundation of a new convent in Colusa (Colusa Sun, April 7, 1888:1; Colusa Sun, April 28, 1888:1). In 1889, the Colusa Marble works dressed and submitted a large sandstone slab for exhibit at the California State Fair (Colusa Sun, August 31, 1889:1). In 1890, the State mineralogist reported:

Veins of sandstone exposed along Stone Corral Creek are of the highest quality, compact in texture and of grayish cast [California State Mining Bureau 1890:188].

In 1892, the first formal quarry operation was established on Stone Corral Creek, producing some of the finest building stone available in the region (McComish and Lambert 1918:127), and ultimately filling a number of orders locally and from San Francisco. Between 1892 and 1929 a total of nine individuals or

companies of record owned rights to sandstone quarries on Stone Corral Creek (Table 10), located in the S1/2 of the SE1/4 of Sec. 20, T17N, R4W. At one time, Colusa County was the leading producer in the state of fireproof sandstone, accounting for nearly half of the annual state production (California State Mining Bureau 1906). Stone Corral Creek sandstone produced stone for 38 substantial buildings of record (Appendix C). Major quarry operations are described below.

O'Neil and O'Neil & Abbott

In August 1891, John Sites executed a lease to David O'Neil of Alameda County, California, giving exclusive rights to quarry and ship stone for the term of 50 years. In exchange, O'Neil agreed to pay the sum of one cent per each ton of stone shipped and agreed to begin work on the operation within six months of execution (Contracts and Agreements, Book 1, p. 112–113.).

O'Neil promptly constructed a mill on the north side of Stone Corral Creek with two gangs of saws, steam channelers, drills, and hoists for an outlay of approximately \$20,000 (California State Mining Bureau 1890:188). In January 1892, the Colusa Sun described the growth of the burgeoning “Quarrytown” (Figure 27A):

The Quarry is assuming grand proportions. The engine and house are nearly completed and if it keeps growing at the rate it has for the past month it will not be long before Sites will be compelled to give us the metropolis-ship to her younger sister, which we will call, for lack of a better name, Quarrytown [Colusa Sun January 9, 1892:1].

The quarry operation was situated immediately adjacent to the C&LRR, which facilitated transport of the slabs. A large derrick with a mast about 100 ft high was located near the railroad track and used to hoist the rock out from the ledges (Figure 27B) where it was blasted and lifted onto freight cars. Rock rubble and other stone waste were dumped into Stone Corral Creek. An article in the Colusa Sun described the operation:

These derricks are also used in handling the large machines like the channeler, a machine that works on the ledge by cutting a long perpendicular [sic] slot through the ledge thereby making a face to it and also enabling the quarrymen to get the rock out according to order. The percussion drill, or burley as it is called by the quarrymen, is also handled by the derrick. This is a machine supported by three iron legs held in place by large pieces of iron attached thereto. It is used for drilling holes in the ledge for the purpose of blasting and runs with great rapidity it having an up and down motion and rotary at the same time and will drill about one foot in five to ten minutes. All these machines are run by steam and require but one man except the channeler which requires two. The hoisting is done by mechanism on a shaft on the east end of the mill while the derrick is west of the mill.

Now about the saws; there are two tracks which lead out to near the derrick and on these is a car. When it is desired to saw a rock the rock is placed on one of these cars and the car run in under a frame which carries five or six saws so that the rock is being sawed into several pieces at the same time. These saws are pieces of thin steel without teeth. During the process of sawing, a man throws fine sand on top of the rock. This sand contains chilled shot about the size of a number 6 or 7 and these with the sand are carried down under the saws by means of water which is constantly applied and distributed from above. These saws are swung from above and have long screws attached that feed them as fast as required. These frames in which the saws are swung by mean of a long connecting rod and this is attached to a wheel, at the other end, that is on the same shaft as a large balance wheel, thus giving increased power to the engine which is about 20 horse power and situated in the east end of the mill [Colusa Sun, June 18, 1892:1].

In November 1891, O'Neil formed a limited partnership with Augustus Abbott of Sacramento (California State Mining Bureau 1890:188), and in June 1893, David O'Neil entered an agreement with Augustus Abbott, John C. Quinn, and Charles O. Alexander. The new partners then executed an additional indenture with W. H. Davis of San Francisco. At the time this agreement was signed, the new partners purchased and entered into record the full inventory of the Sites sandstone quarry and mill, including:

Table 10: Summary of historic sandstone quarries in the Sites area.

Company	Formed	Board	Reference
David O'Neil	August 17, 1891	O'Neil, David	John Sites to David O'Neil, Colusa County RecorderLeases, Book 1, p 112
O'Neil & Abbott	November, 1891	Abbott, Augustus (Sacramento), O'Neil, David (Oakland)	Colusa Sun, 15 Feb 1893 3:1-5; California State Mining Bureau, 11th Report of Mineralogist, 1890/1892, p 188.
O'Neil & Abbott	April 10, 1893	Abbott, Augustus (Sacramento); Alexander, Charles O.; (SFO); Quinn, John C. (SFO)	Colusa County RecorderAssignments, Book C, p 104-107
J.C. Sisk and R. S. Burgett	1893		Colusa Sun, 15 Feb 1893 3:1-5; State Mining Bureau
Sites Sandstone Co.	November 27, 1895	Alexander, Charles O. (SFO); MacDonald, William (SFO); Olmsted, F. L.; Standford, J. B.; Stone, George	Colusa County Recorder Contracts & Agreements, Book 1, p 276-277; Colusa County RecorderLeases, Book 1, p 110-115
Colusa Stone Co.	July 13, 1897	Ballard, John (Oakland); Butler, F. M. (Oakland); Gorrill, R. W. (Oakland); Koetiz, F. A. (Alameda); McCarthy, C. F. (Alameda)	Colusa County RecorderArticles of Inc file
Colusa Sandstone Co.	September 15, 1902	Bradbury, Thomas (SFO); Hargrove, Robert L. (Madera); Hosmer, Abel (Oakland); Hosmer, William (SFO)	Colusa County Recorder Leases, Book 1, p 110-115
McGilvray Co.	March 23, 1916	Archibald, B. (Oakland); Frank, R. L. (SFO); McGilvray, Harry S. (San Mateo); McGilvray, John D., President; McGilvray, John D. Jr., manager; Tallmadge, Charles E. (SFO)	Colusa County Recorder Articles of Incorporation file; 1900 - MMR Report XIV, July 1915
H. L. & E. L. Knowles	1929	Assessed	Report XXV of the State Mineralogist, Division of Mines and Mining, January 1929, p 300

hoist and drive steam engines and boilers, screw feed gangs, a clutch, trucks and rail cars, saws, a hoisting engine, a channeling machine, a 10-horsepower boiler, a 3-1/2-in drill, a 2-in drill, three derricks (85-ft, 65-ft, and 55-ft masts), a blacksmith shop with drills and tools, a galvanized iron tank, three wooden buildings, and derricks used to load steam ships at Colusa (Contracts and Agreements, Book 1, p. 208-211).

The O'Neil and Abbott quarry shipped sandstone for buildings in the Sacramento Valley, the San Francisco Bay area, and elsewhere (Assignments, Book C, p. 104-107), producing about 40,000 cubic ft of dressed stone per month. One of the first buildings constructed from the stone was the theater at Broadway and 13th streets in Oakland, constructed in 1893 (Colusa Sun, February 15, 1893:1-5). A contemporary article in the Colusa Sun promotes the new enterprise:

The stone quarry at Sites, at which is being gotten out the stone for the grand Opera House at Oakland, promises to be a profitable industry for Colusa county. The Colusa and Lake Railroad has made a rate of \$8 a car of 10 tons to the river, and the contractors will put on their own boat and barge to carry the stone to Oakland. Mr. Page has built a house, put up an engine and the proper derricks and machinery for handling, cutting and sawing the stone, and the work of quarrying has commenced [Colusa Sun, January 2, 1892:1].

Although the early outlook for the quarry appeared promising, financial trouble ensued and September 1894, the quarry laid idle (California State Mining Bureau 1896:635).

Sites Sandstone Company

In November 1895, the Sites Sandstone Company purchased the O'Neil & Abbott operation (Table 10). The business was short-lived under the Sites Sandstone Company, and in 1897 they sold the lease to the Colusa Stone Company. The Colusa Stone Company reopened the quarry and operated for six years before releasing interests to F. E. Knowles of the Colusa Sandstone Company (Table 10). F. E. Knowles took up operation of the mine in September 1903 (Deeds, Book 55:353-354.). The quarry reached its highest levels of production under the direction of Knowles.

Sisk and Burgett

The J. C. Sisk and R. S. Burgett quarry was located on the opposite side of the O'Neil & Abbott quarry and Stone Corral Creek (California State Mining Bureau 1890:188.) Burgett signed a lease with Harry Helliwell of San Francisco in June 1897 which stated that Helliwell would quarry and sell the stone and pay to Burgett a royalty of one cent per cubic foot in quarterly payments. According to the agreement, the quantity taken should not be less than 10,000 ft³ within the first 12 months. Helliwell had the free right-of-way and passage over the property for any wagon road, railroad switch, or bridge (Leases, Book 1:168-171.) On November 1, 1897, for a price of \$150, Helliwell transferred his title of lease belonging to R. S. Burgett to the McGilvray Stone Company (Assignments, Book A:271-272).

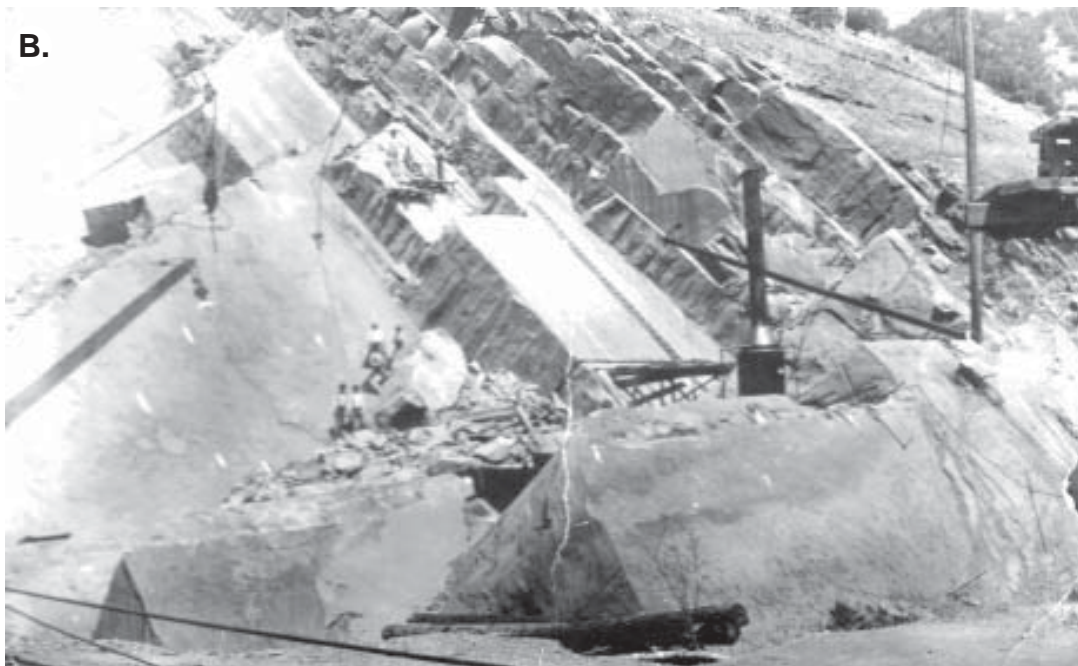
McGilvray

Burgett rented the quarry to John D. McGilvray of Denver, Colorado in November 1899 for a period of five years at an annual rental of \$1,000, payable in four quarterly payments. During this period McGilvray had the right to purchase the land for \$7,500 at seven percent interest (Contracts & Agreements, Book 1, 378-381.) On March 23, 1916, the Articles of Incorporation for the McGilvray Company were filed with the California Secretary of State.

On January 15, 1900, the Colusa Sun reported:

The McGilvray Stone Company is now running in full blast with H. Sturrock as superintendent. It now employs twenty men [Colusa Sun, January 15, 1900:2].

Figure 27: Images of the Sites sandstone quarries in operation. (A) Colusa Sandstone Quarry mills, circa 1910; (B) view of the working quarry face, showing scaffolding, booms, donkey engine, and drills, circa 1897. Photo A courtesy of California State University Chico, Merriam Library, Northeast California Special Collections, Image No. 8667. Photo B courtesy of the Velma Sites Butler family estate.



Consequences of the devastating San Francisco earthquake of April 18, 1906, caused a temporary slowdown at the quarry:

Not knowing the extent of the damage done to the stone yards in San Francisco has caused our two quarries to close down until orders come from headquarters. It is hoped that they will soon resume [Colusa Sun, April 27, 1906:3].

However, this situation soon changed and the need for sandstone from the Sites quarry again began to expand:

...The demand for Colusa stone was never greater than now and it is becoming more popular as a building material all the time. The buildings in San Francisco that were of this stone stood the shake and the fire better than any other class of material, which is turning the attention of the builders in the direction of the Colusa product, and it will not be long until the quarries of Colusa County will be running day and night [Colusa Sun, May 22, 1906:3].

In order to meet the new demands, quarry managers forced employees to work longer hours while not adjusting their pay scales. This soon led to a strike, and on June 1, 1906, the Sites stone workers stopped work. They demanded the work day be reduced from nine to eight hours and the wage schedule be increased. At the time of the walk-out, a total of 35 laborers were employed at the quarries (Colusa Sun, June 1, 1906:4). After being out for eight days, the quarry workers won their cause and returned to work.

Production at the quarries peaked from 1903–1911, then diminished rapidly to a low of 16,000 cubic ft of stone in 1914 (Table 11), probably attributable to the introduction of Portland cement to the U.S. and the increased use of steel, concrete, concrete block, and stucco construction after 1890 (U.S. Department of the Interior 1995). Demise of the historic sandstone quarries was complete when the C&LRR dissolved in 1915 (see above). The quarries ceased operation in the 1920s and have only recently been reopened on a limited basis.

Salt Production

Antelope Valley salt had been harvested by stockmen as early as 1860, but J. P. Rathbun was the first to recognize the commercial potential of the resource and lay plans for salt production. In a September 1, 1890, letter to the California Bureau of Mining, Rathbun outlined his initial plans:

Table 11: Annual sandstone shipments from Stone Corral Creek quarries. *—California State Mining Bureau, Report XVII of the State Mineralogist, January 1921; **—No reports submitted to the State Mining Bureau.

Year	Cu. Ft.	Value	Price Per 100 Cubic Feet
1894*	20,000	\$7,500	\$37.50
1895**	-	-	-
1896**	-	-	-
1897**	-	-	-
1898**	-	-	-
1899**	-	-	-
1900**	-	-	-
1901*	88,981	\$80,082	\$90.00
1902*	99,395	\$87,456	\$87.99
1903*	146,828	\$312,500	\$212.83
1904*	100,000	\$290,000	\$290.00
1905*	118,954	\$276,908	\$232.79
1906*	88,821	\$101,802	\$114.61
1907*	86,954	\$78,259	\$90.00
1908*	73,284	\$43,971	\$60.00
1909*	47,070	\$24,634	\$52.33
1910*	112,947	\$56,505	\$50.03
1911*	101,029	\$50,027	\$49.52
1912*	51,137	\$15,804	\$30.91
1913*	34,927	\$15,550	\$44.52
1914*	16,000	\$7,300	\$45.63
Total	1,186,327	\$1,448,298	\$122.08

On Peter Peterson's place, three and one half miles north of Sites, in Antelope Valley, near the Colusa and Lake Railroad, and twelve miles from Maxwell on the California and Oregon Railroad, in this county, are a number of salt springs running out into a lake of twenty five acres, which I have drained. I have been experimenting this season, and find that it is only a question of vats to evaporate the water by solar heat. It is possible to make several hundred tons of salt each year as I expect to do in the coming year [Goodyear 1890].

Mr. Rathbun began salt production in 1889, but his first few years of manufacturing yielded only a few tons made for local use (Bailey 1902). He manufactured 10 tons in 1890 and was enthusiastic at the prospect of increased production (McComish and Lambert 1918). Rathbun filed Articles of Incorporation for the Antelope Valley Crystal Salt Company on February 15, 1892, declaring the purpose of the new company:

manufacture of salt, iodine, or other mineral substances to be found on the premises of the corporation, to mine for coal, to develop and handle natural gas, coal oil, or other such substance; to maintain bath houses and boarding houses... [Antelope Crystal Salt Company 1892].

The company's office was originally located on the Salt Lake Ranch on Peter Peterson's property in Antelope Valley, but subsequently relocated to the town of Colusa on April 25, 1892 (Antelope Valley Crystal Salt Company 1892). It issued 50,000 shares of stock at 10 dollars per share and a term of 50 years. Its directors included J. P. Rathbun, Peter Peterson, W. P. Harrington of Colusa, W. S. Green of Colusa, G. B. Harden of Maxwell, P. H. Graham of Williams, and R. DeLappe of Maxwell. Rathbun held one-half interest in the company.

Under the direction of Superintendent Rathbun, Antelope Valley Crystal Salt Company experimented with several different manufacturing processes on the Salt Lake Ranch. Rathbun first tried natural solar evaporation techniques using shallow ponds to collect the salt. This technique failed because the water often became muddy and contaminated the salt. He then used shallow wooden vats to evaporate the water and collect the salt—and found this to be an effective method (Watts 1892). Water was pumped from wells ranging in depth from 100 to 500 ft and diverted into a second artificial lake measuring approximately 10 to 15 square acres. There, it was drawn off into the vats when it was almost concentrated enough to form salt (Colusa Sun April 30, 1892 and October 1, 1892). By mid-1891, Rathbun had 41 vats producing approximately 100 pounds of salt per day. In 1894, the company had 86 vats, each 10 ft square and six to eight inches deep, for evaporation.

Disaster struck the Antelope Valley Crystal Salt Company in 1891 when a cloudburst devastated production, resulting in an annual yield of just nine tons. This salt was sold locally at \$25 per ton. Rathbun attempted to respond by intensifying production. Natural gas was also present at the lake site and plentiful at the time of manufacturing. In 1892, a test conducted by placing a six-inch pipe over one of the wells and igniting the venting gas with a match produced a flame which shot six ft high. Rathbun later tapped the natural gas to augment the evaporation process by applying heat to the underside of the vats (Colusa Sun July 30, 1892; Watts 1892).

In 1892, enthusiasm was high about Antelope Crystal Salt Company. An article in the Colusa Sun claimed that salt from the lake was "purer than any other salt known to commerce" (Colusa Sun, April 30, 1892:2). Enthusiasm for the company was further displayed by the willingness of the C&LRR to make a special trip to Sites in order to take Superintendent Harrington, the Board of Directors, and the ladies of the City of Colusa on a tour. During the day they were treated to a picnic on Salt Lake and after a thorough tour of the works, the group was served supper at Peterson's ranch house (Colusa Sun April 30, 1892).

However, contemporaneous with the Antelope Valley Crystal Salt Company's efforts, the salt industry in the San Francisco Bay area was achieving statewide dominance (Table 12). Salt harvested from evaporation ponds in Alameda County was selling at between at \$1–\$3 per ton and at a rate of

Year	Alameda		Riverside		San Bernardino		Colusa	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
1894	44,450	\$125,125	1981	\$3,962	1000	\$3,000	2<	?
1895	43,810	\$114,575	4000	\$8,000	3481	\$20,101	40	\$400
1896	55,026	\$122,810	4317	\$8,634	3000	\$15,000	0	0
1897	64,353	\$139,830	4840	\$9,680	0	0	8	\$160
1898	87,800	\$155,812	5000	\$10,000	0	0	21	\$43
1899	78,434	\$137,088	3600	\$72,000	0	0	20	\$300
1900	64,718	\$158,674	4000	\$8,000	0	0	20	\$80
1901	114,450	\$324,136	4000	\$12,000	0	0	18	\$270

Table 12: Total production and sales of salt in California, 1894-1901 (adapted from Bailey 1902).

44,000 to 115,000 tons per year (Ver Planck 1958). From 1892 to 1908, Antelope Valley salt production never exceeded 40 tons per year (CA State Mining Bureau 1921). In 1894, the Antelope Valley Crystal Salt Company dropped their price to a rock-bottom \$20 per ton, but even this failed to overtake the combined sale and shipping costs associated with the Alameda County product.

Commercial competitors soon forced an end to salt manufacturing in Colusa County. On January 22, 1900, the company underwent voluntary dissolution and the petition was granted by the court and sealed (Antelope Valley Salt Company 1899). This decision ended the large scale manufacturing of salt in Colusa County.

Coal Mining

Coal was discovered in several places in Colusa County including Antelope Valley, but these resources were never developed. In the foothills on a road between McMichael's (Antelope Valley) and G. C. Ingram's (Bear Valley), Issac Howell and his son discovered one coal source. E. S. Ashley excavated a coal assay one-half mile east of Sites that he abandoned in 1882 (McComish and Lambert 1918:125).

Commercial Petroleum

In 1865, petroleum seeps were found in Antelope and Bear valleys, at which time the Lane Mining District was organized (McComish and Lambert 1918:126). Several unsuccessful wells were drilled between 1865–1866 on Bear Creek, in T15N, R5W (Jenkins 1948:78). In 1890, J. P. Rathbun discovered a spring of pure petroleum oil on Sulphur Creek, T14N, R5W, Section 35 (Colusa Sun, August 23, 1890:3), from which he took a jar of petroleum to the State Fair (Colusa Sun, August 30, 1890:5). Rathbun's February 1892, Antelope Crystal Salt Company Articles of Incorporation also mention development and handling of natural gas, coal and oil found associated with the salt seep (Articles of Incorporation 1892–Book 1, 67A).

On June 15, 1901, the Sites Oil and Mineral Company was incorporated (Articles of Incorporation–Book 1, 69A) with the goal of securing “oil lands, mines and mineral lands of all descriptions.” Company directors included Sites residents D. M. Miller, F. M. Kisselring, W. N. Miller, L. L. Foote, P. R. Peterson, and J. “D.S.” Taylor, and Pierre, South Dakota resident T. P. Estes. The corporation's business headquarters were established in Pierre. Evidently, this company was not successful in its search for commercial petroleum, and no other references were found for their activity in Colusa County.

In 1925, Continental Oil Company drilled a well on the Peterson Ranch in Section 31, T18N, R4W, Section 31. The first well reached 2,090 ft before being abandoned without producing any commercial gas or oil products. In 1927, Continental Oil attempted another well in the same area, but it too was abandoned after reaching 4,277 ft. This time drilling ceased because of a casing collapse and mechanical difficulties (Jenkins 1948:78, 606).

Other Minerals

In the early 1860s, copper ore was found on the west edge of upper Bear Valley and also south of Stonyford. The Stony Creek Mining District was established in August of that year. However, the local copper ore was found to be impractical to smelt because of its impurities (Johnson 1979:4; Johnson 1980:14-15; Bradley 1920:158).

In 1891, limestone was quarried and burned for lime production on the Lambert Ranch, located in T16N, R5W, Section 20 (Aubury 1908:66,335) and J. P. Rathbun excavated prospects for manganese in T17N, R7W, Section 4.

In 1886, the Colusa Sun reported a gold trace encountered in Antelope Valley:

GOLD. —The Railroad Company is having a well bored at the town of Sites in Antelope Valley, and it was down Thursday 145 feet, without a sufficient supply of water. It had been all the way pretty much through slate. On Thursday afternoon a large piece of quartz was brought up, which showed, so the men said, quite rich in free gold...As there is but little water in the way, it would pay to sink a shaft 150 feet and drift on a rich quartz ledge. Gold is found almost everywhere in the Coast Range, from Sulphur Creek on the south to Elk Creek on the north... [Colusa Sun, November 6, 1886:3].

Our team found no evidence for formal assay or additional exploration of this apparent strike.

RESEARCH THEME 5: DEVELOPMENT AND DECLINE OF THE TOWN OF SITES

Town Plan

In 1878, When construction of the Northern Railroad line reached the latitude of central Colusa County, two of Antelope Valley's most prosperous citizens, Peterson and Sites, joined a corporation of Colusa businessmen aiming to construct a railroad spur connecting Colusa, Sites, and the main line (see below). Their purpose was to establish a local rail system that could provide commercial and passenger service and thus capitalize on Antelope Valley's growing population, burgeoning agricultural and livestock production, and potential for mineral development. In 1886, a narrow gauge train line was built from Colusa Junction to Antelope Valley, and in 1887, land was purchased by the railroad to serve as the location of the railhead and a new townsite in Antelope Valley.

The Colusa Sun described bright prospects for the new town:

SITES. The town of Sites, in Antelope Valley, has been laid out. Lumber went out this week to put up a warehouse, and other buildings will also go up soon. This will be a good point, as it will have a large local support, even after the road shall have been extended to the west. There is some of the finest fruit land in the world in Antelope Valley, and the railroad will develop it. We understand that Mr. Sites, who has some 6,000 acres, says he will sell fine land in small lots at reasonable rates. There is other land to be had in the neighborhood cheap. It is one of the best openings for some small fruit farmers we know of at present [Colusa Sun, July 31, 1886, 3:1].

The Sites town plat map (Appendix D) was filed with the Colusa County Recorder's Office on January 14, 1887 (Deed Book I, Page 443) by John Sites. The town was named in his honor (Green 1880:145). The plan featured streets and avenues 80 ft wide, and alleys 30 ft wide. The main thoroughfare was named Stone Corral Avenue, 200 ft wide and running parallel the route of the railroad spur. The original plat map show a large central square and 11 blocks, numbered one through four and six through 12. The town square was originally planned as the location of the railroad roundhouse. There were 121 building lots shown on the 1887 plat map with three different lot sizes: 106 were 50 x 110 ft, eight were 55 x 100 ft, and seven were 75 x 110 ft.

Our research of old Sites deeds found that 87 out of the 121 town lots were at one time in the hands of the C&LRR, and 30 appear to have remained in the hands of the Sites family (Kraft 2003). No information on prior sales or titles could be found on four of the lots. In 1888, six town lots were sold, two in Block One and four in Block Six (Kraft 2003). John L. Smith had the earliest deed, dated April 13, 1887 (Deed Book 22, pp. 345-47). He purchased Lot 9 and Lot 10 of Block Six. William F. Sites also bought two lots in Block Six, Lot 6 and Lot 7 (Deed Book 11, pp. 406-408) on April 25, 1887. Mildred H. Braddock bought Lot 8 in Block One on November 7, 1887 (Deed Book 14, pp. 128-29). On November 9, 1887 (Deed Book 14, pp. 149-51), Henry Moshier bought Lot 1 in Block One. The last lot to be purchased for the first time was in Block 11. James Smith purchased Lot 6 on June 6, 1914 (Deed Book 84, pp. 109). Between 1888 and 1900, 22 lots sold for the first time, then between 1901 and 1905 37 additional lots sold for the first time, and as stated, the last lot that sold for the first time was in 1914.

Commercial, Retail, and Government Buildings

Train Depot, Warehouse, and Way Station

The Colusa Sun reported completion of the new town's first building, a large warehouse at the Sites railhead in August 1886 (Colusa Sun, August 21, 1886:3). Figures 28A and 28B are overview photos of the town taken around the turn of the century. The depot and water tower buildings visible in the center foreground of Figure 28A, taken in 1910, were probably completed around this time.

Johnson (1981:123) indicates that Willis Kreuger was the Sites depot agent, and Kreuger is listed in the 1894 voting register for the Sites Precinct as a clerk (Colusa County 1894, No. 1364). In the 1898 voting register, he was listed as a Wells Fargo Company Agent (Colusa County 1898, No. 30), and in the 1900 census his occupation was listed as railroad conductor (U.S. Census 1900, Dwelling #189). The Colusa Sun reported that while W. A. Kreuger was away Robert Kennedy would act as clerk (Colusa Sun, January 15, 1900:3). The 1898 voting register also listed Sites resident Oliver Franklin Woods as railroad conductor (Colusa County 1898, No. 88).

The 1910 census listed three other men associated with the railroad, Val Carson, James Fouch and Milton Woodward. Carson (age 29) was a steam engineer for the railroad (U.S. Census, Maxwell Township, Stone Corral Avenue, Dwelling #186). Fouch (age 26) was listed as brakeman (U.S. Census, Maxwell Township, Stone Corral Avenue, Dwelling #185). Woodward (age 31) was listed as a conductor (U.S. Census, Maxwell Township, Mills Street, Dwelling #188).

In the mid to late 1880s, a number of mineral springs on the mountain slopes of the North Coast Ranges west of Sites were developed as popular health resorts. The curative powers of the springs and fine hunting and fishing opportunities attracted people from all over the region to these local resorts. Sites was a way station for resorts located in Lake County at Bartlett Springs and Fouts Springs. The Northern Railroad (now the Southern Pacific) brought visitors to Colusa Junction where they changed to the narrow gauge train bound for the town of Sites (Figure 28C). At Sites, passengers used the depot as a way station and then boarded a stagecoach of four to six horses for the last leg of the journey. The stage followed the dusty road of Grapevine Grade through rugged terrain west of Sites.

Hotels

In 1887, George F. Griffith built and became the proprietor of a new hotel in Sites (Colusa Sun, April 30, 1887:3). He opened his hotel on May 27, 1887, with a grand ball. In 1891, D. M. Miller opened a second hotel in Sites, Miller's Hotel (Colusa Sun, July 11, 1891:8), located on Lot 5 of Block Six. The Sites precinct voting register of 1894 listed William Zirbes, George Edgar, and Mark Shearin as hotelkeepers (Colusa County 1884 Great Register). By 1900, two more hotels opened in the area: the Cottage Hotel (revised business name for Miller's Hotel and still owned by Miller) and Shearin's Hotel (Colusa Sun, March 8, 1900:4). Shearin's hotel appears to have been operated in the town of Sites until at least 1925. The Inn was built around 1898 by the Colusa Stone Company at Quarryville, located immediately east of Sites (see below). The 1900 census lists the Inn (U.S. Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #197), Joseph A. Bush, innkeeper, with five relatives residing with him at the Inn and 17 lodgers, 14 of whom worked at the stone quarry.

Saloons and Bars

Records consulted for this study indicate that Sites had one saloon, which changed hands at least two times, and the two hotels in Sites may have had liquor bars. However, these appear to have been closely watched operations. In fact, many of the early Sites commercial deeds contained a clause reading:

It is hereby expressly understood and agreed, that this conveyance is made upon the condition that spirituous malt or fermented liquors or wine in quantities of less than one quart, will not be sold on said premises, and that this prohibitory clause will be incorporated in all transfers of title or leases of said premises hereafter made; otherwise the title to the said property shall revert to the party of the first part.

This clause appeared in the 1893 deed of purchase for Lot 12, Block 2, T. R. McDonald to W. H. Purdue (Deed Book 34, Page 9). Purdue's saloon may have been located in the building which later served as a store in 1910 (see below). J. K Prime (Figure 29) was listed in the 1900 census as a saloon keeper (U.S. Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #87). However, Prime did not own property in the town until 1909 when he bought Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Block 2, the latter containing Purdue's building. The "Inn's" Joseph Bush was listed as a saloon keeper in the 1898 voting register for the Sites Precinct (Colusa County 1898, No. 8).

The saloons and bars attracted some malfeasance. For example, Emerson Elmore was the bartender at the Miller Hotel in 1891 (Colusa Sun July 4, 1891:6) when he was charged with murder after an armed confrontation in the bar with a Native American man who intervened when Elmore attacked Chinese patrons. In May 1892, W. H. Purdue had employed a Mr. Carter as bartender when Carter absconded with \$40.00, his employer's overcoat, 200 cigars, and a watch (Colusa Sun May 21, 1892:9). In 1900, A. J. Phillips had a saloon in Sites when an arson fire broke out at the saloon on a Saturday morning in March (Colusa Sun, March 31, 1900:3). The fire started just outside a window, but was put out before it could cause much damage. Phillips after built an addition to his saloon (Colusa Sun, May 8, 1900:3).

Livery Stable

In February 1887, D. M. Miller purchased two lots in Sites—Block Six, Lots 4 and 5, purchased from J. J. Shearin—to build a new stable and hotel (Colusa Sun, February 5, 1887:1). In 1893, D. M. Miller operated the hotel and stables in conjunction with a stage stop in Sites, and the Holiday Edition of the County Directory (Colusa Sun, January 1, 1893) listed Miller as a stage proprietor, Mathew Sailor as a stage driver and W. R. Whitney as a liveryman. In April 1904, Miller also bought Lots 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight from the C&LRR (Deed Book 57, pp. 396-97). Records show Miller sold all his Sites holdings (Lots 4, 5, 9 and 10 of Block Six and Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight) in 1917.

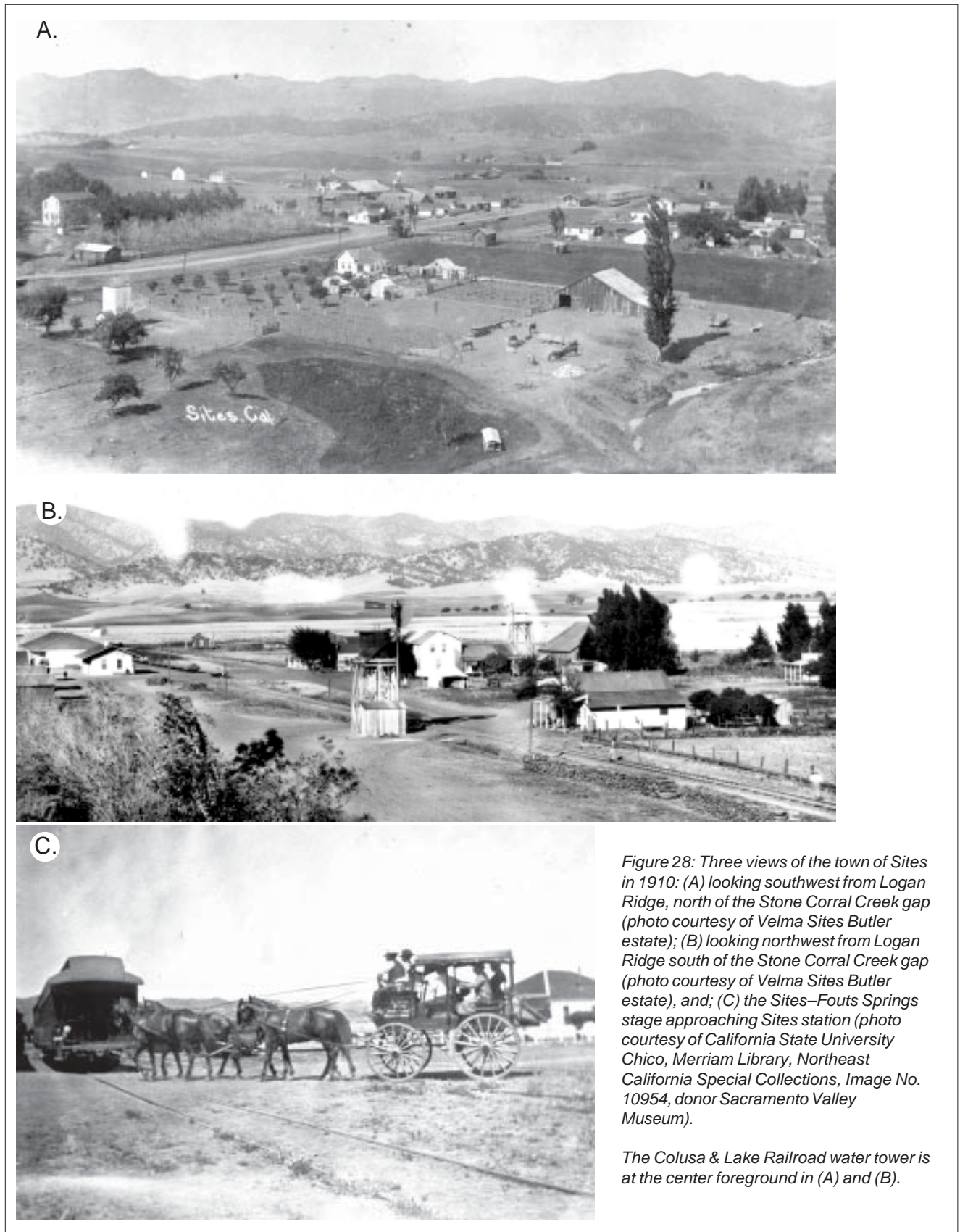




Figure 29: Photo titled "L. to r. Joe Prime, Lola Kennedy Greenwalt, Fred Greenwalt, Ray Kennedy, unknown, on porch of Sites store (west side). Photo courtesy of Velma Sites Butler estate.

General Store

In 1886, A. Rummelsburg and S. Rummelsburg of Williams built the first store in Sites (Colusa Sun, December 19, 1886:3). A grand ball was held at the new store on Friday January 21, 1887 (Colusa Sun, February 5, 1887:2). An ad for the celebration indicated that round trip rail fare from Colusa was \$2.00, the fare from Colusa Junction was \$1.00, and supper would be served by O. H. Greene at a cost of \$1.00 per couple. However, in late 1887, the Rummelsburgs posted a notice that their partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and S. Rummelsburg would continue the business (Colusa Sun, November 5, 1887:2). In October 1890, S. Rummelsburg closed the Sites store (Colusa Sun, December 16, 1890:3). New partners named King and Rogain owned the Sites store in 1891 (Colusa Sun, July 11, 1891:8).

The 1910 census listed three Sites merchants: Edgar Jaquish, Burt Carson, and James Murphy. Edgar N. Jaquish appears to have had the Sites store in 1910, and he ran the store with the help of his 14-year old daughter, Lula (U.S. Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #182). James Murphy and Burt Carson were listed as tobacco and soft drink merchants in this same 1910 census. Murphy's Dwelling was #193, next door to the John Hiegel dwelling, #192, on Peterson Street. Carson resided on Stone Corral Avenue in Dwelling #196.

The 1924 voting register listed Leo L. Burrows as a Sites merchant (Colusa County 1924:78). His father Orlando was in business with him until he died in 1924 (Deed Book 109, Pages 365–367). Johnson (1981:58) stated that Charlie Sites, a cousin of John and W. F. Sites, ran the Sites store for many years (see also Wagon Wheels 1987:10; Kean 1996:190).

Butcher Shop

Two references were found to a butcher shop in the town of Sites. According to the Colusa Sun, William Shearin ran a butcher shop in Sites in 1900 (Colusa Sun, May 1, 1900:1). The 1900 census listed

William Shearin (age 32), occupation butcher (U.S. Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #192). Shearin and his wife, Ora L., owned two lots in Sites around this time: Lot 3, Block 1 (Deed Book 43, Pages 160-161), sold to M. H. Shearin in 1901, and Lot 8, Block 4 (Deed Book 51, Page 188), sold to W. H. Kennedy in 1901. William Shearin is listed as a stock rancher in the 1910 census (U.S. Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Sites Maxwell Road, Dwelling #175) and the 1920 census (U.S. Census 1920, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #31).

Blacksmith

No records were found for a blacksmith shop in the town of Sites, however, several sources indicate that at least one smithy operated in Antelope Valley, perhaps out of a mobile rig. The 1894 voting register for the Sites Precinct (Colusa County 1894, No. 2189) lists John Charles Shaddock as a blacksmith. The 1898 voting registry (Colusa County 1898, Nos. 25 and 81) list two blacksmiths, Edward Holland and John Charles Shaddock. No deeds were found to indicate that either Shaddock or Holland ever owned lots in Sites. However, Shaddock did own a 3 5/8-acre parcel located immediately south of and adjacent to Sites, and Johnson (1981:58) notes that a "Mr. Shattuck" was a blacksmith and ran the hotel at the Sites stone quarry, which conflicts with census and deed book information indicating Joseph Bush served as innkeeper at the Inn in 1900 (see above).

The 1900 census lists a John D. Chaffin with an occupation of blacksmith (U.S. Census 1900, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #188). However, he was renting his dwelling and did not buy property in Sites until 1903 when he bought Lot 4 of Block 12 (Deed Book 58, Page 61).

School

The first Antelope School was established on John Sites's property in 1871, and was replaced with a new building erected in 1887 (Wagon Wheels 1987:6, 9). The 1887 school was a white, two-storied building with a porch attached to the front. Only the lower story was used for school with the upper story being used for social activities, which included Grange meetings, school parties, play performances and dances (Johnson 1981:130). In 1892, the Antelope School District enlarged the school grounds and planted more trees (Colusa Sun, January 30, 1892:5).

Sites Cemetery

The Sites cemetery is a 1-acre parcel located east of the town in the southeast quarter of Section 19, T17N/R4W. The cemetery contains markers indicating death as early as 1868, however, the three deeds found for Sites Cemetery were all filed in 1904, all three making transfer of title from W. F. Sites to the Trustees of the Sites Cemetery Association.

Churches

Religious services were originally held in the Antelope School building erected in 1871 on John Sites's land and also in the second school building erected in 1887 (Wagon Wheels 1987:6). A Methodist Church was built on land deeded in 1889 (Deed Book 21, pp. 422-25) and dedicated on September 7, 1889, with Reverend M. B. Sharbrough officiating (Rogers 1891:252). A small Catholic Church was established 1904 and built on land deeded in 1913 (Deed Book 80, Page 1).

Post Office

The Sites Post Office was established on February 11, 1887 (Wagon Wheels 1987:9-10). John H. Sites was Postmaster in 1900 (U.S. Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #184). The post office was at that time located in the train depot. It appears that the post office was in at least two other locations over the years: the Sites Hotel and the Sites Store. In 1910, Will W. Woodward was listed as the Post Master and



Figure 30: visitors arriving in Sites for the Annual May Day Picnic, circa 1910 (photo courtesy, California State University Chico, Merriam Library, Northeast California Special Collections, Image No. 12128).

Carl MacDonnell as the Assistant Post Master (1910 Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #187 and Dwelling #190).

Social Activities

The town thrived economically and socially between 1887–1910. Many community social events were held for area residents and visitors (Kraft 2003). The Colusa Sun reported parties, baseball games, picnics, rail-and-stage excursions, and activities associated with the Grange (established in Antelope Valley in 1873). In the early 1890s, Frank Phelps built a merry-go-round in sections so it could be transported in a wagon to Maxwell, Lodoga, Sites, Stonyford, Elk Creek, and Newville to entertain the children. The merry-go-round was horse driven and music was supplied by a hand organ (Flood 1973:43). On April 30, 1900, the C&LRR ran an excursion train from Sites to Colusa so that the people in that vicinity could witness a baseball game between the Phoenix Club of Sacramento and the Colusa team (Colusa Sun, March 21, 1975:1). Figure 30 depicts guests arriving on the C&LRR for the May Day picnic, circa 1910. This annual event was attended by Sites residents, quarry workers, and a trainload of guests from the City of Colusa, and was held each year in the tree-shaded school yard.

Decline of the Town of Sites

The heyday of the town of Sites, 1887–1910, was short-lived as the area experienced a rapid economic decline between 1910 and 1915. Local businesses such as the saloon and general store were forced to close as people left the area. The Stock Market Crash of 1929 also dealt a blow to the community. Virginia Sites, former school teacher and wife of William Ernest Sites, recalled:

During the Depression years the members of the community turned to each other for inspiration and help. The men cut each other's hair to save the price of a trip to the barber shop. We had dinners and card parties in our homes instead of more costly entertainment. These were really good years. We learned to depend on ourselves and each other to create our own good times. All recovered from the Depression and went forward to successful farming and stock raising [Virginia Sites quoted in Felthouse 1987:10].

The town of Sites took a final hit and most of its remaining historic structures were erased in a major wildfire in 1965. The fire burned six buildings and even erased traces of several streets. When unification with the Maxwell School District occurred in 1965, a new bus route was established to bring students from the Lodoga, Leesville, and Sites areas to Maxwell to attend school. The Sites post office was discontinued in 1968 (Durham 2000). By 1987, the town had a population of just 17. The school buildings, train depot, railroad warehouse, church buildings, stores, and hotels have been burned or razed, and only a few of the original landmarks of the old town still exist.

RESEARCH THEME 6: HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHY OF PROJECT AREA NON-NATIVE AMERICAN POPULATIONS

The Project Area was characterized by multicultural settlement patterns, and after 1847 immigrants entered and settled from all over the world. However, compared to other parts of the far west, the process was gradual. Colusa County had no significant gold deposits, and thus did not see the sudden flood of immigrants typical of the gold fields. Further, the Project Area was marginal to the focus of early historical traffic and commerce along the Sacramento River. It is also clear from the preceding that the post-contact demography of the Project Area was volatile, and its heydays were brief, dictated by the pattern of economic development including the rise and fall of large ranches, and the rise and fall of commercial exploitation of the area's distinctive mineral resources.

It was also clear to the research team that the area's demographic history, especially related to racial and ethnic heritage would be difficult to puzzle-out because the record itself reflected the bigotry common to the era. In some census records Native American and Chinese workers were counted as property or not counted at all. The following represents our best effort with available evidence and identifies the shortcomings of the record where pertinent.

Population

In 1850, Colusi County was established by act of legislature, and the original area was halved in 1891, when Glenn County was carved from the north and Colusa from the south (McComish and Lambert 1891: 68-75). Census efforts to 1891 count the larger land mass. Unless otherwise indicated, population counts mentioned here refer to Caucasian settlers only. Population estimates appear in various sources for the years 1847-1860, and U.S. Census data are available after 1870. No racial breakdown appears in the record between 1850-1870.

Based on his exceptional command of the region's geography after several years mapping Mexican land grants, in 1847, John Bidwell reported the non-Indian population of the Sacramento Valley north of the Sutter Buttes to be 82 persons (Bidwell Census, December 21, 1847 in McKinstry 1872). McComish and Lambert (1918) estimate the 1850 Colusi County population at 115. Rogers (1891:71) sets the 1860 Colusi County population at 2,274. Two estimates are available for Colusi County's 1870 population, 6,324 (Colusa Sun, January 10, 1891,4:2), and 5,088 (U.S. Census 1870). The 1880 U.S. Census placed the county population total at 13,118, including: 11,688 Whites; 970 Chinese; 353 Indians, and; 97 - Colored. The Colusa County population was placed at a total of 14,640 in 1890. This total was made up of 13,253 -White; 946 - Chinese; 296 -Indians; 140 - Colored; and 5 - Japanese. The 1900 U.S. Census, the first after formal division into Glenn and Colusa counties, measured Colusa County's population at 7,364, and in 1910, 7,732.

Settlers of Foreign Birth

Representatives from Australia, Canada, Mexico, Russia and at least thirteen European countries were found to have settled in the Project Area. The European countries were as follows: Austria, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany/Prussia, Ireland, Italy, Scotland, Spain, Sweden,

Switzerland and Wales (Table 13). Other people no doubt lived in the Sites region that are not listed below, this is just a sample. The Chinese and African-Americans, who at one time lived in the Sites area, will be discussed separately.

According to Hardwick and Holtgrieve (1996:86), German financial clout dominated economic development in the Sacramento Valley following the Gold Rush. Table 6.6 shows that Germany was the leading foreign country from which the Sites residents had immigrated. Germans may have had less of a problem with language because most had lived in the United States or Canada before coming to California. Many German entrepreneurs established businesses to serve the needs of growing communities in the Valley, like the Buschs and Rummelsburgs did for Sites (Kraft 2003). J. H. Busch was a barber and innkeeper while his father Joseph operated a saloon. The Rummelsburgs operated an early general store.

A Red Bluff paper dated December 25, 1887, ran an article on the proposed "Sites Colony" (Ornbaum 1995:44). The plan was to colonize 18,000 acres around the town of Sites, Antelope Valley. It mentioned that a French Colony of 200 families from Wisconsin were preparing to settle Sites Colony that winter. Sale price was \$15, \$20 and \$30 per acre. The land was reported to be adaptable for vine culture (table grapes, wine grapes and raisin grapes) and for the growing of wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, all kinds of fruit (apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, German prunes, French prunes, apricots), walnuts, lemons, limes and other citrus fruits. Water was available from springs and irrigation provided by the rain during November through May. The proposed colony never got off the ground and the 200 families did not settle in the Sites area as planned, probably due to the extreme drought which struck the area in the years 1883-1904. Ornbaum (1995:44) identifies few French names in the 1893 Colusa County Directory and the 1898 Great Register. One Frenchman was found in the 1894 Great Register, Sites Precinct, Ernest Hippolyte Legross (54), a farmer who had been naturalized on November 28, 1887 in Colusa County and may have been one of the expected colonists.

Anglo-American Settlers

Many of the single men and families, who settled in the vicinity of the reservoir project, immigrated in from western, mid-western, southern, and east coast states or were born in California (Table 13). This table only contains a sampling of the residents associated with the Sites area. Those Sites settlers born in California numbered the most (134), while Missouri (37), Virginia (18), and Ohio (12) were the states had the next highest numbers.

Chinese Settlers

The thousands of Chinese who came to California played a major role in the development of Sacramento Valley communities in mining, in agricultural development and land reclamation, in building of railroads that link the region with the outside world, and in urban commercial development (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:91-103). Their story is one of migration, settlement and limited opportunities for economic survival. They also endured violence, discriminatory legislation and restrictive covenants. A great majority of the Chinese who arrived on the West Coast first traveled to the emerging Mother Lode communities. When the gold was depleted, many of the Chinese moved into the Sacramento Valley obtaining work as domestics, truck gardeners, laborers for the Central Pacific Railroad being constructed from Sacramento to Utah, or became small business owners in Marysville, Oroville, Chico, Colusa, Tehama, and Red Bluff. By 1860, 50,000 Chinese made up one-tenth of California's total population (Scheuring 1987:35).

The Weekly Colusa Sun (January 10, 1891, 4:2) listed the official Colusa County figures for the census of 1890; Chinese residents in the county were numbered at 946. This article subdivided the total into Colusa County Judicial Townships. For the City of Colusa the number of Chinese was placed at 138, for Township No. 1 was 198, for No. 2 was 151, for No. 3 was 76, for No. 4 was 124, for No. 5 was 170, for

Table 13: States of origin for Anglo-American settlers.

State	Names
Alabama	Albert E. Armstrong, G. Armstrong, Wiley C. Smith (3).
Arkansas	Clarinda Dooling, Cornelia Dooling, Frank Hiegel, Martha J. Nordyke, David S. Smith, James T. Smith, Shelby Smith (7)
California	Samuel Beach, James A. Bell, Gussie Belte, Kent Braddock, Bernice Braden, Kate A. Braden, Lillian M. Buist (sp.?), Leo L. Burrows, Mary E. Busch, John Calvin, James C. Cashman, Bessie Corby, Mary A. Cross, James C. Cushman, Harry Donley, James E. Dooling, James F. Dooling, John Dooling, Maurice Dooling, Delia C. Dotty, Jesse C. Dotty, Boutus (sp.?) Dunlap, John M. Farris, Mary J. Farris, James M. Fouch, Rose Fouch, Daniel Galvin, Grace Gates, Victor Gates, Matilda Gordon, Fred Greenwalt, George Greenwalt, Lola Greenwalt, William A. Holloway, William F. Hampton, James Harman, Laura E. Harman, William H. Harrington, Thomas Hearn, Leonard Huffmaster, Lydia Huffmaster, George S. Hyman, Frederick Johnathan, Lola Johnathan, Edgar Keath, Frank D. Keath, George Keath, Mary E. Kennedy, Neita Kennedy, Ray Kennedy, Robert P. Kennedy, William Kirkup, Mary Koster, Florida Kruger, Eva Luddy, Carl Macdonnell, George MacDonnell, Vera Macdonnell, Robert W. Malloway, Oran V. Manefee, David Manpin, Robert McDonald, Edward McSwain, Fannie Miller, John P. Myers, Lemuel S. Noble, Benjamin J. Nordyke, Gordon Nordyke, John H. Nordyke, John G. Nordyke, Joseph "Doc" Nordyke, Sarah Nordyke, Vanddaler V. Norman, Timothy O'Lear, Peter R. Peterson, Ellenor Prime, Roland Prime, Clara Pryor, John G. Pryor, Norman E. Raymond, Frances Rhodes, Alice Rebotick (sp.?), George Robotick (sp.?), Lucy Russell, Orin Russell, Mathew Sailor, Lester Salisbury, Clarence Shaddock, Evert S. Shaddock, Edward W. Shearin, Joe Shearin, John D. Shearin, Leola Shearin, Ora Shearin, Roy Shearin, William M. Shearin, Edmond Sheehy, Grace Sheehy, Ruth Sheehy, Thomas Sheehy, Boyan (sp.?) Sites, Ester Sites, Floyd Sites, George Sites, Hattie V. Sites, Henry C. Sites, Lucille Sites, John H. Sites, Vera Sites, William K. Sites, Willie E. Sites, Frank R. Smith, Harvel B. Smith, Mabel Smith, Maud Smith, Nellie Smith, Percy L. Smith, Alonzo Stewart, Hattie Stewart, Mary K. Sweitzer, Catherine Tate, Frank Tate, James E. Tate, Chester Taylor, Mary Williams, Jane T. Woodard, Jane T. Woodard, Thomas L. Woods, Bird M. Woodward, Milton Woodward, Henry Wright, Reba Yarbrough, Flora May Yates, Frank R. Yates (134).
Connecticut	James Dunn (1)
Illinois	Julius Crandell, Stephen Hereson, Archie Hunt, John Nordyke, Lorenzo D. Parker, George B. Pence (6).
Indiana	John Bachelor, William F. Frame, David M. Miller, Francis M. Meyers, Andrew J. Phillips (5)
Iowa	David M. Miller, May Ryhensky, Daniel J. Westapher (3).
Kansas	Merrill H. Carlton (1).
Kentucky	John W. Baum, James M. Brown, Val Carson, Homer Evans, Samuel Pence, Edmund Williams, Edward L. Williams, Robert Yarbrough (8).
Louisiana	William H. Luddy, Richard C. Whitlock (2).
Maine	William H. Cross, Lida R. Peterson, Joseph K. Prime (3).
Maryland	James R. Adams, Grover C. Braddock, William H. Braddock, Walter H. Perdue (4).
Massachusetts	Henry Gifford, Martin D. Robison (2).
Michigan	William H. Braddock, Robert B. Elder, George F. Myrick, Marshall Ruff, Benjamin Whitman (5).
Minnesota	Emma D. Shearin (1).
Mississippi	Cellie Corby (1).
Missouri	William R. Brook, Laura Carson, Nathan Crawford, Anna L. Ford, Samuel Ford, Celestine Kennedy, Johnnie R. Kennedy, Fannie Kennedy, Mattie Kennedy, Christopher C. King, Mary King, Frank Kroeker, Willis A. Kruger, W. H. Larch, Henry C. Lowenhaupt, John B. Murphy, Mary Nordyke, Milton M. Murphy, Irene E. Pence, Corra L. Pryor, Dick Shearin, Mary E. Shearin, Octavia Shearin, James K. Sidwell, Alferetta Sites, Henry H. Sites, Herman H. Sites, Sarah M. Sites, William F. Sites, Benjamin Smith, James Smith, Myron Smith, Victor Smith, Marion D. Tate, John Weston, Donnie Williams, Oliver F. Woods (37).
Nebraska	Joseph Ryhensky (1).
New York	John A. Bayland, Jay J. Clark, William Drennen, George Edgar, C. M. Eichler, William Fryer, James Hart, William R. Whitney (8).
Nevada	Mary Burrows, Mollie Burrows, Edgar N. Jaquish (3).
North Carolina	Walter T. Bell, James R. Kennedy, William H. Kennedy, Mark H. Shearin, Josph J. Shearin, Richard Shearin, Row Ann Shearin (7).
Ohio	James M. Bond, Bessie M. Chaffin, Lorenzo Foote, Lena Frack, John Hiegel, Hiram M. Jones, Michael O'Neil, Ella V. Prime, Mary Roesch, Nicholas T. Smith, Edward South, Frank Williams (12).
Oregon	Guy M. Buford, Alice Burrows, Orlando A. Burrows, Martha E. Crawford, Jeff Marshall (5).
Pennsylvania	Philip J. Gedle, Horace Gordon, Susan Huffmster, Elizabeth Jaquish, Elizabeth Leacher (sp.?), William J. McGrath, Susan M. Moshier, Caue (sp.?) Pollard, Mary E. Russell (9).
Tennessee	David Armstrong, Mary P. Armstrong, John M. Braden, Benjamin Harmon, John G. Hayes, William Rankin, Hal M. Slimms (7).
Texas	John Anderson, Charles Milde, Carl Straub (3).
Vermont	Charles A. Burgess, Edward Holland (2).
Virginia	Annie M. Baker, Franklin Baker, Josephine Baker, Lula B. Baker, Woodie C. Baker, Burt Carson, Henry Floyd, William Malloway, Benjamin P. Pryor, Charles E. Pryor, Fannie Pryor, Frank B. Pryor, Robert A. Pryor, Rowena Pryor, William M. Pryor, John D. Rosenberger, Tabitha D. Rosenberger, John "D.S." Taylor (18).
Wisconsin	John Chaffin, Francis M. Carney, William Zirbes (3).

No. 6 was 2, for No. 7 was 7, and for No. 8 was 80. The 1900 Census showed three Chinese men in the Maxwell Township. Lee Yin (29) was a cook on the Hurley Carlton farm (Dwelling #176). He had immigrated to the United States in 1880. Additionally, there was Lee Lem (19) a cook on the Edgar Keath farm (Dwelling #206) who had been born in California and Lee Sing (42) who was a laundryman who owned his own residence (Dwelling #205). He had been in the United States for 21 years, immigrating in 1879. The censuses take in 1910 and 1920 did not show any Chinese living in the Sites Precinct of the Maxwell Township. A listing of "Delayed Births" (Colusa County Birth Index) showed one birth of a Chinese child in Colusa (Lee Wah Gaw - 1886). One Chinese boy (Gene Edwin Tom) was born at Moon's Ferry, in 1902. Six other Chinese children (with no names shown) were listed for Colusa County with no place of birth. All of these children were born to Ah Sue and Gock Ying. There were four males born to the couple (in 1891, 1893, 1896, 1902) and two females (in 1895 and 1900).

The historical record provides several examples of successful Chinese businessmen in late 19th-century Colusa County. In 1869, Ah Chow and Company leased thirty-five acres along the Sacramento River in Colusa County, planning to grow wheat (Chan 1986:158; Leases Book B:162). This and other profitable Chinese wheat farms no doubt contributed to Colusa County being ranked as California's top wheat producing county in the year 1880. Isolation of the Chinese community and celebration of unique cultural traditions appear to have been important mechanisms for maintaining a coherent cultural identity, and in turn, a venue for reestablishing successful economic interdependence between community members. For example, the Chinese New Year was occasion for a large celebration, with firecrackers and a feast of Chinese gin, roasted chickens, ducks, and pigs (Colusa Sun, January 25, 1890, 3:1).

However, the Chinese faced significant discrimination in Colusa County through the late 1800s, and published accounts in local newspaper make it evident that this discrimination was systematic and both casual and institutional. The Chinese were relegated to marginal jobs and businesses, and often deliberately forced outside work and business opportunities handed preferentially to Anglo residents. For example, the Weekly Colusa Sun (January 30, 1885:3:1) noted how proud the people of Colusa were that they had completed a railroad with no Chinese labor. On February 1, 1886, an Anti-Chinese Club was organized at Sycamore (Rogers 1891:219). Clubs of the same character also were instituted at Maxwell, College City and Colusa. In another instance, in 1888:

She Came. Yesterday, there arrived on the train a white woman of respectable appearance, who had with her two half-breed Chinese children. She was the wife of Sing Lee who married her somewhere in the East. It is the first time our eyes ever beheld that kind of racket. Every Chinaman and Chinawoman in Chinatown seemed to be out to see her. She was a curiosity to both races [Colusa Sun, March 10, 1888, 3:1].

Nevertheless, the Chinese persisted in the region and our research discovered references to Chinese inhabitants in the Project Area dating to the years 1873, 1880, 1888, 1890, 1903, 1904, and 1918. Becker (1971:25) reported that "twenty Chinese coolies were used to construct Bartlett Springs Toll Road (Epperson Grade)" in 1873. Edmund Huffmaster, who homesteaded 320 acres near Leesville in 1880 (Johnson 1981:58) hired Chinese labor to build his roads, which he later donated to the county. The census taken in 1880 listed 970 Chinese residing in Colusa County (The Weekly Colusa Sun, January 10, 1891, 4:2). In the same census, two Chinese men are listed as cooks in the household of Peter Peterson, China Charley (30) and China Lee (20). With the permission of the estate of Velma Sites Butler, our research team also gained access to the letters and photographs of Jim Lee, a Chinese immigrant who worked as a cook in the William F. Sites household. Scans of these letters are part of the permanent record compiled for DWR.

Colusa County deeds for one Chinese man were found for four of the lots in the Town of Sites (Kraft 2003). G. W. Howard sold Lee Yen Lot 3 of Block Six on February 25, 1903 (Deeds Book 56, page 144). The sale price was \$10 in gold coin. Yen also bought from the C&LRR Lot 10 in Block One, October 28, 1903 (Deeds Book 57, Page 186). The sale price was \$125 in gold coin. No deeds were found, but Yen

also owned Lot 1 and Lot 2 of Block Six because on December 13, 1918 he would sell all four of his lots to Margaret Roche for \$10 in gold coin (Deeds Book 91, page 109). This may be the Lee Yin (29) who was the cook in the Hurley Carlton household in the 1900 Census. And the Lee Yen (38) listed in the 1906 voting register in the Sites Precinct (1906 Great Register, No. 30 on pp. 51).

African-American Settlers

The first African-American residents found their way into the Sacramento Valley after the Gold Rush (Hardwick and Holtgrieve 1996:6,189-92), however, they did not establish any significant settlement nodes, and the census of 1850 showed no African-Americans residing in Colusa County. Eventually, African-Americans did cluster in three places in the North State: downtown Marysville, Oroville and in Tehama County about eight miles south of Red Bluff. Salmon Brown, son of the well-known abolitionist John Brown, arrived in 1865 with two Spanish Merino sheep. He traveled from the state of New York and purchased five acres of property south of Red Bluff.

The Colusa Sun ran an article on "Colored Immigrants" in their February 12, 1887 issue (1:3). This article reported that the Reverend Petty, minister of the A. E. M. E. Zion Church, was in San Francisco superintending the arrival and distribution of 500 African-Americans from Alabama and 1,000 from the Carolinas. The 500 were expected to settle in Shasta County and the others would be sent to San Louis Obispo County. According to this article, they were "much less objectionable as servants than either Chinese or Japs."

Not many references were found for African-Americans having been associated with lands or activities in the Project Area. However, there was evidently a African-American population in the county. The Weekly Colusa Sun (January 10, 1891, 4:2) reported the official figures of the census of 1890 for several Judicial Townships in the county. The number of African-Americans listed for the City of Colusa was 39. Additionally, Judicial Township No. 1 had seven, No. 2 had 38, No. 3 had eight, No. 4 had 16, No. 5 had four, No. 6 had 10, No. 7 had one, and No. 8 had 17. This would give a total of 140 African-Americans in these Colusa County Judicial Townships for 1890.

Three Colusa County references were found about African-Americans for 1890, one in 1896 and one in 1899. The Colusa Sun (February 22, 1890, 3:2) did have one article about an African-American in Antelope Valley. Peter Peterson had discharged "Doc," an African-American man, from employment on his Salt Lake Ranch. Peterson felt that Doc was not giving satisfaction in the performance of his duties. An incensed Doc threatened personal violence by drawing a pistol and threatening all the laborers on the ranch. Peterson offered Doc \$10 to leave the ranch and Doc demanded \$100. When Constable George Pence, accompanied by John McClymont, arrived at the ranch, Doc fled to Maxwell where he took the train north and was not seen again. The Colusa Sun (March 1, 1890, 1:5) also stated that "the colored people of Colusa contemplate giving an entertainment in April, the proceeds to be added to their church fund." Hardwick and Holtgrieve published a school portrait in Colusa County, 1890 (1996:92) that showed children with various ancestries enrolled in an elementary school. Three of the children appear to be African-American. A listing of "Delayed Births" (Birth Index) showed the birth of two "Negro children" born in Colusa County. They were Ruby Bigby - born in 1896 and Rita C. Cannon - born in 1899.

HISTORICAL PERIOD CULTURAL RESOURCES

Project Area Resources Pertinent to Historical Research Theme 1:
Contact-Era Events and Impacts on Project Area Native American Populations

Two sites—SF-020-A and SF-025-A—form a complex of multicomponent Native American cultural features spanning prehistoric through 20th-century occupation NEAR on Rancheree Creek about one mile west of Sites (Figure 31). Both sites were previously visited and recorded by the 1967 UCLA and 1998–1999 DWR-DPR archaeological surveys and were reexamined closely and rerecorded by the 2001–2003 ARP teams. ARP site SF-020-A (Smithsonian trinomial CA-COL-228) was previously recorded as UCLA Archaeological Survey site Col-23 and DWR-DPR sites 17-5-14-1, S-9-23-1, and 17-5-13. ARP site SF-025-A (Smithsonian trinomial CA-COL-231) was previously recorded as UCLA Archaeological Survey site Col-26 and DWR-DPR site 17-5-24.

The 1880 U.S. Census lists 16 Native Americans residents in the Sites area, including the families of “Magill” and “Bush,” who worked as farm laborers. A 1918 biography of William F. Sites provides a brief biographical sketch of two Indian brothers living and working on the ranch named “Humpy and his brother Bush” (McComish and Lambert 1918:641). The 1920 U.S. Census lists 14 Native American residents in the Sites area, including the families of “Indian McGill,” his brother “Andrew,” and “Jessie Berryessa.” Merriam’s notes on a 1924 ethnographic visit to the area buttress the census data and place Jessie Berryessa, “Indian McGill,” and “Andrew” at the *Choo’-dah-koot* rancheria on the William Sites Ranch located 1-1/2 miles west of Sites (Merriam 1977:187). Kroeber (1932) also visited and interviewed residents of this community. As noted, early maps identify a stream 1.5 mi west of Sites as “Rancheree Creek.”

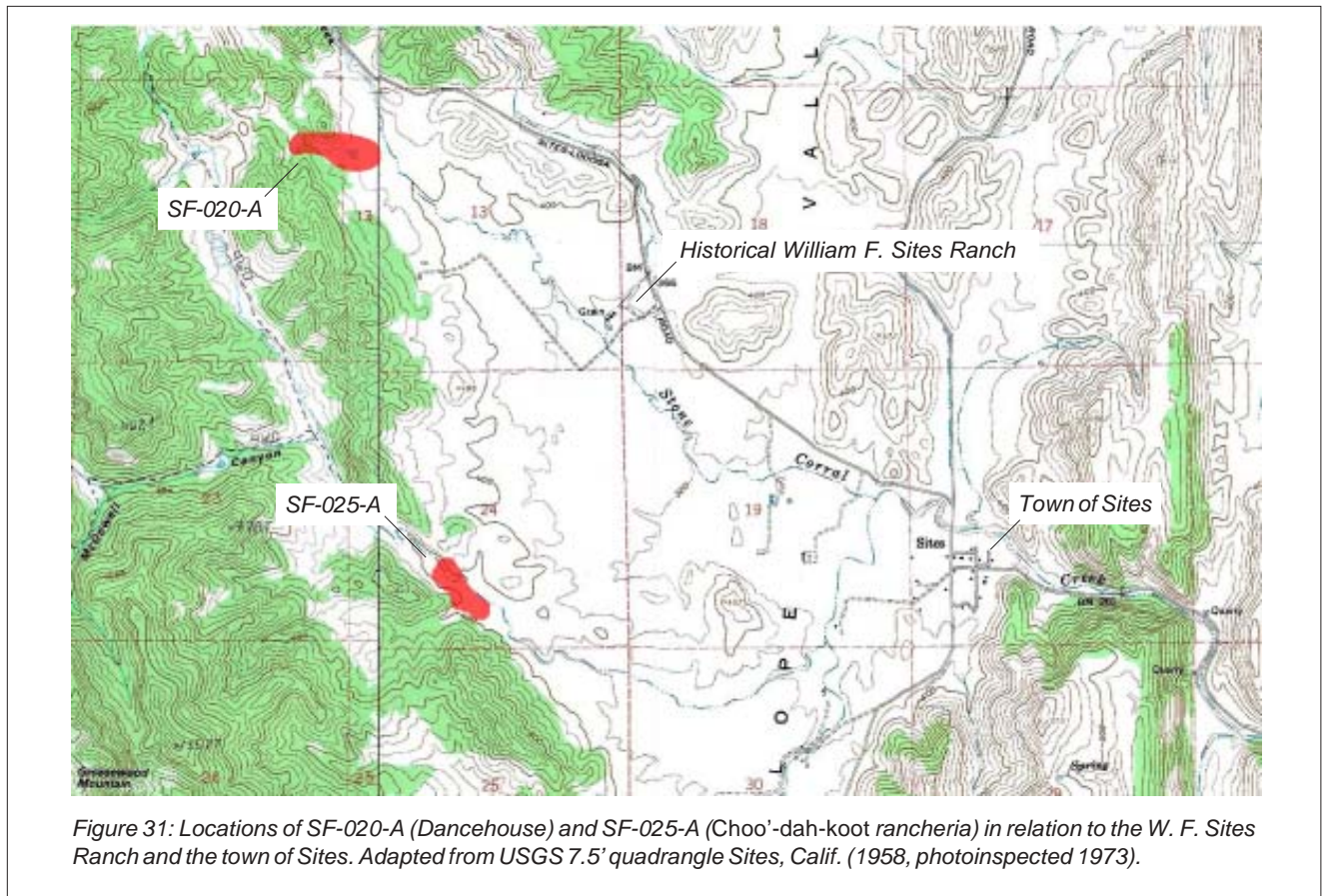
I argue above that the families living at *Choo’-dah-koot* “Rancheree” were most likely captured by Salvador Vallejo as children or were the children of captives, and returned to the site of *Choo’-dah-koot* after the collapse of Vallejo’s operations. To his credit, William Sites accepted and provided work and residence to the Indians on or near the traditional settlement.

Assignment of SF-20-A and SF-025-A to the contact period is based on three lines of evidence: (1) ethnographic accounts and interviews; (2) historical documentation including U.S. census records, and; (3) field confirmation of the presence of specific features mentioned in the ethnographic record and observation of artifacts and feature types primarily or exclusively associated with the contact period.

Documents and maps consulted for our investigation placed Rancheree Creek and *Choo’-dah-koot* behind a low ridge and along a small, intermittent drainage due west of the town of Sites. The 1967 UCLA archaeological field school and the 1998 DWR-DPR crews were aware of the potential presence of these contact-era features and had recorded sites and features they attributed to the *Choo’-dah-koot*. Our teams reexamined the area intensively and concluded that archaeological signatures of *Choo’-dah-koot* spanned a number of cultural features, some of which had been recognized by previous survey teams and others not.

SF-025-A was first identified by the 1967 UCLA archaeological field school which recorded a single midden mound measuring 30x15 m (450 m²). In 1998, the DWR-DPR crew revisited the location, re-recorded the mound, and added a surrounding flake scatter. The DWR team also spoke with the owner of adjoining property, Mr. C. B. Dunlap, who had extensive knowledge of the area. Dunlap’s information concurred closely with the William Sites biographical sketch identified above, indicating that Mr. Jesse Berryessa, an Indian who worked for the Sites Ranch, lived at the location in a home called “the Wool House” until 1935. The ARP team returned to the location in 2002, conducted an intensive surface examination, and re-interviewed Dunlap.

Based on its findings the ARP team recorded a much larger site area, revising the boundaries to incorporate an area measuring 170-x-460 m (78,200 m²) including three features previously recorded by



the DWR-DPR crew as separate sites. The ARP team recognized four loci at SF-025-A (Figure 32):

Locus A is probably the location of the original prehistoric-period *Choo'-dah-koot* rancheria represented by a midden mound with a surrounding lithic scatter. The midden is black and ashy, and artifacts include chipped and groundstone tools as well as manufactured goods, including an abalone button, a porcelain button, a metal pan handle, a cartridge casing, and a number of glass vessel fragments. In the mid-20th century an open-walled ground stall barn was constructed on the mound and consequently the midden is disturbed and intermixed with cattle dung.

Locus B is an historical Indian cemetery associated with the informal rancheria. There are 10 distinct depressions likely to represent subsided graves and 13 sandstone headstones and fragments (Figure 32 C-G). The depressions measure 5.5 ft by three ft, three of which are associated with possible headstones/sandstone slabs. The cemetery is also marked by a perimeter fenceline consisting of seven wooden posts and wire. The fenceline has been completely knocked down, and modern water tanks, a tower, and two troughs have been constructed nearby, concentrating cattle activity in the vicinity. Consequently, the cemetery has been extensively grazed-over by cattle in recent years, and the cemetery has suffered considerable scuffing damage. Several of the headstones have been broken at ground level and scattered. All 13 of the sandstone headstones and fragments are made from local sandstone, and several are high-quality stone likely to originate from the quarries. At least one of the latter appears to have been dressed using a professional mason's toothed chisel (Figure 32 E). Two headstones exhibit carved name identifications made ad hoc with a chisel or graver of some sort. Neither name is clear, and a number of interpretations are possible. However, one appears to name "Julio" and the other "Cari" or "Cary" (Figure 32 D-E).

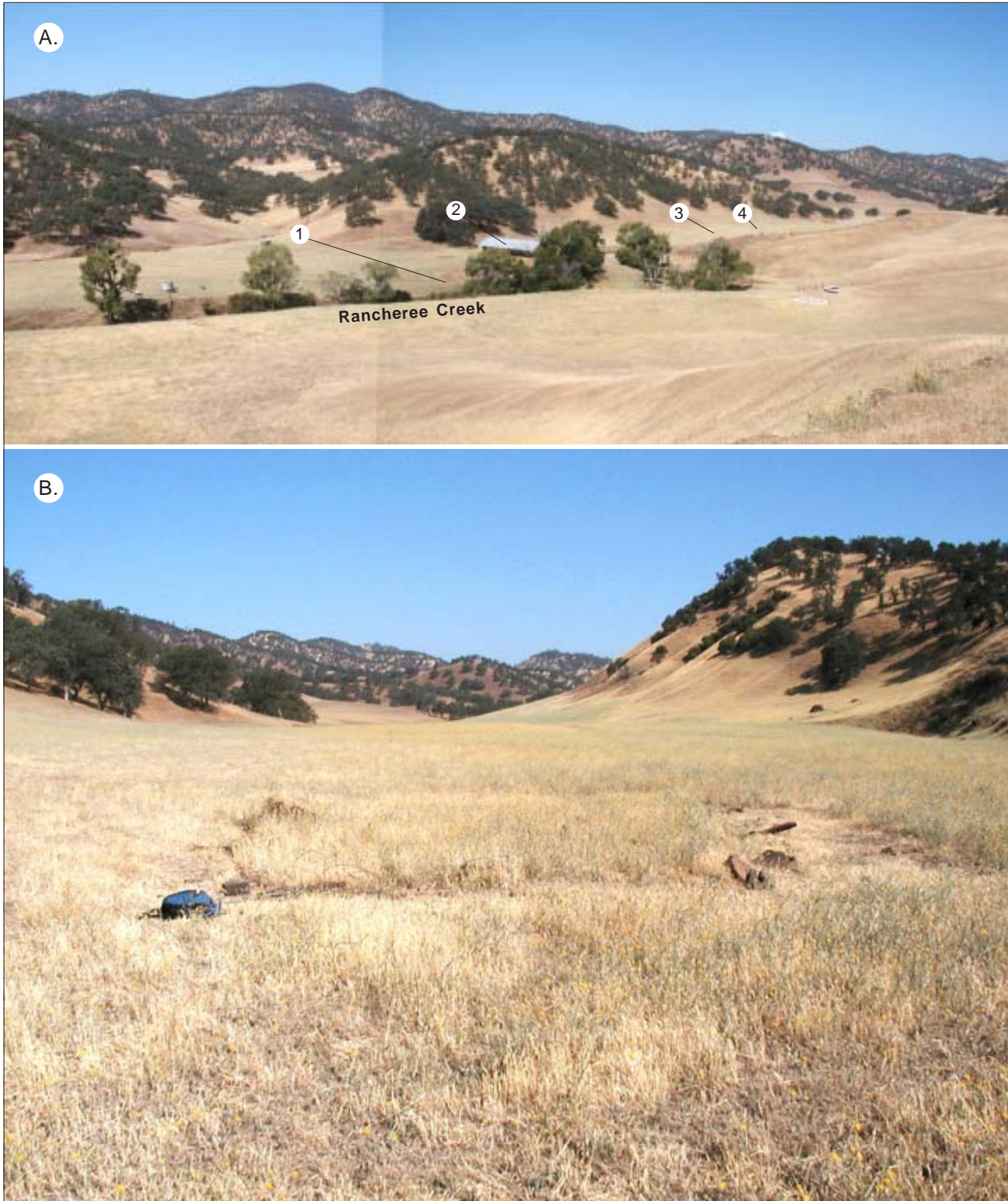


Figure 32: Site SF-025-A—(A) site overview looking southwest, 1 = cemetery, 2 = barn and midden-mound, 3 = Jesse Berryessa's "Wool House," 4 = abandoned vintage car; (B) grass and star thistle cleared to highlight the footprint of Jesse Berryessa's "Wool House; facing page (C) overview of the Rancheree Creek Indian cemetery; (D) toppled sandstone headstone with a carved name, possibly "Julio" or "Shilo"; (E) toppled carved sandstone headstone with the name "Cary"; (F) carved sandstone headstone showing marks from a mason's toothed chisel; (G) carved sandstone headstone.



Locus C consists of a 20th century outbuilding built on a prehistoric lithic scatter. The outbuilding appears to be contemporary to the barn on *Locus A* and water features on *Locus B*, and thus postdates the rancheria. The lithic scatter exhibits weathered stone tools only, and thus appears to be strictly prehistoric, predating the rancheria.

Locus D is probably the location of the rancheria residences visited by Kroeber and Merriam, containing two features: a relict vehicle and the remains of at least one structure. The vehicle appears to be a 1919-vintage open top automobile. According to rancher C. B. Dunlap, the automobile was driven to the site and then abandoned by a party of Indians attending a “Big Time” at the dancehouse upstream. The structure is marked by a rectangular footprint at the reported location of the “Wool House” described by Dunlap, the residence last occupied by Jesse Berryessa (Figure 32 B). The foundation outline is marked by sandstone slab piers and a drainage trench. A variety of sheet metal, milled wood fragments, nails, metal, and other debris was observed. Other possible features were noted nearby that may represent additional buildings or structures, however, a dense overgrowth of star thistle prevented confirmation.

SF-020-A was previously recorded on July 19, 1967, by the UCLA field school as Col-23, a “sweat house for the Sites Rancheria, used historically” and marked by a “large circular depression 35’ in diameter.” In 1998, the DWR-DPR crew revisited the location and recorded two sites, 17-5-14-1 (bedrock mortar with cupules) and 17-5-13 (sweat house or dancehouse). The ARP team returned in 2002, identifying a total of four loci across an area measuring 280-x-224 m. *Locus A* is a midden area measuring 80-x-70 m with a central dancehouse measuring 24.5 m north-south by 10.5 m east-west. The surface examination of the midden produced several handstones, obsidian flakes, historical glass fragments, burned bone, and had an associated milling station. This is probably the ceremonial structure used by residents of *Choo’-dah-koot* rancheria during Kroeber’s and Merriam’s visits, and some details of ceremonial lodge construction and use recorded by these scholars may pertain to this particular feature. The presence of obvious prehistoric artifacts indicates that the rancheria residents may have dug out and built the sweathouse on top of an existing prehistoric midden. Loci B, C, and D consist of bedrock mortar features and cupule features associated with groundstone and flaked stone artifacts in patches upstream from the dancehouse feature. *Locus D* also produced a wooden wagon wheel with an iron hub and strapping.

Project Area Resources Pertinent to Research Theme 1: Exploration and Settlement of the Project Area

A total of 313 historical resources were identified and recorded in the Project Area, including 78 sites and 235 isolated finds. The distinction between sites versus isolates was determined in the field based primarily on the diversity of features or loci, however, the distinction was not firm and there is some overlap in criteria. Thus, where appropriate, in order to characterize certain types of resources both sites and isolates are described below.

No historical resources were identified relating to the first two historical periods identified above, Exploration (1821–1842) and Early Settlement (1847–1855). However, a substantial archaeological record was identified relating to the next two periods, Establishment of Large Ranches (1855–1912) and Homesteading (1860–1935), and historical resources associated with each are described separately below. The record described here is structured in another way: a planned effort to study and record the town of Sites and its immediate environs could not be completed under the current agreement and funding levels, and no effort was extended to record resources associated with the community and cemetery located in Township 17N–Range 4W, SW corner Section 20. Consequently, the historical resources reported here pertain exclusively to the rural reaches of the Project Area, and the historical record represented by these sites pertains entirely to activities dominant in the rural context: ranching, farming, mineral exploitation, and transportation and communication systems. In fact, the bulk of the historical resources described here relate to ranches and homesteads settled in the late 19th and early 20th-centuries.

Our historical research and survey teams worked together in an effort to systematically identify correlations between documentary and archaeological evidence. In some cases, we found documentary

evidence which we then used to establish survey targets, and this effort produced a number of positive archaeological-documentary links, described below. However, it was more often the case that our field teams encountered historical sites and isolates that had no links to the documentary record. We concluded that there was a long-held and common practice of ad hoc ranch construction and development that must have operated outside common tracking mechanisms (e.g., tax rolls, General Land Office plats), and so, more than one-half of the historical resources we encountered in the Project Area had no direct correlation in the documentary record.

This constraint primarily affected our capacity to link particular resources to particular actors in the historical record. However, the archaeological exercise of assigning function based on context and associations was unaffected, albeit itself constrained by limitations of the archaeological record. For example, a major wildfire, the “PG&E fire” swept through the northern one-half of the Project Area in 1965, razing many occupied and abandoned buildings and structures. In fact, nearly all standing or dilapidated structures and buildings identified and recorded by our teams in the Project Area were outside the fire line in the south one-half of the Project Area. In turn, historical sites that had been in the fire’s path were recorded by our field teams but generally found to be marked by concrete pads, depressions, piers, and sometimes chimneys, in most cases making it difficult or impossible to differentiate domiciles from outbuildings.

In keeping with the research themes provided above, the following identifies “Historical Resources Associated with Ranching Complexes” (n=13) and “Historical Resources Associated with Homesteading” (n=19). Seven of these sites had both ranching and homesteading components or links. Owing to the constraints noted above, a third category is added, “Unassigned Historical Ranching or Homesteading Resources” (n=48) to cover resources with no links to the documentary record and resources whose function and associations could not be determined based on survey observations.

Historical Resources

Associated with Ranching Complexes

Archaeological inventory identified 13 ranch complex sites in the Project Area (SF-008-A, SF-010-A, SF-025-A, SF-029-A, SR-013-A, SF-001-B, SF-008-B, SF-014-B, SF-018-B, SF-022-B [Fountain House], SF-006-C [Dunlap Ranch], SF-002-E [17-4-6-1H, Peterson Ranch], and SF-003-E [17-4-6-14, Sites Ranch]). Ranch complexes are distinguished from other ranching resources by the presence of a domicile and from homesteads by the evidence of persistent occupation beginning in the 20th-century or beginning in the 19th-century and lasting into the 20th century. Table 14 lists the features observed at each ranch complex. Seven of these sites also have links or resources related to homesteading, and so are listed under both categories (SF-009-A, SF-029-A, SF-001-B, SF-018-B, SF-022-B, SF-006-C, and SF-001-D). Generally, there is evidence of temporal discontinuity, that is, the homestead was abandoned and sold before the ranch was built. Thus, we can consider these sites as composed of separate, superimposed ranch and homestead archaeological components; ranch features are discussed here and homestead features below.

Each of the ranch complex sites produced evidence of a domicile or domicile remains. Archaeological site records for these sites provide basic layout and structural detail, where they could be discerned. Standing structures were observed at nine of the sites (SF-008-A, SF-010-A, SF-001-B, SF-008-B, SF-022-B, SF-006-C, SF-002-E, SF-003-E, and SR-013-A). Collapsed structures or building pads were observed at three sites (SF-025-A, SF-014-B, and SF-018-B). In two cases the standing structures were observed still in use as domiciles (SF-003-E and SF-006-C, the Dunlap Ranch), and in four cases the standing structure is modern and some surrounding outbuildings and other features are historical (SF-010-A, SF-029-A, SF-001-B, and SF-008-B). Three of the structures produced associated trash indicating they were in use through the mid-20th-century but now are abandoned and dilapidated (SF-008-A, SF-003-E, and SR-013-A), one of these contained calendars and graffiti indicating occupation as recent as 1975 (SF-008-A). In another case (SF-002-E), the former ranch house has been abandoned and readapted as a livestock ground stall feeder and corral (Figure 33A).

Five ranch complexes occurred on lands identified in 19th-century homestead patents, but the majority or all observed archaeological features were attributable to 20th-century ranch use (SF-010-A, SF-029-A, SF-001-B, SF-022-B, and SF-006-C). One of the best examples of this juxtaposition is the Dunlap Ranch site (SF-006-C, Figure 34A), which is located on lands contained on two 19th-century Military Scrip homesteads which apparently failed before the Dunlap purchase, the Washington Larch homestead (#507) and the Alvah R. Clark Homestead (#614). The Dunlap Ranch is composed of eight features including an outbuilding and tool shed, a windmill, residential building constructed in 1938, two barns, a wood pile, granary, and a concrete-and-stone bridge. In addition, four historical isolated finds were recorded in the vicinity of the Dunlap Ranch, including: SF-ISO-009-E, a car door; SF-ISO-010-E, an axle from farm equipment; SF-ISO-011-E, a metal furniture frame, and SF-ISO-12-E, a four cylinder engine block. All four of the isolates date to circa 1914 to 1945 and are attributable to the Dunlap Ranch. Generally, these 20th century features obscure traces of the original homesteads. However, one archaeological trace, a stone granary foundation, may be attributable to the Alvah R. Clark Homestead and is described and below under homestead archaeological resources.

Nine of the ranch complexes had associated barns of various sizes and functions (e.g. Figure 35) (SF-008-A, SF-001-B, SF-022-B, SF-006-C, SF-002-E: Figure 35A, and SF-003-E), and four sites had two barns each (SF-008-A, SF-025-A, SF-006-C, and SF-003-E). Most of these were built on common plans for basic early 20th-century ground stable barns or closed English barn, with some local adaptations. Five were open pole barns with pens or ground stalls and tack rooms (SF-008-A, SF-025-A, SF-001-B, SF-014-B: Figure 35B, and SF-022-B). Two ranch complexes had barns made with machine cut square nails (SF-006-C and SF-003-E). Each ranch complex also had one or more outbuildings including a drying shed and a cement block separator house (SF-022-B), stalled feeding structures (SF-014-B), shop buildings (SF-006-C and SF-022-B), and equipment storage sheds (SF-003-E), or structural remains such as pads, sandstone slab footings, or rectangular depressions suggesting demolished outbuildings (SF-025-A, SF-001-B, SF-022-B, SF-006-C, and SF-002-E). Six of the ranch complexes had large corrals, several with

Table 14: Ranch complex attributes.

Site Number	Structure Building	Foundation	Cellar	Chimney	Barn	Corral	Beehive Oven	Tree/ Orchard	Windmill	Water Tower	Well	Pump	Tank/ Cistern	Trough	Pond	Rock Wall	Trash	Graffiti/ Dendroglyph	Derelict Equipment	Derelict Vehicle	Fence	Road/ Bridge	Ranch Name	
SF-008-A	X				X												X	X						
SF-010-A	X	X			X	X		X			X	X			X		X	X	X	X			Lady Bug Ranch	
SF-025-A		X	X		X					X	X						X		X				John Sies Ranch	
SF-029-A	X			X	X						X						X						Wells Ranch	
SR-013-A	X			X		X		X	X								X		X	X				
SF-001-B	X		X		X						X					X				X				
SF-008-B	X							X									X						White Oak Ranch	
SF-014-B	X	X															X		X					
SF-018-B	X					X		X				X	X	X			X				X		John Sies Ranch	
SF-022-B	X	X	X		X	X						X	X				X						Fountain Ranch	
SF-006-C	X	X	X		X			X	X													X	Dunlap Ranch	
SF-002-E	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X						X				X	X	Peterson Ranch	
SF-003-E	X	X			X	X				X							X		X				John Sies Ranch	
Total:	12	7	5	1	1	9	6	1	5	3	2	5	3	2	1	1	1	11	1	3	5	3	2	



Figure 33: Site SF-002-E, the old Peterson Ranch features—(A) former ranch house now used as a cattle pen and ground stall barn, and; (B) sandstone building used as a storage shed for processed salt blocks, built by J. P. Rathbun.

headgates, pens, races, and loading chutes (SF-010-A, SR-013-A, SF-018-B, SF-022-B, SF-002-E, and SF-003-E). Two sites had grain bins (SF-022-B and SF-006-C). Unusual outbuildings include a large, partially collapsed stone building on the old Peterson Ranch reported to be the salt house built by J. P. Rathbun during his partnership with Peter Peterson in the Antelope Valley Salt Company (Figure 33B), a beehive oven built from brick and dressed sandstone slabs (SF-002-E: Figure 34B), and a bridge made from dressed sandstone slabs and concrete (SF-006-C).

Water features were identified at each of the ranch complexes, including windmills at all three of the sites (SF-013-A, SF-018-B, and SF-006-C), and water tanks, towers, or troughs were observed at seven sites (SF-010-A, SF-025-A, SF-029-A, SF-001-B, SF-018-B, SF-022-B, and SF-002-E). Cisterns, leach lines, and septic tanks were likely present at some of the sites but no surface evidence was observed. Only one standing outhouse was observed (SF-013-A).

Each of the ranch complexes had open pit trash dumps, old filled dumps, and/or derelict equipment dumps. Site SR-013-A was especially rich in late-19th through early 20th century artifacts. Two sites also had historical farming or ranching equipment (SR-013-A and SF-003-E), and three sites had antique vehicle parts or whole automobiles (SR-013-A, SF-001-B, and SF-014-B).

Most of the ranch complexes had living or recognizable stumps of nonnative trees, including both productive and ornamental trees. Ornamental trees included lilac and oleander. Two of the ranch complexes had small orchards or single fruit and nut producers (black walnut, almond, pomegranate trees, olive, and fig). No formal inventory of tree species was conducted.

Historical Resources

Associated with Homesteading

In an effort to match documentary and archaeological records, cartographic and documentary records of all seven sale-cash entries and all 52 homestead patents filed for the Project Area were plotted on the project base map (Figure 24). All historical sites on or near these homesteads were then assessed for attributes indicative of the time period specified, or a match to specific features mentioned in documentation available for each homestead. Table 15 lists the homesteads and the resources matched to each, including 19 sites and 49 isolates, and Table 16 lists the sites and attributes identified for each positive correlation. The 25 Project Area homesteads with a positive match are described below.

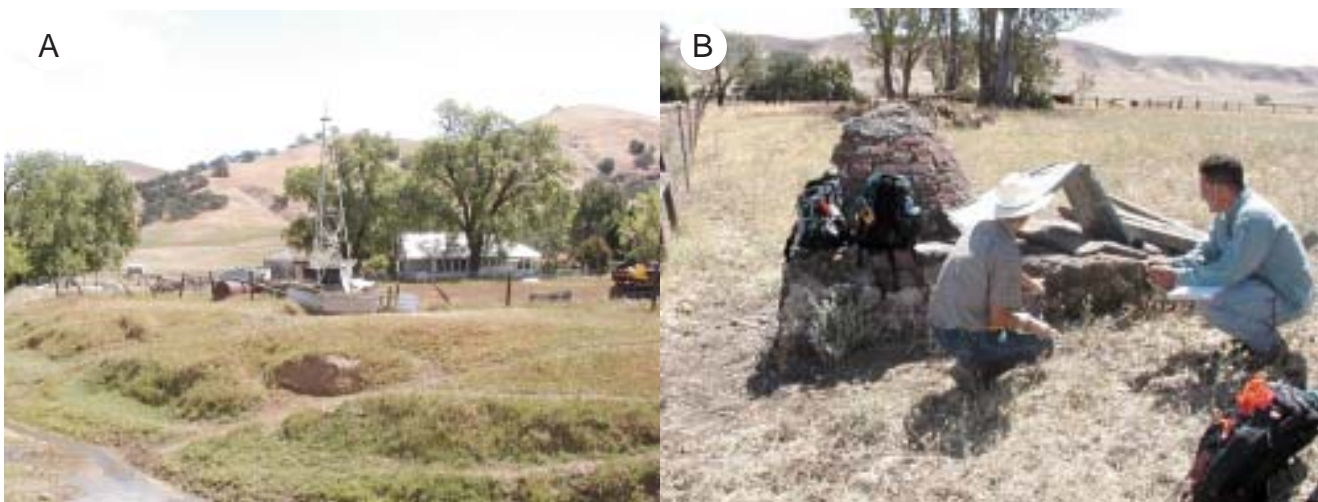
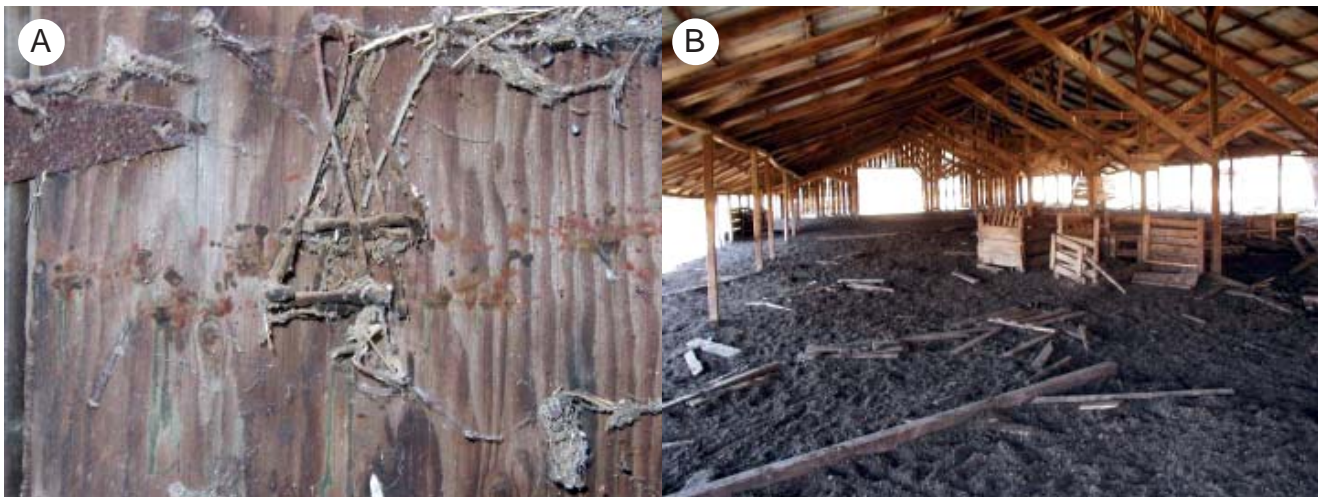


Figure 34: (A) Site SF-006-C, components of the Dunlap Ranch visible including the Dunlap residence, a windmill, a grain silo, a fuel tank, a tool shed, a corral, and derelict equipment, and; (B) site SF-002-E, the Peterson Ranch, beehive oven.

In order to produce accurate age estimates for historical sites likely to relate to homestead activity, images and illustrations of historical artifacts observed in the field examined and compared to common references for identification and manufacturing and use dates (e.g., Adikson 2002; Fike 1987; Godden 1964; Insulator Collectors on the Net 2005; Moore 1994; Old and Sold Antiques Auction and Marketplace 2007; Praetzellis et al. 1983; Schulz et al. 1980; Wilson and Wilson 1968; and Zumwalt 1980). One marker trait proved particularly useful for differentiating 19th-century from 20th-century occupation. Square (cut) nails were manufactured from rectangular strips of iron plate and tapered to a point by a single cut across the plate (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962). Square or rectangular in cross-section, they were first made by hand and then by machine. They began to replace hand forged nails by 1790, and were widely in use by 1830. The introduction of wire nails in the 1850s did little to slow the use of cut nails, which remained the dominant nail until the 1890s. Although machine cut square nails continued to be manufactured, estimates indicate that after 1895, more than three-quarters of all nails were the wire type (Buckles ed. 1978; Clark 1949). Using this general chronology, square-cut nails are generally indicative of activity predating 1895.

Figure 35: (A) Site SF-002-E, Feature 1, branding irons hanging in barn tack room, and; (B) site SF-014-B Feature 2, pole barn interior showing ground stalls and collapsed lumber.



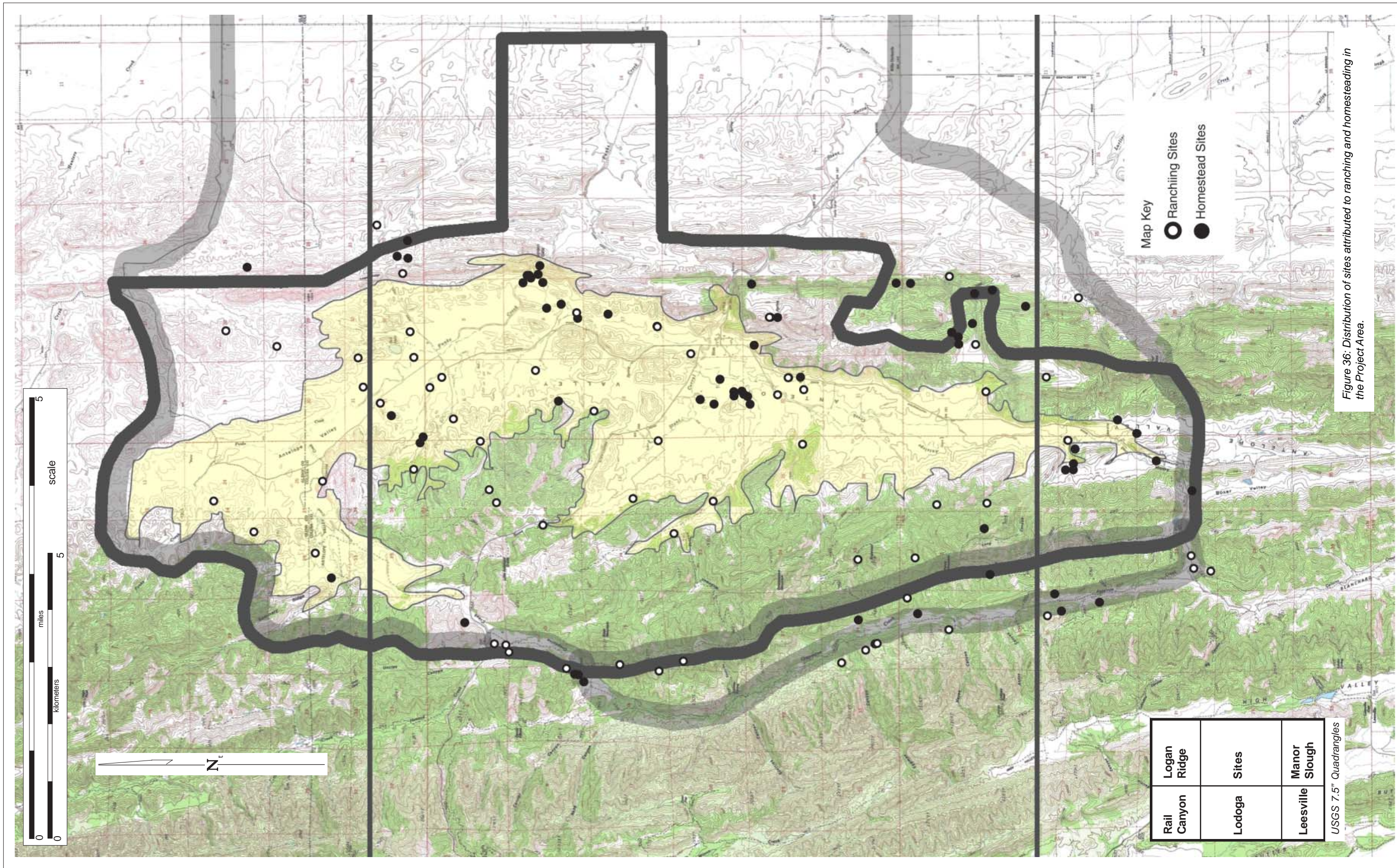


Figure 36: Distribution of sites attributed to ranching and homesteading in the Project Area.

Table 15: Historical sites and isolates found during the archaeological survey within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of homesteads of record in the Project Area.

Name	Historical Sites	Historical Isolates
Ashley, Erastus Smith	Part of SF-025-B	SF-ISO-015-E, -016-E, -017-E
Bieler, Havier	SF-001-D	SF-ISO-082-A, SF-ISO-001-D
Bieler, Jacob	SF-029-A	SF-ISO-083-A, -086-A, -090-A
Brooks, Christina & William	SR-002-A	SR-ISO-058-B, SR-ISO-002-C
Callaghan, James	SF-012-A	SF-ISO-061-A, SR-ISO-022-C
Chesnut, Edmond & James J. Elmore	SR-010-A	SR-ISO-011-A
Clark, Alvah R.	SF-006-C	None
Curtis, Wilbur W.	None	SF-ISO-100-B, -101-B, -103-B
Dooling, Patrick	SF-001-B	SF-ISO-024-B, -025-B, -157-A, -158-A
Dooling, Timothy	None	SF-ISO-154-A, -098-B
Dunford, Patrick	SF-009-A	None
Fountain, George C. & John Stone	Part of SF-022-B	SF-ISO-019-C, -020-C, -022-C
Hiegel, John (heirs of)		SR-ISO-013-A, -039-B
Huffmaster, Clarence	SR-005-C	None
Jenisch, William	SF-024-B	SF-ISO-089-B
Jones, George Foster & Louis Thompson	17-4-9-1H, 17-4-9-2H, 17-4-9-7H	SF-ISO-089-A, -090-A, -091-A, -092-A, -093-A, -094-A, -122-A, -005-E
Pryor, Fanny B.	SR-005-B	SR-ISO-022-B, -023-B
Pryor, Robert Augustus	SR-005-B	None
Ream, John	None	SF-ISO-151-A, -155-A
Roesch, John	SR-002/003-B	None
Shearin, Aldred A.	SF-002-C	SF-ISO-012-B, -004-C, -076-B
Spear, Benjamin Hall & Samuel C. Huntrip	None	SF-ISO-017-C
Smith, Francis Harvel	SR-008-A	None
Site John	SF-001-B, SF-018-B, 17-4019-1H	SF-ISO-133-A, -003-E, -013-E, -014-E, -012-E

Erastus Smith Ashley Homestead. On November 5, 1883, Erastus Smith Ashley declared a Homestead on 120 acres of land. The certificate (#1379) was issued on November 20, 1884 (Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book I:170–171), and the following year, on March 10, 1885, the Federal government issued the official homestead documents. According to the Declaration of Homestead, Ashley, his wife, and five children resided in a dwelling on the property (Colusa County Recorder, Homesteads Book C: 115–116). On December 23, 1890, Ashley sold his homesteaded land to Richard S. Burgett for the sum of \$2,000. The property later became part of the McGilvray Stone Company landholdings.

Archaeological inventory identified four historical resources associated with the Erastus Smith Ashley Homestead, including one site and three isolated finds: (1) SF-025-B, Feature 4, consisting of structural remains including a sandstone slab foundation measuring 6 ft by 8 ft, a depression, and milled lumber fragments; (2) SF-ISO-015-E, a cluster of broken concrete and twisted metal; (3) SF-ISO-016-E, an improved spring, and (4) SF-ISO-017-E a wooden feed trough and scattered wood fragments. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or structural materials were noted on the surface, no evidence was observed to test its association with the Ashley homestead. No definitive temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed, however, the features and materials observed are consistent with homestead development.

Havier (Xavier) Bieler Military Scrip. Xavier Bieler was granted a Military Scrip (#2989) for 160 acres in Antelope Valley in favor of the State of Illinois on September 10, 1873, when he elected to settle in California instead of Illinois. On February 24, 1879, the Federal government issued Bieler a Certificate of Homestead (Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book E:65-66; Patents Book G: 270–271).

Archaeological inventory identified three historical resources associated with the Havier (Xavier) Bieler Military Scrip Homestead including one site and two isolated finds: (1) SF-001-D, a corral, foundation, and cattle trough; (2) SF-ISO-082-A, fence posts and rolls of barbed-wire, and; (3) SF-ISO-001-D, a rock pile. No definitive temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed, however, the features and materials observed are consistent with homestead development.

Jacob Bieler Military Scrip/Sale-Cash Entry. Jacob Bieler was born in 1832 in Switzerland and naturalized as a US citizen on July 8, 1862. The 1894 Great Register for Colusa County lists Jacob Bieler as a farmer (with a crippled left hand) residing in the Sites precinct. On September 10, 1873, he was issued a Military Scrip (#2988) for 160 acres in favor of the State of Illinois (Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book E:264-265), followed by a sale-cash entry on May 1, 1875.

Archaeological inventory identified four historical resources associated with the Jacob Bieler Military Scrip/Sale-Cash Entry, including one site and three isolates: (1) SF-029-A consisted of several structural features including a 30x40-ft sandstone foundation (Figure 37), a cellar, a rock-lined well, and an associated trash scatter; (2) SF-ISO-083-A, consisting of automobile parts, a rock pile, and an air horn; (3) SF-ISO-086-A, a plow blade, and; (4) SF-ISO-090-A, an historical trash scatter.

Artifacts observed in association with the SF-029-A trash scatter include five stoneware fragments marked "Gladding, McBean & Co./Lincoln, Placer Co., CAL," one cast iron crank and gear for an ice cream maker marked "WHITE Mountain Freezer"; one gas stove with an oven and four burners, three window weights with "BLUT 6," a pulley with a 6-in diameter wheel, six pieces of clear melted glass, three amethyst glass fragments, a stationary vise labeled "Trojan 703 O Parker Meridian Ct.," and one fragment of aqua-colored glass. The observed features and dating of the artifacts are consistent with the Jacob Bieler Homestead.

Christina & William Brooks Homestead. William Riley Brooks was a laborer born in 1836 in Missouri (Great Register 1898). He is listed in the 1898 Colusa County Great Register as residing in the Sites precinct, and had a post office address in the town of Sites. On October 5, 1897, he was issued a certificate for a homestead on 160 acres (#2396), and on March 12, 1900, the federal government issued the official homestead documents to his widow, Christina Brooks (Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book L:279). Archaeological inventory identified three historical resources associated with the Christina & William Brooks Homestead, including one site and two isolates: (1) SR-002-A, consisting of a collapsed chimney (Figure 38), possible foundation, a trash scatter including metal wagon parts, an encircling fence of barbed wire grown into several blue oaks, and an old wagon road coursing through the western edge of the site; (2) SR-ISO-058-B, a road segment and barbed-wire fence, and; (3) SR-ISO-002-C, a cluster of derelict historical equipment including a hay bailer, gang plow, fenceline, and barbed-wire.

Historical artifacts identified on site are consistent with a late 19th to early 20th residential occupation, including various types and colors of glass fragments (amber, clear, milk, blue, and green with yellow lettering), white ceramic fragments, thick yellow ceramic fragments, one half of a brown ceramic doorknob, one slender horseshoe, several pieces of bed frame, one large spike, and 12 fig trees. Several pieces of cast iron stove were also identified, one with the identifying markings "V 6" and one marked with the letters "B M." Several square nails ranging in size from 16p to 8, 6, and 4p, were also recorded. The remains of the fence consisted of barbed and hog wire, and wagon parts—two axles, a hand brake, and several miscellaneous parts—used as fenceposts. The observed features and dating are consistent with the documented age of the Christina and William Brooks homestead.

James Callaghan Homestead and Stock Raising Homestead. James Callaghan homesteaded several properties in the Project Area. The first was a homestead certificate issued for 160 acres on May 3, 1920 (#747942); the second was for 480 acres for stock raising on January 5, 1924 (#928284). A declaration for a 640 acre homestead was also made by James Callaghan on June 11, 1927. According to the declaration, he was married to Alice Callaghan and had eight children (Colusa County Recorder, Homesteads Book F:60).

Archaeological inventory identified three historical resources associated with the James Callaghan Homestead and Stock Raising Homestead, including one site and two isolates: (1) SF-012-A, consisting of four features, a rectangular stone foundation (Figure 39), a rectangular enclosure made of chicken and barbed wire attached to trees, and an old fenceline consisting of wooden posts, round nails, and two types of barbed wire, and a trash scatter; (2) SF-ISO-061-A, a length of barbed-wire, and; (3) SF-ISO-022-C, a length of barbed-wire. Artifacts associated with the SF-012-A trash scatter included metal pipe fragments, a metal rod, a metal bed frame, two iron hinges, a tin wash basin, a broken ironstone pipe, milled wood, a galvanized pail, a three-tine pitch fork, and a piece of cut tin. No definitive temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed on the surface of site SF-012-A, however, the features and materials observed are consistent with homestead development.

Edmond Chesnut Military Scrip. Edmond Chesnut, by way of James J. Elmore, was granted a Military Scrip (#203) for 160 acres in favor of state of Georgia on November 10, 1873, when he elected to settle in California instead of Georgia (Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book E:194–195). Archaeological inventory identified two historical resources associated with the Edmond Chesnut Military Scrip Homestead, including one site and one isolated find: (1) SR-010-A, consisting of structural remains including a collapsed chimney, a foundation outlined in sandstone (Figure 40), a shallow depression measuring 4-ft in diameter, and a trash scatter with five cast iron stove parts, an amethyst glass bottleneck with a double-ringed applied lip, an amethyst glass fragment, and one piece of amber glass, and; (2) SR-ISO-011-A, a fragment of olive-green glass. The presence of amethyst and amber glass suggests a date between about 1810/1880 and 1917, consistent with the date of the Chesnut homestead.

Alvah R. Clark Military Scrip. Alvah R. Clark was granted a Military Scrip for 160 acres (#614) in favor of the State of Alabama on February 20, 1873 when he elected to settle in Colusa County (Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book J:158–159) following his military service. Archaeological inventory identified one site



Figure 37: Feature 2, SF-029-A, a small sandstone foundation located on the former Jacob Bieler homestead.



Figure 38: Collapsed chimney feature (Feature 1) at SR-002-A, on the Christina and William Brooks Homestead.



Figure 39: Sandstone foundation (Feature 1) at site SF-012-A, located on one of the James Callaghan homesteads.

associated with the Alvah R. Clark Military Scrip Homestead: (1) SF-006-C is a ranching complex with eight features, seven of which are attributable to the 20th-century Dunlap Ranch (See above) and one, a sandstone foundation (Figure 41), which Mr. Dunlap, occupant of the property, identified as a granary foundation he attributed to the Clark Homestead.

Wilbur W. Curtis Homestead. Wilbur W. Curtis was issued a homestead on 160 acres on March 1, 1878 (#539; Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book H:63). Archaeological inventory identified three isolated finds associated with the Wilbur W. Curtis Homestead: (1) SF-ISO-100-B, a plow blade; (2) SF-ISO-101-B, a white enameled sink, and; (3) SF-ISO-103-B, a rock alignment. These historical resources are consistent with homesteading activity but their association with the Curtis homestead is unclear.

Patrick Dooling Military Scrip and Homestead. Patrick Dooling was granted homesteads on two properties in the Project Area. The first was for 160 acres (#1078) on November 10, 1873 in favor of the State of Alabama. The second was issued for 156.28 acres on December 30, 1878 (#709).

Archaeological inventory identified five historical resources associated with the Patrick Dooling Military Scrip and Homestead, including one site and four isolates: (1) SF-001-B, consisting of a later ranch complex which may incorporate some features of the old homestead, including stone and concrete foundations, a barn, and a rock wall; (2) SF-ISO-024-B, a saw-cut oak stump; (3) SF-ISO-025-B, a plow blade; (4) SF-ISO-157-A, a rock wall segments, and; (5) SF-ISO-158-A, a rock wall segment. These historical resources are consistent with homesteading activity but their association with the Patrick Dooling homesteads is unclear.

Timothy Dooling Homestead. Timothy Dooling was born in Ireland in 1857 and resided in the Maxwell precinct as a farmer in 1894 (Great Register 1894). He was granted a homestead on 160 acres (#1727) on November 23, 1891 (Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book K:96–97). Archaeological inventory identified two historical resources associated with the Timothy Dooling Homestead, including two isolated finds: (1) SF-ISO-154-A, a plow blade, and; (2) SF-ISO-098-B, a rock alignment. These historical resources are consistent with homesteading activity but their association with the Timothy Dooling homestead is unclear.

Patrick Dunford Military Scrip. Patrick Dunford was granted a Military Scrip (#1050) in favor of the state of Alabama on February 20, 1873 (Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book H: 252-253). Archaeological inventory identified one historical archaeological site associated with the Patrick Dunford Military Scrip Homestead: (1) SF-009-A, an extensive scatter of historical debris and derelict farming and ranching equipment (Figure 42). A number of temporally diagnostic items were noted among the artifacts contained in the trash scatter, including at least 20 pull top Hamms beer cans (post-1965), at least four church key opened juice cans (post-1935), over ten sanitary cans (post-1888), one disk plow (patent date on depth gauge reads “Feb 19, 1901 155”), one license plate (1941 CA) on a combine (Lic. No. 98C 396) that has been modified as a funnel (on left side), and several condensed milk cans dating to the 1950s. Although these artifacts are historical, their association with the Dunford homestead is uncertain. While the equipment and trash includes many items dating to the 20th-century, some of the equipment is attributable to the late 19th-century and is consistent with homesteading activity.

George C. Fountain and John Stone Military Scrip. John Stone, “private, Captain Wilbur Company, California Volunteer, California Indian Disturbances” (Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book D:238), was granted a Military Scrip (#76976) homestead on December 1, 1860. At that time, the property was assigned to George C. Fountain.

Archaeological inventory identified four historical resources associated with the George C. Fountain and John Stone Military Scrip, including two site and three isolates: (1) SF-022-B, identified locally as the “Fountain House,” consisting of standing and collapsed features, including a structure, a pole barn, a large wooden barn, a water tank, a cement foundation pad, three grain storage containers, a drying shed,

a grain storage container, a corral area, a garage building, a cement block structure, a pumphouse, and three trash scatters; (2) SF-ISO-019-C, three plow blades; (3) SF-ISO-020-C, domestic debris, and; (4) SF-ISO-022-C, an amber (post-1917) bottleneck fragment. The functions and dating of the observed features are consistent with the Fountain and Stone Homestead.

Heirs of John Hiegel Homestead. The Colusa County Great Registers of 1910 and 1912 indicate that John Hiegel was born in 1878 and worked as a “quarryman.” By 1914, his occupation had changed to “farmer” (Great Register 1914). Following his death (date unknown), his heirs were granted a homestead on 165.78 acres of property on April 7, 1919 (#673219; Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book M: 185). Archaeological inventory identified two historical resources associated with the Heirs of John Hiegel Homestead, including two isolated finds: (1) SR-ISO-013-A, a fenceline, and; (2) SR-ISO-039-B, a cast iron stove door. These historical resources are consistent with homesteading activity but their association with the John Hiegel Homestead is unclear.

William Jenisch Military Scrip. William Jenisch, on March 20, 1874, was issued a Military Scrip for 160 acres (#1328) in favor of the state of Illinois. Later, on June 1, 1874, he was granted a Military Scrip (#708) for another 160 acres in favor of the state of Arkansas. Archaeological inventory identified two historical resources associated with the William Jenisch Military Scrip Homestead, including one site and one isolated find : (1) SF-024-B, composed of a sandstone foundation marked by a rock ring and rock alignment and one square cut nail and one amethyst glass fragment, and; (2) SF-ISO-089-B, a sandstone rock alignment. The functions and dating of the observed features are consistent with the William Jenisch occupation.

George Foster Jones and Louis Thompson Military Scrip. Louis Thompson was a steward on the US Naval ship *Potomac* during the War of Mexican Independence. On January 20, 1870, he was issued a Military Scrip (#45888) for 160 acres, which was assigned to George Foster Jones (Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book H: 383-384).



Figure 40: Possible hearth feature at site SR-010-A, located on the former Edmund Chesnut homestead.



Figure 41: Granary foundation at site SF-006-C, located on the Alvah R. Clark Homestead.



Figure 42: Historical debris and equipment scatter recorded on the property homesteaded by Patrick Dunford.

Archaeological inventory identified 11 historical resources associated with the George Foster Jones and Louis Thompson Military Scrip Homestead, including three sites and eight isolated finds: (1) 17-4-9-1H, a trash scatter; (2) 17-4-9-2H, a rock wall segment; (3) 17-4-9-7H, a trash scatter; (4) SF-ISO-089-A, porcelain bowl and brown bottle fragments; (5) SF-ISO-090-A, a trash scatter (6) SF-ISO-091-A, a concrete ramp and dirt road; (7) SF-ISO-092-A, a wooden post; (8) SF-ISO-093-A, telephone poles; (9) SF-ISO-094-A, a square nail, (10) SF-ISO-122-A, a bitters bottle, “Dr. J Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters” (Figure 9.15), and; (11) SF-ISO-005-E, a small sandstone quarry.

Artifacts observed at site 17-4-9-1H included three complete medicine or hair tonic bottles, white ironstone ceramic fragments, a brown glazed earthenware lipped crock and handle, three horseshoes, one spent bullet, chain fragments, a decorative lantern globe fragment, two stove burner plates, a wagon wheel hub, plow blades, three elongated triangular rippers, a pump spigot, a whiskey bottle, and miscellaneous rusted hardware. These artifacts are indicative of late 19th century occupation. The functions and dating of the observed features are consistent with the George Foster Jones and Louis Thompson Military Scrip Homestead.

Fanny B. Pryor Homestead. Fanny B. Pryor was issued a homestead on 160 acres on August 5, 1890 (#1772). Archaeological inventory identified three historical resources associated with the Fanny B. Pryor Homestead, including one site and two isolated finds: (1) SR-005-B, consisting of a chimney, hearth, pump house, outbuilding, and almond orchard; (2) SR-ISO-022-B, a pitchfork, and; (3) SR-ISO-023-B, the grave site of Clara Pryor, discussed below.

Robert Augustus Pryor Homestead. Robert Augustus Pryor was a son of Benjamin Pollard Pryor, a planter, and Frances Bacon Clarke of Virginia, who married in 1846. He was issued a homestead on 160 acres on July 30, 1889 (#1721). The 1894 and 1898 Great Registers indicate that Robert Augustus was born in Virginia, and moved with his family from Arbuckle to Sites between 1894 and 1898. His occupation was listed as a farmer. Archaeological inventory identified one sites associated with the Robert Augustus Pryor Homestead: (1) SR-005-B, consisting of a collapsed chimney, a pumphouse, an outbuilding, and a small almond orchard.

John Ream Military Scrip. John Ream was born in Pennsylvania in 1832 and moved to Colusa as a laborer (Great Register 1894). He was granted a Military Scrip (#536) for 160 acres in favor of the state of Georgia on November 10, 1873 (Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book F: 85-86). Archaeological inventory identified two historical resources associated with the John Ream Military Scrip Homestead, including two isolated finds: (1) SF-ISO-151-A, a rock wall segment, and; (2) SF-ISO-155-A, a rock wall segment. These historical resources are consistent with homesteading activity but their association with the John Ream Military Scrip Homestead is unclear.

John Roesch Stock-Raising Certificate. John Roesch was born in Germany in 1860 and resided in the Sites precinct as a farmer, following 1894 (Great Register 1894, 1898, 1910, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924). On September 29, 1900, he purchased the Nick Smith ranch (*Colusa Sun*, 29 Sep 1900, 3:2). Later, on November 30, 1923, he was issued a certificate for property for stock raising on 360 acres (#12077). Archaeological inventory identified one site associated with the John Roesch Stock-Raising Certificate Homestead: (1) SR-002/003-B, consisting of a rectangular stone foundation, a collapsed stone fire place, and a trash scatter. This historical resource is consistent with homesteading activity but its association with the John Roesch Stock-Raising Certificate Homestead.

Alfred A. Shearin Homestead. A sale-cash entry was made by Alfred A. Shearin on 80 acres of property on August 5, 1869. Later, on April 1, 1874, he was issued a homestead on an additional 160 acres of property (#328). Archaeological inventory identified one isolated find associated with the Alfred A. Shearin Homestead: (1) SF-ISO-012-B, a grove of fig trees. This historical resource is consistent with homesteading activity but its association with the Alfred A. Shearin Homestead is unclear.

Table 16: Homestead site attributes.

Site Number	Structure	Building	Foundation	Cellar	Chimney	Bam	Corral	Tree/Orchard	Windmill	Water Tower	Well	Pump	Tank/Cistern	Trough	Pond	Privy	Graffiti/Dendroglyph	Rock Wall	Trash	Derelict Equipment	Derelict Vehicle	Fence	Road/Bridge	Homestead Name
SF-009-A																			X	X				Patrick Dunford Military Scrip
SF-012-A			X																X		X			James Callaghan Homestead and Stock Raising Homestead
SF-029-A	X			X		X					X								X					Jacob Beier Military Scrip/Sale-Cash Entry and Wells Ranch
SF-001-B	X		X			X					X							X			X			Patrick Dooling Military Scrip and Homestead
SF-018-B	X						X	X				X		X					X			X		John Stes Sale-Cash Entry
SF-022-B	X	X	X			X	X					X							X					George C. Fountain and John Stone Military Scrip
SF-024-B			X															X	X					William Jenisch Military Scrip
SF-025-B			X																X					Erasmus Smith Ashley Homestead and Thompson Quarry Site #1
SF-002-C	X		X								X								X					A Fred A. Shearin Sale-Cash Entry
SF-006-C	X	X	X			X	X	X	X														X	A Leah R. Clark Military Scrip and Dunlap Residence
SF-001-D			X											X										Haver (Xavier) Beier Military Scrip
SF-001-E			X				X												X					John Stes Sale-Cash Entry
SR-002-A					X														X					Christha & William Brooks Homestead
SR-010-A			X																X					Edmond Chesnut Military Scrip
SR-002.003-B			X																X					John Roesch Homestead
SR-005-B		X	X		X		X	X				X											X	Fanny B. Pryor Homestead and Robert Augustus Pryor Homestead
17-4-9-1H																								George Foster Jones and Louis Thompson Military Scrip
17-4-9-2H																		X						George Foster Jones and Louis Thompson Military Scrip
17-4-9-7H																			X					George Foster Jones and Louis Thompson Military Scrip

Total: 6 3 12 1 5 4 3 2 2 0 3 3 3 2 2 0 0 0 3 14 2 1 3 2

Benjamin Hall Spear and Samuel C. Huntrip Military Scrip. On December 1, 1860, a Military Scrip (#93397) for 120 acres of property was issued in favor of Samuel C. Huntrip, “corporal, Captain Nieordos Company, Louisiana Volunteers, War with Mexico” (Colusa County Recorder, Patents Book A: 80-81), and assigned to Benjamin Hall Spear. Archaeological inventory identified one isolated find associated with the Benjamin Hall Spear and Samuel C. Huntrip Military Scrip Homestead: (1) SF-ISO-017-C, a plow blade. This historical resource is consistent with homesteading activity but its association with the Benjamin Hall Spear and Samuel C. Huntrip Military Scrip is unclear.

Historical Resources Associated with Sale-Cash Entries

In addition to the declaration of many homesteads in the Project Area, several individuals purchased property. These transactions are recorded as sale-cash entries. Each is presented in Table 9.4 and summarized below.

Clara Woodroffe Pryor Sale-Cash Entry. Clara Woodroffe Pryor was born in 1862 in England and married Francis (Frank) Bacon Pryor of Virginia. She purchased 40 acres of property as a Sale-Cash Entry on May 1, 1906 (#9421). Although no historical resources were identified on the property during the archaeological inventory, the grave marker of “Clara Pryor” was recorded as SR-ISO-023-B, located on the Fanny B. Pryor homestead property (see below *Graves and Cemeteries*).

Alfred A. Shearin Sale-Cash Entry. Alfred A. Shearin purchased 80 acres of property on August 5, 1869 from the U.S. Government (#3230). Archaeological inventory identified three historical resources associated with the Alfred A. Shearin Sale-Cash Entry, including one site and two isolates: (1) SF-002-C, consisting of a historical domicile, believed to be the Shearin residence, composed of sandstone building foundations, a collapsed sandstone hearth and chimney, an open stone-lined well (Figure 43), and associated artifacts including fragments of white ceramic, two fragments of terracotta pipe, one metal cap, fragments of 2 x 4 milled lumber, fragments of clear, green, and milk bottle glass, round wire nails, two galvanized pails, and various lengths of barbed wire; (2) SF-ISO-004-C, a rock cairn, and; (3) SF-ISO-076-B, a fragment of stoneware ceramic.

John Sites Sale-Cash Entry. John Sites purchased 160 acres of property on August 5, 1869 from the U.S. Government (#5) and an additional 40 acres of property on March 5, 1870 (#3837). However, documents obtained from the Colusa County Recorder’s office indicate that on September 21, 1900, and March 17, 1905, Mary Sites, the wife of John Sites, declared a homestead on the same property purchased by her husband in 1869 (Homesteads Book E: 334, 352). No evidence was found for a certificate of homestead issued by the US government.

Archaeological inventory identified eight historical resources associated with the John Sites Sale-Cash Entry, including three sites and five isolates : (1) SF-001-E, consisting of a historical trash scatter, concrete foundation, concrete pad with concrete lined pit, and a depression. The trash scatter consists of various metal pieces (car axle, brake pad, milled lumber fragments, large tractor chain, and can fragments); (2) SF-018-B, consisting of several historical ranching structures and features; (3) 17-4-19-1H, the Sites Cemetery (see below *Graves and Cemeteries*); (4) SF-ISO-133-A, a trash scatter of lumber and equipment, the latter including one piece labeled “Pacific Lug PT & P Co. Pat’d Aug 8. 05”; (5) SF-ISO-003-E, a machinery part; (6) SF-ISO-013-E, derelict farm equipment; (7) SF-ISO-014-E, a medicine bottle embossed “JCW & Co.,” and; (8) SF-ISO-012-E, and engine block. These historical resource are consistent with homesteading activity and the age of the John Sites Sale-Cash Entry. The Sites Cemetery is linked via a clear chain of title, however, the relationship of the other seven resources is unclear.

Unassigned Ranching and Homesteading Features

A total of 49 archaeological sites lacked sufficient documentary context and/or marker attributes visible at the survey level to assign to specific ranches or homesteads. Generally, these resources lacked

clear domestic features and were related to the workaday habits of ranching and farming, especially the activities and functions expected to occur out on the land and at a distance from a homestead or ranch complex. In addition to the sites, 259 historical isolates recorded in the Project Area are also considered.

Structures and Buildings. A total of 11 sites are structures and buildings representing isolated features or feature complexes (SR-003-C, SR-005-C, SF-019-A, SF-021-A, SF-008-C, SR-004-C, SF-045-A, SR-001-A, SR-008-A, SR-007-C, and SF-007-A). They are distinct from homesteads because they occur on lands not named in known homestead patents, and distinct from ranch complexes described above because they lack cattle management features. Dilapidated or collapsed domiciles were present at two sites (SR-003-C and SR-005-C), and collapsed chimneys representing domiciles were present at three sites (SR-008-A, SR-007-C: Figure 44, and SF-007-A). Dilapidated or collapsed buildings or uninterpretable foundations were present at seven sites (SF-019-A, SF-021-A, SF-008-C, SR-004-C, SF-045-A, SR-001-A, and SR-008-A). All 11 of the sites are characterized by few associations and features, with three sites composed of structure or building remains absent any kind of associations (SF-019-A, SF-021-A, and SR-007-C) and associations at six of the sites consisting strictly of trash scatters (SR-005-C, SF-008-C, SR-004-C, SF-045-A, SR-001-A, and SR-008-A). One site had structure and building remains, trash, a well, and a rock wall (SR-003-C), and one had a collapsed chimney, a stock pond, a fence segment, and trash (SF-007-A).

Based on the weight of the evidence including parsimonious associations, ad hoc construction, and evidence of brief use, we concluded that these sites are most likely unfiled and unproven homestead claims or worker line cabins, and thus are closely similar to the domestic features observed at *Choo-da-koot*, the Sites ranchee, occupied by Native American ranch hands employed by John Sites.

Isolated Livestock Management Features. Isolated livestock management features at a distance from ranch or homestead complexes are represented by four sites and four isolates



Figure 43: Open, stone lined well located at the historical site on the Alfred A. Shearin Sale-Cash Entry property.



Figure 44: Sandstone Chimney at site SR-007-C.

generally located in small, outlying canyons or swales around the margin of Antelope Valley (sites SF-027-A, SF-033-A, SF-035-A, SF-020-B, and isolates SF-ISO-091-A, SF-ISO-036-B, SF-ISO-066-B, and SF-ISO-017-E). The four sites are composed of stock management complexes, with associated corrals, races, loading chutes, and livestock watering features. The isolates were composed of two cattle loading ramps (SF-ISO-091-A and SF-ISO-036-B), a collapsed corral (SF-ISO-066-B), and an isolated shaded feeder (SF-ISO-017-E). Several of the isolated livestock management features are still in use or were used until recently, and appear have recent or modern adaptations and alterations.

Isolated Water Features. Isolated, developed water features situated at a distance from ranch or homestead complexes are represented by five sites and 28 isolates (sites SF-ISO-029-A, SF-034-A, SF-027-B, SF-028-B, and SF-010-C, and isolates SF-ISO-063-A and SF-ISO-031-A, SF-ISO-051-A, SF-ISO-059-A, SF-ISO-068-A, SF-ISO-072-A, SF-ISO-077-A, SF-ISO-104-A, SF-ISO-109-A, SF-ISO-124-A, SF-ISO-132-A, SF-ISO-133-A, SF-ISO-134-A, SF-ISO-139-A, SF-ISO-142-A, SF-ISO-164-A, SF-ISO-011-C, SF-ISO-007-E, SF-ISO-017-E, SR-ISO-050-B, SF-ISO-087-B, SF-ISO-008-E, SF-ISO-016-E, SR-ISO-001-A, SR-ISO-004-B, SR-ISO-021-C, SR-ISO-050-B, and SR-ISO-055-B). These included three isolated check-dams with gates on streams (SF-ISO-031-A, SF-ISO-007-E, and SF-ISO-008-E); windmill parts (SF-ISO-063-A and SF-ISO-072-A) and a site composed of a deteriorated windmill with associated stock pond, water trough and water tank (SF-034-A); seven isolated wells, some capped (SF-ISO-029-A, SF-ISO-104-A, SF-ISO-109-A, SF-ISO-124-A, SF-ISO-134-A, SF-ISO-139-A, and SR-ISO-050-B) and a site composed of two abandoned water wells and an associated watering trough (SF-035-A); five isolated stock ponds (SF-ISO-051-A, SF-ISO-059-A, SF-ISO-132-A, SF-ISO-142-A, and SR-ISO-021-C) and three sites representing stock ponds or pond complexes with associated rock alignments, dirt roads and historical trash (SF-027-B, SF-028-B, SF-010-C); three isolated pumps or pump parts (SF-ISO-068-A, SF-ISO-077-A, and SF-ISO-164-A); five isolated troughs and tanks (SF-ISO-133-A, SF-ISO-011-C, SF-ISO-017-E, SR-ISO-004-B, and SR-ISO-055-B), and; three improved springs (SF-ISO-087-B, SF-ISO-016-E, and SR-ISO-001-A).

Isolated Rock Walls, Piles, and Alignments. A total of 55 historical resources consist of rock walls or rock alignments, including five sites and 50 isolates (sites SF-039-A, SF-047-A, SR-011-C, SR-012-C, and SR-013-C, and isolates SF-ISO-034-A, SF-ISO-034-A, SF-ISO-126-A, SF-ISO-136-A, SF-ISO-136-A, SF-ISO-141-A, SF-ISO-141-A, SF-ISO-150-A, SF-ISO-151-A, SF-ISO-151-A, SF-ISO-154-A, SF-ISO-155-A, SF-ISO-155-A, SF-ISO-157-A, SF-ISO-157-A, SF-ISO-158-A, SF-ISO-161-A, SF-ISO-161-A, SF-ISO-163-A, SF-ISO-163-A, SF-ISO-016-B, SF-ISO-016-B, SF-ISO-017-B, SF-ISO-031-B, SF-ISO-050-B, SF-ISO-050-B, SF-ISO-070-B, SF-ISO-070-B, SF-ISO-089-B, SF-ISO-089-B, SF-ISO-091-B, SF-ISO-092-B, SF-ISO-093-B, SF-ISO-096-B, SF-ISO-098-B, SF-ISO-098-B, SF-ISO-102-B, SF-ISO-103-B, SF-ISO-004-C, SF-ISO-005-C, SF-ISO-030-C, SF-ISO-038-C, SR-ISO-056-B, SR-ISO-056-B, SR-ISO-001-C, SR-ISO-001-C, SR-ISO-004-C, SR-ISO-004-C, SR-ISO-009-C, and SR-ISO-009-C). These include rock piles and alignments, the latter varying in shape and size from straight walls to circular enclosures, most adapting to local contours or taking advantage of bedrock outcrops to complete an enclosure or wall (e.g., Figure 45). About one-third appeared to be rocks heaped at the sides of tilled fields cleared for plowing, about one-third were enclosures, and about one-third are of unknown purpose (e.g., Figure 46). There are also definite alignments and low walls. Comparable rock walls and piles were also observed at several ranch complex and homestead sites (SF-001-B, 17-4-9-2H, SF-024-B, and SR-003-C). One rock wall site was a possible sheep camp composed of a linear, two- or three-tier sandstone boulder linear wall, a small grove of trees with arboglyphs, and a trash scatter (SR-013-C).

Isolated Fenceline Features. Traces of rangeland management are common in the Project Area, and a total of 28 historical resources including one site and 27 isolates were identified during the investigation, all composed of barbed wire fenceline segments or remnants (site SR-006-B and isolates SF-ISO-030-A, SF-ISO-061-A, SF-ISO-082-A, SF-ISO-092-A, SF-ISO-102-A, SF-ISO-107-A, SF-ISO-140-A, SF-ISO-144-A, SF-ISO-145-A, SF-ISO-156-A, SF-ISO-077-B, SF-ISO-078-B, SF-ISO-081-B, SF-ISO-006-C, SR-ISO-013-A, SR-ISO-017-A, SR-ISO-027-B, SR-ISO-058-B, SR-ISO-002-C, SR-ISO-005-C, SR-ISO-007-C, SR-ISO-008-C, SR-ISO-010-C, SR-ISO-012-C, SR-ISO-013-C, SR-ISO-015-C, and SR-ISO-022-C).

Table 17: Unassigned resource attributes.

	Structure	Building	Foundation	Cellar	Chimney	Barn	Corral	Tree / Orchard	Windmill	Water Tower	Well	Pump	Tank / Cistern	Trough	Pond	Privy	Graffiti / Dendroglyph	Rock Wall	Trash	Derelict Equipment	Derelict Vehicle	Fence	Road / Bridge	Decorative Artifacts	Communications	Graves
SF-007-A					X										X			X			X					
SF-013-A																		X								
SF-019-A		X																								
SF-020-A																										
SF-021-A		X																								
SF-023-A																			X							
SF-027-A							X												X							
SF-030-A																									X	
SF-031-A														X					X							
SF-033-A							X												X							
SF-035-A							X			X			X													
SF-039-A																		X	X							
SF-041-A																			X							
SF-044-A																			X							
SF-045-A			X																X							
SF-046-A																			X							
SF-047-A																		X								
SF-011-B																			X							
SF-020-B							X						X									X				
SF-021-B																			X							
SF-023-B													X						X							
SF-027-B															X								X			
SF-028-B															X											
SF-030-B																			X	X	X					
SF-001-C																			X							
SF-003-C																			X							
SF-007-C																			X							
SF-008-C		X																	X							
SF-010-C															X							X				
SF-011-C																			X				X			
SR-001-A			X																X				X			
SR-005-A							X												X	X						
SR-008-A			X		X														X							
SR-011-A																			X				X			
SR-015-A																			X							
SR-018-A																								X		
SR-006-B																					X	X				
SR-011-B																			X							
SR-002-C																		X	X	X						
SR-003-C	X	X									X							X	X							
SR-004-C			X																X							
SR-005-C	X																		X				X			
SR-007-C					X																					
SR-009-C																			X							
SR-011-C																		X								
SR-012-C																		X	X							
SR-013-C																	X	X	X							
Total:	2	4	4	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	5	0	1	7	33	3	1	4	7	0	1	1

Most of the fencing isolates consist of the remnants of dismantled or burned fencelines and consist of one or a short series of wooden fenceposts or fencepost remnants with fence staples or barbed-wire segments, coiled barbed-wire collected from a dismantled fence and left on the landscape, or wire segments found grown into living blue oak trunks in a linear series marking an old, ad hoc fence line.

Transportation Routes. A total of 19 historical resources are attributable to the operation of historical transportation systems in the Project Area, including four sites and 15 isolates. The four sites and five of the isolates are simple road bed segments, two tracks that at one time led between ranches or (sites SR-011-A, SR-018-A, SR-006-B, and SF-011-C, and isolates SF-ISO-113-A, SF-ISO-001-B, SF-ISO-030-B, SF-ISO-032-B, SF-ISO-008-C, SF-ISO-001-D, SR-ISO-005-A, SR-ISO-010-A, SR-ISO-020-A, SR-ISO-021-A, SR-ISO-025-A, SR-ISO-028-B, SR-ISO-033-B, SR-ISO-006-C, and SR-ISO-020-C). One site (SR-018-A, previously recorded as 18-5-26 and S-8-26-1) and one isolate (SF-ISO-113-A) are portions of the old blacktop Sites-Lodoga Road with a roadside marker. Site SR-018-A is an old county bridge on the Sites-Lodoga Road, much dilapidated but still standing. Seven isolates are two-track dirt road segments with stone or concrete retaining wall features (SF-ISO-001-B, SF-ISO-032-B, SF-ISO-008-C, Figure 47, SF-ISO-001-D, SR-ISO-025-A, SR-ISO-028-B, SR-ISO-006-C, and SR-ISO-020-C). One isolate consists of a washed-out culvert (SF-ISO-030-B).

Communications Features. A total of five historical resources are attributable to the operation of historical communications systems in the Project Area, including one site and four isolates (sites SF-030-A, and isolates SF-ISO-085-A, SF-ISO-093-A, SF-ISO-095-A, and SR-ISO-011-A). Site SF-030-A and isolate SF-ISO-093-A are telephone pole alignments with standing and collapsed poles with peg-mount hardware and ceramic insulators. Isolates SF-ISO-085-A, SF-ISO-095-A, and SR-ISO-011-A are individual ceramic or glass insulators marking pole lines where poles and other traces are now missing.

Isolated Derelict Vehicles and Vehicle Parts. A total of 12 historical resources consist of isolated derelict vehicles or vehicle parts abandoned on the landscape, including one site and 11 isolates (site SF-030-B, and isolates SF-ISO-079-A, SF-ISO-083-A, SF-ISO-103-A, SF-ISO-023-B, SF-ISO-044-B, SF-ISO-084-B, SF-ISO-036-C, SF-ISO-039-C, SF-ISO-006-E, SF-ISO-009-E, and SF-ISO-012-E). Site SF-030-B and isolate SF-ISO-084-B were a trash dumps containing a number of derelict vehicles and pieces of farm equipment. The isolates included two 1920s–1930s aged vehicles (SF-ISO-044-B and SF-ISO-083-A), as well as seven vehicle parts including a head lamp, a car door, a dump truck bed, an exhaust pipe, and other vehicle parts, a four-cylinder engine block, a license plate labeled “4A 8599, 19 California 36,” an oval vehicle mirror, and a turn signal assembly marked “US 400, Pioneer” (SF-ISO-079-A, SF-ISO-103-A, SF-ISO-023-B, SF-ISO-036-C, SF-ISO-039-C, SF-ISO-006-E, SF-ISO-009-E, and SF-ISO-012-E).

Isolated Ranching and Farming Equipment. A total of four sites and 55 isolated finds consist of isolated derelict agricultural or ranching equipment and equipment parts abandoned on the landscape. The four sites were characterized by clusters of derelict equipment associated with trash scatters (SF-030-B, SR-002-C, and SR-005-A), and in one case an iron wheel and gears located on a contact-era site (SF-020-A).

The 55 isolates are consistent with loss of individual parts from ranching and farming animals and machines, including six isolated horse shoes (SF-ISO-018-A, SF-ISO-023-A, SF-ISO-129-A, SF-ISO-015-C, SF-ISO-024-C, and SR-ISO-007-B), 33 isolated tiller parts, including chisel tines, disk-harrow disks, plow blades (SF-ISO-002-A, SF-ISO-003-A, SF-ISO-009-A, SF-ISO-015-A, SF-ISO-016-A, SF-ISO-021-A, SF-ISO-022-A, SF-ISO-032-A, SF-ISO-033-A, SF-ISO-046-A, SF-ISO-054-A, SF-ISO-055-A, SF-ISO-056-A, SF-ISO-066-A, SF-ISO-069-A, SF-ISO-086-A, SF-ISO-098-A, SF-ISO-118-A, SF-ISO-125-A, SF-ISO-127-A, SF-ISO-147-A, SF-ISO-006-B, SF-ISO-025-B, SF-ISO-026-B, SF-ISO-055-B, SF-ISO-056-B, SF-ISO-100-B, SF-ISO-017-C, SF-ISO-019-C, SF-ISO-026-C, SF-ISO-027-C, SF-ISO-037-C, and SR-ISO-006-B), and 16 machinery parts, including hitches, axles, wheels, gears, flashing (SF-ISO-004-A, SF-ISO-019-A, SF-ISO-036-A, SF-ISO-064-A, SF-ISO-065-A, SF-ISO-074-A, SF-ISO-097-A, SF-ISO-099-A, SF-ISO-035-B, SF-ISO-009-C, SF-ISO-003-E, SF-ISO-010-E, SF-ISO-013-E, SR-ISO-015-A, SR-ISO-029-B, and SR-ISO-054-B).

Isolated Orchards. A total of two isolated finds consist of individual planted trees, including a fig (*Ficus crica*) and a tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) (SF-ISO-116-A and SF-ISO-012-B). Decorative trees and small kitchen orchards including almonds and olives were also identified at six ranch complexes (SF-010-A, SF-008-B, SF-006-C, SF-002-E, SR-005-A, and SR-013-A), one homestead (SR-005-B), and one unassigned ranch or homestead site (SR-005-A).

Logging. A total of six isolated finds relate to logging blue oak in the Project Area, including two axe-cut and hand-drawn saw-cut blue oak stumps (SR-ISO-016-C, SF-ISO-024-B, and SF-ISO-041-A), an axe head (SR-ISO-003-C), a logging chain (SF-ISO-029-C), and a logging choke cable (SR-ISO-030-B).

Isolated Hand Tools. Six isolated hand tools were found and recorded in the Project Area, representing tools lost or broken in daily activities on the landscape. These include a 4-tine pitchfork (SR-ISO-022-B), a mid-sized animal trap with a die-cut title "Property of US Fish and Wildlife" (SF-ISO-143-A), a shovel blade (SF-ISO-001-A), a hammer head (SF-ISO-117-A), a pair of blacksmith tongs (SR-ISO-017-B), and a cast iron portable cowboy anvil (SF-ISO-087-A).

Isolated Trash and Trash Scatters. Isolated trash items, scatters, piles, and pits are represented by 64 historical resources including 13 sites and 51 isolates. Trash and cast-offs linked to ranching and farming are described above, so the features and items accounted for here have a stronger association with domestic activity. For example, most of the trash includes food containers. There were 21 dumps (sites SF-013-A, SF-023-A, SF-041-A, SF-044-A, SF-046-A, SF-011-B, SF-021-B, SF-001-C, SF-003-C, SF-007-C, SR-015-A, SR-011-B, and SR-009-C, and isolates SF-ISO-071-A, SF-ISO-108-A, SF-ISO-029-B, SF-ISO-068-B, SF-ISO-072-B, SF-ISO-083-B, SF-ISO-094-B, and SF-ISO-095-B). Three of the dumps were actual trash pits (SF-046-A, SR-009-C, and SF-ISO-029-B). There were two trash scatter associated with fire rings indicating ad hoc camping (SF-ISO-088-A and SF-ISO-090-A). There were eight items representing building or structure parts, including concrete blocks, steel pipe, and carved



Figure 45: Isolate SF-ISO-151-A, a wall or enclosure.



Figure 46: SF-Isolate 154-A, small enclosure walling-off two angles of a sandstone outcrop.



Figure 47: Isolate SF-ISO-008-C, streamside retaining wall along the old Sites-Lodoga Road.

stone fragments (SF-ISO-007-A, SF-ISO-131-A, SF-ISO-082-B, SF-ISO-015-E, and SR-ISO-040-B), and pieces stove pipe flashing and galvanized roofing sheet metal (SF-ISO-173-A, SR-ISO-041-B, and SR-ISO-011-C). Domestic trash included six cast iron stove parts (SF-ISO-114-A, SR-ISO-016-A, SR-ISO-008-B, SR-ISO-032-B, SR-ISO-039-B, and SR-ISO-042-B), seven isolated items of kitchen utensils and cookery, including a milk pail, an enameled kettle, a metal bed frame, an enameled plate, a galvanized wash tub, and two enameled cast iron sinks, (SF-ISO-070-A, SF-ISO-094-A, SF-ISO-003-B, SF-ISO-062-B, SF-ISO-101-B, SF-ISO-020-C, and SF-ISO-011-E), and two barrel hoops (SR-ISO-025-B and SR-ISO-026-A). Food containers included four isolated cans, including cone-top beer cans and sanitary cans (SF-ISO-035-A, SF-ISO-074-B, SR-ISO-031-B, and SR-ISO-034-B), six ceramic fragments, including a porcelain cup and earthenware fragments (SF-ISO-067-B, SF-ISO-076-B, SF-ISO-028-C, SF-ISO-001-E, SR-ISO-024-A, and SR-ISO-016-B), and eight glass vessel fragments, including clear, amethyst, blue, brown, and amber glass (SF-ISO-052-A, SF-ISO-089-A, SF-ISO-122-A, SF-ISO-128-A, SF-ISO-021-B, SF-ISO-075-B, SF-ISO-022-C, and SF-ISO-014-E)

Graves and Cemeteries

Three burial locations were identified in the Project Area: (1) a single grave associated with the Fanny B. Pryor Homestead (SR-ISO-023-B); (2) 10 grave depressions and 13 headstones and fragments at an historical Native American cemetery associated with the informal Sites rancheria (SF-025-A), and; (3) the Sites Cemetery, with 36 burials of record (17-4-19-1H).

SR-ISO-023-B. This isolate is the grave marker of “Clara Pryor.” The marker is enclosed by a fence of posts and lintel boards with the open spaces between covered with poultry wire. The enclosed area covers 10 ft², and is covered in daffodils. The marker stands over two ft high and is square in shape with the carved panel at an angle. The carved panel has a bird with two encircling olive branches under the feet at the top of the panel. Beneath the panel the following inscription is carved: with the words “CLARA/ 1862-1907/ Beloved Wife of/ Frank B. Pryor/ AT REST.”

SF-025-A, Locus B; the Sites Rancheria Cemetery. Site SF-025-A, Locus B, the historical Native American cemetery associated with the informal Sites rancheria, is described above. The cemetery contains 13 sandstone headstones and fragments and 10 distinct depressions likely to represent subsided graves

Sites Cemetery. The Sites cemetery is a 1-acre parcel located east of the town of Sites in the southeast quarter of Township 17N-Range 4W, Section 19. The 1997–1998 DWR-DPR investigation filed a preliminary site record for the Sites Cemetery (17-4-19-1H). Project Area investigations proposed under the current contract included provision for documentary investigations to track title and cemetery records as well as thorough mapping and remote sensing investigations to establish the size and layout of the cemetery including documented and marked graves as well as undocumented or unmarked grave locations. While research successfully identified and compiled copies of available cemetery documentation, owing to funding constraints the related mapping and remote sensing studies were cancelled. Colusa County records consulted for this study indicate that the cemetery originated as the family cemetery for the John Sites family. However, three deeds found for Sites Cemetery filed in 1904, mark transfer of title from W. F. Sites to the Trustees of the Sites Cemetery Association. The deed was later transferred to the town of Sites making it the public cemetery. Our research team found records listing the names, relationships, and years of birth and death for approximately 36 individuals buried in the cemetery between 1868 and 1969.

A copies of the DWR-DPR site record and copies of all Sites Cemetery documentation assembled under the present study, including a draft report on Sites Cemetery investigations, have been placed with the study archives in possession of DWR Northern District.

Historical Resources Associated with the Development and Decline of the C&LRR

Construction records including detailed plans for the entire route between Maxwell and Sites as well as maps, descriptions, and photographs of spur and station features at the stone quarries and the Town of Sites were assembled by our research team, and have been placed on-file in the project library. Only a portion of the C&LRR alignment intersects the Project Area, and a large section of alignment within the Project Area exists on lands denied access. However, archaeological inventory of the limited portion of the C&LRR alignment available to our team, in the Stone Corral Creek canyon immediately east of the town of Sites, found a series of associated features and artifacts including cut-and-fill features, bridge abutments, retaining walls, fill materials, and isolates.

Site SF-025-B consisted of sandstone quarry features including CLRR bridge abutments and footings along Stone Corral Creek. Railroad spurs, loading docks, cranes, and other features known to be associated with the CLRR operation near the sandstone quarries were not observed. Site SF-038-A (17-4-20-1H/3H) is a segment of the old CLRR, including the approach grades and two bridge abutments spanning Stone Corral Creek. The grade includes cut-and fill on the canyon footslopes and a retaining wall made of dressed sandstone boulders. The bridge abutments are also made of dressed sandstone blocks (Figure 48). The masonry is stacked at least eight courses high, two runs thick, and sealed with mortar. This segment of the CLRR was previously recorded by the California Department of Parks and Recreation in 1999 as site 17-4-20-1H/3H.

Historical Resources Associated with the Development and Decline of Mineral Exploitation

Resources Associated with Salt Mining

Archaeological inventory in and around the Salt Lake basin found one site and five isolates associated with the Antelope Valley Crystal Salt Company operation, including salt seeps, improved springs, wells, pipelines, dams and berms, vat remains, and numerous artifacts. Site SF-037-A (18-4-32-1H) is the Salt Lake and an associated complex of improved salt springs containing a series of water conveyance pipes, troughs, vat, and platform remains. Six feature complexes were identified. Features 1 through 3 are existing salt seeps in the floor of Salt Lake that appear to have been dug out or otherwise improved historically (Figure 49). Feature 4 is a scatter of wood and pipe in the middle of Salt Lake that may be part of a conveyance system. Feature 5 is composed of the wood and metal remains of improved springs, conveyance pipelines, and probable vat remains (Figure 51), and Feature 6 is the weathered earthen berm which had dammed Salt Lake to form the retention reservoir. A variety of artifacts were found associated with the site, including many fragments of milled lumber, cast iron, and metal piping, square-cut nails, machinery parts, and glass, ceramic, and metal cooking and food ware. Isolates SF-ISO-082-B and SF-ISO-083-B represent metal pipeline segments and assorted metal trash immediately east of Salt Lake, probably following an alignment routing to additional features of the Antelope Crystal Salt Company operations as yet unidentified. Isolate SF-ISO-130-A is a scatter of well-drilling machinery found on the western side of the low knoll bordering the western side of Salt Lake, and is likely to be equipment used by the Antelope Crystal Salt Company to sink wells and improve freshwater and saltwater springs. Isolate SF-137-A is an improved spring lined with redwood, an associated fence, and an historical bottle. Isolate SF-ISO-138-A is an improved box spring lined with redwood planks, located north of Salt Lake in the small swale feeding the Salt Lake basin. Isolate SF-ISO-139-A is a concrete box housing a wellhead located north of Salt Lake in the small swale feeding the Salt Lake basin. The spring and the well probably both fed waterlines leading to the Salt Lake operation.

Resources Associated with Sandstone Quarrying

Available photographs and documents were consulted in preparation of a provisional map depicting the arrangement of historical structures and railroad features in the Quarrytown locality at around 1905



Figure 48: SF-038-A, CLRR south abutment and retaining wall.



Figure 49: A mineral spring in the floor of Salt Lake, near SF-037-A.

(Appendix C). The 2001-2003 archaeological survey found the entire area heavily disturbed, with deep cut and fill zones and thick rubble covering many acres. It appears that equipment and structures may have been removed for salvage, and a significant amount of bulldozing was done to erase signs of historical activity. The locality also has a number of high berms, which may actually cover trash and structural remains. Archaeological reconnaissance of the location of the O'Neil and Abbott quarry, site SF-025-B, found evidence of five related features: (1) the quarry face measuring approximately 8,996 ft by 2,190 ft (Figure 52); (2) two railroad bridge abutments; (3) a rectangular depression; (4) a sandstone foundation and remains of a structure; and (5) the remains of a flattened barrel. The bridge abutments were built in 1900 by contractor M.E. Burrows to incorporate the operation into the CLRR freight lines. The foundation and depression are unidentified features that may be related to the quarry. The McGilvray Company quarry site is still an active quarry and was not accessed during the current investigation.

In addition to the Stone Corral Creek quarry sites, evidence was found for use of quarried or dressed sandstone elsewhere in the Project Area, including one site and three isolates. These uses were varied, ranging from residential construction to cemetery headstones. For example, dressed sandstone slabs were used for thirteen headstones at the Native American rancheria cemetery located at site SF-025-A and the Clara Pryor grave marker at SR-ISO-023B. Two small, private sandstone quarry pits were identified on historical ranch and homestead properties (SF-ISO-067-A and SF-ISO-005-E). As the local sandstone was known for its resistance to heat, it was also used in ranch and homestead chimney (e.g., sites SR-008-A, SF-002-C, SR-005-C, and SR-007-C), well (e.g., SF-002-C), and building construction (SF-002-E).

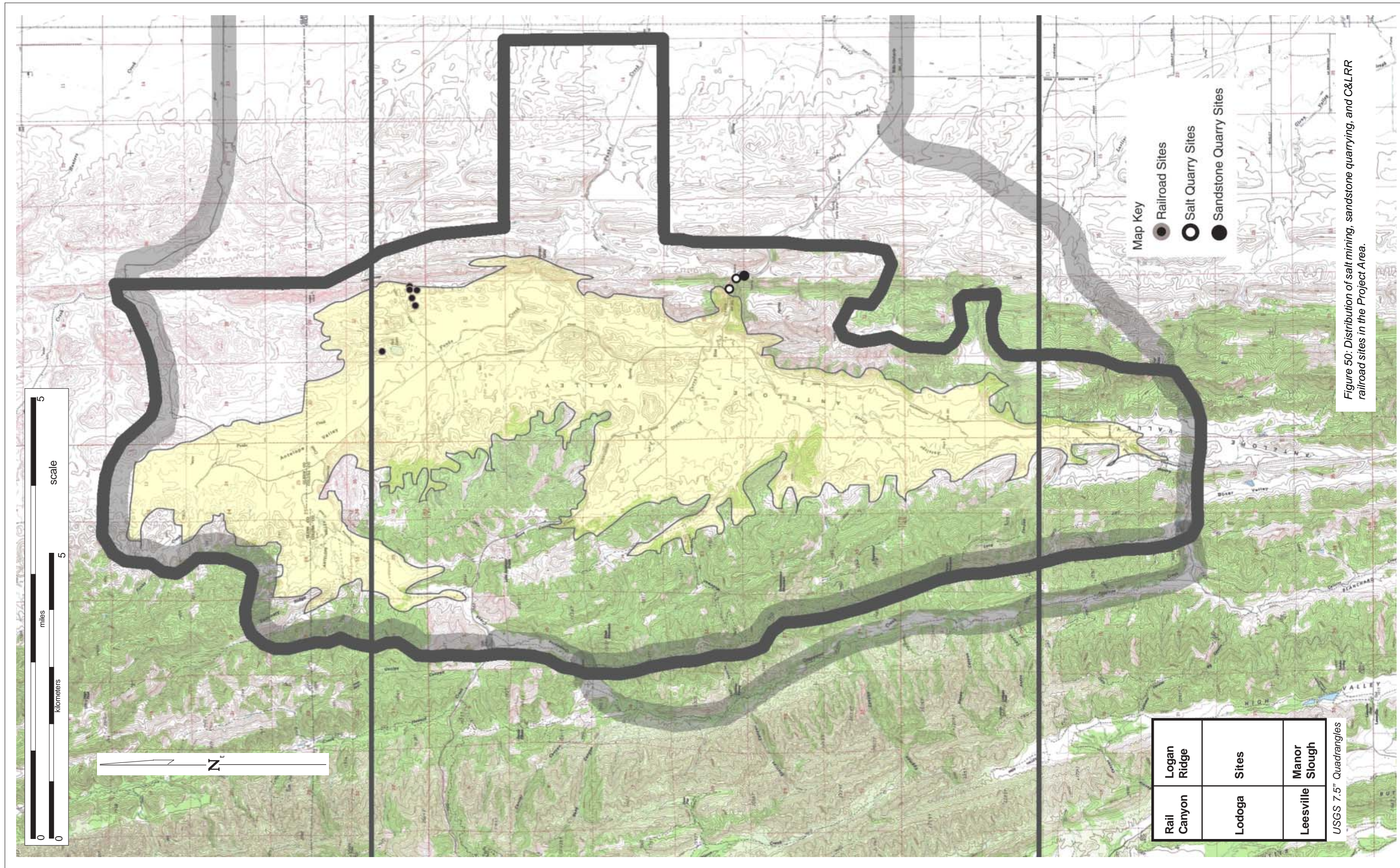


Figure 50: Distribution of salt mining, sandstone quarrying, and C&LRR railroad sites in the Project Area.

Historical Resources Associated with the Development and Decline of the Town of Sites

Proposed 2005-2007 Sites Off-Stream Storage Cultural Resource Investigations Task 3 provides for a detailed remote sensing study of the Town of Sites and associated Sites Cemetery. These features are expected to represent the most complex and significant non-Native American historic-aged properties within the Project Area. Owing to the general absence of recognizable above-ground archaeological manifestations, prevalence of below-ground features, and need for thorough documentary research, to date, no inventory of the historical resources associated with the town site and cemetery has been completed, and no site or isolate records have been filed. The proposed remote sensing investigation will be used to determine the likely scope of associated historical features, including undocumented graves, building footprints, dumps, and privies.

A copies of the DWR-DPR site record and copies of all Sites Cemetery documentation assembled under the present study, including a draft report on Sites Cemetery investigations, have been placed with the study archives in possession of DWR Northern District.

Historical Resources Associated with the Demography of Project Area Non-Native American Populations

Ethnic archaeological indicators are difficult to identify, and generally require excavation samples and careful analyses to discern. In keeping with this limitation only potential historical archaeological signatures of non-Native American ethnic variation was observed during the Project Area archaeological survey. A “beehive oven” found at the old Peterson Ranch, SF-002-E, was built using a dome of building bricks atop a base of trimmed sandstone blocks (Figure 34B). This oven form is often described colloquially as a “Basque” signature on the Alta California frontier (e.g., Mallea-Olaetxe 2000:152–156) but the example found at SF-002-E—and in the context of the Project Area—may be better regarded as a marker of Mexican California influence (Clark 2005).



Figure 51: SF-037-A Feature 5, a series of improved springs, troughs, and conveyance lines in the floor of Salt Lake.



Figure 52: Site SF-025-B, the McGilvray quarry face.

PREHISTORIC RESEARCH THEMES

The following synthesizes the regional archaeological record in order to develop five research themes pertinent to the Project Area:

Research Theme 1: Building Local Chronology

Research Theme 2: Initial Human Colonization

Research Theme 3: Building Culture History

Research Theme 4: Intensification and Culture Change

Research Theme 5: Population and Culture Change

The themes follow a methodological organizing principle, beginning with the first-order building blocks of chronology and culture history and culminating in higher-order integrative themes. This is followed by a description of Project Area prehistoric archaeological resources and a preliminary analysis of Project Area prehistoric chronology. The treatment then turns to a consideration of the data sets necessary to address the research themes and the potential the presence and variability of these data sets in Project Area prehistoric cultural resources. The section closes with a discussion of the cultural thread that binds the common human history of the Project Area.

PREHISTORIC RESEARCH THEME 1: BUILDING LOCAL CHRONOLOGY

Building local chronology is here taken to mean the collective results of methods used to order in time the artifacts and phenomena derived from a set of archaeological resources representing a specific district. A local chronology is a synthetic construct built out of small-scale, and usually site-by-site observations. Building local chronology is a first-order archaeological exercise and an essential step in service of all other research themes. The following reviews the kinds of observation necessary to build local chronology, focusing on the chronological units in common use in regional archaeology.

Locality and Site

The *locality* is a “geographic space which exhibits complete cultural homogeneity at any given time” (Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1994). The locality may a single community (including constituent hamlets, work areas, procurement/processing sites), or a “cooperative group of tribelets” (Fredrickson 1973:94). The current Project Area may be understood in this light, constituting a geographic space containing a set of archaeological phenomena likely to form a temporal and spatial series whose historical and economic dimensions are shaped by common factors exclusive to the locality. Project Area occupation sites arranged around Antelope Valley are likely to represent, at least in part, contemporaneous settlements occupied by people who shared common ancestry and a common interaction sphere.

Traditionally, the *site* has been regarded as the smallest unit of space and smallest unit of unit of chronological observation (Willey and Phillips 1958). With the introduction of modern geomorphological studies and the advent of component-based systematics there is a new appreciation of the site as a landform, or geographic entity, that happens to contain archaeological residues. The residues may relate to just one or perhaps a variety of cultural uses, and the site is only meaningful as a chronological unit of observation if it is single-occupation, that is, if its contents relate to just one, brief span of occupation. However, in Northern California this is rarely the case, especially for occupation sites which are nearly

always characterized by multiple occupations incorporated into a convoluted medium of soils and sediments. The deposits are also often mixed as a result of widespread biological and physical processes. From the standpoint of chronology building, although a site may produce temporally diagnostic artifacts, the artifacts often lack reliable stratigraphic associations putting a premium on independent relative and absolute chronological evidence. Consequently, in attempting to exercise chronological control, the first order of business is often the most problematic: the identification, definition, and dating of specific occupations and artifact assemblages.

Components and Component Assemblages

Components are temporally related aggregates of artifacts, features, and other residues, representing the material remains produced during a specific time span of residence or other use at a specific location, and found associated with a definable horizontal/vertical fraction of a site or landform. The “component assemblage” is a fundamental archaeological building block (Willey and Phillips 1958:21–22). However, integrity is relative, defined by analytical utility, and in practice, there is considerable variability in temporal resolution from site-to-site. Components may be more or less chronologically resolved, with some heavily mixed and strictly inferential and others stratigraphically well segregated. Some components represent very brief spans of occupation, while others represent accumulations spanning several hundreds or even thousands of years of undifferentiated activity. Component chronological assignments are most reliable when based on several independent lines of evidence.

Morphological Types and Series

In the North Coast Ranges and Westside foothills of the Sacramento Valley, projectile point morphological types have proven to work best for the purpose of broad scale chronological synthesis (e.g., Baumhoff 1985). Systematic regional study has identified temporal and historical relationships between certain series, types, and attributes (White ed. 2002:221–260; White 2003a, 2003b). To illustrate, one of the region's best recognized types, the Borax Lake wide-stemmed point, has temporal meaning in the restricted sense that the form appears to be an Archaic type throughout the region. However, it is not a “time marker” in the classic sense because it dates to between 6000–8000 BP in the central North Coast ranges (Meighan and Haynes 1970; Fredrickson and White 1988) and up to 3000 BP farther north (Hildebrandt and Hayes 1984; Eidsness 1986). Like most North Coast Ranges projectile point series, the “glue” holding the Borax Lake wide-stemmed series together is stylistic similarity which in turn may imply cultural-historical relationships.

PREHISTORIC RESEARCH THEME 2: INITIAL HUMAN COLONIZATION

Pre-Paleoindian

A number of scholars now argue for the human colonization of western North America substantially earlier than previous, widely accepted estimates (e.g. Dillehay 2000; Dixon 2000; Jablonski ed. 2002). Based on an argument for Pacific coastal colonization dating between 14000 to 28000 cal BP supported by some archaeological and genetic evidence (Dillehay 2000; Dixon 2000; Eschleman 2004), predictions for evidence in near-coastal valleys like the Sacramento Valley (see Dixon 2000) have not yet been fulfilled, at least not in Northern California. Recent sampling at Borax Lake near Clear Lake provides tentative obsidian hydration dating evidence indicating obsidian quarrying activity began at the site as early as 16,000-20,000 years ago (White ed. 2002:448–449). However, the find remains unconfirmed. No other archaeological traces this age have been identified in the region, and our most reliable evidence instead indicates that Northern California was first colonized at the end of the Pleistocene associated with the “Western Clovis Tradition” (Willig and Aikens 1988) with a calibrated age of around 13500 cal BP (Fiedel 1999, 2000).

Clovis Colonization

Northern California and Southern Oregon have produced solid evidence for Paleoindian colonization associated with the “Western Clovis Tradition” (Willig and Aikens 1988). The region’s two best examples are the Dietz site, located in Southeastern Oregon, and the Borax Lake site, located in California’s North Coast Ranges. The Dietz site was discovered in 1982 in a small playa near Silver Lake, Oregon, by avocationalist Dewey Dietz, of Redmond, Oregon (Fagan 1988). The playa, now a dry lake bed, contained water through the late Pleistocene to early Holocene, and ancient lakeside camps occur along the western margin of the basin (Willig 1988). The site was over 1.0 km (0.6 mile) long and 0.5 km (0.3 mile) wide. The results of field studies in 1983 and 1984 indicated that the site was composed of a series of overlapping camps spanning approximately 12000 to 8000 BP, and horizontal stratigraphy allowed the investigators to segregate cultural constituents from different components. No faunal or floral remains were identified, but chipped stone analysis revealed patterns in the production and handling of gear which inferred differences in economic activity and settlement adaptation for each period of occupation. No faunal remains were identified, but Fagan (1988) points out that the Dietz assemblage was dominated by hunting equipment, indicating that large game dominated the early economy. The Dietz site also produced overwhelming evidence for residential mobility in the form of a wide range of chipped stone material types (20 visually distinct obsidian source materials were identified) indicative of long-distance travel, and a preponderance of tool fragments showing signs of retooling, apparently discarded in the process of regearing at the site.

The Borax Lake site (CA-LAK-36) is located adjacent to the Borax Lake obsidian flow in eastern Clear Lake basin. The site was first discovered by avocationalist Wiley Post of Berkeley, California. Turned away from U.C. Berkeley in 1935, the following year Post found an eager respondent in M.R. Harrington of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles. Among Post’s collection, Harrington recognized 18 fluted points, and as a result he mounted an extensive investigation at the Borax Lake site beginning in 1936 and ending 10 years later. Harrington found just two more fluted point fragments but did encounter chipped stone crescents, large stemmed points—which he identified as “wide stemmed Borax Lake points”—and a large variety of stylistic and functional artifact types typical of the Paleoindian period (Harrington 1948). Subsequent investigation by Meighan and Haynes included an obsidian hydration study of Harrington’s artifacts and a new geoarchaeological exploration of the site (Meighan and Haynes 1968, 1970). Backhoe trenches were dug flanking Harrington’s trenches, and Haynes’s evaluation of these new exposures led him to conclude that the deposit was in part laid via a mud slide which incorporated the Paleoindian materials, and later mixed by Holocene soil building. No satisfactory archaeological stratigraphy was observed, and no ^{14}C dates were acquired. Obsidian hydration dating of chipped stone tools produced a relative dating sequence. Fluted points and chipped stone crescents had similar, very thick obsidian hydration rim values ranging between 8.3–9.7 microns.

In addition to these major sites, two isolated artifacts indicative of the Western Clovis Tradition have been identified in the Westside foothills. Johnson (Johnson et al. 1984:65) reports the discovery of a chert flaked stone crescent from CA-GLE-306, located in the vicinity of Black Butte Reservoir west of Orland, in Glenn County, and Dillon and Murphy (1994) report a possible fluted point from the Thames Creek basin near Paskenta, in southwest Tehama County.

Early Adaptations

The parsimonious available evidence indicates that Paleoindians were culturally conservative, low-density foragers who traveled between widespread resource patches. Contemporaneity with Pleistocene megafauna is suspected but not demonstrated, and a focus on large game is assumed, but perhaps not merited (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Dixon (2000), Dillehay (2000), and others propose the more palatable hypothesis that the Far West’s earliest colonizing populations practiced diversified economies adapted to local resource configurations. Carrying this argument to the California coast, Jones (1991) points to southern California archaeological evidence of early coastal colonization associated with patches of diverse and productive resources. He argues that the pattern of initial occupation varied by latitude and

type of coastline, reflecting “the pattern of early human preference for lakes, estuaries, and islands in prehistoric California” indicating a reliance on resource patches “that could be depended on for consistent access to important hunted resources—large terrestrial and marine mammals—as well as valuable collected resources such as shellfish and tubers” (Jones 1991:435). Millingstone sites on the California coast dating up to 10,000 years BP also support a model of diversified colonizing populations (e.g., Jones et al. 2002).

PREHISTORIC RESEARCH THEME 3: CULTURE HISTORY AND CULTURE CHANGE

Lines of Evidence

In the Westside region, culture history is an important research theme. The Project Area is near the nexus of territories occupied in the contact era by three groups whose languages differed at the family level, implying a very deep historical divergence of 10,000 years or more: the *Penutian* family, represented in the Project Area by the Hill Patwin and nearby Nomlaki languages, the *Hokan* family, represented immediately west of the Project Area by the Northeastern (Salt) Pomo, and the *Yukian* family, represented immediately northwest and southwest of the Project Area by the Yuki. A large body of scholarly work has developed around the topic of regional historical linguistics, with researchers offering homeland and migration hypotheses, as well as analyses of the linguistic indicators of society, environment, material culture, and food processing methods (e.g., Basgall 1982; Callaghan 1982, 1997, 2001; Elmendorf 1968, 1980, 1981; Haas 1978; Halpern 1964; Kroeber 1936; McLendon 1973; Olmstead 1985; Oswalt 1964; Sawyer 1980; Shepard 2005; Shipley 1978; Webb 1971; Whistler 1977, 1988). White ed (2002:538–552) synthesizes historical linguistics and archaeological culture history for the nearby central North Coast Ranges and offered models relevant to the Project Area.

Reasonable criticism has been leveled at the uneasy meld between archaeology and linguistics; the approach has been called misguided because it often assumes the veracity of the abstract language taxon, further relies on the veracity of the abstract archaeological entity, and on this weak foundation builds a bridge between (Hughes 1992). This critique correctly puts the onus on careful construction of archaeological systematics on the one hand, and robust linguistic analysis on the other. Notwithstanding the need for careful analysis, recent developments in genetic research have produced an important independent test of the hypothetical historical relationships proposed by archaeology and linguistics, and this has had a profound impact on culture history studies. Methods of investigation leading to the definition of haplotype variation were developed in the late 1980s and early 1990s and have grown by leaps and bounds in recent years. Several important studies have been published involving data collected from modern Northern California Native American populations and prehistoric skeletal samples. Genetic studies of Native American populations here and elsewhere have found consistent evidence of links between genetic inheritance and language inheritance, meeting an important archaeo-linguistic prerequisite and supplying a new, independent test of culture history hypotheses (e.g., Eschleman 2002; Eschleman et al. 2004; Eschleman and Smith 2007; Johnson and Lorenz 2006; Kaestle and Smith 20001; Lorenz and Smith 1996; Malhi et al. 2007).

These three lines of evidence, historical linguistics, archaeological systematics, and genetic analysis, converge in the Project Area and have direct implications for Project Area culture history. The evidence suggests that the Project Area was in the path of three waves of prehistoric in-migration, described below.

Proto-Hokan Priority

White ed. (2002) cites archaeological evidence of continuity between the distribution of early Borax Lake Pattern western stemmed point assemblages and the hypothetical extent of proto-Hokan

populations. Perhaps the most compelling part of this correlation is the evidence for persistent use through the Archaic Period of wide-stemmed points coupled with elaborate ground stone and carved stone assemblages in districts where Hokan-speaking populations persisted to the contact era, for example, the Squaw Creek tradition in Shastan territory and the Houx tradition in Pomoan territory. If White is correct, then the early Borax Lake Pattern assemblages of western Colusa County, marked by the Borax Lake wide-stemmed point and elaborate ground stone assemblages (see pp. 25–26), mark the original extent of colonizing Hokan populations. White's model assumes that there was a net loss of Proto-Hokan territory with the subsequent intrusion of Yukian populations and diminished productivity associated with the onset of the mid-Holocene at around 7700 BP.

The archaeological signatures of early, proto-Hokan settlement of the Project Area should include:

- (1) large wide-stemmed projectile points dating 9000–11000 BP, marked by square-stems, some with deep, flutelike basal thinning scars. White ed. (2002:220–223) identifies these as “Bald Mountain” variants of the Borax Lake wide-stemmed series;
- (2) millingstone and handstone as the exclusive milling equipment. Shallow-basin and deep-basin millingsstones. Large bladelet flakes and well-worked unifacial tools appear to be carried over from Paleoindian technology;
- (3) sites consisting of low- to moderate-density flake scatters with event scatters and hearth features. Surface sites will be heavily weathered and contained in residual lag, while buried sites should be found associated with early Holocene soils and surfaces.

Proto-Yuki Intrusion

The Yukian language family is an isolate, and cannot be correlated to any other presumed family or stock anywhere in North America. This, in conjunction with the Yukian people's “archaic” physical type, unelaborate material cultural, and small-scale social organization (Gifford 1926; Whitehead 1968; Miller 1978) has led to a consensus that the proto-Yuki predated other language families in California (e.g., Kroeber 1925:159). The ethnographic Yuki may represent a remnant of the initial Paleoindian or pre-Paleo colonizing population of California (Golla 2007). Should this be true, proto-Yukian populations must have occupied the Project Area prior to territorial impingements produced by the entrance of subsequent proto-Hokan and proto-Wintuan populations.

However, White ed. (2002) argues that the Yuki arrived in Northern California later than the Hokan and were an intrusive population that settled the upland North Coast Ranges in the early Holocene and remained relatively stable there. The weight of the archaeological evidence indicates continuity between Mendocino Pattern and the proto-Yuki. The Mendocino Pattern is exclusive to the Westside and interior North Coast Ranges where it first appeared as an intrusive cultural unit in the early mid-Holocene, marked archaeologically by the abrupt replacement of stemmed point and elaborate ground stone assemblages with dart-sized side-notched and concave-based points and expedient ground stone (White ed. 2002:543–549). White's age estimate of 5000 BP for the Mendocino Pattern intrusion is probably too conservative (White ed. 2002:550), and it is more likely that the Mendocino Pattern first appeared at around 7700 BP, concurrent with the onset and most severe phase of the mid-Holocene. As yet, insufficient archaeological and modern genetic samples exist to establish the potential for a discrete “Proto-Yukian” haplogroup signature or test the relative merits of these alternative hypotheses via genetic sampling.

The archaeological signatures of mid-Holocene proto-Yukian intrusion should include:

- (1) morphologically variable dart-sized side- and corner-notched, concave-based and thick leaf-shaped projectile points. The relative proportions of these types and the morphological attributes of each

type should vary over time and across space. However, current sampling suggests that large side-notched and deep-based concave-based points should dominate the earliest Mendocino Pattern assemblages;

- (2) large assemblages of cobble and pebble tools, dominated by cobble handstones and millingstones and a high frequency of basalt or metavolcanic cores and core-tools tools, the latter exhibiting significant technological and wear pattern variability including chopper, scraper, and hammer forms and specimens that exhibit both chipped stone and groundstone characteristics;
- (3) a chipped stone assemblage consisting of a preponderance of local source materials. Non-local source materials should be uncommon and generally limited to projectile points made from variable source materials;
- (4) non-midden sites ranging from groundstone/core tool clusters to low- to moderate-density flaked stone and groundstone scatters. Features include hearths and groundstone caches, especially inverted millingstones capping handstones. Early Mendocino pattern sites should be associated with weathered mid-Holocene surfaces typically characterized by deflation and lag (e.g., White et al. 2008).

Proto-NE Pomo Intrusion

With the return to a stable climatic regime and increased environmental productivity at the close of the mid-Holocene at around 3200–4500 BP, a number of rapid organizational and technological changes are evident in the regional archaeological record which, by 2600 BP, resulted in the doubling of regional populations (White 2003c). At least two significant population movements are also evident in the Northern California archaeological record at this time: (1) the Berkeley Pattern expansion westward from the greater San Francisco Bay area into the Central Coast Ranges, Central Valley, and Delta regions, and; (2) proto-Pomo expansion out from southeastern Clear Lake basin westward to the Russian River basin and eastward to the Westside foothills. White ed. (2002:538–552) summarizes the robust Pomo historical linguistic and archaeological records which provide evidence of the region's best documented prehistoric migration. Historical linguistics and the archaeological record support a proto-Pomo homeland eastern Clear Lake basin, and from this source population sometime before 2600 BP the Southeastern and Eastern Pomo diverged, and after 2600 BP the eastern languages diverged from those to the west. According to White:

The Houx Aspect's westward spread from Clear Lake basin through the central North Coast Ranges, as documented at Warm Springs, Albion, and MacKerricher, clearly tracks the Pomoan expansion out of Clear Lake basin beginning at around 2600 BP and reaching the Pacific shore by around 2000 BP (Basgall 1982; Layton 1990; White 1991). Based on the Clear Lake evidence, it is not likely that the western spread of Houx was enabled by "acorn intensification" (i.e., habitat colonization) as proposed by Basgall (1982). In fact, "acorn intensification" at Warm Springs was not the culmination of local threshold conditions but dependent on non-local, prior conditions and events which drove the Houx expansion. The Houx Aspect probably spread by establishing colonies in the vicinity of resources which could be acquired and processed in bulk, and thus commoditized in the increasingly robust Houx trade sphere. For example, the isolated Northeastern Pomo can probably be understood in this context, originating as a colony established to control and commoditize a regionally unique natural salt deposit [White ed. 2002:550].

In fact, the full extent of the proto-NE Pomo's expansion into the Westside foothills is detectable only via archaeological findings because the subsequent proto-Patwin intrusion impinged on most of the proto-NE Pomo territory, by the contact era limited to the isolated Salt Pomo enclave.

The archaeological signatures of proto-W Pomo and proto-E Pomo expansion west of Clear Lake basin, and of proto-NE Pomo expansion east of Clear Lake basin are profound and distinctive, and stand in marked contrast to the archaeological signatures they replace. The western and eastern expansions are marked by five distinctive characteristics:

- (1) the near-exclusive use of Clear Lake basin obsidian in regions lacking natural obsidian, with Borax Lake obsidian marking the expansion east and Mt. Konocti obsidian marking the expansion west. In both the east and west the obsidian replaces a long-standing tradition of near-exclusive use of local Franciscan cherts characteristic of the Mendocino Pattern;
- (2) in addition to the obsidian, other indicators of a robust and synthetic interaction sphere in the form of trade markers like marine shell beads (*Macoma* irregular disk and *Olivella* A-series, C-series, F-series, and G-series most common) and common stylistic and technological traditions such as serrated blades on projectile points, variable punctate, notched, and incised bone hairpin decorations, and small, end-notched carved stone tabular pendants. West and east of Clear Lake basin, these markers replace a long-standing tradition of highly localized use of materials and no evidence of regularized exchange;
- (3) the near-exclusive use of small, foliate Excelsior-series points, including shouldered bipoints (A-series), shouldered, round-based variants (B-series), non-shouldered bipoints (C-series), and non-shouldered, round-based variants (D-series) (types according to White ed 2002:221–241). West and east of Clear Lake basin, the Excelsior series points replace a long-standing tradition of mixed and morphologically-diverse dart-sized corner- and side-notched points, concave-based points, and thick leaf-shaped points characteristic of the Mendocino pattern;
- (4) the near-exclusive use of the mortar and pestle. West and east of Clear Lake basin the mortars and pestles are morphologically similar and consistent with a long-standing tradition in eastern Clear Lake basin, marked by small, spherical bowl mortars and cylindrical to slightly tapered and flat-ended pestles, both made usually from metasandstone. West and east of Clear Lake basin the mortar and pestle replaces the near-exclusive use of the handstone and millingstone characteristic of the Mendocino Pattern, and;
- (5) dark, ashy, midden-mound deposits marked by a high density of fire-affected rock and features including rock-filled baking pits and white ash hearths representing house floor remnants. West and east of Clear Lake basin, these sites occur along perennial streams in mixed oak-grassland, oak-chaparral, and oak-conifer habitats located in alluvial basins or gentle terrain below 2,000 ft (610 m). There are often several midden mounds on each drainage, some in clusters and some separated by a half-mile (800 m) or more. The middens are generally thick deposits characterized by rapid depositional large quantities of materials extracted from the local environment in the process of intensive, residentially-focused activity (wood for fires, rocks for hearths and ovens, animal and plant food products, etc.). West and east of Clear Lake basin these are the earliest midden mounds and stand in contrast to the low- to moderate-density non-midden flaked stone and groundstone sites distributed across ridges, benches, and flats, and on seasonal and perennial streams, characteristic of Mendocino Pattern.

White has identified two sites in the Westside foothills indicative of the post-2600 BP proto-NE Pomo migration east from Clear Lake basin, CA-COL-267, the Thompson Canyon site, located near the junction of Bear Creek and Cache Creek in southwest Colusa County (White and Orbann 2004), and SR-001-A, the Mathis Mound, on the upper Antelope Creek watershed in the current Project Area (White 2009). A third site, CA-GLE-101, located in southeastern Glenn County, was excavated by (then) Professor Keith Johnson of Chico State University (not reported) indicates that the Houx eastern expansion reached the western bank of the Sacramento River in its earliest phases (White 2003a). Elsewhere, White speculates that the proto-Pomo and proto-Patwin expansions did not reach the clines of west-central Glenn County (White et al. 2008), indicating that the colonization may have been limited to Indian Valley, Bear Valley, Antelope Valley, and west to the Sacramento River.

Proto-Patwin Intrusion

Since the inception of indigenous language classification in Northern California, the relative positions of Penutian and Hokan languages have been taken as evidence that a Penutian in-migration displaced preexisting Hokan-speaking populations in the prehistoric western Sacramento Valley (e.g., Dixon and Kroeber 1913a, 1913b). Whistler (1977, 1980) identified borrowed place name and unique vegetation terms in Californian Wintuan languages indicating recent in-migration, and Golla (1997) found close lexical, grammatical, and structural similarities between California Wintuan and Columbia Plateau Alsean Penutian-speakers supporting the late migration hypothesis. Further, Whistler (1977, 1980) and Golla (1997), based on independent linguistic data sets, proposed that the Patwin constitute a southern Wintuan unit which moved south into California from a Columbia Plateau source population “several centuries before the ancestors of the Wintu and Nomlaki” (Golla 1997:169). Eschlemen and Smith (2007:296) find supporting evidence in DNA analysis which identifies a shared Wintuan Penutian–Columbia Plateau Penutian haplotype which suggests common ancestry not shared with earlier California Penutian migrations. Based on archaeological findings synthesized from sites located along the Sacramento River in Colusa and Glenn counties, White (2003c) dates the entrance of ancestral Patwin populations to the Colusa area around 1180 BP, associated with a riverine-focused adaptation featuring an elaborate fishing technology.

The archaeological signatures of proto-Patwin expansion are in part identified by Beardsley (1978) and Bennyhoff (1994), and consist of the following:

- (1) arrival of the bow and arrow in Northern California marked by small, barbed projectile points of the Gunther-barbed series, with the earliest form characterized by a short, broad, triangular stem and short blade and barbs (Jaffke 1997; White 2003b). This replace the long-standing tradition of atlatl and dart use;
- (2) coalescence of integrative trade spheres across the western Sacramento Valley, Westside foothills, North Delta, and North Bay/Napa regions, indicated by wider distribution of more distinctive non-local trade goods, especially *Olivella* M-series sequin beads, and wider distribution and more regularized style-horizon markers such as paneled crosshatch (Roman numeral ‘X’ style) which appears as decoration on bone hairpins, birdbone whistles, and carved and painted sandstone tablets;
- (3) highly organized burial patterns marked by cemeteries and socially-differentiated burial mode and posture, including extended burial with regularized orientation (common) and pre-interment grave pit burning and cremation (reserved for high status individuals in the early phases). This replaces the Mendocino and Houx emphasis on loose-flexed burials with random orientation and house floor burial;
- (4) a number of new artifact types and technological traditions including large “show” mortars and pestles often broken at burial, “banjo” type *Haliotis* ornaments, elaborately incised bird bone whistles and tubes, “flanged” black soapstone smoking pipes, and carved sandstone fire-starter or bow drill spindle whorls. Carved bone fishing gear including elaborate barbed fish spears, net shuttles, and eyed weaving needles make their first appearance.

Contemporaneous Forager and Collector Populations

White ed (2002) and others have provided evidence of the contemporaneity and side-by-side occurrence of settled, central place Houx collector populations and residentially mobile Mendocino forager populations in the Archaic central North Coast Ranges, a pattern likely to occur in or near the Project Area. White indicates that contemporaneity of adaptations at different organizational scales is likely to have occurred on the Mendocino/Houx frontier:

While the Houx spread clearly resulted in some displacement of the Mendocino Pattern, it is probably not the case that there was a major net loss of territory. Several studies have established the persistence of Mendocino Pattern assemblages contemporaneous with Berkeley [Houx] assemblages in the west-central North Coast Ranges. Thus, the Houx expansion probably originated as an extension of trading colonies in which coaccess was mutually beneficial and embedded in the regional interaction sphere [White ed. 2002:550–551].

Contemporaneity and co-occurrence of Native populations at different organizational and adaptive scales is not unusual and in fact consistent with conditions found near the Project Area at the contact era. For example, the Patwin were characterized by (a) rigorous clan, kin, and guild alliances; (b) reliance on labor organized under authority for food acquisition and processing; (c) complex professional and political roles; (d) production of goods by specialists; (e) multi-community participation in integrative ceremony; (f) formal intergroup trade and warfare relationships; (g) residence in large central villages, and; (h) practiced rigid rules of trespass (Kroeber 1932; McKern 1923). The Yuki, in contrast: (a) practiced lifeways characterized by small-scale organization and ad hoc economic integration; (b) lived in small, extended-family communities; (c) lacked specialists and craft production; (d) recognized fluid territories and resource priorities; (e) recognized no formal property or resource ownership, and; (e) recognized the loosely-defined authority of a “headman” position and a shaman’s role, but no other fixed sociopolitical roles (Kroeber 1925; Foster 1944). These adaptations produced contrasting archaeological signatures, with assemblage and feature content indicative of the basic differences in social scale, settlement patterns, mobility, and diet.

Migration vs. In-Place Development

In order to bridging the methodological divide between old-school culture history research concerns (above) and modern economic theory (below) we simply need to return to the basic building blocks of local chronology. Local sequences have been constructed for every region of California, and they are variable in their depictions of continuity and change. These sequences generally follow two basic models, *Gradual Change* and *Metastable Change* (White 2003c). Models of gradual change are usually built out of stratigraphic sequences found at continuously occupied sites where evidence is found for incremental shifts in artifact form, assemblage diversity, and economic adaptation that play out over a long time-span, with minor shifts in each stratum resulting in bottom-to-top change cumulatively and by way of augmentation. Models of gradual change imply in-place development of a single population. Our taxonomies identify this larger, cumulative cultural unit as a Pattern, Aspect, or Complex and the internal shifts over time as Phases. In contrast, models of metastable change are built from sites or sets of sites whose stratigraphic sequences record the juxtaposition over a short time-span of very different assemblages and economic adaptations. Models of metastable change imply population replacement. Our taxonomies identify these as different cultural units, not phase shifts, and wholesale replacement of one cultural Pattern or Complex with another.

Different regions can be expected to possess different combinations of these sequences, depending on the relative local importance of prehistoric population movement. In fact, it is more common to build a local chronology from a set of stratigraphic sequences that combined show long periods of gradual change and short bursts of metastable change marked by pattern shifts in all sites dating to the same time span, often, but not always, indicated by abandonment of sites in threshold environments and pattern shifts at sites in complacent environments.

In order to make a positive link between old school culture history and modern theory, it is important to make this distinction between gradual and metastable change, and to be clear and precise about the evidence brought to bear on the question of in-place development versus population movement. In fact, in Central California we have not been precise and modern theory-building has generally proceeded with little attention paid to the issue of population movement.

The model of metastable change in common use today is based on Basgall's (1987) contention that late Holocene resource intensification in interior Northern California (see below) was marked by a sudden demographic threshold, or "critical mass" forcing a wholesale economic conversion, and marked by sudden shifts in economic, technological, and stylistic assemblages at around 2500 BP. This perspective has been widely adopted as a model for California culture change, but in retrospect, it was built entirely on the unique chronology of the upper Russian River drainage basin as documented by extensive archaeological studies for the proposed Warm Springs Dam (Basgall 1987, 1993; Basgall and Bouey 1991; Baumhoff 1980; Bouey 1987). New studies have shown that Basgall's (1987) "critical mass" was actually a population replacement resulting from the westward expansion out of Clear Lake basin of the proto-Pomo, an intensified Houx collector population replacing a low-density Mendocino foraging population in the Warm Springs Dam area by 2500 BP (White ed. 2002). In fact, this source population actually developed in-place development in eastern Clear Lake basin, acquiring the social and technological features of the intensified subsistence economy following a model of gradual change, with changes in subsistence, technology, and style aggrading slowly over time throughout the Lower, Middle, and Upper Archaic periods (White ed. 2002).

Culture Change and Climate Change

Modern intensification theory has drawn attention to the dynamic nature of the balance between population and resources. While most researchers focus on population increase (demographic forcing) as a primary factor, other studies have argued that the diminishment of resources (resource forcing) related to climate change also played major a role in prehistoric California. Three recent studies are pertinent here.

In the North Coast Ranges west of the Project Area there is an unusually high frequency of early Borax Lake Pattern residential base camp sites on high elevation ridgetops. All of the archaeologists who have contributed to the documentation and analysis of this distinctive co-association attribute the pattern to some combination of settlement and environmental change (Hildebrandt and Hayes 1983, 1984, 1993; Jackson 1975, 1979; King 1974). The most inclusive study, by Hildebrandt and Hayes (1983, 1984, 1993), identified three periods of occupation in the region. The earliest (Borax Lake Pattern) occupation was represented by the ridgetop residential base camps. The middle (Mendocino Pattern) occupation saw a shift to residential bases located in river basins with only limited archaeological manifestations in the uplands. The latest (Augustine Pattern) occupation witnessed more extensive riverine settlement with seasonal camps in the uplands. Hildebrandt and Hayes originally correlated Borax Lake Pattern settlement with the mid-Holocene, arguing that a warming trend between 7000–3000 BP resulted in the displacement of relatively low-productivity needleleaf forest by patchier and more productive oak-grasslands in the uplands, resulting in the establishment of ridgetop Borax Lake Pattern residential camps. However, a new radiocarbon date from the ridgetop type site (Fitzgerald and Hildebrandt 2002) and a synthesis of Borax Lake Pattern dating evidence from the central North Coast Ranges (White ed. 2002:448–452, 545–549) indicates that the ridgetop Borax Lake Pattern sites may in fact be early Holocene, and the Hildebrandt and Hayes (1983, 1984, 1993) proposition about environmental causation must be reconsidered. While a single radiocarbon date is not going to supply the full answer, if the revision is correct then the curious feature of the sequence could in fact be the abrupt diminishment of the ridgetop archaeological signature at the onset of the mid-Holocene.

A variety of paleoenvironmental and archaeological data has also been marshaled to argue that native populations of the Far West faced catastrophic consequences from a series of severe late Holocene drought events known worldwide as the "Medieval Climatic Anomaly" (MCA) (Jones et al. 1999). These drought events were of sufficient scale and duration to severely deplete food and water resources, impacting both agricultural and foraging populations in the greater Southwest during the period between AD 950–1350. Although no examples have yet been cited for the Westside region, the scale of events included by Jones et al. (1999), both climatic and demographic, would clearly have impacted the study area, and potential epiphenomena may be encountered in the local archaeological record.

However, it should be noted that local paleoenvironmental studies are equivocal on the scale and duration of the MCA in the Northstate. Meko (2001) presents a study of natural runoff in the Sacramento River system based on an index function correlating historic records of annual flow rates in the Sacramento and Feather rivers with tree ring records from 42 sites in the Sacramento River watershed. The reconstruction focused on the identification, dating and measurement of relative intensity of drought records, identified based on flow rate calculations using 3, 6, 10, and 50 year moving averages. The study provides a detailed runoff record limited to the last 1,000 years, but spanning the proposed MCA. Meko identified six low-flow years and periods (in order of severity): AD 1580, AD 1352, AD 979, AD 1059, AD 1335, and AD 1571). While three of these low-flow dates are contained within the MCA, Meko indicates that runoff was highly variable AD 950–1350 and that the Sacramento River experienced a precipitous drop in flow from normal levels in AD 979) persisting to AD 989 (Meko 2001:Figure 9). Meko concluded that the MCA had an impact in the Sacramento River watershed but may not have been the persistent, multi-decadal drought proposed for southern California. Meko discusses a possible north/south phase shift in severity and timing of MCA hydrologic events:

The reconstruction offers a perspective on hydrologic variations associated with epic century-long droughts hypothesized to have affected the Sierra Nevada (in particular, the inflow to Mono Lake) around 650 and 900 years ago. The years A.D. 1112 and A.D. 1359 are approximate endpoints for those droughts, which reportedly represent centuries-long departures from normal precipitation in the southern and central Sierra Nevada. The Sacramento River reconstruction also identifies A.D. 1350 as a significant turning point in moisture anomalies, but in the opposite sense from Mono Lake: near A.D. 1350 Sacramento River runoff shifts from a high mode (wet) to a low mode (dry) [Meko 2001:x].

In fact, according to Meko's findings, the MCA anomalies may not have included the most significant drought event impacting the Sacramento River watershed in the last 1,000 years. The tree ring data indicate that the most significant drought occurred between AD 1573-1583, peaking between AD 1579–1581). This drought was short but extremely severe, with runoff just one-third of the lowest observed historic flow, recorded in 1977 (Meko 2001:38). Meko (2001:33) posits “[S]uch greatly suppressed flow could only have resulted from dramatic failure of the usual winter precipitation.”

PREHISTORIC RESEARCH THEME 4: INTENSIFICATION AND CULTURE CHANGE

Ethnographic Northern California has long been recognized for an atypical co-association of simple foraging economies with high-density populations, and considerable anthropological and archaeological elbow grease has been mustered to explain how this pattern developed in prehistoric times. Until recently, most researchers shared the view that California foragers achieved high densities as a product of “affluent foraging” adaptations afforded by an environment well-supplied with a high density and predictability of vegetal foodstuffs. This perspective came under criticism in the 1980s, when Mark Cohen (1981) pointed out three contradictions: (1) the skills and devices used to acquire and process vegetal foods were actually relatively recent innovations in California prehistory; (2) there was evidence for significant population increase over time in prehistoric California, indicating change rather than stability, and; (3) vegetal food diets were actually encumbered by higher processing costs. He concluded that higher population densities were not *permitted* by reliance on vegetal foods but rather, reliance on vegetal foods had been *forced* by higher population densities. Also in the 1980s, the investigation of prehistoric Central Valley human skeletal populations found that perimortem pathologies usually associated with stress and poor nutrition—dental carries, enamel hypoplasia, Harris-lines, and pathologies associated with interpersonal violence—all were demographically more frequent and age/sex dependent over time (e.g., Dickel 1985; Dickel et al. 1984; Tenny 1986), supporting Cohen's argument that late prehistoric populations often faced conflict and resource failure, factors positively correlated with population increase. Thus, archaeologists began thinking about the record in new ways, at first exploring causal relationships between late prehistoric human population increase and the emergence of social

stratification (e.g., Fredrickson 1974; King 1970, 1978) and later turning to a broader concept of late Holocene population forcing.

Basgall (1987) built on this notion, arguing that a simple model was inadequate to the task of synthesizing the Northstate's considerable cultural-historical variability. He urged that change should be understood from the larger frame of reference of population:resource instability, with two potential sources of instability: (1) demographic forcing (with *in situ* growth and in-migration contributing factors) and (2) resource forcing (with anthropogenic and climatic contributing factors). Beaton (1991b) calls attention to another shortcoming in intensification theory: its failure to account for trade and intergroup competition. He introduced a distinction between *intensification*, "the sum of additional labor and material devoted to increasing the yield of currently exploited resources within the residential estate" versus *extensification*, "the sum of additional labor and material devoted to the capture of new resources either within or without the estate." He postulated that intensification was a primary response to population:resource imbalance, and extensification (exogenous concerns ranging from trade to raids) was a secondary response, determined by additional population growth, increasingly expensive diets, and territorial circumscription (Beaton 1991b:951).

In the last decade, researchers have broadened the theory to address a variety of endogenous and exogenous factors embodied in emerging social complexity. Demographic forcing and environmental forcing have both been advanced to explain the archaeological evidence for dietary change, resource depression, technological change, social change, population movement, and increased intergroup competition marked by territoriality, conflict, and trade. The following identifies five key research questions derived from intensification theory.

Resource Depression

Through the 1980s, the California intensification literature relied on simple claims of relative efficiency rather than actual measurement of food value, and most of the arguments lacked quantification. A new body of theory, behavioral ecology, addressed this shortcoming.

Behavioral ecology assumes that human diet and technology was conditioned by the fundamental goal of energetic efficiency. Because resources are always limited across space and over time, human consumers must compete. Greater success (economic and reproductive) is conveyed to individuals who adopt behaviors that optimize access to resources (relative to all others seeking access). Optimality is measured by calculating the human consumer's energetic efficiency in the acquisition, capture, processing, and consumption of resources and whole diets. With respect to individual resources, efficiency is determined by the sum of energy expended in search, pursuit, and processing versus the energy gained in consumption (net acquisition rate, or NAR). The theory assumes that human foragers seek the most efficient diet possible, one that incurs the lowest expenditures for the highest gains. In order to consider the factors conditioning human diet, researchers have developed diet breadth models for different regions and periods, consisting of known economically significant resources ranked by NAR. Optimality theory makes a number of predictions about the scope and composition of diet: (1) that the most efficient resources were preferred by human foragers; (2) that diets were based on the relative availability of the most efficient foods; (3) that resources were added to the diet to the extent that they did not depress overall efficiency; and (4) that the addition of a given resource was controlled by the availability of higher ranked resources (see Bettinger 1991:83–111).

Optimality models have given rise to a number of predictions for human behavior, predictions that are being explored by anthropologists, biologists, and archaeologists worldwide. Of particular interest to intensification theory are the implications to ideas about demographic forcing. For example, optimality models have changed our perception of the ecology of hunter-gatherers and their prey:

Although the idea of hunter-gatherers living in harmony with nature was popular among anthropologists in the 1960s and 1970s, this is no longer the prevailing view, and it is now clear that traditional societies often overharvest their prey [FitzGibbon 1998:449].

Given the preference of human consumers for high-ranked game species, and given the inverse relationship that pertains between prey-species rank and reproductive rate (larger animals take longer to reach reproductive maturity, gestate longer, have fewer offspring), then human demographic forcing is likely to result in local depletion of high-ranked game species, with ensuing resource depression leading to diet and technological change (Charnov 1976; Charnov et al. 1976; Winterhalder et al. 1988). Several examples of overharvest and impacts to prey species have been identified in the record of prehistoric coastal Northern California, including diminution of intertidal shellfish (White 1989), local extermination of marine mammal rookeries (Hildebrandt and Jones 1992), and diminution of estuarine sturgeon populations (Broughton 1997).

Broughton's (1988) MA thesis, "*Archaeological Patterns of Prehistoric Fish Exploitation in the Sacramento Valley*," evaluated the economics of prehistoric Sacramento River fisheries. Based on an argument that prey species NAR correlates closely to individual body size, Broughton (1988) created a tentative diet-breadth model for the Sacramento Valley which ranked fish against other potential food sources, indicating that fisheries in general probably had a lower caloric payoff than terrestrial animals such as artiodactyls (Tule elk, deer, pronghorn antelope) and even rabbits/hares. He examined a number of Sacramento River archaeological assemblages, assigning age to stratigraphic components then examining the archaeological faunal remains recovered from each component. He totaled the number of specimens identified to various taxonomic levels, and calculated "fish indices" consisting of the proportion of fish bones versus bones of higher ranked game from each component. Because these data measured the *relative* importance of low-ranked game to high-ranked game in prehistoric diets, these data could then be used as a proxy measure for the relative efficiency of diets over time and across space in the study area. Broughton (1988) argued that Archaic diets were characterized by a low proportion of fish to terrestrial game, while late prehistoric diets (post-1100 BP) had a higher ratio of fish to terrestrial game, indicating a decline in foraging efficiency over time in the study area.

Broughton (1994) also conducted a more general study of "*Late Holocene Resource Intensification in the Sacramento Valley, California*." Faunal assemblages were examined from nine sites spanning from Red Bluff on the north to Stockton on the south, and ranging in age from Middle Archaic to the terminal-prehistoric period. Adhering to themes developed in his thesis, Broughton (1994) focused on the issue of foraging efficiency, holding to an assumption of the equivalency of prey body size and prey profitability, and again denying the economic significance of mass capture. He recast his thesis argument regarding fish, describing the taxa as "resident" and "anadromous." Measured in terms of average body size, he argued, all species of resident fish (mostly Cyprinidae and Percidae) are smaller than any terrestrial game species. On the other hand, anadromous fishes (Salmonids and white sturgeon), because they are large anyway and enter the river as spawning adults, are on average significantly larger than the resident fish and comparable in size to small to mid-sized terrestrial game. He also made similar body-size distinction between artiodactyls and lagomorphs, representing large and small game, respectively.

Armed with these observations, Broughton (1994) compiled information on the sum of identified bones, or number of individual specimens (NISP), representing each taxon. He then calculated a series of "indices" consisting of proportional measures of: (a) bones of mammals relative to resident fish [NISP mammals/mammals+resident fish], (b) bones of artiodactyls relative to lagomorphs [NISP artiodactyls/artiodactyls+lagomorphs], and (c) bones of anadromous fish relative to resident fish [NISP anadromous fish/anadromous fish+resident fish]. These indices were plotted against the average age of each site, producing a statistically valid correlation for the mammal/resident fish index only, an index value that decreased with time, indicating that, over time, resident fish made up a progressively larger part of the diet relative to mammals. Broughton (1994:509) also found that "the relative abundance of large anadromous fish in archaeological sites increases with latitude." In other words, the farther upstream the

archaeological site, the higher the percentage of salmon of all fish remains. Broughton suggested that this latitudinal change was likely a product of variation in river discharge and due further study. Overall, Broughton (1994:510) concluded:

[I]nsofar as prey size is a valid proxy measure of prey rank, long-term patterns in vertebrate utilization in the Sacramento Valley provide evidence of resource intensification.

Late Holocene Artiodactyl Spike

Evidence for increasing technological and social complexity through the Upper Archaic is widespread in the state, and Broughton (1988, 1994, 1997) showed that the pattern of consumption of intermediate and small animals followed expectations from resource depression theory. However, recently, analytical studies in a number of regions have shown the rate of harvest of the largest game species actually increased over time, and this agrees with an ethnographic record that reflects extreme levels of labor dedicated to all phases of large game harvest, from the elaborate technologies, social roles, and rituals associated with gearing up, to the complexities of pursuit, capture, and handling time. On the face of it, the data seem to show that large game hunting in fact followed a pattern in opposition to optimality models. The weight of the ethnographic effort was apparently less profitable than alternatives involving plant foods, fish, and small game. If hunters were typically not responding to the greatest potential payoff, then are we justified in assuming the explanatory power of behavioral ecology?

Bayham and Johnson (1990) were the first to identify the Upper Archaic “artiodactyl spike” in their report of faunal assemblages from five Chico-area sites, including three sites along the Sacramento River (CA-GLE-101, CA-GLE-105, CA-BUT-12, and CA-BUT-288), and one site in the plains east of Chico (CA-BUT-7). The sites spanned from the Upper Archaic to the Emergent, 2500–200 BP. Bayham and Johnson found significant differences between the subsistence economy of river and foothill environmental zones, indicating that environment was the primary factor determining spatial variation. There was some indication of economic change in both environmental zones, but samples were insufficient to determine if there was a common pattern of economic change. Bayham and Johnson then refocused attention to the site with the most robust faunal record, CA-BUT-288 on the floodplains west of Chico. Deal’s (1987) thorough MA thesis on the site had documented two distinct occupations, an Archaic component (1100–2500 BP) at a depth of 8–16 ft (2.7–5.3 m) below surface and an Emergent component (1100 BP to contact) at a depth of 0–8 ft (0–2.4 m) below surface.

Bayham and Johnson (1990) acknowledged the prevailing theory of declining foraging efficiency in Central California, and found one of the theory’s predictions supported by the CA-BUT-288 record: there was an increase in the diversity of species used over time, with many small bodied animals (especially fish and birds) added to the diet after 1100 BP. However, another more important prediction was not supported: the CA-BUT-288 data showed an overall decline in the intensity of small-game-species use relative to higher ranked artiodactyls, especially deer. The proportion of deer in the diet actually increased over time, reaching its zenith after 1100 BP when most researchers would expect deer harvest to have been at its lowest ebb.

In recent studies, White found a similar pattern of increased artiodactyl exploitation in the Clear Lake basin archaeological record dating 1200–2200 years BP (White ed. 2002) and in the Colusa Reach of the Sacramento River dating between 2200–4300 years BP (White 2003a, 2003c). Bayham and Johnson (1990:150–152) and White (2003a, 2003c) offer no explanation for this interesting and counter-intuitive pattern, mentioning only that it raises a number of questions due additional study. On the other hand, White ed. (2002) notes that the Upper Archaic artiodactyl spike in Clear Lake basin was contemporaneous with archaeological evidence for the development of social differentiation. He argues that the power to command labor was increasingly vested in authority roles, and that this authority was exercised in coordinated harvest and redistribution. Thus, the increased harvest of artiodactyls was best understood as “deer intensification” marking the Archaic development of the coordinated hunts including deer fences and drives described in the Pomo ethnographic record.

Hildebrandt and McGuire invoke costly-signaling theory to explain the pattern, arguing that “the taking and sharing of large game may confer upon its male practitioners individual fitness benefits quite apart from its more familiar role in family provisioning” (2002:250). In their model, males seeking reproductive and economic advantage garnered prestige and other useful benefits by practicing energetically inefficient (costly) hunting behaviors that signaled authority and achievement. The authors draw attention to a variety of elaborate material culture traditions that developed contemporaneous with the large game harvest, ranging from hunting imagery in rock art to large ceremonial display bifaces, indicative of symbolic systems used to convey and communicate power in the system.

Broughton and Bayham (2003) challenge Hildebrandt and McGuire (2002), arguing that the increase in artiodactyl harvest is actually predicted by optimality models. They argue that new paleoclimatic evidence suggests climatic amelioration and increased environmental productivity at the end of the mid-Holocene accounted for an increase in artiodactyl abundance and increased encounter rates, reversing a long-term trend. While the Broughton and Bayham critique fails to identify evidence of prehistoric artiodactyl demography and does not address the full suite of species subject to specialized hunts (including dolphins, grizzly bears, and sea lions), data from the Great Basin clearly shows that increased artiodactyl abundance in the archaeological record closely mirrors the onset of late Holocene climatic conditions (Byers and Broughton 2004; Byers et al. 2005). The California data are not so uniform, and the artiodactyl spike occurred to different degrees and at different times.

Acorn Intensification

Applying the intensification argument to Northern California’s unique native focus on the acorn, Basgall (1987) argues that “we can probably explain the intensification of acorn exploitation in terms of greater population density.” He summarizes the distribution across space and over time of the archaeological evidence thought to mark acorn intensification, and concludes that groups in different regions did not intensify the acorn in the same way, to the same degree, or at the same rate.

Based on the analysis of stone grinding tools it is commonly held that California’s distinctive acorn economy developed relatively late in time, just 2,500 years ago in Central California, and arriving substantially later in peripheral territories (e.g., Basgall 1987; Cohen 1981; Fredrickson 1974; Gould 1964; Schulz 1981). However, recent work in Clear Lake basin using a combination of geoarchaeology (to find well-preserved Archaic archaeological deposits) and extensive flotation analysis (for the recovery of plant macrofossils) suggests the acorn economy was already in place by the end of the Lower Archaic, and that acorn-dominated vegetal food diets began as early as 7700 BP (White ed. 2002). Similar studies in the Colusa Reach of the Sacramento River have also documented acorn-dominated vegetal food diets in place by 4300 BP (White 2003). Also contrary to existing assumptions about the use of Archaic ground stone tools, the Colusa and Clear Lake basin archaeological records show that the handstone and millstone was probably the primary technology used for processing acorns between 7700–2300 BP. Mortars and pestles were predominant only after 2300 BP, and were actually associated with a proportional *decrease* in use of acorns relative to other vegetal foods. White argues that change after 2300 BP—increased mortar use and diminished acorn use—was the result of a change in product, most likely a shift from bread to gruel and the introduction of more intensive processing and leaching to achieve a finer flour (White ed. 2002:536).

White argues that the early use of acorns indicates that either: (a) demographic thresholds were reached at an earlier time depth in these regions than elsewhere in Northern California and demographic forcing models need to be revisited, or (b) the food was more profitable than currently credited and diet breadth models need to be recast (White ed. 2002). Although there may be merit to both alternatives, the latter is more interesting. Differences over time in processing technology indicates that we need not assume that acorns always required multistage processing, or that the end product was necessarily a fine, leached flour. Alternative products and processing probably characterized the Archaic Period, involving

methods that minimized handling costs. Acorns may have been simply treated with “red clay earth” and mulled (White ed. 2002:536), a strategy that can reduce tannic acid content by more than 75 percent without the need for high cost leaching (see Johns and Duquette 1991). Thus, trace-element signatures of excess iron consumption might be found in Archaic human bone or archaeological site soil samples.

PREHISTORIC RESEARCH THEME 5: POPULATION AND CULTURE CHANGE

Each of the intensification postulates described above incorporates a central role for dynamic population increase over time. Despite the central role of this assumption, strictly anecdotal evidence had been offered until recently, when White (2003c) addressed the problem by measuring the prehistoric population density of the Sacramento Valley.

As a starting point, White (2003c), developed information on a baseline ethnographic population density and distribution. Strengths and weaknesses of the ethnographic record were considered, especially contradictions between observations made before and after epidemics that swept the valley in the 1830s. Cook estimated the pre-1833 combined River Patwin and Konkow population along the Sacramento River at 15,000 (Cook 1955), agreeing with John Bidwell’s personal observations that “the number of Indians within ten miles of this point [Colusa] numbered not less than fifteen or twenty thousand” (Bidwell in Rogers 1891:41). River Patwin and Konkow ethnographic villages were concentrated within five miles of the Sacramento River corridor. Assuming that Cook’s and Bidwell’s 15,000 people were likewise concentrated within five miles of the river, then at contact the 900 mi² Sacramento River corridor through River Patwin and Konkow territory had 16.7 persons per mi². These were extraordinary numbers, and argue for a population density considerably higher than adjoining groups.

One-half of this corridor was selected for further scrutiny of village name and size data, the 45x10 mi (72.4-x-16.0 km) area between the City of Colusa to the Butte/Tehama County line. White (2003c) found ethnographic and historical evidence for 23 named villages in this zone. Assuming that one-half of Cook’s population lived their in a minimum of 23 villages, then the average village size would have been 326.1 persons each. This matches well with Kroeber’s (1925:831) estimate of average village size for the area. Note that this is an average only, and at any one time the population was probably concentrated in a few central villages. For example, Arguello’s fall, 1821 expedition visited eight large River Patwin and Konkow villages lying between Ord Bend and Knights Landing with occupants numbering between 500-1,600 persons each (Arguello 1821 in Fischer 1992; Ordaz 1821 in Heizer and Hester 1970).

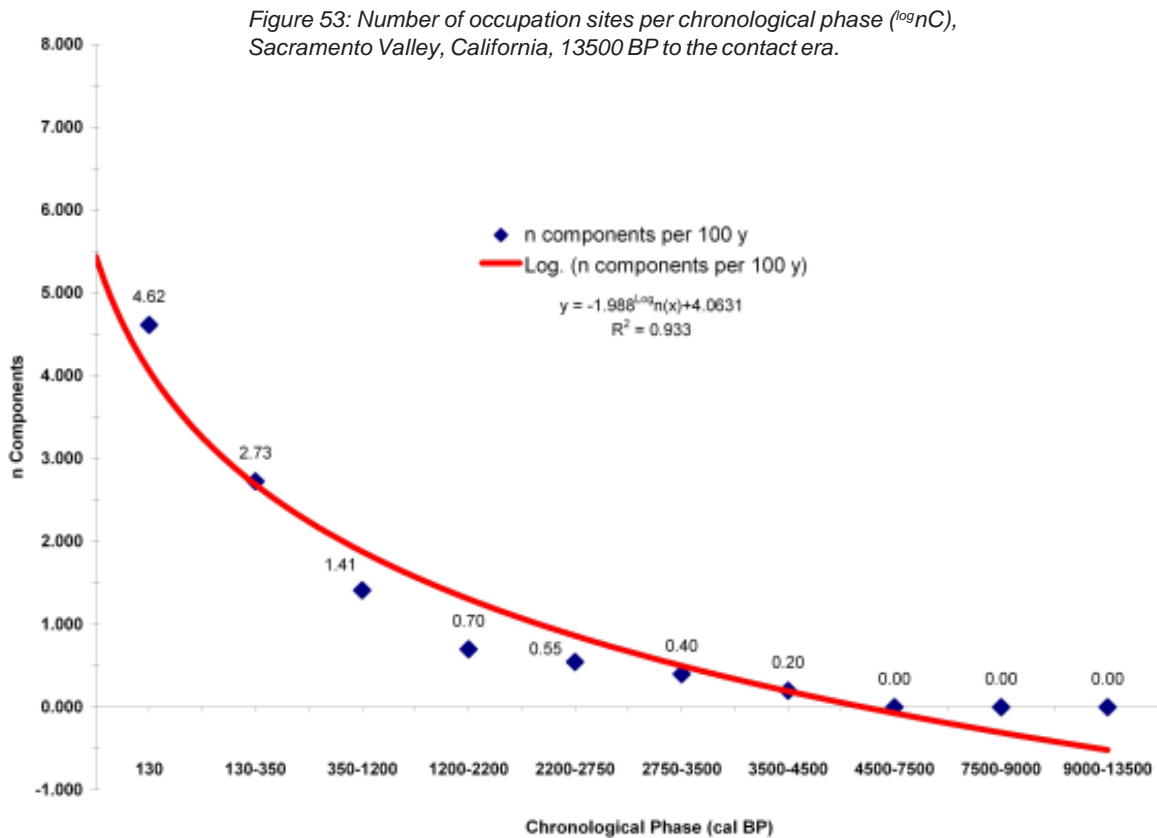
Turning to the composition of the archaeological record of the river corridor, White (2003c) studied a north-south transect consisting of an 80-mi long, 3 to 8-mi (4.8–12.9 km) wide, and 212,839 acre corridor bracketing the Sacramento River floodplain from the City of Red Bluff to the City of Colusa. A comprehensive document review was conducted at the Northwest and Northeast Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Inventory System, and records of all known sites falling within this corridor were examined. A total of 52 archaeological surveys had been conducted totaling 12,837 acres of formal coverage, or 6.0 percent of the corridor. Records were found for 97 sites with prehistoric components, including 29 previously excavated sites. Most of the excavations were poorly reported, and White accessed these collections in order to review artifact assemblages, making chronological assignments based on time-marker artifact types (beads, ornaments, point forms) and obsidian hydration and/or radiocarbon dates, where available. Components were assigned to standard chronological phases based on a region-wide period and phase dating scheme described by White (2003a).

There was considerable variability observed in the strength of data available for chronological assignment. The poorest data (CA-TEH-34, -303, -835, CA-BUT-300, and CA-BUT-48) were eliminated from further consideration, bringing the total units of observation to 24 excavated sites and 39

components. Because the length of individual phases varied significantly, from 4,500 years long to 130 years long, raw results were scaled to a common measure using the factor “n components per 100 years” (nC). While raw results showed an apparent peak in Phase 1 Emergent Period occupation, $\log nC$ results ($r^2 = .933$) demonstrated that local population increased gradually but dramatically over time (Figure 53).

Can we assume that the $\log nC$ curve reflects the actual chronostratigraphic pattern of occupation along the river? Basically, yes. On the one hand, the absence of riverine components more than 4,500 years old is likely to be a reflection of geomorphic controls on archaeological visibility. In other words, extensive mid-Holocene floodplain accretion and erosion is likely to have diminished the number of older riverine components. However, owing to the substantial time duration and thus, catchall nature of the earlier phases, we would need to find a veritable horde of sites dating pre-4500 BP (150X or more) before the overall shape of the curve would change substantially. If such a proportional abundance of old sites did exist (in other words, more than all other sites found to date), then we should have already found a subset in our wanderings on the pre-4500 BP landscapes available for study in the vicinity of the river north of Corning or on the Stony or Chico creek floodplains near Chico (White 2003b). Thus, the curve is here taken to be a substantially accurate depiction of regional population growth. Older sites will clearly be found, but they never were and will not be found in the same density as younger sites.

What do these results say about prehistoric demography in the Sacramento Valley? The answer requires yet another but useful tier of extrapolation. There were approximately 15,000 River Patwin and Konkow living in the river corridor at contact (130 BP) averaging 326.1 persons per village, implying that there were a total of 46 settlements in their combined territory, or 35.38 nC. To date, archaeological studies have identified just 4.615 nC 130 BP components, or 13.04 percent of all expected contact-period components. This is consistent with the progress of formal archaeological survey along the river which has accomplished systematic field survey in only 6.0 percent of the study transect.



Further, assuming from the contact-period baseline data that the study transect sample reflects only 13.04 percent of all population in all periods, and further assuming that each identified component accounts for 326.1 persons, and therefore using the equation ($\text{population} = nx326.1[7.67]$), then the following numbers are indicated: At 4500 BP, population was around 625 persons nC, doubling and redoubling to 3,424 persons nC by the end of the Upper Archaic, at 1200 BP. Population reached 6,277 persons nC by the end of Phase 1 (350 BP), then doubled again to 12,555 persons nC at contact.

The implication here is that our archaeological phases, derived from measures of technological and stylistic change, decrease in temporal duration on par with increasing population size. In other words, phase-shifts in culture change occurred each time population doubled. Does the population curve otherwise comport well with economic data from the region?

Economic Data from the Colusa Reach

In light of shortcomings in the existing aggregate economic data from the Central Valley, a new archaeological data set was consulted: samples excavated in spring 2000 from a series of residential base sites located along the Colusa Reach, on the west edge of the Sacramento River between Princeton and Colusa, in Colusa County. The sites were explored and analyzed using geoarchaeological methods, resulting in the successful discovery and sampling of several buried, well-preserved midden deposits. The sites produced seven distinct chronological components spanning 170 BP to 4350 BP. A complete descriptive report of findings appears under another title (White 2003a).

Significant macro and micro plant and animal subsistence samples were collected from each of the Colusa Reach sites. A total of 23 flotation samples was analyzed from 386.7 liters of soil. With respect to large seeds, acorns were dominant in all phases. Where the record began at 4385 BP, acorns were already 75.0 to 82.0 percent of all large seeds consumed. Acorn use rose to its historical high of 91.5 percent of all large seeds between 1180-2159 BP. A variety of taxa accounted for the remaining large seeds, primarily wild grape, wild cucumber, manzanita, and hazelnut. In contrast to the large seeds, small seeds were represented by taxonomic diversity and no dominant taxon. Small seed taxonomic diversity and the lack of a numerically dominant taxon suggests there were few or no "target species" and instead a "target quantity" satisfied by harvesting from an array of available seed plants. Systematic differences over time in taxonomic makeup were most likely the product of long-term ecological shifts in the composition of local riparian forest and prairie habitats. For example, comparison with the geomorphic record indicates that the relative proportion of alkali-tolerant small seed taxa in the assemblage was consistent with phases of floodplain development oscillating between weathering and accretion.

A total of 47,750 items of bone was tabulated, and heavy fraction from 16 flotation samples was further sorted and examined for fish remains, for a total of 9,092 fish specimens was tabulated from 212.3 liters of soil. With respect to fish bone, after 4385 BP the density of fish bone per m³ stayed about the same until it doubled after 1180 BP, and tripled again after 910 BP. This distinctive "J-curve" spike in density was represented in both salmonid and non-salmonid bones. White (2003c) concluded that smaller fishes were being harvested from a greater variety of habitats, and further, smaller examples of larger fish were also taken. For example, while the density of larger salmonid bones (1/4" recovery) changed very little across time until it doubled after 940 BP, the frequency of intermediate and small bones (1/8" and 1/16" recovery) doubled after 1180 BP and doubled again after 910 BP. Thus, in the case of salmonids, the post-1180 BP spike was most likely composed of an overall increase in take coupled with a much higher proportion of smaller fish. Eight small non-salmonid taxa (primarily Perciformes and Cypriniformes) were marked by little change 970-4385 BP, but a late spike in frequency post-910 BP. Three tiny fishes (threespine stickleback, California roach, and thicketail chub) actually appear in the record for the first time after 1180 BP. In contrast to the fish bone, the frequency of bivalve shell per m³ decreased steadily over time.

With respect to bird and mammal remains, bird taxa were predominant. Waterfowl (primarily Anseriformes) accounted for 88.0 percent of all bird bone. Overall, while there was a decrease over time in the intensity of bird harvest relative to cervid harvest there was an increase in the ratio and diversity of non-waterfowl to waterfowl post-2159 BP. For example, crow, bluejay, grebe, heron, and quail all were harvested primarily or exclusively post-1180 BP. On the other hand, bones from birds likely taken for ceremonial applications (hawk, eagle, barn owl, flicker, and cormorant), were associated strictly with the mid-Holocene phases dating 2750-4385 BP. Thus, before 2750 BP, subsistence harvest focused on waterfowl and birds of prey were taken for ceremonial purposes. After 2750 BP, subsistence harvest expanded to waterfowl and terrestrial game birds, and birds of prey were not taken.

Eight mammal taxa were recognized, including mule deer, pronghorn, tule elk, black-tailed jackrabbit, raccoon, canids, and leporids. Throughout, leporids and canids represented a minor fraction of the assemblage. From a mid-Holocene minimum, artiodactyl harvest increased over time relative to other classes of animal, reaching and maintaining a higher rate of harvest after 2750 BP (White 2003c).

Animal Foods and Hard Technology

All of the Colusa Reach components produced a combination of features, artifact assemblage diversity, and subsistence diversity indicative of intensive use. All components also produced seasonality markers indicative of multi-season or year-round occupation. However, at least two very familiar measures of occupation intensity actually diminished over time. There was clear (if counter-intuitive) evidence of a decrease over time in the production of hard technology, and a clear decrease over time in the rate of deposition of animal food residues.

Decreased technological investment over time was indicated by a steady decline in the rate of deposition of tools per m³ from a high of 26.7 tools per m³ at 4385 BP to a low of 3.6 artifacts per m³ at 740 BP. Decrease in the structural measures of occupation intensity is indicated by a relatively high density of burials and occupation features associated with components dating 1550–4385 BP (1.44 features/burials per m³), three to six times higher than the rate encountered in deposits dating 740–1180 BP.

The intensity of deposition of all animal refuse also diminished over time, and this is perhaps the key: the rate of production of animal refuse and hard technology refuse covaried and both diminished over time. At first blush, it is difficult to reconcile these results against existing intensification theory. Should we conclude that there was no intensification, and higher rates of extraction either did not occur or did not require increased investment in the technology used for extraction and processing? The answer is emphatically “no.” Extending the argument to the full range of potential evidence and inter-site relationships, it is likely that intensified animal harvest over time depended less on hard technology and more on a combination of soft technology, logistical processing (e.g., Bettinger et al. 1997), and off-site fixtures. For example, perching birds and game birds were probably captured using intensified snare, net, and trapping technologies. Intensified fish harvest probably relied on off-site fixtures such as weirs and dams as well as organic technology like nets, spears, and fishing line poorly represented in the site assemblages. Finally, archaeological types represented in the post-1180 BP assemblages indicate that fewer but more specialized hard technologies were in use, such as harpoons, gigs, and hooks.

Plant Foods and Hard Technologies

Two indices were developed, one to depict change in the rate of production of animal food refuse [$\log(\text{gm shell} + n \text{ bone})$] the second depicting change in the rate of production of seed and nut food refuse [$\log(n \text{ small seeds} + \text{gm large seeds})$]. The degree of covariation found in these indices was remarkable given that the calculations involve no dependent factors (Figure 54). A sharp increase in the rate of plant food refuse production after 1180 BP was clear evidence for vegetal food intensification. Notably, there was a steady decrease in the ratio of ground stone to chipped stone artifacts throughout this span, suggesting that plant food production also involved soft technologies, probably textile seed beaters, winnowing trays, and cooking vessels, as well as wooden mortars and perhaps wooden pestles.

The Problem of the Whole Diet

Clearly, the Colusa Reach results show that the real story is not in plant foods on the one hand or animal foods on the other, but the relationship between. The most significant change over time was a logarithmic increase in the rate of plant food production and a logarithmic decrease in the rate of animal food production, with a marked phase shift at the Archaic/Emergent boundary. Plotting the Colusa Reach plant food and fish bone curves against the Sacramento River population curve (Figure 55), it is evident that population had a direct causal relationship to intensification of plant foods and fish harvest.

Taken as a whole, the Colusa Reach findings are a solid case for intensification. Population increased, and even though the rate of large game harvest increased relative to small game, overall, the efficiency of the diet decreased as plant foods and fish harvest increased, both enabled by enhanced technology and labor investment.

The nature of the relationship between population change and intensification is still very much at issue. While we lack a common currency to measure the relative value of plant and animal foods in the Colusa Reach diet, it is plain that the overall efficiency of the diet must have plummeted dramatically with the post-1180 BP intensification of plant foods and fisheries. Lacking the model for a common currency, we have no means of relating changes in one dimension of the diet to changes in the other. However, the issue is central to determining if intensification was primarily an organizational response or the unvarnished product of resource depression. Was the Colusa Reach intensification the product of development of an administrative elite able to plan and manage mass capture (White et al. 2002)? Was intensification a change in the labor investment of women toward provisioning and men toward prestige-seeking (Hildebrandt and McGuire (2003)?

Figure 54: Change over time in the rate of plant food residue production (blue line) and animal food residue production (red line) in the Colusa Reach archaeological sites, showing significant dietary change at the Archaic/Emergent boundary (from White 2003c:Figure 49).

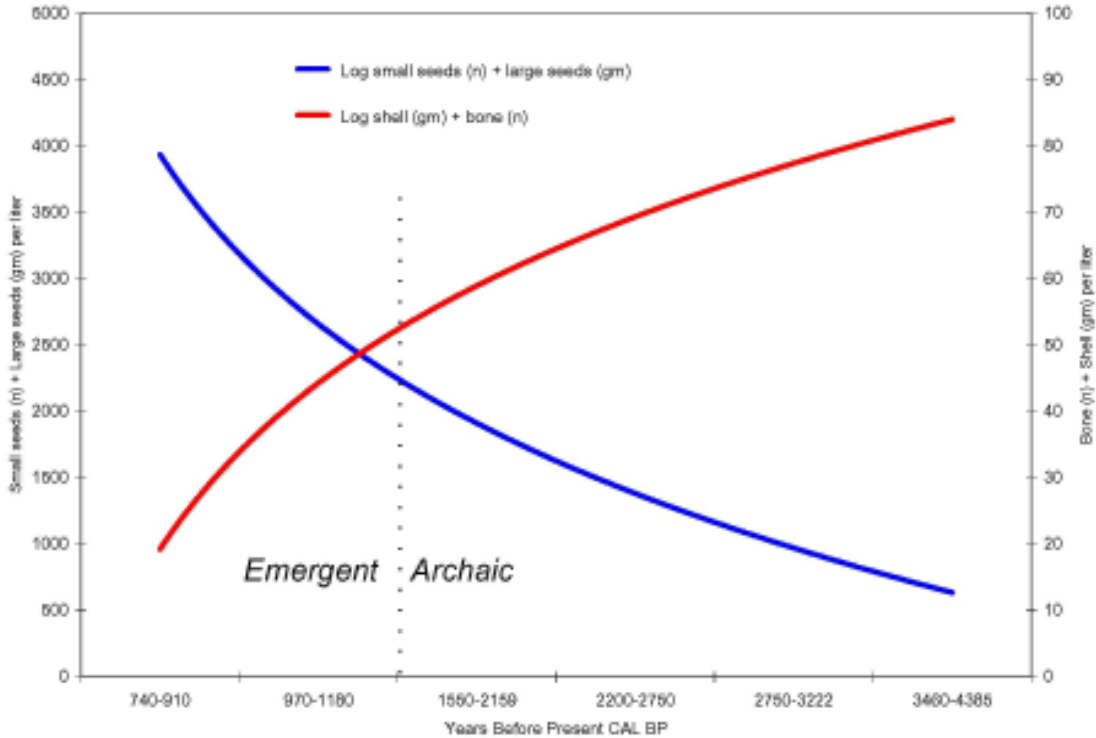
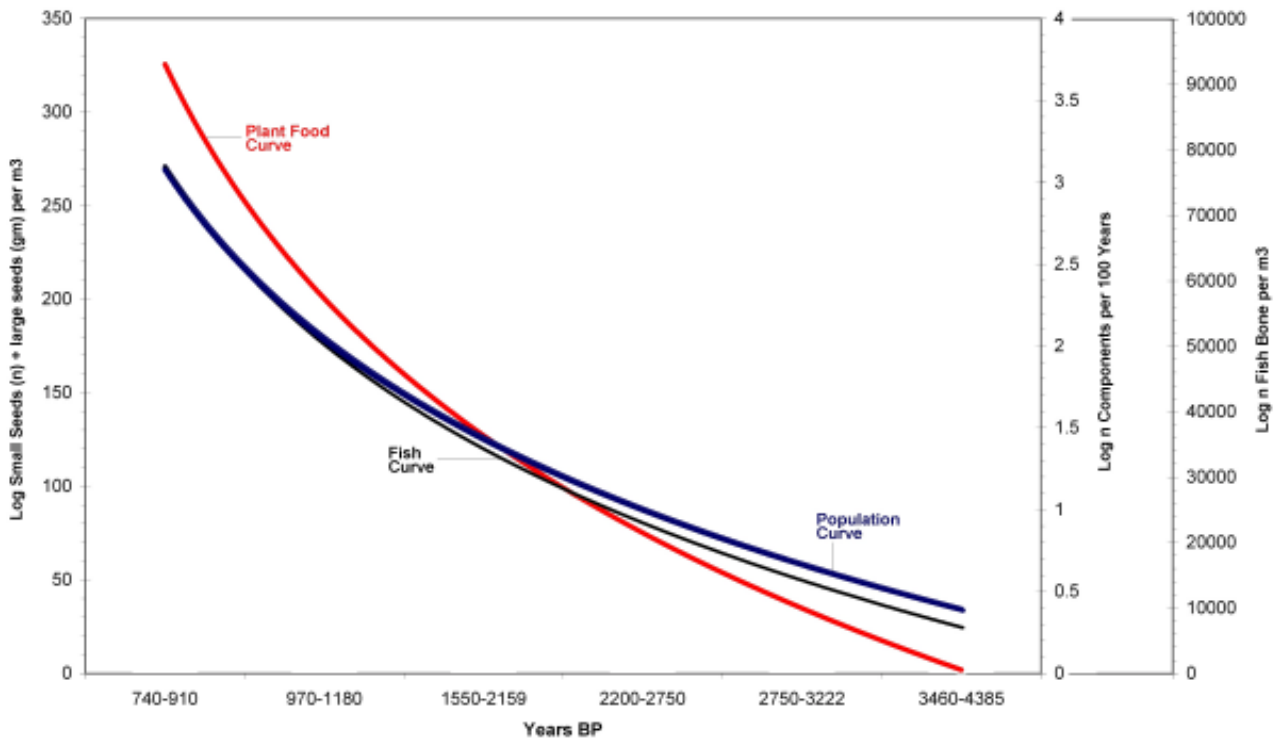


Figure 55: Plots of three key log curves showing close correlation and a potential causal relationship over time for population, plant food harvest, and fish harvest in the prehistoric 740–4385 BP.



PREHISTORIC PERIOD CULTURAL RESOURCES

A total of 101 prehistoric site localities was identified in the Project Area, including 67 exclusively prehistoric sites and 34 prehistoric deposits found on sites that also had an historical locus. The prehistoric sites are divided below into three basic types: midden sites (n=57), bedrock mortar sites (n=17), and lithic scatter sites (n=27). Discussion covers observed characteristics and variation including features (e.g., anthrosols and structural remains), artifacts (e.g., projectile points, cores, groundstone, beads, and worked bone), and cultural constituents (e.g., flakes, fire-affected rock, shell, and bone). A discussion is offered at the end of this section which addresses the potential of each site type to contain data sets necessary to address the research questions identified above.

Six historical sites that also produced a number of prehistoric groundstone items were not counted as prehistoric here because it was determined that the groundstone was collected in historical or recent times and for the purpose of serving in decorative displays or for other functions by the occupants of modern and historical ranches or homesteads. At sites SF-008-A and SF-046-A mortar fragments were found in contexts suggesting they were used as plow, chisel, or harrow weights. Historical homestead site SF-012-A contained a sandstone hopper mortar used as a trussed fence anchor. SR-005-C was a homestead site with a rockwork chimney incorporating a sandstone hopper mortar and a large graywacke spall. Historical ranch sites SF-008-B and SF-003-E had elaborate landscaping displays of prehistoric artifacts including obsidian chunks, bedrock fragments with mortar cups prized from outcrops, bowl mortars, hopper mortars, millstones, and handstones and pestles. The ARP field teams correlated observations at SF-006-B and SF-008-B indicating that certain landowners continue to collect groundstone and augment prehistoric displays (Figure 56). For present purposes, historical and modern displays of ancient groundstone are considered historical features of historical sites.

Midden Sites (n=57)

Midden sites are defined as any site with one or more midden locus. Midden soils were dark yellow-brown, clayey to loamy, grainy anthrosols with good organic preservation and a high organic content. Most midden soils were discrete localities and associated with low mounds. Midden loci are likely to represent sustained occupation in a fixed settlement over a long period of time. In all, 57 of the 101 prehistoric sites contained midden deposits (56.4%). The 57 sites had a total of 78 midden loci, including 38 sites with just one midden locus (SF-001-A, SF-006-A, SF-011-A, SF-013-A, SF-014-A, SF-015-A, SF-016-A, SF-022-A, SF-026-A, SF-027-A, SF-032-A, SF-044-A, SR-007-A, SR-012-A, SR-019-A, SR-020-A, SR-024-A, SF-001-B, SF-002-B, SF-003-B, SF-005-B, SF-010-B, SF-012-B, SF-016-B, SF-017-B, SF-020-B, SF-021-B, SF-023-B, SF-028-B, SR-001-B, SR-009-B, SR-014-B, SF-004-C, SF-005-C, SF-010-C, SF-

Figure 56: (A) SF-006-B bedrock mortar in situ in 1998; (B) disturbed soil at the same location in 2002; (C) the SF-006-B bedrock mortar (near blue pack) incorporated into ground stone landscaping at SF-008-B.



011-C, SR-006-C, and SR-010-C), 17 sites with two discrete midden loci (SF-005-A, SF-020-A, SF-017-A, SF-025-A, SF-028-A, SF-034-A, SF-035-A, SF-004-B, SF-006-B, SF-001-C, SF-008-C, SR-001-A, SR-018-A, SR-021-A, SR-023-A, SR-009-C, and SR-013-C), and two sites with three midden loci (SF-010-A and SF-027-B). The presence of multiple, distinct midden loci at 19 sites and midden sites arrayed in strings along stream banks indicates that settlements may have been composed of separate, smaller household clusters.

Generally, large sites had small middens. Overall, sites with middens averaged 27,842 m², or roughly equivalent to an area of 6.9 acres. However, for most sites the midden loci were small patches, often mounds, and the midden loci averaged 3,595 m² in area, equivalent to an area of 0.9 acres. In five cases stream cutbanks permitted observation of midden thickness, ranging between 50 cm to 150 cm thick and averaging 100 cm thick. Based on the total surface area of midden, and assuming that the middens average 100 cm thick, then the Project Area may contain up to 204,932 m³ of midden deposit. Midden site attributes are listed in Table 18 and typical midden sites are shown in Figure 57, A–C.

Midden sites were found almost exclusively in the wooded foothills on the western margin of the Project Area, associated with springs and perennial fresh water in canyon bottoms and ravines (Figure 58).

Features associated with midden deposits included housepits, bedrock mortars, and cupules. Eight midden sites (14.0%) had housepit depressions (SF-015-A, SF-017-A, SF-003-B, SF-004-C, SF-005-C, SR-001-A, SR-007-A, and SR-001-B), numbering between one to three housepits. Housepits were found strictly associated with midden deposits. Housepits were generally large, ranging between 3-x-3 m to 7-x-5 m. However, most midden sites were impacted by historical and recent plowing, grazing, and ground squirrel burrowing, and so showed few clear surface features.

Eighteen sites with midden also had bedrock mortars (31.6% of all midden sites), representing 50 percent of all prehistoric site components with bedrock mortars (SF-005-A, SF-006-A, SF-010-A, SF-020-A, SF-028-A, SF-032-A, SF-035-A, SF-005-B, SF-010-B, SF-012-B, SF-023-B, SF-027-B, SF-008-C, SF-010-C, SR-018-A, SR-020-A, SR-021-A, and SR-013-C). When they did occur, bedrock mortars were frequent, with 15 sites with 1–8 mortars and three sites with 13–21. There was no significant difference between midden and non-midden sites in the size, shape, or density of bedrock mortars. Fifteen of the midden/bedrock mortar sites also had associated small cupules which probably represent anvil pits (see below), representing 48 percent of all sites with cupules. In all cases, cupules were found associated with mortars, and their frequency mirrored mortars, favoring a functional interpretation. Ten sites had 1–9 cupules, and five sites had 11–96 cupules.

Midden sites produced a variety of artifacts and constituents. Temporally diagnostic projectile points were found at 15 midden sites (SF-006-A, SF-010-A, SF-015-A, SF-022-A, SF-028-A, SF-034-A, SF-035-A, SF-001-B, SF-010-B, SR-001-A, SR-012-A, SR-018-A, SR-009-B, SR-010-C, and SR-013-C), representing 65 percent of all sites with projectile points. Points associated with middens were dominated by Upper Archaic to Emergent Period forms dating between 200–2200 BP, including six Rattlesnake corner-notched, six Excelsior series, and two Houx stemmed points. Only two points found at a midden sites were indicative of Lower to Middle Archaic occupation, including a shallow-base Mendocino concave-based point and a Borax Lake wide-stemmed point.

Groundstone artifacts were found at 48 midden sites, including both the portable mortar and pestle toolkit and the handstone and millingstone toolkit (Table 18). The mortar and pestle were, however, more frequent (n=41 sites, 71.9% of all middens). Pestles and portable mortars occurred in middens lacking bedrock mortars (n=28 sites) more than twice as often as they co-occurred (n=13 sites) suggesting a functional or chronological exclusivity.



Figure 57: (left column) Examples of midden sites, (A) SF-014-A, (B) SF-005-A, and (C) SF-035-A; (right column) examples of bedrock mortar sites (D) SF-009-B, and (E) SF-043-A.

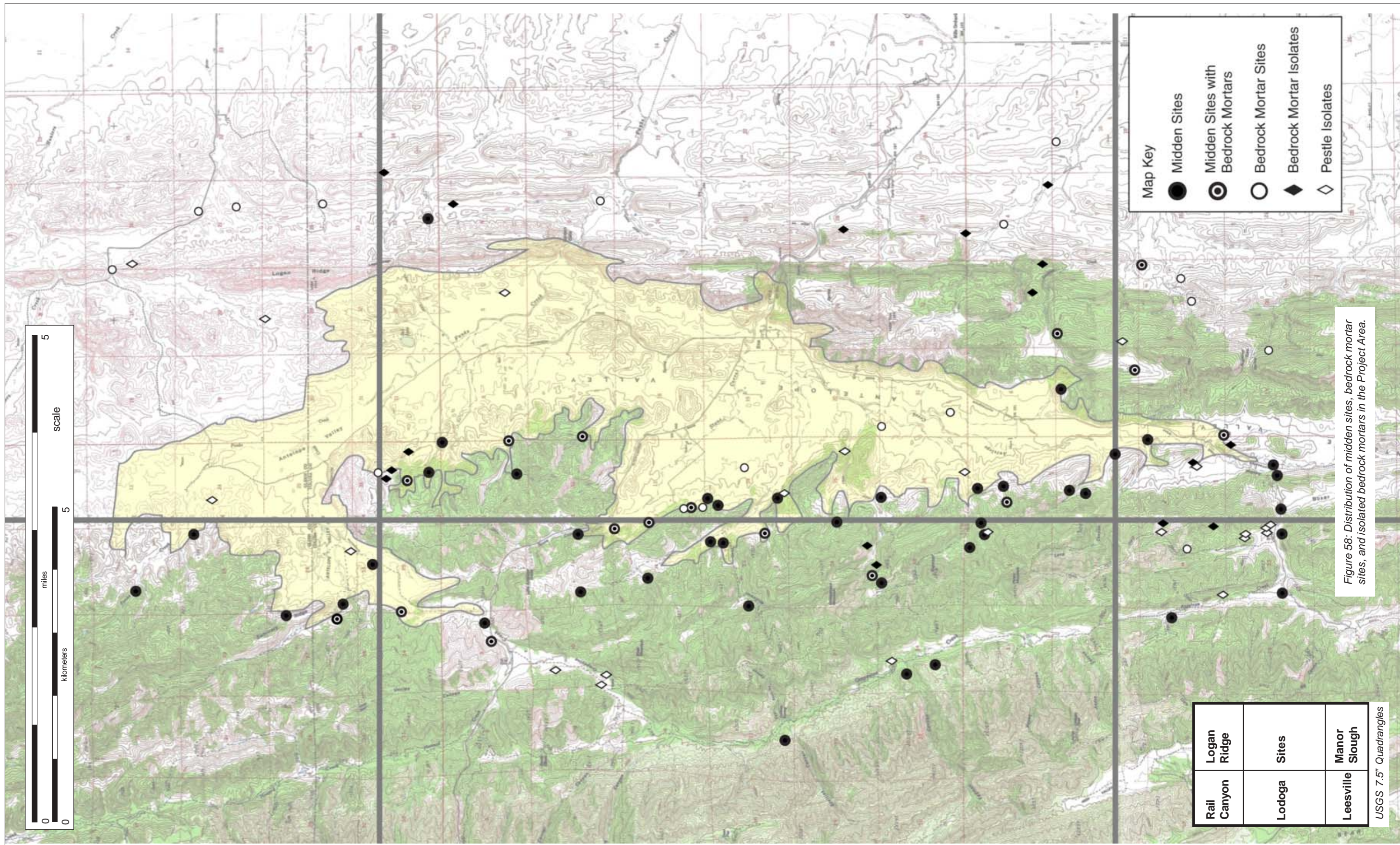


Figure 58: Distribution of midden sites, bedrock mortar sites, and isolated bedrock mortars in the Project Area.

cups per outcrop. Bedrock mortar site attributes are listed in Table 19 and typical bedrock mortar sites are shown in Figure 57, D–E. Bedrock mortar sites were concentrated in two areas: (1) in the barren, rocky Logan Ridge zone of the eastern margin of the Project Area, associated with annual water sources, and (2) in the wooded western foothills of the Project Area, along small feeder streams, up-canyon from midden sites (Figure 58).

With respect to associations, there are important overlaps between bedrock mortar sites and the other two major site types. For example, one-half of the bedrock mortar outcrops identified in the Project Area were found associated with midden sites (51.4%), and one-half of the non-midden bedrock mortar sites had associated lithic scatters (52.9%). However, two factors indicate that bedrock mortars are linked to midden sites and not lithic scatter sites. First, bedrock mortars occur in association with just 18.4 percent of all lithic scatters but 31.6 percent of all midden sites found in the Project Area. Second, mortar cups at bedrock mortar sites were identical to bedrock mortars at midden sites in terms of size, shape, and mortars per outcrop. Thus, the preponderance of current evidence suggests that midden sites and bedrock mortar sites were culturally and temporally co-associated but functionally differentiated. In other words, some processing using bedrock mortars took place near the midden, and some away from the midden. In turn, bedrock mortars do not appear to be a subset of lithic scatters, but rather, lithic assemblages appear to be a subset of bedrock mortar sites. In fact, it is more likely that the lithic assemblage reflects a separate, probably earlier occupation, perhaps explaining the incongruous association of handstones at two of the bedrock mortar/lithic sites (Table 19).

With regard to artifact and other feature associations, overall, bedrock mortar site artifact and feature associations were infrequent and low-diversity. The most significant association appears to pertain between bedrock mortars and smaller “cupule features;” all but one bedrock mortar site also had associated cupules. The cupules were similar to bedrock mortars in that they were circular in plan view and ground smooth, but were smaller in form (1.5–4.5 cm in diameter and 0.5–3.0 cm deep). Based on the absence of intermediate gradations, we concluded that the cupules were distinct from mortars and not incipient mortar cups.

While cupule features are often identified as rock art, the preponderance of evidence from the Project Area indicates that the cupules were acorn anvil pits, co-occurring on the bedrock with mortars because they were part of the processing regimen. Two findings support this interpretation: (1) the cupules never occurred absent mortar pits, and (2) the cupules were closely similar in size and shape to pitted portable anvil stones found at several midden sites. Cupules outnumbered mortars at all but two sites (SR-016-A and SR-013-B). Seven bedrock mortar sites were marked by mortars and cupules only (SF-004-A, SF-018-A, SF-040-A, SF-019-B, SR-004-A, and SR-012-C), six sites were marked by mortars and cupules and a few chipped stone items (SF-042-A, SF-043-A, SF-009-B, SF-013-B, SF-015-B, and SF-009-C), and four sites had mortars, cupules, chipped stone items and portable groundstone artifacts (SF-026-B, SR-016-A, SR-017-A, and SR-013-B).

Lithic Scatter Sites

Lithic scatter sites lacked midden soils, lacked bedrock mortars, and possessed cultural constituents dominated by chipped stone and/or groundstone artifacts. These sites most likely represented accumulations of tools at a seasonal campsite or a settlement of sufficient antiquity that midden and other organic content has been weathered away. A total of 27 lithic scatters was identified, representing 26.7 percent of all prehistoric site components. The lithic scatters ranged in surface area between a minimum of 18 m² and a maximum of 75,460.0 m², and averaged 12,483 m² in orizontal extent, roughly equivalent to an area of 3.1 acres. Lithic scatters generally lacked concentrations, although a few examples had high density patches surrounded by a diffuse scatter, indicting possible event scatters.

Where stream cutbanks or rodent runs permitted observation of soil profiles, lithic scatter deposits were found on the surface of shallow, clayey soils, most of which appeared to be old and weathered in-

Table 20: Lithic scatter site attributes.

Site #	Area m ²	n Point(s)	n Cores/Core Tools	n Flake(s)	Obsidian Flakes	Chert and UMB Flakes	n Mano-Metate(s)	n Mortar-Pestle(s)	Beads-Ornaments	Shell	FAR	Faunal Bone	Human Bone
SF-002-A	1,512	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
SF-003-A	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
SF-024-A	4,375	-	2	>50	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-
SF-030-A	2,250	-	3	>50	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
SF-031-A	49,600	-	10	>50	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
SF-036-A	13,500	-	1	10	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SF-041-A	18	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-
SF-007-B	3,500	-	-	n	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SF-029-B	390	-	-	3	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
SF-002-C	45,522	-	-	5	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
SF-012-C	150	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
SR-002-A	6,429	1	1	25	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-
SR-003-A	3,000	-	2	4	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
SR-006-A	2,500	-	-	2	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
SR-009-A	200	-	-	5	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
SR-014-A	216	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
SR-015-A	2,625	-	2	>50	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
SR-022-A	4,320	-	-	2	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
SR-002/003-B	59,280	-	1	n	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-
SR-004-B	1575	-	1	10	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
SR-005-B	12,000	-	1	50	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-
SR-006-B	19,530	1	-	30	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SR-007-B	6,300	-	-	23	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
SR-008-B	75,460	1	-	90	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
SR-010-B	135	1	-	30	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SR-012-B	40,250	2	4	n	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
SR-008-C	1,600	-	-	5	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	329,105	32	29	289	22	13	17	14	0	1	3	3	0
Averages:	12,483	3	2	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

place. Based on the total surface area of lithic scatter sites, and assuming that the lithic scatter deposits averaged just 50 cm deep, then the Project Area may contain up to 164,552 m³ of lithic scatter deposits. Lithic scatter site attributes are listed in in Table 20 and their distribution in the Project Area is shown in Figure 59.

With respect to artifact and feature associations, lithic scatters produced a large number of associated artifacts and constituents but they reflected a low diversity of artifact types. Projectile points or biface fragments were identified at seven sites (41.2%), including three temporally diagnostic points indicative of the Lower to Middle Archaic occupation: a thick Excelsior, a Mendocino corner-notched, and a Borax Lake wide-stemmed point (SR-002-A, SR-006-B, SR-008-B, SR-010-B, and SR-012-B). Groundstone artifacts found at lithic scatter sites included both the handstone and millingstone toolkit and the portable mortar and pestle toolkit (Table 20); however, the handstone and millingstone were more frequent (n=17, 62.9%). Cores/core-tools were identified at 11 sites (40.7%) (SF-024-A, SF-030-A, SF-

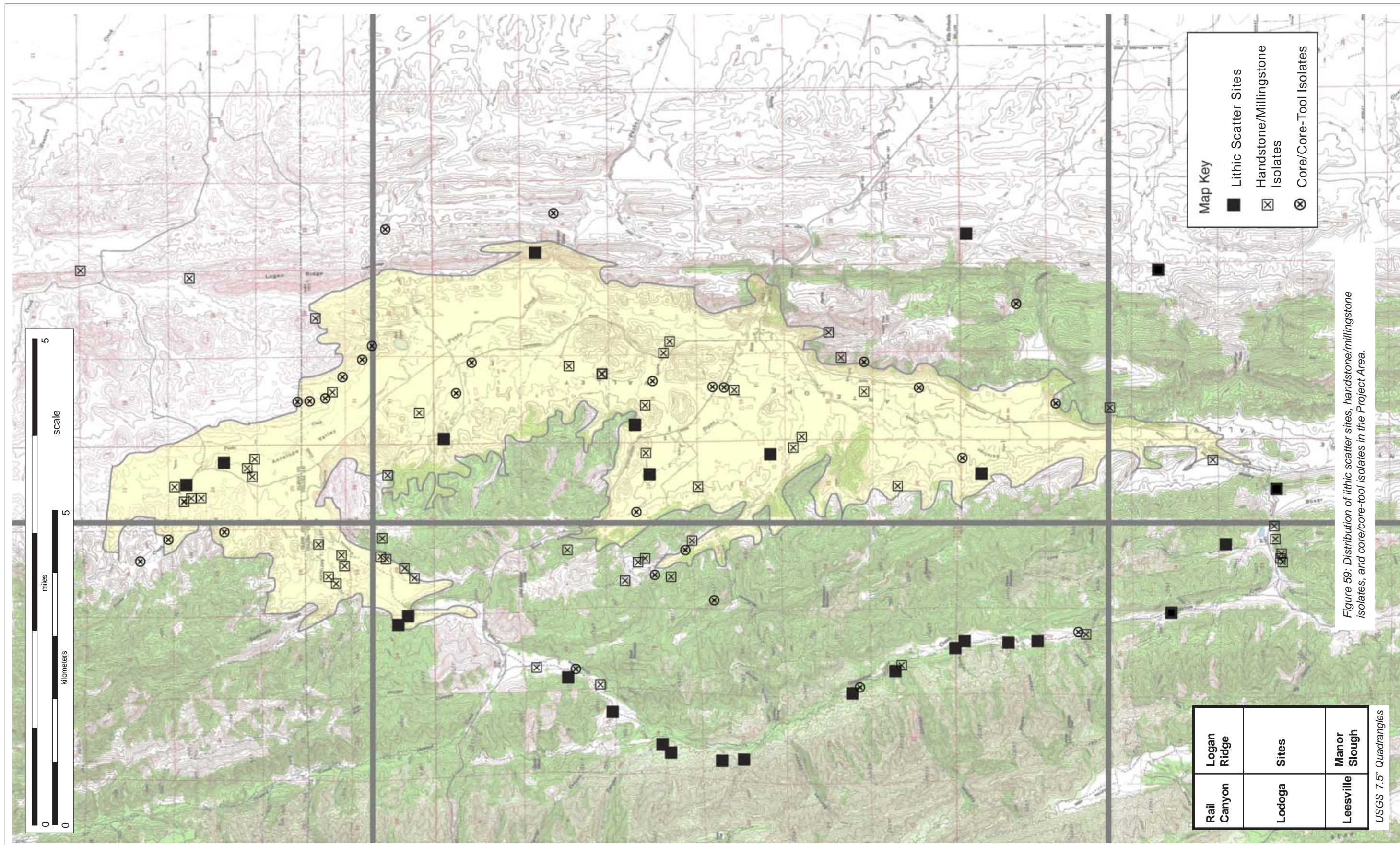


Figure 59: Distribution of lithic scatter sites, handstone/millingstone isolates, and core/core-tool isolates in the Project Area.

031-A, SF-036-A, SR-002-A, SR-003-A, SR-015-A, SR-002/003-B, SR-004-B, SR-005-B, and SR-012-B), and in nine of 11 cases they co-occurred with the handstone and millingstone toolkit. Flake densities ranged between two flakes to 90 flakes, with obsidian flakes found at 22 sites (81.5%), and chert flakes or ultramafic basalt flakes at 13 sites (48.1%). Battered stones representing hammerstones or abraders were identified at four sites (14.8%), and fire-affected rock was observed at three sites (11.1%). Indicative of both the advanced age and the weathered state of the associated landforms, organic constituents were very rare. Faunal bone was found at just three lithic scatter sites (11.1%) and freshwater mussel shell was observed at only one lithic scatter site. No human remains were observed. Only one possible feature was identified at a lithic scatter site, an inverted millingstone placed on a cairn with four unused slabs found partly buried at site SR-014-A.

Prehistoric Isolated Finds

The 2001–2003 archaeological survey recorded a total of 183 prehistoric isolated finds. This total included 166 portable isolates and 17 fixed features, the latter consisting of isolated bedrock mortar outcrops with one mortar pit. Prehistoric isolated finds are summarized in detail in Appendix A. The 166 portable isolates were composed of 184 items, including 150 single prehistoric items, 14 clusters of two prehistoric items, and two clusters of three artifacts. The latter were considered non-sites because they were interpreted to potentially represent recently-fractured single artifacts. A total of 11 prehistoric isolated finds co-occurred with at least one historical artifact, including nine isolates composed of one prehistoric item and one nearby historical item, and two clusters of three composed of two prehistoric items and one nearby historical item. In all cases, the latter were considered fortuitous or incidental co-associations and not indicative of contact-era cultural activity.

The portable isolates recorded by the 2001–2003 survey were dominated by single flakes, handstones, and cores/core tools. Only four chipped stone formal tools—two projectile point fragments and two shaped flake tools—were found.

Chipped Stone Isolates

There were two isolated projectile points. Isolate SF-ISO-064-B consisted of a Borax Lake obsidian Excelsior series dart point. The point was complete and lacked impact or other use-related damage. SR-ISO-010-B was a Borax Lake obsidian biface fragment of unknown function. An obsidian flake was found nearby and assigned to the same isolate.

There were two isolated flake tools. Isolate SF-ISO-014-A was a finely worked, unifacial denticulate scraper made from a thick flake of pinkish-white chert. SF-ISO-160-A was a large side-scraper made from a large, coarse flake or spall of local metavolcanic material (blueschist).

A total of 56 flakes was recorded, accounting for 47 isolates, including 36 isolates composed of a single flake, nine isolates composed of two flakes, and one isolate composed of three flakes. In two cases, flakes were found with other prehistoric artifacts, including a flake with a projectile point fragment (SR-ISO-010-B) and two flake fragments with a core tool (SF-ISO-088-B). Of 46 flakes with material type identified, 23 were obsidian, 11 were chert, 10 were greenstone/blueschist, and two were sandstone/graywacke. The obsidian flake isolates were generally small thinning flakes measuring less than 1.0 cm in maximum diameter, and were probably distributed on the landscape as a product of field retouch of finished tools, for example, reworking hafted points. The chert, greenstone, blueschist, sandstone, and graywacke flakes were generally larger spalls measuring up to 5 cm in maximum diameter. These flakes were probably produced by the cobble-testing described below and may have themselves been used to as coarse, expedient tools. Some of the isolated flakes had minor edge modification, but it could not be determined if this derived from prehistoric use or modern damage.

A total of 28 isolated cores/core tools was recorded, each a separate isolate. These artifacts are fist to softball-sized stream worn cobbles with flakes knocked off one or more margins. Six of the 22 specimens

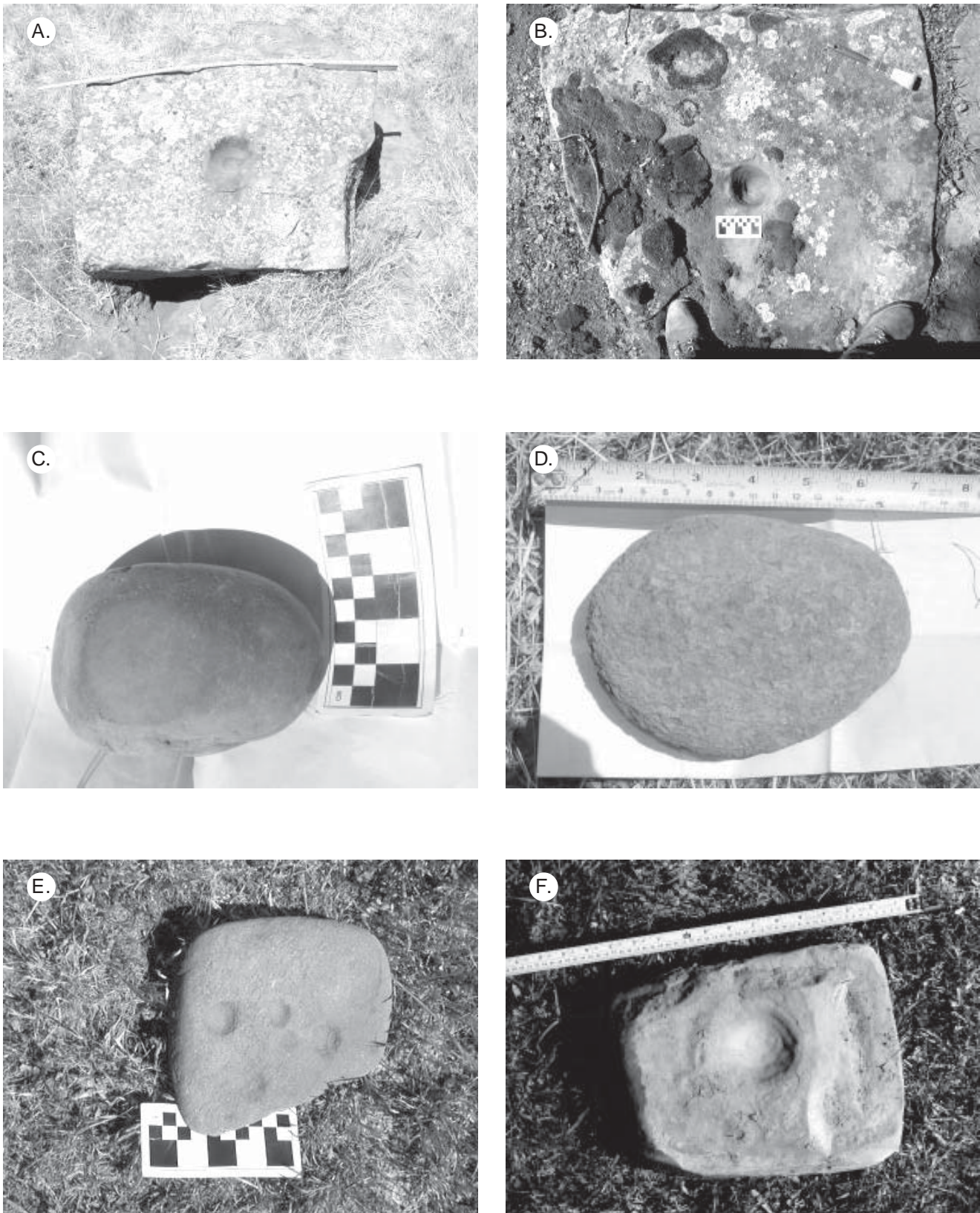


Figure 60: Groundstone isolated finds — (A) isolated bedrock mortar SF-ISO-158-A; (B) isolated bedrock mortar SF-Iso-037-A; (C) isolated handstone SF-Iso-073-A; (D) isolated handstone SF-Iso-135-A; (E) isolated anvil stone SF-Iso-048-A, and; (F) isolated hopper mortar SR-ISO-053-B.

with sufficient documentation had just one to three flakes detached, indicating that they were “cobble test” cores assayed in the search for useful tool materials. The remaining specimens had six to twelve flakes removed in a pattern suggesting deliberate preparation of an angular bit edge, probably to use the core itself for chopping or planing tasks. The cores/core-tools were made from varied but heavy, coarse-grained materials. Of 16 specimens with material type identified, 12 were chert, three were greenstone/blueschist, and one was obsidian.

Groundstone Isolates

A total of 112 isolated ground, pecked, and battered stone artifacts was identified. There were 52 handstone isolates accounting for 53 handstones, including two handstones found together and recorded as a single isolate. The handstones were oval to rectangular in plan view, averaging 12.0 cm long, 9.5 cm wide, and 4.5 cm thick (Figure 60, C–D). The majority of those specimens identified as to material type were sandstone or metasandstone, with a few specimens each made of greenstone/blueschist or granite cobbles. Of the specimens with sufficient records to identify morphology, about one-half (n=18) had bifacial wear with polished facets and striations on both broad faces and one-half (n=21) were unifacial. Most of the unifacial handstones appear to be expedient tools, simple cobbles selected for their useful shape and size, used, then discarded. The bifacial handstones have more wear features and more evidence of deliberate shaping, including pecking, side and end battering, and anvil pits. A few specimens had obvious historical plow scars.

There were five millingstones isolates. All five specimens were sandstone slabs with sides and faces rounded by natural weathering. Use as milling stones was evident in single-sided wear faces ground flat to slightly concave and marked by polish and striations.

There were seven isolated pestles representing six isolates, including one isolate composed of two separate pestle fragments (SR-ISO-064-B). All seven were made from relatively short (7.0–12.0 cm long), barrel-shaped (4.0–7.0 cm diameter) sandstone or metavolcanic stream cobbles. They show very little shaping, and appear to have been chosen for their useful shape, used briefly, then discarded. Pestle wear is evident in the form of polished facets, shouldering, and pecking on one or both ends.

There were 19 isolated portable mortars accounting for 17 isolates, including two pairs of mortars (SF-ISO-076-A and SR-ISO-045-B). One specimen (SR-ISO-057-B) was found built into a modern campfire ring. There was one deep-basin bowl mortar fragment. The remaining 18 specimens were hopper mortars, marked by shallow grinding cups at the center of a broad face of a slab or block of stone (Figure 60, F). The grinding cups are circular and round-bottomed, averaging 9.0 cm in diameter and 2.0 cm deep, closely similar in form and size to isolated bedrock mortar cups found in the project area. All 20 specimens were made from sandstone cobbles.

There were three pitted anvil stones isolates. All three specimens are small, fist-sized, water-worn cobbles of red sandstone with one or more small, shallow, ground pits on one face. One specimen (SF-ISO-048-A) is a small slab of sandstone with five distinct anvil pits each measuring 2.0 cm in diameter and 1.0 cm deep (Figure 60, E). These objects probably represent nut anvils used for hulling acorns or gray pine nuts.

There were six isolated battered and ground cobbles. All six were water-worn sandstone or metavolcanic cobbles with wear traces including battering, polish, and striation indicating use as hammers or perhaps incipient groundstone tools.

There were three isolated fire-affected rocks or rock clusters. Two consisted of single fire-affected rock isolates and one (SF-ISO-065-B) was composed of three pieces of fire-affected rock found buried in a soil exposed in a creek bank.

There were 17 isolated bedrock mortar features (Figure 60, A–B), including 12 isolates with just one mortar cup, four isolates with two, and one with three mortar cups. All were made on sandstone boulders too large to transport or placed on outcrops associated with emergent bedrock exposures. The mortar cups were circular to slightly oval in plan view and rounded in cross-section, measuring between 5.0 to 12.5 cm in diameter (AVG: 8.9) and 1.5 to 7.0 cm deep (AVG: 3.7).

A PREVIEW OF PROJECT AREA CHRONOLOGY AND CULTURE CHANGE

The higher-order questions addressed in research themes 4 and 5 infer the development of integrative models and larger bodies of data assembled systematically out of aggregates of smaller-scaled, site-by-site and component-by-component investigations. In the interest of pursuing a pilot study of the feasibility of this approach in the Project Area, reports of Colusa County and Glenn County excavated sites were consulted and data was collected on assemblage variability for all prehistoric components previously sampled in the region. Six of these components proved to be problematic, hindered by poor chronological resolution (CA-COL-28 and CA-COL-37), significant temporal mixing (CA-COL-160 and CA-GLE-268), or intractable analysis (CA-COL-61 and CA-GLE-105). These sites and their results are listed in Table 13 under “Problematic” and are of unknown chronological attribution. On the other hand, eight sites produced ten analytically viable components, including CA-COL-76, CA-COL-81, CA-COL-158 A, CA-COL-158 B/C/D, CA-COL-247 Stratum 1, CA-COL-247 Stratum 2, CA-COL-247 Stratum 3, CA-COL-245/H, CA-COL-246/H, CA-COL-267, and CA-GLE-217. These sites and their results are listed in the bottom of Table 21 under “Analytic” in order by average chronological attribution from oldest to youngest, as determined by Borax Lake obsidian hydration calibration (following White ed. 2002) or available radiocarbon dating. All dates are expressed in cal BP.

Owing to the absence of reports of faunal and floral macro-fossil samples and analyses, comparison is limited to technological assemblages. The three columns farthest right in Table 21 summarize the relative proportion of three categories of tools: chipped stone tools (projectile points, bifaces, formed flake tools, and edge-modified flakes), cores and core-tools, and milling tools (handstones, millingstones, pestles, and mortars). Reading this part of the table it is immediately evident that there are definite long-term trends in regional assemblage composition.

While cores and core-tools were primarily an Archaic phenomenon in the region, the site-by-site core/core-tool results are actually quite variable and core/core-tool frequency has a low correlation with time ($r^2=0.657$), suggesting this class of tools tracks more with local function than with broad economic trends. Thus, cores/core tools are excluded from Figure 61, which examines the relationship between chipped stone tools and milling tools only. Figure 61 plots these variables along a chronological axis, with markers plotting assemblage composition for individual components and bold lines representing 2-interval polynomial regression curves. The most dramatic trend evident on this graph is a post-2500 cal BP increase in the relative proportion of chipped stone tools and decrease in the proportion of milling equipment. Interestingly, this is concurrent with a shift from predominant handstone/millingstone in the 8000–2500 cal BP period to predominant mortar/pestle from 2500–150 cal BP (Table 21, 4th and 5th columns from right).

These findings provide the basis for a reasonable expectation of successful Project Area synthesis. In addition, they provide insights helpful in characterizing Project Area survey findings. Specifically, the patterns of distribution and association observed in midden sites versus lithic scatter sites.

The midden sites were generally composed of small mound loci likely to represent sustained, fixed settlements, and their arrangement in strings along perennial fresh water in canyon bottoms suggests that settlements were generally composed of smaller household clusters. Midden sites had associated housepits, bedrock mortars, cupules, bowl mortars and cylindrical pestles, cores and core-tools, obsidian flakes, fire-affected rock, faunal bone, freshwater mussel shell, and occasionally, human remains. Time-

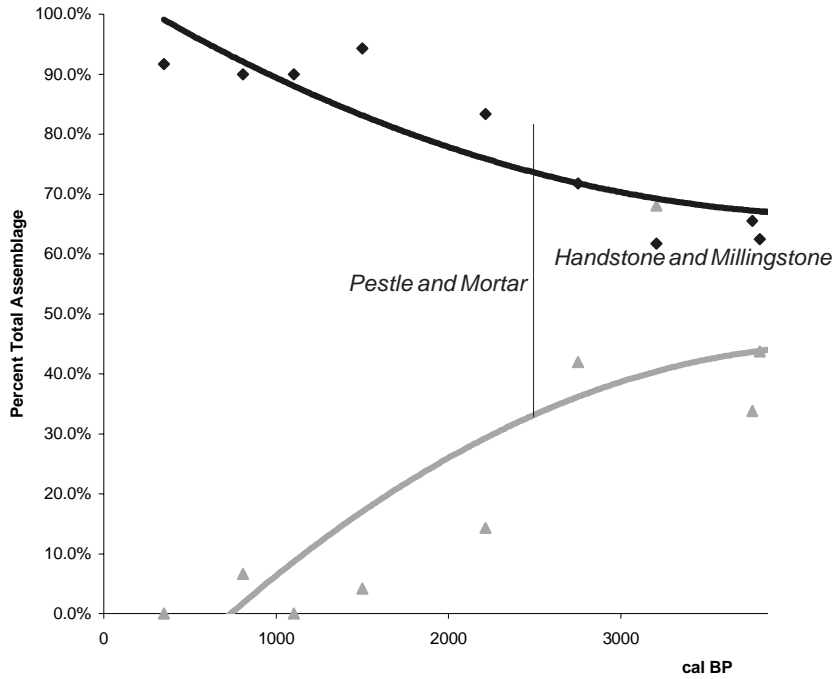


Figure 61: Variation over time in prehistoric assemblage composition (data from Table D). Markers plot individual components, lines plot 2-interval polynomial regression curves. Flaked stone tools = projectile points, bifaces, formed flake tools, and edge-modified flakes. Milling tools = handstone, millingstone, mortar, and pestle.

Table 21: Comparison of assemblage composition for excavated prehistoric sites, Colusa and Glenn counties. FFTs = formed flake tools, EMFs = edge-modified flakes, UMB = ultramafic basalt (greenstone and blueschist). Reports: (1) West et al. (1975); (2) Jackson and Shapiro (2001); (3) Origer and Waechter (1990); (4) Bayham and Johnson (1990); (5) Offermann and McCarthy (1982); (6) Slaymaker (1983); (7) White (2003a); (8) White et al. (2008), and; (9) White (2003c).

Site Trinomial	Location	AVG cal BP	Report	Projectile Points	Bifaces	FFTs	EMFs/Spalls	Cores	UMB Cores/Tools	Sum HStone+MStone
Problematic										
Col - 28	Foothills	UNK	(1)	1	0	0	0	3	3	6
Col - 37	Foothills	UNK	(1)	0	0	0	10	6	14	35
Col - 61	Foothills	UNK	(2)	117	578	29	219	125	0	14
Col - 160	Foothills	UNK	(3)	5	15	10	0	5	6	14
Gle - 105	Valley	UNK	(4)	8	19	18	83	38	0	5
Gle - 268	Foothills	UNK	(5)	4	9	0	8	6	5	3
Analytic										
Col - 76	Foothills	6250	(6)	9	21	2	19	6	6	10
Col - 247 S3	Valley	3807	(7)	3	6	0	1	2	0	3
Gle - 217	Foothills	3763	(8)	33	10	15	35	25	68	24
Col - 247 S2	Valley	3205	(7)	8	14	1	6	2	12	16
Col - 81	Foothills	2750	(6)	26	33	13	75	14	3	42
Col - 247 S1	Valley	2215	(7)	9	20	0	6	3	8	2
Col - 267	Foothills	1500	(9)	33	102	24	22	3	6	0
Col - 158 B/C/D	Valley	1103	(7)	7	11	0	0	2	2	0
Col - 158 A	Valley	807	(7)	6	21	0	0	1	0	0
Col - 246/H	Valley	350	(7)	6	5	0	0	1	0	0
Total:				275	864	112	484	242	133	174

marker artifact forms including shell beads and projectile points were predominantly Upper Archaic to Emergent Period known to post-date 2500 BP. Based on the pattern of Project Area co-associations and their similar distribution patterns, bedrock mortar sites and Project Area isolated finds including individual bedrock mortars, portable mortars, and pestles, are most likely linked to the midden sites and provide evidence of the larger pattern of logistical land-use associated with the midden settlements.

The 2001 SR-001-A test excavation results described by White (2009) and summarized in a previous chapter provide further support for the proposed chronological sequence. The excavation, which focused on a Locus A, a small midden mound, penetrated midden soil only, and found evidence for profound stratigraphic mixing, definitively traced to the activities of ground-dwelling animals. Nevertheless, the SR-001-A Locus A midden mound was shown to contain two cultural-historical components, a numerically dominant Upper Archaic Period, Berkeley Pattern component marked by small Excelsior-series projectile points, shaped cylindrical pestles, ovate scrapers, and *Olivella* A and F series and *Macoma* disk marine shell beads, and a minor Emergent Period, Augustine Pattern component marked by Gunther barbed and Rattlesnake corner-notched projectile points.

In contrast, the lithic scatter sites were found on weathered, shallow, and clayey soils, characterized by smaller scatters of a lower diversity of artifact types, including the handstone and millingstone, hammerstones and abraders, obsidian and chert flaking debris, and projectile points dominated by Lower to Middle Archaic forms including stemmed, notched, and concave-based types. In contrast to the midden sites, fire-affected rock, faunal bone, and shell were very rare on lithic sites. Lithic sites included exclusive groundstone scatters and one millingstone cairn. Based on the pattern of Project Area co-associations and their similar distribution patterns, isolated millingstones, handstones, and cores and core-tools were most likely chronologically linked to the lithic sites, and may represent logistically-organized activities or re-deposited artifacts derived from older, deflated and eroded sites.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PREHISTORIC RESEARCH

In order to address any one or a combination of the research themes identified above, an archaeological site must possess the one or more data sets necessary to address the theme.

Prehistoric Research Theme 1: Building Local Chronology

Because the construction of local chronology is essential to all other research themes, if an archaeological site is not likely to possess sufficient data or integrity to determine chronological placement, then it cannot contribute to Research Theme 1 or any other theme proposed here. In order to contribute to building local chronology, an archaeological investigation must produce artifacts, samples, assemblages, and special studies results and observations that allow the artifacts, samples, and assemblages to be ordered in time and space.

In Northern California, prehistoric sites are often characterized by multiple occupations incorporated into a convoluted medium of soils and sediments. Further, the deposits are often mixed as a result of widespread biological and physical processes. From the standpoint of chronology building, although a site may produce temporally diagnostic artifacts, they often lack profound stratigraphic associations putting a premium on relative and absolute chronological evidence. Consequently, in attempting to exercise chronological control, the first order of business is often the most problematic: the identification, definition, and dating of artifact assemblages. Assemblage building is often inferential, rather than strictly stratigraphic, and like artifact classification relies on a strong regional comparative framework. A distinct methodological package has grown out of the field's attempts to solve this problem, and *components* are the optimum target of the approach. This approach—we'll call it "component-based systematics"—is characterized by the recognition on the part of the archaeologist that the component is first a geomorphic phenomenon, and second an inferential archaeological unit. The

methodology involves the deployment of both field and lab resources in a feedback system aimed at isolating and defining individual temporal phenomena.

Based on surface observations, a total of 13 sites may lack sufficient associations to generate data necessary to generate components and place them in time (SF-002-A, SF-003-A, SF-004-A, SF-018-A, SF-040-A, SF-041-A, SF-005-B, SF-044-B, SF-015-B, SF-019-B, SF-012-C, SR-004-A, SR-014-A, and SR-012-C). Five of these sites are groundstone clusters composed primarily of handstone and millingstone surface scatters lacking chipped stone associations (SF-002-A, SF-003-A, SF-041-A, SF-012-C, and SR-014-A). Eight of the sites are simple rock outcrops with three to 13 bedrock mortars and lack any form of chipped stone associations (SF-004-A, SF-018-A, SF-040-A, SF-005-B, SF-015-B, SF-019-B, SR-004-A, and SR-012-C). The absence of artifact associations may make chronological assignment based on time marker artifacts difficult or impossible. Assuming that additional study confirms the absence of chipped stone associations, then it will not be possible to use obsidian hydration to rank these sites in time. Because they are surface sites they are likely to be net-deflation lag deposits and may lack sufficient stored organic content to produce charcoal or bulk soil organic matter radiocarbon dates.

However, cumulative results from data recovery investigations are likely to provide sufficient contextual evidence to assign the 13 sites to a general occupation phase. For example, survey results suggest that bedrock mortars were associated with midden occupations, and reflect an adaptation that included on-site and off-site processing of vegetal foods. Further, as noted below, the handstone and millingstone sites are likely to represent examples of distinctive Lower to Middle Archaic adaptations and may be similarly assigned to a general chronological phase. To the extent that the adaptations they represent are chronologically exclusive, then the groundstone scatters and bedrock mortars can be assumed to be exclusive as well.

Prehistoric Research Theme 2: Initial Human Colonization

Discovery and sampling of early sites will be dependent on our ability to locate and investigate deposits and land surfaces of the target age. Geoarchaeological investigations in the vicinity of the Project Area, at the Putah Creek fan in Yolo County (Shlemon and Begg 1972:278), at Anderson Flat in eastern Clear Lake basin (White ed (2002), and in the Colusa Reach in eastern Colusa County (White 2003a, 2003c) demonstrate that the landscape was not a static backdrop on which site formation occurred, but that the formation, preservation, and destruction of archaeological deposits was influenced by the same dynamic processes responsible for the evolution of the landscape itself, and represent the geological expression of environmental changes initiated by regional climatic oscillations, and controlled by changing hydrologic baselines.

Recent geoarchaeological studies indicate that, in the Sacramento Valley, alluvial fans and floodplains dating to the Pleistocene and early Holocene are now deeply buried beneath many meters of Holocene deposition or were long ago eradicated by erosion (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004; White 2003c). In a few zones, late Pleistocene landforms are common near the surface, but these are generally associated with landscapes that would have attracted only limited human use, for example, the arid piedmonts on the valley margin. However there are a few late Pleistocene landforms and buried deposits associated with places and resources likely to have attracted regular human use, and this is where all Westside Paleoindian evidence has been found to date.

Our pilot studies in the Project Area included geoarchaeological reconnaissance of available stream bank exposures, and during these studies we found a number of exceptional exposures of superimposed buried soils and alluvium located along Funks Creek (Figure 62). A key reference profile was identified 450 m (1470 ft) upstream from the Golden Gate canyon consisting of a 9.0-m deep profile exposing six depositional units: (1) historic floodplain silty clay and clayey soil, 0.0–1.5 m deep; (2) late Holocene floodplain silty clay and clayey soil, 1.5–4.9 m deep; (3) heavily weathered, mixed, coarse-grained, and partially imbricated alluvium consisting of overlapping channel fill deposits, 4.9–6.1 m

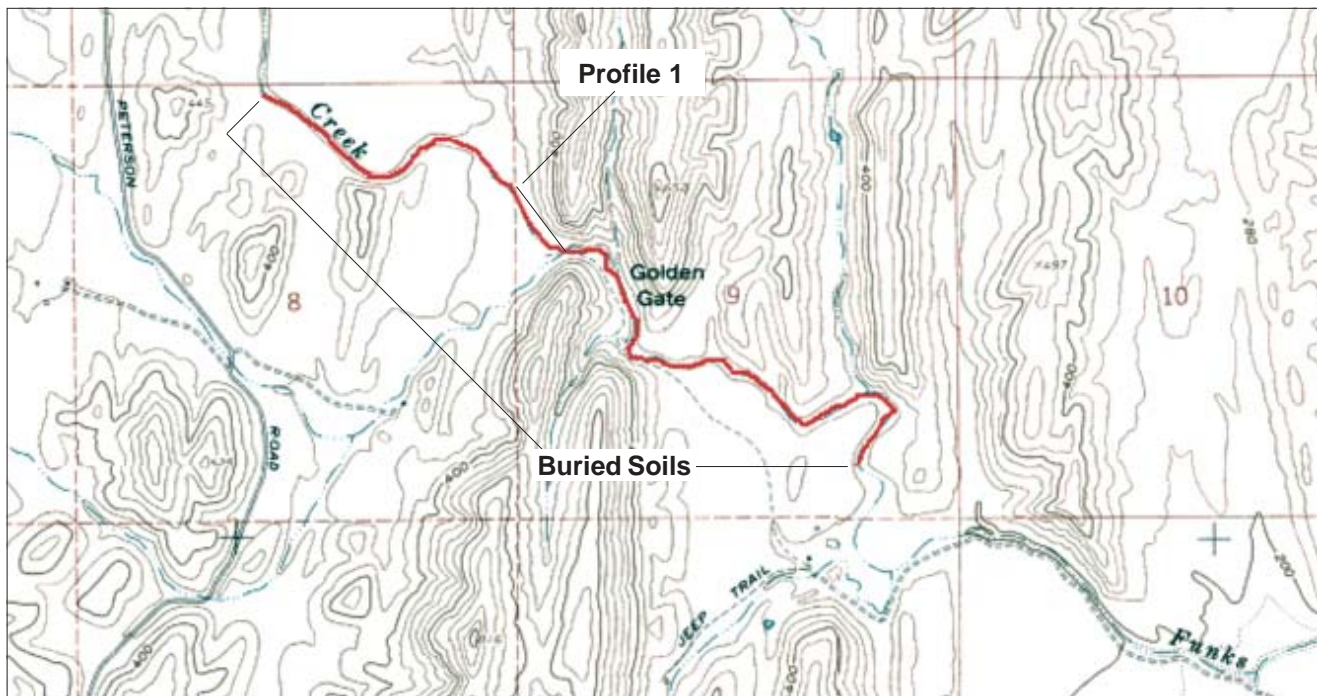


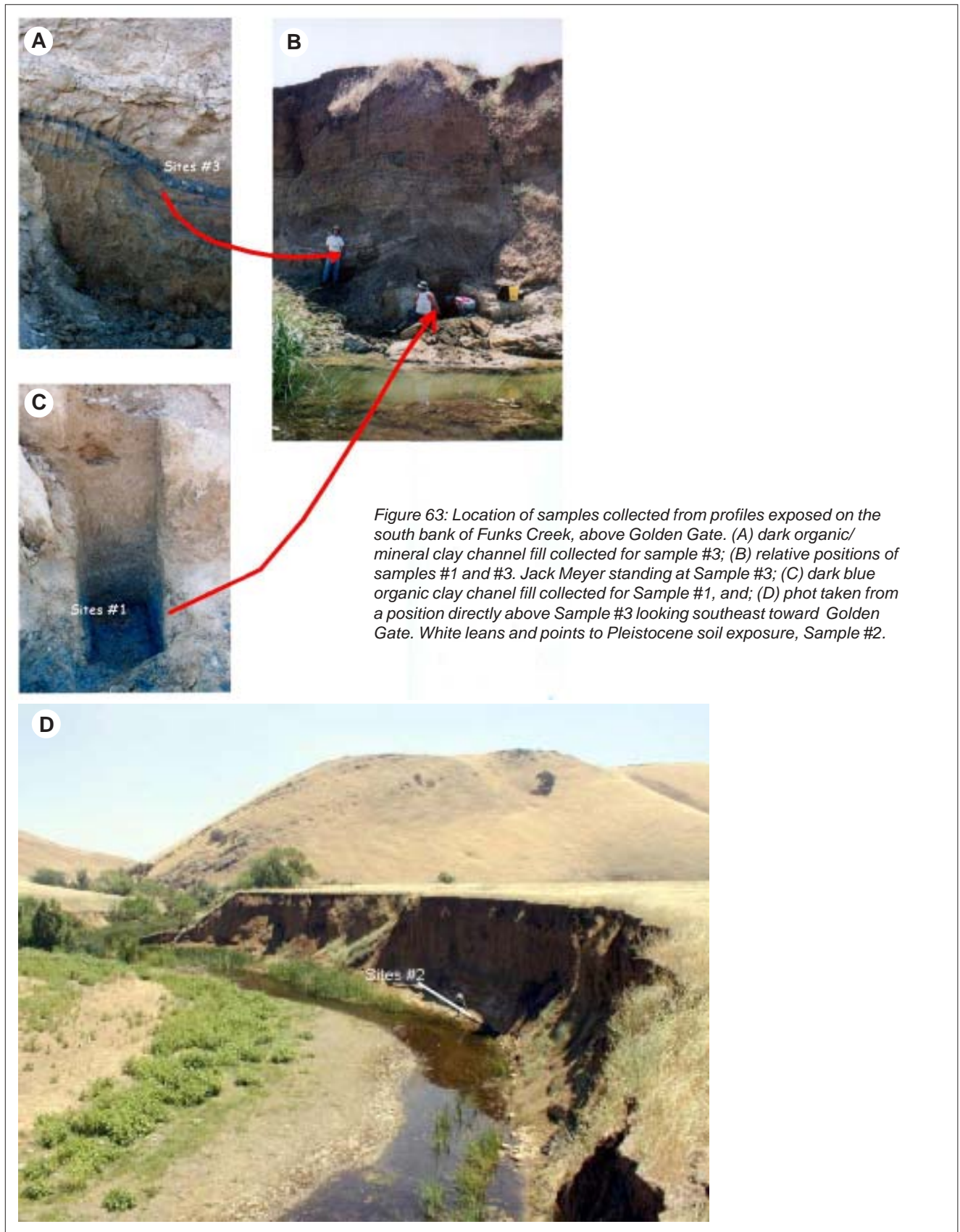
Figure 62: Location of buried soils exposed in profile along both banks of an entrenched segment of Funks Creek above and below Golden gate, the proposed location of the Sites Reservoir dam. Adapted from USGS 7.5' quadrangle Sites, Calif. (1958, photoinspected 1973).

deep; (4) floodplain silty clay and fine-grained channel deposits, highly compacted, with CaCo_3 , iron accumulations, and other mineral accumulations, 6.1–8.0 m deep, and; (5) floodplain silty clay and clayey channel fill, the former containing high-density, enormous CaCo_3 crystals (up to 75 mm in maximum length and 24 mm diameter), and the latter characterized by “blue clay” deposits containing conifer needle fragments, cone parts, and small gastropod fossils, 8.0–9.0+ m deep.

Assisted by Geoarchaeologist Jack Meyer, our team prepared a profile and collected three bulk organic soil samples for radiocarbon dating (Figure 63). The assay results are presented in Appendix D. Sample #1, collected from unit (4), an organic channel fill at 6.1–8.0 m deep (Beta 193912), produced a conventional radiocarbon age of 19560 ± 450 BP (22150 calBP). Sample #2, collected from unit (5), the deeply buried floodplain silty clay at 6.1–8.0 m deep (Beta 193913), produced a radiocarbon assay of produced a conventional radiocarbon age of 18860 ± 220 BP (22385 calBP), indicating close contemporaneity of units (4) and (5). Sample #3, collected from the base of unit (3), an organic channel fill at around 6. m deep (Beta 193914), produced a conventional radiocarbon age of 4670 ± 70 BP (5440 calBP).

The Profile 1 dates are generally consistent with dates on buried soils reported by Lettis and Associates (2002), exposed during their geotechnical trenching in the Golden Gate area. The Lettis and Associate examples were exposed at shallower depths and contained in bedrock hollows and colluvial footslope deposits in the vicinity of rock outcrops near Golden Gate. These combined findings indicate that buried soils of Pleistocene and early Holocene age with exceptional organic preservation marked by micro-fossils, can be found buried and exposed in profile in profile the Golden Gate area, including floodplain deposits most likely to contain traces of human activity.

These deposits should be considered extremely sensitive for potential Pleistocene/early Holocene archaeological and paleontological resources, and especially vulnerable in relation to bedrock scarification that will be necessary in the vicinity of the Golden Gate dam footprint.



In order to address questions related to the antiquity of human colonization, archaeological investigations in the Project Area must acquire dating samples with good context and association, and employ a variety of reliable dating techniques to establish age. If debatable evidence is encountered, the investigation must establish and defend criteria for determining human agency as opposed to natural geological and taphonomic phenomena. In order to address questions related to the adaptations practiced by early colonizing populations, the investigation must acquire soil samples, micro-constituent samples, and macro-constituent samples with context and association sufficient to establish the nature, extent, and variability of dietary residue associated with the ancient deposits.

In order to accomplish these goals, future Project Area investigations should incorporate a synthetic geoarchaeological investigation design to accomplish four major goals: (1) produce a geoarchaeological model to guide the archaeological discovery process; (2) produce the investigation's "master chronology" using geomorphic structure as an organizing principle for archaeological units of observation; (3) provide an independent line of evidence for environment and paleoenvironment through analysis of landscape history, and; (4) to evaluate the nature and extent of natural and cultural site formation processes from the standpoint of the soil medium. Large area exposure by means of heavy equipment should be planned using mechanical of buried deposits

Prehistoric Research Theme 3: Culture History and Culture Change

Based on the combined archaeological, linguistic, and genetic evidence identified above, archaeological investigations in the Project Area should expect to produce a prehistoric archaeological record fitting a model of extreme metastable change. Counting the original colonizing population, we should expect the Project Area archaeological record to show four separate, historically distinct populations and three separate population intrusions (proto-Pomo/Paleoindian-Borax Lake Pattern, proto-Yuki/Mendocino Pattern, proto-NE Pomo/Berkeley Pattern, and proto-Patwin/Augustine Pattern). This is important to theory-building because there will be little or no evidence of long-term in-place development, and the adaptations characteristic of one time period cannot be understood as pre-conditions for the next. Rather, we should expect prehistoric population-scale phenomena in the Project Area to be the outcome of events in other regions.

In order to address questions related to culture change, future investigations must approach archaeological site investigations employing a component-based systematics and seek to compile a the longest possible record of aggregate cultural components. Dating samples should be adequate to establish chronostratigraphic structure, and lab investigations should track change over time in subsistence, technological, and stylistic properties of archaeological assemblages, drawing attention to changes in the scale and pace of change compared to other regions.

Climatic events are broad-scale in nature and are likely to have impacted populations in different ways, and at different scales, in different micro-environments. Impacts of climate change might be recognized in the Project Area archaeological record associated with settlements on lower ranked drainages which may have experienced threshold flows during drought events. The record might show diminished riparian resource exploitation or intensification of alternative resources, individual site abandonment, or wholesale patterns of area abandonment and population relocation. Notably, White's (2003c) dates suggest the proto-Patwin arrived in the Colusa County region around AD 770, 180 years before the proposed onset of the MCA. Future Project Area investigations might establish potential causal relationships between the MCA and the in-migration of proto-Patwin populations. Even if no causal relationship is found between the MCA and the regional in-migration, the MCA may have had an impact on the proto-Patwin's scale and rate of Westwide colonization from their newly established Sacramento River colonies.

Prehistoric Research Theme 4: Intensification and Culture Change

Research themes and sub-themes defined above examine a variety of manifestations of intensification and culture change, related to different time periods and different resource staples. Based on these themes, we might ask if the pattern of subsistence economic change in the Project Area provide evidence of local resource depression in the form of diminished harvest of large game, diminished size or neotonization of species susceptible to harvest, or shifts in foraging radius indicated by toolkit reorganization or development of logistical camps? In order to address competing notions regarding the timing of onset, scale, persistence, and causal relationships of the Upper Archaic artiodactyl spike, we might ask if the Project Area archaeological record exhibits changes over time in the rate of harvest of large game species, and if so, does artiodactyl abundance mirror social intensification or environmental productivity? With respect to the question of acorn intensification, we might ask if the Project Area archaeological record provide evidence for early use of acorns, and if processing methods can be detected or implied by technological associations?

In order to address these questions, the investigation must produce carefully controlled, fine-grained, and detailed faunal assemblages for each cultural component. Dating samples should be adequate to establish chronostratigraphic relationships, and lab investigations should be sufficient to track change species-specific change over time, and examine settlement patterns and toolkits and their changes over time sufficient to infer changes in species density, species habits and habitat associations, and their relationships to regional paleoenvironmental change. Project Area investigations must produce detailed floral macrofossil records for each cultural component via micro sampling and flotation micro-recovery and analysis. Excavations should make every effort to locate, identify, expose, and define features, such as storage pits or earth ovens, used in the processing and consumption of vegetal foods. Dating samples should be adequate to establish fine-grained chronostratigraphic relationships, and lab investigations should track change over time in plant remains and associated technology.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Project Area exists in a region which—in the prehistoric past as in the contact era—was home to a large Native American population whose tenure on the land lasted at least 13,000 years and whose archaeological record is poorly known at the present time, but clearly indicative of technological and organizational change. The combined historical linguistics, archaeological, and genetic records indicate a meta-stable tenure composed of waves of four separate, historically-independent Native American populations may have occupied the region, marked by long periods of cultural stability and brief episodes of radical culture change. The potential causal role of climate change or technological change, and the relatively marchal or peaceful nature of these population shifts are as yet unknown but Project Area investigations may provide a first-ever opportunity to design and condut research for the purpose of addressing these and related research questions.

Native American tenure in the Project Area declined quickly with the rapid pace of disruptive events around the contact era, including a possible pre-contact smallpox pandemic, a contact-era malaria pandemic, post-secularization rancho-based military expeditions and slave raids, non-Indian acquisition of properties and resources, inter-ethnic violence, reservation and rancheria formation and removal policies, and an ongoing pattern of institutional and casual racism. The contact era in the Project Area was relatively recent, with the first non-Indian vistors speculated to have passed near or through Antelope Valley between 1821–1841, with rapid and overwhelming colonization and development beginning in the late 1840s. Establishment of large ranches in prime bottomlands follwed by settlement of homesteads in the hills and rangelands between was followed quickly by capital investment in the region's most important commodities: farming and ranching products, mineral development, and transportation systems. Development of the salt springs located on the Peterson Ranch quickly ensued. The sandstone quarries also saw a sudden growth coincident to construction of the railroad spur to Sites,

necessary to delivery heavy mining equipment and transport out heavy blocks of dressed stone. Homestead, agricultural, livestock, and mineral and development brought many workers and their families, and consequently, the townsite developed, schools, churches, bars, and shops opened, parcels were bought and sold, structures and buildings were erected, and drayage and passengers were transported to and from the busy Sites precinct.

However, owing to the the absence of sustainable rangeland and water sources and the arrival of historical droughts (1883–1884) and a freeze (1913), the homesteads collapsed and most were abandoned by 1900, with lands sold to augment the big ranches. Mineral exploitation also met a sudden decline. Local salt production was the first to go as high production costs meant that—when regional transportation systems had developed sufficient to transport bulk goods—local suppliers could not compete with salt coming from the San Francisco Bay Area, where higher quality raw salt, production methods, and a generous supply could easily meet regional demand and at lower costs. Building stone orders also declined as engineers responded to the the expanded use of steel and the invention of other flexible and less expensive building materials, and the failure of stone building materials in the earthquake-active state. The sandstone quarries went out of business by 1913. With the failure of homesteading, sandstone quarrying, and salt mining the population of the Town of Sites quickly drained away, followed by dissolution of the C&LRR and closure of churches, schools, and other public buildings. The big ranches and farms also underwent a decline through the early the 20th-century, with changing market conditions, higher production and transportation costs associated with hay and irrigation, and nutritional decline in over-taxed rangelands.

Further investigation of the Project Area’s archaeological record—both prehistoric and historical—is likely produce evidence of “pulses” of human use bracketed in time by great disruption. The region is a threshold environment, and the rainshadow of the North Coast Ranges has loosened the human grip on this land many times. Prehistoric and historical archaeological investigations should find the signatures of stability, material acquisition, production, and modification, juxtaposed with ensuing destruction, dereliction and decay, marking cycles of extraordinary human effort and abandonment. This is the common human history of the Westside region, a history that continues to the present day, written in every newly abandoned farmhouse, derelict ranch, fallow farm, declining school roll, and empty town along these quiet country roads. Ultimately, this is the most important and meaningful story that can be told using public funds to support advanced historical and prehistoric research in the proposed Sites Reservoir Project Area.

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1887 January 1, 1887, 3:1
1887 February 12 1887, 1:3
1887 April 30, 1887, 3:1
1888 March 10, 1888, 3:1
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APPENDIX A:
**SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF ISOLATED FINDS IDENTIFIED BY THE 2001–
2003 PROPOSED SITES RESERVOIR APE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

2001 Isolates (SR-ISO Series)

SR-ISO-001-A: This isolate consists of a concrete trough and improved spring that measures 30 feet long, 61 inches wide, and stands 32 inches tall. It has a wooden shade structure over the western end. A 4 inch by 4 inch wooden post measuring 47 inches long supports the out-take pipe on the west end.

SR-ISO-002-A: This isolate consists of a possible mano located on the northern side of Antelope Creek. One side is polished with striations; however, the object is not shaped or pecked.

SR-ISO-003-A: This isolate is a hopper mortar located on the western side of a dirt road, and on the northern bank of an intermittent drainage. It is made from a sandstone slab and exhibits one mortar cup.

SR-ISO-004-A: This isolate a possible bedrock mortar with one cup located at the top of the ridge above an unnamed drainage.

SR-ISO-005-A: This isolate consists of approximately 328 feet of an abandoned road, which is located adjacent to the existing road. The road bed proceeds west, into the creek, and then continues east again, where it rejoins the existing road.

SR-ISO-006-A: This isolate is a possible pestle fragment.

SR-ISO-007-A: This isolate is a bedrock mortar with two cups.

SR-ISO-008-A: VOID

SR-ISO-009-A: VOID

SR-ISO-010-A: This isolate consists of an old road grade leading from Huffmaster Road up a knoll to the west.

SR-ISO-011-A: This isolate is a piece of olive green glass, possibly a piece of an insulator. An identical artifact was observed at site SR-004-C.

SR-ISO-012-A: This isolate consists of a light gray chert flake and a visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flake.

SR-ISO-013-A: This isolate is a fenceline that crosses the creek and proceeds toward the road.

SR-ISO-014-A: This isolate consists of a cobble core located 230 feet south of SR-012-A and found in the road on the northern side of Funks Creek.

SR-ISO-015-A: This isolate is a complete piece of unidentified farm equipment measuring 17 inches in length and 3.75 inches in width. The isolate has several features, including two bolt holes with square openings on the outside, and markings reading *F 30 1/2*.

SR-ISO-016-A: This isolate is a fragment of iron located on a cut bank of an intermittent drainage. It appears to be a piece of farming or ranching equipment and is located near a concrete pipe measuring three feet in length and one foot in diameter.

SR-ISO-017-A: This isolate represents the remnants of a fenceline in an ephemeral drainage and an old road with a culvert. The design of the culvert, from top to bottom, includes dirt over native rocks, which are held in place with hog wire wrapped around and attached to a large post. The post is wired into place over a dirt and stone slab structure, holding the metal culvert in place.

SR-ISO-018-A: This isolate consists of one mano fragment.

SR-ISO-019-A: This isolate consists of one obsidian flake. The flake is transparent material with phenocrysts and black inclusions.

SR-ISO-020-A: This isolate is an overgrown roadbed extending 0.25 mile and measuring approximately eight feet wide.

SR-ISO-021-A: This isolate consists of a roadbed segment eight feet wide and 300 meters long.

SR-ISO-022-A: This isolate consists of one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian biface thinning flake and one greywacke core reduction flake.

SR-ISO-023-A: This isolate is a battered sandstone slab manuport with no polish.

SR-ISO-024-A: This isolate consists of four fragments of a stoneware vessel, one chert flake, and one obsidian flake.

SR-ISO-025-A: This isolate is an anti-erosion feature constructed of rock.

SR-ISO-026-A: This isolate consists of one barrel hoop.

SR-ISO-027-A: VOID

SR-ISO-028-A: VOID

SR-ISO-029-A: VOID

SR-ISO-030-A: This isolate is a palm tree stump recorded during the survey of the New Canal Alignment.

SR-ISO-031-A: This isolate is the remains of a pumping station in an abandoned canal channel. The pump complex consists of a concrete and earth-filled dam with galvanized pipes, and the remains of pump machinery. This isolate was recorded during the survey of the New Canal Alignment.

SR-ISO-032-A: This isolate is a water outlet or water control gate located in an abandoned canal channel recorded during the survey of the New Canal Alignment.

SR-ISO-001-B: This isolate is a fragment of a milling slab.

SR-ISO-002-B: This isolate is a bifacial mano.

SR-ISO-003-B: This isolate is a complete milling slab.

SR-ISO-004-B: This isolate is a concrete improved spring and watering trough.

SR-ISO-005-B: This isolate is a bifacial mano.

SR-ISO-006-B: This isolate is a complete plow blade.

- SR-ISO-007-B:** This isolate is a complete horseshoe.
- SR-ISO-008-B:** This isolate is a fragment of a cast iron stove top.
- SR-ISO-009-B:** This isolate is an obsidian flake.
- SR-ISO-010-B:** This isolate consists of an obsidian biface fragment and an obsidian flake.
- SR-ISO-011-B:** This isolate is a hopper mortar.
- SR-ISO-012-B:** This isolate is a complete pestle.
- SR-ISO-013-B:** This isolate is a pestle fragment.
- SR-ISO-014-B:** This isolate is a hopper mortar.
- SR-ISO-015-B:** This isolate is a hopper mortar.
- SR-ISO-016-B:** This isolate is a white ceramic fragment.
- SR-ISO-017-B:** This isolate is a pair of shearing clippers.
- SR-ISO-018-B:** This isolate is a core tool.
- SR-ISO-019-B:** This isolate is a mano fragment.
- SR-ISO-020-B:** This isolate is a milling slab fragment.
- SR-ISO-021-B:** This isolate consists of two pestle fragments.
- SR-ISO-022-B:** This isolate is a pitchfork with four tines.
- SR-ISO-023-B:** This isolate is the grave marker of “Clara Pryor.” The marker is enclosed by a fence of posts and lintel boards with the open spaces between covered with poultry wire. The enclosed area covers ten square feet, and is covered in daffodils. The marker stands over two feet high and is square in shape with the carved panel at an angle. The carved panel has a bird with two encircling olive branches under the feet at the top of the panel, with the words *CLARA/ 1862-1907/ Beloved Wife of/ Frank B. Pryor/ AT REST* underneath.
- SR-ISO-024-B:** The isolate is composed of a sandstone boulder mortar with one cup.
- SR-ISO-025-B:** This isolate is a barrel hoop.
- SR-ISO-026-B:** This isolate consists of one cryptocrystalline silicate core.
- SR-ISO-027-B:** This isolate consists of a barbed-wire fenceline.
- SR-ISO-028-B:** This isolate is composed of two lichen-covered rock piles, possibly used to control erosion and water flow of a small intermittent drainage.
- SR-ISO-029-B:** This isolate is a metal fragment embossed with *OR8*. The fragment was observed on an open flat that is covered in short meadow peat.
- SR-ISO-030-B:** This isolate consists of a one-inch diameter logging cable (choker cable). Four feet of the cable were exposed.

SR-ISO-031-B: This isolate consists of one 1940s era beer can with an internally rolled seam. The can was found in association with flaked greywacke.

SR-ISO-032-B: This isolate consists of two cast iron stove fragments found within the site boundaries of SR-007-B, but not associated with that site.

SR-ISO-033-B: This isolate is an old roadbed that seems to extend from a fork in the road approximately 150 meters to the south. The roadbed has been dominated by cattle traffic and has been overgrown with short, mossy grasses.

SR-ISO-034-B: This isolate is a topless cylindrical metal can with an internally-rolled seam.

SR-ISO-035-B: This isolate is a bifacial mano that has been shaped and pecked on its margin and battered on one end.

SR-ISO-036-B: This isolate is a visually-sourced Borax Lake secondary reduction flake located in an old roadbed (SR-ISO-033-B).

SR-ISO-037-B: This isolate is a hopper mortar located on a flat.

SR-ISO-038-B: VOID

SR-ISO-039-B: This isolate is a fragment of a cast iron stove door.

SR-ISO-040-B: This isolate is a carved sandstone slab.

SR-ISO-041-B: This isolate is a fragment of sheet metal.

SR-ISO-042-B: This isolate is a fragment of cast iron, possibly a stove top.

SR-ISO-043-B: This isolate is a chert core fragment.

SR-ISO-044-B: This isolate is a mortar.

SR-ISO-045-B: This isolate consists of two sandstone hopper mortars, each containing a single cup.

SR-ISO-046-B: This isolate consists of two visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flakes.

SR-ISO-047-B: VOID

SR-ISO-048-B: This isolate is a medium-sized secondary visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flake.

SR-ISO-049-B: This isolate is a large secondary visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flake.

SR-ISO-050-B: This isolate is an historical well, lined with local stone slabs, measuring six feet deep. A semicircular berm representing a possible watering pond is located to the northeast of the well, and measures approximately 30 feet across and 20 feet wide.

SR-ISO-051-B: VOID

SR-ISO-052-B: This isolate consists of one visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flake and one unidentified metavolcanic flake found in a burned deposit composed of a brown red/orange clayey silt.

SR-ISO-053-B: This isolate is a single boulder mortar.

SR-ISO-054-B: This isolate is a metal wagon wheel with a hub diameter of six inches.

SR-ISO-055-B: This isolate is a stone foundation for a water tank located near an oval stock pond. A small retaining wall facing the pond to the south was also observed.

SR-ISO-056-B: This isolate consists of an artificially constructed rock pile surrounded by large cottonwood trees near a stock pond. The sandstone cobbles used to construct the pile range in size from four inches to one inch in diameter.

SR-ISO-057-B: This isolate consists of a single sandstone mortar found in a secondary context, within a recent fire ring on a gentle slope to the west of Grapevine Creek. The flat has been recently logged and there are a large number of blue oaks, stumps, and piles of limbs in the surrounding area.

SR-ISO-058-B: This isolate consists of an old roadbed found in association with a barbed-wire fence on the top of the ridge. The road runs north to south then connects with a two-track road to the south.

SR-ISO-001-C: This isolate is an historical rock cairn composed of over 30 stones.

SR-ISO-002-C: This isolate is an old fenceline running parallel to the current two-track road and is located upslope from Antelope Creek. The barbed-wire is fragmented, with pieces still attached to blue oaks, which have grown around the wires.

SR-ISO-003-C: This isolate is an old axe head that shows signs of extreme use. The opposite site of the blade is flat and has been used as a hammering surface. The blade has a crescent shaped fragment missing from it.

SR-ISO-004-C: This isolate is a rock alignment encircling a blue oak.

SR-ISO-005-C: This isolate is a fragment of an old barbed-wire fenceline, using two blue oaks as fence posts. The fence proceeds upslope to a downed fence post. The two blue oaks have grown around the barbwire attached to them. Barbed-wire can be found in fragments all along the old fenceline.

SR-ISO-006-C: This isolate is a section of an old road. This segment of road is still intact due to retaining walls built with slabs of local rock. This road runs between sites SR-003-C and SR-004-C, but was not observed connecting to either site due to colluvial processes covering the road.

SR-ISO-007-C: This isolate is a segment of an old fenceline. The posts are spaced approximately 197 feet apart with barbwire embedded in blue oaks. There are eight posts, including a corner post. The fence extends a distance of approximately 456 feet.

SR-ISO-008-C: This isolate is an historical fenceline that extends approximately 150 feet.

SR-ISO-009-C: This resource is an isolated rock cairn used for erosion control.

SR-ISO-010-C: This isolate is an historical fenceline located on a northeast-facing slope. Two strands of barbed-wire have grown into a blue oak with a circumference of 31 inches. The fence continues for a distance of 150 feet.

SR-ISO-011-C: This isolate is a fragment of galvanized metal roofing.

SR-ISO-012-C: This isolate is an old barbed-wire fence embedded in blue oaks. The fence extends from north to south for approximately 100 feet.

SR-ISO-013-C: This isolate is a barbed-wire fence located on a grassy slope.

SR-ISO-014-C: This isolate is an obsidian flake located on a dirt road. The flake is an early biface thinning flake made from visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian.

SR-ISO-015-C: This isolate is a barbed-wire fenceline. The fence stands about three feet tall and has 3 wires running the length of the fence. The wires are embedded in the blue oaks, which act as fence posts. This segment is approximately 75 feet long.

SR-ISO-016-C: This isolate is a blue oak stump located on a ridge top. The stump has been axe-cut and measures 13 inches in diameter.

SR-ISO-017-C: This isolate is a tertiary obsidian flake.

SR-ISO-018-C: This isolate is a small tertiary flake.

SR-ISO-019-C: This isolate is a tertiary obsidian flake.

SR-ISO-020-C: This isolate is an old road cut in close proximity to a rock wall corner, and parallels a modern fenceline for about 100 to 150 feet. The road then curves to the southwest and fades out upslope, just north of a drainage.

SR-ISO-021-C: This isolate is an old stock pond. The pond has a dam and an overflow channel. The dam is about 54 feet wide with a blown out center.

SR-ISO-022-C: This isolate is an old barbed-wire fenceline along a hillside. The barbed-wire is attached to blue oaks that have grown over the wire.

2002–2003 Isolates (SF-ISO Series)

SF-ISO-001-A: This isolate is an 11 inch metal shovel blade fragment embossed with #38. The isolate was partially buried.

SF-ISO-002-A: This isolate is one complete metal plow blade, embossed with 40, DS on the body and Red Bluff Iron Works on the edge.

SF-ISO-003-A: This isolate is a metal plow blade fragment triangular in shape and measures 8 inches long.

SF-ISO-004-A: This isolate consists of a scatter of metal and machine parts. Items include one large, intact section of rusty machine and several small sections of metal strapping. The machine piece has 2 SEC embossed on it. The metal scatter is northwest of the machine piece and includes one steering knuckle embossed with F66.

SF-ISO-005-A: This isolate is a unifacial mano fragment.

SF-ISO-006-A: This isolate is a plow-scarred bifacial mano.

SF-ISO-007-A: This isolate is a broken marble slab/marker with a notch on top, found on the slope of a hill at an elevation of 680 feet.

SF-ISO-008-A: This isolate is a basalt core with three large flake scars.

SF-ISO-009-A: This isolate is a rusty, triangular plow blade fragment embossed with OL.

SF-ISO-010-A: This isolate consists of a unifacial mano.

- SF-ISO-011-A:** This isolate is a granite unifacial mano fragment.
- SF-ISO-012-A:** This isolate is a 75% complete unifacial mano fragment.
- SF-ISO-013-A:** This isolate is a blue-gray chert flake.
- SF-ISO-014-A:** This isolate is a unifacial denticulate tool manufactured from a fine-grained, pinkish-white chert. The denticulated edge displays use retouch, indicating that the tool was used for scraping or shaving.
- SF-ISO-015-A:** This resource consists of two plow blade fragments embossed with the number 77 or 77 *oliver*.
- SF-ISO-016-A:** This resource consists of one plow blade, one metal disk, and one miscellaneous piece of metal. The concave disk is embossed with *c t*.
- SF-ISO-017-A:** This isolate is a multidirectional chert core formed from a large primary flake. The core is a yellow-brown, fine-grained chert with several large quartz inclusions and had darker cortex with a crenulated surface texture.
- SF-ISO-018-A:** This isolate consists of a horseshoe.
- SF-ISO-019-A:** This isolate is a metal wheel with six bolts in the hub and 12 spokes.
- SF-ISO-020-A:** This isolate is a white/pink unifacial mano with good polish and slight pecking on one end.
- SF-ISO-021-A:** This isolate is a furrow tine.
- SF-ISO-022-A:** This isolate is a plow blade fragment with 77 embossed on the face.
- SF-ISO-023-A:** This isolate is a horseshoe with no front cleat.
- SF-ISO-024-A:** This isolate consists of a hopper mortar made from sandstone.
- SF-ISO-025-A:** This isolate is a loaf-shaped, white granite, unifacial mano.
- SF-ISO-026-A:** This isolate is a bifacial mano with anvil marks/pecking, as well as plow marks.
- SF-ISO-027-A:** This isolate is a unifacial mano with anviling, battered ends, and good polish with striations.
- SF-ISO-028-A:** This isolate consists of a unifacial granitic mano and a cobble tool with six flake scars.
- SF-ISO-029-A:** This isolate is a historical well pipe enclosure. The isolate is a 5.25- inch diameter steel pipe extending eight inches from the ground surface.
- SF-ISO-030-A:** This isolate is a blue oak with embedded barbed-wire adjacent to a current fenceline.
- SF-ISO-031-A:** This isolate is a historical water control feature consisting of a 5.25-inch diameter iron pipe projecting horizontally four to five inches from the face of the western bank of Funk's Creek. The pipe is located about 20 inches below ground surface.
- SF-ISO-032-A:** This isolate is a plow blade fragment embossed with the letter *R*, the last letter of an unknown word.

SF-ISO-033-A: This isolate is a plow part.

SF-ISO-034-A: This isolate is a rock feature consisting of an accumulation of local cobbles measuring 516 square feet. The feature is thought to have been produced by the clearing of fields for agricultural use. The pile was likely buried within an intentional or natural depression to at least four courses of rock. The feature does not extend more than four to five inches above the ground surface and is well embedded. Rocks of the feature consist of naturally occurring granites, sandstones, and cobbles from conglomerate rocks located on ridges above the feature to the east. There is a shallow depression along the western side of the feature. The cobbles range in size from 3.9 to 13.7 inches in diameter.

SF-ISO-035-A: This isolate consists of two cans embedded within the northern bank of Funk's Creek, 2.5 feet below the ground surface. The cans are covered in thick calcium carbonate. One can has a crimped seam.

SF-ISO-036-A: This isolate is a ribbed metal machine part with two punched holes.

SF-ISO-037-A: This site consists of a single bedrock mortar located within a weathered sandstone outcrop on a south-facing hill slope adjacent to an ephemeral drainage.

SF-ISO-038-A: This isolate is a bifacial mano that shows one side well polished and the other side extremely weathered. The mano is possibly made from meta-sedimentary granite. SF-ISO-039-A and SF-ISO-040-A are located nearby.

SF-ISO-039-A: This isolate is a milling station located along the southern side of an unnamed drainage. The mortar is in sandstone bedrock that is very weathered and has lichen and moss covering portions of its surface. Isolates SF-ISO-40-A and SF-ISO-38-A are located nearby.

SF-ISO-040-A: This isolate consists of two bedrock mortars located along the northern side of an unnamed drainage. The mortars are in a very weathered sandstone outcrop that is covered in mosses, lichens, and soils from colluvial action. Isolates SF-ISO-039-A and SF-ISO-038-A are located nearby.

SF-ISO-041-A: This isolate is an historic, hand-cut stump located on a flat hilltop directly south of SF-007-A, Locus A.

SF-ISO-042-A: This isolate is a visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flake.

SF-ISO-043-A: This isolate is a meta-sedimentary, tear-drop shaped unifacial mano located near site SF-008-A.

SF-ISO-044-A: This isolate is a visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian biface thinning flake.

SF-ISO-045-A: This isolate is an extremely weathered, white granitic unifacial mano.

SF-ISO-046-A: This isolate consists of a bifacial mano of unknown material and a very weathered/rusted plow blade. The mano is loaf shaped and exhibits good polish and a plow blade scar.

SF-ISO-047-A: This isolate is a sandstone pestle fragment that exhibits pecking and polishing on one side. Numerous plow scars are also evident. Site SF-001-C is located in the vicinity.

SF-ISO-048-A: This isolate is a pecked reddish-orange piece of sandstone with five small cupules located near site SF-001-C.

SF-ISO-049-A: This site is a bedrock mortar with one cup located in a sandstone outcrop adjacent to an ephemeral drainage that empties into a stock pond.

SF-ISO-050-A: This isolate is a sandstone hopper mortar located on a slope east of a fence with stock pond to the south.

SF-ISO-051-A: This isolate consists of an old stock pond with 90 feet of berm, located in a drainage between two hills. A red-colored/heat-altered piece of sandstone and one five-inch long wire nail were also found.

SF-ISO-052-A: This isolate is a one gallon, amber-glass bottle body fragment, embossed with *Colo. . . , mail order, San Francisco, net contents 1 G.* The isolate was found in a steep drainage.

SF-ISO-053-A: This isolate is a multidirectional, meta-sedimentary core.

SF-ISO-054-A: This isolate is a plow blade, embossed with *D40* and engraved with *DEE* (the last *E* is slightly truncated).

SF-ISO-055-A: This isolate is a plow disk.

SF-ISO-056-A: This isolate consists of two plow blades and one metal strap. One blade is embossed with *40 . (O. D.?) s.* The scrap metal is riveted. All elements were found within the creek drainage adjacent to a road.

SF-ISO-057-A: This isolate is a single battered and broken cobble of metavolcanic rock.

SF-ISO-058-A: This isolate is a hopper mortar.

SF-ISO-059-A: This isolate consists of a stock pond complex. There are two basin features, a possible quarry or borrow pits, four large pits, two small pits, and cut blue oak stumps associated with the complex.

SF-ISO-060-A: This isolate is a sandstone hopper mortar.

SF-ISO-061-A: This isolate consists of a north/south running fence-line with hand-hewn fence posts and three rows of barbed-wire secured to posts by staples, which were previously secured with square nails. Old double-stranded round wire with four point barbs is also present.

SF-ISO-062-A: This isolate is a bifacial mano made from a metavolcanic material. Both surfaces exhibit significant polish and all edges show battering.

SF-ISO-063-A: This isolate consists of various windmill parts.

SF-ISO-064-A: This isolate consists of unidentified machine parts.

SF-ISO-065-A: This isolate consists of a harvester or bailer machine part made of a flat bar with attached blades.

SF-ISO-066-A: This isolate is a plow blade with *77*, a depiction of a plow, and the word *oliver* embossed on it.

SF-ISO-067-A: This isolate consists of a quarry/borrow pit.

SF-ISO-068-A: This isolate consists of a pump piece with its outtake still attached.

SF-ISO-069-A: This isolate is a fragment of a plow disc that is covered with rust and lichen.

SF-ISO-070-A: This isolate consists of a shard of crockery, a metal washtub, and a metal gas can.

SF-ISO-071-A: This isolate consists of an historical trash scatter that includes a fragmented wood stove, numerous bottles, two condiment jars, a milk can, a tobacco tin, meat tins, an enamelware pot, and various other church-key and pull-top cans. The wood stove is embossed with *H.R. 7-140 w-w-co 1603; 8-145*. Some of the bottles in the trash scatter include: Pepsi Cola (*woodland 1207 DES. PAT 120.277/15A54/3 (diamonds) 2-5431*, Squirrt spiral glass (green) *23 @ 6015(5 is backwards) /18.3/*, Coca-Cola (60s) *Sacramento - ^G - CALIF*, Whiskey (Amber) *Federal law prohibits . . .* fragment.

SF-ISO-072-A: This isolate consists of the remains of a windmill mechanism that are in good condition. Piping and a rusted-out basin were found in association with the isolate.

SF-ISO-073-A: This isolate consists of a bifacial piece of groundstone with a highly polished face exhibiting bi-directional striations and another face with a slightly polished face exhibiting light striations. The artifact is a stream cobble of metavolcanic material located southwest of SF-022-A.

SF-ISO-074 A: This isolate consists of a fragment of metal, inscribed with 378. It is wrapped with a piece of barbed-wire and is similar to a piece of metal identified at SF-028-A.

SF-ISO-075-A: This isolate is a unifacial mano that exhibits pecking and a slight shoulder.

SF-ISO-076-A: This isolate consists of two hopper mortar fragments of very weathered sandstone located about seven meters north of an unnamed ephemeral drainage

SF-ISO-077-A: This isolate is a trash pit containing a pipe, metal pump, and possible windmill remains. Sandstone rocks line the depression. A 12-inch tall metal post is with a large screw is located just north of the depression.

SF-ISO-078-A: VOID

SF-ISO-079-A: This isolate consists of a historical turn signal. On the back of the signal and near the top of the light is the engraving *US 400*. Engraved near the bottom of the signal is *U.S. 400*, an eagle standing in profile, and the brand-name *Pioneer*. The thick, patterned glass is intact, but cloudy from age.

SF-ISO-080-A: This isolate is a chert flake.

SF-ISO-081-A: VOID

SF-ISO-082-A: This isolate consists of a pile of old wooden fence posts and several rolls of barbed-wire, including twisted two-strand wire with four point wire barbs and twisted two strand wire with four point sheet-metal plate barbs.

SF-ISO-083-A: This isolate consists of a car body and frame parts of an unidentified make and model located within a pile of rocks that are likely associated with clearing of fields. An air horn was also located within the area with *B.M Lawrence and company 244 California Street San Francisco, CA made in Holland* written on it.

SF-ISO-084-A: This isolate is a single metavolcanic flake.

SF-ISO-085-A: This isolate is an insulator made from a brown ceramic material.

SF-ISO-086-A: This isolate is a plow blade.

SF-ISO-087-A: This isolate consists of a possible deadman fence anchor made of a cast-iron spool/hub with a chain through it, secured with a bolt and square nut. There is a tow-hook at the terminus of the chain. To serve as an anchor, the spool end would be buried in the ground with the chain and tow-hook

remaining above ground.

SF-ISO-088-A: This isolate consists of a plate fragment and a rock fire pit containing ash.

SF-ISO-089-A: This isolate consists of a broken pedestal bowl of white undecorated porcelain. Additionally, two brown glass beer bottles were located approximately ten meters from the bowl. The bottle bases have *21 • A 203856 10FF* embossed on them.

SF-ISO-090-A: This isolate is a historical trash scatter consisting of a bottle base, skillet, milk glass fragment, ceramic fragment, rock ring, and a piece of stoneware. The melted black-glass bottle base with kick-up measures 2.75 inches in diameter. The cast-iron *WAGNER* skillet is missing its handle. A fragment of milk glass, a ceramic fragment with a tulip motif, a rock fire-ring, and a stoneware lid were also contained within the scatter.

SF-ISO-091-A: This isolate consists of a concrete ramp that angles off of a two-track road. The ramp is constructed of a coarse aggregate concrete overlaying a foundation of large local meta-sedimentary boulders.

SF-ISO-092-A: This isolate consists of a wooden post and PVC pipe protruding from the ground.

SF-ISO-093-A: This linear isolate consists of the aligned poles of a former telephone line.

SF-ISO-094-A: This isolate is an extremely weathered and rusty square nail.

SF-ISO-095-A: This isolate consists of a cream colored ceramic insulator connected to approximately 15 feet of wire.

SF-ISO-096-A: This isolate consists of a mano with unifacial polish and minimal pecking/shaping.

SF-ISO-097-A: This isolate consists of a metal machine part with two bolt holes.

SF-ISO-098-A: This isolate consists of one broken metal plow blade embossed with *76 E*.

SF-ISO-099-A: This isolate consists of a machine part with three holes and green paint.

SF-ISO-100-A: This resource is a sandstone slab containing one cupule.

SF-ISO-101-A: This isolate is a mano with unifacial polish and edge pecking/battering.

SF-ISO-102-A: This isolate is a north/south running fenceline. There are four standing posts and nine posts lying on the ground, as well as an old bale of fencing wire west of the fence posts.

SF-ISO-103-A: This isolate is vehicle headlamp.

SF-ISO-104-A: This isolate is a well cap marked by a metal spike.

SF-ISO-105-A: This isolate is a unidirectional core exhibiting eight flake scars.

SF-ISO-106-A: This isolate consists of a multi-directional metavolcanic core.

SF-ISO-107-A: This isolate consists of two intersecting fencelines. There are a few standing fence posts but the fenceline is primarily visible as a berm that developed where the fence used to be.

SF-ISO-108-A: This isolated resource consists of a historical trash scatter. Included in this scatter were one metal tire rim, one straight metal pipe, one straight metal pipe with a curve at one end, one "L"

shaped piece of metal with holes and bolts, one metal piece, one metal sheet, one metal band, and one metal pipe.

SF-ISO-109-A: This resource consists of a well cap with a metal spike that extends two feet above the ground surface.

SF-ISO-110-A: This resource is composed of a trash scatter, possibly brought downstream by Stone Corral Creek from the Jennings Ranch complex. Cultural constituents located at the site include several diagnostic historical artifacts including: a pressed brick with letters *YHC*, a white ceramic fragment with *The Colonial* painted on the base, a clear glass bottle with *PAT. D-113558 Leutheric 5 3.2 oz.* embossed on the base, a fragment of white ceramic with a clear glaze, a white ceramic fragment with a yellow glaze, a white milk glass with *PONDS* embossed on the base, a coarse stoneware fragment with a brown dimpled glaze, one white ceramic teacup fragment with a clear glaze and a printed floral pattern along the outer rim, three fragments of a cast-iron kettle located 30 inches deep in the cutbank, bottle fragments of clear, amber, green, cobalt and amethyst glass, at least ten bricks (some with *Richmond* stamped on them), three Jadeite ceramic fragments, a 3-inch diameter amethyst bottle base, and two complete clear glass bottles.

SF-ISO-111-A: This isolate consists of two visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian reduction flakes and one red cryptocrystalline silicate edge-modified flake.

SF-ISO-112-A: This isolate consists of two visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian biface thinning flakes and one red chert edge-modified flake.

SF-ISO-113-A: This isolate consists of the old Sites-Lodoga Road with a side marker road sign.

SF-ISO-114-A: This isolate consists of a cast iron stove part with a hinge piece and a decorative spiral.

SF-ISO-115-A: This isolate consists of a chert cobble core with seven flake scars. The isolate is very weathered.

SF-ISO-116-A: This isolate consists of a tree of heaven (*Alianthus altissima*) grove with trees ranging from three inches diameter-at-breast-height to 11 inches diameter-at-breast-height.

SF-ISO-117-A: This isolate consists of a steel hammer head.

SF-ISO-118-A: This isolate consists of a plow blade.

SF-ISO-119-A: This isolate is a large quartzite flake.

SF-ISO-120-A: This isolate consists of a large basalt flake.

SF-ISO-121-A: VOID

SF-ISO-122-A: This isolate is a brown glass bitters bottle with heavy patina. The bottle is a two piece mold and is embossed with the words *Dr. J. Hostetters Stomach Bitters*. The base is embossed with *T ___ & Co.* Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were first produced by Dr. Jacob Hostetter of Pennsylvania in the 1830s. However mass production didn't begin until 1853 by his son, David (Davoli 1998).

SF-ISO-123-A: This isolate consists of one large chert flake.

SF-ISO-124-A: This isolate consists of a possible well house or related structure that is collapsed in two areas. Wire nails, rusted corrugated roofing and lumber are associated with the structures. There is also a white chert flake present.

SF-ISO-125-A: This isolate consists of two plow blades located within 10 feet of each other. One is embossed with 6 and a representation of an old plow.

SF-ISO-126-A: This isolate consists of a small pile of sandstone boulders arranged in a circle and located at the base of a small hill on a flat. At least 15 boulders were observed in the pile, which is possibly the result of clearing fields for plowing.

SF-ISO-127-A: This isolate consists of a plow disk fragment.

SF-ISO-128-A: This isolate consists of a sandstone hopper mortar. A fragment of green glass was found in association with the mortar.

SF-ISO-129-A: This isolate consists of a horseshoe with one furrow tine.

SF-ISO-130-A: This isolate consists of drilling machinery, possibly for a well. The artifacts include at least 25 pipe fittings with approximately 12 male and 12 female ends, one drill bit, and several five-inch long metal pipe pieces with soldered edges. This isolate is located near SF-037-A and may be associated with the salt mining activities that took place at that site.

SF-ISO-131-A: This isolate consists of a cement cylinder with hubs on each end. It appears to have been used as a roller/flattener.

SF-ISO-132-A: This isolate consists of a stock pond and improved spring. The improved spring includes a drip-pipe protruding from a hill, a galvanized metal holding-tank with its bottom rusted out, and a backboard to prevent the hill from slumping into the tank. Miscellaneous black PVC pipe and metal pipes lay in the associated stream channel.

SF-ISO-133-A: This isolate consists of milled lumber, a water tank, and a metal machine part labeled with *Pacific Lug PT & P Co. Pat'd Aug 8. 05.*

SF-ISO-134-A: This isolate consists of a well and a surrounding fenced-in enclosure. The enclosure was constructed with horizontal planks attached to vertical posts on each of three sides. The fourth (northern) side was made with wooden pallets attached to vertical posts. The well housing is lined with boards and reinforced by beams. The water level five feet below ground surface at the time this isolate was recorded.

SF-ISO-135-A: This isolate consists of a unifacial mano with an obvious shoulder and considerable weathering.

SF-ISO-136-A: This isolate is a sandstone rock-pile that is a possible tank foundation, located next to a spring.

SF-ISO-137-A: This isolate consists of an improved spring, associated redwood post fragments, fencing, and a bottle fragment. The spring appears to have been used for salt mining associated with the Salt Lake complex.

SF-ISO-138-A: This isolate consists of an improved spring for mining salt, at least six redwood plank fragments, and one complete olive green bottle. The bottle has a kick-up, applied lip, and a sheared neck finish.

SF-ISO-139-A: This isolate consists of a concrete box constructed to house a well pump.

SF-ISO-140-A: This isolate is a wooden fence post located on Logan Ridge, approximately 33 feet north of the current fenceline.

SF-ISO-141-A: This resource is a rock alignment or rock-pile that possibly served as a fence-post support. It is located on top of Logan Ridge, directly east of an east/west running fenceline that also marks the section line.

SF-ISO-142-A: This isolate is a stock pond.

SF-ISO-143-A: This resource consists of a metal animal trap and chain with *Property of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service* embossed on it.

SF-ISO-144-A: This resource consists of a series of north/south running wooden fence-posts with square nails.

SF-ISO-145-A: This isolate is a fence-line with four different types of barbed-wire attached to it.

SF-ISO-146-A: This isolate consists of one grey chert flake.

SF-ISO-147-A: This multi-component resource consists of a prehistoric bedrock mortar and an isolated historic artifact situated adjacent to an ephemeral drainage, running due east and southeast of Logan's Ridge. The bedrock mortar is located on a sandstone outcrop measuring 1.6 meters in length by 1.3 meters in width and 0.45 meter in height. One plow blade is situated next to the cupule and is embossed with *40 D.S. Oliver*.

SF-ISO-148-A: This isolate is a piece of unmodified groundstone with a heavy polish on one face and pecking on one end.

SF-ISO-149-A (CA-COL-128?): This isolate consists of a bedrock mortar located on a sandstone outcrop adjacent to a seasonal drainage. There is a stock pond east of this outcrop, and a spring to the south. This may represent the formerly recorded site of CA-COL-128.

SF-ISO-150-A: This isolate consists of an alignment of stacked rocks arranged in an "L" shape. The isolate is composed of sandstone rocks and may represent a hunting blind or may be related to other isolates.

SF-ISO-151-A: This isolate consists of a rock wall, wooden fence posts, and barbed-wire. The wall is made of five courses of sandstone rocks.

SF-ISO-152-A: This prehistoric site is a bedrock mortar situated in a sandstone outcrop near a seasonal drainage.

SF-ISO-153-A: This isolate is a prehistoric bedrock mortar.

SF-ISO-154-A: This isolate is a four-sided rock alignment of at least 100 stacked sandstone rocks. This resource is a possible hunting blind and may be related to other isolates in the area, including SF-ISO-098-B, 102-B, 103-B, and 150-A.

SF-ISO-155-A: This isolate consists of a rock wall composed of several hundred sandstone rocks. One end of the wall begins 15 feet upslope from Lurline Creek. The wall follows the creek southeast for approximately 100 feet, where it turns southwest, crosses the creek, and terminates 20 feet later. This wall is probably associated with an unrecorded site due east of this resource that includes additional rock walls, an orchard, historical trash, midden, chert and obsidian flakes and groundstone pieces.

SF-ISO-156-A: This isolate consists of an old fenceline including in situ posts, barbed-wire, and used blue oaks. The southern end of the fenceline has two types of barbed-wire that pass through three blue oaks. The northern end of the fenceline has five fence posts that have been cut off one foot above the ground and currently lean down slope.

SF-ISO-157-A: This isolate consists of a rock wall segment and a large metal fragment. The rock wall is located at the base of a hill and is heavily lichen-covered. The large metal fragment is located at the southern end of the wall.

SF-ISO-158-A: This multi-component site consists of a prehistoric bedrock mortar located on a sandstone boulder and a historic rock wall situated on a flat at the base of a hill. The remnants of a rock wall are located approximately 40 feet from the bedrock mortar. The wall runs north to south and was dry-laid from locally available sandstone boulders, probably collected in the immediate vicinity. Two intact courses are present, measuring 130 feet in length.

SF-ISO-159-A: This isolate is a purple meta-sedimentary flake.

SF-ISO-160-A: This isolate is an isolated metamorphic basalt flake tool.

SF-ISO-161-A: This isolate is a rock wall made of sandstone rocks that runs uphill from a two-track road.

SF-ISO-162-A: This isolate consists of a visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flake.

SF-ISO-163-A: This historic site consists of a rock wall and a plow/ripper. The wall segment has a total length of 975 feet. The site is surrounded by extensive sandstone outcrops, which likely provided construction materials for the rock wall. A rock pile is located adjacent to the plow/ripper and was probably a part of the rock wall before plowing in the area took place. An ephemeral linear scatter of rocks exists between the plow, rock pile, and the intact eastern end of the rock wall.

SF-ISO-164-A: This isolate consists of a historical metal pump/compressor attached to a wood and concrete pad embossed with *Cushman Motor Works / Lincoln, Nebraska / Cushman RPM 800 / Engine 20402 patented 11-14-11*.

SF-ISO-165-A: This isolate consists of a bifacial mano that has broken into two fragments that reconnect. One face exhibits substantial polish and the opposite face exhibits polish and pecking.

SF-ISO-166-A: This prehistoric site is a bedrock mortar, located on a small sandstone outcrop, with a single cupule.

SF-ISO-167-A: This isolate is a sandstone milling-slab fragment that exhibits a calcium carbonate buildup.

SF-ISO-168-A: This isolate is a metasedimentary core.

SF-ISO-169-A: This isolate is a unifacial mano fragment.

SF-ISO-170-A: This isolate is a meta-sedimentary cobble core with.

SF-ISO-171-A: This isolate is a metavolcanic unifacial mano. This isolate is located near site SF-044-A.

SF-ISO-172-A: This isolate is a metavolcanic bifacial mano.

SF-ISO-173-A: This isolate consists of a piece of metal flue flashing that is constructed of sheet metal and the cylinder is attached to a rectangular metal piece. Each of the four corners of the rectangular piece has a hole, presumably for securing the flashing to a roof or other exterior wall. The flue flashing may have been used in conjunction with a stove vent.

SF-ISO-174-A: This isolate is a fragment of a metavolcanic unifacial mano located near SF-ISO-046-A.

SF-ISO-175-A: This isolate is a battered cobble located north of SF-ISO-046-A.

SF-ISO-001-B: This isolate is an artificially made mound of dirt and gravel, overgrown with low plants. An old two-track road lies to the east.

SF-ISO-002-B: This isolate is a mottled brown and white chert core.

SF-ISO-003-B: This isolate is a historical metal plate with reinforcing ridges, resembling a thick roadway guardrail.

SF-ISO-004-B: This isolate is a mottled grey chert cobble core.

SF-ISO-005-B: This isolate is a tabular, brown, unidirectional chert core. It appears to be very heavily battered and weathered.

SF-ISO-006-B: This isolate is an Oliver plow blade. It is embossed with a seal consisting of an image of a horse-drawn plow and the letters *HILLED* above the plow and 77 to the right. Below the seal, *I* is embossed. A curved line leads to the right edge of the blade where there is a letter *S*. Below this curved line, near the outer edge is the word *OLIVER*.

SF-ISO-007-B: This isolate is a red-brown chert cobble core.

SF-ISO-008-B: This isolate is a meta-sedimentary unifacial mano.

SF-ISO-009-B: This isolate is a split-cobble, unidirectional chert core.

SF-ISO-010-B: This isolate is a large basalt flake.

SF-ISO-011-B: This isolate is a visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flake.

SF-ISO-012-B: This isolate consists of a fig (*Ficus* sp.) grove. Ten large fig trees are planted in a circular pattern approximately 45 feet in diameter. SF-008-A, a historical ranch complex, lies approximately 500 meters to the east.

SF-ISO-013-B: This isolate is a meta-sedimentary unifacial mano.

SF-ISO-014-B: This isolate is a red-brown metasedimentary unifacial mano.

SF-ISO-015-B: This isolate is a possible groundstone fragment of metasedimentary material.

SF-ISO-016-B: This isolate consists of ten or more local sandstone slabs arranged in two courses over an apparent patch of disturbed earth. The use or function of this pile of rocks is indeterminate, although it may be related to clearing the field for agriculture.

SF-ISO-017-B: This isolate is a rock pile composed mainly of local sedimentary stones. Isolate SF-ISO-018-B is located in close proximity of this feature. A depression appears to have been excavated down, and then filled with rocks, ranging in size from a small fist to a small boulder. Associated with rock pile are one sanitary can and one fragment of curved metal in the shape of an arch. The sanitary can has been modified, possibly for watering, as evidenced by deliberate holes in base and the addition of a makeshift wire handle.

SF-ISO-018-B: This isolate is a unifacial, loaf-shaped mano of yellow conglomerate. The isolate is located near isolate SF-ISO-017-B.

SF-ISO-019-B: This isolate is a possible unifacial mano with pecking.

SF-ISO-020-B: This isolate is a chert flake.

SF-ISO-021-B: This isolate is a neck fragment of an aqua glass milk jar.

SF-ISO-022-B: VOID

SF-ISO-023-B: This isolate consists of a metal dump truck bed, associated tailgate, and parts for a frame for a wagon or trailer. The welded portion appears to have been fabricated to act as skids, with an additional welded plate designed to allow towing.

SF-ISO-024-B: This isolate consists of a two-person hand-sawed blue oak stump.

SF-ISO-025-B: This isolate consists of a fragment of an Oliver #77 plow blade.

SF-ISO-026-B: This isolate is a pipe flange, engraved with *made in the U.S.A.* and *Timber* (possible Caterpillar machinery). Wear or plow marks are evident along the length of the flange.

SF-ISO-027-B: This isolate consists of a milling stone/sandstone slab with three shallow cupules and a large cup located at the break in the slab. One of the small cupules exhibits obvious pecking, while the others are much smoother.

SF-ISO-028-B: This isolate is an obsidian flake.

SF-ISO-029-B: This isolate consists of a depression filled with small sandstone boulders and cobbles. There are a few hundred sandstone rocks in this concentration. The location is midway on a slope in an active drainage. The rock feature appears to have been constructed to prevent headcut erosion.

SF-ISO-030-B: This isolate consists of ten culvert fragments located in an ephemeral wash. Located near an abandoned section of road, the culvert is made of large grain concrete with no reinforcement. Each section appears to be cast from a two-piece mold.

SF-ISO-031-B: This isolate consists of a pile of sandstone boulders made up of approximately 25 rocks.

SF-ISO-032-B: This isolate is a water control feature composed of local sandstone and used tires placed within a drainage of in an unsuccessful attempt to slow or prevent erosion.

SF-ISO-033-B: This isolate is a multidirectional basalt core.

SF-ISO-034-B: This isolate is a metavolcanic unifacial mano.

SF-ISO-035-B: This isolate is a metal object that appears to be a piece of equipment related to hitch or trailer. It is composed of several pieces of metal held together with screws.

SF-ISO-036-B: This isolate is a historical cattle loading ramp made of milled lumber, drilled and bolted with square head lag bolts and nuts (no nails). The entire structure is collapsed.

SF-ISO-037-B: This isolate is a mortar cup on a small boulder located in an unnamed drainage that flows into Antelope Creek. The isolate was located approximately 200 meters south of SF-010-B.

SF-ISO-038-B: This resource is a bedrock mortar on a weathered lichen-covered sandstone outcrop. The isolate is located along an ephemeral drainage near site SF-010-B.

SF-ISO-039-B: VOID

SF-ISO-040-B: This isolate is a visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian flake. This isolate is probably associated with site SF-029-B, located upstream.

SF-ISO-041-B: This isolate is one obsidian secondary flake. This isolate is probably associated with site SF-029-B, located upstream.

SF-ISO-042-B: This isolate consists of a brown-mottled chert secondary flake.

SF-ISO-043-B: This isolate is of a pink-brown chert core with black phenocrysts. It is a split cobble with a minimum of six unidirectional flake removal scars.

SF-ISO-044-B: This isolate is a car, dating to the 1920s or 1930s. It is a Ford two-door coupe body with frame rails. It appears to be in fair condition, although most of the interior and the motor are not present. Portions of car have moved down slope over a distance of approximately 75 meters. A shovel head in two pieces is noted in association with the isolate.

SF-ISO-045-B: This isolate is of a large visually-sourced Borax Lake obsidian turtleback core.

SF-ISO-046-B: VOID

SF-ISO-047-B: VOID

SF-ISO-048-B: This isolate is of two isolated purplish-black, fine-grained metavolcanic flakes. The flakes were located on an outcrop of conglomerate bedrock, consisting of large, rounded, river cobbles cemented together. The flakes were likely the result of testing one of these cobbles.

SF-ISO-049-B: This isolate is a black metavolcanic flake.

SF-ISO-050-B: This isolate is of a pile of sandstone rocks. A discrete stack of slabs is on top of the pile. A fragment of green glass was found near by.

SF-ISO-051-B: This isolate is a metavolcanic core.

SF-ISO-052-B: This isolate is a metasedimentary bifacial mano with battering on both ends.

SF-ISO-053-B: This isolate is a meta-sedimentary bifacial mano with pecking on both ends and plow scars run along its length.

SF-ISO-054-B: This isolate is a meta-sedimentary mano with anvil and hammerstone use.

SF-ISO-055-B: This isolate is a rusty plow blade.

SF-ISO-056-B: This isolate is a harrow and trailer located in the corner of a field. The wheels of the trailer have wooden spokes with a metal wheel tire. The front of the trailer has a hand-forged chain to attach to a tractor. Fence wire was noted tangled in the harrow, possibly as a result of driving over a portion of the fence.

SF-ISO-057-B: This isolate is a bifacial mano with edge and end pecking.

SF-ISO-058-B: This isolate is a metavolcanic unifacial mano.

SF-ISO-059-B: This isolate is a brown and white quartzite core.

SF-ISO-060-B: This isolate is a pecked cobble with four distinct depressions pecked onto the flat surface. The side of the cobble also appears to have been shaped.

SF-ISO-061-B: This isolate is a metasedimentary cobble core with plow damage.

SF-ISO-062-B: This isolate is a white cast iron, white, enameled household sink. It appears to have been used as a salt lick container recently.

SF-ISO-063-B: This resource is a brown chert core with a minimum of ten flake removals.

SF-ISO-064-B: This isolate is an obsidian biface, possibly an Excelsior-style point. It exhibits extreme water wear.

SF-ISO-065-B: This isolate consists of several pieces of fire-affected rock contained within the creek bank. No soil discoloration was noted. Nearby, in the creek bed is a salt seep.

SF-ISO-066-B: This isolate is a collapsed structure, possibly a corral, located at the top of a small hill. Milled lumber and wire nails make up most of the debris. The resource is located near site SF-002-E.

SF-ISO-067-B: This isolate is a primary flake and a secondary flake located five meters apart. A fragment of a porcelain cup was found in proximity to the flakes.

SF-ISO-068-B: This isolate is a historical trash scatter including a wagon or trailer frame. The frame has a leaf-spring suspension, and is made of wood. Rubber tires are present. Also present are various metal and wood fragments.

SF-ISO-069-B: This isolate is a fine-grained basalt secondary flake.

SF-ISO-070-B: This isolate is a historical rock pile related to field clearing and associated with a bedrock outcrop. The isolate is made up of medium to large cobble clasts.

SF-ISO-071-B: VOID

SF-ISO-072-B: This isolate is a historical trash scatter consisting of one metal cot frame and two pieces of milled lumber.

SF-ISO-073-B: VOID

SF-ISO-074-B: This isolate is a rusty sanitary can lid. There are no visible markings.

SF-ISO-075-B: This isolate is a green glass bottle base fragment. The fragment is a glass push-up that exhibits extreme weathering.

SF-ISO-076-B: This isolate is a portion of a crockery rim. The crockery is white-glazed stoneware displaying crazing, possibly from age. The glaze also exhibits numerous surface pores, most likely formed during the firing process.

SF-ISO-077-B: This isolate is a fenceline that consists of rough-hewn wood posts with flat, single-wrap barbed-wire.

SF-ISO-078-B: The isolate consists of two rolls of single-wrap, flat barb barbwire and chickenwire. It is probably associated with SF-ISO-077-B.

SF-ISO-079-B: VOID

SF-ISO-080-B: This isolate is a basalt flake.

SF-ISO-081-B: This isolate is a Mason jar mouth and partial shoulder. It is located in an inverted position over the top of a t-bar on a fenceline. Also present is a roll of double-barbed, twisted strand barbed-wire.

SF-ISO-082-B: This isolate is a scatter of ten metal pipe fragments. The fragments are of various diameters and various lengths. Also present is a bent metal rod.

SF-ISO-083-B: This isolate is an excavated trash dump and associated fill pile. In and around the pit are pieces of metal, piping, and wire.

SF-ISO-084-B: This resource is a scatter of farm equipment and vehicles, lumber, metal, and other garbage. Two trailers, one U.S Military half-truck, one tiller, and one thresher are present. Also present are white ceramic fragments, a broken Pepsi bottle, and wire bales. The entire isolate covers about 100 feet along the existing fenceline.

SF-ISO-085-B: This isolate is a fine-grained basalt tertiary flake.

SF-ISO-086-B: This isolate is a bifacial mano. Shouldering is apparent on all edges and one face appears to have been pecked and resharpened.

SF-ISO-087-B: This isolate is an improved spring and associated wooden fence located in a flat. The spring measures approximately four meters in diameter, with the wooden fence closely surrounding the spring. Also present are several iron T-bars implanted vertically into the ground. Two small, unimproved springs lie to the south.

SF-ISO-088-B: This isolate is a quartzite cobble core, one chert tertiary flake, and one pink igneous flake.

SF-ISO-089-B: This isolate is a rock alignment along a north/south trending ridgeline and bedrock outcrop. The alignment consists of ten or more sandstone boulders laid in two courses. Associated with the alignment is a fragment of light blue glass. This alignment possibly served as a hunting blind.

SF-ISO-090-B: This isolate is a bedrock mortar with two individual cups, located within a north/south trending outcrop near a spring.

SF-ISO-091-B: This isolate consists of two rock alignments that may served as hunting blinds. The first alignment is formed from nine sandstone boulders, each approximately 70 centimeters long. To the south of the bedrock outcrop lies the second alignment, a pile of sandstone stones forming an "L" shape.

SF-ISO-092-B: This isolate is a rock alignment containing fifty or more sandstone slabs and boulders measuring up to 1 meter long, aligned west from an upright sandstone bedrock outcrop. The alignment forms a "C" shape. Some of the stones are embedded in up to five centimeters of soil.

SF-ISO-093-B: This isolate is a rock alignment that possibly served as a hunting blind. Twelve sandstone slabs lie in a single course to the east of a small north/south trending sandstone bedrock outcrop. It may be related to Isolates SF-ISO-89-B, 92-B, 93-B, 150-A, and 154-A.

SF-ISO-094-B: This isolate is a small trash scatter that may be related to a structure noted on the Logan Ridge quadrangle map. The structure is no longer present. This isolate consists of metal fragments of various sizes, a portion of a cast-iron stove top, a roll of barbed-wire, a fencepost, and a clear glass jug mouth and partial shoulder.

SF-ISO-095-B: This isolate is a small scatter of wood and metal, most likely associated with a structure appearing on the Logan Ridge Quadrangle map. Artifacts include: one strap hinge, one milled 1x 6 inch board, one wood and metal wagon tongue, one nearly complete #77 plow, and various metal machinery parts. The mapped structure is no longer standing. The plow blade is embossed with the markings of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works.

SF-ISO-096-B: This isolate is a rock pile that possibly served as a hunting blind. It is made up of several

large sandstone boulders aligned to the east. Lichen is growing on all of the rocks in the isolate.

SF-ISO-097-B: VOID

SF-ISO-098-B: This isolate is a rock alignment that possibly served as a water control feature. The feature runs north/south in a drainage and may control water flow into Lurline Creek, which lies to the south.

SF-ISO-099B: This site consists of two bedrock mortar features located on two different pieces of bedrock on the southern face of a large hill approximately 100 feet upslope from the bottom of the valley.

SF-ISO-100-B: This isolate is a plow blade inscribed with *D40 DEERE DS*.

SF-ISO-101-B: This isolate is a core and an enamel sink. The core is of a metavolcanic material with six flakes removed. The sink is ten meters to the east of the core and has white enamel with blue piping and iron.

SF-ISO-102-B: This isolate is a rock feature constructed of local sandstone cobbles and boulders. The feature is made up of 60 to 70 rocks arranged in three courses. Lichen was noted on the rocks.

SF-ISO-103-B: This isolate is a rock alignment constructed from local sandstone boulders. Two courses of stones extending west from a bedrock outcrop form a rectangular structure. This isolate may have served as a hunting blind. It may be affiliated with SF-ISO-89-B, 91-B, 92-B, 93-B, 102-B, 103-B, 150-A, and/or 154-A.

SF-ISO-001-C: This isolate is a broken milling slick. The isolate is located on a ten degree slope along a small ephemeral drainage.

SF-ISO-002-C: This isolate is a sandstone unifacial mano fragment with pecking. This isolate may be associated with site SF-001-C.

SF-ISO-003-C: This isolate consists of one mano and one mano fragment. The complete mano is loaf-shaped and unifacial and displays some battering on both ends. The mano fragment is unifacial. This isolate is located approximately 150 meters south of site SF-001-C.

SF-ISO-004-C: This isolate is a rock cairn, with stones ranging in size from small cobbles to large flagstones, located in an excavated pit.

SF-ISO-005-C: This isolate is a rock cairn, with stones ranging in size from small cobbles to large flagstones, located in excavated pit.

SF-ISO-006-C: This isolate is an old fenceline that begins at an ephemeral drainage and heads due west, up a hill. No wooden posts were used in construction of the fence, and the wire was nailed into local blue oaks. The fence is made up of four strands of wire. The top strand is a four-barbed double twisted wire. The bottom three strands are hog wire.

SF-ISO-007-C: This prehistoric site consists of a bedrock mortar located on a southeast trending ridgeline.

SF-ISO-008-C: This isolate is a retaining wall for a trail. The trail starts at an ephemeral drainage and heads due east. The stones used in the construction of the wall are covered with lichen and moss.

SF-ISO-009-C: This resource is an unidentified piece of metal farming equipment, measuring almost 2 feet in diameter. It is partially embedded in a cut bank.

SF-ISO-010-C: This resource is a mano with end battering.

SF-ISO-011-C: This resource consists of a water trough and supports. The isolate is located in an area of disturbed ground. Three miscellaneous metal parts and three wooden posts were found, in addition to the water trough and support.

SF-ISO-012-C: This resource is a quartzite core.

SF-ISO-013-C: This isolate is a bifacial mano.

SF-ISO-014-C: This isolate is a bifacial mano with a flake removed from one of the polished sides. Pecking is evident on the sides and polished faces.

SF-ISO-015-C: This isolate is a horseshoe with two complete and two broken, square nails. The isolate was found partially buried next to a cattle trail in long grass and star thistle.

SF-ISO-016-C: This resource is a multi-directional core of greenstone with at least three flake scars.

SF-ISO-017-C: This resource is a broken metal plow blade.

SF-ISO-018-C: This resource is a complete sandstone bifacial mano.

SF-ISO-019-C: This resource consists of three plow blades embedded in the soil.

SF-ISO-020-C: This resource consists of one kettle fragment, one milk can fragment, and one bucket fragment. All are located in the bed of a drainage, and may be associated with SF-011-C, a historical site upstream to the northwest.

SF-ISO-021-C: This isolate is a granitic mano, which appears to be fire-affected. Some battering is evident on one of the sides. The mano has light polish on one face.

SF-ISO-022-C: This isolate is an amber glass bottle neck with a sheared bead finish. The bottle neck has vertical slanted striations, but no visible seam. The bottle may be associated with SF-011-C, a historical site across the parcel line to the west, because it was found in the creek bed, downstream.

SF-ISO-023-C: This resource is a blue-grey metavolcanic pestle fragment. One full side demonstrates polish, while the other side has polish in several spots.

SF-ISO-024-C: This resource is a horseshoe with three square nail fragments.

SF-ISO-025-C: This resource is a pitted igneous mano exhibiting some amount of polish and striations on all four sides.

SF-ISO-026-C: This isolate is an Oliver plow blade fragment. The word *Oliver* is embossed on the edge.

SF-ISO-027-C: This isolate is a plow blade fragment.

SF-ISO-028-C: This isolate consists of four fragments of white earthenware and one piece of amethyst glass. Two of the earthenware pieces are rims fragments.

SF-ISO-029-C: This isolate is a piece of chain with five links present. The chain shows considerable rust.

SF-ISO-030-C: This isolate consists of a stacked rock formation. The stack consists of approximately 15 to 20 sandstone boulders aligned along a natural bedrock outcrop.

SF-ISO-031-C: VOID

SF-ISO-032-C: VOID

SF-ISO-033-C: This isolate is a small sandstone hopper mortar. This isolate may be associated with SF-010-C, located approximately 195 meters to the north.

SF-ISO-034-C: This isolate is a sandstone cortical flake. It is located approximately 300 meters south of SF-010-C.

SF-ISO-035-C: VOID

SF-ISO-036-C: This isolate is a rusted metal, oval vehicle mirror. It is from the left side of the vehicle, and measures five inches in diameter.

SF-ISO-037-C: This isolate is a plow blade.

SF-ISO-038-C: This isolate is a rock alignment of at least 15 sandstone boulders of varying size, from approximately ten to 30 centimeters, forming a two meter diameter ring.

SF-ISO-039-C: This isolate is a metal pipe, possibly an exhaust pipe.

SF-ISO-001-D: This resource consists of a historical rock pile that was used to retain or divert a drainage. The feature is constructed of medium to large basalt rocks.

SF-ISO-001-E: This resource consists of fragments of a glazed white earthenware plate. The maker's mark is a *W* in a crown with *Fine Porcelain China Diane Japan*.

SF-ISO-002-E: This resource is a bifacial, loaf-shaped, mano. It is made of a light cream-colored metavolcanic material with quartz inclusions.

SF-ISO-003-E: This resource is an iron machine part embossed *L 92*. There are three large holes and three small holes at the distal end, while the proximal end terminates in a circular orifice for an attachment.

SF-ISO-004-E: This resource consists of a metavolcanic bifacial, loaf-shaped mano. Shouldering and weathering are present.

SF-ISO-005-E: This resource is a sedimentary rock quarry located on the eastern side of an unnamed branch of Funk's Creek. Within the quarry itself, there are rocks of various sizes ranging from pebbles to large boulders. No artifacts were noted.

SF-ISO-006-E: This resource is a metal license plate that is folded and rusted. It is embossed with *4A 8599 19 California 36*. This may be associated with site SF-007-C, which is located 600 meters west where several license plates from the same time period were found.

SF-ISO-007-E: This isolate is a wooden water control feature extending east/west off an improved road. It is located at the southern end of a valley, approximately 825 feet south of a stock pond. The feature is made of milled wooden beams and natural, unmilled wood partially buried in a linear fashion along a natural seep. It appears to cover and/or protect an existing drainage, perhaps preventing water from affecting the road. At least 20 logs are exposed in a linear pattern that measures 118 feet (36 meters) long.

SF-ISO-008-E: This resource is of a water control feature, consisting of a mound of dirt with a galvanized metal water trough and four fragments of milled lumber.

SF-ISO-009-E: This resource is a partially buried car door. No portion of the window is present, but both the outer and inner handles were identified.

SF-ISO-010-E: This resource is the rear axle of a piece of farm equipment. Three holes are drilled in the center of the axle. The wheels have ten spokes.

SF-ISO-011-E: This resource is a metal bed or furniture frame with springs and is possibly a part of a hideaway or trundle bed.

SF-ISO-012-E: This resource is a four-cylinder engine block with the pistons present.

SF-ISO-013-E: This resource is a large, solid frame disk-harrow, with three rows of 20 harrows each, metal cabling, and two ratchet-style levers.

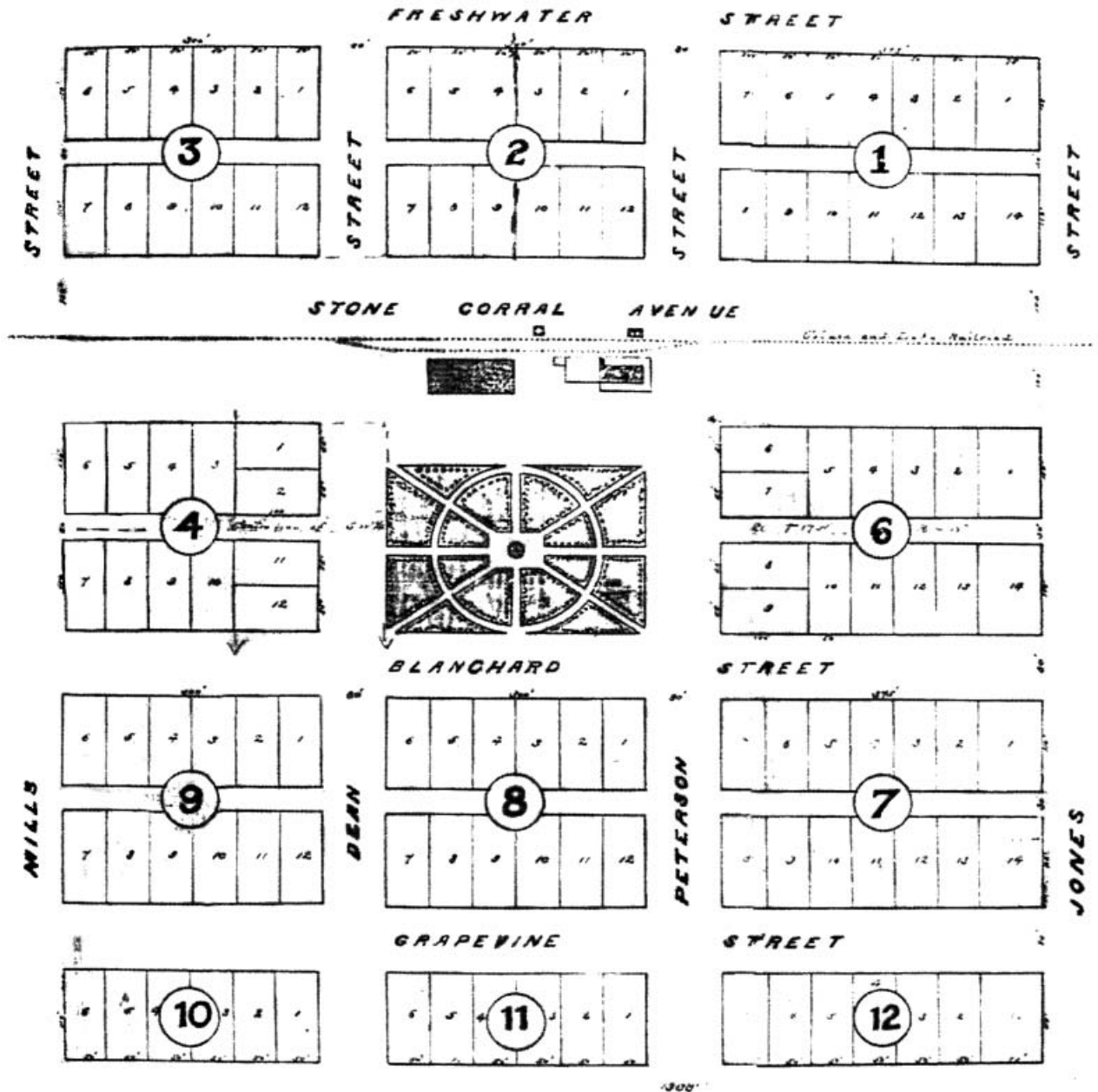
SF-ISO-014-E: This resource is a complete clear glass medicine bottle with a prescription finish. The base is embossed:

SF-ISO-015-E: This resource consists of concrete and square rebar pieces scattered in a creek bed. Adjacent to the scatter is a bulldozed berm. The concrete pieces vary in size, and appeared to be broken.

SF-ISO-016-E: This resource consists of an improved spring surrounded by a fence. The fence is barbed-wire and forms a square enclosure. Within the fencing are bullrush, cottonwood, and various other riparian plants. A metal tube and some fencing are located just outside the enclosure. Sixty feet to the east lies a 1,350-gallon water tank on a wooden platform and a galvanized metal trough. Embossed on the water tank is: *The Sioux Steel Co. / Manufacturers of Sioux Steel Products / Sioux Falls, SD.*

SF-ISO-017-E: This resource is a wooden feed trough with a tin roof. Railroad ties serve as supports for the roof, a scatter of milled lumber lies nearby.

APPENDIX B: BLOCK-BY-BLOCK HISTORICAL OWNERSHIP ANALYSIS OF BUILDING LOTS, TOWN OF SITES, COLUSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



The Plat Map of the Town of Sites, Antelope Valley, Colusa County, filed in the Colusa County Recorder's Office on January 14, 1887 (Deed Book I, Page 443). The map of the town depicts eleven blocks, numbered one through four and six through twelve. There was no block numbered five. Some say this was "the town square clearly depicted" (Anonymous 1987:6). According to L. C. Edgar (Personal Communication 2003), however, what looked like a town square was originally planned as the location of the roundhouse for the Colusa and Lake Railroad.

LOTS IN SITES ON 1887 PLAT MAP

- Block One - number of lots = 14
size = 12 are 50 x 110 feet
2 are 75 x 110 feet
- Block Two - number of lots = 12
size = all lots are 50 x 110 feet
- Block Three - number of lots = 12
size = all lots are 50 x 110 feet
- Block Four - number of lots = 12 lots
size = 8 are 50 x 110 feet
4 are 55 x 100 feet
- Roundhouse - size = 195 x 300 feet
- Block Six - number of lots = 14 lots
size = 8 are 50 x 110 feet
2 are 75 x 110 feet
4 are 55 x 100 feet
- Block Seven - number of lots = 14 lots
size = 12 are 50 x 110 feet
2 are 75 x 110 feet
- Block Eight - number of lots = 12 lots
size = all lots are 50 x 110 feet
- Block Nine - number of lots = 12 lots
size = all lots are 50 x 110 feet
- Block Ten - number of lots = 6 lots
size = all lots are 50 x 110 feet
- Block Eleven - number of lots = 6 lots
size = all lots are 50 x 110 feet
- Block Twelve - number of lots = 7 lots
size = 6 lots are 50 x 110 feet
1 lot is 75 x 110 feet

TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS — 121

SIZES - 106 are 50 x 110 ft., 8 are 55 x 100 ft., 7 are 75 x 110 ft.

According to this 1987 *Wagon Wheel* article (Anonymous 1987:6), the town contained seven streets and one avenue and that they were 80 feet wide. Also, alleys were 30 feet wide while the town lots were 50 x 110 feet in size. The streets were named Mills, Dean, Peterson, Jones, Grapevine, Blanchard and Freshwater while the one avenue was named Stone Corral. The 1887 Plat Map (Figure 3), however, does not entirely reflect this description.

The *Wagon Wheels* article and the 1887 plat map do agree that the alleys were 30 feet wide and that there were eight thoroughfares for the town as named above. All seven of the streets were 80 feet wide. The Stone Corral Avenue shown on the plat map, however, was not 80 feet wide but was to be 200 feet wide. The Colusa and Lake Railroad tracks were to pass through the center of the avenue. Also, there were three different lot sizes. See LOTS IN SITES ON 1887 PLAT MAP (Figure 4). Out of the 121 town lots, 106 of them were 50 x 110 feet in size. But there were eight lots that measured 55 x 100 feet and seven that were 75 x 110 feet in size.

Five of the blocks measured 300 feet in length and 250 feet in width, this included a thirty foot alley situated between two rows of lots. These blocks were numbered two, three, four, eight and nine. Three of the blocks measured 375 feet in length and 250 feet in width and were numbered one, six and seven. They also had thirty foot alleys and two lines of lots. The last three of the blocks, numbers ten, eleven and twelve, had no alleys and only measured 300 feet in length and 110 feet in width. They only contained one row of lots.

Research in the old deeds that are housed at the Colusa County Recorder's Office, located in the town of Colusa, were extensively searched for information on the lots of Sites. Copies of the deeds were obtained for most of those found and are filed in a separate binder. Activity known on each lot is listed below under the block number.

BLOCK ONE

Block One measured 250 x 375 feet (Figure 3). It was composed of twelve lots measuring 50 x 110 feet and two lots measuring 75 x 110 feet. There was one 30 foot alley between Lots 1-7 and 8-14. This block was bounded on the north by Freshwater Street, on the west by Peterson Street, on the south by Stone Corral Avenue, and on the east by Jones Street.

Lot 1

- [[1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 1 of Block One to Henry L. Moshier on November 9, 1887 (Deed Book 14, Pages 149-51). The sale price was \$75.00 in gold coin.
- [2] After Henry Moshier's death, J. D. McNary, the appointed administrator of his estate, sold Lots 1 and 2 of Block One to L. Huffmaster on December 23, 1912 (Deed Book 77, Pages 463-464). This also included 155 acres in Township 16N, Range 5W, Section 17. The sale price for all this real estate was \$850.00 gold coin.
- [3] Leonard Huffmaster gave Lots 1 and 2 of Block One to Lydia Huffmaster, his wife, on March 31, 1930 (Official Record Book 22, Page 406-407). No cash changed hands, he granted the property to her "in consideration of love and affection." See the Sites Directory in Appendix A for what information was found for him.
- [4] Lydia Huffmaster, a widow, sold Lots 1 and 2 of Block One to Wilson and Vesta M. Huffmaster in 1943 (Official Record Book 109, Page 88). The sale price was in "consideration of less than \$100.00." G. Wilson was the son of Lydia and Leonard Huffmaster. Some information was found for Wilson, see Appendix A.
- [5] Vesta Melvina Huffmaster died on September 4, 1963 (Official Record Book 322, Pages 439-441). She was buried in the Colusa Cemetery according to her death certificate attached to this deed. Wilson at this time became the sole owner of Lots 1 and 2 of Block One.

- [6] There was a Deed of Trust between Wilson Huffmaster, also known as G. W. Huffmaster, and the Federal Land Bank of Berkley (Official Record Book 349, Pages 95-96). This deed was dated May 22, 1967. It was for 2,525 acres including Lots 1 and 2 of Block One of the Town of Sites. He got a promissory note in the amount of \$43,700.00. It was also noted here that Huffmaster was a married man so he must have remarried after Vesta's death.
- [7] A Deed of Trust between Wilson Huffmaster and the Colusa-Glenn Production Credit Association was filed on August 10, 1967 (Official Record Book 350, Pages 328-329). This promissory note was for \$36,928.83. It too was for the 2,525 acres including Lots 1 and 2 of Block One. Wilson's second wife may have been named Stella as she too had signed this deed.
- [8] A Notice of Default for Wilson Huffmaster was filed in Official Deed Book 364 (Pages 346-347) by The Federal Land Bank of Berkeley, trustees William T. and Irene P. Martin. This Notice was dated March 28, 1969. This notice was in regard to the 2,525 acres including Lot 1 and 2 of Block One.
- [9] No other documents were found for Lot 1 of Block One until 1976. Do not know how Benoit obtained this lot.
- [10] In a Joint Tenancy Deed dated February 4, 1976 (Official Record Book 433, Page 541), Edward Phillip Benoit, a married man dealing with his separate property, sold four parcels of land to Robert C. Rudolph and his wife, Genevie G. Rudolph. Parcel No. 1 on this deed was Lots 1 and 2 of Block One. One of the other parcels contained lots within the town and two parcels were located immediately adjacent to the town. Parcel No. 2 was probably Number #176-1 as shown on the 1987 Assessor's Map, Block 11, Page 17 (Figure 5). Parcel No. 3 was Lots 3,4, 6-9 of Block One. Parcel No. 4 was Number 9 on Figure 6.
- [11] In a Grant Deed dated August 8, 1991 (Official Record Book 692) Genevie G. Rudolph granted to Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy, husband and wife, several parcels within Sites or immediately adjacent. These parcels were Lots 1-4 and 6-9 in Block One, an 8 x 8 foot parcel, Number 176-1 on Figure 5 and the parcel numbered 9 on Figure 6. Also within this document was a Deed of Trust between the Monroys and Independent Financial Corporation and a Corporation Assignment of Deed of Trust between Lomas Mortgage USA, Inc. and I. F. Independent Financial Corporation for the same property.
- [12] On July 21, 1994, Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy sold Lots 1-4, 6 and 7 of Block One and the two other parcels mentioned above in [10] (Deed Number 94-003386) to Debra A. Kellogg, an unmarried woman.
- [13] In a document dated October 17, 2001, the current owners of Lots 1 and 2 of Block One are Debra Kellogg and Dila J. Quesenberry. Acreage for both lots is .32.

Lot 2

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 2 to Henry L. Moshier on December 3, 1889 (Deed Book 22, Pages 37-39). Sale price was \$25.00 in gold coin.
- [2] After Henry Moshier's death, J. D. McNary, the appointed administrator of his estate, sold Lots 1 and 2 of Block One to L. Huffmaster on December 23, 1912 (Deed Book 77, Pages 463-464). This also included 155 acres in Township 16N, Range 5W, Section 17. The sale price for all this real estate was \$850.00 gold coin.
- [3] Leonard Huffmaster gave Lots 1 and 2 of Block One to Lydia Huffmaster, his wife, on March 31, 1930 (Official Record Book 22, Page 406-407). No cash changed hands, he granted the property to her "in consideration of love and affection."

- [4] Lydia Huffmaster, a widow, sold Lots 1 and 2 of Block One to Wilson and Vesta M. Huffmaster in 1943 (Official Record Book 109, Page 88). The sale price was in “consideration of less than \$100.00. G. Wilson was her son as mentioned above under Lot 1.
- [5] Vesta Melvina Huffmaster dies September 4, 1963 (Official Record Book 322, Pages 439-441). She was buried in the Colusa Cemetery according to her death certificate attached to this deed. Wilson at this time becomes the sole owner of Lots 1 and 2 of Block One.
- [6] There was a Deed of Trust between Wilson Huffmaster, also known as G. W. Huffmaster, and the Federal Land Bank of Berkley (Official Record Book 349, Pages 95-96). This deed was dated May 22, 1967. It was for 2,525 acres including Lots 1 and 2 of Block One of the Town of Sites. He got a promissory note in the amount of \$43,700.00. It was also noted here that Huffmaster was a married man so he must have remarried after Vesta’s death.
- [7] A Deed of Trust between Wilson Huffmaster and the Colusa-Glenn Production Credit Association was filed on August 10, 1967 (Official Record Book 350, Pages 328-329). This promissory note was for \$36,928.83. It too was for the 2,525 acres including Lots 1 and 2 of Block One. Wilson’s second wife may have been named Stella as she too has signed this deed.
- [8] A Notice of Default for Wilson Huffmaster was filed in Official Deed Book 364 (Pages 346-347) by The Federal Land Bank of Berkeley, trustees William T. and Irene P. Martin. This Notice was dated March 28, 1970. This notice was in regard to the 2,525 acres including Lot 1 and of Block One.
- [9] Did not find the name of the person or persons who had the lot after the Federal Lank Bank of Berkeley nor from whom Benoit obtained the lot.
- [10] In a Joint Tenancy Deed dated February 4, 1976 (Official Record Book 433, Page 541), Edward Phillip Benoit, a married man dealing with his separate property, sold four parcels of land to Robert C. Rudolph and his wife, Genevie G. Rudolph. Parcel No. 1 on this deed was Lots 1 and 2 of Block One. One of the other parcels contained lots within the town and two parcels were located immediately adjacent to the town. Parcel No. 2 was probably Number #176-1 as shown on the 1987 Assessor’s Map, Block 11, Page 17 (Figure 5). Parcel No. 3 was Lots 3,4, 6-9 of Block One. Parcel No. 4 was Number 9 on Figure 6.
- [11] In Grant Deed dated August 8, 1991 (Official Record Book 692 Genevie G. Rudolph granted to Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy, husband and wife, several parcels within Sites or immediately adjacent. These parcels were Lots 1-4 and 6-9 in Block One, an 8 x 8 foot parcel, Number 176-1 on Figure 5 and the parcel numbered 9 on Figure 6. Also within this document was a Deed of Trust between the Monroys and Independent Financial Corporation and a Corporation Assignment of Deed of Trust between Lomas Mortgage USA, Inc. and I. F. Independent Financial Corporation for the same property.
- [12] On July 21, 1994, Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy sold Lots 1-4, 6 and 7 of Block One and two other parcels mentioned above (Deed Number 94-003386) to Debra A. Kellogg, an unmarried woman.
- [13] In a document dated October 17, 2001, the current owners of Lots 1 and Lot 2 of Block One are Debra Kellogg and Dila J. Quesenberry. Acreage for both lots is .32 (Assessor’s Parcel Number 011-173-004-000). There is a structure on the property valued at \$64,768.

Lot 3

- [[1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 3 to Robert Yarbrough on January 25, 1898 (Deed Book 53, Pages 369-70). Sale price was \$25.00 in gold coin.

- [2] Robert Yarbrough and Rebecca Yarbrough (wife) sold Lot 3 to William Shearin on February 28, 1900 (Deed Book 51, Page 143). Sale price was \$425.00 in gold coin. See Appendix A for the Yarbroughs.
- [3] William M. Shearin and O. L. Shearin, his wife, sold Lot 3 to Mark Shearin on December 3, 1901 (Deed Book 51, Page 186). Sale price was \$100.00 in gold coin. See Appendix A for W. M. Shearin.
- [4] Mark H. Shearin died in 1920 and left his Sites real estate to his wife Row Ann (Deed Book 95, Pages 146-147). This real estate included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 of Block One and a 4 acre parcel in the N ½ of SW ¼ of Township 17N and Range 4W. The 4 acre parcel is Number 9 on Figure 6. The estate was valued at \$1,410.00. See Appendix A for M. Shearin.
- [5] When Roe Ann Shearin died in 1931 (Official Records Book 30, Pages 67-69), she left her Sites property to Florida Spencer, daughter (7/24th), Vera Schurr, daughter (7/24th), E. W. Shearin, son (7/24th) and Edith Shearin, daughter-in-law (3/24th). Edith's husband M. L. Shearin had died prior to this distribution of her estate. The Sites property included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 in Block One and the same 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6. See Appendix A for Roe Ann Shearin.
- [6] E. W. Shearin died in 1943 and left his Sites property to his wife Leola Shearin (Official Record Book 107, Pages 23-25). This property included Lots 3, 4 6-9 of Block One and the same 4 acre parcel mentioned above, Number 9 on Figure 6.
- [7] On August 11, 1945, Leola Shearin, a widow, sold Lots 3, 4 and 6-9 of Block One and the same 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6 (Official Record Book 123, Pages 157-158). The buyers were John H. and Vera B. Schuur and the sale price was \$10.00. See Appendix A for the Schurrs.
- [8] Did not find the name of the person or persons who bought this lot from the Schuurs or from whom Benoit obtained the lot.
- [9] On February 4, 1975, Edward Phillip Benoit, a married man dealing with his separate property sold Lots 3, 4, 6-9 of Block One and a 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6 (Official Record Book 433, Page 541). The buyers were Robert C. Rudolph and Genevie G. Rudolph, his wife. No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [10] In Grant Deed dated August 8, 1991 (Official Record Book 692 Genevie G. Rudolph granted to Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy, husband and wife, several parcels within Sites or immediately adjacent. These parcels were Lots 1-4 and 6-9 in Block One, an 8 x 8 foot parcel, Number 176-1 on Figure 5 and the parcel numbered 9 on Figure 6. Also within this document was a Deed of Trust between the Monroys and Independent Financial Corporation and a Corporation Assignment of Deed of Trust between Lomas Mortgage USA, Inc. and I. F. Independent Financial Corporation for the same property.
- [11] On July 21, 1994, Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy sold Lots 1-4, 6 and 7 of Block One and two other parcels mentioned above in [10] (Deed Number 94-003386) to Debra A. Kellogg, an unmarried woman.
- [12] In a document dated June 1, 1999 the current owner of Lot 3 and Lot 4 of Block One is Debra Kellogg (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-173-003-000). There are no structures present on the property.

Lot 4

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 4 to W. J. Fryer on February 12, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Page 381). Sale price was \$25.00 in gold coin. See Appendix A for Fryer.

- [2] W. J. Fryer sold Lot 4 to Louis N. Nickelson on January 27, 1906 (Deed Book 61, Page 141). Also included in this sale were Lots 6 and 7 of Block One. Sale price for all three lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons to whom Nickelson sold this lot nor from whom Mark Shearin obtained the lot.
- [4] Mark H. Shearin died in 1920 and left his Sites real estate to his wife Row Ann. This real estate included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 of Block One and a 4 acre parcel in the N ½ of SW ¼ of Township 17N and Range 4W (Deed Book 95, Page 146-147). The 4 acre parcel is Number 9 on Figure 6. The estate was valued at \$1,410.00.
- [5] When Row Ann Shearin died in 1931 (Official Records Book 30, Pages 677-69), she left her Sites property to Florida Spencer, daughter (7/24th), Vera Schurr, daughter (7/24th), E. W. Shearin, son (7/24th) and Edith Shearin, daughter-in-law (3/24th). Edith's husband M. L. Shearin had died prior to this distribution of her estate. The Sites property included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 in Block One and the same 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6.
- [6] On August 11, 1945, Leola Shearin, a widow, sold Lots 3, 4 and 6-9 in Block One and the same 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6 (Official Record Book 123, Pages 157-158). The buyers were John H. and Vera B. Schuur and the sale price was \$10.00.
- [7] Did not find the name of the person or persons that the Shuurs sold this lot to or from whom Benoit obtained the lot.
- [8] On February 4, 1975, Edward Phillip Benoit, a married man dealing with his separate property sold Lots 3, 4, 6-9 of Block One and a 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6 (Official Record Book 433, Page 541). The buyers were Robert C. Rudolph and Genevieve G. Rudolph, his wife. No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [9] In Grant Deed dated August 8, 1991 (Official Record Book 692) Genevieve G. Rudolph granted to Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy, husband and wife, several parcels within Sites or immediately adjacent. These parcels were Lots 1-4 and 6-9 in Block One, an 8 x 8 foot parcel, Number 176-1 on Figure 5 and the parcel numbered 9 on Figure 6. Also within this document was a Deed of Trust between the Monroys and Independent Financial Corporation and a Corporation Assignment of Deed of Trust between Lomas Mortgage USA, Inc. and I. F. Independent Financial Corporation for the same property.
- [10] On July 21, 1994, Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy sold Lots 1-4, 6 and 7 of Block One and two other parcels mentioned above in [9] (Deed Number 94-003386) to Debra A. Kellogg, an unmarried woman.
- [11] In a document dated June 1, 1999 the current owner of Lot 3 and Lot 4 of Block One is Debra Kellogg (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-173-003-000). There are no structures present on the property.

Lot 5

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946 (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247), she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people. These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one-sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One;

Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

- [2] In a document dated June 1, 1999 the current owner of Lot 5 is John L. Site et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-173-002-000). There are no structures present on the property.

Lot 6

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold Lot 6 and Lot 7 in Block One to Jean Rey (a man) on April 9, 1888 (Deed Book 15, Pages 174-76). The sale price was \$65.00 in gold coin. See Appendix A for information on Rey.
- [2] Jean Rey sold Lots 6 and 7 of Block One to W. J. Fryer on May 4, 1901 (Deed Book 56, Page 177). Sale price was \$200.00 in gold coin.
- [3] W. J. Fryer sold Lot 4, 6 and 7 in Block One to Louis N. Nickelson on January 27, 1906 (Deed Book 61, Page 141). Sale price for all three lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [4] Did not find where Nickelson sold this lot nor the name of the person or persons from whom M. H. Shearin obtained this lot.
- [5] Mark H. Shearin died in 1920 and left his Sites real estate to his wife Row Ann (Deed Book 95, Page 146-147). This real estate included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 of Block One and a 4 acre parcel in the N ½ of SW ¼ of Township 17N and Range 4W. The 4 acre parcel is Number 9 on Figure 6. The estate was valued at \$1,410.00.
- [6] When Roe Ann Shearin died in 1931 (Official Record Book 30, Pages 67-69), she left her Sites property to Florida Spencer, daughter (7/24th), Vera Schurr, daughter (7/24th), E. W. Shearin, son (7/24th) and Edith Shearin, daughter-in-law (3/24th). Edith's husband M. L. Shearin had died prior to this distribution of her estate. The Sites property included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 in Block One and the same 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6.
- [7] On August 11, 1945, Leola Shearin, a widow, sold Lots 3, 4 and 6-9 in Block One and the same 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6 (Official Record Book 123, Pages 157-158). The buyers were John H. and Vera B. Schuur and the sale price was \$10.00.
- [8] Did not find the name of the person or persons that Schuurs sold this lot to or from whom Benoit obtained the lot.
- [9] On February 4, 1975, Edward Phillip Benoit, a married man dealing with his separate property, sold Lots 3, 4, 6-9 of Block One and a 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6 (Official Record Book 433, Page 541). The buyers were Robert C. Rudolph and Genevie G. Rudolph, his wife. No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [10] In Grant Deed dated August 8, 1991 (Official Record Book 692 Genevie G. Rudolph granted to Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy, husband and wife, several parcels within Sites or immediately adjacent. These parcels were Lots 1-4 and 6-9 in Block One, an 8 x 8 foot parcel, Number 176-1 on Figure 5 and the parcel numbered 9 on Figure 6. Also within this document was a Deed of Trust between the Monroys and Independent Financial Corporation and a Corporation Assignment of Deed of Trust between Lomas Mortgage USA, Inc. and I. F. Independent Financial Corporation for the same property.
- [11] On July 21, 1994, Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy sold Lots 1-4, 6 and 7 of Block One and two other parcels mentioned above in [10] (Deed Number 94-003386) to Debra A. Kellogg, an unmarried woman.

- [12] In a document dated June 1, 1999 the current owner of Lot 6 and 7 of Block One is Debra A. Kellogg (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-173-001- 000). There is no structure present on the parcel. Acreage for both lots is .25.

Lot 7

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold Lot 6 and Lot 7 in Block One to Jean Rey on April 9, 1888 (Deed Book 15, Pages 174-76). The sale price was \$65.00 in gold coin.
- [2] Jean Rey sold Lots 6 and 7 of Block One to W. J. Fryer on May 4, 1901 (Deed Book 56, Page 177). Sale price was \$200.00 in gold coin.
- [3] W. J. Fryer sold Lot 4, 6 and 7 in Block One to Louis N. Nickelson on January 27, 1906 (Deed Book 61, Page 141). Sale price for all three lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [4] Did not find the name of the person or persons to whom Nickelson sold this lot nor from whom M. H. Shearin obtained the lot.
- [5] Mark H. Shearin died in 1920 and left his Sites real estate to his wife Row Ann. This real estate included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 of Block One and a 4 acre parcel in the N ½ of SW ¼ of Township 17N and Range 4W (Deed Book 95, Page 146-147). The 4 acre parcel is Number 9 on Figure 6. The estate was valued at \$1,410.00.
- [6] When Roe Ann Shearin died in 1931 (Official Record Book 30, Pages 67-69), she left her Sites property to Florida Spencer, daughter (7/24th), Vera Schurr, daughter (7/24th), E. W. Shearin, son (7/24th) and Edith Shearin, daughter-in-law (3/24th). Edith's husband M. L. Shearin had died prior to this distribution of her estate. The Sites property included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 in Block One and the same 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6.
- [7] On August 11, 1945, Leola Shearin, a widow, sold Lots 3, 4 and 6-9 in Block One and the same 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6 (Official Record Book 123, Pages 157-158). The buyers were John H. and Vera B. Schuur and the sale price was \$10.00.
- [8] Did not find the name of the person or persons that the Shuurs sold this lot to or from whom Benoit obtained the lot.
- [9] On February 4, 1975, Edward Phillip Benoit, a married man dealing with his separate property, sold Lots 3, 4, 6-9 of Block One and a 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6 (Official Record Book 433, Page 541). The buyers were Robert C. Rudolph and Genevie G. Rudolph, his wife. No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [10] In Grant Deed dated August 8, 1991 (Official Record Book 692 Genevie G. Rudolph granted to Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy, husband and wife, several parcels within Sites or immediately adjacent. These parcels were Lots 1-4 and 6-9 in Block One, an 8 x 8 foot parcel, Number 176-1 on Figure 5 and the parcel numbered 9 on Figure 6. Also within this document was a Deed of Trust between the Monroys and Independent Financial Corporation and a Corporation Assignment of Deed of Trust between Lomas Mortgage USA, Inc. and I. F. Independent Financial Corporation for the same property.
- [11] On July 21, 1994, Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy sold Lots 1-4, 6 and 7 of Block One and two other parcels mentioned above (Deed Number 94-003386) to Debra A. Kellogg, an unmarried woman.
- [12] In a document dated June 1, 1999 the current owner of Lot 6 and 7 of Block One is Debra A. Kellogg (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-173-001- 000). There is no structure present on the parcel. Acreage for both lots is .25.

Lot 8

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 8 in Block One to Mildred H. Braddock (wife of W. H. Braddock) on November 7, 1887 (Deed Book 14, pages 128-29). Sale price was \$125.00 in gold coin.
- [2] Mildred H. Braddock obtained a divorce from W. H. Braddock (Deed Book 23, Pages 220-23). This divorce was filed in the Colusa County Superior Court on May 26, 1890. She was awarded sole ownership of Lot 8 in Block One and all personal property.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons to whom Braddock sold her lot nor from whom Shearin obtained this lot.
- [4] Mark H. Shearin died in 1920 and left his Sites real estate to his wife Row Ann. This real estate included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 of Block One and a 4 acre parcel in the N ½ of SW ¼ of Township 17N and Range 4W (Deed Book 95, Page 146-147). The 4 acre parcel is Number 9 on Figure 6. The estate was valued at \$1,410.00.
- [5] When Roe Ann Shearin died in 1931 (Official Record Book 30, Pages 67-69), she left her Sites property to Florida Spencer, daughter (7/24th), Vera Schurr, daughter (7/24th), E. W. Shearin, son (7/24th) and Edith Shearin, daughter-in-law (3/24th). Edith's husband M. L. Shearin had died prior to this distribution of her estate. The Sites property included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 in Block One and the same 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6.
- [6] On August 11, 1945, Leola Shearin, a widow, sold Lots 3, 4 and 6-9 in Block One and the same 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6 (Official Record Book 123, Pages 157-158). The buyers were John H. and Vera B. Schuur and the sale price was \$10.00.
- [7] Did not find the name of the person or persons that the Shuurs sold this lot to or from whom Benoit obtained the lot.
- [8] On February 4, 1975, Edward Phillip Benoit, a married man dealing with his separate property sold Lots 3, 4, 6-9 of Block One and a 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6 (Official Record Book 433, Page 541). The buyers were Robert C. Rudolph and Genevie G. Rudolph, his wife. No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [9] There is a Deed of Trust dated December 8, 1987 (Official Records Book 602, Pages 429-431) between Karl John Rudolph and Dawn Rudolph, his wife, the American Securities Company and Wells Fargo Bank for Lots 8 and 9 in Block One. The promissory note was in the amount of \$10,000.00.
- [10] In Grant Deed dated August 8, 1991 (Official Record Book 692 Genevie G. Rudolph granted to Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy, husband and wife, several parcels within Sites or immediately adjacent. These parcels were Lots 1-4 and 6-9 in Block One, an 8 x 8 foot parcel, Number 176-1 on Figure 5 and the parcel numbered 9 on Figure 6. Also within this document was a Deed of Trust between the Monroys and Independent Financial Corporation and a Corporation Assignment of Deed of Trust between Lomas Mortgage USA, Inc. and I. F. Independent Financial Corporation for the same property. There seems to be some confusion here as to who owned Lot 8 because Genevie and Robert Rudolph own the lot in 1975, Karl Rudolph owns it in 1987, Genevie and Richard own the lot in 1991 and Karl Rudolph sells it in 1998.
- [11] On January 14, 1998, Karl John Rudolph sold Lots 8 and 9 of Block One to Jacqueline Kerhoulas and Christy Lee Snelgrove (Deed Number 98-000167). No sale price was listed, it just said "for a valuable consideration."

- [12] In a document dated August 8, 1999 the current owner of Lots 8 and 9 of Block One is Jacqueline Kerhoulas (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-173-008-000). There is a structure on the property and it is valued at \$5,400. Total acreage for the two parcels is .25.

Lot 9

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold Lot 9 in Block One to Mark H. Shearin on September 13, 1898 (Deed Book 42, Pages 154-56). The sale price was \$125.00 in gold coin.
- [2] Mark H. Shearin died in 1920 and left his Sites real estate to his wife Row Ann. This real estate included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 of Block One and a 4 acre parcel in the N ½ of SW ¼ of Township 17N and Range 4W (Deed Book 95, Page 146-147). The 4 acre parcel is Number 9 on Figure 6. The estate was valued at \$1,410.00.
- [3] When Roe Ann Shearin died in 1931 (Official Records Book 30, Pages 67-69), she left her Sites property to Florida Spencer, daughter (7/24th), Vera Schurr, daughter (7/24th), E. W. Shearin, son (7/24th) and Edith Shearin, daughter-in-law (3/24th). Edith's husband M. L. Shearin had died prior to this distribution of her estate. The Sites property included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 in Block One and the same 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6.
- [4] On August 11, 1945, Leola Shearin, a widow, sold Lots 3, 4 and 6-9 of Block One and the same 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6 (Official Record Book 123, Pages 157-158). The buyers were John H. and Vera B. Schuur and the sale price was \$10.00.
- [5] Did not find the name of the person or persons that the Schuurs sold this lot to or from whom Benoit obtained the lot.
- [6] On February 4, 1975, Edward Phillip Benoit, a married man dealing with his separate property sold Lots 3, 4, 6-9 of Block One and a 4 acre parcel, Number 9 on Figure 6 (Official Record Book 433, Page 541). The buyers were Robert C. Rudolph and Genevie G. Rudolph, his wife. No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [7] There is a Deed of Trust dated December 8, 1987 (Official Records Book 602, Pages 429-431) between Karl John Rudolph and Dawn Rudolph, his wife, the American Securities Company and Wells Fargo Bank for Lots 8 and 9 in Block One. The promissory note was in the amount of \$10,000.00.
- [8] In Grant Deed dated August 8, 1991 (Official Record Book 692, Page Genevie G. Rudolph granted to Richard Varela Monroy and Cheryl Jones Monroy, husband and wife, several parcels within Sites or immediately adjacent. These parcels were Lots 1-4 and 6-9 in Block One, an 8 x 8 foot parcel, Number 176-1 on Figure 5 and the parcel numbered 9 on Figure 6. Also within this document was a Deed of Trust between the Monroys and Independent Financial Corporation and a Corporation Assignment of Deed of Trust between Lomas Mortgage USA, Inc. and I. F. Independent Financial Corporation for the same property. There seems to be some confusion as to who owned Lot 9. Genevie and Robert Rudolph own the lot in 1975, Karl and Dawn Rudolph owned the lot in 1987, Genevie and Robert owned it in 1991 and Karl Rudolph sold in 1998.
- [9] On January 14, 1998, Karl John Rudolph sold Lots 8 and 9 of Block One to Jacqueline Kerhoulas and Christy Lee Snelgrove (Deed Number 98-000167). No sale price was listed, it just said "for a valuable consideration."
- [10] In a document dated August 8, 1999 the current owner of Lots 8 and 9 of Block One is Jacqueline Kerhoulas (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-173-008-000). There is a structure on the property and it is valued at \$5,400. Total acreage for the two parcels is .25.

Lot 10

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 10 to Lee Yen on October 28, 1903 (Deed Book, Page 186). The sale price was \$125.00 gold coin. See Appendix A for Lee Yen.
- [2] Lee Yen sold Margaret Roche Lot 10 of Block One and Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Block Six on December 13, 1918 (Deed Book 92, Page 109). The sale price for all four lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [3] Margaret Roche sold Lot 10 of Block One and Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block Six to Frederick P. Roche and Lula May Roche on April 20, 1922 (Deed Book 32, Pages 113-14). Sale price for all four lots was for "love and affection" and the sum of \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [4] Frederick P. Roche died and left his share of Lot 10 in Block One and Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Block Six to his sister Lula May Roche (Official Record Book 128, Pages 475-477). This was done in open court on January 20, 1947.
- [5] Lula May Roche sold Lot 10 of Block One and Lots 1, 2, 3 and 13 of Block Six to Carl R. Powell and Frances V. Powell (wife) on February 11, 1947 (Official Record Book 133, Pages 5 and 6). Sale price was not listed, it just said "for value received."
- [6] Carl R. and Frances Powell sold Lot 10 of Block One and Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block Six to Paul Roper on February 2, 1949 (Official Record Book 153, Page 464). Sale price was not listed, it just said "for value received." See Appendix A for information on the Powells.
- [7] Did not find the name of the person or persons to whom Paul Roper sold Lot 10 to nor from whom the Chisms obtained the lot.
- [8] In a document dated September 28, 1999 the current owner of Lots 10 and 11 of Block One is Edna K., James W. and Donald V. Chisolm (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-173-007-000). There is no structure present on the property. Acreage for both lots is listed as .25.

Lot 11

- [1] Did not find the name of the person or persons who originally owned this lot.
- [2] On October 20, 1950, J. F. Campbell, Tax Collector for Colusa County, sold at public auction Lot 11 of Block One (Official Record Book 167, Pages 331-332). This sale was conducted because of non-payment of taxes. The highest bidder was Paul Roper, who for the price of \$25.00 became the new owner of this lot.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons to whom Roper sold Lot 11 nor from who the Chisms obtained the lot.
- [4] In a document dated September 28, 1999 the current owner of Lots 10 and 11 of Block One is Edna K., James W. and Donald V. Chism (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-173-007-000). There is no structure present on the property. Acreage for both lots is listed as .25.

Lot 12

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real

estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

- [2] In a document dated September 28, 1999 the current owner of Lot 12 of Block One is John L. Sites, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-173-006-000). No structure is listed for the property. Acreage is listed as .13.

Lot 13

- [1] Did not find the name of the person or persons who originally owned this lot or from whom Roper obtained Lot 13.
- [2] In a document dated October 27, 1970 the owner of Lots 13 and 14 in Block One was R. S. Roper (Deed Book 382, Page 174). At this time he made Paul G. Roper, Edna K. Chism, Lola M. Guthery, Anna B. Johanson, Nellie J. Jones and Robert S. Roper Joint Tenants.
- [3] In a document dated June 2, 1980 Edna K. Chism removes Robert S. Roper as a joint tenant (Book 489, Pages 102-103). Roper had died on March 25, 1980. The other five people noted above were still listed as joint tenants and owners of Lots 13 and 14 of Block One.
- [4] On November 12, 1997, James Paul Roper, also know as Paul G. Roper, along with Edna K. Chism, Lola M. Guthery, Anna B. Johanson sell Lots 13 and 14 of Block One to George J. Gamaza, Jr. and Lenora J. French (Deed Number 97 005118).
- [5] George J. Gamaza, Jr. gives as a gift his half of Lots 13 and 14 of Block One to Lenora French (Deed Number 01 004255). The date on this document is November 5, 2001 and the current Assessor's Parcel Number is 011-173-005-000 and French still owns Lots 13 and 14. There is a structure located on the property and it is valued at \$5,400.

Lot 14

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold Lot 14 of Block One to W. H. Kennedy on December 16, 1904 (Deed Book 60, Page 264). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [2] In 1907, W. H. Kennedy sold Lot 14 of Block One to Frank Hiegel (Deed Book 63, Page 69). Sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin. See the Sites Directory for information found on Hiegel.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons Hiegel sold Lot 14 to nor from whom Roper obtained this lot.
- [4] In a document dated October 27, 1970 the owner of Lots 13 and 14 in Block One was R. S. Roper (Deed Book 382, Page 174). At this time he made Paul G. Roper, Edna K. Chism, Lola M. Guthery, Anna B. Johanson, Nellie J. Jones and Robert S. Roper Joint Tenants.
- [5] In a document dated June 2, 1980 Edna K. Chism removes Robert S. Roper as a joint tenant (Book 489, Pages 102-103). Roper had died on March 25, 1980. The other five people noted above were still listed as joint tenants and owners of Lots 13 and 14 of Block One.
- [6] On November 12, 1997, James Paul Roper, also know as Paul G. Roper, along with Edna K. Chism, Lola M. Guthery, Anna B. Johanson sell Lots 13 and 14 in Block One to George J. Gamaza, Jr. and Lenora J. French (Deed Number 97 005118).
- [7] George J. Gamaza, Jr. gives as a gift his half of Lots 13 and 14 of Block One to Lenora French (Deed Number 01 004255). The date on this document is November 5, 2001 the current

Assessor's Parcel Number is 011-173-005-000) and French still owns Lots 13 and 14. There is a structure located on the property and it is valued at \$5,400.

Block Two

Block Two measured 250 x 300 feet (Figure 3). It was composed of twelve lots all measuring 50 x 110 feet. There was one 30 foot alley between Lots 1-6 and 7-12. This block was bounded on the north by Freshwater Street, on the west by Dean Street, on the south by Stone Corral Avenue, and on the east by Peterson Street.

Lot 1

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold Lot 1 and Lot 2 of Block Two to J. H. Busch on April 3, 1901 (Deed Book 43, Page 353). Sale price for both lots was \$100.00 gold coin. See the Sites Directory for what information was found on J. H. Busch. Elizabeth Busch was the mother of J. H. Busch. See Appendix A for J. H. Busch.
- [2] Elizabeth Busch sold Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Block Two to Joseph Busch on October 27, 1903 (Deed Book 58, Page 60). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [3] J. H. Busch and Jos Busch sold Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Block Two to Kate Roche (widow) on March 13, 1909 (Deed Book 69, Pages 24-25). Sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin. See Appendix A for Kate Roche.
- [4] Kate Roche sold Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Block Two to J. K. Prime on September 24, 1909 (Deed Book 70, Page 56). Sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin. There is some information on J. K. Prime in Appendix A.
- [5] Did not find the name of the person or persons who purchased Lot 1 in Block Two from Prime nor from whom Edgar, et al. obtained the lot.
- [6] In a document dated September 1, 1989, in a family transfer, the current owner of Lots 1 and 2 of Block Two is David Wayne Edgar, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-172-003-000). There is no structure present on the property. Acreage is listed as .25.

Lot 2

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold Lot 1 and Lot 2 of Block Two to J. H. Busch on April 3, 1901 (Deed Book 43, Page 353). Sale price for both lots was \$100.00 gold coin.
- [2] Elizabeth Busch sold Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Block 2 to Joseph Busch on October 27, 1903 (Deed Book 58, Page 60). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [3] J. H. Busch and Jos Busch sold Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Block Two to Kate Roche (widow) on March 13, 1909 (Deed Book 69, Pages 24-25). Sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [4] Kate Roche sold Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Block Two to J. K. Prime on September 24, 1909 (Deed Book 70, Page 56). Sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [5] Did not find the name of the person or persons who purchased Lot 2 in Block Two from Prime nor from whom Edgar, et al. obtained the lot.
- [6] In a document dated September 1, 1989, in a family transfer, the current owner of Lots 1 and 2 of Block Two is David Wayne Edgar, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-172-003-000). There is no structure present on the property. Acreage is listed as .25.

Lot 3

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 “released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad” Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [2] Did not find any information that indicated that the railroad sold Lot 3 in Block Two to anyone nor was there information found that indicated from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained the lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold the W ½ of Lot 3, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Ila Shearin, husband and wife on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed it just said “for value received.”
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [6] On April 8, 1964 there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 –9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997 Norma Lee Felkins deposes that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, “for valuable consideration,” Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.
- [10] In a document dated December 18, 1997 the current owner of one/half of Lot 3, Lots 4, 5 and 6 in Block Two is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor’s Parcel Number 011-172-001-000). There is no structure present on the parcel. Acreage is listed as .57.
- [11] Did not find the names of the person or persons to whom Snelgrove sold or gave Lot 3 nor from whom Edgar, et al. obtained the lot.
- [12] In a document dated September 1, 1998, a family transfer, the current owner of one/half of Lot 3 is shown to be David Wayne Edgar, et al (Assessor Parcel Number 011-172-002-000). There is no structure on the property. Acreage is listed as .06.

Lot 4

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 “released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad” Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block

- 2 along with Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [2] Did not find any information that indicated that the railroad sold Lot 4 in Block Two to anyone nor was there information found that indicated from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained the lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 in Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 in Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife "Ila" on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said "for value received."
- [6] On April 8, 1964 there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997 Norma Lee Felkins deposes that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, "for valuable consideration," Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9 and W ½ of Lot 10 in Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.
- [10] In a document dated December 18, 1997 the current owner of one/half of Lot 3, Lots 4, 5 and 6 is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-172-001-000). There is no structure present on the parcel. Acreage is listed as .57.

Lot 5

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 "released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad" Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-6, 9 -12 in Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [2] Did not find any information that indicated that the railroad sold Lot 5 in Block Two to anyone nor was there information found that indicated from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained the lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife Ila" on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."

- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [6] On April 8, 1964, there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997 Norma Lee Felkins deposed that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, “for valuable consideration,” Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.
- [10] In a document dated December 18, 1997 the current owner of one/half of Lot 3, Lots 4, 5 and 6 is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor’s Parcel Number 011-172-001-000). There is no structure present on the parcel. Acreage is listed as .57.

Lot 6

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 “released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad” Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [2] Did not find any information that indicated that the railroad sold Lot 6 in Block Two to anyone nor was there information found that indicated from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained the lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife “Ila” on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [6] On April 8, 1964, there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The

property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.

- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970, Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 -9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997, Norma Lee Felkins deposes that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, “for valuable consideration,” Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.
- [10] In a document dated December 18, 1997, the current owner of one/half of Lot 3, Lots 4, 5 and 6 is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor’s Parcel Number 011-172-001-000). There is no structure present on the parcel. Acreage is listed as .57.

Lot 7

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 “released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad” Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-6 9-12 in Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [2] Did not find any information that indicated that the railroad sold Lot 7 in Block Two to anyone nor was there information found that indicated from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained the lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife “Ila” on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said “ for value received.”
- [6] On April 8, 1964, there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997 Norma Lee Felkins deposed that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.

- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, “for valuable consideration,” Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.
- [10] In a document dated December 18, 1987 the current owner of Lots 7, 8, 9 and one-half of Lot 10 is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor’s Parcel Number 011-172-006-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .62.

Lot 8

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 “released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad” Lots 3 -10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [2] Did not find any information that indicated that the railroad sold Lot 8 in Block Two to anyone nor was there information found that indicated from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained the lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife “Ila” on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said “ for value received.”
- [6] On April 8, 1964, there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997, Norma Lee Felkins deposed that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, “for valuable consideration,” Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three. [10] In a document dated December 18, 1987, the current owner of Lots 7, 8, 9 and one-half of Lot 10 is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor’s Parcel Number 011-172-006-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .62.

Lot 9

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 “released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad” Lots 3-10 in Block Two along with Lots 1-6 and 9-12 in Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.

- [2] Did not find any information that indicated that the railroad sold Lot 9 in Block Two to anyone nor was there information found that indicated from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained the lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife "Ila" on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said "for value received."
- [6] On April 8, 1964, there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997 Norma Lee Felkins deposed that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, "for valuable consideration," Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three. [10] In a document dated December 18, 1987, the current owner of Lots 7, 8, 9 and one/half of Lot 10 is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-172-006-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .62.

Lot 10

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 "released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad" Lots 3-10 in Block Two along with Lots 1-6 and 9-12 in Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [2] Did not find any information that indicated that the railroad sold Lot 10 in Block Two to anyone nor was there information found that indicated from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained the lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold the W ½ of Lot 3, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Ila Shearin, husband and wife on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed it just said "for value received."
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of

Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said “for value received.”

- [6] On April 8, 1964, there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997 Norma Lee Felkins deposes that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, “for valuable consideration,” Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.
- [10] In a document dated December 18, 1987, the current owner of Lots 7, 8, 9 and one-half of Lot 10 is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor’s Parcel Number 011-172-006-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .62. [11] In a document dated September 1, 1989, a family transfer, the current owner of one-half of Lot 10, Block Two, is David Wayne Edgar, et al (Assessor’s Parcel Number 011-172-005-000). There is no structure on the parcel. Acreage is listed as .06.

Lot 11

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 11 of Block Two to Elizabeth Busch on October 28, 1898 (Deed Book 42, Pages 176-78). The sale price was \$140.00 in gold coin. Elizabeth Busch appears to have purchased this lot twice.
- [2] J. H. Busch sold Lot 11 of Block Two to Elizabeth Busch on January 5, 1901 (Deed Book 51, Page 257). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [3] Elizabeth Busch sold Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Block Two to Joseph Busch on October 27, 1903 (Deed Book 58, Page 60). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [4] J. H. Busch and Jos Busch sold Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Block Two to Kate Roche (widow) on March 13, 1909 (Deed Book 69, Pages 24-25). Sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [5] Kate Roche sold Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Block Two to J. K. Prime on September 24, 1909 (Deed Book 70, Page 56). Sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [6] Did not find the name of the person or persons that Prime sold Lot 11 of Block Two to or from whom Edgar, et al. obtained the lot.
- [7] In a document dated September 1, 1989, a family transfer, the current owner of Lots 11 and 12 of Block Two is David Wayne Edgar, et al. (Assessor’s Parcel Number 011-172-004-000). There is no structure is present on the property. Acreage is listed as .25.

Lot 12

- [1] There was no evidence found of who originally owned Lot 12 of Block Two nor from whom T. R. McDonald obtained the lot.
- [2] T. R. McDonald sold Lot 12 of Block Two to W. H. Purdue on October 21, 1893 (Deed Book 34, Page 9). The sale price was \$1,000.00 in gold coin. See Appendix A for W. H. Purdue.
- [3] Grace D. Purdue sold Lot 12 of Block Two to Elizabeth Busch on October 31, 1896 (Deed Book 40, Pages 252-53). The sale price was \$800.00 in gold coin.
- [4] Elizabeth Busch sold Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Block Two to Joseph Busch on October 27, 1903 (Deed Book 58, Page 60). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [5] J. H. Busch and Jos Busch sold Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Block Two to Kate Roche (widow) on March 13, 1909 (Deed Book 69, Pages 24-25). Sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [6] Kate Roche sold Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Block Two to J. K. Prime on September 24, 1909 (Deed Book 70, Page 56). Sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [7] Did not find the name of the person or persons who purchased Lot 12 of Block Two nor from whom Edgar, et al. obtained the lot.
- [8] In a document dated September 1, 1989, a family transfer, the current owner of Lots 11 and 12 of Block Two is David Wayne Edgar, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-172-004-000). There is no structure is present on the property. Acreage is listed as .25.

BLOCK THREE

Block Three measured 250 x 300 feet (Figure 3). It was composed of twelve lots all measuring 50 x 110 feet. There was one 30 foot alley between Lots 1-6 and 7-12. This block was bounded on the north by Freshwater Street, on the west by Dean Street, on the south by Stone Corral Avenue, and on the east by Peterson Street.

Lot 1

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 "released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad" Lots 3-10 in Block Two along with Lots 1-4 and 9-12 in Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [2] Did not find any information that indicated that the railroad sold Lot 1 in Block Three to anyone nor was there information found that indicated from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained the lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife "Ila" on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of

Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said “ for value received.”

- [6] On April 8, 1964 there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997 Norma Lee Felkins deposes that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, “for valuable consideration,” Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.
- [10] In a document dated September 1, 1989, the current owner of Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Block Three is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor’s Parcel Number 011-172-001-000). There is no structure located on these lots. Acreage is listed as .57.

Lot 2

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 “released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad” Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block 2 along with Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [2] Did not find any information that indicated that the railroad sold Lot 2 in Block Three to anyone nor was there information found that indicated from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained the lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife “Ila” on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said “ for value received.”
- [6] On April 8, 1964 there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”

- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997 Norma Lee Felkins deposes that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, "for valuable consideration," Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.
- [10] In a document dated September 1, 1989, the current owner of Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Block Three is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-172-001-000). There is no structure located on these lots. Acreage is listed as .57.

Lot 3

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 "released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad" Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [2] Did not find any information that indicated that the railroad sold Lot 3 in Block Three to anyone nor was there information found that indicated from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained the lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife "Ila" on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said "for value received."
- [6] On April 8, 1964, there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997, Norma Lee Felkins deposed that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, "for valuable consideration," Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.

- [10] In a document dated September 1, 1989, the current owner of Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Block Three is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-172-001-000). There is no structure located on these lots. Acreage is listed as .57.

Lot 4

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 "released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad" Lots 3-10 in Block Two along with Lots 1-6 and 9-12 in Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [2] Did not find any information that indicated that the railroad sold Lot 4 in Block Three to anyone nor was there information found that indicated from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained the lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife "Ila" on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said "for value received."
- [6] On April 8, 1964, there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997 Norma Lee Felkins deposes that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, "for valuable consideration," Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.
- [10] In a document dated September 1, 1989, the current owner of Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Block Three is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-172-001-000). There is no structure located on these lots. Acreage is listed as .57.

Lot 5

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 "released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad" Lots 3-10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.

- [2] Did not find any record of the railroad selling this lot or the names of the person or persons from whom the Yorks obtained this lot. [3] “For value received”, Clifford and Margaret York sold Lots 5-8 of Block Three to Roy and Ila Shearin on December 6, 1951 (Official Record Book 174, Pages 424-425).
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [6] On April 8, 1964, there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997, Norma Lee Felkins deposed that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, “for valuable consideration,” Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.
- [10] In a document dated September 1, 1989 the current owner of Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Block Three is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor’s Parcel Number 011-172-001-000). There is no structure located on these lots. Acreage is listed as .57.

Lot 6

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 “released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad” Lots 3-10 in Block Two along with Lots 1-6 and 9-12 in Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [2] Did not find any record of the railroad selling this lot or the names of the person or persons from whom the Yorks obtained this lot.
- [3] “For value received”, Clifford and Margaret York sold Lots 5-8 of Block Three to Roy and Ila Shearin on December 6, 1951 (Official Record Book 174, Pages 424-425).
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said “for value received.”

- [6] On April 8, 1964 there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997, Norma Lee Felkins deposed that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, “for valuable consideration,” Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three. [10] In a document dated September 1, 1989, the current owner of Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Block Three is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor’s Parcel Number 011-172-001-000). There is no structure located on these lots. Acreage is listed as .57.

Lot 7

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block Three to Elizabeth Busch on November 4, 1897 (Deed Book 41, Pages 277-79). The sale price for all four lots was \$210.00 in gold coin.
- [2] Elizabeth Busch sold Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block Three to J. H. Busch on August 24, 1899 (Deed Book 50, Page 163). The sale price was \$210.00 in gold coin.
- [3] J. H. Busch and Mrs. J. H. Busch sold Lots 7 and 8 of Block Three to Hattie Stewart on April 19, 1901 (Deed Book 51, Page 241). The sale price was \$325.00 gold coin. See Appendix A for Hattie Stewart.
- [4] Did not find any record of Stewart selling this lot or the names of the person or persons from whom the Yorks obtained this lot.
- [5] “For value received”, Clifford and Margaret York sold Lots 5-8 of Block Three to Roy and Ila Shearin on December 6, 1951 (Official Record Book 174, Pages 424-425).
- [6] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [7] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [8] On April 8, 1964, there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [9] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”

- [10] In a document filed May 7, 1997, Norma Lee Felkins deposed that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [11] In a document dated July 17, 1997, "for valuable consideration," Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.
- [12] In a document dated December 18, 1997 the current owner of Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Block Three is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-172-001-000). There is no structure located on these lots. Acreage is listed as .57.

Lot 8

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block Three to Elizabeth Busch on November 4, 1897 (Deed Book 41, Pages 277-79). The sale price for all four lots was \$210.00 in gold coin.
- [2] Elizabeth Busch sold Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block Three to J. H. Busch on August 24, 1899 (Deed Book 50, Page 163). The sale price was \$210.00 in gold coin.
- [3] J. H. Busch and Mrs. J. H. Busch sold Lots 7 and 8 of Block Three to Hattie Stewart on April 19, 1901 (Deed Book 51, Page 241). The sale price was \$325.00 gold coin.
- [4] Did not find any record of Stewart selling this lot or the names of the person or persons from whom the Yorks obtained this lot.
- [5] "For value received", Clifford and Margaret York sold Lots 5-8 of Block Three to Roy and Ila Shearin on December 6, 1951 (Official Record Book 174, Pages 424-425).
- [6] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [7] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said "for value received."
- [8] On April 8, 1964 there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [9] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [10] In a document filed May 7, 1997, Norma Lee Felkins deposed that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [11] In a document dated July 17, 1997, "for valuable consideration," Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed

Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.

- [12] In a document dated December 18, 1997, the current owner of Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Three is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-171-002-00). There is one structure listed on the property valued at \$3,616.00. Acreage is listed as .45.

Lot 9

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block Three to Elizabeth Busch on November 4, 1897 (Deed Book 41, Pages 277-79). The sale price for all four lots was \$210.00 in gold coin.
- [2] Elizabeth Busch sold Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block Three to J. H. Busch on August 24, 1899 (Deed Book 50, Page 163). The sale price was \$210.00 in gold coin.
- [3] J. H. Busch and Elizabeth Busch sold Lot 9 and 10 of Block Three to the Colusa and Lake Railroad Company on April 3, 1901 (Deed Book 51, Page 233). The sale price was \$100.00 in gold coin. Lot 9 of Block Three would come back to the railroad a second time in 1904.
- [4] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 "released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad" Lots 3 –10 in Block Two along with Lots 1-6 and 9-12 in Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [5] Did not find any record of the railroad selling this lot or the names of the person or persons from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained this lot.
- [6] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife "Ila" on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [7] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [8] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said "for value received."
- [9] On April 8, 1964 there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [10] In a document dated December 7, 1970, Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [11] In a document filed May 7, 1997 Norma Lee Felkins deposes that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [12] In a document dated July 17, 1997, "for valuable consideration," Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed

Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.

- [13] In a document dated December 18, 1997, the current owner of Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Three is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-171-002-00). There is one structure listed on the property valued at \$3,616.00. Acreage is listed as .45.

Lot 10

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block Three to Elizabeth Busch on November 4, 1897 (Deed Book 41, Pages 277-79). The sale price for all four lots was \$210.00 in gold coin.
- [2] Elizabeth Busch sold Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block Three to J. H. Busch on August 24, 1899 (Deed Book 50, Page 163). The sale price was \$210.00 in gold coin.
- [3] J. H. Busch and Elizabeth Busch sold Lot 9 and 10 of Block Three to the Colusa and Lake Railroad Company on April 3, 1901 (Deed Book 51, Page 233). The sale price was \$100.00 in gold coin. The railroad received Lot 10 of Block Three a second time.
- [4] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 "released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad" Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Block 2 along with Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [5] Did not find any record of the railroad selling this lot again or the name of the person or persons from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained this lot.
- [6] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife "Ila" on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [7] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [8] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said "for value received."
- [9] On April 8, 1964 there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [10] In a document dated December 7, 1970, Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [11] In a document filed May 7, 1997 Norma Lee Felkins deposes that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [12] In a document dated July 17, 1997, "for valuable consideration," Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed

Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.

- [13] In a document dated December 18, 1997, the current owner of Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Three is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-171-002-00). There is one structure listed on the property valued at \$3,616.00. Acreage is listed as .45.

Lot 11

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 “released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad” Lots 3-10 in Block Two along with Lots 1-6 and 9-12 in Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.
- [2] Did not find any record of the railroad selling Lot 11 of Block Three or the names of the person or persons from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained this lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife “Ila” on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [6] On April 8, 1964 there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 - 9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said “for value received.”
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997, Norma Lee Felkins deposes that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, “for valuable consideration,” Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4 – 9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.
- [10] In a document dated December 18, 1997, the current owner of Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Three is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-171-002-00). There is one structure listed on the property valued at \$3,616.00. Acreage is listed as .45.

Lot 12

- [1] Mary and John Sites for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 “released and forever quit claimed and assigned to the Colusa and Lake Railroad” Lots 3-10 in Block Two along with Lots 1-4 and 6-12 in Block Three (Deed Book 57, Page 403). The date was April 20, 1904.

- [2] Did not find any record of the railroad selling Lot 12 of Block Three or the names of the person or persons from whom J. Vernon Shearin obtained this lot.
- [3] J. Vernon Shearin sold Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 3 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-4 and 9-12 of Block Three to Roy Shearin and Wife "Ila" on January 28, 1955 (Official Record Book 216, Page 440). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [4] Roy D. Shearin sold W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three to H. L. Dory and his wife Ida H. Dory on May 15, 1959 (Official Record Book 269, Page 173). No sale price was listed, it just said for value received.
- [5] On March 26, 1964 (Official Record Book 320, Page 343), H. L. Dory and Ida H. Dory, his wife sold the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The buyer was Rhoda A. Page, a widow. There was no sale price listed, it just said "for value received."
- [6] On April 8, 1964 there was a Deed of Trust between Rhoda A. Page, the Colusa County Title Company and H. L. Dory and Ida A Dory, his wife (Official Record Book 320, Page 344). The property involved was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9 and the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two along with Lots 1-12 of Block Three. The note was in the amount of \$1,622.77.
- [7] In a document dated December 7, 1970 Rhoda Page, a widow, sells the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9, the W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two and Lots 1-12 of Block Three to Norma Felkins and Reese Felkins (Book 382, Page 596). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received."
- [8] In a document filed May 7, 1997, Norma Lee Felkins deposed that Hayden Reese Felkins, also known as Reese Felkins, had died on January 2, 1997 (Deed Number 97 001960). He could of course no longer be a Joint Tenant to the lots in Sites.
- [9] In a document dated July 17, 1997, "for valuable consideration," Norma Felkins made Norma Lee Felkins, Christy Lee Snelgrove and James Charles Snelgrove Joint Tenants (Deed Number 97 002975). The real property was the W ½ of Lot 3, Lots 4-9, W ½ of Lot 10 of Block Two, and Lots 1-12 of Block Three.
- [10] In a document dated December 18, 1997, the current owner of Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Three is Christy Lee Snelgrove, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-171-002-00). There is one structure listed on the property valued at \$3,616.00. Acreage is listed as .45.

BLOCK FOUR

Block Four measured 250 x 300 feet (Figure 3). It was composed of twelve lots of which eight were 50 x 110 feet and the other four were 55 x 100 feet. Lots 1, 2, 11 and 12 were longest (100 feet) east and west while the other lots are longest (110 feet) north and south. There was one 30 foot alley running between lots 2-6 and 7-11. This block was bounded on the north by Stone Corral Avenue, on the west by Dean Street, on the south by Blanchard Street and on the east by Mills Street.

Lot 1

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had Lot 1 of Block Four. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites

real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 10-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons who sold Lot 1 of Block Four to the Camarillos.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of Block Four are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-175-001-000). There is no structure on this property. The acreage is listed as 1.21.

Lot 2

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had Lot 2 of Block Four. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons who sold Lot 2 of Block Four to the Camarillos.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owners of Lots 1, 2 3, 4, 5, 6 of Block Four are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-175-001-000). There is no structure on this property. The acreage is listed as 1.21.

Lot 3

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had Lot 3 of Block Four. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons who sold Lot 3 of Block Four to the Camarillos.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Block Four are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-175-001-000). There is no structure on this property. The acreage is listed as 1.21.

Lot 4

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had Lot 4 of Block Four. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K.

Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons who sold Lot 4 of Block Four to the Camarillos.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Block Four are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-175-001-000). There is no structure on this property. The acreage is listed as 1.21.

Lot 5

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had Lot 5 of Block Four. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] No information was found that indicated from whom the Camarillos obtained this lot.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Block Four are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-175-001-000). There is no structure on this property. The acreage is listed as 1.21.

Lot 6

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had Lot 6 of Block Four. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained this lot.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Block Four are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-175-001-000). There is no structure on this property. The acreage is listed as 1.21.

Lot 7

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 7 of Block Four to J. M. Braden on June 16, 1902 (Deed Book 55, Page 277). The sale price was \$30.00 gold coin. See Appendix A for J. M. Braden.

- [2] J. M. Braden and Kattie A. Braden, his wife, sold Lots 7 and 8 of Block Four to O. A. Burrows and L. L. Burrows on August 31, 1917 (Deed Book 92, Page 6). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin. See the Sites Directory for information on the Bradens.
- [3] When Orlando A. Burrows died on February 29, 1924 he left to his wife Mary A. Burrows all his personal and real property (Deed Book 109, Pages 365-367). The personal property included his one-half interest in partnership business and stock of merchandise of O. A. Burrows and Son at Sites, California. Included in his real property was Lots 7 and 8 in Block Four, with improvements, in the town of Sites. The final distribution of Burrows estate was filed on July 27, 1925. Some information on Orlando Burrows in the Sites Directory.
- [4] When Mary Burrows died in 1948 she left Lots 7 and 8 of Block Four to her daughter, Leola Burrows Shearin (Official Record Book 149, Pages 282-283). The granddaughter, Winona Burrows Stokes, and grandson, Onlo Burrows, signed away, to their mother, their interest in these two lots. Mary Burrows has a section of her own in the Sites Directory.
- [5] Did not find where Leola Shearin sold Lot 7 in Block Four nor the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained the lot.
- [6] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 7 and 8 of Block Four are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-175-003-000). There is no structure on this parcel. The acreage is listed as .68.

Lot 8

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 8 of Block Four to W. M. Shearin on April 4, 1900 (Deed Book 43, Pages 60-61). The sale price was \$25.00 in gold coin.
- [2] W. M. Shearin and Mrs. O. L. Shearin, his wife, sold Lot 8 of Block Four to W. H. Kennedy on December 8, 1901 (Deed Book 51, Page 188). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [3] W. H. Kennedy sold Lot 8 of Block 4 to J. M. Braden on June 17, 1902 (Deed Book 45, Page 241). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [4] J. M. Braden and Kattie A. Braden, his wife, sold Lots 7 and 8 of Block Four to O. A. Burrows and L. L. Burrows on August 31, 1917 (Deed Book 92, Page 6). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [5] When Orlando A. Burrows died on February 29, 1924 he left to his wife Mary A. Burrows all his personal and real property (Deed Book 109, Pages 365-367). The personal property included his one-half interest in partnership business and stock of merchandise of O. A. Burrows and Son at Sites, California. Included in his real property was Lots 7 and 8 in Block Four, with improvements, in the town of Sites.
- [6] When Mary Burrows died in 1948 she left Lots 7 and 8 of Block Four to her daughter, Leola Burrows Shearin (Official Record Book 149, Pages 282-283). The granddaughter, Winona Burrows Stokes, and grandson, Onlo Burrows, signed away, to their mother, their interest in these two lots.
- [7] Did not find to whom Leola Shearin sold Lot 8 of Block Four or from whom the Camarillos obtained the lot.
- [8] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 7 and 8 of Block Four are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-175-003-000). There is no structure on this parcel. The acreage is listed as .68.

Lot 9

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had Lot 9 of Block Four. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained this lot.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Four are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel number 011-175-002-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .91.

Lot 10

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had Lot 10 of Block Four. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained this lot.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owners of Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Four are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel number 011-175-002-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .91.

Lot 11

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had Lot 11 of Block Four. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained this lot.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Four are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel number 011-175-002-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .91.

Lot 12

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had Lot 12 of Block Four. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained this lot.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block Four are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel number 011-175-002-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .91.

ROUNDHOUSE OR TOWN SQUARE

The roundhouse lot or town square measured 195 x 300 feet (Figure 3). On the 1887 Plat Map there was a small rectangle within a circle in the middle of the lot. Radiating through the circle were eight paths or straight line segments. This lot was bounded on the north by Stone Corral Avenue, on the east by Peterson Street, on the south by Blanchard Street and on the west by Dean Street. It appears that the train depot and the railroad company's warehouse were to be located 150 feet to the north of this lot and within Stone Corral Avenue.

Town Square

- [1] Did not find any documentation on this lot in the old deeds.
- [2] In a document dated October 9, 1987, the current owner of the Town Square Lot is the Sites Park Recreation Association Assessor's Parcel Number 011-177-001-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as 1.41.

BLOCK SIX

Block Six measured 250 x 375 feet and contained fourteen lots (Figure 3). The block was composed of eight lots measuring 50 x 110 (Lots 2-5 and 10-13). Four of the lots measured 55 x 110 feet (Lots 6-9) and the last two lots measured 75 x 110. Lots 1-5 and 10-14 were longest (110) north and south while Lots 6-9 were longest (100 feet) east and west. There was a 30 foot alley running between lots 1-5, 7, 8 and 10-14. This block was bounded on the north by Stone Corral Avenue, on the west by Jones Street, on the south by Blanchard Street and on the west by Peterson Street.

Lot 1

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 1 of Block Six to John Sites on December 3, 1888 (Deed Book 18, Page 150-52). The sale price was \$125.00 in gold coin.
- [2] John Sites sells Lot 1 of Block six to W. A. Kruger on June 22, 1896 (Deed Book 40, Page 184). The sale price was \$10.00. See Appendix A for information on W. A. Kruger.

- [3] Did not find any information on Kruger selling Lot 1 of Block Six nor the name of the person or persons from whom Lee Yen obtained the lot.
- [4] Lee Yen sold Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block Six and Lot 10 of Block One to Margaret Roche on December 13, 1918 (Deed Book 92, Page 109). The sale price for all four lots was \$10.00 in gold coin. There was a little information found for Lee Yen, and it is in the Sites Directory.
- [5] Margaret Roche sells Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block Six and Lot 10 of Block One for “consideration of Love and Affection and the sum of \$10.00 gold coin” to Frederick P. Roche and Lula May Roche. Date of the sale was April 20, 1922 (Official Records Book 32, Page 113-114).
- [6] Frederick P. Roche died and left his share of Lots 1, 2, 3 and 13 of Block Six and Lot 10 in Block One to his sister Lula May Roche (Official Record Book 128, Pages 475-477). This was done in open court on January 20, 1947.
- [7] Lula May Roche sold Lots 1, 2, 3 and 13 of Block Six to Carl R. Powell and Frances V. Powell (his wife) on February 11, 1947 (Official Records Book 133, Pages 5 and 6). The Sale price was not listed for this transaction, it just said “for value received.”
- [8] Carl R. and Frances Powell sold Lots 1, 2, 3 and 13 of Block Six and Lot 10 of Block One to Paul Roper on February 2, 1949 (Official Record Book 153, Page 464). The sale price was not listed for these five lots, it just said “for value received.”
- [9] Did not find to whom Roper sold Lot 1 of Block Four nor from whom Wilcox obtained the lot.
- [10] In a document dated July 1, 1991, the current owner of Lot 1 and 2 of Block Six is Nora Wilcox (Assessor’s Parcel Number 011-174-005-000). Comments indicated that this was an estate distribution to a niece. There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .32.

Lot 2

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold Lot 2 of Block Six to W. A. Kruger on November 7, 1896 (Deed Book 39, Pages 421-423). The sale price \$50.00 in gold coin.
- [2] Did not find any information of Kruger selling Lot 2 of Block Six nor the name of the person or persons from whom Lee Yen obtained the lot.
- [3] Lee Yen sold Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block Six and Lot 10 of Block One to Margaret Roche on December 13, 1918 (Deed Book 92, Page 109). The sale price for all four lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [4] Margaret Roche sells Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block Six and Lot 10 of Block One for “consideration of Love and Affection and the sum of \$10.00 gold coin” to Frederick P. Roche and Lula May Roche. Date of the sale was April 20, 1922 (Official Records Book 32, Page 113-114).
- [5] Frederick P. Roche died and left his share of Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block Six and Lot 10 in Block One to his sister Lula May Roche (Deed Book 128, Pages 475-476). Date of this transaction was January 20, 1947.
- [6] Lula May Roche sold Lots 1, 2, 3 and 13 of Block Six to Carl R. Powell and Frances V. Powell (his wife) on February 11, 1947 (Official Records Book 133, Pages 5 and 6). The Sale price was not listed for this transaction, it just said “for value received.”
- [7] Carl R. and Frances Powell sold Lots 1, 2, 3 and 13 of Block Six and Lot 10 of Block One to Paul Roper on February 2, 1949 (Official Record Book 153, Page 464). The sale price was not listed for these five lots, it just said “for value received.”

- [8] Did not find to whom Roper sold Lot 2 of Block Six nor from whom Wilcox obtained the lot.
- [9] In a document dated July 1, 1991, the current owner of Lot 1 and 2 of Block Six is Nora Wilcox (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-174-005-000). Comments indicated that this was an estate distribution to a niece. There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .32.

Lot 3

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 3 of Block Six to G. W. Howard on September 13, 1898 (Deed Book 42, Pages 79-81). The sale price was \$50.00 in gold coin.
- [2] G. W. Howard sold Lot 3 of Block Six to Lee Yen on February 25, 1903 (Deed Book 56, Page 144). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [3] Lee Yen sold Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block Six and Lot 10 of Block One to Margaret Roche on December 13, 1918 (Deed Book 92, Page 109). The sale price for all four lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [4] Margaret Roche sells Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block Six and Lot 10 of Block One for "consideration of Love and Affection and the sum of \$10.00 gold coin" to Frederick P. Roche and Lula May Roche. Date of the sale was April 20, 1922 (Official Records Book 32, Page 113-114).
- [5] Frederick P. Roche died and left his share of Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block Six and Lot 10 in Block One to his sister Lula May Roche (Deed Book 128, Pages 475-476). This transaction occurred on January 20, 1947.
- [6] Lula May Roche sold Lots 1, 2, 3 and 13 of Block Six to Carl R. Powell and Frances V. Powell (his wife) on February 11, 1947 (Official Records Book 133, Pages 5-6). The Sale price was not listed for this transaction, it just said "for value received."
- [7] Carl R. and Frances Powell sold Lots 1, 2, 3 and 13 of Block Six and Lot 10 of Block One to Paul Roper on February 2, 1949 (Official Record Book 153, Page 464). The sale price was not listed for these five lots, it just said "for value received."
- [8] Did not find out to whom Roper sold Lot 3 of Block Four nor from whom the Chisms obtained the lot.
- [9] In a document dated September, 28, 1999, the current owners of Lot 4 of Block Six are Edna K., James W. and Donald V. Chism (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-174-004-000). There is no structure on the parcel. The acreage is listed as .13.

Lot 4

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 4 of Block Six to D. M. Miller on October 8, 1896 (Deed Book 39, Pages 271-273). The sale price was \$50.00 in gold coin. See Appendix A for information on D. M. Miller.
- [2] D. M. Miller sold Lots 4, 5, 9 and 10 of Block Six and Lot 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight to Frances Miller (woman) on December 12, 1917 (Deed Book 90, Pages 77-78). The sale price for all eight lots was \$10.00 in gold coin. See the Sites Directory for information on D. M. Miller.
- [3] Did not find to whom Frances Miller sold Lot 4 of Block Four nor from whom Paula Miller obtained the lot. All of the Millers may be related to each other.
- [4] In a document dated September 28, 1999, the current owner of Lot 4 of Block Six is Paula Miller (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-174-003-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .13.

Lot 5

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 5 of Block Six to J. J. Shearin on January 5, 1888 (Deed Book 14, Pages 219-221). The sale price was \$100.00 in gold coin.
- [2] J. J. Shearin sold Lot 5 of Block Six to Dave M. Miller on August 23, 1888 (Deed Book 16, Pages 303-304). The sale price was \$200.00 in gold coin.
- [3] D. M. Miller sold Lots 4, 5, 9 and 10 of Block Six and Lot 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight to Frances Miller (woman) on December 12, 1917 (Deed Book 90, Pages 77-78). The sale price for all eight lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [4] Did not find to whom Frances Miller sold Lot 5 of Block Four. However, Crampton filed a QuitClaim Deed on Lot 5 in 1990.
- [5] Grace A. Crampton filed a Quitclaim Deed on Lot 5 of Block Six on March 20, 1990 (Book 650, Page 341). She is the current owner of that lot (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-174-002-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .13.

Lot 6

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lots 6 and 7 of Block Six to W. F. Sites on April 25, 1887 (Deed Book 11, Pages 406-408). The sale price was \$100.00 in gold coin. See Appendix for W. F. Sites.
- [2] In 1901, William F. Sites mortgaged a lot of real property to Isaac I. Requa and W. W. Garthwaite, trustees of the Oakland Bank of Savings, on December 10, 1901 (Book 55, Pages 26-29). The loan was for \$28,000. This property included Lots 6 and 7 of Block Six in Sites and a 1.4 acres just west of Jones Street. This 1.4 acre parcel would probably be located just below Number 9 on Figure 6.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons that obtained Lot 6 in Block Six from W. F. Sites or the Oakland Bank of Savings. It is unknown from whom the Edgars obtained Lot 6.
- [4] On January 10, 1990 (Deed Number 94-005561), L. C. Edgar and Willie May Edgar, joint tenants, granted to June Ellen (Edgar) Nokes, David Wayne Edgar and Catherine Elizabeth (Edgar) Hancock, as joint tenants Lots 6 and 7 in Block Six. The real property is commonly known as the Sites Store. It was also stated that "Grantors hereby reserve life tenancy" for this property.
- [5] In a document dated September 28, 1999, the current owners of Lot 6 of Block Six are David Wayne Edgar, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-174-001-000). There is a structure on the property valued at \$53,638. The acreage is listed as .25.

Lot 7

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lots 6 and 7 of Block Six to W. F. Sites on April 25, 1887 (Deed Book 11, Pages 406-408). The sale price was \$100.00 in gold coin.
- [2] In 1901, William F. Sites mortgaged a lot of real property to Isaac I. Requa and W. W. Garthwaite, trustees of the Oakland Bank of Savings, on December 10, 1901 (Book 55, Pages 26-29). The loan was for \$28,000. This property included Lots 6 and 7 of Block Six in Sites and the 1.4 acres mentioned that was located just west of Jones Street.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons that obtained this lot from W. F. Sites or the Oakland Bank of Savings. It is unknown from whom the Edgars obtained Lot 7.

- [4] On January 10, 1990 (Deed Number 94-005561), L. C. Edgar and Willie May Edgar, joint tenants, granted to June Ellen (Edgar) Nokes, David Wayne Edgar and Catherine Elizabeth (Edgar) Hancock, as joint tenants Lots 6 and 7 in Block Six. The real property is commonly known as the Sites Store. It was also stated that "Grantors hereby reserve life tenancy" for this property.
- [5] In a document dated September 28, 1999 the current owners of Lot 6 and 7 of Block Six are David Wayne Edgar, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-174-001-000). There is a structure on the property valued at \$53,638. The acreage is listed as .25.

Lot 8

- [1] Did not find the name of the person or persons who originally had Lot 8 in Block Six. It is unknown how Nokes and Hancock obtained the lot.
- [2] June Ellen Edgar Nokes and Catherine Elizabeth Edgar Hancock, for valuable consideration, sold Lots 8, 9 and 10 of Block Six to David Wayne Edgar, an unmarried man, on June 27, 1997 (Deed Number 97 002917).
- [3] On July 3, 1997, David Wayne Edgar, an unmarried man, made David Wayne Edgar and Douglas F. Konicek, another unmarried man, joint tenants of Lots 8, 9 and 10 of Block Six (Deed Number 97 002918). They are the current owners (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-174011-000). There is a structure valued as \$21,340 on the property. Acreage is listed as .25.
- [4] There is a Deed of Trust between David Wayne Edgar, an unmarried man and Douglas F. Konicek, an unmarried man, and Frederic Ward, Trustee of Nationsbanc Mortgage Corporation. Date on this deed was July 14, 1997, and it was for Lots 8, 9 and 10 of Block Six. The promissory note was for \$63,750.00.

Lot 9

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lots 9 and 10 of Block Six to John L. Smith on April 13, 1887 or 1890 (Deed Book 22, Pages 345-347). The sale price for both lots was \$200.00 in gold coin. There was a John T. Smith in the Sites area this may be the same person, see Appendix A. [2] Did not find out who Smith sold Lot 9 in Block Six to nor from whom Miller obtained the lot.
- [3] D. M. Miller sold Lots 4, 5, 9 and 10 of Block Six and Lot 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight to Frances Miller (woman) on December 12, 1917 (Deed Book 90, Pages 77-78). The sale price for all eight lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [4] Do not know who Frances Miller sold Lot 9 of Block Six to nor the people from whom Nokes and Hancock obtained the lot.
- [5] June Ellen Edgar Nokes and Catherine Elizabeth Edgar Hancock for valuable consideration sold Lots 8, 9 and 10 of Block Six to David Wayne Edgar, an unmarried man, on June 27, 1997 (Deed Number 97 002917).
- [6] On July 3, 1997, David Wayne Edgar, an unmarried man, made David Wayne Edgar and Douglas F. Konicek, another unmarried man joint tenants of Lots 8, 9 and 10 of Block Six (Deed Number 97 002918). They are the current owners (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-174011-000). There is a structure valued as \$21,340 on the property. Acreage is listed as .25.
- [7] There is a Deed of Trust between David Wayne Edgar, an unmarried man, Douglas F. Konicek, an unmarried man, and Frederic Ward, Trustee of Nationsbanc Mortgage Corporation.

Date on this deed was July 14, 1997, and it was for Lots 8, 9 and 10 of Block Six. The promissory note was for \$63,750.00.

Lot 10

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lots 9 and 10 of Block Six to John L. Smith on April 13, 1887 (Deed Book 22, Pages 345-347). The sale price for both lots was \$200.00 in gold coin.
- [2] Did not find out who Smith sold Lot 10 in Block Six to nor from whom Miller obtained the lot.
- [3] D. M. Miller sold Lots 4, 5, 9 and 10 of Block Six and Lot 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight to Frances Miller (woman) on December 12, 1917 (Deed Book 90, Pages 77-78). The sale price for all eight lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [4] Do not know who Frances Miller sold Lot 9 of Block Six to nor the people from whom Nokes and Hancock obtained the lot.
- [5] June Ellen Edgar Nokes and Catherine Elizabeth Edgar Hancock for valuable consideration sold Lots 8, 9 and 10 of Block Six to David Wayne Edgar, an unmarried man, on June 27, 1997 (Deed Number 97 002917).
- [6] On July 3, 1997, David Wayne Edgar, an unmarried man, made David Wayne Edgar and Douglas F. Konicek, another unmarried man joint tenants of Lots 8, 9 and 10 of Block Six (Deed Number 97 002918). They are the current owners (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-174011-000). There is a structure valued as \$21,340 on the property. Acreage is listed as .25.
- [7] There is a Deed of Trust between David Wayne Edgar, an unmarried man, Douglas F. Konicek, an unmarried man, and Frederic Ward, Trustee of Nationsbanc Mortgage Corporation. Date on this deed was July 14, 1997, and it was for Lots 8, 9 and 10 of Block Six. The promissory note was for \$63,750.00.

Lot 11

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had Lot 11 of Block Six. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] In a document dated September 28, 1999 the current owners of Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six are John L. Sites, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-174-007-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .25.

Lot 12

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had Lot 12 of Block Six. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K.

Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

- [2] In a document dated September 28, 1999 the current owners of Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six are John L. Sites, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-174-007-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .25.

Lot 13

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 13 of Block Six to Lee Yen on October 24, 1904 (Deed Book 6, Page 71). The sale price was \$50.00 gold coin.
- [2] Did not find any deed showing Lee Yen's sale of Lot 13 in Block Six nor the person or persons from whom Lula Roche obtained the lot.
- [3] Lula May Roche sold Lots 1, 2, 3 and 13 of Block Six to Carl R. Powell and Frances V. Powell (his wife) on February 11, 1947 (Official Records Book 133, Pages 5-6). The Sale price was not listed for this transaction, it just said "for value received."
- [4] Carl R. and Frances Powell sold Lot 13 of Block Six to Claude Hulett, a single man, for consideration of less than \$5.00 (Official Records Book 153, Pages 309-310). Deed recorded on December 20, 1948. The Powells sold Lot 13 of Block Six again in 1949.
- [5] Carl R. and Frances Powell sold Lots 1, 2, 3 and 13 of Block Six and Lot 10 of Block One to Paul Roper on February 2, 1949 (Official Record Book 153, Page 464). The sale price was not listed for these five lots, it just said "for value received."
- [6] Did not find to whom Roper sold Lot 13 of Block Six nor from whom the Nokes obtained the lot.
- [7] In a document dated September 28, 1999, the current owners of Lot 13 and 14 of Block Six are June and Lloyd J. Nokes Jr. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-174-006-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed at .32.

Lot 14

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 14 of Block Six to J. R. Kennedy on September 13, 1898 (Deed Book 42, Pages 154-156). The sale price was \$100.00 in gold coin. See Appendix for information on J. R. Kennedy.
- [2] There seems to be a problem with Lot 14 of Block Six for J. R. Kennedy. He buys the lot in 1898 from the railroad but buys it again from Kent Braddock on May 7, 1904 (Deed Book 58, Page 229). Sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [3] J. R. Kennedy sold Lot 14 of Block Six to Cornelia Millington on December 25, 1904 (Deed Book 59, Page 142). The sale price was \$700.00 in gold coin.
- [4] Cornelia C. Millington sold Lot 14 of Block Six to James Callaghan on April 13, 1918 (Deed Book 97, Page 478). The sale price was \$10.00 gold coin. For a little information on James Callaghan see the Sites Directory

- [5] There was no other deeds found for James Callaghan nor the person or persons from whom the Nokes obtained the lot.
- [6] In a document dated September 28, 1999, the current owners of Lot 13 and 14 of Block Six are June and Lloyd J. Nokes Jr. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-174-006-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed at .32.

BLOCK SEVEN

Block Seven measured 250 x 375 feet (Figure 3). It was composed of twelve lots measuring 50 x 110 feet and two lots measuring 75 x 110 feet. All the lots were longest (110 feet) in the north and south direction. There was a 30 foot alley running between Lots 1-7 and Lots 8-14. The block was bounded on the north side by Blanchard Street, on the east by Jones Street, on the south by Grapevine Street and on the west by Peterson Street.

Lots 1-14

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold all fourteen lots in Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 in Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine and all seven lots in Block Ten to Mary A. Sites on April 3, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 412-413). The sale price for all thirty lots was \$1.00 gold coin.
- [2] When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people. These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [3] In a document dated September 28, 1999, the current owners of Lots 1-7 of Block Seven are John L. Sites, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-183-001-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .95.
- [4] In a document dated September 28, 1999 the current owners of Lots 8-14 of Block Seven are John L. Sites, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-183-002-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .95.

BLOCK EIGHT

Block Eight measured 250 x 300 feet (Figure 3). It was composed of twelve lots that all measured 50 x 110 feet. All the lots were longest running north and south. There was a 30 foot alley that passes between Lots 1-6 and 7-12. The block was bounded on the north by Blanchard Street, on the east by Peterson Street, on the south by Grapevine Street and on the west by Dean Street.

Lot 1

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold John L. Smith Lot 1 of Block Eight on February 7, 1890 (Deed Book 22, Pages 343-345). The sale price was \$160.00 in gold coin.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person Smith sold Lot 1 of Block Eight to nor the names of the person or persons from whom Miller obtained the lot.

- [3] D. M. Miller sold Lots 4, 5, 9 and 10 of Block Six and Lot 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight to Frances Miller (woman) on December 12, 1917 (Deed Book 90, Pages 77-78). The sale price for all eight lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [4] Did not find the name of the person Frances Miller sold Lot 1 of Block Eight nor the names of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained the lot.
- [5] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lot 1 of Block Eight are shown to be Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-182-005-000). There is no structure on the parcel. The acreage is listed as .19.

Lot 2

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold D. M. Miller Lots 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight on April 9, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 396-397). The sale price for the three lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [2] D. M. Miller sold Lots 4, 5, 9 and 10 of Block Six and Lot 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight to Frances Miller (woman) on December 12, 1917 (Deed Book 90, Pages 77-78). The sale price for all eight lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [3] Did not find to whom Frances Miller sold Lot 2 of Block Eight nor the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained the lot.
- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owners of Lots 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight are shown to be Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-182-004-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .57.

Lot 3

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold D. M. Miller Lots 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight on April 9, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 396-397). The sale price for the three lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [2] D. M. Miller sold Lots 4, 5, 9 and 10 of Block Six and Lot 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight to Frances Miller (woman) on December 12, 1917 (Deed Book 90, Pages 77-78). The sale price for all eight lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [3] Did not find to whom Frances Miller sold Lot 3 of Block Eight nor the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained the lot.
- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight are shown to be Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-182-004-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .57.

Lot 4

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold D. M. Miller Lots 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight on April 9, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 396-397). The sale price for the three lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [2] D. M. Miller sold Lots 4, 5, 9 and 10 of Block Six and Lot 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight to Frances Miller (woman) on December 12, 1917 (Deed Book 90, Pages 77-78). The sale price for all eight lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [3] Did not find to whom Frances Miller sold Lot 3 of Block Eight nor the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained the lot.

- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owners of Lots 2, 3 and 4 of Block Eight are shown to be Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-182-004-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .57.

Lot 5

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold all fourteen lots in Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 in Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine and the whole of Block Ten, seven lots to Mary A. Sites on April 3, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 412-413). The sale price for all thirty lots was \$1.00 gold coin.
- [2] When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 5 of Block Eight.
- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owners of Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-182-001-000). There is no structure on the parcel. The acreage is listed as .53.

Lot 6

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold all fourteen lots in Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 in Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine and all seven lots in Block Ten to Mary A. Sites on April 3, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 412-413). The sale price for all thirty lots was \$1.00 gold coin.
- [2] When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 6 of Block Eight.
- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owners of Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-182-001-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .53.

Lot 7

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people

were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained this lot.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 7-12 of Block Eight are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-182-003-000). There is no structure on the parcel. The acreage is listed as 1.29.

Lot 8

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 8 of Block Eight.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owners of Lots 7-12 of Block Eight are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-182-003-000). There is no structure on the parcel. The acreage is listed as 1.29.

Lot 9

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 9 in Block Eight.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owners of Lots 7-12 of Block Eight are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-182-003-000). There is no structure on the parcel. The acreage is listed as 1.29.

Lot 10

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine,

and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

[2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 10 of Block Eight.

[3] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 7-12 of Block Eight are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-182-003-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as 1.29.

Lot 11

[1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

[2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 11 of Block Eight.

[3] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 7-12 of Block Eight are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-182-003-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as 1.29.

Lot 12

[1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

[2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 12 of Block Eight. [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owners of Lots 7-12 of Block Eight are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-182-003-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as 1.29.

BLOCK NINE

Block Nine measured 250 x 300 feet (Figure 3). It was composed of twelve lots that measured 50 x 110 feet. All the lots were longest running north and south. There was a 30 foot alley running between Lots 1-6 and 7-12. The block was bounded on the north by Blanchard Street, on the east by Dean Street, on the south by Grapevine Street and on the west by Mills Street.

Lot 1

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold all fourteen lots in Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 in Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine and the all seven of the lots of Block Ten to Mary A. Sites on April 3, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 412-413). The sale price for all thirty lots was \$1.00 gold coin.
- [2] When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 1 of Block Nine.
- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 1 and 2 of Block Nine are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-181-004-000). There is no structure on the parcel. The acreage is listed as .53.

Lot 2

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold all fourteen lots in Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 in Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine and all seven lots of Block Ten to Mary A. Sites on April 3, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 412-413). The sale price for all thirty lots was \$1.00 gold coin.
- [2] When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 3 of Block Nine.
- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 1 and 2 of Block Nine are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-181-004-000). There is no structure on the parcel. The acreage is listed as .53.

Lot 3

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 3 of Block Nine. [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 3 and 4 of Block Nine are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-181-003-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .38.

Lot 4

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 4 of Block Nine. [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owners of Lots 3 and 4 of Block Nine are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-181-003-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .38.

Lot 5

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 5 of Block Nine to Mrs. Daniel Chisholm on April 21, 1902 (Deed Book 57, Page 428). The sale price was listed as \$25.00 in gold coin.
- [2] Mrs. Donald Chisholm, also known as Mrs. Daniel Chisolm, and Donald Chisolm, her husband, sold Lot 5 of Block Nine to Robert P. Kennedy and Mary Kennedy, his wife, on December 29, 1921 (Book 100, Page 326-327). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin. There is some information on the Chisolms in Appendix A. [3] Did not find out who Robert P. Kennedy sold Lot 5 to nor from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 5 of Block Nine. [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 5 and 6 of Block Nine are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-181-006-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .68.

Lot 6

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson

(one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 6 of Block Nine. [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 5 and 6 of Block Nine are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-181-006-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .68.

Lot 7

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold all fourteen lots in Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 in Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine and all seven lots of Block Ten to Mary A. Sites on April 3, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 412-413). The sale price for all thirty lots was \$1.00 gold coin.

- [2] When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 7 of Block Nine.

- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 7-12 of Block Nine are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-181-005-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as 1.59.

Lot 8

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold all fourteen lots in Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 in Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine and all seven lots of Block Ten to Mary A. Sites on April 3, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 412-413). The sale price for all thirty lots was \$1.00 gold coin.

- [2] When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 8 of Block Nine.

- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 7-12 of Block Nine are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-181-005-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as 1.59.

Lot 9

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold all fourteen lots in Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 in Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine and all seven of the lots of Block Ten to Mary A. Sites on April 3, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 412-413). The sale price for all thirty lots was \$1.00 gold coin.
- [2] When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 10-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 9 of Block Nine.
- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 7-12 of Block Nine are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-181-005-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as 1.59.

Lot 10

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold all fourteen lots in Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 in Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine and the whole of Block Ten, seven lots to Mary A. Sites on April 3, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 412-413). The sale price for all thirty lots was \$1.00 gold coin.
- [2] When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lot 10 of Block Nine.
- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owners of Lots 7-12 of Block Nine are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-181-005-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as 1.59.

Lot 11

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold all fourteen lots in Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 in Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine and the whole of Block Ten, seven lots to Mary A. Sites on April 3, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 412-413). The sale price for all thirty lots was \$1.00 gold coin.
- [2] When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-

sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons who had Lot 11 of Block Nine prior to the Camarillos.
- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 7-12 of Block Nine are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-181-005-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as 1.59.

Lot 12

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold all fourteen lots in Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 in Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine and all seven lots of Block Ten to Mary A. Sites on April 3, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 412-413). The sale price for all thirty lots was \$1.00 gold coin.
- [2] When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons who had Lot 12 of Block Nine prior to the Camarillos.
- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988, the current owners of Lots 7-12 of Block Nine are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-181-005-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as 1.59.

BLOCK TEN

Block Ten was composed of only six lots and no alley (Figure 3). All the lots measured 50 x 110 feet and the longest measurement (110 feet) ran north and south. This block was bounded on the north by Grapevine Street, on the east by Dean Street and on the west by Mills Street. There was no street bounding this block on the south.

Lots 1-6

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad sold all fourteen lots in Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 in Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine and all six lots of Block Ten to Mary A. Sites on April 3, 1904 (Deed Book 57, Pages 412-413). The sale price for all thirty lots was \$1.00 gold coin.
- [2] When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people

for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.

- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained Lots 1-6 of Block Ten.
- [4] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owner of Lots 1-6 of Block Ten are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-186-001-000). There is a structure listed for the parcel valued as \$3,803. Acreage is listed as 1.64.

BLOCK ELEVEN

Block Eleven was also only composed of six lots and there was no alley (Figure 3). All the lots measured 50 x 110 feet, and the longest measurement (110 feet) ran north and south. There was no street planned south of this block. However, it was bounded on the north by Grapevine Street, on the east by Peterson Street and on the west by Dean Street.

Lot 1

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 1 of Block Eleven to J. D. Rosenberger, John Sites, Charles Pryor, D. C. Booher, G. Letold, J. W. Haynes and J. W. Cook the Trustees in Trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church South on September 3, 1889 (Deed Book 21, Pages 422-425). The sale price was \$1.00 in gold coin. [2] The California-Nevada Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church, successor to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, sold Lot 1 of Block Eleven to Bernie Camarillo on December 13, 1989 (Official Records Book 646, Page 112). There was no transfer tax due because sale was for consideration under \$100.00. [3] In a document dated January 19, 1990 the current owner of Lot 1 of Block Eleven is still Bernie Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-185-004-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .13.

Lot 2

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 2 and 3 of Block Eleven to Placido Villegas on June 2, 1905 (Deed Book 60, Page 314). The sale price was \$100.00 in gold coin. [2] Placido Villegas sold Lots 2 and 3 of Block Eleven to Batriz H. de Medina on May 29, 1907 (Deed Book 63, Page 62). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin. See Appendix A for some information on Villegas. [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons to whom Madina sold this lot nor from whom James T. Smith obtained Lot 2 of Block Eleven.
- [4] James T. Smith sells Lots 2, 3 and 6 of Block Eleven to Laura E. Harman on June 23, 1920 (Deed Book 94, Pages 157-158). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [5] Did not find the name of the person or persons to whom Harman sold the lot nor from whom the Jennings obtained Lot 2 of Block Eleven.
- [6] In a Grant Deed dated May 4, 2000, Earl J. Jennings and Alice R. Jennings set up the Earl and Alice Jennings Revocable Trust (Deed Number 2000-001894). This conveyance transfers the grantors' interest into a revocable living trust for Lots 2, 3 and 6 in Block 11. [7] In a document dated May 25, 2000 the current owner of Lots 2 and 3 of Block Eleven are Earl J. and Alice Jennings (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-185-003-000). There is no structure listed on the parcel. The acreage is listed as .25.

Lot 3

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 2 and 3 of Block Eleven to Placido Villegas on June 2, 1905 (Deed Book 60, Page 314). The sale price was \$100.00 in gold coin. [2] Placido Villegas sold Lots 2 and 3 of Block Eleven to Batriz H. de Medina on May 29, 1907 (Deed Book 63, Page 62). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin. [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons to whom Madina sold Lot 3 of Block Eleven nor from whom Smith obtained the lot. [4] James T. Smith sells Lots 2, 3 and 6 of Block Eleven to Laura E. Harman on June 23, 1920 (Deed Book 94, Pages 157-158). The sale price for all three lots was \$10.00 in gold coin.
- [5] Did not find the name of the person or persons to whom Harman sold the lot nor from whom the Jennings obtained Lot 3 of Block Eleven. [6] In a Grant Deed dated May 4, 2000, Earl J. Jennings and Alice R. Jennings set up the Earl and Alice Jennings Revocable Trust (Deed Number 2000-001894). This conveyance transfers the grantors' interest into a revocable living trust for Lots 2, 3 and 6 in Block 11. [7] In a document dated May 25, 2000 the current owner of Lots 2 and 3 of Block Eleven are Earl J. and Alice Jennings (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-185-003-000). There is no structure listed on the parcel. The acreage is listed as .25.

Lot 4

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained this lot. [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owner of Lots 4 5 of Block Eleven are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-185-002-000). There is no structure listed for the parcel. The acreage is listed as .25.

Lot 5

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve.
- [2] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Camarillos obtained this lot.
- [3] In a document dated October 13, 1988 the current owner of Lots 4 5 of Block Eleven are Bernie and Delia Camarillo (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-185-002-000). There is no structure listed for the parcel. The acreage is listed as .25.

Lot 6

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 6 of Block Eleven to James Smith on June 6, 1914 (Deed Book 84, Page 109). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin. [2] James T. Smith sells Lots 2, 3 and 6 of Block Eleven to Laura E. Harman on June 23, 1920 (Deed Book 94, Pages 157-158). The sale price for all three lots was \$10.00 in gold coin. See Appendix A for information on Laura E. Harmon. [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons that Harman sold the lot to or from whom the Jennings obtained the lot.
- [4] In a Grant Deed dated May 4, 2000, Earl J. Jennings and Alice R. Jennings set up the Earl and Alice Jennings Revocable Trust (Deed Number 2000-001894). This conveyance transfers the grantors' interest into a revocable living trust for Lots 2, 3 and 6 in Block 11. [5] In a document dated May 25, 2000 the current owners of Lot 6 of Block Eleven are Earl J. and Alice R. Jennings (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-185-001-000). There is no structure listed for the parcel. The acreage is listed as .13.

BLOCK TWELVE

Block Twelve measured 110 x 375 feet (Figure 3). It was composed of seven lots, six of which measured 50 x 110 feet and one that measured 75 x 110 feet. There was no alley associated with this block and no street planned south of the block. The block was bounded on the north by Grapevine Street, on the east by Jones Street and on the west by Peterson Street.

Lot 1

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve. [2] In a document dated September 28, 1999, the current owners of Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block Twelve are John L. Sites, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-184-003-000). There is no structure on the parcel. The acreage is listed as .44.

Lot 2

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve. [2] In a document dated September 28, 1999 the current owners of Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block Twelve are John L. Sites, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-184-003-000). There is no structure on the parcel. The acreage is listed as .44.

Lot 3

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left ½ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other ½ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve. [2] In a document dated September 28, 1999, the current owners of Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block Twelve are John L. Sites, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-184-003-000). There is no structure on the parcel. The acreage is listed as .44.

Lot 4

- [1] The Colusa and Lake Railroad Company sold Lot 4 of Block Twelve E. S. Myrick on August 2, 1897 (Deed Book 41, Pages 129-131). The sale price was \$50.00 in gold coin.
- [2] E. S. Myrick sold Lot 4 of Block Twelve to Geo. F. Myrick on September 28, 1897 (Deed Book 49, Pages 150). The sale price was \$50.00 in gold coin. George Myrick is in Appendix A.
- [3] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Rummelsburgs obtained Lot 4 of Block Twelve.
- [4] Herman Rummelsburg and Mrs. H. Rummelsburg (his wife) sold Lot 4 of Block Twelve to Mrs. B. M. Chaffin on October 26, 1903 (Deed Book 58, Page 61). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin. Information on Herman Rummelsburg is located in the Sites Directory. See Appendix A for information on Herman Rummelsburg.
- [5] Mrs. B. M. Chaffin and J. P. Chaffin sold Lot 4 of Block Twelve to J. H. Nordyke on October 21, 1912 (Deed Book 77, Page 350). The sale price was \$350.00 in gold coin. The Chaffins were at this time residents of Sutter County. Nordyke was to pay \$30.00 per month the first four months beginning October 1, 1912. The payments then would drop to \$20.00 per month the fifth and sixth months, and then \$10.00 a month until the entire amount of \$350.00 had been paid. See Appendix A for J. P. Chaffin and J. H. Nordyke.
- [6] Did not find who Nordyke sold Lot 4 of Block Twelve to or the name of the person or persons from whom Hulett and Raylene obtained the lot. [7] Mabel T. Hulett, ormerly Mabel T. Kennedy, also known as Mabel T. Kennedy, and Vivian Raylene Love, both married women dealing with separate property sell to Louis F. Escallier and Katherine Escallier, husband and wife Lot 4 of Block Twelve on November 16, 1959 (General Record Book 273, Page 143). No sale price was listed, it just said "for value received." [8] Did not find the name of the person or persons from whom the Muniozgurens obtained Lot 4 of Block Twelve. [9] In a document dated February 13, 1992, the current owners of Lot 4 of Block Twelve are Augustin and Maria Muniozguren (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-184-002-000). There is a structure listed for the property and it is valued at \$31,102.00.

Lot 5

- [1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one

sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve. [2] In a document dated September 28, 1999 the current owners of Lots 5-7 are John L. Sites, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-184-001-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .38.

Lot 6

[1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve. [2] In a document dated September 28, 1999, the current owners of Lots 5-7 are John L. Sites, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-184-001-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .38.

Lot 7

[1] There was no evidence found that indicated the railroad ever had this lot. When Mary Sites died in 1946, she left all of Block Seven, Lots 5 and 6 of Block Eight, Lots 1, 2, 7-12 of Block Nine, and all of Block Ten to six people (Official Record Book 131, Pages 246-247). These people were Pearl Bell, daughter (one-sixth), Henry W. Wright, son (one-sixth), W. K. Sites, son (one sixth), Floyd L. Sites, son (one-sixth), J. Bryan Sites, son (one-sixth) and Joseph Sites, grandson (one-sixth). Mary also left $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to these same six people for other Sites real estate. It did not say who owned the other $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. These lots were as follows: Lots 5 and 12 in Block One; Lots 1-6 and 9-12 of Block Four, Lots 11 and 12 of Block Six; Lots 7-12 of Block Eight; Lots 3, 4 and 6 of Block Nine; Lots 4 and 5 of Block Eleven; and Lots 1-3, 5-7 of Block Twelve. [2] In a document dated September 28, 1999, the current owners of Lots 5-7 are John L. Sites, et al. (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-184-001-000). There is no structure on the property. The acreage is listed as .38.

PARCELS ADJACENT TO SITES

There were several parcels of varying size on the current Assessor's Maps located around the perimeter of the town. Deeds were found for some of these parcels. Two of these adjacent parcels were the location of the Catholic Church and the school building. The cemetery was also nearby but is not shown on either of the Assessor's maps.

Cemetery

Three deed were found concerning the Sites Cemetery, all of them dated in the year of 1904. W. F. Sites sold a one acre parcel of land, lying in the northeast corner of the south half of the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 17N and Range 4W, to the Trustees of the Sites Cemetery Association. This deed was dated June 3, 1904 (Deed Book 59, Page 23). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin. The other two deed were both dated on October 7, 1904.

The second deed (Deed Book 59, Page 94) was from W. F. Sites to the Sites Cemetery Association and the sale price was \$5.00 in gold coin. This conveyance was made "for the purpose of correcting the deed bearing the date of June 3, 1904 and visiting the title to the lands therein and herein described as was intended to be done by the afore mentioned deed." The parcel began at a 1/2 inch gas pipe at the northwest corner of the town of Sites, this being the northeast corner of the cemetery parcel.

The third deed (Deed Book 59, Page 95) was between W. F. Sites, J. R. Kennedy, Geo Kirkup, Alonzo Stewart and P. R. Peterson, Trustees and Directors of the Sites Cemetery Association, and the Sites Cemetery Association. The purpose of this conveyance was made "for the purpose of vesting in said corporation any title to the cemetery parcel."

The old deeds that were found concerning these two parcels, approximately 3.15 acres, show different amounts of property within their boundaries.

W. F. Sites sold a two acre parcel to Michael Wellrath on August 21, 1904 (Deed Book 60, Page 20). It was described as "beginning at a one inch gas pipe on the north line of the town of Sites, 80 1/10 feet north of the northeast corner of Block Number Two, running thence north along the west side of county road 180.44 feet to a one inch gas pipe thence west 484 feet to one inch gas pipe situated on the north line of the said town of Sites; thence south 180.44 feet to a one inch gas pipe and thence east 484 feet to place of beginning."

Michael Wellrath must be the Father Walrath mentioned in the *Wagon Wheels* article (1987:9) as directing the construction of the Catholic Church. The .25 acre parcel, would be where the church was located. It was said that services continued at the church until about 1930. However, there was other activity found reflected in the old deeds.

These two parcels were one in 1913 when W. F. Sites sold a 1 1/5 acre parcel to Mrs. Ella Prime on February 19, 1913 (Deed Book 80, Page 1). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin. The description of this parcel was "beginning at a one inch gas pipe on the southwest corner of the Catholic Church property; thence north along the west line of said church property 180.44 feet to a one inch gas pipe situated at the northwest corner of said such Catholic Church property; thence west (this should read east) to John Sites east line; thence south along John Sites line 177.54 feet to Freshwater Street; thence east along the north line of said street 280.6 feet to place of beginning." This parcel would appear to have contained the church building.

On September 25, 1914, Michael Wellrath sold a parcel to the Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace, Roman Catholic Bishop of Sacramento, a corporation sole (Deed Book 81, Page 486). Description of this parcel was as follows: " beginning at an one inch gas pipe situated on the north line of the town of Sites, from whence the northeast corner of Block 2 and 80 1/10 feet distant, and running thence along the west side of the county road 180.44 feet to a one inch gas pipe; thence west 484 feet to a one inch gas pipe, thence south

180.44 feet to a one inch gas pipe located on the north line of said town; and thence running east 484 feet to the place of beginning.”

An Assessors Parcel Number 011-160-001-000, dated December 27, 1996, shows who the current owner as Bernadine L. Jennings. There is no structure on the parcel. Acreage was listed as .25.

On December 2, 1907, W. F. Sites sold a 4.8 acre parcel to Simon Roesch (Deed Book 63, Page 179). The sale price was \$10.00 gold coin. The current owner of Number 3 is June Ellen Edgar Nokes, et al. (Assessors Parcel Number 011-160-003-000). There is no structure on the parcel. Acreage is listed as 5 acres.

Number 4 was the location of the school building built in 1887). In a deed, dated January 17, 1973 (Official Records Book 402, Page 570) the owners of the school lot and two other parcels were Louis F. Escallier, Katherine Escallier and George Louis Escallier. They also owned parcel Numbers 6 and 7. There seems to be some confusion in these documents about these three lots.

The Maxwell Unified School District, successor to the Antelope School District sold the school lot to Bobbie Lee King and Leota K. King, as joint tenants, on May 26, 1976 (Official Record Book 437, Page 433). This information was within Deed Number 99-001958 which was dated April 29, 1999. However, Deed Number 99-001957, also dated on April 29, 1999, stated that the Kings had purchased the three lots from the Escalliers (Official Book 402, Page 570). In the deed Bobbie stated that Leota A. King had died, her death certificate was attached and he was now the sole owner of the three parcels.

On June 1999, Bobbie King sells all three of these parcels to Bobbie Lee King and Leota K. King, as joint tenants. Bobbie Lee King and Leota Klein King were the owners of this parcel in March of 1999. Leota had died on March 27, 1999 so a copy of her death certificate was attached to Deed Number 99-001957. Mr. King sold the three parcels to Sidney J. and Paige A. Le Grande at that time (Deed Number 99-002897), who are still the owners (Assessors Parcel Number 011-160-004-000). There is no structure on the parcel. Acreage was listed as 1.85.

On June 18, 1999, Bobbie Lee King, also known as Bobbie King, sold a 3 acre parcel to Sidney J. and Page A. La Grande, husband and wife (Deed Number 99 002898).

No sale price was listed, it just said “for a valuable consideration.” The property was described as “commencing at a redwood stake at the southeast corner of the town of Sites and running thence north along the east line of Jones Street 437 ½ feet to the southwest corner of the school house lot; thence east 208.71 feet; thence south 626.13 feet; thence west 208.71 feet; thence north 188.63 feet to the point of commencement.” The La Grandes are still the owners of this parcel (Assessors Parcel Number 011-160-005-000). There is a structure present on the parcel valued at \$111,426.00. Acreage was listed as 3 acres.

Number 6 5 appears to have originally been part of a larger parcel. John Sites sold a 3.5 acre parcel to J. C. Shaddock on November 2, 1891 (Deed Book 27, Pages 473-475). The sale price was for \$250.00 in gold coin. The parcel was described as “being bounded on the north by the town of Sites, on the east and south by the county road and on the west by John Sites land.”

J. C. Shaddock sold this parcel to Anne Shaddock in 1911 (Deed Book 80, Page 26). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin. It is not known how they got it, but, Louis F. Escallier, Katherine Escallier and George Louis Escallier sold this parcel to Bobbie Lee King and Leota K. King (Deed Book 402, Page 570). After the death of Leota King on March 27, 1999 the property was sold to Sidney J. LaGrande and Paige A. La Grande, husband and wife (Deed Number 99 002897). No sale price was listed, it just stated “ for valuable consideration.”

Emily Huffmaster became the owner of a portion of 3 5/8 acre parcel, a 60 x 100 foot lot, sometime between the years of 1891 and 1911. Emily P. Huffmaster sold a 60 x 100 foot lot to F. J. Greenwalt on November, 1911 (Deed Book 78, Page 15). The sale price was \$10.00 in gold coin. The description of the parcel was as follows: “commencing at a redwood stake at the southeast corner of the town of Sites and

running west 100 feet to a stake; thence south 60 feet to an iron stake; thence east 100 feet to an iron stake at the edge of the county road and thence north 60 feet along said road to the place of beginning.'

The smaller parcel, Number 6, is currently owned, according to a document dated September 28, 1999, by Sidney and Page A. La Grande (Assessors Parcel Number 011-160-006-000). Acreage is listed as .14 and there is no structure present on the parcel.

Deed Number 99-002897, dated June 21, 1999, states that "for valuable consideration" Bobbie Lee King, also known as Bobbie King, sold three parcels to Sidney J. and Paige A. La Grande, husband and wife. These parcels included Parcel No. 1 which was the 3 5/8 acre parcel, excluding a lot sold to F. J. Greenwalt, which would make this Number 7 ; Parcel No. 2 was the 60 x 100 foot lot sold to Greenwalt (Number 6).

The larger parcel, Number 7, is now owned by the same people, the La Grandes (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-160-007-000). Acreage is listed for the larger piece as 3 acres and there is no structure present on the parcel. The date on this second document was the same as for Number 6.

John Sites sold a 4 acre parcel to Mark H. Shearin on February 5, 1894 (Deed Book 34, Page 54). The sale price was \$200.00 in gold coin. The parcel was described as "commencing at a rock located 208 ½ feet north of the northwest corner of Block One and running thence south 208 ½ feet to the northwest corner of Block One; thence east 375 feet to the northeast corner of Block One; thence south 156 ¼ feet to a rock;; thence east 208 ½ feet to a rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to the place of beginning." Today this parcel has two owners.

Mark H. Shearin died in 1920 and left his Sites real estate to his wife Row Ann. This real estate included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 of Block One and a 4 acre parcel in the N ½ of SW ¼ of Township 17N and Range 4W (Deed Book 95, Page 146-147). The 4 acre parcel was valued at \$1,410.00.

When Roe Ann Shearin died in 1931 (Official Records Book 30, Pages 67-69), she left her Sites property to Florida Spencer, daughter (7/24th), Vera Schurr, daughter (7/24th), E. W. Shearin, son (7/24th) and Edith Shearin, daughter-in-law (3/24th). Edith's husband M. L. Shearin had died prior to this distribution of her estate. The Sites property included Lots 3, 4, 6-9 in Block One and the same 4 acre parcel.

On August 11, 1945, Leola Shearin, a widow, sold Lots 3, 4 and 6-9 and the same 4 acre parcel (Official Record Book 123, Pages 157-158). The buyers were John H. and Vera B. Schuur and the sale price was \$10.00.

In a Deed dated February 21, 1955 (Official Record Book 217, Page 294), sold by Mabel L. Stites and Eula D. Shearin to Charles Richard Stites. However, the current owner of both Number 8 and 9 is Debra A. Kellogg (Assessors Parcel Numbers 011-160-008-000 and 011-160-009-000). These documents were both dated July 29, 1994. Acreage on the larger parcel was 3.25 acres and for the smaller one .19 acres.

It appears that originally Number 176 was part of a larger parcel. John Sites sold a 1.4 acre piece of land to Charles G. Collins on November 5, 1896 (Deed Book 40, Page 254). The sale price was \$50.00 in gold coin. Description of the parcel was "commencing at a point on the east side of Jones Street at a point 25 feet north of the center line of the Colusa and Lake Railroad and running thence east 208 ½ feet; thence northerly to the southeast corner of M. H. Shearin's property; thence running west to Jones Street south along the said east line of said Jones Street to the place of beginning."

In Deed Book 84 (Page 136), F. A. Hiegel sold to Mrs. Lena Frack a 50 x 125 foot lot immediately adjoining the town. This lot was described as "commencing at a point on the east side of Jones Street, at a point 25 feet north of the center line of the Colusa and Lake Railroad Track; running thence easterly parallel with said track 50 feet; thence northerly 125 feet; thence westerly 50 feet to the easterly line of said Jones Street; thence southerly along Jones Street 125 feet to point of beginning. See Appendix A for information found on Lena Frack

The current Assessor's Map for Block 11, Page 17 shows this lot as Number 176 and there are two owners. Number 1 of this parcel as shown on the map is currently owned by Debra A. Kellogg (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-176-001-000). She acquired this property on July 29, 1994. Acreage was listed as .02 and there was no structure on the property.

Number 2 of this parcel is owned by Edna K, James W. and Donald V. Chism (Assessor's Parcel Number 011-176-002-000). They acquired the property on September 28, 1999 and the acreage was listed as .13. There is a structure present on the parcel and it was valued at \$3,114.00. This document was dated September 28, 1999.

Sites Directory

Various sources were examined to find information on the people who owned lots or lived within the town Sites or closely adjacent parcels. These sources included the voting registers, history books, historic society publications, censuses, newspapers and deed books. There is probably at lot more information available on these

BRADEN, J. M. John Mike Braden (28) was listed in the Sites Precinct voting record in 1900 (Colusa County 1900, Sites, Page 69). He was also listed in the voting registers of 1902, 1904 and 1906 (Colusa County 1902, No. 3; 1904, No. 4; 1906, No. 2). His age was listed as 31, 33 and 35. No other information was listed for the voters in these later years.

The 1910 census lists a John. M. Braden, aged 39 (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Blanchard Street, Dwelling 179) with an occupation of steam engineer at the stone quarry. Residents of the dwelling include his wife Kate A (40) and children Thelma A (6), John H. (4) and Bernice S. (9/12). The couple had been married ten years. He had been born in Tennessee while the wife and children had all been born in California. He owned the dwelling at the time of the census.

BURROWS, LEO L. The 1920 census lists Leo L. (41) with an occupation of merchant-grocery retail. He appears to be living in the dwelling next to his parents, Orlando and Mary (United States Census, Maxwell township, Dwelling #9). The other occupants of Leo Burrow's house were his wife Alice, Winona his daughter and Onlo his son (12). He owned his dwelling. When his father died in 1924 he was in business with his father "Burrows and Son." There is a photograph in the *Wagon Wheels* (Burrows 1964:11) of Leo at the time of his marriage. He married Alice (Roden) on June 7, 1903 in Sacramento.

BURROWS, ORLANDO. Orlando Arthur Burrows was the son of R. G. and Charlotte (Hull) Burrows (Burrows 1964:22). He was born on October 17, 1855 in Oregon. Burrows (47) was listed in the Stonyford Precinct voting precinct in 1902 (Colusa County 1902, No. 2). He did not buy his Sites lots until 1917.

The 1920 census lists Orlando Burrows (64) with an occupation of merchant of general merchandise (United States Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #9). He was living with his wife Mollie (59) and was renting his dwelling. He owned the Sites Store at one time and died in 1924. The deed settling his estate said his business was called Burrows & Son (Deed Book 109, Pages 365-367).

BURROWS, MARY. Mrs. Mary A. Burrows, housewife in Sites, was listed in the Sites Precinct voting register of 1924 (Colusa County 1924, No. 4). According to Johnson (1981:131), Mary was known as Molly. She was an interesting lady who took up painting in her later years. Her place of birth was Nevada. She was also the mother of two, Leola Shearin and Onlo Burrows.

BUSCH, J. H. In the 1898 Sites Precinct voting register (Colusa County 1898, No. 7), Joseph Henry Busch (28) was listed with an occupation of barber. He was described as being 5 feet 7 inches tall with a fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair. It was noted that he had a scar on his left thumb. He had been born in Germany was naturalized by virtue of his fathers naturalization. Joseph Henry Busch (29) also was listed in the Sites Precinct in the 1900 voting register (Colusa County 1900, No. 4), the 1902 one at age 32 (Colusa County 1902, No. 1) and 1904 at age 34 (Colusa County 1904, No. 1).

The 1900 census lists a Joseph H. Busch (29) as an innkeeper in the Sites area (United States Census, Maxwell Township, No. 197). He was living with his wife Mary E. (21), his two daughters Mary E. (2), Isabella L. (2/12) and his mother Elizabeth (53). Also, in residence at the inn were 17 lodgers and one servant, Maggie Christen (52). Fourteen of the lodgers were working at the stone quarry, one was a blacksmith and two were students. The Buschs owned their own dwelling.

BUSCH, JOSEPH. There was a Joseph Busch (49) listed in the 1898 Sites Precinct voting register (Colusa County 1898, No. 8). His occupation was listed as saloon keeper. His description was 5 feet 8 inches tall with a fair complexion, hazel eyes and light hair. He was born in Germany and was naturalized on August 30, 1885, Superior County of San Francisco. He was again listed in the Sites Precinct in 1900 at age 51 (Colusa County 1900, No. 5) and the 1902 voting register at age 53 (Colusa County 1902, No. 2). He was listed as Joe Busch (55) in the 1904 voting register (Colusa County 1904, No 2).

CALLAHAN, JAMES. The 1920 census lists the James Callaghan family (United States Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #41). James (38) was living with his wife Alice (38) and their seven children. The children were James (16), Hilda (14), Alice K. (12), Francis J. (10), Margaret (8), Thomas (6), John (4 6/12) and Dorris P. (6/12). His occupation was listed as grain farmer. The family owned their dwelling.

James Callaghan was found in the 1924 voting register, Sites Precinct (Colusa County 1924, No. 5). His occupation was listed as farmer. No other information was listed for that year. According to Johnson (1981:131), James Callaghan at one time drove the school bus from Sites to Maxwell.

CARSON, VAL. In 1910 the Carson family was renting a Stone Corral Avenue dwelling in Sites (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Stone Corral Avenue, Dwelling #186). Val (29) was a steam engineer for the railroad. Other occupants of the dwelling were his wife Laura (26), daughter Minnie H. (4/12) and his father Burt Carson (64). Burt's occupation was listed as salesman in a tobacco and cigar store. Val and Laura had been married for two years. Val's place of birth had been Kentucky, Laura's was Missouri, Minnie's was California and Burt was born in Virginia.

CHAFFIN, JOHN. The John Chaffin family were listed in the 1900 census (United States Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #188). John D. (53) was listed with an occupation of blacksmith. He was living with his wife Bessie M. (36) and his five children. The children were James B. (16), Frank E. (15), Emma E. (12), Charles John (7) and Roy B. (3). James and Frank were laborers at the stone quarry. The couple had been married for 18 years. John had been born in Wisconsin, Bessie in Ohio, James and Frank in Arizona and the three youngest had been born in California.

John P. Chaffin (52) was listed in the Sites Precinct voting register of 1900 (Colusa County 1900, No. 11). He was also listed in the 1902 register (Colusa County 1902, No. 7) at age of 54, 1904 at 57 (Colusa County 1904, No. 10) and in 1906 at 59 years of age (Colusa County 1906, No. 10).

CHISOLM, DONALD. Donald Chishom (25) was listed in the 1894 voting register, Sites Precinct, as a quarryman (Colusa County 1894, No. 12). He was described as being 5 foot 3 ½ inches tall with fair complexion, gray eyes and brown hair. He was born in Scotland and was naturalized by virtue of his fathers naturalization. He was not listed in the 1900 voting register but shows up again in 1902 with the age of 30 (Colusa County 1902, No. 9) and 1906 (Colusa County 1906, No. 7) at the age of 34. No occupation was given for either of these years.

The 1910 census shows Donald Chisolm (38) living on Blanchard Street in the town of Sites (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Blanchard Street, Dwelling #180). His occupation was listed as manager of stone quarry. Other occupants of the dwelling were the wife Grace (38) and daughter Veda L. (11). The couple have been married eleven years. It notes that Mr. Chisolm immigrated from Scotland to the United States in 1886. They own their dwelling.

CRAWFORD, NATHAN. The 1900 census listed a Nathan Crawford (United States Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #185) with an occupation of liveryman. His dwelling was next to John Sites so he

was probably employed in Sites by D. M. Miller. Occupants of the dwelling were Crawford (31), his wife Martha E. (20) and son Thomas (1). The couple had been married two years. He had been born in Missouri and his wife and son had been born in Oregon. They were renting their dwelling.

FOUCH, JAMES. The Fouch family were renting a Stone Corral Avenue Dwelling in Sites in 1910 (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Stone Corral Avenue, Dwelling #185). James (26) was a brakeman for the railroad. Other occupants of the dwelling were his wife Rose (23) and son James L. (6/12). The couple had been married one year. All three of the Fouchs had been born in California.

FRACK, LENA H. Lena Frack (44) was listed in the 1920 census (United States Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #36) with an occupation as laundress at home. She owns her dwelling. The other occupants of the dwelling were her daughter Celesta M. (12) and her son Joseph I. (8). Lena had been born in Ohio and her children were both born in California.

FRYER, WILLIAM. The voting register for the Sites Precinct lists a William Fryer (39) in 1898 (Colusa County 1898, No. 19). His occupation was laborer. He was described as being 5 feet and 6 inches tall with a light complexion, gray eyes and brown hair. He was born in New York. William Jay Fryer (42) was listed in the 1900 voting register (Colusa County 1900, No. 18). In the 1902 voting register (Colusa County 1902, No. 12) and in 1904 (Colusa County 1904, No. 13) his age was listed as 41 both times.

GREENWALDT, GEORGE. In the 1910 census, Greenwaldt (26) and his partner John H. Sites (31) were renting a dwelling on Stone Corral Avenue (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Stone Corral Avenue, Dwelling # 183). Both Greenwaldt and Sites worked at the stone quarry, Greenwaldt was a quarryman and Sites was a hoisting engineer. Greenwaldt (35) was living alone in the 1920 census (United States Census 1920, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #25). His occupation was now listed as farm laborer. He was still renting his dwelling.

GRIFFITH, ROBERT P. Robert P. (29) and Emma G. (20) Griffith were renting a Stone Corral Avenue dwelling in 1910 Sites (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Stone Corral Avenue, Dwelling #189). Robert was employed by the stone quarry. The couple had been married three years. He had been born in Wales and immigrated to the United States in 1898. Emma had been born in California.

HARMAN, LAURA E. There was a Laura E. Harman (35) listed in the 1920 census in the Sites area (United States Census 1920, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #33). This was the year she bought the Sites lots in Block Eleven. She was the wife of James Harman (35). Other occupants of the rented dwelling were their four children, Magdala (15), William H. (9), James C. (5) and Louis S. (3). All of the Harmans had been born in California. James' occupation was listed as grain farmer. There was a James H. Harmon buried in the Sites Cemetery (Colusa County Genealogical Society 1997:39). He was born in 1868 and died in 1948. Laura E. Harmon was buried in the Maxwell Cemetery Colusa County Genealogical Society no date:89). She was born on June 17, 1884 and died on November 21, 1958.

HIEGEL, FRANK. Frank Andrew Hiegel's name appears in at least three of the voting registers, 1902, 1904 and 1906. The 1902 listing (Colusa County 1902, No. 16) said he was 21, the 1904 register (Colusa County 1904, No. 22) listed his age as 23 and the 1906 register (Colusa County 1906, No. 19) said he was 24.

Frank Hiegel (29) was listed in the 1910 census (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Sites-Maxwell Road, Dwelling #174) with an occupation of steam engineer at the stone quarry. The other four occupants of the dwelling were his wife Celestine M. (25), daughter Leona H. (4), son George H. (2) and daughter Francis M. (3/12). They own their dwelling and have been married five years. Frank was born in Arkansas, his wife in Germany and all the children in California. The wife had immigrated to this county in 1899.

HIEGEL, JOHN. In 1910, this Hiegel (32) was renting a Peterson Street dwelling in Sites (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Peterson Street, Dwelling #192). He was living alone, and his occupation was listed as quarryman at the stone quarry. His place of birth was Ohio.

HUFFMASTER, G. WILSON. Wilson Huffmaster married Vesta Nichols, a teacher from Princeton (Johnson 1981:58). They had six children whose names were Leslie, Carol, Robert, Frank, Dave and Gavin.

HUFFMASTER, LEONARD. According to Johnson (1981:58), Leonard Huffmaster (16) came to the Leesville area in 1880 with his father Edmund Huffmaster. The elder Huffmaster established a 320 acre homestead in Blanchard Valley. He farmed there until his death at Sites on June 17, 1890. Leonard's wife was Lydia Hansen and his five children were Grace Harpole, Clara Roseberry, Clifton, Wilson and Ellen. McCormish and Lambert (1918:885-887) stated that Leonard was born on April 20, 1867 in Yuba County. His mother was Susan Parker who had been born in Pennsylvania and died at Sites when she was 77 years old. According to this 1918 write-up, Leonard was raised in Reed's Station and did not come to Colusa County until 1881. By 1918, Leonard had a 2,680 acre ranch, a home in Sites and a home in Leesville. Lydia Wilson Hanson, who was born near Marysville, became Leonard's wife. They had five children, Grace Elizabeth, Clara Augusta, Leonard Clifton, Glenn Wilson and Ellen Blanche.

Leonard Huffmaster (26) was listed in the Sites voting register in 1894 (Colusa County 1894, No. 1139). His occupation was farmer. His description was 6 foot 1 inches tall with light complexion, blue eyes and light hair. His precinct and post office address was Sites. He had registered to vote on September 26, 1892.

JAQUISH, EDGAR N. In the 1910 census, Edgar Jaquish (39) was listed renting his dwelling on Peterson Street in Sites (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Peterson Street, Dwelling #182). His occupation was merchant of a retail store. Other occupants of the dwelling were his wife Elizabeth (35), their three children and a hired housekeeper. The children's names were Lula L. (14), Ella M. (12) and Cecil E. (6). Lula's occupation was listed as salesman at a retail store. The hired woman's name was Mary E. Russell and she was 35 years of age. Edgar had been born in Nevada, Elizabeth in Pennsylvania, the son in Oregon, the two daughters in California and Mary had been born in Pennsylvania.

JOHNATHAN, FREDERICK. In 1910, the Fredericks were renting a Peterson Street Dwelling in Sites (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Peterson Street, Dwelling #177). Frederick was 29 years old and his occupation was listed as driller at the stone quarry. The only other occupant of the dwelling was his wife, Lola O. (23). The couple had been married one year and had both been born in California.

KENNEDY, J. R. James Robert Kennedy (37) was listed in the Sites Precinct of the 1894 voting register (Colusa County 1894, No. 1315). He was described as being 5 feet and 7 inches tall with a light complexion, gray eyes, and light hair. His occupation was listed as a farmer. He was born in North Carolina and his precinct and post office address were Sites. He registered to vote on September 24, 1892.

Kennedy was also found in the 1898 voting register (Colusa County 1898, No. 32). His age was listed as 41. His description was a little different here. He was now 5 feet and 8 ½ inches tall with fair complexion, gray eyes and brown hair. In the 1900 voting register (Colusa County 1900, No. 35) he was 45 years old, in 1902 (Colusa County 1902, No. 24) he was 47, in 1904 (Colusa County 1904, No. 26) he was 49 and in 1906 (Colusa County 1906, No. 28) he was 51 years old. There was a James R. Kennedy, Sites farmer, registered in the 1924 voting register (Colusa County 1924, No. 31).

The James Kennedy family was listed for the Sites area in 1900 (United States Census (United States Census 1900, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #202). James (45) was listed as a farmer living with his wife, six children and one farm laborer. The wife was Celestine (39) and the children were Robert (20), Stella G. (18), Lola C. (13), Ray (11), Martha B. (5) and Kina (3). The laborer's name was Dick Shearin (61). This time James says that he and his wife were both born in Missouri, all the children were born in California and Shearin had been born in North Carolina.

In 1910, the James Kennedy family was again listed for the Sites area (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #169). James, who was 55 years old, was listed as a farmer. Other occupants

of the dwelling were his wife, three children and two hired farm laborers. The wife's name was Celestine (49) while the children were Johnnie R. (20), Mattie B. (15) and Fannie (13). Johnnie was listed with an occupation of farm laborer. The two hired men were Marion Smith (23) and Francis M. Caerney (50). Here Kennedy again says he was born in North Carolina. Celestine, all of their children and Smith had been born in Missouri and Caerney had been born in Wisconsin. The Kennedys were renting their dwelling.

In 1920, the census again shows this Kennedy family in the Sites area (United States Census 1920, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #8). Kennedy (64) now owns his dwelling and his occupation was again listed as farmer. There were seven other occupants of the dwelling, his wife Celestine (58), two children, daughter-in-law, one granddaughter, one grandson and a hired farm laborer. The two children in the home were Robert P. (40), a farmer on the home farm, and Ray (30). The daughter-in-law was Mary E. (38), the granddaughter was Neita (18), the grandson was Jim Bob (3 ½) and the hired man was Lester Salisbury (23). All had been born in California except James and Celestine.

KENNEDY, ROBERT P. Robert Price Kennedy shows up in the Sites Precinct of the 1906 voting register (Colusa County 1906, No. 24). The only information listed for him was his age which was 25. He was not listed in the 1924 voting register. However, there was listed a Mary E. Kennedy, Sites housewife (Colusa County 1924, No. 30). This may have been his wife.

KENNEDY, W. H. William Henry Kennedy (47) is listed in the Sites Precinct voting register of 1898 (Colusa County 1898, No. 29). He was 5 feet 8 ½ inches tall with light complexion, blue eyes and brown hair. His occupation is laborer. He was born in North Carolina.

Kennedy is listed in four more voting registers, 1900, 1902, 1904 and 1906 (Colusa County 1900, No 28; 1902, No. 22; 1904, No. 29; 1906, No. 25). His age is listed as 50, 54, 55 and 57.

KRUGER, WILLIS A. The 1894 voting register listed a Willis Alexander Kruger (23) for the Sites Precinct (Colusa County 1894, No. 1364). His occupation was listed as clerk. Kruger was described as 6 feet tall with a fair complexion, brown eyes and brown hair. Sites was his precinct and post office address. His place of birth was Missouri. He registered to vote on September 24, 1892.

In the 1900 census, there was a Willis A. Cruger family listed (United States Census 1900, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #189). This was the same person whose name should be spelled either Kruger or Krueger. The census shows Willis A. (30) with an occupation of conductor for the railroad. Other occupants of the dwelling were his wife Florida (29) and their four children, Cecil C. (7), Eula G. (4), Merritt C. (1) and Merrill H. (1). The couple had been married eight years and owned their own dwelling. Willis had been born in Missouri and his wife and children had all been born in California. Florida was Mark and Rowan Shearin's daughter.

Willis Kruger was buried in the Sites Cemetery (Colusa County Genealogical Society 1997:39). He died on May 24, 1908. Florida (48), a widow in the 1920 census (United States Census 1920, Maxwell Township, Dwelling # 38) was living alone. Her occupation was listed as housekeeper for a private family. It did not say if she owned her dwelling or not.

LEE YEN or LEE YIN. The 1900 census lists a LeeYin (29) as a cook in the Hurley Carlton (26) household (United States Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling # 176). Hurley was the foreman on a farm. Two other residents of the dwelling were James Bell (16) and Robert McDonald (23), both farm laborers. This may be our Lee Yen. He had been in the United States for 20 year, immigrating in 1880. The only Lee Yen in the 1880 census (United States Census, Page 153A) was a 17 year old servant living in the seven member Lucius P. Green household in San Francisco. Lee Yen (38) was listed in the voting register of 1906 in the Sites Precinct (Colusa County 1906, No.30; 51).

LUDDY, EVA. An Eva Luddy (31) was listed in the 1900 census for the Sites area (United States Census 1900, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #198). Her occupation was listed as waiter in dinning room. The

other occupants of the dwelling were her two children, Hazel E. (9) and Allen R. (6). It stated that she had been married for ten years and was the mother of five children, four of whom were still living. She and her two children listed here had all been born in California. Her rented dwelling was next to Mark Shearin's dwelling which was a hotel. Luddy probably worked there.

MILLER, DAVID M. David Monroe Miller (44) was listed in the 1894 voting register (Colusa County 1894, No. 1593). He was described as 5 foot 9 inches tall with light complexion, light eyes and brown hair. His occupation was listed as stage proprietor. He was born in Iowa and his precinct and post office address was Sites. He registered to vote on October 22, 1892.

The David M. Miller family were listed in the 1900 census in the Sites area (United States Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #200). David (51) was listed with an occupation of money loaner. Other occupations of the dwelling were his wife Fannie (35) and their four children, Clara (14), Syble (14), Eugene (6) and Eunice (6). David said in this census that he had been born in Indiana. His wife and children had all been born in California. The couple own their own dwelling.

MOSHIER, HENRY L. The 1880 Census lists Henry L. Moshier (34) living in the eight member George Griffith household (United States Census 1880, page 391B). Date of birth was listed as <1846>. Census place was Sutter in Sutter County. His occupation was listed as farm laborer. He was married but his wife was not living in this household. His father had been born in Canada while his mother had been born in Wales.

The voting registers and his real estate deeds show that Henry Lorenzo Moshier was in the Sites area from 1887 until at least 1906. The 1894 voting register lists a Henry Lorenzo (47) for the Sites Precinct (Colusa County 1894, No. 1631). His occupation was listed as farmer. The description said he was 5 feet 6 inches tall with a dark complexion, brown eyes and gray hair. He had been born in Canada and naturalized on November 6, 1876 in Yuba County. He had registered to vote on September 24, 1892.

Henry Lorenzo Moshier (52) was listed in the 1898 voting register for the Sites Precinct (Colusa County 1898, Sites Precinct, No. 40). His description was the same as that of 1894 except his height was listed as being 5 feet 5 ½ inches. It was noted that a digit on the left hand was off at the first joint.

Henry Lorenzo Moshier was listed for the Sites Precinct in four other voting registers. They were as follows: the 1900 voting register at 55 years of age (Colusa County 1900, Sites Precinct, No 44, page 55); the 1902 one as 58 years of age (Colusa County 1902, Sites Precinct, No. 33, page 70); the 1904 one as 60 years of age (Colusa County 1904, Sites Precinct, No. 34, Page 53); and in 1906 as 62 years of age (Colusa County 1906, Sites Precinct, No. 35, Page 51). No occupations or any other information was listed about him in these voting registers. He was not in the 1924 voting register.

The 1900 census (United States Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #194) said Moisher was living alone, his occupation was carpenter and he owned his own house. The next census of 1910 (United States Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #173) shows him at 65 years of age living with his wife Susan M. (76). According to this census this was his first marriage and her second one, they had been married for seven years. There was no occupation listed for Moshier for 1910, just said he was living on his own income. Susan had been born in Pennsylvania.

MURPHY, JAMES H. The 1894 voting register for the Sites Precinct listed a James Henry Murphy (Colusa County 1894, No. 1662). He was 30 years old and his occupation was listed as farmer. He was described as being 5 feet 10 inches tall with a florid complexion, brown eyes and red hair. His voting precinct and post office address was Sites. He had been born in Ireland and was naturalized on February 25, 1884 in San Francisco. He had registered to vote on September 24, 1898.

There was a James H. Murphy family in the 1900 census in the Sites area (United States Census 1900, Maxwell Township, Dwelling No. 186). James (37) had an occupation of farmer. Other occupants of the dwelling were his wife Mary A. (26) and three children. The children were Freda (4), James H. (2) and

Marion G. (1). James had been born in Ireland and was naturalized in 1875 and Mary had been born in Germany and had been naturalized in 1884.

The Murphy family was listed again in the 1910 census for the Sites area (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #193). James (43) had an occupation of merchant-tobacco & soft drinks. Other occupants of the dwelling were his wife May A. (36) and their four children. May had been the mother of five children but only four were living. The children's names were (Freda E. (14), James H. Jr. (13), Marian G. (11) and Rinzo E. (9). James now said he had been born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1878. May had been born in Austria and had immigrated to the United States in 1884. The children had all been born in California.

MYRICK, GEORGE. George Fred Myrick's name appears in the 1894 voting register (Colusa County 1894, No. 1676). His age was listed as 39 and his occupation was school teacher. He was described as being 5 feet and 10 inches tall with a dark complexion, brown eyes and black hair. He was born in Michigan and his precinct and post office address were listed as Sites. He registered to vote on September 24, 1892.

NORDYKE, JOHN. In the 1880 census (United States Census, Page 503D) there was a 13 year old John Nordyke living with his parents John and Mary and four brothers, B. J. (20), Scott (16), Gordon (9) and Joe (5). Their census place was Leesville, Colusa County.

John H. Nordyke (43) was listed in the 1910 census with his family (United States Census, Maxwell Township, Stone Corral Avenue, Dwelling #9). His occupation was listed as driller at the stone quarry. The other occupants of the dwelling were the wife, Martha J. (39), and the children. The children were a son named Earl P. (17) a daughter named Alas (15), another son named John S. (13) and a daughter named Bertha L. (3). The couple had been married 18 years. She was mother of five children only four of which were still living. They were renting their dwelling.

John Henry Nordyke (29) was listed in the voting register, Sites Precinct, of 1898 (Colusa County 1898, No. 50). His occupation was listed as laborer. He was described as being 5 feet 8 inches tall with a fair complexion, blue eyes and dark hair. He was born in California. John Henry Nordyke (37) was also listed in the 1904 voting register for Sites when he was 37 (Colusa County 1904, No. 40) and in the 1906 (Colusa County, No. 38) when he was 38. John was living in Sites in 1918 (McComish and Lambert 1918:905).

PRIME, JOSEPH K. Joseph K. Prime (43) was listed in the 1900 census (United States Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling # 99) with an occupation of saloon keeper. He was living with his wife Ella V. (43), son Roland D. (8) and his three daughters, Una M. (18), Edna F. (16) and Louisa D. (14). He had been born in Maine, his wife in Ohio and all the children in California.

Prime (63) and his family were also listed in the 1920 census (United States Census, Maxwell Township, No. 36). There was no occupation listed for him. Other residents of the dwelling were his wife Ella Dean (63). son Roland O. (27) a farm laborer, the daughter-in-law Ellenar (27) and grandson Joseph O. (1 ½). Johnson (1981:131) noted that J. K. Prime was the first man to drive the school bus from Sites to Maxwell.

Joseph K. Prime was listed in the Sites Precinct voting register of 1924 (Colusa County 1924, No. 44;79). His occupation was listed as farmer.

POWELL, CARL AND FRANCES. Carl and Frances V. Powell were buried in the Maxwell Cemetery (Colusa County No Date:90). He was born June 24, 1916 and died April 3, 1961. She was born on October 2, 1918 and died July 19, 1966.

PURDUE, W. H. The 1893 County Directory listed W. H. Purdue as a saloonkeeper (Anonymous 1993). Walter Hunter Purdue (72) was listed in voting register for the Sites Precinct in 1894 with an occupation of saloonkeeper (Colusa County 1894, No. 1903). He was 6 foot tall with dark complexion, hazel eyes and

gray hair. He was born in Maryland, His voting precinct was Colusa No. 1 and his post office address was Sites. He registered to vote on October 22, 1892.

REY, JEAN. Jean Rey (40) was one of the names listed for the Sites Precinct in 1900 (Colusa County 1900, No. 63). In the 1902 voting register (Colusa County 1902, No. 51) the last name is spelled Ray and the age is 41. He appears again in the 1906 voting register (Colusa County 1906, No. 55) at the age of 49. No additional information was included on this listing.

ROCHE, KATE. There was a Katie Roesch (69) listed in the 1900 census for the Sites area (United States Census 1900, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #166). She was living with her son Simon Roesch (34) whose occupation was farmer. It stated that she was a widow and had been the mother of sixteen children of whom only six were living. Mother and son had both been born in Germany and had immigrated to the United States in 1876.

RUMMELSBURG, CHARLES. Charles was listed in the 1894 voting register for the Sites Precinct (Colusa County 1894, No. 2137). Charles (26) was described as being 5 feet 9 inches tall with a dark complexion, black eyes and black hair. He had been born in Germany and naturalized on March 29, 1894 in Colusa County. His precinct and post office address were Sites. He had registered to vote on March 29, 1894.

RUMMELSBURG, JONAS. Jonas was listed in the 1894 voting register for the Sites Precinct (Colusa County 1894, No. 2738). Jonas (28) was 5 feet 8 inches tall with a dark complexion, brown eyes and black hair. It was noted that he had a small scar on his forehead above the right eye. He was born in Prussia and was naturalized on May 5, 1892 in Colusa County. His precinct and post office address were Sites. He registered to vote on June 2, 1894.

RUMMELSBURG, HERMAN. Herman Rummelsburg (38) was listed in the Sites Precinct voting register of 1898 (Colusa County 1898, No. 63). His occupation side to be merchant. He was described as being 5 feet 7 inches tall with a fair complexion, brown eyes and brown hair. His place of birth was Prussia. He was naturalized on March 29, 1880 in the Superior Court of Colusa County. He also appeared in the 1900 voting register (Colusa County 1900, No. 59) at the age of 41, 1902 (Colusa County 1902, No. 54) at age 42 and 1904 (Colusa County 1904, No. 54) at 45 years of age. Herman and S. Rummelsburg had the Sites general merchandise store in 1887.

The Henry Rummelsburg family was listed in the 1900 census in the Sites area (United States Census 1900, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #191). Rummelsburg (40) had his occupation shown to be storekeeper. Other occupants of the dwelling were his wife and two children. His wife was Dora (33) and the children were Gertrude (7) and Ronald (4). The couple had been married for nine years and rented their dwelling. He said his place of birth was Germany and he was naturalized in 1876. Dora was also born in Germany but she was naturalized in 1883. The children had been born in California.

SHADDOCK, JOHN C. The 1880 census listed a John Shadduck (34) with an occupation of blacksmith (United States Census 1880, Page 482A). His census place was at Fresh Water, Colusa County. Other occupants of the dwelling were his wife Eydia (25) and their four children, Emma (9), Ida (7), Clarence (5) and Ebbert (2). Mr. Shadduck was born in Canada and his wife and all the children had been born in California. This appears to be the same person with the name spelled Shaddock at Sites.

John Charles Shaddock (48) was listed in the 1894 voting register for the Sites Precinct (Colusa County 1894, No. 2189). He was 5 feet 5 inches tall with a dark complexion, black eyes and gray hair. His occupation was blacksmith. He had been born in Canada and naturalized on April 8, 1879 in Colusa County. Precinct and post office address were listed as Sites. He had registered to vote on September 24, 1892.

Shaddock (56) was also listed in the 1898 Sites Precinct voting register (Colusa County 1898, No. 85). He was now being listed as 5 feet 7 inches tall in the description but everything else was the same as when he registered in 1894. His occupation was still listed as blacksmith.

SHEARIN, MARK H. The 1880 census listed Mark H. Shearin (40) with a household numbering five (United States Census 1880, page 65D). His occupation was farmer. Date of birth was listed as <1839>. His census place was Township 6 in Shasta County. Other members of his household were his wife Rowan (27), daughter Florida (9), son Edward (7) and his mother-in-law Holly Kennedy (48), who was a widow. Shearin, his wife and mother-in-law had all been born in North Carolina and the children in California.

Mark Harvel Shearin (52) was listed in the 1894 voting register in the Sites Precinct (Colusa County 1894, No. 2207). He was described as being 5 foot 9 ½ inches tall with dark complexion, black eyes and dark hair. His occupation was listed as restaurant keeper. He was born in North Carolina and his precinct and office address were Sites. He registered to vote on October 22, 1892.

Mark Harvel Shearin was listed in four other voting registers for the Sites Precinct, 1898, 1900, 1902 and 1904 (Colusa County 1898, No. 80; 1900, No. 71; 1902, No. 64; 1904, No. 66). These registers show his age as 57, 60, 62 and 64. The description in the 1898 listing says his height is the same as in 1894 and his complexion, eyes and hair are dark. His occupation was again a hotel keeper in 1898.

Mark H. Shearin (60) was listed in the 1900 census (United States Census, Maxwell Township, # 199) with an occupation of hotel keeper. He was living with his wife Rowan B. (47), his son Mark L (17), and daughter Vara B. (11). The couple had been married for 29 years. Also present in the dwelling were boarders Kent K. Braddock (22), an engineer; Groover C. Braddock (14) tender at the stone quarry; William H. Braddock (55) a sheep raiser; Charles E. Barringer (25) laborer at the stone quarry; and Benjamin H. Winnermann (27) also a laborer at the stone quarry. The couple owns their own dwelling.

The 1910 census (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Stone Corral Avenue, Dwelling # 176) shows Mark Shearin (70) with an occupation of landlord of hotel. He was living with his wife Rowan (57), and granddaughter Euta Kruger (14) and grandsons Merritt Kruger (11) and Merrill H. Kruger (11).

Mark H. Shearin was buried in the Maxell Cemetery (Colusa County Genealogical Society, no date:27). His gravestone reads born November 17, 1829 – died May 10, 1919.

SHEARIN, RICHARD. Richard Shearin (51) was found in the Sites Precinct of the voting register in 1894 (Colusa County 1894, No. 2208). He was 6 feet tall with a black complexion, black eyes and black hair. The occupation was listed as farmer. His precinct and post office address were Sites. He had registered to vote on October 22, 1892.

Richard Shearin (70), single, was listed as living in a Peterson Street Dwelling in 1910 (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Peterson Street, Dwelling #178). He lived alone and was renting his dwelling. Richard's occupation was listed as doing odd jobs. Richard had been born in North Carolina.

SHEARIN, ROWAN. There was a Rowanna Shearin (67) listed in the 1920 census (United States Census 1920, Maxwell Township, Dwelling # 11) with an occupation of hotel keeper – home. The only other occupant of the dwelling was her granddaughter Lavista Kruger (16). Kennedy was Roanne Shearin's maiden name (Johnson 1981:129). She and her husband, Mark, had four children, Vera, Leslie, Ed and Florida. Vera married John Shuur, Leslie married Edith Locey, Ed married Leola Burroughs and Florida married Willus Kreuger a depot agent in Sites.

SHEARIN, WILLIAM F. Johnson (1981:122) indicated that Joe and Octavia Cobb Shearin were the parents of a William Shearin and the name of his second wife was Hattie. His mother Octavia was buried in the Sites Cemetery (Colusa County Genealogical Society 1997:39. Her year of birth was 1838 and her year of death was 1919.

SHEARIN, WILLIAM M. The 1984 voting register for the Sites Precinct (Colusa County 1894, No. 2196) listed a William Montgomery Shearin (25). He was described as being 6 feet tall with a dark complexion, black eyes and brown hair. His occupation was listed as farmer. Sites was his voting precinct

and post office address. He registered to vote on October 24, 1892, however, there was a note stating he was canceled from the original great register and was not entitled to vote.

The 1900 census (United States Census, Maxwell Township, No. 192) listed William M. Shearin (32) with an occupation of butcher. He was living with his wife Ora L. (23) and his daughter Hazel M. (1). They had all been born in California. William Shearin had a new butcher shop in Sites (Anonymous 1900g:1).

The 1910 census (United States Census, Maxwell Township, Sites Maxwell Road, Dwelling #175) shows William M. Shearin (42) living with his second wife Emma D. (39), and two daughters Hazel M. (10) and Emma A. (7). The Shearins had been married one year, they were renting their dwelling, and his occupation was stock farmer. Emma had been born in Minnesota.

William M. Shearin was buried in the Sites Cemetery (Colusa County Genealogical Society 1997:39). His year of birth was 1838 and his year of death was 1951.

SHURR, JOHN AND VERA. Vera Shurr was the daughter of Mark Shearin and Roanne Kennedy (Johnson 1981:129). She and her husband never had any children.

SITES JOHN H. In 1900, John H. Sites (22) was living in his father and step- mother's home (United States Census 1890, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #184). The Sites family living in this dwelling was composed of eleven people. The other people besides the younger John was the elder John Sites (no age), his wife Mary A. (39), Walter S. (22), Sarah N. (17), Rosa Pearl (13), William C. (10), Floyd D. (5), Jennings B. (3), George (3) and Henry Wright (18), Mary's son from her first marriage. Mary had been born in Missouri, and all nine of the children had been born in California.

SITES, WILLIAM F. William Franklin Sites was born on September 9 , 1852 near Augusta, Missouri. (McComish and Lambert 1918:639-640). He came to Colorado in 1872, Nevada in 1873 and then joined his half-brother, John Sites, in Antelope Valley. By 1918, he owned 44,000 acres lying about in the center of the Valley.

Sites first married Maggie Shearin, daughter of Joseph Shearin, in 1882 (McComish and Lambert 1918:640-641). The couple had eight children. Maggie died in 1904 and William married Hattie V. (Scharidin) Malloway on November 12, 1911, a widow with three children.

William F. Sites was listed in the 1900 census (United States Census, Maxwell Census, Dwelling #179). The dwellings occupants were eight family members and three farm laborers, one of which may have been a relative. William (47) had an occupation of farmer. His family was his wife Sarah M. (35) and children, Laura E. (15), Clara B. (13), Dora I. (11), Henry C. (8), Lonnie M. (6) and Birdie (2). The farm laborers were Henry C. Sites (36), John Wilson (39) and Henry Morris (37). The couple had been married 18 years and had nine children of which only six were living. William and Sarah had both been born in Missouri and all six children had been born in California. Henry Sites had been born in Missouri and the other two laborers had been born in California.

William Sites (67) with an occupation of stock farmer was listed in the 1920 census (United States Census, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #31). The occupants of this dwelling numbered five. Family members besides William were his wife Hattie V. (48), his son Willie E. (17) and step-son Robert W. Malloway (16). There was also one hired man, Adrian Juan (30). Willie's occupation was stock farmer and Adrian Juan's was that of shepherd. Juan had been born in Spain.

Hattie V. Sites, William A. Malloway and William Malloway were buried in the Maxwell Cemetery (Colusa County Genealogical Society, no date:23). Hattie was born in 1871 and died in 1946, William A. Malloway was born in 1867 and died in 1905 and William Malloway was born in 1822 and died in 1908.

SMITH, JAMES. In the 1920 census, James T. Smith (43) was living alone in the Sites area (United States Census 1920, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #32). His occupation was listed as sheep sheerer and shepherd. His place of birth had been Arkansas. He owned his dwelling.

STEWART, HATTIE. Hattie Stewart was the wife of Alonzo Stewart. The 1894 voting register for the Sites Precinct listed Alonzo Stewart with the age of age of 22 (Colusa County 1894, No. 2293). His occupation was listed as farmer. He was described as being 5 feet 7 inches tall with a sandy complexion, blue eyes and sandy hair. Sites was listed as his precinct and post office address. He had registered to vote on September 24, 1892.

Alonzo (29) and Hattie Stewart were listed in the 1900 census for the Sites area (United States Census 1900, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #173). Hattie was 29 years old here while her two children in the home were Mary B (7) and Millie C (4).

In the 1910 census, Hattie (39) was living at a Stone Corral address (United States Census, Maxwell township, Stone Corral Avenue, Dwelling #181). Alonzo (39) and Hattie had been married 19 years. She had been the mother of three children, two of which were still living. In 1910, the only other occupant of the dwelling was the daughter Nell C. (14). All of the Stewarts had been born in California. They owned their own dwelling.

The 1920 census again lists Alonzo (49) and Hattie (48) his wife still living in the Sites area (United States Census 1920, Maxwell Township, Dwelling #34). It said he was retired. They own their dwelling.

SWEITZER, MARY A. In 1910, Mary Sweitzer (40) was renting a Stone Corral dwelling in Sites (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Stone Corral Avenue, Dwelling #190). Her occupation was listed as proprietor of a boarding house. Mary had been married twice this last time for seven years. Other occupants of the house were her three children. They were Geo Macdonnell (22), Carl O. Macdonnell (17) and Vera S. Macdonnell (14). George was a driller at the stone quarry and Carl was the Assistant Post Master. All four occupants of the dwelling had been born in California.

TAYLOR, JOHN 'J. D.' John (41) was described as being 5 feet 5 ½ inches tall with a light complexion, light eyes and brown hair. He was born in Virginia. His precinct and post office address were Sites. He had registered to vote on October 19, 1892.

TREADGOLD, HARRY E. Treadgold (29) was listed in the 1910 census as renting a dwelling on Mills Street (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Mills Street, Dwelling #191). He was living alone and his occupation was listed as quarryman at the stone quarry. He had been born in England and had immigrated to the United States in 1905.

VILLEGAS, PLACIDO. The 1910 census (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Grapevine Street, no dwelling #) shows a Placido Villegas (48) whose occupation was doing odd jobs. He was living with his wife Nicolassa (46) and his two nieces, Consuelo Medina (7) and Beatiz Alonso (9). The couple had been married one year and all the occupants had been born in Mexico. He was supposed to have sold this property in 1907 according to the deed but this census entry says he owns his dwelling.

WOODWARD, MILTON. Milton Woodward (31) was listed in the 1910 census as renting a dwelling on Mills Street in Sites (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Mills Street, Dwelling #188). His wife Bird M. (25) and daughter Norma L (6/12) were also occupants of the dwelling. His occupation was listed as conductor on the railroad. The couple had been married for two years and all three of them had been born in California.

WOODWARD, WILL W. Woodward (35) was listed in the 1910 Census as living in Sites, renting a dwelling on Mills Street (United States Census 1910, Maxwell Township, Mills Street, Dwelling #187). His occupation was listed as Post Master-Post Office. The other occupations of the dwelling were the wife Jane T. (33) and their daughter Wilma J. (2). The couple had been married for four years. All the Woodwards had been born in California.

YARBROUGH, ROBERT AND REBECCA. The 1900 Census (United States Census, Maxwell Township, No. 129) lists Robert Yarbrough (42) with an occupation of butcher. He was living with his wife "Rebc," probably short for Rebecca (34). They have two sons, William R. (6) and Calvin B. (2).

Yarbrough had been born in Kentucky while his sons had been born in California. Robert and Rebecca Yarbrough were buried in the Maxwell Cemetery (Colusa County Genealogical Society, No Date:17). He was born in 1857 and died in 1941. She was born in 1866 and died in 1943.

REFERENCE CITED

Anonymous

- 1886a Colusa Sun. August 21 issue, Page 3, Column 1.
- 1886b Colusa Sun. September issue, Page 3, Column 1.
- 1886c Colusa Sun. November 6 issue, Page 3, Column 1.
- 1886d Colusa Sun. December 18 issue, Page 2, Column 1.
- 1886e Colusa Sun. August 14 issue, Page 3, Column 1.
- 1887a Colusa Sun. February 5 issue, Page 2, Column 4.
- 1887b Colusa Sun. February 5 issue, Page 2, Column 4.
- 1887c Colusa Sun. March 12 issue, Page 3, Column 1.
- 1887d Colusa Sun. March 26 issue, Page 3, Column 1.
- 1887e Colusa Sun. April 9 issue, Page 3, Column 3.
- 1887f Colusa Sun. April 30 issue, Page 3, Column 1.
- 1887g Colusa Sun. May 14 issue, Page 3, Column 1.
- 1887h Colusa Sun. November 5 issue, Page 2, Column 4.
- 1888a Colusa Sun. May 12 issue.
- 1888b Colusa Sun. May 12 issue, Page 3, Column 2.
- 1889a Colusa Sun. June 15 issue
- 1889b Colusa Sun. December 21 issue, Page 5, Column 1.
- 1889c Colusa Sun. December 28 issue, Page 3, Column 2.
- 1890a Colusa Sun. May 17 issue, Page 5, Column 1.
- 1890b Colusa Sun. July 12 issue, Page 2, Column 2.
- 1890c Colusa Sun. August 2 issue, Page 3, Column 1.
- 1890d Colusa Sun. August 9 issue, Page 6, Column 2.
- 1890e Colusa Sun. August 14 issue.
- 1890f Colusa Sun. August 30, 1890, Page 5, Column 4.
- 1890g Colusa Sun. December 16 issue
- 1890h Colusa Sun. December 20 issue, Page 5, Column 1.
- 1891a Colusa Sun. July 4 issue, Page 6, Column 1.
- 1891b Colusa Sun. July 11 issue, Page 8, Column 4.
- 1892a Colusa Sun. January 30 issue, Page 5, Column 3.
- 1892b Colusa Sun. March 12 issue, page 5, column 5.
- 1892c Colusa Sun. May 21 issue, Page 9, Column 3.
- 1893 Colusa Sun. January 1, 1893 Holiday Edition, Sites, Page 67.
- 1900a Colusa Sun. January 15 issue, Page 3. Column 2.
- 1900b Colusa Sun. January 23 issue, Page 4, Column 2.
- 1900c Colusa Sun. January 29 issue, Page 3, Column 3.
- 1900d Colusa Sun. February 10 issue, Page 1, Column 2.
- 1900e Colusa Sun. March 8 issue, Page 4, Column 1.
- 1900f Colusa Sun. March 31 issue, Page 1, Column 2.
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- 1900h Colusa Sun. November 28 issue, Page 3, Column 1
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APPENDIX C: HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE
STONE CORRAL CREEK QUARRIES



Images of the quarries in operation:

(A) the "Inn" hotel, and portions of "Quarryville" circa 1910. Photo courtesy of the California State University Chico, Merriam Library, Northeast California Special Collections.

(B) interior of the O'Neil and Abbott Sandstone Quarry mill, circa 1891. Photo courtesy of the Shields family estate.

(C) McGilvray Quarry workers, circa 1916. Photos A and B courtesy of the California State University Chico, Merriam Library, Northeast California Special Collections, Image No. 8667. Photo E courtesy of Velma Sites Butler



Table C-1: List of Sandstone Quarry Employees by Occupation.

Name	Year	Occupation	Age	Nativity	Address	Source
Stuart, Alonzo	1910	Derrickman-stone quarry	39	California	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Gallagher, William Dallas	1906	Driller	44	Pennsylvania	Venado	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Hastain, William A.	1910	Driller-stone quarry	20	California	Stonyford	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Johnathan,	1910	Driller-stone quarry	29	California	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
McDonnell, George Aloysious	1910	Driller-stone quarry	22	California	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Nordyke, John Henry	1910	Driller-stone quarry	43	California	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Buist, Charles C.	1910	Foreman-stone quarry	40	Scotland-England	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Sites, John H.	1910	Hoisting engineer-stone quarry	31	California	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Barringer, Charles E.	1900	Laborer-stone quarry	25	Michigan	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Braden, John B.	1900	Laborer-stone quarry	28	Tennessee	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Fraser, James	1900	Laborer-stone quarry	45	Scotland	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Galvin, Daniel	1900	Laborer-stone quarry	22	California	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Nelson, Charles	1900	Laborer-stone quarry	34	Sweden	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Schmidt, Frederick	1900	Laborer-stone quarry	39	Switzerland	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Spath, Charles	1900	Laborer-stone quarry	39	Germany	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Wairnermans, Benjamin H.	1900	Laborer-stone quarry	27	Germany	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Chisholm, Donald	1910	Manager-stone quarry	38	Scotland-England	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Christen, John J.	1900	Night watchman-stone quarry	42	Switzerland	Sites	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Anderson, W.	1910	Quarryman	44	Sweden	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Bieler, Frank Benjamin	1904	Quarryman	26	California	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Bond, J. M.	1893	Quarryman	29	Ohio	Sites	1893 Great Register, Colusa County
Bond, James McClelan	1892	Quarryman	29	Ohio	Sites	1892 Great Register, Colusa County
Bond, James McClelan	1894	Quarryman	29	Ohio	Sites	1894 Great Register, Colusa County
Braden, John Mike	1901	Quarryman	31	Tennessee	Sites	1901-02 Great Register, Colusa County
Braden, John Mike	1904	Quarryman	33	Tennessee	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Braden, John Mike	1906	Quarryman	35	Tennessee	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Braden, John Mike	1908	Quarryman	36	Tennessee	Sites	1908-09 Great Register, Colusa County
Cahill, Michael	1900	Quarryman	56	Ireland	Sites	1900 Great Register, Colusa County
Callopy, Michael Hinchy	1900	Quarryman	52	Ireland	Sites	1900 Great Register, Colusa County
Callopy, Michael Hinchy	1901	Quarryman	53	Ireland	Sites	1901-02 Great Register, Colusa County
Callopy, Michael Hinchy	1904	Quarryman	54	Ireland	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Carlton, Merrill Carlton	1904	Quarryman	30	Kansas	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Chaffin, Frank Eugene	1906	Quarryman	21	California	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Chaffin, James Bruce	1904	Quarryman	21	Arizona	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Chisholm, Donald	1896	Quarryman	25	Scotland	Sites	1896 Great Register, Colusa County
Chisholm, Donald	1898	Quarryman	25	Scotland	Sites	1898 Great Register, Colusa County
Chisholm, Donald	1904	Quarryman	31	Scotland	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Chisholm, Donald	1906	Quarryman	34	Scotland	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Chisholm, Donald	1908	Quarryman	36	Scotland	Sites	1908-09 Great Register, Colusa County
Chisholm, Donald	1912	Quarryman	?	?	Sites	1912 Great Register, Colusa County

Table C-1: List of Sandstone Quarry Employees by Occupation (continued).

ame	Year	Occupation	Age	Nativity	Address	Source
Gallagher, John R.	1900	Quarryman	48	Ireland	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Galvin, Michael T.	1900	Quarryman	20	California	Colusa	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Greenawalt, Fred Johanathan	1908	Quarryman	27	California	Sites	1908-09 Great Register, Colusa County
Greenawalt, George Clifford	1908	Quarryman	23	California	Sites	1908-09 Great Register, Colusa County
Greenawalt, Fred Johnathan	1910	Quarryman	29	?	Sites	1910 Great Register, Colusa County
Greenawalt, Frederick	1912	Quarryman	?	?	Sites	1912 Great Register, Colusa County
Greenawalt, Frederick Jonathan	1914	Quarryman	?	?	Sites	1914 Great Register, Colusa County
Greenawalt, Frederick Jonathan	1916	Quarryman	?	?	Sites	1916 Great Register, Colusa County
Greenawalt, Frederick Jonathan	1918	Quarryman	?	?	Sites	1918 Great Register, Colusa County
Greenawalt, George Clifford	1910	Quarryman	25	California	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Griffith, Robert Pierce	1906	Quarryman	26	Wales	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Griffith, Robert Pierce	1908	Quarryman	28	Wales	Sites	1908-09 Great Register, Colusa County
Griffith, Robert Pierce	1910	Quarryman	38	Wales	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Grogan, Michael	1892	Quarryman	65	Ireland	Sites	1892 Great Register, Colusa County
Grogan, Michael	1893	Quarryman	65	Ireland	Sites	1893 Great Register, Colusa County
Grogan, Michael	1894	Quarryman	65	Ireland	Sites	1894 Great Register, Colusa County
Hagel, Carl	1910	Quarryman	24	Sweden	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Hall, James Oscar	1906	Quarryman	21	South Carolina	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Hamilton, David Donald	1900	Quarryman	40	Scotland	Sites	1900 Great Register, Colusa County
Harman, Benjamin Franklin	1906	Quarryman	26	Tennessee	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Heigel, John	1912	Quarryman	?	?	Sites	1912 Great Register, Colusa County
Hiegel, Frank Andrew	1904	Quarryman	23	Ohio	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Hiegel, John	1908	Quarryman	29	Ohio	Sites	1908-09 Great Register, Colusa County
Hiegel, John	1910	Quarryman	32	Ohio	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Hiegel, John Joseph	1904	Quarryman	23	Ohio	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Jacobson, Jacob	1901	Quarryman	36	Sweden	Sites	1901-02 Great Register, Colusa County
Johnson,	1910	Quarryman	36	Finland	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Kemph, Conrad	1892	Quarryman	30	Germany	Sites	1892 Great Register, Colusa County
Kemph, Conrad	1893	Quarryman	30	Germany	Sites	1893 Great Register, Colusa County
Kemph, Conrad	1894	Quarryman	30	Germany	Sites	1894 Great Register, Colusa County
Lange, Henry	1896	Quarryman	27	California	Sites	1896 Great Register, Colusa County
Markle, Harry Pomeroy	1904	Quarryman	31	Iowa	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Morris, Lewis Isiah	1914	Quarryman	?	?	Sites	1914 Great Register, Colusa County
Murphy, Harry A.	1906	Quarryman	25	Pennsylvania	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Neister, Patrick Alozious	1912	Quarryman	?	?	Sites	1912 Great Register, Colusa County
Neison, Edward	1906	Quarryman	40	Norway	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Nordyke, John Henry	1904	Quarryman	37	Arkansas	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Nordyke, John Henry	1906	Quarryman	38	California	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Nordyke, John Henry	1908	Quarryman	40	California	Sites	1908-09 Great Register, Colusa County
Owens, Pierce	1900	Quarryman	28	Wales	Sites	1900 Great Register, Colusa County
Owens, Pierce	1901	Quarryman	30	Wales	Sites	1901-02 Great Register, Colusa County
Phillips, John Henry Nicholas	1901	Quarryman	42	Maryland	Sites	1901-02 Great Register, Colusa County
Sandine, P.	1910	Quarryman	38	Italy	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Shaughnessy, Andrew	1896	Quarryman	30	Ireland	Sites	1896 Great Register, Colusa County

Table C-1: List of Sandstone Quarry Employees by Occupation (continued).

name	Year	Occupation	Age	Nativity	Address	Source
Smart, Charles Henry	1910	Quarryman	34	California	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Smart, Luther L.	1901	Quarryman	26	California	Maxwell	1901-02 Great Register, Colusa County
Smith, Frank Pollard	1906	Quarryman	21	California	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Smith, Harry	1910	Quarryman	25	California	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Smith, Harvel Bennett	1910	Quarryman	25	?	Sites	1910 Great Register, Colusa County
Smith, Percy Lee	1904	Quarryman	22	California	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Smith, Percy Lee	1906	Quarryman	24	California	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Smith, Percy Lee	1910	Quarryman	28	California	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Stetson, William Clarence	1904	Quarryman	30	California	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Stetson, William Clarence	1906	Quarryman	33	California	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Stewart, Alonzo	1912	Quarryman	?	?	Sites	1912 Great Register, Colusa County
Treadgold,	1910	Quarryman	29	England	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Vaughan, Hiram Elmer	1904	Quarryman	23	Kentucky	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Vaughan, Hiram Elmer	1906	Quarryman	25	Kentucky	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Vaughan, Hiram Elmer	1908	Quarryman	27	Kentucky	Sites	1908-09 Great Register, Colusa County
Wilenson,	1910	Quarryman	55	Canada-France	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Woodard, Milton Durgy	1906	Quarryman	26	California	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Woodard, William W.	1904	Quarryman	30	California	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Woodard, William W.	1906	Quarryman	32	California	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Woodard, William W.	1908	Quarryman	34	California	Sites	1908-09 Great Register, Colusa County
Woodward, Murray Waste	1901	Quarryman	26	California	Sites	1901-02 Great Register, Colusa County
York, Herbert Addison	1906	Quarryman	25	California	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Buford, Gray M.	1900	Sawyer-stone quarry	20	Oregon	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Braddock, Grover C.	1900	Shovel tender-stone quarry	14	California	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Harmond, Benjamin T.	1900	Signalman-stone quarry	19	Tennessee	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Braden, John Mike	1910	Steam engineer-stone quarry	39	Tennessee	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Hiegel,	1910	Steam engineer-stone quarry	29	Arkansas	Maxwell	1910 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Burns, Jerome Nicholas	1894	Stonemason	38	Australia	Sites	1894 Great Register, Colusa County
Busch, Gottlieb	1900	Stonemason	53	Germany	Sites	1900 Great Register, Colusa County
Dremen, William	1896	Stonemason	23	New York	Sites	1896 Great Register, Colusa County
Drennen, William	1898	Stonemason	23	New York	Sites	1898 Great Register, Colusa County
Hager, George C. T.	1900	Stonemason	45	Germany	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Heckler, Jacob	1896	Stonemason	60	Switzerland	Sites	1896 Great Register, Colusa County
Heckler, Jacob	1898	Stonemason	60	Switzerland	Sites	1898 Great Register, Colusa County
Kirchdorffer, Alexander	1900	Stonemason	53	Germany	Sites	1900 Great Register, Colusa County
Kneisler, Clemens August	1896	Stonemason	40	Germany	Sites	1896 Great Register, Colusa County
McCartney, James Alexander	1894	Stonemason	62	Ireland	Princeton	1894 Great Register, Colusa County
McCormack, James	1896	Stonemason	40	Scotland	Sites	1896 Great Register, Colusa County
McGowan, Philip Edward	1906	Stonemason	45	New York	Colusa	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Olgart, William	1886	Stonemason	?	Prussia	Quicksilver	1886 Great Register, Colusa County
O'Neil, John Sylvester	1896	Stonemason	27	Kentucky	Sites	1896 Great Register, Colusa County
O'Neil, John Sylvester	1898	Stonemason	27	Kentucky	Sites	1898 Great Register, Colusa County
O'Neil, Michael	1892	Stonemason	40	Ohio	Sites	1892 Great Register, Colusa County
O'Neil, Michael	1893	Stonemason	40	Ohio	Sites	1893 Great Register, Colusa County

Table C-1: List of Sandstone Quarry Employees by Occupation (continued).

<u>name</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Nativity</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Source</u>
O'Neil, Michael	1894	Stonemason	40	Ohio	Sites	1894 Great Register, Colusa County
O'Neil, Michael	1896	Stonemason	46	Ohio	Goad	1896 Great Register, Colusa County
O'Neil, Michael	1898	Stonemason	46	Ohio	Goad	1898 Great Register, Colusa County
Sherer, Casper	1896	Stonemason	47	Germany	Sites	1896 Great Register, Colusa County
Sherer, Casper	1898	Stonemason	47	Germany	Sites	1898 Great Register, Colusa County
Sturrock, Henry	1900	Stonemason	50	Scotland	Sites	1900 Great Register, Colusa County
Sturrock, Henry	1901	Stonemason	52	Scotland	Sites	1901-02 Great Register, Colusa County
Sturrock, Henry	1904	Stonemason	55	Scotland	Sites	1904-05 Great Register, Colusa County
Sturrock, Henry	1906	Stonemason	66	Scotland	Sites	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Yoger, George C.	1900	Stonemason	45	Germany	Sites	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Anacher, Jacob	1900	Stonemason	43	Switzerland	Sites	1900 Great Register, Colusa County
Arnot, John Y.	1906	Stonemason	51	Scotland	Colusa	1906-07 Great Register, Colusa County
Himacher, Jacob	1900	Stonemason	43	Switzerland	Maxwell	1900 U.S. Census, Colusa County
Joseph, Frank	1908	Stonemason	69	Portugal	Colusa	1908-09 Great Register, Colusa County
Williams, George	1894	Stonemason	34	Maine	Colusa	1894 Great Register, Colusa County
Romine, Daniel Davis	1894	Stonemason	67	West Virginia	Colusa	1894 Great Register, Colusa County
Dimcanson, D. H.	1896	Superintendent-quarry	35	Canada	Sites	1896 Great Register, Colusa County
Duncanson, D. H.	1898	Superintendent-quarry	35	Canada	Sites	1898 Great Register, Colusa County
Koster, Heinrich	1900	Superintendent-stone quarry	39	Germany	Sites	1900 Great Register, Colusa County

Table C-2: List of Structures and Buildings Built Using Sites Sandstone.

Building	City	Date	Company*	Reference
Carnegie Library	Colusa	Dec 1905		Wagon Wheels, Vol 32, No. 1, 1982
Colusa Bridge	Colusa	1899-1901		Wagon Wheels, Vol 31, No. 1, 1981
O'Rourke Store	Colusa			Wagon Wheels, Nov 1951:2
Pirkey Building	Colusa	1906		Colusa Sun, 04 April 1906, 1:2
Honolulu Hotel, Hawaii	Honolulu			Wagon Wheels, Nov 1951:2
Carnegie Library	Marysville			Wagon Wheels, Nov 1951:2
First National Bank	Monterey		CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Theatre	Oakland	1893	OA	Colusa Sun, 15 Feb 1893, 3:1-5; 11th Report California State Mining Bureau, 1890/1892
Herbert Kraft Free Library	Red Bluff	1908		Wagon Wheels, Vol 36, No. 1, 1987
Thomas Clunie building	Sacramento		CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Garden City Bank	San Jose		CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Episcopal Church	San Mateo			Wagon Wheels, Nov 1951:2
Bank Building - four monolithic columns	Santa Cruz		CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:20
Aronson	San Francisco		CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Butler building	San Francisco		CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Carroll & Tilton - above Call building	San Francisco		Mc	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:23
Emporium	San Francisco			Wagon Wheels, Nov 1951:2
Flood, James Building	San Francisco		Mc	Wagon Wheels, Nov 1951:2; Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:22
French-American Bank	San Francisco		CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Fuller, W. P. building	San Francisco		Mc	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:124

Table C-2: List of Structures and Buildings Built Using Sites Sandstone (continued).

Building	City	Date	Company*	Reference
Gunst	San Francisco		CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Home Telephone - 3 buildings	San Francisco		CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Humboldt Savings Bank - 17 stories	San Francisco		Mc	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Italian-American Bank	San Francisco		Mc	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:23,124
Kamm - above the Call building	San Francisco		CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Kohl Building (formerly Haywards Building)	San Francisco		Mc	Wagon Wheels, Nov 1951:2; Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:22
Metropolis National Bank (Merchants National Bank)	San Francisco		CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Miller, Sloss & Scott building	San Francisco		Mc	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:124
Monadnock - 10 stories	San Francisco		CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Mutual Savings Bank	San Francisco		Mc	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:23,124
Park Emergency Hospital	San Francisco		Mc	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:124
Sherith Israel Synagogue	San Francisco		Mc	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Shreve building	San Francisco		Mc	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:23,124
Spreckles band stand in Golden Gate Park	San Francisco	1900	CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, Report XV, 1915:193
St. Francis Hotel - 1-3 wings	San Francisco		Mc	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
St. Francis Hotel - fourth wing	San Francisco	Dec 1913	CSS	Mines & Minerals Resources, Report XV, 1915:193
Union Depot & Ferry Building	San Francisco	1896	CSS	Wagon Wheels, Nov 1951:2; Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:21
Woods, F. W. building	San Francisco		Mc	Mines & Minerals Resources, 1915:124

CSC = Colusa Stone Company
 CSS = Colusa Sandstone Company
 Mc = McGilvray Company
 OA = O'Neil and Abbott
 SSC = Sites Sandstone Company

Table C-3: List of monuments and cenotaphs made from sites sandstone.

Monument	Location	Organization	Date of Dedication	Reference
Alamo Rancho (R.B. Semples home)	4.6 miles from the intersection of E Street and Highway 20 west of Williams on the left side of the road	Women's Club of Williams	23 October 1932	Wagon Wheels, Vol. X II, No. 1, 1963:23
Harrington, W.M.	Hitching post at 430 10th Street, Colusa		September 1900	Colusa Sun, 29 Sep 1900, 3:2
Idle, William Brown	2.3 miles north of intersection Highway 45 and Road 32	Native Daughters of the Golden West; Native Sons of the Golden West	09 October 1949	Wagon Wheels, Vol. X IV, No. 1, 1964:6-7; Colusa Sun, 10 Oct 1949, 1:8
Red Gate Oak Monument	Entrance to Freshwater Creek Canyon approx 10 miles west of Williams	Women's Club of Williams	1932	Wagon Wheels, Vol. X IV, No. 1, 1964:1
Robinson, Oscar	Hitching post at 535 5th Street, Colusa		September 1900	Colusa Sun, 29 Sep 1900, 3:2
Semples, Robert B.	Willow cemetery, Zumwalt Road	William Women's Club; Tuscan Lodge #261 F. & A. M.	30 May 1932	Wagon Wheels, Vol. X II, No. 1, 1963:22-24
Tilfee, John Richard	Headstone at Tilfee Park in the old Broadway City Cemetery, Sacramento	Family	1924	Wagon Wheels, Vol. XXXV III, No. 1, 1988:20-21

Table C-4: Sites sandstone quarries legal documents log.

Quarry at - S 1/2 of SE 1/4 section 20, T17N, R4W			
Date	Description	Doc	Location
17 Aug 1891	John Sites to David O Neil	Agreement	Contacts & Agreements, Book 1, p 112-113
10 Apr 1893	David O Neil to John C. Quinn, Charles O. Alexander, Augustus Abbott	Indenture	Assignment, Book C, p 104-107
10 Apr 1893	David O Neil to John C. Quinn, Charles O. Alexander, Augustus Abbott	Sale of personal property	Contacts & Agreements, Book 1, p 202-204
10 Apr 1893	John C. Quinn, Charles O. Alexander, Augustus Abbott to W. H. Davis	Sale of personal property	Contacts & Agreements, Book 1, p 205-208
10 Apr 1893	W. H. Davis to Sites Sandstone Company	Sale of personal property	Contacts & Agreements, Book 1, p 208-211
16 Nov 1895	John Sites, Colisa & Lake Railroad to William MacDonald	Indenture to lease land except on railroad property	Leases, Book 1, p 110-112
27 Nov 1895	David O Neil to Sites Sandstone Company	Soil agreement of lease	Contacts & Agreements, Book 1, p 276-277
11 Feb 1896	Sites Sandstone Company board of directors meeting	Release of lease dated 5 Mar 1894	Miscellaneous Records, Book, p 25-26
04 Mar 1896	David O Neil to Sites Sandstone Company	Release of Lease	Leases, Book 2, p 113-115
13 Sep 1896	Sites Sandstone Company and Charles F. McCarthy	Agreement to sell lease and property to McCarthy for \$7500; filed 05 Apr 1902	Contacts & Agreements, Book 1, p 439-441
25 Mar 1897	"Colisa Stone Company, R. W. Gorill, F. M. Butler, F. A. Koetz, C. F. McCarthy, John Ballard"	Articles of Incorporation filed	Articles of Incorporation archives
01 Jul 1897	William MacDonald, Sites Sandstone Company to Charles F. McCarthy, Colisa Stone Company	Indenture; Sites Sandstone sold to Colisa Stone	Assignments, Book C, p 260-263
01 Nov 1897	William MacDonald to Colisa Stone Company	Sell indenture of lease dated 16 Nov 1895	Assignments, Book C, p 414
05 Oct 1899	County of Colisa and Colisa Stone Company	Contact to use rip-rap for construction of bridge	Contacts & Agreements file
06 Aug 1900	John Galvin, deceased v. Colisa Stone Company		Judgments, Book I, p 255
01 Sep 1900	Colisa Stone Company and A. D. Scroggy	Lease for Scroggy to remove rubble or crush rock for salable purposes, road, streets, etc.	Leases, Book 1, p 327-329
12 Sep 1902	Colisa Stone Company, Thomas Bradbury and F. E. Knowles	Colisa Stone Company quitclaims to Knowles	Deeds, Book 55, p 356-358
15 Sep 1902	Colisa Sandstone Company	Articles of Incorporation filed	Articles of Incorporation archives
07 Oct 1902	Colisa Sandstone Company and Colisa/Lake RR		Deeds, Book 55, p 398-399
13 Sep 1903	F. E. Knowles and Colisa Sandstone Company	Knowles quitclaims to Colisa Stone Company to Colisa Sandstone Company	Deeds, Book 55, p 353-354
09 Jul 1909	Edgar Mills and Colisa Sandstone Company		Deeds, Book 67, p 221
Quarry at - NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 section 29, T17N, R4W			
Date	Description	Doc	Location
12 Mar 1885	"United States to Erastus Smith Ashley; Homestead Certificate No. 1379, Application 2915"	Land patent 120 acres; E 1/2 NE 1/4 and NE 1/4 SE 1/4 sec 29 T17N, R4W	Patents, Book I, p 170-171
23 Dec 1890	"Erastus Smith Ashley & Mary A. Ashley to Richard S. Budgett"	Ashley sells land to Budgett for \$2000	Deeds, Book 25, p 275-277
08 Jun 1897	R. S. Budgett and Harry Hellwell	Hellwell to lease land owned by Budgett	Leases, Book 1, p 168-171
01 Nov 1897	Harry Hellwell to McGinnay Stone Company	Hellwell transfers his interest of lease belonging to R. S. Budgett to McGinnay for \$150	Assignments, Book A, p 271-272
16 Nov 1899	R. S. Budgett and John D. McGinnay (Denver)	Budgett rents land to McGinnay for \$1000 annually in quarterly payments with right to purchase land for \$7500 at 7% interest	Contacts & Agreements, Book 1, p 378-381
23 Mar 1916	McGinnay Company	Articles of Incorporation filed	Art. of Inc archives

APPENDIX D: RESULTS OF RADIOCARBON ASSAY OF
THREE SAMPLES RECOVERED FROM PROFILE #1, FUNKS CREEK,
GOLDEN GATE, WESTERN COLUSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

FROM: Darden Hood, Director (mailto:<mailto:dhood@radiocarbon.com>)
(This is a copy of the letter being mailed. Invoices/receipts follow only by mail.)

August 13, 2004

Mr. Greg White
Archaeological Research Program, CSU
25 Main
Suite 101
Chico, CA 95929
USA

RE: Radiocarbon Dating Results For Samples SITES#1, SITES#2, SITES#3

Dear Mr. White:

Enclosed are the radiocarbon dating results for three samples recently sent to us. They each provided plenty of carbon for accurate measurements and all the analyses went normally. As usual, the method of analysis is listed on the report with the results and calibration data is provided where applicable.

As always, no students or intern researchers who would necessarily be distracted with other obligations and priorities were used in the analyses. We analyzed them with the combined attention of our entire professional staff.

If you have specific questions about the analyses, please contact us. We are always available to answer your questions.

Our invoice is enclosed. Please, forward it to the appropriate officer or send VISA charge authorization. Thank you. As always, if you have any questions or would like to discuss the results, don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Darden Hood". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mr. Greg White

Report Date: 8/13/2004

Archaeological Research Program, CSU

Material Received: 7/13/2004

Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	$^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ Ratio	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(*)
Beta - 193912 SAMPLE : SITES#1 ANALYSIS : Radiometric-Standard delivery (bulk low carbon analysis on sediment) MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (organic sediment): acid washes 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal BC 20200 to 2210 (Cal BP 22150)	19550 +/- 450 BP	-24.6 o/oo	19560 +/- 450 BP
Beta - 193913 SAMPLE : SITES#2 ANALYSIS : Radiometric-Standard delivery (bulk low carbon analysis on sediment) MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (organic sediment): acid washes 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal BC 20940 to 19930 (Cal BP 22890 to 21880)	18840 +/- 220 BP	-23.8 o/oo	18860 +/- 220 BP
Beta - 193914 SAMPLE : SITES#3 ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal BC 3640 to 3340 (Cal BP 5590 to 5290)	4700 +/- 70 BP	-26.7 o/oo	4670 +/- 70 BP

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-24.6:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-193912

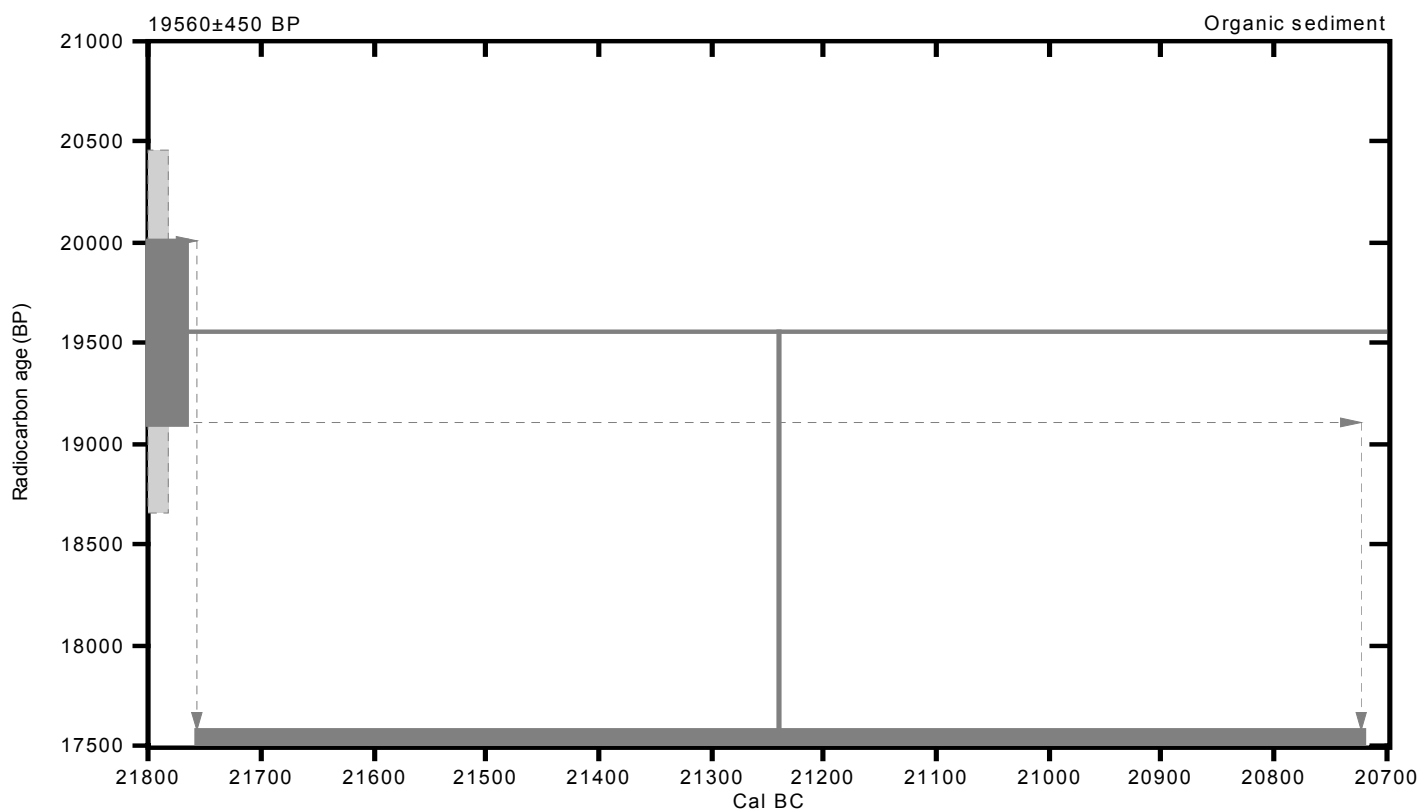
Conventional radiocarbon age: 19560±450 BP

**2 Sigma calibrated result²: NO INTERCEPTS
(95% probability)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal BC 21240 (Cal BP 23190)

1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal BC 21760 to 20720 (Cal BP 23710 to 22670)
(68% probability)



References:

Database used
Incal98

Calibration Database

Editorial Comment

Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, Radiocarbon 40(3), pxii-xiii

INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

Stuiver, M., et. al., 1998, Radiocarbon 40(3), p1041-1083

Mathematics

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2), p317-322

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • E-Mail: beta@radiocarbon.com

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-23.8:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-193913

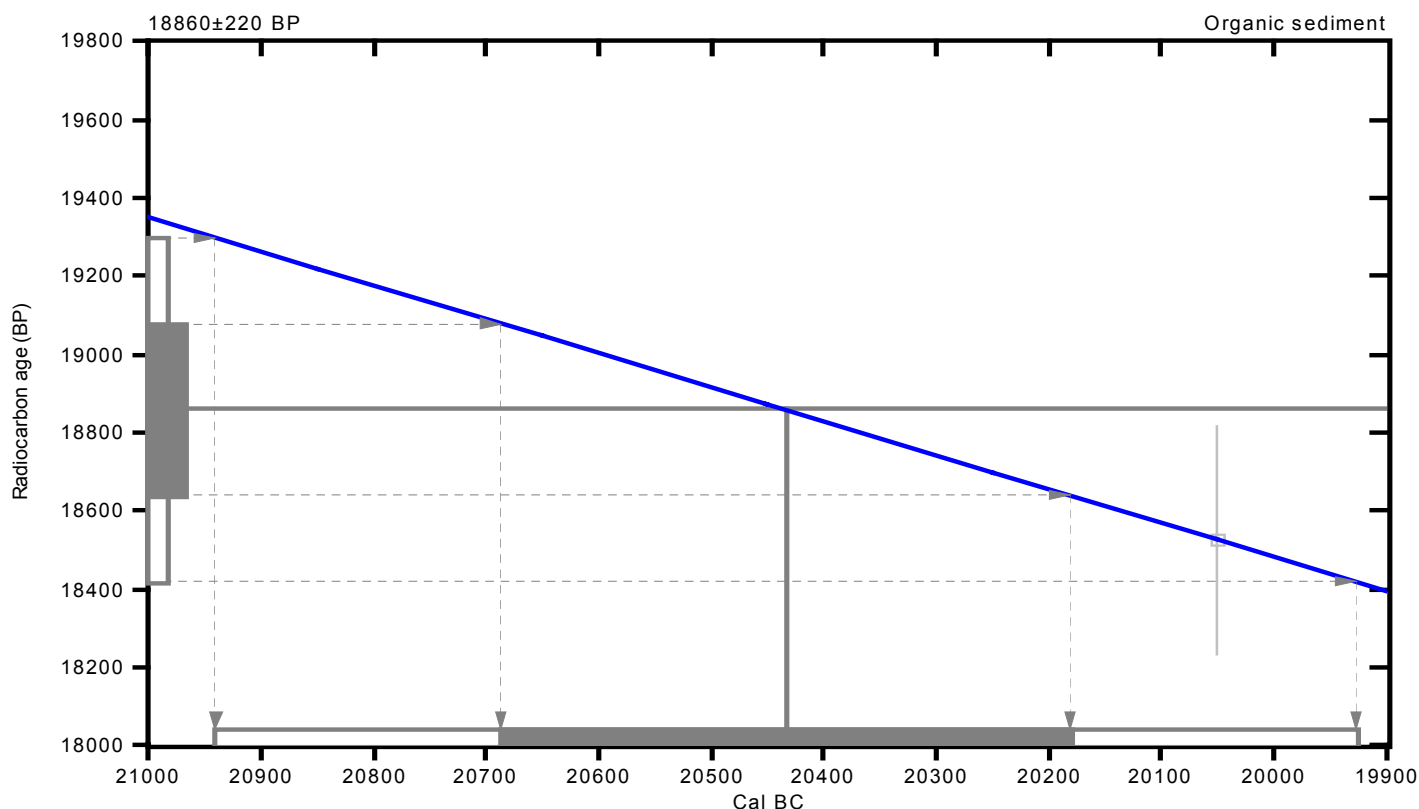
Conventional radiocarbon age: 18860±220 BP

**2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal BC 20940 to 19930 (Cal BP 22890 to 21880)
(95% probability)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal BC 20430 (Cal BP 22380)

**1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal BC 20690 to 20180 (Cal BP 22640 to 22130)
(68% probability)**



References:

Database used
Intcal98

Calibration Database

Editorial Comment

Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, Radiocarbon 40(3), pxii-xiii

INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

Stuiver, M., et. al., 1998, Radiocarbon 40(3), p1 041-1 083

Mathematics

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-26.7:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-193914**

Conventional radiocarbon age: **4670±70 BP**

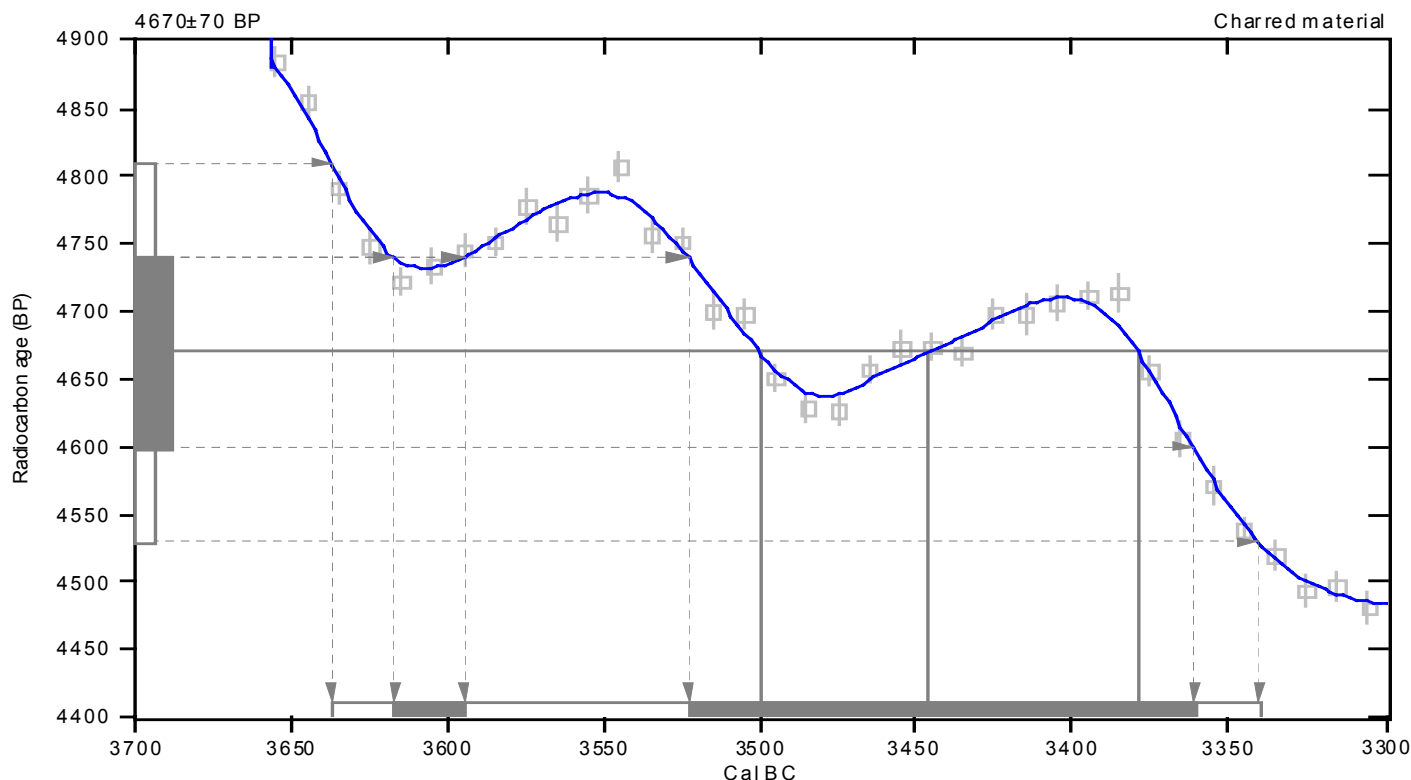
2 Sigma calibrated result: **Cal BC 3640 to 3340 (Cal BP 5590 to 5290)**
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve:

Cal BC 3500 (Cal BP 5450) and
Cal BC 3450 (Cal BP 5400) and
Cal BC 3380 (Cal BP 5330)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal BC 3620 to 3600 (Cal BP 5570 to 5540) and
(68% probability) Cal BC 3520 to 3360 (Cal BP 5470 to 5310)



References:

Database used

INTCAL98

Calibration Database

Editorial Comment

Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), pxii-xiii

INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

Stuiver, M., et al., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), p1041-1083

Mathematics

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, *Radiocarbon* 35(2), p317-322

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