

PART V

SUPPORTING DATA

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Albright, Rick
n.d. Indian Relics are Unearthed Here. Undated clipping from the Sun Star, on file in the Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Alt, D.D., and D.W. Hyndman
1975 **Roadside Geology of Northern California.** Mountain Press Publishing Co, Missoula, Montana.
- Angel, J.L.
1966 Early Skeletons from Tranquillity, California. **Smithsonian Institution Contributions to Anthropology** 2(1).
- Anonymous
1966 San Luis National Wildlife Refuge, Merced County, California: Proposed New Refuge. Document in "Land Acquisitions, Westover Company" file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
- Antevs, E.
1948 Climatic Changes and Pre-White Man. **Bulletin of the University of Utah** 38(20):168-191.
1952 Climatic History and the Antiquity of Man in California. **Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey** 16.
1953a On Division of the Last 20,000 Years. **Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey** 22.
1953b The Postpluvial or Neothermal. **Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey** 22.
1955 Geologic-climatic Dating in the West. **American Antiquity** 20(4).
- Arguelles, M.R., with M.J. Moratto
1983 **Overview of Cultural Resources, Kern and Pixley National Wildlife Refuges, California.** Two volumes. Report prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland.
- Asher and Adams
1872 [Map of] California and Nevada, South Portion. No publication information.
- Axelrod, D.I.
1977 Outline History of California Vegetation. In: M. Barbour and J. Major, eds., **Terrestrial Vegetation of California.** John Wiley & Sons, New York.
- Bagley, David
1942 Interview by Ralph Milliken. Milliken File 14:F1:348:79. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Baker, Howard
1931 **Orange Valley.** Coward-McCann, New York.
- Bancroft, H.H.
1886-1890 **The History of California.** Seven volumes. The History Company, San Francisco.

- Bandini, Jose
 1951 **A Description of California in 1828 by Jose Bandini, translated by D.M. Wright. Friends of the Bancroft Library, Berkeley.**
- Barbour, M.G., and J. Major, eds.
 1977 **Terrestrial Vegetation of California. John Wiley & Sons, New York.**
- Barker, J.
 1955 **San Joaquin Vignettes: The Reminiscences of Captain John Barker, W.H. Boyd and G.J. Rodgers, eds. Kern County Historical Society, Bakersfield.**
- Barnes, Harry
 1925 **San Luis Island Appraisals. Correspondence of Barnes, Engineer to Board of Review, San Joaquin River Water Storage District. Appraisal File, Miller and Lux Records, Milliken Museum, Los Banos.**
- Baumhoff, M.A., and R.F. Heizer
 1965 **Postglacial Climate and Archaeology in the Desert West. In: H.E. Wright and D.G. Frey, eds., The Quaternary of the United States. Princeton University Press, Princeton.**
- Beals, R.L., and J.A. Hester, Jr.
 1971 **A New Ecological Typology of the California Indians. In: R.F. Heizer and M.A. Whipple, eds., The California Indians: A Source Book, Second edition:73-83. University of California Press, Berkeley.**
- Bean, L.J.
 1974 **Social Organization in Native California. In: L.J. Bean and T.F. King, eds., 'Antap: California Indian Political and Economic Organization. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers 2:11-34.**
 1978 **Social Organization. In: Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.**
- Bean, L.J., and T.C. Blackburn, eds.
 1976 **Native Californians: A Theoretical Retrospective. Ballena Press, Socorro, New Mexico.**
- Bean, L.J., and T.F. King, eds.
 1974 **'Antap: California Indian Political and Economic Organization. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers 2.**
- Bean, L.J., and S.B. Vane
 1977 **California Indians: Primary Resources. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers 7.**
 1978 **Cults and their Transformations. In: Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.**
- Bean, W.
 1968 **California, an Interpretive History. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.**
 1973 **California, an Interpretive History. Second edition. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.**
- Beardsley, R.K.
 1948 **Culture Sequences in Central California Archaeology. American Antiquity 14.**
 1954 **Temporal and Areal Relationships in Central California Archaeology. Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey 24 and 25.**

- Beck, J.L.
1971 A Chipped Stone Crescent from Tracy Lake, California. *Masterkey* 45(4):154-156.
- Beck, W.A., and Y.D. Haase
1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Bedesen, W.E.
1932 Official Map of the County of Merced, California. Oakland Blueprint Company, Oakland.
1941 Map of the County of Merced, California, School District Boundaries. Revised 1942, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952. Merced County Surveyor's Office, Merced.
1984 Interview with Micki Ryan, Trudy Haversat, and Paul Bowman, May, 1984.
- Bedwell, S.F.
1970 *Prehistory and Environment of the Pluvial Fort Rock Lake Area of South-Central Oregon*. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Oregon.
- Belous, R.E.
1953 The Central California Chronological Sequence Reexamined. *American Antiquity* 18:341-353.
- Bennyhoff, J.A.
1961 *The Ethnogeography of the Plains Miwok*. Doctoral Dissertation, University of California, Berkeley.
1977 *Ethnogeography of the Plains Miwok*. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis Publication 5.
- Bennyhoff, J.A., and R.F. Heizer
1958 Cross-dating Great Basin Sites by Californian Shell Beads. *Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey* 42:60-92.
- Benson, Charlotte
1978 Letter to Harvey Hefferman, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge. Manuscript on file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
- Berger, R., R. Protsch, R. Reynolds, C. Rozaire, and J.R. Sacket
1971 New Radiocarbon Dates Based on Bone Collagen of California Palaeoindians. In: F.H. Stross, ed., *The Application of the Physical Sciences to Archaeology. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility* 12:43-49.
- Bergthold, J.
1982 *The Prehistoric Settlements and Trade Models in the Santa Clara Valley, California*. Master's Thesis, San Francisco State University.
- Bergthold, J., G.S. Breschini, and T. Haversat
1980 *Archaeological Evaluation of CA-SCR-158*. Coyote Press, Salinas.
- Bibby, John
1923 Interview by Ralph Milliken, September 6, 1923. Typescript. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
1923/1927 Reminiscences of John Bibby. Interview by Ralph Milliken. Typescript in Milliken File 14:F1:348, 1:170. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.

- Blackburn, T., ed.
1975 *December's Child: A Book of Chumash Oral Narratives.* University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Blomquist, L.R.
1943 *A Regional Study of the Changes in Life and Institutions in the San Luis Obispo District, 1830-1850.* Master's Thesis, University of California, Berkeley.
- Bohme, F.G.
1956 *The Portuguese in California.* *California Historical Society Quarterly* 35.
- Bolton, H.E.
1926 *Historical Memoirs of New California by Fray Francisco Palou, O.F.M.* Four volumes. University of California Press, Berkeley.
1927 *Fray Juan Crespi, Missionary Explorer on the Pacific Coast, 1769-1774.* University of California Press, Berkeley.
1930 *Anza's California Expeditions.* Five volumes. University of California Press, Berkeley.
1931 *In the South San Joaquin Ahead of Garcé's.* *California Historical Society Quarterly* 10(3):211-219.
- Borah, W.W.
1970 *The California Mission.* In: C. Wollenberg, ed., *Ethnic Conflict in California History.* Little-Brown Inc., Los Angeles.
- Bowers, S.
1877 *The Archaeology of California.* In: *Anthropological Essays,* Putnam Anniversary Volume, New York.
- Breschini, G.S.
1981 *Models of Central California Prehistory.* Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Bakersfield.
1983 *Models of Population Movements in Central California Prehistory.* Doctoral Dissertation, Washington State University.
- Breschini, G.S., and T. Haversat
1979 *Archaeological Overview of the Central Coast Counties: Draft for Comment.* Manuscript prepared for the Central Coast Counties Regional Office, Aptos.
1980a *City, County, and Regional Planning and the Management of Archaeological Resources.* Manuscript prepared for the Central Coast Counties Regional Office, Aptos.
1980b *The Physical Anthropology of Central California, Part 1: Osteometric Data.* Salinas, Coyote Press.
1981 *Archaeological Test Excavations at CA-SCR-93, with a Discussion of Models of Central California Prehistory.* Coyote Press, Salinas.
1982a *Monterey Bay Prehistory.* Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Sacramento.
1982b *California Obsidian Source Data.* First edition. Coyote Press, Salinas.
- Breschini, G.S., T. Haversat, and J. Erlandson, eds.
1984 *California Radiocarbon Dates.* Third edition. Coyote Press, Salinas.

- Breschini, G.S., T. Haversat, and R.P. Hampson
 1983 A Cultural Resources Overview of the Coast and Coast-Valley Study Areas [California]. Manuscript prepared for the Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield. Available through Coyote Press, Salinas.
- Broadbent, S.M.
 1972 The Rumsen of Monterey, an Ethnography from Historical Sources. *Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility* 14:45-93.
 1974 Conflict at Monterey: Indian Horse Raiding, 1820-1850. *The Journal of California Anthropology* 1(1):86-101.
- Brown, W.S., and S.B. Snow
 1944 *California Rural Land Use and Management*. U.S. Forest Service, San Francisco.
- Burch, W.E.
 1930 Interview by Ralph Milliken at his office, January 28, 1930. Milliken File F1:229-247. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Byrne, R.
 1979 Commentary on "Archaeology and California's Climate." *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 1(1):196-198.
- California Office of Historic Preservation
 1982 *California Archaeological Inventory: Handbook for Completing an Archaeological Site Record (Working Draft)*. California Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Callaghan, C.A.
 1967 Miwok-Costanoan as a Subfamily of Penutian. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 33(3):224-227.
- Cambuston (attributed)
 n.d. Sanjon de Santa Rita. Map B-1234 in Land Case 206 SD. Document in the collection of the Bancroft Library, Berkeley. (Attributed to approximately 1841.)
- Carlevato, D., and K. Erickson
 1981 Guidelines for the Inclusion of Curation Information in Project Reports. *American Society for Conservation Archaeology Report* 8(4):3-6.
- Carstensen, V.
 1962 *The Public Lands: Studies in the History of the Public Domain*. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison.
- Cartier, R.
 1981 Early Chronology of Central Coastal California. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Bakersfield.
- Castillo, E.D.
 1978 The Impact of Euro-American Exploration and Settlement. In: *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

- Caughey, J.W.
1953 **California.** Prentice-Hall, New York.
- Chinn, T.W., ed.
1969 **A History of the Chinese in California.** Chinese Historical Society of America, San Francisco.
- Clar, C.R.
1959 **California Government and Forestry.** State Division of Forestry, Sacramento.
- Clark, G.W.
1955/1973 **History of Merced County.** Office of the County Superintendent of Schools, Merced. Revised in 1973.
- Cleland, R.G.
1964 **The Cattle on a Thousand Hills.** Huntington Library, San Marino.
- Clewlow, C.W. Jr.
1976 **Final Report on the Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Merced County Streams Project.** Manuscript prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento.
- Cook, S.F.
1943/1976 **The Conflict Between the California Indian and White Civilization.** *Ibero-Americana* 21-24. (Reprinted in 1976 by University of California Press.)
1955a **The Epidemic of 1830-1833 in California and Oregon.** *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 43(3).
1955b **The Aboriginal Population of the San Joaquin Valley, California.** *University of California Anthropological Records* 16(2):31-80.
1960 **Expeditions to the Interior of California: Central Valley, 1800-1820.** *University of California Anthropological Records* 16(6):239-292.
1962 **Expeditions to the Interior of California: Central Valley, 1820-1840.** *University of California Anthropological Records* 20(5):151-214.
1978 **Historical Demography.** In: *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California.* Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Cowell, A.E.
1909 **Official Map of the County of Merced.** Board of Supervisors, Merced.
- Coyle, J.
1957 **Archaeology of the Southern San Joaquin Valley.** *Newsletter of the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California* 4(1-2).
- Crawford, Gene
1951-1957 **Annual Narratives, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.** Manuscripts on file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
- Cutter D.C.
1950 **The Spanish Exploration of California's Central Valley.** Doctoral Dissertation, University of California, Berkeley.
- Dana, R.H., Jr.
1969 **Two Years Before the Mast and Twenty-four Years After.** P.F. Collier, New York.

- Dana, S.T., and M. Krueger
 1958 **California Lands: Ownership, Use and Management.** The American Forestry Association, Washington, D.C.
- Davis, J.T.
 1961 **Trade Routes and Economic Exchange among the Indians of California.** Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey 54.
- Dawson, L.E.
 1973 **Hypotheses toward a Historical Interpretation of California and Great Basin Basketry.** Manuscript in the possession of the authors.
 1981a **Costanoan Basketry.** Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southwestern Anthropological Association, Santa Barbara.
 1981b **California Basketry.** Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Bakersfield.
- De Bates, Lawrence W.
 1974 **Area Proposed for Registered Natural Landmark, San Luis Island.** Manuscript on file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
- Denney, Edward and Company
 1911-1913 **Denny's Pocket Maps of Fresno and Monterey Counties.** Edward Denny and Company, San Francisco.
 1912 **Pocket Map of Merced County, California.** Edward Denney and Company, San Francisco.
- Derby, G.H.
 1850 **Reconnaissance of the Tulare Valley.** U.S. Army 10th Military Department, Washington, D.C.
- Dixon, K.A.
 1977 **Applications of Archaeological Resources: Broadening the Basis of Significance.** In: M.B. Schiffer and G.J. Gumerman, eds., **Conservation Archaeology: A Guide for Cultural Resource Management Studies:277-290.** Academic Press, New York.
- Dixon, R.B., and A.L. Kroeber
 1913 **New Linguistic Families in California.** *American Anthropologist* 15(4).
 1919 **Linguistic Families in California.** *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 16(3).
- Douglass, W.A. and J. Bilbao
 1975 **Amerikanauk: Basques in the New World.** University of Nevada Press, Reno.
- Dugain, Mr.
 1933 **Reminiscences of Mr. Dugain.** Interview by Ralph Milliken. Typescript, Milliken File 14:F1:348, 2:212. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Dumell, R.C. and W.S. Dancy
 1978 **Assessments of Significance and Cultural Resource Management Plans.** *American Society for Conservation Archaeology Newsletter* 5(5):2-7.
- Durbin, T.E.
 1971 **Stanislaus State College Archaeological Survey, Annual Report 1970-71.** Manuscript on file with the Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory, California State University, Stanislaus.

- Dyer, E.H.
1861 Plat of the Orestimba Rancho finally confirmed to Sebastian Nuñez. U.S. Surveyor General Office, Washington, D.C.
- Edwards, R.L., P.P. Hickman, and G.S. Breschini
1974 Assessment of the Impact on the Cultural Resources of the Proposed San Clemente Dam, Upper Carmel Valley, Monterey County, California. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco.
- Eggers, A.V. (ESCA-Tech Corporation)
1980a Archaeological and Historical Survey: Kesterson Reservoir. Manuscript prepared for the U.S. Water and Power Resources Service, Sacramento.
1980b Subsurface Test to Determine the Significance of Surface Finds at Locality KR36-J, Kesterson Reservoir, Merced County, California. Manuscript prepared for the U.S. Water and Power Resources Service, Sacramento.
- Elliott & Moore, Publishers
1881 History of Merced County, California. Wallace W. Elliott and Company, San Francisco.
1881 Map of Central California. In: History of Merced County, California. Wallace W. Elliott and Company, San Francisco.
- Elsasser, A.B.
1960 The Archaeology of the Sierra Nevada in California and Nevada. Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey 51:1-93.
1978 Development of Regional Prehistoric Cultures. In: Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Engelhardt, Z.
1908-1915 The Missions and Missionaries of California. Four volumes. James H. Barry, San Francisco.
1931 Mission San Juan Bautista: A School of Church Music. Mission Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara.
- Farley, M.E.
1974 Rancho Corralitos Land Use and the Effects of the Land Act of 1851. Unpublished manuscript in the possession of M.E. Ryan.
- Farley, M.E., and C. Detlefs
1977 Proposed Los Osos Canyon/Coyote Creek Water Storage Project, Santa Clara Valley Water District, Santa Clara County, California: Field Survey Guide, Potential Historical Resources. Manuscript on file with the Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory, Rohnert Park.
- Felton, E.L.
1965 California's Many Climates. Pacific Books, Palo Alto.
- Follett, W.I.
1983 Fish Scales from the Los Banos Site (CA-MER-14), Merced County, California. In: Papers on Merced County Prehistory, California Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Report 21:104-109. Sacramento.

- Forbes, J.D.
 1969 **Native Americans of California and Nevada.** Naturegraph Publishers, Healdsburg.
- Fredrickson, D.A.
 1973 **Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges, California.** Doctoral Dissertation, University of California, Davis.
 1974a **Cultural Diversity in Early Central California: A View from the North Coast Ranges.** *The Journal of California Anthropology* 1(1).
 1974b **Reply to King and Gerow.** *The Journal of California Anthropology* 1(2).
 1974c **Social Change in Prehistory: A Central California Example.** In: L.J. Bean and T.F. King, eds., 'Antap: California Indian Political and Economic Organization. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers 2.
- Fredrickson, D.A., and J.W. Grossman
 1977 **A San Dieguito Component at Buena Vista Lake, California.** *The Journal of California Anthropology* 4(2):173-190.
- Fritz, J.M., and C.R. Smith
 1978 **Archaeological Overview of Pinnacles National Monument, San Benito County, California.** Manuscript on file with the National Parks Service, San Francisco.
- Gayton, A.H.
 1930 **Yokuts-Mono Chiefs and Shamans.** *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 24(8):361-420.
 1936 **Estudillo among the Yokuts: 1819.** In: R.H. Lowie, ed., *Essays in Anthropology Presented to A.L. Kroeber in Celebration of his Sixtieth Birthday: 67-85.* University of California Press, Berkeley.
 1945 **Yokuts and Western Mono Social Organization.** *American Anthropologist* 47(3):409-426.
 1946 **Culture-Environment Integration: External Referents in Yokuts Life.** *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 2(3):252-268.
 1948 **Yokuts and Western Mono Ethnography.** *University of California Anthropological Records* 10(1-2):1-302.
- Geiger, M.J., and C.W. Meighan
 1976 **As the Padres Saw Them: California Indian Life and Customs as Reported by the Franciscan Missionaries, 1813-1815.** Santa Barbara History Series, Santa Barbara.
- Genealogical Records Committee
 1933 **Transcription, Special Census of California, 1852.** State Archives, Sacramento.
- Gerow, B.A.
 1954 **The Problem of Culture Sequences in Central California Archaeology.** Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Berkeley.
 1974a **Co-traditions and Convergent Trends in Prehistoric California.** *Occasional Papers of the San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society* 8.
 1974b **Comments on Fredrickson's "Cultural Diversity."** *The Journal of California Anthropology* 1(1).

- Gerow, B.A., with R.B. Force
 1968 **An Analysis of the University Village Complex with a Reappraisal of Central California Archaeology.** Stanford University Press, Stanford.
- Gibbes, Charles Drayton
 1852 **A New Map of California.** Sherman and Smith, New York.
- Gibson, R.O.
 1975 **Preliminary Analysis of Ethnohistoric Data on Northern Salinan.** Manuscript in the possession of the authors.
 1982 **Ethnogeography of the Salinan People: A Systems Approach.** Master's Thesis, California State University, Hayward.
- Giedon, S.
 1962 **The Eternal Present: Vol. 1.** Pantheon, New York.
- Gifford, E.W.
 1916 **Dichotomous Social Organization in South Central California.** *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 11(5):291-296.
 1940 **Californian Bone Artifacts.** *University of California Anthropological Records* 3(2).
 1947 **Californian Shell Artifacts.** *University of California Anthropological Records* 9(1):1-114.
- Gifford, E.W., and W.E. Schenck
 1926 **Archaeology of the Southern San Joaquin Valley, California.** *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 23(1):1-123.
 n.d. **Archaeology of the Southern San Joaquin Valley, California.** Manuscript No. 403, University of California Archaeological Research Facility, Berkeley.
- Goodyear, A.C., L.M. Raab, and T.C. Klinger
 1978 **The Status of Archaeological Research Design in Cultural Resource Management.** *American Antiquity* 43:159-172.
- Gordon, B.L.
 1974 **Monterey Bay Area: Natural History and Cultural Imprints.** Boxwood Press, Pacific Grove.
- Graham, J.C.
 1957 **The Settlement of Merced County, California.** Master's Thesis, University of California, Los Angeles.
- Gray, R.E.
 1980 **Class I Historical Overview of the Central California Coastal Mountain Range Counties.** Master's Thesis, California State University, Sacramento.
- Gray, T.
 1973 **"The Old Trail:" An Historical Orphan.** *The Modesto Bee*, November 18, 1973.
- Greenwood, R.S.
 1972 **9000 Years of Prehistory at Diablo Canyon, San Luis Obispo County, California.** *Occasional Papers of the San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society* 7.

- Greenwood, R.S., J.D. Frierman, M.E. Ryan, and L.R. Barker
 1980 Warm Springs Cultural Resources Study: Historical Archaeological Sites Investigation, Phase II. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco.
- Guinn, J.M.
 1903 History of the State of California and Biographical Record of Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties. Chapman Publishing Company, Chicago.
 1910 History and Biographical Record of Monterey and San Benito Counties, and History of the State of California. Two volumes. Historic Record Company, Los Angeles.
- Hampson, R.P., T. Haversat, and G.S. Breschini
 1982 Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline and Electric Transmission Lines, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Kings Counties, California. Manuscript on file with the Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory, Sonoma State University.
- Harrington, J.P.
 1942 Culture Element Distributions, XIX: Central California Coast. University of California Anthropological Records 7(1):1-46.
- Harrington, M.R.
 1948 An Ancient Site at Borax Lake, California. Southwest Museum Papers 16.
- Hatoff, B.W.
 1981 Cultural Resource Management and the Public: A Case History. American Society for Conservation Archaeology Newsletter 8(6).
- Haun, Hank
 1931 Interview by Ralph Milliken. Typescript, Milliken File 14:F1:350. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Haversat, T.
 1984 Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Hunter Parking Lot, Merced Bypass, Merced National Wildlife Refuge, California. Manuscript on file with the Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos, and the Regional Office of the California Archaeological Inventory, California State University, Stanislaus.
- Haversat, T., G.S. Breschini, and P. Hampson
 1981 Cultural Resources Inventory of Newly Acquired Lands at the Pinnacles National Monument. Manuscript on file with the National Park Service, San Francisco.
- Haversat, T., P. Hampson, and G.S. Breschini
 1981 Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Nearly 5,000 Acres in the San Ardo Oil Fields, Sargent Canyon, Southern Monterey County, California. Manuscript on file with the Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory, Sonoma State University.
- Heady, H.F.
 1977 Valley Grassland. In: M.G. Barbour and J. Major, eds., Terrestrial Vegetation of California. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

- Heffernan, H.
 1978 Nomination of the San Luis National Wildlife Refuge to the National Register of Historic Places. Nomination form on file with the Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland.
- Heizer, R.F.
 1938 A Folsom-type Point from the Sacramento Valley. *Masterkey* 12(5):180-182.
 1949 The Archaeology of Central California I: The Early Horizon. *University of California Anthropological Records* 12.
 1964 The Western Coast of North America. In: J.D. Jennings and E. Norbeck, eds., *Prehistoric Man in the New World*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
 1966 Languages, Territories, and Names of California Indian Tribes. University of California Press, Berkeley.
 1974 Studying the Windmill Culture. In: G.R. Willey, ed., *Archaeological Researches in Retrospect*. Winthrop Publishers, Cambridge.
 1978 History of Research. In: *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Heizer, R.F., and F. Fenenga
 1939 Archaeological Horizons in Central California. *American Anthropologist* 41.
- Heritage Conservation Branch and B.C. Provincial Museum
 n.d. Guide to the B.C. Archaeological Site Inventory Form. Prepared by the Heritage Conservation Branch, Archaeological Sites Division, and the British Columbia Provincial Museum, Archaeology Division.
- Hester, T.R.
 1973 Chronological Ordering of Great Basin Prehistory. *Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility*: 17.
- Hewes, G.W.
 1941 Reconnaissance of the Central San Joaquin Valley. *American Antiquity* 7(2):123-133.
 1943 Camel, Horse, and Bison Associated with Human Burials and Artifacts Near Fresno, California. *Science* 97(2579):328-329.
 1946 Early Man in California and the Tranquillity Site. *American Antiquity* 11(4):209-215.
- Hibbard, B.H.
 1965 A History of the Public Land Policies. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison.
- Hilliard, J.E.
 1980 Levels of Survey in Contract Archaeology. *American Society for Conservation Archaeology Newsletter* 7(5):2-20.
- Hoffman, C.F.
 1873 Topographical Map of Central California, together with a part of Nevada. State Geological Survey of California, Sacramento.
- Hoover, M.B., H.E. Rensch, and E.G. Rensch
 1966 *Historic Spots in California*. Third edition. Stanford University Press, Stanford.

- Horne, Stephen
 1980 Letter dated 9 July 1980 to the Lands Management Officer, Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield.
- Hottenstein, Seibert E.
 1966 Description of the Westover Company Tract 10, Merced County, California. Manuscript on file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
- Hough, George
 1933 Interview by Ralph Milliken, August 1933. Typescript, Milliken File 14:F1:350. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Howard, Lynn C.
 1967 Annual Narrative, Merced National Wildlife Refuge. Manuscript on file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
- Howell, Mark, and F. von Frankenburg
 1874 Official Map of the County of Merced, California. A.L. Bancroft and Company, San Francisco.
- Hudson, J.C.
 1969 A Locational Theory for Rural Settlement. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers* 50(2):365-381.
- Hutchinson, W.H.
 1969 *California: Two Centuries of Man, Land, and Growth in the Golden State*. American West Publishing Company, Palo Alto.
- Ingles, L.G.
 1954 *Mammals of California and Its Coastal Waters*. Stanford University Press, Stanford.
- Jackson, T.L.
 1974 *The Economics of Obsidian in Central California Prehistory: Applications of X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrography in Archaeology*. Master's Thesis, San Francisco State University.
- Jenkins, O.P.
 1973 Pleistocene Lake San Benito. *California Geology* 26(7):151-163.
- Jensen, Peter M.
 1976 Archaeological Investigations at CA-MER-27, the First California Site for which Total Coverage with Soil has been agreed to as Partial Mitigation. Manuscript prepared for the Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento.
- Jester, R., and S. Cohn
 1978 Spanish Exploration. Draft manuscript prepared for the Bureau of Land Management's Southern San Joaquin Historical Overview. Bureau of Land Management Library, Bakersfield.
- Johnson, H.B.
 1957 Rational and Ecological Aspects of the Quarter Section. *The Geographical Review* 47:330-348.

- Jones, P.M.
 1899 Investigation of Certain Mounds in Tulare Valley, Kern County, California. Manuscript on file at the R.H. Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.
 1900 Preliminary Report (general archaeological and ethnographic observations on California). Manuscript No. 347, University of California Archaeological Research Facility, Berkeley.
- Kahrl, W.
 1978 **California Water Atlas.** Department of Water Resources, Sacramento.
- King, Bill
 1944 Interview by Ralph Milliken. Typescript, Milliken File 14:F1:348. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- King, C.D.
 1973 Documentation of Tribelet Boundaries, Location, and Sizes—Extracted from San Juan Bautista Mission Records. In: T.F. King and P.P. Hickman, eds., *The Southern Santa Clara Valley: A General Plan for Archaeology*, San Felipe Archaeology I. Manuscript on file with the National Park Service, San Francisco.
 1978 Protohistoric and Historic Archaeology. In: *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California.* Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- King, T.F.
 1972 New Views of California Indian Societies. *The Indian Historian* 5(3).
 1974a The Evolution of Status Ascription around San Francisco Bay. In: L.J. Bean and T.F. King, eds., *'Antap: California Indian Political and Economic Organization.* Ballena Press Anthropological Papers 2.
 1974b Flight to New Pigeonholes: Comment on Fredrickson. *The Journal of California Anthropology* 1(2).
 1979 The Trouble with Archaeology. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 5(1):351-352.
- King, T.F., and P.P. Hickman
 1973 *The Southern Santa Clara Valley: A General Plan for Archaeology.* San Felipe Archaeology I. Manuscript on file with the National Park Service, San Francisco.
- King, T.F., P.P. Hickman, and G. Berg
 1977 *Anthropology in Historic Preservation: Caring for Culture's Clutter.* Academic Press, New York.
- Klimek, S.
 1935 Culture Element Distributions, I: The Structure of California Indian Culture. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 37:1-70.
- Kniffen, F.
 1965 Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 55(4):549-577.
- Kniffen, F., and H. Glassie
 1966 Building in Wood in the Eastern United States: A Time-Place Perspective. *The Geographical Review* 56(1):40-66.

- Knight, Bill**
 1926 Interview by Ralph Milliken. Typescript in Milliken File 14:F1:348. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Knudson, R.**
 1982 U.S. Federal Cultural Resource Management Laws, Regulations, and Related Documents. Society for American Archaeology, Committee on Public Archaeology: COPA Communication 5(1).
- Kroeber, A.L.**
 1907 Indian Myths of South Central California. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 4(4):167-250.
 1908 A Mission Record of the California Indians. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 8(1):1-27.
 1909 The Archaeology of California. In: Putnam Anniversary Volume: Anthropological Essays Presented to Frederick W. Putnam in Honor of his 70th Birthday. G.E. Stechert, New York.
 1920 California Culture Provinces. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 17.
 1923 The History of Native Culture in California. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 20.
 1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78.
 1935 Preface. In: S. Klimek, Culture Element Distributions, I: The Structure of California Indian Culture. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 37.
 1936a Culture Element Distributions, III: Area and Climax. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 37.
 1936b Prospects in California Prehistory. American Antiquity 2.
 1939 Cultural and Natural Areas of Native North America. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 38.
 1949 Foreword. In: F.F. Latta, Handbook of Yokuts Indians, Second edition. Bear State Books, Santa Cruz.
 1959 Ethnographic Interpretations 7-11. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 47(3):235-310.
 1962 The Nature of Land-holding Groups in Aboriginal California. Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey 56. (Reprinted in 1963 in Aboriginal California: Three Studies in Culture History, University of California Archaeological Research Facility, Berkeley.)
 1963 Yokuts Dialect Survey. University of California Anthropological Records 11(3):177-251.
- Kuchler, A.W.**
 1977 Natural Vegetation of California. Map in: M.G. Barbour and J. Major, eds., Terrestrial Vegetation of California. John Wiley & Sons, New York.
- Kuhn, Robey, and Robert Kuhn**
 1984 Interviews with Micki Ryan. May-July 1984.
- Lai, H.M., and P.P. Choy**
 1973 Outlines: History of the Chinese in America. Chinese-American Studies Planning Group, San Francisco.

- Lantis, D.W., R. Steiner, and A.E. Karinen
1963 **California: Land of Contrast.** Wadsworth Publishing Company, Belmont.
- Latta, F.F.
1929 **Uncle Jeff's Story: A Tale of a San Joaquin Valley Poincer and his Life with the Yokuts Indians.** Tulare Times, Tulare.
1936 **El Camino Viejo de Los Angeles.** Kern County Historical Society, Bakersfield.
1949 **Handbook of Yokuts Indians.** Bear State Books, Oildale.
1977 **Handbook of Yokuts Indians.** Second edition. Bear State Books, Santa Cruz.
- Latta, F.F., and W.R. Dimble
n.d. **Notes on Archaeological Sites on the West Side of the San Joaquin Valley.** Manuscript No. 133, University of California Archaeological Research Facility, Berkeley.
- Lee, E.S.
1970 **The Turner Thesis Reexamined.** In: A.C. Bogue, T.D. Phillip, and J.E. Wright, eds., **The West of the American People.** S.E. Peacock, Itasca, Illinois.
- Lee, G.
1981 **The Portable Cosmos: Effigies, Ornaments, and Incised Stone from the Chumash Area.** **Ballena Press Anthropological Papers 21.**
- Levy, R.
1976 **Costanoan Internal Relationships.** Non-serial Publication of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, Berkeley.
1978 **Costanoan.** In: **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California.** Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
1979 **A Linguistic Prehistory of Central California: Historical Linguistics and Culture Process.** Manuscript in the possession of the authors.
- Lewis, H.T.
1973 **Patterns of Indian Burning in California: Ecology and Ethnohistory.** **Ballena Press Anthropological Papers 1:1-101.**
- Lewis, P.F.
1975 **Common Houses, Cultural Spoor.** **Landscapes 19(1):1-22.**
- Lillard, J.B., R.F. Heizer, and F. Fenenga
1939 **An Introduction to the Archaeology of Central California.** **Sacramento Junior College, Department of Anthropology Bulletin 2.**
- Lillard, J.B., and W.K. Purves
1936 **The Archaeology of the Deer Creek-Cosumnes Area, Sacramento County, California.** **Sacramento Junior College, Department of Anthropology Bulletin 1.**
- Lipe, W.D.
1974 **A Conservation Model for American Archaeology.** **The Kiva, Vol. 39.** (Reprinted in 1977 in: M.B. Schiffer and G.J. Gumerman, eds., **Conservation Archaeology: A Guide for Cultural Resource Management Studies.** Academic Press, New York.)
- Logsdon, R.L.
1976 **Flake Damage and Dispersion Produced by Cattle: A Report of a Field Experiment.** Manuscript on file in the Cultural Resources Library, Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield.

- Loud, L.L., and M.R. Harrington
 1929 Lovelock Cave. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 25:1-183.
- Loy, T., and G.R. Powell
 1977 *Archaeological Data Recording Guide*. British Columbia Provincial Museum, Heritage Record No. 3.
- Major, J.
 1977 *California Climate in Relation to Vegetation*. In: M.G. Barbour and J. Major, eds., *Terrestrial Vegetation of California*. John Wiley & Sons, New York.
- Marshack, A.
 1972 *The Roots of Civilization*. McGraw-Hill, New York.
- Mathes, W.M.
 1974 *A Brief History of the Land of Calafia: The Californias, 1533-1795*. Privately printed.
- Matyas, W.J., and I. Parker
 1979 *Calveg: Mosaic of Existing Vegetation of California*. U.S. Forest Service, San Francisco.
- Mayfield, David W.
 1978 *Ecology of the Pre-Spanish San Francisco Bay Area*. Master's Thesis, San Francisco State University.
- McBride, Charlotte
 1956 *San Luis Gonzaga Grant: A Report*. Unpublished manuscript, Milliken File 14:F1:348. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- McCorkel, T.
 1978 *Intergroup Conflict*. In: *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- McDermott, James
 1924 *Interview by Ralph Milliken*. Typescript, Milliken File 14:F1:350. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- McGeein, D.
 1950 *Deniz Site [CA-MER-53]: A Report Concerning an Archaeological Site near Dos Palos, California*. Manuscript No. 81, University of California Archaeological Research Facility, Berkeley.
- McGimsey, C.R. III, and H.A. Davis
 1977 *The Management of Archaeological Resources: The Airlie House Report*. Special publication of the Society for American Archaeology.
- McIntosh, G.R.
 1972 *Mc's Stage Line*. Privately printed.
- McWilliams, C.
 1935 *Factories in the Field*. Perigrine Publishers, Santa Barbara.
- Meacham, C.
 1979 *Haliotis Ornaments of the Windmiller Culture, Central California*. Masters Thesis, California State University, Sacramento.

- Meighan, C.W.
 1959 California Cultures and the Concept of an Archaic Stage. *American Antiquity* 24(4):383-405.
- Merced County
 1878-1968 Merced County Official Records. Books B14, 1755; Deeds S, 408, 620, 690, 693, 694, 760, 761, 781, 787, 830, 842, 843, 845, 859, 871, 932, 978, 983, 984, 1029, 1031, 1659, 1719. Office of the County Recorder, Merced.
- Merriam, C.H.
 1967 Ethnographic Notes on California Indian Tribes, R.F. Heizer, ed. Three volumes. Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey 68.
 1968 Village Names in Twelve California Mission Records. Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey 74.
- Merriam, C.H., and Z.M. Talbot
 1974 Boundary Descriptions of California Indian Stocks and Tribes. Non-serial Publication of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, Berkeley.
- Miles, C.
 1963 Indian and Eskimo Artifacts of North America. Henry Regnery Company, Chicago.
- Miller and Lux, Inc.
 1909 Map of a Portion of the San Joaquin Valley. No publication information.
- Miller, M.M.
 1938 First the Blade. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Milliken, Ralph L.
 n.d.a Two vast ranches made up the entire Los Banos area. Clippings, Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
 n.d.b Saga of Tom Hildreth — the man who fed the California 49ers. Clippings, Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
 various dates (a) Card File: Research notes from interviews: Subject index. Collections, Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
 various dates (b) Miller and Lux Records. Milliken File 14:F1:348-350, various forms. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Mills, Henry
 1930 Interview by Ralph Milliken. Typescript, Milliken File 14:F1:350. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Minick, R., and R. Bohr
 1969 Delta West: The Land and People of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Scrimshaw Press, Berkeley.
- Mitchell, A.R.
 1941 King of the Tulares and Other Tales from the San Joaquin Valley, 1772-1852. Visalia, California.
- Moore E.
 1982 Continuity and Change in Central California Prehistory: The Material Record. Master's Thesis, California State University, Hayward.

- Moratto, M.J.
 1972 A Study of Prehistory in the Southern Sierra Nevada Foothills, California. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Oregon.
 1984 California Archaeology. Academic Press, New York.
- Moratto, M.J., and R.E. Kelly
 1978 Optimizing Strategies for Evaluating Archaeological Significance. In: M.B. Schiffer, ed., Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory 1:1-30. Academic Press, New York.
- Moratto, M.J., T.F. King, and W.B. Woolfenden
 1978 Archaeology and California's Climate. The Journal of California Anthropology 5(2).
- Moreno, Mrs.
 1927 Interview by Ralph Milliken. Typescript, Milliken File 14:F1:350. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Munoz, J., with M. Peak
 1982 Ethnography, Ethnohistory, and History of the Merced County Streams Project Area. In: A.S. Peak, ed., Merced County Streams Project, California: Intensive Cultural Resources Survey (Downstream Channel Improvements). Manuscript prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento.
- Murray, A.N.
 1958 Lower San Joaquin River Flood Control Project. Map in possession of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
- Mylar, I.
 1970 Early Days at the Mission San Juan Bautista: A Narrative of Incidents Connected with the Days When California was Young. Fresno, Valley Publishers. (Originally published in 1929 by the Evening Pajaronian, Watsonville.)
- Nail, Melvin
 1969-1970 Annual Narratives, San Luis, Merced, and Kesterson National Wildlife Refuges. Manuscripts on file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 1981 Climatological Data Annual Summary: California. Department of Commerce, Environmental Data and Information Service, National Climatic Center, Vol. 85, No. 13. Asheville, North Carolina.
- Native Sons of the Golden West
 1967 Historical landmark plaque text: "San Luis Camp Adobe." In situ, Wolfsen Road, Los Banos.
- Newton, Mrs. Bascomb
 1929 Interview by Ralph Milliken. Typescript, Milliken File 14:F1:350. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Niquette, C.M.
 1980 Archaeological Contract Reporting Standards. American Society for Conservation Archaeology Newsletter 7(6):2-13.

- Nissley, C.**
 1975 Archaeological Investigations at CA-MER-27: Phase II. Manuscript on file with the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Cultural Resources Section, Sacramento.
- Northern California Historical Records Survey Project**
 1941 **Inventory of the State Archives of California.** Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Immigration and Housing. San Francisco.
- Nuñez, Sebastian**
 n.d. Orestimba Rancho. Map B-123 in Land Case 57 ND. Document in the collection of the Bancroft Library, Berkeley. (Attributed to approximately 1844.)
- Oakland Museum History Department**
 1981 **Festas Accoreanas: Portuguese Religious Celebrations in California and the Azores.** The Oakland Museum, Oakland.
- Odum, H.T.**
 1971 **Environment, Power and Society.** John Wiley, New York.
- Olsen, W.H., and L.A. Payen**
 1968 Archaeology of the Little Panoche Reservoir, Fresno County, California. Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Report 11. Sacramento.
 1969 Archaeology of the Grayson Site, Merced County, California. Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Report 12. Sacramento.
 1983 Excavations at CA-MER-130: A Late Prehistoric Site in Pacheco Pass. In: Papers on Merced County Prehistory. Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Report 21:1-85. Sacramento.
- Olson, R.L.**
 1930 **Chumash Prehistory.** University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 28(1):1-21.
- Outcalt, John**
 1925 **A History of Merced County, California, being an account in brief outline of the period from the days of the Spanish occupation down to the present time.** Historic Record Company, Los Angeles.
- Outland, C.**
 1973 **Stagecoaching on El Camino Real, Los Angeles to San Francisco 1861-1901.** H. Clark Company, Glendale.
- Peak, A.S.**
 1979 Archaeological Investigations at the Wolfsen Mound, CA-MER-215, Merced County, California: Addendum to 1978 Phase III Report. Manuscript prepared for the State Water Resources Control Board, Sacramento.
 1982 Merced County Streams Project, California: Intensive Cultural Resources Survey (Downstream Channel Improvements). Manuscript prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento.
- Peak, A.S., and T.F. Weber**
 1978 **Archaeological Investigations at the Wolfsen Mound, CA-MER-215, Merced County, California.** Manuscript prepared for the City of Newman.
- Peterson, H.**
 1954 **Important Dates in the Economic Development of Stanislaus County and Modesto.** Privately published. In the Stanislaus County Library Special Collections Pamphlet File.

- Phillips, G.H.
1981 **The Enduring Struggle: Indians in California History.** Boyd and Fraser Publishing Company, San Francisco.
- Philpott, G.W.
1962 **Waterfowl Wanted.** In: G.W. Philpott, ed., **The Grasslands Water Summary:18-20.** Grasslands Water District, Los Banos.
- Philpott, G.S., ed.
1962 **The Grasslands Water Summary.** Grasslands Water District, Los Banos.
- Pierce, M.
1977 **East of the Gabilans.** Valley Publishers, Fresno.
- Pitt, L.
1971 **The Decline of the Californianos.** University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Place, Joe
1936 **Interview by Ralph Milliken.** Milliken Card File: Dickenson Ferry Road. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Pope, J.L.
1976 **The Archaeology of the San Luis Island National Wildlife Refuge, Merced County, California.** Manuscript prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
1983 **San Luis Island National Wildlife Refuge Bank and Road Stabilization and Fence Improvement Project: Archaeological Survey and Results.** Manuscript on file with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland.
- Powers, S.
1976 **Tribes of California, with an Introduction and Notes by R.F. Heizer.** University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Practising Law Institute
1979 **Historic Preservation Law.** Practising Law Institute, New York.
- Preston, W.
1981 **Vanishing Landscapes: Land and Life in the Tulare Lake Basin.** University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Priestly, H.I.
1937/1972 **A Historical, Political and Natural Description of California by Pedro Fages.** University of California Press, Berkeley. (Reprinted in 1972 by Ballena Press, Ramona.)
- Pritchard, W.E.
1966 **The Archaeology of Lower Los Banos Creek.** Manuscript on file with the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Cultural Resources Section, Sacramento.
1970 **Archaeology of the Menjoulet Site, Merced County, California.** Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Report 13. Sacramento.
1978 **An Analysis of the Shell and Stone Beads at the Wolfsen Mound (MER-215), Merced County, California.** In: A.S. Peak and T.F. Weber, **Archaeological Investigations at the Wolfsen Mound, CA-MER-215, Merced County, California.** Manuscript prepared for the City of Newman.
1983 **Archaeological Testing of Three Kahwathwah Yokuts Dwelling Structures at the San Luis Forebay Site (CA-MER-119), Merced County, California.** In: **Papers on Merced County Prehistory, Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Report 21:86-103.** Sacramento.

- Progner, Mrs.
1936 Interview by Ralph Milliken. Milliken Card File: Dickenson Ferry Road. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Radcliff, C.
1940 **History of Merced County, Narrative and Biographical.** A.H. Cawston, Merced.
- Ragir, S.
1972 **The Early Horizon in Central California Prehistory. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility 15.**
- Rand McNalley and Company
1935 **Rand McNalley Map of Merced County, California.** Rand McNalley and Company, San Francisco.
- Raven, P.H.
1977 **The California Flora.** In: M.G. Barbour and J. Major, eds., **Terrestrial Vegetation of California.** John Wiley & Sons, New York.
- Reyman, J.E.
1979 **Vandalism and Site Destruction at some National Parks and Monuments: A Call for Action.** **American Society for Conservation Archaeology Newsletter 6(2):4-9.**
- Riddell, F.A., and W.H. Olsen
1969 **An Early Man Site in the San Joaquin Valley, California.** **American Antiquity 34(2):121-130.**
- Riddell, F.A., N.L. Wilson, L.A. Payen, W.E. Pritchard, and W.H. Olsen
1968 **A Symposium on the Culture Sequence of the Kahwatchwa Yokuts Area: The Archaeology of the Western San Joaquin Valley, California.** Manuscript on file with the Cultural Resources Management Unit, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Rivers, Betty
1984 **CA-MER-119, Site Stabilization Project, San Luis Reservoir State Recreation Area.** Cultural Resources Management Unit, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Robinson, A.
1846/1970 **Life in California during a Residence of Several Years in that Territory.** Wiley and Putnam, New York. (Reprinted in 1970 by Peregrine Smith, Inc., Santa Barbara.)
- Robinson, W.W.
1948 **Land in California.** University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Rogers, D.B.
1929 **Prehistoric Man of the Santa Barbara Coast, California.** Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Special Publication 1.
- Rogers, M.J.
1929 **Stone Art of the San Dieguito Plateau.** **American Anthropologist 31.**
- Rojas, Del.
1942 Interview by Ralph Milliken. Typescript, Milliken File 14:F1:350. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.

- Roney, J.
1977 Livestock and Lithics: The Effects of Trampling. Manuscript on file in the Cultural Resources Library, Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield.
- Royce, J.
1970 California. Perigrine Press, Santa Barbara. (Reprinted from American Commonwealth; originally published in 1886 by Houghton, Mifflin and Company.)
- Russo, M.L., and K. McBride
1979 A Phase I Cultural Resources Planning Summary and Preliminary Field Work Proposal for Three Reservoir Locations in Central California: Los Vaqueros in Contra Costa County, Los Banos Grandes in Merced County, and the Glenn Complex (Newville and Rancheria Reservoirs) in Glen and Tehama Counties). Manuscript prepared for the Department of Water Resources, Sacramento.
- Safstrom, Hattie
various dates Correspondence. Letters to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Milliken concerning life at Santa Rita Ranch with husband Howell Safstrom, supervisor for Miller and Lux. Milliken file F-1-206-208. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Sater, Edna N.
1962 Story of the Federal Duck Stamp. In: G.W. Philpott, ed., The Grasslands Water Summary:9. Grasslands Water District, Los Banos.
- Schenck, W.E.
1926 Historical Aboriginal Groups of the California Delta Region. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 23(2):123-146.
- Schenck, W.E., and E.J. Dawson
1929 Archaeology of the Northern San Joaquin Valley. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 25(4):289-413.
- Schiffer, M.B., and G.J. Gumerman, eds.
1977 Conservation Archaeology: A Guide for Cultural Resource Management Studies. Academic Press, New York.
- Schiffer, M.B., and J.H. House
1978 An Approach to Assessing Scientific Significance. In: M.B. Schiffer and G.J. Gumerman, eds., Conservation Archaeology: A Guide for Cultural Resource Management Studies. Academic Press, New York.
- Schiffman, R.A., and A.D. Garfinkel
1980 Draft Archaeological Overview of Kern County. Manuscript prepared for the Regional Office of the California Archaeological Site Survey, Bakersfield.
1981 Prehistory of Kern County: An Overview. Bakersfield College Publications in Archaeology 1.
- Schulz, J.K.
1982 Archaeological Report and Recommendations: Demonstration Desalting Module, Los Banos, Merced County, California. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Schulz, P.D.
1981 Osteoarchaeology and Subsistence Change in Prehistoric Central California. Doctoral Dissertation, University of California, Davis.

Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.

- 1979 The Archaeological Monitoring, Salvage, Excavation, Index Sampling and Preservation of MER-220, MER-221 and MER-223 located in the City of Los Banos, California. Manuscript on file with the Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento.
- Shipley, W.F.**
1978 Native Languages of California. In: **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California.** Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Shumate, A.**
1977 **Francisco Pacheco of Pacheco Pass.** University of the Pacific Press, Stockton.
- Silverstein, M.**
1978 Yokuts: Introduction. In: **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California.** Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Simons, D.D.**
1978 Terrestrial Vertebrates from the Wolfsen Mound (CA-MER-215), Merced County, California. In: A.S. Peak and T.F. Weber, eds., **Archaeological Investigations at the Wolfsen Mound, CA-MER-215, Merced County, California.** Manuscript prepared for the City of Newman.
- Sischo, L.A.**
1910 Photograph: Morning's Kill, 1910. Clipping, **Enterprise**, October 26, 1967. Collections. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Smith, C.R.**
1968-1971 Ethnographic fieldnotes. Manuscript in the possession of Charles R. Smith.
1980 In Harmony with the Earth: Heritage Resource Significance among the Ohlone. In: J. Bergthold, G.S. Breschini, and T. Haversat, **Archaeological Evaluation of CA-SCR-158.** Coyote Press, Salinas.
1982 Salinan Boundaries and Internal Organization. In: R.P. Hampson, T. Haversat, and G.S. Breschini, **Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline and Electric Transmission Lines, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Kings Counties, California.** Manuscript on file with the Regional Office of the California Archaeological Site Survey, Rohnert Park.
- Smith, C.W.**
1928-1930 Interviews by Ralph Milliken. Milliken File 14:F1:350. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Smith, D.E., and F.J. Teggart, eds.**
1909 Diary of Gaspar de Portola' During the California Expedition of 1769-1770. **Publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History 1(3):33-89.**
- Smith, Mr. and Mrs. O.E.**
1936 Interview by Ralph Milliken. Typescript, Milliken File 14:F1:350. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Snyder, Leon C.**
1967-1969 Annual Narratives, San Luis and Merced National Wildlife Refuges. Manuscripts on file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
- Stoneroad, W.P.**
1897 Official Map of Merced County, California. Punnett Brothers, San Francisco.

- Strickland, Anita
1978 National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form: San Luis Camp Adobe. Manuscript on file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland.
- Swett, C.W.
1930 Interview by Ralph Milliken. Milliken Card File: Dickenson Ferry Road. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Talmage, V.
1980 A Model for Management. American Society for Conservation Archaeology, 1980 Proceedings:5-10.
- Taylor, A.S.
1860-1863 Indianology of California. The California Farmer and Journal of Useful Sciences 13-20. (Folio manuscript in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.)
- Taylor, W.W.
1961 Archaeology and Language in Western North America. American Antiquity 27:71-81.
- Teggart, F.J., ed.
1911 The Portola' Expedition of 1769-1770: Diary of Miguel Costanso'. Publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History 2(4):164-327.
- Tibesar, A.
1956 The Writings of Junipero Serra. Four volumes. Academy of American Franciscan History, Washington, D.C.
- Toscano, B.A.
1931 Interview by Ralph Milliken. Milliken Card File: Dickenson Ferry Road. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Towne, A.H.
1984 A History of Central California Archaeology, 1880-1940. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory 1. Coyote Press, Salinas.
- Tracey, C.G.
1861 Plat of the Rancho Sanjon de Santa Rita finally confirmed to Francisco Soberanes. Office of the Surveyor General, Washington, D.C.
- Treadwell, E.F.
1981 The Cattle King. Western Tanager Press, Santa Cruz.
- Treganza, A.E.
n.d. Archaeological Investigations in the San Luis Reservoir Area, Merced County, California. Manuscript on file with the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Cultural Resources Section, Sacramento.
- United States Bureau of the Census
1850-1880 Census Records. On file with the Monterey County Library, Salinas, and the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.
- United States Bureau of Reclamation
1983 Class II Archaeological Survey, San Luis Drain and Alternatives, Central Valley Project, San Luis Unit, California. Prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento.

- United States Department of Transportation
1977 **Historic and Archaeological Preservation.** Federal Highway Administration, Washington, D.C.
- United States Department of the Interior
1978 **Federal Lands Responsibility Map.**
- United States District Court, District of Columbia
1981 **Decision document, Civil Actions; Nos. 81-0481, 81-0493, and 81-0556.**
- United States District Court, Northern District
1855 **Documents Pertaining to Land Case 57, Orestimba.** In possession of the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.
- United States District Court, Southern District
1853 **Documents Pertaining to Land Case 206, Sanjon de Santa Rita.** In possession of the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.
- United States Federal Register
1981 **Rules and Regulations, National Park Service 36 CFR Part 60.** November 16.
- United States Geological Survey
1961 **Los Banos Quadrangle, 15 minute.** Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
1961 **San Luis Ranch Quadrangle, 7.5 minute.** Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- United States Surveyor General
1856-1959 **Township and Range Survey Maps prepared by the General Land Office.** Office of the Surveyor General, Washington, D.C. On file with the Bureau of Land Management, Sacramento. Some maps are on file with the Merced County Historical Museum.
- Valory, D.
1971 **Guide to Ethnological Documents of the Department and Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, now in the University Archives.** Manuscript on file at the Archaeological Research Facility, University of California, Berkeley.
- Wallace, W.J.
1955 **A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology.** *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3).
1978a **Post-Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C.** In: **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California.** Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
1978b **Southern Valley Yokuts.** In: **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California.** Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
1978c **Northern Valley Yokuts.** In: **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California.** Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Walsh, J.M.
1976 **John Peabody Harrington: The Man and His California Indian Fieldnotes.** Ballena Press Anthropological Papers 6.

- Warren, C.N.
 1967 The San Dieguito Complex: A Review and Hypothesis. *American Antiquity* 32:168-185.
 1973 California. In: J.E. Fitting, ed., *The Development of North American Archaeology*. Anchor Books, Garden City, New York.
- Warren, C.N., and D.L. True
 1961 The San Dieguito Complex and its Place in California Prehistory. *Archaeological Survey Annual Report, 1960-1961*:246-338. University of California, Los Angeles.
- Webb, Joel
 1928, 1935, 1938 Interviews by Ralph Milliken. Typescripts, Milliken File 14:F1:350. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Weber, T.F.
 1978a Analysis of Human Skeletal Remains of the Wolfesen Mound (CA-MER-215). In: *Archaeological Investigations at the Wolfesen Mound, CA-MER-215, Merced County, California*, by A.S. Peak and T.F. Weber. Manuscript prepared for the City of Newman.
 1978b *Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Surplus Lands of the Bureau of Reclamation's San Luis Unit, Central Valley Project: Merced, Fresno and Kings Counties, California*. Manuscript prepared for the Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento.
- Wedel, W.R.
 1941 *Archaeological Investigations at Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, California*. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 130.
- Weinberger, G.
 1980 *Cupules and their Context: Some Southern Valley Yokuts Site Examples*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Redding.
- West, G.J.
 1980 *Nomination of the Kesterson Archaeological District to the National Register of Historic Places*. Nomination form on file with the Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento.
- Willey, G.R.
 1966 *An Introduction to American Archaeology: Volume One, North and Middle America*. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New Jersey.
- Wildesen, L.
 1969 *Dos Palos (Mer-66)*. *Treganza Anthropology Museum Papers* 5(7):266-278. San Francisco.
- Willey, G.R., and P. Phillips
 1958 *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Williams, L.E.
 1978 *Vandalism to Cultural Resources of the Rocky Mountain West: A Summary of the Study*. *American Society for Conservation Archaeology Newsletter* 5(1):8-14.

Winter, J.C.

1980 Indian Heritage Preservation and Archaeologists. *American Antiquity*
45(1):121-131.

Winthur, O.O.

1936 *Express and Stagecoach Days in California*. Stanford University Press,
Stanford.

Zahm, Gary R.

1982 Annual Narrative, San Luis, Merced, and Kesterson National Wildlife
Refuges. Manuscripts on file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anonymous

1966 San Luis National Wildlife Refuge, Merced County, California: Proposed New Refuge. Document in "Land Acquisitions, Westover Company" file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.

Real estate appraisal; contains descriptions of land use and locations of features in existence prior to acquisition.

Bagley, David

1942 Interview by Ralph Milliken. Milliken File 14:F1:348:79. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.

This and all other interviews conducted by Ralph Milliken with West Side pioneers between 1920 and 1948 are refreshing and revealing accounts of Miller and Lux days in the study area and nearby. All are indexed by the individual's name in Milliken's File #14, and are located in the Milliken Museum, Los Banos. Other individuals in this series are found in the primary bibliography of this report with the reference "Interview by Ralph Milliken" after the pioneer's name.

Bancroft, H.H.

1886-1890 *The History of California*. Seven volumes. The History Company, San Francisco.

Bancroft's history was compiled by a team of researchers whose primary research techniques included visiting the private libraries of former government officials and interviewing American pioneers and early Hispanic period settlers. The volumes form a comprehensive overview of important trends and critical events in the historical development of California.

Barbour, M.G., and J. Major, eds.

1977 *Terrestrial Vegetation of California*. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

A large and detailed compilation dealing with virtually all aspects of California vegetation. Includes numerous references. An excellent reference work.

Barnes, Harry

1925 San Luis Island Appraisals. Appraisal File, Miller and Lux Records. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.

Correspondence of Engineer to Board of Review, San Joaquin River Water Storage District. Contains map and description of canal system operated by Miller and Lux on what is now San Luis Refuge.

- Bean, W.
1973 **California, an Interpretive History.** McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.
Considered "the" college level text by many; contains a political, social, and economic history of the state, with recommended bibliography for each chapter.
- Beck, W.A., and Y.D. Haase
1974 **Historical Atlas of California.** University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
A series of maps and accompanying texts which illustrate major trends and events affecting the landscape of California. Includes maps of early Spanish explorations, land grants, stage routes, Miller and Lux land holdings, etc.
- Blomquist, L.R.
1943 **A Regional Study of the Changes in Life and Institutions in the San Luis Obispo District, 1830-1850.** Master's Thesis, University of California, Berkeley.
Excellent study of process of land tenure in California from the Mexican to the American period, using San Luis Obispo county as the study sample.
- Breschini, G.S., T. Haversat, and J. Erlandson, eds.
1984 **California Radiocarbon Dates.** Third edition. Coyote Press, Salinas.
An up-to-date compilation of archaeological radiocarbon dates from Merced County and adjacent areas.
- Breschini, G.S., T. Haversat, and R.P. Hampson
1983 **A Cultural Resources Overview of the Coast and Coast-Valley Study Areas [California].** Manuscript prepared for the Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield. Available through Coyote Press, Salinas.
A cultural resources overview which centers on South Coast Ranges, including lands just to the west of the study area. Includes both data and theory within the fields of history, prehistory, ethnohistory, ethnography, and rock art. Discusses these subjects in relation to cultural resource management.
- Broadbent, S.M.
1974 **Conflict at Monterey: Indian Horse Raiding, 1820-1850.** *The Journal of California Anthropology* 1(1):86-101.
An excellent study of the Indian horse-raiding complex in California, based primarily upon data from Monterey. Presents background historical information, descriptions of Indian raids for horses, and the responses of the Californios, and conclusions regarding the ecological-economic and sociological changes brought about by these raids.
- Brown, W.S. and S.B. Snow
1944 **California Rural Land Use and Management.** U.S. Forest Service, San Francisco.
Historical overview of land use practices and effects of federal legislation, particularly on lands that were to become National Forests.

California Office of Historic Preservation

1982 **California Archaeological Inventory: Handbook for Completing an Archaeological Site Record (Working Draft).** California Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

Describes the current standards for archaeological site record preparation, and provides additional related information.

Cambuston (attributed)

n.d. **Sanjon de Santa Rita. Map B-1234 in Land Case 206 SD.** Collections of the Bancroft Library, Berkeley.

Interesting in that it is the earliest known map of the study area, but is quite imprecise.

Clark, George W.

1955/1973 **History of Merced County.** Office of the County Superintendent of Schools, Merced. Revised in 1973.

Overly brief summary and general history, perhaps written for elementary school curriculum guide. The West Side chapter was written by Ralph Milliken from his research and interviews.

Cook, S.F.

1943/1976 **The Conflict Between the California Indian and White Civilization. Ibero-Americana 21-24.** (Reprinted in 1976 by University of California Press.)

Six essays dealing with the physical and demographic reactions of the California Indians as a result of their relations with people of European culture under the missions, during the years of secularization, and during the disasters of the Anglo-American settlement.

1955a **The Epidemic of 1830-1833 in California and Oregon. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 43(3).**

Best study of the origin and effects of the 1830-1833 epidemics on the Indian population of central and northern California and Oregon.

1955b **The Aboriginal Population of the San Joaquin Valley, California. University of California Anthropological Records 16(2):31-80.**

Best analysis of both aboriginal and post-contact Indian population for seven river areas in the San Joaquin Valley, including the Merced River, Mariposa Creek, and Chowchilla River.

1960 **Expeditions to the Interior of California: Central Valley, 1800-1820. University of California Anthropological Records 16(6):239-292.**

Excerpts from the diaries of the various Hispanic expeditions made into the San Joaquin Valley prior to 1820, including the important 1806-1807 Zalvidea and Moraga expeditions to the central San Joaquin Valley.

Cook, S.F. (continued)

1962 Expeditions to the Interior of California: Central Valley, 1820-1840. University of California Anthropological Records 20(5):151-214.

Excerpts from diaries and letters of Hispanics and Californios concerning the Purisima Mission rebellion, the Indian uprising at Mission San Buenaventura, the campaigns against the Indian freedom fighter Estanislao, and the several minor exploratory-punitive expeditions into the southern San Joaquin Valley.

Crawford, Gene

1951-1957 Annual Narratives, Merced National Wildlife Refuge. Manuscripts on file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.

This, and the other Annual Narratives, provides descriptions of conditions on the refuge lands at the time of acquisition, and problems that plagued managers through the years, with excellent photographs and wildlife management histories. All available narratives are filed with the Los Banos office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; additional references occur in the primary bibliography under the name of the author.

Dana, S.T., and M. Kruger

1958 California Lands: Ownership, Use and Management. The American Forestry Association, Washington D.C.

Contains an annotated list of federal and state laws affecting public lands.

De Bates, Lawrence W.

1974 Proposed Natural Landmark, San Luis Island. Manuscript on file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.

Contains brief description of the unique habitat of San Luis Island.

Douglass, W.A., and J. Bilbao

1975 Amerikauak: Basques in the New World. University of Nevada Press, Reno.

Excellent reference work; considered the source to consult for extensive background history of the Basques for over five centuries in the New World.

Eggers, A.V. (ESCA-Tech Corporation)

1980 Archaeological and Historical Survey: Kesterson Reservoir. Manuscript prepared for the U.S. Water and Power Resources Service, Sacramento.

A major cultural resources reconnaissance and background study for the Kesterson Wildlife Refuge. Includes good, although brief, discussions of the environment, history, and prehistory, and a number of good photographs of the fieldwork in progress.

Elliott and Moore, Publishers

1881 History of Merced County, California. Wallace W. Elliott and Company, San Francisco.

Classic promotional county history/biography, well illustrated with more than humble abodes and industries of the county, including Dickenson Ferry on San Luis Refuge. This is one of a series intended to attract settlers and industries to the developing counties of the west. An original copy is in the Merced Courthouse Museum, County Parks Department.

Felton, E.L.

1965 **California's Many Climates.** Pacific Books, Palo Alto.

An area by area discussion of California's climates. Much of the data in the section dealing with the general project area is pertinent.

Gayton, A.H.

1930 **Yokuts-Mono Chiefs and Shamans.** University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 24(8):361-420.

A detailed study of the interactive and mutually supportive offices of chiefs and shamans among Mono, Foothill Yokuts, and Southern Valley Yokuts.

1945 **Yokuts and Western Mono Social Organization.** American Anthropologist 47(3):409-426.

A summary paper on Yokuts and Western Mono social organization based upon the data contained in Gayton (1948).

1946 **Culture-Environment Integration: External Referents in Yokuts Life.** Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 2(3):252-268.

An excellent ecological study of the interrelationship of Yokuts culture and the natural environment.

1948 **Yokuts and Western Mono Ethnography.** University of California Anthropological Records 10(1-2):1-302.

The best and most detailed ethnographic study of the Tulare Lake, Southern Valley, Central and Northern Foothill Yokuts, and Western Mono. Based almost entirely on Gayton's original fieldwork carried out between 1925 and 1930.

Genealogical Records Committee

1933 **Transcription, Special Census of California, 1852.** State Archives, Sacramento.

The original census manuscript has faded beyond legibility; this typescript has been alphabetically formatted to help genealogists, so it loses place significance and contains some obvious errors, but it does list all Indians, including place of previous residence and birthplace.

Gifford, E.W.

1940 **Californian Bone Artifacts.** University of California Anthropological Records 3(2).

A detailed typology of bone artifacts found in California. Has almost nothing from the general study area, but many of the types illustrated should also be found within western Merced County.

1947 **Californian Shell Artifacts.** University of California Anthropological Records 9(1):1-114.

A detailed typology of shell artifacts found in California. Has almost nothing from the general study area, but many of the types illustrated should also be found within western Merced County. Also includes additional bone artifacts.

- Graham, J.C.
1957 **The Settlement of Merced County.** Master's Thesis, University of California, Los Angeles.
Excellent overview of land tenure patterns in Merced County, particularly as affected by Miller and Lux.
- Heady, H.F.
1977 **Valley Grassland.** In: M.G. Barbour and J. Major, eds., **Terrestrial Vegetation of California**:491-514. John Wiley & Sons, New York.
Deals with the grasslands and marshlands of the Central Valley, and discusses replacement of original species by imported species. An excellent article.
- Hoover, M.B., H.E. Rensch, and E.G. Rensch
1966 **Historic Spots in California.** Third edition. Stanford University Press, Stanford.
Overview of historical development in California counties, with particular emphasis on Hispanic and Early American settlement, drawn from 1930s site visits and interviews.
- Hottenstein, Seibert E.
1966 **Description of the Westover Company Tract 10, Merced County, California.** Manuscript on file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
Real estate appraisal, contains descriptions of structures and current land use at time of acquisition.
- Kniffen, F.
1965 **Folk Housing, Key to Diffusion.** *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 55(4):549-577.
Analysis of vernacular architecture types that spread along migration and settlement routes, adapting to local materials and environments.
- Kniffen, F. and H. Glassie
1966 **Building in Wood in the Eastern United States: A Time-Place Perspective.** *The Geographical Review* 56(1):40-66.
Analysis of building styles that identify a particular culture region, migrating group, and place of origin; deals mostly with log structures but general thesis is appropriate.
- Kroeber, A.L.
1925 **Handbook of the Indians of California.** Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78.
A standard reference work on the Indians of California for more than 50 years.

Kuchler, A.W.

1977 Natural Vegetation of California. Map in: M.G. Barbour and J. Major, eds., **Terrestrial Vegetation of California**. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

A map showing reconstructed original vegetation zones in California. Lists the entire study area as San Joaquin saltbush, California prairie, and tule marsh.

Latta, F.F.

1949 **Handbook of Yokuts Indians**. Bear State Books, Oildale.

Standard reference work on the Yokuts. Contains some data on all Yokuts groups known as of 1949.

1977 **Handbook of Yokuts Indians**. Second edition. Bear State Books, Santa Cruz.

Revision and reworking of Latta's 1949 publication with some additional data on Yokuts who once occupied the San Joaquin Valley's western side. Historical information contained in this work should be used carefully and cross-checked when possible.

Lewis, P.F.

1975 Common Houses, Cultural Spoor. *Landscapes* 19(1):1-22.

Analysis of house types within a region that identify their builders as a particular ethnic group or of a particular geographic origin.

Merriam, C.H.

1967 Ethnographic Notes on California Indian Tribes, R.F. Heizer, ed. Three volumes. *Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey* 68.

A rich source of ethnographic data on various California Indian groups.

Milliken, R.L.

various dates (a) Card File: Research notes from interviews: Subject index. Collections, Milliken Museum, Los Banos.

various dates (b) Miller and Lux Records. Milliken File 14:F1:348-350, various forms. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.

Ralph Milliken's research has contributed the bulk of the archival material at the Milliken Museum, Los Banos. The Card File is indexed by subject, contains out-of-context references to the more complete Pioneer Interview File (#14), a correlation that was not immediately figured out by the project researchers and which resulted in some text references attributed to "card file" and others to interview transcripts. The Miller and Lux records consist of research carried out by Milliken in company archives and private collections, referring mostly to Santa Rita and Canal Farm Ranch operations; they contain much primary data but seem not to be indexed. The Milliken collection is the single most valuable source of archival data in existence concerning the development of the West Side; however, an inventory and detailed guide to this huge, eclectic collection to facilitate use by non-local researchers is at present lacking.

Moratto, M.J.

1984 **California Archaeology.** Academic Press, New York.

A recent overview and partial synthesis of California archaeology. An excellent source of data and of additional references, and provides a general framework for the interpretation of prehistoric data. Will be a standard reference work and text for years to come.

Moratto, M.J., T.F. King, and W.B. Woolfenden

1978 **Archaeology and California's Climate.** *The Journal of California Anthropology* 5(2).

Deals with the results of recent climatic research as applied to the prehistory of central California.

Oakland Museum History Department

1981 **Festas Accoreanas: Portuguese Religious Celebrations in California and the Azores.** The Oakland Museum, Oakland.

Excellent pictorial history of Portugese celebrations of importance to West Side cultural/ethnic makeup today.

Olsen, W.H. and L.A. Payen

1968 **Archaeology of the Little Panoche Reservoir, Fresno County, California.** Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Report 11. Sacramento.

A good, well illustrated, site excavation report which presents a great deal of data pertinent to the study area. This and the other related Department of Parks and Recreation reports, along with Peak and Weber (1978) constitute virtually the entire published data base for western Merced County.

1969 **Archaeology of the Grayson Site, Merced County, California.** Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Report 12. Sacramento.

A very significant report in which the findings of the archaeological excavations are well presented, and are accompanied by a worthwhile synthesis of the temporal sequence for western Merced County. Extensive graphics present a summary of much of the data. This is extremely pertinent to the study area.

1983 **Excavations at CA-MER-130: A Late Prehistoric Site in Pacheco Pass.** In: *Papers on Merced County Prehistory.* Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Report 21:1-85. Sacramento.

Another good, well illustrated site report from western Merced County. This report deals with a site higher in the coast range than the previous two in this series. More details on the woodland adaptations were obtained.

Outcalt, J.

1925 **A History of Merced County, California.** Historic Record Company, Los Angeles.

Biographical history normally somewhat suspect, but contains much information developed from primary sources such as land plats and historical newspaper accounts, as well as items derived from Elliott and Moore's 1881 history.

Peak, A.S., and T.F. Weber

1978 Archaeological Investigations at the Wolfson Mound, CA-MER-215, Merced County, California. Manuscript prepared for the City of Newman.

The nearest large excavation to Kesterson Refuge. Describes over half of the archaeological radiocarbon dates obtained in Merced County.

Phillips, G.H.

1981 The Enduring Struggle: Indians in California History. Boyd and Fraser Publishing Company, San Francisco.

An excellent, though extremely brief, overview of the Indians' role in California history beginning with the prehistoric period and ending with a discussion of the contemporary scene.

Philpott, G.S., ed.

1962 The Grasslands Water Summary. Grasslands Water District, Los Banos.

Summary of conditions and legislation affecting waterfowl and waterfowl sportsmen up to 1962.

Pope, J.L.

1976 The Archaeology of the San Luis Island National Wildlife Refuge, Merced County, California. Manuscript prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.

The only previously prepared archaeological report for San Luis National Wildlife Refuge. Includes descriptions of previously recorded sites, photographs, and background data.

Pritchard, W.E.

1970 Archaeology of the Menjoulet Site, Merced County, California. Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Report 13. Sacramento.

Another good, well illustrated, site report from the Department of Parks and Recreation.

1983 Archaeological Testing of Three Kahwathwah Yokuts Dwelling Structures at the San Luis Forebay Site (CA-MER-119), Merced County, California. In: Papers on Merced County Prehistory, Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Report 21:86-103. Sacramento.

This report describes the testing of three dwelling structures near the O'Neil Forebay for their interpretive value. While the results were positive, the project has been delayed by budget limitations and program changes.

Riddell, F.A., and W.H. Olsen

1969 An Early Man Site in the San Joaquin Valley, California. American Antiquity 34(2):121-130.

Deals with the Witt Site at Tulare Lake. Presents photographs and descriptions of artifacts related to Fluted-Point Tradition and later traditions within the San Joaquin Valley.

Robinson, W.W.

1948 **Land in California.** University of California Press, Berkeley.

Narrative descriptions of process of land ownership, especially rancho grants and dispersement of public lands.

Safstrom, Hattie

various dates Correspondence. Letters to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Milliken concerning life at Santa Rita Ranch with husband Howell Safstrom, supervisor for Miller and Lux. Milliken File F-1-206-208. Milliken Museum, Los Banos.

Mrs. Safstrom's husband Howell was Supervisor of Santa Rita Ranch for Henry Miller. Her letters to Mr. and Mrs. Milliken concern life at Santa Rita, formalities and organization of ranch operations, and corrections or refinements of Milliken's research assumptions.

Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.

1979 The Archaeological Monitoring, Salvage, Excavation, Index Sampling and Preservation of MER-220, MER-221 and MER-223 located in the City of Los Banos, California. Manuscript on file with the Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento.

Description of the procedures utilized and the results obtained from archaeological investigations east of Los Banos.

Shumate, Albert

1977 **Francisco Pacheco of Pacheco Pass.** University of the Pacific Press, Stockton.

History of Pacheco family and contributions to regional history; developed from primary sources, particularly court records and pre-statehood government documents.

Silverstein, M.

1978 **Yokuts: Introduction.** In: **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California.** Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

A very general overview of Yokuts dialects, tribal names, sound system, etc.

Strickland, Anita

1978 **National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form: San Luis Camp Adobe.** Manuscript on file, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland.

Unsubmitted National Register application; inadequate for submission under current standards.

Tracey, C.G.

1861 **Plat of the Sanjon de Santa Rita finally confirmed to Francisco Soberanes.** Office of the Surveyor General, Washington, D.C.

Concerned with boundaries; was one of the documents at the heart of Pacheco's litigation over boundaries of San Luis Gonzaga; created public lands adjoining San Luis Refuge.

Treadwell, E.F.

1981 **The Cattle King.** Western Tanager Press, Santa Cruz.

Biased but informative account of the development of the Miller and Lux land and cattle empire written by Henry Miller's attorney (1907-1922); first published in 1931.

United States Department of Transportation

1977 **Historic and Archaeological Preservation.** Federal Highway Administration, Washington D.C.

Summary of legislation and department interpretation and standards for field and archival surveys.

United States District Court, Northern District

1855 Documents pertaining to Land Case 57, Orestimba. In possession of the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

These District Court document collections contain testimony used to establish residence and title to rancho lands of the study area; includes translations.

United States District Court, Southern District

1853 Documents pertaining to Land Case 206, Sanjon de Santa Rita. In possession of the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

These District Court document collections contain testimony used to establish residence and title to rancho lands of the study area; includes translations.

United States Federal Register

1981 Rules and Regulations, National Park Service 36 CFR Part 60.

Contains specific guidelines for categories of resources and evaluation of significance.

United States Surveyor General

1856-1959 Township and Range Survey Maps prepared by the General Land Office, Office of the Surveyor General, Washington D.C. On file with the Bureau of Land Management, Sacramento. Some maps are on file with the Merced County Historical Museum.

Township and Range plats prepared for General Land Office public land claims; excellent primary sources that record all topographical and important cultural features serving as township and section line landmarks; as well as descriptions of land for purposes of determining appropriate category (poor mountain soils, swamp and overflow, etc.).

Wallace, W.J.

1978a Post-Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In: **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California.** Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

A very general, moderately outdated view of early cultures in California. Includes illustrations of a number of early artifacts, including specimens from the Witt Site in Tulare County, and Windmiller (Early Horizon) Pattern artifacts from the Sacramento area.

1978b Southern Valley Yokuts. In: **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California.** Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

A short summary overview of previously published ethnographic work.

1978c Northern Valley Yokuts. In: **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California.** Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

A short summary overview of previously published ethnographic work.

Zahm, Gary R.

1982 Annual Narrative; San Luis, Merced, and Kesterson National Wildlife Refuges. On file with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.

See Crawford, Gene; also contain superb photos of present day landscape and wildlife that document the unique qualities of the refuges today.

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

The following list contains the definitions of some of the technical terms utilized in this report.

Altithermal: A warm, dry climatic period during the mid-Holocene, dated ca. 8000-2900 B.P. (Arguelles with Moratto 1983:159).

Archaeological Resources: All evidences of past human occupations which can be used to reconstruct the lifeways of past peoples. These include sites, artifacts, environmental and all other relevant information and the contexts in which they occur. Archaeological resources are found in prehistoric and aboriginal sites, as well as historic Indian and European areas of occupation and activity (McGimsey and Davis 1977:109).

Archaeology: The scientific discipline responsible for recovering, analyzing, interpreting, and explaining the unwritten portion of the historic and prehistoric past (McGimsey and Davis 1977:109).

Artifact: Any product of human cultural activity; more specifically, any tools, weapons, artworks, etc. (Arguelles with Moratto 1983:159).

Assemblage: The complete inventory of artifacts from a single, defined archaeological unit (such as a stratum or component) (Moratto 1984:585).

Background Studies: Any of a wide variety of investigations to support primary archaeological research. Such studies might include vegetation studies, pollen or soil analyses, reconstruction of past environments, linguistic reconstructions, or other detailed analyses.

Base Camp: A site occupied by several families or more on either a year round or seasonal basis. Identified archaeologically by primary and secondary tools (that is, tools used in the manufacture of other tools) and a variety of other artifacts as well as floral and faunal remains from subsistence activities. Characterized by extensive scatters and quantities of debris such as potsherds, fire-cracked rock, whole and broken flaked stone tools, chipping waste, charred bone, milling tools, house structures, hearths, rock rings, and sometimes rock art or burials. A well developed midden is usually a component of this type (Scope of Work).

Biface: Any stone artifact worked (flaked) on both the obverse and reverse faces or sides. Most projectile points are bifaces (Arguelles with Moratto 1983:160).

B.P.: Before the present. As used in radiocarbon and other archaeological dating, present is defined as A.D. 1950.

Charmstone: An elongate ground and often polished stone artifact, normally 5-20 cm in length, fashioned in a spindle, ovoid, phallic, plumb bob, or other shape; may be grooved or plain, perforate or imperforate; often found with burials. The prominence of charmstones in marshy regions has been noted. Their function as hunting charms, bolas stones, shamanistic gear, etc. is uncertain (Arguelles with Moratto 19183:161).

Chert: A flintlike rock composed of chalcedony with variable amounts of clay and other impurities; commonly selected as a raw material for flaked-stone tools (Moratto 1984:587).

Complex: A patterned grouping of similar artifact assemblages from two or more sites, presumed to represent an archaeological culture (Arguelles with Moratto 1983:162).

Component: A site or stratum within a site representing the activities of one cultural group during a relatively brief interval of time. (An exception would be a component resulting from interaction of two or more groups at a single site.) Similar or related components within a locality or region comprise a phase (Moratto 1984:588).

Conservation: An approach to archaeology based on a philosophy stressing the protection, preservation, and/or managed use of the cultural resources base for future generations. Protection of representative sites and preservation of data through scientific study are major aspects of this approach. It differs from salvage archaeology which stressed the immediate recovery of material from threatened sites (McGimsey and Davis 1977:109-110).

Crescent: A semilunate flaked stone artifact, usually about 4-7 cm wide, often found near pluvial lakeshores dated to ca. 6000-8500 B.C. The function of crescents is uncertain, although their use as projectile points for shooting waterfowl has been suggested (Arguelles with Moratto 1983:162).

Cultural affiliation: The known, projected, or hypothesized cultural, ethnic, or tribal group (e.g., Hopewellian, Mississippian, Puebloan, Eskimo, Apache, historic Anglo, etc.) with which archaeological remains may be identified on the basis of careful scientific study (McGimsey and Davis 1977:110).

Cultural Resource Management: The development and maintenance of programs designed to protect, preserve, and scientifically study and manage cultural resources (including evidences of prehistoric, protohistoric, historic, and recent remains) and the natural resources that figured significantly in cultural systems. . . . The goal of such programs should be the conservation of cultural values and the maximum effective conservation and utilization of these resources for the public good (McGimsey and Davis 1977:110).

Cultural Resources: Districts, sites, structures, and objects and evidence of some importance to a culture, a subculture, or a community for scientific, traditional, religious, and other reasons. These resources and relevant environmental data are important for describing and reconstructing past lifeways, for interpreting human behavior, and for predicting future courses of cultural development (McGimsey and Davis 1977:110).

Debitage: Lithic refuse or debris produced during flaked stone tool manufacture (Arguelles with Moratto 1983:163).

Ethnographic Resources: All evidences of identifiable ethnic lifeways dating in historic or protohistoric periods which may be used for describing, reconstructing, and interpreting cultural systems. These include sites, artifacts, ethnographic records, documentary records, informants, environmental data, and all other relevant information. Ethnographic resources are cultural resources and may be considered archaeological resources when they provide needed information relative to the scientific study of archaeological resources (McGimsey and Davis 1977:110).

Ethnography: The direct anthropological study of living human groups or the study of recent, historically documented groups (Moratto 1984:589).

Ethnohistorical Resources: Data on historic and contemporary societies. These include documentary sources and the study of material culture from these groups which are relevant to the study area (McGimsey and Davis 1977:110).

Excavation: The scientifically controlled recovery of subsurface materials and information from an archaeological site. Recovery techniques are designed to produce maximum knowledge about the utilization of the site, its relation to other sites and the natural environment, and its significance in the maintenance of the cultural system. Recovery techniques may include the use of heavy equipment (e.g., backhoe, etc.) and specialized instruments (pollen coring tools, etc.) (McGimsey and Davis 1977:110).

Historic Resources: All evidences of human occupations that date from historic (i.e., recorded history) periods. These resources include documentary data (i.e., written records, archival material, photographs, maps, etc.), sites, artifacts, environmental data and all other relevant information. Historic resources are cultural resources and may be considered archaeological resources when archaeological work is involved in their identification and interpretation (McGimsey and Davis 1977:111).

Horizon: In the Central California Taxonomic System horizons were broad cultural/temporal units. Beardsley stated that "time periods are called 'horizons,' because they are definable in terms of culture content" (1954:7). This usage has fallen into disfavor. See 'pattern.'

Impact, Direct: The effects an action will have on environmental resources as a direct and immediate result of construction or development. This includes destruction of archaeological sites and their environment by earth-moving, plowing, flooding, or building construction. These effects are not limited to the localities modified by the project but also include features such as access roads, construction crew camps, etc., which are ancillary to the project (McGimsey and Davis 1977:111).

Impact, Indirect: The effects on the environment which are not an immediate and direct result of an action, but which would probably not occur without it. Indirect impact is the extent to which a project or action exposes resources, either within or adjacent to the development, to such adverse effects as accelerated erosion, intensified agriculture, construction of private homes or commercial buildings, road-building, increased vandalism, modification of ecological relationships, and other disturbances attendant to the project (McGimsey and Davis 1977:111).

Intrasite Relationships: The spatial relationships of artifacts and their contexts that are used for developing greater understanding concerning past human behavior within a single site (McGimsey and Davis 1977:111).

Lithic (Lithics): A general term used to refer to chipped stone artifacts or debitage. Can include chert (flint), obsidian, basalt, jasper, or a wide variety of other materials used in tool making.

Mano: A loaf-shaped handstone used for grinding seeds, pigments, etc. on a metate or millingstone (Arguelles with Moratto 1983:167).

Metate: A stone slab upon which corn and other grains are milled with a mano (worked with a push-pull motion) (Moratto 1984:592). See 'millingstone.'

Midden: A deposit marking a former habitation site and containing such materials as discarded artifacts, bone and shell food refuse, charcoal, ash, rock, human remains, structural remnants, and other cultural leavings (Arguelles with Moratto 1983:167).

Millingstone: An amorphous or roughly shaped stone slab upon which seeds and other plant products are ground with the aid of a mano. The milling basin may be ovoid to round, depending on the elliptical or rotary motion of the handstone (Moratto 1984:592). See 'metate.'

Mortar: A stone or wooden bowl-like artifact in which seeds, berries, meat, and other products are ground or pulverized with a pestle. Mortars occur in bedrock outcrops or as portable items (Arguelles with Moratto 1983:168).

Obsidian Hydration Dating: A method for determining the age of obsidian artifacts or debitage by measuring the thickness of a specimen's hydration rim (layer of water penetration) and comparing the rim depth with the established hydration rate for the particular climatic/geographic area and type of obsidian (Arguelles with Moratto 1983:168).

Pattern: An integrative concept that fulfills the cultural function of the horizon concept, but without temporal implications (Fredrickson 1973:117). See 'horizon.'

Pestle: An elongate, often cylindrical stone or wooden artifact used to pulverize food products and other stuff in a mortar (Moratto 1984:593).

Pluvial Lake: A lake formed during a pluvial period, specifically late Pleistocene and early Holocene lakes of western North America (Arguelles with Moratto 1983:169).

Research Design: A plan for conducting an archaeological investigation preparatory to undertaking a particular study. It includes a statement of the problem, basic assumptions, activities and techniques, including strategies and methods required for problem solution and hypothesis testing, and a specification of the relevant data and how they will be utilized for a full understanding of the resource. A research design is usually in sufficient detail to permit the evaluation of its methodological sophistication and feasibility (McGimsey and Davis 1977:112).

Shaped Mortar: A portable stone mortar with the exterior wall and rim shaped by pecking or grinding (Arguelles with Moratto 1983:170).

Site: Any area or location occupied as a residence or utilized by humans for a sufficient length of time to leave physical remains or traces of occupancy. Such localities are extremely variable in size, and may range from a single hunting camp to an extensive land surface with evidence of numerous settlements and activities (McGimsey and Davis 1977:113).

Testing (Test Excavation): The preliminary, exploratory and limited excavation of portions of sites or specific features within sites carried out for the purpose of better defining site size (vertically and horizontally), site complexity, chronological span of components at sites, quantity of subsurface materials, state of preservation and other aspects critical to the determination of site significance, problems for investigation, proper research methods, and research time and costs for future studies (McGimsey and Davis 1977:113).

Tradition: A way of life or consistent patterning of technology, subsistence practices, and ecological adaptation which persists through a relatively long interval of time (Moratto 1984:596).

Tribelet: The basic, autonomous, self-governing, and independent sociopolitical group in aboriginal California; an aggregation of several villages under the authority of a single chief (Kroeber 1925 cited in Moratto 1984:596).

Village: As used in this report, the term 'village' refers to a site of previous human occupancy, generally of some size. This term is used in most of the ethnographic reports, but it is almost always undefined; indeed, its usage may vary from author to author.

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF PLACE NAMES

The following list contains place names prominent in the study area, with a brief explanation of their origin. Historical place names mentioned in the chronological narrative that have a close association with the study area are listed here also.

Centinela (associated): Corrupted to Santa Nella since the establishment of Interstate Highway 5, Centinela was first an outlying station of Pacheco's 1840s Rancho San Luis Gonzaga. Two adobe buildings once stood there that were assumed to date to the same period as the San Luis Camp adobe, adjacent to San Luis Refuge, and some pioneers believed the same builders were responsible for at least one Centinela adobe and the San Luis adobe.

Deadman Creek (Merced Refuge): This branch of the Merced River appears on some maps from the later American period, after 1909. It figured prominently in a riparian rights issue of the 1930s. Its rather graphic name remains unexplained.

Deadman Slough (San Luis Refuge): This finger of Salt Slough is frequently unnamed on maps. Its name may date from the modern period, when it became more prominent as a fishing and waterfowl hunting spot. No specific explanation was found for its name, other than the general association for San Luis Island sloughs with danger and drowning during high water since the 1860s, and the murder of a Frenchman at Salt Slough in 1868.

Dickenson Ferry Road (San Luis Refuge): This name was applied to a San Joaquin River crossing route after the establishment of Dickenson Ferry, circa 1880; the road itself predates the ferry as a low water ford.

Gun Club Road (Kesterson Refuge): This road ran from Highway 33 to the clubhouse of the Salt Slough Gun Club, whose useable buildings were removed to the northern part of the refuge and remodeled in 1970.

Hills Ferry Road (Kesterson Refuge): Hill's Ferry first was recorded as a commercial crossing in 1849, and continued to be an important crossing and grain shipping point through the early American period. Hill's Ferry Road is noted traversing Kesterson Refuge on Land Office surveys of 1860, following the present road between parking lots 1 and 2.

Mallard Lake, Teal Pond, Sprig Lake, etc.: These descriptive names seem to be associated with use since administration by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as waterfowl management areas.

Mariposa Slough (Merced Refuge): The name Mariposa (butterfly) comes from Moraga's 1806 expedition, when, on September 27, the party camped east of the San Joaquin River, and were tormented by aggressive butterflies in numbers so great they blocked the sun. The name Mariposa was applied to Alvarado's 1844 grant (sold to Fremont in 1847) in the Sierra foothills, and subsequently to the county that formed upon statehood. Mariposa County was subdivided to form Merced County in 1855, and the name applied to other landmarks as well.

Merced and Wilson Ranch Road (San Luis Refuge): This name was applied to Dickenson Ferry Road by 1909, and continued through the 1940s.

Ponds 1-12 (Kesterson Refuge): These names were given to impoundments created by the Bureau of Reclamation beginning in 1970, as part of the San Luis Drain project.

Salt Slough (San Luis Refuge): This name has been applied to the Sanjon de Santa Rita, flowing on the west side of the San Joaquin River, since the early American period. "Big Salt Slough" first appears on Tracey's official boundary survey of Santa Rita, 1861.

San Joaquin River (San Luis Refuge): The San Joaquin was named by Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga on an expedition preceding his 1806 explorations of the interior. On September 24, 1806, diarist Father Pedro Muñoz noted that the river and its adjacent lands would be impassable during the winter, judging by vestiges left from previous overflows. He also made note of immense tule swamps on both sides of the river.

San Luis Camp (San Luis Refuge area): This name was given to a station on Henry Miller's Santa Rita Ranch, and was a common reference point on Salt Slough by the very early 1870s when Miller kept a foreman there full-time.

San Luis Canal (San Luis Refuge): Constructed by Henry Miller by 1909, the historic San Luis Island Canal system includes Canals C and E in the southeast half of San Luis Refuge.

San Luis Drain (Kesterson and San Luis Refuges): Constructed 1968-1970s to control the flow of agricultural wastewater, the name was apparently taken from common usage of San Luis to describe lands along the west side of the San Joaquin River.

San Luis Island (San Luis Refuge): Earliest reference to the land surrounded by Salt Slough and the San Joaquin River as the "island" is made during Henry Miller's early American use, 1870s.

San Luis Ranch (associated): Originally applied to the headquarters of San Luis Gonzaga in Pacheco Pass in the 1840s, modern mapmakers have interchanged the name with San Luis Camp since 1961. Local accounts seem to differentiate between the two distinct places until San Luis Reservoir displaced the Pacheco ranch headquarters in 1962.

Santa Rita (San Luis Refuge): First mentioned by diarist Father Pedro Muñoz on Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga's 1806 expedition to the interior, he calls Santa Rita a spot "previously discovered," and describes its saline plains, scanty water, sandy soil, and great tule swamps with black willows (September 23, 1806). Sanjon de Santa Rita was the

name given to the Mexican land grant including this place claimed by Francisco Soberanes in 1841. The Sanjon de Santa Rita was renamed Salt Slough, or Big Salt Slough, during the early American period, as the name was well fixed by 1870.

Sousa Marsh (San Luis Refuge): A place name rather than an unseemly pun, this marsh is apparently named for Alvaro Sousa, a Los Banos sportsman whose considerable efforts helped to establish San Luis Refuge in 1966.

West Side (associated): The portion of Merced County lying west of the San Joaquin River has been referred to as the West Side locally since at least the later American period. It is recognized as a physical and internally cohesive place in Graham's 1957 settlement geography. All Los Banos area informants who provided material for historical reconstruction of the area's settlement shared the sense of West Side as their identifier.

Wolfsen Ranch Road (San Luis Refuge): The renaming of this road across San Luis Refuge dates from the modern period, when the Wolfsen Ranch corporation began to dominate farming and stockraising in the area. The name replaces Merced and Wilson Ranch Road, dating from the later American period, and before that Dickenson Ferry Road, which has returned to common use on the refuge — it remained in use east of the San Joaquin River.

APPENDIX C

ARTIFACT COLLECTIONS FROM THE PROJECT AREA

The following list contains the known artifacts from the project area. Information on the curation of these materials is also provided.

Some of the materials removed from the project area could not be located. For example, the materials from the test pits reportedly done by Charles Miles at CA-MER-6 in about 1940 could not be located. It is thought that his collection was broken up and sold after his death.

We checked with the Lowie Museum of Anthropology, the Archaeological Laboratory of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, and California State University, Stanislaus, but these facilities had no materials from the project area. None of the other informants contacted knew of materials from the project area.

Within this catalog, the Catalog Number which we have used is a composite of the official trinomial designation followed by a sequential number designating the particular item. All items in this catalog are thus listed first in order of trinomial designation, and then sequentially.

CA-MER-6-1 Charmstone (see Plate 30). Length 11.3 cm, maximum thickness 4.3 cm. This artifact was collected from a rodent hole on the edge of a possible housepit. The location is provided in the archaeological site record. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.

CA-MER-103-1 Obsidian flake. Analysis by Righard Hughes lists Casa Diablo as the source. A hydration reading could not be obtained by Tom Origer as the rim was diffuse (a result of burning?). Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.

CA-MER-103-2 Obsidian flake. Analysis by Righard Hughes lists Bodie Hills as the source. A hydration reading could not be obtained by Tom Origer as the rim was diffuse. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.

CA-MER-105-1 Green chert projectile point (see Plate 9). Length 5.4 cm, width 2.6 cm, thickness 0.7 cm. This artifact was collected from the edge of the slough where it had just fallen from the eroding site edge. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.

CA-MER-118-1 Obsidian flake. Too small to analyze. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.

CA-MER-118-2 Obsidian flake. Analysis by Righard Hughes lists Annadel as the source. A hydration reading of 5.4 microns was obtained by Tom Origer. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.

- CA-MER-118-3 Obsidian flake. Analysis by Righard Hughes lists Napa Glass Mountain as the source. A hydration reading of 9.6 microns was obtained by Tom Origer. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.
- CA-MER-118-4 Obsidian flake. Analysis by Righard Hughes lists Napa Glass Mountain as the source. A hydration reading of 8.7 microns was obtained by Tom Origer. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.
- CA-MER-118-5 Midsection of a serrated projectile point (see Plate 21). Material is chert. Length 3.4 cm, width 2.4 cm, thickness 2.5 cm. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.
- CA-MER-118-6 Four fish vertebrae, one fragmentary. Not analyzed. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.
- CA-MER-218-1 Obsidian flake. Too small to analyze. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.
- CA-MER-239-1 Chertstone (Figure 16, b in this report; Figure 5.5a in Eggers 1980a). Dimensions given by Eggers as 45 x 37 x 34 mm. Curated at: uncertain. This artifact was in the ESCA-Tech collection, and was transferred to the Albuquerque office. The firm, however, has since been acquired by Chambers Consulting and Planning, and the current location of this artifact is unknown.
- CA-MER-239-2 Projectile point fragment (Figure 5.5b in Eggers 1980a). The dimensions given for this partial side-notched point by Eggers as 20 x 8 x 2 mm. Curated at: uncertain. This artifact was in the ESCA-Tech collection, and was transferred to the Albuquerque office. The firm, however, has since been acquired by Chambers Consulting and Planning, and the current location of this artifact is unknown.
- CA-MER-239-3 Lump of burned clay with mat impression (Figure 5.5c in Eggers 1980a). The dimensions given for this by Eggers are 20 x 18 x 11 mm. Curated at: uncertain. This artifact was in the ESCA-Tech collection, and was transferred to the Albuquerque office. The firm, however, has since been acquired by Chambers Consulting and Planning, and the current location of this artifact is unknown.
- CA-MER-246-1 Obsidian flake. Analysis by Righard Hughes lists Casa Diablo as the source. A hydration reading of 5.4 microns was obtained by Tom Origer. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.
- CA-MER-246-2 Carbon from rodent backdirt. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.
- CA-MER-249-1 Carbon from rodent backdirt. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.

CA-MER-256-1 Obsidian flake. Too small to analyze. Curated at: Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley.

Merced Refuge Collection:

- Merced-1 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plate 23). Flower-pot mortar, slightly irregular exterior, and broken along rim. The outer diameter at the top is 24 x 27 cm, and the inner diameter at the top is 19 x 21 cm. It stands 28 cm tall, and is 18.7 cm deep. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-2 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plate 23). Flower-pot mortar. The outer diameter at the top is 26.5 x 28 cm, and the inner diameter at the top is 22 x 23.5 cm. It stands 29.2 cm tall, and is 15.4 cm deep. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-3 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plate 23). Cobble mortar. The outer measurements are 29 x 39 cm, and the inner measurements are 15 x 16 cm. It stands 25.5 cm tall, and is 14.5 cm deep. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-4 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plates 23 and 26). Cobble mortar. Has the notation on a piece of paper which reads "Found by Melvin Ford, April 1963, near Deadman's Slough." The outer measurements are 29 x 31 cm, and the inner measurements are 20 x 20 cm. It has a broken-out base, and stands about 21 cm high. The hole is about 17 cm deep. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-5 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plate 23). Teardrop shaped metate. Measures 21.5 x 31 cm, and is 8.3 cm tall. The depressed area is a maximum of 1.7 cm deep. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-6 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plates 23 and 25). Rectangular metate. Measures 27 x 31.5 cm, and is 5.9 cm tall. The depressed area is a maximum of 3.0 cm deep. Ray Fuller reported that this metate and a mano were found on the bank of a built-up levee. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-7 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plate 23). Bifacial mano. Measures 9 x 10 x 5 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-8 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plate 23). Bifacial mano. Measures 8 x 9.5 x 4.7 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-9 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plate 23). Unifacial mano. Measures 12.2 x 12.7 x 3.3 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.

- Merced-10 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plates 23 and 29). Unifacial mano. Wear surface is slightly concave. Measures 10 x 10 x 3 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-11 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plates 23 and 29). Bifacial mano. Measures 8 x 10 x 4.7 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-12 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plates 23 and 24, bottom). Charmstone. Both ends are broken. Measures 11.2 x 3.1 (maximum diameter) and 1.4 (minimum diameter) cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-13 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plates 23 and 24 center). Preform? Could be the beginnings of either a pestle or a charmstone. Measures 13.5 x 3.2 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-14 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plates 23 and 24 top). Shaped pestle. Length 20.3 cm, midpoint diameter 4.8 x 5.5 cm. Has wear facets on both ends. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-15 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plate 23). Broken pestle, possibly shaped. Broken length 15 cm, rounded end 7 cm diameter. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-16 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plate 23). Midsection of an oval-shaped pestle. Broken measurements 5.8 x 4.5 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-17 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plate 23). Rough shaped cobble pestle. Measures 16.5 cm long; rounded end is irregular diameter of 5.5 x 6.5; opposite end was used for battering. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-18 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plate 23). Irregular bifacial mano. Dimensions are 10 x 10.5 x 4.1 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-19 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plate 23). Poorly shaped mano. Dimensions are 8.9 x 9.2 x 4.4 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-20 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plate 23). Pestle fragment, roughly shaped with a rounded end. Badly battered by plowing. Cross-section 5.5 x 7, and broken length is 14.2 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.
- Merced-21 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plates 23 and 28 left). Roughly shaped cobble pestle with wedge shaped wear facets on both ends. The wear facets are extremely smooth on this fine grained stone. Cross section 5.5 x 7 cm, and length is 24 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.

Merced-22 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plates 23 and 28 center). Elongated cobble pestle which is unshaped. It has circular wear facets at both ends, but little wear. Stone is multi-colored. Cross section 5 x 6.5 cm, and length is 17 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.

Merced-23 Provenience uncertain, possibly CA-MER-263 (see Plates 23 and 28 right). Elongated river cobble with a tapered wear pattern which is neither wedge shaped nor rounded. Wear pattern extends around curve of stone. Cross section, large end 5 x 9.5 cm, small end 5.8 x 6 cm, and length is 25.5 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, Merced National Wildlife Refuge.

San Luis Refuge Collection:

San Luis-1 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Rim fragment of metate? Possibly used as chopper after breakage. Dimensions are 16.3 x 9.3 x 3.1 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.

San Luis-2 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Rounded cobble with polish on both sides from use as a mano. Dimensions are 11.2 x 9.4 x 6.5 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.

San Luis-3 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Metate fragment. Dimensions are length 27 (broken) x 24 x 7.2 cm. Maximum depth is 2.7 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.

San Luis-4 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Rectangular piece of steatite. Possibly used as cooking plate. Dimensions are 31 x 36 x 5.3 cm; one surface is slightly concave, with a maximum depth of 1.6 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.

San Luis-5 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Steatite fragment. Dimensions are 19.3 x 12.2 x 2.9 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.

San Luis-6 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Broken metate. Dimensions are width 16.8 x length (broken) 12.2 x 2 cm. Maximum depth of surface 0.15 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.

San Luis-7 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Broken metate. Long rectangular metate (broken into two adjoining pieces). Dimensions 35.4 x 17.1 x 2.3 cm. Maximum depth of surface 0.2 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.

San Luis-8 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Cobble mortar fragment. Current dimensions 11 x 22.5 x 9.5 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.

San Luis-9 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Partially shaped cobble pestle. Rounded on both ends, and small end shows battering. Dimensions are 17.5

cm in length, and 7 cm diameter. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.

- San Luis-10 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Shaped cobble pestle (broken). Appears to have been rounded on both ends. Cross-section is 5.3 x 5.8, and broken length is 13.6 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.
- San Luis-11 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Roughly shaped cobble pestle. Large end is rounded and slightly flattened, and small end is slightly battered. Only lightly used. Cross-section is 6.8 x 7.2, and length is 8.2 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.
- San Luis-12 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Cylindrically shaped pestle, well rounded on each end. Small end is slightly battered. A dark green stain was noted on both ends. Diameter is 7.4, and length is 22.8 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.
- San Luis-13 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Partially shaped elongated cobble, broken on one end. The unbroken end has a wear facet similar to Merced-23 (discussed above). Cross section is 5 x 8, and the broken length is 18.5 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.
- San Luis-14 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Shaped cylindrical pestle fragment that is both broken and battered. The working end appears more tapered than rounded. Dimensions are 6.5 cm diameter and 23.6 cm length. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.
- San Luis-15 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Large mano. Shape is sub-rounded due to dressing of edges. Dimensions are 15.5 x 10 x 7.5 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.
- San Luis-16 Provenience uncertain (see Plate 27). Minimally utilized unshaped elongated river cobble. Dimensions are 24.5 x 8.5 x 6 cm. Curated at: Headquarters, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge.

Additional Note:

There are several artifacts curated at the Lowie Museum of Anthropology which are erroneously listed as being from CA-MER-6. The township and range designations which accompany the artifacts indicate that they are not from the project area. We will attempt to get this error corrected.

APPENDIX D
HISTORIC MAPS

The following historical maps contained relevant data regarding transportation routes, locations of structures, landscape features, property owners, and place names associated with historic land use of the study area. These maps are listed in chronological order.

Cambuston (attributed)

n.d. Sanjon de Santa Rita. Map B-1234 in Land Case 206 SD. Document in the collection of the Bancroft Library, Berkeley. (Attributed to approximately 1841.)

Nuñez, Sebastian

n.d. Orestimba Rancho. Map B-123 in Land Case 57 ND. Document in the collection of the Bancroft Library, Berkeley. (Attributed to approximately 1844.)

Derby, G.H.

1850 Reconnaissance of the Tulare Valley. U.S. Army 10th Military Department, Washington, D.C.

Gibbes, Charles Drayton

1852 A New Map of California. Sherman and Smith, New York.

United States Surveyor General

1860 Township 7 South, Range 9 East, MDM. Office of the Surveyor General, Washington, D.C.

1860 Township 8 South, Range 11 East, MDM. Office of the Surveyor General, Washington, D.C.

1860 Township 8 South, Range 9 East, MDM. Office of the Surveyor General, Washington, D.C.

Dyer, E.H.

1861 Plat of the Orestimba Rancho finally confirmed to Sebastian Nuñez. U.S. Surveyor General Office, Washington, D.C.

Tracey, C.G.

1861 Plat of the Rancho Sanjon de Santa Rita finally confirmed to Francisco Soberanes. Office of the Surveyor General, Washington, D.C.

United States Surveyor General

1861 Township 8 South, Range 9 East, MDM. Office of the Surveyor General, Washington, D.C.

1862 Township 9 South, Range 11 East, MDM. Office of the Surveyor General, Washington, D.C.

1870 Township 7 South, Range 10 East, MDM. Office of the Surveyor General, Washington, D.C.

- Asher and Adams
1872 California and Nevada, South Portion. No publication information.
- Hoffman, C.F.
1873 Topographical Map of Central California. State Geological Survey of California, Sacramento.
- Howell, Mark, and F. von Frankenburg
1874 Official Map of the County of Merced, California. A.L. Bancroft and Company, San Francisco.
- Elliott and Moore
1881 Map of Central California. In: History of Merced County, California. Wallace W. Elliott and Company, San Francisco.
- Stoneroad, W.P.
1897 Official Map of Merced County, California. Punnett Brothers, San Francisco.
- Miller and Lux, Inc.
1909 Map of a Portion of the San Joaquin Valley. No publication information.
- Cowell, A.E.
1909 Official Map of the County of Merced. Board of Supervisors, Merced.
- Denney, Edward and Company
1912 Pocket Map of Merced County, California. Edward Denney and Company, San Francisco.
- Bedesen, W.E.
1932 Official Map of the County of Merced, California. Oakland Blueprint Company, Oakland.
- Rand McNalley and Company
1935 Rand McNalley Map of Merced County, California. Rand McNalley and Company, San Francisco.
- Bedesen, W.E.
1941 Map of the County of Merced, California, School District Boundaries. Revised 1942, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952. Merced County Surveyor's Office, Merced.
- Murray, A.N.
1958 Lower San Joaquin River Flood Control Project. Map in possession of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
- U.S. Geological Survey
1961 Los Banos Quadrangle, 15 minute. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
1961 San Luis Ranch Quadrangle, 7.5 minute. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- Hottenstein, Seibert E.
1966 Description of the Westover Tract (10). Map in possession of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
- De Bates, Lawrence W.
1974 Area Proposed for Registered Natural Landmark, San Luis Island. Map in possession of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.

APPENDIX E

INDIVIDUALS AND FACILITIES CONSULTED

Local Informants

- Bedesen, William; 135 W. 21st Avenue, Merced, (209) 722-5688. Retired (100 years old) County Surveyor. Re: old road routes, wagon roads, bridges, ferries, survey techniques.
- Bowman, Paul; Museum Technician, Merced County Parks Department, Merced, (209) 835-7426. Re: uncatalogued material in the possession of Merced County Historical Society, Merced County Courthouse Museum, and Ralph L. Milliken Museum; general advice, informant leads, archival assistance.
- Fatjo, Paula; San Luis Gonzaga Ranch, Los Banos, (209) 826-3158. Examination of Pacheco adobe, personal collections.
- Fuller, Ray; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
- Greathouse, Elizabeth; Regional Office, California Archaeological Inventory, California State University, Stanislaus.
- Halpin, Bill; Merced High School, Merced (209) 385-6477, 723-2243. Re: historic ferries research project.
- Hammond, Walt; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.
- Hoyt, Jerry; Wolfson Land and Cattle Corporation, 10935-S Turner Island Road, Los Banos, (209) 826-4935. Re: corporation real estate archives, land use.
- Hammond, Denise; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, San Luis Refuge Office, Los Banos. Re: historic files, refiling system, assistance in records location.
- Jenkins, Bill; Wolfson Land and Cattle Corp., Los Banos. Re: farming and land use history on and around San Luis refuge.
- Kuhn, Robert and Robey; 631 Miller Lane, Los Banos, (209) 826-4079. Volunteer curators and local history research, Milliken Museum, Los Banos.
- Napton, L.K.; Regional Officer, California Archaeological Inventory, California State University, Stanislaus.
- Nelson, Eric; Wolfson Land and Cattle Corporation, 10935-S Turner Island Road, Los Banos, (209) 826-1597. Re: corporation real estate archives, land use.
- Ostrander, Charles; Merced Junior College.

Parker, Dr. Carlisle; Stanislaus State University, Turlock. Re: oral history collections, Merced County historical research archives.

Pimentel, Wayne and Linda; 14561-S South Johnson Road, Los Banos, (209) 826-6336. Re: West Side history, Portuguese history, local resource persons.

Sanchez, Mrs. Abunsio; 7985-S Wolfesen Road, San Luis Camp, Los Banos. Re: San Luis Camp Adobe access.

Shearer, Roy; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Los Banos.

Talbott, Elena; 1232 California Avenue, Los Banos, (209) 826-2088. Re: local Basque heritage, land use.

Thayer, John; Merced County Planning Department, Merced. Re: local historic preservation planning, historical resource/architectural inventories.

Zahm, Gary; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office, Los Banos. General assistance, introductions, discussion of resource management needs.

Archives and Other Facilities Visited or Consulted

Berkeley

- University of California. Bancroft Library: historical manuscripts, photos, maps, files, publications, theses, microfilms.
- University of California. Water Resources Center Archives: various publications and manuscripts. Transportation Library: various publications, photographs and manuscripts.
- University of California. Lowie Museum of Anthropology: catalogues of archaeological collections. Brief interview with Larry Dawson.
- University of California. Archaeological Research Facility: manuscripts, catalogues.

Chico

- California State University, Chico. Interview with Peter Jensen.

Los Banos

- Ralph L. Milliken Museum. Photograph and map collections, artifact collections, Millikin interviews, Millikin research notes, clipping files, interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kuhn.
- Wayne Pimentel, personal files. Various local history articles, published materials, research notes.
- Wolfesen Land and Cattle Company. Real estate acquisitions, inquiries re: land use.
- Merced County Library. Local history, ethnic history collections, especially Basque.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Annual Narratives, Acquisition Files, Maps, advice and consultation with staff, including Ray Fuller, Roy Shearer, Walt Hammond, and Denise Hammond.

Merced

- Merced County Courthouse Museum. Map collections, uncatalogued archives, research files, exhibition materials on Chinese and Japanese in County. Interviews with volunteer docent Nora Buchalter and Museum Technician Paul Bowman.
- Merced County Recorder's Office. Grantee-Grantor index, deeds, official records.
- Merced College. Inquiries re: research and collections of Charles Ostrander.

Rohnert Park

- Richard Hughes. Performed obsidian source analysis.
- Tom Origer. Performed obsidian hydration analysis.

Sacramento

- California State Library. Census microfilms, directories, published narratives.
- United States Bureau of Reclamation. Manuscripts. Discussions with Jim West.
- California State University, Sacramento. Manuscripts. Interview with Jerry Johnson.
- State Water Resources Control Board. Manuscripts. Discussions with Joe L. Pope.
- Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Plats.
- Department of Parks and Recreation, archaeological laboratory. Manuscripts, archaeological collections. Interviews with William Olsen, Chris Swiden, and Jeanette Schulz.

Salinas

- Monterey County Reference Library. History reference files, microfilms, directories.
- Archaeological Consulting reference library

San Bernardino

- A.V. Eggers, formerly of ESCA-Tech. Interview re: 1980 reconnaissance at Kesterson Refuge.

San Bruno

- Federal Archives and Records Center. Census microfilms.

San Francisco

- Society of California Pioneers. Biographical Index.
- Treganza Museum of Anthropology, San Francisco State University. Interview with Robin Wells.

San Jose

- San Jose State University, Department of Anthropology. Interview with Thomas Layton and Alan Leventhal.

Santa Cruz

- University of California. General reference, Government Documents, Special Collections, Map Collection.

Turlock

- Stanislaus State University. Special Collections, Oral History Collections.
- Stanislaus State University. Department of Anthropology. Interview with L.K. Napton.
- Stanislaus State University. Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory. Site records, maps, manuscripts.
- Stanislaus State University. History Department.

APPENDIX F

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF ETHNOGRAPHIC AND ETHNOHISTORIC DATA

Professional Researchers

Many individuals in this category were contacted, and among those who provided data relevant to the objectives of this study are Dr. Michael J. Moratto; Dr. Thomas Durbin; Mr. Donald Wren; Dr. Charles Ostrander; Ms. Scotty Hagedorn; Ms. Ruth Nelson; Mr. Wayne Pimental; and Mrs. Robey Kuhn.

Tribal and/or Religious Leaders

There are presently four recognized population centers for the surviving Yokuts of the Valley and Foothill groups. They are:

- 1) Table Mountain Rancheria, located near the present-day community of Lake Millerton-Friant, northeast of Fresno (see Map 2). The majority of the people living at Table Mountain are Chukchansi Yokuts, although there are also some Paiute and Mono peoples here as a result of intermarriage with the Chukchansi. The official Tribal Leader is Mr. Lewis Barnes, who was more than willing to assist us in our project.
- 2) Picayune, located near present-day Coarsegold, California (see Map 2). The people living at Picayune, which is a dispersed community rather than an officially established and/or recognized reservation or rancheria, are Chukchansi Yokuts. At present there is no single individual who speaks for the community as a tribal leader, but there are several individuals who are respected religious functionaries, for both the immediate as well as widely dispersed Yokuts community. One of the most respected elders, or leaders, is Ms. Marion Ramirez, who gave willingly of her time and knowledge for this project.
- 3) Santa Rosa Reservation, located near present-day Lemoore, California. The ethnic composition of Santa Rosa is Tachi Yokuts. There are, according to all peoples interviewed there, no other ethnic groups present. The tribal leader is Mr. Clarence Atwell, who replaced Mr. Ben Roberts. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Atwell's assistant, Mr. W. Barrios, were the official tribal leaders contacted at Santa Rosa; both gave unstintingly of their time and energy in trying to locate peoples who might be of assistance in our project.
- 4) Tule River Reservation, located some miles east of Porterville, California, is a mixed Native Californian community. In addition to the Yokuts who live here, there are Native Californians from a wide spectrum of groups, including Tubatulabal from the Kern River area, Monos from the Sierran Foothills, and peoples from as far away as California's northern border areas. Mr. Alex Garfield is current tribal

administrator and was helpful, convening an informal group of reservation inhabitants to research our questions.

In addition to contacting tribal leaders at the above Yokuts population centers, we also contacted tribal leaders of Native Californian groups who are and/or were neighbors of the study area's native peoples. This was done because both anthropologists and Indian individuals contacted during this study frequently stated that if any Northern Valley Yokuts survived into the 1980s, and they were not living among Yokuts groups, there was a good chance that they might be living with neighboring Indian groups (such as the Miwok, Mono, Salinan, and Costanoan). Consequently, tribal or group leaders at several non-Yokuts population centers were contacted in hopes that they might have the information we were seeking.

The following non-Yokuts groups were contacted:

- 1) Mariposa Indian Council. Although this council is made up mainly of Sierra Miwok, its members are extremely active in current Native Californian affairs. Furthermore, some of the members are not solely ethnic Miwok; they can trace their heritage to several different Native California groups, including Chukchansi Yokuts, Mono, Paiute, and others. Mr. Jay Johnson is presently the council's spokesperson and he, as well as the council's board members, met with us and were more than willing to participate in the project. Among other things the council was willing to do was to act as an interface between the project's workers and the several elderly Indian people whom it was felt were not readily available to project personnel since these elders generally spoke only their native language(s).
- 2) Big Sandy Rancheria, located in the Sierran Foothills near present-day Auberry, California (see Map 2). Although the majority of Indians residing at Big Sandy are Mono, with a sprinkling of Paiute from the eastern side of the Sierra, there are several Chukchansi Yokuts in residence. However, although these Yokuts were sought out for any information they could provide, the primary contact at Big Sandy was Ms. M. Beecher. Although Ms. Beecher is not the recognized tribal leader, she has a place of recognized importance in the Big Sandy community. Ms. Beecher has served as an archaeological monitor for many years, and has worked with a number of anthropologists. She has a phenomenal amount of information about her own people, as well as information on some of the Yokuts residing at the Rancheria. Because of information gathered prior to visiting Big Sandy, it was decided by our field investigator to concentrate on interviews with Ms. Beecher, her older relatives, and the few Chukchansi Yokuts living there.
- 3) Cold Springs Rancheria (also known as Sycamore Rancheria). This is solely a Mono community, with no Yokuts presently in residence. However, Ms. Beecher from Big Sandy suggested that several people at Cold Springs, including Mrs. Maude Hancock, one of the oldest Monos at Cold Springs, might be able to give us information about Yokuts from the San Joaquin Valley. On our visit to Cold Springs none of the recognized political leaders of the Rancheria was available, so interviews were held, impromptu, with Mrs. Hancock and other Monos. As with all other

native peoples with whom we had contact, the Monos at Cold Springs were extremely generous with their time, help, and information.

In addition to the leaders mentioned above, many other Indian people were interviewed. Almost all gave freely of their time and help; some even volunteered to contact other Indians, young and old alike, to spread the word so that our quest would reach as many people as possible. Among those individuals who were interviewed, several stand out due to their generosity with respect to time and information, their willingness to assist us in achieving our goals, and their knowledge of people and things, both Indian and non-Indian. These people are:

- 1) Mr. Dick Johnson. Mr. Johnson, a Mono-Potawatami, is presently Title IV coordinator for the Fresno City Unified Schools District. He has lived in California for more than 30 years and has been active in many aspects of Indian affairs in California. He was one of the original members of the Governor's Task Force which established the Native American Heritage Commission. He has participated on the boards of several Heritage Commissions, and is an excellent source of information about Indians in California. Mr. Johnson provided us with several names, addresses, and telephone numbers of Indian people to contact, as well as giving to us all the information he had concerning the Yokuts of the study area.
- 2) Mr. Uhle Goode. Mr. Goode is a Sierra Mono who is presently the director of the Sierra Mono Museum. He has been, and still is, active in inter-tribal affairs and has a wealth of information concerning the Mono and Sierra-dwelling Yokuts. In addition to data concerning Yokuts culture, Mr. Goode provided us with the names of several Indians and non-Indians whom he felt would be able to assist us.
- 3) Ms. Melba Beecher. As noted above, Ms. Beecher is a Mono currently residing at Big Sandy Rancheria. She, together with her elder female relative, gave an enormous amount of information to our field investigator, including data relevant to the current status of Indian-anthropologist relationships in the central Sierran area. She also acted as an interface with other Indian peoples residing at the Rancheria, helping us to locate quickly peoples whom she felt would be most helpful in the search for Northern Valley Yokuts descendants.
- 4) Ms. Rosalee Bethel. Ms. Bethel is a Mono from the Sierran Foothills. Although she is now a senior citizen, she is still very active in religious ceremonies of the Mono people, especially those centering on death and dying. Given her position among the Mono community, she comes into repeated contact with religious functionaries from other Indian groups, and knows many of the older people from both Mono and non-Mono groups.
- 5) Mr. Jay Johnson. Mr. Johnson, a Miwok-Paiute from Yosemite Park, California, has been active in statewide Indian affairs for many years. He was a member of the Native American Heritage Commission, he is spokesperson for the American Indian Council at Mariposa, and he has worked with Indians from all over the State. Mr. Johnson was extremely supportive of our research project and objectives and convened the Board of the Mariposa Indian Council for our field investigator. The Board members (including Mr. Les James, Mr. Bill Dominguez, and Mr. W. Tucker)

gave freely of their time and knowledge, and suggested names of Indian people who might be able to aid us in achieving our research goals. Furthermore, Mr. Johnson and the other Board members agreed to act as liaison with older members of the Miwok community, especially those who speak very little English or those who would be better interviewed by a Miwok.

- 6) Mr. Gene Jones. Mr. Jones is a Sierra Miwok currently residing in Mariposa. He has been active for a number of years in California Indian affairs, working both as legal council to the Chukchansi Yokuts in their fight to gain federal recognition, as well as Native American overseer on various archaeological projects. Mr. Jones was very helpful, especially in providing the names of other Native Californians to contact.
- 7) Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Barnes. Mr. and Mrs Barnes currently reside at Table Mountain Rancheria. Mr. Barnes is a Chukchansi Yokuts and is presently the chairperson for Table Mountain. Mrs. Barnes is a Mono from the North Fork area, and together with her husband, and her husband's brother, Mr. Raymond Barnes, provided information useful to the project as well as providing names of people to contact. Mrs. Barnes and Mr. R. Barnes also agreed to act as liaison with Mr. Barnes' mother, who they felt might possibly know something about the peoples of the project area since she is a senior citizen.
- 8) Ms. Dixie Jackson. Ms. Jackson is a Chukchansi Yokuts residing in Auberry, California (see Map 2). Because of her position as Chairperson of Central Valley Indian Health, Inc., Ms. Jackson has had the opportunity of interacting with Indians from many different Valley and Sierran groups. Ms. Jackson was very helpful and supportive, providing us with data useful to our general project goals, as well as giving us the names of older members of the Yokuts and Mono communities who she felt might have the information we sought.
- 9) Ms. Karen Morris. Ms. Morris, a Chukchansi-Mono from Coarsegold, California, is on the Board of Directors of Central Valley Indian Health, Inc. Because of this, Ms. Morris, like Ms. Jackson, interacts with Indian people from all over the Central Valley and adjacent foothill areas. Ms. Morris gave us useful information concerning Yokuts-Mono relationships in the Sierran Foothills region, as well as supplying the names of other Indian people who she felt would be of aid in our project.
- 10) Ms. Marion Ramirez. Ms. Ramirez is a Chukchansi Yokuts, born and raised, like her parents before her, in the Coarsegold, California, region. She has a vast store of historical information about the Chukchansi of the Coarsegold area, including data concerning Indian-White relationships over the past 60-plus years. Ms. Ramirez is very active in both the local Yokuts community and the broader Sierran Foothills Indian community. She is the driving force behind the move to have the Coarsegold Yokuts community, called Picayune by some, recognized as a discrete Indian tribe by the U.S. Government. In addition, Ms. Ramirez is active in perpetuating Yokuts language and culture; she is presently working on a project to rebuild the sacred Yokuts roundhouse at Ahwahnee. Ms. Ramirez gifted a wealth of information to our field investigator, including the names of people she felt might aid us in our research.

- 11) Mr. Willie Barrios. Mr. Barrios is a Tachi Yokuts presently residing at the Santa Rosa Rancheria. He is, in the Yokuts manner, the 'winatun' (see also the discussion in Chapter 5) to Mr. Clarence Atwell, the rancheria's current Chairperson. Mr. Barrios was extremely helpful, providing historical information, demographic data relevant to Santa Rosa Rancheria and the surrounding communities, insights into works published about the Tachi (especially M. Cummings' book on the Tachi), as well as the names of Tachi elders who he felt would not mind assisting us and who might be able to supply us with the information we were seeking. Furthermore, Mr. Barrios volunteered to talk with members of the Santa Rosa community who he felt might be reticent, for various reasons, to speak with strangers.

Besides the individuals and groups listed above, contact was made with Native Californians living along the central California coast and adjacent valleys (e.g., the Salinas Valley) and foothills (e.g., Interior Coast Range). The purpose of these contacts was to attempt to locate individuals who might have knowledge of descendants of the study area's native peoples. Just as Yokuts from the Valley married into both Yokuts and non-Yokuts groups in the Sierran Foothills, so too did they marry into non-Yokuts groups residing along the coast and adjacent valleys and mountains. Also, there is evidence in the historical record that Yokuts from Mission San Juan Bautista were still residing in the San Juan Bautista area as late as the 1860s (cf. Mylar 1970). Furthermore, given the relatively small number of coastal native peoples residing in their ancestral territories, communication among them is rapid and their knowledge of other Indians within their community is detailed. While many of these people were contacted in our search for descendants of the Northern Valley Yokuts, there were several who were especially informative and helpful. Among these were:

- 1) Mr. Patrick Orozco. Mr. Orozco, an Ohlone (Costanoan) from the Watsonville, California region, traces his descent back to the Rumsen (Monterey-Carmel area) and Mutsun (San Juan Bautista area) Costanoan. He has resided in the Watsonville area all of his life (more than 40 years) and has been active in both cultural resource management projects and as an archaeological monitor for both private firms and the State Department of Transportation. Mr. Orozco provided our field investigator with the names of Indian descendants living in the San Juan Bautista-Hollister region, some of whom he felt might be able to assist us in achieving our project goals.
- 2) Ms. Ella Rodriguez. Ms. Rodriguez is an Ohlone (Costanoan) whose ancestors were from the tribal territory of the Mutsun. She is active in archaeological monitoring and knows many people in the local Native Californian community. Like all others whom we contacted, Ms. Rodriguez gave freely of her time and energy, providing historical data and names of other Native Californians to contact.
- 3) Ms. Judy Grindstaff. Ms. Grindstaff is a Salinan presently living near King City, California. Ms. Grindstaff was most helpful with regard to historical matters and was able to provided names of other Indian people to contact.

- 4) Mr. Julius Boronda. Mr. Boronda is, according to many of the younger Salinan interviewed, one of the last Indians (meaning that he was raised in a manner which was more Indian than non-Indian). According to Mr. Boronda, he was born prior to 1900 and while growing up he lived with relatives who still spoke a Salinan dialect, hunted and gathered traditional foods, and practiced some, albeit attenuated, types of native ceremonies. In addition to historical data, Mr. Boronda was able to provide introductions to the few remaining Salinan elders, who are themselves wonderful storehouses of both historical information and data relevant to the acculturative processes involved in Indian-white interaction.

- 5) Semu Huaute. 'Grandfather,' as he is known to many people, is from the Santa Barbara region and claims Chumash ancestry. He is, according to some, one of the last Chumash shamans. He has been a seminal force in the reawakening of Chumash consciousness among some Chumash descendants and has provided the guiding force in the establishment of several Chumash revitalization groups. He also established, and for many years acted as the spiritual guide of, the Red Wind Foundation, a pan-Indian organization dedicated to preserving the spiritual precepts of Native Americans. 'Grandfather' has traveled widely throughout California, meeting with other Indian spiritual and political leaders, sharing information and giving assistance when and where he can. Additionally, he lectures to non-Indian groups throughout the state, carrying to them some idea of Indian myth and reality in California. 'Grandfather' was very helpful in providing both historical data and the names of Indians who he felt could assist our field investigator.

APPENDIX G

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DATA

San Luis National Wildlife Refuge

At the beginning of the project, there were 21 previously recorded sites on the San Luis Refuge. In the process of locating, rerecording, and evaluating the 21 previously recorded sites, we encountered two additional sites. These were also recorded and evaluated, bringing the total number of known sites on the San Luis Refuge to 23. Finally, Refuge Manager Gary Zahm provided the location of one additional site which he had spotted following a controlled burn. This site also was recorded, bring the number of recorded sites on the San Luis Refuge to 24. However, two of these sites were found to be interconnected, and were combined into a single site, giving a current total of 23 recorded cultural resources on San Luis Refuge. Of these, only one site, the Dickenson Ferry (CA-MER-219H; see Figure 18, and Plates 5 and 6) is historical.

A summary of current information on the prehistoric and historical sites documented within the San Luis Refuge is presented in Tables 1 and 2.

The following archaeological sites were verified on the San Luis Refuge (additional details are located in the archaeological site records).

Site Number: CA-MER-102
Site Type: Base camp?
Estimated Area: 1,590 square meters
First Recorded: Joe L. and Rosemary Pope, 3/24/73
Updated: Joe L. and Rosemary Pope, 3/24/75
Updated: Haversat and Hampson, 4/5/84

Located on the south bank of an arm of the San Joaquin River, this site was initially recorded by Joe L. and Rosemary Pope. When originally recorded, the site was described as two depressions, one of which was thought to be a housepit and the second a possible fire hearth. These cultural depressions were the only visible evidence reported for this site. The depression reported as a housepit was fairly easily relocated, although the site is currently covered by a dense growth of thistles (see Plate 3). The specific nature of the large depression is difficult to determine by visual observation; test excavations will be necessary to determine if a house floor is present. However, the present survey did locate further evidence to confirm that this is indeed an archaeological site. Materials which we located included shell, fire altered rock, and a chip of enamel from a tooth. Dark soil was also noted.

Test excavations will be necessary to determine the nature and significance of the materials from this site. Until these excavations are conducted, this site remains potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site Number: CA-MER-103
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 19,000 square meters
First Recorded: Joe L. and Rosemary Pope, 2/15/75
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 5/19/84

This village site is located on a long low rise overlooking a slough. Fire hearths have been exposed in scraper cuts made when the site was used as a borrow area for building up the adjacent road. Other evidence of cultural activity includes mortar bowl fragments, a shell bead, a lithic scatter, a projectile point base, a shaped mano, shell, burnt bone, and a fragmentary quartz crystal. These materials were all exposed in the impacted areas of the site. On their 1975 site record, Joe L. and Rosemary Pope also reported a child burial disturbed by burrowing animals at this site. The artifactual material recovered by the Popes in 1975 was briefly examined by Jerry Johnson, at Sacramento State University, and then returned to the refuge for safekeeping (Joe Pope, personal communication 1984; Jerry Johnson, personal communication 1984). This material has subsequently disappeared. Refuge personnel indicate that seasonal help are primarily responsible for the disappearance of these items. Although the items collected in 1975 are now missing, they were viewed briefly by professionals who remember them as indicating the presence of an "early" component at the site. Pope also suggested the presence of a second, "middle" period, component at this site.

In addition to the damage caused by the bulldozing, there is continuing erosion along the slough bank throughout this area.

Two pieces of obsidian were collected at this site for obsidian source and hydration analysis. See Chapter 7 for the details of these analyses.

Site Number: CA-MER-104
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 18,525 square meters
First Recorded: Joe L. and Rosemary Pope, 3/24/73
Updated: Joe L. and Rosemary Pope, 2/15/75
Updated: Haversat and Hampson, 4/6/84

This site appears to be a village site, and is actually a southerly extension of CA-MER-103. The division between the two sites is an arbitrary point along an erosional cut within a low area where the site narrows and there is an apparent lack of cultural materials. While no cultural materials were found exposed in the dense grass between these two sites, the area along the bank of the slough was found to contain ground stone eroding into the slough. These sites thus appear to be joined.

This site has also been impacted by scraper cuts associated with road construction, and is eroding along the slough bank. Site materials observed in bulldozer cuts up to one meter in depth by Joe Pope include lithic waste flakes of basalt and chert with retouch scars, shell, a mano and a mano fragment, and unidentified sandstone implements. During our reconnaissance we also noted the serious erosion along the slough bank, and observed the presence of shell, burned bone, a small obsidian flake, fire altered rock, and ground stone. There appears to be at least some intrasite variation, as the main site mound contains midden materials, while the lowlying area between this mound and CA-MER-103 contains only ground stone.

Site Number: CA-MER-105
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 8,400 square meters
First Recorded: Joe L. and Rosemary Pope, 3/24/73
Updated: Joe L. and Rosemary Pope, 2/15/75
Updated: Haversat and Hampson, 4/6/84

This site was described in 1975 by Joe and Rosemary Pope as a village complex subjected to heavy silting. This site also has been impacted by scraper cuts and is subject to erosion from the slough. The Pope survey located several pieces of ground stone (including a sandstone platter type metate, a pestle, and bowl mortars), which led Joe Pope to speculate that this site might also have an early component (Joe Pope, personal communication 1984). Pope also speculated that this site, along with CA-MER-103 and CA-MER-104, was once a single continuous site along a ridge.

The present survey recovered a projectile point from a clump of soil which had recently dropped into the slough from the eroding bank of the site (see Plate 7). This projectile point is of a style which is considered unusual for central California (see Plate 10) and which lends credence to Pope's suggestion of antiquity for this site. We also noted the presence of fire altered rock, shell, and lithic materials, some of which were situated along the edge of the slough, having recently fallen from the eroding bank (see Plates 8 and 9).

Site Number: CA-MER-106
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 4,400 square meters
First Recorded: Joe L. Pope, 3/10/75
Updated: Haversat and Hampson, 4/11/84

This site is a small village site which has a known cemetery component. Adverse impacts include a drainage ditch which bisects the site, and ongoing maintenance of the ditch.

Pope's original survey described four housepits and a separate cemetery area. Burials were noted along the north side of the drainage ditch, reportedly excavated by "Noble" to drain some of the marsh areas, where they had been exposed by erosion. Among the artifacts noted for the site in the 1975 site record are two "square Olivella beads" which are attributed to the "Late Horizon" (possibly similar to those depicted in Figure 9, b-e as characteristic of the Gonzaga Complex). A mineralized fragment of human bone (possibly of some antiquity) was also noted. Pope further stated that this site would be an excellent site to excavate and develop as an interpretive center for visitors.

The current reconnaissance noted the presence of a fragment of a mano (see Plate 19), shell, and burned bone. The housepits reported by Pope were observed, but because of the dense vegetation, no additional details could be obtained.

The damage caused by ground squirrels which was noted by Pope is continuing, and is adversely impacting the site. Also, dredging and other maintenance of the drainage ditch has deposited a number of freshwater clam shells on the site. These are, however, different from the shells which occur within the site.

Finally, we concur with Pope's estimation that this would be the best site within the refuge for development as an interpretive center. The information which is likely to be generated should make a major contribution to our knowledge of the prehistory of the area. Also, the cemetery area is reported by Pope to be on the northern side of the drainage ditch, and, if this is true, it would not be effected by the excavations.

Site Number: CA-MER-107
Site Type: Unknown
Estimated Area: 219 square meters
First Recorded: Joe L. Pope, 3/16/75
Updated: Haversat and Hampson, 4/11/84

This site was quite difficult to relocate. In 1975 it was recorded as a housepit which was half silted in. In 1984 we observed only a low mound. The primary problem with its relocation was not so much the change in its physical appearance in the years since it was first described, but rather that its map placement was such that we ended up looking for it about a mile from its actual location!

This mound needs to be tested to determine if it is actually a housepit. However, a lone housepit in this area would not be too unexpected given all of the earthmoving which has taken place in the immediate area. Nearby there are the remains of an old road, the current road, a large parking lot, as well as a fence and a canal, all of which might have destroyed any other housepits in the area. Unfortunately, neither the Pope survey nor the current reevaluation noted any artifactual material associated with this possible housepit.

Due to the changes which have occurred in the area since this site was originally recorded, and Pope's observation of the housepit in a better state of preservation, we must defer to his judgment of this mound as a housepit.

Test excavations will be necessary to determine the nature and significance of this site. Until excavations are conducted, this site remains potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site Number: CA-MER-108
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 14,000 square meters
First Recorded: Joe L. Pope, 2/28/75
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, Breschini, and Doyle, 4/16/84

CA-MER-108 is a village site located on a large triangular flat overlooking a slough. Joe Pope's 1975 site record form indicates that he found four possible housepits, as well as several artifacts, in the dense vegetation. These included a scraper, a sandstone mortar fragment, a unifacial mano, and four basalt waste flakes. Joe Pope also reports that during land leveling operations on a 40 acre parcel immediately to the south of this area numerous mortars and assorted artifacts were found. This site, then, could be the remains of a much larger site.

It is likely that some portions of this site were scraped away for use in building up the road which cuts along the southern boundary of the San Luis Refuge.

The present survey found the dense vegetation a considerable hindrance to locating features, although in areas where there was improved visibility, such as along the slough and along the edge of the canal, numerous chert and basalt flakes, some obsidian flakes, bits of shell, burned bone, and thermally altered rock were observed.

Site Number: CA-MER-109
Site Type: Base camp?
Estimated Area: 8,000 square meters
First Recorded: Joe L. Pope, 3/5/75
Updated: Haversat and Hampson, 4/10/84

In 1975, Joe Pope reported this site to be a village complex with nine largely silted in housepits, two of which are large enough to be ceremonial structures. This site was also reported to be a possible burial area, as bone which was potentially human was also found. Artifacts noted included a mortar fragment, a unifacial ground mano, lithic flakes, and extensive amounts of clam shell. Finally, Pope recommended that this site would be a good one to test.

During the current reconnaissance, we noted one possible housepit, although several others could have been obscured by the extremely dense vegetation. We did note, however, the presence of dark soil and shell fragments.

Given the dense vegetation, we conclude that the village site reported by Pope could easily have been completely obscured. This site should be reexamined under better field conditions.

Site Number: CA-MER-110
Site Type: Unknown
Estimated Area: 6,000 square meters
First Recorded: Joe L. Pope, 4/15/75
Updated: Haversat and Hampson, 4/10/84

As reported by Joe Pope, this site is a possible village site with six possible housepits (covered with dense vegetation). One pestle fragment and basalt waste flakes were also reported.

At the time of our reconnaissance, this entire area was covered in a sea of grass. We could not locate any evidence of cultural materials at this location. Reexamination of the site after a controlled burn might produce more specific information on site features, although given the problem with siltation, even this might not produce much more information.

Controlled excavation may be required in order to get any definitive information on this site. Test excavations will certainly be necessary to determine the nature and significance of this site. Until these excavations are conducted, this site remains potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

A positive identification of the area was made during a brief site visit made by Trudy Haversat, Gary S. Breschini, and Joe L. Pope on May 9, 1984. Although we were examining the correct area, as confirmed by Joe Pope, no cultural materials of any kind were located at this site.

Site Number: CA-MER-111
Site Type: Unknown
Estimated Area: 1,260 square meters
First Recorded: Joe L. Pope, 4/15/75
Updated: Haversat and Hampson, 4/10/84

When originally recorded in 1975, this site was described as a sparse surface lithic scatter, possibly in association with milling fragments. Due to dense vegetation, Pope could not determine much more about this site.

When we examined this area, it again was covered in dense four-foot high grass (see Plate 4) which prevented direct observation of the lithic materials reported by Joe Pope in 1975. That we were examining the correct physical location, however, was confirmed by Joe Pope during a brief site visit on May 9, 1984.

Test excavations will be necessary to determine the nature and significance of this site. Until these excavations are conducted, this site remains potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site Number: CA-MER-112
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 120,000 square meters
First Recorded: Rosemary Pope, 5/5/75
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, Breschini, and Doyle, 4/17/84

This site when recorded by Joe Pope was described as a village site overlooking Deadman's Slough. At that time it was described as a series of five mounds which resembled housepits. Dark soil and clam shells were noted in the soil of the saucer shaped depressions. The dimensions of the site were estimated to be about 50 by 50 meters.

When we examined this area mound by mound on hands and knees, we located shell, burned bone, and lithic materials in addition to confirming the saucer shaped housepit mounds. However, we rapidly went beyond the previously reported 50 by 50 meter dimensions previously reported.

In order to facilitate mapping of this immense field of grass, we began placing flagging on tall wooden poles at the site of each cultural indicator as it was found. These items were then surveyed in from the road using triangulation techniques.

This resulted in the mapping of cultural materials over an area whose dimensions are some 310 by 440 meters, and whose area is approximately 120,000 square meters in size.

During the reconnaissance, we noted shell, burned bone, and lithic materials in and around the suspected housepits. From all appearances, this is probably a massive village site which has been partially silted in.

Site Number: CA-MER-113

Site Type: Unknown

Estimated Area: 12,000 square meters

First Recorded: 4/25/75

Updated: Haversat, Hampson, Breschini, and Doyle, 4/17/84

When this site was recorded by Joe Pope in 1975, it was described as a series of five mounds which each appeared to have a depressed central area. These areas were thought to be housepits, but because of the siltation this was difficult to determine.

This site is one of several which proved difficult to relocate due to erroneous placement on the USGS quadrangle map. The location of this site, however, was confirmed by Joe Pope during a site visit on May 9, 1984.

When we examined this area we relocated the areas described as housepits. These were, as described by Pope, low mounds with possibly depressed centers, although given the dense thistles it was difficult to observe the tops of many of these mounds. We encountered a problem, however, as we found more than five mounds matching Pope's description.

Pope did not find any cultural materials at this site. In an attempt to identify which of the possible mounds were the correct ones, we carefully examined the area and encountered some fragments of shell and burned bone in rodent backdirt piles in the area where the road cuts across the site.

Test excavations will be necessary to determine the nature and significance of this site, and whether the mounds are actually housepits. Until these excavations are conducted, this site remains potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site Number: CA-MER-114

Site Type: Unknown

Estimated Area: 7,500 square meters

First Recorded: Joe L. Pope, 5/5/75

Updated: Haversat and Hampson, 4/5/84

This site was described by Joe Pope in 1975 as a "mound with heavy midden deposit, probably a village site." It consisted of a well developed midden, but the only surface indicators were a clam shell and two rhyolite mano fragments, one of which was half of a shaped mano, and the other a smaller fragment.

The present survey located fragments of shell and burned bone on the ridge, with possible housepits obscured by dense vegetation. The ground stone artifacts located by the previous survey could not be relocated by the present survey; either they have been

removed or are buried under the dense vegetation. We were able to verify the presence of a cultural resource on the basis of dark soil and shell fragments.

As at several of the other sites, test excavations at this site will be necessary in order to determine its nature and significance. Until these excavations are conducted, this site remains potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site Number: CA-MER-115

Site Type: Base camp

Estimated Area: 52,000 square meters

First Recorded: Joe L. Pope, 5/10/75

Updated: Haversat, Hampson, Breschini, and Doyle, 4/16/84

This appears to be an extremely long narrow village site situated on a low ridge overlooking a shallow slough. As recorded by Joe Pope, this site could be as much as one mile in length, although he did not examine the entire area. Pope noted at least ten possible housepits, which were obscured by dense vegetation, as well as a hammerstone, a mano fragment, and abundant fragments of shell.

During the 1984 reconnaissance, the site was relocated and partially examined. Dense vegetation and siltation, however, obscured most of the site, and artifactual material was found primarily in those areas which had been impacted by the road and canal which cut through the site. An obsidian flake was also noted. This site may upon closer examination (under better field conditions) be found to connect with CA-MER-116, forming a single massive horseshoe shaped site.

Site Number: CA-MER-116

Site Type: Base camp

Estimated Area: 21,000 square meters

First Recorded: Joe L. Pope, 5/10/75

Updated: Haversat, Hampson, Breschini, and Doyle 4/16/84

When originally described by Joe Pope in 1975, this site contained one large housepit and two smaller ones; the two smaller housepits were described as having been bisected by a drainage ditch. No artifactual materials were noted at that time.

When examined in 1984, this site was judged to be a small village or base camp which may be found to connect to CA-MER-115. That site also consists of possible housepits obscured by dense vegetation. If these two sites are determined to connect, they would form one massive narrow horseshoe shaped site, possibly 1,000 meters in length.

During the reconnaissance, fragments of shell and burned bone were noted in rodent burrow tailings. This site has been impacted by a road and a drainage ditch. Erosion is still occurring along the ditch.

Site Number: CA-MER-118
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 35,000 square meters
First Recorded: Joe L. Pope, 5/10/75
Updated: Haversat and Hampson, 4/6/84
Incorporates: CA-MER-117, recorded on 5/10/75

This site combines two former site numbers, CA-MER-117 and CA-MER-118, into one large village site. We have selected the number CA-MER-118 to represent this site as it is by far the largest of the two original sites.

When examined in 1975 by Joe Pope, this site had just been hit by a bulldozer, and two burials had been exposed. Pope noted that the site had a dark midden, and included fragments of at least two mortars. The two burials exposed by this trench were examined by Joe Pope, but were left in situ and were covered by a thin layer of earth (15-20 centimeters) (Joe Pope, personal communication 1984). As far as we know, they are still there.

During the current project this site was examined several times. We found that the dense grass cover over the surface of this site obscures almost all evidence of its existence (see Plates 15 and 16). However, in any area where the site has been impacted by the bulldozer cut created when the road was banked up, which is some 185 meters in length, cultural materials are exposed.

The surface materials which are visible in the bulldozer cut include obsidian (see Plate 21), fish bone, mammal bone, chert, quartzite, and basalt flakes, a basalt core, and ground stone. Also found was the midsection of a serrated projectile point (see Plate 22).

Joe Pope noted that there were two distinct components present at this site. He states that the bulldozer exposed:

... a good cross section of the mound which has two separate occupation levels with approximately one meter of sterile [soil] between [them]. The burials occur a meter below the lowest occupation level, thus indicating a possible depth of two and one half meters for the total deposit (Pope 1976:44).

Four pieces of obsidian were surface collected from this site for obsidian source and hydration analysis (see Chapter 7). These specimens appear to confirm Pope's suggestion that there may be an early component present at this site.

Site Number: CA-MER-216
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 4,200 square meters
First Recorded: Joe L. Pope, 2/12/76
Updated: Haversat and Hampson, 4/12/84

This site was recorded by Joe L. Pope in February of 1976, and assigned the trinomial CA-MER-146. Apparently the site number conflicted with that issued for another site, for it was subsequently changed to CA-MER-216.

Joe Pope's 1976 site record indicates that there are six silted-in housepits at this site. The present survey could not locate these housepits in the dense vegetation, although we did locate ground stone fragments (including a mano fragment), lithics, and fire altered rock at this site. We conclude that Pope had better surface visibility at the time of his survey, and we must defer to his judgment regarding the presence of housepits at this site.

Site Number: CA-MER-217
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 27,000 square meters
First Recorded: Rosemary Pope, 2/12/76
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 5/21/84

This site was recorded by Rosemary Pope in February of 1976, and assigned the trinomial CA-MER-147. Apparently the site number conflicted with that issued for another site, for it was subsequently changed to CA-MER-217.

This site proved to be the most difficult to relocate due to mapping errors and a vague sketch map. These problems were due in part to the extreme lack of local reference points within this part of the refuge. We enlisted Joe Pope's aid in trying to relocate the site which he had recorded as a lithic scatter in 1976. Mr. Pope also had difficulty making sense out of the site record and could not reorient himself sufficiently to relocate the site in the short time he was able to visit the field. He was, however, able to give us a better idea of the kind of landmark system he had used, and we were able eventually to determine the general area in which the site should occur. Part of the difficulty in relocating the site was due to the dense vegetation cover which reduced ground surface visibility to near zero.

When examined in 1975, this site was characterized by lithic flakes, a quartz cobble, and a chert core. When reexamined in 1984, we noted the presence lithic materials, rock, small shell fragments, and a fragment of large mammal bone.

Site Number: CA-MER-218
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Size: 5,700 square meters
First Recorded: Rosemary Pope, 2/12/76
Updated: Haversat, and Hampson, and Doyle, 5/19/84

This site was recorded by Rosemary Pope in February of 1976, and assigned the trinomial CA-MER-148. Apparently the site number conflicted with that issued for another site, for it was subsequently changed to CA-MER-218.

This is another site which was difficult to relocate on the basis of the existing site record. Joe Pope, however, was able to help us relocate this site. When first recorded, this site was described as a possible lithic manufacturing area, as 25 flakes of basalt, chert, and agate were noted.

When relocated during the current survey, the primary site area was covered in dense vegetation which effectively hid it from view. A hands and knees search of exposed alkali ground, however, revealed evidence of cultural materials. We noted the presence of shell, lithics (including basalt, quartzite, and obsidian flakes), and fire altered rock. We could not determine the presence or absence of housepits because of the dense vegetation.

Site Number: CA-MER-219H
Site Type: American Period ferry dock and bridge site
Estimated Size: 200 square meters
First Recorded: Joe L. Pope, 1/20/76
Updated: Haversat and Hampson, 4/5/84

This site was recorded by Joe Pope in January of 1976, and assigned the trinomial CA-MER-145. Apparently the site number conflicted with that issued for another site, for it was subsequently changed to CA-MER-219.

The site consists of a raised roadbed, timber post or pier remnants, and unidentified cast iron components of the Dickenson Ferry Landing (ca. 1880 - 1884) and/or the Dickenson Road Bridge (1884 - ca. 1940s). The site had been used as a low water crossing since at least the 1860s according to pioneer reminiscences of the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s (see Chapter 5). The roadbed is heavily eroded, and the riverbed pilings are visible only during low water (see Plates 5 and 6).

Site Number: CA-MER-262
Site Type: Base camp?
Estimated Size: 2,300 square meters
First Recorded: Haversat and Hampson, 4/10/84

This site appears to be a small base camp containing lithics, fire altered rock, and small amounts of bone. Visibility was limited, as most of the site was covered under dense vegetation at the time it was located and recorded. Most of the site materials observed were located within a single small bare area. The lithic materials included obsidian, basalt, and chert. Also noted was a single fragment of thermally altered rock. The remainder of the site could not be readily examined due to vegetation density.

Site Number: CA-MER-264
Site Type: Base camp?
Estimated Size: 2,000 square meters
First Recorded: Haversat and Hampson, 4/6/84

This small site could represent a base camp, but this determination could not be made with any certainty. The field reconnaissance noted the presence of burned bird bone, flecks of shell, and a quartzite flake.

We feel that test excavations will be necessary at this site to determine its nature and significance. Until these excavations are conducted, this site must remain potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site Number: CA-MER-266
Site Type: Base camp?
Estimated Size: 14,000 square meters
First Recorded: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 5/22/84

This site was observed by Gary Zahm following a burn, and reported to us for recording and evaluation. When the site area was cleared, Zahm noted the presence of five possible housepits, and observed lithic materials on the surface. When we examined the site it was densely covered with vegetation, and the nature of the reported housepits was difficult to ascertain. Three of the five areas do appear to be housepits; the other two must at present be considered as possible housepits.

In addition to the reported housepits and lithics, we observed bone fragments on the surface of the site. From the evidence, this site is probably a small village site or base camp.

Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge

When the project began, there were 18 previously recorded archaeological sites on the Kesterson Refuge. Following our field inspection and evaluation of these sites, these were combined into 13 sites. Two new sites were located, bringing the total number of archaeological sites on Kesterson Refuge to 15, all of which were prehistoric. These sites are summarized in Table 3.

The following archaeological sites were verified on the Kesterson Refuge (additional details are contained in the archaeological site records).

Site Number: CA-MER-6
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 240,000 square meters
First Located: Hewes and Massey (see Hewes 1941)
First Recorded: Grover S. Krantz, 10/16/56
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 4/26/84

This site was recorded by Grover Krantz in 1956. The site record form mentions that in about 1940, Charles Miles had done extensive test pitting of the site and had encountered "unnumbered points and mortars" and "hundreds" of house pits. Also, one "smooth stone fragment, probably a huller or flat-faced mano" was collected. No additional information on this site could be obtained from Grover Krantz (personal communication 1984).

During the 1984 reconnaissance, we found that this site is much larger than had previously been reported. We documented dimensions of 600 x 400 meters, and did not find the northwestern boundary of the site as it was beyond the project area boundary.

We verified that this site is a massive village or base camp. We noted ground stone, lithics, shell, fire altered rock, and collected a charmstone (see Plate 30). There were numerous mounds which could be housepits, but because of dense vegetation and siltation these potential housepits could not be verified.

Site Number: CA-MER-227
Site Type: Cemetery
Estimated Area: 25,000 square meters
First Recorded: Eggers, 12/28/79
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 4/23/84

This site was reported as producing between one and six burials (depending upon reference). The burials were reported to be five feet deep, and were disturbed when a series of borrow pits was excavated in 1969. No cultural materials were reported by the informants describing the 1969 discoveries, or in the 1979 site records. The current reconnaissance failed to locate any evidence of cultural materials, although West reports that skeletal materials are still present at this site (G. James West, personal communication 1984).

The lack of cultural materials visible on the surface is probably due to the heavy vegetation and siltation. The burials were reported to have been five feet deep, and it is possible that there is an extensive living or cemetery site within the area, but without some form of subsurface testing this site cannot be documented further.

Site Number: CA-MER-230
Site Type: Base camp?
Estimated Area: 1,200 square meters
First Recorded: Eggers, 12/28/79
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 4/24/84

When recorded in 1979, this site was described as a possible camp, and subsurface testing was recommended to obtain additional details. The only materials noted at that time were fragments of clam shell.

During the 1984 reconnaissance, we also noted the presence of clam shell fragments, but in addition found broken rock and dark soil (see Plate 20). Due to the extremely dense vegetation, however, we were unable to locate any additional

materials. There is erosion along the slough, but otherwise this site appears to be intact.

Site Number: CA-MER-231
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 8,800 square meters
First Recorded: Eggers, 12/28/79
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, Breschini, Doyle, and Peterson, 4/19/84
Incorporates: CA-MER-232, recorded on 12/28/79

When initially recorded in 1979, this site consisted of a single thermally altered basalt fragment, and no dimensions were given. A second site (CA-MER-232), consisting of a single burial eroding out of a bank, was recorded within 30 meters. The bones which were exposed were reburied nearby. Also an isolated chert flake was recorded within 100 meters.

When we examined the area in 1984, we located additional bones from the burial mentioned in 1979 (see Plate 11). We also encountered a mano, fire altered rock, shell fragments, and chert flakes. These items were scattered throughout the three areas identified in 1979. As such, we combined the two previously used site numbers and the isolated chert flake into a single site using the trinomial CA-MER-231.

Most likely this site represents a small base camp or village. The dense vegetation obscured the surface in some areas, and made observation difficult.

Site Number: CA-MER-238
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 3,600 square meters
First Recorded: Eggers, 12/28/79
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 4/24/84

This site was initially recorded as a small mound, probably a campsite, with shell fragments, an obsidian tool (possibly a reamer), other lithics, and two pieces of thermally altered rock. The site was recorded as possibly surrounding a vernal pool or seasonal pond.

When examined in 1984, we noted shell, burned bone, fire altered rock, and dark soil. Given the density of the vegetation, however, it was difficult to observe the surface. This site is most likely a small village or base camp.

Site Number: CA-MER-239
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 60,000 square meters
First Recorded: Eggers, 12/28/79
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 4/24/84
Incorporates: CA-MER-236, recorded on 12/28/79

When recorded in 1979, CA-MER-236 consisted of several small depressions about 3 meters in diameter. Testing was recommended to determine more about these depressions, as no archaeological materials were noted. CA-MER-239 was described as a small village site with at least four housepits, lithics, clam shell fragments, fire altered rock, a charmstone (see Figure 16, b), a side-notched projectile point, mano fragments, and other materials. These two sites were found to connect, so we have used the number CA-MER-239, as that site has by far the most materials.

When examined in 1984, the possible housepits were obscured by dense vegetation. We did find fire altered rock, bone, shell, broken rock, fish bones, lithic materials, ground stone fragments, a crude stone chopper, and utilized flakes. Also noted were a few fragmentary pieces of human bone. In spite of the dense vegetation, there were more materials noted at this site by both the 1979 and 1984 surveys than at most of the other sites. This site appears to be a major village.

Site Number: CA-MER-240
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 24,000 square meters
First Recorded: Eggers, 12/28/79
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 4/25/84

When recorded in 1979, this site was described as an extensive shell midden with lithics, charcoal, fired clay nodules, mano fragments, fire altered rock, and clam shell. The recommendation was made that the site be tested and stabilized.

When examined in 1984, this site was so densely overgrown by vegetation that little could be seen. We did verify the presence of lithic materials, shell, and fire altered rock. This variety of materials suggests that the site is indeed a base camp.

Site Number: CA-MER-243
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: >46,000 square meters
First Recorded: Eggers, 12/28/79
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 4/24/84
Incorporates: CA-MER-242, recorded on 12/28/79

When recorded in 1979, CA-MER-242 was described as a small 3 x 3 meter pit-like depression in thick grass. No archaeological materials were observed at that time. CA-MER-243 was described as including at least three well-defined, lipped house pits, in association with lithics, fire altered rock, charcoal, and clam shell fragments. Because

CA-MER-243 was the larger of the two sites when the boundaries overlapped that trinomial was used to describe the entire area.

When examined in 1984, the area was covered with dense grasses. We noted the presence, however, of at least a dozen possible housepits within this vegetation, along with lithic flakes, shell, and a possible (partial) bone needle. Most of this site appears to be outside of the Kesterson Refuge boundaries, and could not be examined.

Site Number: CA-MER-246
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 16,000 square meters
First Recorded: Eggers, 12/28/79.
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 4/25/84

When first recorded, this site was described as a possible village site on a low knoll overlooking Mud Slough. Three house pits and a single human burials were present, as were numerous artifacts. The site record mentions fragments of pestles and manos, fire altered rock, jasper, chert, and andesite flakes, asphaltum, deer bone, and freshwater clam shells. The site was at that time undergoing severe erosion by Mud Slough and being impacted by rodent burrowing. A recommendation was made for testing and stabilization.

During the 1984 reconnaissance, the possible house pits described in 1979 were noted, as were quartzite, chert, and obsidian lithic materials, fragments of two cobble mortars (see Plate 14), fire altered rock, burned bone, shell, charcoal, and a cylindrical jadite artifact. Human remains included a shovel-shaped incisor (tooth), and additional bone fragments which were located in rodent burrows.

Site Number: CA-MER-248
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 70,000 square meters
First Recorded: Eggers, 12/28/79
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 4/25/84

In 1979, this site was described as a camp or small village, with burials. There were four shallow depressions, of which two were thought to be possible housepits. Also noted were fire altered rock, basalt, andesite, and chert flakes, abalone and clam shell fragments, tortoise shell remains, and fragments of human bone.

The 1984 survey verified the site area, and again noted the possible housepits. Because of the dense vegetation, these could not be verified as cultural depressions. We did note the presence of quartz, chert, and basalt lithics, along with shell and fire altered rock.

The site appears to be intact, except for the ubiquitous rodents. It is hard to tell for sure, as the dense vegetation makes even this determination difficult.

Site Number: CA-MER-249
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 300,000 square meters
First Recorded: Eggers, 12/28/79
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 4/26/84
Incorporates: CA-MER-250, recorded on 12/28/79

When recorded in 1979, CA-MER-250 was described as a small (20 x 30 meters) scattering of fresh water clam shells and flakes. CA-MER-249 was recorded as two housepits, with two smaller pits, possibly borrow pits, human remains in rodent burrows within housepit #2, mano fragments, lithic flakes (including obsidian), fire altered rock, charcoal, deer bone, abalone shell, clam shell, and tortoise shell. Because CA-MER-250 was smaller, when the boundaries of these two sites were expanded, the designation CA-MER-249 was used for both sites.

When examined in 1984, the possible housepits were noted. A hearth was noted on the surface near Mud Slough, and baked clay in other areas may indicate additional hearth features. Also noted were lithic materials, including a red chert "reamer," fire altered rock, shell, mammal bone, and bird bone.

The reconnaissance extended the boundaries of this site considerably. The current boundaries are 500 x 700 meters, for an area of 300,000 square meters. This site appears to be an extensive and rich village or base camp. Currently it appears to be almost entirely intact.

Site Number: CA-MER-255
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 40,000 square meters
First Recorded: West, 8/29/80
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, Breschini, Doyle, and Peterson, 4/19/84

This site was first recorded by G. James West, and was described as three scattered shell deposits which contained occasional fire altered rock and charcoal. The area was given as 350 - 600 meters, and the shell deposits extended along Mud Slough.

When examined in 1984, fire altered rock, charcoal, and shell fragments were found throughout an area 1,000 meters in length and 40 meters wide along the edge of Mud Slough (see Plate 13). No artifacts were noted, but the dense grass obscured visibility on the surface of the site. There are occasional changes in the density of materials, but these changes could not be quantified. Possible housepits were also noted.

Site Number: CA-MER-256
Site Type: Base camp
Estimated Area: 200,000 square meters
First Recorded: Eggers, 12/28/79; West, 8/29/80
Updated: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 4/23/84
Incorporates: CA-MER-235, recorded on 12/28/79

When originally recorded, CA-MER-235 was listed as being 30 x 60 meters in size, and containing burned animal bone, possible human bone, a flake, and clam shell. Testing was recommended to clarify the contents and status of the site. CA-MER-256 was recorded as a freshwater clam shell deposit with occasional fire altered rock and charcoal which extended some 800 meters along Mud Slough.

When examined in 1984, this site was recorded as being 1,400 meters long by 150 meters wide, for a total area of some 200,000 square meters (see Plate 12). We noted possible housepits, along with a shell scatter of varying density, occasional lithic materials, burned animal bone, imported rocks, and fire altered rock. Finally, a quartz crystal with six facets was found (see Plate 18).

There is some erosion along the slough bank, and damage coming from a dirt road that crosses the site. This type of site appears to be a base camp, possibly used seasonally for an extended period of time.

Site Number: CA-MER-265

Site Type: Unknown

Estimated Area: 177 square meters

First Recorded: Havetsat, Hampson, and Doyle, 5/20/84

This site consists of a single dished mound, representing a possible housepit. It may be a part of CA-MER-6, but it is far enough away that it is being recorded separately. No other cultural materials were noted, although the 1979 ESCA-Tech survey noted shellfish remains in this general vicinity.

This site requires subsurface testing to determine its nature and significance. Until this testing is completed, this site remains potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site Number: CA-MER-267

Site Type: Base camp?

Estimated Area: 56,000 square meters

First Recorded: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 5/21/84

This site consists of archaeological materials found along a small levee, presumably displaced from the immediate vicinity during construction of the levee or the drainage ditch nearby (see Plate 17). Cultural materials noted included chert flakes, fire altered rock, and burned bird bone. Little more can be said about this site without additional research or subsurface testing.

This area was noted as an isolate during the 1979 ESCA-Tech reconnaissance, but was not formally recorded or given a site number.

This site requires subsurface testing to determine its nature and significance. Until this testing is completed, this site remains potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Merced National Wildlife Refuge

Before the current project there were no previously recorded archaeological sites on the Merced Refuge, although for years skeletons and artifacts have been reported during land leveling and earth moving projects. During our project, one archaeological site was recorded. This site is summarized in Table 4 and the following section.

Site Number: CA-MER-263

Site Type: Base camp

Estimated Area: 15,000 square meters

First Recorded: Haversat, Hampson, and Doyle, 4/26/84

This site is probably the source of much of the Merced Refuge archaeological collection (see Plates 23, 24, 28, and 29). Significant portions of this village site may have been destroyed during construction and other earth alteration. We did locate a large stone chopper, flakes, and possibly fire altered rock.

The refuge collection includes two "flower-pot" mortars, two bowl mortars, several pestles and manos, metates, and a charmstone (see Appendix C). Also, Joe Pope has provided us with an illustration of a "ceremonial" mortar which he observed in the Merced Refuge collection in 1974 and again in 1976. This artifact, which could not be located during our research, is included as Figure 19 (Joe Pope, personal communication 1984).

This site will require subsurface testing to determine whether or not the damage has been sufficient to render the site ineligible for the National Register. Until that testing is performed, this site must be regarded as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

APPENDIX H

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROJECT

The following section briefly outlines the organization of the project, and the personnel involved during each phase of the research and fieldwork. Also included are resumes for the principal investigators.

Project Personnel

The table of organization for the project was as follows:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

Authorized Representative	Jan Peterson, Portland
Project Leader	Gary Zahm, Los Banos

Archaeological Consulting:

Project Co-Directors	Trudy Haversat & Gary S. Breschini
Co-Principal Investigators	Trudy Haversat & Gary S. Breschini
Historical Consultants	MaryEllen Ryan & Roberta S. Greenwood
Ethnographic/Ethnohistoric Consultant . .	Charles R. Smith
Field Technician	R. Paul Hampson
Apprentice Field Technician	Margaret A. Doyle

Co-Project Directors and Co-Principal Investigators

All of the research and field work, and the report preparation, was done under the co-direction of Trudy Haversat and Gary S. Breschini, Ph.D., principals of Archaeological Consulting, Salinas, California. Haversat and Breschini also served as the Principal Investigators for the project.

The overall project direction and coordination was provided by Trudy Haversat, who also directed the field reconnaissance, field recording, and evaluation portions of the project. Dr. Gary S. Breschini provided additional coordination and direction for the sections dealing with prehistory and cultural resource management, and assisted with the field research and report preparation. Haversat and Breschini also conducted most of the prehistoric background research and prepared the sections dealing with archaeology, prehistory, and cultural resource management.

Historical Consultants

MaryEllen Ryan prepared the historical overview and conducted the background research on the history of the study area. She also conducted the interviews with people who have worked or lived in the area, or who have studied the area's history. In these efforts, she was guided by Roberta S. Greenwood, who also assisted in the review of early drafts of this report.

Ethnographic/Ethnohistoric Consultant

Charles R. Smith provided the ethnographic and ethnohistoric background research, conducted the ethnographic interviews with Native Americans, and prepared the relevant sections of the report. He also coordinated with the historical consultants so as to avoid duplication of effort and to cross-compare information.

Field Technicians

R. Paul Hampson and Margaret A. Doyle assisted Trudy Haversat, co-project director and co-principal investigator, in the field research, site recording, and field evaluation (however, Trudy Haversat was in the field during all field work). In addition, Hampson assisted Gary S. Breschini with the background research conducted at the Regional Office of the California Archaeological Inventory at California State University, Stanislaus, and prepared most of the graphics for the archaeological site records. Margaret A. Doyle assisted with the graphics for the site records.

TRUDY HAVERSAT

Archaeological Consulting
P.O. Box 3377
Salinas, CA 93912
October 26, 1984

Degrees:

BS -- Washington State University: Animal Science.
BA -- Washington State University: Anthropology.
MA -- Washington State University: Anthropology.

Professional Experience:

Field Director or Principal Investigator for numerous archaeological survey, evaluation, excavation, mitigation, and research projects. Extensive experience in archaeology, cultural resource management, and human osteology in Central California and the Northwest Coast.

Specializations:

Computers in archaeology; cultural resource management; human osteology and osteometric analysis; Northwest Coast prehistory; Central California prehistory.

Professional Certification:

Member, Society of Professional Archaeologists (since 1982). Accredited expertise in Archaeological Field Research and Collections Research. Additional categories pending.

Accepted for inclusion in the Directory of California Archaeological Consultants.

Professional Memberships:

Society for American Archaeology.
Society for Historical Archaeology.
American Society for Conservation Archaeology.
Southwestern Anthropological Association.
Society for California Archaeology

Other Memberships:

Monterey County Historical Society.
San Antonio Valley Historical Association.
Californians for Preservation Action.
American Rock Art Research Association.

Selected Publications and Professional Manuscripts:

- 1984 **California Radiocarbon Dates. Third Edition.** Coyote Press, Salinas (with Gary S. Breschini and Jon Erlandson).
1984 **A Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan for the San Luis, Merced, and Kesterson National Wildlife Refuges, Merced County, California** (with Gary S. Breschini).
1983 **A Cultural Resources Overview of the Coast and Coast-Valley Study Areas. Class I Existing Data Overview,** prepared for the Bureau of Land Management (with Gary S. Breschini and R. Paul Hampson).

- 1983 **New Approaches to South Coast Ranges Prehistory.** Paper prepared for the Conference on Central and Southern California Areal Prehistory, Berkeley (with Gary S. Breschini).
- 1982 **Multiple Discriminant Function Analysis and the Fishtown Skeletal Remains.** Master's Thesis, Washington State University.
- 1982 **Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline and Electric Transmission Lines, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Kings Counties, California.** Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric Company (with R. Paul Hampson and Gary S. Breschini).
- 1982 **Monterey Bay Prehistory.** Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Sacramento (with Gary S. Breschini).
- 1982 **California Obsidian Source Data. First Edition.** Coyote Press, Salinas (with Gary S. Breschini).
- 1981 **Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Nearly 5,000 Acres in the San Ardo Oil Fields, Sargent Canyon, Southern Monterey County, California** (with Gary S. Breschini and R. Paul Hampson).
- 1981 **Archaeological Test Excavations at CA-SCR-93, with a Discussion of Models of Central California Prehistory.** Coyote Press, Salinas (with Gary S. Breschini).
- 1981 **Cultural Resources Inventory of Newly Acquired Lands at the Pinnacles National Monument.** Prepared for the National Park Service (with Gary S. Breschini and R. Paul Hampson).
- 1981 **A Gentle and Peaceful People: The Prehistoric Inhabitants of the Monterey Peninsula.** Prepared for the California State Coastal Commission (with Gary S. Breschini).
- 1980 **The Physical Anthropology of Central California: Part I, Osteometric Data.** Coyote Press, Salinas (with Gary S. Breschini).
- 1980 **La Cueva Pintada: A Technical Report on Documenting the Rock Paintings at National Register Site CA-MNT-256.** Four volumes. Coyote Press, Salinas (with Gary S. Breschini).
- 1980 **City, County, and Regional Planning and the Management of Archaeological Resources: Preliminary Draft** (with Gary S. Breschini).
- 1980 **Multiple Discriminant Function Analysis of Some Prehistoric Northwest Coast Skeletal Populations—Preliminary Results.** In: **Selected Papers from the 33rd Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference.** Department of Anthropology, Washington State University.
- 1979 **Archaeological Overview of the Central Coast Counties: Draft for Comment.** Manuscript prepared for the Central Coast Counties Regional Office, Aptos (with Gary S. Breschini).
- 1979 **Research Design and Proposal for Archaeological Testing of Site CA-MNT-170, on Pescadero Point, Monterey County, California.** Archaeological Research Design (with Gary S. Breschini).
- 1978 **Osteological Analysis of the Human Skeletal Remains Encountered at SCA-300 and SCL-302, San Jose, Santa Clara County, California.** Osteological Analysis (with Gary S. Breschini).
- 1978 **A Preliminary Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance of the San Felipe Division, Central Valley Project, Santa Clara and San Benito Counties, California.** Manuscript on file with the Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento (with Gary S. Breschini).
- 1978 **The Monterey County Archaeological Resource Project: A Project-Specific Research Design.** Prepared for the County of Monterey (with Gary S. Breschini).
- 1977 **Archaeological Investigations at Site 45-JE-16, Indian Island, Jefferson County, Washington: Burial Report.** Washington Archaeological Research Center, Project Report No. 61 (with A. Onat).

GARY S. BRESCHINI, PH.D.

Archaeological Consulting
P.O. Box 3377
Salinas, CA 93912
October 26, 1984

Degrees:

BA -- University of California, Santa Barbara, 1971; English.
MA -- Washington State University, 1975; Anthropology (specialties in archaeology and physical anthropology).
Ph.D. -- Washington State University, 1983; Anthropology (specialties in cultural resource management, Central California prehistory, and human osteology). Dissertation title: *Models of Population Movements in Central California Prehistory.*

Professional Experience:

Field Director or Principal Investigator for over 600 hundred archaeological reconnaissance, excavation, evaluation, overview, mitigation, and research projects. Extensive experience in archaeology, cultural resource management, and human osteology within Central and Northern California.

Specializations:

Central California archaeology and prehistory; human osteology and osteometric analysis; application of computers to archaeology; cultural resource management; preparation and publication of technical works.

Professional Certification:

Member, Society of Professional Archaeologists (since 1977). Accredited expertise in Archaeological Field Research. Additional categories pending.
Accepted for inclusion in the Directory of California Archaeological Consultants.

Professional Memberships:

Society for American Archaeology.
American Association of Physical Anthropologists.
Society for California Archaeology (President 1982-1983; Secretary 1983-1984, Publications Editor 1977-1984; Executive Board Member 1981-1984).

Other Positions (partial):

Society of Professional Archaeologists (Certification Committee 1984).
Monterey County Parks Foundation (Board of Directors 1983-1984; Secretary 1984-1985).

Teaching Experience:

Instructor in Anthropology, Hartnell College, Salinas. Summer Session, 1975.
Teaching Assistant, Washington State University. 1977-1978.
Teaching Assistant, Cabrillo College Summer Field School. Summer Sessions, 1974-1977.
Instructor in Anthropology (part-time), Monterey Peninsula College. 1979-1981.

Selected Publications and Professional Manuscripts:

- 1984 A Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan for the San Luis, Merced, and Kesterson National Wildlife Refuges, Merced County, California (with Trudy Haversat).
- 1984 **California Radiocarbon Dates. Third Edition.** Coyote Press, Salinas (with Trudy Haversat and Jon Erlandson).
- 1983 **A Cultural Resources Overview of the Coast and Coast-Valley Study Areas. Class I Existing Data Overview,** prepared for the Bureau of Land Management (with Trudy Haversat and R. Paul Hampson).
- 1983 **Models of Population Movements in Central California Prehistory.** Doctoral Dissertation, Washington State University.
- 1983 **New Approaches to South Coast Ranges Prehistory.** Paper prepared for the Conference on Central and Southern California Areal Prehistory, Berkeley (with Trudy Haversat).
- 1982 **Monterey Bay Prehistory.** Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Sacramento (with Trudy Haversat).
- 1982 **California Obsidian Source Data. First Edition.** Coyote Press, Salinas (with Trudy Haversat).
- 1981 **Archaeological Test Excavations at CA-SCR-93, with a Discussion of Models of Central California Prehistory.** Coyote Press, Salinas (with Trudy Haversat).
- 1981 **Cultural Resources Inventory of Newly Acquired Lands at the Pinnacles National Monument.** Prepared for the National Park Service (with Trudy Haversat and R. Paul Hampson).
- 1981 **Models of Central California Prehistory.** Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Bakersfield.
- 1980 **The Physical Anthropology of Central California: Part I, Osteometric Data.** Coyote Press, Salinas (with Trudy Haversat).
- 1980 **La Cueva Pintada: A Technical Report on Documenting the Rock Paintings at National Register Site CA-MNT-256.** Four volumes. Coyote Press, Salinas (with Trudy Haversat).
- 1980 **City, County, and Regional Planning and the Management of Archaeological Resources: Preliminary Draft** (with Trudy Haversat).
- 1980 **Esselen Prehistory.** Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Redding.
- 1979 **Archaeological Overview of the Central Coast Counties: Draft for Comment.** Manuscript prepared for the Central Coast Counties Regional Office, Aptos (with Trudy Haversat).
- 1978 **Physical Anthropology of the Holiday Inn Site, CA-SCL-128, Part 1: Basic Physical Anthropology and Osteometric Analysis.** In: **Archaeological Investigations at CA-SCL-128, the Holiday Inn Site,** J.C. Winter, ed.
- 1978 **A Preliminary Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance of the San Felipe Division, Central Valley Project, Santa Clara and San Benito Counties, California.** Manuscript on file with the Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento (with Trudy Haversat).
- 1978 **The Monterey County Archaeological Resource Project: A Project-Specific Research Design.** Prepared for the County of Monterey (with Trudy Haversat).
- 1977 **An Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of the U.S. Lighthouse Reservation, Pacific Grove, Monterey County, California** (with Rob Edwards).
- 1975 **The Marmes Burial Casts.** Master's Thesis, Washington State University.
- 1974 **Assessment of the Impact on the Cultural Resources of the Proposed San Clemente Dam, Upper Carmel Valley, Monterey County, California** (with Rob Edwards and Pat Hickman).

PLATES

Plate 1 San Luis Camp Adobe. This adobe contains the bedroom of Henry Miller, who once owned much of western Merced County. Actual dates of the construction of this structure are disputed.

Plate 2 Map of the study area in 1881. This map appears in Elliott's and Moore's *History of Merced County, California* (1881).

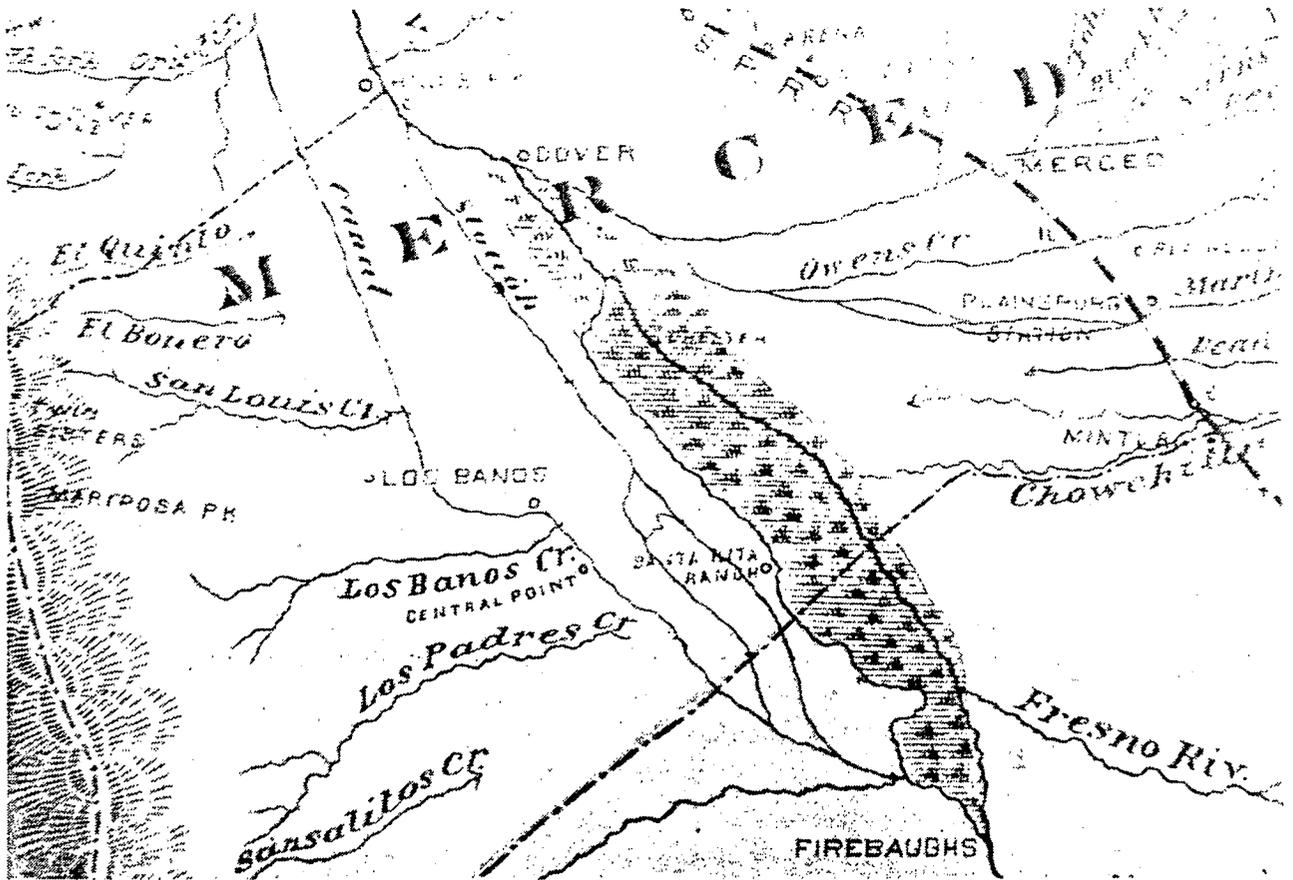
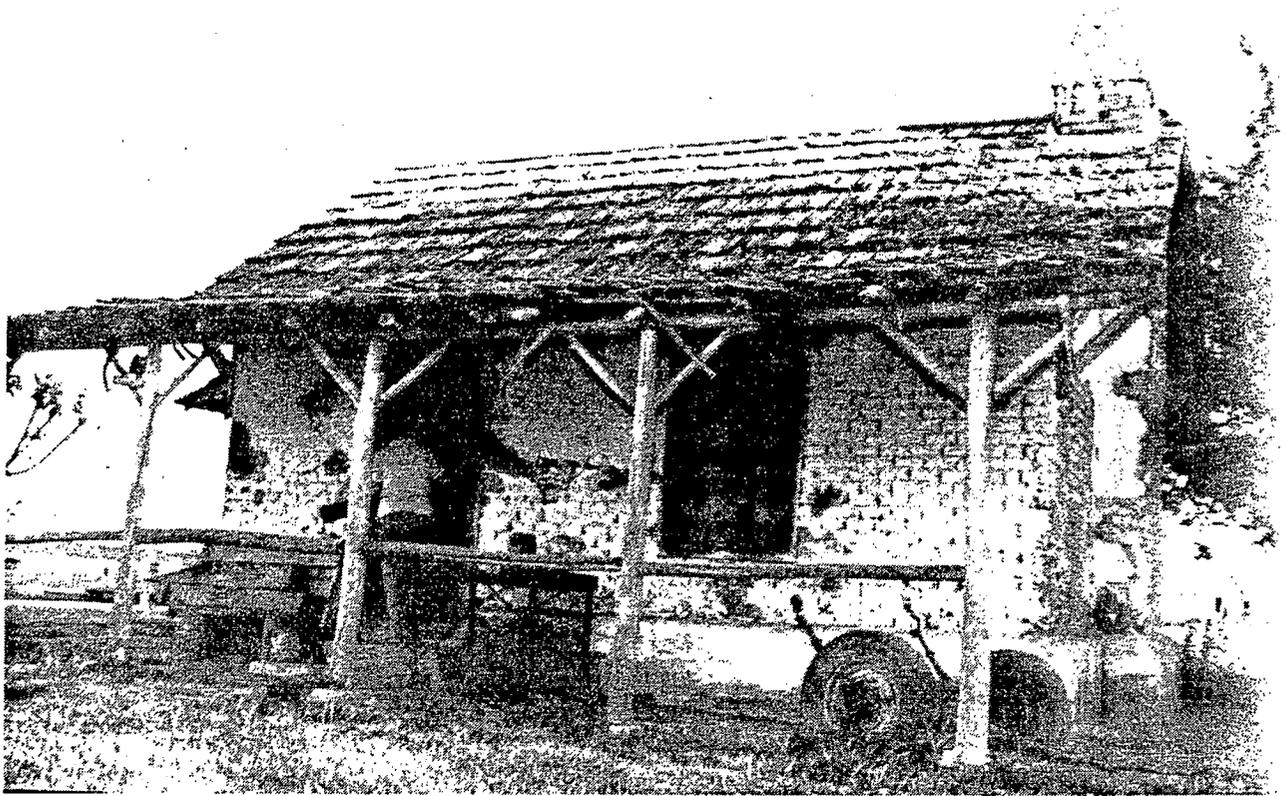
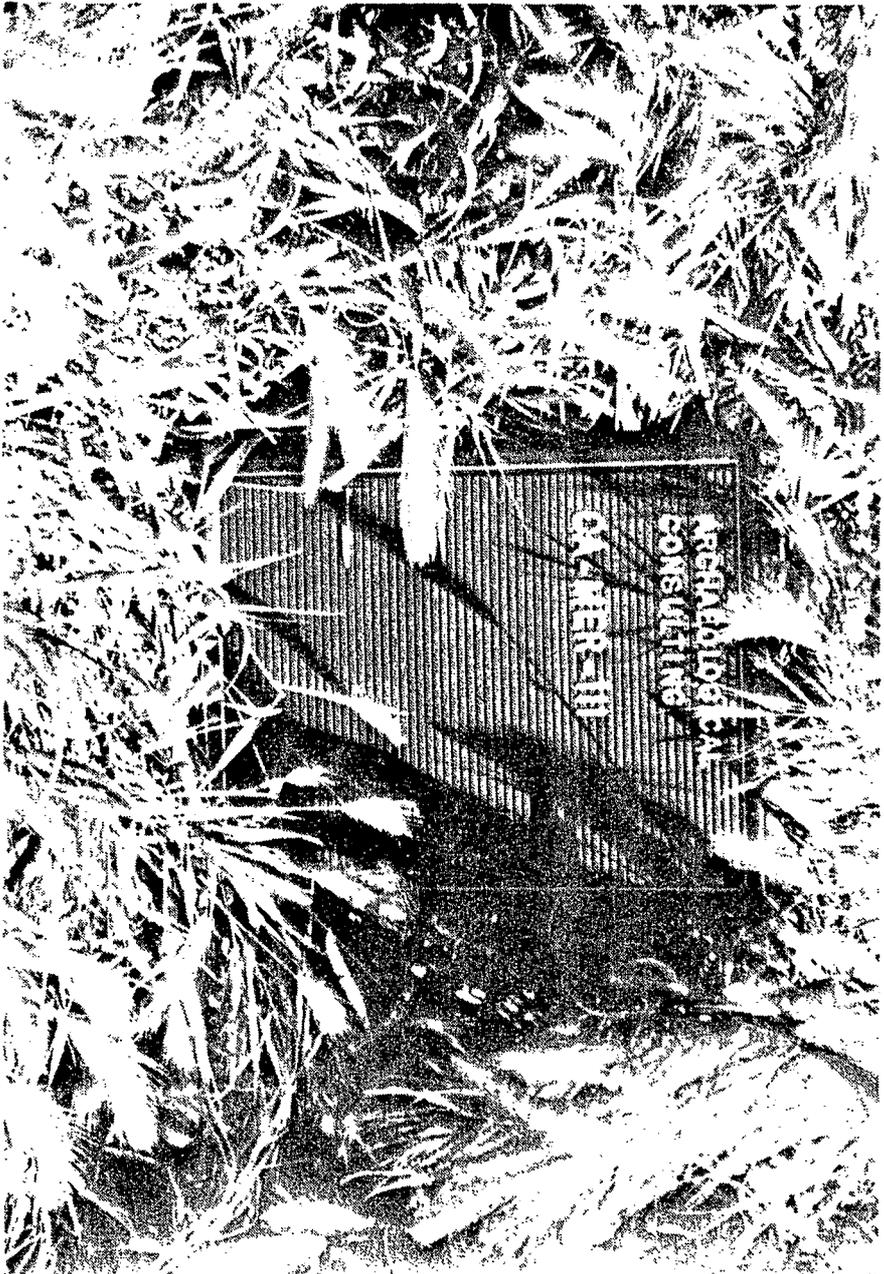
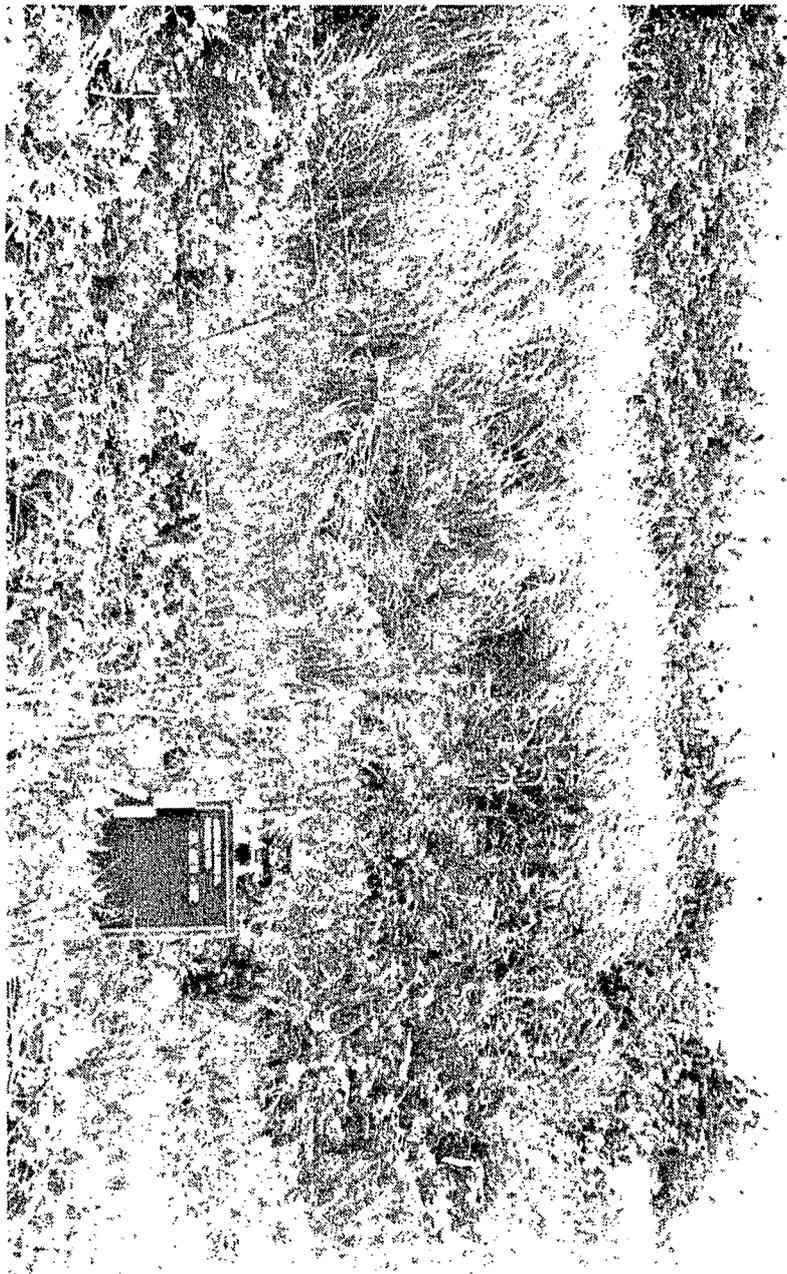


Plate 3 General View of Site CA-MER-102. This photograph shows the dense weed and thistle cover at time of the current project. View is toward the south.

Plate 4 Visibility at Site CA-MER-111. This view illustrates the tremendous problem with surface visibility which was encountered at most of the sites inspected for this report.



303

C-075401

C-075401

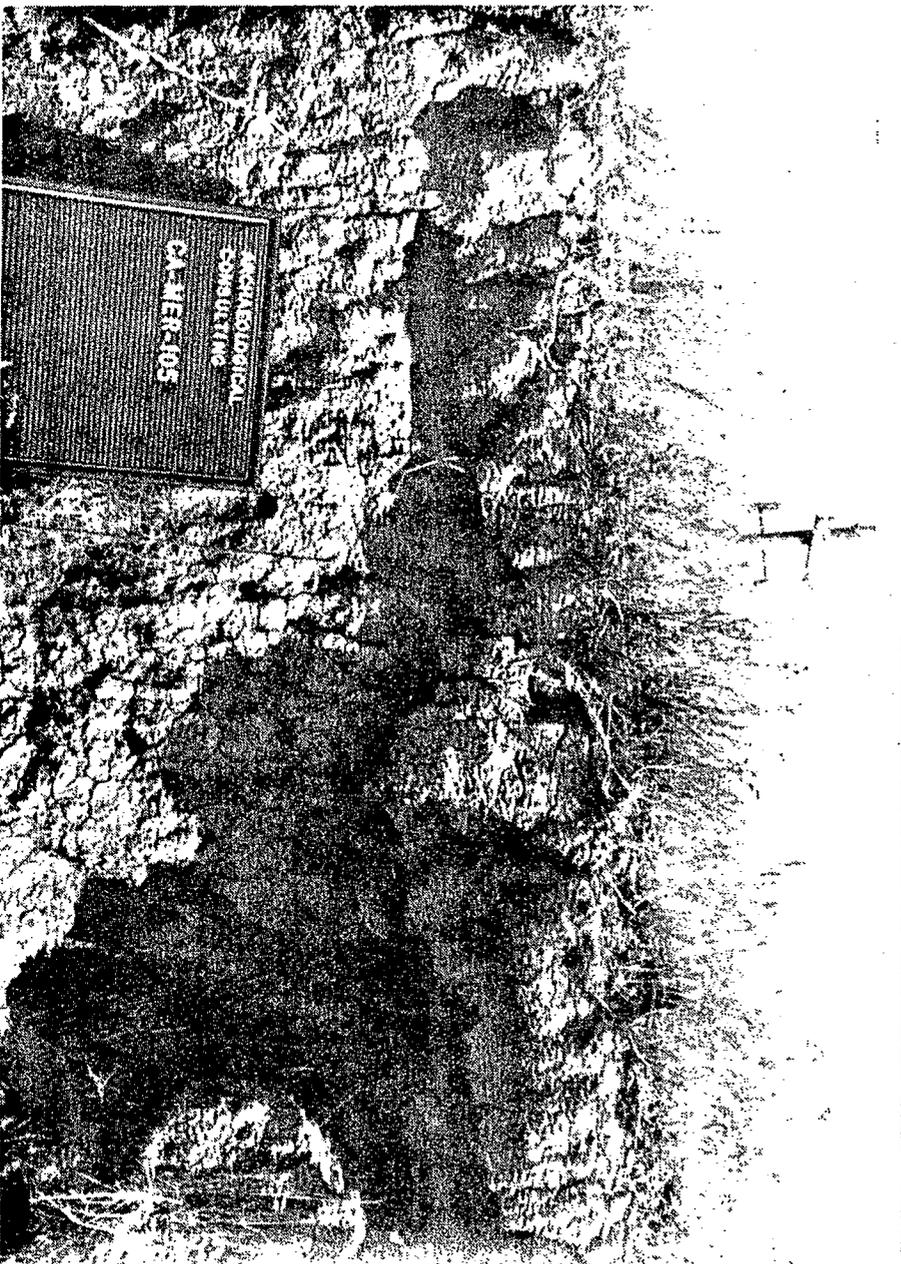
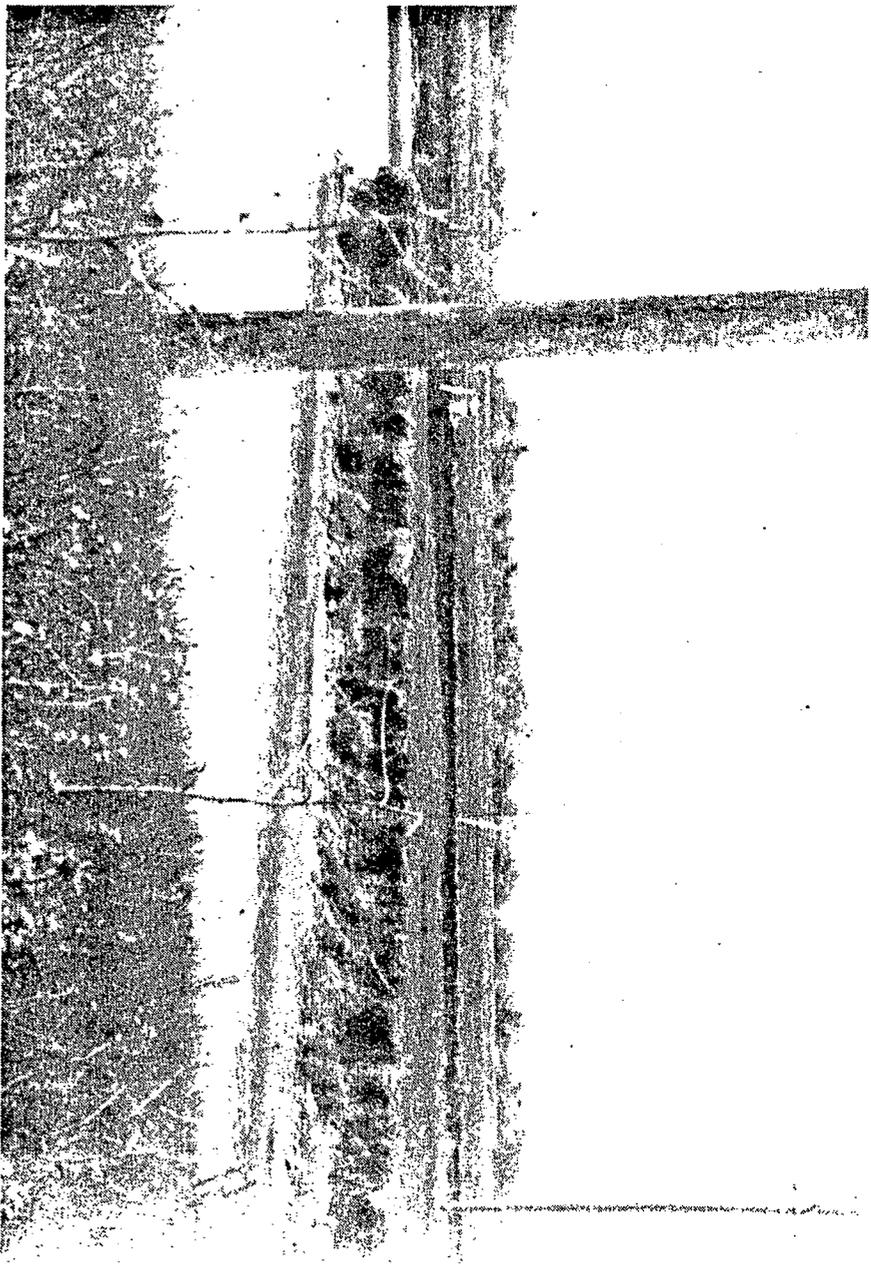
Plate 5 Remains of Dickenson Ferry Bridge. These vestiges serve as a landmark of the Dickenson Ferry landing. Located at a bend in the San Joaquin River, this view is to the northeast. Site number CA-MER-219H.

Plate 6 Remains of Dickenson Ferry Bridge. These vestiges serve as a landmark of the Dickenson Ferry landing. View to the west. Site number CA-MER-219H.



Plate 7 **General View of Site CA-MER-105. This photograph illustrates the erosion problem along the slough bank, as well as impacts from a power pole on the site.**

Plate 8 **Closeup View of the Midden Erosion at Site CA-MER-105. The power pole is located on a portion of the site.**



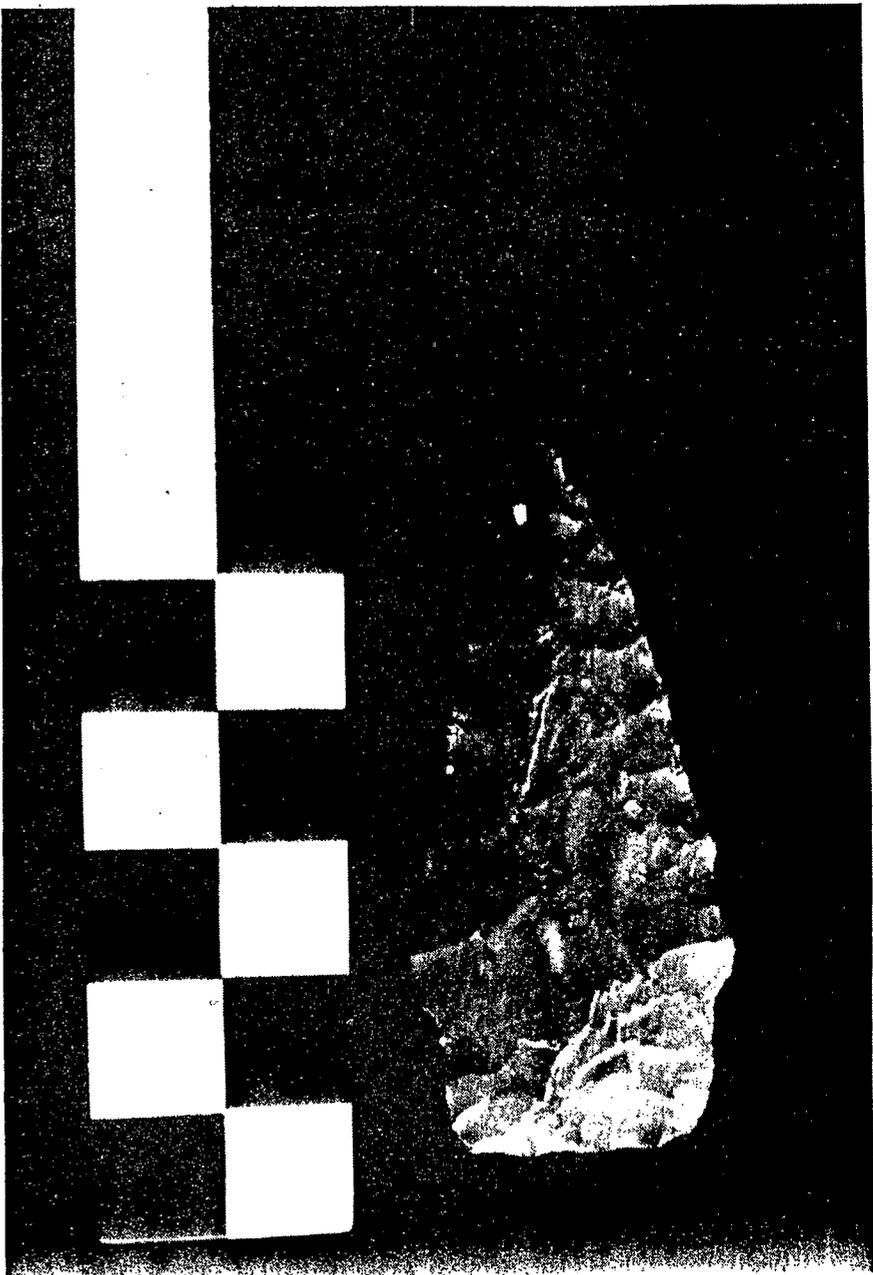
307

C-075405

C-075405

Plate 9. Projectile Point from Site CA-MER-105. Material is green chert.

Plate 10 **Closeup View of the Midden Erosion at Site CA-MER-105. The projectile point illustrated in Plate 9 was found in this area.**



C-075407

309

C-075407

Plate 11 **General View of Site CA-MER-231. This photograph shows Dr. Gary S. Breschini and Fish and Wildlife Service Representative Janice M. Peterson examining the area in which a human burial is eroding from the bank.**

Plate 12 **View of a Portion of Site CA-MER-256. This site was found to be approximately 1,400 meters in length, following the edge of the slough.**

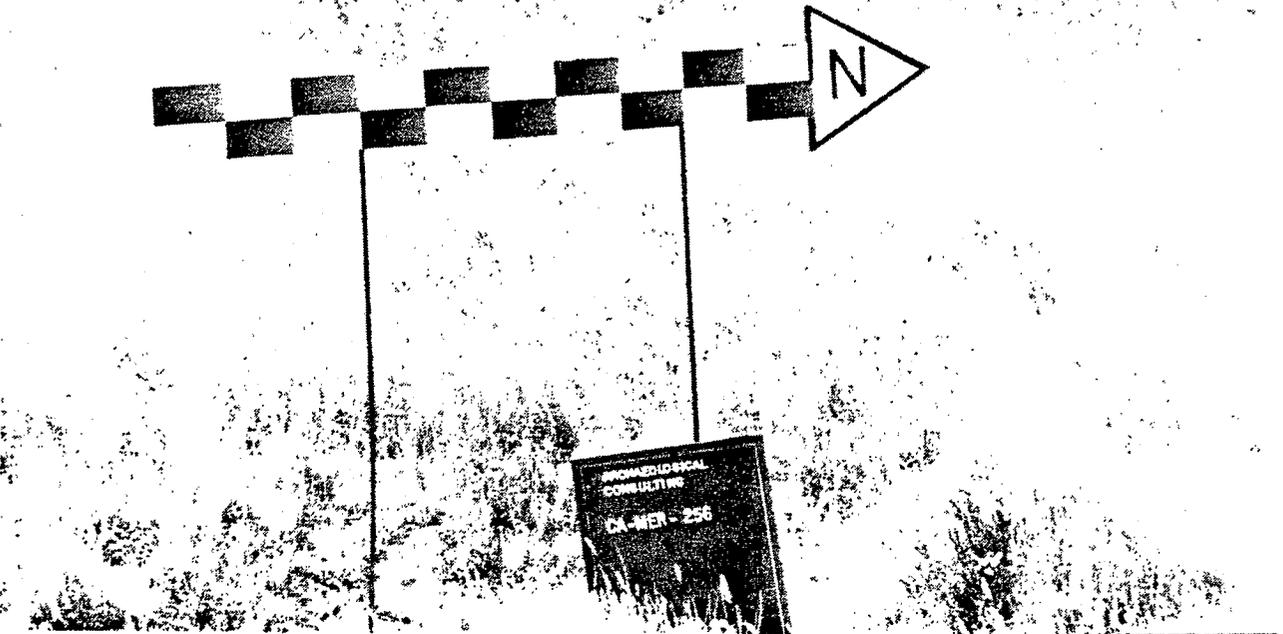


Plate 13 View of a Portion of Site CA-MER-255. This appears to be another extremely long site, following the slough banks for approximately 1,000 meters.

Plate 14 Bowl Mortar Fragments at Site CA-MER-246. These fragments represent two separate bowls.



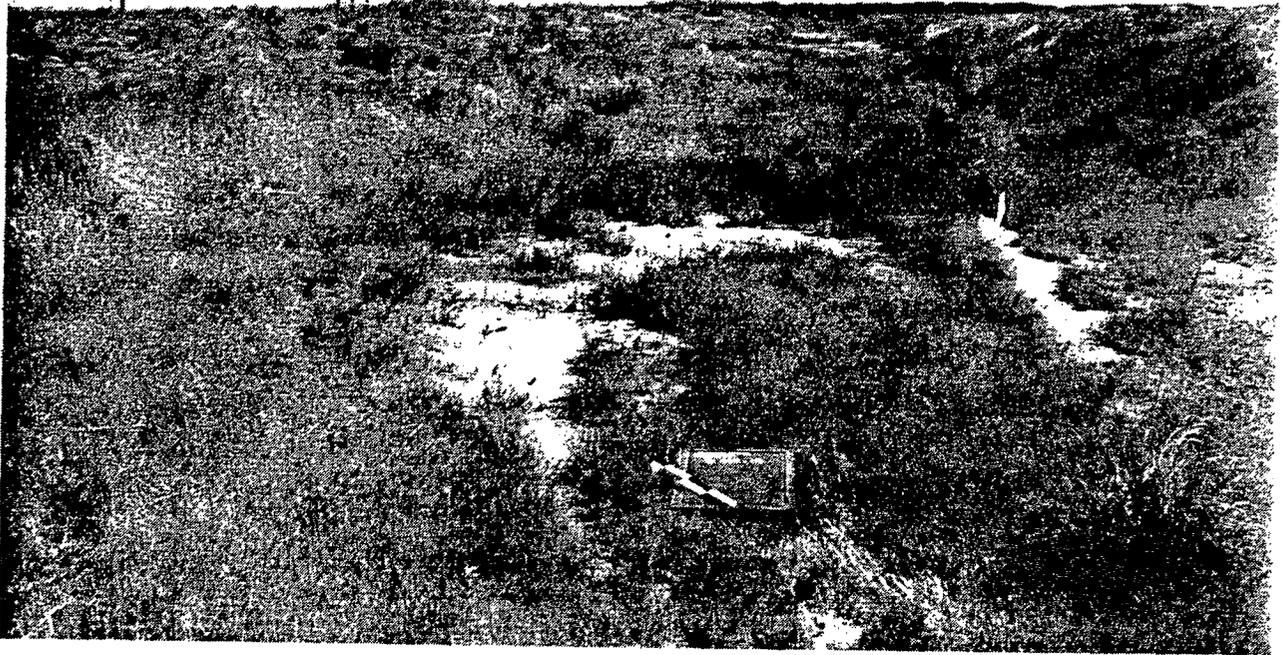
313

C-075411

C-075411

Plate 15 Partial View of Bulldozer Cut at Site CA-MER-118. This bulldozer cut was made in 1975 to obtain soil for the road adjacent to the north. View is toward the northeast. The serrated chert projectile point illustrated in Plate 21 is from this general area.

Plate 16 Partial View of Bulldozer Cut at Site CA-MER-118. This bulldozer cut was made in 1975 to obtain soil for a road. View is toward the west southwest.



315

C - 0 7 5 4 1 3

C-075413

Plate 17 General View of Site CA-MER-267. This photograph also shows a portion of the old San Luis Canal. View is toward east southeast.

Plate 18 Quartz Crystal Found at Site CA-MER-256. This item was found within a dirt road which crosses the site. It was pried from a tire track.



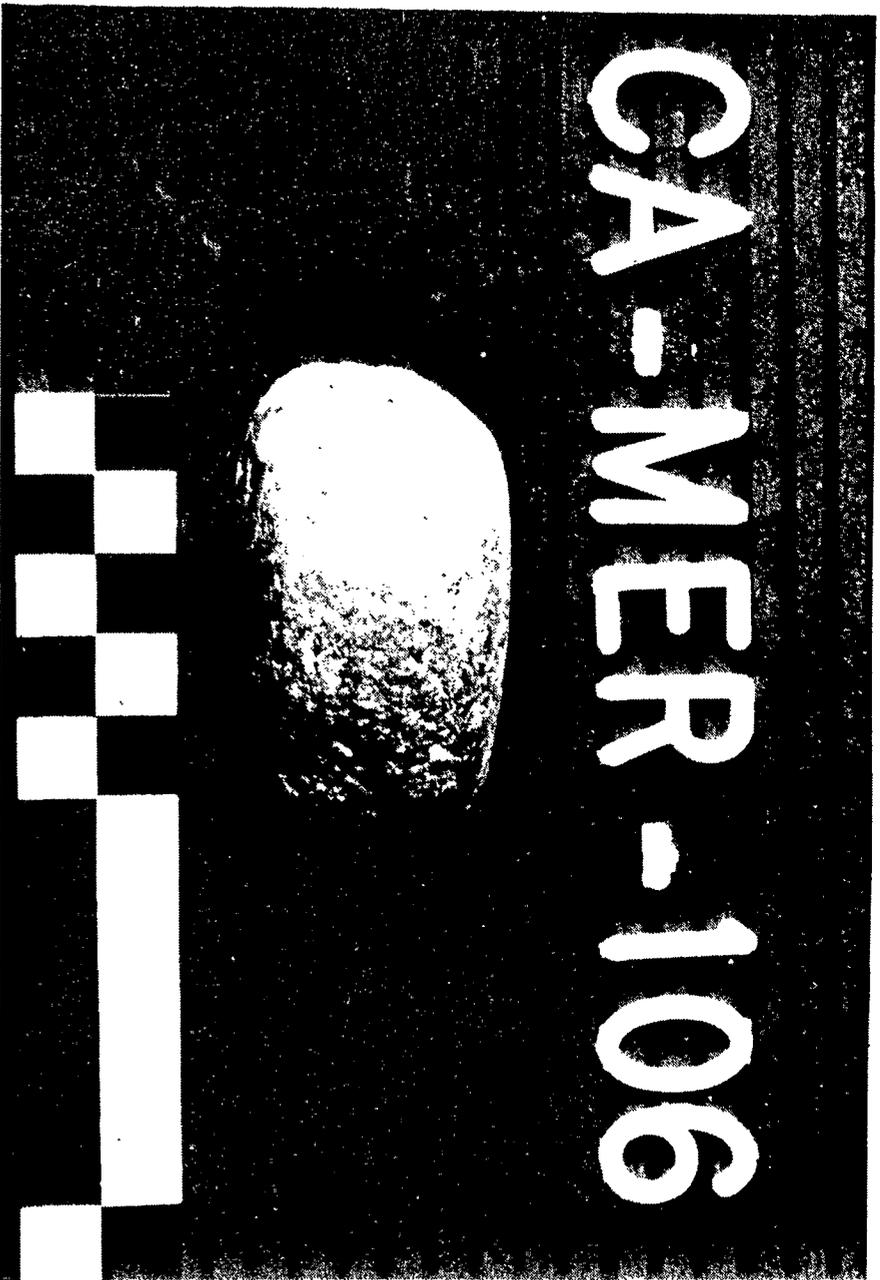
317

C-075415

C-075415

Plate 19 Mano Fragment from Site CA-MER-106. This artifact was found
in the backdirt from a rodent burrow.

Plate 20 Examples of the Cultural Materials Observed at Site CA-MER-
230.



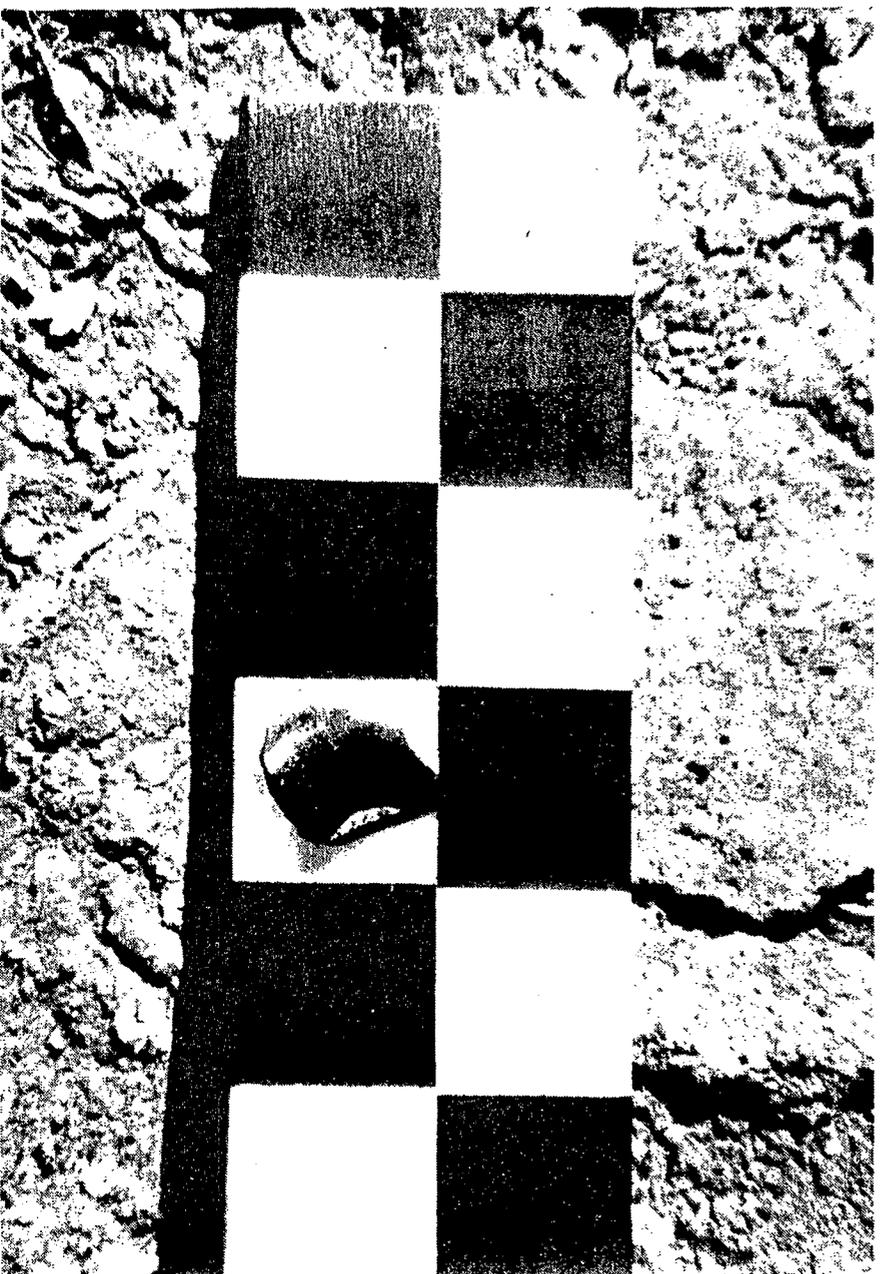
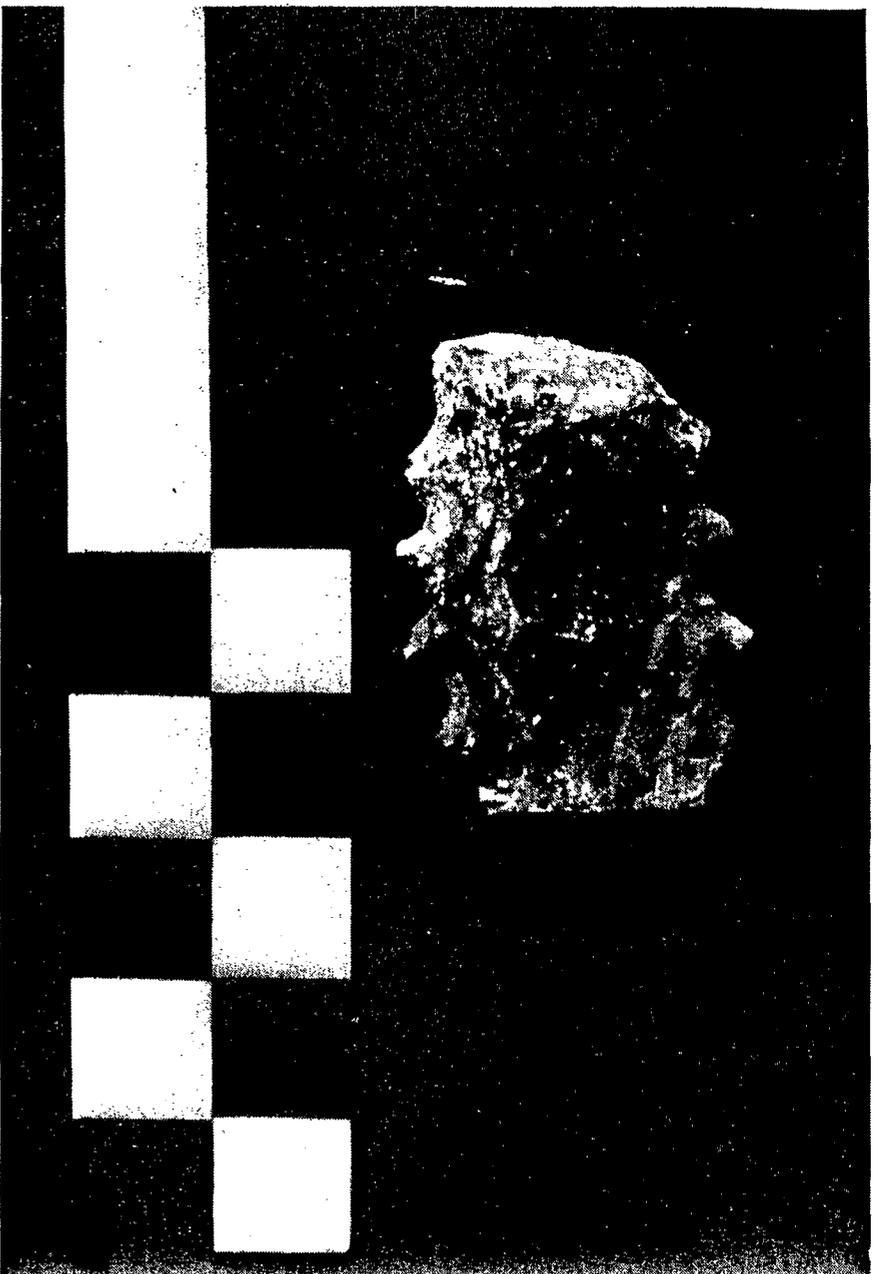
319

C-075417

C-075417

Plate 21 **Serrated Projectile Point from Site CA-MER-118. The material is brown chert.**

Plate 22 **Obsidian Flake from Site CA-MER-118. Samples from this site were collected for source and hydration analysis.**



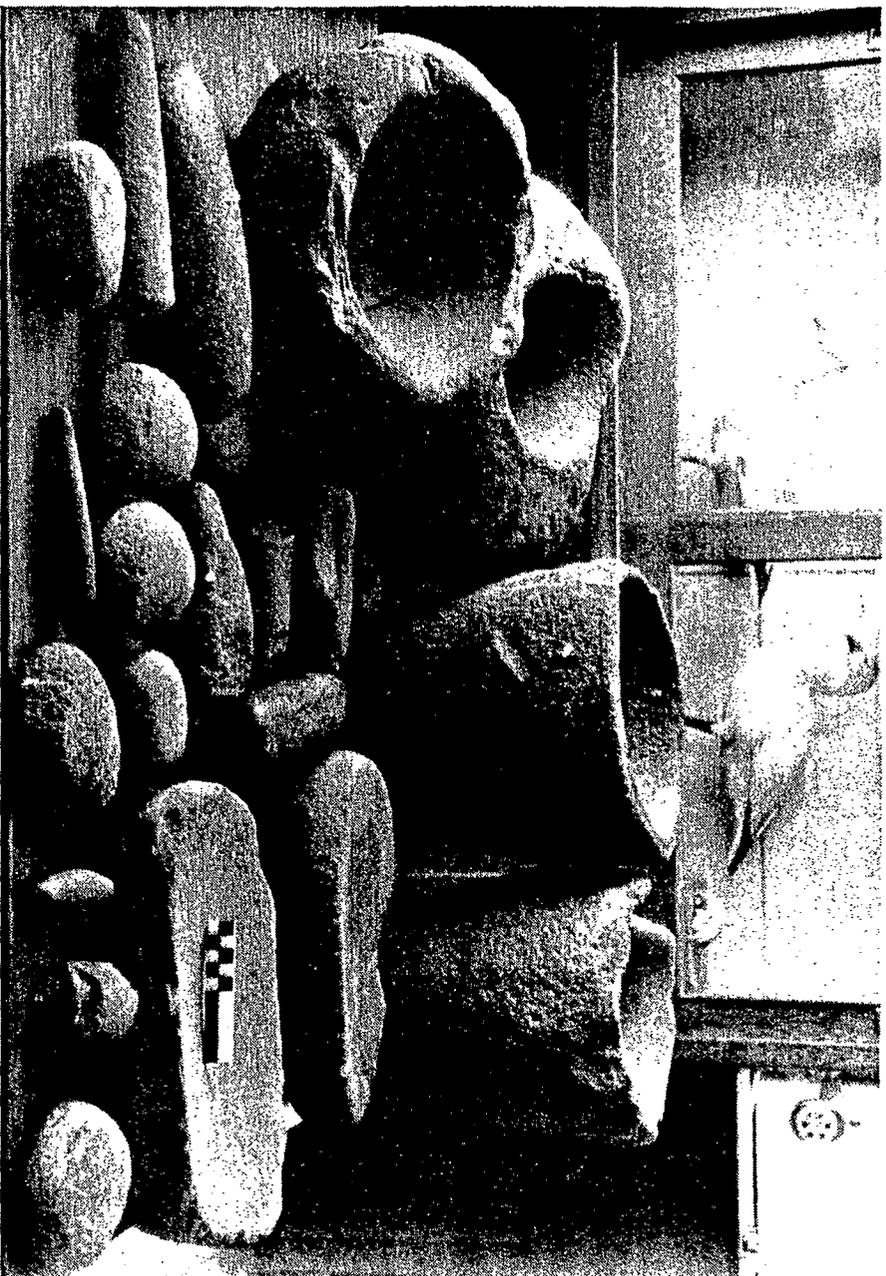
321

C-075419

C-075419

Plate 23 Archaeological Collection from Merced Refuge. Many of these artifacts probably came from site CA-MER-263, although no provenience was kept. Additional details on these artifacts are presented in Appendix C.

Plate 24 Pestle (upper), Charmstone (lower), and Possible Charmstone/Pestle Preform (center) from the Merced Refuge Collection. These artifacts probably came from site CA-MER-263, although no provenience was kept. See Appendix C.



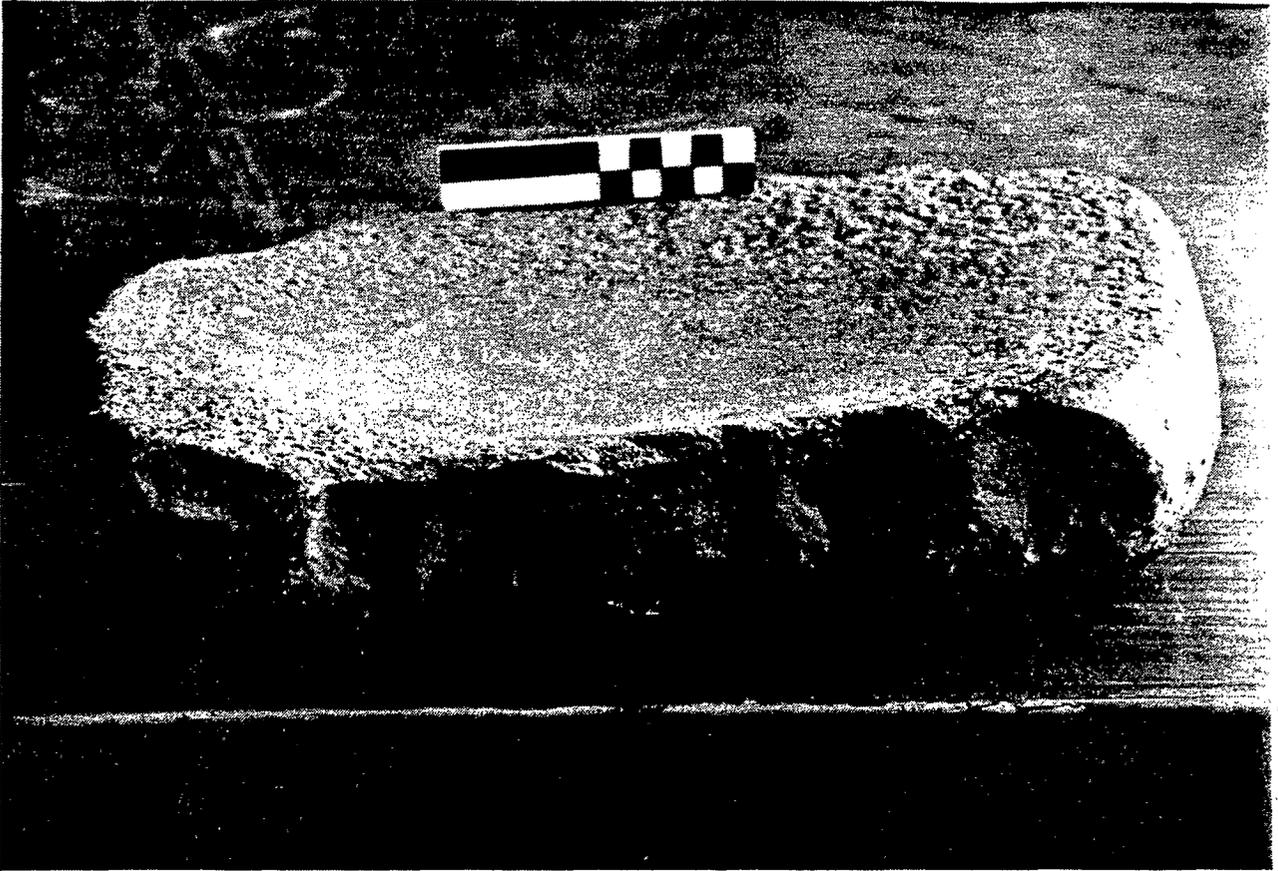
323

C-075421

C-075421

Plate 25 Flat-Bottomed Rectangular Metate from the Merced Refuge Collection. This artifact may have come from site CA-MER-263. It was found by Ray Fuller "on the bank of a built-up levee."

Plate 26 Cobble Mortar from the Merced Refuge Collection. This artifact is reported to have been found by Melvin Ford in 1963 in the area of Deadmans Slough. No specific site location can be assigned.



325

C - 0 7 5 4 2 3

C-075423

Plate 27 Archaeological Collection from San Luis Refuge. The provenience of these artifacts is unknown. At least some of these have been encountered during routine maintenance.

Plate 28 Three Pestles from the Merced Refuge Collection. The wear patterns are chisel shaped (left), rounded (center), and unusual (right). These artifacts may have come from site CA-MER-263. See Appendix C.



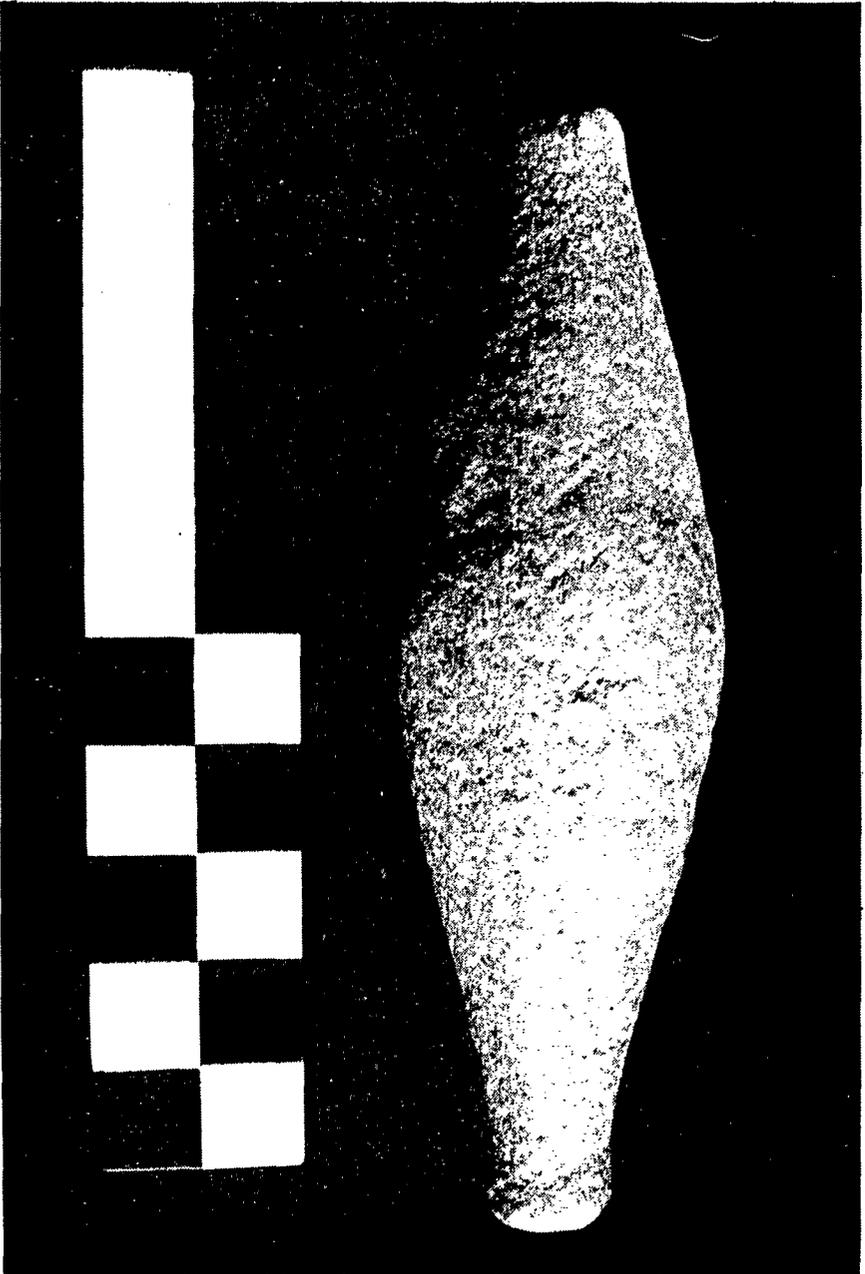
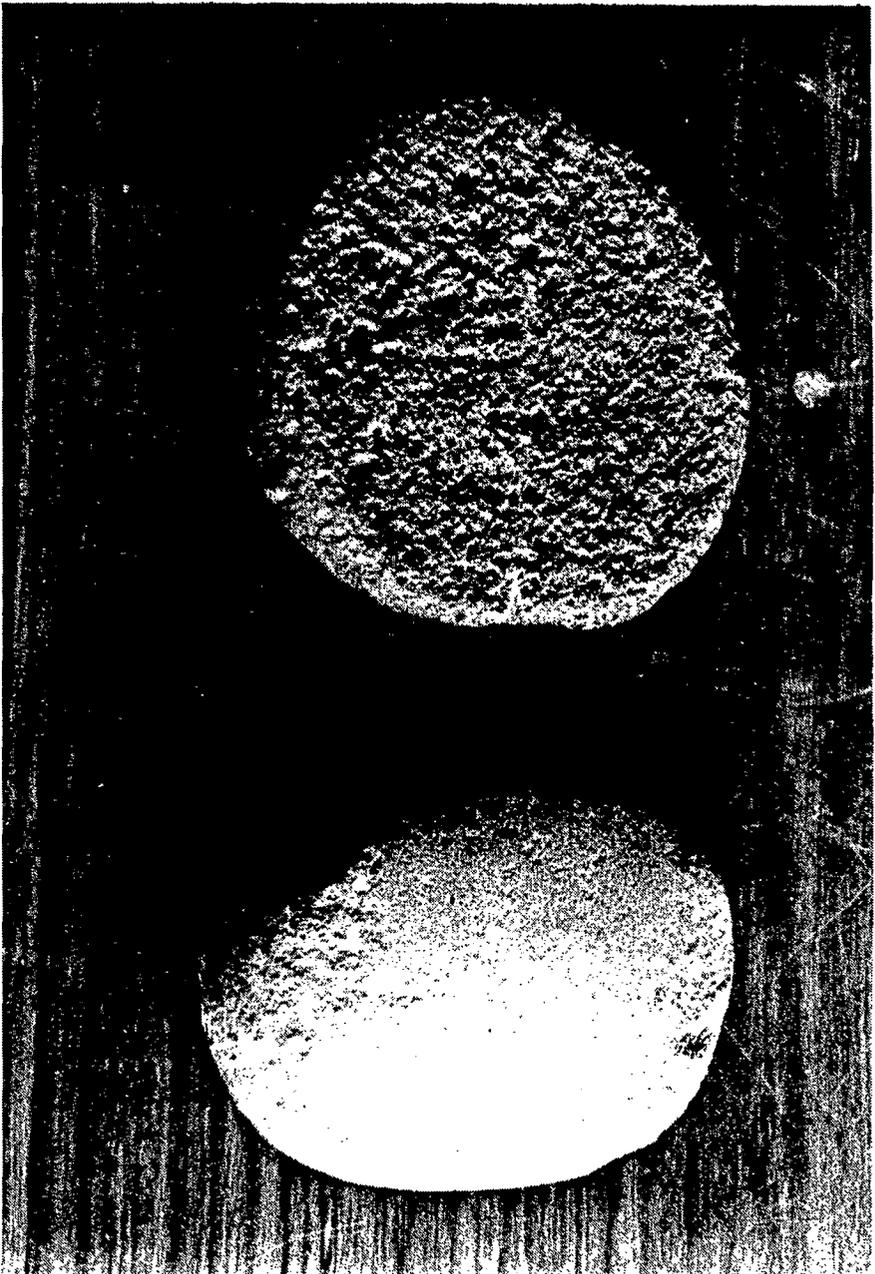
327

C-075425

C-075425

Plate 29 Two Manos from the Merced Refuge Collection. The mano on the left is unifacially worked, and the one on the right is bifacially worked.

Plate 30 Charnstone from Site CA-MER-6. This was found in a rodent burrow at the edge of a possible housepit.



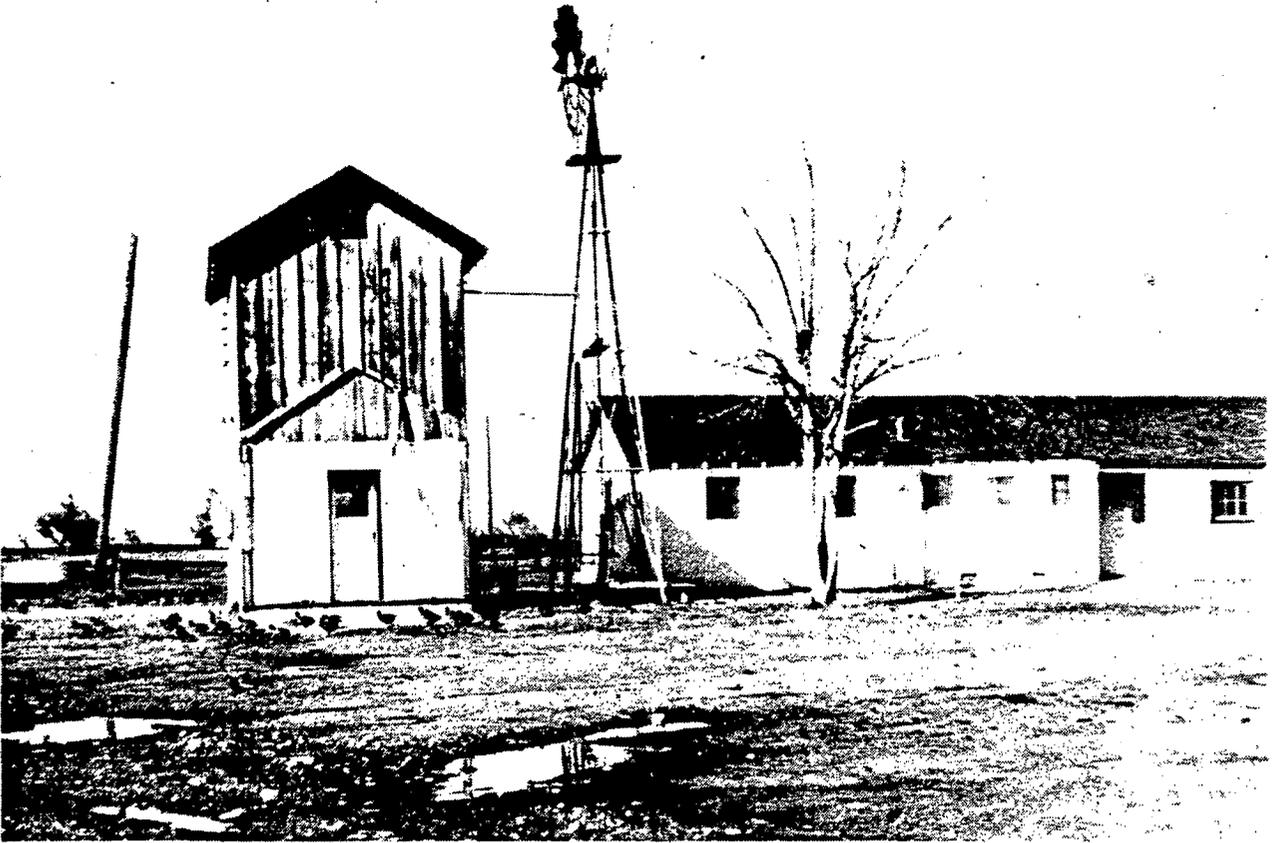
329

C-075427

C-075427

Plate 31 Ranch Buildings at San Luis Refuge. This photograph of the ranch buildings at San Luis Refuge is included in the 1968 Annual Narrative Report (Snyder 1968). It is captioned "These wild barnyard fowl kept the winter and early spring grass growth mowed real close around the old ranch buildings at San Luis."

Plate 32 Bridge at San Luis Refuge. This photograph of a bridge at San Luis Refuge is included in the 1968 Annual Narrative Report (Snyder 1968). It is captioned "This type of construction is typical of several old bridges and water control structures acquired with the refuge."



331

C - 0 7 5 4 2 9

C-075429

Plate 33 Miller and Lux Land Holdings in about 1926. Photograph of a portion of a map showing Miller and Lux lands in the San Joaquin Valley in about 1926. Shaded areas represent Miller and Lux holdings. Original in the Milliken Museum, Los Banos.

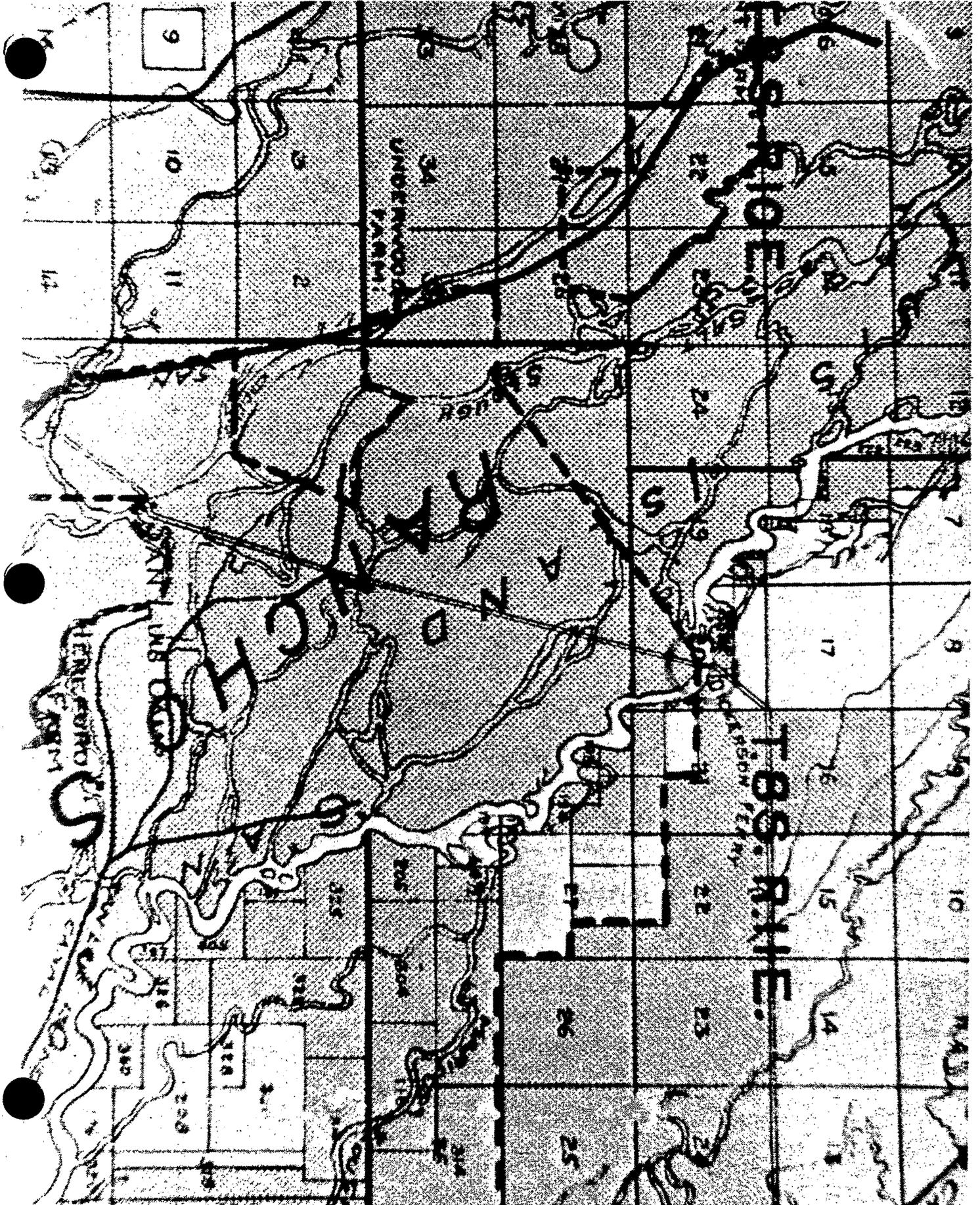
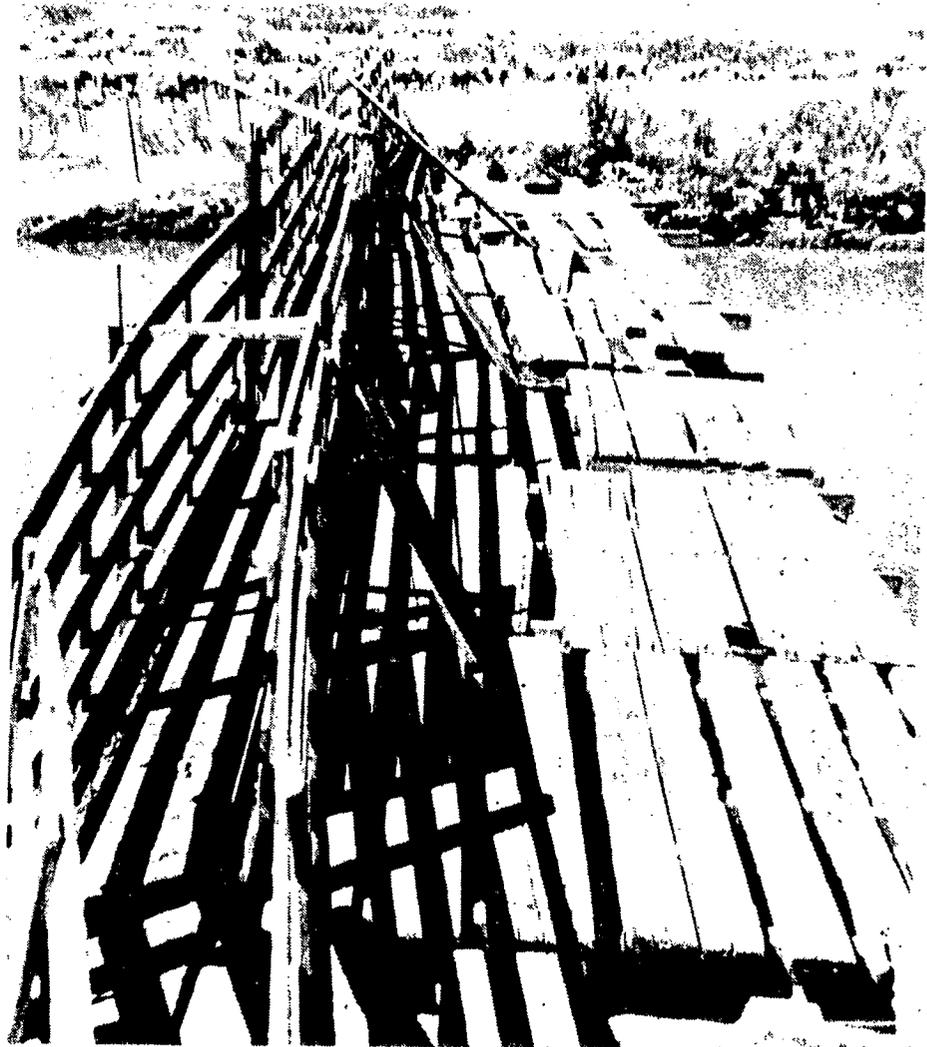


Plate 34 Bridge at Kesterson Refuge. This photograph of a bridge at Kesterson Refuge is included in the 1969 Annual Narrative Report (Nail 1969). It is captioned "Remains of an old bridge across Mud Slough. Other than this bridge, which is barely suitable for foot travel, we have no way of crossing Mud Slough on the north end of the refuge. The only usable crossing is on Gun Club Road. Note the sheep on the far side."

Plate 35 Duck Hunters, 1914. Druggist Walter Thiercof and J.D. McCarthy of Los Banos, October 15, 1914. Original in the Milliken Museum, Los Banos.

335

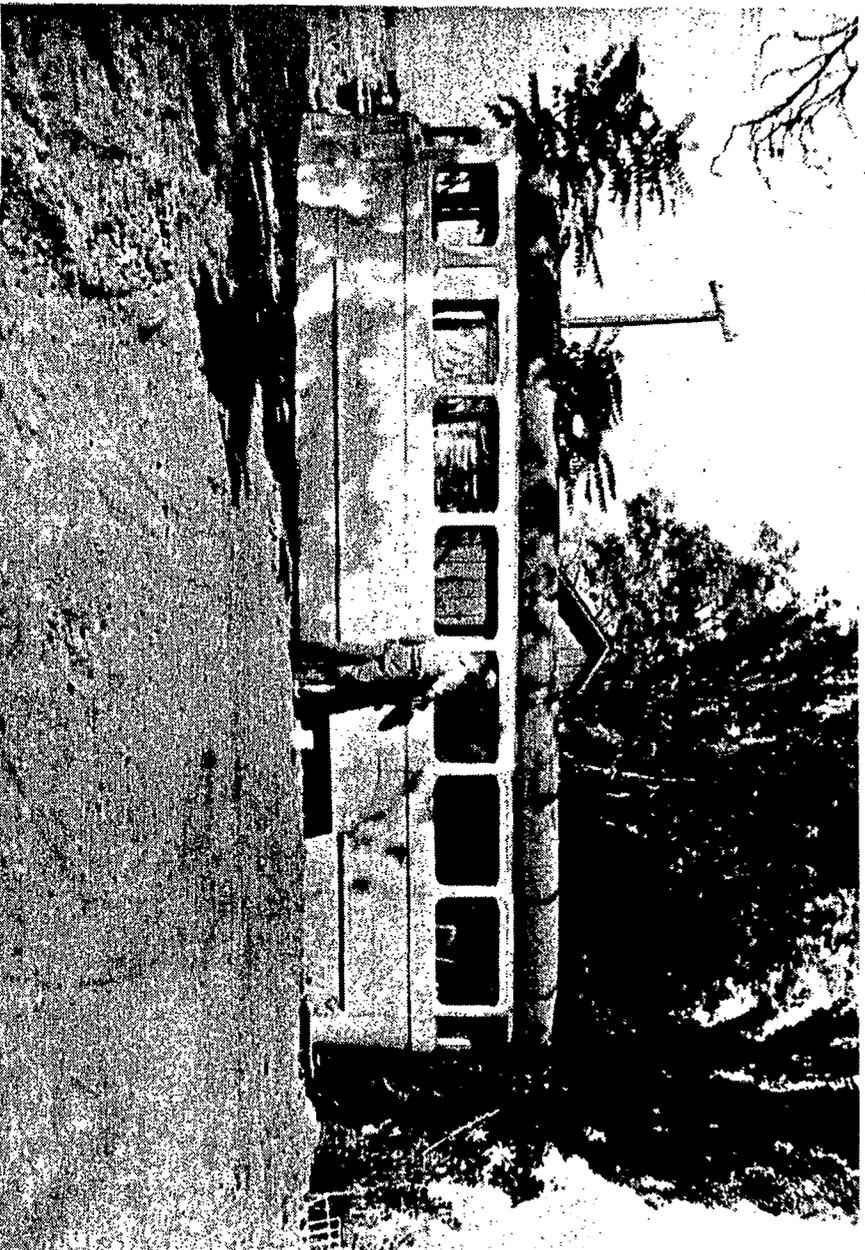


C-075433

C-075433

Plate 36 Ranch Buildings at San Luis Refuge. This photograph of the ranch buildings at San Luis Refuge is included in the 1967 Annual Narrative Report (Snyder 1967). It is captioned "Old ranch buildings at south entrance to San Luis Refuge. This is the proposed location for the refuge headquarters."

Plata 37 Colusa Bus at Merced Refuge. This photograph of a Colusa bus at Merced Refuge is dated September 23, 1951, and is included in the 1951 Annual Narrative Report (Crawford 1951). It is captioned "Painting old Colusa bus which we have re-modeled into an office."



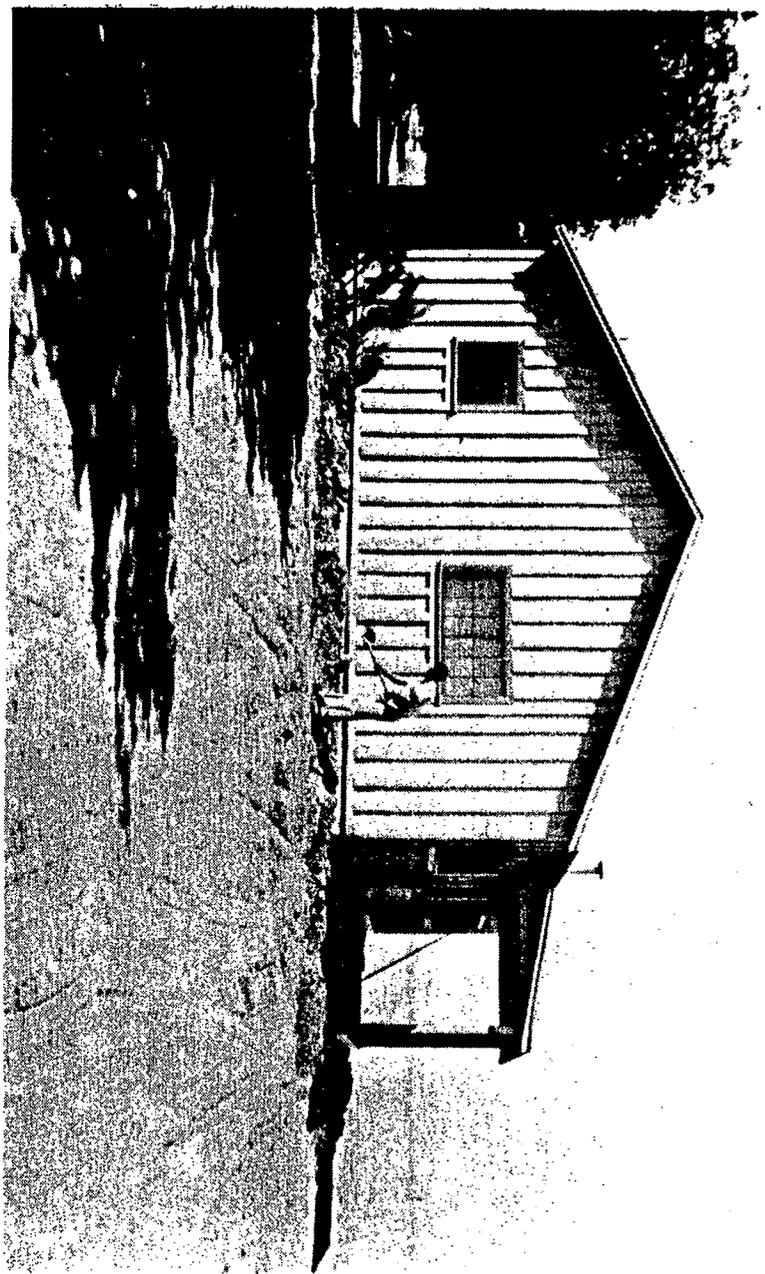
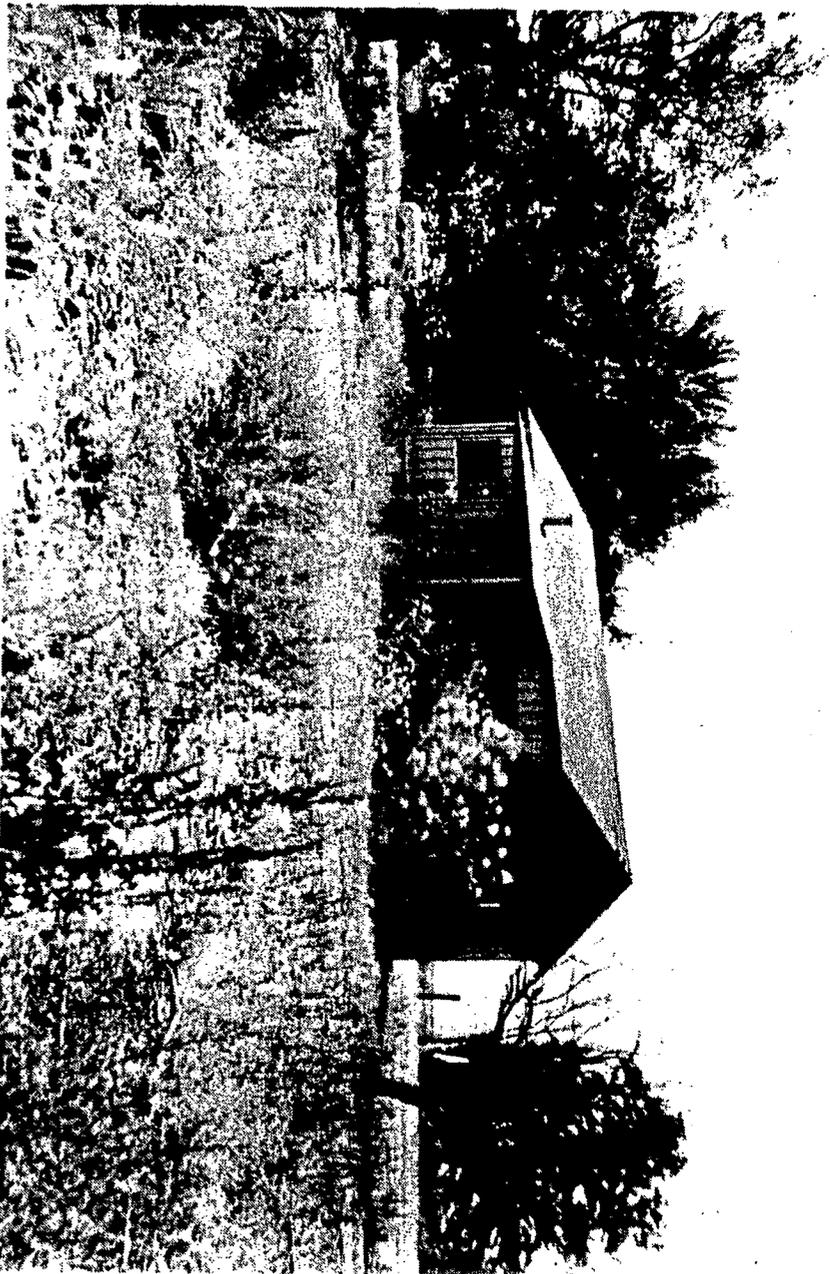
337

C-075435

C-075435

Plate 38 Board and Batten House at Merced Refuge. This photograph of the board and batten house at Merced Refuge is dated July 20, 1951, and is included in the 1951 Annual Narrative Report (Crawford 1951). It is captioned "Only habitable building at headquarters."

Plate 39 Board and Batten House at Merced Refuge. This photograph of the board and batten house at Merced Refuge is dated July 24, 1952, and is included in the 1952 Annual Narrative Report (Crawford 1952). It is captioned "The old building was moved 475 ft, placed on concrete foundation and landscaped. Sewer and water lines installed."



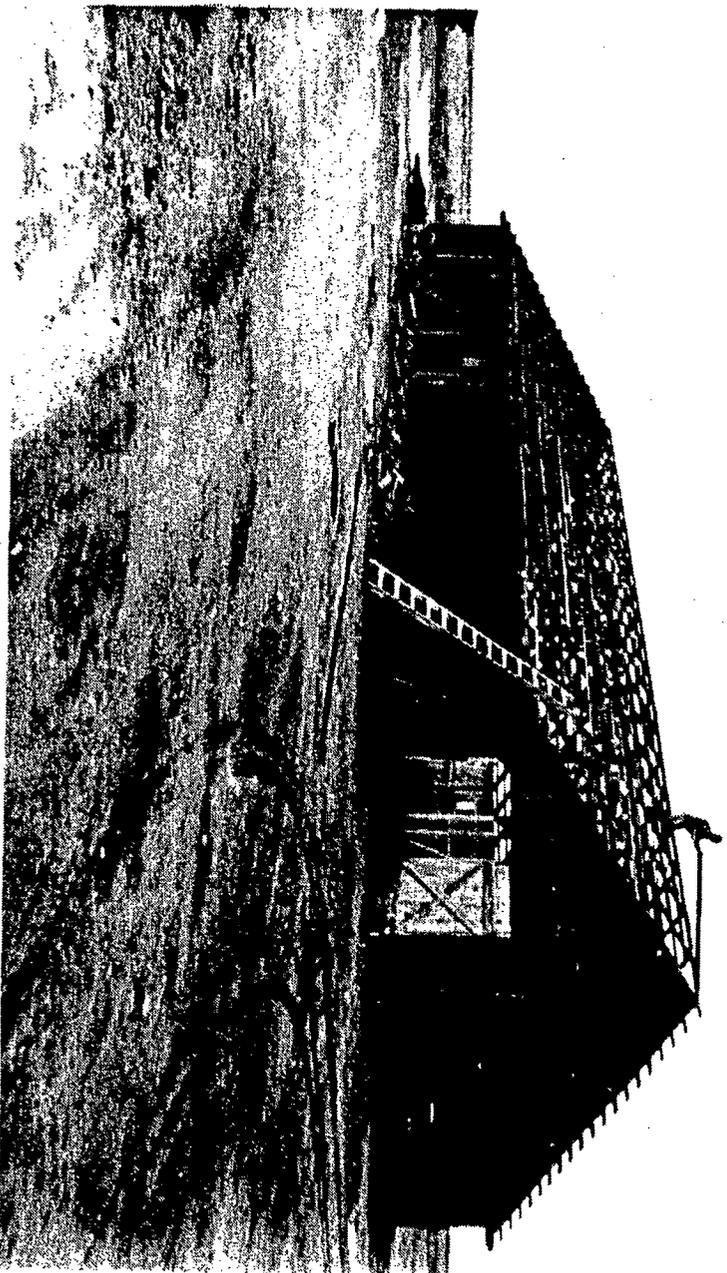
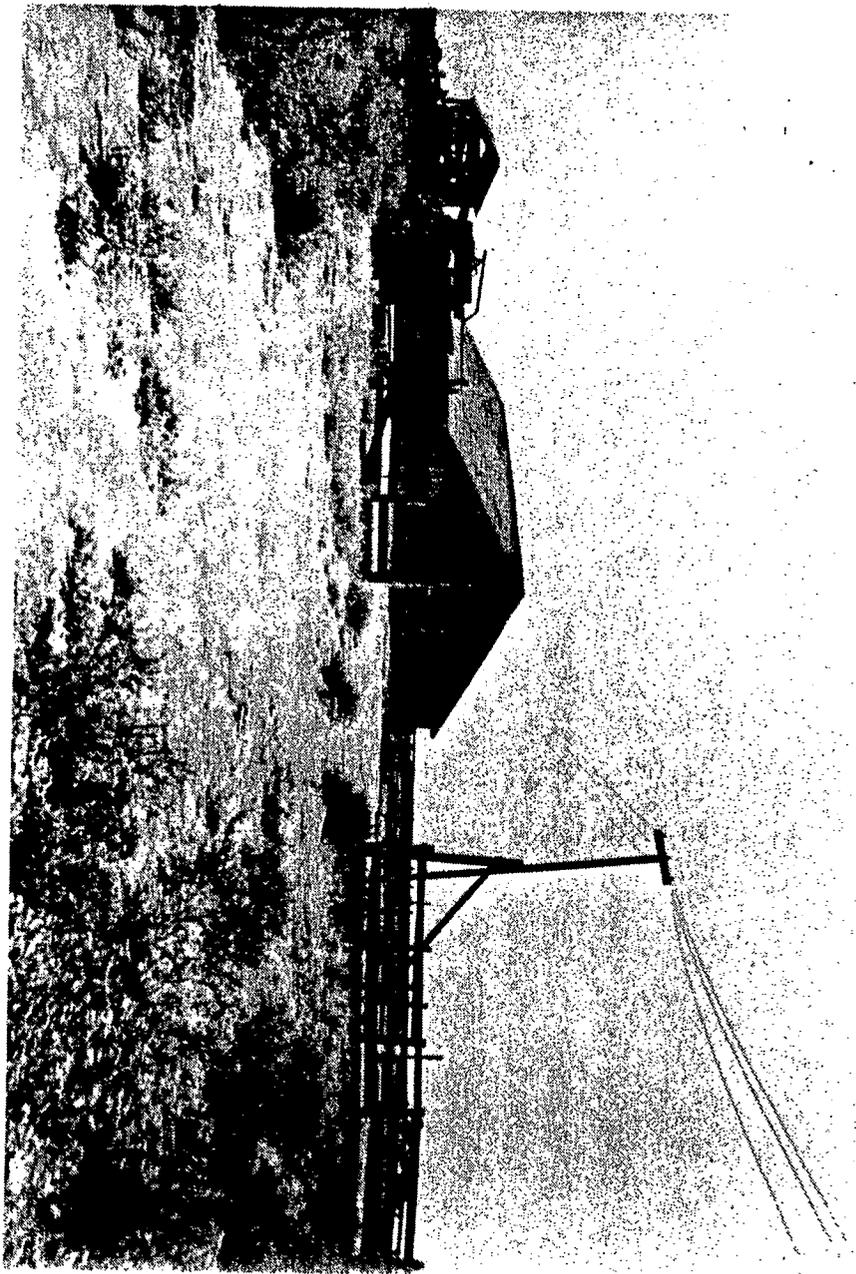
339

C-075437

C-075437

Plate 40 Barn and Corrals at Merced Refuge. This photograph of the barn and corrals Merced Refuge is dated July 20, 1951, and is included in the 1951 Annual Narrative Report (Crawford 1951). It is captioned "Barn and corrals."

Plate 41 Razing the Barn at Merced Refuge. This photograph of razing the barn at Merced Refuge is dated January 17, 1955, and is included in the 1955 Annual Narrative Report (Crawford 1955). It is captioned "Razing the old barn at headquarters."



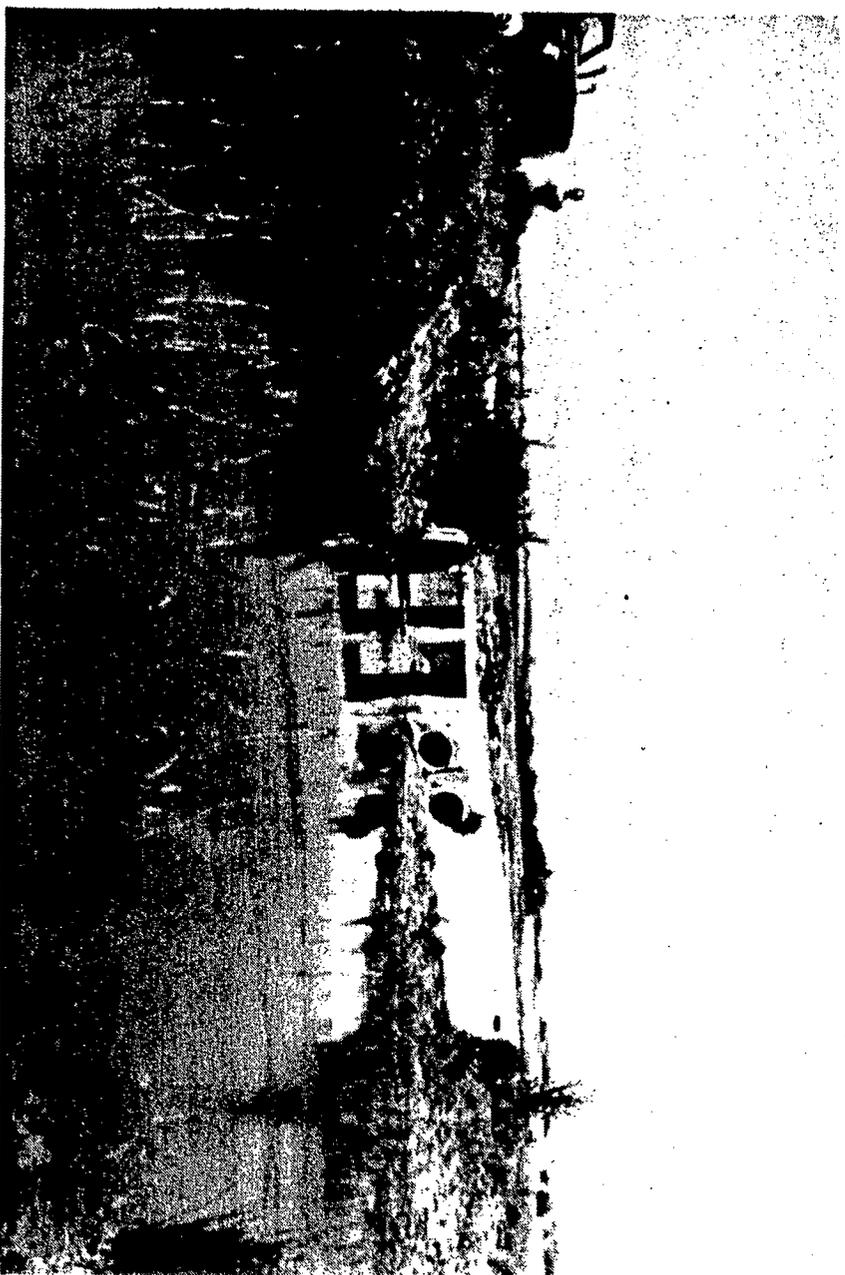
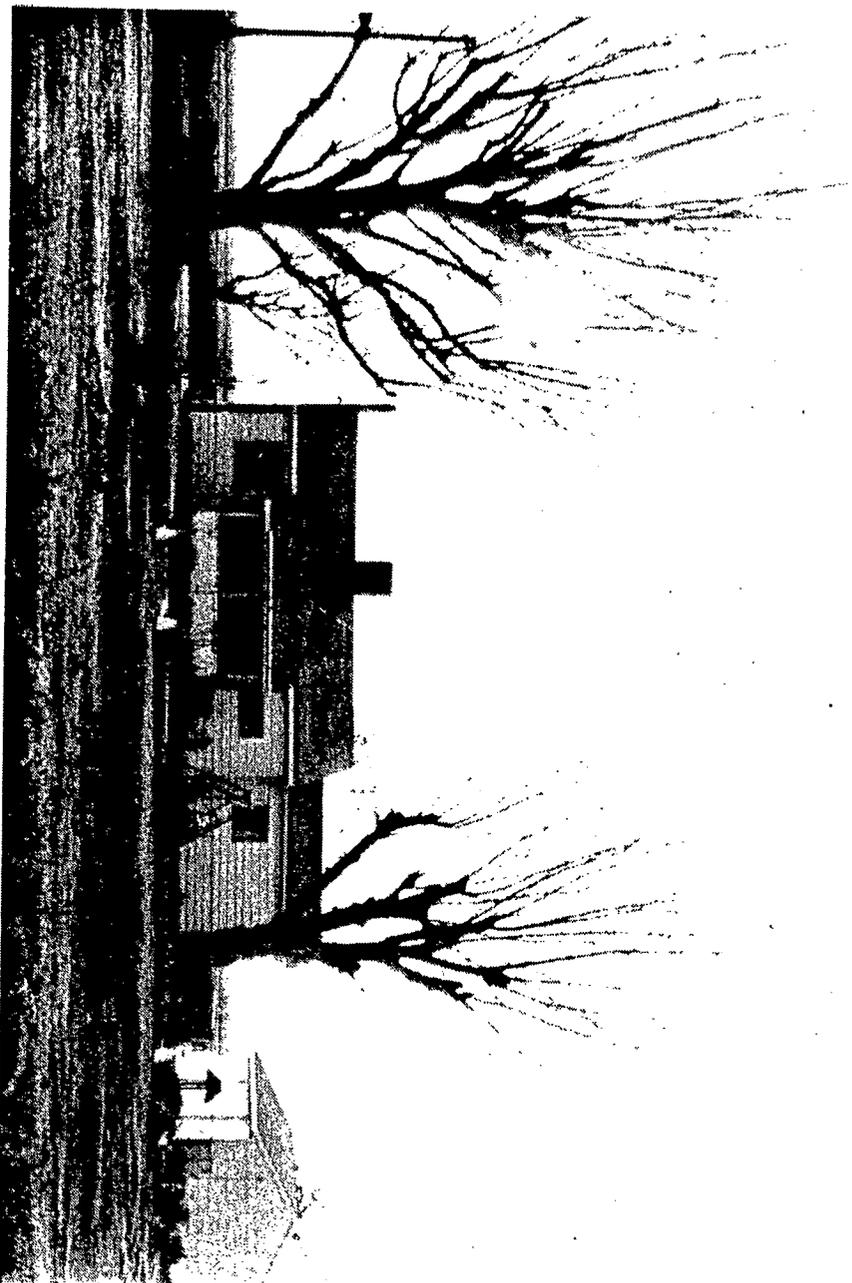
341

C-075439

C-075439

Plate 42 Remodeled Board and Batten House at Merced Refuge. This photograph of the remodeled board and batten house at Merced Refuge was taken March 12, 1985. It shows the current status of the structure depicted in Plates 38 and 39. Note the addition of aluminum siding, a chimney, and an additional room. The porch has been completely redone.

Plate 43 Water Control Structure at Kesterson Refuge. This photograph of a water control structure at Kesterson Refuge is dated May 16, 1969, and is included in the 1969 Annual Narrative Report (Nail 1969). It is captioned "One of the few functional water control structures on the refuge when we took over. This structure was designed to spill over, as the "5 partner" structure, was designed to spill over the top during periods of heavy runoff. During the fall months this structure spilled 6-8" of water over the top."



343

C-075441

C-075441

Plate 44 . Water Control Structure on Sprig Lake, Kesterson Refuge. This photograph of a water control structure at Sprig Lake, on Kesterson Refuge, is dated July 16, 1969, and is included in the 1969 Annual Narrative Report (Nail 1969). It is captioned "Water control structure on Sprig Lake. This structure was replaced with a 36" CMP and flashboard riser."



345

C-075443

C-075443

Plate 45 Morning's Kill, 1910. This photograph is captioned "Morning's
kill, L.A. Sisco from behind animal blind. World's largest
D.B. [double barrel] shoulder gun: 133 white geese in 2 shots:
gun #2 guage. Horse in photo the animal blind. 1910."
Original in the Milliken Museum, Los Banos.

MARSHING'S KILL, L. A. S. is also from behind an animal blind. World's largest
D. B. SHAW, B. B. L. M. = 133 WHITE GEASE IN 2 SHOTS. GUN? 2-6-1910



HORSE IN PHOTO OF MARSHING'S KILL 1910