

APPENDIX II

Archeological Site Data



THIS ASPARAGUS
IS GROWN IN THE FAMOUS
DELTA OF CALIFORNIA AND IS
THEREFORE PREFERRED
BY REASON OF ITS TENDERNESS
AND DELICACY OF FLAVOR.



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APPENDIX 2. KNOWN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE NORTH DELTA PROGRAM STUDY AREA

<u>Site</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>USGS Quad</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>UTM Coordinates</u>
SAC-008	C-8 <u>Description:</u> This site was identified by Schenck and Dawson (1929) as site 8. Its area was said to be 160' x 50' and it was said to have been partly destroyed at that time. On a contour elevation of 7 feet, the actual height of the mound was shown to be 1 foot. It was characterized as a burial and occupation site by Dawson who had dug four test pits in the site. The site was typified as "Late Horizon, possibly Middle also" in a later note from Sacramento City College fieldnotes.	Thornton 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4234130/E6640440
SAC-009	C-9 <u>Description:</u> Originally termed site 9 by Schenck and Dawson (1929), this site was also listed as being partly destroyed at the time. Artifacts and burials were mentioned. The land had been once part of the Harvey Ranch, the property being called "Old Harvey."	Thornton 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4234540/E639540
SAC-010	C-10 <u>Description:</u> Also originally noted by Schenck and Dawson (1929) as number 10. The area of this site was shown to be 300' x 80'. Human bone was found while digging in the area.	Thornton 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4233870/E639170
SAC-011	S-D 11, West Harvey #2 <u>Description:</u> A burial and occupation site designated as number 11 by Schenck and Dawson (1929), this site was noted as having been destroyed. Supplementary information on the site form identified the site as "probably late horizon, phase II."	Thornton 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4233580/E638840
SAC-012	C-12 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson's (1929) site 12, it was described as a sweat house some 50' in diameter. Bird bone, animal bone and a bead were found by Henry Thompson while digging a trench. The site was on a 5' contour line with a height of 1-1/2'. It was noted as being undisturbed. A 1988 survey was unable to locate the site (Flynn 1988).	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4235400/E638310
SAC-013	C-13 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 13, it was identified as a "temporary camps site" of 35' diameter. On a 10' contour line, it was noted as being one foot high. The site was listed as undisturbed.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4236080/E638250
SAC-014	C-14 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 14, this was an occupation site of 130' by 40' with a height of two feet, on a five foot contour. The owner was noted as "Old Crump." Dawson excavated two units in the site finding abundant artifacts but no burials.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4235400/E637650
SAC-019	C-19; West Crump #3 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson recorded this site in 1929 as site 19. This burial and occupation site was 1/2' high, 20' in diameter, and on the 5' contour line. It was noted as being undisturbed and supplementary information associated it with the Middle and Late Horizon, Phase II to Historic period.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4235860/E637060

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SAC-020	C-20, Old Glenn <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson's (1929) site 20, it was a burial and occupation site 250' x 100', of a height of ½', on a 5' contour line. Dawson dug four units in the site in the 1920s and removed at least one burial. Supplementary information noted it to be "probably Late Horizon." It was reportedly partially destroyed as of 1929.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4235760/E636580
SAC-021	S-66, Hollister <u>Description:</u> Initially recorded as site S-66 by Robert Heizer in 1934, the Hollister site (after Nannie Hollister, the owner), was said to be a very large, high mound; 225' long by 195' wide, of a height of 12 feet. The site was later shown as mostly levelled. It was excavated by Sacramento Junior College in 1934 and 1935 (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939; cf. Heizer and Hewes 1940; Cook and Heizer 1947; Cook and Treganza 1950; Cook 1951), and later by the California Department of Parks and Recreation in 1974. Among the many artifacts found were rare "show mortars." It is identified as being "Hollister facies, Late Phase 1 and Middle [Horizon]. Late Horizon (ca 1000-500 BP) radiocarbon dates were reported for this site (Moratto 1984:200). The only remnant of the site is situated immediately beneath a large electric line tower (Cf. Johnson 1974b:Table 1).	Courtland 7.5'	SOUTH STONE LAKE	N4244000/E629200
SAC-023	Dierson Mound <u>Description:</u> Called the Dierson Mound after owner, E.B. Dierson, this site was said to be 138' in diameter, 4' high and to sit on a natural hill on the 15' contour line. It was first recorded by Robert Heizer in 1934. A note says the mound has never been dug.	Bruceville 7.5'	GLANVILLE	N4240200/E633900
SAC-025	S-102, Tyler Island 1 <u>Description:</u> Previously designated as S-102, or Tyler Island 1 by Fenenga, Beardsley, Riddell and Stilwell in 1946, this occupational and burial mound was 180' in diameter and 7' high (including a 30" overcap). Twenty burials were reported removed from the site during house basement excavation. The site is associated with Phase 2 of the Late Horizon. It is "now partially or mostly destroyed." Artifacts and some skeletal material collected by Mrs. Oscar Durham of Ryde, CA, were donated to UCB and accessioned as UCAS 196. Bennyhoff (1977:73) has suggested that this was the historic village of Guaypemne.	Isleton 7.5'	TYLER ISLAND	N4227990/E627000
SAC-045	S-103, Tyler Island 2 <u>Description:</u> Recorded first by Fenenga in 1946, the site was designated S-103, or Tyler Island #2. The 90' diameter, 10' high site capped a sand dune with burials and habitation midden. About 12 burials were removed by Harry and Fritz Riddell. The site is listed as "badly disturbed."	Isleton 7.5'	TYLER ISLAND	N4222260/E624810
SAC-046	S-46; Freeport <u>Description:</u> Recorded as S-46 in 1934 by a Sacramento Junior College Survey (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939:21), this site is said to have been levelled for cultivation and/or development. When field checked through survey and augering (Peak and Associates 1979, 1984; Weaver 1989; and Bouey 1990) no evidence of the site was found.	Clarksburg 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4257940/E630840
SAC-047	Locke No. 3 <u>Description:</u> This site was said to be 300' x 100' with a depth of about 40". It is on contour elevation 15'. On the site form the possibility of destruction was said to be "unlikely."	Courtland 7.5'	LOCKE	N4235400/E630880

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SAC-048	S-48, Azevedo Mound <u>Description:</u> Known as S-48 or the Azevedo Mound, this was said to be about 50 meters in diameter. It was recorded first by Heizer in 1934. When last field-checked by J.J. Johnson (7/6/74; cf. Johnson 1974b:Table 1), it was said to be still under the old barn which had stood over it in 1934.	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4256500/E631040
SAC-049	C-15, S-D 15 <u>Description:</u> First reported by Schenck and Dawson (1929) as their site number 15, it was also noted as C.15 by the University of California Survey. An occupation site 130' by 80', it sat 1½' high on the 5' contour. Four burials were removed by Dawson during excavations in the 1920s. It was characterized as a late Middle Horizon site with some Late Horizon features.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4235440/E637220
SAC-050	S-50; Facunes Mound <u>Description:</u> This site was originally recorded by Heizer in 1934 as a mound site, 60 yards in diameter and 4 feet high. A corral was reported to stand on the mound and the mound itself was said to have never been dug.	Clarksburg 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4255180/E630700
SAC-056	S-56, Mosher site. <u>Description:</u> This mound was originally reported in 1934 by Heizer as being 100 yards in diameter and given the number S-56, (aka, the Mosher site). In 1960 it was said to have been 130' by 180', but already the eastern half had been levelled and the western half was about to be the next year. The site was located on the 10' contour line and was 5 feet high. Bennyhoff (1977:65) suggested this was the site of the historic village of Gualacomne, in part because of the large number of mission era glass trade beads found there (Johnson 1974:3). However, the Vioget map of 1843 suggests that this village was across the river on the Yolo County side. Given that Gualacomne was the site of Sutter's salmon fishery, which Phelps (1983:194) clearly places on the left bank of the Sacramento in 1841, it is possible that the map is in error or that the village occupied both sides of the river. Sac-056 was identified as being a "Middle Horizon and Late Phase 2, Late Horizon site" (Heizer 1949:Fig. 1). The site was excavated in 1937 and 1939 by Sacramento Junior College and later in 1958-59 by Sacramento State College (Cook and Heizer 1947; Kielusiak 1982:83). Obsidian sourced from this site was almost all from Napa Valley, with a few pieces of Borax Lake obsidian (Jackson 1986:260-261).	Clarksburg 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4252000/E629780
SAC-057	S-57, Barry #1 <u>Description:</u> Initially recorded as S-57 (aka Barry #1) by Heizer in 1934, this site was called a small mound on a river bank. At the time of recording it was completely covered with a house and levee.	Clarksburg 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4250700/E630100
SAC-058	S-58, Barry #2 <u>Description:</u> Recorded as S-58 (aka Barry #2) by Heizer in 1934, this mound site was later reported by Bert Waterbury as being completely destroyed to provide material for the railroad embankment. An attempt to find this site in 1990 was unsuccessful (Heipel 1990:14).	Clarksburg 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4251830/E630600
SAC-059	S-59, Edinger <u>Description:</u> This site was also recorded by Heizer in 1934 as S-59 (aka Edinger site). It was described as a mound, 150' in diameter and 3 feet high.	Clarksburg 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4234570/E637550

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SAC-060	S-60, Hicks #1	Bruceville 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4234540/E636820
	<u>Description:</u> Recorded by Heizer in 1934, this site was called S-60 (aka Hicks #1). It was a large mound with an area of 37 yards by 110 yards and six feet high. It was excavated by a Sacramento Junior College field crew in 1934 (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939; cf. Heizer and Fenenga 1939; Cook and Heizer 1947; Fenenga 1953; Heizer and Hewes 1940; and, Dempsey and Baumhoff 1963). Burials were reported by Bert Waterbury. Middle and Late Horizon (ca. 1500-250 BP) radiocarbon dates were obtained from this site (Moratto 1984:200). Johnson (1974b:Table 1) stated there was still midden present.			
SAC-061	S-61, Hicks #2	Clarksburg 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4234500/E636770
	<u>Description:</u> Heizer also reported S-61 (aka Hicks #2) in 1934 as a small mound, 30 yards in diameter, with a height of two feet. It was said to be 100 yards south of SAC-60.			
SAC-062	S-62, Robinson	Bruceville 7.5'	GLANVILLE	N4234560/E636770
	<u>Description:</u> This site was recorded in 1934 by Heizer as S-62 (aka Robinson site). It was said to be a mound, 60 yards diameter and 4 feet high. A large barn was reported to cover the site. It sits on the contour elevation 5 feet. Bennyhoff (1977:67) suggested this was the historic village of Chupumne. Midden was still present as of 1974 (Johnson 1974b:Table 1).			
SAC-063	S-63, Bloom	Bruceville 7.5'	SOUTH STONE LAKE	N4247000/E631730
	<u>Description:</u> Also recorded by Heizer in 1934 as S-63 (aka Bloom site), this was described as a camp site located on a natural sandhill. It was 100 yards in diameter and 8 feet high. A supplemental site form by Jerry Johnson and Greg Greenway in 1974 states the mound was leveled. Johnson (1974b:Table 1) suggests that this may not be a site.			
SAC-064	S-64, Stone Lake Mound	Bruceville 7.5'	SOUTH STONE LAKE	N4246930/E632030
	<u>Description:</u> Designated S-64 (aka, the Huth site; Stone Mound or Stone Lake Mound) by Heizer in 1934, this site was termed a camp site, though no external evidence of a mound was seen. It was 50 yards in diameter at a height of 15 feet. The probability of burials was said to exist and were observed by Jerry Johnson and William Soulé in 1974. They characterized the site as "one of the major sites on Lower Stone Lake and it still contains enough material to warrant further investigation." Artifacts from the site were reported by Johnson (1974b:1) as being in the possession of Mike Pilliken of Franklin and show it to have definite mission connections Johnson (1974b:4). Midden was said to be still present at the site in 1974 (Johnson 1974b:Table 1).			
SAC-065	X-1, Vorden	Courtland 7.5'	SOUTH STONE LAKE	N4243540/E630000
	<u>Description:</u> Initially recorded in 1949, this site has been designated X-1 (aka the Jonson Site). It covered an area of 300' by 200' to a height of 14'. It was shown to be on the 15' contour level. Late Horizon (ca. 500 BP) radiocarbon dates were reported for this site (Moratto 1984:200). At the time of first recording it was described as having an abandoned house and a windmill on top. However, this site was later excavated in 1974 and these buildings were no longer there, only the cement foundations remained. The excavation recovered four burials, as well as artifacts and faunal remains (Schulz, Abels and Ritter 1979; cf. Jackson and Schulz 1975). It was believed to have been a briefly occupied seasonal camp along the former shoreline of South Stone Lake.			
SAC-066	S-D 66, Morse, Old Glenn	Bruceville 7.5'	GLANVILLE	N4235300/E636100
	<u>Description:</u> First mentioned by Schenck and Dawson (1929), this site was called C-66 (aka Morse Mound). A burial and occupation site, it was 145' by 80' and 3' high. It stood on the 3 foot contour line. This Middle Horizon site was extensively excavated in the 1930s (Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga 1939:43-46; cf. Heizer and Fenenga 1939; Cook and Heizer 1947; Fenenga 1953; Heizer and Hewes			

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	1940; Jackson 1974; and, Dempsey and Baumhoff 1963) and has been leveled since. It lies in an agricultural field. However, in 1982, it was revisited during a survey for the Delta Peripheral Canal (Farris, Schulz and Speer 1982) and numerous artifacts were still to be found. Kielusiak (1982:86) included the baked clay items from this site in her study. Bennyhoff (1968:9) lists this as one of the Meganos Aspect sites.			
SAC-067	X-1, Galt	Galt 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4239390/E642340
	<u>Description:</u> Originally recorded by UC Berkeley in 1949 as S.197, this occupation site was 50' in diameter, with a depth of 18-24". It sat on the 10' contour line. Excavated variously by CSU-Sacramento, UC-Davis, and Cosumnes River College during the 1970s and 1980s, Early, Middle and Late Horizon levels were recorded. Baked clay artifacts were recovered from the site. Kielusiak (1982:110-111) suggests that it may have been a manufacturing center for baked clay objects. About 25 burials were recovered and a large dancehouse feature was noted (Russo 1990, quoted in Maniery 1991:			
SAC-069	S-69, Smith Mound	Courtland 7.5'	PIERSON TRACT	N4243200/E625000
	<u>Description:</u> This large mound was first recorded by Heizer in 1934. Called S-69 (aka the Smith Mound), it was 70 yards in diameter and four feet high, lying on the 5' contour line. A house and building were mentioned as being built on the mound.			
SAC-070	S-70, Runyun #1	Courtland 7.5'	PIERSON TRACT	N4240760/E624950
	<u>Description:</u> This mound was also recorded by Heizer in 1934. It was given the number S-70 (aka Runyan #1). Like SAC-069, it was 70 yards in diameter and four feet high, lying on the 10 foot contour. A house and garden were said to be on the mound. A remark on the site form states that a tribe lived on it, with a chief named Hizba. This is believed to be the same individual as the chief called Onisbo, associated with this area. Bennyhoff (1977:70) suggests that this site may have been the village of Ochejamme. The location corresponds to one of the two Indian villages indicated on the 1850 Ringgold map.			
SAC-071	S-71; Green site	Courtland 7.5'	PIERSON TRACT	N4243810/E629580
	<u>Description:</u> This mound was also recorded first by Heizer in 1934. It was designated S-71. Described as 60 yards in diameter and 8 feet high, this site sat on the 10 foot contour. A large barn covers part of the mound, while another part lies under a levee.			
SAC-072	S-72, Herzog	Courtland 7.5'	PIERSON TRACT	N4242200/E629380
	<u>Description:</u> This very large mound was recorded by Heizer in 1934 and called S-72 (aka, Herzog Mound and Van Lobensels Mound). It was said to be 500 yards from north to south and horseshoe shaped with a small lake contained within. It was shown as being at sea level, but with a height of 3 feet. Sacramento Junior College excavated at this site in March 1934. It was characterized as Late Horizon, late Phase II, but with no historic material.			
SAC-073	S-73, Von Lobensels	Courtland 7.5'	PIERSON TRACT	N4239900/E630150
	<u>Description:</u> This mound was recorded by Heizer in 1934 and called S-73 (aka Von Lobensels). It was 80 yards long and 50 yards wide, with a height of four feet, even though it is shown as being at sea level. It was excavated by Zallio in the 1930s and typified as Middle Horizon (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939:20).			
SAC-074	S-74, Elges	Courtland 7.5'	PIERSON TRACT	N4235300/E630160
	<u>Description:</u> Another mound designated S-74 (aka Elges site) by Heizer in 1934, it is 50 yards in diameter on the 5 foot contour line. The mound was reported to be completely leveled for cultivation with an orchard placed over it.			

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SAC-075	S-75, Locke #1 <u>Description:</u> Recorded by Heizer in 1934 as S-75 (aka Locke #1), this very large mound was shown to be 150 yards long by 120 yards wide with an elevation of 20 feet (on the 15' contour). Owned by George W. Locke, a house was said to stand on the mound. A subsequent site record by James Bennyhoff and Arnold Pilling in 1950 characterized the site as being on a sand dune, with a midden depth of at least two to three feet. The area of the mound then was said to be 225' by 150', considerably smaller than Heizer's description. Historic material (beads, etc.) was found on the site. Baked clay items, porcelain buttons, trade beads, clam shell disc beads, obsidian projectile points and steatite beads were also found. Although Bennyhoff (1977) suggested that this might have been the site of Junizumne, he had really preferred Walnut Grove as the more likely site. However, he did not take into account the Indian site noted in a 1927 newspaper account (Isleton Delta News, May 3, 1929, p. 1).	Courtland 7.5'	LOCKE	N4235160/E630780
SAC-076	S-76, Locke #2 <u>Description:</u> Also recorded by Heizer in 1934 as S-76 (aka Locke #2), this large site was 70 yards in diameter and at an elevation of 12 feet (on the 10 foot contour line). This site was nominated for the National Register of Historic Places in 1970 by William Pritchard as significant because it "represents the remains of a protohistoric Indian village which may have been occupied into the full historic period."	Courtland 7.5'	LOCKE	N4236140/E631100
SAC-083	S-83, Nicolaus #5 <u>Description:</u> Originally recorded by Heizer in 1934, this mound site is described as being 50 by 80 meters in size with a depth of about 60 cm. It was designated S-83 (aka Nicolaus #5). A large number of burials were reported in a 1974 supplemental site form by Jerry Johnson. These were found by a heavy equipment operator during leveling operations. Additional evidence of burials and clam shell disc beads were found in 1978 according to a supplemental site form by Marianne Russo.	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4256000/E632650
SAC-084	S-84, Nicolaus #1 <u>Description:</u> Originally recorded by J. Gibbs in 1934, this site was designated as S-84 (aka Nicolaus #1). It was a mound 100 meters by 25 meters in size. Two burials, one infant and one adult, were excavated in 1937 by Lillard. The adult burial was dated to the Late Horizon due to an obsidian projectile point of the "Stockton" type. Remnants of another burial, an obsidian projectile point fragment, obsidian flakes, baked clay objects and a worked bone fragment were noted in a re-survey in 1974 by Jerry Johnson, Greg Greenway and William Soulé. Midden was still present in 1974 (Johnson 1974b:Table 1). This site has been the subject of a recent research design for possible archaeological testing (Tremaine 1992).	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4254800/E631420
SAC-085	S-85, Nicolaus #2 <u>Description:</u> Recorded by Heizer in 1934 as S-85 (aka Nicolaus #2), this mound was said to be 100 meters long by 25 meters wide. A note on a subsequent site form said that "mounding was still evident when visited in early July 1974," however it also said that buildings that had formerly been present were now gone and the mound had been leveled by two feet. Skeletal material found on the site had been "sent to U.S.M. on May 5, 1934 by RFH" (Robert Fleming Heizer). Notes on the excavation of this site in 1939 by Sacramento Junior College are available. One of the burials appeared to have glass trade beads associated with it as well as clam shell disc beads and obsidian projectile points. Bennyhoff (1977:60) has associated this site with the ethnographic village of Hulpumne. Midden was still said to be present in 1974 (Johnson 1974b:Table 1).	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4254020/E631160
SAC-086	S-86, Nicolaus #4 <u>Description:</u> Another site recorded by Gibbs in 1934 was designated S-86. It was a small site, only 10 meters in diameter and noted to be already mostly destroyed. This site was excavated by Frank Fenenga, Fritz Riddell and others in 1939. Artifacts found with the burials included historic glass trade beads and numerous clam shell disc beads. This site has also been associated with the	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4253500/E631300

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	ethnographic village of Hulpumne by Bennyhoff (1977:60). Midden was still reported present in 1974 (Johnson 1974b:Table 1).			
SAC-087	S-87, Nicolaus #3	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4252950/E631430
	<u>Description:</u> Recorded by Heizer in 1934, this site was designated S-87 (aka Nicolaus #3). It was 20 meters in diameter and showed pit depressions of houses. Johnson (1974b:Table 1) notes that this site should be preserved.			
SAC-088	S-88, Elliot #1	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4251100/E631340
	<u>Description:</u> Originally recorded by Heizer in 1934, this site was called S-88 (aka Elliot 1). It was said to be a large mound, 150 meters by 25 meters. Burials were considered probable. Obsidian projectile points and chippage were found. A note stated that "this is apparently the major site on North Stone Lake." Midden was reported present in 1974 (Johnson 1974b:Table 1), however, in 1989 Heipel (1990:14) reported that no indication of a mound was to be found in this location, although some isolated artifacts were noted in the area.			
SAC-089	S-89, Elliot #2	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4250860/E631480
	<u>Description:</u> Recorded first by Heizer in 1934 as S-89, this site was re-checked by Jerry Johnson in 1974 and most recently by Keith Syda, R. Bethard, and Steve Heipel in 1989. On the last visit, a small biconically-drilled clam shell disc bead was found as well as a baked clay object, fire-cracked rock, and animal bones. The elevation of the site is 16 feet and its area was said to be 150 meters by 60 meters (Heipel 1990).			
SAC-090	S-90, Elliot #3	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4249330/E631370
	<u>Description:</u> Heizer recorded this site in 1934 as S-90 (aka Elliot #3). The mound is 60 meters in diameter on a contour elevation of 5 to 8 feet. The site was re-visited by Jerry Johnson (1974b:Table 1) and midden was still reported as being present.			
SAC-091	S-91, McCormick #1	Bruceville 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4236340/E631520
	<u>Description:</u> Recorded by H.W. Gibbs in 1934, this site was initially known as S-91 (aka McCormick #1). This small mound site was said to have never been excavated.			
SAC-092	S-92, McCormick #2	Bruceville 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4236200/E631540
	<u>Description:</u> Also recorded by H.W. Gibbs in 1934, site S-92 (aka McCormick #2) is likewise a small mound.			
SAC-104	S-104, Tyler Island #3	Isleton 7.5'	TYLER ISLAND	N4222380/E625560
	<u>Description:</u> Initially recorded by Fenenga in 1946, site S-104 (aka Tyler Island #3) is characterized as burials in a sand dune. Site was 100 yards in diameter, however the center of the dune has been cut away and removed for road building. The Early Middle Horizon and Late Phase II of the Late Horizon are represented. This site is described in Fenenga (n.d.) and Cook and Elsasser (1956:27). Bennyhoff (1968:9) lists this site as one of the Meganos Aspect sites.			
SAC-137	X-1	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4239850/E640240
	<u>Description:</u> First recorded in 1949 by a University of California Field Class, this occupation site was 250 feet by 150 feet by two feet deep. It lay on contour elevation 20 feet. Although no burials were identified, baked clay objects were found.			

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SAC-138	X-2 <u>Description:</u> Recorded by a University of California Field Party in 1949, this small occupation site was 50 feet in diameter and about 12-18" deep. Baked clay objects were recovered from it.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4239000/E641000
SAC-139	X-3 <u>Description:</u> Also recorded by University of California Field Class 197 in 1949 was this campsite area, 75 feet in diameter with a depth of one foot. Baked clay objects were the only artifacts noted.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4238670/E641750
SAC-140	X-4 <u>Description:</u> Another site recorded by U.C. Field Party number 197 in 1949 was site x-4. It was 150 feet by 50 feet by 4 feet deep on a contour elevation of 5 feet. No artifacts were noted in the survey, only charcoal deposits.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4238280/E641670
SAC-141	X-5 <u>Description:</u> Recorded in 1949 by A.B. Miller, this small occupation site was shown to be 200 feet by 75 feet with a depth of two feet. No artifacts were noted during the survey.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4236180/E638540
SAC-144	X-8 <u>Description:</u> This site was reported by the Sacramento Soil Survey and was given the designation Bruceville x-8. No information about the site was provided on the record except the contour elevation being 15 feet. Bennyhoff (1977:97) stated that this might be the historic village of Tihuechemne; Maniery (1991) gives it the ethnographic name of #Too-koo-e# or #Tuki#.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4239200/E641980
SAC-145	X-9 <u>Description:</u> Another site near Stone Lake recorded in 1949 by [Don(?)] Lathrap. This site was 75 yards by 160 yards and 12" high. It was later described as a specialized fishing camp with large quantities of fish bone and baked clay (cf. Cook and Heizer 1951; Schulz and Simons 1973:108-109; Schulz 1979; 1981; Jackson and Schulz 1975; Jackson 1974; Kielusiak 1982:90-91). It was excavated in 1971 by archeologists from the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Middle and Late Horizon (ca. 3250-500 BP) radiocarbon dates were reported for this site (Moratto 1984:200), as well as artifacts indicating occupation as late as protohistoric times.	Bruceville 7.5'	SOUTH STONE LAKE	N4244330/E631440
SAC-149H	Galt x-11 <u>Description:</u> Recorded in 1949 by Martin Baumhoff and Xenon Pohorecky this site was 300 by 200 yards on the 10 foot contour elevation. Artifacts included baked clay objects, but also a Spanish spur, square nails and a brick.	Galt 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4240820/E642540
SAC-151	Need #1 <u>Description:</u> Recorded in 1947 by Franklin Fenenga, this site was originally termed Need #1 after one of the owners, Henry Need. It was 250 feet by 400 feet and about 4 feet high. Burials found at the site seemed to be from the Middle and Late Horizon (Cook and Heizer 1947; Fenenga 1953).	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4240260/E641950

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<u>Site</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>USGS Quad</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>UTM Coordinates</u>
SAC-153	S-D 17; West Crump #1 <u>Description:</u> First recorded by Schenck and Dawson (1929:312) as site 17, this site was re-recorded by Pilling in 1949. No other information seems to be available for this site.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4235860/E636760
SAC-154	S-D 18; C-18; West Crump #2 <u>Description:</u> Another Schenck and Dawson (1929:312) site, originally numbered 18, this site was also re-recorded by Pilling in 1949. Only the fact that it was on a 5 foot contour line was recorded.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4235840/E636840
SAC-162	<u>Description:</u> Recorded by Bennyhoff and Pilling in 1950, this site was 150 yards in diameter with a height of 10' on the "0 ft." contour line [?]. Artifacts found included an Olivella disc bead, obsidian flakes, baked clay objects, some charcoal and mammal bones. The artifacts were accessioned at the Lowie (now Phoebe Hearst) Museum at U.C. Berkeley as UCAS-59.	Isleton 7.5'	TYLER ISLAND	N4222930/E626000
SAC-168	sx-1 <u>Description:</u> This site was initially recorded by R.K. Beardsley in 1952. Its area was 100 feet by 130 feet and 3-5 feet deep. Some 25-30 burials were exposed by a flood in the spring of 1952 that cut through the middle of the site. Artifacts associated with the site suggested a Late Horizon, Phase II surface component over an extensive Early Horizon level (Ragir 1972; Ragir and Stromberg 1972; Heizer 1974; Schulz 1970; 1981). Bennyhoff (1977:98) suggested this site was the historic village of Sotolumne.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4240620/E641740
SAC-169	<u>Description:</u> This site, also recorded by Beardsley in 1952, was said to be 150 feet in diameter, with a depth of 82". Two test pits were dug into the site in July 1952. Points and baked clay lumps were found in the excavation.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4241140/E641740
SAC-171	Erich House site <u>Description:</u> Recorded by Beardsley and Bolt in 1952, this site was reported from burials found during cellar excavations for a cellar on a "new" house for W.F. Erich.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4242330/E640670
SAC-186	Sac-171 <u>Description:</u> Originally called Sac-171 by Beardsley and Bolt in July 1952, this site was apparently re-recorded and given a different number by A.E.T [Adan E. Treganza(?)] in August 1952. This time the site was identified as being 50 by 50 feet in size with a depth of 6". Baked clay and worked bottle glass were found indicating an historic period site.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4242330/E640670
SAC-187	Sac-181; Martine's Core Farm <u>Description:</u> A low mound site, 150 feet by 125 feet, was recorded by Cherie Gregoire, S. [Shultz] Martine and Jim Bennyhoff in 1952. The site was on the 15 foot contour. It had been previously designated as "Martine's Core Farm" and SAC-181. Burials were reported from previous excavation by Martine. Middle and Late Horizon, phase 1 and 2 components were identified.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4241600/E640480

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SAC-188		Clarksburg 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4254800/E630450
	<u>Description:</u> Albert Elsasser recorded this site in 1952 as a low occupation mound with burials. The area of the site was 200 by 300 feet with a depth of about 36". Fire pits containing bones of birds and fish as well as small mammals were found. Many pre-interment grave pit burials and some cremations were found. Baked clay, obsidian points, Haliotis ornaments and clamshell disc beads were found. The site was dated to Late Horizon, phase 2. Material found was accessioned at Berkeley under the numbers UCAS 196 and 197.			
SAC-190	S-D 16; C-16; North Crump (D)	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4237020/E636940
	<u>Description:</u> Recorded by Dawson (re-recorded by Davis in 1953), this site was originally noted by Schenck and Dawson (1929) as site C.16. The site was 40 feet in diameter and one foot high, on a contour line of 5 feet.			
SAC-191	S-D C.25	Thornton 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4232700/E6416700
	<u>Description:</u> When noted by Schenck and Dawson (1929) this site was 40 feet in diameter and 7 feet in height. It had been leveled by scraping, so its location was considered only approximate. Burials were reported in the midden deposit.			
SAC-202	Mooney site	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4256590/E631590
	<u>Description:</u> Recorded by [Cliff] Curtice in 1955, this site had previously been called the Mooney site. The only artifacts noted were baked clay objects and clamshell disc beads. It was believed to be from the Late Horizon, phase 2. Johnson (1974b:Table 1) referred to this site as a "surface scatter."			
SAC-203		Isleton 7.5'	ANDRUS ISLAND	N4231630/E626750
	<u>Description:</u> Also recorded by Curtice in 1955, this site was said to be 280 feet by 43 feet. Burials noted were flexed with a few cremations. Other finds included whole olivella beads, olivella square beads, a steatite pipe, discoidals and bone awls. It was believed to be Late Horizon phases 1 and 2.			
SAC-248	CRS-6; Dead Injun	Bruceville 7.5'	GLANVILLE	N4235280/E635600
	<u>Description:</u> This site was recorded in 1962 by Zenon Pohorecky and BMS (?). It was described as having an area of about 2500 square feet on the 0-5' contour, but was said to have been leveled prior to 1962. Although no burials were reported, human bones were observed on the surface. Baked clay objects were found on the site.			
SAC-249	CRS-7; Hot Tomato	Bruceville 7.5'	GLANVILLE	N4235500/E634900
	<u>Description:</u> This site was also recorded by Pohorecky in 1962. It is noted on the form that this may have been SAC-66.			
SAC-257	CRS-15	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4237720/E641590
	<u>Description:</u> Another site recorded by Pohorecky and BMS in 1962. It was estimated to be an occupation site of about 2000 square feet in size. It is on the 15 foot contour line. Artifacts included baked clay and chipped stone with charcoal and shell present. The record suggests that this site was probably leveled before 1962.			

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SAC-258	CRS-16 <u>Description:</u> This site was initially recorded by Pohorecky and BMS in 1962. It was estimated to be 2500 square feet and on the 15 foot contour. Baked clay artifacts were found. Said to be leveled as of 1962.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4237330/E641020
SAC-259	CRS-17 <u>Description:</u> This occupation site was located by Pohorecky in 1962. It was said to be 1800 square feet on the 10 foot contour. No artifacts were mentioned, only a positive HCl acid reaction.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4237400/E642100
SAC-260	CRS-18 <u>Description:</u> Identified first by Pohorecky in 1962, this occupation site of 1400 square feet was on the 10 foot contour. Again, no artifacts were identified, only a "positive HCl reaction."	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4237350/E642010
SAC-264	CRS-22 <u>Description:</u> This site was recorded by Pohorecky in 1962. It was said to spread over 1/4 mile in a spotty fashion. Projectile points, including one "laurel leaf" were found.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4237950/E641930
SAC-265	CRS-23; Old Need Ranch <u>Description:</u> This site was first recorded by Pohorecky in 1962. It was re-recorded by William Soulé in 1975. He mentions that on some maps it was erroneously recorded as SAC-151. The site area was 75 meters by 35 meters with a depth of about 1 meter. Excavations in 1974 by Sacramento State University showed the site to have Middle and Late Horizon components. Green chert and obsidian flakes, fish and birdbone, and baked clay objects were found. Kielusiak (1982:92) discussed the baked clay objects recovered from this site.	Galt 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4239200/E642200
SAC-309	Courtland 7.5' <u>Description:</u> Recorded by Eric Ritter and Peter Schulz in 1973, this site was about 60 meters in diameter and about 20 cm deep. It appeared to be a specific activity site for baking clay. Only irregular baked clay masses were found.		SOUTH STONE LAKE	N4246840/E629470
SAC-310	Bruceville 7.5' <u>Description:</u> Ann Peak recorded this site in 1973 and described it as being 53 meters by 25 meters. She claimed to have located 14 house pits, of which 10 were in close proximity, with two others 11 paces away and two more at 30-36 paces distant. However, no midden nor any cultural remains were found.		COSUMNES	N4236690/E640950
SAC-313	Bruceville 7.5' <u>Description:</u> Another site recorded by Ann Peak in 1973, this one was said to extend 350 feet and have a depth of 18-25". The only artifacts noted were clay lumps. The record states "This is an emigmatic [sic] situation. Tenuous evidence for recording a site."		COSUMNES	N4237230/E641700
SAC-314	Bruceville 7.5' <u>Description:</u> Also recorded by Ann Peak in 1973, this site also is characterized by amorphous lumps of baked clay. It is said to be 800' long with a minimum depth of 22 inches.		COSUMNES	N4237310/E641920

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SAC-323	Wilcox Site #1 <u>Description:</u> This was recorded by Jerry Johnson in 1974. It is 120 meters by 100 meters with a depth of something over 1.5 meters. Large numbers of burials were noted with haliotis ornaments, numerous shell beads, projectile points, pestles, some stone bowls, and obsidian and basalt chippage.	Bruceville 7.5'	SOUTH STONE LAKE	N4246770/E632300
SAC-324	Whitney Site #2 <u>Description:</u> Also recorded by Jerry Johnson in 1974, this site was 200 meters by 70 meters with a depth in excess of 1.5 meters. It was reported by owner, L.C. Bloom, to have contained numerous burials. Obsidian flakes, scrapers, a point fragment, polished burnt bone and baked clay were noted in the area.	Bruceville 7.5'	SOUTH STONE LAKE	N4245750/E631340
SAC-325/H	Stone Lake Preserve #3 <u>Description:</u> Recorded by Johnson, Soulé and Greenway in 1974, this site was a large mound, about 125 by 150 meters and 3 meters deep. A shaped baked clay bullfrog, obsidian flakes, obsidian projectile points, Stockton serrated obsidian points, as well as square iron nails, purple glass and old fruit jars were noted on the site. An adobe was built on site around 1870 to 1880, plus a barn, concrete block buildings, a cattle feed station and a gravel road.	Bruceville 7.5'	SOUTH STONE LAKE	N4246160/E631400
SAC-326	Pilliken Site No. 4 <u>Description:</u> Jerald Johnson and Mike Pilliken recorded this site in 1974 (Johnson 1974). Previous excavation had been done by amateur archeologist, Mike Pilliken, who had found burials, obsidian projectile points, obsidian debitage, and baked clay objects. The site was re-recorded by Syda, Bethard and Heipel in 1989 at which time it was determined to be 60 meters by 40 meters with a depth greater than 15 cm. The elevation was at about 14 feet.	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4249140/E632320
SAC-327	Kirtland Site #5 <u>Description:</u> This site was recorded by Jerry Johnson from information provided by Mr. Kirtland (Johnson 1974). It was said to have contained a large number of human burials.	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4255150/E631550
SAC-328	Courtland 7.5' <u>Description:</u> Recorded by L.C. Bloom and J.J. Johnson in 1974, this site appears to be a buried midden of about 1 meter depth. Obsidian projectile points and shell ornaments were noted and a large number of burials were washed out by the river.	Courtland 7.5'	SOUTH STONE LAKE	N4246600/E629280
SAC-329	Bank Protection Site 35 <u>Description:</u> Initially recorded by Patti Johnson and Jerry Johnson in 1974, this large midden extended 45 meters (exposed) and had an apparent depth of 3 plus meters. It was subsequently excavated and reported upon by William Soulé (1976). His findings suggested that the site was occupied in the Late Horizon, early Phase 1 and early Phase 2, but that it was not being used as a village site, but rather, a collecting spot. It was apparently not still in use in the historic period (Soulé 1974:61-62).	Isleton 7.5'	ANDRUS ISLAND	N4233200/E629830
SAC-330	Sac-184 <u>Description:</u> Recorded by Beardsley, this site was said to be a renaming of SAC-184. The area of the site was 150 feet diameter and a depth of 82 inches. Points and baked clay lumps were recorded for the site.	Bruceville 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4241100/E641830

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SAC-395	DPC-81-2	Courtland 7.5'	SOUTH STONE LAKE	N4242250/E630600
	<u>Description:</u> Recorded in 1982 by Glenn Farris and Michael Speer, the artifactual finds were limited to a small visible area only about 4 by 3.5 meters. The spot where the artifacts were found had been cut down from an elevation of 11 feet (on the 1952 USGS quad) to an elevation of only 0-5' (1978). The presence of a clamshell disc bead, abalone pendant frags, and an Olivella rectangular bead suggest that these may have come from a burial site. The fact that they appeared in the earth surrounding a telephone pole seem to indicate a buried component.			
SAC-417	NSL-S-1	Clarksburg 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4252110/E630740
	<u>Description:</u> This large midden mound, recorded by Syda, Bethard and Heipel in 1989, was measured to be 138 meters by 48 meters with a depth in excess of 30 cm. Numerous flaked stone pieces (mainly obsidian), a clay net weight, a soapstone pipe bowl fragment, and shell artifacts (Olivella and clam shell disc beads) were found. The elevation contour was 10 feet.			
SAC-418H	NSL-S-2	Courtland 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4248140/E631180
	<u>Description:</u> An historic site, recorded by Syda, Bethard and Heipel in 1989, included a brick feature of a collapsed brick wall (dry-laid, semi-circular). The site was 218 feet by 132 feet. Chinese brownware ceramics, white improved ironstone, earthenware and porcelain, as well as a number of pieces of bottle glass were found. Many structural artifacts, miscellaneous iron, cartridge casings, and a hand-forged axe were noted on the site.			
SAC-419H	NSL-S-3	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4248650/E632000
	<u>Description:</u> Recorded by Randy Bethard and Pat Sanger in 1989, this site consisted of a linear scatter of Japanese and American ceramic fragments measuring 260 feet by 50 feet. The only structural remains were from a small windmill.			
SAC-420	NSL-S-6	Florin 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4250740/E631360
	<u>Description:</u> This small midden mound was recorded by Syda, Bethard, and Heipel in 1989. It was 28 meters by 25 meters and about 30+ cm in depth. No artifacts were identified, but small pieces of freshwater clam and fragments of burned bone were noted.			
SAC-421/H	NSL-S-7	Clarksburg 7.5'	BEACH LAKE	N4251740/E630720
	<u>Description:</u> Another site recorded by Syda, Bethard, and Heipel included both prehistoric and historic components. The site was 90 meters by 40 meters. It included baked clay fragments, green bottle glass, and pieces of improved white earthenware ceramic.			
SJO-024	Schenck-Dawson 24	Thornton 7.5'	COSUMNES	N4232525/E641090
	<u>Description:</u> Originally recorded by Schenck and Dawson (1929) as site 24, this burial and habitation site was said to have been 60 feet by 25 feet, lying on the 15 foot contour. The site is said to have been destroyed.			
SJO-053	Schenck-Dawson 53	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4230200/E639725
	<u>Description:</u> This rather large habitation site was recorded by Schenck and Dawson (1929) as number 53. It was 180 feet by 60 feet by three feet high on the 11 foot contour elevation. The site was re-recorded in 1990 by Eleanor Derr and Ken McIvers (see also, Derr 1990:17). The site had been leveled and it was impossible to identify its limits. Fire-cracked rock and a basalt flake were the only items identified.			

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SJO-054	Schenck-Dawson 54 <u>Description:</u> Recorded by Schenck and Dawson (1929) as number 54, a burial and occupation site. It was 100 feet by 25 feet and one foot high lying on the 9' elevation contour. It was listed as partly destroyed on the site form. Attempts to relocate this site in 1990 were unsuccessful (Derr 1990:17).	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4231400/E638425
SJO-055	Schenck-Dawson 55 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) also recorded this site, as number 55. It was a burial and occupation site, 80 by 20 feet and one foot high on the 9 foot contour. It was listed as being partly destroyed. Attempts to find this site in 1990 were unsuccessful (Derr 1990:17).	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4231475/E638300
SJO-056	Schenck-Dawson 56; Phelps Site <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 56. This was also listed as a burial and habitation site, 60 feet by 25 feet by 3 feet high on the 9 foot contour. It was shown to be under cultivation. Skeletal remains from the site were described by Newman (n.d.); The archeology is described by Heizer (1949; 1974; cf. Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939; Cook 1951; Cook and Heizer 1947; Cook and Treganza 1950; Dempsey and Baumhoff 1963; Fenenga 1953; Heizer and Hewes 1940; Jackson 1974; Ragir and Stromberg 1972; and, Schulz 1981). Early Horizon (ca. 3000-2750 BP) radiocarbon dates were reported for this site (Moratto 1984:200).	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4232600/E638680
SJO-057	Schenck-Dawson 57 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) number 57, a burial and occupation site. It was said to be 300 feet in diameter, on the 9 foot contour. It was recorded as having been destroyed.	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4232610/E638150
SJO-058	Schenck-Dawson 58 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 58. It was an occupation site, 30 feet in diameter, on the 9 foot contour line. It is listed as having been destroyed.	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4232850/E638200
SJO-059	Schenck-Dawson 59 <u>Description:</u> Another Schenck and Dawson (1929) site, number 59. It was a burial and occupation site, 100 feet by 40 feet, on the 6 foot contour. From four test pits Dawson removed 79 burials, as well as a large number of artifacts. It is listed as destroyed.	Bruceville 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4234625/E637550
SJO-060	Schenck-Dawson 60 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929), number 60. This burial and occupation site was on the 6 foot contour, but with no areal dimensions. It is listed as destroyed. A subsequent note by Valerie Levulett in 1974 stated that this site was probably 30 by 20 meters in size, on a slight knoll now under a barn. When the barn was moved onto the site, "a lot of Indian stuff" was found. Levulett noted that SJO-61 and SJO-62 were apparently parts of this same site.	Bruceville 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4234550/E636800
SJO-061	Schenck-Dawson 61 <u>Description:</u> Recorded by Schenck and Dawson (1929) as number 61. This burial and occupation site of unknown area was said to be on the 6 foot contour. Levulett noted in 1974 that this site was probably part of SJO-060.	Bruceville 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4234650/E636700

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SJO-062	Schenck-Dawson 62 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 62, this burial and occupation site was said to have been destroyed. It sat on the 6 foot contour. Levulett believes this site to have been one with SJO-060 and SJO-061.	Bruceville 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4234575/E636700
SJO-063	Schenck-Dawson 63 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 63, this site is simply noted as having been destroyed with no areal information other than its being on the 6 foot contour. A supplemental recordation by Levulett in 1974 notes an area of dark soil in the middle of a field with scattered rock and shell on the surface. The area is 40 by 15 meters. A slate biface of the Early or Middle Horizon was found.	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4234475/E636325
SJO-064	Schenck-Dawson 64 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 64, a temporary camp site 20 feet in diameter and six inches high. It sat on the 1 foot contour.	Bruceville 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4234750/E635125
SJO-065	Schenck-Dawson 65 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 65, a temporary camp site, 60 by 20 feet by six inches high on the 1 foot contour. It was noted as having been partly destroyed.	Bruceville 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4234825/E634900
SJO-067	Schenck-Dawson 67 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 67. A.W. and I.W. Dawes found skeletons while constructing a drainage ditch. The site was on the Sea Level contour.	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4233800/E633210
SJO-068	Schenck-Dawson 68; C-68 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 68, a burial and occupation site. This site was 130 feet by 65 feet and 1½ feet high on the Sea Level contour. This site was extensively excavated and became known as the Blossom Mound after a later owner. It is the most intensively investigated of the Windmill (Early Horizon) sites. At least 154 burials have been excavated. Archeological data from it has been used by a number of researchers (Cf. Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939; Heizer and Fenenga 1939; Heizer 1949; 1974; Haag and Heizer 1953; Fenenga 1953; Brabender 1965; Ragir and Stromberg 1972; Jackson s1974; Cook and Treganza 1950; Cook 1951; Cook and Heizer 1947; Dempsey and Baumhoff 1963; Schutz 1970; 1981; Ragir 1972; Meighan 1987). Early Horizon (ca. 4500-2750 BP) radiocarbon dates were recorded for this site (Moratto1984:200).	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4233190/E635725
SJO-069	Schenck-Dawson 69 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 69. This occupation site was 20 feet in diameter and 1½ feet high on the 4 foot contour. It is shown as partly destroyed. No burials were noted.	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4231900/E635920
SJO-070	Schenck-Dawson 70 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 70, a habitation site 20 feet in diameter and 1½ feet high on the 4 foot contour.	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4231700/E636000

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SJO-071	Schenck-Dawson 71 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 71, an occupation site 25 feet in diameter and 1½ feet high on the 4 foot contour.	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4231825/E635820
SJO-072	Schenck-Dawson 72 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 72. This site was said to have been destroyed, but skeletons were noted when the site was scraped. It was on the Sea Level contour.	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4231875/E633450
SJO-073	Schenck-Dawson 73 <u>Description:</u> Schenck and Dawson (1929) site 73. This burial and occupation site was 250 feet by 60 feet and 2½ feet high, on the one foot contour.	Thornton 7.5'	CANAL RANCH	N4226500/E637200
SJO-114	CRS-3, Glory Hole <u>Description:</u> This site was recorded by Pohorecky and BMS in 1962. It was less than 100 square yards and about one foot deep. No artifacts were noted, only the fact that there was an HCl reaction.	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4233460/E635830
SJO-115	CRS-4, Dead Hawk <u>Description:</u> Also a Pohorecky site, recorded in 1962, and was said to be 500 yards north of SJO-68. No artifacts or burials found, simply an HCl reaction.	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4233420/E635730
SJO-116	CRS-5, Trigger Happy <u>Description:</u> Another nearby Pohorecky site recorded in 1962; only a positive HCl reading marked this site.	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4233050/E634670
SJO-142	C-142, McGillivray #1 <u>Description:</u> This site was originally recorded by Heizer and Hewes in 1937 (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939:34-38). No size was given for this site, however, it appears to have been at Sea Level. A note on the site record that it was 40' deep should be read as 40 inches. Extended burials with a westward orientation (Newman n.d.) were found, along with projectile points, steatite ring and tube, square haliotis beads, a chisel point pestle and quartz crystals (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939; Heizer and Fenenga 1939; Cook and Heizer 1947; Cook and Treganza 1950; Cook 1951; Heizer 1949; Fenenga 1953; Ragir and Stromberg 1972; Schulz 1981). Early and Middle Horizon (ca. 2250-1500 BP) radiocarbon dates have been recorded for this site (Moratto 1984:200).	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4234475/E635110
SJO-143	C-143 <u>Description:</u> Recorded by Arnold Pilling in 1949, this site was previously known as C-143 (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939:22). No size for the site was given, only that it lay at Sea Level.	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4234450/E635100
SJO-144	C-144 <u>Description:</u> Also recorded by Pilling in 1949, this site was mentioned in Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga (1939:22). It was said to be located at Sea Level, but no site size is given on the record.	Bruceville 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4234500/E635000

APPENDIX 2. KNOWN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE NORTH DELTA PROGRAM STUDY AREA

<u>Site</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>USGS Quad</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>UTM Coordinates</u>
SJO-145	C-145; New Hope #2; Safflower Site	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4233350/E636575
	<u>Description:</u> Heizer recorded this site in 1938 based on reports from land owner Harry Goldman. It was said to be located not far from SJO-68. The site had already been graded and leveled and no evidence of it remained to be seen by archeologists at the time. However, this site was later relocated, excavated and reported on as the Safflower site. Three burials were recovered; chronological indicators suggest brief intermittent occupations from Early to Late prehistoric times (Schulz and Ritter 1977; cf. Jackson 1974).			
SJO-146	C-146	Thornton 7.5'	NEW HOPE	N4232100/E636150
	<u>Description:</u> Originally mentioned in Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga (1939:22), this site was subsequently recorded by Arnold Pilling in 1949. The only information given about the site was that it lay on the 5 foot contour.			
SJO-205H	BI-1	Bouldin Is 7.5' Terminous 7.5'	BOULDIN ISLAND	N4216970/E631620
	<u>Description:</u> Recorded in 1989 by Syda and Hill, this site was made up of an historic scatter along the south edge of a cultivated field at the base of the levee. The scatter was 1500 feet by 200 feet. The artifacts included a large number of Chinese and Japanese ceramics, white improved earthenware, and bottle fragments, seeming to date to the 1920s. This site is believed to be associated with one of two known labor camps in the area established by owner George Shima soon after 1916 (Cf. Paterson et al. 1978).			
SJO-206H	BI-2	Bouldin Island 7.5'	BOULDIN ISLAND	N4216530/E630250
	<u>Description:</u> Also recorded by Syda and Hill in 1989, this site was an historic artifact scatter dating to the 1920s including a number of Japanese artifacts. The site was 320 feet by 80 feet. There is the possibility of a former structure obscured by a large mound of blackberry brambles. The artifact scatter is located near George Shima's Labor Camp #25, which would point to the likelihood that the site was used from 1916 until about 1930.			
SJO-207H	BI-8	Bouldin Is. 7.5'	BOULDIN ISLAND	N4219750/E628820
	<u>Description:</u> Recorded by Bethard, Hill and Wilcox in 1989, this site was composed of a trash scatter of historic artifacts including one piece of Japanese porcelain. It is also believed to be associated with an early Asian labor camp.			
SJO-208H	BI-10	Bouldin Is. 7.5'	BOULDIN ISLAND	N4216140/E625650
	<u>Description:</u> This site was recorded by Syda and Hill in 1989 as BI-10. It is composed of a concrete pad, 20 feet by 46.5 feet and foundation as well as a trash scatter covering an area 255 feet by 240 feet. The artifacts include a blue transfer print Japanese porcelain fragments and a quantity of brick fragments, bottle glass fragments, and a car jack. The site is found at the 1920s location of George Shima's labor camp #38, and of the late 19th-early 20th century site of the Schultz and Bouldin landing. The artifacts appear to clearly date to the Shima labor camp (ca. 1916-1930).			
SJO-209H	BI-13	Bouldin Is. 7.5'	BOULDIN ISLAND	N4218860/E631440
	<u>Description:</u> The site of two historic boarding houses and a concrete pad constitute this 475 foot by 75 foot site recorded in 1989 by Judith Cunningham. Early 20th century debris was found in the area. The site is at the location of George Shima's labor camp #21, constructed in 1916 (Paterson et al. 1978). Historic structures inventory forms have been completed and are appended to the site record for Shima's Camp, Building 1 and the Boarding House.			

C-074303

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SJO-210H	BI-14 <u>Description:</u> Another historic site, 300 feet by 675 feet, recorded in 1988 by Mary Maniery and S. Wilcox included a concrete foundation, a concrete pad, a fenced corral, an enclosed shed with feed trough, and a small pump shed. Historic trash was also found around the area. This site forms the remains of George Shima's Camp #16, established on the island around 1916 and used until World War II (Paterson et al. 1978).	Bouldin Is. 7.5'	BOULDIN ISLAND	N4220020/E629560
SJO-225	Potato Slough Mound <u>Description:</u> This site was recorded in 1989 by L. Rodgers and Michael Rondeau. It appears to be a mound site 56 meters by 46 meters, that included at least three burials (CALTRANS 1989). One flake of green chert, one piece of ochre and a small fragment of abalone shell were found here. The site is at Sea Level. A site update by Mark Hylkema later in 1989 stated that the human skeletons found in the site had been re-interred in approximately the same area under Native American supervision.	Terminus 7.5'	TERMINOUS TRACT	N4219540/E632180
SJO-243H	ST-1 <u>Description:</u> This site was recorded in 1991 by G. James West. The site lies at 14 feet below sea level and is characterized by an historic trash scatter. A probable Japanese porcelain cup base, a redware doorknob and a celadon ceramic fragment.	Isleton 7.5'	STATEN ISLAND	N4224660/E632880
SJO-244H	ST-2 <u>Description:</u> Recorded in 1991 by G. James West, this historic site lies at sea level and is represented by a diffuse scatter of historical debris including brick fragments, ceramic electrical fixtures, plaster, window and glass bottle fragments. It was measured at 68 by 17 meters.	Thornton 7.5'	STATEN ISLAND	N4231800/E631600
SJO-I-16H	pumping station pad; BI-3 <u>Description:</u> The concrete pad for an old pumping station, measuring 14 by 12.8 feet, was recorded as BI-3 in 1989 by Syda and Hill. It is associated with a land reclamation project begun in 1916 by George Shima (Paterson et al. 1978).	Bouldin Is. 7.5'	BOULDIN ISLAND	N4217910/E626380
SJO-I-17H	BI-4 <u>Description:</u> A small deposit of three Chinese brown glazed ceramic vessels was recorded by Bethard and Hill in 1989. These artifacts were associated with the work of Asian workers on the levees from the early 1870s to the 1930s.	Bouldin Is. 7.5'	BOULDIN ISLAND	N4217740/E626510
SJO-I-18H	BI-5 <u>Description:</u> A concrete pad measuring 10 feet by 20 feet was recorded as BI-5 by Syda and Hill in 1989. It is in the area described as being the Hickmott Cannery on a 1905 map of Bouldin Island (Maniery 1988).	Bouldin Is. 7.5'	BOULDIN ISLAND	N4219380/E626910
SJO-I-19H	BI-6 <u>Description:</u> A single Chinese brown glazed ceramic vessel fragment was recorded by Bethard, Hill and Oglesby in 1989. No particular historic association has been made with this artifact.	Bouldin Is. 7.5'	BOULDIN ISLAND	N4218715/E625920

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SJO-I-20H	BI-7	Bouldin Is. 7.5'	BOULDIN ISLAND	N4218465/E625990
	<u>Description:</u> Another isolate Brown glazed Chinese ceramic vessel fragment was recorded in 1989 by Bethard, Hill and Ogelsby. Again, this artifact has not been specifically identified with a known historical site or encampment.			
SJO-I-21H	BI-9	Bouldin Is. 7.5'	BOULDIN ISLAND	N4217950/E626840
	<u>Description:</u> An olive green bottle base fragment was recorded by Bethard, Hill, and Wilcox in 1989. No specific historic site has yet been associated with this find.			
SJO-I-22H	BI-11	Bouldin Is. 7.5'	BOULDIN ISLAND	N4216640/E629780
	<u>Description:</u> A concrete foundation/pad for two small structures was recorded by Syda and Hill in 1989 as BI-11. The only known association is with a nearby pumping station. However, the date of construction is uncertain.			