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FINAL REPORT

**CLASS I ARCHEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW SURVEY
OF ENLARGED SHASTA ALTERNATIVES**

VOLUME I

Prepared by

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Prepared for

Bureau of Reclamation
Environmental Quality
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, California 95825

Contract No. 3-CP-20-00490

November, 1983

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ABSTRACT

The following study is a Class I Archeological (Cultural Resources) Survey of the Enlarged Lake Shasta Alternatives. Site files and archeological, ethnographic/ethnohistoric and historic literature were examined for nineteen alternative study areas in northern California. The site files search produced over 1600 site records, including records on over 1100 prehistoric sites. The ethnographic/ethnohistoric evaluation yielded information on 295 ethnographic sites. The historic sites portion of the project involved the evaluation of maps and historical literature, which produced information on 935 historic sites. Both existing site records and the potential for finding additional heretofore unrecognized and unrecorded resources are synopsized in the final section.

VOLUME I

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SECTION 1.0

INTRODUCTION

(1.1) Project History

In early October of 1982 the Mid-Pacific Regional Office of the Bureau of Reclamation issued a Request For Proposals (Solicitation No. 3-SP-20-0050) for a Class I Archeological Survey of the lands to be effected by the proposed enlarged Lake Shasta Reservoir and certain alternative reservoir sites. This was a comprehensive Request for Proposals, and Peak and Associates, Inc., a Sacramento Corporation, submitted its proposal for performance of these services on October 28, 1982.

The proposal prepared by Peak and Associates, Inc. was based on the recognition of three distinct analytical areas based, in part, upon discipline and, in part, on the nature of the records which needed to be examined and the skills which would be needed to examine them. The emphasis in the Request for Proposals was on prehistoric archeological sites and the collection and evaluation of records currently existing with various clearinghouses, educational institutions, and a variety of state and federal agencies. It was recognized from the onset that some historic and ethnographic site records would be included in these files, which could be recovered incidently to the collection of prehistoric archeological site data.

At one point in the Request for Proposals there was a call for the collection of ethnographic and historic site information in addition to information on prehistoric archeological site records. The proposal submitted by Peak and Associates, Inc. called attention to a wealth of potential information in these areas which existed outside of regular site record repositories and which could only be collected by specialists in history and ethnography, utilizing skills and techniques unique to these disciplines.

The proposal was structured to include a principal investigator, who would serve as the primary data collection coordinator and who would be responsible for work plan development, data collection format, and the structure and content of the final report. This was to be an individual who had completed previous regional overviews in a number of areas in the United States, including overviews for the Bureau of Reclamation, who was also conversant with the skills and data requirements of archeology, history and ethnography.

The data collection for each of these project specialties would be carried out by senior analysts, each of whom held a doctorate in their respective fields. These senior analysts were all individuals with not only appropriate academic credentials but also previous experience on cultural resources projects in one or more of the areas to be considered in the evaluation of the proposed Lake Shasta enlargement and its alternatives.

Dr. James E. Fitting was proposed as Principal Investigator, Dr. Harvey L. Crew as Senior Analyst for Prehistoric Sites, Dr. Kenneth N. Owens as Senior Analyst for Historic Sites, and Dr. Jeanne Munoz as Senior Analyst for Ethnographic/Ethnohistoric Sites. Analytical, administrative and supporting services were to be provided by Ann S. Peak, Melinda A. Peak, Robert Gerry and Lori Lyford. The activities of these individuals were carefully and explicitly programmed into a work plan involving the expenditure of 1648 person-hours for completion of the project, as called for in the Request for Proposals.

On January 18, 1983, Peak and Associates, Inc. was sent a communication from the Bureau of Reclamation indicating that its proposal was within the responsive range. This communication requested a response to one technical statement:

"It appears that your proposal goes beyond the intended scope of work and exceeds the requirements of the statement of work."

In response to a request for clarification of this statement, several areas were identified where modifications could be made to make the original proposal more responsive. These included the elimination of summary background data, which already exists in other Bureau of Reclamation studies and counterpart agency overviews; and concentration on site file records, with a corresponding reduction in the historic and ethnographic sites efforts.

A proposal modification addressing these points was submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation on January 24, 1983. This revised proposal allocated only 1444 person-hours to the project, a reduction of slightly over 12 percent. However, it also reduced the estimated project cost by slightly over 17 percent by restricting the amount of travel which would be done as a part of data collection, by downloading some of the work to lower labor rate categories, and by negotiating lower costs in other categories of the cost proposal.

These modifications were accepted and Peak and Associates, Inc. were informed of project award in February of 1983. A pre-work meeting was held in Sacramento, and the senior analysts initiated the collection of the data called for on the project.

Much of the project data was collected by the end of March, 1983. In some areas, particularly the ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites compilation, data gaps which would require more time to fill were identified by this time.

The principals involved in the project met in Sacramento in late March, 1983, for a progress review. At that time, we were able to prepare a preliminary synthesis of the site data and note common variables to be included in the final presentation. We were also able to develop a format for presentation which we felt served the needs of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The preliminary results and the proposed revised report format were presented to a review panel at the Bureau of Reclamation offices in Sacramento on April 1, 1983. The Bureau accepted these preliminary results and approved the proposed final report format at that time. A preliminary site list, derived primarily from the site file search, was delivered to the Bureau of Reclamation on April 15, 1983.

Additional data collection and interpretation continued in May, June, and July of 1983. Much of this effort was directed toward the areas of ethnographic and historic sites. During this period, a computerized site data format was developed and this was used to generate Volume II of this report. The program which was developed to accomplish this task is a part of the deliverable and is the property of the United State Government.

Finally, in late July and August of 1983, the project principals communicated the results of their updated efforts to each other and the principal investigator undertook review, revision, and synthesis, in order to deliver the draft final version of the report to the Bureau of Reclamation in September of 1983.

(1.2) Study Procedure

The following study is based on site information which exists in existing documents and records. It includes no new or

"original" research. The sources used by the various senior analysts are quite disparate. The original revised report format called for an acknowledgement of data sources in this section of the report. As work progressed on various sections of this report, it became obvious that no single statement could do justice to each of the disciplines. As a result, the data sources used for each subsection, and the study procedures used to evaluate these resources, are presented in each section. The individuals who were particularly helpful in the data collection phase of this study are listed below. We would like to thank each of them for their courtesy and cooperation.

Sally Dean, Interagency Archaeological Services
William Dryer, Information Center, CA State University, Chico
Marianne Russo, Information Center, CA State University, Sacto.
L. K. Napton, Information Center, CA State College, Stanislaus
Jane Granskog, Information Center, CA State College, Bakersfield
Gerry Gates, Modoc National Forest
Kathy Moffitt, Sierra National Forest
Winfield Henn, Shasta-Trinity National Forest
James West, Bureau of Reclamation
Patti Johnson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento
Larry Kobori, Basin Research, Inc.
Delbert True, University of California, Davis
John Foster, Parks and Recreation, Sacramento
Roger Cook, CA Department of Transportation
Ed Clewett, Shasta College
Elaine Sundahl, Shasta College

(1.3) Organization of the Report

The report format adopted at the April 1, 1983, meeting called for the production of two report volumes. For ease of use, the summarized site data were to be included in Volume II of the report. Volume I is to serve as a planning document evaluating the known and potential cultural resources of each of the alternatives.

Following this introduction, there are three substantive sections and one synthetic section in the remainder of Volume I. The substantive sections are devoted to prehistoric, ethnographic/ethnohistoric, and historic sites. Each of these sections deals with the data sources used to collect site information, a description of the criteria used for evaluation of this information, a summary statement on the data, and a summary evaluation of each of the alternatives. These alternatives, and the code number assigned to each of them, are as follows (Figure 1-1).

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Lake Shasta | 11. Nashville |
| 2. Berryessa | 12. Round Valley |
| 3. Colusa | 13. Sacramento River |
| 4. Friant | 14. Schoenfield |
| 5. Gallatin | 15. Squaw Valley |
| 6. Glenn/Thomes-Newville | 16. Sunflower |
| 7. Kosk | 17. Table Mountain/Iron Canyon |
| 8. Los Banos Grandes | 18. Tuscan Buttes |
| 9. Marysville | 19. Cottonwood |
| 10. Millville | |

These substantive sections are followed by a synthetic section which includes an evaluation of the cultural resources and resource potential of each of these alternatives, utilizing all of the data generated by the different senior analysts. We had originally intended a combined bibliography but, in preparing the sections, it became clear to the principal investigator that a combined bibliography would, in effect, bury data which the Bureau of Reclamation might need for the evaluation of individual alternatives as certain alternatives were eliminated from the study.

Dr. James E. Fitting prepared sections 1.0 and 5.0 of this report; Dr. Harvey L. Crew prepared section 2.0; Dr. Jeanne C. Munoz, section 3.0; and Dr. Kenneth N. Owens, section 4.0. Dr. Fitting made editorial revisions in all of the sections, but attempted, insofar as possible, to retain the words and ideas of the senior analysts. Summary tables were prepared by the principal investigator for section 2.0.

We have emphasized, from the initial proposal, that the prehistoric sites, ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites, and historic sites data sets, even though they may overlap in content, are not equivalent and cannot be presented as equivalencies.

This has lead to some anomolies. The ethnographic and historic sites data collected by the senior analyst for prehistoric sites are not equivalent to that collected by the ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites and historic sites analysts. The ethnographic sites data collected by the historic sites analyst are not equivalent to that collected by the ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites analyst. The former is of Euro-American origin and significance; while the latter is of Native American origin (direct or indirect) and significance. Again, we feel it would be inappropriate to combine them. These anomolies are explained in each section.

We continue to emphasize that the following evaluation and presentation has been carried out without any field verification. It is subject to the limitations of the data sources which were used. We urge the Bureau of Reclamation to consider this limitation as it uses this study in its evaluation of the Lake Shasta alternatives.

SECTION 2.0

PREHISTORIC SITES

(2.1) Data Sources

The Data Sources for the Class I Inventory of the Enlarged Shasta and Alternatives is based upon the results of visits to the repositories which contain the pertinent site record forms for each of the proposed alternatives. The repositories visited were California State University, Chico; California State College, Bakersfield; California State University, Sacramento; Sonoma State University; and California State College, Stanislaus. The federal agencies visited were the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the Shasta-Trinity National Forest.

The federal agencies which were contacted by phone for information on the holding of records were the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento and San Francisco; National Park Service, San Francisco; Interagency Archaeological Services, San Francisco; and the Sierra, Lassen, and Shasta-Trinity National Forests. The state agencies contacted were the Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Transportation, and the Native American Heritage Commission.

The California Department of Water Resources, Red Bluff District, was contacted about the proposed Thomes-Newville Reservoir. Richard Lallatin said that Basin Research, Inc. would turn in their records for the Class II Survey in June. The official records would be unavailable until after that period, although Basin Research has offered some helpful data.

The repositories visited for each project element are as follows:

Project Element	Repository(s)
1. Shasta	California State University, Chico Shasta College, Redding
2. Berryessa	Sonoma State University; University of California, Davis
3. Colusa	Sonoma State University
4. Friant	California State College, Bakersfield

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 5. Gallatin | California State University, Chico |
| 6. Glenn/Thomes-Newville | California State University, Chico;
*Interagency Resources Service;
*National Park Service |
| 7. Kosk | California State University, Chico |
| 8. Los Banos Grandes | California State College, Stanislaus;
California State University, Sacto. |
| 9. Marysville | Corps of Engineers, Sacramento |
| 10. Millville | California State University, Chico |
| 11. Nashville | California State University, Sacto. |
| 12. Round Valley | California State University, Chico;
Lassen National Forest |
| 13. Sacramento River | California State University, Chico;
California State University,
Sacramento; Sonoma State University;
Shasta College, Redding
Corps of Engineers, Sacramento |
| 14. Schoenfield | California State University, Chico |
| 15. Squaw Valley | California State University, Chico |
| 16. Sunflower | *Bakersfield College
California State College, Bakersfield |
| 17. Table Mtn/Iron Canyon | California State University, Chico |
| 18. Tuscan Buttes | California State University, Chico |
| 19. Cottonwood | California State University, Sacto. |

*contacted by telephone only

The records which were found for each of these project elements are summarized by element in Table 2-1 and below.

(1) **Shasta.** A total of 197 site record forms were found, most of which were recorded at the Information Center, California State University, Chico. The records ranged from those of Smith and Weymouth (1952), through many small "in-house" surveys conducted under the auspices of Shasta Trinity National Forest (Corcoran 1976; Johnston 1976; Skinner 1978). The Forest Service (Henn et al. n.d.) also conducted a survey of a portion of the Shasta Lake

TABLE 2-1

PREHISTORIC SITES: SUMMARY OF SITE FILE EVALUATION
(see Volume II for complete Data Set)

	Prehistoric Sites	Complex Sites	Probably Significant	Possibly Significant	Unable to Evaluate	Total
(1) Shasta	167	14	79	71	31	181
(2) Berryessa	122	3	67	41	17	125
(3) Colusa	5	1	4	1	1	6
(4) Friant	59	3	21	8	33	62
(5) Gallatin	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6) Glenn/Thomes- Newville	44	2	36	8	3	53
(7) Kosk	5	1	4	0	2	6
(8) Los Banos Grandes	10	1	7	1	3	11
(9) Marysville	300	5	66	5	234	305
(10) Millville	3	0	3	0	0	3
(11) Nashville	4	0	3	1	0	4
(12) Round Valley	7	0	3	3	1	7
(13) Sacramento River	250	8	195	45	18	258
(14) Schoenfield	0	0	0	0	0	0
(15) Squaw Valley	4	1	1	2	2	5
(16) Sunflower	1	0	0	1	0	1
(17) Table Mountain/ Iron Canyon	5	0	2	3	0	5
(18) Tuscan Buttes	7	1	5	3	0	8
(19) Cottonwood	104	28	79	22	31	132
Both Iron Canyon and Sacramento River	23	0	12	8	3	23

inundation zone during the major draw-down of the reservoir in the mid-1970s, and revisited several of the sites originally found by Smith and Weymouth. Henn (personal communication) reports that many sites that have been inundated look in reasonably good shape due to the protective cover of silt which has accumulated over them. Sletteland (1982a, 1982b) and Levulett (1983), as part of a CalTrans project, surveyed along the upper Sacramento River, within the proposed enlargement area, and found nine sites. There have been 34 small-scale surveys; of which, only letter reports have been submitted.

The excavations conducted within the proposed project area have been limited. Smith and Weymouth excavated three sites along the McCloud River. Shasta College conducted research along Clikapudi Creek drainage (Clewett and Sundahl 1979, 1981, 1982), where they have sampled at least five sites. INFOTEC is presently conducting the sampling of eight sites along the upper Sacramento River, within the project area, for CalTrans as part of a project to improve Interstate 5. In-house draft preliminary reports are now available (C. Adam, personal communication). Two caves have been excavated in the project area: Samwel (Merriam 1906; Treganza 1958) and Potter Creek Cave (Putnam 1906; Sinclair 1904; Payen 1965, 1970; Payen and Taylor 1976). Clewett, in conjunction with Elaine Sundahl, has prepared the report on CA-Sha-475 on Squaw Creek, one of the more important sites in the region because it is well-stratified (Clewett and Sundahl 1983).

The quality of the site records is rated as poor, since 56 percent have no site maps, and 40 percent have no photographs. There are exceptions of course, primarily those undertaken in recent years by the U.S. Forest Service and CalTrans employees.

(2) Berryessa. A total of 127 prehistoric site records from the project area were in the Information Center. There are 17 additional sites which have been located by archeological teams from the University of California, Davis.

There has not been any large-scale, systematic surveys of the project area, at least by modern standards (Smith 1948; Arnold and Reeve 1959). There have been some recent intensive surveys of particular locales (True and Baumhoff n.d.a; True and Baumhoff n.d.b; True and Hellen n.d.; True et al. 1980), particularly during the draw-down period in the mid-1970s. Many of these sites consist of isolated artifact loci, and the problem of what constitutes a site will have to be addressed here. We have treated some of the areas surveyed by the University of California, Davis, archeological teams as loci when all the artifacts found are isolated.

There have been eight sites excavated, to some degree, in the project area: Napa 232, 233 (True, Baumhoff and Hellen 1980); Napa 89, 98, 94, 60 (Arnold and Reeve 1959); and Napa 93, 74 (Treganza and Heizer 1956). All but two have been adequately published, given the standards for archeological recordation when they were investigated.

The quality of the site record forms as a whole, for the Berryessa Lake project area, must be regarded as poor, since 48 percent have no sketch map, and 83 percent have no photographs.

(3) **Colusa.** The records search at the Information Centers produced only five prehistoric site records. These reports were clearly produced by nonsystematic surveys. Chartkoff's (1969) survey of the proposed reservoir located 18 prehistoric sites (and four historic sites). A check of the site record forms revealed the sites presently recorded for the area do not correspond in number to any of Chartkoff's trinomials. Moreover, the quadrangle sheets listed on the site record forms, which correspond to the trinomials for the sites recorded by Chartkoff, are different, indicating they represent different sites. A phone call to Richard Aycock, the present survey archeologist at the University of California, Los Angeles, indicates the records are not presently curated at the University. The Interagency Resource Service was contacted to determine if the records were curated there. IRS now curates the National Park Service records. Sally Dean (personal communication), of IRS, said the report is filed with them (it is listed in their card files), but the report cannot now be located, since IRS is in the process of moving to other quarters and their library is boxed for shipping. They attempted to find the report to determine if the records were appended, but they were unsuccessful. Dr. Chartkoff was contacted by letter, but he did not respond.

(4) **Friant.** The records search at the Information Center at California State College, Bakersfield, produced 59 site record forms which pertain to the proposed enlarged Millerton Lake Recreation Area (Friant Dam). There was apparently no survey prior to the building of the present dam. Theodoratus and Crain (1962) conducted a survey of the Millerton Lake State Park for the Division of Beaches and Parks. Parks and Recreation later conducted another "in-house" resurvey in 1977, led by John Kelly. There is no report on this survey, although a map with site locations was produced. They found six more, all of which have been recorded with the Information Center. Some of the site locations do not match those from the Information Center.

The level of recordation can be regarded as good, since 80 percent have a sketch map, and 44 percent have photographs on file. The continuous exposure of some sites to the effects of inundation may well have destroyed, or further disturbed, some sites, since they were originally recorded. The Sierra National Forest archeologists report no sites have been found by them in the project area (Moffitt, personal communication).

(5) **Gallatin.** No prehistoric resources have been filed for the area of the proposed Gallatin Reservoir.

(6) **Glenn/Thomes-Newville.** A total of 44 prehistoric sites from the proposed Thomes/Newville Reservoir area are presently on file at the Information Centers. Two major archeological surveys have been undertaken within the proposed reservoir area. Chartkoff and Childress (1966) surveyed the project area with the University of California, Davis, field school and a team from the University of California, Los Angeles, archaeological survey. The 36 prehistoric sites mentioned above are from this survey, as are the ten ethnographic sites. The totals of the site record forms at the Information Center and those cited in Chartkoff and Childress (49) correspond closely, and the difference of three is probably a result of the latter lying outside the present project boundaries.

The later survey by Basin Research, Inc. was undertaken for the Department of Water Resources, State of California. The report was not available as of September 15, 1983, thus the results are not fully available. Mr. Kobori was contacted on April 21 and September 15, 1983, and he graciously sent information on May 1, 1983. He said 267 prehistoric sites have been recorded. The site numbers are far in excess of the numbers recorded earlier by Chartkoff and Childress.

The site records from the original survey by Chartkoff are only considered moderate or average in quality, since none have any photographs and not all have site maps. The latest survey should correct these difficiencies.

(7) **Kosk.** Five prehistoric sites have been recorded in the proposed Kosk Reservoir project area. These five are believed to be conducted "in-house" by Shasta-Trinity National Forest surveys. The quality of the few records is good.

(8) **Los Banos Grandes.** Twelve sites have been located in the area of the proposed Los Banos Grandes Reservoir. Fritz Riddell

performed a survey of portions of the project area in 1962. L. K. Napton performed a resurvey of the same area, with a test excavation of one site: CA-Mer-8. There are no reports from either of these surveys (Russo and McBride 1979). In 1975, C. Welling (1977), then a student at the California State University, Sacramento, performed an intensive survey of the project area.

The quality of the site records is considered only good, since only two have sketch maps. For whatever reason, nine have had photographs taken of them, but these are not an adequate substitute for a site map.

(9) **Marysville.** There have been 300 prehistoric sites located in the area of the proposed Marysville Lake. Heizer and Elsasser surveyed the area to some degree in the early 1950s, but their survey apparently was not developed into a written report. D. Storm (1974a, 1974b) performed surveys of selected portions of the proposed Marysville Lake Reservoir in the early 1970s. He later served as the field director for J. Johnson, California State University, Sacramento (Johnson and Theodoratus 1978), and conducted an intensive survey of the entire project area for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento.

The quality of the site records must be rated as good to excellent, since 99 percent have a sketch map and almost half have one or more photographs on file. The greater majority were located by the last intensive survey, as witnessed by the successive trinomials.

(10) **Millville.** The record search indicates there has not been any intensive cultural resource survey of the proposed Millville Reservoir. Three prehistoric sites have been located within the project boundaries, one a known refuge site in the 1850s.

The few site records are poor in quality, as there are no site maps or photographs on file.

(11) **Nashville.** The record search at the Information Center at the University of California, Sacramento, produced four site record forms within the proposed Nashville Dam project. So far as is known, there has not been an intensive survey conducted within the project area.

The quality of the records is poor. A collection has been

taken from one site: CA-Ama-170.

(12) **Round Valley.** Seven prehistoric sites have been recorded from the proposed area of the Round Valley Reservoir. There has been one survey conducted in the project area (Wilburn 1980) by the Forest Service, and no other sites have subsequently been found (G. Gates, personal communication).

The quality of the few records is excellent, a reflection of the standards now needed to comply with the cultural resource regulations.

(13) **Sacramento River.** A total of 257 sites were found, eight that were both prehistoric and historic. There were 49 in Sacramento County, 12 in Colusa County, 79 in Tehama County, 48 in Shasta County, 12 in Sutter County, 12 in Butte County, 10 in Glenn and 35 in Yolo County. The Information Centers at California State University, Sacramento; California State University, Chico; and California State University, Sonoma were visited. The records and maps on file at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, were checked for comparative purposes.

The records go back to the 1920s and the quality is, of course, variable. Prior to WWII, there apparently were not any systematic surveys. Sacramento City College, under Lilliard, undertook nonsystematic surveys and excavation of large midden sites as far north as Colusa County. The first systematic surveys of the Sacramento River began in the 1970s (Johnson and Johnson 1974; Johnson 1974; Wilson 1979; Russo 1980; K. Johnson 1974; Greenway 1978; McGuire and West 1979). The most systematic are Johnson and Johnson (1974) and Johnson (1974).

The excavations of sites along the Sacramento River have been ongoing since Sacramento City College's investigations in the 1930s. It is regrettable that most of the material have not been formally analyzed, although much of it has figured in various synthetic works, commencing with Lilliard et al.'s (1939) landmark study of the Central Valley.

Most of the excavation has been undertaken by various academic institutions and, for brevity, that is how the sites will be presented.

To the north, Shasta College has, in recent years, investigated CA-Sha-993/995 (Clewett and Sundahl 1982) and

CA-Sha-222/226 (Sundahl 1982), all of which are in or near Redding.

In the 1950s and 1960s, San Francisco State College undertook investigations at CA-Sha-169 (Heickson 1960) and the important CA-Sha-58 (Treganza 1954).

California State University, Chico, began excavating sites in the 1960s, and their work continues today. CA-But-12 and CA-Teh-247 (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1965) are the two important excavations.

Teams from the University of California, Berkeley, became active after Sacramento City College basically ceased its archeological research after World War II. They undertook investigations of CA-Sha-46 (Boyd 1955), CA-Yol-13 (Anonymous 1958), CA-Sha-47 (Smith and Weymouth 1952), CA-Teh-55 (von Werlhof 1950), and CA-Sac-160 (Newman 1947).

Students associated with California State University, Sacramento, have undertaken excavation or salvage work at CA-Sac-329 (Soule 1976), CA-Sac-16 (Peak 1982) and CA-Sac-29 (Olsen 1963).

The first systematic excavation of sites along the Sacramento River was, of course, undertaken by Sacramento City College in the 1930s at CA-Col-1 (Heizer 1936; Heine 1969), CA-Col-2 (Wedel 1935a, 1935b; Lilliard et al. 1939), and CA-Sac-29 (Lilliard et al. 1939). A team from the school also undertook the testing of CA-Sac-164 (Mariante 1972).

The Department of Parks and Recreation test excavated CA-Yol-13 in the early 1960s (Olsen and Riddell 1962).

The quality of the site records can only be considered poor, since 52 percent have no sketch maps or photographs accompanying the records. Thirty-nine percent have either a sketch map or photograph. A paltry 10 percent have both maps and photographs. The lack of any systematic surveys undertaken in the last 15 years, when the expectations as to what constitutes an adequate site record have become more rigorous, is the answer for the poor quality of the records. The only exceptions are those funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in recent years, but these have been of a limited linear extent.

(14) **Schoenfield.** No prehistoric resources have been filed for the area of the proposed Schoenfield Reservoir.

(15) **Squaw Valley.** Only four prehistoric sites have been recorded from the proposed Squaw Valley Reservoir. They were recorded by Shasta-Trinity National Forest teams. The level of recordation is considered good, since all have site maps and photographs.

(16) **Sunflower.** One prehistoric site is recorded in the project area. So far as we have been able to ascertain, there has been no systematic cultural resource survey conducted for the region of the proposed Sunflower Reservoir.

(17) **Table Mountain/Iron Canyon.** Only five prehistoric sites have been previously found in the area of the proposed Table Mountain Reservoir. So far as is known, there has not been any systematic surveys. Of the five, only three have a sketch map prepared and only two have any photographs taken. Additional sites in this alternative overlap with the Sacramento River alternative.

(18) **Tuscan Buttes.** There have been only seven prehistoric sites located in the project area. Two of the seven are regarded as eligible to the National Register by the recorders. The level of recording is good, since all but one have a site map and several have accompanying photographs.

(19) **Cottonwood.** The primary surveys in the proposed Cottonwood Reservoir have been conducted by the University of California, Los Angeles (Leonard 1969); the California State University, Chico (Jensen 1978); and the Archaeological Study Center (Johnson and Theodoratus 1983). One-hundred and four prehistoric sites have been recorded within the proposed Cottonwood project and, given the intensiveness of the ongoing project, the greater majority of the cultural resources must have been located. The quality of the records are rated as excellent, and are probably the best of any surveys recorded on the present contract. Over 90 percent have sketch maps, and over 80 percent have photographs on file.

(2.2) Criteria of Evaluation

Prehistoric survey record forms were evaluated and sorted into three major categories of site significance: highly significant, moderately significant, and unknown significance. The

data present on the site record forms from the over 40 years of survey are, of course, uneven in quality and the evaluative criteria must, in many respects, be arbitrarily defined.

In the context of a Class I inventory, only the potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places can be assessed. The above three categories of significance reflect our assessment of each site's potential to contribute to pertinent research concerns. The criteria must be arbitrary, and are based upon upon the attributes presented below. Sites which are ranked as highly significant are rated as potentially more eligible to the National Register of Historic Places; in other words, they have a high research potential. Those sites ranked as moderately significant are rated as having less potential to contribute to prehistoric concerns than the above. Those site of unknown significance cannot be rated at this time.

The evaluative criteria are based upon the nature of the site, its present condition, and projected effects. In other contexts criteria, such as chronological placement, the quantity of the site type present, and amount of research undertaken in the region, would have been important concerns. However, the existence of poor records, particularly from the years prior to 1960, negate the use of these criteria, since they could not be ascertained for the majority of the site survey record forms.

Highly significant site attributes are middens, rock art, rockshelter or caves, housepits, and the presence of burials. The term "midden," as encoded on the data sheet, was based upon one or several entries. If the term "midden" was used, or the artifact-bearing site soil was markedly darker than the surrounding soil, a midden was encoded. A mound, or village, entry was also encoded as a midden.

All rockshelters or caves with cultural deposits are regarded as significant. Rockshelters and caves are often stratified sites with considerable depth of deposit. They are, moreover, relatively rare in California; both of which contributes to their significance. Additionally, these features are often vandalized.

Housepits are also regarded as significant site attributes, since they are the major line of evidence presently available on the residential forms particular to a certain ethnic, linguistic, or archeologically-defined cultural entity. They are often associated with middens, and may be so even if the site form does not record the soil type.

The presence of burials, or even the mention of human bone on the surface or in deposits, is regarded as significant, given the concerns of the Native American community. Burials were generally associated with other significant criteria, such as middens, but this was not always the case. Post-contact occupations often had a burial ground disassociated with the village.

The only prehistoric sites regarded as moderately significant are the lithic scatters and quarries. The lithic scatters were encoded as having flakes, with no depth of cultural deposits. The lack of a mention of depth was not regarded as indicative of no depth, unless other entries, such as no midden soil, indicated a lithic scatter was probably applicable. Quarries can range from the remains of a casual trimming of flakes from a small, exposed nodule of chert to large exposures of obsidian which may have been systematically mined for centuries. None of the latter quarry sites were recorded, and all probably pertain to the former type of quarry.

The category of "unknown significance" was selected as more appropriate than low or no significance, since the brevity of many of the entries on the site record forms preclude evaluating significance without a site visit. A midden site recorded as destroyed, for example, may still have undisturbed subsurface deposits which the recorder could not judge. Isolated finds and bedrock mortars are the two major site types in this category, although it was also used as a catchall for other sites where no attribution to a site type could be done.

(2.3) Summary of Data

The proposed alternative areas vary widely in potential for settlement, the amount and quality of the investigation(s) undertaken, quality of the site records, and the degree to which the regional archeological events are understood. All of the above factors are important considerations when the potential for site sensitivity is considered, since all determine our knowledge of an area which is the basis for assessment.

The potential for settlement is the consideration of the physical environmental factors which effect where people decide to settle. Proximity to water, the distribution of the resources base, and the exploitative technologies available, are examples which effect the potential for settlement. The amount of investigations (survey and excavation), and the quality of site recording, provide one of the present limitations on our knowledge of the region. The more knowledge we have concerning a particular

area, the better the sensitivity of the area can be judged.

Basically, the amount and kinds of sites in a region determines the area's sensitivity. The more intensive the investigation, the more accurate will be the assessment. Where few or no archeological investigations have been conducted, the assessment of the potential sensitivity of the project area will depend upon the physical environment and the productivity for cultural resources from similar nearby areas.

Highly sensitive areas will have many middens (permanent villages) and satellite settlements. These sites will often have burials. The potential presence of rockshelters is another factor which increases the sensitivity of an area.

Less sensitive areas will be characterized by comparatively fewer sites, which will often be of a transitory nature, such as lithic scatters or casual quarries. Heavy snowfall areas and a periodicity of water flow will be determining factors for settlement in these regions. If the above levels of sensitivity cannot be judged, then the area will be assessed of unknown significance. The results of this evaluation are presented below for each reservoir.

(1) **Shasta.** The area previously inundated by Shasta Lake, and the area that will be inundated by raising the existing dam 200 feet, demonstrates a varying range of archeological/historical sensitivity. A considerable portion of the enlarged reservoir is contained by steep-walled canyons, where there will be a low potential for cultural resources. Terraces above the river and those near the mouths of tributary streams are considered high in sensitivity. Tributary stream valleys are also deemed to be high in potential for both prehistoric and historic site occurrence.

Moderately steep slopes have no more than average archeological sensitivity. Historic features may be found in such locations more often than prehistoric sites.

Some of the limestone caves of the region contain the remains of Pleistocene fauna (i.e., Samwel and Potter Creek caves), and there is very controversial evidence of human use that may coincide in time with the deposition of these faunal remains. Clewett and Sundahl (1983) have just presented their results of CA-Sha-475. It is clear from this report that much deposit remains. Other caverns may be present within the limestone formations, possibly within the area of inundation. Shasta College

(Clewett and Sundahl 1982) reported on one of the few settlement pattern studies in the Clikapudi Creek drainage, most of which is in the proposed inundation zone.

(2) **Berryessa.** The enlargement of the existing dam will inundate numerous large valleys. Archeological work has been undertaken in only a very small portion of the area; but where survey work has been done, archeologists have identified a substantial concentration of prehistoric sites. The moderate climate coupled with broad, oak-studded valleys would have provided ideal conditions for support of substantial populations. In essence, although the area contains a number of recorded sites in comparison with other reservoir areas, this figure is a function of the lack of systematic surveys rather than an absence of sites. This reservoir area may be considered high in archeological sensitivity. Dr. D. L. True's recent work near the shoreline of the existing Berryessa Reservoir indicates the presence of temporally old archeological sites. It is suggested the same condition will be found in the adjacent valleys. Village sites that were occupied into the ethnographic present will also be found.

(3) **Colusa.** This reservoir area is archeologically unknown, since the extent of the previous survey work is presently unknown. Twenty-two sites have previously been filed with the Information Centers for this reservoir. Chartkoff found 24, but how those sites pertain to those on file is not presently known. At this time, the basic response must be that the archeological sensitivity cannot be determined from previous surveys alone. However, certain inferences may be drawn from the recent intensive surveys conducted at Thomes-Newville (Basin Research) and on Cottonwood Creek--Dutch Gulch and Tehama reservoirs--(Johnson 1983). These proposed reservoirs are located at very similar elevations and in topographic similar settings. Although the extensive gold mining features found at Cottonwood Creek will be absent at Colusa, since the geologic formations are far different, the prehistoric settlement pattern may be very similar. Large villages, smaller settlements, and lithic scatters may be expected to occur on the stream terraces.

(4) **Friant.** There are already numerous sites identified within the proposed reservoir enlargement. From this evidence, it would appear that the cultural resource surveys conducted on the Millerton Lake Recreation Area covered most of the areas of the enlargement. The resurvey will probably not identify many additional sites. Its archeological sensitivity must be considered high.

(5) **Gallatin.** The lack of previous survey work makes archeological sensitivity of this reservoir unknown. No sites have been recorded. What can be stated is that Elder Creek is a perennial stream (taken from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangles), a factor conducive to prehistoric settlement. There are a large number of terraces contained within the stream valleys of the Elder Creek forks. Such areas are likely locations for villages and camps. The project area must be considered highly to moderately sensitive for cultural resources.

(6) **Glenn/Thomes-Newville.** The very large reservoir incorporates all of the proposed Newville Reservoir and has a second component--the rancheria. Although very little survey work has been done in the larger Glenn area beyond Newville, there is no logical reason to believe the number of sites will be less than in Newville.

Although the Newville Reservoir has been the focus of an intensive survey (Basin Research 1982), the report and site survey forms are not available. However, older surveys identified many prehistoric midden sites; of which, 17 had housepits. In fact, CA-Teh-770 had 42 housepits and should be considered a major village. Two sites had glass beads. Kobori (personal communication 1983) indicated that the recent survey identified 361 sites--both prehistoric and historic.

This large number of sites indicates that the Newville Reservoir is highly sensitive.

(7) **Kosk.** Although the location of the reservoir will be located in steep-walled canyons, there are small valleys and terraces along the tributary streams. The Pit River flows here in a valley, although both upstream and downstream from the proposed reservoir the river has carved deep, narrow canyons that have few or no terraces. There are five recorded archeological sites and, most likely, many additional ones located on terraces and in the valley. This area is the only open valley for several miles to the east and west. The prehistoric people would have intensively utilized the flat land, so large, deep village sites may be expected. In fact, CA-Sha-3, near Big Bend, was partially impacted when the road was widened. Human burials with glass beads and \$20 gold pieces were reported from the midden, which exceeds one meter in depth. Additionally, the jumping rock, the Place of Origin of the Achumawi, is near Big Bend (Olmsted and Stewart 1978:234, Figure 3). The project area must be considered to have highly significant potential for resources--archeological, ethnographic, and historic.

(8) Los Banos Grandes. The one intensive survey by Welling was limited in scope, but the number of sites found in the area surveyed indicates the area is archeologically sensitive.

The topography, elevation, and environmental setting is identical to that of San Luis Creek, which is a close, parallel drainage to the north. It is reasonable to infer that the prehistoric settlement pattern on Los Banos Creek will be markedly similar, if not identical, to that of the San Luis Creek settlement pattern. In 1964 and 1965 CA-Mer-3 was excavated (Pritchard 1970). The site was located on the northwest side of Los Banos Creek, near the mouth of the canyon where it opened onto the San Joaquin Valley floor. This major village was multi-component, covered five acres, had at least 12 structural depressions, and yielded 54 human burials. One of the structural depressions was 93 feet in diameter and was defined as a ceremonial structure. Pritchard (1970:45) considered the Menjoulet site to have been a major year-round village with a population of 50 to 100 people. Farther upstream, on the North Fork of Los Banos Creek, California State College, Stanislaus, excavated at CA-Mer-13, but no report has been completed.

Because of the environmental similarity to the San Luis Creek area, coupled with the number of sites found by Welling, and the information on CA-Mer-3, it may be assumed that the Los Banos Grandes Reservoir will prove to contain numerous archeological sites, and the project area is considered to be highly significant.

(9) Marysville. The Parks Bar/Marysville Lake area has received one of the more intensive surveys conducted on the land parcels designated for study. In terms of cultural resources, this area may be regarded as very sensitive. It contains prehistoric sites ranging from bedrock mortars through extensive midden sites (Johnson and Theodoratus 1978). In short, the proposed Marysville Lake area is considered highly sensitive.

(10) Millville. The small reservoir lies at the first exposure of the Tuscan Formation, which is a consolidated volcanic mud flow of possible Miocene age. In other areas--i.e., Dye Creek, Tehama County and Oroville vicinity, Butte County--erosion has produced rockshelters that were utilized by prehistoric groups. It is entirely possible that rockshelters will be found in those portions of the reservoir that intrude into the Tuscan Formation.

All three of the sites on file are Emergent in chronological

placement, with one, CA-Sha-166, historically known as a refuge site in the 1850s (site survey form citing from Dotta). The temporal placement in the Emergent and post-contact periods does not preclude older, underlying components.

Cow Creek is a perennial stream, and thus would have provided a good environmental setting for prehistoric habitation. Although technically the archeological sensitivity remains unknown, very likely it will prove to be moderate to high.

(11) Nashville. The cultural resource sensitivity for this area is nearly unknown. There is a paucity of available data, since no survey work has been conducted. The area lies in a heavily-mined zone related to the early gold rush era.

The presence of prehistoric sites is conjectural. Sites may have survived on terraces where gold-bearing gravels were minimal, but until intensive survey is conducted, this remains unknown. The prehistory component must be considered of unknown significance.

(12) Round Valley. No systematic survey has been conducted within the reservoir. The area immediately to the north, on National Forest lands, has had many sites recorded. Ash Creek, near Adin, was a favored spot for relic hunters in 1936 (A. Peak, personal communication), and it is very reasonable to assume that many large sites are located in Round Valley. The condition of these resources cannot be assessed, but undoubtedly there has been some vandalism.

The presence of many springs in and near the valley also indicates prehistoric use. Since the area has few annual streams, these springs would have provided potable water sources.

(13) Sacramento River. Without question, the river banks may be considered as highly sensitive. Large numbers of the archeological sites along the river have sustained historic impact, and some have been totally destroyed, but many retain varying degrees of integrity. It is proper to cite the cases of CA-Sac-16, the Bennett Mound (Peak 1982), which was subjected to land leveling in December, 1971. Subsequently, this site was removed from the National Register of Historic Places. Examination of the 1930s field notes, however, indicates that the site had earlier been excavated to a depth of 18 feet without reaching the sterile sub-soils. In 1971, approximately five to six feet of the deposit was removed from the top of the site, leaving at least 12 feet of cultural deposit. This same condition, where land leveling

may have only the upper levels of archeological features, may exist at other riverside sites.

In addition to the many identified archeological sites on both sides of the river, there are additional sites that have not as yet been recorded. For example, Peak and Associates, Inc. has recently recorded two new midden sites on the west bank of the Sacramento River in Tehama County. Both have midden over one meter in depth and contain large quantities of cultural material.

(14) **Schoenfield.** Similar to the Gallatin project area, the cultural resource sensitivity for this reservoir area remains unknown. No sites and no historic features have been identified here. Because Red Bank Creek and its tributaries are shown on the U.S.G.S. topographic as streams with an annual flow, it may be inferred that the potential for intensive prehistoric occupation can only be considered moderate.

(15) **Squaw Valley.** Archeologically, little is known of the area. Squaw Creek, perennial in flow, has formed a broad valley in a terrain that is otherwise very steep. Although the project area contains large expanses of moderately-sloped land, streams are few in number and the soils are moraines and mud flows from Mount Shasta. The open, well-watered valley would have attracted prehistoric peoples, particularly since much of the surrounding land areas were inhospitable. Overall, the archeological sensitivity is considered unknown.

(16) **Sunflower.** Only one site has been recorded within the reservoir. Hence, the archeological sensitivity is completely unknown. The lack of permanent water sources suggests that major villages or evidence of year-round occupation will be lacking. Old trails are known to have traversed the valley from the coast to the San Joaquin Valley (West, personal communication). Traveler's campsites, trails, and seasonal camps may be identified.

(17) **Table Mountain/Iron Canyon.** Located on the Sacramento River, the proposed reservoir will effect five known cultural resources. The area is deemed archeologically highly sensitive, given its location along the river, with the added consideration that large areas have never been surveyed.

(18) **Tuscan Buttes.** The reservoir area is nearly archeologically unknown, and the potential for site occurrence is unknown.

(19) Cottonwood. The preponderance of sites found are historic features relating to the gold mining period or early ranching. However, among the 104 prehistoric sites found, there are significant sites which have a high research potential. This area must be considered as extremely sensitive.

Table 2-2 reflects the assessment of each of the project element's potential sensitivity. The ranking is based upon each project's physiographic location, number of prehistoric sites known, and the numbers suspected. The very high archeological sensitivity rank is reserved for those project elements which are known or suspected to have high numbers of prehistoric sites--i.e., above 100. The Glenn/Thomes-Newville Reservoir is included, since the recent cultural resource survey found many more prehistoric resources than the 44 previously recorded.

The "High Archeological Sensitivity" category is based upon the known or suspected occurrence of 10-100 sites. Friant is the only element which has been intensively surveyed. The four project elements with known or suspected moderate to low sensitivity are projected to have nine or less prehistoric sites.

The ranking attributed to the resources in each project element must also be judged by the quality of the survey. The more intensive and the more recent the survey, the better will be the judgements of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

TABLE 2-2

PREHISTORIC SITES SENSITIVITY

Areas with known or suspected Very High Archeological Sensitivity:

- (1) Shasta
- (2) Berryessa
- (6) Glenn/Thomes Newville
- (9) Marysville
- (13) Sacramento River
- (19) Cottonwood

Areas with known or suspected High Archeological Sensitivity:

- (3) Colusa
- (4) Friant
- (5) Gallatin
- (7) Kosk
- (8) Los Banos Grandes
- (10) Millville
- (12) Round Valley
- (17) Table Mountain/Iron Canyon
- (18) Tuscan Buttes

Areas with known or suspected Moderate to Low Archeological Sensitivity:

- (11) Nashville
- (14) Schoenfield
- (15) Squaw Valley
- (16) Sunflower

SECTION 3.0

ETHNOGRAPHIC/ETHNOHISTORIC SITES

(3.1) Data Sources

Data sources for ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites are of a variety of types. There are published sources, including general works; group-specific ethnographies and ethnohistories, topically focused studies, early observations made by journalists, "memory" ethnographies written at the turn of the century, and studies made more recently. (These categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive.) Many of the more recent studies are part of cultural resource management projects, are not published in the usual sense of the word, and hence are not always readily available, let alone known to or reviewed by the anthropological community at large. Other unpublished sources include old maps (see Appendix B), surveyors' notes, newspaper accounts, diaries, reminiscences, ethnographers' field notes, taped oral histories and other interviews, and data on file at the office of the Native American Heritage Commission, Sacramento. Time and budget constraints for this project allowed only for the use of published material, those cultural resource management reports in the possession of the project ethnographer and/or Peak and Associates, Inc. at the time of award of contract, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, and (by mail and, in some instances, by phone) with approximately fifty informed and concerned members of the California Native American Community suggested by the Commission (see Appendix C). It was impossible to examine published works other than those of a general ethnographic nature.

Five published sources were consulted for all project elements: the journalist Stephen Powers's Tribes of California (1877); Fredrick W. Hodge's Handbook of the Indians North of Mexico (1907-1910); A. L. Kroeber's classic Handbook of the Indians of California (1925); R. F. Heizer's Languages, Territories and Names of California Indians (1966); and Volume 8, California of the new Handbook of North American Indians (1978). These works will be cited in the sections immediately below only if particularly relevant. Other sources are described in the sections that follow, organized by project element. This procedure for citation causes some repetition, but avoids excessive and potentially confusing cross references.

Ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites discovered during research are listed and described by project element in Appendix A.

(1) **Shasta.** The aboriginal people occupying the lands to be

impacted by the enlargement of Lake Shasta were the Wintu (a division of the Wintun), the northern Yana, and the Madesi band of the Achumawi; with the major portion of the Lake Shasta area Wintu territory.

Sources examined for the Wintu are as follows: Bauman (1982), Du Bois (1935 and 1939), Andrews (1977), Knutson (1977), La Pena (1978), Guilford-Kardell (1980), and Theodoratus Cultural Research (1981). Of these, the most useful by far for site-specific data is the study by Guilford-Kardell, which is "A Correlation of the Previously Unpublished Notes of Jeremiah Curtin and J. P. Harrington with Later Published, Recorded and Unrecorded Data on the Dawpom, Wenemen, Puidalpom, and Waimuk Area of Wintu Population." Bauman's compendium of placenames recorded by John P. Harrington includes a prodigious number of sites within the proposed Shasta Lake enlargement area.

Merriam (1926), Kniffen (1927), Du Bois (1939), Olmsted and Stewart (1978), Theodoratus Cultural Research (1981), and Bauman (1982) were examined for the Achumawi; and Gifford (1928), Sapir and Spier (1943), Kroeber (1961), Sapir and Swadish (1960) J. Johnson (1978), and Bauman (1982) for the Northern Yana. None of these works contain locational data as precise as that of Guilford-Kardell for the Wintu.

Fifteen sites "of special concern" were noted by the Native American Heritage Commission, and a letter expressing general concern regarding the enlargement of Lake Shasta was received from the Toyon Wintu Indian Center, Central Valley, California (see Appendix C for list of contacts and for the letter received).

(2) **Berryessa.** Locational data on the Southern Patwin of the Lake Berryessa area were sought in Barrett (1908a), Kroeber (1932), Heizer and Hester (1970a), and P. Johnson (1978). The Native American Heritage Commission notes three burial sites that may be effected by the enlargement of the lake. None of the data from any of these sources is locationally precise below the section level.

(3) **Colusa.** Barrett (1908a) locates the "Northerly Wintun" in the Colusa (or Sites/Colusa) Reservoir area; while Kroeber (1932) places the Hill Patwin and Hill Wintun there. Additional sources consulted on the aboriginal occupation of this area are McKern (1922), Du Bois (1939), Heizer and Hester (1970a), Andrews (1977), Knutson (1977), Goldschmidt (1978), P. Johnson (1978), and La Pena (1978). Locational data are not precise for this project element.

(4) **Friant.** The area presently effected by Friant Dam (i.e., the Millerton Lake area), and that which will be effected should the dam be enlarged, is predominantly Foothill Yokuts territory, although the easterly portion was no doubt used as hunting and/or gathering territory by both the Yokuts and the Western Mono or Monache. The following sources were consulted in an attempt to locate ethnographic sites within the proposed enlarged lake area: Kroeber (1957, 1963), Gayton (1930, 1936, 1948, 1958), Gifford (1932), Beeler (1971), and Latta (1977). The Native American Heritage Commission provided information from their sacred lands inventory on sites that may be affected by the proposed enlargement of Friant Dam and Millerton Lake.

None of the eight known ethnographic sites within this project element can be located any more precisely than by section number.

(5) **Gallatin.** The following literature on the Hill Nomlaki was examined in a search for ethnographic sites in the area of proposed Gallatin Dam: Barrett (1908a), Kroeber (1932), Du Bois (1939), and Goldschmidt (1951, 1978). No ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites are known for this project element.

(6) **Glenn/Thomes-Newville.** The area this dam and lake will cover was occupied in aboriginal times by the Hill Nomlaki (called Northerly Wintun by Barrett [1908a]). Information on ethnographic sites in this project element area was sought in Barrett (1908a), Kroeber (1932), Du Bois (1935, 1939), Goldschmidt (1951, 1978), Andrews (1977), Knutson (1977), La Pena (1978), and Guilford-Kardell (1980). Most of the sites described in the literature can be located with a fair degree of confidence.

(7) **Kosk.** The Madesi band of the Achumawi were the aboriginal inhabitants of the Kosk Creek area. The adjacent Northern Yana probably also used the area for salmon fishing, hunting, and possibly the gathering of basketry materials. Sources consulted on these two groups include the following: Merriam (1926), Kniffen (1928), Du Bois (1935), Olmsted and Stewart (1978), Theodoratus Cultural Research (1981), and Bauman (1982) for the Achumawi; Gifford (1928), Sapir and Spier (1943), Kroeber (1961), Sapir and Swadish (1960), J. Johnson (1978), and Bauman (1982) for the Northern Yana. Several of the ethnographic sites mentioned in the literature are in danger of inundation.

(8) **Los Banos Grandes.** The area that would be inundated by the proposed Los Banos Grandes Dam and Lake may have been occupied

in aboriginal times by the Northern Valley Yokuts (Schenck 1926; Cook 1955a, 1955b; Bennyhoff 1977; Latta 1977; Wallace 1978b). The Native American Heritage Commission has expressed concern over one burial site which may be effected by this project element.

(9) Marysville. The proposed Marysville Dam would be constructed in Nisenan (or, in older terminology, Southern Maidu) territory. Published sources consulted on this area include the following: Dixon (1905), Faye (1923), Gardner (1978), Gifford (1927), Beals (1933), Du Bois (1939), Riddell (1968), Ritter and Schulz (1977), and Wilson and Towne (1978). Gardner's contribution to the Marysville Lake study by Theodoratus Cultural Resources (1978) was also used. A telephone call and follow-up letter of concern regarding the dam were received from archeologist Donald Storm, a non-Indian friend to local Indian people (see Appendix C).

It is impossible to precisely locate any of the reported sites.

(10) Millville. The site of proposed Millville Dam is in Northern Yana territory. Gifford (1928), Sapir and Spier (1943), Kroeber (1961), Sapir and Swadesh (1960), and J. Johnson (1978) are the published sources consulted for this group. No sites are known for this project element.

(11) Nashville. The Northern Sierra Miwok and the Nisenan were the aboriginal inhabitants of the Nashville Dam project element area. Sources consulted for data on the Northern Sierra Miwok include Merriam (1907), Barrett (1908b), Kroeber (1908), Gifford (1926), Barrett and Gifford (1933), Bennyhoff (1977), and Levy (1978); and on the Nisenan: Dixon (1905), Faye (1923), Gifford (1927), Beals (1933), Du Bois (1939), Riddell (1968), Ritter and Schulz (1977), and Wilson and Towne (1978). None of the ethnographically recorded sites can be located precisely.

(12) Round Valley and Allen Camp. These two dam sites are in Achumawi territory; the first in Atwamsini Achumawi territory, the second partly in Atwamsini and partly in Astariwawi Achumawi land. Merriam (1926), Kniffen (1928), Du Bois (1939), and Olmsted and Stewart (1978) were consulted in an effort to locate ethnographic sites that might be affected by Round Valley and Allen Camp dams. Four are probably on the Allen Camp project element.

(13) Sacramento River. Four major Native American groups occupied the banks of the Sacramento River during aboriginal

times: Wintu, Patwin, Maidu and Nisenan. Sources examined on these groups include the following ethnographic works: Barrett (1980a), Du Bois (1935, 1939), Andrews (1977), Knutson (1977), La Pena (1978), Guilford-Kardell (1980), Theodoratus Cultural Research (1981), and Bauman (1982) on the Wintu; McKern (1922), Kroeber (1932), Du Bois (1939), Heizer and Hester (1970a), and P. Johnson (1978) on the Patwin; Dixon (1905), Faye (1923), Du Bois (1939), Riddell (1968, 1978), Heizer and Hester (1970a), and Bennyhoff (1977) on the Maidu; and Dixon (1905), Faye (1923), Gifford (1927), Beals (1933), Du Bois (1939), Riddell (1968), Ritter and Schulz (1977), and Wilson and Towne (1978) on the Nisenan. Johnson and Johnson (1974) was used for all groups; it is an invaluable source.

(14) Schoenfield. The Hill Nomlaki occupied the proposed Schoenfield Dam area. The following literature on those Native Americans was examined in an unsuccessful search for ethnographic sites: Barrett (1908a), Kroeber (1932), Du Bois (1939), and Goldschmidt (1951, 1978).

(15) Squaw Valley. The Okwanuchu Shasta occupied the Squaw Valley area in aboriginal times. Dixon (1905b, 1907), Merriam (1939), Holt (1946), Heizer and Hester (1970b), and Silver (1978) were examined for information on this reportedly extinct group. No sites were located; however, five places were named by Harrington's Pit River and Wintu consultants (Bauman 1982).

(16) Sunflower. The proposed Sunflower project element is in aboriginal Southern Valley Yokuts territory. Cook (1955a), Latta (1977), and Wallace (1978a) were consulted regarding ethnographic sites in that area. One was mentioned (Latta 1977:316).

(17) Table Mountain/Iron Canyon. This project element is in Yana and Nomlaki aboriginal lands. Gifford (1928), Du Bois (1935, 1939), Sapir and Spier (1943), Kroeber (1961), and J. Johnson (1978) were examined for locational data on ethnographic Yana sites; and Kroeber (1932), Du Bois (1939) and Goldschmidt (1951, 1978) on Nomlaki sites. Mention of one Yana site in the project element was discovered (Sapir and Spier 1943:245).

(18) Tuscan Buttes. This project element is directly to the east of Table Mountain/Iron Canyon and is in Southern Yana territory. Du Bois (1935, 1939), Kroeber (1961), and J. Johnson (1978) were consulted regarding this area. One ethnographic site may be in the project element.

(19) **Cottonwood.** The two proposed Cottonwood Reservoirs are in Wintun and Hill Nomlaki territory. The following sources were examined for locational data on ethnographic sites that might be effected by these relatively small lakes: Barrett (1908a), Kroeber (1932), Du Bois (1935, 1939), Goldschmidt (1951, 1978), Heizer and Hester (1970a), Andrews (1977), Knutson (1977), and La Pena (1978). One of the ethnographic sites is located fairly precisely.

(3.2) Criteria of Evaluation

The numbers of sites associated with the project elements, as revealed in the literature search and in consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, are shown in Figure 3-1. The completeness of detail in the published ethnographic literature is very uneven. The maps included in that literature seldom show precise locations of ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites, and the Native American Heritage Commission sacred lands inventory is yet to be completed for many of the areas. The sources are evaluated as high, average, or poor, with two relatively large sets and one smaller set of sources ranked as "average to high." It must be kept in mind that ethnographic sources ranked "high" may be comparable to archeological sources ranked anywhere from "poor" to "average." Potential ethnographic/ethnohistoric significance of the project elements is based on the known characteristics of the sites (see Table 3-1 right column, and Table 3-2). The project elements are ranked by significance as high, medium, mixed, unknown, or low, based upon knowledge of contemporary groups living in or near the project element and upon the results of the literature search. For convenience, the elements are reordered into those categories in Table 3-3.

Table 3-1

Ethnographic/Ethnohistoric Sites by Project Element

Project Element	Number of Sites Recorded	Quality of Records	Potential Significance
Lake Shasta	126	average to high	high
Berryessa	4	average	high
Colusa	3	poor	unknown
Cottonwood	2	average	unknown
Friant	8	average	high
Gallatin	0	poor	unknown
Glenn/Thomes-Newville	9	high	high
Kosk	23	average to high	high
Los Banos Grandes	1	average	medium
Marysville	11	average	high
Millville	0	average	unknown

Nashville	4	average	high
Round Valley/Allen Camp	4	average	high
Sacramento River	93	average to high	mixed
Schoenfield	0	poor	unknown
Squaw Valley	5	poor	unknown
Sunflower	1	average	low
Table Mtn/Iron Canyon	1	average	unknown
Tuscan Buttes	1	poor	unknown

Table 3-2.

**Presence/Absence of Spiritual Aspects of
Ethnographic Sites within Project Elements**

*Indicates existence of contemporary Native American settlement within the project element, or within one mile of the project element.

Project Element	Sacred Sites: Burials/Cemeteries	Sacred Sites: Power Place	Sites of "Special Concern"	Named Villages
Lake Shasta	X	X	X	X*
Berryessa	X	?	X	X
Colusa	?	?	?	X
Cottonwood	?	?	?	X
Friant	X	X	?	X
Gallatin	?	?	?	-
Glenn/Thomes-Newville	?	?	?	X*
Kosk	?	X	X	X*
Los Banos Grandes	X	?	?	-
Marysville	?	?	?	X
Millville	?	?	?	-
Nashville	?	?	?	X
Rnd Valley/Allen Camp	?	?	?	X
Sacramento River	X	?	?	X
Schoenfield	?	?	?	-
Squaw Valley	?	?	?	-
Sunflower	?	?	?	-
Table Mtn/Iron Canyon	?	?	?	X
Tuscan Buttes	?	?	?	X

Table 3-3.

**Project Elements Ranked for Significance
According to Currently Known Ethnographic Knowledge**

High:	Lake Shasta Berryessa Friant Glenn/Thomes-Newville Kosk Marysville Nashville
Medium:	Los Banos Grandes Round Valley/Allen Camp
Mixed:	Sacramento River
Unknown:	Colusa Cottonwood Gallatin Millville Schoenfield Squaw Valley Table Mountain/Iron Canyon Tuscan Buttes

(3.3) Summary of Findings

Two hundred ninety-five sites were identified through the literature search and in consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission. These sites are likely to be affected by the enlargement of Lake Shasta and the enlargement or construction of alternative dams in the Lake Shasta system. Most of these sites can be located no more precisely than by section number, and many others have even less precise locations.

The sites are of several varieties. The largest category by far is village sites (167), followed by power places (33), traditional fishing locations or weirs (27), trails (23), burial sites/cemeteries (21), locations at which ceremonies such as Big Times or the Ghost Dance or important life cycle ceremonies have occurred (16; many of these are village sites), sites identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as "requiring special attention" or as being "of special concern" to local Indian people (8), unspecified sites (NAHC designation: 3; placenames from

Bauman for Squaw Valley: 5), battlefields (4), and petroglyph stations (3). Because the categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive, the total categorized by project element (310) exceeds the actual number of sites (295). (See Table 3-4).

Each of the project elements is discussed below.

(1) **Lake Shasta.** One hundred twenty-five ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites may be affected by the enlargement of Lake Shasta; some are already inundated, and some may lie just outside the project element and hence be at risk of secondary effects. According to Du Bois (1935:6), the Wintu of the McCloud area located their villages along both banks of the McCloud and Pit rivers, "wherever a flat occurred." They also located their villages along the banks of the Sacramento River.

Thirty-five of the sites are villages or village complexes. Guilford-Kardell's (1980) excellent correlation of Curtin's and Harrington's material with more recently collected data identifies nine of the village sites and one battlefield site with recorded archaeological sites. Four of the other sites have been identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as burial or cemetery sites; one of them is an historic cemetery in which relatives of a contemporary Native American spiritual leader are buried (William J. Pink, personal communication). One other site requires "special attention," according to the Native American Heritage Commission. In all, 14 burial sites or cemeteries have been identified. Five ceremonial sites and twenty-nine other sites associated with spiritual power are known. Twenty trails and associated river crossings are recorded.

One trail described as "one of the chief routes of communication in the north between the upper Trinity drainage and the Sacramento" extended along Salt Creek near the town of Delta "over the mountains to the east fork of the Trinity River" (Du Bois 1935).

Finally, Roaring Creek Rancheria, a contemporary California Indian land allotment and settlement, is located within one mile of the proposed enlarged shoreline of Lake Shasta.

The Toyon Wintu Center has expressed its concern over cemeteries and other sacred lands that will be affected by the Lake Shasta project. They have also expressed their frustration as not being able to use the land in traditional ways (see Appendix C for the full text of that letter).

TABLE 3-4

ETHNOGRAPHIC SITE CATEGORIES BY PROJECT ELEMENT

	ENLARGED SHASTA	BERRYESSA	COLUSA	COTTONWOOD	FRIANT	GALLATIN	GLENN COMPLEX	KOSK	LOS BANOS GRANDES	MARYSVILLE	NASHVILLE	ROUND VALLEY	SACRAMENTO RIVER	SCHOENFIELD	SQUAW VALLEY	SUNFLOWER	TABLE MTN/IRON CANYON	TUSCAN BUTTES	TOTAL	
VILLAGES/VILLAGE COMPLEXES	35	1	3	1	3	0	9	13	0	4	0	4	3	89	0	0	0	1	1	167
BURIALS/CEMETERIES	14	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	21
DANCEHOUSE/CEREMONIAL SITE	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	16
SITES REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
PETROGLYPH STATIONS	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
SALMON SPEARING LOCATIONS/WEIRS	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	27
UNSPECIFIED SITES	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	8
POWER PLACES	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
TRAILS	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	23
BATTLEFIELDS	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
TOTALS	130	4	3	2	8	0	11	23	1	12	0	5	4	99	0	6	0	1	1	310

Some sites fall into more than one category, therefore, the total is greater than the total number of sites.

(2) **Berryessa.** One Patwin village, reportedly a "tribelet capital" (Kroeber 1932:262), was located on Putah Creek on or near Monticello. It may already be inundated by Lake Berryessa.

The Native American Heritage Commission expressed concern over three burial sites in the project area.

(3) **Colusa.** Three ethnographic sites may be affected by the Colusa (or Sites/Colusa) project element, although the locational data on all of them are so imprecise that one, two, or all of them may not be within the project area.

(4) **Friant.** Of the three named Yokuts villages in the Friant Dam/Lake Millerton area, at least one is already inundated, a second almost certainly is, and the third may be. An unspecified type of site noted by the Native American Heritage Commission is also inundated. It may correspond to one of the named villages. The Commission's records show three "petroglyph stations" in the area of the Friant project element, and one historic cemetery in or near enough to it to be affected by inundation or by potential damage from recreational users of the lake.

(5) **Gallatin.** There are no known ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites within this project element. Kroeber's map of 1932 shows a village on the north bank of Elder Creek a short distance east of the confluence of the two forks of that creek, but Goldschmidt, who mapped all of Kroeber's Nomlaki placenames that could be located, does not show that village (1951).

(6) **Glenn/Thomes-Newville.** Nine ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites have been identified from the literature for this project element. Four of these can be located with a degree of certainty. Bole-Maru dances were held in two of these villages during the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Du Bois 1939:63), and the dance house in one was reportedly in use "especially during the winter months" in the early part of this century (Barrett 1908a:289). The last village is at today's Grindstone Rancheria.

(7) **Kosk.** There are at least twenty-three ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites within the Kosk project element; in addition, the Hot Springs are shown on U.S.G.S. maps and used as a geographical reference point by Merriam (1926:17). Although not described as such in the ethnographic literature examined, these hot springs were no doubt used for their curative powers by

the Achumawi.

Six or seven villages (two reported by Merriam [1926:17] were classified as one by Kniffen [1928:322, Map 2]) will be affected by proposed Kosk Dam and the resulting lake, one of which is Big Bend Rancheria, a currently occupied California Indian settlement. Historically, several small Indian settlements were situated on sandy flats along the Pit River in this project area. Four sites of spiritual significance are known for that project element: three are "power places" and the other the traditional place of origin of the first Achumawi.

Salmon spearing locations were located at Big Bend. The salmon no longer go up the Pit River, but the mention of spearing locations in the most recent major publication on the Achumawi, based on on-going ethnographic research (Olmsted and Stewart 1978), suggests that such locations may be acquiring a spiritual rather than economic significance. Several sources of traditionally-gathered materials are also located in the Big Bend/Kosk Creek area.

(8) Los Banos Grandes. No ethnographic sites were discovered in the literature search, but the Native American Heritage Commission reports a burial site that may be inundated or may be affected by the use of the lake.

(9) Marysville. Four named village sites, one with a reported dance house, may be affected by the Marysville project element. Seven "sites of special concern" were identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. While all but one of them may be above the water level of the proposed lake, the others are within one mile of it and are thus at risk from recreation users of the lake.

Archeologist Donald Storm, a non-Indian friend of a local Native American, telephoned and later wrote on behalf of the Indian people in the Marysville project area. He stated during the telephone call and in the letter (see Appendix C) that the map provided is out of date, and that the proposed project location and boundaries have been changed. (Two maps were provided the project ethnographer--one a photo copy of a U.S.G.S., the other a county map--and there are discrepancies between the two.) He notes that the Maidu people, represented by the Maidu Elders Organization, are very concerned about the destruction of their cultural sites and about the effects of the reservoir on the foothills and communities of Yuba City.

(10) **Millville.** No ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites are known for this project element.

(11) **Nashville.** Four named village sites may be affected by this project element, only one of which can be located with any precision. It is probably outside the direct boundaries of the element. One of the villages reportedly had a dance house (Wilson and Towne 1978:400, Figure 2).

(12) **Round Valley, Allen Camp.** Three named village sites and one "important" weir site are described in the literature for this project element. The weir site can be located with relative accuracy.

(13) **Sacramento River.** Ninety named ethnographic/ethnohistoric villages are thought to extend along the banks of the Sacramento River from Lake Shasta south. Guilford-Kardell (1980) locates 18 of them (all Wintu), and associates ten with archeological sites. Bauman (1982) names one Wintu village near Redding. The report by Johnson and Johnson (1974) describes the location of most of the remainder of the 90 sites, correlating eleven of them either positively or tentatively with archeological sites. Two of the village sites are known to contain a cemetery and three are known and one believed likely to have had dance houses (one used as recently as the early 1900s [Heizer and Hester 1970:80]). One of the sites--the Nowi Rancheria site--is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

(14) **Schoenfield.** No ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites are known for this project element.

(15) **Squaw Valley.** Five placenames are known for this project element, although no specific site data were found.

(16) **Sunflower.** A Native American trail is reported to have gone "through Sunflower Valley and the Alamo Mochi Gap to meet the West Side Trail on the west shore of Tulare Lake" (Latta 1977:316). No other ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites are known for this project element.

(17) **Table Mountain/Iron Canyon.** One named village is reported for this project element. It can be located only generally.

(18) **Tuscan Buttes.** The site of one named village may be effected by the Tuscan Buttes project element. Its precise location cannot be determined.

(19) **Cottonwood.** Goldschmidt (1978) and Andrews (1977) located one Wintu village on the South Fork of Cottonwood Creek. It is impossible to determine its precise location from either of their maps.

Du Bois's (1939:56) study of the Ghost Dance religion states that such a dance was held at Gas Point "sometime within the decade from 1875 to 1885." It is not known if more recent religious ceremonies have been held at Gas Point.

(3.4) Limitations of the Data

The ethnographic/ethnohistoric literature review and consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission revealed the existence of 171 sites that may be effected by the Enlarged Lake Shasta and Alternatives project. The distribution of those sites is shown in Table 3-1, which also shows the quality of records and provides an estimate of potential significance, and in Table 3-4, which shows the categories or types of sites associated with each project element. The quality of the records (i.e., the anthropological literature) is by and large poor for precisely locating the villages named and/or mapped in the records. Very few other types of ethnographically or ethnohistorically important sites (i.e., sacred sites, gathering areas, etc.) are even mentioned in that literature. Information on some of these other types of sites exists in collections of myths.

A preliminary ranking for significance according to currently known ethnographic knowledge is shown in Tables 3-1 and 3-3, and the presence or absence of spiritual and other values related to the sites is shown in Table 3-2. Eight project elements are ranked "unknown." Tentative predictions of eventual classification of three of those--Cottonwood, Millville and Squaw Valley-- are medium to high significance. These projected rankings are based on the fact that the Wintu people (many of them part Shasta, part Yana, part Achumawi, etc.) in and near those areas are deeply concerned about water development projects (see Toyon Wintu Center letter, Appendix C). The status of other project elements may change as more California Indian people are heard from.

Contact with the Native American community by letter brought few resources. In April, approximately 50 individuals, councils,

and associations (an average of fewer than three per project element) were sent letters to elicit their concerns. Follow-up letters were sent out in July. One council and one individual responded, and the individual who responded did so through a non-Indian friend. California Indians today, as in the past, are oriented toward verbal communication, not written communication, and letter writing rarely elicits a response from Native Americans with the exception--at times--of those who are politically active at the state and Federal level. These are usually tribal councils or individuals who are highly acculturated and participate regularly in the "white man's world."

Attempts at telephone contact were limited by one major factor: the fact that a great many Native Americans simply do not have telephones. It is the politically-oriented tribal councils and the most highly acculturated individuals who are most apt to have telephones.

The survey of ethnographic/ethnohistoric sites is far from complete, and the data necessary for its completion may not be easy to obtain. Native Americans generally prefer to keep secret the location of sacred sites and areas for fear of desecration. Many Native Californians, as Smith (1980:24) points out, believes that "their heritage resources, whether they are major village sites, trails, way-side shrines, fishing encampments, or geographical-topographical features without associated human-made artifacts, are [all] sacred....[and] belong to the group as a whole." They therefore often keep information on all sites to themselves until the sites are in danger of imminent destruction. Their strategy for the management of what they perceive to be their cultural resources is thus at odds with cultural resource legislation and complicates the work of cultural resource managers.

SECTION 4.0

HISTORICAL SITES

(4.1) Data Sources

To derive this historical site data, the senior historical analyst developed a research design that is based on the rich cartographic documentation available for the project areas. The precise boundaries of each project element were drawn on a complete set of U.S.G.S. quadrangle map sheets (7.5' and 15') for the study area. These maps were then compared in detail with available historical maps. Historical map sources included the file of older U.S.G.S. quadrangles available in the Map Room of the Doe Library and historic maps in the Carl Wheat Map Collection at the Bancroft Library, both at the University of California, Berkeley; cadastral survey (GLO) maps available from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management offices, Sacramento; the map collection of the California State Archives, Sacramento; the map collection of the California Room, California State Library, Sacramento; and the Map Room collection in the library of California State University, Sacramento. An additional source important for the Shasta alternative is the collection of Kennett Maps prepared during the 1930s as a by-product of the Shasta Dam project, a collection that is available in the cultural resource office of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest in Redding.

As the work progressed, the map researchers transferred all features found on these various cartographic documents onto the set of U.S.G.S. quadrangle base maps, site by site. They also made notecard annotations of pertinent information, each keyed to the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle sheet. The quadrangle sheet file thus provided the basic documentary file record for the study.

To supplement the body of cartographic data, the researchers drew upon a variety of published and unpublished sources as a basis for identifying and assessing historic features. This research was carried out mainly at the California Room, California State Library; the library of California State University, Sacramento; and in the personal library of the senior historical analyst. Researchers also consulted in person or by correspondence materials in the following collections: Federal Archives and Records Center, San Bruno; The Huntington Library, San Marino; the California Historical Society, San Francisco; the Northeast California Research Center, California State University, Chico; Department of Special Collections, University of California, Davis; and the Pacific Center for Western Historical Studies, Stockton. Correspondence indicated a lack of pertinent cartographic materials at other local historical societies and

libraries related to the study area, except for the Shasta County Historical Society in Redding, which provided early county maps.

Researchers made use of the following principal guides to these sources: Margaret M. Rocq, ed., California Local History: A Bibliography and Union List of Library Holdings, Second Edition (1970) and Supplement to the Second Edition (1970); Robert E. Cowan and Robert G. Cowan, comps., A Bibliography of the History of California, 1510-1930, 4 vols. (1933-1964); Judith Ann Cohen, comp., County History Survey: A Check List of Histories Available in the California Historical Society Library (1978); Kenneth N. Owens, California History Sources: A Guide for Researchers (in press); National Historical Publications and Records Commission, Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories, 1978 (1978); and Mary Ellen Bailey and Lynn Bonfield, comps., Directory of Archival and Manuscript Repositories in California (1975).

The one exception to these research procedures came in the case of the Marysville project element. All site data for this particular area was derived from the survey carried out by Jerald J. Johnson and Dorothea J. Theodoratus, reported in the 1978 document entitled "Cultural Resources of the Marysville Lake, California Project (Parks Bar Site), Yuba and Nevada Counties, California," prepared for the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District.

With the research completed, the senior historical analyst compiled the Historical Site List (Appendix D) from the accumulated cartographic and documentary data. This listing, arranged according to project area and, within each area, according to the specific U.S.G.S. quadrangle sheets, then was checked against the records of the State Historic Preservation Office and the State Department of Parks to determine which sites have already been accorded a recognized historic status, federal or state. Finally, the senior historian proceeded through the entire listing to designate those particular sites or features that will require special attention in future research and field inventory work because of their potential significance as historic cultural resources.

For historic archeological sites in a class I survey, these procedures provide the contracting agency two distinct benefits. First, they generate a file of site-specific historical data, based upon published and unpublished cartographic records, that directly reflect the main geographic and demographic trends within the general study area. They provide, in other words, a contextual approach to historical archeology, bringing to the identification and assessment of individual sites a general view of those

historical movements that have shaped the cultural resource record within the discrete project impact areas.

The second benefit is more immediate: this process of historical research provides a predictive model for field study, founded upon a close examination of cartographic and textual data with a site-specific application. As an approach to the survey task, it makes use of historical documentation to produce a more effective and efficient on-site investigation. Such a program of research prior to field survey, bluntly put, delivers to the contracting agency more data for the dollar; and it should provide, as well, clear geographical and cultural parameters for designing subsequent survey efforts.

(4.2) Criteria of Evaluation

The general pattern of historical development within the general study area is consistent with a series of chronological categories that have been devised and applied by the senior analyst for historic sites. These categories divide the historical period for this study, dating from the 1770s until the 1950s, into four distinct eras, divided approximately by the decades of the 1840s, 1880s, and the 1920s. (This overlapping chronological designation, it may be remarked, reflects the long-term nature of change in cultural processes and economic structures, types of change that are not so precisely demarcated as, for example, alterations in political leadership.)

Each of these eras is characterized by a distinctive social, demographic, and economic dynamic that is reflected in the cultural resource record. These separate eras, moreover, are characteristic not just of the study area; they describe distinct trends in the overall development of California and the American West. By fixing individual sites within their proper chronological eras, this listing offers a basis for relating each historical feature to the broader patterns of local and regional historical development.

The first of these periods, the Frontier Era, is, of course, coterminous with the period of Hispanic sovereignty in California, first under Spanish and then under Mexican rule. It is also a period during which inland communication depended on horses, mules, and oxen, along with a few small sailing ships. As a direct consequence, Euro-American exploration was sporadic and effective occupation limited mainly to the coastal regions of central and southern California, while most project elements remained isolated from Euro-American settlement efforts.

The Pioneer Era, the second chronological category, began of course with the transfer of sovereignty to the United States and the nearly simultaneous start of the California gold rush. During this era, the rapid influx of miners throughout central and northern California set in motion a movement of settlement that brought occupation, at least temporarily, to most of the project elements not previously claimed. Placer mining became California's leading industry, while hydraulic mining and primitive forms of quartz (hard rock) mining added to the productivity of this extractive economy. In addition to mining, the leading enterprises within the study region became farming, ranching, and in some areas, a limited amount of lumbering. Steamships along the Sacramento River and the lower San Joaquin River became the dominant mode of transportation, encouraging the growth of river towns and riverside facilities. Away from the major river arteries, the movement of goods and people remained dependent upon animal power, though the construction of the first railroad lines in the state (not within the study area) pointed the way to a transportation revolution that would reshape rural demography. Many of the project elements during this period, lacking good steamship or railroad connections, remained locked in relative rural isolation, their development hindered by the remoteness of markets and the paucity of local resources. Society in these areas remained decentralized, tied to traditional ethno-cultural values and fixed within familiar rural lifestyles.

The third historical period is termed here the Era of Modernization, 1880s-1920s. These decades represent preeminently the Railroad Age in California and throughout the American West. Related traits include a movement in the agricultural economy, prevalent in the Sacramento Valley, to more labor and capital intensive types of farming, active recruitment into the labor force of various foreign-born ethno-cultural groups, and the increasing obsolescence of the isolated rural homestead as an economic unit. Technological innovations keyed the development of new industries such as the petroleum industry and the hydroelectric power industry, both important within the study area. Improved technology, in part because of new power sources, brought cycles of renewed production and prosperity to the quartz mining industry as well. Socially and culturally, modernization during this era meant a progressive disintegration of traditional folkways and the appearance of new, urban-influenced lifestyles.

The Era of Centralization, 1920s-1950s, forms the fourth historical period. During this period, urban and rural geography, along with the relative social balance between rural and urban areas, were markedly altered. In part, these shifts came with the popularization of gasoline vehicles and construction of highways and roads that integrated even the most distant rural districts

into a single marketing and distribution system. In part, they came with the retrogression and decline of the rural economic base, and with it the full integration of urban values that were keyed to the uniform standards of a national mass society. The strongly-marked cyclical trends in economic affairs, highlighted by the Great Depression of the 1930s and the war-born prosperity of the 1940s, encouraged rapid social and cultural change that was shaped mostly in urban centers. Some rural district, economically marginal, once again were bypassed by the main trends of commercial life. But, in the study area, a new scale of achievement, both in technology and the organization of political power, became evident with the creation of the Central Valley Project and the completion of such immense projects as Shasta Dam.

According to the pertinent federal criteria (36 CFR 60.6), historical properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years are not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register for Historic Places, unless these properties are integral parts of districts that meet National Register criteria, or unless these properties are of exceptional importance, or unless they meet other exceptional standards specified by this legislation. Despite these limitations, the senior analyst for historical sites has extended the study period for this survey into the 1950s. This strategy is made necessary by the circumstances of the contracting agency, which cannot now predict the time any one of the proposed projects might actually be undertaken. Extending the chronological limits of the study enables the senior historical analyst to provide the contracting agency with data that will remain current for another decade and a half.

The Historical Site List in Appendix D assigns to each site a series of identifying symbols. The first column indicates the historical era(s) with which the site is identified, following the scheme of categorization outlined above.

The second column identifies the types(s) of historical activity associated with the site or feature. Principally, the list encompasses a wide variety of economic and social activities that are pertinent to the study area and the sites it may contain, ranging from ranching and farming to water resource development. Included also are such cultural phenomena as recreation, education, religious organization, and artistic and cultural affairs. Although none of these activities may be exclusive, in most cases the historical analyst has applied a single category to a single site. In the most extreme case, for example, townsites are identified solely with category D, business and trade, although educational, religious, artistic, and industrial activities might all be found within the town.

The third column categorizes, within a narrow range of specific terms, the historical form of occupation represented at each specific site. Rural Homesteads comprise one type of occupation, defined as any individual residential structure and perhaps including, as well, farm or ranch outbuildings, wells, corrals or cattle pens, and similar associated features. (The term homestead, in this application, is used in its widest generic sense. It does not mean land entered under the homestead provisions of the U.S. land laws, nor property registered as a homestead for protection against debt attachment according to state law.) Rural Settlements are identified as a second type of occupation, a definition that includes all named clusters of residential settlement from rancherias to villages and small towns. A third type of historical occupation is defined here as Urban Development. The defining criteria are those of the U.S. census, which classes as urban settlements all places with more than 2500 total population. Native American Settlements are identified as a separate type of historical occupation, reflecting the distinctive ethno-cultural situation of California native peoples during the historical period. The final occupation type noted here is Cemetery, a designation limited to burial places that are identified specifically on modern U.S.G.S. quadrangle sheets. No attempt has been made to examine county or local records to determine other burial places located within the project impact areas for this study.

The fourth column, headed Sensitivity, contains four ranked criteria whose definitions require particular precision. Sites or features listed as High in sensitivity are only those already federally listed on the National Register for Historic Places, the Historic American Building Survey, or identified by the appropriate state agencies as California Historic Landmarks or State Historic Parks. Sites or features listed as Moderate in sensitivity are those with known features that might, with further study, be found eligible for inclusion on the National Register for Historic Places, or those that are highly likely to contain historic cultural resources that come under the purview of the National Register criteria. Sites or features listed as Low in sensitivity are those not likely, in the judgment of the senior analyst for historical sites, to have any significance according to National Register criteria. Sites or features listed as Undetermined in sensitivity will require further documentary research or, in most cases, field inspection during the survey process to determine whether they are significant or important as historical cultural resources.

The fifth column in the Historical Site List contains a record of those sites or features that have already received

official recognition by federal or state agencies as historically significant. The definitions contained on the accompanying Key to Symbols are self-explanatory. This category contains no reference to sites recognized only by local governmental agencies as historically important. The recovery of such data will require a more intensive research effort than was possible in this study.

A final column is labeled National Register Potential. Under this heading, the senior analyst for historical sites has adopted a four-part grading system to assess every historical site (except those already listed on the National Register of Historic Places) according to levels of historic interest and probable eligibility for National Register listing. Sites with no asterisk show no potential for historic significance. Sites with one asterisk should be investigated, through field survey and additional documentary research, for their possible eligibility. Sites with two asterisks the historical analyst deems possibly eligible for National Register listing on the basis of documentary evidence in hand, though without having made a field investigation. Sites with three asterisks the historical analyst considers quite likely eligible for National Register listing on the basis of available data, again without a detailed field investigation. This assessment represents an appraisal that coincides with the site sensitivity rankings reported in column four, but which specifically applies the National Register criteria to sites that have not been given National Register status.

(4.3) Summary of Data

This research effort identified 935 historic sites (Table 4-2). The state of the data, which may also say something about the pattern of historical development in California, is interesting. Only 19 of these sites, about two percent, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are only 17 California Historic Landmarks as well and even fewer California State Points of Historic Interest (4) and sites recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey (2). Out of the 935 sites which were identified, 551, or 59 percent, are located along the Sacramento River project element and an additional 60, about six percent, are located in the Lake Shasta alternative. These totals are a direct reflection of the importance of the Sacramento River in the settlement of the state. A summary of inventory results by project element is presented in Tables 4-2 and 4-3.

(1) **Shasta.** Sites are common within the Shasta alternative. Although a few can be classified as important or potentially important historically, generally these sites are low in sensitivity and low in National Register potential. A large number relate to the Pioneer era, largely mining sites and sites

TABLE 4-2

HISTORICAL SITE LIST SUMMARY

Project	Total	NRHP	HABS	CHL	SHP	PHI
(1) Shasta	60	0	0	1	0	0
(2) Berryessa	82	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Colusa	9	0	0	0	0	0
(4) Friant	10	0	0	0	0	0
(5) Gallatin	7	0	0	0	0	0
(6) Glenn/Thomes-Newville	25	0	0	0	0	0
(7) Kosk	7	0	0	0	0	0
(8) Los Banos Grandes	13	0	0	0	0	0
(9) Marysville	70	2	0	5	0	0
(10) Millville	5	0	0	0	0	0
(11) Nashville	9	0	0	0	0	0
(12) Round Valley	9	0	0	0	0	0
(13) Sacramento River	551	17	2	9	0	4
(14) Schoenfield	3	0	0	0	0	0
(15) Squaw Valley	3	0	0	0	0	0
(16) Sunflower	5	0	0	0	0	0
(17) Table Mountain/Iron Canyon	38	0	0	2	0	0
(18) Tuscan Buttes	10	0	0	0	0	0
(19) Cottonwood	19	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	935	19	2	17	0	4

NRHP = National Register of Historic Places

HABS = Historic American Buildings Survey

CHL = California Historic Landmark

SHP = California State Historic Park

PHI = California State Point of Historic Interest

TABLE 4-3

HISTORICAL SITE LIST SUMMARY

PROJECT ELEMENT	HISTORIC ERA				TYPES OF HISTORIC ACTIVITY											FORM OF OCCUPATION						SENSITIVITY				NAT REG POT			TOTAL SITES
	1	2	3	4	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	T	U	V	W	X	Y	H	M	L	?	*	**	***	
1 SHASTA	1	16	34	42	1	6	10	12	0	14	2	0	0	1	7	3	17	0	1	3	26	2	6	15	27	16	1	0	60
2 BERRYESSA	7	69	51	31	52	2	16	4	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	48	8	0	0	1	25	0	4	21	56	14	0	0	82
3 COLUSA	0	6	6	5	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	6	0	0	3	6	2	1	0	9
4 FRIANT	0	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	10
5 GALLATIN	0	5	5	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	7
6 GLENN/THOMES NEWVILLE	1	9	23	14	12	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	12	3	0	1	3	6	1	22	1	1	3	2	1	25
7 KOSK	0	0	5	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	4	1	2	2	1	0	7
8 LOS BANOS GRANDES	3	9	9	5	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	10	3	0	0	13
9 MARYSVILLE	0	50	41	21	6	30	5	4	0	1	8	0	0	6	3	4	25	2	0	3	24	6	22	30	2	16	3	0	70
10 MILLVILLE	0	0	4	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5
11 NASHVILLE	0	4	9	5	0	7	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	5	1	0	9
12 ROUND VALLEY	0	2	9	3	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	6	0	0	0	9
13 SACRAMENTO RIVER	20	370	255	207	200	0	206	62	3	11	6	0	2	11	16	178	62	21	3	0	203	34	49	138	251	66	5	1	551
14 SCHOENFIELD	0	2	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
15 SQUAW VALLEY	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
16 SUNFLOWER	0	1	4	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	5
17 TABLE MTN/IRON CANYON	1	24	26	29	12	0	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	5	2	0	0	22	2	7	13	14	9	0	0	38
18 TUSCAN BUTTES	0	7	6	8	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	7	1	0	0	10
19 COTTONWOOD	0	19	19	19	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	2	0	0	18	1	1	0	0	19
TOTALS	33	595	514	410	312	45	284	95	3	29	22	0	2	26	63	284	146	25	8	13	341	46	125	255	401	143	14	2	935

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associated with transportation, commerce, business, and trade. More recent sites include a number of recreational sites associated with the development of the lake itself.

(2) **Berryessa.** The Berryessa alternative contains a large number of rural homesteads and settlement centers, largely agricultural or small centers of trade. Many of these date to the Pioneer era, and a relatively high number to the Frontier era. By themselves, each resource might have little significance or National Register potential. The entire group, however, may have significance as a district.

(3) **Colusa.** There are few sites in the Colusa alternative, and these do not appear to be of great significance. The majority of these are associated with transportation and commerce and were first utilized in the Pioneer era.

(4) **Friant.** Very few historical sites were identified in the Friant alternative. The historic occupation in the area was largely rural and agricultural. Half of the identified sites are water control features. While these sites tend to rank relatively high in sensitivity, they are potentially low in significance.

(5) **Gallatin.** Gallatin is also characterized by rural homesteads and centers of trade and commerce, which are few in number. Although many of these sites date to the Pioneer era, they appear to be of moderate to low sensitivity.

(6) **Glenn/Thomes-Newville.** An intermediate number of sites have been identified in the Glenn/Thomes-Newville alternative and, of these, a relatively high number are of moderate sensitivity and have some potential for National Register nomination. The majority of the historical occupation sites are rural homesteads and settlement centers from the era of modernization.

(7) **Kosk.** Very few historical sites have been identified in the Kosk alternative. These tend to be rural agricultural and commerce sites and centers of relatively recent age.

(8) **Los Banos Grandes.** While there appear to be relatively few historical sites in this alternative, the Frontier and Pioneer eras are well represented. The majority of these sites are rural farm homesteads.

(9) **Marysville.** Historical occupation in the Marysville alternative was fairly intensive, largely related to mining and the associated activities of trade, commerce, and general support. As would be expected, much of the area was first occupied in the Pioneer era. Two of the Marysville sites are centers of urban development. A large number of the Marysville sites are both very sensitive and quite possibly of National Register quality.

(10) **Millville.** There are very few sites in the Millville alternative and they are relatively recent, small, rural and agricultural.

(11) **Nashville.** Historical occupation in the Nashville alternative is sparse, dominated by sites associated with mining and related activities. Some of these sites were first used in the Pioneer era, but most are later.

(12) **Round Valley.** The Round Valley alternative is marked by a sparse historical occupation. This occupation dates primarily from the Modernization era: rural, agricultural, homesteads.

(13) **Sacramento River.** The Sacramento River portion of the study area has, without question, the richest historical data base of any of the alternatives. There are 16 National Register sites within this area, as well as 16 centers of urban development. Rural homesteads and settlement centers associated with agriculture and transportation and commerce, the vast majority dating to the Pioneer era in initial occupation, number in the hundreds.

(14) **Schoenfield.** Only three historic sites, all rural homesteads or centers of commerce, are identified in this alternative. While two of these date to the Pioneer era, Schoenfield can be characterized as one of the least sensitive alternatives in the entire study area.

(15) **Squaw Valley.** The historical resources of Squaw Valley are as sparse as those at Schoenfield, very similar in nature, and even more recent. This is the least sensitive of all of the study alternatives.

(16) **Sunflower.** The Sunflower alternative is marked by few historical sites, mostly recent rural sites associated with transportation and commerce or ranching and farming.

(17) **Table Mountain.** Historical sites are more plentiful in the Table Mountain alternative, and many of them could be characterized as sensitive with at least some National Register potential. The occupation is relatively early; dominated by rural agricultural homesteads and centers of transportation and commerce. There are two urban developments within the project area.

(18) **Tuscan Buttes.** A small number of historical sites were noted in this alternative, largely rural and agricultural or centers of transportation and commerce. It is a relatively early occupation, with initial occupation at most of the sites dating to the Pioneer era.

(19) **Cottonwood.** The Cottonwood alternative contains an intermediate number of sites, with the majority of them directly or indirectly related to mining activities of the Pioneer and later eras.

A summary of the data for project areas, rated according to relative historical sensitivity, is presented in Table 4-4.

(4.4) Recorded Historic Sites

During the process of recording the prehistoric sites, a comparatively large number of archeological site record forms of historical resources were also recorded. These historical site record forms are another historical data base separate from those historical resources known from the archival and cartographic research. However, it is not possible to associate most of the archeological sites with any historical resource known from archival research without a field evaluation.

The best solution is to regard each as a different data base, at this time, until field evaluation can establish the association between an historical resource and an archeological site. Table 4-5 represents the historic sites recorded for each of the project elements. They are not rated by their potential for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, since this can only be established by archival research in combination with field examination.

TABLE 4-4

RELATIVE HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

HIGH: Sacramento River

MEDIUM: Lake Shasta
Berryessa
Glenn/Thomes-Newville
Los Banos Grandes
Marysville
Table Mountain/Iron Canyon
Cottonwood

LOW: Colusa
Friant
Gallatin
Kosk
Millville
Nashville
Round Valley
Schoenfield
Squaw Valley
Sunflower
Tuscan Buttes

TABLE 4-5

HISTORIC SITES RECORDED

(1) Shasta	12
(2) Berryessa	1
(3) Colusa	0
(4) Friant	1
(5) Gallatin	0
(6) Glenn/Thomes-Newville	7
(7) Kosk	3
(8) Los Banos Grandes	1
(9) Marysville	216
(10) Millville	0
(11) Nashville	0
(12) Round Valley	0
(13) Sacramento River	1
(14) Schoenfield	0
(15) Squaw Valley	0
(16) Sunflower	0
(17) Table Mountain/Iron Canyon	0
(18) Tuscan Buttes	0
(19) Cottonwood	175
Total	421

SECTION 5.0

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

It should be clear from the preceding sections that there is a great deal of variability in the nature of the data base, both between research alternatives and in the nature of the data collected by the senior analysts for each of the subdisciplines. While it would be redundant to repeat the evaluations presented in each of the substantive sections, some general observations seem to be in order.

The prehistoric sites investigators collected data on over 1600 archeological sites. However, only slightly over 1100 sites were purely prehistoric sites. The remainder were mixed sites with both prehistoric and historic components, or historic archeological sites discovered during field surveys. Some of these have tentative identifications with ethnographic or historic place names, but this could not be validated without field and records research for beyond the scope of the current project.

The historic sites data, on the other hand, were collected exclusively from map and historic records sources. Few, if any, of these sites are included in the archeological surveys. Certainly, all of them would require field evaluation to present data equivalent to that recorded for historic sites which were identified during archeological field surveys. Because of the vast difference in the way these sections were generated, and the lack of comparability of the data, it would not be practical to try and combine these separate data sets.

The same thing is true for the ethnographic and ethnohistoric sites evaluation. This information was collected exclusively from ethnohistoric, ethnographic, and contemporary Native American records. There may or may not be a correlation between the locations collected in this manner, and the historic Native American sites recorded during the prehistoric and historic sites phases of this project. Again, attempts at correlation without detailed field studies would be speculative, at best, and would require an effort far beyond the scope of this project. This too is a data set which might best be evaluated independently.

Given the problems of these disparate data sets, it is not practical to combine them. This problem will be addressed by simply briefly summing the totals of each data set. The representative of the Bureau of Reclamation has stated that the agency does not desire a ranking of cultural resource sensitivity

for each project element at this time. Thus, a brief summation of the results of each data set will provide the agency officials with a general evaluation of the eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places of the known cultural resources, and an estimation of the number of resources expected in each project element.

The summary for each project element will present the total of the known and recorded sites for each discipline. The frequency of those considered potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places in each discipline is also presented. The historic summary will include those sites recorded during the archeological survey, as well as those known by cartographic and archival research.

Shasta

A grand total of 366 cultural resources are recorded or are known in this project element: 181 prehistoric, 60 historic, and 125 ethnographic. Forty-seven percent of the prehistoric resources are rated as probably significant, and thus potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. One prehistoric site, CA-Sha-475, has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Of the 125 ethnographic sites, 9 are named villages, one is a battlefield, and four are burial grounds. A rancheria is included in the total. A total of 60 historic sites are located in the project area; of which, one is already a registered California Historic Landmark. There are 12 historic archeological sites that remain to be evaluated. In sum, the rich amount of resources--prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic--indicate that there will be many cultural resources potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

Berryessa

The Lake Berryessa area has been intensively surveyed in recent years, and the 202 resources recorded will obviously increase when its survey is completed. There are 125 prehistoric sites and 55 percent are rated as probably significant and, thus, potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

One named village is known, and three burial sites are suspected. Eighty-two historic sites are recorded or known; of which, 14 have National Register of Historic Places potential. The survey has located one historic site which is not yet evaluated.

The assessment of the total evidence indicates that many sites of potential National Register of Historic Places eligibility will be present, and many others will possess pertinent research potential.

Colusa

The proposed Colusa Reservoir project area has not been intensively surveyed, and the 18 cultural resources known or recorded there may be deceptively low. Four prehistoric sites are rated as probably significant, and the potential for many more should be expected. Three named ethnographic sites may or may not be within the project area. Until their presence or non-presence in the project area is established, it is difficult to address their ethnographic significance. There are nine historic sites recorded or known; of which, three have National Register potential. Since the project area has not been intensively surveyed, it is difficult to project how many resources will be present, but the results of surveys in nearby areas indicates the project area should be regarded as highly sensitive.

Friant

There are 75 cultural resources recorded or known for the Lake Millerton recreation area. Thirty-eight percent of the 58 prehistoric sites are potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Since the area has been intensively surveyed, this should be a reasonably accurate assessment. There are eight ethnographic sites recorded. Three are named villages, and another may be. There are three petroglyph stations. Ten historic sites are known, but none are rated as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. There is one historic site recorded. In sum, the potentially significant resources are known for this project and, thus, should permit the Bureau of Reclamation to accurately assess the effects to the resources.

Gallatin

No prehistoric resources have been reported for this proposed project element. This lack of prehistoric sites is best considered as a lack of survey, since the environmental conditions would seem to indicate their potential presence. There is one possible ethnographic site. There are seven historic resources known, but only one is rated as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. One historic site is also recorded, but it remains to be evaluated.

Glenn/Thomes-Newville

The proposed Glenn/Thomes-Newville Reservoir area has recently been surveyed, and over 300 cultural resources are known. The relative percentage of prehistoric and historic sites is not known at this time, but there will be a large number of prehistoric sites eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Nine ethnographic sites are known; four of which are named villages. One rancheria is located in the project area. There are 25 historic resources known or recorded for the project area, but this total will increase dramatically when the results of the latest survey are presented. At this time, it is not proper to estimate the resources which will be effected by the proposed reservoir. Suffice it to say, the effects to cultural resources--prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic--will be considerable and extensive.

Kosk

This proposed reservoir has not been intensively surveyed. Thirteen resources are recorded or known, but this number will probably be augmented when a complete cultural resources survey is undertaken. One prehistoric site, of six, is rated as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. There are 23 ethnographic sites known; six of which are named villages. A rancheria is present in the project area, as well as two sites of spiritual significance. Seven historic resources are known; of which, three are considered having some potential for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Three historic sites are recorded. The lack of an intensive survey in the project area, in conjunction with the 13 resources known, indicates more resources can be expected, and those of potential National Register eligibility will be augmented.

Los Banos Grandes

The previous cultural resources surveys have not completely covered the proposed project area. The 24 cultural resources known will probably be augmented once a complete survey is done. Seven of the eleven prehistoric sites recorded are potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. There are no recorded ethnographic sites, although a burial site is believed within the project area. One historic site has been recorded by the earlier surveys. Once an intensive cultural survey is undertaken, a moderate increase in the resources can be expected.

Marysville

This project element has been intensively surveyed in recent

years, and over 521 cultural resources are known. Twenty-two percent of the 305 prehistoric sites are considered potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Four named villages are known, and seven sites are of spiritual concern. There are also 70 historic sites known from archival research, 19 of which are considered potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. There are 216 historic sites which will require field evaluation. This project element has been intensively surveyed, and the Bureau of Reclamation can accurately assess the potential effects to the resources if the project is implemented.

Millville

The proposed Millville Reservoir has not been intensively surveyed. The proposed reservoir is small, and the number of resources (8) is not expected to dramatically increase, although a few other resources should be present. Three prehistoric resources are recorded. All are rated as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

There are no known ethnographic sites. Five historic resources are known, and one is rated as having potential National Register significance. The few resources known indicates the cumulative effects to resources will be comparatively small.

Nashville

Only 17 cultural resources are recorded in the Nashville Reservoir area. An intensive survey has not been conducted. Three of the four prehistoric sites are rated as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. It is difficult to estimate how many more will be found, but it should be less than 50. Four named villages are known for the region, but none can be located precisely in the project area. Nine historic sites are known, and six are rated as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Nashville Reservoir is considered to be potentially very significant for cultural resources, since many cultural resources are projected to be effected if the project is implemented.

Round Valley

Twenty cultural resources are recorded. The proposed project area has not been surveyed. Three of the seven prehistoric sites recorded are considered potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, and others may be expected. Five ethnographic sites are recorded--4 named villages and one weir

location. There are nine known historic resources; none of which are rated as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The lack of surveys and the known number of prehistoric sites eligible to the Register indicates that effects to some cultural resources will need to be taken into consideration when the project is implemented.

Sacramento River

The Sacramento River project element has been surveyed over many years, and 902 cultural resources are recorded or known, and many others undoubtedly exist. Of the 258 known prehistoric sites, 84 percent are rated as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, which is a very high figure that emphasizes the high sensitivity of this project element. There are 93 named villages along the Sacramento River in the project area; 29 of which have been correlated with prehistoric sites. There are 551 historic resources along the Sacramento River in the project territory; of which 13 percent are considered eligible to the Register. Nine historic or complex sites are recorded.

Schoenfield

No cultural resources are presently recorded for this proposed reservoir, but three historic sites are known. A few prehistoric sites may be encountered along with one stream that flows through the project area. No estimate of sites potentially eligible to the National Register can be done. No ethnographic sites are recorded. The cumulative effects to cultural resources is expected to be small.

Squaw Valley

This project element has been surveyed recently, and five cultural resources were found. It is not known how much of the area was covered, however. Only one of the four prehistoric sites was rated as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Other prehistoric sites are expected. Five ethnographic "places" are known, but their function is not known. Three historic sites are known. The three historic resources known are not considered potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The total effects to cultural resources will be relatively small, since only a comparatively few resources are expected.

Sunflower

Although no systematic surveys have been conducted, one

prehistoric site has been recorded for this proposed reservoir. The one site is probably not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No ethnographic sites are recorded, except for a trail. Five historic resources are known; of which, three are considered potentially eligible to the of National Register. The total cumulative effects to cultural resources will be small.

Table Mountain/Iron Canyon

Only five cultural resources have been previously recorded within the proposed reservoir--all prehistoric. The project area has not been intensively surveyed. Two of the five prehistoric sites are rated as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. One named village is recorded. In contrast to the few prehistoric and ethnographic resources, 38 historic resources are known to be present; of which, nine are considered potentially eligible to the National Register. The few resources recorded are regarded as deceptive, and many more resources--particularly prehistoric--will be affected by the implementation of the project.

Tuscan Buttes

This project element has not been intensively surveyed. Eight cultural resources are recorded; all eight are prehistoric or have a prehistoric component. Five of the eight are regarded as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. One named village may or may not be located in the project area. Ten historic resources are now known, but only one is considered potentially eligible to the Register. The potential for cultural resources in this project element, especially prehistoric, cannot be estimated at this time.

Cottonwood

This proposed reservoir has been intensively surveyed twice in recent years, and 307 cultural resources are known. A total of 132 are prehistoric or have a prehistoric component. A high 76 percent are considered potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. One named village is recorded within the project area, and perhaps a dance loci. Nineteen historic resources are known from archival research, and 175 are recorded. The recent report, when released, will form the main data base for the assessment of the resources in this project area.

We again remind the Bureau of Reclamation that the assessment of the potential of the resources to be eligible to the National Register of Historic places is based upon the rationales presented

in each of the three speciality sections: prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic. We recognize that other investigators may not agree with the rationale we selected. We maintain, however, that they have the advantage of being explicit, and the attributes were conservatively selected. Further, the main data base is presented in appendixes of Volume I and Volume II, and on the diskette which is submitted with the report. Thus, the data is available to other researchers who choose to view it in other fashions.

SECTION 6.0

SITE REFERENCES

(6.1) Prehistoric Site References

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APPENDIX A

ETHNOGRAPHIC/ETHNOHISTORIC SITES

(1) Lake Shasta

1. Indian Trail (Du Bois 1935)

A Wintu trail "led along Salt Creek near the present town of Delta, over the mountains to the east fork of the Trinity River; it seems to have been one of the chief routes of communication in the north between the upper Trinity drainage and the Sacramento."

2. Unnamed Wintu Settlements (Du Bois 1935:6)

According to Du Bois, most of the Wintu of the McCloud sub-area "cluster[ed] in enclaves of level ground to be found in the McCloud and lower Pit valleys....[I]n the old days both banks were thickly covered with bark houses wherever a flat occurred, and....the McCloud people gave the greatest number of 'big-time' festivals."

3. Unnamed Wintu Village (Du Bois 1935:Plate 1c)

This village site was on the McCloud River near its junction with the Pit River.

Sites of Special Concern (Native American Heritage Commission)

4. T33N R5W Section 13 (historic cemetery)
5. T34N R3W Sections 7 and 8 (site)
6. T34N R5W (inundated)
7. T35N R3W Section 20 (site requires special attention)
8. T35N R5W Section 2 (site)
9. T35N R5W Sections 23 and 26 (site)
10. T36N R3W Section 30 (inundated)
11. T36N R3W Section 32 (site)
12. T36N R4W Sections 32 and 33 (site)
13. T36N R5W Sections 15 and 22 (burial site)
14. T36N R5W Section 21 (burial site) (may be outside project area)

15. T36N R5W Sections 33 and 34 (burial site)

16. T36N R5W Section 34 (burial site)

Two hundred thirty-nine Wintu village sites are known on Figure 2 and described in Table 1 of Guilford-Kardell (1980). Dotta, in the same publication, includes an enlarged map of the Stillwater Districts. From the locations indicated in these sources, are already inundated. Additional village sites that may be impacted by enlarging Lake Shasta are the following:

17. Norwaket (Guilford-Kardell's #74)

A complex of three villages south of the Pit River near Silverthorn's Ferry. The names of the individual villages were Nomelti, Nolti, and Puielti. Guilford-Kardell identifies these with archeological sites FS #05-14-58 (74, 127, 129).

18. Kilikutkenti (Guilford-Kardell's #75)

A village just to the north of Norwaket (FS #05-14-58 [133]).

19. Porwantopi (Guilford-Kardell's #92)

A village on the west side of Klikapudi Creek as it curves sharply toward the west (FS #05-14-58 [37]).

20. Qlikupuri (Guilford-Kardell's #93)

This is a general name for four villages and a battlefield located upstream from Porwantopi near the headwaters of Klikapudi Creek (CA-Sha-228, -229, -230, -231, -232).

21. Tsewilesbeston (Guilford-Kardell's #127)

On the south side of the Pit River along the west bank of Stein Creek (location indicated as uncertain by Dotta).

22. Dekesnorton (Guilford-Kardell's #170)

The Dekes ranger station. This village is identified by Theodoratus Cultural Resource (1981:87) as Dekkas. There may be a cemetery at one end of the village.

"There is a doctoring/ceremonial camp on National Forest land near Dekkas which is in current use by McCloud River Wintu. There are current concerns regarding the preservation of this camp" (Theodoratus Cultural Research 1981:87).

23. Pimeqeril (Guilford-Kardell's #128)

South of Tsewilesbeston on the east side of Stein Creek; its precise location is uncertain.

24. Kouwillis (Guilford-Kardell's #129)

South of Pimeqeril on the same side of the creek; precise location is uncertain.

25. Roaring Creek Rancheria

This contemporary Native American settlement is less than one mile from the project element (T35N R1W Section 15).

[The following place names are from Bauman, 1982. The language abbreviations used are as follows: W = Wintu, PR = Pit River, and Y = Yana.]

26. PR daq'iyede 'alussa or sanikhupawtcawa 'alussa (insect sp. on top of water)

A footbridge used to cross Pit River at mouth of the creek; second names refers to the upstream course.

27. PR daq'iyede dimmutcuge

A salmon house on east side of Pit River, just above the mouth of Marble Creek.

28. PR 'obat'ar

A salmon fishing spot in Pit River, downriver of the mouth of Marble Creek.

29. W siditon'

Bully Hill Town, the site of a former Indian village.

30. W wolq'atci' (salmon belly slimy)

Site of a former bridge across Squaw Creek, just upcreek of Copper City at the lower end of Sawmill Flat.

31. W ts'araw daw' (flat close to a hill); PR tohumo'oy;
Y miltcamaw

Arbuckle Flat, known locally as Moody Flat. Formally a large Indian village.

32. W walti siris (coyote fucks)

Place on the Pit River about one and one-half miles upriver of Brock's Place, where a trail hits the river from the south; evidently at confluence of Flat Creek.

33. W boh'uri' (living together)

A village site on the north side of Pit River, near the mouth of Brushy Canyon, opposite puyelk'edi' (now submerged).

34. W yihas (where water boils up)

Rapids up from the mouth of Reynolds Creek; evidently Oregon Falls (now submerged). A salmon fishing spot.

35. W loleqi (it gets shady near sundown)

Place on south side of the Pit River, where John Baxter had his salmonhouse; evidently at Wild Goose Rapids.

36. W phuqel'

A cave in Eagle Rock across from Ackerson place on Nosoni Creek. A superstition place.

37. W q'aqimsoh

A lime rock formation located between Campbell Creek and Greens' Creek, east of McCloud River. A veneration spot.

38. W tchatidawin tcikelasthos (tchasti=diggerpine burr)

The village site and cemetery on the north side of the mouth of Chatterdown Creek, projecting out over the river on a rocky bed.

39. W k'awi

The bridge over the McCloud River downriver of mouth of Chatterdown Creek. Indians constructed the bridge at the time of the Clendennin massacre.

40. W boyloybaqi (black manzanita)

A flat on the west side of McCloud River about 200 yards above the mouth of tl'ol nomiwaqat, upslope of the trail. A former village site.

41. W suwasas (where they browse grass)

An uneven flat on west side of McCloud River about one-half mile of Bollibokka clubhouse. Formerly a big rancheria ground. Grizzlies used to come here to browse. The only place along the river where tobacco grew.

42. W kimteholholas (where the old man rolled own the hill)

A dangerous place on the west side of McCloud River, where the trail crosses a steep slate mountain side, about one mile up from Nawtawaket Creek.

43. W teki' or waywanteki'

A small riffle in the McCloud River, just downstream of mouth of Tuna Creek. A place where salmon were speared.

44. W karits'araw' (big pack basket)

Flat evidently at the mouth of Ellery Creek; has a big limestone rock shaped like an inverted pack basket between the trail and river. Folktale tells that this was the biggest basket that grizzly had to pack.

45. W puypatk'odi'

Ackerson's flat at the mouth Ellery Creek. Site of a battleground between the Wintu and "Yreka" Indians.

46. W k'awiwān (end of bridge)

A spot in McCloud River where there used to be an Indian footlog, one-half mile downriver of Ackerson's place at Ellery Creek.

47. W teki'

The fall in Nosoni Creek. Women were not allowed at this spot.

48. W lopuntoliton'

A place along the Nosoni Creek trail a bout 100 yards upcreek of Yukaboh. The ground was loose here and pits were dug to store provisions for trips to Squaw Creek.

49. W tehil' (riffle)

Refers specifically to a salmon spawning bed in McCloud River, about 300 to 400 yards up from Nosoni Creek.

50. W taras (maple tree)

Point McCloud, an old village site.

51. W humumyayi'

A flat on the east side of McCloud River, opposite Nawtawaket Creek. Site of a white massacre of Indians. Whites evidently prepared for the massacre a long time beforehand by target shooting a black oak at this spot.

52. W k'erehas 'el'

The limerock formations in the divide between the North Fork and Middle Fork of Chatterdown Creek, an abandoned Indian Trail passes along it.

53. W malas (salmon cooking hearth)

The flat just north of the mouth of Mathles Creek. A large village site.

54. W tcectci (spearing scaffold)

A sandbar on west side of McCloud River, upriver of mouth of Dooles Creek. Associated with a salmon fishing spot at upriver end of a long riffle.

55. W turepun sawal' or turepun mem' or sowsedesawal

A spring at downriver end of sow' flat. This spring raised in the winter and people would not drink from it. It was claimed it had fish with tails like snakes.

56. W memthulisawal' (otter spring)

A spring about 75 yards west of Edesy Thomas Campbell place.

57. W turepun nomdalhaqam nomwaqat

A small gulch at downriver end of Edesy Thomas Campbell flat. Indians never drank or fished from this stream.

58. W thumukhin dumtci'

Place on north edge of Campbell Creek, about one-fourth mile up from its mouth. Where the Goose Lady bathed babies. Waters were used to treat rheumatism.

59. W suyikhulem (slaterock rim)

A rim of rocks in McCloud River, one-fourth mile downriver of mouth of Campbell Creek. A salmon house was located here on the east bank.

60. W 'aqalelim (big load of salmon)

A rock 30 or 40 feet north of dekes ladderock. Where Buzzard laid down his load to beat his wife (Wintu mythology).

61. W lupum boston' (woman's privates rock)

A rock about 10 feet north of 'aqalelim. Where Buzzard cut off his wife's privates (Wintu mythology).

62. W khures soh (piss rock)

A rock located one block upriver of main Kabayai Creek on west side of McCloud River. According to legend, men would piss on the rock as they passed and it would froth.

63. W thoskomas

Place on east side of Wittawaket Creek, about 100 yards upcreek of it mouth. A large village site with old housepits.

64. W tc'itcus boh (thorn apple lick)

Place across from Point McCloud, evidently at lower end of Whitney Flat. A cemetery site.

65. W q'unesas p'eni' (never gets muddy)

A two foot rock with a hole in it 300 yards downriver of the mouth of Nawtawaket Creek. A superstitious place.

66. W sos or sosdawthami' (slick)

Big rock across McCloud River from mouth of Wittawaket Creek. Trail goes over it one-fourth mile upslope.

67. W yonton' (greasy back)

Where the Indian trail on east side of McCloud River turns upslope to cross over sos rock.

68. W tcelim waytoror' (noseless salmon) or towipom' (haunted ground)

A big limestone crag between Nawtawaket Creek and Wittawaket Creek. The crag had many bears on it. It was off limits to women, except at the spots that were covered with ground (within one-half mile of project area).

69. W put'e'

A spring on the south side of Wittawaket Creek, about one mile from McCloud River. An excellent fishing spot when the river is high (within one-half mile of project area).

70. W thumukhin teptci' (where thunder came to life)

Grizzly Point, in the Campbell Creek area.

71. W puydaltopi'

In the Dooles Creek-Mathles Creek area, a former village site on the west side of the river.

72. W k'erk'etc sawal' (male fern sp. spring)

Place on east edge of river above Dooles Creek, through which the trail now runs; formerly used to hatch trout eggs.

73. W k'uwalunbeston puysono'

Brocks Mountain area of Pit River. A superstition spot downslope of the north end of Brocks Mountain; referred to as Bullfish Point.

74. W puyelk'edi' (one lies across it)

A village site on the south side of the Pit River, just upriver from mouth of Clickapudi Creek, opposite bohpu'uri (now submerged).

75. W 'elhomali (water goes around in a circle)

A rock in Pit River at approximately the same location as bohpu'uri. Bull Hole is located in this rock (now submerged).

76. W wuququn nodalharas

Evidently Bull Hole: a place where the memsuku (water monster) lived and into which Indians would dive, probably as part of a power quest.

77. W t'iwilis

A big whirlpool in Pit River in front of Herault. Men used to dive here for river mussels.

78. W dawpaqi' (dam in front of another dam)

A large flat in the junction between the Pit River and McCloud River (now submerged). Site of a large town, sweathouse, and cemetery, though at the time of record it had been long abandoned.

79. W loymem' (ground grapevine water)

A former spring located on the east side of McCloud River near the Baird bridge on a small south gulch on Potter Creek. Indians did not drink the water here.

80. W sulasonum' (trout rock)

Rock forming east pier of bridge over McCloud River, just downstream of Baird (now submerged). A superstitious place.

81. W nomdalhan'

A place on north edge of Pit River about one and one-half miles down river of sonpanti, north of the mouth of Packers Gulch. A former village site.

82. W k'alasum khalay'

Where old Indian trail went through saddle along former Saddle Creek (now submerged).

83. W nodal winesuspeni'

An old Indian trail paralleling Fall Creek on the north bank. Girls were not allowed to look to south or west when travelling this trail (within one mile).

84. W xohunkhenk'odi'

Place where Indian trail north of Fall Creek descends to the Creek; located about one mile upstream of mouth (within one mile of project area).

85. W puytl'ori'

A large flat on the east side of McCloud River, south of Campbell Creek (now submerged). A gathering place for the therp'an plant, a rare smoking material.

86. W waythamikhenti'

A place about two miles up McCloud River from the fish hatchery on east side, presumably near mouth of Curl Creek (now submerged). A site for gathering the ts'uwetsi' plant. Half of the place was superstitious and digging in this half was not permitted.

87. W wenem tl'ori'olel (middle rockwall)

A flat on west side of McCloud River about one-fourth mile downstream of Hirz Creek (now submerged). A large burial ground.

88. W tequwilis (to dare someone to burn pine needles)

Flat on east side of McCloud River about one-half mile south of Hirz Creek. A large burying ground.

89. W sedesawal'

A small bare knoll at north end of Hawlin flat, where there is a rock capped by a second rock with a water pool in it. About 200 yards north of Joe Charles's house. Said to be the most lucky sawal' of its kind. Men would try to lift off the cap rock.

90. W notinomelti nomwaqat

The English name for Keluche Creek is adapted from the name of an Indian doctor, lutcuheres, who lived here.

91. W notipuyelti (down east side)

Topy flat on east side of McCloud River, opposite Keluche Creek; English name is adapted from the Indian, khapit, that lived there.

92. W tcirsoh (sucker rock)

A rock shaped like an elongated sphere weighing about 200 pounds located on Keluche Flat. Used as a game rock. It would be lifted and carried from one end of the flat to the other.

93. W sinanqewel' (silat=helgonite)

Fishing place on east bank of McCloud River, at a rock cluster in the puyhaqam lick.

94. W phoxowi' (no mg except pho=fire)

A slate formation at downriver end of Topy Flat where trail is forced into river.

95. W waydakhalay' (northern divide)

Place where the McCloud River trail ascends above and west of the river, called Hawlin Flat, above Keluche Creek (now submerged).

96. W meymem' (dark blue water)

A big eddy in McCloud River at upper end of Topy Flat. Site of night salmon fishing.

97. W loskhalay'

A place on the west McCloud River trail about 25 yards south of losmem eddy at head of Curl's cemetery flat. Women would grind off a part of the rock, mix it with water, and drink it to start menopause.

98. W ts'arakmem' squeaky water)

A big flat on west side of McCloud river, opposite and downriver of Curly's Creek (now submerged). Contained Curl's cemetery.

99. W nomel tc'imtci' (west blinking)

A small rocky creek and the adjoining hill; evidently the small creek just upriver of Ycotti Creek. A magic sucker place, water was not drunk; George Crooks is buried here.

100. W norpatk'odi'

Ycotti Flat, a one-half mile long flat on the west side of McCloud River above the mouth of Ycotti Creek (now submerged). A famous spot for catching early salmon. Site of sweathouse, cemetery, and several salmon houses. Named for an Indian doctor who lived there.

101. W luwawilis (one jumps in the water with a spear)

On the west side of McCloud River, about 300 yards upriver and opposite of Campbell Flat; evidently just downriver of Ycotti Creek. A salmon spearing spot.

102. W thawin leyeston' (throwing lefthanded)

A rock on McCloud River about 250 yards downstream of luwawilis salmon spearing spot, south of Ycotti Creek. Rock had a hole into which women would try to throw three pebbles for luck.

103. W khenthubes (place they spit into)

A rock on the west bank of McCloud River, one-fourth miles downriver of xumewi' flat. People would spit into a hole in the rock in order to have children with big beautiful eyes.

104. W nep yemer' (grasshopper trail)

A one-half mile long flat on east side of McCloud River, about one mile south of Campbell Flat. Site of a cemetery in middle. Site of Tildy Griffen's puberty dance.

105. W tchupuspanti (on top of tchupas)

A flat on the west side of McCloud River, opposite the nepyemer' flat. Place where war dance was held.

106. W ts'ayibes (where river mussels are)

A flat on the west side of McCloud River, about one-half mile downriver of xumewi' flat and across from nep wayelel' hill. Site of a big burying ground.

107. W ts'ikhenlat (ts'ik=white oak acorn, lati=moist)

Large flat on west side of McCloud River below Bailey Creek. Site of U.S. Fish Hatchery and a large Indian cemetery.

108. W tchirpom (magic sucker place)

The old trail that went over sonwayt'ehi rock south to Pit River.

109. W xebeyay'

Kabyai Creek, where trail to Salt Creek leaves the McCloud River; also refers to large village at upriver side of creek and upslope from river.

110. W khenasboh

Lick on west side of McCloud River, just downriver of Baird. Used to treat rheumatism. Waters there made deer vomit.

111. W matk'u'

A flat on west side of Salt Creek, about three miles up from the Fall Creek confluence, evidently Mataquaw Flat. Spot across creek from here was haunted; women would not holler or talk about men here.

112. W salalpom' (salala'=dead leaf color)

Evidently Vollmers. Formerly a large Indian village (within one-half mile of project area).

113. W memyemer'

Former service station south of Clark's Gulch, on west side of Sacramento River. Former village site.

114. W kaha tl'utemes (fishtrap fastened on both sides)

Mouth of the Pit River.

115. W tcokbes

A flat on east bank of McCloud River, about one-third miles downriver of Johns Creek. A noted salmon fishing spot.

116. W bolhem tehew'

A flat and orchard on south side of Pit River, opposite nomdalham'. Formerly a good fishing place.

117. W sono ton'

The ridge lying in the Y formed by Backbone Creek, where the trail descends, about two miles downstream of North Fork mouth.

118. W huyki' ton' (whistling place)

Where the mouth to Southern Pacific railroad tunnel no. 4 was located. Formerly an Indian village.

119. W 'oldihi'

Falls in Sacramento River downriver of the Kobe Ranch. Place where suckers would try to jump the falls.

120. W 'apnomwaqat'

Sugarloaf Creek was named for an incident in which Indians waylaid a Spanish mule pack train. Sacks of sugar broke and the mules ate it.

121. W k'elel norel' (k'elel=soot)

A bench 300 feet up from Sacramento River, on east side and above the railroad tunnel, south of the mouth of Campbell Creek, covered with black oaks. Indians used to live there and it was a stopping place.

122. W sapan sawal'

A 50 foot high rock in the middle of yah xerel' flat. An unlucky spot tht Indians avoided.

123. W tl'alunharas'

Place on lower O'Brien Creek, where 'ilaysel plant was dug. Women boiled the flowered plan as a tea to have a female baby.

124. W xaptepi

A little flat and camping place half way up Backbone Creek.

125. W wimayk'opi (packbasket)

In the Green Creek-Curl Creek area, a big rock at north end of Albert Smith's field on east side of McCloud River, women approached rock to get basketmaking ability.

(2) **Berryessa** (Southern Patwin)

1. Topai or Topaidihi (Powers 1877:219; Barrett 1908:294, Map 2; Kroeber 1925:356, Plate 34; 1932:262, Map at end of book)

A Patwin "tribelet capital" (Kroeber 1932:262) located on Putah Creek at or near today's Monticello. This site was probably inundated by Lake Berryessa.

Burial Sites (Native American Heritage Commission)

- 2: T8N R3W Section 10
3. T9N R4W Section 34
4. T10N R4W Section 26

(3) **Colusa** (Hill Patwin, Hill Wintun)

1. Pone (Kroeber 1932:264, Map at end of book).

A Patwin "tribelet center....on Grapevine canyon or road, three or more miles north of Sites." Kroeber's map shows it directly north of Sites; if this is correct, it will be inundated.

2. Potba (Kroeber 1932:264, Map at end of book)

A Patwin village "at a spring or gully, half a dozen miles north of" Pone.

3. Sohpus (Kroeber 1932:265, Map at end of book)

A Wintun settlement "three or four miles south of Fruto...in the foothills behind Willows." This site may or may not be outside the project area.

(19) Cottonwood (Hill Nomlaki, Wintu)

1. Chuidan (Andrews 1977) or Cuydan (Goldschmidt 1978)

Wintu village on the South Fork of Cottonwood Creek; it may be outside the project area.

2. Gas Point (Du Bois 1939:56)

Site at which the Wintu held a Ghost Dance "sometime within the decade from 1875 to 1885."

(4) Friant (Foothill Yokuts, Western Mono [Monache])

1. Kochoyu (Kroeber 1925:481)

A Kechayi Yokuts settlement on the south bank of the San Joaquin River, upstream from Fort Miller. It may already be inundated by Lake Millerton.

2. Kowichkowicho (Kroeber 1925:481)

A Kechayi Yokuts settlement upstream from Kochoyu (above).

3. Kuyu Illik (Latta 1977:162)

The Dumna "head village [was located at] the bottom of Lake Millerton and south of the old San Joaquin River channel...."

4. Historic Cemetery Property (Native American Heritage Commission)

T11S R21E Section 11 (This may be outside of the project area; only a small portion of the north half of the northwest one-fourth will be inundated.)

5. Petroglyph Station (Native American Heritage Commission)
T11S R21E Section 4
6. Petroglyph Station (Native American Heritage Commission)
T11S R21E Section 9
7. Unspecified (Native American Heritage Commission)
T10S R21E Section 33 (site is already inundated)
8. Petroglyph Station (Native American Heritage Commission)
T10S R21E Section 28 (This site may be outside the project area as only the south portion of Section 28 will be inundated.)

(5) Gallatin (Hill Nomlaki)

Unknown. Kroeber's map (1932) shows a possible village site on the north bank of Elder Creek, a short distance east of the confluence of the two forks of that creek, but Goldschmidt (1951) mapped all of "Kroeber's [Nomlaki place] names that could be located definitely" and he does not include it.

(6) Glenn/Thomes-Newville (Nomlaki, Wintun)

1. Tlopom (Kroeber 1932:260, Map at end of book)

A large Hill Wintun village south of Thomes Creek. Kroeber shows it south and slightly west of Paskenta; Goldschmidt does not show it. It may be outside the project area.

2. Kalael (Barrett 1908a:290, Map 2; Kroeber 1925:Plate 34), 1932:265, Map at end of book; Du Bois 1939:63), Kataiel (Goldschmidt 1951, Map), or Kotayel (Goldschmidt 1978:341)

The location of this Nomlaki village is at Newville. It was here that one of the first Bole-Marú dances was held in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

3. Pontididi (Kroeber 1932:265, Map at end of book), Dontidi (Goldschmidt 1951, Map), or Adontidi (Goldschmidt 1978:341)

"Where Grindstone Creek comes into Stony, near the present [Grindstone] rancheria, was Pontididi..." (Kroeber 1932:265).

4. Grindstone Rancheria (Barrett 1908a:289, Map 2; Goldschmidt 1978:341)

This rancheria is on the north bank of Grindstone Creek at its confluence with Stony Creek. Barrett reported in 198 that "The village consists of four houses with about sixteen inhabitants. There is also a large dance-house which is now in use, especially during the winter months." This also was the location of Bole-Marú dances.

5. Tolokoi (Barrett 1908a:290, Map 2; Kroeber 1925:Plate 34, 1932:265, Map at end of book)

"Tolokoi or Doloke at the mouth of Elk Creek, at the town of the same name, more probably was the seat of an independent [Hill Wintun] group" (Kroeber 1932:265).

6. Toba (Barrett 1908a:290, Map 2; Kroeber 1925:Plate 34, 1932:275, Map at end of book)

Barrett and Kroeber lack agreement on this village. Barrett locates it at the confluence of Brisco Creek with Stony Creek, "on what is known as the Hansen ranch." Kroeber states that his "informants did not recognize the name, except one who identified it as a spot near Sonsatik, a rock pile a couple of miles above Elk creek" (1932:265).

7. Datcimtcini (Barrett 1908a:290, Map 2), Dahchimchini (Kroeber 1932:265, Map at end of book), or Dahtcimtcini (Goldschmidt 1951, Map)

This village location is "upstream of Brisco creek and four miles above Elk creek, [and] is usually mentioned as the home of the Wintun chief farthest up Stony creek...." (Kroeber 1932:265). Barrett states that the "site is located on what is known as the Troxel Ranch" (1908:290).

8. Bridgeport (Barrett 1908a:290)

"There is the site of an old village, the name of which could not be obtained, at Bridgeport on the east bank of Stony creek at a point about a mile and a half north of the town of Elk creek." The town was still inhabited in 1908.

9. Caipetal Barrett 1908a:290, Map 2)

This village location is on the west bank of Big Stony Creek near the confluence of Little Stony Creek. In 1908, this was part of the ranch of Mr. Joseph Mall. (It may be outside the project area.)

(7) Kosk (Achumawi)

1. Big Bend (Merriam 1926:16; Du Bois 1939:40, 41)

This location is the headquarters of the "Mo-des'-se Pit River" Indians (Merriam 1926:16). The Ghost Dance was performed here during the early 1870s, and the Earth Lodge cult was established at this location a few years later (Du Bois 1939).

It is unclear whether this term refers to the "big bend" in the Pit River, to Big Bend Rancheria, or to the small settlement called Big Bend across the Pit River from the Rancheria.

2. Mo-dess' (Merriam 1926:17) or Made's (Kniffen 1928:322, 332: Map 2)

Merriam states that this was the ruling village of the Mo'des'-se, and it "was situated just east of the mouth of Kosk Creek (An-noo-che-che) on the north bank of Big Bend Pit River." According to Kniffen, "Medes, the principle village of the Medesi [Achumawi] lay for a mile up and down stream on both sides" of the Pit River between Kosk and Nelson creeks.

3. Lah'-lah-pis'-mah (Merriam 1926:17)

Merriam locates this village at "hot Springs on the south side of Big Bend, opposite Mo-dess'."

4. Al-loo-satch-ha (Merriam 1926:17)

This "small group of houses" was located on the south side of the Pit River, approximately 200 yards above Lah'lah-pis'-mah. (See Bauman's 'alussatchi.)

5. Tah'-sah (Merriam 1926:17)

Merriam locates this village on "a sandy gravel flat on [the] south side of [the Pit] river half a mile east of Hot Springs and near [the] south end of Rope ferry."

6. Oo-le'-moo-me (Merriam 1926:17)

This village's location is on the south side of Big Bend, just to "east of the actual bend."

7. The Eddy in Pit River (Olmsted and Stewart 1978:Figure 1)

This power place is located at Big Bend.

8. Salmon Spearing Locations (Olmsted and Stewart 1978:Figure 2)

Some of these places were located at Big Bend.

9. Jumping Rock (Olmsted and Stewart 1978:Figure 8)

This rock is the "[p]lace of origin of the Achumawi, [and] is known as the jumping rock of the first people."

10. Big Bend Rancheria

This contemporary Native American settlement is located in the northeast one-fourth of Section 36 T37N R1W and the northwest one-fourth of Section 31 T37N R1E.

11. yaha lupwam (berdache lake) (Bauman 1982:25)

Evidently a small pool of water on the north bank of the Pit River, approximately one-half mile downriver of the mouth of Kosk Creek.

12. mades 'athwam (Big Bend flat) or Y wahtsami 'ihthawriku (Bauman 1982:26)

The flat on the north side of Pit River at Big Bend. Evidently where the chief of the Big Bend band resided and where Bob Wright's home was.

13. q'uhipha tikulyith (where pestles are sanded down) or Y sipuk' ayna (Bauman 1982:27)

Where sandrock was collected for pestles. Located where the road north of Big Bend bridge fords a flowing creek.

14. lumetukhanisti' (old woman descended trail) (Bauman 1982:27)

Place where Nelson Flat trail descends to Blue Jay Creek (adjacent to project area).

15. tcustinoma (tcusti=root sp) or Y k'usik'i phati (Bauman 1982:27)
Halsey Bill's place, west of Big Bend Road and southwest of Big Bend, about one and one-half miles (adjacent to project area).
16. 'alussatshi' or Y tcitcutc kilmawnahana (Bauman 1982:27)
The flat at Big Bend proper, just south of the river where the road forks. An old village site.
17. 'uli' mumi' or Y tcigulwaltp'a (Bauman 1982:27)
Bill Hulsey's father-in-law's place on Pit River downriver of Big Bend near mouth of tc'amik'ilumatshage creek.
18. 'alistcu'tcah (Bauman 1982:28)
A flat on north side of Pit River, a little upriver of Big Bend bridge. Named after 'alistcu'tcahtci, a man who lived there. Site of a sweathouse.
19. sabiskhiwtcaw'a (Bauman 1982:28)
A small rocky ridge on the south side of Pit River, on the upriver side. Where the Indian sabiskhiwi lived.
20. 'uliki'wa or Y tcigalla 'iwinna (Bauman 1982:28)
The ridge on the north side of Pit River, where the Indian trail to Fall River passes.
21. hirawthi (Bauman 1982:28)
The flat east and slightly north of Hunt Hot Spring, where Bob Wright lived. The flat evidently extends also to the north bank of the Pit River.
22. tuppay wamewtca (post in the middle of the sweathouse) Bauman 1982:29)
A rocky place up Kosk Creek. Name refers to the sweathouse of the thak'ilmasi or gorilla people who presumably lived here. Place was avoided.
23. tullihpewate (where the arrow-making plant is) (Bauman 1982:30)
A place on the north bank of the Pit River, about two and one-half to three miles upriver of Big Bend Bridge. Place where a reed used in making arrows was gathered.

(8) Los Banos Grandes (Yokuts)

1. Burial Site (Native American Heritage Commission)

T11S R8E Section 30 (This may be outside of the project area, as only a small portion of Section 30 will be inundated.)

(9) Marysville (Nisenan)

1. Yamaku (Kroeber 1925:294:Plate 37; Wilson and Towne 1978:388; Gardner 1978:308)

A major Nisenan village to the east of the Yuba River south of the confluence of that river with the South Fork of the Yuba River, perhaps in Section 32 T17N R7E.

2. Panpakan (Wilson and Towne 1978:388) or Pan-pakan (Kroeber 1925:394:Plate 37; Gardner 1978:308)

A major Nisenan village north of Deer Creek near its confluence with the Yuba River.

3. Onopoma (Wilson and Towne 1978:388)

A major Nisenan village, with a reported dance house, located on the south bank of the Yuba River downstream from Panpakan.

4. Chiemwie (Wilson and Towne 1978:388)

A major Nisenan village downstream from Onopoma. It is probably too far downstream to be impacted by the project element.

Sites of Special Concern (Native American Heritage Commission)

5. T16N R5E Section 13 (This may be outside the project area, as only the north portion of the northeast one-fourth will be inundated.)

6. T16N R6E Section 4 (This may be outside the project area, as only the north portion of the northwest one-fourth will be inundated.)

7. T16N R6E Section 7.

8. T16N R6E Section 16 (This may be outside the project area, as only the southwest one-fourth of the southwest one-fourth will be inundated.)

9. T16N R6E Section 18 (This may be outside project area, as only the north portion of the section will be inundated.)
10. T17N R6E Section 35 (This may be outside project area as only a small portion of the southwest one-fourth of the southeast one-fourth will be inundated.)
11. T17N R7E Section 20 (This may be outside the project area, as only the east one-half of the southeast one-fourth will be inundated.)

(10) Millville (Central Yana)

Unknown.

(11) Nashville (Northern Sierra Miwok, Nisenan)

1. Yu-le (Merriam 1907:344; Levy 1978:400 [Figure 2])

A "Northern Mewuk" village "at old mill, one mile west of Plymouth." It is probably to the south of the proposed dam site, but may be affected by secondary impacts.

2. Komyan (Wilson and Towne 1978:388)

A Nisenan village on the northwest bank of the Consumnes River near the point at which it forks.

3. Miminik (Wilson and Towne 1978:388)

A Nisenan village with a reported dance-house on the northeast bank of the Cosumnes River, just upriver from the point at which it forks.

4. Opok (Wilson and Towne 1978:388)

A Nisenan village on the west bank of the Cosumnes River, just before it turns sharply to the east.

(12) Round Valley/Allen Camp (Achumawi)

1. Tapaslu' (Kniffen 1928:308-310, 321:Map 2)

Tapaslu' "was long the site of an important weir" in Astariwawi Achumawi territory. It is the location at which the highway crosses the Pit River below Canby, probably near Canby Bridge (T41N R9E Section 9).

2. Ha'ntyu (Kniffen 1928:309, 321:Map 2)

An Astariwawi Achumawi settlement in Stone Coal Valley. It may be outside the project area.

3. Ta'wi'mzi'wi'is (Kniffen 1928:321, Map 2)

An Atwamsini Achumawi settlement on the north bank of the Pit River, downstream from Hanging Rock, according to Kniffen's map.

4. Haweto'liwiis (Kniffen 1928:321, Map 2)

An Atwamsini Achumawi settlement on the north side of the Pit River, apparently just upstream from the point at which it turns east above proposed Allen Camp Dam.

(13) Sacramento River

1. Norgeril (Guilford-Kardell 1980:44-45, Map Site 25)

A Wintu village on the east bank of the Sacramento River west of the Site of Churntown and near the present Summit City.

2. Hola (Guilford-Kardell 1980:44, Map Site 17)

A Wintu village on the east bank of the Sacramento River, just opposite Rock Creek.

3. Klorinomsono (Guilford-Kardell 1980:43, Map Site 16)

The first of a series of five Wintu villages on the east side of the Sacramento River downstream from Hola and along a stretch of the river that flows west to east before turning south again. Guilford-Kardell identifies it as archeological site CA-Sha-545.

4. Mitsatcem (Guilford-Kardell 1980:43, Map Site 15)

A Wintu village downstream from Klorinomsono; archeological site CA-Sha-544.

5. Pakitluk (Guilford-Kardell 1980:43, Map Site 14)

A Wintu site downstream from Mitsatcem; archeological site CA-Sha-46.

6. Moqmas, Mohmas or Muckmass (Guilford-Kardell 1980:43, Map Site 13)

A large Wintu village downstream from Patitluk; archeological

site CA-Sha-47.

7. Pasyai (Guilford-Kardell 1980:43, Map Site 12)

A Wintu village downstream from Moqmas; archaeological site CA-Sha-169.

8. Norlaki (Guilford-Kardell 1980:43, Map Site 11)

A Wintu village on the east bank of the Sacramento River, just above the Freebridge in Redding; archeological site CA-Sha-207.

9. Sonyai (Guilford-Kardell 1980:42, Map Site 10)

A large Wintu village on the east bank of the Sacramento River "nearly opposite the Freebridge at Redding"; archeological site CA-Sha-214.

10. Yonotwmnosono (Guilford-Kardell 1980:42, Map Site 9)

A Wintu village on the east bank of the Sacramento River at the Bonnyview Bridge site; archeological site CA-Sha-266.

11. Kendoti (Guilford-Kardell 1980:42, Map Site 8)

Northernmost of a series of five Wintu villages on the east bank of the Sacramento River upstream from the confluence of Clear Creek with that river; archeological site CA-Sha-268.

12. Nosono (Guilford-Kardell 1980:42, Map Site 7)

A large Wintu village just downstream from Kendoti.

13. Kentiqeril (Guilford-Kardell 1980:42, Map Site 6)

A Wintu village just downstream from Nosono.

14. Tcakkopus (Guilford-Kardell 1980:42, Map Site 5)

A Wintu village roughly opposite the Redding rancheria above the mouth of Clear Creek.

15. Nomdaltopi (Guilford-Kardell 1980:42, Map Site 4)

A Wintu village opposite the mouth of Clear Creek.

16. Nodapomqeril (Guilford-Kardell 1980:41, Map Site 3)

A Wintu village on the east bank of the Sacramento River, about midway between Clear Creek and Churn Creek; archeological site CA-Sha-237.

17. Mikuptci (Guilford-Kardell 1980:41, Map Site 2)

A Wintu village on the east bank of the Sacramento River, a short distance above Anderson.

18. Notaq (Guilford-Kardell 1980:41, Map Site 1)

A large Wintu village on the east bank of the Sacramento River opposite Anderson.

19. Da-mak (Kroeber 1932:266, Map Site 13; Johnson and Johnson 1974:39)

A River Wintun village on the north bank of Redbank Creek near its entrance into the Sacramento River.

20. noltipuydal' or notipuydal' (on the south side)(Bauman 1982:83)

A Wintu name for a village which used to be at a little dry creek entering the Sacramento River at the state highway bridge in the Redding area.

21. tciteptci kalay' (Bauman 1982:83)

A Wintu name for a place on the east side of Sacramento River opposite Coram. Important salmon fishing area, even if river was muddy. Not inhabited.

22. phasayay' (Bauman 1982:88)

A fishing place on the Sacramento River at Redding, just downriver of the mouth of Sulphur Creek, where Sam, a Yana Indian, had his orchard. The name is in the Wintu language.

23. phaswayti (Bauman 1982:88)

The fishing place downriver of Redding. In the Wintu language.

24. Tehemet (Kroeber 1932:266, Map Site 12; Johnson and Johnson 1974:39)

A River Wintun village at Tehama.

25. O'lwenem (Kroeber 1932:265, Map Site 9; Johnson and Johnson 1974:39)

A River Wintun village near the mouth of Thomes Creek as it enters the Sacramento River.

26. Pelmem (Kroeber 1932:266, Map Site 11; Johnson and Johnson 1974:39)

A major River Wintun village on the east side of the Sacramento River, near the mouth of Deer Creek.

27. Bahyu (Dixon 1905:Map) or Baleha (Kroeber 1925:345, Figure 32)

Dixon shows this as a Northern Maidu village, and Ishi, a Yahi Yana, mapped it as a Wintu village. Its location is the same as that for Pelmem (above).

28. Mi'tenek (Kroeber 1932:265, Map Site 10; Johnson and Johnson 1974:39)

A major River Wintun village on the west bank of the Sacramento River at Squaw Hill Ferry.

29. Shi'da-wi (Kroeber 1932:266, Map Site A) or Se-dow-we (Heizer and Hester 1970:80, Map Site 1; Johnson and Johnson 1974:39)

A Valley Maidu village on the northeast side of the Sacramento River, just upstream from the point at which Rock Creek enters it. It is located by Heizer and Hester "SW of Kusal Lagoon, and 2.5 mi. NW of Chico Landing," and by Kroeber between the Sacramento and Lower Pine Creek.

30. Sook-soo'-koo (Heizer and Hester 1970:80, Map Site 2; Johnson and Johnson 1974:39)

This Patwin/Maidu village was located on the east side of the Sacramento River, about two and one-half miles east of Hamilton. An archeological site (Col-9) is located near the village, and includes a burial ground, housepits, and a dance house used as recently as the early 1900s (Heizer and Hester, citing U.C. Archaeological Research Facility files).

31. Mu'li (Kroeber 1932:266, Map Site B)

A Maidu settlement on the Sacramento River between Pine and Big Chico creeks. The main village was on a knoll about one-half mile from Chico Creek.

32. Pah-kem (Heizer and Hester 1970:80, Map Site 3; Johnson and Johnson 1974:40)

A Maidu village at the confluence of Mud and Chico creeks.

33. O'tah'-ke (Heizer and Hester 1970:80, Map Site 4; Johnson and Johnson 1974:40)

A Maidu village on the north side of Chico Creek, about two miles above its mouth.

34. Bai-yu (Powers 1877:282), Ba-yu (Dixon 1905:Map) or Bay'he-yu (Heizer and Hester 1970:80, Map Site 5; Johnson and Johnson 1974:40)

A Maidu village about one-half mile upstream from O'tah'-ke on the north side of Chico Creek.

35. Yu'dow (Heizer and Hester 1970:80, Map Site 6; Johnson and Johnson 1974:40)

A Maidu village on the south side of Big Chico Creek opposite Sandy Gulch Creek.

36. Pe-dow'-kah (Heizer and Hester 1970:81, Map Site 9; Johnson and Johnson 1974:40)

There are two possible affiliations for this village located on the east side of the Sacramento, opposite Monroeville: a Maidu village or the "lowermost southernmost village of the Patwin" (Heizer and Hester 1970:81).

37. Ts'e'no (Kroeber 1932:266, Map Site C) or Tsen'no (Heizer and Hester 1970:80, Map Site 7; Johnson and Johnson 1974:40)

Kroeber locates this Maidu village on the west side of the Sacramento River, "about opposite the mouth of Chico Creek, where the Northern Electric crossed." Heizer and Hester located it about four and one-half miles downstream from the confluence of Chico Creek and the Sacramento River.

38. Chan'no (Heizer and Hester 1970:80, Map Site 8; Johnson and Johnson 1974:40)

A Patwin village located approximately one-half mile downstream from Tsen'no; Heizer and Hester believe the two names may refer to one village, given their close proximity.

39. Su'nusi (Kroeber 1932:367, Map Site D) or Soo'noos (Heizer and Hester 1970:81, Map Site 10; Johnson and Johnson 1974:41)

Kroeber located this Maidu village on both sides of the Sacramento River from Chico Creek to the Llano Seco or Parrott Grant, opposite "about Jacinto or a couple of miles above; inland to Little Chico creek and nearly to Dayton." Heizer and Hester place it on the east side of the Sacramento, south of Parrott Landing, of the Parrott Grant.

40. Batsi' (Kroeber 1932:267, 269:Map Site E) or Baht-che (Heizer and Hester 1970:81, Map Site 11; Johnson and Johnson 1974:41)

A Maidu (Kroeber) or Patwin (Heizer and Hester) village on the west side of the Sacramento at Jacinto.

41. Yoot'-dok-kah (Heizer and Hester 1970:81, Map Site 12; Johnson and Johnson 1974:41)

A Patwin village on the west side of the Sacramento River, approximately one-half mile south of Jacinto.

42. Mo-ning-we (Heizer and Hester 1970:81, Map Site 13; Johnson and Johnson 1974:41)

A Patwin village on the west side of the Sacramento River, just downstream from Yoot'-dok'kah.

43. Pi'nhuk (Kroeber 1932:267, Map Site F; Johnson and Johnson 1974:41)

A Maidu village north of Chico Creek, in today's town of Chico. According to Kroeber, this was a main settlement extending downstream approximately six miles, "upstream, presumably to Maidu Su'nusi or Batsi; east about three miles; possible taking in the west bank of the Sacramento also."

44. Mau'mah (Heizer and Hester 1970:83, Map Site 30; Johnson and Johnson 1974:41)

A Patwin village on the west side of the Sacramento River at Packer, about three miles north of Princeton.

45. Bo'-do or Bo-do' (Heizer and Hester 1970:83, Map Site 31; Johnson and Johnson 1974:41)

This Patwin village was located on the east side of the Sacramento River, about one mile and three quarters north of Princeton.

46. K'eta (Kroeber 1932:259, Map Site 1) or Ket'te de'he (Heizer and Hester 1970:83, Map Site 32; Johnson and Johnson 1974:42)

A River Patwin village at the site of the present town of Princeton. This was the northernmost Patwin village.

47. Chat-met'-ko (Heizer and Hester 1970:83, Map Site 33; Johnson and Johnson 1974:42)

A River Patwin village about one-half mile east of Princeton.

48. T'sa' (Kroeber 1932:259; Heizer and Hester 1970:83, Map Site 34; Johnson and Johnson 1974:42)

Kroeber locates this River Patwin village three miles below Princeton. Heizer and Hester, using Merriam's card file at U.C., located it 1.5 miles south of Princeton, on the west side of the Sacramento River at Boggs Bend, noting that the village was also known as "Packer Rancheria," and that it was the second largest Patwin village "aftr Ko'-roo."

49. Wa'itere (Kroeber 1932:259, Map Site 3) or Wi'ter-ry (Heizer and Hester 1970:83, Map Site 35; Johnson and Johnson 1974:42)

Kroeber locates this River Patwin village "two or three miles above present Katsi'l or 'Colusa rancheria,' which lies seven miles above Colusa." Heizer and Hester place it on the west side of the Sacramento River "just below Hamilton Bend and about 3 mi[les] N[orth] of Colusa."

50. Katsi'l (Kroeber 1932:259)

The "'Colusa rancheria' which lies seven miles above Colusa."

51. Katsi'l "the former" (Kroeber 1932:259, Map Site 4)

This River Patwin village was "less than a mile below the present Katsi'l reservation, is said to have had a dance house, but this may have been post-Caucasian."

52. Si-de-he (Heizer and Hester 1970:83, Map Site 36; Johnson and Johnson 1974:42)

A Patwin village on the west side of the Sacramento River about six miles above Colusa; part of the Cachildehe Rancheria.

53. Kah-childe-he (Kah'-chil de'-he) (Heizer and Hester 1970:83, Map Site 37; Johnson and Johnson 1974:42)

A River Patwin village on the west side of the Sacramento River, about one mile downstream from Si'de'he. The village was still in existence in 1927, and was known as the Cachil-dehe Indian Reservation (Heizer and Hester, based on Merriam's card file at U.C.). It is no doubt the same village Kroeber calls

Katsi'l.

54. Soma (Kroeber 1932:260) or Sawmah (Heizer and Hester 1970:83, Mapa 38; Johnson and Johnson 1974:42)

This River Patwin village was located somewhat off the Sacramento River, according to Kroeber, and it "is not certain as an independent unit." It was on the west side, just below Hamilton Bend and about three miles north of Colusa, according to Heizer and Hester.

55. Si'-ko'pe (Heizer and Hester 1970:84, Map Site 39; Johnson and Johnson 1974:42)

A River Patwin village on the east side of the Sacramento River across from Soma.

56. Ta'tno (Kroeber 1929:258; 1932:260, Map Site 5) or Tah'nah (Merriam 1966:61; Heizer and Hester 1970:84, Map Site 40; Johnson and Johnson 1974:43)

A River Patwin village located by Kroeber "perhaps two miles above Colusa." Heizer and Hester locate it on the west side of the Sacramento River, about two and one-half miles north of Colusa, according to Merriam's plotting of the site in 1906, but described in Merriam's card file as being on "Colonel Hager's land 4 miles above Colusa."

57. Til-til (Kroeber 1929:259; Merriam 1966:61; Heizer and Hester 1970:84; Johnson and Johnson 1974:430)

A Patwin village on the west side of the Sacramento River, about one and one-half miles above Colusa.

58. Ko'pe de'-he (Heizer and Hester 1970:84, Map Site 42; Johnson and Johnson 1974:43)

A Patwin village on the east side of the Sacramento River, across from Colusa.

59. Koru' (Kroeber 1932:260, Map Site 6) or Ko'-roo (Heizer and Hester 1970:84, Map Site 43; Johnson and Johnson 1974:43)

Kroeber states that this was the most important River Patwin village "within the [Colusa] dialect or district, and [the Indians] built a weir across the river [here]." It was located in the city of Colusa, "which takes its name therefrom." Other spellings include Coru (Arguella diary of 1821), Korusi (Powers 1877:219), Colus (Rogers 1891:30, and Sutter diary, page 55), Corusies, Colusi, and Koroo (Merriam's card file), all cited by Heizer and Hester.

60. Dok-'dok (Heizer and Hester 1970:84, Map Site 44; Johnson and Johnson 1974:43)

A Patwin village on the east side of the Sacramento River, about one and one-quarter miles southeast of Colusa. Alternate spellings cited by Heizer and Hester include Doc-doc (Rogers 1891:30), Doc-duk, Dok'-duk, Ducduc, and Duc-Duc (Merriam's card file).

61. Ku'ikui (Kroeber 1929:258), Kukui (Kroeber 1932:260, Map Site 7), or Koo-koo-e (Heizer and Hester 1970:84, Map Site 45; Johnson and Johnson 1974:43)

Kroeber locates this southernmost of the Colusa dialect of the River Patwin villages one and one-half miles downstream from Colusa. Heizer and Hester, using Merriam's data, locate it three miles below Colusa.

62. Nopba (Kroeber 1932:260) or No'pah (Heizer and Hester 1970:84, Map Site 46; Johnson and Johnson 1974:43)

A small River Patwin settlement on the east side of the Sacramento River at Meridian. The inhabitants spoke the Grimes dialect, according to Kroeber.

63. Kapaya (Kroeber 1929:258; 1932:260) or Kah'pi'-ah (Heizer and Hester 1970:85, Map Site 48; Johnson and Johnson 1974:44)

A River Patwin village on the west side of the River on the north side of the mouth of Sycamore Slough. Merriam's card file gives a spelling of Ka-pi'de-he.

64. Hol'wah (Heizer and Hester 1970:85, Map Site 49; Johnson and Johnson 1974:44)

A Patwin village located two miles above Grimes on the east side of the Sacramento River.

65. Si-yi (Heizer and Hester 1970:85, Map Site 50; Johnson and Johnson 1974:44)

A River Patwin village on the west side of the Sacramento River, just above Grimes.

66. Lo'klok (Kroeber 1929:258), Lo'klokma-ti'nbe (Kroeber 1932:260, Map Site 8, Figure 1), Lok'lok de'-he (Merriam's card file), Lok-lok-mah (Heizer and Hester 1970:85, Map Site 51; Johnson and Johnson 1974:43)

Kroeber places this "first settlement with a dance house....in the southern outskirts of Grimes." It was on the west side of the Sacramento River.

67. Nowi(-dihi) (Kroeber 1932:260, Map Site 9, Figure 1) or No-wid'de-he (Heizer and Hester 1970:85, Site 52; Johnson and Johnson 1974:43)

This River Patwin village was located one mile down river from Lo'klokma-ti'nbe at Grimes Ranch. This is the location of the "Nowi Rancheria," which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, in the February 19, 1974, supplement (Johnson and Johnson 1974:44). It appears to be the location of archeological site Col-7, a midden described by early residents as a "Colusi village site" (Heizer and Hester 1970:85).

68. Hopoba (Kroeber 1932:260, Figure 1)

A small River Patwin settlement on the east side of the Sacramento River, upstream of Sycamore Slough. The Grimes Patwin dialect was spoken here.

69. Saka (Kroeber 1932:260, Map Site 10, Figure 1) or Sha'-kah (Heizer and Hester 1970:85, Map Site 53; Johnson and Johnson 1974:44)

This village was almost coterminous with Nowi, according to Kroeber, with "little more than 100 yards separating them, at Eddie's ferry. This was the second weir town of the Patwin, and the metropolis of the [Grimes] dialect [district]. It had two dance houses." Johnson and Johnson state that Heizer and Hester err in placing it on the east side of the Sacramento River; this is verified by Kroeber's Figure 1, which shows "Former River Patwin towns in the vicinity of Grimes."

70. Ya'li dihi (Kroeber 1929:258), Yali (Kroeber 1932:260, Map Site 11, Figure 1), or Yal'-le de'-he (Heizer and Hester 1970:85, Map Site 54; Johnson and Johnson 1974:45)

This River Patwin village was opposite Saka, and may have at one one time been larger than that village.

71. Ko'doi(-dihi) (Kroeber 1932:260, Map Site 12:Figure 1; Johnson and Johnson 1974:45)

Yokoi was located on the west side of the Sacramento River, one mile below Saka; it was important in Patwin mythology.

72. T'inik(-dihi) (Kroeber 1932:261; Johnson and Johnson 1974:45)

A River Patwin settlement opposite Kodoi; it may or may not have had a dance house.

73. Si'kol (Heizer and Hester 1970:85, Map Site 55; Johnson and Johnson 1974:45)

A Patwin village on the east side of the Sacramento River, about three miles southeast of Grimes.

74. No'matsapin (Kroeber 1932:261, Map Site 13) or No'mah-chup'-pin (Heizer and Hester 1970:85, Map Site 56; Johnson and Johnson 1974:45)

Kroeber locates this River Patwin village "five miles more or less downstream from Saka." Heizer and Hester place it on the west side of the Sacramento River, about four miles southeast of Grimes.

75. No-wisapel (Kroeber 1929:258), No'-is-ap-pe (Merriam 1966:61), or No'wis-ap'-pe (Heizer and Hester 1970:86, Map Site 57; Johnson and Johnson 1974:45)

On the west side of the Sacramento River, about one and one-quarter miles south of No'mah'chup'-pin. It is identified by Heizer and Hester as the archeological site Col-7, as has No-wid'he-he (see #63 above).

76. Kusempu (Kroeber 1932:261, Map Site 14), Kus (Merriam 1961:61), or Ko-sim'-po (Heizer and Hester 1970:86, Map Site 58; Johnson and Johnson 1974:45)

A River Patwin village on the east side of the Sacramento River, "perhaps a mile downstream [from No'matsapin]" (Kroeber), and about two and one-half miles north of Cranmore.

77. No'-we'-hla'-ah (Heizer and Hester 1970:86, Map Site 59; Johnson and Johnson 1974:45)

A Patwin village on the west side of the Sacramento River, about one and one-half miles northwest of Cranmore, just upstream from Steiner Bend.

78. Hol'-lup-pi (Heizer and Hester 1970:86, Map Site 60; Johnson and Johnson 1974:45)

A Maidu village on the east side of the Sacramento River at Steiner Bend, about one mile north of Cranmore.

79. Koh'-pah de'-he (Heizer and Hester 1970:86, Map Site 61; Johnson and Johnson 1974:46)

A Patwin village on the east side of the Sacramento River at Cranmore.

80. Chah'-kah de'-he (Heizer and Hester 1970:86, Map Site 62; Johnson and Johnson 1974:46)

A Patwin village on the west side of the Sacramento River, above Boyer's Bend, about two and one-half miles southwest of Cranmore. This may be the village called Tsaki by Kroeber (1932:261, Map Site 15), located by him "seven or eight miles down from Saka"; he was uncertain whether or not a dance house was located there. Heizer and Hester state that this is archeological site Col-1, and that it was partially excavated by U.C. in the late 30s.

81. P'alo (Kroeber 1932:261, Map Site 16), Pa-lon (Merriam's card file), or Pa'lo (Pa'-lah) (Heizer and Hester 1970:86, Map Site 63; Johnson and Johnson 1974:46)

This large River Patwin town was located on the west side of the Sacramento River three miles above Kirkville and near the boundary of Yolo and Colusa counties, according to Kroeber, who states that it was "the center of the last tribelet of the Grimes dialect." Heizer and Hester locate it about eleven miles above Knights Landing and two miles east of Howell's Point. It may be archeological site Col-2, according to Johnson and Johnson.

82. Budu (Kroeber 1932:261)

A Patwin settlement at Kirkville which may have been part of P'alo.

83. Hoholum (Kroeber 1932:261, Map Site 17) or Ho-lo'-lum (Heizer and Hester 1970:86, Map Site 64; Johnson and Johnson 1974:46)

A Patwin village between Kirkville and Knights Landing; probably the "seat of a tribelet" (Kroeber). Heizer and Hester place it below Collins Eddy, about eight miles northwest of Knights Landing. It may be archeological site Yol-5.

84. Cha-che (Merriam 1961:61) or Cha'-che de'he (Heizer and Hester 1970:87, Map Site 65; Johnson and Johnson 1974:46)

A Patwin village on the east side of the Sacramento River, eight miles upstream from Knights Landing. It is shown on USGS maps as "Indian Mound," and is archeological site Yol-6.

85. Ola (Kroeber 1925:Plate 37; Johnson and Johnson 1974:46)

A Southern Maidu village on the east bank of the Sacramento River, above the mouth of the Feather River.

86. Yo-de'-a-bi (Powers 1877:294), Yo'doi (Kroeber 1932:261, Map Site 18), or Yo'-doi (Yud'-deh) (Heizer and Hester 1970:87, Map Site 66; Johnson and Johnson 1974:46)

This River Patwin village was at Knights Landing, and was, according to Kroeber, the Metropolis of its district. It was on the west side of the Sacramento Yol-7, a very large midden in the town of Knights Landing.

87. Wo'lok (Kroeber 1929:268), Wolok (Kroeber 1932:Map), Wal'-lok (Merriam 1961:62; Heizer and Hester 1970:87, Map Site 67; Johnson and Johnson 1974:47)

This Maidu village was located on the east side of the Sacramento River, at the confluence with the Feather River. It is archeological site of Sut-11. Kroeber (1932:268) states that the Maidu village of "Tanku....[was] at the mouth of [the] Feather [River], which would make it Wolok or Ola...." (see #81 above).

88. Hol'-lo-wi (Heizer and Hester 1970:87, Map Site 68; Johnson and Johnson 1974:47)

This Maidu village was located on the west side of the Sacramento River, opposite the mouth of the Feather River. It is the archeological site of Yol-12.

89. Wi'cuna or Wi'juna (Kroeber 1929:257; 1932:Map)

A Valley Nisenan village on the east side of the Sacramento River, "about 9 m. [upstream] from [the city of] Sacramento.

90. Na'wean (Kroeber 1929:257; 1932:Map)

A Valley Nisenan village on the east side of the Sacramento River, "on a high knoll, 4-5 m. from Sacramento."

91. Pu'su'-na (Powers 1877:315), Puju'ne or Pucu'ne (Kroeber 1929:256; 1932:Map), or Poo-soo'-ne (Heizer and Hester 1970:87, Map Site 69; Johnson and Johnson 1974:47)

A Valley Nisenan village on the north side of the American River, one or two miles upstream from its confluence with the Sacramento River, according to Kroeber. Heizer and Hester place it one quarter of a mile above the mouth of the American River, within the city of Sacramento.

92. Sek (Kroeber 1929:256; 1932:Map; Johnson and Johnson 1974:47)

This Valley Nisenan village is located by Kroeber on the north bank of the American River, "upstream, at the new highway bridge." Johnson and Johnson identify it as "probably archeological site Sac-31. In 1972, the eastern edge of the site was destroyed during construction of a marina. Fifteen historic or protohistoric burials and cremations were recovered. The site was definitely occupied during the ethnographic period."

93. Sama (Kroeber 1929:257; 1932:Map) or Sah-mah (Heizer and Hester 1970:87, Map Site 70; Johnson and Johnson 1974:47)

A Valley Nisenan village on the east bank of the Sacramento River, about four miles below Poo-soo'-ne, and within the present city of Sacramento. It is archeological site Sac-29.

(14) Schoenfield (Hill Nomlaki)

Unknown.

(15) Squaw Valley (Okwanuchu Shasta)

[The following place names are from Bauman, 1982. The language abbreviations used are as follows: W = Wintu, PR = Pit River.]

1. PR 'ithathwam (Mt. Shasta flat)

Squaw Valley.

2. PR thusi 'alussa (good creek) or W dawintcikalas

The Wintu name refers primarily to the area around the mouth of Squaw Valley Creek; while the Pit River name refers to the stream course in Squaw Valley.

3. PR 'inawawa (no mg.)

Place on Squaw Valley Creek, about four miles south of McCloud town.

4. W t'idaypom or ts'araw puykhen'

Informant remembered that Willow Creek Ranch had a Pit River name but forgot it.

5. W quleboh (elk lick)

A place a little north of Willow Creek Ranch in Squaw Valley.

(16) **Sunflower (Southern Valley Yokuts)**

1. Indian Trail (Latta 1977:316)

"Next came a trail through Sunflower Valley and the Alamo Moche Gap to meet West Side Trail on the west shore of Tulare Lake."

(17) **Table Mountain/Iron Canyon (Southern Yana, Nomlaki)**

1. Wawi'ldjuwaha (Sapir and Spier 1943:245, Map 1)

A Southern Yana village located at the confluence of Battle Creek and the Sacramento River; the name means "Otter-water."

(18) **Tuscan Buttes (Southern Yana)**

1. Utanumi (Sapir and Spier 1943:245, Map 1)

A Southern Yana village located at Tuscan Buttes between Paynes and Antelope creeks. According to the map, it may be within the project area; according to the description, it probably is not.

APPENDIX B

ETHNOGRAPHIC MAPS

Maps are ordered alphabetically by author; most of them are reduced, some to the point of illegibility (e.g., Guilford-Kardell). Maps relevant to particular project elements are listed in the key directly below.

KEY TO MAPS

Lake Shasta

Andrews 1977
Dotta 1980
Du Bois 1935
Du Bois 1939
Guilford-Kardell 1980
J. Johnson 1978
Kroeber 1925
Kroeber 1961
La Pena 1978
Olmsted and Stewart 1978
Sapir and Spier 1943

Berryessa

Barrett 1908a
Heizer and Hester 1970a
P. Johnson 1978
Kroeber 1925
Kroeber 1932
McClellan 1953

Colusa

Andrews 1977
Barrett 1908a
Goldschmidt 1951
Goldschmidt 1978
P. Johnson 1978
Kroeber 1925
Kroeber 1932
La Pena 1978

Cottonwood

Andrews 1977
Barrett 1908a
Du Bois 1935
Du Bois 1939
Goldschmidt 1951
Goldschmidt 1978
Heizer and Hester 1970a
Kroeber 1925
Kroeber 1932
La Pena 1978

Friant

Gayton 1948
Gifford 1932
Kroeber 1925
Latta 1977
Spier 1978

Gallatin

Barrett 1908a
Du Bois 1939
Goldschmidt 1951
Goldschmidt 1978
Kroeber 1925
Kroeber 1932

Glenn/Thomes-Newville

Andrews 1977
Barrett 1908a
Du Bois 1935
Du Bois 1939
Goldschmidt 1951
Goldschmidt 1978
Guilford-Kardell 1980
Kroeber 1925
Kroeber 1932
La Pena 1978

Kosk

Du Bois 1935
Du Bois 1939
J. Johnson 1978

Kniffen 1928
Kroeber 1925
Kroeber 1961
Merriam 1926
Olmsted and Stewart 1978

Los Banos Grandes

Bennyhoff 1977
Cook 1955a
Latta 1977
Kroeber 1925
Schenck 1926
Wallace 1978

Marysville

Beals 1933
Dixon 1905
Du Bois 1939
Faye 1923
Kroeber 1925
Riddell 1968
Riddell 1978
Wilson and Towne 1978

Millville

J. Johnson 1978
Kroeber 1925
Kroeber 1961
Sapier and Spier 1943

Nashville

Barrett 1908b
Beals 1933
Bennyhoff 1977
Dixon 1905
Du Bois 1939
Kroeber 1925
Levy 1978
Riddell 1968
Riddell 1978
Wilson and Towne 1978

Round Valley/Allen Camp

Du Bois 1939
Kniffen 1928
Merriam 1926
Olmsted and Stewart 1978

Sacramento River

Andrews 1977
Barrett 1908a
Beals 1933
Bennyhoff 1977
Du Bois 1935
Du Bois 1939
Guilford-Kardell 1980
P. Johnson 1978
Kroeber 1925
Kroeber 1932
La Pena 1978
Riddell 1968
Riddell 1978
Wilson and Towne 1978

Schoenfield

Barrett 1908a
Du Bois 1939
Goldschmidt 1951
Goldschmidt 1978
Kroeber 1925
Kroeber 1932

Squaw Valley

Dixon 1905
Heizer and Hester 1970b
Holt 1946
Kroeber 1925
Merriam 1939
Silver 1978

Sunflower

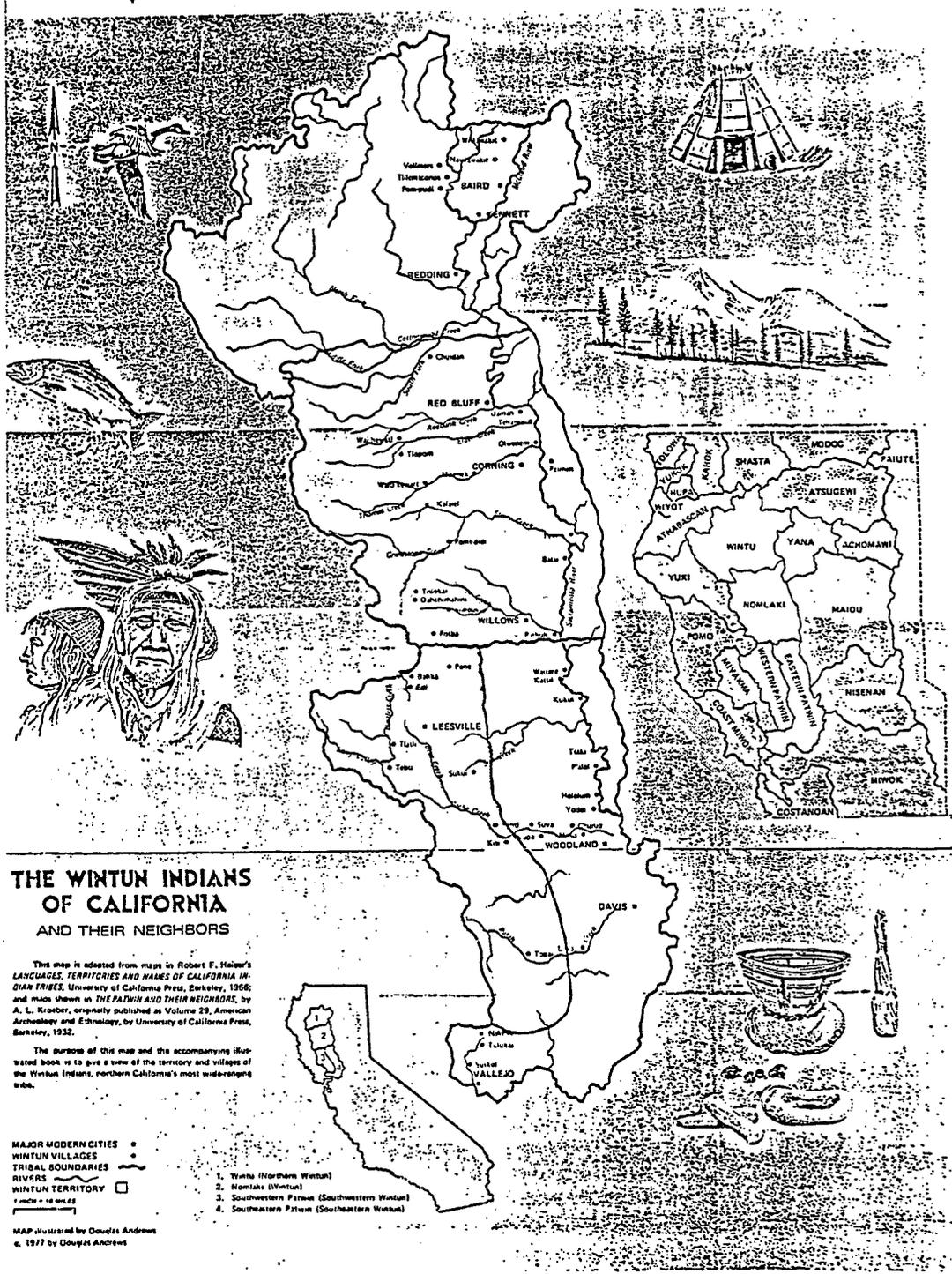
Gayton 1948
Latta 1977
Wallace 1978

Table Mountain/Iron Canyon

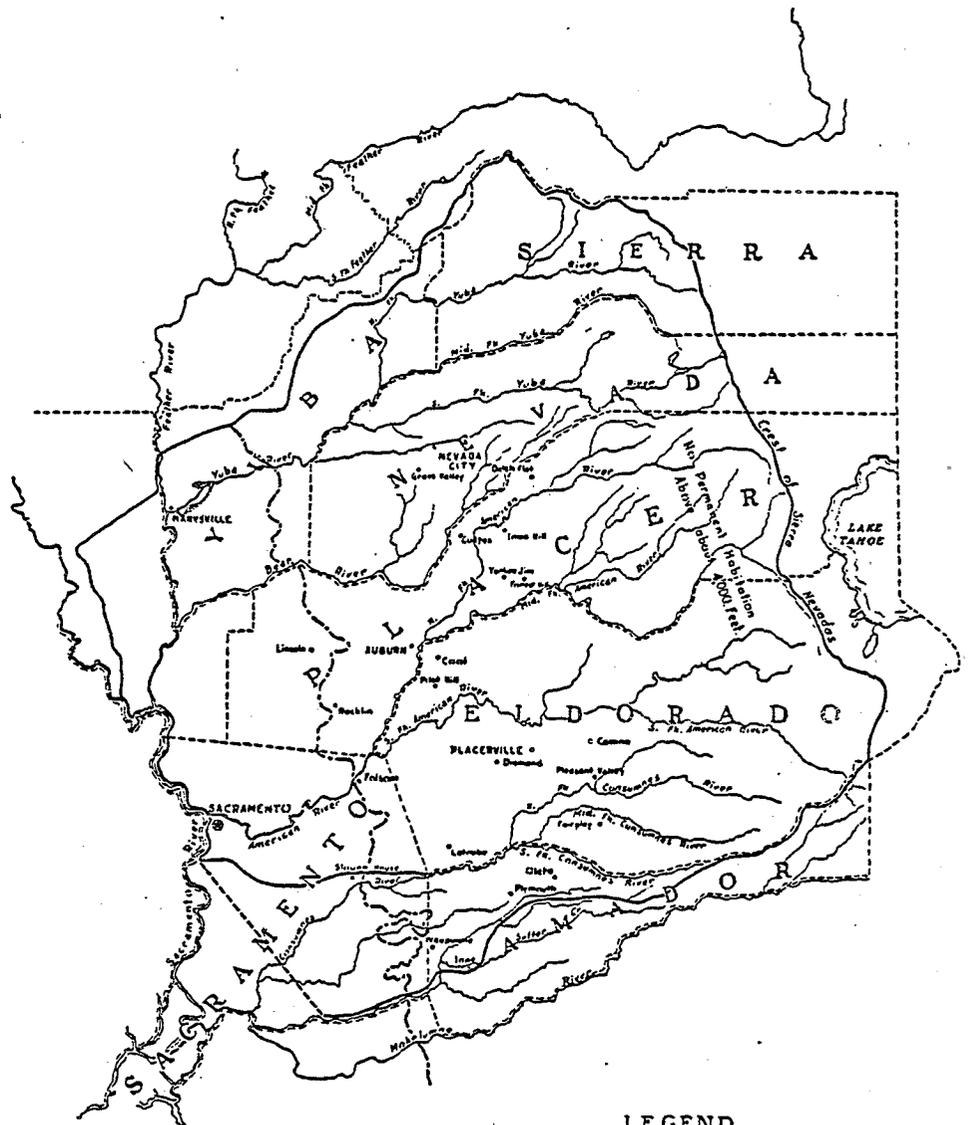
Du Bois 1935
Du Bois 1939
Goldschmidt 1951
Goldschmidt 1978
J. Johnson 1978
Kroeber 1925
Kroeber 1932
Sapir and Spier 1943

Tuscan Buttes

Du Bois 1935
Du Bois 1939
J. Johnson 1978
Kroeber 1925
Kroeber 1961



Andrews 1977

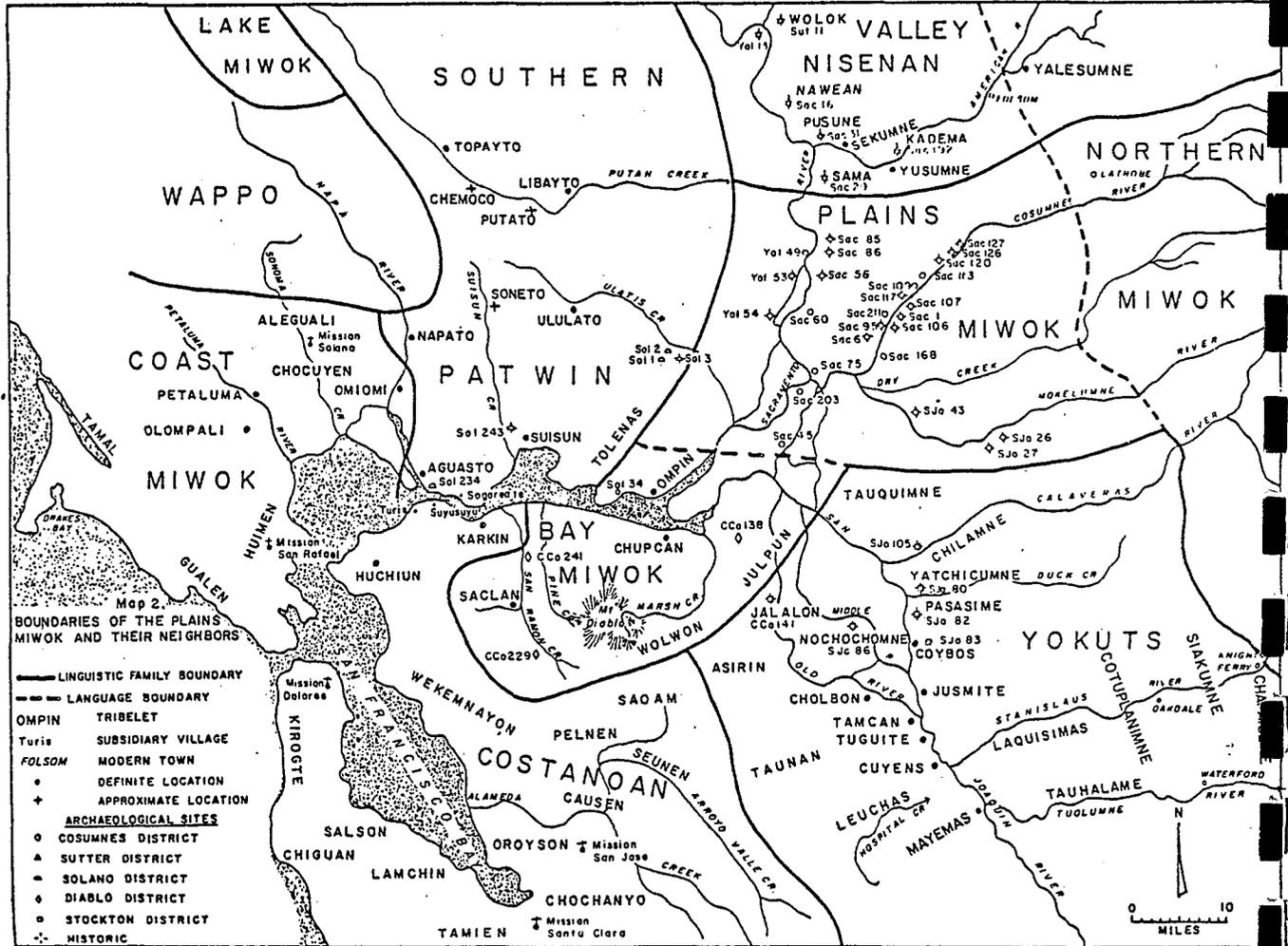


LEGEND

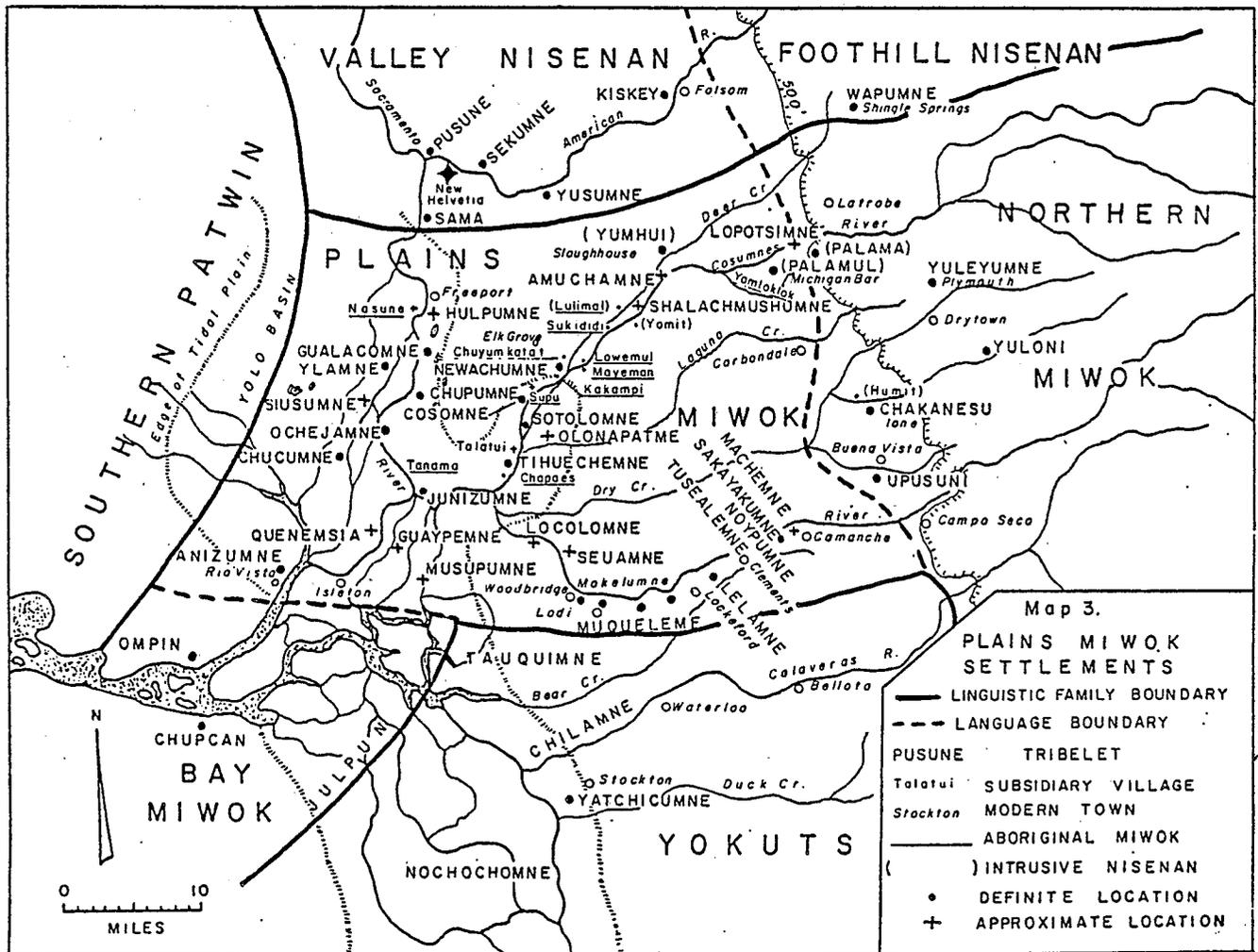
- Tribal boundary. Broken lines indicate disagreement in data.
- - - County lines.
- · - · Geographical edge of valley, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Irrigation Map, 1922.

Nisenan territory with principal Indian and white settlements.

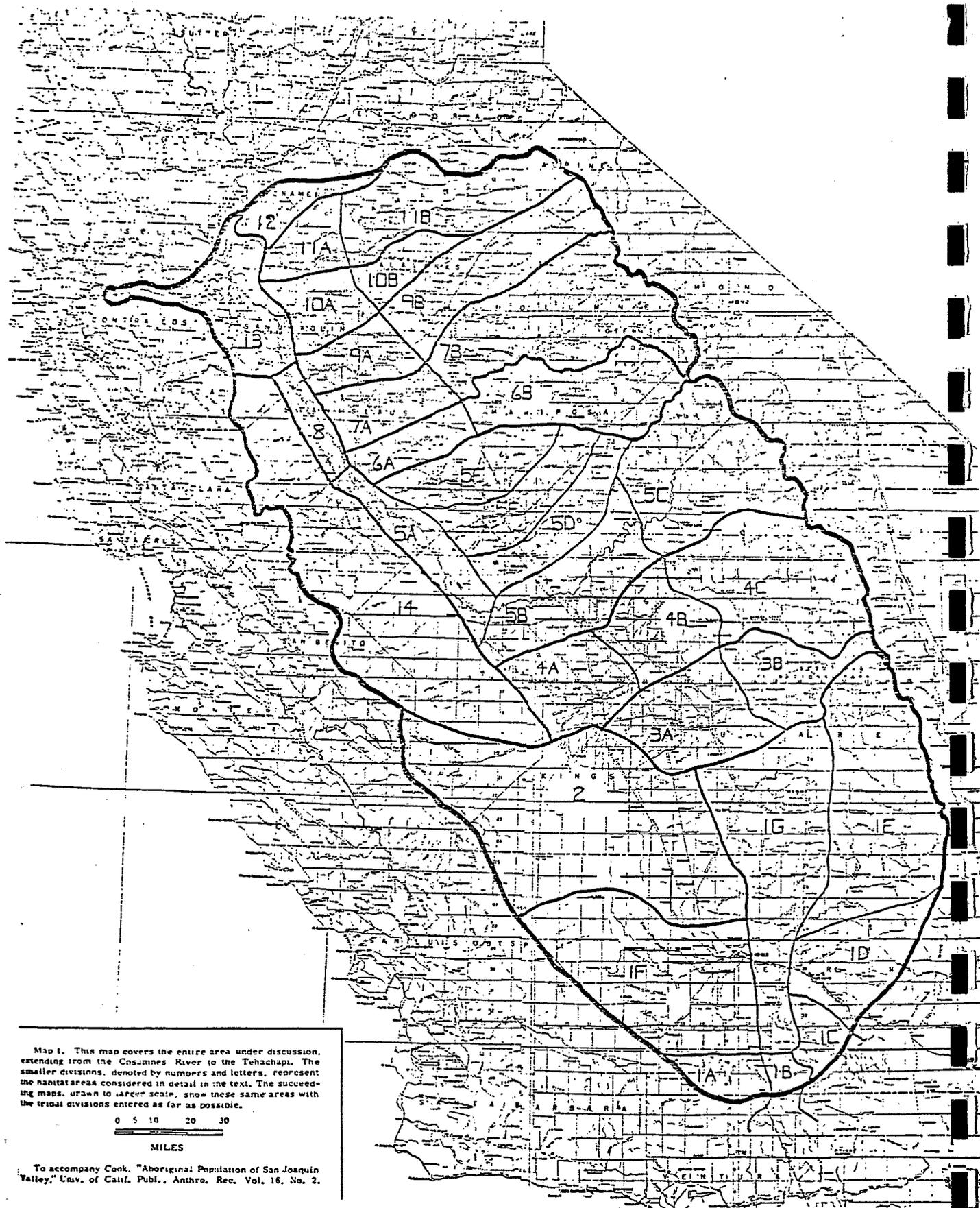
Beals 1933



Bennyhoff 1977



Bennyhoff 1977

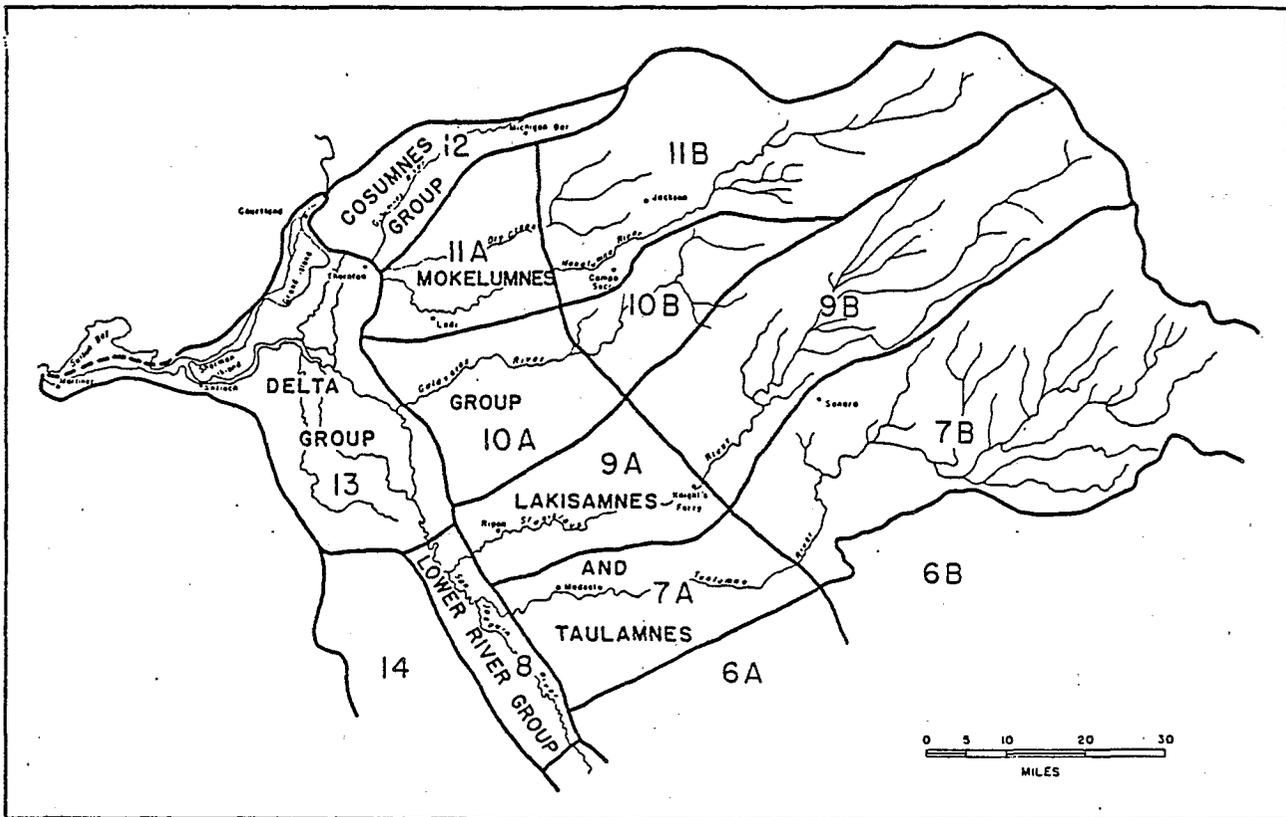


Map 1. This map covers the entire area under discussion, extending from the Cosumnes River to the Tehachapi. The smaller divisions, denoted by numbers and letters, represent the habitat areas considered in detail in the text. The succeeding maps, drawn to larger scale, show these same areas with the tribal divisions entered as far as possible.

0 5 10 20 30
MILES

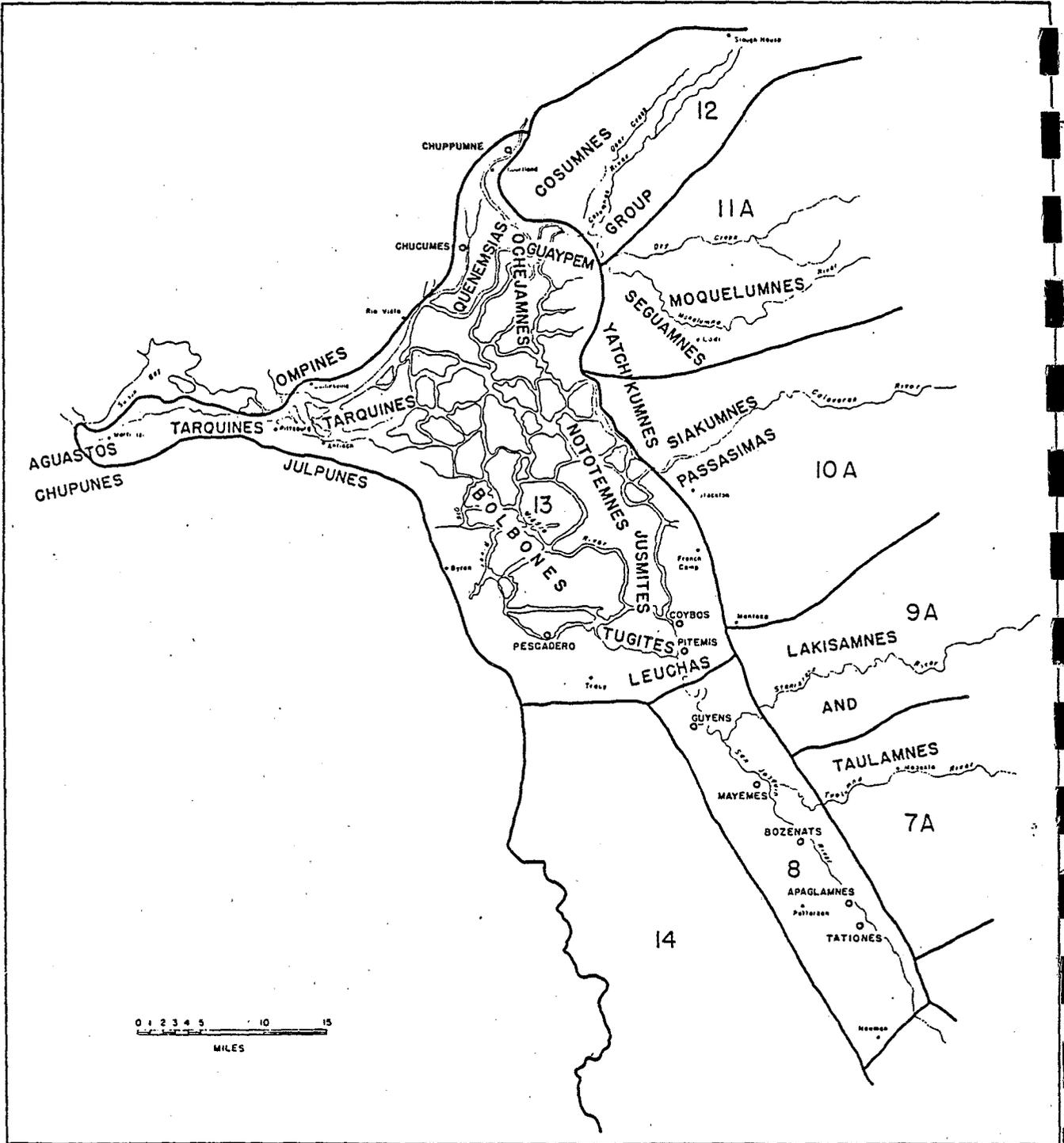
To accompany Cook, "Aboriginal Population of San Joaquin Valley," Univ. of Calif. Publ., Anthro. Rec. Vol. 16, No. 2.

Cook 1955a



Map 5. Habitat areas 7A-14: the Northern Yokuts, Central and Northern Miwok.

Cook 1955a



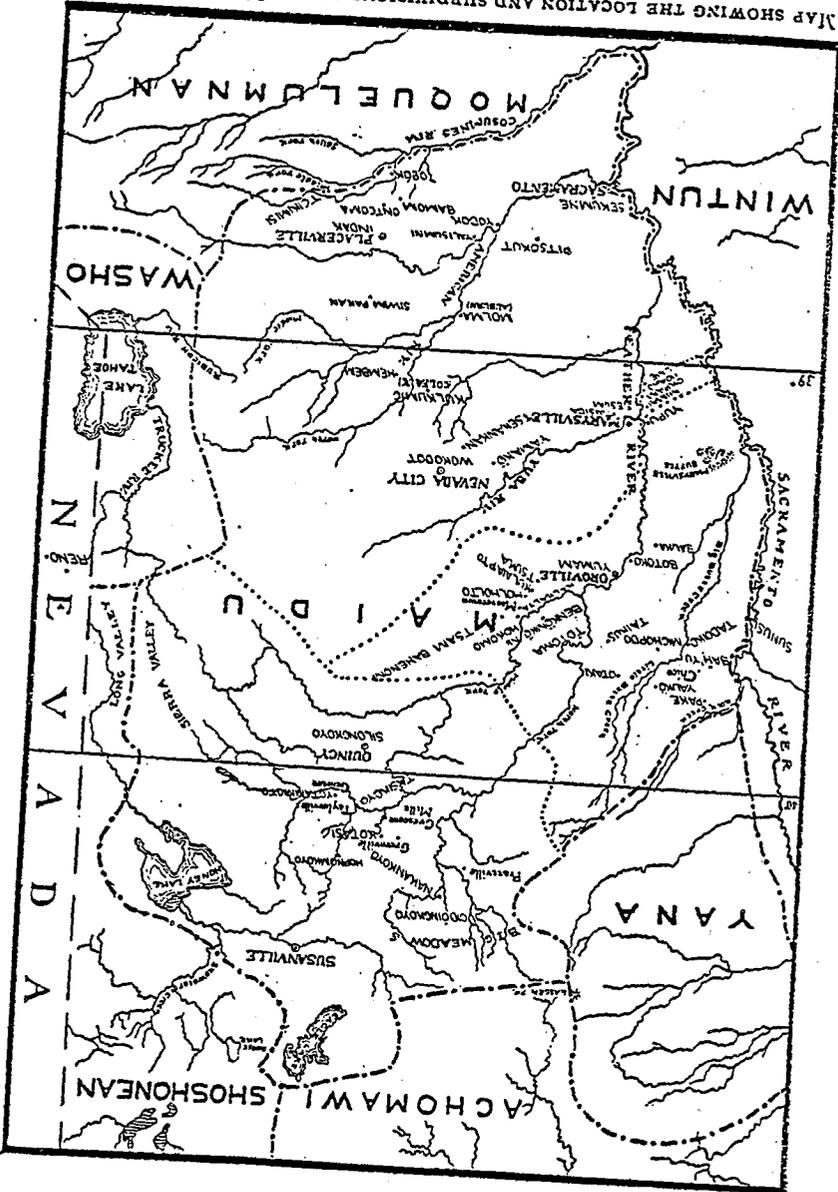
Map 6. The Lower San Joaquin River and Delta areas (particularly areas 8 and 13).

Cook 1955a

Dixon 1905

MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION AND SUBDIVISIONS OF THE MAIDU INDIANS AND THE PRINCIPAL VILLAGES OF THE MAIDU.

Statute Miles.



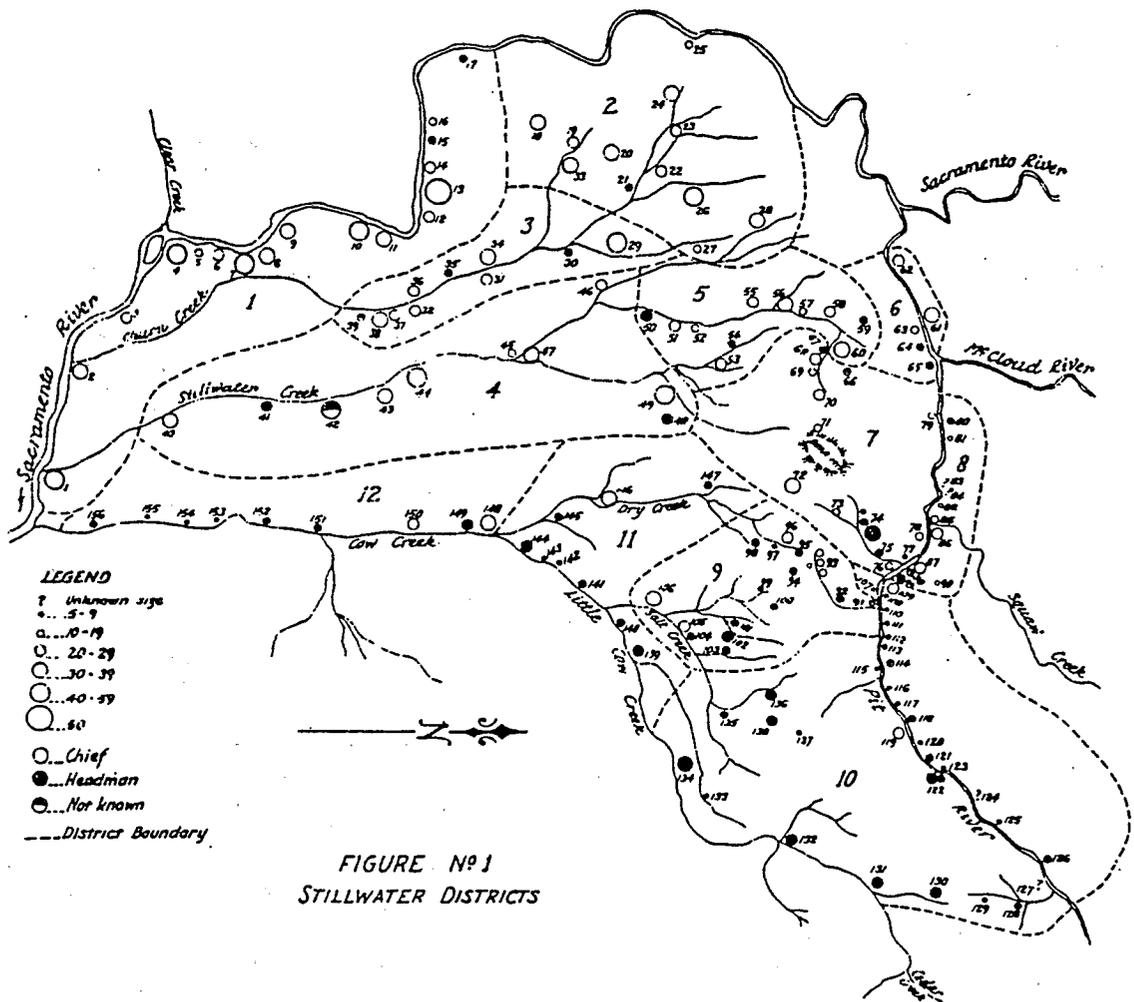
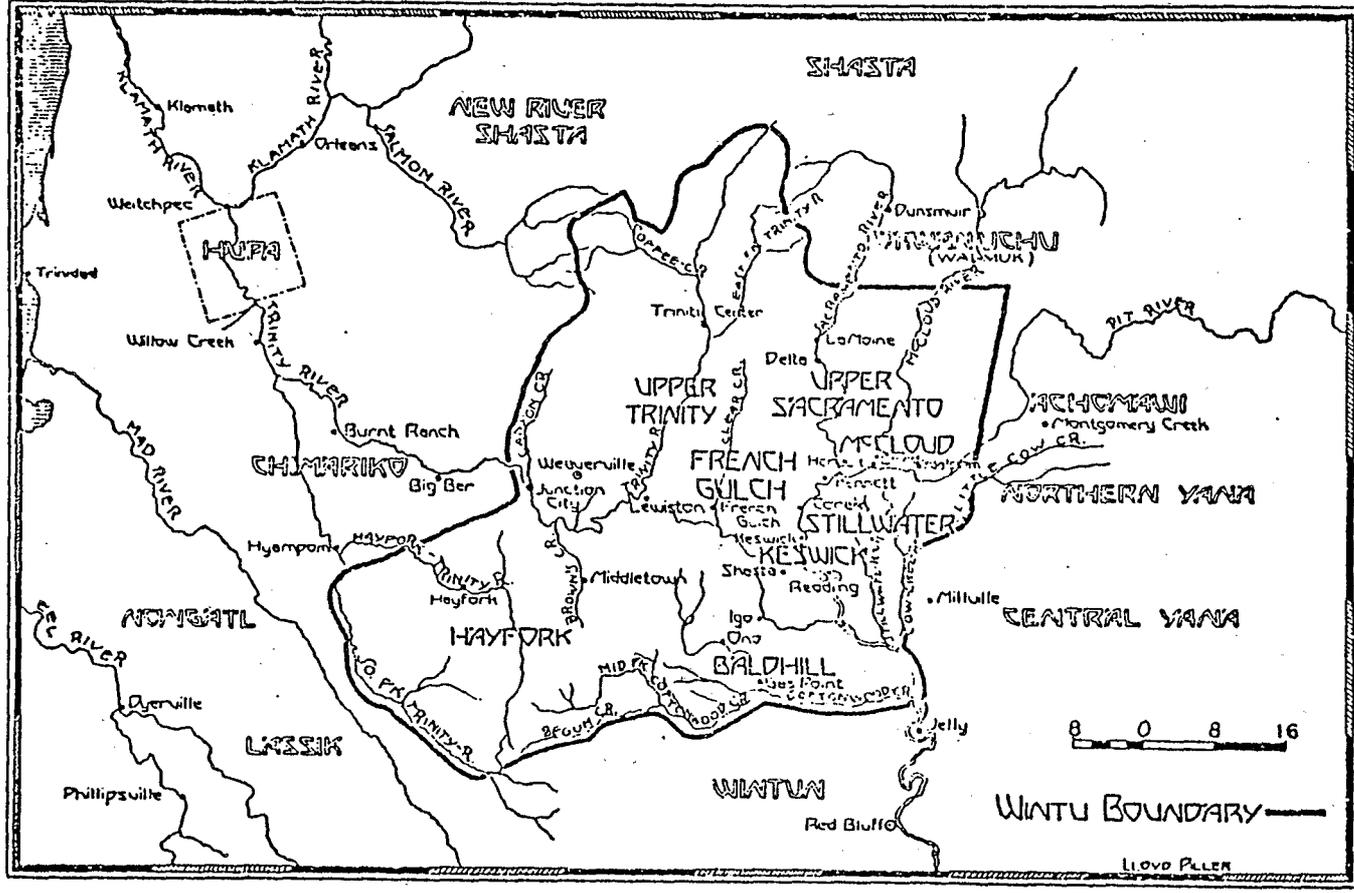
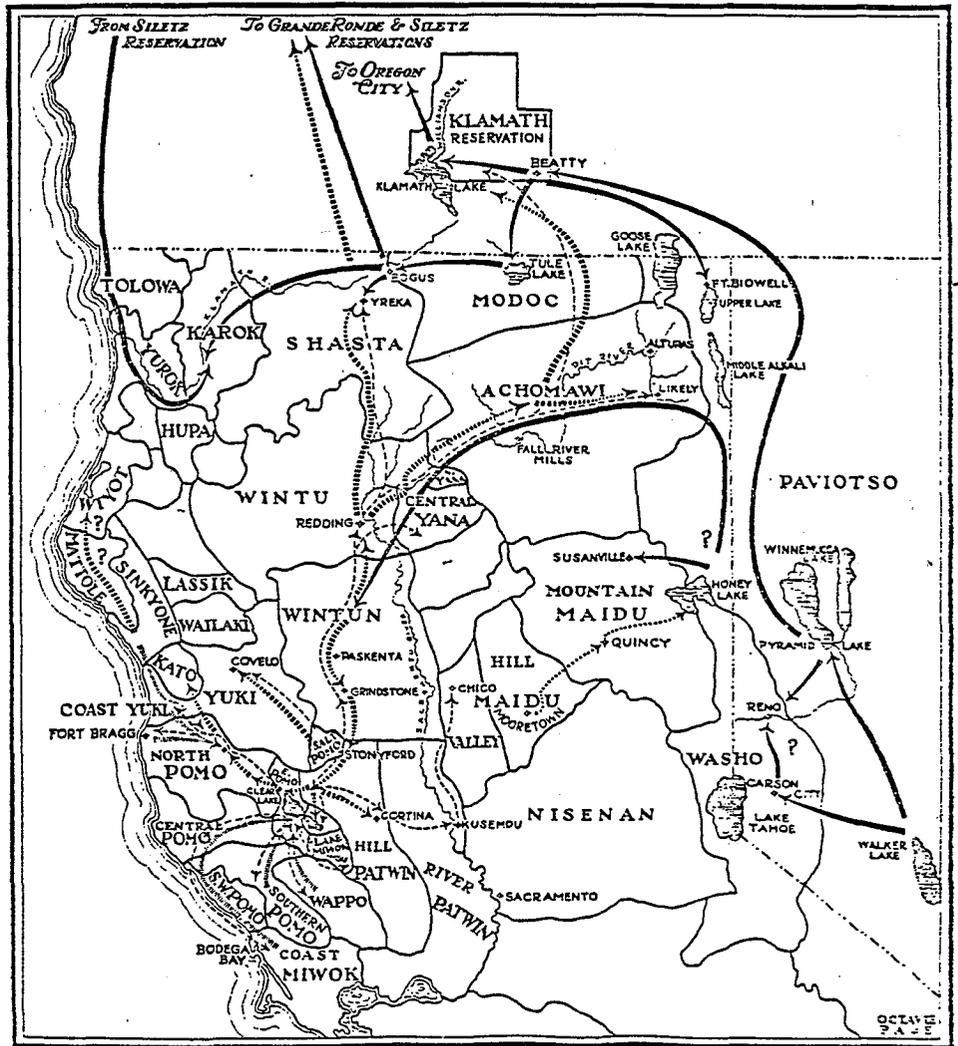


FIGURE NO 1
STILLWATER DISTRICTS

Dotta 1980



Du Bois 1935



Map 1. Modern cults in northern California. Solid arrows, Ghost Dance; thick-barred arrows, Earth Lodge cult; thin-barred arrows, groups congregating in Fomo Earth Lodge centers; broken line, Bole-Marú influences; dots, problematic Ghost Dance among the Maidu.

Du Bois 1939

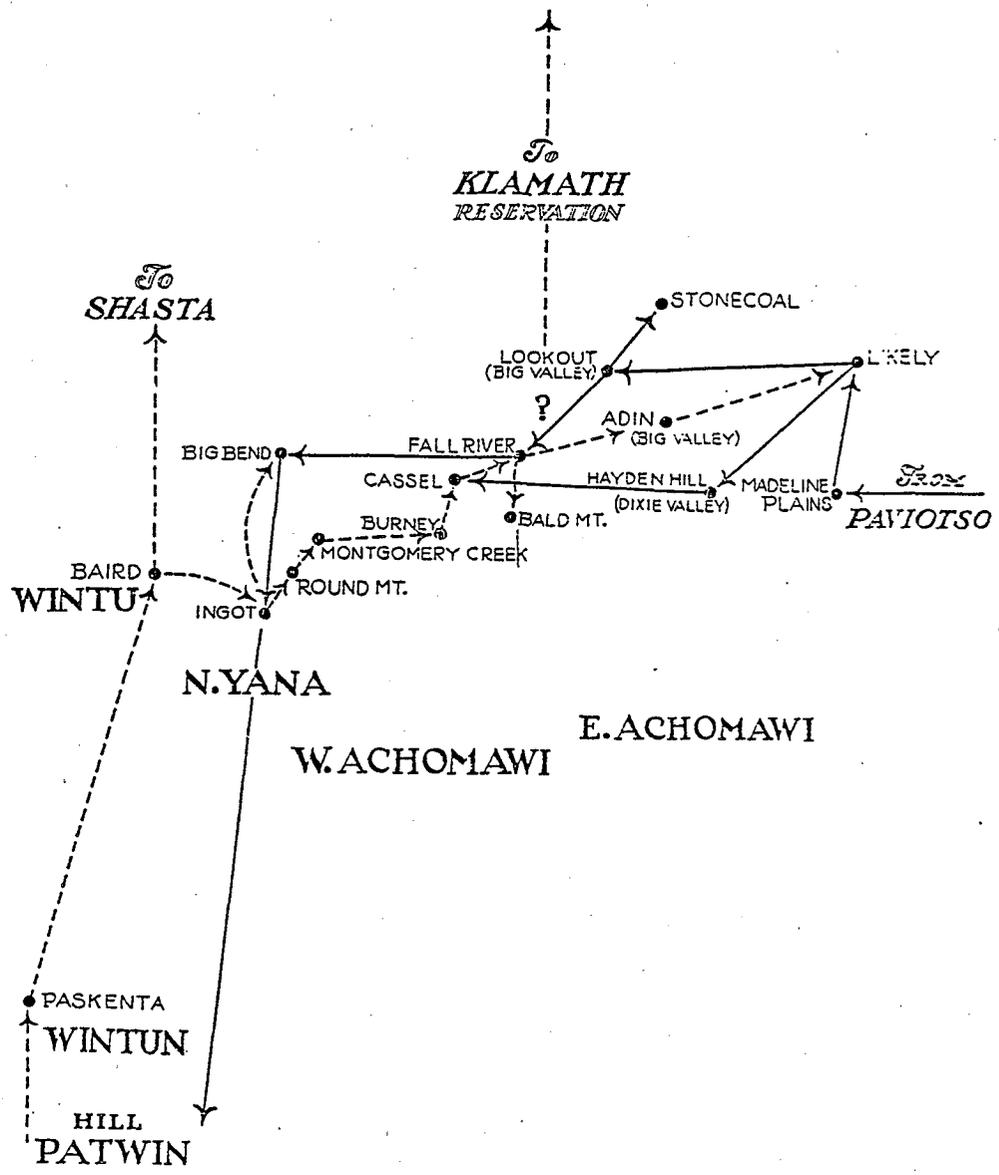


Fig. 3. Diffusion of modern cults through Achomawi territory. Continuous line, Ghost Dance from east; dotted line, Earth Lodge cult from east, containing Sole-Maru features.

Du Bois 1939

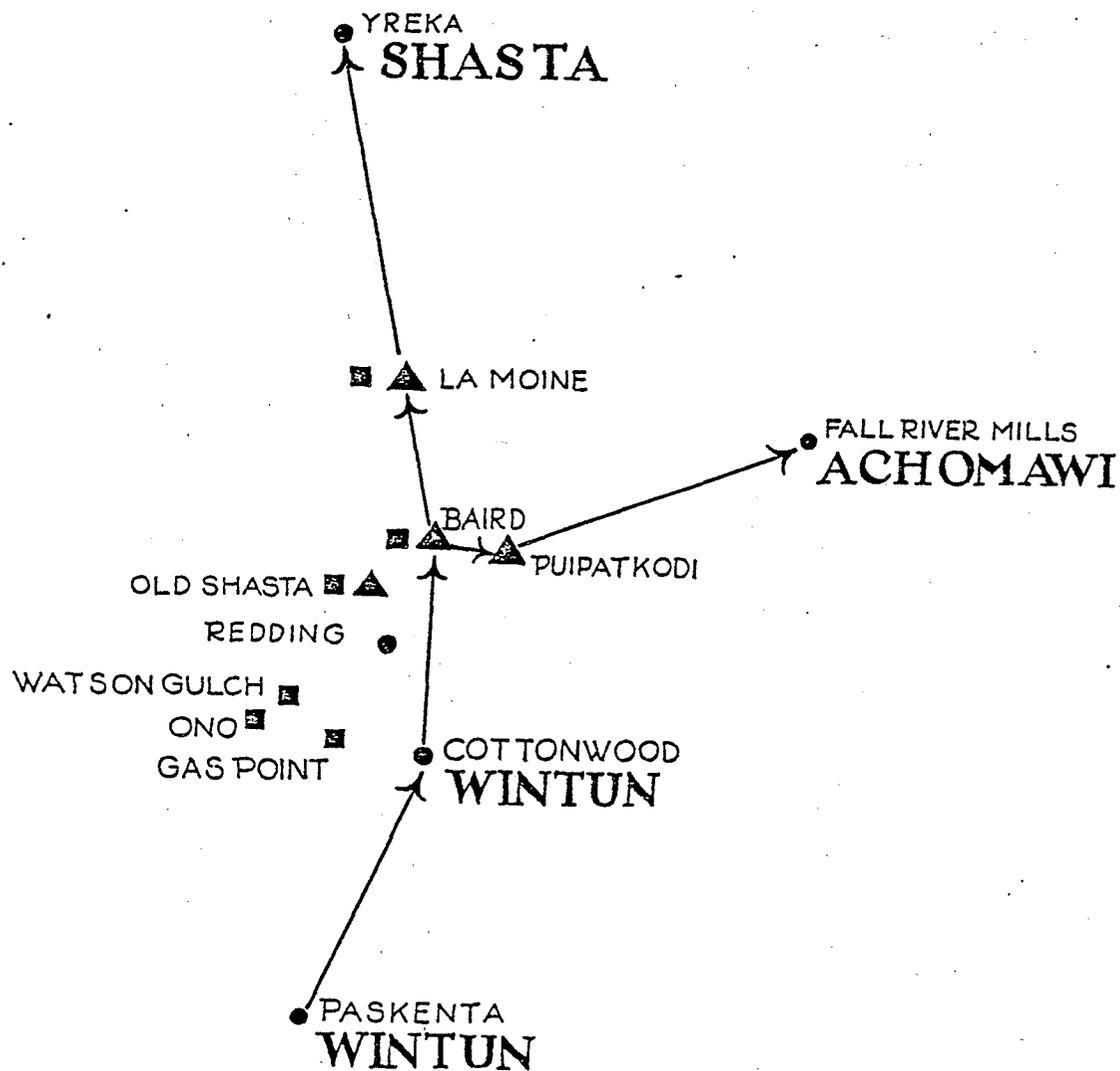


Fig. 5. Diffusion of modern cults in Wintu territory. Squares, sites of imported ceremonies; triangles, dance houses of local Dream cult.

Du Bois 1939

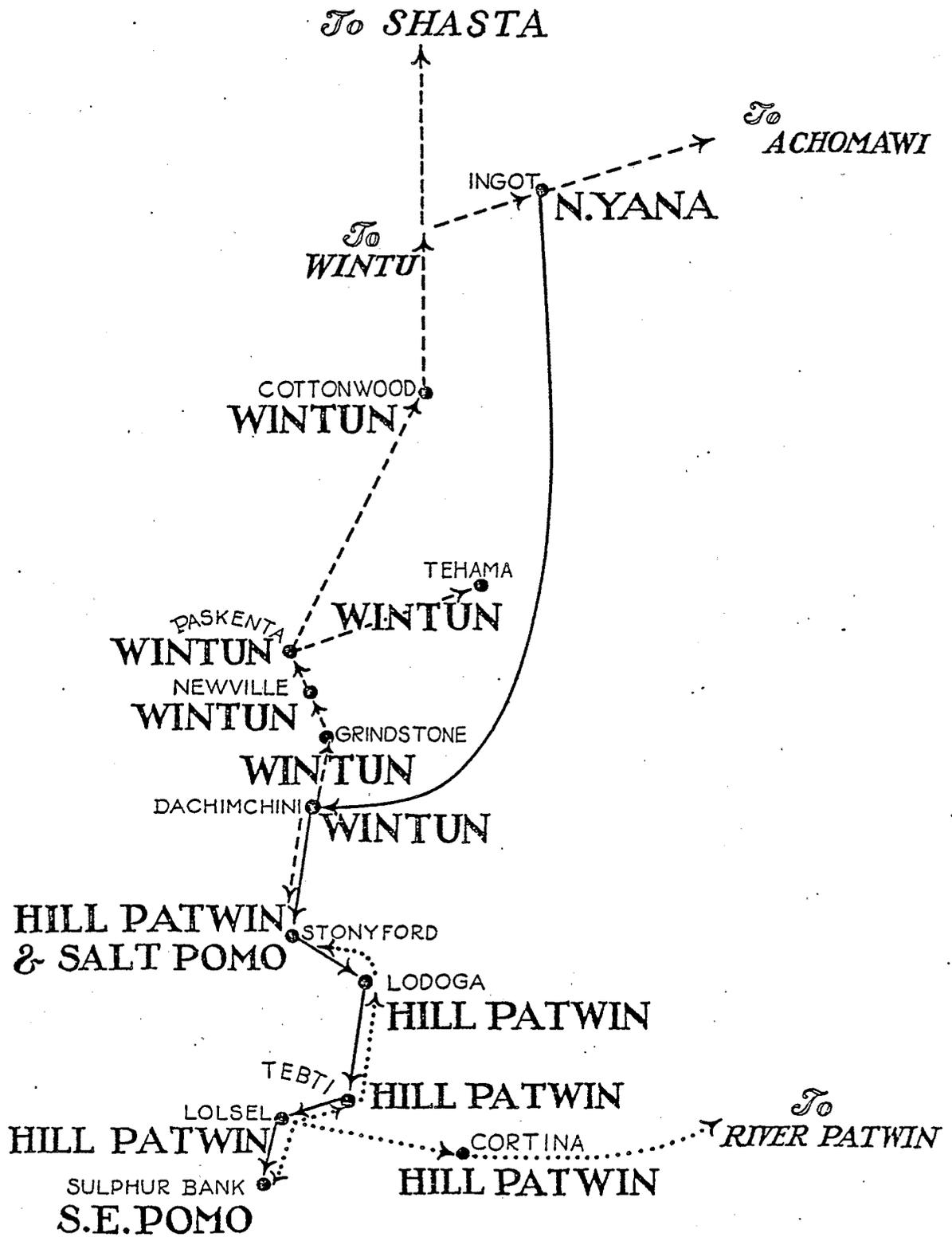
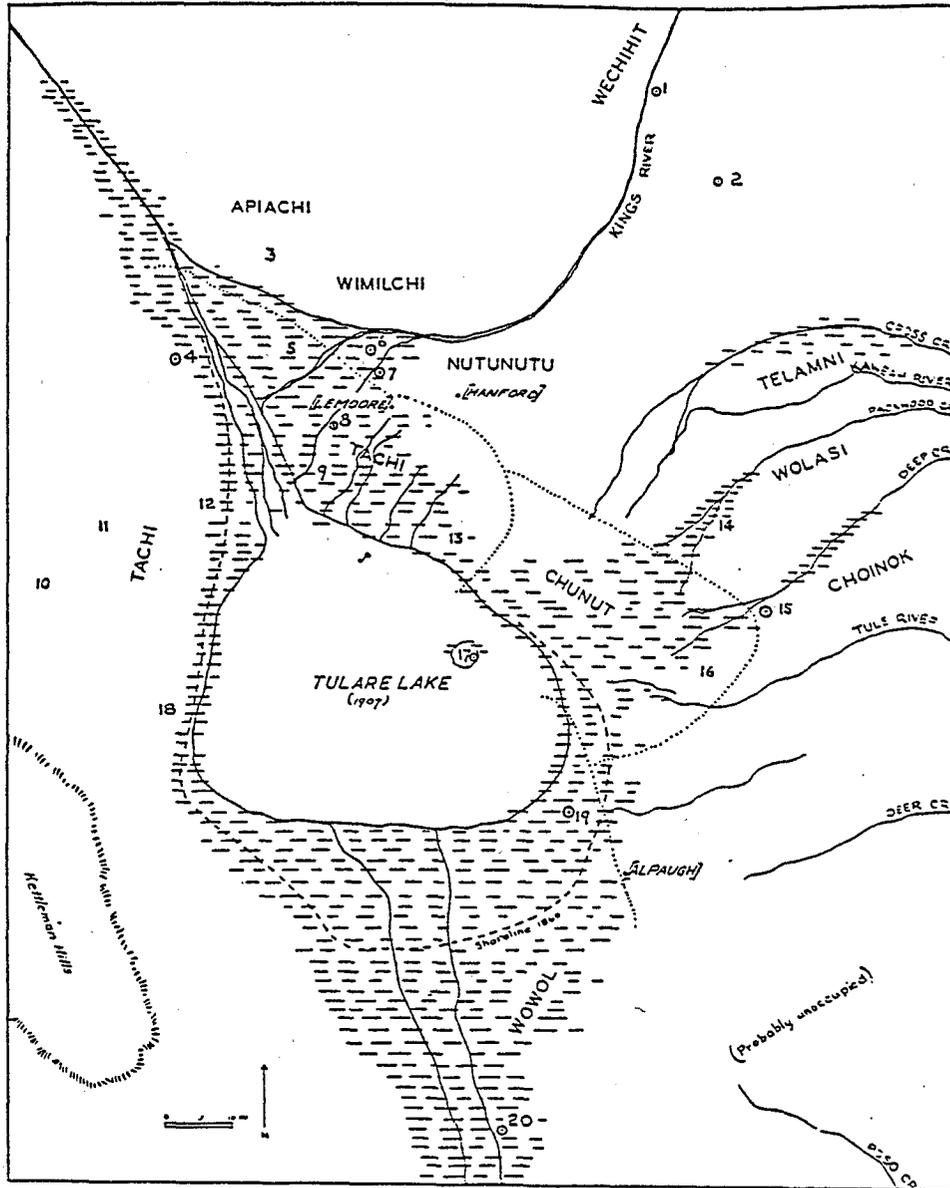


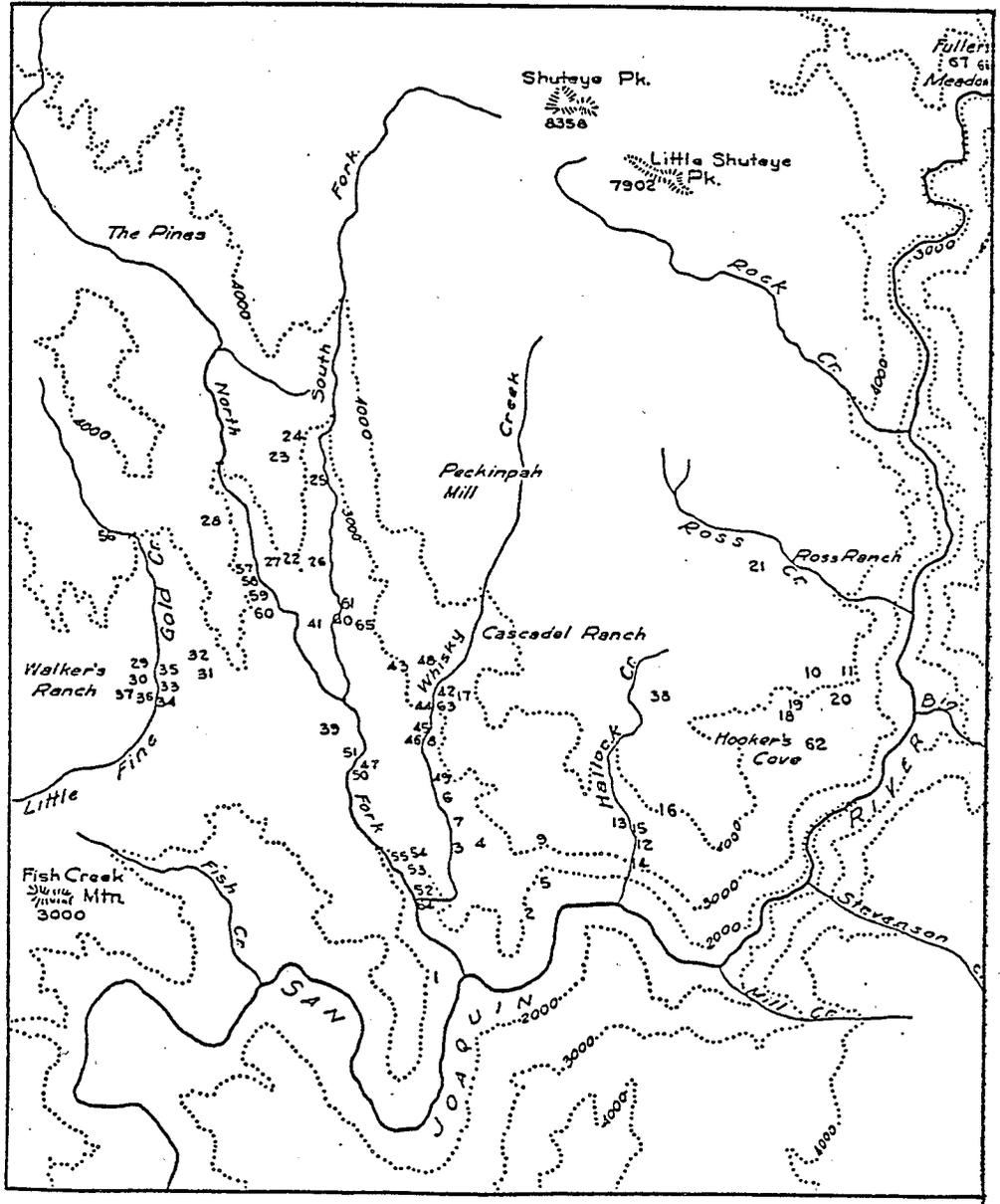
Fig. 6. Diffusion of modern cults among Wintun and Hill Patwin. Solid line, Earth Lodge cult; dashes, Homaldo's Bole-Mar; dotted line, Lame Bill's Bole-Mar.



Gayton 1948

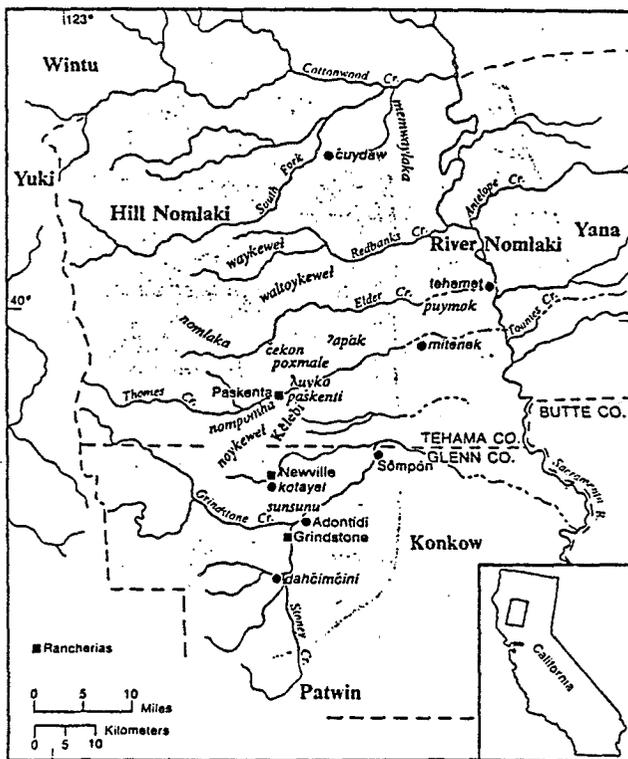
Places known to be villages are marked with a dot and circle.

1. mu' sahau: a Wechihit village
2. wewa' yo: a Wechihit village
3. wo' hui
4. telwe' yit: a Tachi village
5. ugonə
6. hono' tan (to stop suddenly): a Nutunutu village
7. či' yi (bones): probably Kroeber's Chiau, a Nutunutu village
8. gaiwa' šiu: a Tachi village
9. wai' u
10. u' djiu
11. go' lon
12. či
13. yi' mel
14. waita' čuiyui
15. pi' sras (Pierce's Ranch?): a modern rancheria
16. č'iu' ta
17. wič' tsolo' win: a Wowol island village
18. wa' lna
19. yiwo' mni: a Wowol village
20. sukwu' tnu: a Wowol village

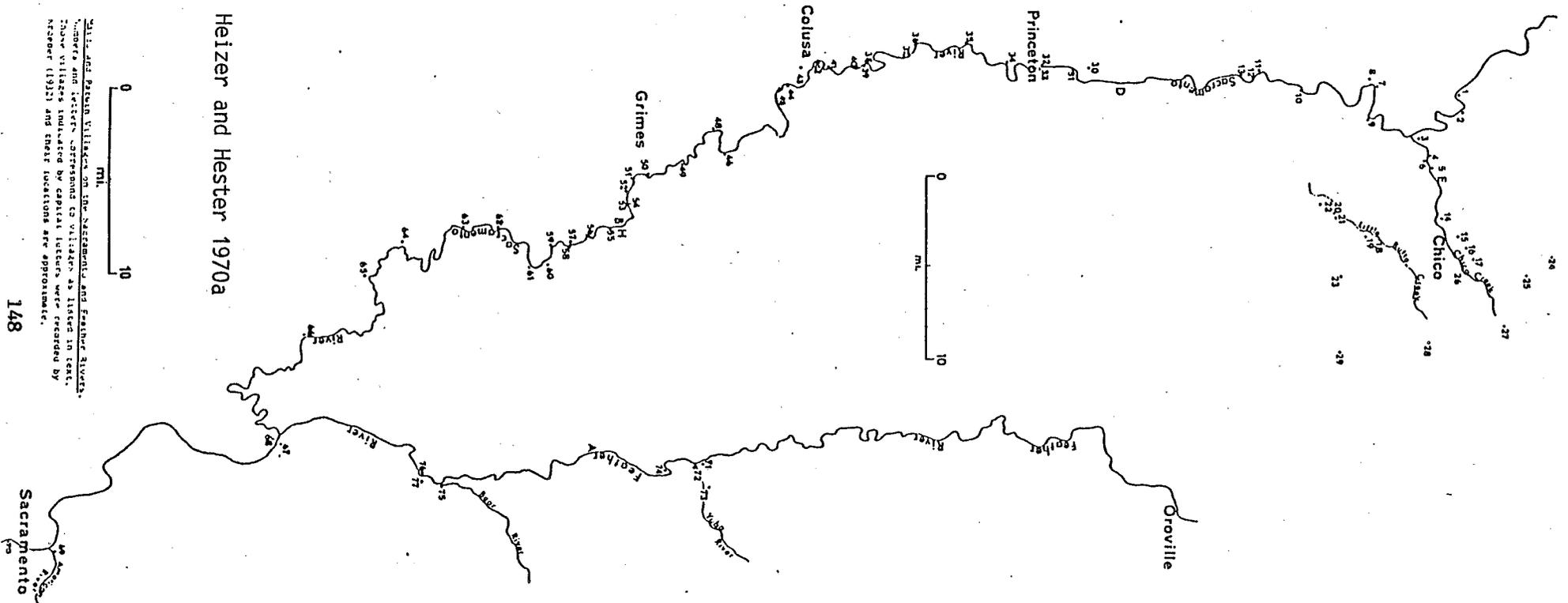


Map 1. Approximate location of sixty-seven Northfork Mono hamlets. Contour lines give elevations in feet.

Gifford 1932



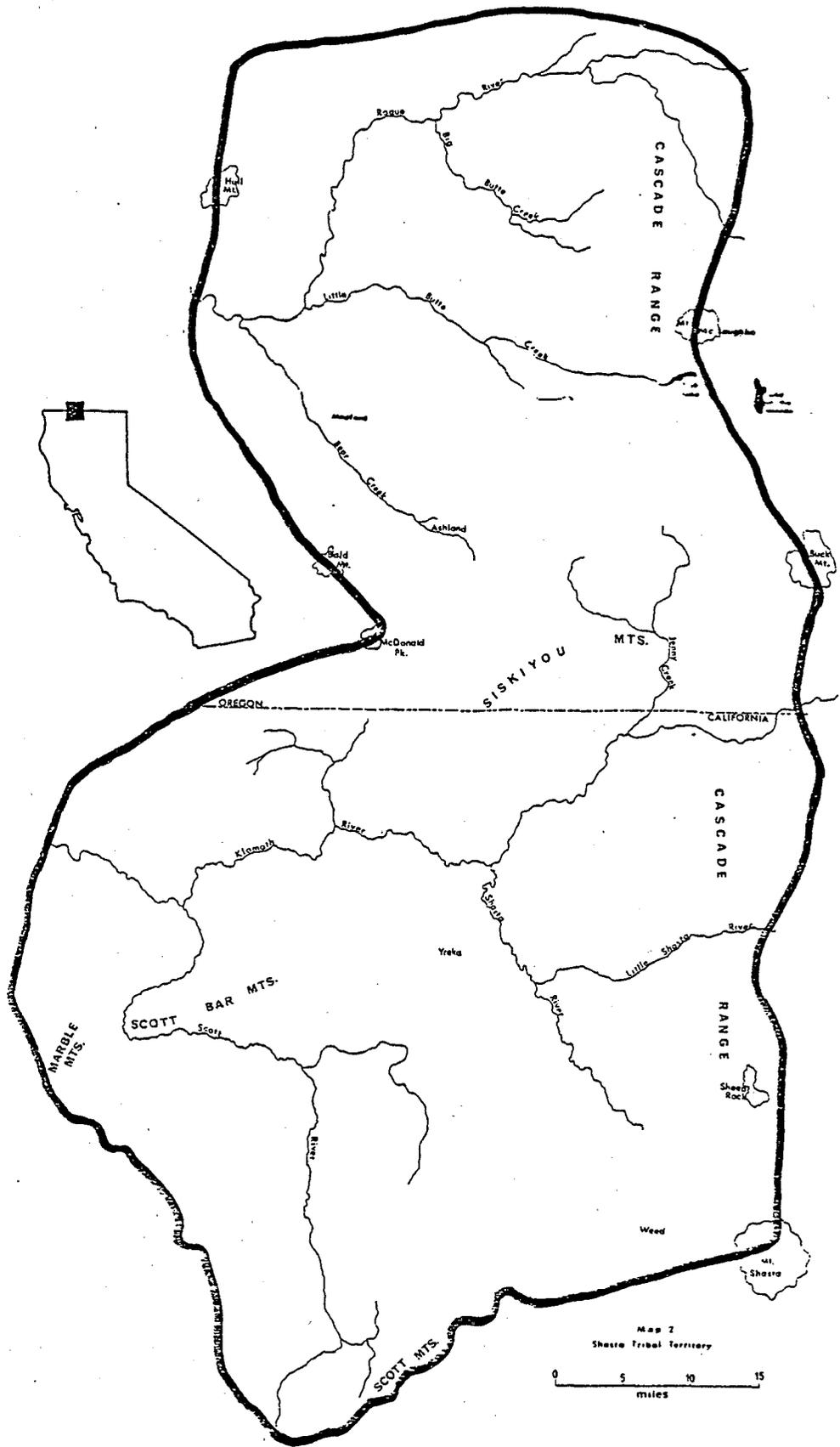
Goldschmidt 1978



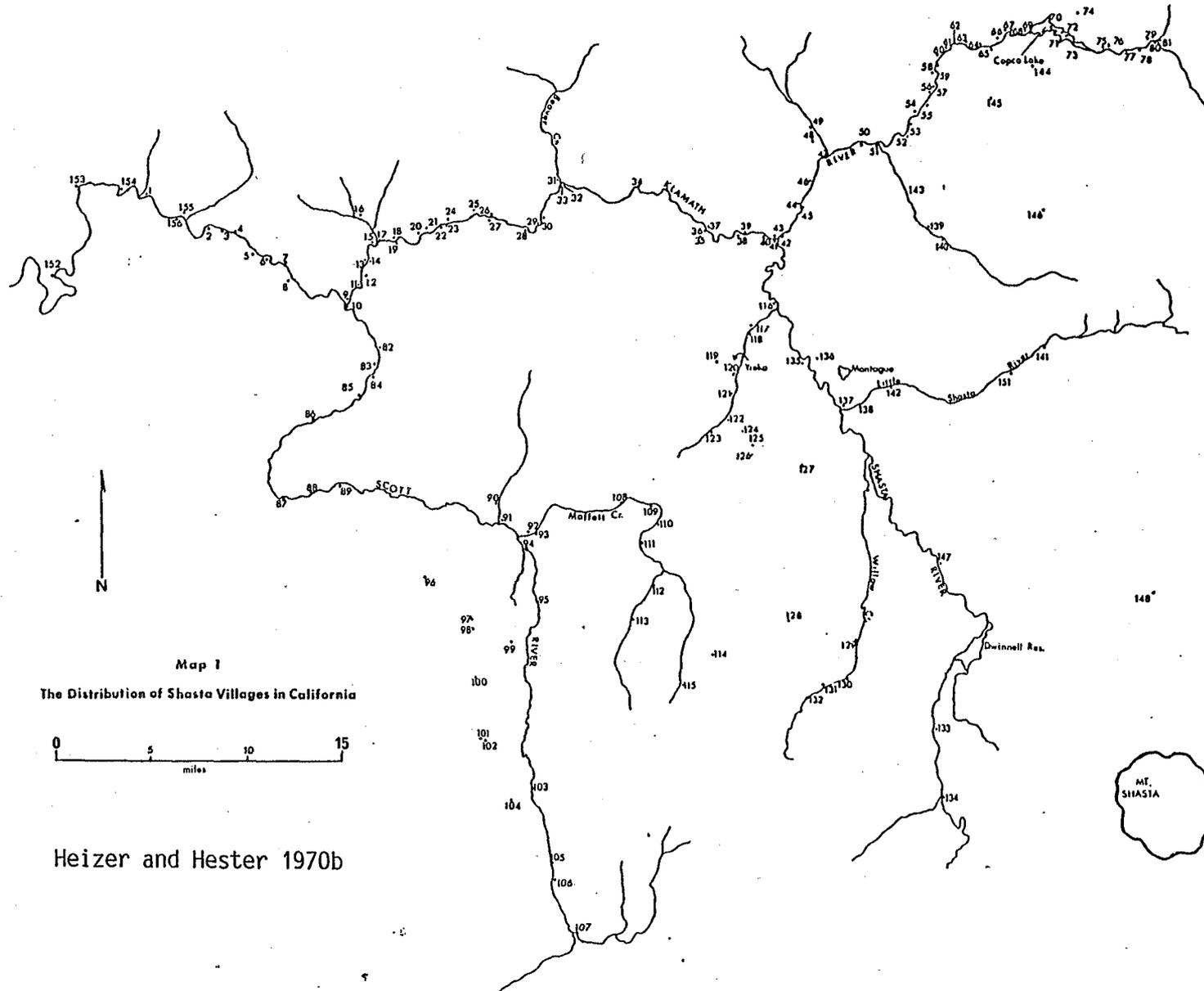
Heizer and Hester 1970a

Salts and Peat in Villages on the Sacramento and Feather Rivers.
 Numbers and letters correspond to villages as listed in text.
 Those villages indicated by capital letters were recorded by
 Ketcher (1932) and their locations are approximate.

Sacramento



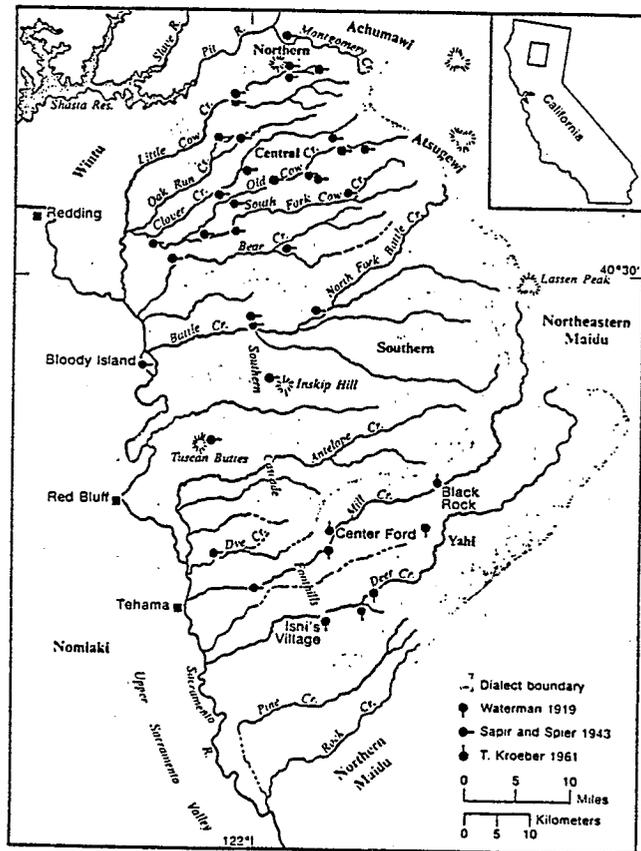
Heizer and Hester 1970b



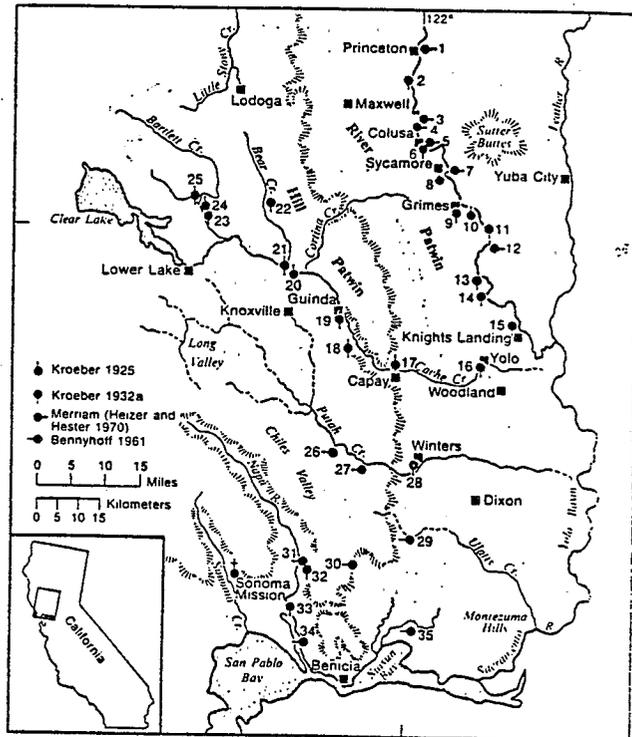
Map 1
The Distribution of Shasta Villages in California



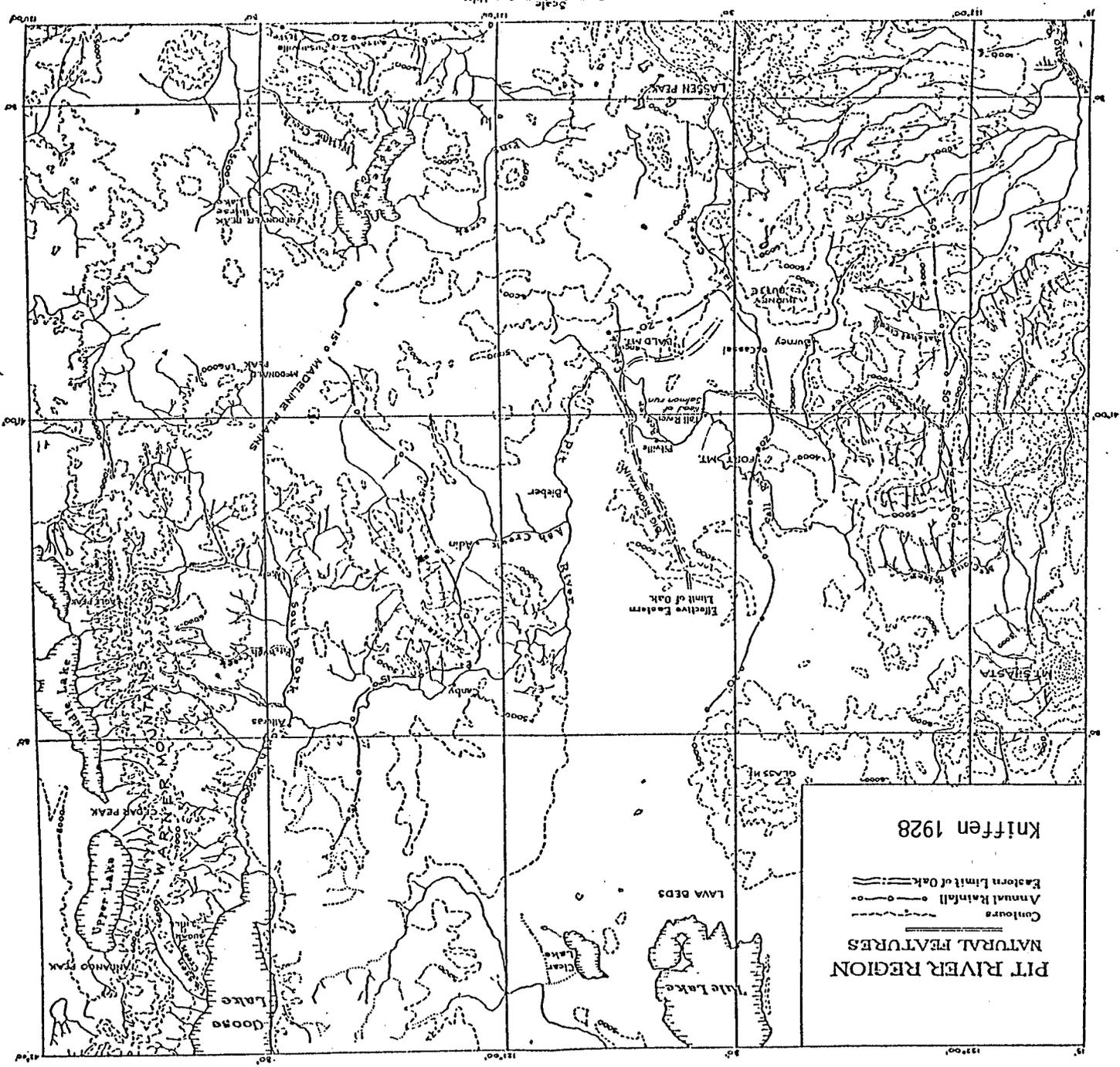
Heizer and Hester 1970b



J. Johnson 1978



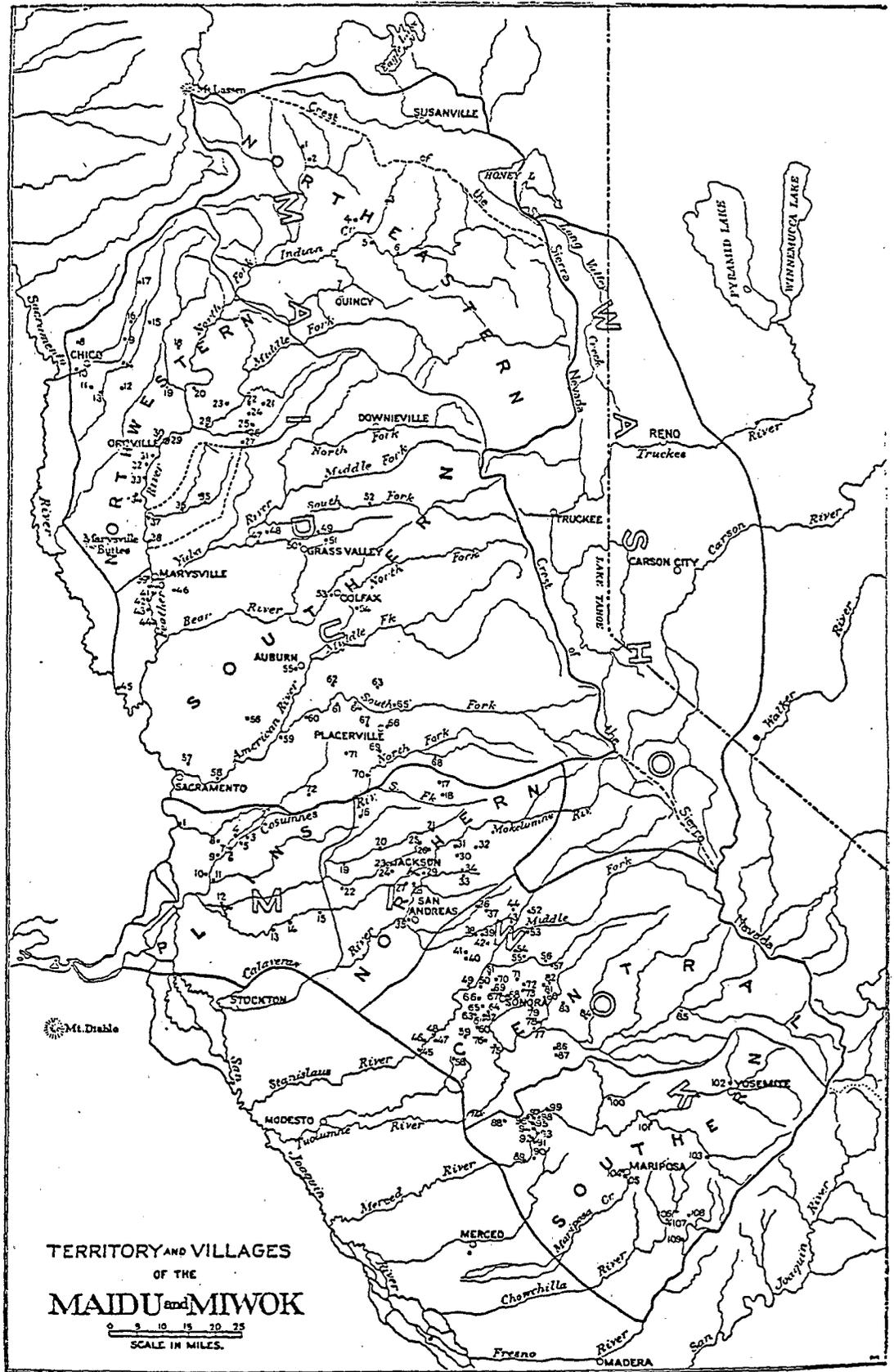
P. Johnson 1978



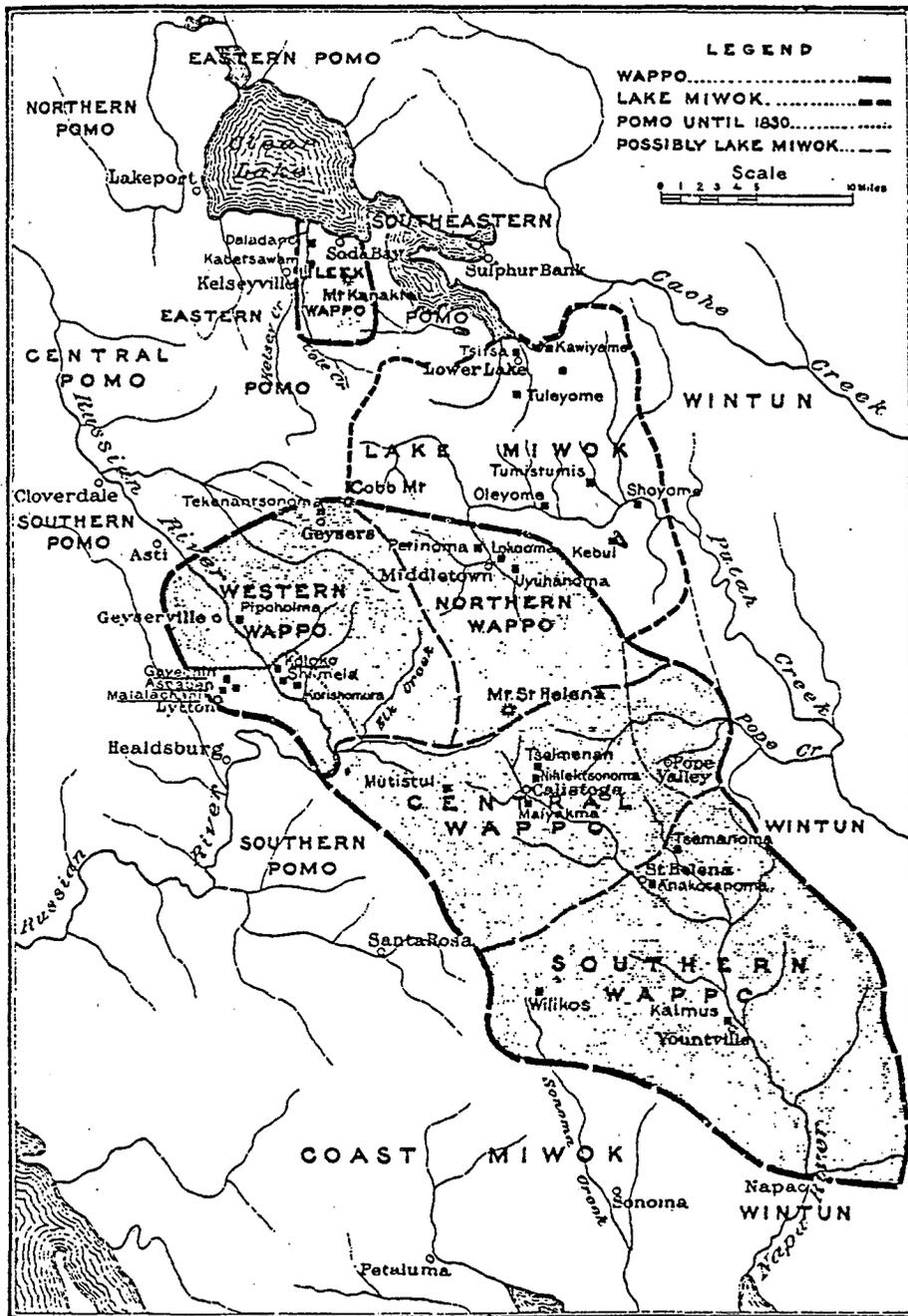
154

C-074561

C-074561

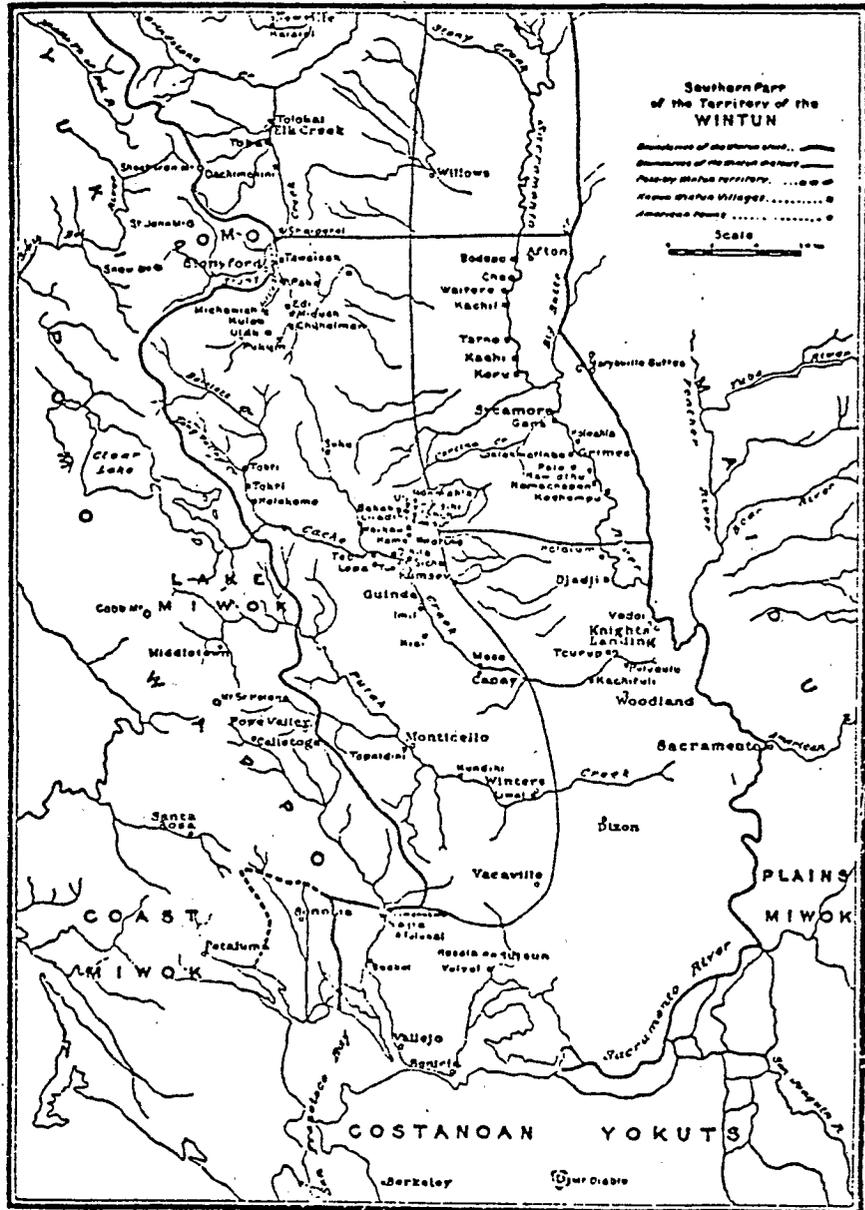


Kroeber 1925



SETTLEMENTS OF THE WAPPO AND LAKE MIWOK

Kroeber 1925



Kroeber 1925

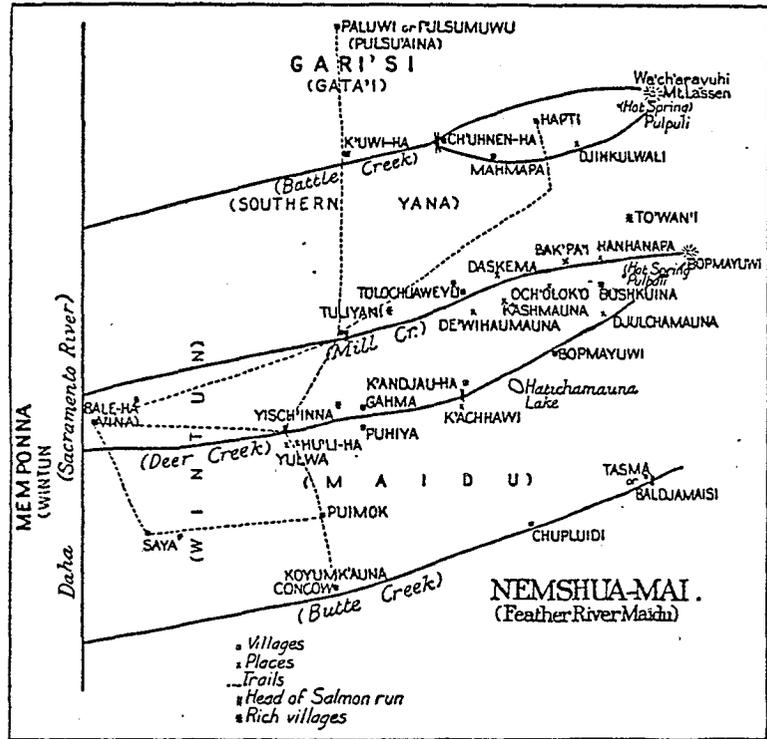


FIG. 32.—Map sketched and explained by Ishi, the last Yahi.

Kroeber 1925

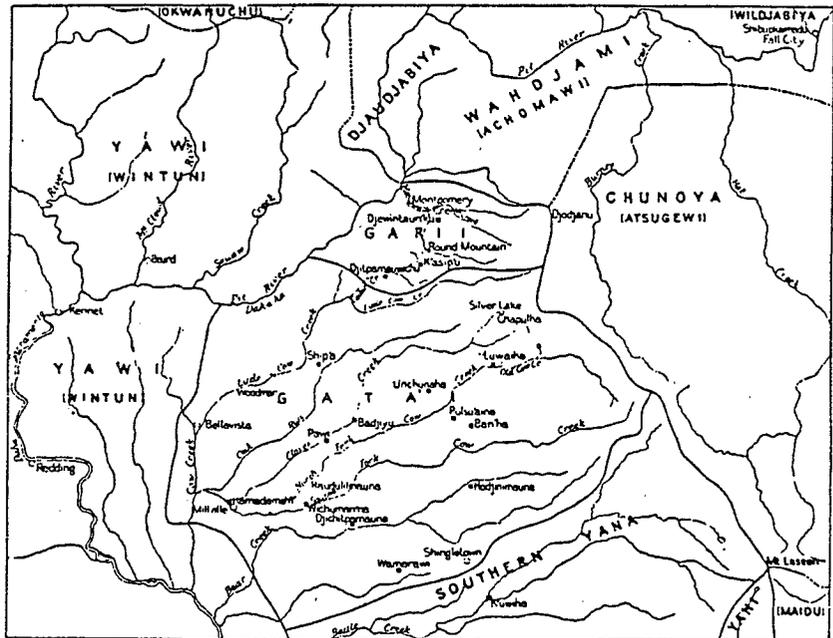
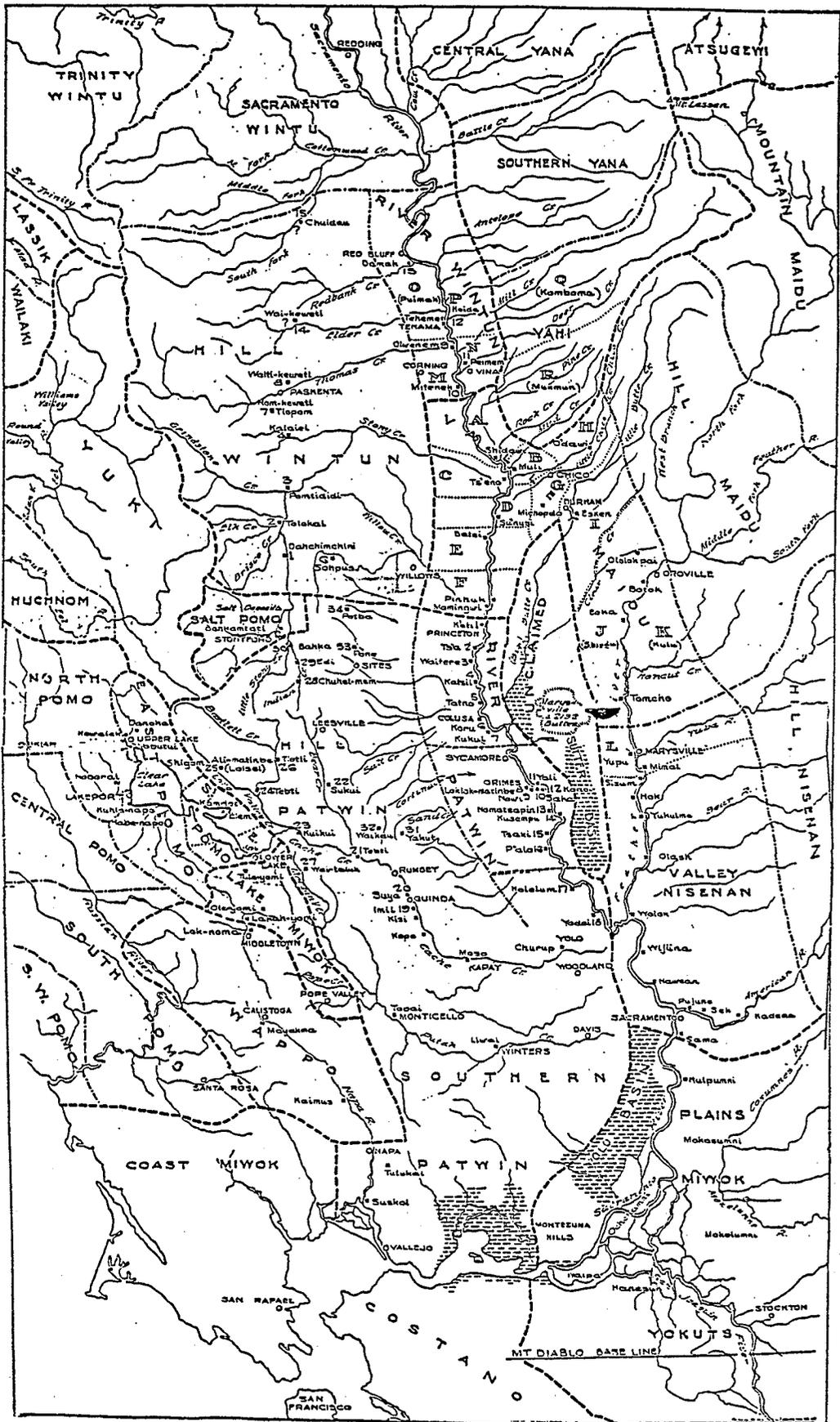


FIG. 30.—Yana territory, northern part. Settlements are shown by squares; alien groups in dotted lines. Unbracketed names are Yana designations.

Kroeber 1925



Tribal centers of the Patwin and their neighbors.

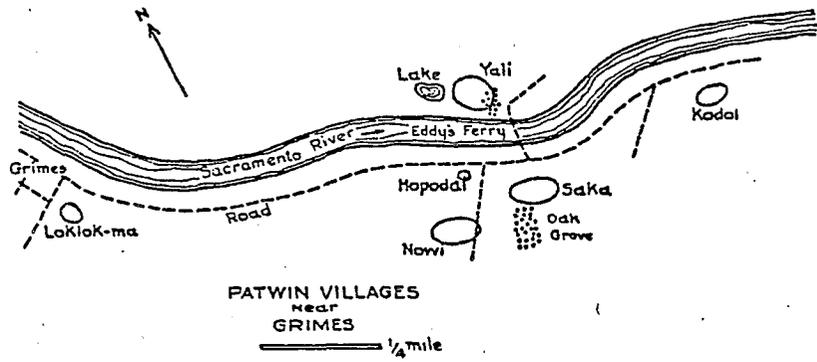
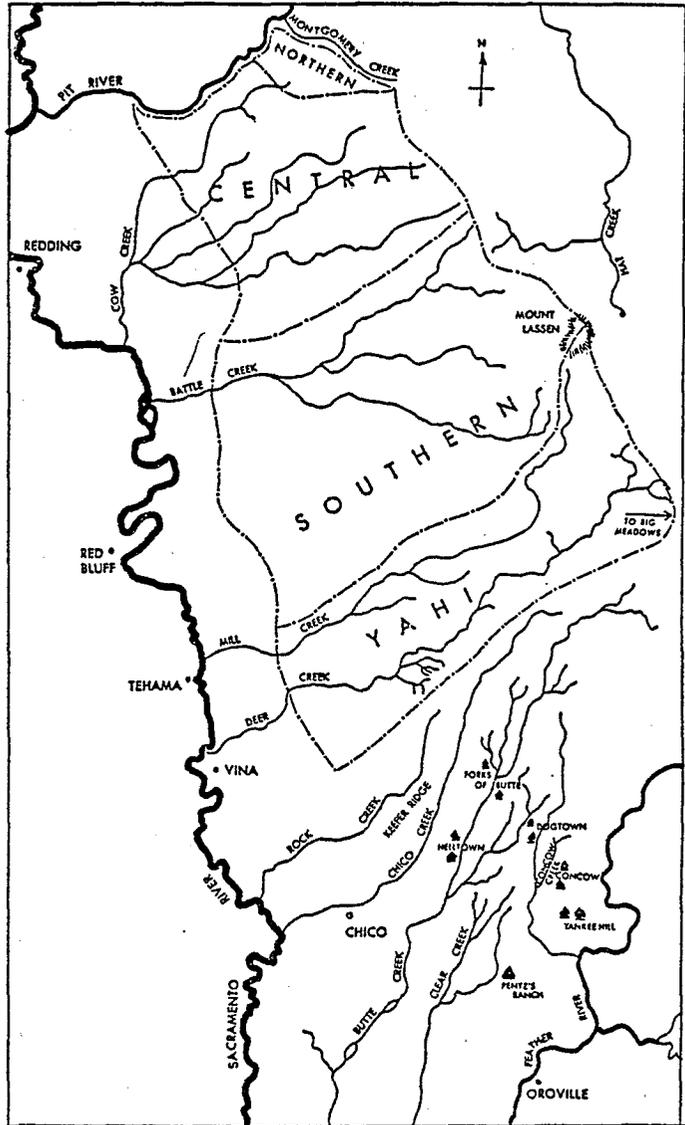


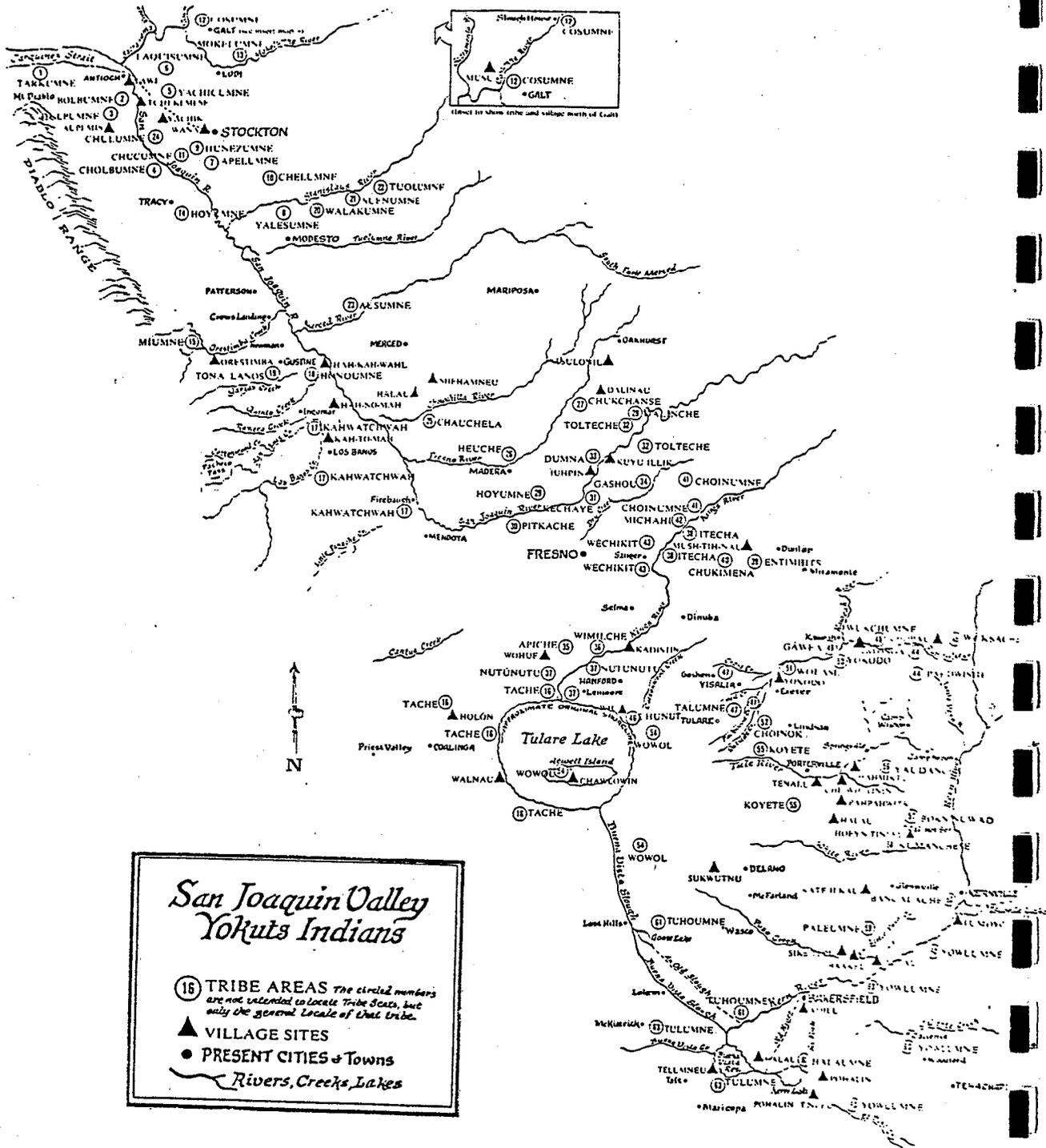
Fig. 1. Former River Patwin towns in the vicinity of Grimes.

Kroeber 1932

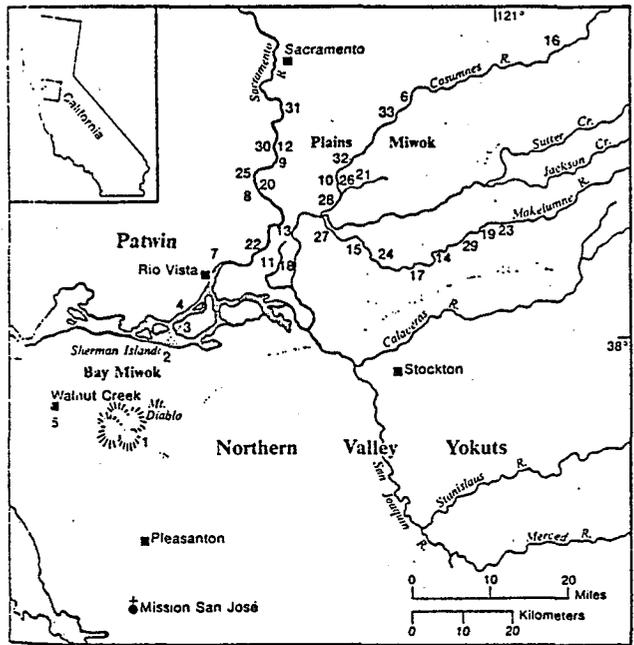


THE FOUR YANA TRIBELETS

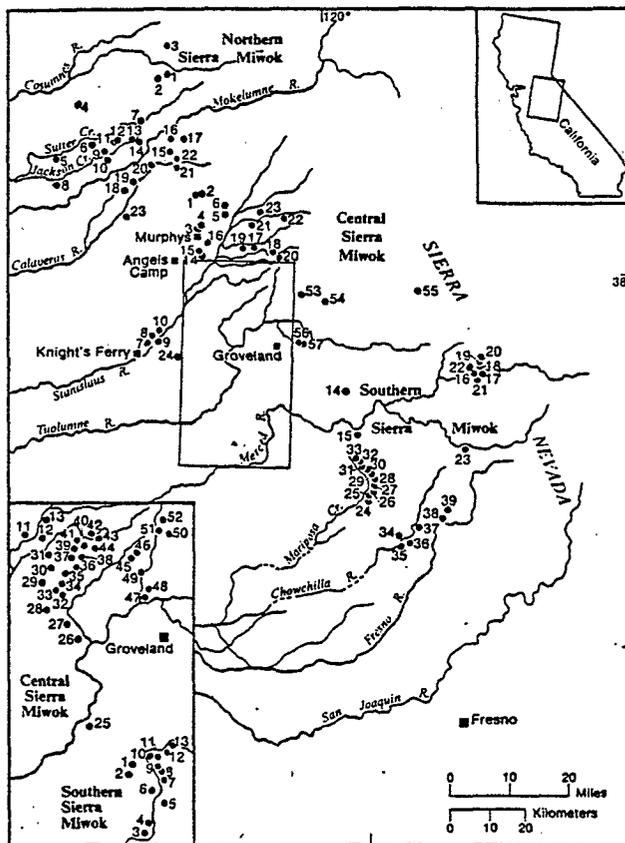
Kroeber 1961



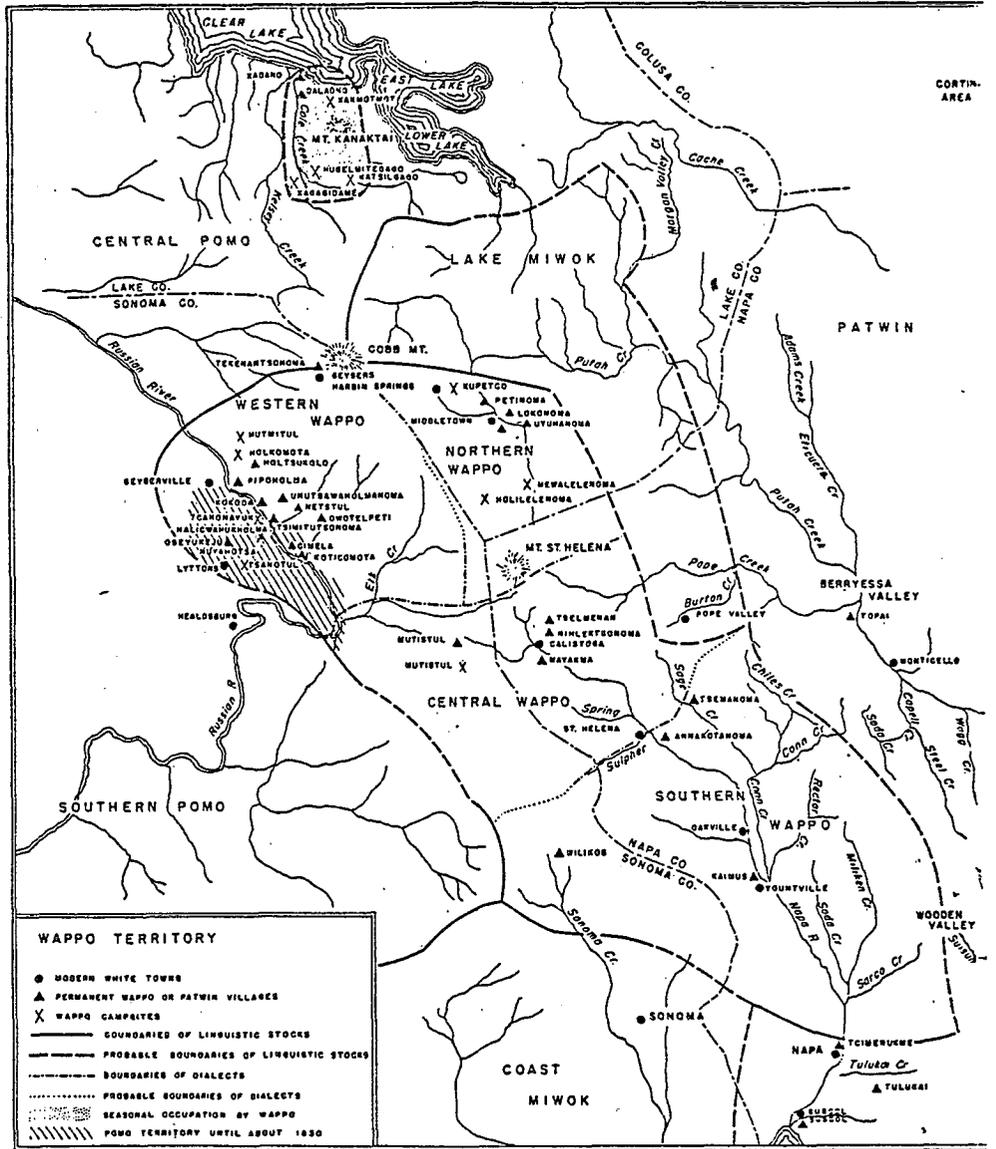
Latta 1977



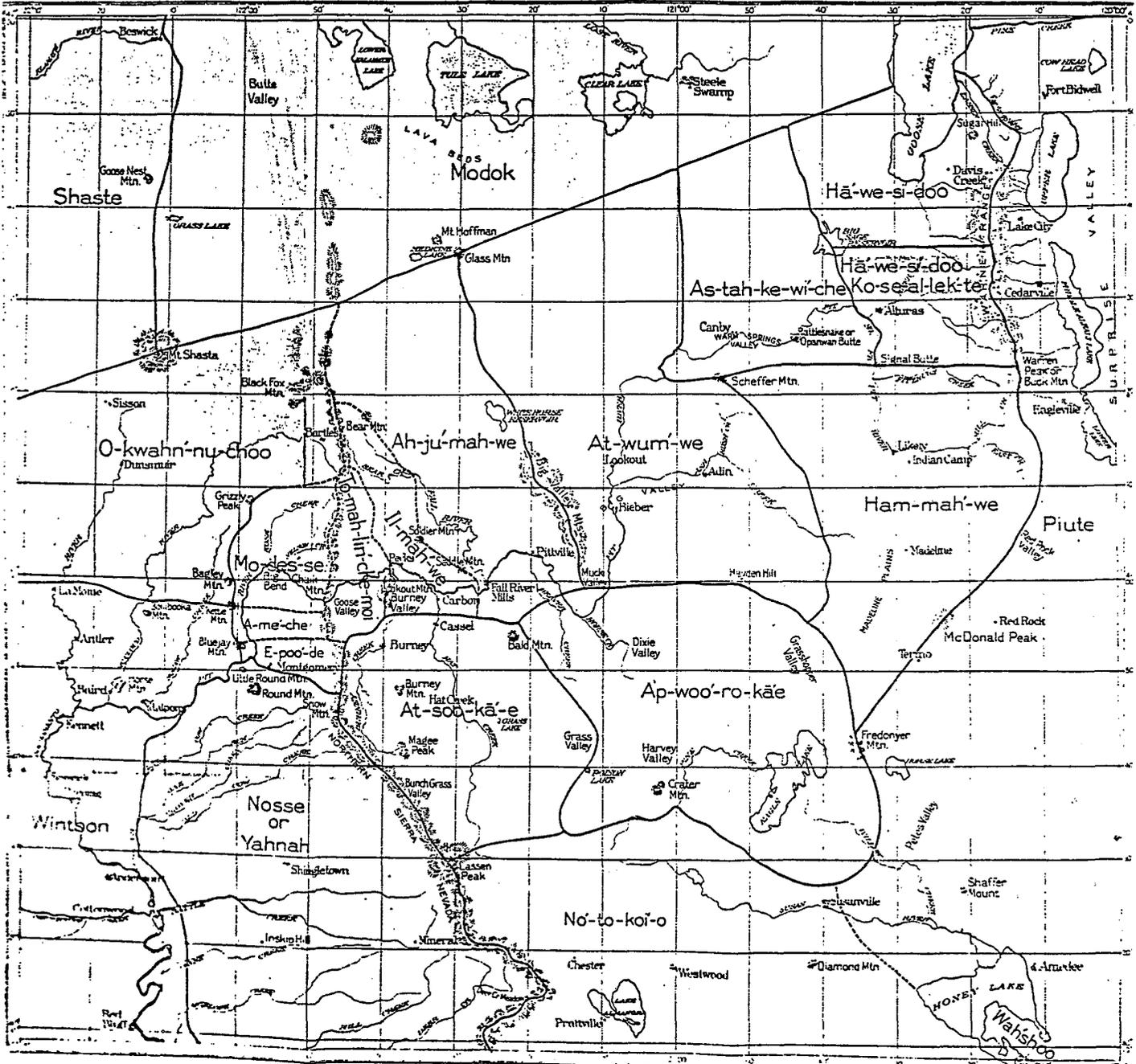
Levy 1978



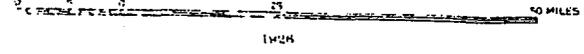
Levy 1978



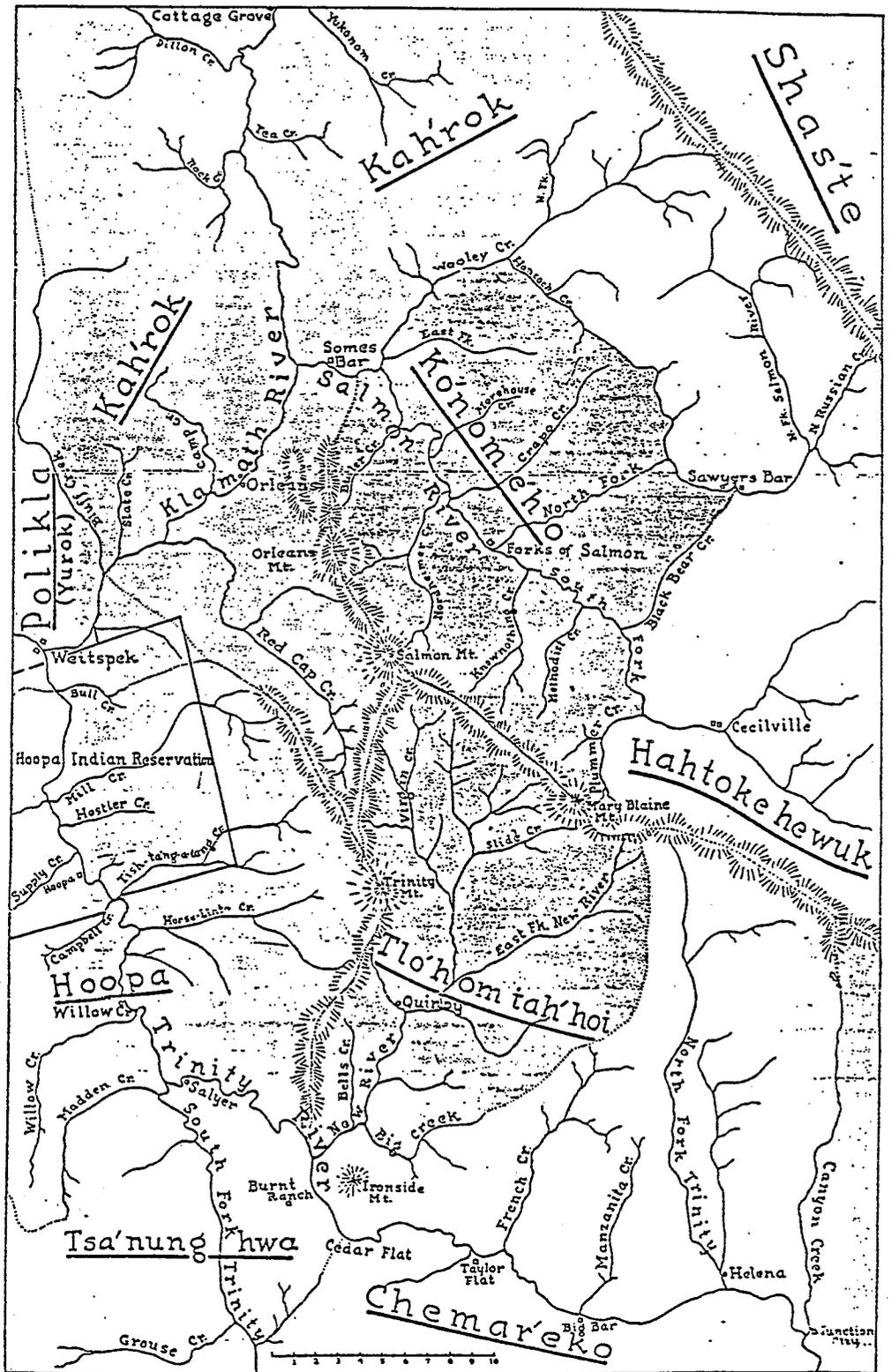
McClellan 1953



MAP OF THE PIT RIVER TRIBES—ACHOMAWAN STOCK
By C. Hart Merriam

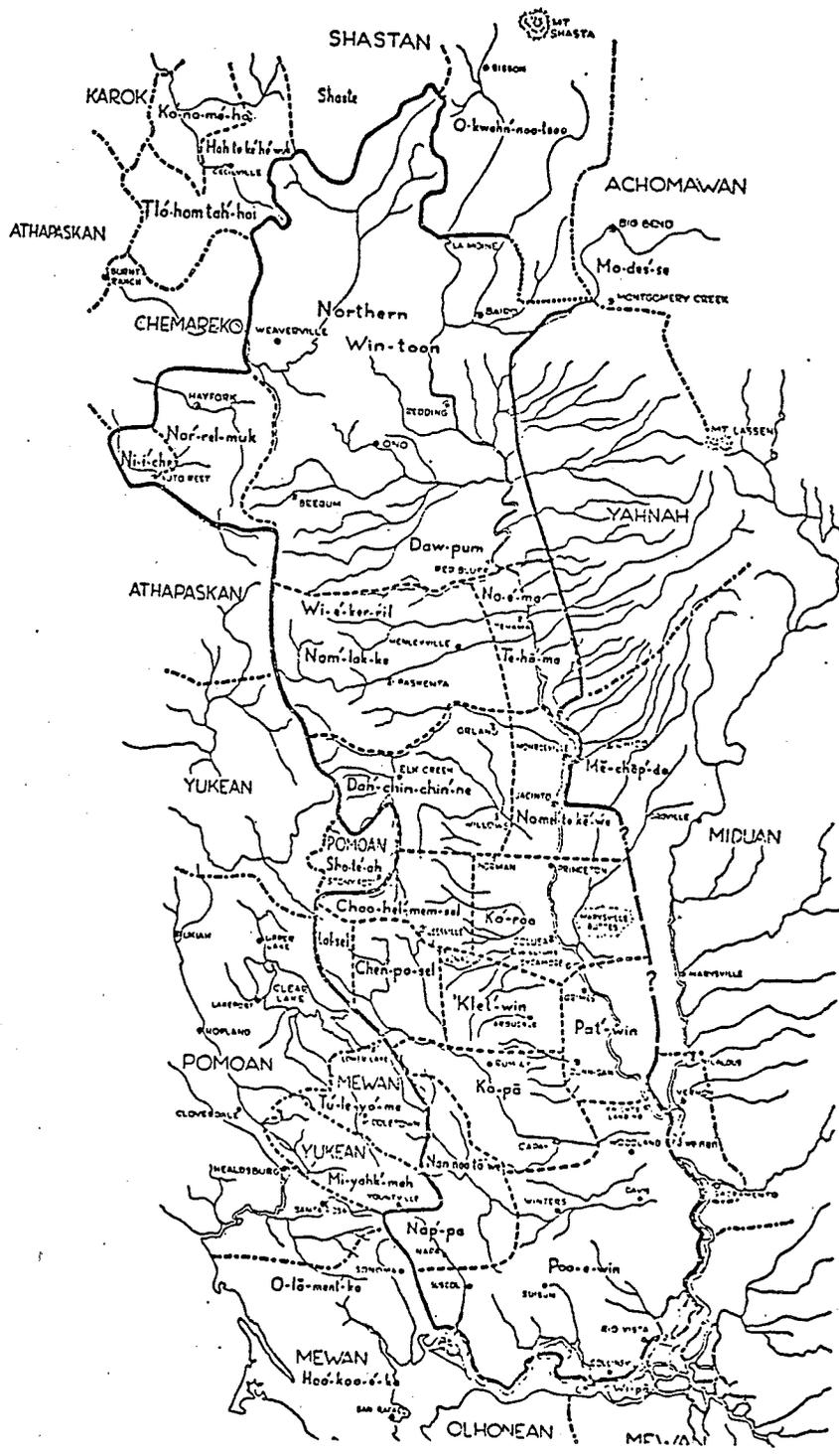


Merriam 1926



Area in Northwestern California showing territory of Tlo-hóm-tah'hoi, Ko-no-me'-ho and Hah-to-ke'he-wúk tribes with parts of the adjoining tribes. By C. Hart Merriam, 1930.

Merriam 1930



Merriam 1966

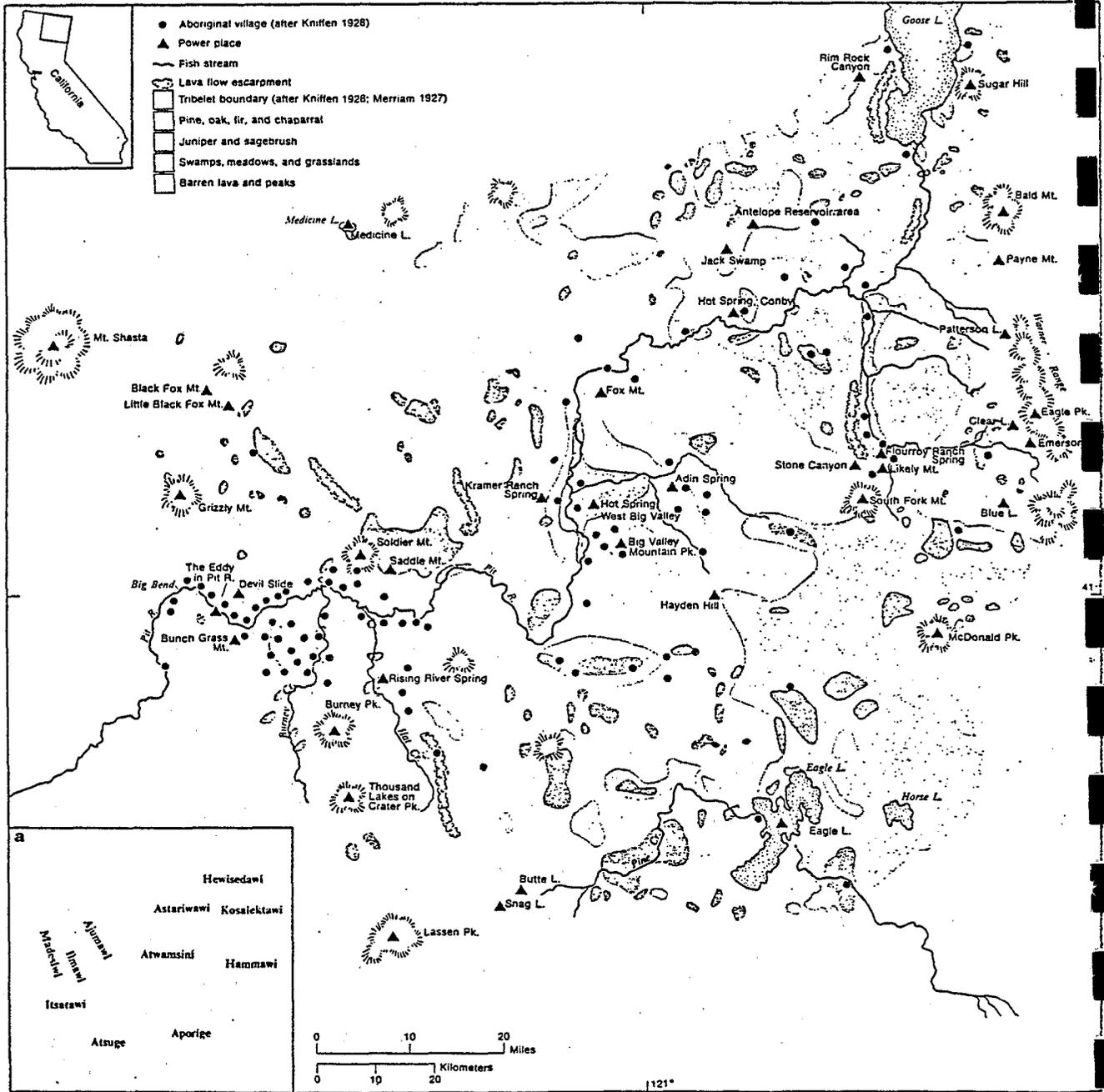
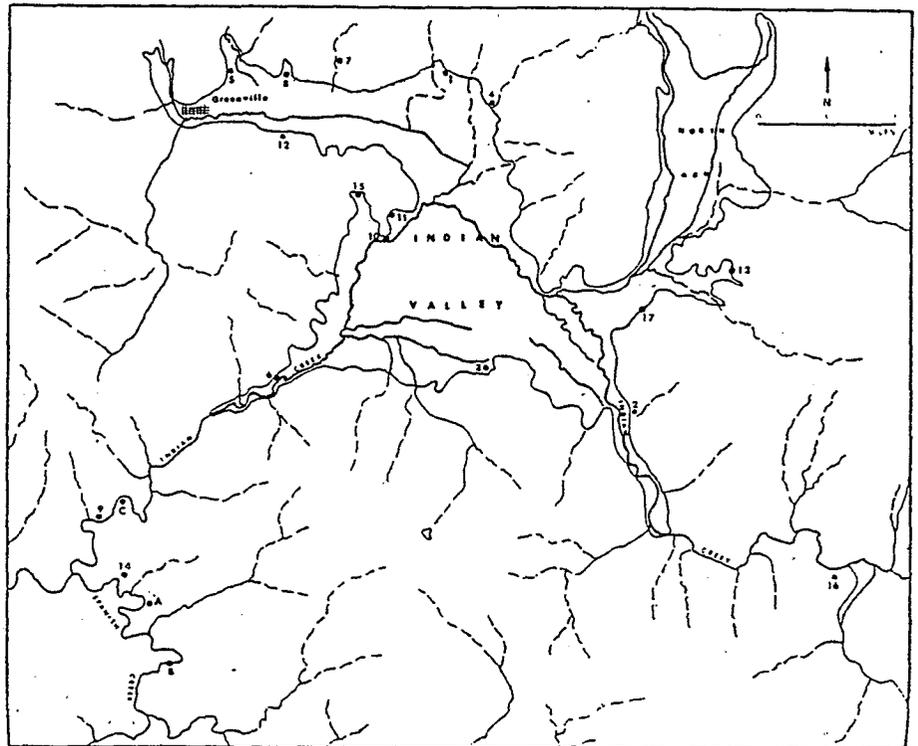


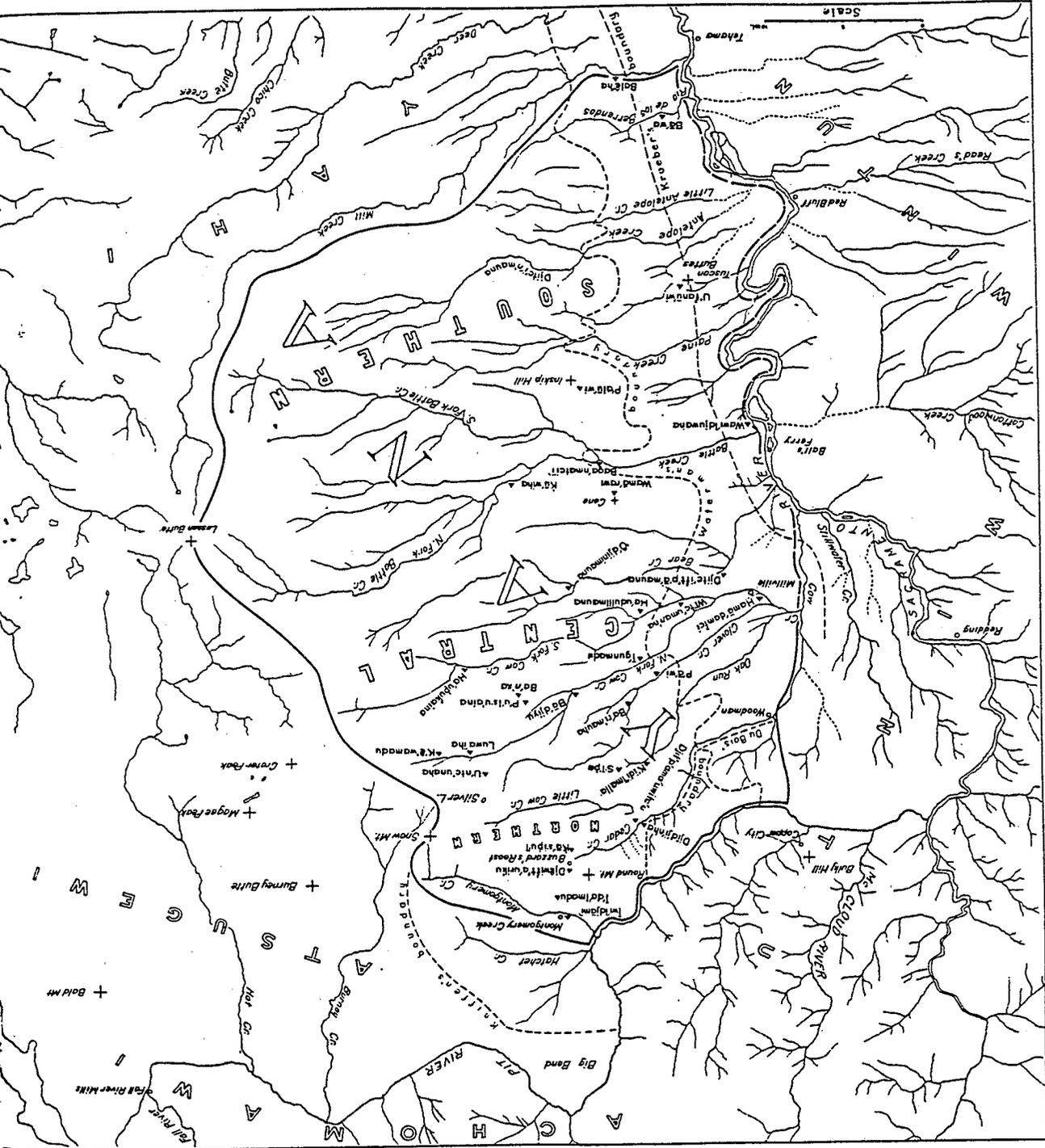
Fig. 1. Tribal territory with villages, vegetation, and power places indicated; tribelet names shown on lower inset.

Olmsted and Stewart 1978



Riddell 1968

Map 1. Yana territory.



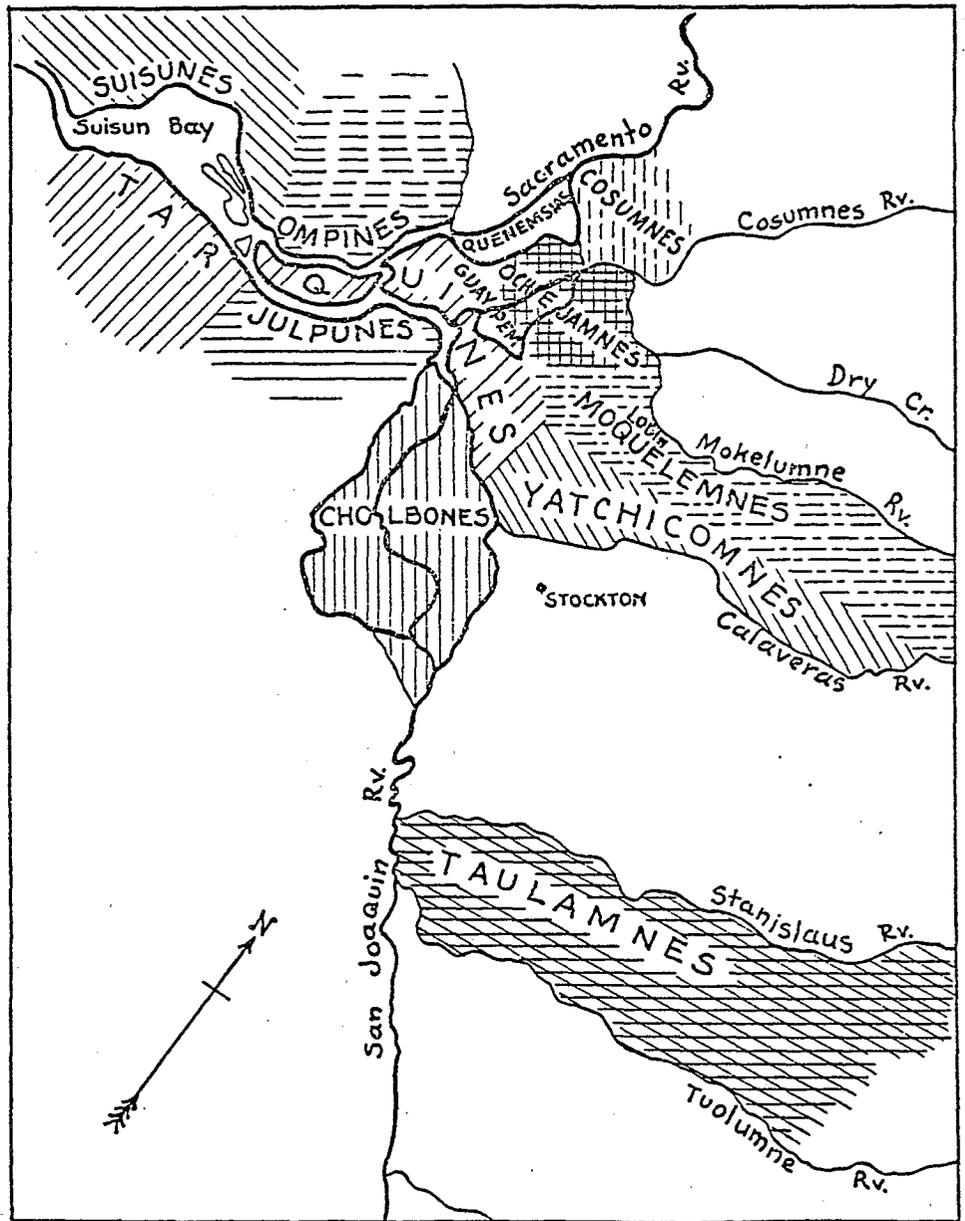


Fig. 2. Map showing probable areas occupied by the major groups of the aboriginal population in the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta region.

Schenck 1926

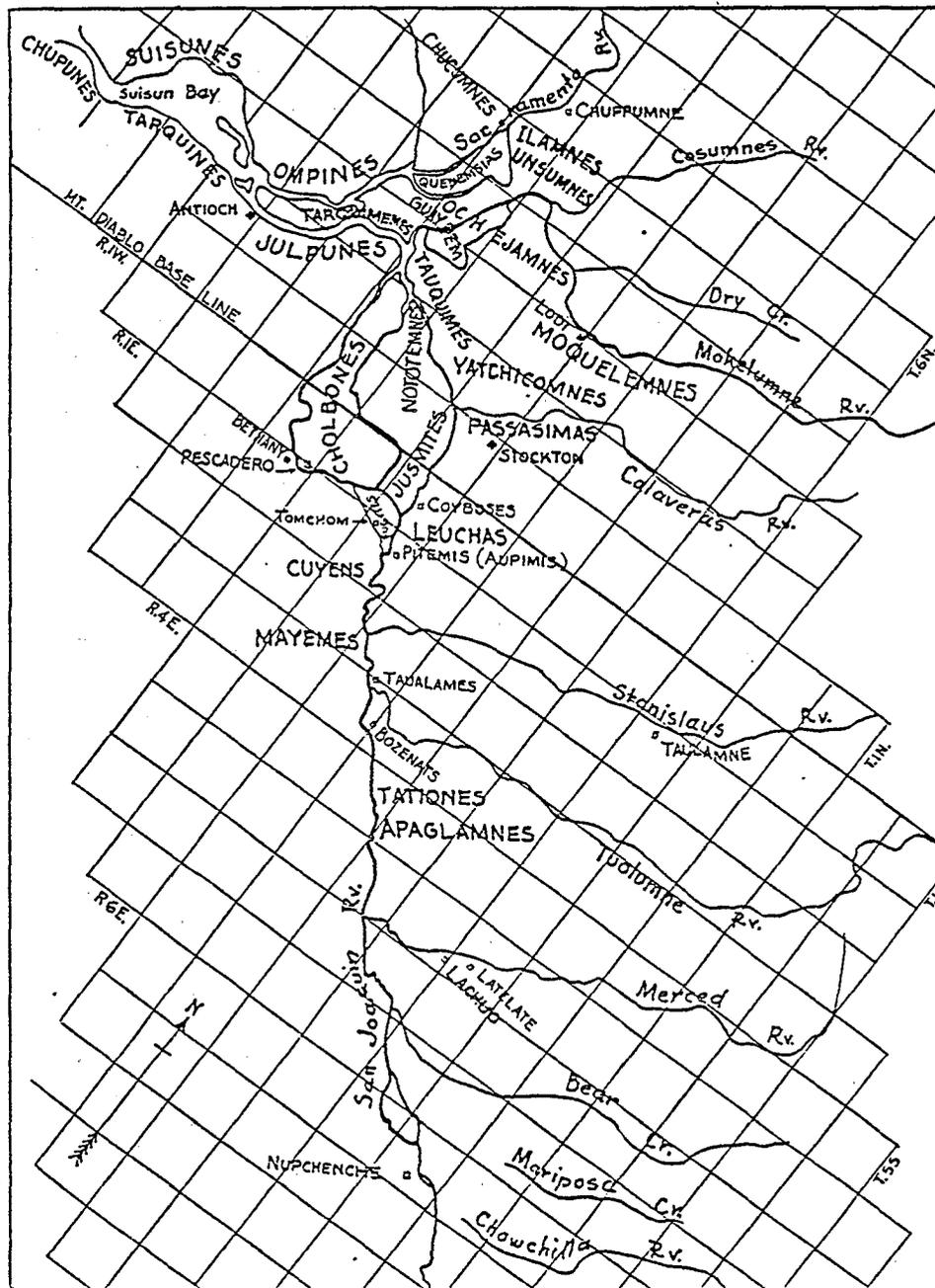


Fig. 1. Map showing location, according to streams, of groups mentioned in Spanish reports.

Schenck 1926

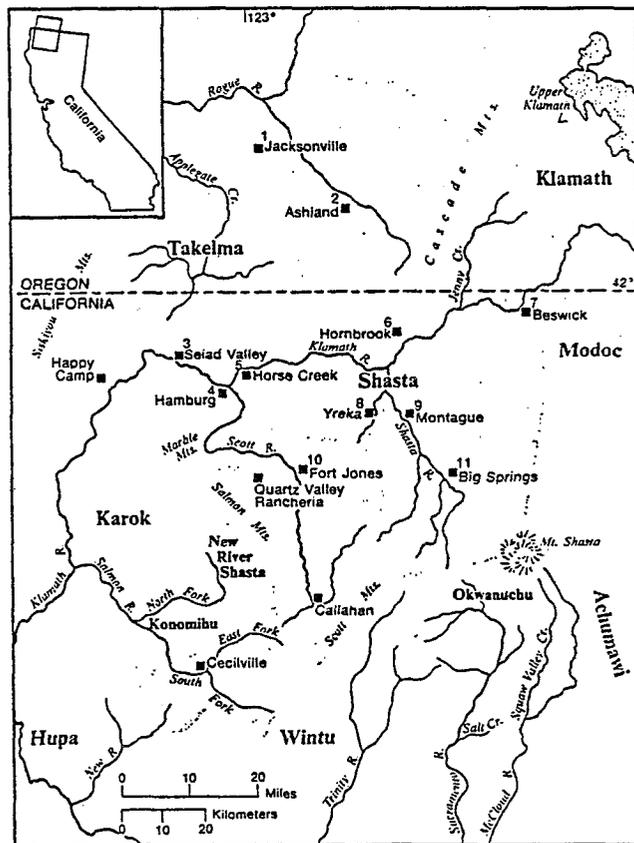


Fig. 1. Tribal territories with a few Shasta place-names: 1, *ikwahawa*; 2, *kwa-xa-xa* 'where the crow lights'; 3, *sam-ay?*; 4, *ayka-* or *ahú?ay* 'down inside'; 5, *itiwákha*; 6, *u-kwa-yi-k*; 7, *če-čutúk*; 8, *kusta*; 9, *čaráywa*; 10, *čunčastúk* or *Kwah-pá'-sah-se-rah* (Heizer and Hester 1970b).

Silver 1978

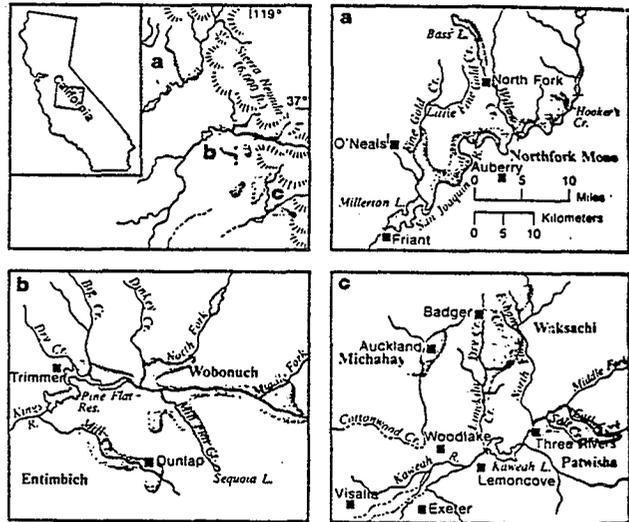


Fig. 1. Tribal territory including: a, Northfork Mono; b, Wobonuch and Entimbich; c, Michahay, Waksachi, and Patwisha.

Spier 1978

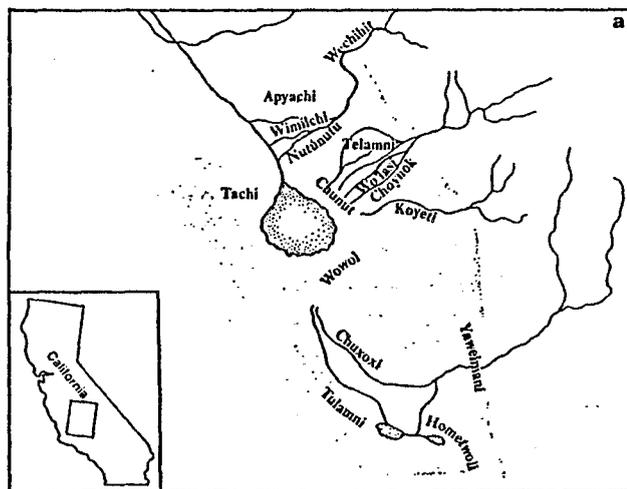
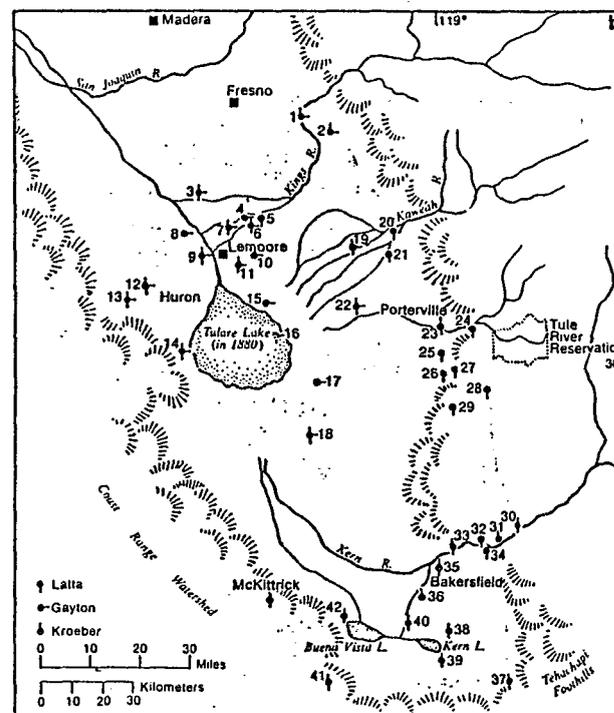


Fig. 1. Tribes (a) and villages with tribal affiliation (b). Wechihit: 1, Musahau; 2, Wewayo. Apyachi: 3, Wohui. Nutunutu: 4, Honotan, *xo·nowt'an* 'always going'; 5, Kadistin; 6, Chiau, *xiy(a)w* 'where the bones are' (K); Chiyi, *xiy* 'bones' (G); Chiou (L). Wimilchi: 7, Ugon, *'uko·na(?)* 'drinking place'. Tachi: 8, Telweyit, *ihelwe·yit'h* 'summit lake'; 9, Chi, *chi?* 'house' (K, G); Heinlen Chi (L); 10, Gaiwashiu; 11, Waiu, *wayiw* 'at the (Tulare) lake'; 12, Golon; 13, Udjiu (also Poso Chana, L); 14, Walna; 15, Yimel, *yimel* 'catch fish by hand'. Wowol: 16, Wititsolowin (G); Chawlowin (L); 17, Yiwomni; 18, Sukwutnu (also Dulau, K). Telamni: 19, Waitatshulul (K); Waitachuiyui (G). Wo'lasti: 20, Dawaw Nawshid; 21, Chuntow. Choynok: 22, Chiuta (K, G); Cheuta (L). Koyeti: 23, Chokowisho (K), Chokowesho (L); 24, Tenalu; 25, Chetetik Nowsuh; 26, Pahpahwits; 27, Ahsaw; 28, Kiahlu; 29, Hawscheu. Yawelmani: 30, Shoko, *sok'aw* 'windy'; 31, Konoilkin, *ronow 'ilkin* 'at the falls of the water'; 32, Hawsu; 33, Tsineuhiu (K); Tsinehiu (L); 34, Wawcoye; 35, Woilo (K); Woilu (L); 36, Kuyo; 37, Tinliu, *ihin(i)w*



'where the animal burrow is'. Hometwoli: 38, Loasau; 39, Pohalin Tinliu, *ph'ohalin ihin(i)w* 'at the ground squirrel hole' (also Sihetal Daal, K); 40, Halau. Tulamni: 41, Hoschiu; 42, Tulamniu, *ihulamniw* 'where the Tulamni are'; 43, Wogitiu (K); Wogatiu (L). The following villages cannot be located. Chunut: Miketsiu; Chuntau, *chuh'au* 'where the Chunut are'. Nutunutu: Hibekia. Chuxoxi: Tahayu. Sources: Kroeber 1925 (K); Gayton 1948 (G); Latta 1949 (L).

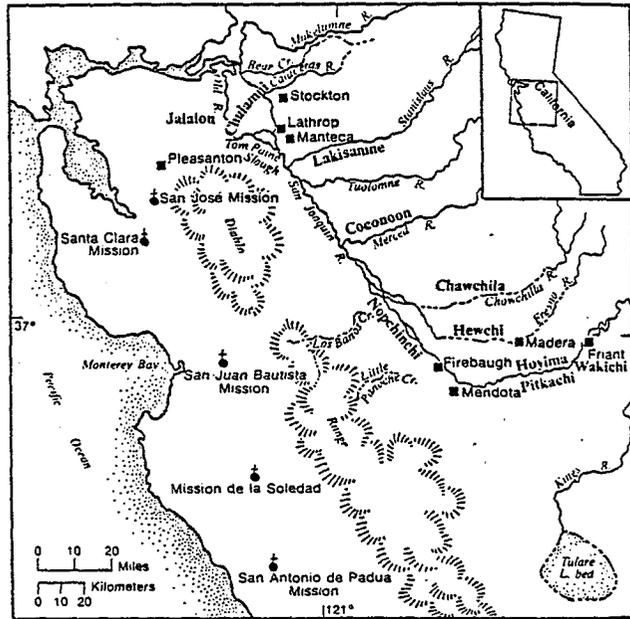


Fig. 1. Northern Valley Yokuts territory and tribal locations.

Wallace 1978b

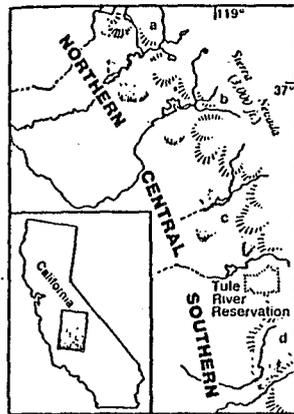
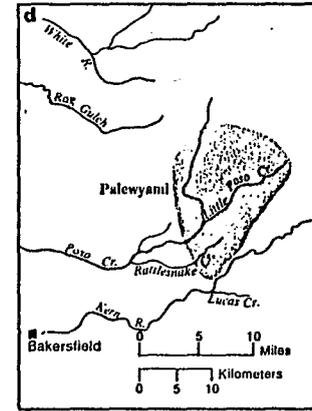
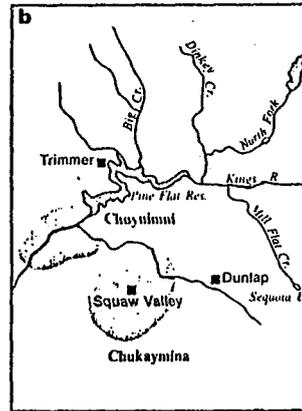
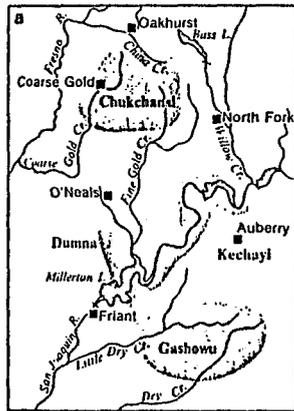
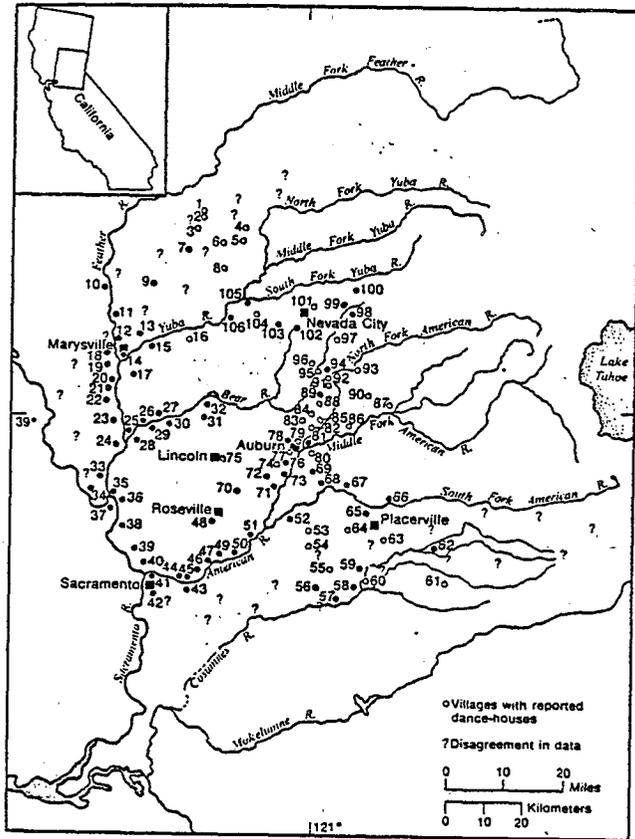


Fig. 1. Tribal territory including: a, Chukchansi, Dumna, Kechayi, and Gashowu tribes; b, Choynimni and Chukaymina tribes; c, Gawia, Wikchamni, Yokod, and Yawdanchi tribes; d, Palewyami tribe.





Wilson and Towne 1978

APPENDIX C
ETHNOGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

Donald Storm
P.O. 552
Oregon House Ca 95962

5 July 1985

Jeanne Munoz
Chambers Consultant & Planners
10557 Beach Blvd.
Stanton Ca 95880

Dear Ms. Munoz:

I am sorry to have taken so long in following up on our phone conversation of two months ago regarding the Bureau of Reclamation's reservoir projects being investigated in northern California. I hope this letter is still timely for your report needs.

Dealing specifically with the project I am familiar with, the Marysville Lake project on the Yuba River in Yuba County, the map enclosed with your letter to Everett Smith of Dobbins is rather outdated. The area involved in that map is now referred to as the Browns Valley site and it was the original site authorized in 1964. However, in 1974 the Corps of Engineers dropped this project entirely in favor of a site upstream at Parks Bar. This second site was authorized by Congress in 1976. If the Bureau has intentions of investigating the Browns Valley site then this authorization transfer could be a problem.

In the summer of 1977 the Corps released the draft EIS on the Parks Bar site and in response to it the State of California, through the Resources Agency, took a public position in opposition to the project based upon a number of grounds. One of the State's concerns was the treatment of cultural resources by the Corps. As a result of the State's opposition the Corps dropped all active planning of this project during 1978. This position and its corrective recommendations is, I believe, still in effect and another issue that must be dealt with by the Bureau.

During 1981 in response to a proposal by the Yuba County Water Agency to construct the Parks Bar dam, the people of Yuba County voted overwhelmingly against the project in a special election held in November of that year. Again, this would be an aspect that the Bureau would have to address.

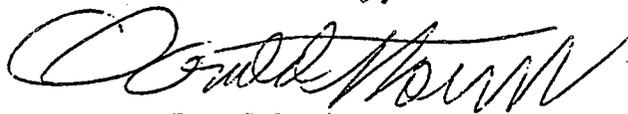
In terms of cultural resources, my involvement with the project began in 1972 when I conducted field work within the reservoir area for my master's thesis. From this, two limited studies for the Corps were conducted in 1974 with a major field survey and report being undertaken in 1975 and 1976. This is the report by Johnson and Theoderatus through the aegis of CSU Sacramento. The archeological field work was initially my responsibility and Jerry Johnson served only as report editor until the summer of 1976 when I was removed from the study. My perspective on this is that it was for political reasons as requested by the Corps. Jerry Johnson, of course, does have a different opinion.

The net result is that the report was released in October 1978 without the person responsible for the raw field data having any involvement in the final two years of the report's preparation. As can be expected, the report contained numerous errors and inconsistencies. My position is now that the extent of all these errors preclude its adequacy and acceptability for complying with any of the federal or State review requirements or guidelines. I feel that if the Bureau should continue to investigate the Marysville Lake project a complete redoing of the cultural resource studies will have to be done. The existing report is just too tenuous in accuracy to be used.

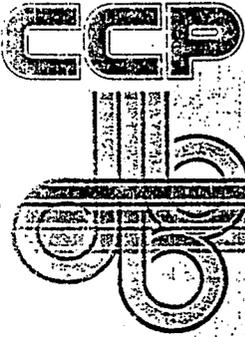
In terms of Native Americans, the Maidu people of the project area are represented by the Maidu Elders organization. Currently, Martha Noel is chair and Everett Smith is vice-chair. The organization's address is P.O. Box 333, Dobbins Ca. 95935. The organization and people of the region are very much concerned about this project. They do not like it at all. Their concerns include not only destruction of their cultural sites, but what the reservoir would do to the foothills and communities of Yuba County. Everett Smith has told me that he will contact you regarding this project as well and provide you with his feelings about it.

I hope this has been helpful to you and your report work. If there are any other problems or questions feel free to contact either myself, Everett, or the organization. Thank you for your concern and inquiry.

yours truly,



Donald Storm



CHAMBERS GROUP
CHAMBERS CONSULTANTS AND PLANNERS
P.O. Box 356 • 10557 Beach Boulevard
Stanton, California 90680
714/828-3324

April 21, 1983

Dear Tribal Member,

The United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, is thinking about making Lake Shasta in northern California larger, and about building new dams or enlarging old ones as part of the overall project. The Sacramento River would also be affected.

The Bureau has asked me to send letters to Native Americans in the areas which may be impacted by this project in order to find out interests and concerns regarding the lands which may be affected by it.

The Native American Heritage Commission gave me your name and address, so that I could contact you about this project. I am sending you a map of the dam and lake which may be built (or enlarged) in your area. Please look it over carefully, and talk with other Indian people about it.

No decision has been made yet (so far as I know) about this project, and this is the best time to make your interests and concerns known.

It would be very good to send a letter to me from you or your group describing your interests and concerns. I will then let the Bureau know this information, and will include a copy of your letter in the report they have asked me to prepare for them. I'll call you after the middle of May to talk to you about all of this.

Sincerely,

Jeanne Muñoz
Ethnographer

Amador County

Bill Franklin
P.O. Box 4
Sloughouse, CA 95683

Amador Tribal Council, Inc.
10551 Dutschke Road
Ione, CA 95640

Margaret Daulton, Chairperson
Jackson Rancheria
Star Route 1
Jackson, CA 95642

Ramona Dutschke
10551 Dutschke Road
Ione, CA 95640

Butte County

Berry Creek Rancheria
Gus Martin Chairman
1956 B Street
Oroville, CA 95965

Cynthia Lynn LaValleur
11465 Nevada City Hwy.
Grass Valley, CA 95945

Martha Noel
P.O. Box 206
Dobbins, CA 95935

Everett A. Smith (also Yuba County)
P.O. Box 246
Dobbins, CA 95935

Colusa County

Colusa Rancheria
P.O. Box 8
Colusa, CA 95932

Cortina Rancheria
Mary Norton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 4113
Sacramento, CA 95814

Grant Smith (also Napa County)
4309 Chico Avenue
Santa Rose, CA 95401

El Dorado County

Shingle Springs Rancheria
(Verona Tract)
John Fonseca, Chairperson
8024 Levering Way
Sacramento, CA 95801

Minnie Rolfing
El Dorado County Indian Council Inc.
P.O. Box 278
Diamond Springs, CA 95619

Casy Urjevich
Tahulma Mewok Council of El Dorado
P.O. Box 106
El Dorado, CA 95623

Victor Williams
Route 3 Box 3030
Auburn, CA 95603

Shingle Springs Rancheria
8005 Wetboro Way
Sacramento, CA 95823

Florence Gonzales
El Dorado County Indians, Inc.
P.O. Box 278
Diamond Springs, CA 95619

Fresno County

Sierra Mono Museum (also Madera County)
P.O. Box 275
Northfork, CA 93643

Big Sandy Rancheria
Thane V. Baty, Chairperson
P.O. Box 337
Auberry, CA 93667

Cold Springs Rancheria
P.O. Box 209
Tollhouse, CA 93667

Table Mountain Rancheria
Lewis Barnes, Chairperson
8400 Millerton Road
Friant, CA 93626

Beverly Martinez
P.O. Box 105
Friant, CA 93636

Glenn County

Grindstone Creek Rancheria
Jim Burroughs, Chairperson
P.O. Box 205
Elk Creek, CA 95939

Kings and Kern Counties

Darrell Vera
P.O. Box 589
Porterville, CA 93258

Clarence Atwell, Chairperson
Santa Rosa Rancheria
16835 Alkali Drive
Lemoore, CA 93245

American Indian Council of Central California
P.O. Box 3341
Bakersfield, CA 93385

Ani-Yun-Wiyu Society
P.O. Box 1921
Bakersfield, CA 93301

Lassen County

Dwight Lowry
Susanville Indian Rancheria
Drawer "U"
Susanville, CA 96130

Madera County

Jay J. Johnson (also Mariposa County)
P.O. Box 1617
Yosemite Lodge
Yosemite National Park, CA 95389

Modoc County

Alturas Rancheria
Norma Jean Garcia, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1035
Alturas, CA 96101

Lookout Rancheria
Laura Craig, Chairperson
P.O. Box 87
Lookout, CA 96054

X-L Ranch Reservation
P.O. Drawer 1570
989 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013

Sacramento County

Frank La Pena (also Shasta County)
Department of Ethnic Studies
California State University
Sacramento, CA 95819

Shasta County

Florence V. Jones
7480 Dry Creek Road
Redding, CA 96003

Pit River Tribal Council
P.O. Drawer 1570
Burney, CA 96013

Big Bend Rancheria
Kenneth Sisk, Chairperson
P.O. Box 255
Big Bend, CA 96001

Lala Curl
3576 Oasis Road
Redding, CA 96003

Donald & Frances Slaughter
1691 Brigman Street
Anderson, CA 96007

Helen L., Gloria E., Mary Elaine
and Bettigene Smithart
2140 Bransetter Lane
Redding, CA 96001

Gene A. Malone
3551 Oasis Road
Redding, CA 96003

Jack Potter
1834 Harley-Leighton Road
Redding, CA 96003

Mildred A. Rhoades
P.O. Box 64
Big Bend, CA 96011

Leslie Alden Philpot
P.O. Box 64
Big Bend, CA 96011

Candie Brown
2849 Victor Avenue
Redding, CA 96001

Toyon Wintu Indian Center
P.O. Box 979
Central Valley, CA 96109

Siskiyou County

Albert E. Lyons
Butte Valley Tribal Council
P.O. Box 134
Macdole, CA 96058

Yolo County

Rumsey Rancheria (Yocha Dehi)
c/o Philip Knight
P.O. Box 4
Brooks, CA 95606

Yuba County

Roger Smith
10479 Butte View Drive
Grass Valley, CA 95945

The following list of sites sensitive to Native Americans was derived from information provided by the Native American Heritage Commission. It is not a comprehensive inventory of sites. These locations are those from the Sacred Lands Inventory of "sponsored" sites; that is, the information was provided by a Native American consultant. Site information obtained from other sources was not available for this study.

Amador County (Nashville)	T9N R10E, sec. 12 two recorded burial sites
Fresno County (Friant)	T11S R21E sec. 11 historic cemetery property
	T11S R21E sec. 4 Petroglyph station
	T11S R21E sec. 9 petroglyph station
Madera County (Friant)	T10S R21E sec. 33 (inundated) T10S R21E sec. 28 Petroglyph station
Merced County (Los Banos Grande)	T11S R8E sec. 30 burial site
Napa County (Berryessa)	T9N R4W sec. 34 Burial site
	T8N R3W sec. 10 burial site
	T10N R4W sec. 26 burial site
	T7N R4W sec. 4 burial site
	T8N R4W sec. 34 burial site
	T7N R3W sec. 20 burial site
	T7N R3W sec. 21 burial site
	T7N R3W sec. 16 burial site

Shasta County

T35N R3W sec. 20
site requires special attention

T33N R5W sec. 26,35
burial place

T33N R5W sec. 13
historic cemetery

T36N R5W sec. 36,26
site is of concern

T36N R5W sec. 2
historic battle site

T37N R4W sec. 17
site is of special concern

T35N R3W sec. 20
site is of special concern

T36N R3W sec. 30 (inundated)

T36N R3W sec. 32
site is of concern

T34N R34 sec. 7,8
site is of concern

T36N R5W sec. 34
burial

T36N R5W sec. 33, 34
burial

T36N R4W sec. 32, 33
site is of concern

T36N R5W sec. 11
site is of concern

T36N R5W sec. 15, 22
burial site

T36N R5W sec. 21
burial site

T36N R5W sec. 28
burial site

T35N R5W sec. 2
site is of concern

Sensitive Sites, page 3

Shasta County
(continued)

T 35N R5W, sec. 23,26
site is of concern

T34N R4W, sec. (inundated)

T36N R5W sec. 10
burial

T36N R5W sec. 10
burial

Yuba County

T16N R5E sec. 15
cemetery; of special concern

T16N R6E sec. 18
of special concern

T16N R5E sec. 13
of special concern

T16N R6E sec. 7
of special concern

T16N R6E sec. 16
of special concern

T17N R7E sec. 20
of special concern

T16N R6 E sec. 4
of special concern

T16N R6E sec. 34
of special concern

T17N R6E sec. 35
of special concern

T17N R6E sec. 17
of special concern

T17N R6E sec. 9
of special concern

No sites were found within the mapped project areas in the following counties:

Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Kings, Lassen, Modoc, Siskiyou, Tehama, Yolo.



State of California
Governor's Office
Native American Heritage
Commission

April 14, 1983

Commissioners

Carol Y. Bowen
(714) 689-2475

William J. Franklin
(916) 351-0848

Wanda Lee Graves
(916) 455-7867

Vincent Ibanez
(714) 676-5568

Jay J. Johnson
(209) 372-4513

Walter J. Lara
(707) 488-3755

Neddeen P. Naylor
(714) 876-5414

Grant W. Smith
(707) 528-2584

Talbert M. Wilson
(916) 335-3353

Mary Peters
5424 Wildflower Circle
Carmichael, California 95608

Dear Ms. Peters:

Thank you for contacting our office regarding Bureau of Reclamation's proposal for expansion of Shasta Reservoir and other projects within California. As you stated, 18 counties will be affected by these projects. I hope that the names of those people that we provided you with from our county referral list will be of assistance in completing the initial study of potential impacts to cultural resources as a result of these projects. We do continually update our referral list, so I would appreciate your contacting our office again in the event these projects go beyond the planning phase.

Sincerely,

William J. Pink
Executive Secretary

WJP:js

cc: Jeanne Munoz
7159 Coralite Street
Long Beach, California 90808

5424 Wildflower Circle
Carmichael, California 95608

April 30, 1983

Mr. William J. Pink
Executive Secretary
Native American Heritage Commission
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Willie:

Thank you for your assistance in our research for the Bureau of Reclamation study. I realize that your office is extremely busy, and I appreciate you taking time to provide a referral list and sensitive site information.

I have enclosed two lists compiled during our consultation. The first is a list of the Bureau of Reclamation Projects, organized by county and township/range. The second is a list of sensitive sites that are located within the study area, as identified from the Heritage Commission files. It is my understanding that we may contact your office for referrals to concerned Native Americans who may be knowledgeable about these sites in the event that this study progresses beyond this initial phase.

Sincerely,


Mary Peters

Enclosures

cc: Jeanne Munoz, Chambers Group

TOYON WINTU CENTER
P.O. Box 979
Central Valley, Calif. 96019

Toyon Wintu Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 979
Central Valley, CA 96019

Chamber Group
Chambers Consultants and Planners
P.O. Box 356
10557 Beach Boulevard
Stanton, California 90680

Dear Ms. Munoz:

Members of the Wintu tribe met at the Toyon Wintu Center, Saturday, May 7, 1983, at 10:00 a.m. to discuss the matter of making Lake Shasta larger, and building new dams or enlarging old ones as part of an overall project by the United States Department of the Interior.

Our group have several concerns about this project. In the past, when Shasta Dam was in the process of being built, our ancestral lands were not compensated for, our Sacred lands covered over, and the Indians in this area had no real input in that project. Today, our cemeteries have been moved with the assumption that these would be the burial place for our Indian people. Today, after sacrificing our old ways, and our old burial grounds, we find that where we have been assigned 40 acres of burial plots we have less than 4 acres for our peoples' burial. The rest of this area is designated as a "white" cemetery. Our Indian people had been under the assumption that this Cemetery in Central Valley was designated only for the Indian people. Again, like in the past, the Indian has given up his land only to find that what he was promised is not what he has gotten.

The enlarging of the Dams in California affects all Native Americans in the state. The Indian people have not been permitted to utilize the lakes and campgrounds without cost to them. In the past, it was the custom of Indian people to fish and camp where they wanted to, and did not interfere with others. Today, our people are deprived of their cultural heritage because of no provisions being made on their behalf, but they are continually asked to forego their rights in order that others may profit from the sacrifice.

We support all the other groups in California that are opposed to this project. We ask a 90 day moratorium, and that your office send us copies of your intake reports from other groups of Native Americans.

The group has concerns about the same things as in the past. Our group has a Sacred Land on the McCloud area of Shasta Dam. Again, enlargement will mean that this land will be covered with water, and the tourist will ride and fish over this land with no respect for the Wintu people. Every Indian tribe in California will be affected from the project, and in order to preserve our culture, we go on record as an opposing group.

Please keep in contact with us, and send us copies of any reports your get.

Sincerely,

Mary Smithart

Mary Smithart, President of the Central Valley Cemetery Group
Josephine R. Stewart, Chairman, TOYON WINTU CENTER INC

Josephine R. Stewart

CC. American Indian Heritage Commission (NAHC)
Gene Chappie, Congressman
Mary Norton, Chairman Wintun Band, Cortina Rancheria, Arbuckle

TOYON WINTU CENTER
P.O. Box 979
Central Valley, Calif. 96019

PLEASE POST

July 14, 1983



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NEWS BULLETIN

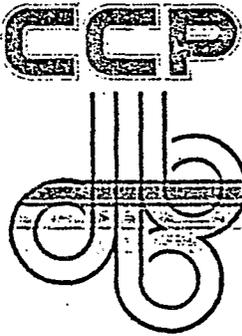
915 Capitol Mall, Room 288
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 322-7791

Bureau of Reclamation Begins Cultural Resource Study

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has embarked on a cultural resource study of several areas in California with potential for new water projects. Potential Bureau of Reclamation projects are found in the counties of: Amador, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kings, Lassen, Madera, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba.

Already, information describing each project has been mailed to individuals of the Indian community who may have concerns about impacts to cultural resources. According to Jeanne Munoz of Chambers Consultants and Planners, the firm hired to evaluate impacts to Native American cultural resources, very few responses from Indian people have been received. There is still time to respond to the original questionnaire. For more information concerning the proposed projects, please contact:

Dr. Jeanne Munoz
Chambers Consultants and Planners
P.O. Box 356
10557 Beach Boulevard
Stanton, California 90680
(714) 828-3324

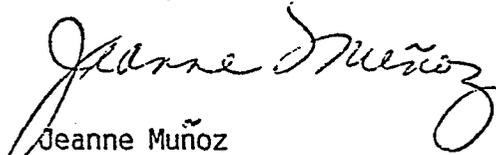


CHAMBERS GROVES
CHAMBERS CONSULTANTS AND PLANNERS
P.O. Box 356 • 10557 Beach Boulevard
Stanton, California 90680
714/828-3333

Dear Tribal Member:

I am sorry that I have been unable to get ahold of you by telephone to talk about the information I sent you earlier this year on the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation's potential water project in your area. It is not too late to send me written comments on this matter, provided you have them in the mail no later than August 15.

Sincerely,


Jeanne Muñoz
Ethnographer

MUÑOZ ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mary Peters for consulting with William Pink of the Native American Heritage Commission.

William Pink of the Native American Heritage Commission for providing sacred sites data and names of Native Americans to contact.

John Ljubenkon and JoAnn Kvamme for gathering data at UCLA and UCSB.

Franklin Fenenga for loaning me many of his own books.

APPENDIX D

HISTORICAL SITES

KEY TO SYMBOLS

Historical Eras

1. = Frontier Era, 1770s-1840s.
2. = Pioneer Era, 1840s-1880s.
3. = Modernization Era, 1880s-1920s.
4. = Centralization Era, 1920s-1950s.

Types of Historical Activity

- A. = Ranching and Farming
- B. = Mining
- C. = Transportation and Commerce
- D. = Business and Trade
- E. = Industrial Manufacturing
- F. = Recreation
- G. = Education
- H. = Religious Organization
- I. = Artistic and Cultural Affairs
- J. = Water Resource Development
- K. = Other

Forms of Historical Occupation

- T. = Rural Homestead
- U. = Rural Settlement Center
- V. = Urban Development
- W. = Native American Settlement
- X. = Cemetery
- Y. = Other

Sensitivity

- High = Adverse project impact upon significant historical resources; will require mitigation.
- Mod. = Adverse project impact upon known historical resources that may require mitigation.
- Low = Little or no project impact upon known historical resources. Mitigation probably not required.
- Undt. = Project impact upon historical resources cannot be determined from available sources. Field survey and/or detailed archival research necessary.

Status

- NRHP = Site or District Listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- HABS = Historic American Building Survey
- CHL = California Historic Landmark.
- SHP = California State Historic Park.
- PHI = California State Point of Historic Interest.
- NOTR = Status as an historical resource not recognized by any federal or state agency.

National Register Potential

- * = Eligibility should be investigated.
- ** = Possibly eligible.
- *** = Quite likely eligible.

HISTORICAL SITE LIST

1. SHASTA

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Lamoine Quad, USGS)						
Oregon Trail and Stage Road/Redding-Yreka Stage Road	1,2	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Bass Hill Historical Marker	4	C	Y	High	CHL	
SP Railroad Shasta Route	3,4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Lamoine Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Harlan Miller Memorial Bridge	4	C	Y	High	NOTR	**
Slate Creek School	3,4	G	Y	Undt.	NOTR	*
Vollmers Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Delta Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Bayles Townsite	3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Riverview Townsite	2,3,4	DF	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Gibson Creek Cemetery	3,4?	K	X	Mod.	NOTR	
Pollock Townsite	3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Indian Ranch (= SHA 226/SHA 907)	3	K	W	Undt.	NOTR	
Lakehead Townsite	3,4	DF	U	Undt.	NOTR	*

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Antlers Townsite	3,4	DF	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Lakehead Cemetery	3,4	K	X	Mod.	NOTR	
Smithson School	3,4	G	Y	Undt.	NOTR	*
Gregory Homestead	3	?	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Bard Homestead	3	?	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Lakeshore Townsite	4	DF	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Sugarloaf Townsite	4	DF	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Upper Salt Creek Resort	4	F	U	Undt.	NOTR	
Lower Salt Creek Resort	4	F	U	Undt.	NOTR	
Shasta Marina	4	F	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
O'Brien Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Shasta Iron Mine/ Iron Mining Claims	3,4	B	Y	Undt.	NOTR	*
Bridge Bay Resort	4	F	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Inundated Sites:						
Elmore Homestead	3	A	T	Low	NOTR	
Morley Wintun Lodge	3,4	F	Y	Low	NOTR	
Baird Fishery	3,4	K	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Bollibokka Mtn. Quad, USGS)						
Bollibokka Club	4	F	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
McCloud Bridge Site	3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
McCloud Bridge Guard Station	4	K	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
McCloud River Trail	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Squaw Creek Fire Control Station	4	K	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Copper City-Miles Ravine Trail	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Bully Hill Mine and Townsite	2,3,4	BC	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Bully Hill Cemetery	2,3,4	K	X	Mod.	NOTR	
Fenders Flat	2,3,4	B?	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Monday Flat	2,3,4	B?	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Inundated Sites:						
Ydalpom Site	3,4	BC	U	Low	NOTR	
Copper City Site	3,4	BC	U	Low	NOTR	
Pit River Ferry	2,3,4	D	Y	Low	NOTR	
Winthrop/Delamar/Salee Claims	2,3	?	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Bella Vista Quad, USGS)						
Rocky Ridge Campground	4	F	Y	Low	NOTR	
Jones Valley Campground	4	F	Y	Low	NOTR	
Rend Island Campground	4	F	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Shasta Dam Quad, USGS)						
Squaw Creek Trail	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Shasta Dam	4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Inundated Sites:						
Kennett Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Low	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

2. BERRYESSA

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Lake Berryessa Quad, USGS)						
Rancho Las Putas	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Jose Berryessa Homesite	1,2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	*
Jesus Berryessa Homesite	1,2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	*
Monticello Cemetery	3,4?	K	X	Mod.	NOTR	
Spanish Flat	2,3,4	A?	Y	Low	NOTR	
Gunn Ranch	3,4	A	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Lake Berryessa Park Headquarters	4	F	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Brooks Quad, USGS)						
Harris Ranch	2,3,4	A	T	Low	NOTR	*
(Monticello Dam Quad, USGS)						
Sacramento-Berryessa Valley Road	2,3,4,	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Monticello Dam	4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
(Aetna Springs Quad, USGS)						
Rancho Locoallomi	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	*
E. Gidding Homesite	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
W. Myer Homesite	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Bechtel Homesite	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
C. Rucker Ranch	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Aetna Springs Townsite	2,3,4	DF	U	Mod.	NOTR	*
Phoenix Quicksilver Mining Co. Site	2,3	B	Y	Undt.	NOTR	*
Phoenix-St. Helena Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Pope Valley-Napa Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Pope Canyon Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
James Creek Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Pope Valley Ranch and Home Sites:	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
S. Morris	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Sharp	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Harterman	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
C.C. Williamson	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Wallace	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
William Duval	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Hunt	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Copeland	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Barnott	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
G. P. Wallace	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Walters	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Sears	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

(Jericho Valley Quad, USGS)

Church's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
L. Church Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Unnamed "Old Cabin"	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Thompson/Ink Ranch	2,3,4	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
M. Peckman Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Knauer Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
William Thompson Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
(St. Helena Quad, USGS)						
Pope Valley Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Mod.	NOTR	*
Barnett Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Middle Road	3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Chiles and Pope Valley Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Pope Canyon Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Hardin School	4?	G	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Central School Site	3,4	G	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Ralston Store Site	2,3	D	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
W. N. Carter Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Hordman Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
(Chiles Valley Quad, USGS)						
Rancho Monticello	3,4	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	*
Samuel Springs Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Joseph Homestead	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Day Homestead	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Dollarhide Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Pope Canyon Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Hardin Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Capell Valley Quad, USGS)						
Capell Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Capell School	4	G	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Capell Trail/Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Berryessa Homesite	1,2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	*
Davis Homestead	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Berryessa Trail/ Monticello Road	1,2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Suisun-Berryessa Valley Road	1,2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Walter Springs Quad, USGS)						
Clear Lake/Berryessa- Knoxville Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Foster Ranch	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	*
Vedder Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
W. Fitzpatrick Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
W. Spielman Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
McCulloch (McCulloch?) Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
P. O. Dyer (Duyer) Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
W. Sprague Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
McGinness (McGuinness?) Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Leonides Shore Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.>	NOTR	
W. D. Cunningham Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Hines Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
D. Malaney Cabin	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Wolter Cabin	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Prospecting Tunnels	3	B	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
D. E. Woodburn Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Walter Springs Townsite	2,3?	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*

3. COLUSA

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Fruto Quad, USGS)						
Indian Rancheria (= GLE 211?)	2	K	W	Undt.	NOTR	*
Wagon Trail	2,3	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Log Cabin	2	K	T	Undt.	NOTR	
(Manor Slough Quad, USGS)						
Huffmaster Road	3,4?	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Sites Quad, USGS)						
Sites Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	**
Peterson Road	3,4?	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Sites-Lodoga Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

(Logan Ridge Quad, USGS)

Colusa/Logan Creek Trail	2	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR
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(Lodoga Quad, USGS)

Black Mountain School	3,4?	G	Y	Undt.	NOTR	*
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4. FRIANT

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
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(Friant Quad, USGS)

Millerton/Toll House Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR
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Reconstructed Millerton Court House	2,3,4	K	Y	High	SHP
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(Millerton Lake West Quad, USGS)

Friant Dam	4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR
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Inundated Sites:

Fort Miller

Millerton Townsite

Judge Hart House

Hamton's House

Hamton's (Wire Cable) Ferry

Sulphur Springs and
Sulphur Springs Hotel

(Millerton Lake East Quad, USGS)

Kerckhoff Powerhouse	4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR
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Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

5. GALLATIN

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Lowrey Quad, USGS)						
Lowrey Townsite	2,3	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Lowrey Cemetery	3,4?	K	X	Mod.	NOTR	
Brown Homestead	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Westend Gallatin Place Homestead	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Lowrey Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Unnamed Grave	?	K	X	Undt.	NOTR	
(Paskenta Quad, USGS)						
Nome Lackee Indian Reservation	2	K	W	Low	NOTR	

6. GLENN/THOMES-NEWVILLE

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Stonyford Quad, USGS)						
Johnson Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Leesville-Elk Creek Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

(Elk Creek Quad, USGS)

Elk Creek Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Mod.	NOTR	*
Ivory Mill Road	3,4?	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Sanhedrin Road	3,4?	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Stony Gorge Dam	3,4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR	

(Chrome Quad, USGS)

Chrome Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Mod.	NOTR	**
Millsap Cemetery	3,4?	K	X	Mod.	NOTR	
Watson Grave	?	K	X	Mod.	NOTR	
Grindstone Cemetery	2,3,4	K	X	Mod.	NOTR	
Grindstone Rancheria	1,2,3,4	K	W	Mod.	NOTR	***
Gillaspy (Gillespie?) Ranch	3,4	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	*
Rowcroft Ranch	2,3,4	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	*
John Hull Homesite	3	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	
Williams Homesite	3	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	
John Squire Homesite	3	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	
John Bedford Homestead	3	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	
W. Drew Homesite	3	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	
P. M. Nieson Homesite	3	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	
Mrs. McIngres Homesite	3	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	
J. H. Mann Homesite	3	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

(Newville Quad, USGS)

Newville Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	High	PHI	**
J. and B. Foreman Ranch	2,3	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	
Round Valley Road	3,4?	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Garland-Newville Road	3,4?	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	

7. KOSK

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
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(Montgomery Creek Quad, USGS)

Orr Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
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(Big Bend Quad, USGS)

Big Bend Townsite	3,4	D	U	Mod.	NOTR	*
Big Bend Rancheria	3,4,	K	W	Mod.	NOTR	*
Indian Springs School	4?	G	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Hunt Hot Springs	3,4	F	Y	Mod.	NOTR	**
Camp Pit	4	J	Y	Low	NOTR	
Unidentified House	3	?	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

8. LOS BANOS GRANDES

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Mariposa Creek Quad, USGS)						
Billie Wright Road	3,4?	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Los Banos Valley Quad, USGS)						
Rancho Panoche de San Juan y Los Carrisalitos	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Menefee Ranch	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Gotfreid Ranch	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Denny Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Erreca Ranch	2,3,4	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	*
Gonzales Ranch	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	*
(Ortigalita Peak NW Quad, USGS)						
Pacheco Pass Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Gaston Bide Ranch	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Carrisalito Ranch	1,2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Carrisalito Spring	1,2,3,4	J	Y	Undt.	NOTR	*
Unidentified Cabin	3	?	T	Undt.	NOTR	
(San Luis Dam Quad, USGS)						
Harper Lane	4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

9. MARYSVILLE

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
Timbuctoo Townsite	2,3	D	V	High	CHL	*
Sand Flat Road	2	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Black Maria/Mark Anthony Mine	3	B	Y	Low	NOTR	
Rice's Crossing	2,3	B	Y	Low	NOTR	
Condemn Bar	2,3,4	B	Y	Low	NOTR	*
Sid Smith Ranch	3,4	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	*
Mayfield Fruit Wine and Land Company	3,4	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	*
Sicard Flat Ditch	2,3	B	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Empire Ranch/Excelsior Ranch	2,3,4	AF	U	Mod.	NOTR	**
Park's Bar Bridge	3,4	C	Y	Mod	NOTR	*
Bonanza Ranch	3,4	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	*
Park's Bar	2	B	U	Low	NOTR	*
Yuba Powerhouse Site	3,4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Bald Mountain School Site	2,3	G	Y	Low	NOTR	
Peoria School	2,3,4	G	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Missouri Bar	2	G	Y	Low	NOTR	
Colgate Powerhouse	3,4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Swiss Bar	2	B	U	Low	NOTR	
Sandy Flat	2	B	U	Low	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Ousley's Bar	2	B	U	Low	NOTR	
Long Bar	2,3	B	U	Low	NOTR	
Long Bar School	2,3	G	Y	Low	NOTR	
Kennebec Bar	2	B	U	Low	NOTR	
Sawmill Bar	2	B	U	Low	NOTR	
Sicard Flat/Sicard Bar	2,3	B	U	Low	NOTR	
Cordua's Bar	2	B	U	Low	NOTR	
Cape Horn Bar	2	B	U	Low	NOTR	
Barton's Bar	2	B	U	Low	NOTR	
Cole Spring Camp	2	B	U	Low	NOTR	
Rose's Bar	2,3,4	B	U	Mod.	NOTR	*
Lander's Bar	2	B	U	Low	NOTR	
Malay Camp	2	B	U	Low	NOTR	
Sucker Flat	2,3	BD	U	Mod.	NOTR	**
Sucker Flat Area:						
Hale's Flat	2,3	B	U	Low	NOTR	
Billy Goat Hill	2,3	G	U	Low	NOTR	
Kelly's Hill	2,3	G	T	Low	NOTR	
Squaw Creek	2	G	U	Low	NOTR	
Cramsy's Hill	2,3	C	U	Mod.	NOTR	
Crary's Area	2,3	D	U	Mod.	NOTR	
Sand Hill	2	G	U	Low	NOTR	
Smartsville Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	High	CHL	**

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Smartsville 49'er Cemetery	2	K	X	Undt.	CHL	
Smartsville Catholic Cemetery	2,3,4	K	X	High	CHL	
Smartsville Protestant Cemetery	2,3,4	K	X	High	CHL	
Englebright Dam and Reservoir	4	J	Y	Low	NOTR	
Blue Gravel Mining Company Site	2,3	B	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Blue Point Mine	2,3,4	B	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Deer Creek Placer Mine Site	2,3	B	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Excelsior Mining and Water Company	2,3	B	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Excelsior Ditch	2,3,4	J	Y	High	NRHP	
Nevada Reservoir and Ditch Co.	2,3	J	Y	Low	NOTR	
O'Brien Mine	2	B	Y	Low	NOTR	
Pittsburgh and Yuba Mining Co. Site	2,3	B	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Brown's Valley Ditch	2,3,4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Bridgeport Covered Bridge	2,3,4	C	Y	High	NRHP	
Bridgeport Townsite	2,3,4	D	V	Undt.	NOTR	*
O'Connor's Hill	2,3	B	U	Mod.	NOTR	
Keystone Flat	3	B	Y	Low	NOTR	
Keystone Ranch/ Farrell Ranch	3,4	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

French Corral 2,3,4 ABC V Mod. NOTL *

Inundated Sites:

Point Defiance

Mooney Flat

Little Hong Kong

Frenchman Bar

Boston Camp

Horse Bar

Coy Bar

Castle Bar

Nigger/Union Bar

Ohio Bar

10. MILLVILLE

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Millville Quad, USGS)						
Ellis Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Wagoner Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Ellis School	3,4	G	Y	Undt.	NOTR	*
South Cow Creek Road	3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Cow Creek Powerhouse	4	J	Y	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

11. NASHVILLE

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Amador City Quad, USGS)						
Plymouth Ditch	2,3,4	BJ	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Puckerville Town Site	2,3	BC	U	Low	NOTR	*
(Fiddletown Quad, USGS)						
Enterprise Townsite	2,3	BD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Huse Bridge Site	3	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Nashville Townsite	2,3,4	BD	U	Mod.	NOTR	**
Briarcliff Mines	3,4	B	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
King's Store Site	3	D	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
(Placerville Quad, USGS)						
Union Mine	3,4	B	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Church Mine	3,4	B	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*

12. ROUND VALLEY

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Canby Quad, USGS)						
Antelope Spring	2,3,4	A	T	Low	NOTR	
Rice Springs	2,3,4	A	T	Low	NOTR	
Dutch Flat Cemetery	3,4	K	X	Mod.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

(Adin Quad, USGS)

M. Kresge Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR
J. Holbrook Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR
E. Harper Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR
T. A. Barrows Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR
S & H Sawmill	3	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR
C. L. Harper Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

13. SACRAMENTO RIVER

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Rio Vista Quad, USGS)						
Rancho Los Ulpinos	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Rio Vista Townsite	2,3,4	D	V	Mod.	NOTR	*
Rio Vista Bridge	4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Newtown Townsite	2,3	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	
Brannan Island	2,3,4	ACF	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Ida Island	2,3,4	AC	U	Undt.	NOTR	
Steamboat Slough	2,3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Ryer Island Ferry	3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	*
(Isleton Quad, USGS)						
Long Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Isleton Townsite	2,3,4	C	U	Undt.	NOTR	**
Walnut Grove Bridge	3,4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Andrus Island	2,3,4	A	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Gillos Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Ryde Townsite	2,3,4	C	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
W. Crews Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
E. S. Marlon Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
G. Andrews Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
W. Holden Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Brown Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

J. Blaisdell Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Hedge Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
H. Phelps Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Dr. Fowler Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Sharp Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Walnut Grove Townsite	2,3,4	D	V	Mod.	NOTR	*
Walnut Grove Gakuen Hall	2,3,4	C	V	High	NRHP	
Walnut Grove Schoolhouse	2,3	G	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Wise Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Locke Townsite	3,4	C	V	High	NRHP	
(Courtland Quad, USGS)						
Grand Island	2,3,4	A	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
J. C. Backer Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
O'Terrell Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
H. Hopper Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
T. F. Blair Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
A. Foster Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
H. W. Odell Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
E. Smith Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
R. E. Lamoine Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Vorden Townsite	3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Smith Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

C. V. Talmage Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Sumner Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Cotten and Covington Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Howell Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Kercheval Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Russell Road Drawbridge Site	3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Runyon Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Steamboat Slough Bridge	4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Steamboat Landing	2,3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	*
Painter Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Paintersville Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Paintersville Bridge	3,4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
J. Runyon Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
B. Bates Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
S. Morse Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Husler Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Morgan's Landing	2,3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	*
Sutter Slough Swing Bridge	4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Courtland Townsite	2,3,4	C	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Brown and Crist Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Humphreyville's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Randall Island	2,3,4	A	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Brownell Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. B. Green Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Hollister Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Howard Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Hoyt Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Richland Townsite	2,3	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
J. Brooks Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
D. Williams Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Hood Townsite	3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
J. Clark Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
(Clarksburg Quad, USGS)						
W. Johnson Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Derrington Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Brinnon Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Vogel and Bitterle Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. B. Almond Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Church Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Aikins Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
R. Flynn Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Parker Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Warner Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Clarksburg Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Mod.	NOTR	*
Curtis Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Adair Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Schooler Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Cave Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Beach Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Larue Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Hagerty Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Mrs. Galtan Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
E. Todd Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Beach, Jr. Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Lewis Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Morrissey Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Freeport Bridge	4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Freeport Ferry Site	3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	*
C. R. Young Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Cordal Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Bacon Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Halfway Landing	3	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Bishop Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Pocket Road Free County Ferry Site	3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
J. Chadfield Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Miller Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Gregory Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
R. Sylva Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Babel Townsite	3	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	
Babel Slough Schoolhouse	3	G	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Haycock Shoals	2,3,4	K	Y	Low	NOTR	
Pleasant Ranch	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Arshinel Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Dubosse Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Garcia Bend	2,3,4	K	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Florin Quad, USGS)						
Freeport Townsite	2,3,4	D	V	Mod.	NOTR	**
Beach Lake	3,4	K	Y	Low	NOTR	
J. S. Julian Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Sacramento Drainage Canal	2,3,4	K	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Davis Brickyard	3,4	E	Y	Undt.	NOTR	*
G. Heck Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
(Sacramento West Quad, USGS)						
Rancho New Helvetia	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Riverview Townsite	3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Glide Landing	2,3	D	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Du Boise Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Clay Bank Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Brickyard	2,3,4	E	Y	Mod.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Oak Hall Bend	2,3,4	C	T	Low	NOTR	
Riverside Townsite	3	D	U	Low	NOTR	*
Chicory Bend	2,3,4	C	T	Low	NOTR	
Edwards Break	3	K	Y	Low	NOTR	
Sutter Town	3	C	U	Low	NOTR	
Gould's Mill	2	E	Y	Low	NOTR	
Sutterville	2,3	D	V	High	CHL	*
Miller Park	4	F	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Shelby's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
E. B. Crocker Art Gallery	2,3,4	I	Y	High	NRHP	
Site of First Passenger Railroad in California	2	C	Y	High	CHL	
Tower Bridge	4	C	Y	High	NRHP	
Old Sacramento/Old Sacramento State Historic Park	2,3,4	CDFI	V	High	NRHP;HABS	
Old Sacramento Sites:						
First Transcontinental Railroad Marker	4	C	Y	High	CHL	
Pony Express Terminal/B. F. Hastings Building	2,3,4	CD	Y	High	NRHP	
Sacramento Water Works	2	J	Y	High	NOTR	
Traveler's Hotel	2,3,4	D	Y	High	NRHP	
China Slough	2,3	K	Y	High	CHL	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company Sacramento Depot	3,4	C	Y	High	NRHP	
I Street Bridge	3,4	C	Y	High	NRHP	
Broderick Townsite	2,3,4	D	V	Mod.	NOTR	*
Site of First Pacific Coast Salmon Cannery	2	D	Y	High	NRHP	
Discovery Park	3,4	F	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Unidentified Log Cabin	2	K	Y	Low	NOTR	
U. S. Military Reservation	4	K	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Bryte Townsite	2,3,4	CD	V	Mod.	NOTR	*
Bryte's Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Sacramento Weir	3,4	J	Y	High	NRHP	
Sacramento Bypass Wildlife Area	4	F	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Sacramento Northern/ Sacramento and Woodland Railroad	3,4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
(Taylor Monument Quad, USGS)						
Six Mile Bar	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Taylor Monument	2,3,4	K	Y	Mod.	NOTR	***
Monument Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Datey's Ferry Site	2	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Mound Ranch	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Beatrice Townsite	3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Ten Mile Shoals	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Twelve Mile Bar	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Elkhorn Weir	3,4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Jacob's Break	3	J	Y	Low	NOTR	
Fremont School	3	G	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Haye's Landing	3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Gray's Bend Quad, USGS)						
Elkhorn Ferry Site	3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Elkhorn Ranch	2,3,4	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	*
Gray's Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Gray's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
(Verona Quad, USGS)						
Gray's Old Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Brown Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Bennett Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Vernon Landing/Joe's Landing	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Harris Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Faust's Hopyard	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Fremont Townsite/ Fremont Landing	2,3,4	CD	U	Mod.	NOTR	*
Verona Townsite/ Spee's Ferry Site	2,3,4	CD	U	Mod.	NOTR	*
(Knight's Landing Quad, USGS)						
Rancho Rio Jesus Maria	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Kanaka Cutoff	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Gleeson Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Neelan Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Newcomb Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
McLauran Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Harbin Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Wild Irishman Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Robert's Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
St. Louis Townsite	3	D	U	Low	NOTR	
Mary Lake	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Simmon's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Portuguese Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Brewster Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
McGriff Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
McGriff Lakes	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Newcurk Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Armstrong Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Dyer Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Knight's Landing Townsite	2,3,4	CD	V	Mod.	NOTR	*
J. W. Snowball Mansion	2,3,4	K	V	High	HABS	
Knight's School	4	G	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Darlington Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
P. K. Veeder Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Sasseman Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Bean Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Miller Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Dinwiddie Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR
J. Bailey Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR
L. Brington Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR
Fourmile Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR
Lambert Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR
Bisbee Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR
M. Rimmer Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR
Railroad Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR
Victor Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR
D. Criel Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR

(Eldorado Bend Quad, USGS)

State Ranch Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR
Missouri Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR
Eldorado Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR
Cache Creek- Marysville Road	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR
Smith's Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR
Moore's Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR

(Kirkville Quad, USGS)

Tyndall Landing	2,3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR
Tyndall Mound/ Indian Mound	2,3,4	K	Y	Undt.	NOTR *
Collin's Eddy/Collin's Eddy Cutoff	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR
Little Poker Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR
Ministerial Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Kirkville Townsite	2,3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Poker Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Bullock Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Howell's Landing	3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	
Poffenberger's Landing/ Winn's Landing	2,3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	
Steel and McCord Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Boyer Landing	2,3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Boyer Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Powell Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Miller's Landing	3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	
Big Eddy	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Gillett Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Roe Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Wiess Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Mumma's Landing	2,3	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Worley's Ferry Site	2	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
J. Powell Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Steiner Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Cranmer Townsite	3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Steiner Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

(Tisdale Weir Quad, USGS)

J. Cardwell Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Frazier's Landing	3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	*

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Wilkin's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
T. Hardsley Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Herover Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Tisdale Weir	3,4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
C. D. Girdener Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
R. Welch Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. C. Graham Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
R. Ritchie Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Winship School	4?	G	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Pratt's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Grand Island Townsite	3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Eddy Landing/Eddy Ferry Site	2,3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Casamore Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Diefendorf Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
W. Eddy Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
(Grimes Quad, USGS)						
Indian Rancheria	2,3	K	W	Undt.	NOTR	
Grimes/Grimes Landing	2,3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	
Girdner Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Twentymile Bar	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Ogden Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Wilson Homestead/ Grand Island Mills	2,3	ACD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

(Meridian Quad, USGS)

Dunn's Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Munson Basin	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Sycamore Townsite	3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Lang's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Rush Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Stephens Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Fout's Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Meridian Townsite	2,3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
White's Ferry Site	2	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Moon's Bend/Moon's Ferry Site	3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Williams Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. E. Rodger's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
G. Prejos Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
A. T. Buckner Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Deserted Indian Rancheria	2	K	W	Undt.	NOTR	
McDaniels Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
M. Coyne's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Colusa Drawbridge	3,4	C	Y	High	NRHP	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

(Colusa Quad, USGS)

Rancho Jimeno	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Colusa Townsite	2,3,4	D	V	Mod.	NOTR	*
Hall of Records and County Jail	2,3,4	CD	V	High	HABS	
Colusa Grammar School	3,4	G	Y	High	NRHP	
Colusa High School	3,4	G	Y	High	NRHP	
Arnold Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Cobb's Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

(Moulton Weir Quad, USGS)

Watson's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Hamilton Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Adams Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Cachil Dehe Rancheria	3,4	K	W	Undt.	NOTR	*
Seven Mile House	2,3	CD	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Deserted Rancheria	2	K	W	Undt.	NOTR	
Calden's Landing	3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Moulton's Landing	3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
John Hancock House/ Nine Mile House	2	AC	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Compton Landing	3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Bogg's Landing	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

(Princeton Quad, USGS)

Crigler's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Old Adobe Site	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Grigsby Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Miller Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Ammet's House	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Princeton Townsite	2,3,4	CD	V	Undt.	NOTR	*
Princeton Ferry Site	2,3,4	C	Y	High	NRHP	
Indian Rancherias	2	K	W	Undt.	NOTR	
Willett's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Packer Island/Packer Lake	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Rasor Slough	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Hanson Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Beehive Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Butte City Quad, USGS)						
Butte City Townsite	2,3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Larkin's Children's Rancho	2,3	A	U	Undt.	NOTR	
Cox's Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Call's Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Glenn Quad, USGS)						
Hartley Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Glenn Townsite	2,3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Central Irrigation Canal	3,4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Sidds Landing	2,3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Spark's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
River Raising Machine	2	J	Y	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

King Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Jacinto Townsite	2,3,4	CD	U	High	PHI	*
(Llano Seco Quad, USGS)						
Rancho Llano Seco	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Hartley Island/The Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Newhard Landing	2,3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Newhart House	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Gibson Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Placer City Townsite	2,3	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Hight's Landing/ Hight's Woodyard	2,3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	
Parrott Landing	2,3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	
(Ord Ferry Quad, USGS)						
Rancho Arroyo Chico	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Rancho Jacinto	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Rancho de Farwell	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Ord Ferry Site	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Ord Ferry Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Ord Ferry Bridge	4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Walker's Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Indian Fishery	2	K	W	Undt.	NOTR	
Deadman's Reach	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Dayton Landing	3	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Jennings Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Mrs. Joy's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Hick's Homestead	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Jenning's Ferry Site	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Gibb's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Munroeville Site	3	CD	Y	High	PHI	
Murphy Slough	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Golden State Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Dover Cutoff	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
French's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Lincoln Bend	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Phelan Island/ Munroeville Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Nigger/Negro Sam Slough	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Bidwell State Park	4	F	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Chico Landing Site	2,3,4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Reaves Ferry Site	3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Hamilton Branch, Northern Electric Railroad	3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Northern Electric Railroad Bridge	3,4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Jenny Lind Bend	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Indian Fishery	2,3,4	K	W	Undt.	NOTR	*
Bidwell Ferry/ Ferry House	2,3	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Sharkey's Landing	3	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Capt.P.J. Walsh House	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

(Nord Quad, USGS)

Gianella Bridge	3,4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	**
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(Foster Island Quad, USGS)

Rancho Capay	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Lockenhaus Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Swift Point	2,3	C	Y	High	PHI	
Swift Point Warehouse	3	CD	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Colby's Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
McIntosh Landing	2,3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Emery and Mitchell Island	3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Sam Soule's Bar	3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
McIntosh Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Cochran Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Wilson Landing	3,4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Mitchell Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Glenn-Colusa Pumping Station	3,4	J	Y	High	NOTR	
Site of First Posted Water Right	2	J	Y	High	CHL	
Wilson Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Reager Homestead	2	A	T	High	PHI	
Indian Rancheria	2	K	W	Undt.	NOTR	
Snaden Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Jackstaff Bend	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Hoodlum Chute	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Missouri Bend	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Foster Island/ Gazette Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Gazette Chute	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
P. Hays Homestead	2	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
(Vina Quad, USGS)						
Rancho Saucos	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Rancho Rio de los Molinos	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Rancho Bosquejo	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Morrill's Landing/ Morrill's Boardyard	2,3	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Hazel Bend	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
S. A. Gayle Homestead	2	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Moone Bar	2,3	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Squaw Hill Townsite/ Squaw Hill Ferry	2,3,4	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Woodson Bridge	4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area	4	F	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Captain Jane's Rapids	3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Capt. Jane's Homestead	3	C	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Copeland Bar	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Blethen Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Plumas Rapids	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Tehama Rapids	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

(Los Molinos Quad, USGS)

Rancho Primer Canon o Rio de los Berrendos	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR
Rancho La Barranca Colorado	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR
Rancho Las Flores	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR
Tehama Townsite	2,3,4	D	V	Mod.	NOTR *
First Tehama County Courthouse Site	2,3,4	CD	V	High	CHL
Molino Lodge Building	3,4	F	Y	High	NRHP
Sesma Townsite	3	CD	U	Undt.	NOTR
Sawmill Rapids	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR
W. G. Chard Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR
Sacramento Bar	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR

(Gerber Quad, USGS)

Sacramento House	2	D	U	Undt.	NOTR
Mooney Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR
Todd Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR
Ide's House	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR

(Red Bluff East Quad, USGS)

Blackberry Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR
Old French Ford	1,2	C	Y	Low	NOTR *
Last Chance	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR
Red Bluff Diversion Dam	4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Corning Canal	3,4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Red Bluff Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Red Bluff Townsite	2,3,4	D	V	Mod.	NOTR	*
Home of Mrs. John Brown	2,3,4	DK	V	High	CHL	
Old Bank of America Building	3,4	D	V	High	NRHP	
William B. Ide Adobe	1,2,3,4	AK	T	High	CHL	*
(Bend Quad, USGS)						
Iron Canyon	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Chinese Rapids	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Bend Townsite	2,3,4	D	V	Mod.	NOTR	*
Bend Bridge	4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Bend Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Bend Ferry Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Jelly's Ferry Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Jelly's Ferry Bridge	4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Jelly's Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Saron Fruit Colony	3	A	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Saron Fruit Colony Road	3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Shepherd's Ranch	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Bloody Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Ball's Ferry Quad, USGS)						
Reading Adobe	1,2,3,4	A	U	High	CHL	**
Rancherie Island	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Freeman's Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Ball's Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Ball's Ferry Townsite	2,3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Logan's Ferry/Stock and Dangerman's Immigrant Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
China Garden	2,3	A	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Deschutes Road	3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Cottonwood Quad, USGS)						
Rancho San Buenaventura	1,2	A	U	Low	NOTR	
Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge	3,4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Swain and Angel House	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Riverview Ranch	3,4	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	*
Anderson/North Street Bridge	4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Hughe's House	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
(Enterprise Quad, USGS)						
Riverview Country Club	4	F	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Gibson's Ferry/ Quick's Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Davis Ferry Site	2	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Redding Townsite	2,3,4	CD	V	Mod.	NOTR	*
Kutras Park	3,4	F	Y	Mod.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

(Redding Quad, USGS)

Lake Redding Park	3,4	F	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Benton Drive Bridge	3,4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	**
Market Street Bridge	4	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Hunt's Ferry Site	2	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Oregon-California Trail Route	1,2	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Southern Pacific Railroad: East Side Route	3,4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Waugh's House	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Waugh's Ferry Site	2	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Keswick Dam	4	J	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Keswick Townsite	3,4?	D	V	Mod.	NOTR	*

(Shasta Dam Quad, USGS)

Keswick Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Whitehouse Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Hart Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Matheson Townsite	3,4	C	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Copley Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

14. SCHOENFIELD

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Lowrey Quad, USGS)						
A. J. Berrall Farm	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
J. Pul Farm	2,3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Red Bank Road	3,4?	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

15. SQUAW VALLEY

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Shoehorse Mountain Quad, USGS)						
Willow Creek Ranch	3,4	A	U	Undt.	NOTR	
Squaw Valley Road	3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Jackson Homestead	3	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

16. SUNFLOWER

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Pyramid Hills Quad, USGS)						
Devil's Den Oil Field	3,4	K	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Deadman Gap Oil Field	3,4	K	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Orchard Ranch	3,4	A	T	Mod.	NOTR	*
Chelan-Sulphur Springs Road	3,4?	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
(Sawtooth Ridge Quad, USGS)						
Unidentified Trail	2	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

17. TABLE MOUNTAIN/IRON CANYON

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Bend Quad, USGS)						
Iron Canyon	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Chinese Rapids	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Bend Townsite	2,3,4	D	V	Mod.	NOTR	*
Bend Bridge	4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	*
Bend Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Bend Ferry Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Jelly's Ferry Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Jelly's Ferry Bridge	4	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Jelly's Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Mod.	NOTR	
Yonker's Ranch Site	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Holmes and Wing Ranch	4	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Inks Creek Ranch	4	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Jelly Ranch	2,3,4	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	*
Saron Fruit Colony Site	3,4?	A	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Saron Fruit Colony Road	3,4?	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Emerson Road	3,4?	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Shepherd's Ranch	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Battle Creek Ranch	3,4	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	*
Bloody Island	2	K	Y	Undt.	NOTR	

(Balls Ferry Quad, USGS)

Reading Adobe Site/ Historical Marker	1,2,3,4	A	U	High	CHL	
Adobe Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Rancherie Island	2,3,4	K	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Freeman's House	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Ball's Ferry Townsite	3,4	D	U	Mod.	NOTR	*
Ball's Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Ball's Ferry Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Ash Creek Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Stock and Dangerfield Ferry/Logan's Ferry Site	2,3	C	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Parkville Road	3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

China Garden	?	A	Y	Undt.	NOTR	*
Deschutes Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Fort Reading Ranch	2,3,4	A	U	Mod.	NOTR	*
Fort Reading Site/ Historical Marker	2,3,4	K	U	High	CHL	
(Cottonwood Quad, USGS)						
Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge	3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Cottonwood Townsite	2,3,4	D	V	Mod.	NOTR	*
Swain and Angel Ranch	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Riverview Ranch	4	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Anderson/North Street Bridge	4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	

18. TUSCAN BUTTES

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Bend Quad, USGS)						
Yonker's Ranch Site	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Holmes and Wing Ranch	4	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
Inks Creek Ranch	4	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	
(Dales Quad, USGS)						
Battle Creek Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Cottonwood Spring	2,3,4	K	Y	Undt.	NOTR	
Ross Gates Spring	2,3,4	K	Y	Undt.	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Dales Townsite	3,4	D	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Long Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Humboldt and Red Bluff Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Bird Homestead	2	A	T	Undt.	NOTR	

19. COTTONWOOD

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Eras</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Sen.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NRPot.</u>
(Ono Quad, USGS)						
Crow Flat	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR	
Wiley Flat Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR	
Yuka Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR	
Rush Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR	
Hightown Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR	
Aiken Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR	
Baker Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR	
Willow Spring Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR	
Poverty Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR	
Cottonwood Creek Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Gas Point	2,3,4	K	U	Undt.	NOTR	*
Gas Point Road	2,3,4	C	Y	Low	NOTR	
Packer Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR	
China Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR	

Enlarged Shasta: Historical Site List.

Devil's Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR
Moboy Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR
(Olinda Quad, USGS)					
Dutch Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR
Wagon Road Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR
Coal Pit Gulch	2,3,4	K	U	Low	NOTR

ERRATA SHEET

Addition to Ethnographic/Ethnohistoric Site References

Bauman, James

n.d. The Harington collection of Indian placenames in north central California. Ms., Shasta-Trinity National Forest, Redding.