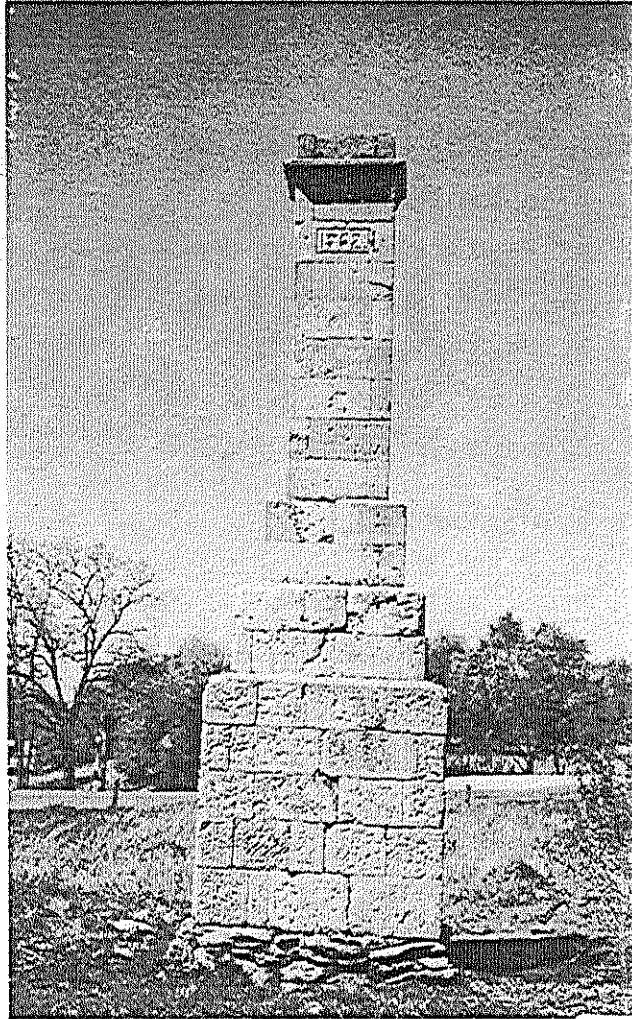


The Native Americans. One of the oldest village sites in California, dating to at least 10,000 years ago, is located only 8 miles down the Angels Creek drainage from Greenhorn Creek. Although these people certainly passed through our area, no evidence of their presence has been found. The four village sites located within Greenhorn Creek property likely all date to within several thousand years ago. The largest was likely a triblet center, while the smaller ones may have been seasonal hunting camps.

About one thousand years ago, the climate became dryer and warmer causing population shifts throughout California. The Miwuk people are thought to have arrived in our area at this time. Although earlier peoples processed acorns for food, the Miwuk used the acorn as a staple, creating multiple grinding holes in rock outcrops for producing the acorn flour. Abundant plant foods were collected, and fish, fowl, and deer were taken. Tribelets, alliances of family groups, would disband during the early spring as they followed deer herds to the high country, gathering together again back in their winter village sites. The Calaveras Band of Miwuk Indians consists of descendants of those early arrivals.

The Gold Rush and After. The discovery of gold in Coloma in January of 1848 forever changed life in the Sierra Nevada foothills. Angels Camp was one of the earliest and largest Gold Rush camps and the major Angels to Stockton road passed through Greenhorn Creek. Located just west of the Mother Lode gold veins, however, gold mining here was limited to hopeful prospecting and some hand working of placer deposits by Chinese miners.

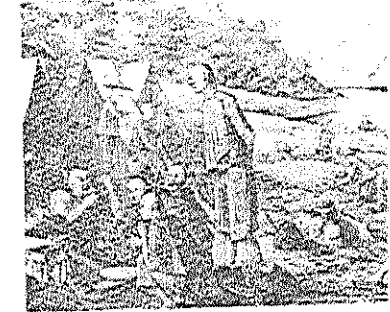
The history of Greenhorn Creek is closely entwined with one ranching family: the Selkirks who came in 1856 and their children and grandchildren. The beautiful stone chimney, built of local rhyolite stone in 1862, marks the homestead of David and Perlina Selkirk. Early on, David was blinded in a blasting accident, leaving Perlina, their four daughters, and Ah Sun, a Chinese worker, to run the ranch. Sarah Jane Selkirk married Issac McCauley, and they continued to run the ranch after the death of her mother, Perlina. Two of their three sons operated a dairy on the ranch until the 1930s, after which the land was used for grazing until Greenhorn Creek developed the property.



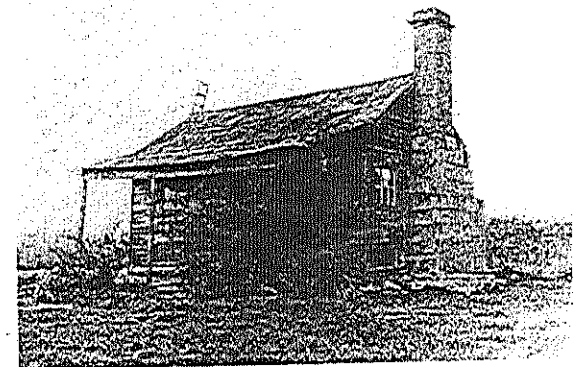
Greenhorn Creek's



First Residents



History

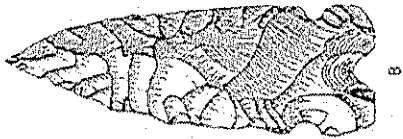


Archaeological Preservation

Greenhorn Creek counts among its many assets its archaeological sites that preserve the history of both thousands of years of Native Americans and the past century and a half of modern immigrants. These sites are important for several reasons:

- It is rare that sites such as these have survived to the present day;
- The sites contain the unique human history of the Greenhorn Creek property; and
- The sites are important to living peoples as treasured remnants of the past.

An archaeological site can be thought of as a jigsaw puzzle: the elements can be reassembled to give us a picture of past lives and events. The physical position of artifacts on the site—both on the surface and underground—provides vital clues needed for interpretation. Disturbance of these fragile surface patterns or underground layers, or removal of any material from a site, destroys a part of the puzzle. Once these disturbances are made, the original context can never be reconstructed.



Protective Policies

As part of its commitment to the preservation and interpretation of its cultural resources, Greenhorn Creek placed its most important historic sites into Protected Cultural Resource (PCR) areas, deeded to the City of Angels Camp. A commitment to protect these sites was formalized in an agreement with the National Advisory Council of Historic Preservation. The locations of these PCR areas are shown on the map below and a short description of each follows.

PCR-1, Triblet Center and Milling Station. This is the largest village site in Greenhorn Creek and was likely a triblet center up to the time of the Gold Rush. A large, flat rock containing 44 milling holes is where acorns and other foods were ground with stone pestles by women of the community. No trespassing is allowed.

PCR-2, Selkirk Historic Preserve. This encompasses the 1856 home site of the Selkirk family and includes remains of the house, cellar, stone corral, and Stockton-Angels road. This area is a public, interpretive park. There are abundant artifacts around the chimney that may be picked up briefly for inspection and then placed back where they were found. Visitors are prohibited from collecting artifacts, removing artifacts from the site, digging, using a metal detector, defacing the stone chimney, cutting vegetation, or climbing on or disturbing the stone walls.

PCR-3, Albasio Court Village and Homestead. The area contains the remains of both a small Native American village and the basement depression of what is likely the first Selkirk home built in 1855. No trespassing is allowed.

PCR-4, Hilltop Village. This Native American village site includes several individual milling holes. It is one of the oldest in Greenhorn Creek. No trespassing is allowed.

PCR-5, Southern Village. Only a portion of this village site is within Greenhorn Creek. No trespassing is allowed within the PCR area or on the neighboring land.

Other historic resources preserved by Greenhorn Creek are located outside of formal preserve areas. Several locations of Native American grinding holes are in open spaces and the remains of a miner's cabin are alongside a walking trail. Two Chinese hearths are located alongside fairways: one belonged to Ah Sun, who worked with the Selkirks, and the other to placer miners along Greenhorn Creek. All of these are to be enjoyed and protected by area residents.

Site Stewardship

Successful protection of Greenhorn Creek's historical resources depends on a partnership between several parties:

- The City of Angels Camp
- The Staff of Greenhorn Creek
- Qualified Archaeologist
- The Native Americans and
- The Residents of Greenhorn Creek

Formal monitoring of the PCR areas are undertaken every year. It is of utmost importance, however, that the people who daily live and work at Greenhorn Creek be actively involved in making sure that these historical areas are treated with respect and preserved for future generations.

If any resident or staff member notices any evidence of mistreatment to the PCR areas, any infractions of the Protection Policies, or knows of any threat to their preservation, they should immediately contact the Golf Course Superintendent at the Maintenance Building at 736-8164 or 743-3879 after hours.