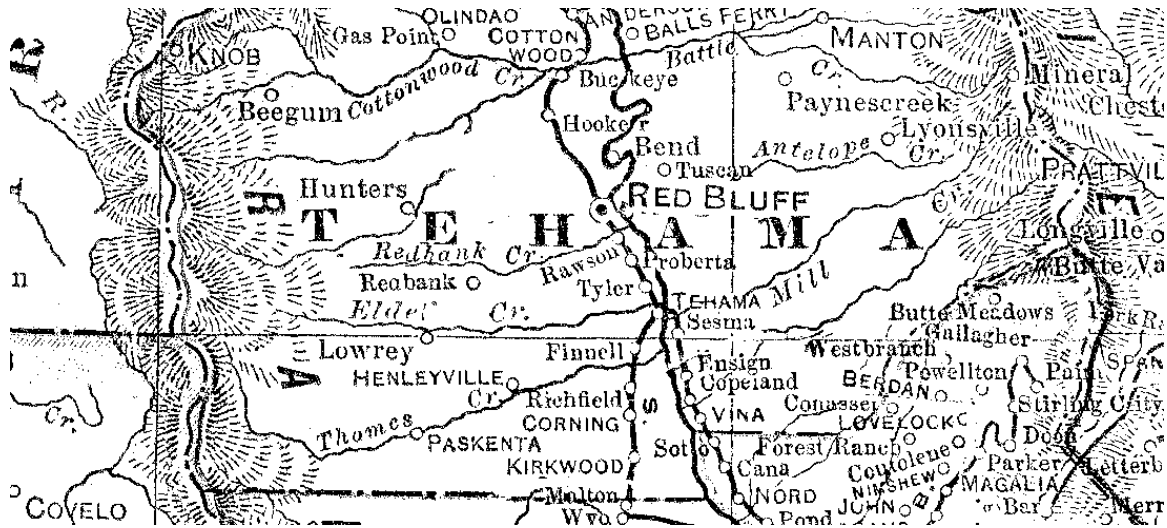


Tehama County Place Names

A Catalogue of Names and Places, Some Well Known, Others
Quaint and Curious, Some Long Gone, Located within the
Boundaries of
Tehama County



Donald L. Hislop
&
Benjamin M. Hughes

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Compiled By

**Donald L. Hislop, M.A.
&
Benjamin M. Hughes, M.A.**

**Red Bluff, California
2007**

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Introduction

In conducting research into the history of Tehama County, it became obvious to the authors that no place name directory existed for the county. This project therefore began as a compilation of names for personal use; however, as research continued, conversations with various individuals suggested a need for the information to be available to the general public and thus led to the creation of this work.

To develop a comprehensive place name directory listing all cultural as well as all physical geographic features seemed too extensive a task for the initial publication. Consequently, the authors decided to limit themselves to areas of human habitation or economic or cultural activity with a few prominent physical and geographic features included. In examining place names some interesting facts came to the authors' attention.

One of these facts is that in looking at old, (and sometimes current), maps, one can often find locations that appear to be towns. Examples might include Hunters, Ensign, and Tyler. Research indicates that many of these may have never been actual communities.

Among such locations the reader will find sites listed as "railroad siding or switch station." In the days of steam locomotion these might have included a water tower. In most cases there was no habitation at the site other than possibly a switchman's shanty. The railroads generally designated these areas by the last name of a nearby landowner or rancher, such as Blunt or Finnell.

In other instances, locations like Belmont, (a Sierra Flume and Lumber Company mill located in southeastern Tehama County in the 1880s), would have had a small community of loggers and mill workers and their families associated with the mill.

When California was still part of Mexico, several early settlers in the Tehama County area were recipients of Mexican land grants. When California became part of the United States in 1848, the grant holders needed to establish title to their land and are referred to as "claimants." In some cases these claims were upheld by the courts and in other cases denied. If the claim was upheld, it was referred to as being "patented." Claim data is included in several of the descriptions included herein. These lands became the foundation of a great many ranches in the region which had significant impact on the county.

Ranches often became a center point for surrounding activity and many times one finds a post office location at a ranch headquarters, such as Blossom. These rural "post offices" were quite different from what one encounters today. According to the late Anne Willard McNabb, these post offices might be no more than a cupboard in the home or store of whoever was designated the postmaster. The mail was dropped off once or twice a week and the post mark was usually a mark across the stamp with a handwritten date.

As well as being post offices, ranches often became school locations. Accepted practice in the 19th and early 20th centuries was to establish schools approximately five miles apart, probably based on what might be a reasonable walking or riding distance for students. In many cases schools were located on

ranches and served students from the surrounding area. Often the school was named after the ranch or land owner.

* * * * *

Places listed in this index are shown by their location according to Township and Range. Thus, Dale's Station is indicated at Section 3, Township 28 North, and Range 2 West. Many maps (Metsker's, Forest Service, USGS Quadrangles) show township and range markings. In some cases the township and range location is not known or is in a land grant area that was not included in grid system. In the former case the site is listed as PLNK (Precise Location Not Known) and in the latter case is listed as N/A. A further explanation is included in the Notes.

Included in the work are portions of a number of maps, arranged in chronological order, to illustrate the development of Tehama County and to provide the reader with graphic evidence of many of the places listed in this "catalog." A number of maps are referred to in the entries (e.g. the various Luning and Shackelford "Official" maps of Tehama County.), which, due to their size, have not been included – most are mounted on walls of various public buildings. If the reader will refer to the Maps & Atlases section of the bibliography, information is provided as to locations where these maps may be examined.

The authors utilized a plethora of sources in attempting to accurately describe the places that are included. In some cases there is little or no doubt about the accuracy of the information presented. In other cases, sources disagree and in those instances the authors have attempted to weigh the data and present what they believe to be the most accurate. In some cases this data disagrees with local lore; in others it supports it. Unfortunately, when one is dealing with local history often the definitive data was never recorded or was lost because it was never considered important.

It is the hope of the authors that this publication will prove useful to those interested in the variety of names in the county and their etymology. Although an attempt has been made to present some historical information about various sites, there is often a great deal more to be said. The reader is referred to the Tehama County Historical and Genealogical Society's 150th Anniversary history of the county for more in depth data. In addition, the Tehama County Library has extensive resources dealing with local history.

Finally, the authors make no claim to total accuracy of their work and cheerfully solicit additional data that readers may wish to share. Additional information will be included in any further editions.

Tehama County Place Names

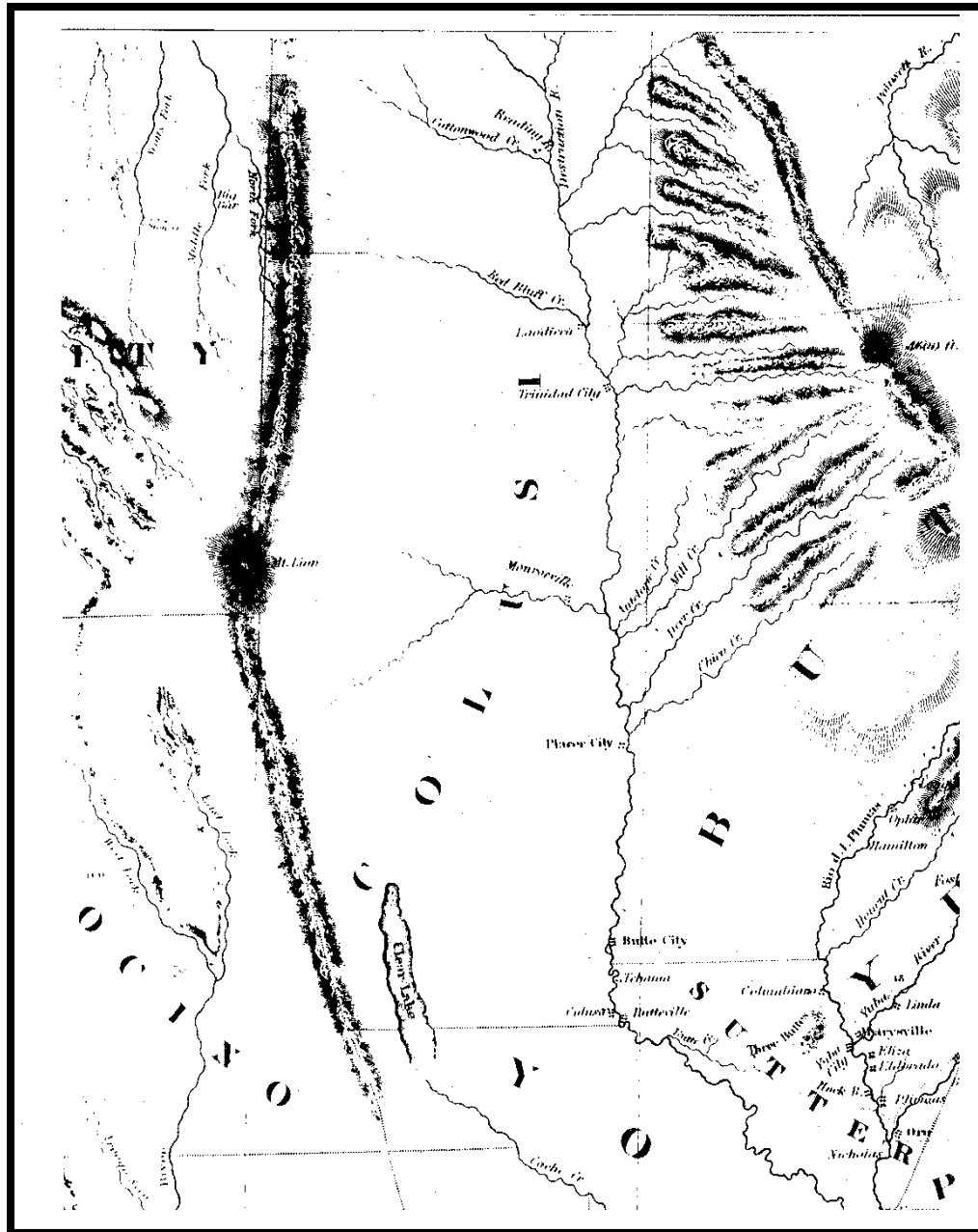
<u>Place Name</u>	<u>T&R Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
Adobe Ferry	Sec. 17, T27N, R5E	The Adobe Ferry, which operated from 1862-1876, crossed the Sacramento River near what is now William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park in Red Bluff. In 1862, Daniel Howard built and operated a ferry at this location. Several other operators, including Herbert Kraft and George and Erwin Hammans, ran ferries from this location up through 1875-6.
Alfalfa	N/A ¹	Alfalfa was the name of a California and Oregon Railroad siding about 1910 or 1911. It was located north of Gerber on what is known as the old Jackson Place. It predated Las Flores and Gerber, when all of the land in the area was planted in alfalfa. The siding was constructed to serve a mill which processed the alfalfa into meal. At its peak the mill could grind and process 7 tons of alfalfa into meal per hour. The site was later marked by a cattle yard. The office of Hinkle Roofing and Construction, Inc. occupies part of the old mill site.
Antelope Creek	N/A ¹	This name is a translation of Arroyo de los Berrendos from John Bidwell's 1844 map. It was one of several creeks and locations named by Bidwell in March of 1843, while he was searching the north valley for horses that had been stolen from Sutter's Fort. Antelope Creek flows from the highlands of the Lyonsville logging country, southwest until it reaches the Rio de los Berrendos grant. It then turns to the south and flows along the floodplain of the Sacramento River paralleling the river until it enters the Sacramento just north of 5 th Avenue at the southwest corner of the grant.
Arbuckle	Sec. 35, T29N, R9W	Arbuckle [first name not known] was a miner near Platina, and sometime after 1851 the area that he worked became known as the Arbuckle diggings. An 1879 map of Northern California assigns the name Arbuckle to a possible community which appears to be approximately in the same location as Beegum. There is neither a listing in <i>A Century of California Post Offices</i> ⁵ for a post office nor is there any indication of a school under the name of Arbuckle. The <i>Postal Route Map: 1884: North</i> [See Preston] identifies neither Arbuckle nor Beegum. A 1910 map identifies a peak just north of the Tehama/Shasta County boundary as Arbuckle Mountain, but identifies the community as Beegum. There are a number of features with the name Arbuckle in southwestern Shasta County.

Arcade

Sec. 24, T26N, R3E

The *Official Map of the County of Tehama* for 1878 shows Arcade as a point along the flume from the southern Tehama County logging areas of the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company to Chico. *Barrs Historical Map* for 1897 identifies this as a small community. According to the *Rules and Regulations of the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company* for 1876, Arcade was the most recently added sawmill in the Chico Division. (See: maps, pp. 21 and 35)

Colusi County, 1852



From: Gibbes, *New Map of California*

- Basler Mining Co.** Sec. 4/8, T25N, R 7W The Basler Mining and Development Company had 11 chrome mining claims in the two sections listed. These were located about a mile north of the Grau (Grey) Mine and straddle Colyear Springs Road. They are simply identified as "Mine" on the *Mendocino National Forest Map* in Sec. 8. This mining district also produced copper ore.
- Battle Creek** Sec. 11, T29N, R3W Battle Creek is the northern border of Tehama County east of the Sacramento River to Manton. This may be the creek designated as Arroyo de la Campana on a map of Rancho Breisgau, an 1844 grant in what is now Shasta County. On an 1848 map, made by John C. Fremont, it was called Noza Creek; however, it became known as Battle Creek after a bloody engagement was fought there between trappers and Indians in 1849. That name appeared on the 1854 map drawn by Beckwith and has been used ever since. Battle Creek originates in the volcanic highlands east and north of Mineral and flows northeast across Tehama County to join the Sacramento River at Bloody Island.
- Beegum** Sec. 35, T29N, R9W Located in extreme northwestern Tehama County, this hamlet was named after Beegum Creek and Beegum Peak, so named because the peak resembled a dome shaped beehive commonly used in the South. The limestone peak is honeycombed with caves, some of which actually have bee colonies. A post office was established in Beegum, Shasta County, on Dec. 6, 1895. By January 1900, the Beegum post office was moved $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile into Tehama County and the post office was redesignated. The post office was moved to Knob, Shasta County, in December of 1917. The precise location of Beegum depends upon the map being viewed. Neither *Barrs Historical Map of Northern California* nor Luning's 1903 map show Beegum. However, Luning's 1926 map places Beegum approximately 1 mile south of the Shasta-Tehama boundary, which in this area is Beegum Creek. The 1930 Metsker's map and the Harry Freese maps both place Beegum just north of Beegum Creek in Shasta County, and an American Automobile Association map, circa 1972, places Beegum in Shasta County. The *Soil Survey Map of Tehama County* places Beegum just inside the Tehama County line. *Durham's* places Beegum in Shasta County.
- Belle Mill [site]** Sec. 4, T28N, R2E This was the site of the first of the major sawmills to be built in the Lyman Springs area of Tehama County. It was located in the Antelope Creek watershed near the present location of Lyman Springs. The original Belle Mill was built by Kellum Powell, William Need and "Captain" Sam Crossan about April, 1869. It was apparently named "Belle" mill after Mrs. Belle Eskridge who was the first woman to live at the mill. The lumbermen were so taken by

having a woman in the camp that they named the mill after her. This mill was acquired by C.F. Ellsworth and was later (1872) to become the beginning point of the Empire Lumber Company Flume to the Sacramento River at Sesma. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1878 and was not rebuilt. In the 1874 edition of the *Business Directory: State of California*, “Belle Mills” is listed as a “principal town” along with Tehama and Vina.

Belmont

Sec. 24, T26N, R3E

The “*Official Map of the County of Tehama*” for 1878 shows Belmont as point along the flume from the southern Tehama County logging areas of the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company to Chico. *Barrs Historical Map* for 1897 identifies this as a small community. According to the “Rules and Regulations of the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company” for 1876, Belmont sawmill was one of the mills in the Chico Division of the SF&LCo. (See: maps, pp. 21 and 35)

Bend

Sec. 28, T28N, R3W

The Bend District, located 8 miles north of Red Bluff, was named after the “bend” in the Sacramento River. In early days it was called Horsethief Bend because horse and cattle rustlers could easily hide in the brush that covered the area. The area was known as Sanders Bend prior to the arrival of Nathaniel Hazelton, in 1859. Hazelton used a rowboat to ferry settlers across the river. In 1892, Herbert Kraft had a ferry built and paid Jack Davis to operate it. The ferry was in service until the Bend Bridge was built in 1932. The Bend post office was maintained from January of 1897, until May of 1935 when it was moved to Red Bluff

Bend Ferry

See: Bend, above.

Benton CityN/A¹

Benton City, named after U.S. Senator Thomas Hart Benton (also known as Lassen’s Landing) was a planned community laid out by Peter Lassen in 1847. It was located at the western end of the Lassen Trail at the mouth of Deer Creek. For a short time it boasted a sawmill, a grist mill, a hotel and blacksmith shop. A granite monument near the north bank of Deer Creek on Highway 99E marks the site.

Bingen

Sec. 34, T29N, R5W

Bingen was located 9 miles southwest of Cottonwood, between the Bowman district and Rosewood. Measuring that distance along the Cottonwood-Rosewood line on Metsker’s Map of Tehama County places this location approximately at the junction of Bowman and Farquhar Roads. According to some sources, the Bingen post office was located on the same site as the later Farquhar post office. Other than the known facts that it had a post office from March, 1886 until it was moved to Cottonwood in April of 1887 and that Henry Heckert

was the postmaster, little is known about this place. Like a number of the post offices identified by both Frickstad and Salley, Bingen does not show up on any map examined by the authors; however, the name H. Heckert does appear on the 1903 Luning map of Tehama County in Section 34, Township 29 North, Range 5 West, which is the same location for the junction of Bowman and Farquhar roads.

Bloody Island

T29N, R3W

Bloody “island” is located in the Sacramento River at the mouth of Battle Creek. Due to a change in the channel of the river, it is no longer truly an island. The Indians in the area apparently called the island Arrowhead, but it was named in 1844 by Samuel J. Hensley from Sutter’s Fort after his party was attacked by Indians at this location. Another possible derivation of the name is attributed to a bloody battle between Indian raiders from the Hat Creek region and local Indians. After this battle the Sacramento was said to have “run red with blood.” John C. Fremont’s men staged a bloody massacre on the island in 1846, and Dr. John Stockton made the suggestion that the island be named Fremont Island, but the idea never took hold.

Blossom

Sec. 21/22, T27N, R5W

The community of Blossom never included more than the buildings that made up the headquarters of the Robert Hurd Blossom ranch. When founded in 1882 the ranch included 10,240 acres and had expanded to 26,000 acres at the time of Blossom’s death in 1903. The Blossom post office was located on the north fork of Reeds Creek (also known as Liza Creek) about 12 miles west of Red Bluff and 6 miles south of Manzanita. This post office was established in February, 1896 and was maintained there until it was moved to Red Bluff in August, 1907. This location was at one time part of the Owens Estate and is now the headquarters of the Atwood Ranch. Blossom School was located on the Blossom Ranch but was located at the junction of Cannon Road and Highway 36W, not at the headquarters. (See: Manzanita. See: map p. 44)

Blue Tent Creek

Sec. 9, T27N, R3W

This creek has its origin in the foothills northwest of Blunt and enters the Sacramento River approximately one mile northeast of Ide Adobe State Historic Park. One legend concerning the origin of the name of this creek is that a miner pitched a blue canvas tent on its bank while searching for gold in the area. (Alas, there is no gold in this portion of the Sacramento Valley!). Another version suggests that the name comes from a large blue tent that served as a stage station on the old California-Oregon stage road.

Blunt

Sec. 36, T28N, R4W

Blunt appears on several maps (e.g. the Harry Freese *Map of Tehama County*); however, it appears to be nothing more than a siding and a switch station on the Southern Pacific Railroad⁶.

Bohemia

N/A¹

Bohemia was the name given to a hop ranch located 2 miles south of Los Molinos because of the bands of Gypsies who gathered the crop each year. It was a busy place when hops were a promising industry in the area.

Bosquejo Rancho

N/A¹

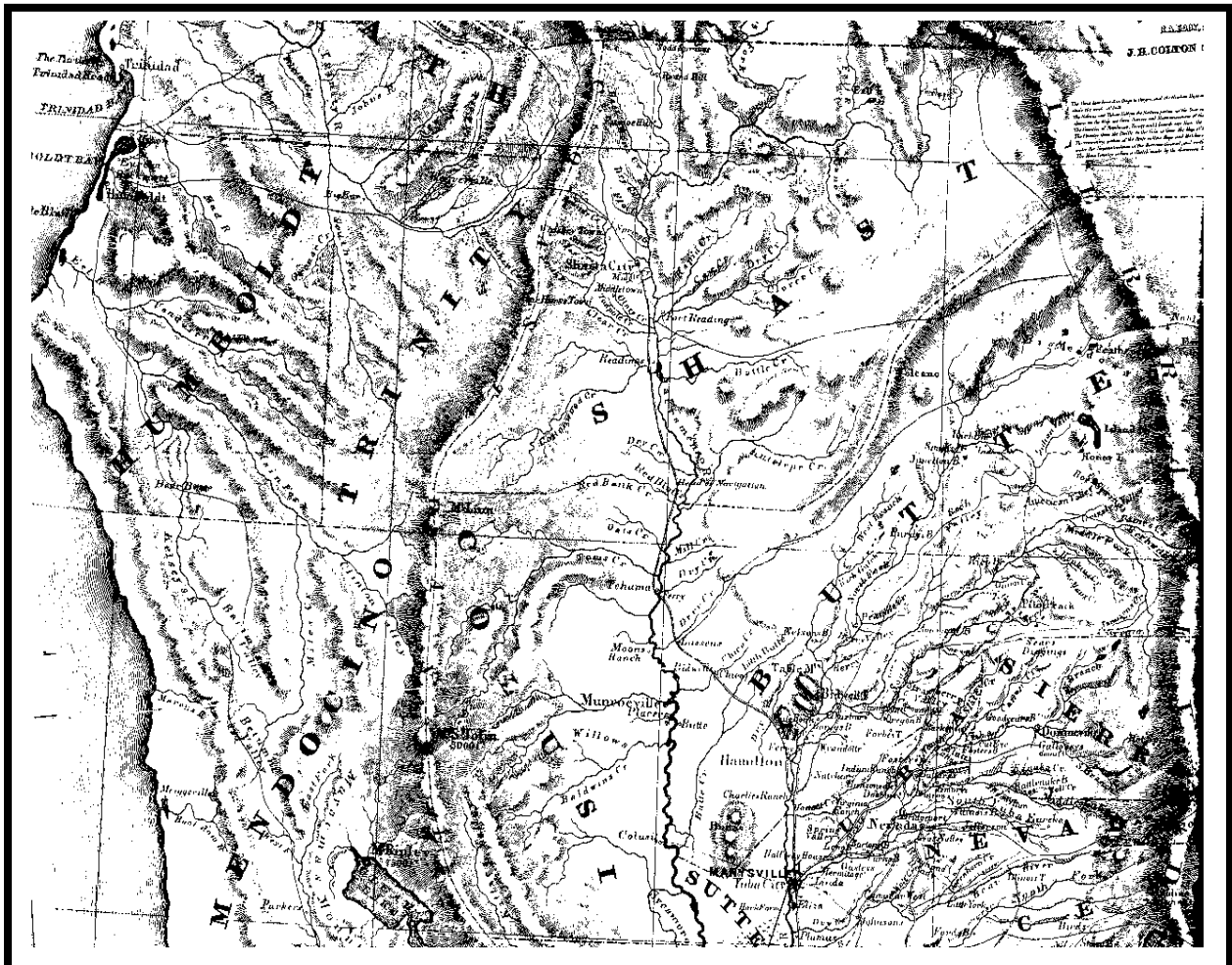
Generally taken to mean "The Wooded Ranch," Bosquejo Rancho was named for the riparian forests that lined the river. In 1844, five leagues of land were granted to Peter Lassen east of the Sacramento River and south of Deer Creek. This grant overlapped what is today both Tehama and Butte Counties. (See: Map of Land Grants, page 15.)

Brewery Creek

Sec. 20, T27N, R 3W

Brewery Creek flows through then north central portion of Red Bluff into the Sacramento River at the north end of the bend in the river. As its name implies, it was the site of several breweries in the early days of Red Bluff.

Tehama County, 1854



From: Eddy, *Official Map of the State of California*

Brickyard Creek	Sec. 29, T27N, R3W	Brickyard Creek, named for a brick works that was located along it in the early days of Red Bluff, flows 9 miles into Reeds Creek near the center of Red Bluff.
Buckeye	Sec. 15, T29N, R4W	Buckeye was a railroad switch and siding that was established in the 1870s, shortly after the railroad was built into Cottonwood. In 1880, a section house was built on the site. In the early years of its existence, the Buckeye switch was important to the railroad company and they made a concerted effort to promote its development and to develop a station there. Unfortunately the effort came to naught. It was located 2 miles southwest of Cottonwood where Bowman Road crosses the Union Pacific ⁶ (formerly Southern Pacific) railroad tracks. As business diminished over the years the switch and siding were discontinued. (See: Cram's, p. 41)
Bulltown	Sec. 20, T27N, R3W	One of the small communities located in the area that eventually became the town of Red Bluff, Bulltown was named for Alpheus Bull, one of the area's earliest merchants.
Campbellville	Sec. 13/14, T25N, R2E	Campbellville is shown on the 1929 Lassen National Forest map as a small community. It is also a road, a peak (Campbellville Mound; Sec. 36, T25 N, R1E), a fire lookout, and a spring, all located in southeastern Tehama County. Maps also list Campbell Ridge and Campbell Creek. [Metsker's]
Capay Rancho	N/A ¹	The origin of the name is found in the southern Wintu word for "stream." In 1844, 10 leagues were granted to Josefa Soto, who later was claimant to 44,388 acres, which was patented in 1859. Pierson B. Reading claimed 5 leagues of this grant, but his claim was rejected by the claims court. The Capay grant spanned from Kirkwood in Tehama County to Hamilton City in Glenn County. (See: Map of Land Grants, page 15.)
Cascade	Sec. 18, T26N, R4E	The " <i>Official Map of the County of Tehama</i> " for 1878 shows Cascade as point along the flume from the southern Tehama County logging areas of the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company to Chico. <i>Barrs Historical Map</i> for 1896 identifies this as a small community which was some four miles southwest of Lyonsville. According to the "Rules and Regulations of the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company" dated 1876, Cascade was a sawmill in the Chico Division. (See: Maps, pp. 21 and 35).
Cavortsburg	Sec. 20, T27N, R3W	Also listed as Cavertsburg and Covertsburg, this was one of the small communities located in the area

that eventually became the town of Red Bluff. It was named after M.C. Cavort who homesteaded along the river south of Reed's Creek.

Champion Mill [site] Sec. 11, T28N, R2E

There were two Champion Mills. The "Old" Champion Mill was an early sawmill built by Herbert Kraft. In 1870 this mill became part of the C.F. Ellsworth complex of mills in the Antelope Creek drainage. The second Champion Mill, at what is now called "Old Lyonsville," was built by Sierra Flume and Lumber Co. and was designated "Champion #2" to distinguish it from the original Champion Mill south of Howard Meadows. When first built in 1876/77, this mill was a steam mill with 2 circular saws rated at 30 thousand board feet per ten hour day. This mill operated for 15 years before it burned in 1891. It was rebuilt and operated for another 16 years before it burned again in 1907. Diamond Match acquired the Sierra Lumber Company in 1907 and rebuilt the mill in 1908, only to dismantle it and move the equipment to Sterling City in 1913.

Childs Meadows Sec. 24, T29N, R4E

Located approximately 45 miles east of Red Bluff on the old Red Bluff -Susanville-Humboldt Toll Road, (now Highway 36E), the property was originally owned by J.C. Tyler who used it for summer grazing land. He established a resort about 1864 and a stage stop had been established by 1896. He later sold the land to Abner Nanney in 1900, who then sold to Frank Childs who used it for summer grazing in 1909. In the late 1930s a service station and café were established at Childs Meadows followed by hunters' cabins. It was later developed into a resort which still exists.

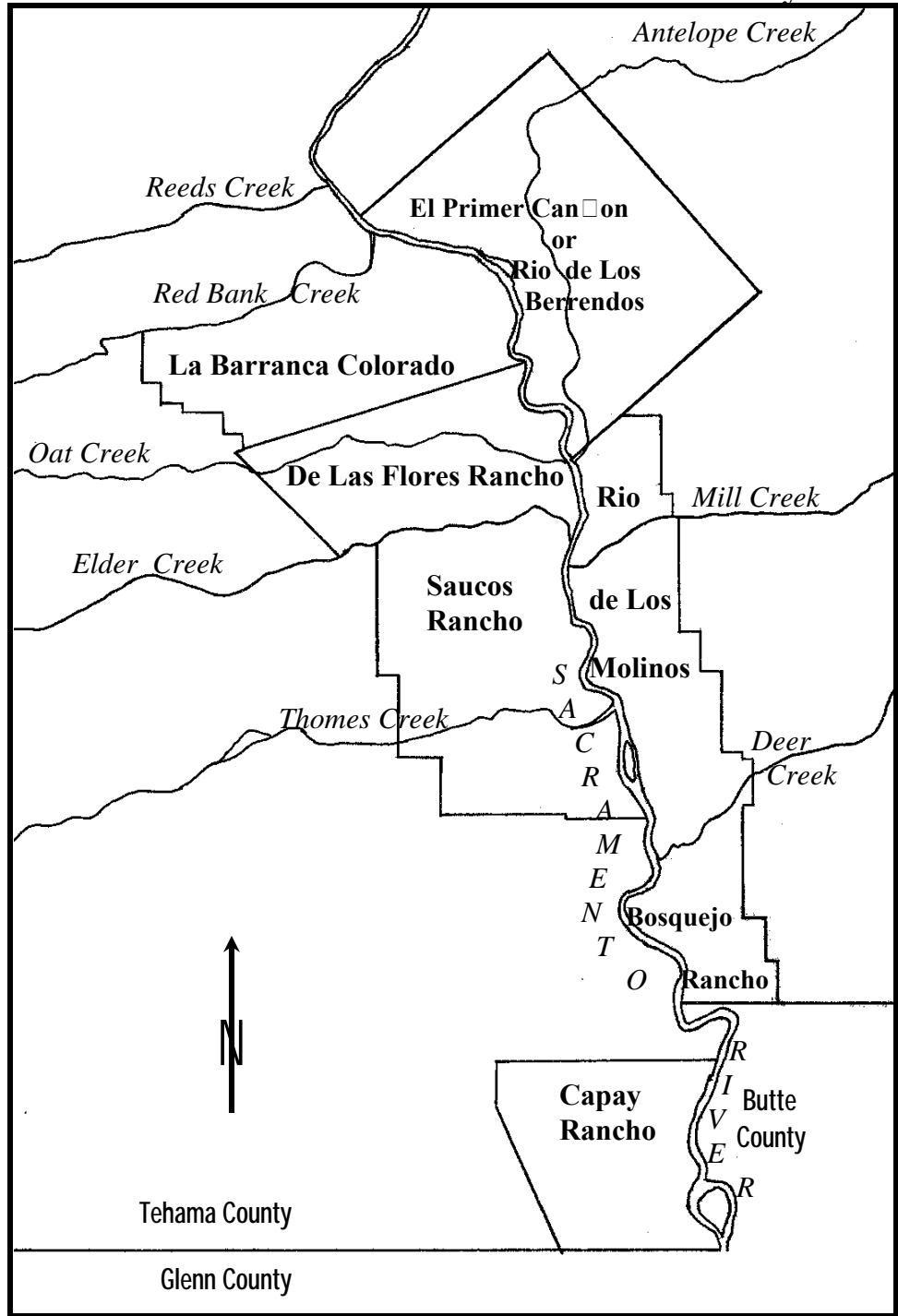
Cold Fork Sec. 20/30, T27N, R7W

Cold Fork, according to the *1915 Postal Route Map* (p. 26), was located 15 miles southwest of Hunters. In January of 1915, a post office was established on the Cold Fork of Cottonwood Creek and maintained until July, 1920, when it was moved to Hunters. Cold Fork is indicated on the Metsker's Map as being a "district" rather than a community. There is some indication that there may have been a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp at Pettyjohn Place near Cold Fork. (See: Note 7.)

Colusi, Colusa County

Prior to 1856, the portion of present day Tehama County south of Red Bank Creek was part of Colusi County. Many of the early places in southern Tehama County may be found in sources dealing with Colusi County which was named after two Mexican land grants: Coluses (1844) and Colus (1845). The name of the county in the original state legislative act was spelled Colusi, and in newspapers was often spelled Coluse. The word is derived from the name of an Indian tribe living on the west side of the Sacramento River. Colusi became Colusa on legal documents in

Mexican Land Grants in Tehama County



Map by B. Hughes, 2007

1854 when the county seat moved from Monroeville to Colusa.

Colyear, Colyer	Sec. 13/24, T26N, R5W	Named in honor of John G. Colyear who settled and homesteaded in the area in 1862, Colyear was located approximately 10 miles southwest of Red Bluff. In 1882-3 a school was established on the property. The school served students until it closed in 1914, but the building served as a community center for many years after. According to <i>A Century of California PostOffices</i> ⁵ , a post office was established at Colyear in July, 1889 and maintained until April, 1894 when it was moved 5 miles west to Eby. (See Eby & Red Bank)
Colyear Springs	Sec. 30, T26N, R7E	Located approximately 35 miles west of Red Bluff, Colyear Springs was named for John G. Colyear who purchased the springs from George Puls. By 1904 several cabins were established in the area as retreats from the summer heat of the valley. A post office was established in October, 1905, but it was moved to Lowery in August, 1910. In 1919 Dr. J.A. Owen, Sr. purchased Colyear Springs and established a short-lived health camp for children. The area was used for some years as a mountain resort. A lumber mill was located at Colyear Springs Mill, which was operated by various individuals until it burned in 1948; Frank Watson built and operated a mill for a time in the 1950's. Currently there is a 2-story home near the springs that is used by the Anchordoguy family as a summer retreat.
Comosa	T25N, R3W [PLNK ²¹]	Comosa is a little known community. It is identified on the 1884 <i>Postal Route Map: North</i> (p. 26), as being 6 miles southwest of Tehama on the Tehama-Paskenta Road just north of Thomes Creek. A post office was established at Comosa in August, 1880, and was discontinued in September, 1882. It was reestablished in May, 1884 and moved to Tehama in October, 1885. While Comosa is shown on this map, there is no Township and Range grid on the map. (Preston)
Cone, Cone Colony	N/A ¹	The Cone Colony was inspired by and named for Joe Spencer Cone, a wealthy cattleman and wheat grower in the 1850s. The Colony was located within the Cone ranch property, which was part of the Rancho de los Berrendos grant. Cone was a partner of Major Gorham Gates Kimball and together they built the landmark Cone and Kimball building which served for many years as a symbol of the city of Red Bluff. Today the name is carried on by Cone Grove Park, a popular picnic and gathering place approximately 5 miles south of Red Bluff and east of Highway 99E, and the Cone Community United Methodist Church located in Dairyville.

Copeland	N/A ¹	Copeland was a railroad siding or switch station. Copeland was located approximately 1.5 miles north northwest of Vina near the Vogalsang Ranch. (See: Cram's, p. 41]
Corning	Sec. 22/23, T24N, R3W	In 1882 the Pacific Improvement Company, a subsidiary of the Central Pacific Railroad, ⁶ laid out a town named in honor of John Corning, the general manager of the railroad. The route of the railroad bypassed Riceville, an earlier community approximately 1 mile west of present day Corning. When Corning was founded, the Riceville post office was relocated to Corning. Today, Corning is the second largest community in Tehama County. It was home to the Lindsay Olive Company and now Bell Carter Olive Packing and is known as the "Olive Capitol" of California. (See: Maywood Colony & Riceville.)
Cottonwood (community)	Sec. 11, T29N, R4W	Cottonwood is one of the oldest farming communities in Shasta county, but it was for a time considered to be in Tehama County. The first post office was established in the community in February of 1852; however, after the creation of Tehama County and the designation of Cottonwood Creek as the Shasta-Tehama County boundary in 1856, Cottonwood was effectively a two county town. In March, 1860, the post office was moved to Tehama County. This move apparently led the map makers to exclude Cottonwood from the 1862 map of Shasta County. The Cottonwood post office was maintained in Tehama County until September, 1872, when it was moved back across Cottonwood Creek into Shasta County. In 1857, John Barry purchased most of the south side of the community. Cottonwood School (Barry School) was established in 1860 and in 1953 combined with Farquhar School to become Evergreen Union School District.
Cottonwood Creek	Sec. 10, T29N, R3W	On an early map, John Bidwell named this creek for the cottonwood trees that grew in abundance along its banks. The course of this creek is the boundary between Tehama County and Shasta County west of the Sacramento River.
Coyote Creek	N/A ¹	This creek flows 18 miles through the La Barranca Colorado land grant into Oat Creek approximately 1.5 miles north northeast of Gerber. It is thought to have been named for a coyote that plagued early settlers. Sheep herders reported that "Old Two Toes" could not be shot. Much to the joy of the settlers, the offending coyote was finally tracked down and killed.
Dairyville	N/A ¹	Dairyville was a planned village located 7 miles east -southeast of Red Bluff. It was laid out and

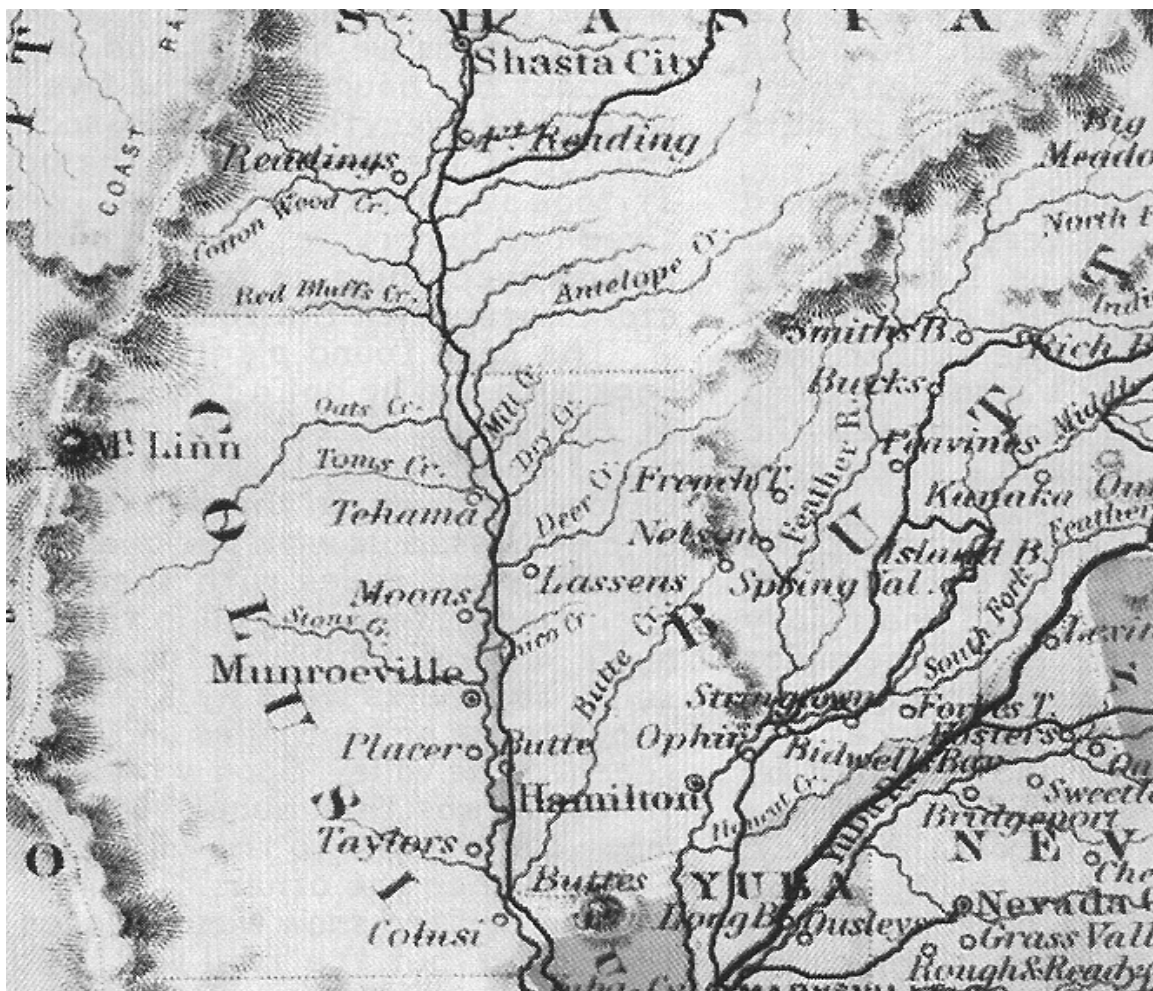
surveyed for the Los Molinos Land Company to be a trading center mid way between Los Molinos and Red Bluff. Originally called Dairy because of the many dairies in the area, Dairyville once boasted two general stores, a theater, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, alfalfa mill and school. The Cone Community United Methodist Church, a local landmark, was built about 1918.

Dale's Station, Dales

Sec. 3, T28N, R2W

Located 14 miles northeast of Red Bluff on the Red Bluff – Susanville – Humboldt Toll Road (now Highway 36E), it was originally known as DeHavens stage stop then as the Ross Gates stage stop. A two-story hotel and stables, built on the south side of Paynes Creek, were purchased about 1908 by the Dale family. For many years a restaurant and gas station were located here. Current maps have dropped the apostrophe and designate the location simply as "Dales."

Colton, Northern Sacramento Valley, 1854

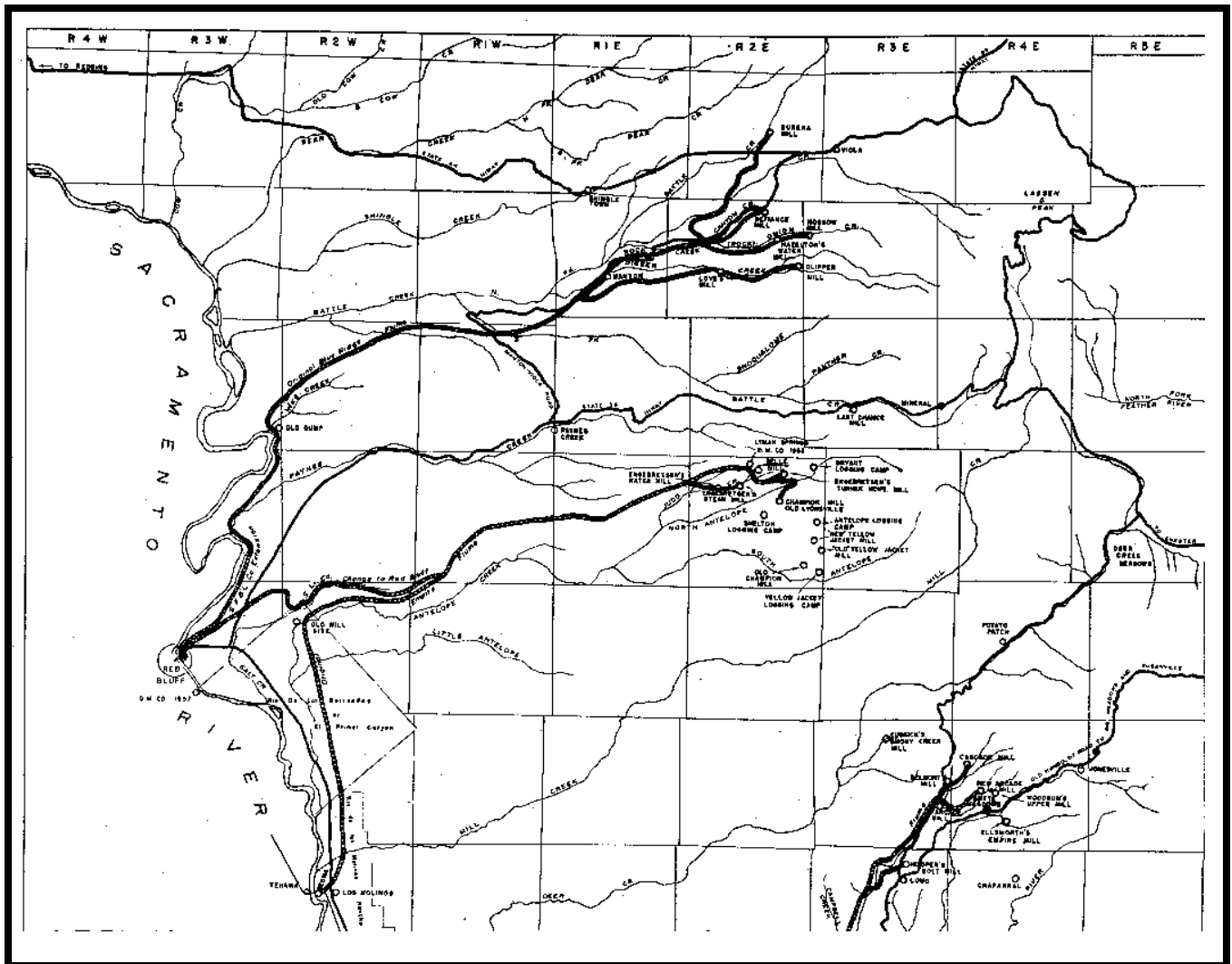


From: Capron, E.S., *History of California*, 1854.

De Las Flores Rancho	N/A ¹	<p>The Ranch of the Flowers. Three leagues between Tehama and the Red Bluffs were granted to William Chard in 1846. He later became claimant to 13,316 acres which were confirmed and patented in September, 1859. This grant lies west of the Sacramento River between Josiah Belden's (later William B. Ide) La Barranca Colorado grant and Robert Hasty Thomes' Rancho de las Saucos grant. (See: Map of Land Grants, p. 15.)</p>
Deer Creek	N/A ¹	<p>Named by John Bidwell, this creek was originally designated on maps as "Arroyo de los Venados" and "Rio de los Venados." This creek marked the northern boundary of Peter Lassen's Bosquejo Rancho. The south side of the juncture of the creek with the Sacramento River was the site of Lassen's 1844 adobe home, which was the first non-Indian habitation north of Marysville. Deer Creek originates in the Cascade Mountains of Eastern California and flows south and west across eastern Tehama County to empty into the Sacramento River 1.5 miles west southwest of Vina.</p>
Diamond Range		See: Riley.
Dibble Creek	Sec. 19, T27N, R3W	<p>Dibble Creek was named for Abraham Dibble, who, in 1852, owned the property and probably built the adobe structure that is currently the centerpiece of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park in the northern portion of Red Bluff. Dibble Creek flows for 15 miles east from the rising highlands of the Coast Ranges to enter the Sacramento River just west of the location of the State Historic Park.</p>
Digger Creek	T30N, R1-4E	<p>Digger Creek originates in Lassen Volcanic National Park near Brokeoff Mountain. The person or persons who named this creek used a derogatory term to refer to the Native Americans of the Nevada Desert and California who routinely dug for roots to supplement their diet. Digger Creek flows for 19 miles westward to join Battle Creek approximately 2 miles west of the mountain community of Manton. The course of Digger Creek is the northeastern boundary between Tehama and Shasta Counties in the Manton area.</p>
Dobson	PLNK ²	<p>Dobson was named after Malinda Dobson, the first postmistress. According to <i>A Century of California Post Offices</i>⁵ a post office was established 6.5 miles southwest of the Hunters post office in February, 1896, but a short 15 months later, in May, 1897 it was moved to Blossom. Like a number of the post offices identified by both Frickstad and Salley, Dobson does not appear on any map examined by the authors.</p>

Draper	Sec. 15, T29N, R4W	Draper was a railroad switch station and siding located approximately 2 miles south of the town of Cottonwood and 4 miles north of Hooker where Draper Road crosses the railroad tracks. [CPRR ⁶ Map]
Dye Creek	T26N, R2W	Dye Creek was named for Job Dye, the owner of the Primer Canyon or Berrendos Grant. Dye Creek begins in the Ishi uplands of eastern Tehama County and flows for 15 miles westward through the southern corner of the Rio de los Berrendos grant to flow into the Sacramento River between 5 th and 6 th Avenues on Highway 99E south of Dairyville.
Eby	Sec. 17, T26N, R5W	Named for landowner Jackson Eby, the location of and data regarding Eby is elusive. Shackelford's 1887 <i>Official Map of Tehama County</i> identifies Eby at the location given, just south and west of the Ridge Road/Red Bank Road junction; however, it is not clear if this is anything more than simply a ranch. The 1914 <i>Wagon Road Map of Northern California</i> (p. 44) and the Barrs <i>Historical Map for 1896</i> (p. 35), both indicate a town at the junction of two roads approximately 14 miles southwest of Red Bluff on Red Bank Creek on the way to Lowrey; however, neither of these maps have accurate Township & Range grids. The location of Jackson Eby's home is currently the site of the Murchison Ranch and home. The Eby post office was established in April, 1894, and maintained until it was renamed Red Bank in June of 1904. It was discontinued in 1918. According to articles in the <i>Red Bluff Daily News</i> in 1901/2, the Eby Post Office was near the Red Bank Presbyterian Church, which was 15 ½ miles west of Red Bluff. This would place Eby in the hub of what is today known as the Red Bank district. (See: Red Bank)
El Camino	N/A ¹	El Camino is a rural community and irrigation district which is located a few miles north of Richfield on Highway 99W. It is on the property of the old Finnell Ranch, which later became the El Camino Colony. Today El Camino has a grange hall, fire station and the El Camino United Methodist Church.
Elder Creek	Sec. 4, T25N, R3W	Elder Creek flows through part of the Rancho de las Saucos Mexican land grant of Robert H. Thomes. The name is derived from the elder trees that grow along the creek banks and appears on Bidwell's 1844 map as "Arroyo de los Saucos," arroyo of the elders. It flows eastward from the Coastal Range foothills, crosses under Interstate-5 at the location given and into the Sacramento River just north of Tehama.
Ensign	N/A ¹	Ensign was a railroad switch station and siding located south of Red Bluff mid way between Bohemia

Sierra Flume & Lumber Company



From: Hutchinson, *California Heritage: A History of Northern California Lumbering*

and Copeland approximately 4 miles north northwest of Vina. (See: Cram's, p. 41.)

Farmington

N/A¹

Originally known as Scatterville, the community was renamed Farmington in 1872 when Charles Philander Rice settled 160 acres and built a store at the junction of what is now Highway 99W and Solano Street on the western edge of present day Corning. Because he disliked "Scatterville" he named the store "Farmington." By the end of 1872, the community boasted Rice's store and hotel, a butcher shop, blacksmith shop, a saloon and a contractor and carpenter's shop. In all 14, businesses clustered around the Farmington store. With so many people, it seemed wise to have a school, thus, in 1872, a district was created and the Washington School was erected at the junction of what is now Corning and Rawson

Roads. A post office was established in Farmington, about 1875, but was discontinued. (See: Scatteredville, Riceville & Corning.)

Farquhar	Sec. 6, T28N, R5W	<p>Farquhar was named in honor of Col. George C. Farquhar, a Tennessee native who settled the area in the early 1850s. He was one of the first settlers in the Cottonwood area. Farquhar is listed in <i>A Century of California Post Offices</i>⁵ for Tehama County. A post office was established on the site of the former Bingen post office in August, 1891 and it was maintained there until it was moved to Cottonwood in June of 1893. In 1875 a school was established in Farquhar and it served students through the 1952 – 53 school year.</p>
Finnell	T25N, R3W PLNK ²	<p>Finnell was most likely a railroad siding or switch station. Finnell was located approximately midway between Richfield and Tehama on the Finnell Ranch. It is identified on the <i>Barrs Historical Map for 1896</i> (p. 35) and on the <i>1914 Wagon Road Map of California</i> (p. 44). Later maps identify Finnell Road in this vicinity. [See: Cram's p. 40)</p>
Flournoy	Sec. 21, T24N, R5W	<p>Located 6 1/2 miles southwest of Henleyville and 6 1/2 miles northeast of Paskenta, the town was named after George H. Flournoy, a Confederate veteran, who had raised sheep and cattle in the Henleyville area from 1870. The Flournoy post office was established in August of 1908 in the store built earlier that year by G.M. Snelling. The Flournoy Union School District was formed in 1920. This school district incorporated the older districts of Gleason, Shultz, Burton, Elkhorn, Elmore and Headquarters, all of which had lapsed a year or so earlier.</p>
Forward Bros. Mill [site]	Sec. 26/27, T30N, R2E	<p>The mill was built and operated by the Forward brothers, Frank and Alfred. They established the first water-powered mill about three miles east of Manton in 1893. It was one of the early mills, along with Clipper Mill (built in 1871) and Love's Mill (1866) that conducted logging operations in the Digger Creek drainage east of Manton along the Shasta-Tehama County boundary. The Manton Mill was destroyed by fire in 1956. The Forward family operated mills Tehama County until 1963.</p>
Gerber	N/A ¹	<p>Located 11 miles south of Red Bluff, (2 1/2 miles northwest of Tehama and 2 miles southeast of Proberta), the present site was once known as "Logan's field" after an early settler by the name of Pleasant D. Logan, who, in 1860, purchased 1000 acres of land in the Proberta area for 20 cents an acre. At some point the land became the property of the Gerber family. A town site for the town of Gerber was surveyed and laid out in 1910. W.E. Gerber, of Sacramento, sold the land to Southern Pacific</p>

Railroad⁶ in 1916. S.P. constructed an engine house, an icing plant, livestock corrals and a passenger and freight station, and named the town Gerber in his honor. Gerber was the southern end of the Southern Pacific's fabled South Shasta Division, which ran from Gerber to Dunsmuir in Shasta County. A post office was established in Gerber shortly after its founding in August of 1916.

Gleasonville

Sec. 12, T24N, R5W

Gleasonville was a stage stop on the Paskenta road approximately 13 miles northwest of Corning, or approximately half way between Henleyville and Flournoy, on the way to the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation. Named after John Gleason who settled in the area in 1855, the settlement had a large 2-story residence built by Gleason in 1868, which was used for overnight lodging, a tavern, blacksmith shop, livery stable, dance hall and school (established in 1881), but it did not have a listed post office. Gleason's house was used until it was torn down in 1951. The Henleyville post office was moved there on December 5th, 1878; however, this was short lived, as it was transferred back to Henleyville in September of 1880. In 1919 Gleason school absorbed the Headquarters School (see Nome Lackee Reservation). Gleason School, Shultz School and a portion of the Lowery school district were combined to create the Flournoy school district in 1920-21 (see Flournoy and Lowry). A small article on page 33 of Judge Gans' Scrapbook notes that what was Gleasonville was formerly located on the ranch owned by Alfred Kuhn. While it is a poor map, the map from the National Archives (p. 24), showing Tehama County in 1879, shows the approximate location of Gleasonville.

Government Flat

Sec. 11, T23N, R10W

This was the second stopping point (the first was Commissary Springs) on the California Indian "Trail of Tears" from Paskenta to the Round Valley Reservation at Covelo. After the Indians had been moved from the Sacramento Valley to Round Valley, the U.S. Army established a post and stockade at Government Flat and patrolled the summit of the Coast Ranges to apprehend, hold and return any Indians who were attempting to escape from Round Valley and return to the Sacramento Valley.

Grau Mine

Sec. 17, T25N, R7W

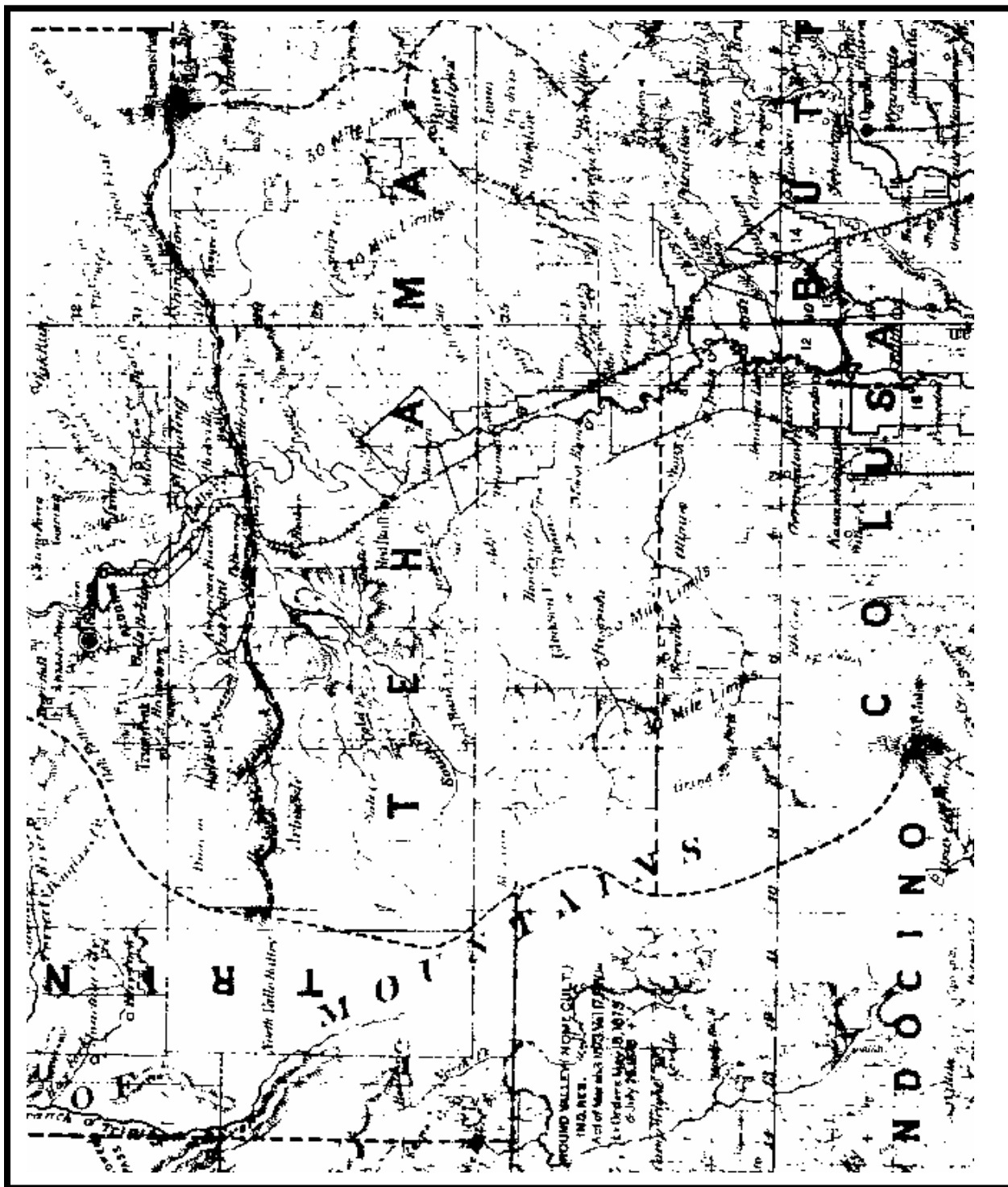
The Grau Mine, also known as the McLaughlin Applegarth Mine, was a chromite mine located along the North Fork of Elder Creek. It is identified on *Metsker's* maps of Tehama County and the *Mendocino National Forest* map that is for sale to the public at U.S. Forest Service offices.

Grove City

N/A¹

At one time this was a rural hamlet located approximately 6 miles southeast of Vina. While it had a post office, it never had more than 50 inhabitants

Tehama County, 1879



From: National Archives

[While not the best of maps, this does show the Round Valley Reservation, the 20 and 30 mile limits for railroad land grants and the mysterious “Arbuckle.”]

and disappeared long ago. Some sources refer to this the area as Little Pine Creek. The Grove City post office was established in June of 1858 and David Rowles was the postmaster. This office was discontinued in August of 1864. Today Rowles Road is located south and east of Vina.

Halfway House

PLNK2

Halfway House was a stage stop and hostelry located approximately 19 miles east of Red Bluff on the Belle Mill Road (today known as Hogsback Road). Named because it was halfway between Red Bluff and Lyonsville, a settlement was at this location as early as 1874, but the stage stop called "Halfway House" was not built until 1886. At its height, there was a hotel, livery barn, corrals, slaughter house and a school. When Diamond ceased operations at Lyonsville in 1912, Halfway House began to decline and today nothing remains at the site.

Henleyville

Sec. 8, T24N, R4W

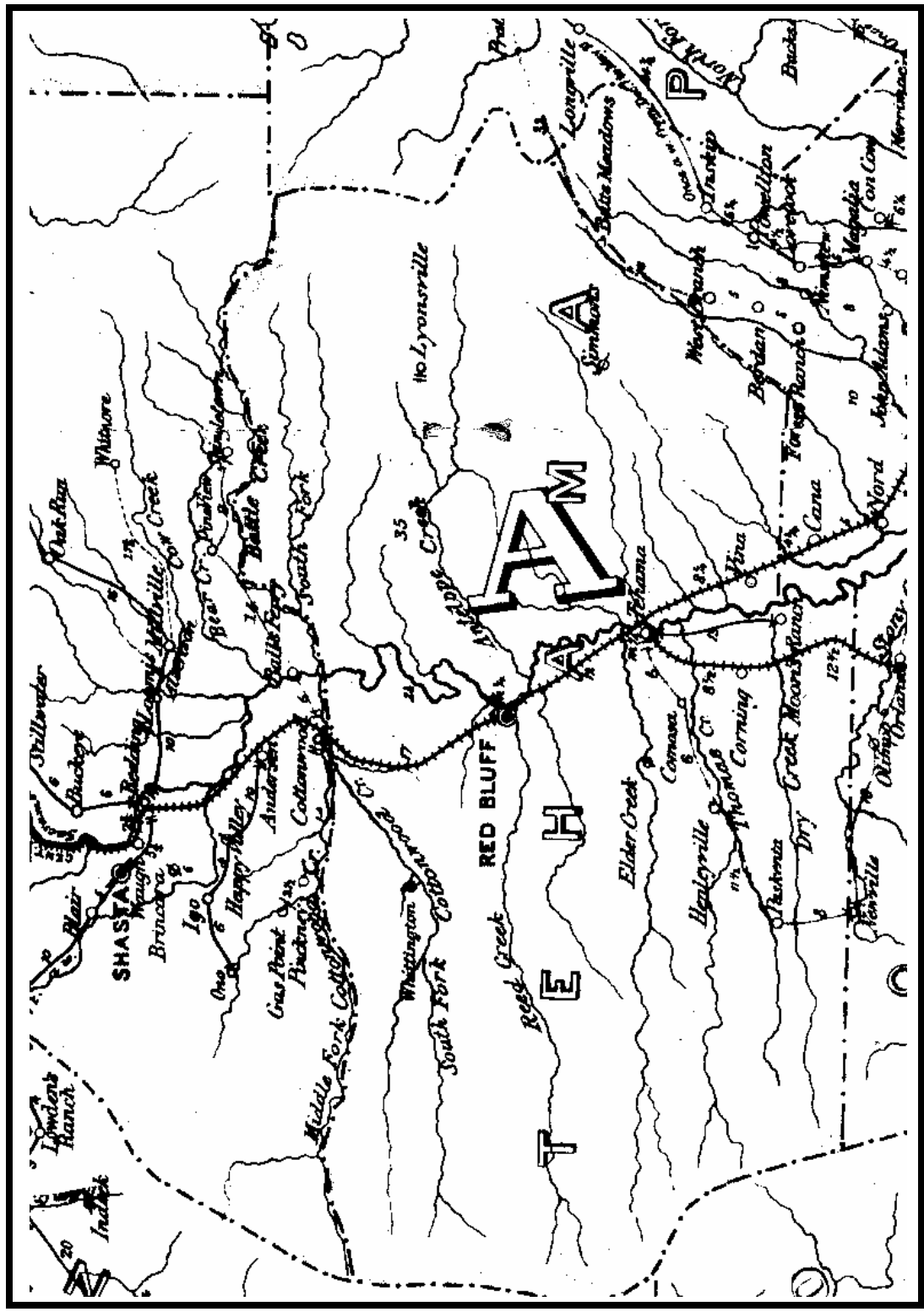
This community was named after William N. Henley, who, with his brother Steven, raised stock in the area after 1860. Henleyville was located 6.5 miles east northeast of Flournoy on property owned by J.M. Howell, in the southwestern portion of Tehama County just north of the Corning-Paskenta Road. It once boasted a Methodist church, post office (established in May, 1873), general store, blacksmith shop and the Howell school. Early church services had been held in homes or the school before the church was built in 1899. The Henleyville post Office (see Gleasonville) was closed and moved to Corning in November of 1936. The last service in the church was held in January of 1943 and the school closed in the same year. During World War II, the school reopened for the 1945-6 school year only to close permanently in June of 1946. An interesting side light to the history of Henleyville is that in 1887 it placed its name in the running for the location of the northern branch of the state normal school. The site that was chosen was Chico and the northern branch of the state normal school is now California State University, Chico.

Hooker

Sec. 9, T28N, R4W

Hooker was a small community in northern Tehama County named after J.M. Hooker who settled near the mouth of Hooker Creek in 1852. The California and Oregon⁶ Railroad Company constructed a siding and depot at Hooker and freight trains stopped daily for mail and freight. Several prosperous farmers, ranchers and orchardists settled in the area and they provided revenue for the railroad. Between 1875 and 1905 the railroad stationed a section crew at Hooker to maintain the track from Blue Tent Creek to Anderson. The Hooker post office was maintained from November of 1885 until it was moved to Red Bluff in October of 1928. Prairie School

Tehama County, 1884



From: *Postal Route Map, 1884: North*

District was established in the area in 1880. The school house was located 1 ½ miles from Highway 99 (today's I-5) on Hooker road. Prairie School was closed in 1888, and that year a school was built near Hooker Station. Hooker School served students until it was closed in the fall of 1946, according to the *Tehama County Schools Directory*,

Hooker Creek Sec. 9, T28N, R4W

Hooker Creek was named for J.M. Hooker. It flows east then north to join Cottonwood Creek approximately one mile west of where Interstate 5 crosses Cottonwood Creek.

Hunters, Hunter P.O. Sec. 9, T27N, R6W

Named for a man who settled on the South Fork of Cottonwood Creek, Hunters was a stopping point approximately 17 miles west of Red Bluff on Vestal Road. There are early references that name the road Hunter Road; however, this name does not show up on any of the maps examined. According to Metsker's maps, Hunters was located approximately 4 ½ miles south of Rosewood. *A Century of California Post Office*,⁵ notes that a post office was established in this location in October, 1888. Over the years, Hunters absorbed other post offices (see Cold Fork, Riley and Rosewood) until it was closed and moved to Red Bluff in October, 1930. According to some older sources, Hunters is often referred to as a District. This could mean a smallish community or it could refer to the Hunters School District. A school district was established at Hunter in 1871 and it served students until it was closed and the area became part of the Farquhar District in the fall of 1948.

Ivrea Sec. 9/10, T28N, R4W

Ivrea was a railroad switch and siding located 2.5 miles south southeast of Hooker and north of Blunt on the Central Pacific⁶ railroad north of Red Bluff. (CPRR Map) (See: maps, pp. 44 and 48.)

Jelly Sec. 27/34, T29N, R3W

Jelly was a small community that served the Saron Fruit Colony. Located approximately 1 mile north of the ferry, Jelly's Ferry Store and Jelly School (built in 1896), were located here. The school served students until 1944. A post office was maintained in the store from April of 1901, until it was moved to Red Bluff in February of 1934. According to the Postal Route Map of 1884, the Jelly P.O. was located 18 miles north of Red Bluff.

Jelly's Ferry Sec. 3, T28N, R3W

Jelly's Ferry was located 10 miles north of Red Bluff on the old California Stage Company route that went from Red Bluff to Shasta. The ferry and two-story house that served as a way station, hotel and ranch headquarters was built by Andrew Jelly in the 1850s. He began ferry service in 1857 and operated it until 1890 when Tehama County took over and ran the ferry until a steel bridge was built in 1950. The

ferry was then floated down to Red Bluff and became the Red Bluff Marina. The Marina lasted until about 1960.

KanlosPLNK²

Kanlos was a town site laid out between Cooper's (Reeds) Creek and Red Bank approximately one mile west of the Sacramento River. The land for the town was deeded by Messrs Cooper and James Ide to Edward Mirville. The town, to have been on the old border of Colusi and Shasta Counties, never materialized and today is a nearly forgotten name.

Keefer's Sawmill

Sec. 26, T25N, R2E

The *Official Map of the County of Tehama* for 1878 identifies Keefer as sawmill site in the southern Tehama County logging area of the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company. *Barrs Historical Map of the State of California, Northern Half Edition; 1896*, is the only map that identifies this location as a community, but misidentifies the site as "Keeler". The 1929 Lassen National Forest map clearly identifies Keefer's Mill in the location given, but indicates that the Butte-Tehama County line is approximately 1 mile to the west, placing the mill in Butte County.

Kirkwood

Sec. 11, T23N, R3W

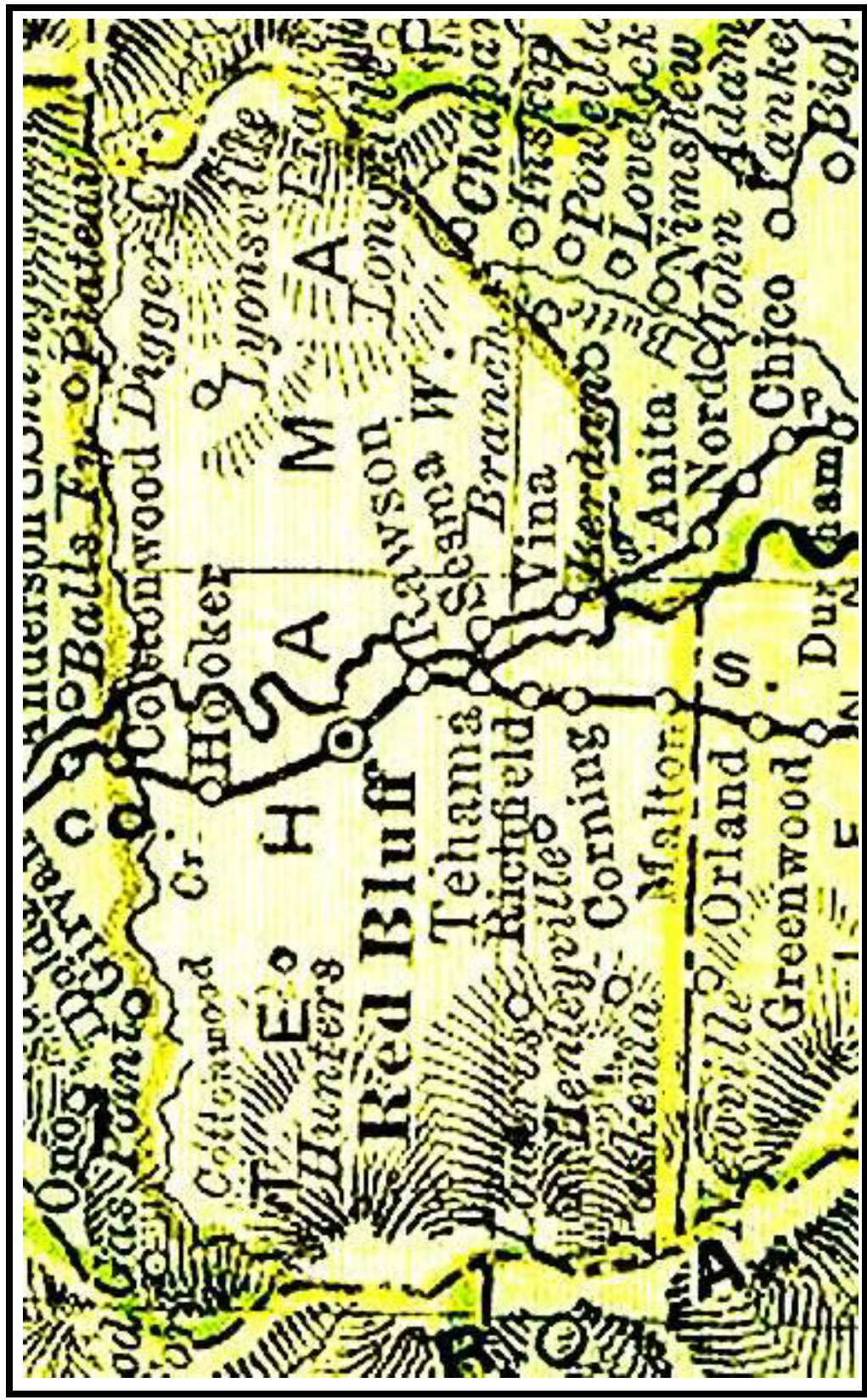
To all intents and purposes, this can be put in the "vanished town" classification. Montgomery School was constructed in the area in 1871 on property owned by William Watkins. In 1878 the school was moved to property owned by a Mr. Montgomery and was known for a time as Montgomery school. The school was later moved to a site on Kirkwood Road and renamed the Kirkwood School. It survives to this day as the Kirkwood Elementary School/District. In 2004-5 the enrollment was 29. When the railroad built a depot near the DePue warehouse and scale, it became imperative that the community have a name. The name "Kirkwood" was suggested for Samuel J. Kirkwood, Secretary of the Interior at the time. The town of Kirkwood, located 6 miles south of Corning, grew up around the railroad station (which was torn down in the 1950s). A post office was established in January of 1886 and maintained until it was moved to Corning in August of 1953. At one time the ownership of the Methodist Church property in Kirkwood was open to dispute. They were informed that the property had a mortgage that they would have to pay off. To solve the problem, some members of the community put logs under the church and rolled it to a nearby lot. Church attendance was reported to have dropped by one. In 1891 a Presbyterian Church was built in Kirkwood, but it was moved to Corning. When the hotel was torn down in the mid 1950s very little was left of this community. Other than a number of homes in the area, the Kirkwood school and the Kirkwood Cemetery are the only reminders of this community.

Kiska	N/A ¹	<p>Kiska was a switch station located at the north end of the Gerber yards less than ½ mile south of Las Flores. It is worthy of note that Kiska was named during World War II, sometime after mid-1942 when the Japanese took the Aleutian island of Kiska at the same time they attempted to take Midway Island. Kiska later became the site of a protracted siege to wrest it from the Japanese.</p>
Kleinsorge Mine	Sec. 27, T25N, R7W	<p>The Kleinsorge mine was a chrome mine that was located on the Middle Fork of Elder Creek. The mine opened in 1916, began production in 1917 and produced ore off and on until 1958. The site contained mine buildings, an aerial tram and processing mills. This mine was one of the richest chrome ore producers in the United States. The site is identified on <i>Metsker's</i> maps and the <i>Mendocino National Forest Map</i>.</p>
La Barranca Colorada (aka Colorado)	N/A ¹	<p>Named for the red clay banks of the creeks and the river, this Mexican land grant of 4 leagues was obtained by Josiah Belden in 1844. The grant was south of Red Bank Creek and west of the Sacramento River. Belden later sold the grant to William B. Ide and his son. The site of Ide's home was on land near the river south of present day Red Bluff. (Probably near present day Altube Avenue.) Ide was later claimant to 17,707 acres which were patented in December, 1873. (See: Map of Land Grants, p. 15.)</p>
Last Chance Mill	Sec. 28, T29N, R3E	<p>This was one of the mills in the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company complex of mills that included Belle Mill, the Champion Mill and Yellow Jacket Mill.</p>
Las Flores	N/A ¹	<p>Las Flores, located 1.25 miles north of Gerber on the east side of the Southern Pacific⁶ (now Union Pacific⁶) tracks, was laid out in 1916 to be a home site for railroad workers at the Gerber yards and was within sight of Gerber. In fact they were so close that Las Flores might as well be considered part of Gerber. The name was taken from the Rancho De Las Flores grant. William B. Chard's log house was built on this site. It later became a favorite stopping place known as the Sacramento House on the way to the mines at Shasta. A post office was maintained in Las Flores from April, 1921 until December, 1924 when it was moved to Gerber.</p>
Lennondale	Sec. 22, T29N, R2E	<p>Lennondale was campground named for Judge Edward F. Lennon, an avid fisherman and sportsman. It was located in the canyon of the South Fork of Battle Creek approximately 8 miles west of Mineral and ¾ mile north of Highway 36E at the junction of the road to Lyonsville. The community is identified by W.F. Luning, County Surveyor, on his <i>Official Map of Tehama County</i> for 1926 and on the 1929 Lassen National Forest Map. The campsite was improved</p>

and eventually 24 resort cabins were built, however the complex was destroyed by fire. There is no evidence of any school, post office or store at this site.

Leodocia	Sec. 29, T27N, R3W	Leodocia was one of the small communities located in the area that eventually became the town of Red Bluff. Described as being below the Red Bluffs, this community is shown on Charles Dayton Gibbes 1852 <i>Map of California</i> . (See: p. 8)
Log Springs	Sec. 29, T23N, R8W	Log Springs was named for a spring with three log troughs for watering cattle. Originally this was to be the site of a mill – not a saw mill, but a grain and flour mill. The plan was to bring grain from Round Valley to the mill and process it for sale in the Sacramento Valley. The mill project was never completed. Today Log Springs is a United States Forest Service Guard Station located on the road from Paskenta to Covelo.
Loma, Lomo	Sec. 10/11, T25N, R3E	<i>Barrs Historical Map for 1896</i> identifies Lomo [Spanish for “back” or “spine” as in a ridge] as a small community, as does the <i>1914 Wagon Road Map of California</i> . Other maps if they list anything at this location have simply a name. There is some question regarding whether or not this location is actually in Tehama County. The county boundaries were shifted over time and while <i>Barrs</i> places Loma in Tehama County, the 1929 <i>Metsker’s Map</i> and the official map of the Lassen National Forest place it in Butte County. <i>Durham’s</i> also places it in Butte County. (<i>Barrs Map</i> ⁴)
Los Molinos (The Mills)	N/A ¹	In the 1800s this was a small village, approximately 15 miles southeast of Red Bluff on what would eventually become Highway 99E. It became a stopping point for travelers using the Tehama Ferry. A post office was established at this location in December 1905. When the 1000 acre Cone Ranch was subdivided the Los Molinos Land Company was incorporated in March of 1905, for the purpose of selling the land and a railroad station, called Molinos, was built. The current thriving, but unincorporated, community grew up around the station. Today, while still being essentially rural, Los Molinos is a regional service center which boasts a unified school district, a business district and residential areas surrounding it.
Los Molinos Colony	N/A ¹	The Los Molinos Colony was a proposed agricultural community comprising some 12,000 acres. It was surveyed and subdivided by the Los Molinos Land Company beginning in 1907. This “colony” included all the lands from Antelope Creek and 68 th Avenue in the north running from the Sacramento River eastward to the eastern boundary of the old Toomes grant and extending southward to the present day Englehorn Avenue, approximately 1 mile south of Los Molinos. The boundaries of the Colony are clearly shown on Luning’s 1926 map. The present day

Tehama County, 1895



From: Rand McNally, *The New Atlas of the World*, 1895

communities of Los Robles, Dairyville and Los Molinos all lie within the boundaries of the Colony. A post office was established in Los Molinos in December of 1905.

Los Robles	N/A ¹	<p>Spanish for “the oaks,” Los Robles is a wide spot in the road along Highway 99E southeast of Red Bluff, located in the Rio de los Berrendos Grant just north of Dairyville. [See Los Molinos Colony.] The Los Robles school was built in 1913, one and one-half miles north of Dairyville at Electric Avenue. This school served students in the area until its closure in 1950, after the construction of Lassen View School.</p>
Lowrey(‘s)	Sec. 21, T25N, R6W	<p>Located on Elder Creek, the town was named for George M. Lowrey, who came to California in 1849. Lowrey hauled freight to the Shasta mines and raised sheep and cattle. At one time he was a partner of Joseph Cone in an intensive sheep operation. His home became the distribution point for mail in the area and in 1890 an official post office was established with George as postmaster. The post office served Lowrey until it was moved to Red Bank in October of 1917. George Lowrey aided in organizing the Lowrey school district and the building of the Union Church. At one time chrome mines of some value were operated in the area west of Lowrey (see Grau Mine, Kleinsorge Mine and Noble Electric Mine). The Lowrey school was established in 1873 and served students until the school was suspended in 1943. However it operated as an emergency school for an additional two years during WWII. Today Lowrey is a ranch, a road and a district on the maps of Tehama County.</p>
Lyman Springs, Lyman	Sec. 5, T28N, R2E	<p>Lyman Springs, named after William Henry Lyman, is located approximately 34 miles east of Red Bluff and 2 miles northwest of Lyonsville. The 1929 Lassen National Forest map identifies the location simply as Lyman. W.H. Hutchinson’s map of the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company operations (p. 21) identifies Lyman Springs with the notation “D M Co 1953.” In 1952, Diamond Match chose this site to construct a new mill. The first lumber was produced in April, 1953. Because of fluctuations in the lumber industry this mill had the shortest operational life of any of Diamond’s California sawmills, closing on November 1, 1957, at about the same time that the new Integrated Forest Products Center was being constructed in Red Bluff. The new Red Bluff plant began operations in October of 1958.</p>
Lyonsville	Sec. 3, T28N, R2E Sec. 10/11, T 28N, R2E	<p>Named for Darwyn Lyon, the first Superintendent of the Antelope Division of the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company, the town at one time had a general store, machine and blacksmith shops, two saloons, and a community hall. A post office was established in</p>

Lyonsville in January, 1883 and was maintained there until it was moved to Paynes Creek in May, 1937. At its peak, this was a thriving community of some 50 – 60 families and single men that grew up around the “new” Champion Mill. To move logs to the mill a narrow gauge railroad including a roundhouse was constructed. There is some confusion on the maps for 1926 and 1956 as to the exact location of Lyonsville. As indicated it is shown in two locations. After the “new” Champion Mill (Champion Mill #2) was abandoned in 1913, a “new” Lyonsville sprang up near the Turner Ranch about 1 ½ miles to the northeast of the original Lyonsville. This change in location is indicated on various maps including the U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 *Lyonsville Topographic Quadrangle*. In 1933, during the Depression, a Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) camp was located in the Lyonsville area (Project F-44, 992nd Company). This was one of five C.C.C. camp locations in Tehama County. (See Manton, Mineral, Patton Mill & Paynes Creek.⁷) (See: *Cram’s*, p. 41)

McCann

T26N, R4E [PLNK²¹

Barrs Historical Map for 1896 identifies this as a small community through the use of the “circle and dot” device. Other maps if they list anything at this location have simply a name. (See: *Barrs*, p. 35)

McLaughlin Applegarth Mine Sec. 17, T25N, R7W

See: Grau Mine.

Macum, Macom

Sec. 34, T30N, R1W

Named for an early pioneer named Macom, who was killed by Indians in 1850, Macum was located 8 miles southwest of Manton. According to *A Century of California Post Offices*⁵ a post office was maintained at this location from July, 1895 until May of 1905 when it was moved to Paynes Creek. Luning’s “*Official Map of the County of Tehama*” for 1903 does not show Macum; however, the 1929 Metsker’s map lists Macom school in Section 34, and lists Macom Springs in Section 10, Township 29 North, Range 1 West. Macom Springs School was established in 1880. The *Tehama County Schools Directory* indicates that Macom Springs School was suspended in the fall of the 1947-48 school year.

Malton

Sec. 2, T22N, R3W

Malton was a railroad siding or switch station. Malton was located approximately 4 miles south of Kirkwood on the Glenn-Tehama County Border. Due to its proximity to the county line, there is some confusion concerning just which county Malton is in. It is identified on some maps as being in Tehama County and on others as being in Glenn County. Malton is identified on the *Barrs Historical Map for 1896* (p.35), which places it in Tehama County and on the *1914 Wagon Road Map of California* (p. 44), which leaves some doubt as to which county it is in. The 1929 Metsker’s map indicates that Malton is in Glenn County as does *Durham’s*. (See also: *Cram’s*, p. 41)

Manzanita, Manzanita Flat Sec. 32, T28N, R5W

According to the late Ida Pedrett Bullington, Manzanita or Manzanita Flat, was located just north of the intersection of Cannon Road and Highway 36 W. *Barrs Historical Map of Northern California* (p. 35) is the only map that shows the location of Manzanita. Manzanita was most likely a stopping point some 14 miles northwest of Red Bluff on the Red Bluff - Harrison Gulch mines stage road, now Highway 36W. A post office was established in May, 1892, but it was closed in May, 1896 when it was moved to Cottonwood. The location indicated is from Metsker's; however, other maps indicate the junction of Cannon Road and Highway 36 to be in section 5/6, T27N, R5W. (Salley)

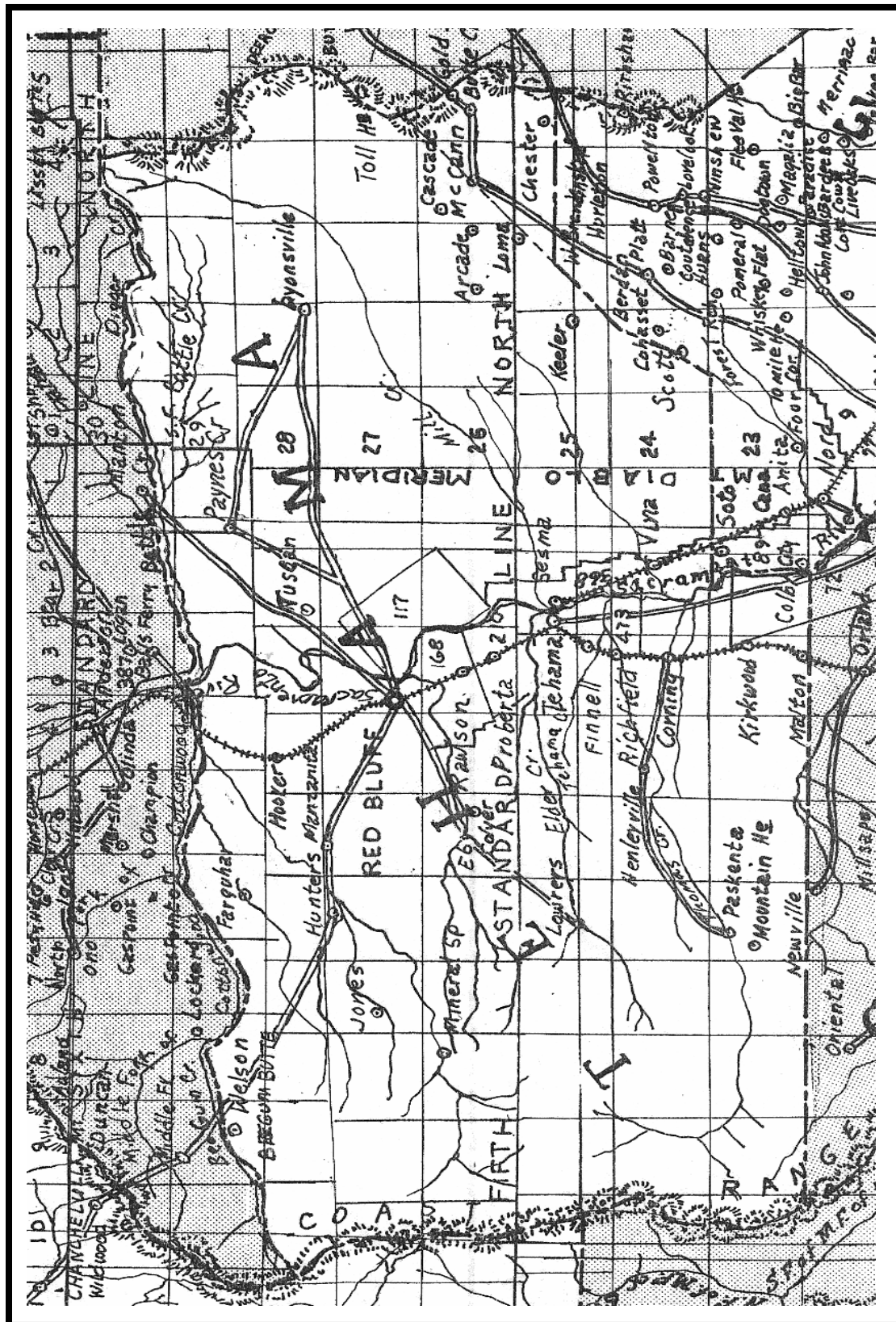
Manton

Sec. 21, T30N, R1E

In 1860, Alex Love built a saw mill about four miles east of what would become Manton and he built a road along the south side of Digger Creek to attract settlers. The Homestead Act of 1862 and "valley fever" brought people to this community built on 360 acres owned by Billy Bramlet. According to Shasta County historian, Dottie Smith, it was originally called the Blue Ridge Community. A post office was established in Tehama County on October 19, 1899. One legend maintains that the community was at that time called "Mans Town" because there were more men than women, and that name was submitted to the U.S. Post Office Department. When the official name came back, it had been changed to Manton.

Manton, like Beegum and Cottonwood, was moved back and forth between Shasta and Tehama Counties. The post office data records that the post office was moved to Shasta County in August of 1897 and then moved back to Tehama County in April of 1898. The *Barrs Historical Map of Northern California* for 1896 (p. 35) places Manton in Shasta County. Manton was built along the Manton - Red Bluff Road in both Shasta and Tehama Counties, with the largest portion being in Tehama County. The first store was the result of a partnership between Bramlet and Frank Bristol. In its heyday, Manton had three hotels, five saloons, a community hall, two blacksmith shops, three stores, two creameries, a jail, two churches, as many as four schools, and the inhabitants supported several sawmills. While the town still exists, it is a mere shadow its former self. During the Depression years Civilian Conservation Corps camps were operated in the Digger Butte/Creek area near Manton. The camps were designated Project P-235, 569th Company, 1933; Project F-352, 3316th Company, 1935; and Project F-362, 5451st Company, 1939. This was one of five C.C.C. camp locations in Tehama County. (See Lyonsville, Mineral, Patton Mill & Paynes Creek.⁷) There were four schools in the vicinity of Manton - two in Tehama County, Junction, established in 1878; Pine Grove, established in 1894;

Tehama County, 1896



From: *Barrs Indexed Township & County 1896 Historical Map of the State of California*

and two in Shasta County, Lee and Benton. When the Northern California Power Company bought up the land and the water rights to allow for the construction of powerhouses and ditches to feed them, the area declined in population and, according to the *Tehama County Schools Directory*, these four schools were consolidated into the Union School of Manton in 1921. The Manton Joint Union School District continues to serve students from Tehama and Shasta County

Maywood Colony

N/A¹

The Maywood Colony was the brain child of Warren N. Woodson and Charles F. Foster. In 1891, Woodson and Foster contracted to buy 3100 acres of farmland from George Hoag for \$25/acre. B.F. Luning was hired to survey and subdivide the land into 10 acre plots . Woodson advertised the colony as far east as New York, offering prospective buyers good fruit land within a mile or so of the Corning railroad station. Buyers of 10 acres or more were offered free rail fare from Chicago to Corning. Land sold and orchards of olives were planted and a lumber yard was established to provide building materials for the colonists. In 1893 the Maywood Addition to Corning was developed, the Maywood Colony office opened in 1898 and the Hotel Maywood opened in 1899. The Woodson and Foster partnership dissolved in 1902, but Woodson continued to develop the colony. In 1906 the Maywood Packing Co. was formed and the Maywood Colony and Woodson prospered. He gave land for schools and churches. Woodson died in 1951, never realizing his dream of making Corning the largest city in the valley, but his name and his colony survive in the infrastructure of Corning today.

Mill Creek (community)

Sec. 34, T29N, R4E

Popular as a site for summer homes since the early 1900's, Mill Creek is located 4.2 miles south southeast of Mineral on the old highway and approximately 3 miles south of Morgan Hot Springs. Today a summer home tract and resort are found in the area. The nearby creek flows into the Sacramento River near Los Molinos.

Mill Creek

N/A¹

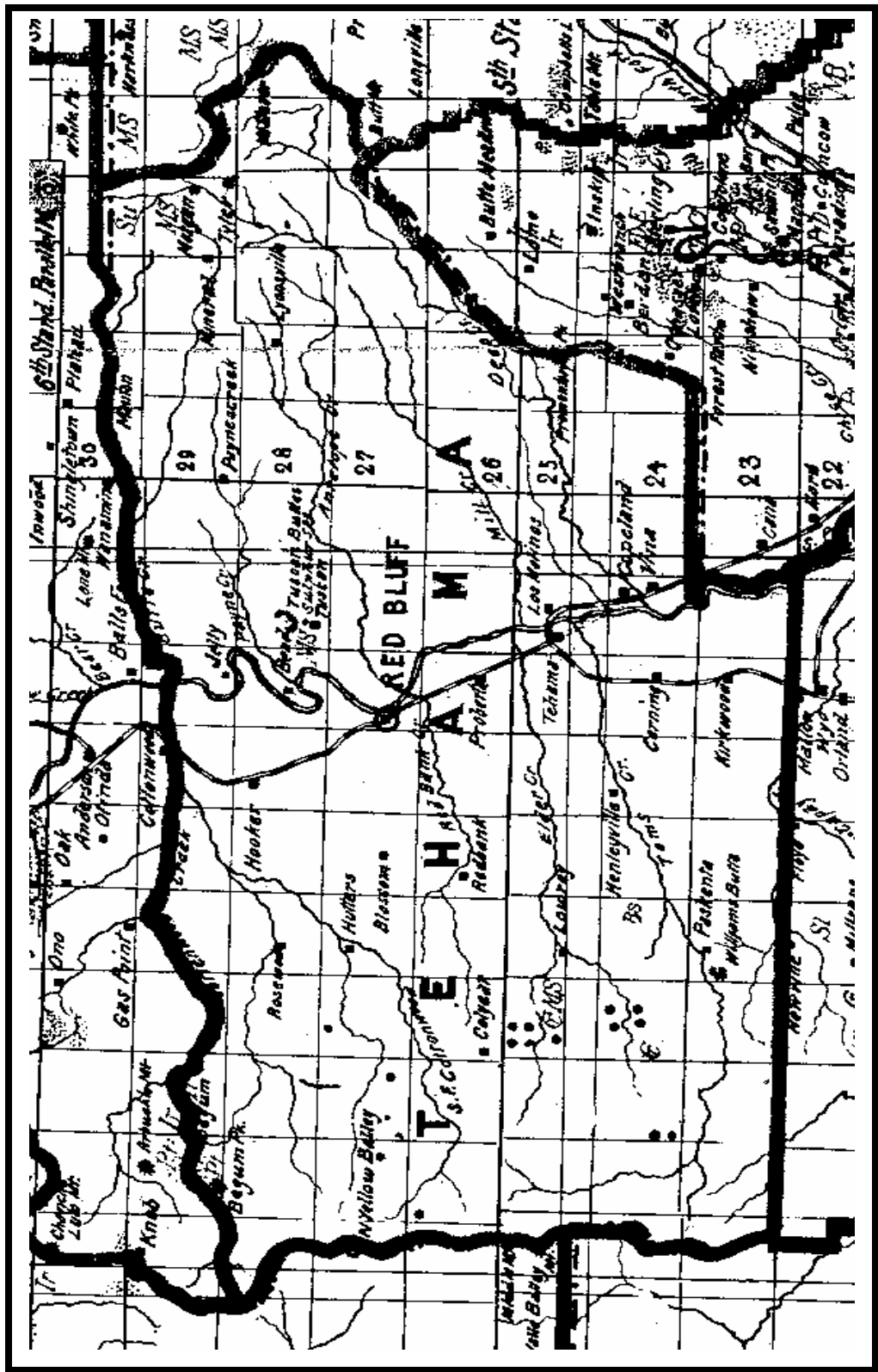
Mill Creek was named by John Bidwell during his exploration of the north valley in 1843, because he apparently thought the area to be a good location to construct a mill. Mill Creek originates in the southern part of Lassen Volcanic National Park, and flows south and east for 52 miles through Tehama County to empty into the Sacramento River just north of Los Molinos.

Mineral

Sec. 25, T29N, R3E

Mineral is located 35 miles northeast of Red Bluff on the 1863 Red Bluff-Susanville wagon/stage road (the route of Highway 36E today). Settled since the mid-1800s, this area has had a number of names, including Rawson(s), Hampton's and Battle Creek

Tehama County, 1910



From: Aubrey, *Map of California Mineral Deposits*

Meadows. The first store and school were opened in 1865. The name Mineral originated when the Mineral Springs post office was moved from Morgan Springs to its current location in 1902, when Bert Hampton offered to run the post office from the store that he had erected in 1900. The U.S. Post Office chose to shorten the name to Mineral and it subsequently became the name for this mountain community. Some mining was attempted in the area, (alas, the highly volcanically active Cascade Range has no gold), but there are several mineral springs located nearby. Its mountain location on Highway 36, the main route from the Sacramento Valley to Susanville and as the community closest to the southern entrance to Lassen Volcanic National Park, combine to make Mineral a very active recreational community year round. The Mineral School District was created by a merger of part of the Oak Park District and the Pine Grove District in 1934. During the Depression years, the Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) located a camp in the Mineral area. The camp was occupied in 1933 (NP-1, 918th Company) and in 1934 (Project LMP-2, 975th Company). The project designations indicate that these were in all likelihood related to Lassen Volcanic National Park. This was one of five C.C.C. camp locations in Tehama County. (See Lyonsville, Manton, Patton Mill & Paynes Creek.⁷)

Moon's Rancho

Sec. 28, T24N, R2W

William Moon, who had a loose association with the Bear Flag incident, was a squatter who in 1845 settled on unclaimed land between the Capay and Saucos land grants. He obtained title by a "school warrant" in 1854. Sources place his home 2 miles south of the landing at Squaw Hill (see Squaw Hill), or 1 ½ miles south of the western end of Woodson Bridge. The "Behrens Manor" may be seen today at that location. The Moon House was a favorite stopping place for early travelers. By 1850 Moon also ran a ferry across the Sacramento River. A post office was established at Moon's Ranch, then in Colusi County, in October, 1851. In April, 1856, after Tehama County was created, the post office was redesignated as being in Tehama County. This post office was moved to Tehama in November, 1887. Nathaniel Merrill was the first postmaster. (See: maps, pp. 12 and 18.)

Moore & Robinson Mine

Sec. 11/12, T28N, R10W

Also known as the Beegum Chromite Mine, the mine was operated by H.T. Moore and H.A. Robinson in the 1940's. As there is no road to this mine, the ore was packed 2 miles down the mountain to be loaded onto trucks and shipped to a stockpile in Anderson, Shasta County. *Metsker's* indicates a trail from a campground at the end of the road to the mine site.

Morgan Mountain

Sec. 15, T29N, R4E

Morgan Mountain is a 6,806 foot volcanic peak located north of Highway 36E and east of State Route

89. It was named for the Morgan Family. (See: Morgan Hot Springs.)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Morgan Hot Springs | Sec. 23, T29N, R4E | <p>Located approximately 2 miles northwest of Childs Meadows on the north bank of Mill Creek, the hot springs were named after Richard William Morgan, who settled in the area about 1857. In 1864 he sold the property to his brother, John Morgan, who had settled in the Paynes Creek area. John built and operated a popular resort for nearly half a century near the springs. The location boasted a hotel and post office, established in June of 1894, which was later moved to Mineral. The Hanna or Circle S Ranch buildings at the Mill Creek junction of Highway 36 mark the location today. The "Circle S" name or designation for the ranch is related to the relationship of the family to the Standard Oil Company. A second post office was established in July, 1915, but it was rescinded a short time later.</p> |
| Morgan Summit | Sec. 15, T29N, R4E | <p>Morgan Summit is the pass located approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile southeast of Morgan Mountain, marking the highest point on Highway 36E crossing the flank of the mountain between Mineral and Childs Meadows. (See: Morgan Mountain and Morgan Springs.)</p> |
| Mountain House | Sec. 14/13, T23N, R7W | <p>Mountain House, located six miles west of Paskenta, was a stopping point on the Nome Cult Trail or the California Trail of Tears, the route taken by the Indians of the central valley when, in September, 1863, they were forcibly removed to Round Valley on the west side of the Coastal Ranges. Mountain House became the site of a cemetery when a sizeable number of the Indians, sickened with malaria, died along the trail and many were buried at Mountain House. According to an article in the Corning Observer in 1912, Mountain House was also the site of a lumber yard for lumber being hauled from the Manson Mill, located in the foothills approximately 18 miles west of Paskenta. (See: p. 35.)</p> |
| Mount Linn | Sec. 10, T25N, R9W | <p>Named by John C. Fremont in honor of Missouri Senator, Lewis F. Linn, who was instrumental in the acquisition of Oregon, this mountain was identified on many of the early maps of Northern California (e.g. 1852, 1854, 1855, 1857 and 1860), however, it is most often not identified as such on later maps. Later maps often identify the peak as South Yolla Bolly. The <i>DeLorme Northern California Atlas and Gazetteer</i> provides both names in the same location. (See: South Yolla Bolly.)</p> |
| Nine Mile House | Sec. 14, T28N, R4W | <p>In the late 1800s, J.S. Straley established a hotel to accommodate teamsters who traveled the Red Bluff-Shasta wagon road. Nine Mile was located just south of the present Hooker Creek-Auction Road overpass</p> |

north of Red Bluff on I-5. The name printed on the post of the over crossing is Nine Mile Hill.

Noble Electric Mine Sec. 16, T25N, R7W

The Noble Electric Mine was a chrome mine located along the North Fork of Elder Creek. It is identified on the *Mendocino National Forest* map and on *Luning's 1903 Map of Tehama County*.

Nome Lackee Indian Reservation T24N, R6W

When it was established in 1854, this was the 2nd Indian Reservation in the state. The 25,000 acre Reservation was located just north of Paskenta ostensibly to provide a place where the Indians would not be disturbed and to teach them farming and gardening. At its height the Nome Lackee reservation claimed to have approximately 2,500 Indians who were farming 1,000 acres of wheat; however, in 1861 the population had declined to approximately 200 and in 1863 all remaining residents were moved via the California Indian Trail of Tears to the Round Valley Reservation in Covelo.

Nome Lackee was abandoned in 1866 and ownership passed to various white settlers. Today a stone monument marks the location. A school named Headquarters School was established just west of the old headquarters of the reservation in 1877. This school, located just west of Mill Creek and Osborn Roads, served students until it was absorbed by the Schultz and Gleason school districts in 1919. (See Gleasonville)

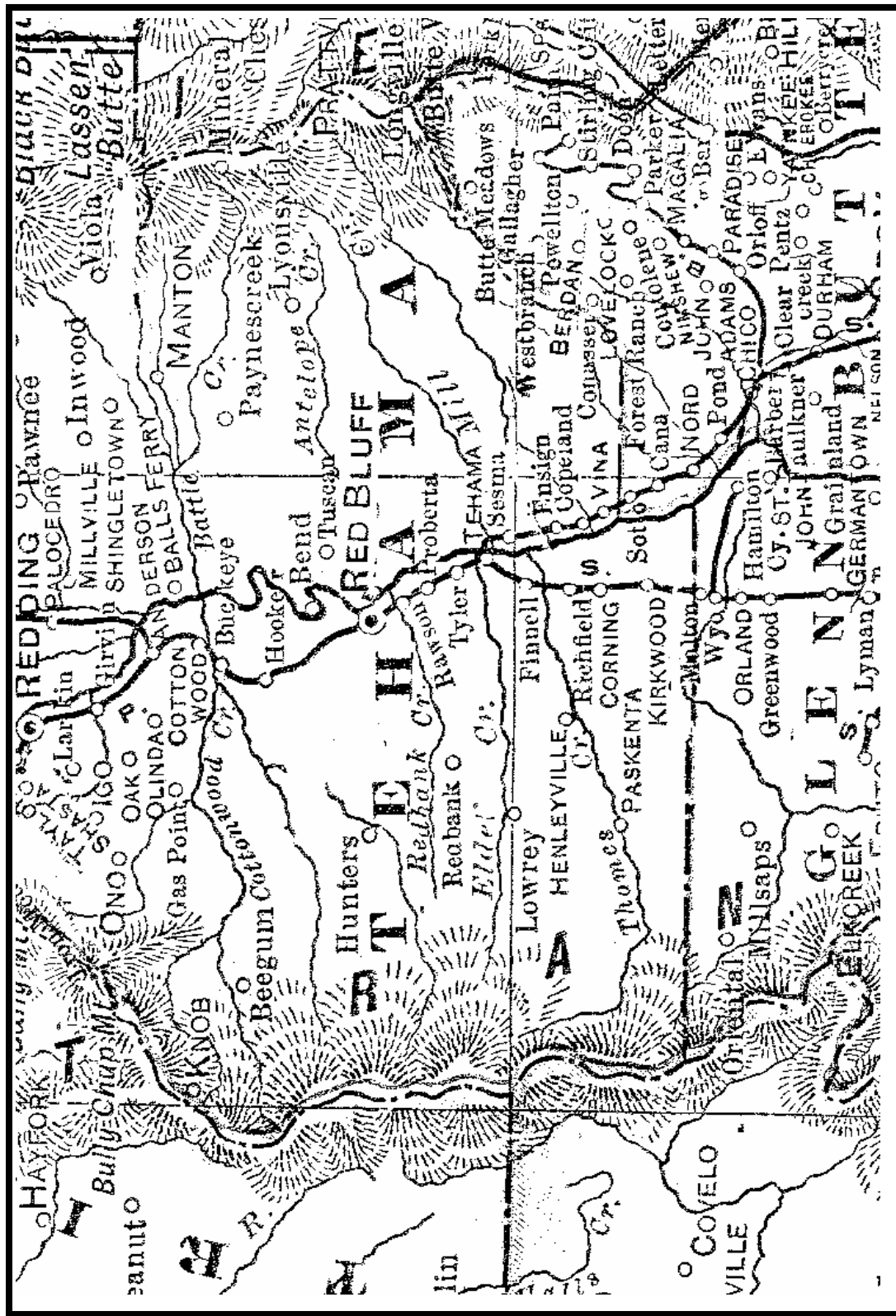
(NOTE: The spelling of Nomlaki, which is the current spelling preferred by the Paskenta Band, varies widely. The 1857 Survey Map of the Reservation and the government documents relating to the reservation use the name Nome Lackee. The historical marker at the site is spelled Nomi Lackee. The California State Agricultural Society in 1858 hyphenated the name as Nome-Lackee. Keith Lingenfelter, widely known for his Pioneer Index of Tehama County, among his other writings, spelled it Nome Lakee, Katherine Halley, writing her recollections of the Indians in 1912, spelled it Nomelacka. Articles in *Wagon Wheels*, the Colusa County Historical Society twice yearly journal for 1980, use the spelling Noma Lackee. Peter Knudtson, in his work on the Wintu Indians of California, used the spelling Nomlaki.)

North Yolla Bolly Mt. Sec. 10, T27N, R10W

The name is derived from the Wintu language, meaning "high snow-covered peak." At 8000 feet in elevation, North Yolla Bolly is a prominent peak on the western border of Tehama County.

(NOTE: the spelling of the names of this series of mountain peaks varies widely. Shackelford's 1887 "*Official Map of Tehama County*" gives the spelling as Yallo Balley. This spelling is repeated on Luning's 1903 "*Official Map*;" a map from 1926 gives the spelling as Yola Bola; the Harry Freese map[circa 1960] gives the spelling as Yolla Bolly. Other

Tehama County, 1911



From: *Cram's Unrivalled Atlas of the World, 1911*

variations, listed in *Durham's*, are “Yalla Balley,” “Yalla Bally,” and “Yola Buli,” the U.S.G.S. on the current topographic maps has apparently officially standardized the spelling as “Yolla Bolly.”)

Paskenta

Sec. 4/5, T23N, R6W

The name is derived from the Central Wintun dialect “paskenti” meaning “under the bank” or “under the hill.” The town, established about 1860, is situated approximately 20 miles west of Corning. In its early days, Paskenta was a major center serving pack trains into the Coast Ranges and north to the mines at Harrison Gulch. At one time there were three stores, two blacksmith shops, leather works, a butcher shop, hotel and a school. Gambling was once a popular activity. The Paskenta post office was established in September, 1872. In 1861 the Paskenta school district was created. This was a great, sprawling district that covered much of the southwestern quarter of Tehama County. For some unexplained reason, the Paskenta School was located about 5 miles west of Corning at the junction of Corning and Freeman Roads. As it was far from Paskenta, in 1877 the name of the school was changed to the Freeman School and the eastern portion of the district became the Freeman District. Meanwhile, in Paskenta, in 1872, Elkins School was established near the intersection of Paskenta Road and Corrigan Road. Moved in 1886 to a location west of Paskenta off of Toomes Camp Road, Elkins School continues to serve students in the Paskenta area to present. The Mendocino National Forest, USDA has maintained a U.S. Forest Service station at Paskenta from 1936 until present. In 1936 they purchased 3 ½ acres from Mr. Corrigan and added an additional acre in 1940 to use for the guard station and compound, which included an office, housing and warehouse and vehicle storage.

The Crane family built and began operating a saw mill in Paskenta in 1945. This mill closed in 1992 and was dismantled and shipped to New Zealand. However, they still maintain a presence in Corning and Paskenta as they continue to manage a considerable acreage of timberland in the Coast Ranges west of Paskenta.

Patton Mill

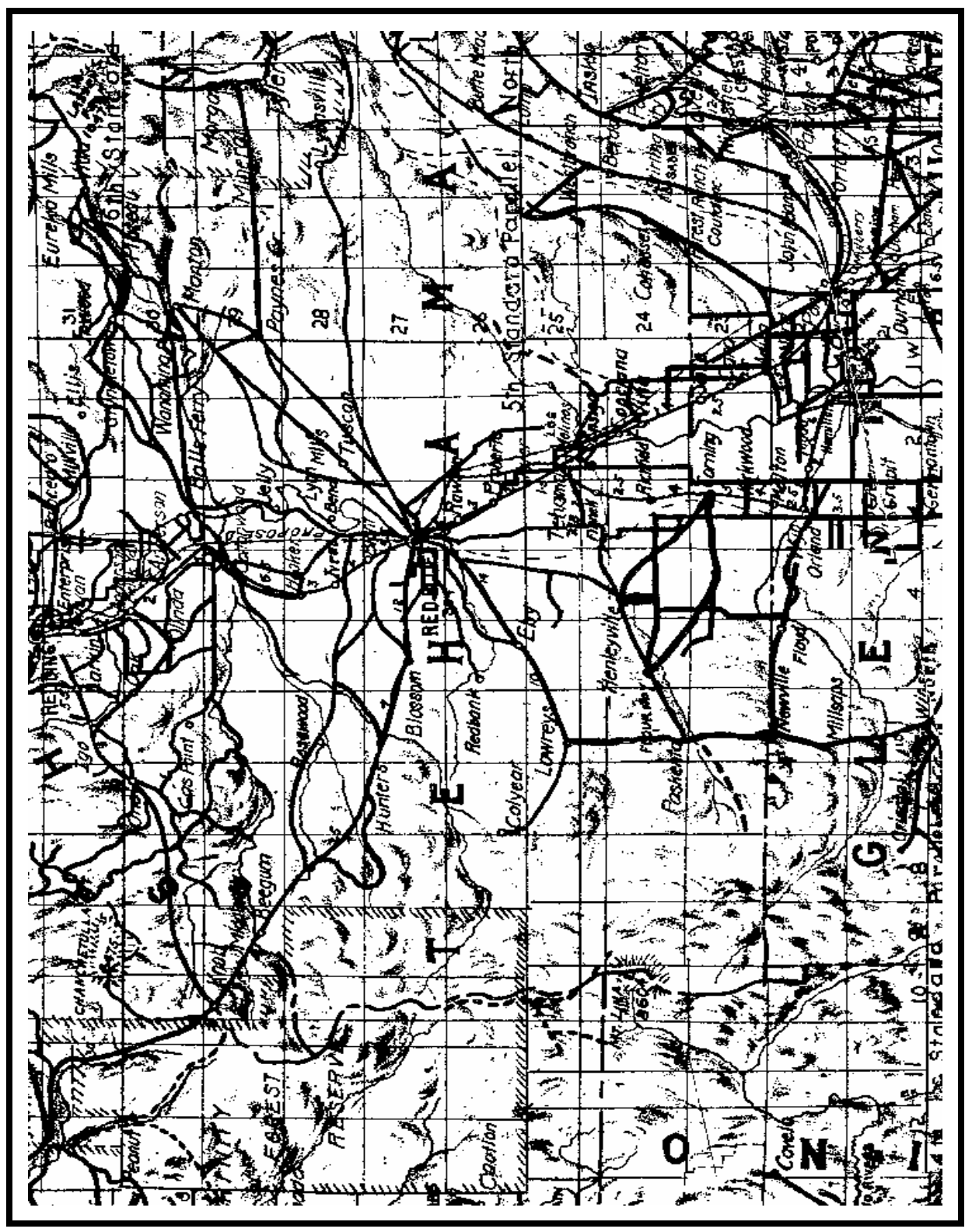
Sec. 29, T24N, R7W

Patton Mill was named after David Patton, who built a mill in the mountains west of Paskenta in 1857. It was the 2nd mill built in the Coast Ranges of Tehama County. The mill closed about 1897. A Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) Camp operated out of the Patton Mill site in the 1930s (Project F-39, 4739th Company, 1936 & F-59, 997th Company, 1937). This was one of five C.C.C. camp locations in Tehama County. (See Lyonsville, Manton, Mineral & Paynes Creek.⁷) In 1950 the Crane Mills Lumber Company negotiated a trade with the U.S. Forest Service to acquire the Patton Mill site. Since that time the site has housed the Crane Mills tractor and truck

maintenance facility. Most of the structures were demolished in the late 1990's

Paynes (Paine's) Creek (Community)	Sec. 30, T29N, R1E	<p>A small community located 20 miles east of Red Bluff just south of Highway 36E, Paynes Creek was listed in the directory of the <i>Marysville Appeal</i> in 1879. It is believed to have been named after James S. Payne (or Paine), an early settler and owner of a small sawmill in the area in the late 1850s. At its peak, the community boasted a saloon, hotel, two general stores, a school, church and post office. The post office, established in January of 1890, and the school are still there. During the Depression years, the Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) "Little Giant" camp was located near southeast of Paynes Creek at Panther Springs (Project F-363, 3858th Company, 1936). This was one of five C.C.C. camp locations in Tehama County. (See Lyonsville, Manton, Mineral & Patton Mill.⁷). Paynes Creek is today the location of Cal Fire's Ishi Conservation Camp.</p>
Paynes (Paine's) Creek	Sec. 22, T28N, R3W	<p>The creek, which was listed on some maps/accounts before 1868 as Beaver Creek, was probably named after James S. Paine or Payne [there is some confusion as to the actual name of the settler] (See Paynes Creek – Community). There was also some confusion regarding the name of the creek. U.S. Government Survey Maps for 1894 identify the lower portion of the creek as Paines Creek on the Red Bluff Quadrangle and the upper portion of the creek as Payne Creek on the Lassen Quadrangle.</p>
Proberta	N/A ¹	<p>Not far from Las Flores, but on the west side of the Southern Pacific tracks, Proberta was founded by Edward Probert in 1886, on the banks of Oat Creek. According to the Postal Route Map, Proberta is located 6 miles southeast of Red Bluff along the Southern Pacific Railroad (now Union Pacific) and Highway 99W. Known primarily for its warehouses, built by the DePue Company in 1889, the town once boasted a general store, blacksmith shop, hotel, School and several homes. The Proberta post office was established in March of 1888.</p>
Rancho de las Saucos	N/A ¹	<p>The name translates literally as the "Ranch of the Elders," named after the elder trees that line the creek that flows through the grant. Five leagues were granted to Robert Hasty Thomes in 1844. He was later claimant for 22,212 acres which were confirmed and patented in October, 1857. This grant was west of the Sacramento River and south of William Chard's Rancho de las Flores. (See: Map of Land Grants, p. 15)</p>
Rawson	Sec. 25, T29N, R3E	<p>Rawson was an early name for Mineral. It was named for "Hi" Rawson who is reputed to be the first</p>

Tehama County, 1914



From: Judge, *Wagon Road Map of California*

permanent settler in the area. There is a story concerning how he was able to get title to Battle Creek Meadows. He apparently claimed that he had ridden completely around the meadows by boat and, therefore, claimed them under the Swamp and Overflow Act. He omitted the fact that his boat was on a wagon and pulled by a team of horses. (See Mineral)

Rawson Siding	T26N, R3W [PLNK ²¹]	This Rawson was a railroad siding and switch station located approximately 5 miles north of Proberta. (See: p. 35 and p. 41). It is today the location of the Wal-Mart Distribution Center.
Red Bank, Redbank	Sec. 16, T26N, R5W	Red Bank was and is a District, a road, a community, a school and a post office. The Red Bank District lies approximately 16 miles west of Red Bluff following Red Bank Creek. The Red Bank School was in the vicinity of the location given, but moved from time to time. According to Opal Thornton Mendenhall, the final building was built in 1891, and was located in Sec. 21, T25N, R5W, just east of the road connecting Red Bank Road with Lowrey Road. The school struggled to have sufficient attendance for years and finally closed in 1962 for lack of enrollment. The map of California in <i>Cram's Unrivaled Atlas of the World</i> (See: p. 41) identifies Red Bank as a community. According to <i>A Century of California Post Offices</i> ⁵ a post office was established at Red Bank in June of 1904 when the post office was moved from Eby. This office was closed in May of 1918 when it was moved to Red Bluff.
Red Bank Creek	Sec. 33, T27N, R3W	Red Bank Creek was named when Josiah Belden applied for a 4 league land grant in 1844. His grant was named Rancho Barranca Colorado for the 30-40 foot high red clay banks of the creek that ran through the property. Before the creation of Tehama County this stream was the boundary between Shasta and Colusi counties.
Red Bluff	Sec. 19/20, T27N, R3W	Red Bluff had its origins in a series of small hamlets (See: Leodocia, Cavertsburg, Bulltown and Reedsville) that grew up around the head of navigation on the Sacramento River around 1850. One of the most recognizable features along the river are the red clay bluffs formed by the cutting action of a bend in the river. Originally referred to as the Bluffs or Red Bluffs, the name was eventually standardized to Red Bluff. To quote from a 1909 promotional piece, "Red Bluff, the county seat of Tehama County, is situated upon a bluff on the west bank of the Sacramento River, at the head of navigation, about 125 miles north of Sacramento. As a division point of the Southern Pacific Railway, enjoying the advantages of cheap water transportation rates, it has exceptional facilities for the handling of

freight, and is an important shipping point. The streets of the city are wide and well graded. There is an excellent school system of three large buildings and twenty teachers. . . There are good churches, a commodious opera house and a new public library, a gift of Mrs. Herbert Kraft, . . . Population numbers about 4000 and is increasing rapidly. Several industries give employment to many people, among them an ice factory, flour mill, foundry, planning mill, (*Diamond National*) and fruit-packing establishments, . . . There are two banks, three daily papers, good hotels, livery stables and many merchant establishments. The source of life of the town is the county as a whole.” At one time Red Bluff, due to its location at the head of navigation, was regarded as the “Queen City” of northern California; however, the railroad came, stayed for a while and moved on to Redding, depriving Red Bluff of much of its revenue and glory. Over the years Red Bluff, in its role as county seat and its position astride Interstate-5, has prospered and slowly grown to the 13,000+ inhabitants that it has today

Red Bluffs (the)	Sec. 20, T27N, R3W	Because the red clay bluffs along the Sacramento River at the head of the Sacramento Valley were so distinctive and easily recognized they were often designated as a meeting place for travelers and explorers. The early village at this location was sometimes referred to by this name.
Reeds Creek	Sec. 29, T27N, R3W	This creek, which flows for 20 miles, was named for Captain Elbridge Gerry Reed of Red Bluff. Various maps spell it Reads Creek or Reed Creek. At other times it was known as Cooper’s Creek and Red Bluff(s) Creek. Originally this feature was south of the early city of Red Bluff; however, the present city has grown and straddles the creek.
Reedsville	Sec. 29, T27N, R3W	Reedsville was one of the small communities located in the area that eventually became the town of Red Bluff. It was named after Elbridge Gerry Reed who homesteaded from Reed’s Creek south along the river to Red Bank Creek.
Riceville	Sec. 21/22, T24N, R3W	Riceville was first settled in 1860 about one mile west of the present site of Corning. Originally called Scatterville, it was renamed Farmington in 1872. When C.P. Rice bought a tract of land and built a store, he did not like the name Scatterville, so he named his store “Farmington.” A sizeable community including a school and numerous businesses grew around this store. This community was sometimes referred to as the “City of the Plains.” Rice hired Mr. H.B. Shackelford, the Tehama County Surveyor, to lay out an official town in 1878. When Rice applied for a Post Office permit, it was denied because the official Post Office listing already listed a post office

named Farmington. To get around this, the Postal Service suggested Riceville and a post office was established in Riceville in April, 1881. Unfortunately for Riceville, by September, 1882, approximately 1 mile to the east, a plan for the town of Corning had been laid out by the Pacific Improvement Company, a subsidiary of the Central Pacific Railroad Company⁶, and a depot had been built and was open for business. Late in 1882, the citizens of Riceville put wheels or rollers under most of the businesses and moved them to Corning. This move included the post office. (See: Scatterville, Farmington & Corning.)

Richfield

N/A¹

Located on Highway 99W immediately south of Thomes Creek about 3.25 miles north of Corning, Richfield was a planned community surveyed for 10 acre farms located along the Southern Pacific (currently Union Pacific⁶) railroad line. Sometime around 1910, the Richfield Land Company obtained 4,800 acres of the old Finnell Ranch holdings. The name of the town was derived from the rich soil and agricultural productivity of the area. The rich soil was the result of the colony and town being laid out in the floodplain of Thomes Creek. The Town grew around the old Finnell Ranch headquarters and at one time had an office building, hotel, cook-house, and a grocery store (built in 1914) which housed the post office. This building became the home of a furniture factory in 1950. As of 1991, the factory employed 20 people to produce unfinished pine furniture. Once proclaimed to be the “Home of Diversified Farming,” in the 1950s and ‘60s the site was occupied by a modern lumber mill and a military lumber supply depot. A school was built in Richfield in 1912 and served students until 1966. Ground for a new school was broken in 1963, and in October of 2006 a more modern facility was constructed. A post office was established in Richfield in 1912 and it served the community until it was discontinued in 1970.

Riley

PLNK²

Listed in *A Century of California Post Offices*⁵, Riley was located 20 miles southwest of Cottonwood. A post office was maintained here from September, 1891 until it was moved to Hunters in January, 1893. Riley was located at the Diamond Range (Diamond Ranch) headquarters. The Diamond Ranch was one of the largest early ranches in Tehama County, eventually consisting of 60,000 acres. It was established in 1880s by James A. Hardin and Amos W. Riley. Passing through several hands over the years, the property is currently divided into four ranches and the region known collectively as the Diamond Range.

Rio De Los Berrendos

N/A¹

“Antelope River Ranch,” also known as Primér Cañon (the First Canyon), was a grant of 6 leagues obtained by Job. F. Dye in 1844. He was later claimant for 26,637 acres, which were confirmed and

patented in April, 1867. This was a huge expanse of land located east of the Sacramento River roughly between Red Bluff and Dye Creek. It extended eastward well up into the foothills. (See: Map of Land Grants, p.15)

Rio de los Molinos Rancho N/A¹

“River of the Mills Ranch,” was five leagues granted to Albert G. Toomes in 1844. He later was claimant for 22,172 acres, which were confirmed and patented in July, 1872. This grant lies east of the Sacramento River and between the Job Dye’s Rio de los Berrendos grant and Peter Lassen’s Bosquejo grant. (See: Map of Land Grants. p.15)

Rosewood

Sec. 21, T28N, R6W

Located 20 miles northwest of Red Bluff and 5 miles north of Hunters, on the south side of Dry Creek, Rosewood was an important community in early Tehama County. An escaped slave, named Jim Boggs was one of the earliest settlers in the area. Rosewood began when C.E. Wescott built a general store there. Rosewood became a stopping point on the pack train, and later stage, route from Red Bluff to the gold fields at Harrison Gulch. Rosewood developed into a community that at its peak consisted of 2 hotels, livery stable, store, and a blacksmith shop. The Dry Creek School, which had been built 2 ½ miles to the west of Rosewood in 1880, was physically moved to Rosewood in 1918 and renamed Rosewood School. This school served students until the 1934-5 school year when it was closed due to lack of students. A post office was established in July, 1898 and maintained at the location until it was moved to Hunters in May, 1909.

Saddle Camp

Sec. 30, T27N, R8W

Saddle Camp is located approximately 2 miles north of Tom Head Peak and lookout near the end of Pettyjohn Road. The Shasta-Trinity National Forest maintained a Guard Station at Saddle Camp in the 1930s (approximately 1932 – 1940). The area was also the site of several cabins and a pack station serving Tomhead Lookout and the Humboldt Trail which passed through the camp. In the early 1900s copper was mined in what was known as the Red Bluff Mining District near Saddle Camp and a sawmill known as the Wilson Mill produced fine lumber. From 1907 until 1919 a school was maintained at Saddle Camp for the children of the mill and mine workers. The ending date for the school coincides with the last gasp of mining and lumbering in the area. Though there several summer cabins in the area, there remains nothing to show where the original camp was located.

Salt Creek

N/A¹

Salt Creek was named by the early settlers for the many mineral springs, (Tuscan Springs among them), located at the headwaters of the creek. These springs produced many types of salts or minerals. No single

person stands out as the one naming Salt Creek. Salt Creek traverses an interesting course. Its origin is in the highlands east of Tuscan Buttes, and it flows 18 miles southwest until roughly the intersection of Highway 36 with 99E, when it makes a broad turn to the southeast and flows through the Rio de los Berrendos grant to empty into the Sacramento River near the north end of Blackberry Island approximately 4.5 miles southeast of Red Bluff.

Sam'l Posen

Sec. 26, T28N, R4W

Sam'l Posen was the town that never was. It was a farce perpetrated in 1886 by Maurice B. Curtis, an actor who invented the town and named it after a play in which he was performing. At the time, very few people in Tehama County had ever heard of the town, because Curtis advertised Sam'l Posen in central and southern California and gave lots to the purchasers of tickets to his play of the same name. Because no taxes were ever paid, in 1941 the state of California took possession of the tract. To compound the farce, Mrs. Marie Martin, a Los Angeles used car dealer, gave lots in Sam'l Posen with the purchase of a used car from her lot. Located 6 miles north of Red Bluff, the town still exists – on paper. At present lots may still be purchased in Sam'l Posen.

Saron Fruit Colony

Sec. 27/34, T29N, R3W

In February of 1895, the Rev. H.L. Haakonson purchased 700 acres of land near Jelly's Ferry. He subdivided the land into 20 acre plots and launched the Saron Fruit Colony. He maintained that the name was a variant of "Sharon" from the Bible meaning a plain or valley. A number of families purchased land and settled in the Colony. To educate the children of the area, Jelly School was established in 1896. The school continuously served students until 1944 when they began to be bussed to Bend School. The land occupied by the Saron Fruit Colony was prone to periodic flooding and in the last century the colony was twice, in 1937 and 1940, completely under water. Since the completion of Shasta Dam in 1943, such extensive flooding has not occurred. The Saron Fruit Colony prospered growing and marketing peaches and prunes, which were shipped after they were dried. Much of the land is still in the units established by the Reverend, and the colony exists to this time.

Saucos Rancho

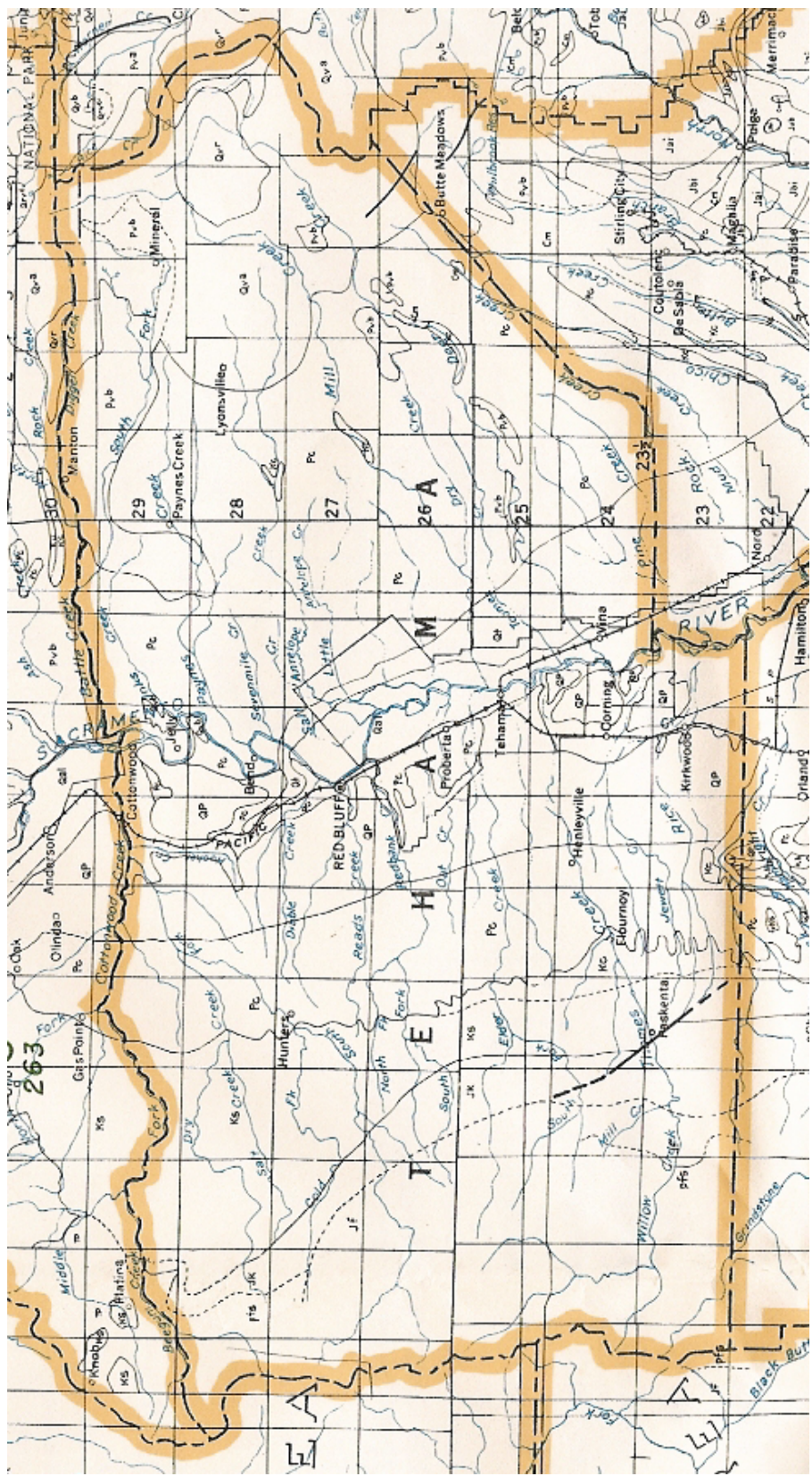
N/A¹

See: Rancho de las Saucos

Scatterville

Scatterville was the first name of the original community in the area of Corning. In 1871 the region was occupied by "squatters" and houses and cabins were springing up in a haphazard and scattered condition. The local paper described the area as looking like a scattered village, thus the community became Scatterville. (See: Farmington, Riceville & Corning.)

CREEKS & RIVERS



Jennings, Fault Map of California, 1975

Sesma	N/A ¹	<p>Located on the Sacramento River between Los Molinos and Tehama on the south bank of Mill Creek, Sesma was the site of the Crosby Mill, built in 1854. This mill produced first class flour during the “wheat boom” years of the Sacramento Valley. The mill became the North Star Mill around 1873 and in 1886 was renamed the Tehama Milling Co. The boom busted in the late 1890s and the mill, which continued serving local farmers as late as 1916, is gone. Only the foundation and two bridges across the river to Tehama mark its existence. In 1871, Sesma became the southern terminus of C.F. Ellsworth’s Empire Flume from the saw mills in the Antelope Creek watershed east of Red Bluff. The site was picked because it was the closest point on the east bank of the Sacramento River where the flume could intersect the California and Oregon Railroad. At its peak, in addition to the flour mill, there was a general store, boarding houses, a planing mill, 3 warehouses, a railroad depot and stockyards at Sesma.</p>
Shasta County		<p>Shasta County is included here because prior to 1856, when Tehama County was organized, the portion of present day Tehama County north of Red Bank Creek was part of Shasta County. Therefore, many of the early northern Tehama County place names may be found in Shasta County sources as well. The current boundary between Shasta and Tehama Counties is along courses of Cottonwood Creek (west of the Sacramento River) and Battle Creek and Digger Creek (east of the Sacramento River).</p>
Simmons	PLNK ²	<p>Simmons is listed in <i>A Century of California Post Offices</i>⁵ for Tehama County. A post office was maintained here from December, 1880, until it was moved to Butte Meadows, in Butte County, in February, 1884. (See: Postal Route Map, p. 26)</p>
Skinner’s Mill	Sec. 30, T27N, R7W	<p>Skinner’s Mill was built in the 1940s by the Forward Brothers and was located at the old Heitman goat camp. It included a sawmill, cabins and a mill pond. It was named after the logging boss, Marvin Skinner and operated into the 1950s.</p>
Southey	PLNK ²	<p>Named for Southy W. Long, the first postmaster, Southey (the name was misspelled by the Post Office Department) is listed in <i>A Century of California PosOffices</i>⁵ for Tehama County. A post office was maintained here from June of 1882, until it was moved to Cottonwood in February of 1883. Southey was also known as “Brack Horn.”</p>
South Yolla Bolly Mt.	Sec. 10, T25N, R9W	<p>South Yolla Bolly Mountain is a prominent peak located near the southwestern border of Tehama County approximately 12 miles south of North Yolla Bolly peak. (Elevation 8,081’) Early, as well as some</p>

recent maps, refer to this peak as Mt. Linn. (See Mt. Linn.) (See North Yolla Bolly for alternative spellings, of which there were many. Durham's lists all of them.)

Squaw Hill	Sec. 28, T24N, R2W	<p>Squaw Hill was a riverboat landing on the Sacramento river near the site of the Gardiner Ferry (the west end of the Woodson Bridge today). Supposedly the place was called "Squaw Hill" by riverboat captains for two aged Indian women who were too feeble to return to the mountains with the rest of their tribe. They were left in a small dwelling near the river and watched the river boats go by. Docks were built along with a large warehouse just north of the site by Sacramento Transfer Company in 1894 and steamboats stopped there until 1916. The Moon School was established on land donated by William McLane in 1872. It was located near Squaw Hill at the intersection of Hall Road and Loleta Gardiner Ferry Road. Moon School and Merrill School served students until 1954, when they both consolidated with the Corning Elementary District and ceased operations. Around the turn of the 20th Century the property around Squaw Hill was purchased by Mr. A.F. Landis, who named it River View Farm. Woodson Bridge Estates currently sits on the site of the farm.</p>
Tedoc Mine	Sec. 28, T28N, R9W	<p>The Tedoc Mining Region, consisting of as many as 20 mining claims in 1918, was located approximately 12 miles south of Highway 36 on Tedoc Road. The mines, which were located around the 4,000 level on Tedoc Mountain, produced high grade chrome ore which was trucked 53 miles to Red Bluff.</p>
Tehama	N/A ¹	<p>In 1844, Robert Hasty Thomes, Albert G. Toomes, William Chard, and Job F. Dye traveled northward from San Francisco and were each given land grants by the government of Mexico. The oldest town in Tehama County and one of the earliest settlements north of Sacramento, Tehama had its beginnings in 1845 when Robert H. Thomes and Albert G. Toomes constructed an adobe house on Thomes' Rancho de las Saucos grant.</p> <p>"Tehama" is believed to be an Indian word, but authorities disagree on the meaning, which has variously been reported as "high water," "low land," "salmon" or "shallow" -- any of which would be an accurate description of a location where the river is normally shallow enough to ford, where fishermen are a common sight during the salmon run, and winter floods are a regular occurrence. Some sources claim that a Nomlaki Indian camp was once located on the site of modern-day Tehama on the western bank of the Sacramento River.</p> <p>Thomes mapped out the city in 1850, with First through Fifth Streets running north-south, (First</p>

Street no longer exists having been eroded away by the river), and B through I Streets running east-west. The town initially thrived on the riverboat traffic. A post office was established at Tehama, Colusi County, in November, 1851. In April, 1856, the post office was newly identified as being in Tehama County. It was closed briefly from April to June 1870, and has been continuous since that date.

When Tehama County was formed in 1856, Tehama was established as the county seat; however, the seat was moved to Red Bluff by county-wide election the very next year. This contradicts various local stories that have circulated suggesting that Red Bluff “stole” its county seat status (as well as all the county records) from Tehama.

Listed in the 1874 Business Directory State of California as having a population of about 600 with numerous fine buildings, schools and churches, the population of Tehama peaked in the 1890s, at about 2000 residents, including a sizeable Chinese quarter. The city was incorporated in 1906 when plans were being made for an electric railway through the Sacramento Valley. The railway was never built, but the incorporation remains and Tehama exists as the smallest incorporated city in California.

A disastrous fire in 1908 combined with the decline of the riverboat traffic caused the city to gradually decline in prominence and population. The last businesses, a mini-mart and a bar, closed in the 1990s, and the buildings stand unsold leaving the city almost entirely residential in nature.

Tehama is generally the first area in the county to flood during the rainy season, although flooding is now controlled by releases from Shasta Dam. Because of the periodic flooding a city ordinance was passed requiring the houses to be raised above flood level. This gives Tehama a distinctive appearance, as many of the homes now have high foundations and tall stairways to the front door.

Tehama is home to two parks: Habert Park on C Street and Belbeck Park, which contains an old brick schoolhouse, now used for the Head Start program. The Tehama County Museum is housed in what was once the Masonic Hall, located at the corner of C and Third Street.

Thirty Mile Crossing

Sec. 8, T28N, R7W

Located 30 miles west of Red Bluff where the old Red Bluff-Beegum freight road crossed Dry Creek. In the late 1890's and early 1900's this was an important stopping place for freighters and people on their way to the Harrison Gulch Mining Region and beyond. Julius and Melvina Alford built a 2-story house and offered room and board for travelers and a gathering place for those who lived in the area. Today the site is marked by a few black walnut trees, a cellar and a well. 30 Mile Bridge is just a short distance west of the home site.

Thomes, Thomas Creek

Named to commemorate Robert Hasty Thomes, the creek has suffered an identity crisis. It was spelled "Toms" on an 1854 map and "Thomas," "Thoms" and "Thomes" on later maps. The current spelling, "Thomes," emerged when the U.S. Geological Survey published the Vina quadrangle in 1968. The various spellings of Thomes are most likely due to the English pronunciation of Thomes, which sounded like Thomas. (An excellent article on the derivation and pronunciation of Thomes may be found in the 1998 volume of *Tehama County Memories*.) The creek flows 62 miles from the Coast Ranges west of Corning to enter the Sacramento River 4.4 miles north of Vina.

Tom Head (Tomhead) Mine Sec. 25, T27N, R9W

Tom Head Mine was a chrome mine located approximately 2.5 miles northwest of Tomhead Mountain and a mile and a half west of the Saddle Camp Guard Station. In addition to chrome, Tomhead Mountain was noted for mines that produced copper. Unfortunately most sources recount that both the chrome and copper of the region was of low quality. Major production seems to have been before and during WW I. This mining region is identified on the *Metsker's Maps* for Tehama County.

Tomhead Mt. [Tom's Head] Sec. 6, T26N, R8W

Tomhead Mountain is a prominent peak (6754') in west central Tehama County. A U.S. Forest Service fire lookout was maintained on the peak for many years. Legend has it that this mountain peak was named because it resembled the features of an old prospector who lived in the vicinity. Because of the resemblance, people began to refer to the peak as "Tom's Head." This was later shortened to Tomhead. Early Quadrangles (1894 & 1917) identify the peak as "Toms Head."

Toomes Creek

Named for Albert G. Toomes, who held the Rio de los Molinos Grant, Toomes Creek flows southwest from the foothills of the Ishi Wilderness, through the southern portion of the grant to enter the Sacramento River 2.5 miles northwest of Vina.

Trinidad CityPLNK²

This name appears on the 1852 map of California by Charles Dayton Gibbes, approximately half way between the mouths of Antelope Creek and Deer Creek but on the west side of the Sacramento River. This map is quite basic and there are very few landmarks; therefore, the location is highly speculative, as is the nature of the town. It was advertised in the newspapers of 1850 as being at the head of navigation on the Sacramento, but it was far south of the Red Bluffs, which are identified on the same map as Leodocia. (See: p. 8.)

Tuscan

Sec. 21, T28N, R2W

Tuscan, Located 9 miles northeast of Red Bluff at the Tuscan Buttes, is listed in *Century of California*

*Post Offices*⁵ for Tehama County. A post office was maintained here from October of 1895, until it was moved to Red Bluff in May of 1919. Little remains at this location today. There is reasonable speculation that, even though Durham states that the post office was at the Buttes, this was in reality at Tuscan Springs.

Tuscan Buttes	Sec. 21, T28N, R2W	<p>Tuscan Buttes are a pair of volcanic cinder cones (elevation 1868') located approximately 10 miles northeast of Red Bluff. They are most noticeable for the array of radio towers and navigation lights that have been erected at the peak of the cinder cones. A 1915 map identifies a place called Tuscan at the Tuscan Buttes. A post office was established at Tuscan in 1895 and maintained until it was discontinued in 1919. [Note: The area east of the Sacramento River from Red Bluff toward Dales and Paynes Creek and the foothills of the Cascade Range, of which Mount Lassen is the southernmost designated peak, is dotted with small cinder cones such as Tuscan Buttes and Inskip Hill (3,100').</p>
Tuscan Springs	Sec. 32, T28N, R2W	<p>Located 9 miles northeast of Red Bluff along Little Salt Creek, the springs, originally called Lick Springs, were discovered in 1854. Dr. John A. Veatch tested the waters and discovered that the borax mineral content was similar to springs in the Tuscany region of Italy, hence the name Tuscan Springs. In 1887 E. B. Wallbridge purchased the springs and enlarged the existing hotel to three stories with 108 rooms heated by gas from the springs. Fire destroyed the resort in 1899 and a 4-story hotel was built. In 1916 a disastrous fire destroyed the hotel, clubhouse and some of the cottages. The resort was never rebuilt. Foundations are all that remain today.</p>
Tyler	PLNK ²	<p>Tyler was a railroad siding and switch station, located near Gerber. (See: p. 41.)</p>
Vina	N/A ¹	<p>First known as Lassen's, "Vina" is Spanish for vineyard. Originally part of Peter Lassen's Bosquejo grant, and his failed Benton City, the property was purchased by Henry Gerke in 1852, who began viticulture in 1861, eventually planting 100,000 vines and developing a winery. The community of Vina developed around the ranch headquarters with a town plot of 100 acres. By 1871, a general store, blacksmith shop, and saloon were in operation, and plans were in place for a railroad station, which was eventually established. The original station building remains, converted to a private home.</p> <p>According to "<i>A Century of California Post Offices</i>," the Vina post office was moved to Vina from Pine Creek in Butte County in April of 1871. The post office was located in the store of Postmaster Samuel Dicus.</p>

The land was eventually purchased by Senator Leland Stanford in 1881, who planted a vast vineyard (at one time the largest in the world) on his Vina Ranch. In 1884 the vineyard held 2,850,000 vines on 3,575 acres.

The railroad company, who had received the land from Gerke on condition of establishment of a depot, donated land to the town to build a school in 1885. The Vina school, built the next year, continues to serve students to the present day as part of the Los Molinos School District.

Vina is today the home of the New Clairveaux Abby, where the Trappist monks are currently producing white, red and rose wines for public sale.

Warwick	Sec. 17, T26N, R5W	Warwick is identified on the 1930 Metsker's map of Tehama County. Warwick was a subdivision proposed in April, 1914 by Harry C. Warwick of San Francisco. It was a portion of the old Jackson Eby Ranch, located along the north side of Red Bank Road, west of the current Red Bank CDF station. The subdivision never materialized and in the early 1920's the land returned to ranch status. (See: Eby.)
Wilbur	N/A ¹	William H. Whetstone of Cincinnati sold lots from his office in the Odd Fellows Building in Corning for a town that was to be located north of Hooker. Wilbur, a phantom town like Sam'l Posen never materialized.
Whittington	Sec. 19/30, T28N, R5W	Whittington is shown on the Postal Route Map for 1884 as being located 16 miles southwest of Cottonwood and approximately 15 miles northwest of Red Bluff on the northwest side of the south fork of Cottonwood Creek at Trainor Bridge on Highway 36W. (See: p. 24) It was listed in the Postal History of Tehama County. According to <i>A Century of California Post Offices</i> , ⁵ a post office was maintained here from August, 1884, until it was moved to Cottonwood in March of 1885.
William B. Ide Adobe	Sec. 17, T27N, R3W	This is a six acre California State Historic Park located in the northern portion of Red Bluff. There is an adobe structure which is the centerpiece of the park. For many years this structure was presumed to have been built by William B. Ide; however, subsequent research has shown that it was most likely built in 1852 by Abraham Dibble in what at that time would have been Shasta County. Records in Book "A" in Shasta County confirm that Dibble filed a homestead on the property now occupied by the park on 10 April, 1852. There is no record of Ide ever having owned land at this location. After a series of owners the land was acquired by the State in 1949 and dedicated as a State Park in 1960.

Willy Rancho	N/A¹	Some sources suggest this grant to Michael Nye was in Tehama County. <i>Ranchos of California</i> lists Willy as a fraudulent grant in Yuba County. A map drawn by Bidwell held at the Bancroft Library indicates a Willy grant but places it south of Lassen's Bosquejo grant, therefore being in Butte County.
Woodson Bridge	Sec. 28, T24N, R2W	Woodson Bridge and a Woodson Bridge State Park were named for Corning developer Warren Woodson. Both are located on the Sacramento River 5 miles east of Corning. (See: Moon's, Squaw Hill, Corning and Maywood Colony.)

LISTS

Mexican Land Grants

Barranca Colorado	4 Leagues granted to Josiah Belden	William B. Ide claimant for 17,707 acres, patented July 30, 1860
Bosquejo	5 Leagues granted to Peter Lassen	Claimant for 22,206 acres, patented Jan. 10, 1862
Briesgau	5 Leagues granted to William Benitz, Almost entirely in Shasta County	Claim rejected as fraudulent.
Capay	10 Leagues granted to Josefa Soto Glen and Tehama Counties	Claimant for 44,388 acres, patented Aug. 18, 1859
Las Flores	3 Leagues granted to William Chard	Claimant for 13,316 acres, patented Sept. 1859
Primer Canyon (Berrendos)	6 Leagues granted to Job F. Dye	Claimant for 48,729 acres, patented Feb. 28, 1871
Molinos, Rio de Los	5 Leagues granted to Albert G. Toomes	Claimant for 22,172 acres, patented Dec. 3, 1858
Saucos	5 Leagues granted to Robert H. Thomes	Claimant for 22,212 acres, patented Oct. 14, 1857
Willy	4 Leagues (?) to Michael Nye	Claim rejected as fraudulent

Mines

<u>Name</u>	<u>Product</u>	
Basler Mining and Development Co.	Chromite/Copper	
Beegum Chromite Mine	Chromite	
Grau Mine	Chromite	
Kleinsorge Mine	Chromite	
McLaughlin Applegarth Mine	Chromite	See Grau
Moore and Robinson Mine	Chromite	
Noble Electric Mine	Chromite	
Red Bluff Mining District	Copper	See Saddle Camp
Tedoc Mine	Chromite/Copper	
Tom Head Mine	Chromite/Copper	

Mills

<u>Name</u>	<u>Product</u>	
Arcade	Lumber	
Belle Mill	Lumber	
Belmont	Lumber	
Cascade	Lumber	
Champion Mill	Lumber	
Colyear Mill	Lumber	See Colyear Springs
Crane Mill	Lumber	See Paskenta
Diamond National/Match	Lumber	See Red Bluff, Champion Mill, Lyman Springs
Forward Brothers	Lumber	
Keefer's Mill	Lumber	
Last Chance Mill	Lumber	
Lyman Springs	Lumber	
Lyonsville	Lumber	
Manson Mill	Lumber	See Mountain House
North Star Mill	Flour	See Sesma
Patton Mill	Lumber	
Skinner's Mill	Lumber	
Wilson Mill	Lumber	See Saddle Camp
Yellow Jacket Mill	Lumber	

NOTES

- Note 1:** N/A in the “**T&R (Township and Range) Location**” column is an indication that this site is, or is located in, land granted to a settler by the government of Mexico in the 1840s. These Mexican land grants were private property at the time of the U.S. Government surveys which established the Township and Range grid and as such were not surveyed by the government surveyors. Therefore, there are no sections delineated within the boundaries of the grants.
- Note 2:** PLNK in the “**T&R Location**” column is an abbreviation for “*Precise Location Not Known.*” This is an indication that these hamlets/villages/towns, railroad switch stations and/or sidings, or possibly nothing more than a ranch house which was designated by the U.S. Postal Service for the purpose of distributing mail to the ranches in the surrounding area, while they may be shown on a map or on a list of place names cannot be precisely located. Some of these places are shown on maps that have no Township and Range grid. Others are listed in Frickstad’s *A Century of California Post Offices* and Salley’s *History of California Post Offices*, but no precise location data is given. Frickstad only gives the date when the post office was established and the date(s) of any subsequent action relative to its status. Salley does attempt to give some distance data to a known point.
- Note 3:** Creeks are identified in the “**T&R Location**” column as the junction of the stream with the Sacramento River. The exception to this rule is when the mouth of the stream lies within the boundaries of a Mexican land grant. In those cases, the nearest community is identified.
- Note 4:** [Barrs Map] at the end of an entry is used to indicate to the reader that this map is the only map to indicate a “community” at that location. The Barrs map does have a grid of Townships and Ranges, but there is no indication of Sections, therefore the location is within a 36 square mile grid area.
- Note 5:** The notation indicates that a post office existed in the community or store, or home of the person that it was named after during the dates indicated. Each office was verified through at least two sources:
 1.) Frickstad, Walter N., *A Century of California Post Offices*;
 2.) Salley, Harold E., *History of California Post Offices, 1849-1976*.
 The notation in the entries refers to Frickstad, but Salley was also consulted in each case.
- Note 6:** In the course of the history of Tehama County several railroad companies have built and/or controlled the tracks that traverse the county from north to south. In the very early days the railroad was the Central Pacific [1860’s], then the California and Oregon [1870’s], then Southern Pacific [1890’s – 1970’s] and finally a merged operation called the Union Pacific [present]. All of these are related as in a family tree, and the names vary from entry to entry depending on the time in question and as the authors found material on the subject of the entry. The reader should realize that the number of lines or tracks is limited and that they were utilized by the each of the railroad companies in turn.
- Note 7:** A comprehensive listing of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps located in California may be found on the web at www.cccalumni.org/states/california. This site lists all of the CCC camps by state according to camp number, nearest railroad station, nearest post office and in many cases the approximate location. Memories and at least a few photographs of

buildings that can still be seen at the site seem to indicate a CCC camp in at Pettyjohn Place near Cold Fork in western Tehama County. The comprehensive listing does not provide corroborating evidence of this camp. This should not be construed as a denial of such a camp, simply an inability to document it.

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Mendenhall, Opal Thornton, *Olde Time Country School Reunion and History*, The Copy Center, Red Bluff, California, 2002.

This is a very good source for information and locations concerning schools, early and current, in southern Tehama County.

Moulton, Hobart, *We Are Not Forgotten*, published privately by Hobart Moulton, 1987.

This is a very readable compilation of short articles about pioneers, their families and locations in northern Tehama County and southern Shasta County, including many interesting photos and a copy of a portion of the 1912 Census.

Neasham, Ernest R., *The Lyonsville Kid and His Webfoot Girl*, Ernest R. Neasham, Carmichael, California, 1996.

This is a well documented “family” history concerning Carl Neasham and his bride, and their adventures in and around the Lyonsville area.

Peart, Sharon L., *Place Names of Tehama County*, Unpublished term paper, Red Bluff Union High School, 1985.

This paper is currently in the boxed high school collection at the Tehama County Library in Red Bluff.

Peninou, Ernest P., *Leland Stanford’s Great Vina Ranch, 1881-1919*, Yolo Hills Viticultural Society, San Francisco, 1991. This is a year by year detailed examination of the land that began as Peter Lassen’s Bosquejo Rancho, up through 1919.

Penner, Clifford W., *Mexican Land Grants in Tehama County*, unpublished Master’s Thesis, Chico State College, Chico California, June, 1969.

This work is a thorough examination of the Mexican land grants in Tehama County. A copy is available at the Tehama County Library, Red Bluff, California.

Pfeiffer, Kendra & Wintle, Jaye Lin, *Biographies of People in the County of Tehama in 1852*, Unpublished term paper, Red Bluff Union High School, 1985.

This paper is currently in the boxed high school collection at the Tehama County Library in Red Bluff.

Read, Georgia Willis and Gaines Ruth, *Gold Rush: The Journals, Drawings and Other Papers of J. Goldsborough Bruff*, Columbia University Press, New York, New York, 1949.

Bruff’s “Gold Rush Journal” provides the reader with eyewitness views and descriptions of early northern California.

Salley, H.E., *History of California Post Offices, 1849 – 1976*, Postal History Associates, Inc., La Mesa, California, 1977.

Like Frickstad, this work is essentially a listing of the dates of the establishment, movement, and discontinuance of every post known post office in California for the years given. Unlike Frickstad, Salley tosses in occasional added historical tidbits regarding the location of the post office, who it was named for and who the first postmaster/mistress was.

_____, *School Directory, Tehama County, California*, Tehama County Board of Education, Red Bluff, California, 1917-Present.

This is a yearly publication of the County Board of Education and/or the County Superintendent of Education which lists each of the school districts and schools, the members of the Board of Trustees, and the teachers at each school. It is a useful tool to track when schools were in existence and when they ceased serving students.

_____, *School District Boundaries Book*, Tehama County Assessor's Office, Tehama County Courthouse, Red Bluff, California.

Serr, Gene, *Mineral-Mill Creek Place Names*, Tehama County Genealogical and Historical Society, Walker Lithograph, Red Bluff, California, 2002.

This is a well researched work on the place names of the northeastern portion Tehama County..

Shover, Michelle, "The Indian Removal to Round Valley in 1863: A Reconsideration," *The California Territorial*, Bill Anderson, Publisher, Paradise, California, Pt. 1, Winter, 2003 & Pt. 2, Spring 2004.

This source, in addition to providing an excellent overview of the Indian removal from Chico and points west to Round Valley, provides a map of the stopping points along the Nome Cult Trail.

Smith, Dottie, *The Dictionary of Early Shasta County History*, 1st edition, published by author, Cottonwood, California, 1991.

Smith provides the historian and reader with a plethora of information about people, places and things in Shasta County. The work provides reasonable descriptive location data.

_____, *Soil Survey: Tehama County, California*, United States Department of Agriculture, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1967.

This outstanding source provides detailed aerial photographs of every square mile of Tehama County with superimposed physical and human data, including place names of towns. It is a valuable resource.

Steger, Gertrude A., *Place Names of Shasta County*, [revision by Helen Hinckley Jones], La Siesta Press, Glendale, California, 1966.

Steger & Jones provide brief descriptions and rudimentary location data for many of the historic and current [as of 1966] localities of Shasta County. It is useful in the context of this work for those communities that are found on the Shasta-Tehama County line.

Stevens, Kent, *Matches, Flumes, and Rails: The Diamond Match Co. In The High Sierra*, Trans-Anglo Books, Corona del Mar, California, 1977.

Mr. Stevens has written a detailed history of the Diamond Company, the various mills associated with it and the precursors that it absorbed.

Tehama County Memories, Tehama County Genealogical and Historical Society, Red Bluff, California. 1983-Present.

Memories is the annual publication of the Tehama County Genealogical and Historical Society. The 1995 issue contains an index to all previous issues. This is an invaluable source of information on places in Tehama County.

Trimble, W., *Central Pacific Railroad Map Northern California*, 1927.

This map is viewable in the map file of the Shasta County Historical Society in Redding, California. It has a Township and Range grid, with each section identified, which makes it valuable for more precisely locating a number of railroad related names.

Wagon Wheels, Colusi County Historical Society, Colusa, California.

Wagon Wheels is published twice a year by the Colusi County Historical Society. Because Tehama County was once part of Colusi County, this publication is a valuable source for information on southern county place names.

_____, *William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park: General Plan*, State of California – The Resources Agency; Department of Parks and Recreation, 1992.

The section titled “History” beginning on page 19, chronologically traces the history of William Brown Ide and the creation and ownership of the adobe structure located in the park.

Wilson, Alice M., *Manton Yesteryears*, published privately by Alice M. Wilson, 1988.

This is the undertaking of a local historian to document and record the inhabitants and their activities in the Manton area from its beginnings. Wilson makes extensive use of anecdotal oral history and memories. It includes a map of the home sites of the residents.

Wilson, Tobi, *Place Names and Colonies*, Unpublished term paper, Red Bluff Union High School, 1985.

This paper is currently in the boxed high school collection at the Tehama County Library in Red Bluff.

Woodson, Warren N., *The Trail Of The Trailblazers*, Rotary Club of Corning, Corning, California, 1936.

This was originally a letter written by Woodson to the *Red Bluff Daily News* for its Golden Anniversary edition in 1935. It recounts many of the legends of Tehama County and the Corning area. While readable, it should be not quoted without extensive collaborative research.

Maps & Atlases:

Alvord, *Map Book of Tehama County*, 1888.

This map book is in the map collection of the Tehama County Library in Red Bluff, California. It is a small cut and paste book of the officially approved map of Tehama County for 1888. Each page is a single Township. It is an excellent source for property ownership for that period.

Baker, Louis O., *Western Tehama County, 1952*, compiled and drawn in the Office of the State Forester in Sacramento, 1952.

This map may be seen in the Special Map Collection of the Merriam Library at Chico State University, Chico, California. It is useful as it is one of the few maps that show the location of such places as Draper

_____, *Barrs Maps, Indexed Township & County 1896 Historical Map of the State of California: Northern Half Edition*, Barrs Map Company, Central Valley, California, 1985.

While not large, this map provided several interesting place names and their location.

Beck, Warren A. and Haase, Ynez D., *Historical Atlas of California*, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma, 1974.

This is an excellent source for accurate maps of the location of the Mexican land grants in Tehama, Butte, Colusa and Shasta County

Bradley, Walter W., *Tehama County, 1916 Map*, from *California Mineral Production for 1919 (with County Maps)*, *Bulletin No. 88*, California State Mining Bureau, San Francisco: California State Printing Office, 1920, pp. 183

_____, *Map of the town of Corning on Northern Railway: T.24 N.R. 3 W. Tehama Co. California*, 1882.

Map shows property subdivisions of the downtown city blocks in Corning, Northern Railway location, street names. Original map held in CSUC Merriam Library Special Collections.

_____, Cram's, *Cram's Unrivalled Atlas of the World*, George F Cram, Publisher, for the San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco, California, 1911.

This is a general atlas with a small scale map of California, but Tehama County indicates a number of the lesser known railroad sidings/names which are not identified on other maps.

_____, *Denny's pocket map of Tehama County, California* compiled from latest official and private data, San Francisco, Edward Denny and Company, 1913.

This map shows township and section lines, cities, rivers, ranchos, roads, railroads, trails, drainage, Lassen National Forest, Trinity National Forest, California National Forest, Sacramento River, etc. within Tehama County. The original map is held in CSUC Merriam Library Special Collections.

_____, *Diamond National Corporation, California Timberlands, Northern and Southern Tracts*, Diamond Corporation, 1960.

This is a set of two maps of the northern California Diamond holdings. They provide the names and locations of several eastern Tehama County place names. This map set is in the map collection of the Tehama County Library in Red Bluff, California.

Durrenberger, Robert W., *Patterns o the Land: Geographical, Historical and Political Maps of California*, 4th ed., Mayfield Publishing Company, Palo Alto, California, 1972.

This source contains many maps which hint at places in Tehama County – the most useful is the AAA map which is used in sections as the base for all of California.

Freese, Harry, *Map of Tehama County, California*, Harry Freese County and State Maps, Oakland, California. No Date.

Copies of the Freese map may be seen hanging in various offices in the Tehama County Courthouse and Courthouse Annex in Red Bluff, California.

Goddard, George H., C.E., *Britton & Rey's Map of the State of California*, Britton & Rey, San Francisco, California, 1857.

This is an “Official Map” of the state published in 1857. It is of interest as it contains some information not found on other maps.

Jennings, Charles W., *Fault Map of California With Locations of Volcanoes, Thermal Springs and Thermal Wells*, California Division of Mines and Geology, State of California, 1975.

Luning, W.F., *Official Map of the County of Tehama, California: 1903*, H.S. Crocker Co., San Francisco, California, 1904.

An original copy of the 1903 Luning map of Tehama County may be found hanging in the hall of the Tehama County Courthouse Annex in Red Bluff, California.

Luning, W.F., *Official Map of the County of Tehama, California: 1926*, H.S. Crocker Co., San Francisco, California, 1927.

Excellent, original copies of the 1926 Luning map are hanging in the Board of Supervisors room in the Tehama County Court House in Red Bluff, California.

_____, *Map of Tehama County Cal.*, Punnett Brothers, San Francisco, California, 1908.

This map is in the map collection of the Tehama County Library in Red Bluff, California. While interesting, it is rather simple when compared to other Tehama County maps.

_____, *Metsker's Map of Glenn County, California*, Metsker Maps, Jannsen Incorporated, University Place, Washington, 1939.

Metsker's Maps are designed to be a complete guide for sporting and recreational use. As such they contain a wealth of information including older place names. A copy of the 1939 map is held in CSUC Meriam Library Special Collections, Chico, California.

_____, *Metsker's Map of Shasta County, California*, Thomas C. Metsker “The Map Man,” Seattle, Washington, ND.

Metsker's Maps are designed to be a complete guide for sporting and recreational use. As such they contain a wealth of information including older place names.

- _____, *Metsker's Map of Tehama County, California*, Metsker Maps, Janssen Incorporated, University Place, Washington, 1903, 1929, 1949, 1993.
Metsker's Maps are designed to be a complete guide for sporting and recreational use. As such they contain a wealth of information including older place names. The 1903 map is in the map collection at the Tehama County Library in Red Bluff, California. A copy of the 1949 map is held in CSUC Meriam Library Special Collections, Chico, California.
- _____, **Meriam Library Special Collections**, California State University Chico, Chico California
The Special Collections has a collection of old photographs and U.S. Geological Topographic Quadrangles which is quite extensive and viewable and printable.
- _____, *Northern California Atlas & Gazetteer*, DeLorme Publishing Company, Freeport, Maine, 1986.
This source includes a highly detailed, although sectionalized, topographic map of Tehama County.
- Preston, R.N., *Early California Atlas– Northern Edition*, Western Guide Publishers, Corvallis, Oregon, 1974.
This is a collection of chronologically arranged maps of northern California from 1830 to 1914. Also included is a selection of historic photographs. Included in this collection are the following maps, which were used extensively in creating the catalogue of place names:
- C.D. Gibbes, *A New Map of California*, Stockton, California, 1852.
 - R. A. Eddy, *The Official Map of the State of California*, J.H. Colton, New York, 1854.
 - _____, *Postal Route Map, 1884: North*
 - Lewis E. Aubrey, *Map of California Mineral Deposits, 1910: North*, State Mining Bureau, Sacramento, California, 1910.
 - W. Elliott Judge, *Wagon Road Map of California*, The Complete Map Works, San Francisco, California, 1914.
- Rand McNally, *The New 11 X 14 Atlas of the World*, Rand McNally Corporation, 1895. This is viewable at www.USGenNet.org (accessed January 20, 2007)
- Sedelmeyer, H.A., *Lassen National Forest, California*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, California Division, 1929.
This map was originally compiled in 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys. It was revised in 1926 and published in 1929. It includes many of the old names in eastern Tehama County which was part of the Mineral Ranger District. This map is in the authors' collection.
- Shackelford, H.B. and F.J. Nugent, *Official Map of the County of Tehama, California: 1878*, Britton & Rey, San Francisco, California, 1878.
An original copy of the 1878 Shackelford & Nugent map of Tehama County may be seen mounted on the west wall of the Tehama County Library in Red Bluff, California. This map was the first of the four "Official" maps of Tehama County and it identifies and locates many of the early places in Tehama County, some of which are omitted on later maps. The four "Official" maps are by Shackelford, dated 1878 and 1887, and Lunning, dated 1908 and 1926.

Shackelford, H.B., *Official Map of the County of Tehama, California: 1887*, Britton & Rey.

An original copy of the 1887 Shackelford map of Tehama County may be seen in the Tehama County Assessor's Office in the Tehama County Courthouse Annex in Red Bluff, California

Shackelford, H.B., *Official map of the town and townsite of Red Bluff, Tehama County California*, 1886.

This map shows the early subdivision of streets and blocks in the town of Red Bluff. A good copy of the original map is held in CSUC Meriam Library Special Collections, Chico, California.

_____, *Soil map, California Red Bluff sheet*, U.S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Soils, 1910. Original map held in CSUC Meriam Library Special Collections.

This map is useful as it is one of the few maps that indicates the precise location of Alfalfa, Tyler and Rawson.

_____, *Soil Survey: Tehama County, California*, United States Department of Agriculture, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1967.

This outstanding source provides detailed aerial photographs of every square mile of Tehama County with superimposed physical and human data, including place names of towns. A valuable resource.

_____, *Topographic Quadrangle*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

Any and all U.S.G.S maps are useful in the pursuit of location of place names. The older the map edition the better for this type of search. Various editions and Quadrangles were consulted in the compilation of this Index.

_____, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *Mendocino National Forest*, California, Mount Diablo Meridian, Date = Various.