

Cultural Resources / Historic Preservation

Issue: Calaveras County has a rich history beginning with Native Americans, and continuing through the Gold Rush to the present. Each community has its own contribution to that history, and its own precious artifacts from bygone eras. As a result, the County has a bounty of cultural resources and historic sites. These historic and cultural resources help both residents and visitors to better appreciate our local history.

Constraint: The County lacks a consistent, comprehensive, cooperative, and sensitive approach to the management of cultural and historical resources.

Opportunity: A comprehensive general plan would develop such a consistent, comprehensive, cooperative and sensitive approach to the management of cultural and historic resources. Many California counties have adopted detailed sections of their general plan to deal with Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation. (See OPR's, 2007 Planners Book of Lists, pp. 58 et seq.) We encourage Calaveras County to follow their example.

Avery - Hathaway Pines History

The colorful history of the Avery - Hathaway Pines area began long before European Americans came to settle here. Seasonally inhabited by both the Miwok and Washoe tribes for several thousand years, the area still retains evidence of their presence. Bedrock mortars, also known as milling stations or grinding rocks can be found in many places throughout the area, particularly bordering Love and Moran creeks. There are several reports of Native American villages in the Avery area including the village of Yoong'-ah-ko-te, located one mile below Avery near what is now Hathaway Pines. Various censuses from the early part of the 20th century indicates populations of Miwoks ranging from sixty persons in 1911 to twenty "Indians" in Avery in 1928.

Although white hostility kept many Native Americans on the move during the gold rush era, the Avery area is thought to have been hospitable, as many informants recall Native American groups living or camping here as late as 1940. The Miwok population comprised the majority of "permanent" Native American inhabitants while the Washoe Indians of the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada would come to Calaveras County in the fall, gathering black oak acorns and trading with the locals. They brought hand-woven baskets and pine nuts to trade for coffee, tea, sugar and whiskey. Among the popular items gathered during their annual visits were the willow shoots from the Avery area, said to be more moist and easier to use for basket making than those found in their home territory.

During an interview in 1967 with Hazel Fischer, a beloved teacher at the original Avery school, she recalled bribing the Indians with tomatoes and fruit to get them to reveal the location of their cemetery and roundhouse which was said to be located "on the Old Sheep Ranch Road, through the meadow (at Avery) and around the hill to the right".

The first European settlers known to have taken up permanent residence in what is now Avery were Joseph and Sarah Goodell. In the 1850s they built a four room house which was also used as a hotel; it was named Half-Way House because of it's location half way between Murphys and Big Trees. When the Comstock Lode in Silver City, Nevada was discovered in 1858, the original Emigrant Road through Avery was used by logging and freighting teams who over-nighted at the Half Way House. Cattlemen and sheepmen also used this road to drive their herds to the summer ranges in the high country. The Emigrant Road ran along the ridge to the northwest of Moran Road and eventually came into the Big Trees traversing the ridge between the park and Oak Hollow. Moran Road was the original "highway" through Avery; Highway 4 was constructed in the 1920s.

Peter and Nancy Avery and their son George arrived in California from Maine in the late 1850s. The Averys first settled in Sheep Ranch, later moving to Avery and purchasing the Half-Way House from the Goodells in 1869. The Averys eventually acquired about 800 acres in the area and used much of it, including the Avery meadow, for growing hay and as

pasture for horses and cattle. The Avery family also acquired water rights which brought water from Love Creek through a ditch along the south side of the meadow to irrigate the pasture. George Avery married Henrietta Johnson of Sheep Ranch in 1874 and they had twelve children.

The Half-Way House, renamed the Avery Hotel, was enlarged in 1874 and again in the 1880s with the addition of a kitchen, small dining room, pantry and bedrooms. The complex near the hotel included a store, bar, dance hall, three large barns, wagon shed, blacksmith shop, ice house and other smaller buildings. Three large corrals would frequently be filled with different herds of cattle and sheep being driven to the high country; departure would be at daybreak after a big Hotel breakfast. Some of the cattle families who stopped regularly were Whittle, Murphy, Osborn, Hunt and Airola. The Avery Hotel and surrounding land was sold to Sam Lodato in 1944 and has changed ownership several times since. In 1946 a fire swept through the area claiming all the buildings except for the hotel which still stands.

In 1886 George Avery donated land for the construction of the Avery School which was built across from the present Highway 4 southwest of the hotel. Mary Carty was the first teacher at the one-room school house which was used continuously until 1942 when a larger school was built at White Pines. In the late 1930s, when Blagen's Mill was built at White Pines, the attendance at the little school house increased to the point where double sessions were held, forcing the use of orange crates for desks. Hazel Fischer, for whom the school in White Pines was named, taught at the one-room school house in Avery from 1917 until the new school opened. In 1994, the new Avery Middle School was built on 20+ acres adjacent to the Avery Hotel. The school, which has a capacity of 650 students, graduated its first class in June of 1995.

Logging has been a prevalent industry in the Avery/Hathaway Pines area since about 1885 when Nathan and John McKay arrived from Nova Scotia and found a homestead for sale on Love Creek. The owner "Doc" Jones sold the quarter section, 160 acres, to the McKay brothers for eight hundred dollars. John and Nate started the Clipper Mill and their land proved to have one of the heaviest stands of sugar pine in the region, producing over fifteen million board feet of lumber, 70 percent of it sugar pine. The McKays built a railroad to haul the logs, measuring up to eleven feet in girth, from the woods to the mill. The old traction engine, named Jenny, stayed in the woods near Love Creek for many years after the mill closed; eventually it was moved to the museum in Angels Camp. The eventual holdings of the McKay family included more than five surrounding homesteads and the logging operation was the largest in the area until the Blagen Mill was built at White Pines. Clarence McKay, John's youngest son, sold the major part of his family's holdings by the early 1970s, stipulating that the minimum parcel size be ten acres in order to discourage subdivision development in the Love Creek area. Clarence always loved and appreciated the land on Love Creek and placed more than monetary value on its preservation. His widow, Alma

McKay, tells of the many opportunities Clarence had to sell the land to developers and even once to a mining company who wanted to tear up an old lava bed on the property.

The Mentz family were early homesteaders to the Love Creek area, arriving in 1883. Frederick Mentz was a native of Germany and his bride Stella was from Copperopolis. The Mentz' claimed 320 acres of land, cleared a 20-acre meadow, built two barns and several outbuildings, an irrigation ditch and planted several acres in a variety of apple trees. Most of the old trees still bear fruit and show the ingenious braiding of small branches that was used to strengthen the larger fruit bearing limbs. The Mentz family sold the property in 1943 to Elsworth and Grace Alford; their four children still own the property and maintain the orchards and meadow. The Alfords named the property Love Creek Ranch, and added two ponds which Elsworth stocked with trout in the 1950s. The family has continued the tradition of intermittent logging and have restored or remodeled many of the original buildings on the property. The Alford children recall the herds of cattle that would be driven down Love Creek Road in the nineteen forties, fifties and sixties for winter pasture at lower altitudes...by the same families who established cattle ranches in the Angels Camp area at the turn of the century, the Whittles, Airolas, Osborns and others. Eventually, this practice stopped and the cattle were transported by truck.

Other families with roots firmly planted in the history of the Love Creek area include the Smiths, who own approximately 280 acres at the end of Love Creek Road bordering the Calaveras Big Trees State Park, and the Cochrans who settled on Love Creek in the 1930s and whose land at various times has been home to a sawmill, trout farm, and vegetable gardens. Stories abound about the poachers who would attempt to sneak up the creek with fishing poles in order to land one of the huge rainbows that lurked in the shallow waters of the Cochran trout ponds---some successful, most not.

Near the Avery center, a familiar site to travelers along Moran Road is the Davies farmhouse, a stately white building surrounded by century-old rose bushes and apple trees. The farmhouse is the centerpiece of a 900 acre ranch purchased in 1910 by Louis Malaspina, and later deeded to his niece, Ina Davies (nee Batten). There are several bedrock mortars on the property as well as an old flume which carries water from Love and Moran Creeks to the large meadow transversed by Moran Road.

In more recent times, land in Avery - Hathaway Pines Community Planning area has been subject to development, political divisiveness and wildfire. The Hathaway Mountain Pines Subdivision was begun in 1937 and Sierra Lakewood Estates developed in the 1940's. Ebbetts Pass Highlands, the largest of the area's subdivided land is located on the Avery/Sheep Ranch Road just north of Highway 4. The citizens of the Avery area have always felt very strongly about the need to preserve open space and natural habitat and a major struggle involving these issues took place between 1981 and 1984.

The controversy developed over 1440 acres of National Forest Land of which 1280 is in the Avery Community Planning Area. The U.S. Forest Service and a private company negotiated to trade this land which lay mostly between large subdivisions in Arnold and the Love Creek area. The controversy came to be known as the White Oak Land Exchange and the citizenry opposed to the exchange were vocal and adamant in their stance, holding public meetings, elections and making appeals in Washington D.C. to try to keep the land in the public domain. In the end, a final bargain was struck between the two entities the trade was consummated. When the land trade was completed, 1280 acres were classified as TPZ (Timber Production Zone) land. The ownership of this land has changed several times; current title is held by Sierra Pacific Industries, a large timber company. SPI has indicated publicly that it has no intentions to develop the land and will retain the existing TPZ zoning classification.

Another controversial issue involved the North Fork of the Stanislaus River which borders the Avery Community Planning area on the south. In the 1970's the river, which for years has been the target for various hydro-electric and water storage projects, was again seriously proposed as the site for a series of dams and appurtenances known as the North Fork Project. The project proponents were the Calaveras County Water District and the Northern California Power Agency. While there were concerns from many local citizens and groups regarding the river's environment, natural habitat for fish and wildlife, and promised benefits, the project was completed on October 12, 1990. Within the Planning Area are located McKay's diversion dam and part of the seven mile Collierville Tunnel.

In August of 1992 a wildland fire, the thirteenth largest fire to date in California history, burned its way into the Avery Community Planning Area. Known as the Old Gulch Fire, it started near Mountain Ranch in the northern part of Calaveras County and burned more than 17,000 acres before it was contained. Many structures were threatened and twenty-six were destroyed; more than 2,000 firefighters from all over the state fought the blaze which lasted four days. The communities of Avery and Hathaway Pines were evacuated and the Avery Meadow was used as a staging area for people and equipment fighting the fire.

Although the Avery - Hathaway Pines area is not densely populated, the citizens who live here appreciate the natural beauty of the mountains, forest and streams. When the Community Plan for the area was first begun in 1992 and a questionnaire was sent to all the local residents, the overwhelming response was to honor the open space and environmental quality of the community while providing for the needs of the citizens. Those who live here would like to see a small village in Avery, not a string of strip malls; open space in combination with appropriately planned development, not rampant subdivisions and miles of paved roads; a community that takes the natural environment into consideration when change or growth is proposed. The communities of Avery and Hathaway Pines plan to grow

MURPHYS - DOUGLAS FLAT COMMUNITY PLAN

June 4, 1986

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

1.0 COMMUNITY AREA DESCRIPTION

The Murphys-Douglas Flat Community Plan area consists of twelve square miles located in south central Calaveras County. The plan area is traversed by California Highway 4, and served by the major County roads of Murphys Grade and Murphys-Sheep Ranch (San Domingo). Murphys is located about one-third of the way between the City of Angels and Big Trees State Park. The community area is approximately 70 miles east of Stockton. The area is considered to be in the heart of the Mother Lode.

The plan area is located at an elevation range between 1,600 and 3,100 feet above sea level. The terrain is generally rolling, with some steep canyons and table mountains. Geologically, it is a mixture of prehistoric river beds and massive lava flows overlying metamorphic formations. Vegetation is predominately range lands and chapparal, with stands of oak trees and some lower elevation pines. The northern and eastern fringes of the plan area are heavily wooded.

The climate of Murphys and Douglas Flat is mild. The area is above the central valley fog belt most of the time. Summers are warm to hot with little precipitation. Rains occur in the winter, with occasional snow flurries. Temperatures generally do not fall below the freezing level or rise above the century mark.

2.0 HISTORY OF THE AREA

Murphys and Douglas Flat were inhabited by Indians from the Miwok tribe. Relics and artifacts of their lives are primarily found along Angels and Coyote Creeks. There are some caves and midden mounds located in the area, along with burial sites. The arrival of the gold seekers occurred in the mid-1800s, when the Murphy brothers opened their general store.

During the gold rush and into the 1870s, the area was a boom town

Introduction

with as many as twenty different companies seeking their fortunes from gold. Major fires in 1853 and 1874 wiped out many of the original frame buildings and led to the construction of stone houses and stores that are still in use today. Supporting businesses in the boom town ranged from an opera house and lumber yard to bordellos and general stores. By the 1880s, local mining had declined, but Murphys survived as a supply center for other Mother Lode mines. In addition, the town served as a gateway to the natural wonders of the high Sierra.

Douglas Flat served primarily as a stage stop and ranching center for the route between Angels Camp and Murphys. At its peak, the town boasted a flour mill, brewery, and ten saloons. The Wells Fargo office and school house are still standing in the community.

3.0 THE COMMUNITY AREA TODAY

While during the gold rush there were more than 10,000 people in the area, the 1984 population stood at 2,300 persons. During the ten-year census period ending in 1980, the population increased at an average rate of about five per cent per year, the same as the county-wide average.

The current economy of the area centers on specialty retail businesses and visitor-oriented commercial uses. The recent emergence of the area as a site for production of movies and television programs has added to the local economy. The former Bret Harte Sanatorium has been converted into a conference center. There are no major employment industries in the community plan area.

4.0 COMMUNITY PLAN ORGANIZATION

The Community Plan is divided into several sections. Section I is the introduction to the Plan and the area. Section II contains the specific goals, policies and implementation measures of the Plan. These are further divided into the Douglas Flat and Murphys town areas, Murphys Historic District, and the Rural Community area.

Section III of the Community Plan is the implementation program for putting the Community Plan into effect. This shows which goals and policies require some type of formal action, and who is responsible for taking that action. In addition, the implementation program suggests priorities as to which measures should be undertaken first.

In Section II of the Plan are the various goals, policies and implementation measures. Preceding these is a "Summary of Major Findings". The findings are the basis for the goals. Findings are derived from the information in the data base, testimony at meetings, and general input during the Community Plan adoption process. The goals, policies and implementation measures in the 1986 Preliminary Plan represent the change in philosophy of the Board of Supervisors that took place following the adoption of the 1984 revision to the

THE ARNOLD COMMUNITY

The Arnold Community Plan encompasses approximately eight square miles, located in the Ebbetts Pass area of Calaveras County. The area is located 20 miles northeast of Angels Camp and Highway 49, approximately 12 miles northeast of Murphys, and approximately 33 miles southwest of the Bear Valley/Mt. Reba ski area. The plan boundary is bordered on the west mainly by land owned by the US Forest Service, to the north by Sierra Pacific, to the east mostly by Sierra Pacific, and to the south it is bordered by the Avery Community Plan.

Physical Description of the Area

Arnold is a rural community situated in the midst of rich coniferous forests. Calaveras Big Trees State Park is located on the northeastern edge of Arnold. Much of Arnold is surrounded by the Stanislaus National Forest. Located within the community are several small streams and creeks, notably Moran Creek, Love Creek, Cowell Creek and San Antonio Creek. There are several manmade ponds and lakes; the largest is White Pines Lake at the northern edge of the plan boundary.

The terrain of Arnold varies greatly; while most of the central community is fairly flat, both sides of Highway 4 feature slopes which increase severely.

Development consists primarily of residential and commercial structures. Most commercial enterprises are located adjacent to Highway 4, a reflection of the zoning in place at the time of adoption of the Community Plan. Other prominent features are golf courses; one along Highway 4 and one east of Moran Road.

History of the Area

During the Gold Rush era, the area surrounding present day Arnold consisted of a large sawmill and two large ranches, the larger of which, the Moran Cattle Ranch, comprised 2000 acres located south of what is now Highway 4. On the north side of Highway 4 was the Dunbar Ranch, approximately 880 acres acquired for \$150 by Willis Dunbar in 1880.

In 1914, M.L. Hunt purchased the Dunbar Ranch and used the land to raise potatoes, hay and cattle and to butcher meat for the Big Trees Grove resort hotel. His son, Elmer, in the early 1920's planted apple trees (which yielded two to three tons per year) at the site currently occupied by the Meadowmont golf course.

Bob and Bernice Arnold were the first merchants to settle in the area, arriving in 1933. They purchased 40 acres from the Manuel Estate Lumber Company, which owned over 50,900 acres of timber. The Arnolds started the town by building a bar and restaurant and three cabins. A post office was established in 1934.

The Arnolds sold lots from their 40-acre parcel with the restriction that they could be used for commercial purposes only upon payment of an additional \$200. The first, a general store, was built by Dave Copello in late 1939. Prior to that, residents traveled to Murphys or Angels Camp for their supplies. Copello became interested in the area when he began a delivery service.

In 1946, Hunt sold the Dunbar Ranch to Robert Ramaggi, who began subdividing the ranch, calling the development "Meadowmont." American Forest Products, Inc., a subsidiary of American Forest Products Corporation, began to actively develop Meadowmont Village in 1962, working with land acquired from the Calaveras Land and Timber Company.

The area has been known for its recreational advantages for over a century but it wasn't until 1966 that a noticeable increase in construction occurred, following the announcement that a large ski complex would be built on the Calaveras-Alpine county line. The Mt. Reba/Bear Valley ski area opened in December 1967; expansion plans for the ski area were developed during the 1980's, and the ski area was acquired by James Bottomley in 1991.

Much of the core of what is now Arnold was created with the establishment of the Arnold and White Pines subdivisions in 1938 and in 1940 with the establishment of the Manuel subdivision.

In the late 1940's and early 1950's, the Lakeside Terrace, Fly-In Acres and Lilac Park subdivisions were created. Meadowmont was followed by Lakemont Pines, Pinebrook and Blue Lake Springs. Since then a significant slowdown in the establishment of subdivisions has occurred, but construction activity in the area has continued with only temporary fluctuations.

Community Profile

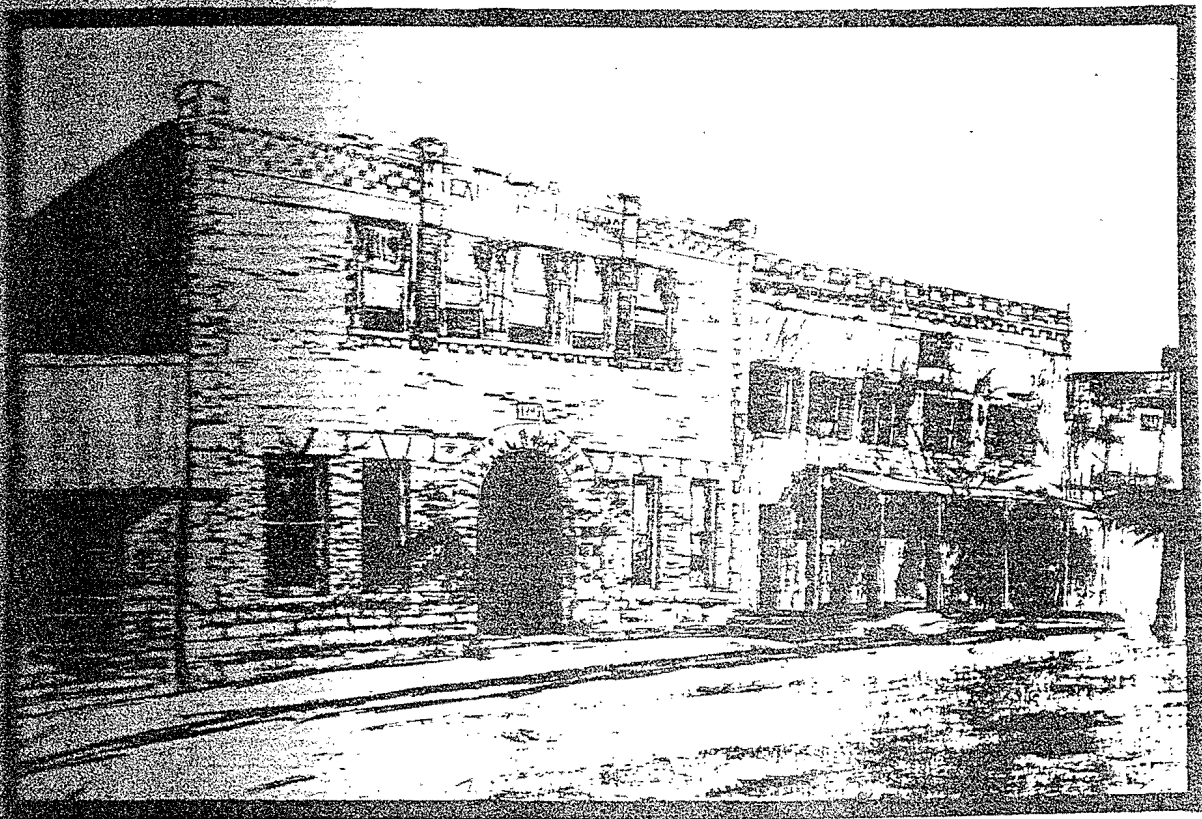
For purposes of this plan, the community profile is based on the 1990 Census data for the Arnold Census Designated Place.

Full time residents account for only 39.1% of the housing units in Arnold, with an average household size of 2.46. Residences occupied by part time residents (weekend and vacation use) total 57.8%. This part time rate has increased almost 3% between 1980 and 1990.

The percentage of the Arnold population over the age of 55 is 33%, slightly higher than the County average of 29.6%. The perception that this percentage has been decreasing in the Arnold area between 1980 and 1990 is not true; it has remained constant. There is the belief that there will be a gradual shift in the age classes, to increase the proportion of younger persons. The following is a breakdown of the current age makeup for Arnold:

Age (Years)	% of Total Population
0-4	6.7
5-17	17.1

SAN ANDREAS COMMUNITY PLAN



**CALAVERAS COUNTY
CALIFORNIA**

JUNE 1, 1988

Policies:

- a. A specific historic rentention zone will be established along Main Street from St Charles Street to San Andreas Creek.
- b. A merchants, property owner and citizen's committee will be created to make a specific proposal to improve Main Street as an historic area.
- c. Historical buildings in the community will be inventoried and the property owner advised of means to preserve their historic character, if they are interested.

6.4 AIR AND WATER QUALITY

Goal: To maintain the air and water quality at a level as established by the appropriate state and federal agencies.

Policy: All projects subject to state and federal approval shall be submitted to the appropriate state or federal agencies for air and/or water quality review.

6.5 HAZARDS

Goal: To protect the citizens of the community from hazards.

Policies:

- a. New construction and land development will not be located in flood prone areas unless adequate measures are taken to eliminate the potential flood hazard.
- b. When hazardous areas are identified, measures shall be taken to protect public safety, adjacent lands and buildings already constructed.
- c. Design of land uses shall provide proper fire suppression measures.
- d. Cuts and fills shall be kept to a minimum, and, where employed, current technological soil stabilization methods as established by the Uniform Building Code and/or the Soil Conservation Service, will be used.

6.6 RECREATION

Goal: To satisfy the recreation needs of the citizens of San Andreas.

Policy: The County, in cooperation with the San Andreas Park and Recreation District, will actively pursue state and federal recreation grants to construct and improve the community's recreation facilities.

Valley Springs History

January 3rd, 2006

This article is reprinted at the request and with permission from Betty Snyder

By Betty Snyder, March 1990

Before the white man came, the Valley Springs area was inhabited by Miwok Indians. The Indians wintered in this valley as evidenced by the grinding stone rocks on various ranches. The Indians, as late as the 1930s, traveled by foot and horse drawn wagons over Ebbetts Pass to trade their acorns, etc. with the Carson Valley Indians for pine nuts.

The first habitation by white settlers was about two miles east of the present town on Highway 26. The settlement at that time was not regarded as a town — but there was a store owned by T. J. French and the Post Office addressed as “Pattee Place.”

Its serenity was not disturbed until 1884 when the town was moved in a westerly direction to the Late place, which is the large two-story stone house on Highway 12 at the western edge of Valley Springs. That year a townsite of 18 blocks was laid out and many attractive buildings were erected. Valley Springs is the only town in Calaveras County laid out in such an even grid pattern. The streets were named for various trees and flowers.

Valley Springs had been a shipping center of the county ever since the railroad was established. The old depot building is still standing. However, today it is used for several retail businesses. In the early days, people were driven to Valley Springs by horse and buggy to meet the train for travel to distant points. When Calaveras Cement Co. was formed in the late 1920 s, the railroad was extended to Kentucky House near San Andreas, so that they could receive supplies and ship cement to distant cities. A line was built to the Mokelumne River so supplies could be delivered for the construction of Pardee Dam, from 1924 to its completion in 1929 to serve the water needs of the Oakland Bay area. The dam was named after Gov. George Pardee. You can still see the old railroad right-of-way cuts on the railroad bed near the Watertown Road as you go toward the Calaveras-Amador county line.

The first and only train wreck was in 1946 when workers in a railroad handcar collided with a large locomotive. Needless to say, the men and handcar came out second best. The men were pensioned off after receiving a settlement. The mishap took place near Robbers’ Bend, which is the deep cut just beyond the present day Toyon Middle School, where you can look south to see the water from Hogan Reservoir.

George Late was the first settler. He had reached San Francisco after a trip “around the Horn” on Aug. 22, 1849. He returned to the east and married Miss Rebecca Shaffer in 1854. The youthful couple embarked for California on June 22nd and traveled by the Panama Route arriving in California in August 1855. Their home of limestone was

quarried from a hill near town. It served the Late family for many years and is still in excellent condition.

Warren Lamb was among the first to build in Valley Springs. He built and owned a restaurant, saloon and feed stable. In those days mule teams, freighters, and stages halted for the night in Valley Springs. The first hotel was built by John Plummer, who later sold it to Chester Meyers. A second hotel was built by Henry Purdy. Harvey Smith built the first blacksmith shop. Smith was a wheelwright, building buggies, carts, and light spring wagons to sale. Many horses and mules were shod for the teams that came to haul freight from the depot to the mountain towns.

The first school was held in a quarry building below the Late house until their own school was finally built. The first teacher was Amy O'Neal.

T. J. French was the first merchant. Later, F. L. Johnson built a second store, which was a two-story building with a town hall over the store. Church and Sunday School were held in the hall before the church was built. In later years, Johnson sold it to a man named Manner, who then sold it to T. J. French. French moved his merchandise to the Johnson building. French sold to T. J. Pliler, who was an employee in the French store. Pliler's partner was his brother-in-law Joshua Lillie, hence the name Pliler and Lillie. In 1939, Pliler had the old building torn down and a new one-story building was erected. The store in 1990 was still operated by the daughter-in-law, Mrs. Bonnie Pliler. The Plilers also raised foxes commercially at the end of Sequoia Street, where today there is a mobile home park.

While Frank Pattee was still a small boy, he peddled meat in town and its immediate vicinity. Soon, as an accommodation to his customers, he was carrying more groceries from French's store to customers than his meat from the Pattee place. The Pattee Ranch is located on the northeast side of Valley Springs, where the tree growing out of the large stone bluff is a famous landmark called Castle Rock. The oldest brother John Pattee concluded that the business of general merchandising might prove a more profitable business than stock raising. A short time later a store was opened under the name of Pattee Brothers. This building, at the corner of Laurel and California streets (Highway 12) was later sold to Pete Ormes, who had it torn down and a new building erected for a modern restaurant. Ormes was a very colorful figure, having been a horse jockey in the east. Legend has it that he came out to Valley Springs to hide out from gangster mobs who were out to get him for fixing horse races. Pete's Cafe was famous for its gourmet food such as pheasant under glass.

People who travel to Valley Springs, the enticement of course were the fine food and hospitality. There was also gambling and many slot machines in full view of the restaurant and bar. This operation was highly illegal; rumor has it that the local law enforcement officers only confiscated the machine in the establishment belonging to others. Pete had paid his "dues" to the "Widows and Orphans Fund." Another rumor was told that Pete kept buckets of money in the basement, and if you wanted to cash a check he would go down under the bar to the basement to retrieve some moldy money in

exchange for your check. This money was supposed to have come from the gambling and restaurant-bar cash, which was salted away in order to avoid paying income tax. Perhaps this tale was told around the bar one too many times, as in 1973 he met his Waterloo. Three people were involved in beating him to death, trying to make him tell where the money was hidden. One of the thugs hid in the restroom after the closing hours, then turned off the burglar alarm and let the others inside. Pete lived in living quarters inside the restaurant building. The thugs quickly tied him up and tortured him trying to find where the buckets of money were hidden. He never told, perhaps it was just a bar room story but it cost him his life. Those criminals were never apprehended.

In the early days Valley Springs received water from the Mokelumne Hill Canal Company, which can still be seen at the northerly confluence of Paloma and Watertown roads. Water also was sent to Campo Seco and Burson through another fork in the ditch; the areas were a garden paradise with many fruit and nut trees and vegetable and flower gardens. When water was no longer available from this source, John Pattee supplied the town with water from a large tank northeast of the town, which may still be seen on the hill overlooking town. The water came from three shallow wells. In the summertime in the 1940s the water shortage was so bad that the men coming home from work at the lumberyard near the present-day Toyon Middle School had no water in which to bathe. The tanks were dry by early afternoon and it wasn't until around midnight there was sufficient water. About that time a lease was negotiated between the town and John Snyder to take water from the Deep Blue Gravel Channel on his ranch two miles north of town. A pipeline was built and a large metal tank installed for water storage. The system was expanded in about 1980 and another well put into the McCord Shaft on John's property.

An old school building was moved from Burson to Valley Springs, which was used for the Community Methodist Church, which began in 1884. It was replaced by a concrete block church in the 1960s, which is at the corner of Laurel and Sequoia streets and the "A" frame holds a very beautiful stained glass window. Valley Springs had been the hub from which the ministers worked. In the past the Methodist minister had preached in 14 different locations throughout the county earning the title of circuit rider. Many places were reached on foot, and those further reached by horseback. The Valley Springs Methodist Church is the only Methodist Church in Calaveras County today. When yours truly came to Valley Springs in 1945, there were six saloons and one church; today there are only two bars and six churches.

On Sept. 4, 1885, a fire burned down the greater part of the town. The hotel that burned stood on the property next to Pliler's store and was located where the Valley Springs Pharmacy is today.

The first doctor to live here was a woman named Dr. Wall. She visited her patients on horseback.

When the town was moved from the Pattee Place to its present location it needed a new name. The people wished to call it Spring Valley - since the Spring Valley Hotel located

three miles east on the road toward San Andreas had burned down. Since there was another post office by that name already in existence they simply changed the name around and called it Valley Spring. There was originally no "s" at the end of Spring. Perhaps the entrepreneur who started bottling and selling water from the springs on the Pattee place was responsible for the adding of the "s".

The city of Stockton built the old Hogan Dam. It was completed in 1931 with a capacity of 78,000 acre-feet of water for flood control for Stockton. In 1964, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built the new Hogan Dam with a present capacity of 318,000 acre-feet; at the same time the park was made available to the public.

Several large ranches totaling 6,000 acres were combined to form Rancho Calaveras. It was put on the market in 1965 and all of the 4,000 subdivided one-half to three acre parcels were sold within 18 months. The capital investment of six million grossed the developers thirty-six million dollars in return.

La Contenta followed in 1975, with the 650 homesites having all been sold. The La Contenta golf course is noted for having the finest putting greens in Northern California.

Since 1975 there has been community involvement in food booths, arts & crafts and gems & minerals at the Snyder's Valley Springs Pow-Wow, held annually the first weekend in May.

The Valley Springs Area Business Association was founded in 1984. Their highlights each year is the Christmas Parade & Craft Faire.

Sources:

Ida M. Wimer, "Valley Springs", Las Calaveras - Quarterly Bulletin of the

Calaveras County Historical Society, April 1956 John & Betty Snyder, Residents since 1945

Stockton man says manuscript proves great-grandfather shot Black Bart

By *Dana M. Nichols*
Record Staff Writer
May 02, 2007 6:00 AM

SAN ANDREAS - Historians agree that someone winged Calaveras County's most famous stagecoach robber, Black Bart, during his final heist on Nov. 3, 1883, near the crest of Funk Hill east of Copperopolis.

And for years, most folks around here believed that a young man named Jimmy Roller, who was deer hunting in the area, fired the shot.

Bill Renwick says that is all wrong. And he says he has got proof. In writing.

Debate on Bart's fate

The Calaveras County Historical Society will host a dinner debate at 6 p.m. May 24 in the Metropolitan, 59 Main St., San Andreas on who actually shot famed robber Black Bart on Nov. 3, 1883. Tickets are \$20. The event includes tours of the jail cell where Black Bart was held and the courtroom where he was tried in the old county courthouse across the street. Tickets and information: (209) 754-1058

Renwick, 89, is a retired dental surgeon living in Stockton and the great-grandson of Reason McConnell, the Wells Fargo stagecoach driver who was robbed on Funk Hill. Renwick even has a photograph of himself as an infant in 1918 sitting on the lap of great-granddad McConnell.

Only recently, however, did Renwick look at an old manuscript typed in 1912. He had inherited it from an aunt who passed away in 1993, and it had languished in a box unseen.

The neatly typed manuscript was McConnell's life story. Earlier this year, Renwick paid Graphics West Printing in Stockton to publish it, thinking it would be of interest to his immediate relatives.

Three months ago, at a meeting of the Stockton Corral of Westerners, Renwick heard a talk by Sal Manna, a historian specializing in Calaveras County. Renwick approached Manna and asked if he would be interested in reading the memoir of Reason McConnell.

Manna was electrified.

"That's almost the Holy Grail, to get the only eyewitness account from Black Bart's last holdup," Manna said.

According to his account, McConnell gave the 17-year-old Roller a ride from the Stanislaus River crossing part way up Funk Hill so that Roller could go deer hunting. He dropped off Roller "where I had seen some deer the day before."

When McConnell got to the top of the hill, a shotgun-wielding man wearing a sack mask jumped out from behind a rock.

The robber ordered McConnell to unhitch the horses and move away from the wagon. Then the robber began breaking into the strongbox to get gold being shipped from a mine nearby.

McConnell writes that he saw Roller about a half-mile away and waved the boy to him, then took Roller's rifle and fired four times at the robber as he exited the wagon.

Rolleri left no written account of that day. But various writers over the years interviewed Rolleri relatives who said McConnell fired the first two shots and missed.

Books like George Hooper's "Black Bart, Boulevardier Bandit" and even the Wikipedia article on Black Bart as it existed Tuesday say that Rolleri grabbed the rifle back, promising not to miss, and managed to graze one of Black Bart's hands as he fled.

Historians and Black Bart buffs say this is all a big deal because the fact Black Bart was shot meant that the normally meticulous bandit, who is credited with more than two dozen holdups, fled in a hurry. He left behind a variety of items, including a handkerchief with the characters "F.X.O.7." on it.

That laundry mark is what led a San Francisco detective to find Charles Boles, as Black Bart was known in San Francisco, or Charles Bolton, as he was known in Calaveras County. He was allowed to plead guilty to just the last robbery rather than being tried for all of them, because he agreed to show authorities where the more than \$4,000 in gold from the last robbery was hidden.

Black Bart may now bring more wealth to Calaveras County than he ever stole here. He is one of the area's largest tourist draws. A hotel in San Andreas is named for him, and the Calaveras County Historical Museum preserves both the cell where he was held and the court where he was tried.

And the revelation that an eyewitnesses-written account challenges the account that Jimmy Rolleri shot the bandit is already making waves.

"The story I go by is that Jimmy shot him, but McConnell fired two shots and missed," said Lynn Allen Woodward, 65, who recently flew from his home in Raleigh, N.C., specifically to hike to the remote spot in the hills above New Melones Lake where the last robbery occurred.

Woodward, as the owner of the www.blackbart.com Web site, is a force to be reckoned with in the world of Black Bart enthusiasts.

"McConnell should have said something at that time," Woodward said.

McConnell may have said something. According to historical records, he got \$105 in Wells Fargo reward money for contributing to the capture. Jimmy Rolleri did not get reward money but did get a special-edition Winchester rifle that thanked Rolleri for his "meritorious service."

And historians got a tangled story that has kept them busy ever since. Manna and other Calaveras historians are planning a special dinner meeting May 24 to hash it all out, with Renwick reading from McConnell's memoir and other participants reading from other accounts.

At the end of the dinner, Manna will ask the participants to vote on whether they believe McConnell or Rolleri shot Black Bart, or whether it is impossible to decide.

Renwick says he thinks it will be easy to decide.

"This is all fiction," he said, pointing to other accounts of the final robbery. "This is the real story," he said, pointing to his great grandfather's memoir.

Contact reporter Dana M. Nichols at (209) 754-9534 or dnichols@recordnet.com.

New book

To purchase copies of "The Autobiography of Reason E. McConnell," send a check for \$20 to Bill Renwick, 9011 E. Eight Mile Road, Stockton, CA 95212

Column-shaped rocks found in Valley Springs not simple rocks

By *Dana M. Nichols*

Record Staff Writer

December 29, 2006 6:00 AM

VALLEY SPRINGS - Historians here recently stumbled onto an ancient mystery from the bowels of the earth: strange hexagonal columns of metamorphic rock very much like the columns at Devil's Postpile National Monument near Mammoth Lakes.

Although the columns have been lying in plain sight above ground at several historic spots around Valley Springs for the past 38 years, they are now covered with moss, and few people living know what they are or how they got there or even notice them.

"I guess over the years people forgot what they were," said Sal Manna, the historian who recently located three of the rocks near Valley Springs.

How Devil's Postpiles form:

- 1) Hot lava flows into a deep area, such as a river canyon or valley.
- 2) The depth of the lava allows the bottom portions to cool slowly. This allows long, straight joints to form as vertical columns of the rock cool and pull apart.
- 3) Water or glaciers eroding away from above and magma lifting the land from below eventually bring the columns to the surface.
- 4) In the case of the Valley Springs columns, the volcanic rock spent time submerged deep in the earth, where heat and pressure converted it to schist, a metamorphic rock.
- 5) Geologist Bill Fuller says it is a mystery how the column shapes survived the metamorphic transformation

— Sources: National Park Service; Bill Fuller

One person who does remember the rocks is Bill Fuller, 88, a retired geologist.

He said they turned up in 1968, when crews were building the Rancho Calaveras subdivision.

"And on one of the roads (Hartvickson), they ran into this rather unusual outcrop of columnar jointing. And it was very curious."

"Columnar jointing," for those who are not geologists, occurs when rocks align in long, often hexagonal columns. It is usually caused when lava cools slowly, allowing the rocks to gradually shrink and pull apart, creating long joints along the sides and forming the columns of the kind one might expect at a Greek temple.

The columns found in Valley Springs are unusual, because they are not a simple volcanic rock like the basalt columns at Devil's Postpile but are a kind of greenstone or "amphibolite schist," a metamorphic rock that was once just hardened lava but later was transformed by additional heat and pressure miles below the earth.

Fuller said back in 1968, engineer and historian George Poore invited Fuller to see the rare columns. Fuller said normally the heat and pressure that makes metamorphic rocks destroys the neat, straight, hexagonal columns.

"Neither George or I understood what had happened," Fuller said.

It was Poore's idea to use the columns as markers for several special sites:

- » The one-time location of North America House, an 1850s stagecoach stop near the present entrance to Rancho Calaveras off Highway 26.

- » The site of the former Cloverdale School near Highway 26 and Olive Orchard Road

- » And a tree locals called "The Big Oak," a squat tree of enormous diameter and estimated to be as much as 900 years old next to the Jenny Lind water treatment plant on Silver Rapids Road.

Cate Culver, a historian at the Calaveras County Historical Museum in San Andreas, alerted Manna to the columns after she happened on an article about them published in 1968. He found the three columns, but not a fourth.

"Supposedly, according to the article, (Poore) was going to place a fourth one at a place called The Lunch Stop or Lunch Hill," Manna said.

Manna found Lunch Hill between Vista Del Lago and Silver Rapids roads on Highway 26. "Old-timers told it was a very convenient place if you were traveling by horse from Stockton. That was a very good mid-day stop if you were on your way to Mokelumne Hill or Jackson," Manna said. But the column, if it was ever there, has gone the way of the prospectors.

A couple of other columns did turn up, however. Manna found a broken half-column of the same rock behind the Good Friends Chinese Restaurant in downtown Valley Springs. And Culver says she now understands the origin of two more small columns of the same rock that for years have been in the back parking lot of the museum in San Andreas.

Meanwhile, Manna is plotting ways to make sure that all this history and geology isn't forgotten again.

"There is some discussion now as to putting up a sign, a plaque, something so that people either close up or driving down the road would recognize what they mark," said Manna, who is president of the Society for the Preservation of West Calaveras History.

Contact reporter Dana M. Nichols at (209) 754-9534 or dnichols@recordnet.com



A stone basement is all that remains of one of Calaveras County's early landmarks, Catts' Camp, a vital road stop near present-day Wallace.

Preservation of old ruins sought in Wallace

May 16, 2007

By Nick Baptista

Old Calaveras County will converge with new Calaveras County when the Planning Commission considers a proposal Thursday for a 33-lot subdivision surrounding the site of Catts' Camp, a Wallace-area road stop dating back to the Gold Rush.

Paul and Tarja Martin of Orinda are seeking a zoning amendment and tentative subdivision tract map to create 33 lots from 203 acres located off Camanche Parkway South at the end of Hawks Landing Court.

The proposal will be considered when the Planning Commission meets at 9 a.m. in the Board of Supervisors Chambers, 891 Mountain Ranch Road, San Andreas.

In addition, Unit 2 of Wallace Lake Estates is also on the agenda for consideration. That proposal asks for a zoning amendment and tentative subdivision tract map to create 124 single-family residential lots on nearly 62 acres in the vicinity of Wallace Lake Drive.

Consideration of a third west Calaveras County development, North Vista Plaza near La Contenta, was scheduled for Thursday's meeting, but has been postponed.

Myvalleysprings.com and the Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center have voiced opposition to the Martins' proposal, begin called Crestview Estate Subdivision, without completion of an Environmental Impact Report. The Sierra Club's Tuolumne Group is strongly opposed to any and all general plan and zoning amendments while the county's General Plan is being revised and Sheriff Dennis Downum has recommended the project not be approved until there is a formula in the General Plan to provide for an increase in Sheriff's Department staffing levels as growth occurs.

Sal Manna, president of the Society for the Preservation of West Calaveras History, submitted a letter to the county calling for not only the Catts' Camp site being protected, but also "properly marked and made available for the public good."

According to Manna, "The stone ruins at Catts' Camp are among the oldest stone ruins in all of Calaveras County and almost certainly the oldest in West Calaveras County."

Samuel Catts' ox team transported the first load of supplies from Stockton to the main mining camps of Sonora and Mokelumne Hill as well as miners working Camanche and Bear creeks back in 1848, Manna said.

"Catts' Camp was a vital road stop during the Gold Rush era, and existed until the early 1880s when the arrival of the San Joaquin & Nevada Railroad line made it superfluous," he said. "Its remnants were then moved down the hill to what is today Wallace. The stone ruins at the site may be from as early as 1848."

Rather than the site being covered with soil as a protective measure, Manna would like the historically significant portions of the site to be cordoned off, preserved and marked with a monument and plaque noting their importance. The site should also be made available to the public for educational and historical purposes, he added.

He would be agreeable to access being restricted to only certain days and times and suggests that a long-term monitoring protocol be established "whereby a local historical entity such as the SPWCH would periodically monitor the preservation of the site and report any changes to the appropriate government entity."

The planning department has recommended approval of the Crestview Estates proposal with the addition of more than two dozen mitigation measures.

Consultation with Tribes

Jurisdictions that have consulted with any California Native American Tribes, as required by SB 18 regarding the protection of tribal cultural places/sacred sites (GC Sec 65352.3 & 65562.5)

Agoura Hills	Glenn, County of	Needles	San Francisco
Anaheim	Gridley	Oakdale	San Juan Capistrano
Beaumont	Hercules	Ojai	Santa Clarita
Biggs	Highland	Ontario	Sausalito
Brawley	Hillsborough	Orinda	Sebastapol
Brea	Holtville	Oroville	Simi Valley
Brentwood	Humboldt, County of	Palmdale	Sonoma, County of
Butte	Imperial, County of	Paradise	Tehama, City of
California, City of	La Quinta	Paso Robles	Temecula
Coachella	Laguna Woods	Pleasanton	Tulare, City of
Contra Costa, County of	Lakewood	Portola	Tuolumne, County of
Corte Madera	Lathrop	Rancho Mirage	Ventura, County of
Crescent City	Lompoc	Redding	Vista
Desert Hot Springs	Madera, City of	Redlands	West Sacramento
Diamond Bar	Menlo Park	Roseville	Winters
Folsom	Monterey Park	San Bernardino, City of	Yreka
Fullerton	Monterey, City of	San Carlos	Yuba, County of
Gilroy			

Jurisdictions where consultations resulted in changes to the plan proposal

California, City of	Humboldt, County of	Pleasanton	Temecula
Gilroy	Lathrop	Redlands	Ventura, County of
Hercules	Menlo Park	San Juan Capistrano	Vista
Highland	Ojai	Santa Clarita	West Sacramento

Jurisdictions where consultations DID NOT result in changes to the plan proposal

Ahuras	Imperial, County of	Ontario	Tehama, City of
Brawley	La Quinta	Orinda	Tulare, City of
Butte	Laguna Woods	Paradise	Tuolumne, County of
Desert Hot Springs	Lompoc	Paso Robles	Winters
Folsom	Madera, City of	Portola	Yreka
Fullerton	Monterey Park	Roseville	Yuba, County of
Hillsborough	Monterey, City of	Simi Valley	Yucaipa
Holtville	Needles		

Jurisdictions where consultations are still in progress

Agoura Hills	Corte Madera	Oakdale	San Carlos
Anaheim	Crescent City	Oroville	San Francisco
Brea	Diamond Bar	Palmdale	Sausalito
Brentwood	Glenn, County of	Rancho Mirage	Sebastapol
Coachella	Gridley	Redding	Shasta Lake
Contra Costa, County of	Lakewood	San Bernardino, City of	Sonoma, County of

Jurisdictions that have NOT consulted with any California Native American Tribes, as required by SB 18 regarding the protection of tribal cultural places/sacred sites (GC Sec 65352.3 & 65562.5)

Alameda, City of	El Dorado, County of	Monrovia	San Rafael
Alhambra	Elk Grove	Monte Sereno	Sand City
Alturas	Exeter	Morgan Hill	Santa Ana
Arcata	Fremont	Napa, City of	Santa Barbara, City of
Arroyo Grande	Fresno, City of	National City	Santa Clara, City of
Avenal	Gioleta	Newark	Santa Clara, County of
Baldwin	Grass Valley	Orange, County of	Santa Cruz, County of
Bell Gardens	Hawaiian Gardens	Orland	Santa Monica
Bellflower	Hawthorne	Oxnard	Santa Rosa
Big Bear Lake	Healdsburg	Pacifica	Shasta Lake
Blue Lake	Hermosa Beach	Palo Alto	Solana Beach
Brisbane	Kings, County of	Palos Verdes	Solvang
Buellton	La Palma	Paramount	South El Monte
Buena Park	Lancaster	Pasadena	South Pasadena
Burlingame	Larkspur	Petaluma	Stanislaus, County of
Calabasas	Laverne	Pittsburg	Tehama, County of
Calaveras, County of	Lawndale	Plumas, County of	Tiburon
Calistoga	Lincoln	Port Hueneme	Torrance
Camarillo	Lodi	Porterville	Trinidad
Carpinteria	Los Angeles, County of	Portoal Valley	Tulare, County of
Chino	Los Gatos	Poway	Turlock
Colma	Marysville	Rancho Palos Verdes	Tustin
Corning	Maywood	Rancho Santa Margarita	Ukiah
Costa Mesa	Mendocino, City of	Rialto	Union City
Culver	Merced, City of	San Clemente	Vacaville
Cypress	Mill Valley	San Diego, City of	Weed
Del Mar	Millbrae	San Leandro	Windsor
Del Norte, County of	Mission Viejo	San Marino	Yuba, City of
Delano			

Jurisdictions that have entered into “Pre-Consultation” with Native American Tribes as described in Part C of OPR’s Tribal Consultation Guidelines

Biggs	Highland	Ontario	San Juan Capistrano
Blue Lake	Humboldt, County of	Paso Robles	Sonoma, County of
Coachella	Lathrop	Porterville	Temecula
Contra Costa, County of	Monterey, City of	Portola	Vista
Desert Hot Springs	Needles	Roseville	Winters

Jurisdictions that have NOT entered into “Pre-Consultation” with Native American Tribes as described in Part C of OPR’s Tribal Consultation Guidelines

Alameda, City of	Fremont	Monte Sereo	San Marino
Alhambra	Fresno, City of	Monterey Park	San Rafael
Alturas	Fullerton	Morgan Hill	Sand City
Anaheim	Gilroy	Napa, City of	Santa Ana
Arcata	Glenn, County of	National City	Santa Barbara, City of
Arroyo Grande	Goleta	Newark	Santa Clara, City of
Avenal	Grass Valley	Oakdale	Santa Clara, County of
Baldwin	Gridley	Ojai	Santa Clarita
Beaumont	Hawaiian Gardens	Orange, County of	Santa Cruz, County of
Bell Gardens	Hawthorne	Orinda	Santa Monica
Bellflower	Healdsburg	Orland	Santa Rosa
Big Bear Lake	Hercules	Oroville	Sebastopol
Brawley	Hermosa Beach	Oxnard	Shasta Lake
Brea	Hillsborough	Pacific	Simi Valley
Brentwood	Holtville	Palmdale	Solana Beach
Brisbane	Imperial, County of	Palo Alto	Solvang
Buellton	Kings, County of	Palos Verdes	South El Monte
Buena Park	La Palma	Paradise	South Lake Tahoe
Burlingame	La Quinta	Paramount	South Pasadena
Butte	Laguna Woods	Pasadena	Stanislaus, County of
Calabasas	Lakewood	Petaluma	Tehama, City of
Calaveras, County of	Lancaster	Pittsburg	Tehama, County of
California, City of	Larkspur	Pleasanton	Tiburon
Calistoga	Laverne	Plumas, County of	Torrance
Carpinteria	Lawndale	Port Hueneme	Trinidad
Chino	Lincoln	Portoal Valley	Tulare, City of
Colma	Lodi	Poway	Tulare, County of
Corning	Lompoc	Rancho Mirage	Turlock
Corte Madera	Los Angeles, County of	Rancho Palos Verdes	Tustin
Costa Mesa	Los Gatos	Rancho Santa Margarita	Ukiah
Culver	Madera, City of	Redding	Union City
Cypress	Marysville	Redlands	Vacaville
Del Mar	Maywood	Rialto	Ventura, County of
Del Norte, County of	Mendocino, City of	San Bernardino, City of	Weed
Delano	Menlo Park	San Carlos	West Sacramento
Diamond Bar	Merced, City of	San Clemente	Windsor
El Dorado, County of	Mill Valley	San Diego, City of	Yreka
Elk Grove	Millbrae	San Francisco	Yuba, City of
Exeter	Mission Viejo	San Juan Bautista	Yuba, County of
Folsom	Monrovia	San Leandro	Yucaipa

Jurisdictions that have established local protocols or guidelines to implement the notice and consultation requirements of SB 18

Anaheim	Lincoln	Rancho Mirage	Stanislaus, County of
Coachella	Lompoc	Redlands	Trinidad
Desert Hot Springs	Ontario	San Francisco	Tuolumne, County of
Highland	Palmdale	Santa Cruz, County of	Yuba
Humboldt, County of			

Jurisdictions that have NOT established local protocols or guidelines to implement the notice and consultation requirements of SB 18

Alameda, City of	Exeter	Monte Sereno	San Juan Capistrano
Alhambra	Folsom	Monterey Park	San Leandro
Alturas	Fremont	Monterey, City of	San Marino
Arcata	Fresno, City of	Morgan Hill	San Rafael
Arroyo Grande	Fullerton	Napa, City of	Sand City
Avenal	Gilroy	National City	Santa Ana
Baldwin	Glenn, County of	Needles	Santa Barbara, City of
Beaumont	Goleta	Newark	Santa Clara, City of
Bell Gardens	Grass Valley	Oakdale	Santa Clara, County of
Bellflower	Gridley	Ojai	Santa Clarita
Big Bear Lake	Hawaiian Gardens	Orange, County of	Santa Monica
Biggs	Hawthorne	Orland	Santa Rosa
Blue Lake	Healdsburg	Oroville	Sebastopol
Brawley	Hercules	Oxnard	Shasta Lake
Brea	Hermosa Beach	Pacific	Simi Valley
Brentwood	Hillsborough	Palo Alto	Solana Beach
Brisbane	Holtville	Palos Verdes	Solvang
Buellton	Imperial, County of	Paradise	South El Monte
Buena Park	Kings, County of	Paramount	South Lake Tahoe
Burlingame	La Palma	Pasadena	South Pasadena
Butte	La Quinta	Paso Robles	Tehama, City of
Calabasas	Laguna Woods	Petaluma	Tehama, County of
Calaveras, County of	Lakewood	Pittsburg	Tiburon
California, City of	Lancaster	Pleasanton	Torrance
Calistoga	Larkspur	Plumas, County of	Tulare, City of
Carpinteria	Laverne	Port Hueneme	Tulare, County of
Chino	Lawndale	Porterville	Turlock
Colma	Lodi	Portoal Valley	Tustin
Contra Costa, County of	Los Angeles, County of	Portola	Ukiah
Corning	Los Gatos	Poway	Union City
Corte Madera	Madera, City of	Rancho Palos Verdes	Vacaville
Costa Mesa	Marysville	Rancho Santa Margarita	Ventura, County of
Culver	Maywood	Redding	Vista
Cypress	Mendocino, City of	Rialto	Weed
Del Mar	Menlo Park	Roseville	West Sacramento
Del Norte, County of	Merced, City of	San Bernardino, City of	Windsor
Delano	Mill Valley	San Carlos	Winters
Diamond Bar	Millbrae	San Clemente	Yreka
El Dorado, County of	Mission Viejo	San Diego, City of	Yuba, City of
Elk Grove	Monrovia	San Juan Bautista	Yuba, County of

Jurisdictions that have NOT contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to get Native American contact information to fulfill the notices and consultation requirements of SB 18

Agoura Hills	Diamond Bar	Millbrae	San Leandro
Alameda, City of	El Dorado, County of	Mission Viejo	San Marino
Alhambra	Exeter	Monrovia	San Rafael
Alturas	Folsom	Monte Sereno	Sand City
Arcata	Fremont	Morgan Hill	Santa Ana
Arroyo Grande	Fresno, City of	Napa, City of	Santa Barbara, City of
Avenal	Gilroy	National City	Santa Clara, City of
Baldwin	Goleta	Newark	Santa Clara, County of
Beaumont	Grass Valley	Oakdale	Santa Monica
Bell Gardens	Hawaiian Gardens	Orange, County of	Santa Rosa
Bellflower	Hawthorne	Orland	Shasta Lake
Big Bear Lake	Headsburg	Oroville	Simi Valley
Brawley	Hermosa Beach	Oxnard	Solana Beach
Brea	Humboldt, County of	Pacifica	Solvang
Brentwood	Kings, County of	Palo Alto	South El Monte
Brisbane	La Palma	Palos Verdes	South Pasadena
Buellton	La Quinta	Paramount	Tehama, City of
Burlingame	Laguna Woods	Petaluma	Tehama, County of
Calabasas	Lancaster	Pittsburg	Torrance
Calaveras, County of	Larkspur	Portola Valley	Turlock
Calistoga	Laverne	Rancho Palos Verdes	Tustin
Carpinteria	Lawndale	Rancho Santa Margarita	Ukiah
Chino	Lodi	Redding	Union City
Colima	Lompoc	Redlands	Vacaville
Corning	Los Gatos	Rialto	Ventura, County of
Costa Mesa	Madera, City of	Roseville	Weed
Culver	Marysville	San Carlos	West Sacramento
Cypress	Maywood	San Clemente	Windsor
Del Mar	Mendocino, City of	San Diego, City of	Yreka
Del Norte, County of	Mered, City of	San Juan Bautista	Yuba, City of
Delano	Mill Valley		

Jurisdictions that were satisfied with the SERVICE that the NAHC provided

Anaheim	Hercules	Palmdale	Sonoma, County of
Blue Lake	Highland	Paso Robles	Stanislaus, County of
Buena Park	Holtville	Pleasanton	Tiburon
California, City of	Los Angeles, County of	Poway	Trinidad
Coachella	Monterey Park	Rancho Mirage	Tulare, City of
Corte Madera	Monterey, City of	San Bernardino, City of	Tuolumne, County of
Elk Grove	Needles	San Juan Capistrano	Tulare, County of
Fullerton	Ojai	Santa Clarita	Vista
Glenn, County of	Ontario	Santa Cruz, County of	Winters
Gridley	Orinda	Sebastopol	Yuba, County of

Comments about the SERVICE that the NAHC provided

<u>City/County</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Pasadena	Are only now starting to contact NAHC regarding noticing and consultation requirements.
Gridley	It took a very long time to receive the information requested.
Los Angeles, County of	Mr. Rob Wood was exceptionally helpful.
California, City of	No Tribal land within City boundaries.
South Lake Tahoe	Not applicable. We only recently requested the information. We haven't received the information yet but it is expected to arrive in a couple of weeks.
Monterey, City of	The City hired an archaeologist to complete the consultation so I am unaware of the response time.
Coachella	They are always prompt