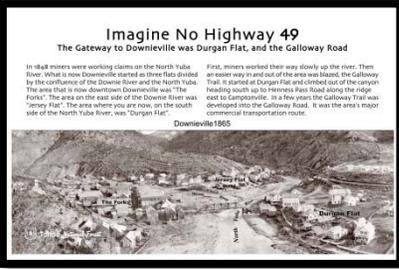


Appendix C – Existing Interpretation along the Byway

| SIGN | LOCATION | TEXT | PRIORITY |
|--|----------|--|-----------|
|  | MP 0.36 | <p>Joubert’s Diggings</p> <p>Erosion or Mining?</p> <p>Hydraulic mining is the deliberate eroding of gold bearing gravel banks. Water is brought to the diggings through a system of dams, reservoirs, ditches and flumes. By using a nozzle, the water was directed towards the bank and the loosened gravel was run through sluice boxes where the gold was extracted.</p> <p>The Joubert family came to California sometime before 1867 and settled in nearby Oak Valley, which had a large French population. They successfully operated this mine until 1941, making it one of the oldest continually operated hydraulic mines in California.</p> | Primary |
|  | MP 5.2 | <p>A Choice Location</p> <p>Before the gold rush, Indian Valley was used extensively by the Nisenan people. They were attracted by the oak groves and the availability of fish and deer.</p> <p>Beginning in 1849, the North Yuba River was intensively mined for gold. The cone shaped tailings you may see along the river’s edge are the result of dragline dredging, which ended in 1941. Stores, ranches and sawmills were also located in Indian Valley to provide support services to the surrounding miners.</p> <p>In the 1930s, the Forest Service began development of campgrounds for public use in this area. This was, and still is, a place for families to have an inexpensive vacation and enjoy nature.</p> | Secondary |

| SIGN | LOCATION | TEXT | PRIORITY |
|--|--|---|------------------|
|  | <p>MP 10.5 Near Hall's Ranch Trailhead</p> | <p>Ingenuity and Adaptation Much of what we know about the prehistoric people of this area was learned through archaeology. The native people of this area were called the Nisenan. They hunted, fished and gathered seeds, roots and vegetables. The Nisenan moved with seasonal changes to obtain particular plants and animals. This site has a bedrock mortar used for grinding acorns and is located near the river, suggesting that this may have been a fishing camp. Before mining, salmon and steelhead were found in the North Yuba River. Much of the information we have on the Nisenan was gathered by anthropologists in the 1870s. By that time, many of the Nisenan had been eliminated by disease and violence, others adapted. Traditional Nisenan culture was changed forever.</p> | <p>Secondary</p> |
|  | <p>MP 12.2</p> | <p>Goodyears Bar Ancestrally, local streams and tributaries of the North Yuba River washed large quantities of gold bearing sediments through this area, leaving very rich gravel banks or "bars". In 1849, pioneers Miles and Andrew Goodyear and party prospected and settled here. News of their rich finds spread and the "Boom" was on. Claims were restricted to only a single 30' square to the man with one company producing 646 oz. in one week. After the initial rush moved on, a long-standing community of up to 400 Chinese miners profitably re-worked the older diggings.</p> <p>Credo Quia Absurdum, Dedicated August 28, 2004, Major William Downie Chapter 1849, E. Clampus Vitus</p> | <p>Secondary</p> |
|  | <p>MP 16.4</p> | <p>Downieville (Cannon Point) At Cannon Point</p> | <p>Secondary</p> |

| SIGN | LOCATION | TEXT | PRIORITY |
|---|---|---|------------------------------|
|  <p>Imagine No Highway 49 The Gateway to Downieville was Durgan Flat, and the Galloway Road</p> <p>In 1848 miners were working claims on the North Yuba River. What is now Downieville started as three flats divided by the confluence of the Downie River and the North Yuba. The area that is now downtown Downieville was "The Forks". The area on the east side of the Downie River was "Jersey Flat". The area where you are now, on the south side of the North Yuba River, was "Durgan Flat".</p> <p>First, miners worked their way slowly up the river. Then an easier way in and out of the area was blazed, the Galloway Trail. It started at Durgan Flat and climbed out of the canyon heading south up to Henness Pass Road along the ridge east to Camptonville. In a few years the Galloway Trail was developed into the Galloway Road. It was the area's major commercial transportation route.</p> <p>Downieville 1865</p> | <p>Off the Byway in Downieville at the N. Yuba Trailhead parking lot</p> | <p>Imagine No Highway 49 The Gateway to Downieville was Durgan Flat and the Galloway Road In 1848 miners were working claims on the North Yuba River. What is now Downieville started as three flats divided by the confluence of the Downie river and the North Yuba. The area that is now downtown Downieville was "The Forks". The area on the east side of the Downie River was "Jersey Flat". The area where you are now, on the south side of the North Yuba River, was "Durgan Flat". First, miners worked their way slowly up the river. Then an easier way in and out of the area was blazed, the Galloway Trail. It started at Durgan Flat and climbed out of the canyon heading south up to Henness Pass Road along the ridge east to Camptonville. In a few years the Galloway Trail was developed into the Galloway Road. It was the area's major commercial transportation route.</p> | <p>Tertiary</p> |
|  | <p>MP 27.6 Loganville Campground (unmanned scenic byway visitor center)</p> | <p>Here Today – Gone Tomorrow You are standing on the Lagomarsino Ranch, part of the historic town of Loganville. From 1852 until the early part of the 20th century, the Keystone, Marguerite and Cleveland mines, located nearby, determined the fortunes of Loganville residents. The town boasted a school, a public hall, a general store and a brickyard. Nearby ranches, like this one, provided an abundance of hay, fruit and vegetables. This site was originally part of the Cavure Placer Claims, located in 1855. The ditch that was part of the original mining claim was used to irrigate this ranch. Many signs of this homestead are still visible.</p> | <p>Secondary</p> |
|  | <p>MP 30.1 One mile north of Sierra City</p> | <p>Kentucky Mine Guided Walking Tour of gold mine and working stamp mill, museum and amphitheater.</p> | <p>Secondary or Tertiary</p> |

| SIGN | LOCATION | TEXT | PRIORITY |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|
|  | MP 33.0 | Now dedicated to his memory, state highway foreman Peter A. "Pete" Lavezzola (1925-1968) built this fountain in his spare time as a convenience for the public. Downieville Parlor No.92 N.S.G.W. A.D. in June 1971. | Secondary or Tertiary |
|  | MP 34.6 Bassetts 5 miles east of Sierra City) | Site of Howard Ranch and Inn 1865 The log cabin inn was rebuilt and renamed, Bassett House, by Mary and Jacob H. Bassett in 1871. This stopover was used by stage and freight teams between Truckee, Sierraville, Gold Lake and Downieville until 1906. No wayfarer ever went away hungry from the Bassett House. Dedicated October 14, 1970 by Naomi Parlor No. 36 and Auburn Parlor No. 233 Native Daughters of the Golden West. | Secondary |
|  | MP 34.6 Bassetts (5 miles east of Sierra City) | Bassetts Station Est. 1863 Elev. 5400 This historic landmark, originally a stage stop is a traditional way station of the old west. Trail head for the miles of groomed OHV winter recreation areas and gateway to summer enjoyment in the beautiful Lakes Basin region. Bassett's Station offers supplies for hiking, camping, fishing and vacation needs. Motel-Café-Groceries-Gas | Secondary |
| | MP 41.1 Yuba Pass 12 miles east of Serra City | Food for the Mines Hay was packed to Sierra City from Sierra Valley as early as 1852. Many of these pack trains used 50 to 75 animals. By the end of the decade, beef, butter, barley, oats, hogs and poultry products were being packed to the west side. In 1870, the Yuba Gap wagon road was opened. The first wagon over the summit belonged to Joseph Miller and carried butter and eggs. Originally a toll road, a horse and rider paid \$1.50, cattle 0.50 each, sheep and hogs 0.25 each. This high Sierra country was a perfect location for sheep herding. The Basque people from the Pyrennes Mountains of Spain used this area for herding flocks of sheep. | Primary |