

Orick Mill A Site Restoration Project Archive Research Report

Prepared for
Save the Redwoods League
111 Sutter Street, 11th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104

Prepared by
Monica Bueno

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Introduction

The Save the Redwoods League (The League) has begun a restoration project on the former Orick Mill A Site located north of the confluence of Redwood Creek and Prairie Creek in Humboldt County, California. The restoration is part of a larger project to restore the entire Prairie Creek Scenic Corridor. The League is interested in the ownership history as well as the historical conditions and land use history of the site. Information about this history was gathered through archival research and collection of maps and photos of the site and surrounding areas. The archival research, maps and photographs presented in this report can help to better inform the restoration process and provide historical context for future use and management decisions at the Mill A property.

Maps and photographs were collected for reference purposes only. Many of the collected items are large format maps that were photographed or scanned in sections. If a particular map or aerial/historical photo is desired for publication or display, the archive or owner of the item should be contacted. The information to locate original items is listed in Appendix A. Use and copyright rules are unique to each institution or media type and it is the responsibility of The League to pursue proper legal rights for use of the images outside of reference purposes.

Ownership History

The Orick Mill A Site is located on the ancestral lands of the Yurok Tribe (Yurok Tribe, 2007). It is not within the scope of this report to discuss the history of land use by the Yurok on this site. This report will focus on the ownership and land use history beginning with EuroAmerican settlement.

Euro-American settlement of northern California began during the mid-19th century with a wave of gold seeking miners. It soon became clear that the true vein of gold lies on top of the land in the form of timber. Lumbermen and speculators quickly began the process of acquiring these lands. But before anyone could lay claim to the land, it had to be surveyed. The sale of public lands in the United States began with the passing of the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. These ordinances were enacted “to dispose of the public domain for the common good” and initiated the development of the Rectangular Survey System (White 1983). The ordinances stated that new lands (post-Revolutionary War) could not be sold until they were properly surveyed. Knowledge of this survey system is essential for following the ownership history of a property and a simple guide is provided in Appendix B.

Land surveys in Humboldt County started with the establishment of the Humboldt Meridian soon after the Gold Rush of 1849 and California statehood in 1850 (CLUI, 2015). Lands of the Mill A site became available for public sale after surveys were completed from 1878 to 1882 (Bureau of Land Management, 2015). The map of the original land survey of the site is shown in Figure 1. The Mill A property purchased by The League in 2013 is divided legally into five tracts: Tracts A1 through A5. The legal descriptions of

the tracts can be seen in Deed 2013-021471 in Appendix C. The Mill A Site is located in the East Half of Section 27 and the North Half of Section 34, both in Township 11 North, Range 1 East, Humboldt Meridian.

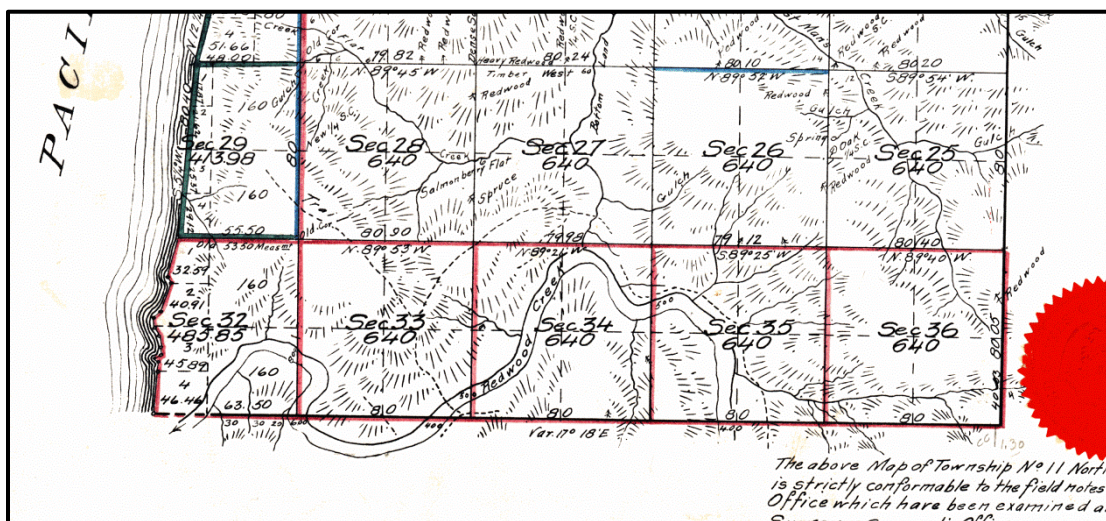


Figure 1: 1882 Survey Plat (partial). The Mill A Site is located north of Redwood Creek in Section 34 and east of Prairie Creek (shown running north through Section 27) in Section 27. Note the trail running from Redwood Creek in Sec 33, over Orick Hill, crossing Prairie Creek in Sec 27, continuing south-east through the Mill A Site, and along Redwood Creek.

The ownership history of the two largest sections of the property, Tract A1 APN 519-231-018 and Tract A2 APN 520-012-013, was researched in detail and is presented in Tables 1, 2 and 3. For the purposes of this report (and the deed research process) the chain of ownership for these tracts is divided into 3 units: Unit 1 - T11N R1E W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27; Unit 2 - T11N R1E NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27; and Unit 3 - T11N R1E N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 34. Although the ownership history of these tracts was followed back to the original patent holders, buying and selling of the tracts did occur earlier than the patent dates.

Ownership prior to patenting was not researched except that which could be traced through deeds recorded at the Humboldt County Clerk-Recorder's Office. Title to the land prior to patenting could have been acquired through the Preemption Act of 1841, the Homestead Act of 1862 or even through the Arkansas Act of 1850 which allowed states to sell "swamp and overflowed" lands if they were to be drained and reclaimed by the owner (Melendy, 1952; Laird, 2008). There were no homesteads listed at the Recorder's Office for the early grantors of Tracts A1 and A2 and swamp and overflowed lands patents were not researched. The ownership history of Tracts A3, A4, A5 and parcel 48 of A1 was not traced through deeds but all were in the possession of the timber speculators (and subsequently in the hands of lumber companies) by 1883 when David Evans acquired the parcels (Tables 1-3). Ownership and land use history examined for this report comprises only Tracts A1 and A2, as mentioned above.

Table 1: Chain of Ownership for Unit 1 - T11N R1E W ½ SE ¼ & SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 27.

T11N R1E W ½ SE ¼ & SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 27						
Year	Grantor	Grantee	Document	Document Date	Recording Date	Book:Page
1883	Harry A. Marks	David Evans	Deed	6/26/1883	7/10/1884	14:76
1883	David Evans	James Davidson Walker	Deed	7/9/1883	7/27/1885	17:113
1884	United States Government	Harry A. Marks - Patent #5390	Patent	2/5/1884	12/2/1907	20:346
1885	J.D. Walker	William H. Swift, Turlington W. Harvey, and Robert S. Walker	Deed	7/16/1885	2/27/1885	17:118
1889	Swift et.al.	American Lumber Company	Deed	2/20/1889	7/26/1889	31:569
1889	Humboldt Redwood Company	American Lumber Company	Deed	2/20/1889	3/14/1890	34:134
1902	American Lumber Co.	Hammond Lumber Company 50%, Clark L. Ring 10%, and William H. Gratwick & Wife 40%	Deed	5/15/1902	5/31/1902	77:346
1902	American Lumber Co.	Hammond Lumber Company 50%, Clark L. Ring 10%, and William H. Gratwick & Wife 40%	Deed	5/15/1902	12/2/1907	101:335
1903	Clark L. Ring and Wife	Merrill and Ring Lumber Company	Memorandum of Agreement	2/7/1903	3/30/1903	82:301
1908	Merrill and Ring Lbr Co. and Wm. Gratwick combined 50%	Hill-Davis Company, Ltd.	Deed	12/31/1908	5/25/1909	107:331
1942	Hammond Lumber Company and Hill-Davis Company Partition	Hill-Davis Company, Ltd.	Deed of Partition	3/20/1942	3/21/1942	254:404
1958	Hill-Davis Company (all its Humboldt County properties incl. T11N R1E sec 27 & 34)	Arcata Redwood Company	Deed	12/12/1958	12/13/1958	516:369
1988	Arcata Corporation (formerly Arcata Redwood Company)	Arcata Redwood Company (formerly Simpson Acquiring Company)	Deed	8/3/1988	12/12/1988	1885-922
2013	California Redwood Acquisition Company (formerly Simpson Timber Co. etc.)	Save-the-Redwoods-League	Deed	9/16/2013	9/17/2013	2013-021471

Table 2: Chain of Ownership for Unit 2 - T11N R1E NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 27. This quarter section began in timber speculator hands but reverted back the U.S. Government due to tax delinquency in 1891. A lumber company again picked up the quarter section in 1916.

T11N R1E NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 27						
Year	Grantor	Grantee	Document	Document Date	Recording Date	Book:Page
1883	John Webb	David Evans	Deed	8/18/1883	7/10/1884	14:262
1886	Charles H. King 25%	James Streeter	Deed	7/23/1886	7/28/1886	19:386
1886	Joseph Russ 25%	James Streeter	Deed	8/28/1886	10/18/1886	20:49
1886	David Evans 25%	James Streeter	Deed	1/31/1887	1/31/1887	21:245
1891	James Streeter becomes tax delinquent (Source: Susie Baker Fountain Collection v:92 p.368 & 498)					
1892	United States Government	Aaron F. Nelson - Patent #6871	Patent	10/31/1892	6/2/1893	14:260
1900	Aaron F. Nelson	Prudence Brace	Deed	4/21/1900	5/23/1900	72:33
1907	Henry and Prudence Brace	Truman D. and Everell S. Collins	Deed	1/3/1907	2/2/1907	99:130
1916	E.S. Collins as executor of estate of T.D. Collins (dec'd), his 1/2 interest	Hammond Lumber Company and Hill-Davis Company, Ltd. a partnership	Deed	7/22/1916	9/7/1916	135:98
1916	E.S Collins, her 1/2 interest	Hammond Lumber Company and Hill-Davis Company, Ltd. a partnership	Deed	7/22/1916	9/7/1916	135:101
1942	Hammond Lumber Company and Hill-Davis Company Partition	Hill-Davis Company, Ltd.	Deed of Partition	3/20/1942	3/21/1942	254:404
1958	Hill-Davis Company (all its Humboldt County properties incl. T11N R1E sec 27 & 34)	Arcata Redwood Company	Deed	12/12/1958	12/13/1958	516:369
1988	Arcata Corporation (formerly Arcata Redwood Company)	Arcata Redwood Company (formerly Simpson Acquiring Company)	Deed	8/3/1988	12/12/1988	1885-922
2013	California Redwood Acquisition Company (formerly Simpson Timber Co. etc.)	Save-the-Redwoods-League	Deed	9/16/2013	9/17/2013	2013-021471

Table 3: Chain of Ownership for Unit 3 - T11N R1E N ½ NE ¼ Section 34. This quarter section follows the same ownership trajectory as T11N R1E W ½ SE ¼ & SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 27 except that the original owner, and later patentee, is John D. Marks, instead of Harry A. Marks.

T11N R1E N ½ NE ¼ Section 34						
Year	Grantor	Grantee	Document	Document Date	Recording Date	Book:Page
1881	John D. Marks	Harry A. Marks	Deed	10/17/1881	10/18/1881	4:4
1882	United States Government	John D. Marks - Patent #4533	Patent	08/15/1882	11/04/1882	6:693
1883	Harry A. Marks	David Evans	Deed	06/26/1883	7/10/1884	14:76
1883	David Evans	James Davidson Walker	Deed	07/09/1883	7/27/1885	17:113
1885	J. D. Walker	William H. Swift, Turlington W. Harvey, and Robert S. Walker	Deed	7/16/1885	2/27/1885	17:118
1889	Swift et.al.	American Lumber Company	Deed	2/20/1889	7/26/1889	31:569
1889	Humboldt Redwood Company	American Lumber Company	Deed	2/20/1889	3/14/1890	34:134
1902	American Lumber Co.	Hammond Lumber Company 50%, Clark L. Ring 10%, and William H. Gratwick & Wife 40%	Deed	5/15/1902	5/31/1902	77:346
1902	American Lumber Co.	Hammond Lumber Company 50%, Clark L. Ring 10%, and William H. Gratwick & Wife 40%	Deed	5/15/1902	12/2/1907	101:335
1903	Clark L. Ring and Wife 10%	Merrill and Ring Lumber Company	Memorandum of Agreement	2/7/1903	3/30/1903	82:301
1908	Clark L. Ring and Wm. Gratwick combined 50%	Hill-Davis Company, Ltd. (owns 50%)	Deed	12/31/1908	5/25/1909	107:331
1942	Hammond Lumber Company and Hill-Davis Company Partition	Hill-Davis Company, Ltd. (now 100%)	Deed of Partition	3/20/1942	3/21/1942	254:404
1958	Hill-Davis Company (all its Humboldt County properties incl. T11N R1E sec 27 & 34)	Arcata Redwood Company	Deed	12/12/1958	12/13/1958	516:369
1988	Arcata Corporation (formerly Arcata Redwood Company)	Arcata Redwood Company (formerly Simpson Acquiring Company)	Deed	8/3/1988	12/12/1988	1885-922
2013	California Redwood Acquisition Company (formerly Simpson Timber Co. etc.)	Save-the-Redwoods-League	Deed	9/16/2013	9/17/2013	2013-021471

However, further exploration of the excluded tracts may expose ownership and land use information of interest to The League.

By far the most frequently used tool to gain title to lands in timbered areas of Humboldt County was the Timber and Stone Act of 1878. Under this act individuals and associations were allowed to file 160 acre patents for lands “valuable for timber, but unfit for cultivation” and the patentees were required to swear that the land would not be used for speculation (Melendy, 1952). Another provision of the act stated that no individual or association could own more than 160 acres (Melendy, 1952). Many of these patents were filed in and around the area of the Mill A Site in the Redwood Creek, Prairie Creek and Lost Man Creek Basins but very few remained in individual 160 acre parcels. Most were actually part of an organized plan to defraud the government of these highly valuable timber lands and were used precisely for timber speculation. What has become known as the Scottish Syndicate land fraud has been written about in several books, dissertations, memoirs and congressional documents (U.S. House of Representatives, 1889; Puter and Stevens, 1908; Melendy, 1952; Shepherd, 2015). The twists and turns of the fraud make for intriguing Humboldt history but trying to follow the chain of ownership through deeds recorded during peak fraud years proved to be a daunting task.

The Mill A property, as well as thousands of acres in its vicinity, was fully entangled in the land fraud scheme perpetrated by David Evans (a two term mayor of Eureka) and the California Redwood Company in the 1880s. Together with an association of investors known as the Scottish Syndicate, Evans amassed thousands of acres of prime timber lands through the use of entrymen who filed claims under the Timber and Stone Act and then proceeded to deed the lands to Evans as soon as possible (Melendy, 1952). This was an openly obvious fraud even at the time; evident to anyone who sees the 1883 Grantee Index at the Recorder’s Office with 17 pages listing only Evans granting land to only J.D. Walker. Many government officials turned a blind eye or accepted bribes and kept quiet. The Mill A Site, although only partially wooded, was part of quarter sections that were heavily timbered and thus part of the scheme. Two of the patent holders of the Mill A Site, John D. and Harry A. Marks (Evans’ brother-in-law), were implicated in the fraud and their patents were considered for cancelation but were not (BLM Land Status Records, 2015).

Unit 2 followed a slightly different ownership path than the *other* units of the property. This land began as part of the fraud with ownership by David Evans, Charles H. King, and Joseph Russ and John Webb (Webb was most likely one of the entrymen) (Table 2). Evans, King and Russ sold quarter shares of the land to James Streeter but when James Streeter defaulted on his property taxes in 1891, it reverted to the Federal Government and was made available for patenting again. Aaron F. Nelson patented it and over the next 24 years two more owners acquired it before it was sold to Hammond and Hill-Davis in 1916 (Table 2).

All the owners of the property from 1881 to 1902 (excluding Brace, Collins and possibly Nelson) were somehow involved in the less-than-honest land deals (U.S. House of Representatives, 1889; Shepherd,

2015). The Brace family acquired large tracts of land at the turn of the 19th century, mostly in the Eel River Valley and Eureka, but their name is not mentioned in the various accounts of the fraud. The names that are associated with this scheme is a who's who of the Mill A Site ownership history: J.D. and H.A. Marks, D. Evans, James D. Walker, William H. Swift, Charles H. King, Joseph Russ, the Humboldt Redwood Company and the American Lumber Company (Tables 1-3) (Shepherd, 2015).

The culmination of the scheme, and in an attempt to cover their tracks during government investigation and litigation (which apparently worked because none of these men were ever convicted), is the sale of the lands to the American Lumber Company in 1889 (Shepherd, 2015). American Lumber Company and Humboldt Redwood Company were comprised of the same men whose names were on the deeds of the lands to be sold. In addition, and to make matters even more confusing, William H. Swift, who was one of the grantors on the deed, was secretary of American Lumber Company (the grantee on the deed) at the time and signed the deed as such. With this said, the chain of ownership was followed to the best of this researcher's ability but in no way is it a legally binding chain of title.

Figure 2, the 1898 Lentell Hand Colored map, shows American Lumber in possession of Units 1 and 3 of the property (Unit 2 was in the hands of A.F. Nelson at that time). The extent of the fraud, the quantity of land involved in Township 11 alone, can be seen in this map where the quarter sections colored brown are all lands involved in the scheme. In Marvin Shepherds book, *A Scottish Syndicate in the Redwoods*, he summarizes the sale of lands to American Lumber Company like this:

While the appeals process was continuing, (Humboldt Redwood Company), Ltd., in 1889, made a decision to sell its timberland to the American Lumber Company, thus placing another layer of legal insulation between the original entrymen and their fraudulently acquired timberland (Shepherd, 2015 pg. 156).

In 1902 American Lumber sold to Hammond Lumber Company, Clark Ring and William Gratwick, bona fide lumbermen whose intentions were to actually cut the timber (when it was economically wise to do so). Oddities in this particular sale are apparent in Tables 1 and 3 where it can be seen that the same grantor and grantee on the same date, 5/15/1902, exchanged, according to the deeds, the exact same lands, but recorded the deeds in different books in different years, 1902 and 1907. The only difference between these two entries is that the first deed mentions that Maurice Quinn has the right to purchase the properties and would negotiate a deal with Swift. The second entry, of the same lands, recorded in 1907 does not mention Quinn. The negotiated deal was not researched for this report.

The 1902 land sale that included the Mill A Site was to three entities who received various shares of the many properties: Hammond 50%, Ring 10% and Gratwick 40% (Tables 1-3). Ring later sold his shares to the Merrill and Ring Lumber company and in 1908 this company, along with Gratwick, sold their combined 50% interest to the Hill-Davis Company, Ltd. In this way the Mill A Site was owned half by Hill-

Davis and half by Hammond Lumber Company. This half and half ownership can be seen on several maps in the collection: 1911 Denny, 1922 Belcher and the 1927 Proposed Scenic.

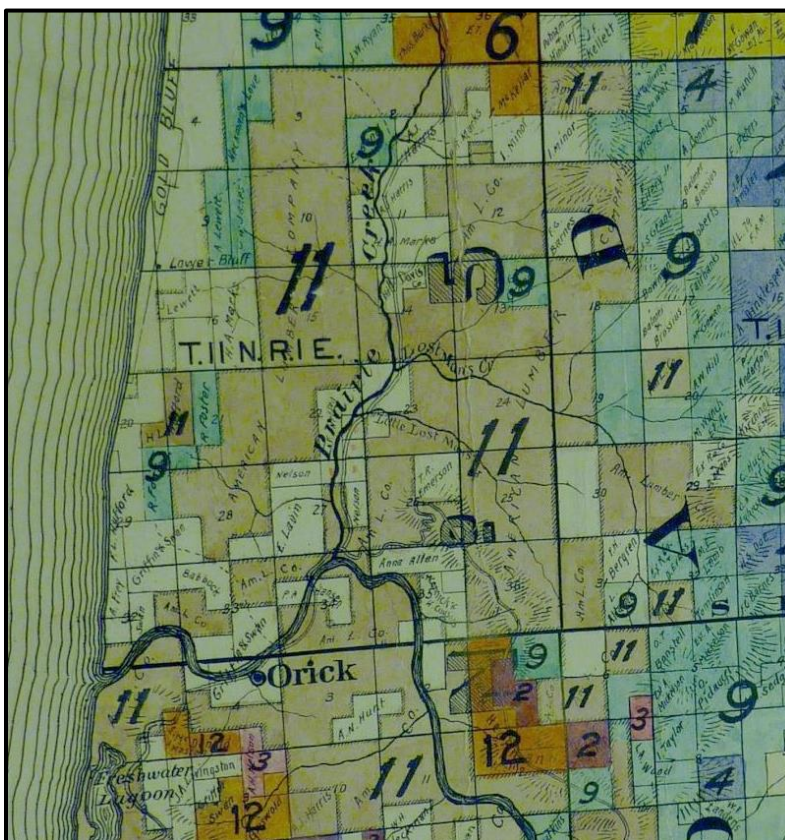


Figure 2: 1898 Lentell Hand Colored map (partial) showing the ownership of the Mill A Site by American Lumber Company and A.F. Nelson. The extent of the land fraud is evident in the light brown colored quarter sections, labeled with the number 11, which are all lands owned by American Lumber Company.

Legal trouble followed these lands even after they were in the hands of Hammond et. al. There are deeds for the property that involve litigation and settlement of ownership status but, for efficiency, are not listed in Tables 1-3. One example is the deed recorded November 17, 1925 in book 174 page 399 at the Humboldt County Recorder's Office which finds in favor of Hammond and Hill-Davis in a suit against W.H. Swift et. al. for possession of parcels including the Mill A Site.

In 1942, through a deed of partition, Hammond Lumber and Hill-Davis Company split their commonly held properties and the Mill A Site went to Hill-Davis (see map 1949 Metsker). A Humboldt Standard newspaper article from January 7, 1946 reported that Arcata Redwood Company had been bought by the Hill-Davis Company "through the purchase of stock control." This information came to light after the completion of chain of title research for this report and therefore was not investigated further. It does however emphasize the perplexity of following lumber company land sales and purchases. In Lynwood

Carranco's 1982 book *Redwood Lumber Industry*, he clarifies the Hill-Davis/ARCO relationship in the following way:

In 1946 ARCO issued 116,690 shares of stock to its sole stockholder, the Hill-Davis Company...[and] in 1958 Hill-Davis exchanged timberlands that bordered Georgia-Pacific lands for stock in the Arcata Redwood Company, thus bringing about a merger of ARCO mill operations with its own timber holdings.

The deeds in the Recorder's Office show that in 1958 Hill-Davis sold all of its Humboldt County properties to the Arcata Redwood Company (see Tables 1-3 and map 1976 REDW).

Another confusion tracing the deeds of lumber company properties is the companies' habit of regularly changing their names and of buying and selling company names to each other. An example of this is when in 1988, Simpson Acquiring Company, formerly Simpson Timber Company, purchased the name Arcata Redwood Company from the Arcata Corporation, formerly Arcata Redwood Company, and then proceeded to purchase the original Arcata Redwood Company lands including the Mill A Site (Tables 1-3). The final sale of the property came in 2013 when Save the Redwoods League purchased the site, thus adding another link in their long history of acquiring redwood lands for restoration and preservation.

One bit of interesting information about the ownership history of this property is that, in his 1927 report "Proposed Scenic Route in the Prairie Creek Region Humboldt County", Emerson Knight recommended that Save the Redwoods League purchase the SE ¼ of section 27 T11N R1E in addition to the properties already considered for purchase to create "Prairie Creek Park":

[i]n order to amplify and complete the natural park effect along the entire courses of both the surveyed broad Redwood State Highway and the Scenic Rambling Route through the Prairie Creek region and to preserve such natural beauty for the people for all time.

If this had happened, part of the Mill A Site would have already been in the hands of Save the Redwoods League for almost a century.

Maps in the collection that show ownership status of the Mill A Site are:

1896 Forbes

1898 Lentell Hand Colored

1898 Lentell

1911 Denny

1914 Punnett Pink

1914 Punnett

1922 Belcher	
1927 Proposed Hwy 101 Plan and Profile	
1927 Proposed Scenic	
1934 PCRSP Master Plan (ownership around PCRSP)	
1949 Metsker	
1954 Highway 101 and Prairie Creek (late 1920s base map)	
1956 Major Landownership	
1958 Hammond (1922 Belcher base map)	
1960 ARCO Tract Survey	
1976 REDW	
Unknown Date Oscar Larson Plat	

Landscape History

During the timber speculation/lumber company ownership of the property from 1883 to 1907 there was very little activity on the Mill A Site apart from the building of roads and trails, and ranchers and packers using those routes to move goods into the Bald Hills, the Humboldt Bay area, Klamath and Crescent City. There is no documentation of the site being used for any other specific activity until 1907 when a portion of the property was leased for ranching.

The Ranch

The main use of the property prior to the construction of ARCO's Mill A was ranching. The Ranch at the site lies within the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of section 27 and has been known, and referred to in the archive record, by various names: the Hammond Company Ranch, the Thompson Ranch, the Peugh Place and the Barlow Ranch. Although the Peughs left the property during World War II when they purchased the Guintoli Ranch in Arcata, "The Peugh Place" seems to be the most commonly used name, even today (Barlow, 1984). Most of the documentation regarding the ranch is found in local newspaper articles, many of which were written by Savina Barlow and Thelma Thompson. These women were long-time residents of Orick who collected the history of the town from personal knowledge, books and diaries of and by early explorers and settlers, and through the stories and musings of Orick "old-timers". Although much of this information may be anecdotal, it is still worth revealing in this report. According to Savina Barlow in her book *Oreqw: Orick Then and Now*, the Hammond Lumber Company gave a lifetime lease on the ranch to Cornelius and Martha Thompson in 1907. The Thompsons evidently began ranching on the property in the early 1900s although there is no evidence that Hammond officially leased the lands to them. There are no deeds or leases in the Humboldt County Recorder's Office for that property. Van Kirk verifies this in her 2010 unpublished notes on the Peugh-Thompson Ranch with the statement: "could not find any lease from Hammond to Thompson or to anybody!"

The Thompsons homesteaded in the Bald Hills in 1887 but later came down to live in a house "above where old Bald Hills Road started east", on the hill west of the Mill A Site (Barlow, 1984). The position of the Bald Hills Road was farther north than it is today and can be seen running south east across the property from Hwy 101 in the aerial photos of the collection (Figure 3). A section of it is still visible today. The old Thompson house could have stood on parcel 48 of Tract A1 and may be worth additional investigation (the first Orick school and a cemetery were also near this location). After their house on the hill burned down, the Thompsons moved to the ranch in 1907 (Barlow, 1984). An article in the Blue Lake Advocate on April 11, 1908 mentions that Neil Thompson is building an extension to his house and that a nice social dance would be held there with "coffee and cake at midnight" (Van Kirk, 2010a). When the Thompson's daughter Pearl married Willard M. Peugh in 1912 they also helped with the ranching. Another article in the Arcata Union on July 13, 1916 notes that Neal Thompson and wife were living at "the ranch at the Prairie Creek Bridge near Redwood" and subleasing to Blankenship who had 28 dairy cows on the property (Van Kirk, 2010a).



Figure 3: In this 1948 aerial photo, the alignment of the old Bald Hills Road is seen running south-east past the ranch buildings in the center of the photograph. The point where the road crossed Prairie Creek prior to 1960 is marked by the arrow.

Apparently the ranch at the Mill A Site was a good and prosperous dairy. The Blue Lake Advocate on Sept. 23, 1922 reports on the high quality of C. Thompson's and W.M. Peugh's milk cows. Even though the Thompsons and Peughs also owned property west of Prairie Creek and Redwood Creek it is possible that they raised the prized dairy cattle on the Mill A land (see maps 1911 Denny and 1922 Belcher). According to Ron Barlow, who currently raises beef cattle on the ranch, he was able to produce high quality, high butter fat content milk on the ranch when he and his brother had it in dairy production in the 1980s and, after ranching in Orick for over 5 decades, feels that that particular piece of land and the grass on it is of very high quality for ranching (he sold his milk to the Rumiano family cheese factory in Crescent City which is known for its high quality cheeses)(personal communication, April 2015).

After Neil Thompson died in December of 1922, Martha leased the ranch to other dairy ranchers. Some of the lessees before and after Neil's death were: Marshal Wagonner; Jack and Hazel Blankenship in approximately 1916-1917; Con and Pinky Zuber in about 1920; John Brewer in 1928 ran a 30 dairy cow ranch; and Charles Katri in 1931 (Van Kirk, 2010a). In 1931 Martha Thompson died and Pearl and Willard came back to manage the ranch (they had been ranching in Oakley in the Sacramento Delta area) until they finally left Orick for Arcata in 1946 (Van Kirk, 2010a).

The 1937 General Highway Map of Humboldt County is the first map in the collection to show signs of buildings on the property (Figure 4). The ranch buildings are visible, however, prior to 1937 in the 1931

and 1936 aerial photos. The ranch is obvious in all subsequent aerals in the collection. The legend in the 1937 map indicates that there are multiple buildings at the ranch location and that they are “in use farm

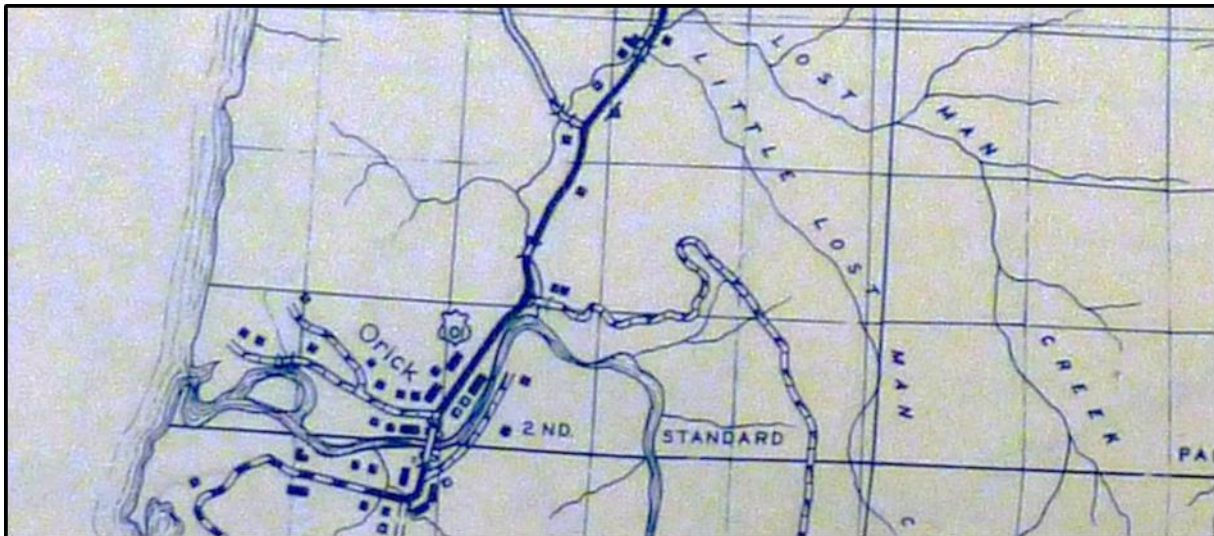


Figure 4: The 1937 General Highway Map (partial) showing the location of the old Bald Hills Road north of its current location and running past the ranch buildings. First map that shows buildings on the property.

units”. Other ranchers associated with the property are Age Peterson, Vernon Moyer, Marvin Barlow Sr. and Jr. and Ron Barlow. Age Peterson (Ron Barlow’s uncle) began ranching the land sometime in the late 1940s, followed by Moyer and then by Marvin Barlow Sr. and Bill Antonoli (another of Ron’s uncles) in the late 1950s. With the help of Ron and his brother Marvin Jr., Barlow and Antonoli ranched there throughout the 1980s. Ron took over the lease in the 1990s and continues to raise cattle on the land today.

Mill A

The most significant change to the landscape of the property came when Arcata Redwood Company built Mill A sometime between 1958 and 1960. According to an undated ARCO brochure, the mill was completed in 1960 and was designed for larger logs than those cut at Mill B. Mill B was constructed in 1952 in a section of what is today Elk Meadow and was considered a salvage mill. Mill A was designed with state-of-the-art machinery to reduce waste and “deliver a better product to market” (ARCO, 1961). At the time it was built the mill was scheduled to produce 150,000 board feet of lumber per 8 hour shift (Van Kirk, 2010b). It was built at that site to take advantage of the proximity to the timber stands ARCO owned in the area. A document at the HSU Humboldt Room of what appears to be a class field trip handout shows the layout of the mill site and a diagram of how logs and lumber moved through the mill. The layout of the mill site is shown in Figure 5 and the diagram of the interior of the mill is shown in Appendix D. To build the mill and its log deck ARCO had to reposition the old Bald Hills Road. They moved it away from the center of the property and placed it to the south along Redwood Creek (Figure

6). This kept traffic out of the center of the property and was probably done for mill efficiency as well as for safety. There is very little documentation in the public archives regarding the moving of this lower section of Bald Hills Road. According to Don Tuttle, who worked for the Humboldt County Department of Public Works for many years and is heavily involved in the Humboldt County Historical Society,

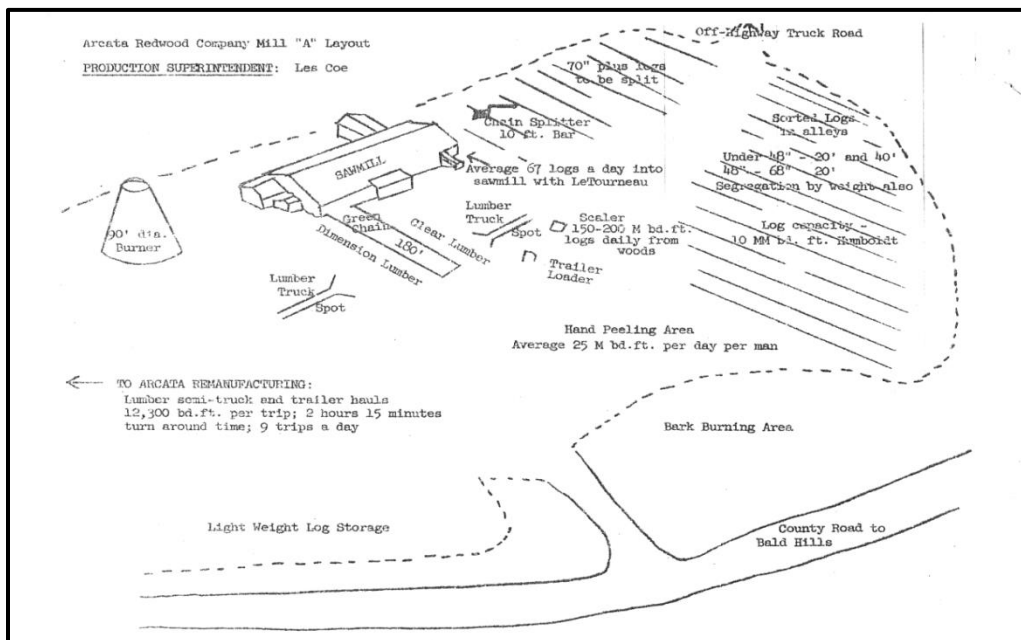


Figure 5: Layout of the ARCO Mill A site.

he heard from a previous county road foreman that “a few loggers got together and bulldozed the new alignment” (Tuttle personal communication, April 2015). Records held at the Public Works Department begin in 1960 and very little was found about the road realignment process. The only documentation found was a request from the Planning Commission to the Board of Supervisors, and an agreement from the Board, both on August 2, 1960, to abandon the portion of the old road that lies on ARCO land. The agreement also states that ARCO will grant the County 40 feet of right-of-way along the newly aligned Bald Hills Road that runs through company property from Hwy 101 to Johnson Road and that ARCO is entitled to the timber on the right-of-way and the right to fall that timber for 50 years. Other documents at Public Works from the early 1970s express a desire by ARCO and Simpson Lumber Company to include Bald Hills Road in the State Highway system as a way of preventing Redwood National Park from acquiring the road and thus making it harder for the companies to use the road for commercial trucks. The 1966 USGS Orick Topo, included in the collection, provides a clear rendering of the mills, worker housing, company offices, off-Hwy truck roads and other logging industry infrastructure along the Prairie Creek Corridor at that time.

When the mill was built, according to Ron Barlow, the gravel to build up the area where the mill and log deck would sit was mined from the section of Redwood Creek next to the property. A map produced by



Figure 6: 1958 and 1960 photos showing the realignment of the Bald Hills Road. The photo on the left from 1958 shows the road running through the center of the property. In the 1960 photo on the right the road has been moved south to run along Redwood Creek. Mill A has been built and is in operation. Pencil markings on the 1958 photo may indicate planning for the realignment and construction of the mill.

LACO Associates shows that the area around the mill buildings is out of the 100-year floodplain. The area surrounding the mill may have been out of the 100-year floodplain before extra gravel and asphalt were applied because, again according to Ron, no matter how much the property flooded, water never reached the part of the property where the mill sat even before ARCO built the berm (personal communication, April 2015). He, or someone in his family, remembers the largest storms and floods of the past half century: 1955, 1964 and 1997.

Floods

The archive record is full of information about flooding along the north coast of California but to gather specifics about how the floods behaved in particular locations it is often necessary to talk to local people. These floods heavily impact human lives and it is no wonder they linger in the memories and stories of local residents. Interviews by other researchers and information from other local sources were used in this report to get a sense of the flood record at the Mill A Site.

In their 1981 report, Feranna and Ricks collected information about the historical conditions of the Orick Valley, Redwood Creek, its estuary and information about fishing and floods from long-time Orick residents. In the interview with Robert Davison, whose family was one of the first white settlers of the Prairie Creek Corridor, Davison remembered the debris line around “the swamp near Skunk Cabbage Creek” that was left by the 1860 flood. But according to Bearss the first flood of record in the area was in December 1861 – January 1862 (Bearss, 1969). The flooding was so heavy that year that it swept away the buildings at Fort Ter Waw on the Klamath River. The fort was devastated and abandoned soon after the flood. In January of 1881 and again in January 1890 local residents claimed that the Klamath rose even higher than in 1861-62 (Bearss, 1969). The Daily Humboldt Times of Jan. 3, 1884 mentions the flood of Christmas 1883. Barlow discusses a “disastrous” flood of 1889 in Orick and one in 1902 that halted the stage crossing at Redwood Creek (Barlow, 1984). Robert Davison, again in Feranna and Ricks, mentions a flood in 1890 and that Prairie Creek flooded often at the Davison ranch until they built a dike in 1954 to protect their property. There are photos in the Humboldt Room of the Humboldt County Main Library in Eureka from the Steenfoot photo collection that show the county wide flood of 1914. It can be assumed that if the Klamath or other Humboldt County rivers were at flood stage, Prairie and Redwood Creek most likely flooded as well.

Pinky Zuber’s interview in the Feranna and Ricks report states that the 1927 flood covered the Orick Valley from “wall to wall” and she remembers stories of the 1921 flood. Several people in the report mention the 1949-50 flooding of Redwood Creek and Robert Davison also mentions a 1953 flood. Both Davison and Savina Barlow state in their interviews that during floods the confluence of Prairie and Redwood Creeks became a big lake. Davison also commented that the site of Mill A was built up about 10 feet above its natural level.

The largest floods on record for the north coast were those of December 21, 1955 and December – January 1964-65. In 1955 the water rose so high and flowed so fast that the south approach to the Douglas Bridge at the Kamath River was swept away. There were earth slides that blocked the Redwood Highway in several areas of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties (Bearss, 1969). And Orick was evacuated. This flood began the process of preparing a flood control plan for Orick when Chamber officials met with “flood control heads to work out a suitable solution which may result in diverting Skunk Cabbage Creek excess water from Redwood Creek to the sea” (Barlow, 1985). The “greatest natural disaster ever experienced” in the Pacific Northwest, according to newspaper accounts of the time, was the great “Christmas Flood” that lasted from December 18, 1964 to January 7, 1965 (Bearss, 1969). Locals all agreed that the rivers were higher than in ’55 (Bearss, 1969). This was the flood that pushed the Federal government to act on flood control for the Orick Valley. The Redwood Creek levees were completed in 1968 and run from near the mouth of Prairie Creek to the mouth of Redwood Creek.

There are many photos and film in the archive record of these last two floods but most center on the devastated towns of Orick and Klamath. Photos were not found that reveal the condition of the Mill A Site during those events. However, the 1956 and 1965 post-flood aerial photos from the collection may show evidence of this flooding and the impact on the property. The 1956 aerial photo flight index notes that the flight was an aerial survey to capture the lowland flood zone of Humboldt County. In the photo, the south field, south of the ranch buildings, appears to have some silt covering portions of it. In the 1965 aerial, what appears to be standing water is visible along the route of the old Bald Hills Road in



Figure 7: Ron and Marvin Jr. moving hay bales from the barn during the 1974 flooding of the property. The barn door is to the right and the view is looking toward Prairie Creek (Courtesy of the Barlow family).

front of the ranch house. The December 1964 flood could have deposited silt onto the land and left the conditions for the standing water seen in the photo (although this aerial flight occurred in August of 1965).

Flooding of the Mill A property seems to have been a very regular occurrence. Ron Barlow can recall many times that he and his brother had to remove the hay from the barn and stack it on the mill log deck to keep it out of the water. The 1974 family photo of Ron and Marvin Jr. using row boats for this task is a testament to teenage ingenuity (Figure 7). As Ron said, “after too many times slogging through waist-high flood water carrying hay bales on my back, I finally got smart” (personal communication, April 2015).



Figure 8: Barn and Mill A during the flooding event of winter 1996-97 (Courtesy of the Barlow family).

The winter storm of 1996-97 caused extensive damage from landslides along abandoned logging and skid roads in the Redwood Creek Basin. Yosemite also experienced a lot of damage due to this storm and received emergency money from the Federal Government which was partly awarded to REDW and funded the Road Rehabilitation program at Redwood for the following decade. Another Barlow family photo taken during this flooding event shows the barn with Mill A standing behind it (Figure 8).

Vegetation

The archive record was searched for evidence of the vegetation conditions of the property in the early years of EuroAmerican settlement. Field notes from the 1878 survey of sections 27 and 34 state that the area has 2nd and 3rd rate soils, although 1st rate soils are found on creek bottom-lands, and that the land is mountainous and heavily timbered with almost impenetrable undergrowth of redwood, fir, oak (tanoak), spruce, alder and chaparral (BLM, 1878). An annotation, taken from these field notes, on the 1972 Viers map states that the “township is mostly covered with heavy redwood and a dense undergrowth of salal, salmonberry and other brush.” The field notes are included in the map collection in folder: 1878-1980 Survey Plats and Field Notes. They also mention the location of Prairie and Redwood Creeks and their widths at various locations. A detailed reading of these field notes could

reveal more information about vegetation conditions and the course of Prairie Creek at the time of the surveys.

The first and oldest historical photo in the collection is an image of a wet meadow along Prairie Creek at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries (Figure 9). It is an early photo of Elk (Boyces) Prairie in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. The photo is not of the Mill A property but is included in the collection as a reference point for wet meadows in the Prairie Creek region prior to, or at the beginning of, large scale landscape manipulation by white settlers. The large rushes in the photo could be the same species of dark, clumpy vegetation visible in the wetland areas at the northern end of the Mill A property in the 1931 and 1936 aerial photos. The Boyces Prairie photo also captures the ruggedness of the landscape and the people who settled it.



Figure 9: Circa 1900 Boyces Prairie. Early photo of Elk Prairie included in the collection as a reference point for wet meadows in the Prairie Creek region.

More anecdotal evidence about early vegetation conditions of the Mill A Site can be gleaned from the diaries of early settlers and interviews with their descendants. In a diary entry from Robert Swan, one of the first settlers of the Orick area, referring to the Orick Valley he states that in 1887 “the land was covered with large Spruce trees and heavy growth of alder, salmonberry and elder (Van Kirk, 1996). When Western Watchman editor William Ayres took a trip up the coast from Arcata in 1897 he found that only a portion of the bottoms lands along Redwood Creek had been cleared (Van Kirk, 1996). And in an interview with Blanche Blankenship, who was born in the Orick Valley in 1918, she recalls that “her mother told her that when she was a girl and rode her horse to school, the valley was a dark spruce forest” (Van Kirk, 1996). Savina Barlow remembers when the Orick floodplain had vegetation including large spruce trees and how later the trees were cut and the stumps blasted and burned to clear the land for dairy ranching (Feranna and Ricks, 1981). According to Francis (Beeb) White, spruce stumps were

burned out by burying the fire with sod (Feranna and Ricks, 1981). It is likely that some of the clearings and meadows of the Mill A Site were populated with spruce. The 1931 aerial photo of the site shows dense vegetation north of the ranch building which could include large spruce trees. In later photos snags can be seen in that same area and spruce trees line the edges of the meadows today.

Willows are also ubiquitous in the Prairie Creek Corridor. At the Humboldt County Historical Society, a document from the Davison Family Collection (whose ranch was located in the prairie north of the Mill A Site and who ranched there for a century) describes how the family cleared the original riparian bottom land to create pastures and that clearing willows was a life-long activity in the prairies of Prairie Creek. Willows have already begun taking over the abandoned areas of the Mill A Site, even popping through the paved areas of the old log deck.

One other bit of information about something that could have impacted the vegetation on the Site and changed the course of Prairie Creek comes from the Feranna and Ricks (1981) interview with Marilee Kring Taggart. In that interview she said that the banks of Redwood Creek were steep and well vegetated before the beavers were introduced and started causing bank erosion by removing trees and burrowing. Beavers were apparently introduced to the Smith River and Lost Man Creek by the California Department of Fish and Game in the 1930s and made their way to Prairie and Redwood Creeks.

The maps and report of the 1927 Proposed Scenic Route in the Prairie Creek Region has notations and commentary about the vegetation along the Prairie Creek Corridor. The language used to describe these conditions is laced with the romanticism of the era: “The luxuriant growth of the Prairie Creek area give an almost tropical aspect” and Prairie Creek is lined with “troops of alders and fringes of willows, salmonberry and other deciduous growth” (Knight, 1927). On the benches opposite Boyes clearing, Knight continues, “redwoods and pepperwoods of great size, goodly clumps of alder and colorful patches of iris” round out the landscape. These descriptions could have been written today as that same luxuriant growth and troops of species can be seen currently in the area. The 1927 Proposed Scenic Route maps are a little more helpful because they mark the actual locations of dense brush, alders, redwoods, excellent timber and clearings along the highway right-of-way on the property.

The full collection of maps and photos gathered for this report has been presented to The Save the Redwoods League. Further study of the collection can provide more information regarding the landscape history of the Mill A Site.

Map Descriptions

The Mill A Site is referred to here as “the property”. Any reference to sections 27, 33 and 34 are those in Township 11 North, Range 1 East, Humboldt Meridian. Some maps are listed here with a particular date but the base map is from an earlier date. It is important to notice the base map date of publication.

1851 Recon Western Coast U.S.

Reconnaissance of the Western Coast of U.S. middle sheet from San Francisco to Umpquah River (H-401). Page 133 of the annual report of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey for the year 1863. A nautical map included in the collection mainly to demonstrate early representation of Redwood Creek and provide another source of available maps.

1866 Northern California

State, Territorial and Ocean Guidebook of the Pacific. General map of northern California. Not the first map of northern California but one of the first that does show Redwood Creek AND Prairie Creek.

1880s Vischer

Map Characterizing the Forest Growths of Del Norte, Humboldt and Trinity Counties. Shows the various forests of these counties. A lot of annotation on various parts of the map. Area of property shaded to indicate redwood forest. Very informative maps for areas outside the Redwood Belt.

1881 Sargent

Distribution of redwood forests from Del Norte to Monterey Counties. Shows area around the property as “Standing Redwood averaging 200,000 feet to the acre”.

1878 – 1980 General Land Office Surveys and Field Notes

Original survey and other surveys done by the General Land Office 1878-1980 for sections 27 and 34, including hand written field notes. The 1882 map shows a trail through the property. Trail begins at a crossing of Redwood Creek in section 33, climbs to the ridge of Orick Hill, runs along the ridge then down to cross Prairie Creek near the south end of the SE 1/4 sec 27. The trail continues south east across the property in section 34 and along Redwood Creek.

1891

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Pacific Coast, Cape Mendocino to Pt. St. George. Nautical map with some coastal details including the Redwood Creek estuary and an elegant rendering of Prairie Creek. Included in the collection for these reasons and to provide another source of historical maps.

1896 Forbes

Hand colored map showing timber land ownership. Shows Mill A Site sections owned by American Lumber Company at this date except the NE ¼ SE ¼ sec 27 which was then owned by A.F. Nelson (see also 1898 Lentell maps). Also shows township, range and section grid, trails and railroads with relief shown by shading, hachures, and spot heights.

1896 Recommended CA Highway System

Sketch Map of California Outlining the State Highway System. There is very little detail on this map. Shows the route of what would become the Redwood Highway.

1898 Lentell Hand Colored

Official Map of Humboldt County. Similar to the 1898 Lentell but with hand coloring representing lands owned by the various lumber companies. There is no legend on the map but ownership labels on the map itself show that each color block pertains to a particular lumber company. And, the blocked areas are the same as those in the 1896 Forbes map that does have a legend. American Lumber Company and Nelson are shown as owners of the area of the Mill A Site. This is a beautiful, large format, one-of-a-kind map that is housed at the Cultural Resources Facility at Humboldt State University. The full map, at low resolution, can be viewed online at <http://www.42-line.com/projects/humboldtmaps.html>.

1898 Lentell

Official Map of Humboldt County. Shows ownership details. Also displays township, range and section grid, relief, drainages, supervisor districts, judicial townships, roads and some trails. Bald Hills Road and the Trinidad-Crescent City Wagon Road (constructed 1887-1894) shown with some detail. Covers portions of Del Norte County.

1901 Lentell

Small scale map of a portion of Humboldt County. Shows township and range grid, Hoopa and part of Yurok Reservations, trails, rivers and roads.

1903 Lentell

Pocket Map of Humboldt County with Portions of Del Norte, Siskiyou and Trinity Counties. Green tint shows redwood timber belt. Also shows roads, trails, rivers and reservations. There is a trail running through the lower portion of the property in section 34 beginning at the mouth of Prairie Creek with one fork of the trail going north along the creek and one continuing along Redwood Creek and up to the Bald Hills.

1904 Denny

Map of Del Norte County and Northern Humboldt County. Blue line print. Lower portion of map showing northern Humboldt County. Shows main trails, township and range grid, rivers and roads. No relief marks.

1908 Denny

Pocket Map of Humboldt County. Blue line print. More details than the 1904 Denny map. Shows trail through section 34 of property similar to route of the trail pictured in the 1882 Original Survey Map. Also shows rivers, trails, roads and railroads. Relief represented by hachures.

1911 Denny

Denny's Official Map of the County of Humboldt California Showing Townships, Sections, and Property Ownership. This map is hanging on the wall of the Cultural Resources Facility at Humboldt State University. It is the only map in the collection that shows Collins as the owner of "Unit 2" of the property.

1914 Lentell

Map of Humboldt County California. Complete map downloaded from HSU Humboldt Room website. Shows a tinted green redwood belt and well as roads, trail, railroads, lighthouses, supervisor districts and townships.

1914 Punnett Pink

Same as 1914 Punnett but only the portion of the map that shows northern Humboldt County. Shows some ownership, only that of lumber companies. Has legend that is not shown in other Punnett map.

1914 Punnett

National Forest Boundaries in Del Norte, northern Humboldt and Siskiyou Counties. Shows some ownership, only that of lumber companies. Hammond Lumber Company is shown as owner of the property except a portion of the NE ¼ SE ¼ of section 27 which was owned at that time by Truman D. and Everell S. Collins.

1917 Herrick Survey

This map is referenced in the Grant Deed 2013-021471-3 at the Humboldt County Recorder's Office, the deed that transfers ownership of the property to Save the Redwoods League.

1921 Belcher Road Map

Road map showing northern Humboldt County roads, trails, railroads and rivers and relief shown by hachures.

1922 Belcher Ownership

Detailed ownership map of northwest Humboldt County. Part of a larger atlas of all of Humboldt accessible online through Humboldt State University. Shows Hammond ½ and Hill-Davis ½ as owners of the property. McDonald and Hufford property south of Redwood Creek, Thompson property east of Prairie Creek with School at south east corner of the Thompson property. Other property owners along

Prairie Creek corridor clearly marked. The Trinidad-Crescent City wagon road is shown curving to the east skirting the hillside east of the property.

1927 Proposed Highway 101 Plan and Profile

California Highway Commission Plan and Profile of Proposed State Highway in Humboldt County, from Orick to Northerly Boundary. Similar to 1927 Proposed Highway 101, 1927 Proposed Scenic and 1954 Highway 101 and Prairie Creek maps. Shows the proposed route of Highway 101 beginning in the southern end of Orick Valley and ending at the Del Norte County line. Property owners, buildings, fence lines, the Trinidad-Klamath wagon road, the course of Prairie Creek and Redwood Creek, and some vegetation descriptions along the right-of-way are marked. Profile elevations are also shown. Survey for the highway was completed in 1924.

1927 Proposed Highway 101 page 1

California Highway Commission Plan and Profile of Proposed State Highway in Humboldt County, from Orick to Northerly Boundary. Better copy of page one from above map.

1927 Proposed Scenic

Proposed Scenic Route in the Prairie Creek Region. Map of the proposed route for a “Scenic Rambling Route” through the redwoods that would use parts of the existing county road (Trinidad-Klamath Rd.). The Route is marked in green. Property owners and some vegetation along the route are detailed. Old county road is marked. Course of Prairie Creek is shown. The first six images in this folder are scanned images from the California State Archives where the report and maps are housed. Four of these images depict details of the property. Lower quality photographs of the maps that continue up the Prairie Creek Corridor are also in this folder.

1929 Redwood Highway

Map of Humboldt County showing the famous Redwood Highway. Shows towns, resorts, railroads, rivers, roads and relief hachures. Redwood Highway marked in red.

1929-1938 Fire Occurrences

Fire Occurrence Map of Humboldt County. Fires spotted 1929-1938. Simple line map that shows Highway 101, major towns including Orick, Hoopa Reservation and Klamath River. Dots represent fires spotted. Three fires are marked north of the property along Prairie Creek.

1934 PCRSP Master Plan

Department of the Interior Office of National Parks Buildings and Reservations State Park Emergency Conservation Work Master Plan Prairie Creek Park S.P. 8. Map depicts land north of the property beginning at the southern end of Elk Prairie and going north. Ownership detail along the northern end of the Prairie Creek Corridor, as well as details of creeks, roads and trails (current and proposed).

1935 Rand McNally HC

Humboldt County section of complete map of California. Mainly shows roads, rivers and creeks and township, range and section grid.

1936 Tabor

Blue print colored map of Humboldt County “compliments of C.E. Tabor, consulting engineer, Eureka, California. Little detail. Shows main roads, rivers and creeks and township and range grid. What appears to be the Redwood Highway is shown to the east of Prairie Creek from the mouth of the Creek to the border with Del Norte County. This is not the route the highway took in that year. There is no date marked on the map and therefore the date may not be accurate as it is marked with brackets in the Berkeley library catalog. Brackets indicate an educated estimate made by the archivist.

1937 General Highway Map

General Highway Map of Humboldt County. Northern Humboldt section of the map book. First sign of buildings on the property represented on a map although buildings are visible in the 1931 and 1936 aerial photos. According to the map legend, there are 2 buildings on the property and that they are “in use farm units”. The buildings are on the lower half of the property along Bald Hills Road and are probably the Peugh house and barn.

1945 USGS Orick Topo

United states Department of the Interior Geological Survey Orick Quadrangle Topographic Map. 15 minute series. Map shows three buildings along Bald Hills Road. The course of Prairie Creek is through the property is similar its current location. Detailed topography, names of topographic features, drainages, and survey bench marks are shown.

1948 Official Roads

Official Road Map of Humboldt County. State highways, primary and secondary county roads, Yurok and Hoopa Reservations, rivers and creeks, and township, range and section grid, are shown.

1949 Metsker

Metsker’s Atlas of Humboldt County. Maps in this folder cover Humboldt County maps that encompass Redwood National and State Parks. Detailed ownership map. Property is shown to be owned by Hill-Davis Company which it received during the partition of lands with Hammond Lumber Company. The course Prairie Creek takes through the property is shown with more detail than other maps of similar scale and scope. The Atlas book at UC Berkeley from which these maps derive was missing the page with T11N R1E, page 40, which fortunately was available at the Humboldt County Main Library in Eureka and collected and shared by Michael Peterson, archeologist at REDW.

Unknown Date Oscar Larson Plat

This large plat was found at the Humboldt County Historical Society map room. There was no accompanying notation or information regarding date or provenance. Property owners are hand written onto the map. The penciled-in names were probably added sometime between 1942 and 1958 when Hill-Davis was the sole owner of the Mill A Site. Some property owners written on to the map date it closer to sometime between 1949 and 1958.

1952 USGS Orick Topo

United states Department of the Interior Geological Survey Orick Quadrangle Topographic Map. 15 minute series. Company housing is marked along the old county road (the road became a log transport road during mill operations) that runs along the eastern boundary of the property. The barn and house are not shown. Of interest, but unrelated to the property, is an unusual body of water shown directly east of the town of Orick.

1954 Hwy 101 Prairie Creek

Map is similar to the three 1927 listed above showing Highway 101 alignment along Prairie Creek. The 1954 date comes from a notation that reads, "Traced by E.S.P. 5-13-'54" although notes at the top of each page, and hand colored onto map, refer to deeds from 1925 to 1989. The base map appears to be from the late 1920s.

1956 Major Landownership

Major Landownership and Existing Old Growth Redwood. Black and white map with shading and hatching representing various lumber companies in the Redwood Creek and Prairie Creek area. Base map is a 1955 Forest Service map of the Orleans District.

1958 Hammond Redwood

Hammond California Redwood Company map showing timbered lands, lands relinquished to Sage Land and Lumber Co. and lands logged in 1958 and logged over lands prior to 1956. The base map appears to be the 1922 Belcher map with the old property owners scratched out and updated property owners written in. Hand colored areas represent the status of some of the timberlands of the Hammond California Redwood Company.

1960 Metsker

Metsker's Map of Humboldt County. Unlike other Metsker maps this one does not detail property ownership. Mainly a road map with details regarding type of road. Bald Hills Road is shown as an improved road. The barn and house are marked as they were on the 1942 USGS topo, which this map may be based on.

1960 ARCO Tract Survey

Map is referenced in the Grant Deed 2013-021471-3, the deed that transfers ownership of the property to Save the Redwoods League. The maps are from the Humboldt County Recorder's Office

1964 Highways Humboldt County

Highways in Humboldt County. Little detail overall with nothing but roads shown on the property. The unusual body of water shown east of the town of Orick in the 1952 USGS Orick Topo is also represented on this map.

1964 Redwoods Then/Now

Redwood Then and Now. Map shows the extent of Original Virgin Growth, Remaining Virgin Redwoods and Virgin Redwoods Saved in Parks for entire range of coast redwood from southern Oregon to Monterey County, California. No details on property.

1966 Logging Redwood Creek

Redwood Creek Logging Map. Areas of virgin redwood stands in Del Norte and northern Humboldt Counties. Shaded areas show virgin redwood stands from Oregon border to Big Lagoon. Shows worker housing along old county road.

1966 USGS Orick Topo

United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey Orick Quadrangle Topographic Map. 7.5 minute series. Arcata Redwood Company Mill A footprint is shown, as well as the Barlow house and barn, and the worker housing along the old county road. This is the first map in the collection that shows the Bald Hills Road in its southern alignment at the lower end of the property in section 34. The new alignment is first seen in the 1960 aerial photo.

1972 Viers Annotated Topo

Annotated USGS 1966 Orick Topo maps. These maps were annotated by Stephen Viers who worked at Redwood National and State Parks in vegetation management from 1970-1988. It appears that the annotations are from historic maps and surveys that Viers, and N.L. Simmons, transposed onto the maps. According to James O'Barr, Museum Curator at REDW, Viers and Simmons walked areas referenced in old surveys and maps to determine the historical condition of vegetation and other important historical landscape information (personal communication, March 2015). These maps, and the archival documents that accompany them (but were not searched), could provide very interesting information and warrant much more in-depth research.

1975 Erosion Hazard Redwood Creek

Redwood Creek Watershed. Erosion potential in the Redwood Creek watershed. Some hand written annotations in ink. Stippled shading indicates "Soils with Potential Erosional Hazard Rating Greater than 35" on slope east of the property. Also shows Redwood Creek watershed boundary and timber harvesting moratorium areas.

1976 REDW/Ownership

California North Coast Forests ownership. Owners shown are: Redwood National Park, California State Park, Simpson Timber Company, Arcata Redwood Corporation and Louisiana Pacific Corporation. No detail on property except to show that it is part of Arcata Redwood Corporation.

1978 Timber Stands

Generalized Types and Age Classes of Timber Stands. Colored map showing types of timber along entire coast redwood range Oregon Border to Monterey County, California. Timber types identified are: redwood, Douglas fir, pine-Douglas fir-fir, fir and pine. Age classes are: old growth, young growth-old growth and large young growth, small young growth, and non-stocked. Non-commercial forests are also marked. There is no detail on the property except to show it as “non-forest”.

1982 USGS Orick Topo

United states Department of the Interior Geological Survey Orick Quadrangle Topographic Map. 30x60 minute series. Very little detail on property except roads and small dot representing mill.

1994 Parcel One Survey

Map is referenced in the Grant Deed 2013-021471-3, the deed that transfers ownership of the property to Save the Redwoods League. The maps are from the Humboldt County Recorder’s Office.

Photo Descriptions

The descriptions provided here are from a cursory look at the images. These photos can provide a great deal of information about the landscape changes that occurred on the property. Information about the scale, time of year, and source of the photos is available in Appendix A.

Aerial Photos

1931

High resolution photo of the lower portion of the property. This is probably the earliest aerial photo of the site considering that aerial photography started in the 1930s (Laird, 2008). The photo itself does not have a date on it but it was found among a stack of similar photos of the area with the date 1931 and flight source written on the backs of some prints. The ranch house and original barn are visible. The old Bald Hills Road runs west to east in front of the house and the old wagon road runs north east behind the barn. There is a meadow cleared north of the barn. The meadow is delineated by Prairie Creek in the west, the old Bald Hills road to the south and the old wagon road to the east. There is dense vegetation north of this meadow. Unfortunately Prairie Creek is not visible north of the large meander. This photo was almost not recognizable as a photo of the property because the alignment of the new Bald Hills Road and the Redwood Creek levees have changed the shape of the Redwood south of the property and through the Orick Valley.

1936

In this photo it is apparent some vegetation has been cleared between 1931 and 1936 in the area north of the meadow and before the large meander in Prairie Creek. A small road has been built from the old wagon road, beginning near the barn and heading north through the meadow. A wooded area south of the barn past another meadow and near Redwood Creek appears to have been partially cleared a well. Shows the Prairie Creek Corridor north of the property to where Lost Man Creek crosses the Redwood Highway.

1936

Photo number 65-66. Similar to the above 1936 photo with less landscape visible.

1936

Photo number 66-67. Encompasses an area further south and east of the two 1936 photos described above. The path of the old Bald Hills Road through the intact redwood forest east of the property can be followed especially when compared to maps of the era.

1940

The route of the old wagon road that skirts the east side of the property through the forest is visible. More land appears to have been cleared north of the barn although this could be an artifact of the time of year. However, it does look like some trees in that area are missing compared to the 1936 photos.

1941

High resolution photo. Farm buildings can be identified. Another house across the old wagon road from the farm house is more obvious than in earlier photos. Individual trees and shrubs stand out clearly. A creek is visible at the edge of the meadow north west of the barn. Possible old meanders of Prairie Creek can be seen west of the Redwood Highway. Comparing the 1927 maps available in the collection with this and the preceding photos may be helpful in determining the early course of Prairie Creek.

1948

High resolution photo. The house across the road from the farm house is gone. The road leading through the meadow north of the barn is more apparent and a bridge is visible crossing Prairie Creek into the meadow north of the large meander of the creek. The small creek mentioned from photo 1941 is much more obvious and its course can be traced eastward into the forest. The old wagon road is very visible through the forest and a road heading south from junction with the old Bald Hills Road on the east side of the property is visible and possibly was used for gravel mining. North of the property the Geneva Mill is visible as well as the hatchery. There is also a large timber cut on the hill west of the mill.

1954

Photo number 84. Shows the Prairie Creek Corridor north of the property, the hatchery and the Geneva Mill at the mouth of Little Lost Man and Lost Man Creeks. It also shows a large cut on the hills above that mill. ARCO's Mill B is visible at the base of the large cut below the number 22, for section 22, written on the map. On the Mill A site, the worker's housing is visible. The land around the housing has been cleared and trees removed. There is also a ditch running in a north easterly/south westerly direction west of the housing through what used to be a more vegetated area. The small creek mentioned above is not visible. Ron Barlow's family was ranching the land at that time and he said the ditch was dug to gather together three creeks coming out of the hills east of the property and convey them straight to Prairie Creek (personal communication, April 2015). This was done to drain the area for use as a pasture. Years later, ARCO asked that the ditch not be maintained and that the pasture taken out of production so runoff from the mill platform could drain into that area (R. Barlow personal communication, April 2015).

1954

Photo number 85. Photo point is further south than number 84.

1956

The ditch through the property is visible. There may be two additional ditches running perpendicular to the main ditch in the area west of the worker housing. The south field, south of the ranch buildings, appears to have some silt covering portions of it. Possibly remnants of the December 1955 flood. The flight index notes that this was an “Aerial Survey – Lowland Flood Zone, Humboldt County”.

1958

Photo number 72. Pencil drawings on this photo seem to be indicating the new location of the Bald Hills Road, the berm and the soon to be built Mill A. The small bridge across the ditch is visible.

1958

Photo number 73. No penciled lines. This photo point is further north of number 72. The Valley Green houses are visible in the upper photo and Mill B can also be seen.

1960

In this photo the Mill A is completely built and running, evident from the smoke coming from the teepee burner. The realignment of the Bald Hills Road is visible from the junction with Hwy 101 and up into the hillside toward what would become Lady Bird Johnson Grove. The water reservoir west of Hwy 101 is also apparent in the location marker on the 1960 ARCO Tract Map. There have also been some changes at Berry Glen north of the property and Mill B is also apparent. No aerial photo from 1959 was found.

1962

This photo doesn't appear to have any obvious new landscape alterations compared to the 1960. Redwood Creek is now constrained by the Bald Hills Road.

1964

This photo really shows the extent of the logging and skid trails in the Lost Man Creek basin and the Prairie Creek Corridor south of PCRSP. Arcata Redwood Companies controversial Berry Glen Cut is obvious north of the property. David Van De Mark has many photos of this cut. Mill B is also visible.

1965

The only obvious change on the property in this photo is what appears to be water standing along the route of the old Bald Hills Road in front of the ranch house. The December 1964 flood may have deposited silt onto the land and left some standing water even though this aerial flight occurred in August.

1966

There is a large amount of lumber stacked on the deck in this photo. This could be due to the time of year of the flight which was in December, later in the year than most of the flights in the collection.

1968

The only thing that stands out in this photo is the hand drawn ink line starting at redwood creek and going north outlining the area of the mill, the ranch and the worker housing.

1971

The vegetation along the berm is much more obvious than in other photos.

1973

There are no obvious changes on the property in this photo except to say that some of the hillside vegetation east of the road is filling in and there seems to be silt on the lower field south of the ranch.

1974

There is a large amount of lumber on the mill deck.

1975

This photo shows only the lower half of the property. The flight did not capture the upper portion. The vegetation west of the worker housing seems to be growing back.

1976

The southern field stands out due to the light color. The photo was taken in June.

1977

The ranch house has been removed to make room for employee parking. A clearing can be seen east of the barn. An article from the Arcata Union newspaper of March 3, 1977 reports that the old house on the Peugh Place at the foot of Bald Hills Road was bulldozed by ARCO and the area leveled for employee parking (Van Kirk, 2010b).

1978

There doesn't seem to be any obvious changes compared to the 1977 photo.

1981

Photo number 10-46. Color photo. This photo point shows the lower portion of the property. The teepee burner has been removed but the ring where it stood is still obvious.

1981

Photo number 10-48. Color photo. This photo point shows the upper portion of the property. The Skunk Cabbage basin is visible.

1984

The field west of the worker housing has much more defined vegetation. The clearing east of the barn is visible, could be a leach field or drainage area.

1984

Infrared photo. The course of Prairie Creek stands out.

1988

This photo shows a large area starting in the north at the Mill B and ending south of Orick.

1993

Google image. Worker housing has been removed.

1996 -2013

Google images. The Google images are of very low resolution and it is better to look at them online. The most dramatic change during these years is the removal of Mill A in 2013.

Historical Photos

There are very few historical photographs of the Mill A Site in the archives that were searched for this report. Many of photos presented here did not have documented evidence regarding location or date. Information about location and date was gathered by combing through the archive in which the photo was found and by consulting local people in Humboldt County. A more thorough search of private collections would certainly unearth other photos of interest. The Green Diamond Resource Company was contacted and they sent a few photos for this project. Gaining greater access to their records regarding the ARCO Mill A would be invaluable for uncovering more photos and for general information about the land use of the property during their ownership.

Circa 1900 Boyes Prairie

Written on the back of the photo: “Prairie Creek Valley William Boyce [sic] Ranch (100 Acres). Where the elk are at Prairie Creek State Park. 01/30/92 Don Tuttle Gene Butcher, Ukiah”. There was no date on the photo but it is most likely late 19th century or early 20th. William Boyes had a ranch in what is now Elk Prairie in PCRSP beginning in the first decade of the 20th century. It may be possible to relocate this photo point since many of the large trees are still standing at Elk Prairie. According to archeologist Michael Peterson at REDW, who has worked extensively in the Prairie Creek Corridor, this wet area was probably just south of Boyes house and barn (personal communication, April 2015). The photo is included in the collection as a reference point for wet meadows in the Prairie Creek area. The large rushes could be the same species visible as dark, clumpy vegetation seen in the wet areas of the 1931 and 1936 aerial photos at the northern end of the Mill A property. The photo also captures the ruggedness of the landscape and the people who settled it.

Circa 1917 Redwood Creek?

This is a postcard view of a river running through dense redwood forests. It was taken by a well-known Humboldt County photographer named Augustus William Ericson. This may be a view of Redwood Creek or of the Eel River. The back of the postcard is stamped and postmarked Aug. 31, 1917 Orick. If it is of Redwood Creek it would show the gravel area south of the property. Comparing the skyline, mountain ridges, in the photo in person could verify the location.

Circa 1920 Redwood Highway

This is a series of photos with views of the building of the Redwood Highway. The notes about the photos state that they are the Redwood Highway circa 1920. Construction of the original Redwood Highway in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties began in 1919 and was completed by the end of the 1920s. Sections of the highway were relocated, widened and improved upon several times in the 1930s. The first photo in the series is titled 1.5 miles north of Orick which is close to the location of the Mill A Site. It is not clear whether the view in this photo is to the north or south. There is a sign on the far building advertising coffee and sandwiches and looks like it might be a gas station. This could be the grocery store and gas pumps that Mr. and Mrs. Batrel had at Berry Glen (Barlow, 1984). The sign in the

right foreground is unreadable. Some clearing was done on the hillside. Vegetation along the road and on the hillside is identifiable.

1928 (circa) Building the Redwood Highway

Three photos of the building of the Redwood Highway north of Orick. There is no information regarding the exact location of the photos but the name of the construction company, Engelhart Paving and Construction Co. from Eureka, CA, could be searched. Several different companies were contracted to construct various sections of the highway.

1940 (circa) Hatchery

View of the hatchery building. Clear view of the vegetation on the hill behind it. There was no date on the photo or any other information with it except that it was part of the Redwood Empire Association which played a large role in advertising the desirability of visiting the north coast of California. The Association also worked to develop the highway and motor parks along it.

1945 Junction of HWY 101 and old Bald Hills Road

View north of the junction of Hwy 101 and the old Bald Hills Road. There is a truck loaded with lumber coming off of Bald Hills Road and turning south onto the highway. Mill A had not been built and it is unclear where this load of lumber is coming from. Jim Haygood (Haygood personal communication, April 2015), long-time resident of Orick and log truck driver, stated that there was a mill at that time up the Bald Hills Road. The lumber could also be from the Geneva Mill which may have used the old county road for travel to avoid using the main highway. A sign on the side of the highway reads “Crescent City 40, Weitchpec 35”. The wooden bridge across Prairie Creek is visible. A white house is also visible in the background which, according to Ron Barlow, is one of the worker houses (personal communication, April 2015). If that is correct, it would place the date of this photo in the 1950s. Vegetation in Prairie Creek is discernible.

1947 Shuster Photo of Ranch

Oblique aerial photo of the ranch. The farm buildings are very clear including the old barn. The dirt road going north across the meadow from the barn is visible as is the small creek at the north boundary of the meadow. There are tree snags and stumps littered around the northern section of the photo. The wooden bridge across Prairie creek can be seen as well as creek vegetation.

1947-48 Toe of Orick Ridge

This photo is from Marilee Kring Taggart. It is part of the 1981 Ferrana and Ricks report. This is a southwestern view of Redwood Creek, from the old Bald Hills Road, as it curves toward Orick. The description in the report reads: “Redwood Creek from the Bald Hill Road. View toward the toe of Orick Ridge where the horse trail is located.” There is some geographic confusion in this statement. The toe of Orick Hill is west of the property and can be seen in the upper right of the photo. The horse trail would be located on the slope in the center left of the photo. There appears to be snow on the ground.

1954 Orick Pre-Flood

Oblique aerial photo of the town of Orick. The worker housing on the property can barely be seen in the upper portion of the photo.

1954 Peugh Ranch

Oblique aerial photo of the ranch. Although the title refers to it as the Peugh Ranch, the ranch was in the hands of the Barlows at this time. The barn and many of the outbuildings that are currently on the property can be seen in this photo. The old barn was torn down because it was dilapidated and, according to Ron Barlow, the new barn was built by the “lumber company”. Hill-Davis owned the land but since they were affiliated with ARCO, the “lumber company” could have been ARCO. A two-log truck is visible heading west on the old Bald Hills Road toward Highway 101. This photo is from the Western Air Photo Collection which can be viewed online from the Humboldt State University Humboldt Room website. The Collection is a series of photos of the ranches and dairies of Humboldt County.

1960 Ron Barlow and Half Pint

Barlow family photo. The photo shows a young Ron Barlow working on the ranch. His favorite cow Half Pint and one of her calves is with him in the photo. The hillside in the background has been cleared and, according to Ron, was terraced, the earth carved out and placed on the field below the hill to raise it and dry it out. A worker’s house can be seen in the far left of the photo.

1962-1963 Obliques

Oblique aerial photos of Elk Prairie, the Davison Ranch area, Orick Valley and the mouth of Redwood Creek. Photo 1963 June3 9784-7 is of the northern section of the property. The large meander in Prairie Creek is visible as well as the worker’s housing. Part of the hillside east of the property above the road has been logged and skid roads are visible. Logging activity can be seen to the north.

Mill A 1 unknown date

Oblique aerial of the Mill taken from the south. Probably early in the Mill’s life, early 1960s. The ranch house and barn are visible. Large diameter logs are stacked.

Mill A 2 unknown date

Oblique aerial of the Mill taken from the west. The ranch buildings are visible. The new Bald Hills Road can be seen as well as the access roads to the east of the property.

1973 Van De Mark Mill A

Oblique aerial of the Mill A and the hills to the north. The barn is barely discernible through the smoke from the teepee burning. Worker housing can be seen. The Skunk Cabbage Creek drainage is clearly visible with a cut on its north side. The new Bald Hills Road is visible. Van De Mark has a large collection of photos from the 1960s and 70s of virgin redwood stands, logged over lands and the logging process. The collection is housed at the Redwood National Park archive. The finding aid is accessible online

through the Online Archive of California. Van De Mark's photos were instrumental in shaping public and governmental opinion about creating, and later expanding, Redwood National Park.

1974 Flood Ron Barlow

Barlow family photo showing Ron Barlow and his brother Marvin Jr. removing the hay from the barn using row boats during a flood. According to Ron they had to remove the hay every few years to keep it from getting wet during flooding of the property. They would remove the hay and place it on the paved Mill log deck. He stated that even before the berms were built when the Mill was constructed, the flood waters never reached the Mill log deck area.

1996 Flood Barn and Mill

Barlow family photo. Panorama view of the barn with the mill behind it during the 1996-1997 flood. The photo was taken near the old Bald Hills Road bridge that crossed Prairie Creek. This storm caused extensive damage from landslides along old logging and skid roads in the Redwood Creek basin. Yosemite also experienced a lot of damage due to this storm and received emergency funds through the Federal Government, which was partly awarded to REDW and funded the Road Rehabilitation program at REDW for many years.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Orick Mill A Historical Map, Historical Photo and Aerial Photo Collection Source Information

Historical Maps

Date	Title	Source	Source Call Number
1851	Reconnaissance of the Western Coast of the United States	NOAA Central Library	H-401
1866	Northern California	Redwood National and State Parks	
1878-1980	General Land Office Survey Plats and Field Notes	General Land Office	Requested T11N R1E Sec 27 and 34
1880	Vischer	Bancroft Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown*)	G4363 D4K2 1880 V5 Case XB
1881	Sargent	http://www.redwood.forestthreats.org/range.htm	
1891	Coast and Geodetic Survey	NOAA Historical Chart and Map Collection	5800
1896	Forbes	Bancroft Library UC Berkeley	G4363 H8 1886 F6 Case X
1896	Recommended CA Highway System	http://en.wikipedia.org	
1898	Lentell Hand Colored	Cultural Resources Facility Humboldt State University	
1898	Lentell	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4636 H8 1898 L4 Case D
1901	Lentell	Redwood National and State Parks	Susie Van Kirk report
1903	Lentell	Bancroft Library UC Berkeley	G4363 H8 1903 L4 Case X
1904	Denny	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley	G4363 D4 1904 E3 Case D
1908	Denny	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4363 H8 1908 E3 Case D
1911	Denny	Cultural Resources Facility Humboldt State University	Hanging on wall
1914	Lentell	Humboldt State University Humboldt Room	1999.15.0011
1914	Punnett Pink	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley	G4363 D4 1914 W4 Case D

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1914	Punnett	Bancroft Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4363 D4 1914 P9
1917	Herrick Survey	Humboldt County Recorder	Survey Book 7 page 47
1921	Belcher Road Map	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4363 H8 P2 1921 B4 Case D
1922	Belcher Ownership	Humboldt State University Humboldt Room	1999.15.0140
1927	Proposed Highway 101 Plan and Profile	Redwood National and State Parks (Michael Peterson**)	
1927	Proposed Highway 101 page one	California Department of Transportation	Research Library
1927	Proposed Scenic	California State Archives	F3778:1193
1929	Redwood Highway	Bancroft Library UC Berkeley	XZ2005.0756
1929-1938	Fire Occurrences	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4363 H8 K5 1939 C3 Case B
1934	PCRSP Master Plan	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley	G4362 P73 G45 1934 U5 CaseB
1935	Rand McNally	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4363 H8 1935 R3 Case D
1936	Tabor	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4363 H8 1936 T3 Case D
1937	General Highway Map	California Department of Transportation	Research Library
1945	USGS Orick Topo	http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/	
1948	Official Roads	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4363 H8 P2 1948 R6 Case B
1949	Metsker	Eureka Main Library (Michael Peterson)	Humboldt Room Map case
1952	USGS Orick Topo	http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/	
1954	Highway 101 Prairie Creek	Save the Redwoods League	
1956	Major Landownership	Bancroft Library UC Berkeley	G4362 R45 svar C6 no.12
1958	Hammond Redwood	Humboldt State University Humboldt Room	1999.04.0035
1960	Metsker	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4363 H8 1960 M4 Case D
1960	ARCO Tract Survey	Humboldt County Recorder	Survey Book 18 page 94
1964	Highways Humboldt County	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4363 H8 P2 1964 C3 Case B
1964	Redwoods Then/Now	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4361 K2 1969 R4 Case B
1966	Logging Redwood Creek	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4363 D4K2 1966 A7 Case D
1966	USGS Orick Topo	http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/	
1972	Viers Annotated Topo	Redwood National and State Parks	Steven Veirs Collection
1975	Erosion Hazard Rwd Ck	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4363 H8C315 1975 C3 Case B
1976	REDW/Ownership	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley (Fred Brown)	G4363 D4K2 1976 C3 Case D
1978	Timber Stands	Earth Science and Map Library UC Berkeley	G4361 K1 1978 U5 Case D
1982	USGS Orick Topo	USGS Earth Explorer	

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1994	Parcel One Survey	Humboldt County Recorder	Parcel Map Bk 28 pp 66 and 67
Unknown	Oscar Larson Plat	Humboldt County Historical Society	Map Room

*Frederick Brown collected these maps for research on his unpublished document “Home, Resource, Sanctuary: Historic Trends in Redwood National and State Parks” which is housed at the REDW Archives.

**M. Peterson, REDW archeologist, collected and shared these maps.

Aerial Photos

Year	Date	Flight Source	Flight Line	Photo #	Scale	Photo Source*	Color/B&W
1931		Teledyne Geotronics, Long Beach CA	C16	1680		HCPW	B&W
1936						HCPW	B&W
1936		US Forest Service		65-66		REDW	B&W
1936		US Forest Service		66-67		REDW	B&W
1940						SRL	B&W
1941	Nov 6	Teledyne Geotronics, Long Beach CA	7490	700		HCPW	B&W
1948	June 23	CA Dept of Forestry	2-16	154			B&W
1954	Sept 11			84		HCPW	B&W
1954	Sept 11			85		REDW	B&W
1956	Mar 16	Clyde Sunderland Photographer, Oakland CA			1:20000	HCPW	B&W
1958	Aug 13	County Dept of Forestry, Eureka CA	14	72		HCPW	B&W
1958	Aug 13	County Dept of Forestry, Eureka CA	14	73		HCPW	B&W
1960	Winter Nov/Dec	Western Aerial Contractors, OR	2	29		HCPW	B&W
1962	Aug		16	80	1:12:000	REDW	B&W
1964	June 22		1	158		USGSEE	B&W
1965	Aug 13		13FF	125		SRL	B&W
1966	Dec 21		05	16	1:15000	REDW	B&W
1968	Apr 8		03	09	1:15000	REDW	B&W
1973	July 9		7a	10	1:5000	REDW	B&W
1974	July 15		7A	3	1:5700	REDW	B&W
1975	Sept 3	RNP	A7	1	1:10000	REDW	B&W
1976	June 24	RNP	7A	6	1:10000	REDW	B&W
1977	Nov 8	RNP	28	65	1:5000	REDW	B&W
1978	Sept 28	RNP	6	31	1:12000	REDW	B&W
1981	Sept 30	RNP	10	46	1:6000	REDW	Color
1981	Sept 30	RNP	10	48	1:6000	REDW	Color

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1984	April 23		309	11972	1:12000	REDW	Infrared
1984	July 2	RNP	10C	16	1:6000	REDW	B&W
1988	April 6	Western Aerial Contractors, OR	6	190	1:31000	REDW	B&W
1996	June 16				1:12000	HCPW	B&W
1993	June 11	Google				SRL	B&W
2003	Sept 6	Google				SRL	Color
2004	June 30	Google				SRL	Color
2004	Dec 31	Google				SRL	Color
2006	Feb 7	Google				SRL	Color
2009	May 24	Google				SRL	Color
2010	Apr 4	Google				SRL	Color
2013	June 6	Google				SRL	Color

* Photo and flight source abbreviations: HCPW – Humboldt County Public Works Natural Resources Department; RNP – Redwood National Park (not affiliated with the State Parks at the time of the flight); REDW – Redwood National and State Parks Archive; SRL – Save the Redwoods League; USGSEE – USGS Earth Explorer website.

Historical Photos

Date	Title	Source	Source Location/ID #/Neg #
1900 (circa)	Boyes Prairie	Humboldt County Public Works	Tuttle Collection "North of Orick" Folder
1920 (circa)	1.5 miles north of Orick	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1920 (circa)	2 miles north of Orick	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1920 (circa)	5 miles north of Orick 321	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1920 (circa)	5 miles north of Orick 322	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1920 (circa)	5 miles north of Orick 323	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1920 (circa)	8 miles north of Orick 324	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1920 (circa)	8 miles north of Orick 325	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1920 (circa)	8.5 miles north of Orick 326	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1920 (circa)	9.5 miles north of Orick 327	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1920 (circa)	9.5 miles north of Orick 328	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1920 (circa)	12.5 miles north of Orick 329	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1920 (circa)	12.5 miles north of Orick 330	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1920 (circa)	15 miles north of Orick 331	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1920 (circa)	15 miles north of Orick 332	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1928 (circa)	Redwood Highway 01	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1928 (circa)	Redwood Highway 02	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1928 (circa)	Redwood Highway 03	CA Department of Transportation	Redwood Highway Folder
1945?	Junction Hwy101-BHR	CA Department of Transportation	45-9
1947	Shuster (Aug 22)	HSU Humboldt Room	2001.01.0734
1947-48	Toe of Orick Ridge	Redwood National and State Parks	Feranna and Ricks 1981 Report, Taggart interview
1960	Ron Barlow and Half Pint	Ron Barlow	Family photos
1962	May 8 03	CA Department of Transportation	8888-03
1962	May 18 05	CA Department of Transportation	8888-05
1962	May 18 07	CA Department of Transportation	8888-07
1963	June 3 05	CA Department of Transportation	9784-5
1963	June 3 06	CA Department of Transportation	9784-6
1963	June 3 07	CA Department of Transportation	9784-7

Table of Contents

Unk date	Mill A 1	Green Diamond	
Unk date	Mill A 2	Green Diamond	
1973	Van De Mark Mill A	Redwood National and State Parks	David Van De Mark Collection
1974	Flood Ron Barlow	Ron Barlow	Family photos
1996	Flood Barn and Mill	Ron Barlow	Family photos

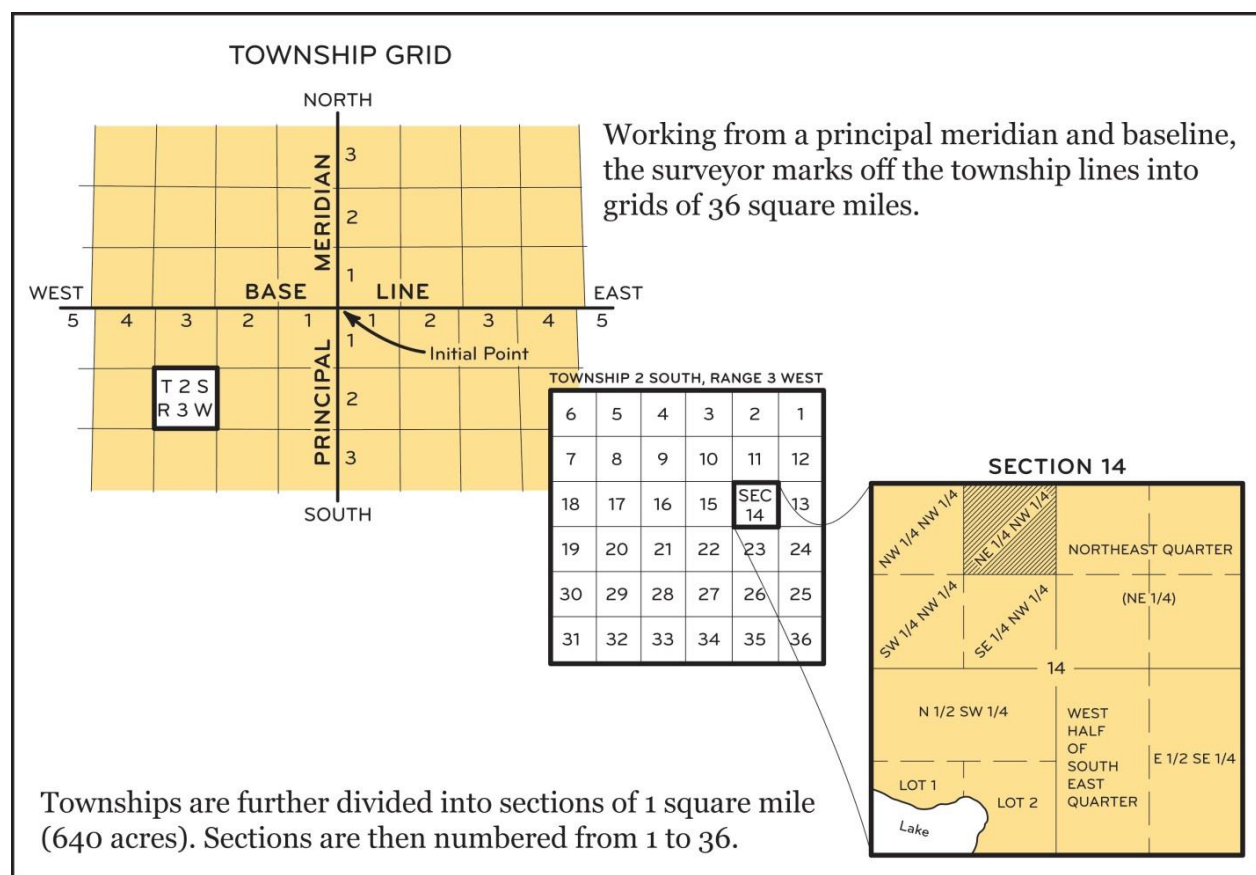
APPENDIX B

Rectangular Land Survey System Guide

Township / Range/ Section

The Township identifies a major subdivision of the public lands under the rectangular system of surveys. Most Townships measure approximately 6 miles on each side and contain approximately 23,040 acres. A Township is identified by its relationship to a base line and a principal meridian. The Range is used in conjunction with the Township and identifies a row or tier of townships lying east or west of the principal meridian and numbered successively to the east or west from the principal meridian. The Section number identifies a tract of land, usually 1 mile square, within a township. Most townships contain 36 sections. Standard sections contain 640 acres.

A section contains 640 acres, a half section contains 320 acres, a quarter section contains 160 acres, a half of a quarter contains 80 acres, a quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, etc.



Source of text and diagram: www.blm.gov

APPENDIX C

Deed 2013-021471-3

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:

Fidelity National Title Company of California
 Escrow No.: 13-238695-JS
 Locate No.: CAFNT0912-0912-0001-0000238695
 Title No.: 13-238695

When Recorded Mail Document
and Tax Statement To:

Save the Redwoods League, a California Non
 Profit
 114 Sansome Street Suite 1200
 San Francisco, Ca 94104

2013-021471-3

Recorded - Official Records
 Humboldt County, California
 Carolyn Crnich, Recorder
 Recorded by: FNTICo
 Rec Fee: \$19.00

Survey Mon Fee: \$10.00

Clerk: MMTot:\$29.00
 Sep 17, 2013 at 14:37:14

APN:

GRANT DEED

The undersigned grantor(s) declare(s)
 Documentary transfer tax is \$

- ☒ computed on full value of property conveyed, or
☐ computed on full value less value of liens or encumbrances remaining at time of sale,
☒ Unincorporated Area ~~City of unincorporated area,~~

Request amount of tax not be shown
 on document pursuant to Sec. 12,
 Humboldt County Ordinance No. 616,
 as amended by Ordinance No. 631

FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, California Redwood Company, a Washington Corporation successor by name change to California Redwood Acquisition Company, a Washington Corporation

hereby GRANT(S) to Save the Redwoods League, a California Non Profit Corporation

the following described real property in the ~~City of unincorporated area,~~ County of Humboldt, State of California:

SEE EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED HERETO AND MADE A PART HEREOF

DATED: September ¹⁶ 12, 2013

State of Washington

County of King

On 16 September 2013 before me,
Susan A. Shisler, Notary Public
 (here insert name and title of the officer), personally appeared
Colin Moseley

California Redwood Company

By: Colin Moseley

Colin Moseley, Chairman

who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of ~~California~~ ^{Washington} that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature Susan A. Shisler

MAIL TAX STATEMENTS AS DIRECTED ABOVE

FD-213 (Rev 12/07)
 (grant) (10-03) (Rev. 07-11)

GRANT DEED

1 of 3

Escrow No.: 13-238695-JS
 Locate No.: CAFNT0912-0912-0001-0000238695
 Title No.: 13-238695

EXHIBIT "A"

THE LAND REFERRED TO HEREIN BELOW IS SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AND IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

TRACT A-1

The East Half of Section 27, Township 11 North, Range 1 East, Humboldt Meridian.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion thereof described in the deed to Arthur S. Davison recorded March 29, 1918 in Book 142 of Deeds, page 227, Humboldt County Records.

ALSO EXCEPTING FROM the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of said Section 27, that portion lying North and West of the Old Klamath Wagon Road, all as shown on Survey No. 153 made in August 1917 by E. E. Herrick which survey was filed in the office of the County Recorder of said County on September 18, 1917, in Book 7 of Surveys, page 47, described as follows:

BEGINNING at the Northwest corner of the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 27, Township 11 North, Range 1 East, Humboldt Meridian; and running
 thence on the Subdivision line South 1 degree 15 minutes West, a distance of 440.7 feet to the North line of the County Road known as the Klamath Wagon Road;
 thence following the North line of the road South 87 degrees 30 minutes East, 220 feet, and North 55 degrees East, 194.5 feet and North 6 degrees 40 minutes East, 400 feet to the North line of said Section;
 thence along the Section line South 81 degrees 59 minutes West, 420 feet to the point of beginning.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion thereof described in the deed to the Arcata Land Company recorded February 20, 1961 in Book 623, page 523, Humboldt County Official Records.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion thereof taken for Redwood National Park under Public Law 90-545, dated October 2, 1969, being a portion of Parcel A-1 on the Plat of the Dependent Resurvey, subdivision of Section and Boundary Survey of Township 9, 10, 11 North, Range 1 and 2 East, Humboldt Meridian, consisting of four sheets, all as accepted on February 26, 1971, which land was quitclaimed to the United States of America, recorded August 15, 1975, in Book 1302 of Official Records, page 241.

ALSO EXCEPTING FROM all of the above described lands, all right, title and interest of the United States of America in and to those portions thereof subject to the Act to Establish the Redwood National Park approved by Congress on October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 931) and Public Law 95-250, approved by Congress on March 27, 1978, to amend the Act of October 2, 1968.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion thereof described in the deed to the State of California recorded April 7, 1986 in Book 1794, page 273, Humboldt County Official Records.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion thereof described in the deed to Coleen Kelley Marks recorded March 27, 2002 as instrument No. 2002-8945-2, Humboldt County Official Records.

AND ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion thereof described in the deed to Walter G. Duffy recorded June 17, 2004 as instrument No. 2004-20245-2, Humboldt County Official Records.

APN: 519-231-018 and 519-331-048

TRACT A-2

OR #2013-021471-3 2 of 3

Parcel One as shown on Parcel Map No. 3057 filed in the office of the Humboldt County Recorder in Book 28 of Parcel maps, pages 66 and 67.

APN: 520-012-013

TRACT A-3

That portion of the Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 27, Township 11 North, Range 1 East, Humboldt Meridian, bounded on the East by the East line of said Subdivision, and bounded on the North, West and South by Lots 1, 5 and 14, and a parcel marked "Robinson", all as shown on the Map of Arco Tract on file in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, in Book 18 of Surveys, page 94.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion thereof taken for Redwood National Park under Public Law 95-250 dated March 27, 1978.

APN 519-331-044

TRACT A-4

All that portion of the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 34, Township 11 North, Range 1 East, Humboldt Meridian lying Northwesterly of Parcel One as shown on Parcel Map No. 3057 filed in the office of the Humboldt County Recorder in Book 28 of Parcel Maps, pages 66 and 67.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion conveyed to Colleen Kelley Marks by deed recorded March 27, 2002 as Instrument No. 2002-8945-2, Humboldt County Official Records.

TRACT A-5

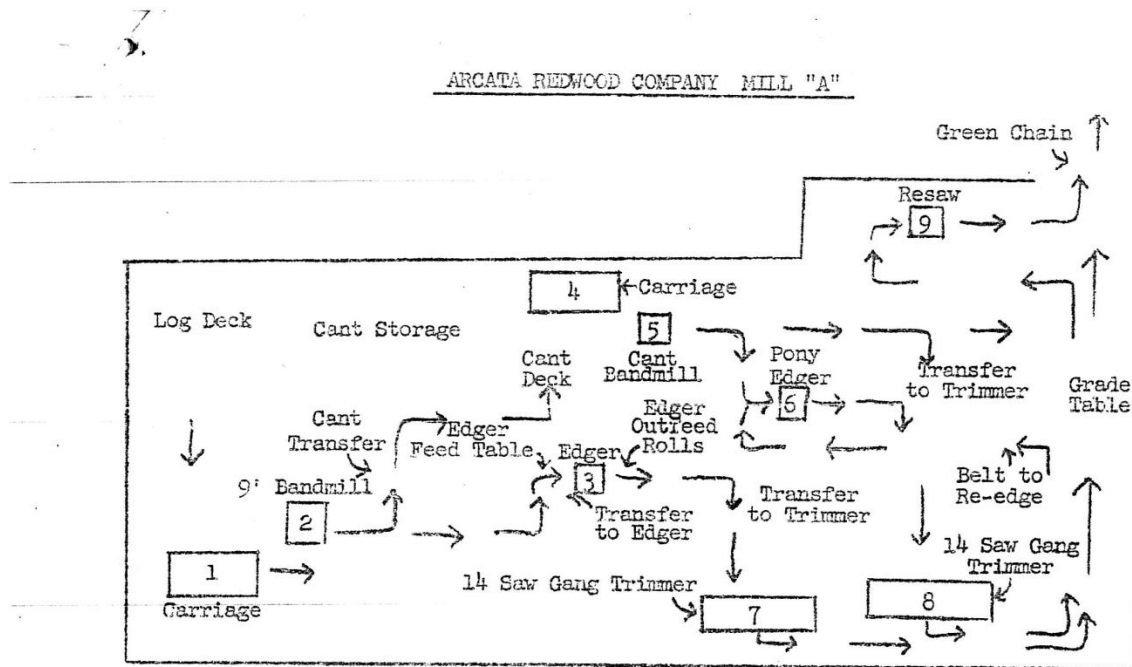
All that portion of the Northwesterly half of the 100 foot strip of land described in the Highway Right of Way Deed to the State of California recorded March 6, 1926 in Book 176 of Deeds, page 446 lying within the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 34, Township 11 North, Range 1 East, Humboldt Meridian.

APN:

OR #2013-021471-3 3 of 3

APPENDIX D

Diagram of the Interior Machinery and Flow of Logs through Mill A



Arcata Redwood Company Mill "A" began operation in mid-1960. The sawmill crew of 19 men is averaging 103 M board feet in a single shift.

- EQUIPMENT:
- 1 - 20' two-block carriage with 90" opening, powered with 200 horse power G. E. Amplidyne electric system.
 - 2 - 9' Sumner band headrig; 300 horse power; saw speed 8700 RPM.
 - 3 - 8" x 72" I. W. Johnson edger; 200 horse power; shadow line guide.
 - 4 - 24' three-block Selectric carriage with 52" opening, powered with 100 horse power G. E. Amplidyne electric system.
 - 5 - 7' Sumner band mill; 200 horse power; saw speed 7500 RPM.
 - 6 - 4" x 50" I. W. Johnson edger; 50 horse power.
 - 7 & 8 - 24' I. W. Johnson 14-saw trimmers; saw size 24".

SAWMILL SUPERINTENDENT: Willard Hengen