

## **CEMETERY AND OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONCERNS:**

Local Table Bluff lore has long been that there is a cemetery on the portion of the property on the south side of Hawks Hill Rd. This cemetery was attached to the old Catholic church back prior to 1872, which has now moved to a different location on Table Bluff Rd. There is a blog post written by a life-long Loleta resident who was also the senior priest of the Diocese of Northern California. This blog post details the cemetery's location, and indicates that the bodies were never actually moved. Although no development is currently proposed by the property owner to occur on this half of the parcel, due to the likelihood that a cemetery exists, no development should *ever* be allowed on the property.

This also raises questions relevant to the archaeological status of the property. Table Bluff has been home to Native Americans for centuries, long before European colonialism began. While the cemetery — or “graveyard field” as the blog refers to it — was allegedly used by a Catholic church, there could very well be the presence of Native American archaeological items or remains as well. There does not appear to have been any archaeological study conducted on the property to date.

## **SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS:**

1. Blog re: Cemetery
2. Obituary of Kenneth Samuelson
3. Historical Title Research
4. 2007 Christensen Staff Report

Signed:  
Cyndy Day-Wilson  
John Wilson  
Chad Christensen

# Love Landing

## Old Table Bluff

Greg August 4, 2017 People #humboldt #tablebluff



by Kenneth B. Samuelson 1914-2011 – BIO

The name “Table Bluff” is known in three connections: the name was applied to that geographical feature, a prominent bluff which rises abruptly from the ocean beach at a point between the mouth of the Eel River and the entrance to Humboldt Bay, sloping southeastward to the foothills of the Great Range. The bluff was undoubtedly sighted by the Spaniards in their Pacific Coast explorations. In 1850 it was observed by the Laura Virginia Expedition and given the name “Ridge Point”. A short time later, when the Brannan party made their trek from the Eel to Humboldt Bay they were forced to drag their boat around the bluff, giving it the name “Brannan’s Bluff”.



It is probably not known who gave the area its present name, but it was called "Table Bluff" by the earliest settlers in the area. One of these men, Jackson Sawyer, described the Table Bluff ridge as an elevated area of land approximately seven miles long and one and one-half miles wide, rising abruptly from the sea and terminating in the redwood belt at an elevation of some six or seven hundred feet. He noted that the surface of the ridge is broken by numerous ravines or gulches which extend in various directions. These have since provided fascinating areas for explorations by small boys. One such gulch was a distinguishing feature of the "Tierney Place", which was our family home from the fall of 1920 to the late spring of 1927 when my father, John H. Samuelson, gave up farming and moved the family into Loleta.



The name of "Table Bluff" was quite naturally applied to the principal settlement of the ridge. This was once a town or village of considerable importance, but by the time of my boyhood days it had become, in some respects at least, almost a ghost town.

Table Bluff was also the name of the township which embraced not only the hill country, but also a considerable area of the Eel River Valley, and in which Loleta has long since replaced Table Bluff as the trade center of the region. The township itself was established in 1853, being one of seven then in existence.

## PIONEER SETTLES AND EARLY GROWTH

The discovery of Humboldt Bay by the Gregg Party in 1849 was followed almost immediately by an influx of settlers. In the Table Bluff area settlement was begun as early as 1851, when Seth Lewis and his brother Stephen W. Shaw, together with Willard Allen, made an attempt at farming near the west end of Table Bluff ridge. Prolonged dry weather made their crops a disappointment to the three men, however, and their subsequent move across the Eel River was to result in the founding of Ferndale by Seth Shaw.

The claim furthest west on Table Bluff was taken up by Numa Duperu in 1852. After occupying the property for seven years and making certain improvements upon it he left for the San Francisco area. Adjacent to Duperu's claim on the east was that of Jacob D. Myers. This was to develop into a shipping point of some importance, as it included considerable frontage on

Humboldt Bay, with access to deep water. In 1873 Myers sold his property and

departed for San Diego.

On the other side of the ridge a Captain Wright acquired holdings at the head of a waterway which was to be known as McNulty Slough, and established a shipping point for freight to and from the Eel River. Wright, an old man when he arrived in the Table Bluff area, later became mentally deranged. It is said that he wandered off one day and died, his body remaining undiscovered for some five or six months.

Richard Woffenden occupied land adjoining that of Wright on the east. Later, he too left the area and made his way to Mexico. Elisha Marks whose name was later given to the western school district of Table Bluff, settled on an area of land east of Myers' holdings.

Other settlers in the 1852-53 period were G. H. Brown, William Espie, Jackson Sawyer, and Allen Hawks. By the end of 1854 the following settlers had joined the ranks of those named above: Richard Hefley, C. A. Sherman, James I. Whitten, Frank Legg, Arthur Wigmore, W. H. Gilman, Richard Cox, J. P. Albee, Elephalet Bulkeley, John Van Aernam, C. Garrett, Lemon Stark and Seth Kinman.

Not all of these men settled in the immediate area of Table Bluff. They were, however, located within the township. J. P. Albee, for instance, settled in the Salmon Creek area. There, the ruins of his home could still be seen when my grandfather, B.C. Schnoor leased the adjoining E. P. Vance holdings in the early 1900's.

According to the Eighth Census (1860) the population of Table Bluff Township was listed as 157, with 111 males and 46 females. By 1870 the total population had increased to 408 and it continued to grow.

## EARLY PIONEER LIFE

The homes of early Table Bluff settlers were small, and were, no doubt crudely constructed. The Elephalet Bulkeley home on Singley Road was perhaps typical. It consisted of two rooms and garret. One of the rooms was lighted by two half-sash windows. The other had one half-sash window, while the garret was lighted by a single pane of glass. A wheat bin and an oat bin served as beds, while the "chairs" were three-legged stools.

Farm life must have been discouraging at times. It has already been noted that three of the first settlers gave up very quickly because dry weather produced poor crops. Jackson Sawyer remarked that among the hazards of pioneer farming were flocks of



crows and blackbirds which greedily snatched up newly-sown grain. This frequently resulted in the necessity for replanting.

Bears, too, were a menace to crops, fences, and farm animals, Nowadays one can scarcely imagine this to have been true. They destroyed grain fields, eating some of the crop and trampling the rest. They were fond of pork, and could devour quite a large hog. Sawyer found it a tiresome chore to get up at night and help the dogs scare the bears away from the hog pen. "The bears," he said, "were usually willing to run," and he was willing to let them go.

## THE TABLE BLUFF SCHOOL

In January of 1921 I transferred from the Salmon Creek School to the Table Bluff School where, a few months later, I completed the first grade under the expert tutelage of a well-known and much-loved teacher, Miss Anne Canty of Ferndale. At the end of the school year, on Friday, June 11, I took part in the annual graduation "exercises" with a recitation entitled "My Speech." Also on the program were a flag drill by Annie Cate, Margaret Barry, Don Musser, Eleanor Barry, and Gordon and Elizabeth McKenzie; a valedictory by Norman Clough, and a group of songs "rendered" in chorus by the school. The latter were accompanied by a high school student and recent graduate, Miss Delma Clough (now Mrs. Melvin Swain of Fortuna) on the school's always somewhat wheezy reed organ. That organ usually required to be dried out by several hours' proximity to the schoolroom stove before it would function in a manner at all similar to that intended by its manufacturers.

All I knew, as a pupil, about the history of the school was that it, like all the other buildings nearby, was old. Table Bluff had originally been included in the Bucksport school district, but in 1859 The Table Bluff Township was constituted a separate district. Classes were being held as early as 1863, but the school building did not come into existence until 1865. At that time a building measuring 24 x 32 ft. was erected. In 1869 the district was divided, and the West Table Bluff district was formed in the Eel River Valley. In 1883 the upper part of the district was divided, the western portion forming the Clark School District, named for the pioneer Elisha Clark.

The School building itself was probably much like its one-room counterpart in any American rural community. Entry to the main room was by way of a vestibule or "ante-room" as it was called, which was surmounted by a belfry and flagpole. The ante-room provided hooks for the disposition of coats and caps during school hours, shelves for the storage of lunch "buckets," and a porcelain sink which drained directly into the earth beneath the floor.

At no time in its entire history did our school have running water. Water for drinking and for the washing of hands and faces as required, was carried and stored in a galvanized pail. Each day two pupils were detailed to the chore of carrying a fresh supply of water from the blacksmith shop nearby. This was usually a welcome assignment, particularly if the need for fresh water should develop during class time. A tin dipper and an agate-ware wash basin completed the indoor "sanitary" facilities, until, eventually, a stoneware water cooler was acquired. "Outdoor facilities" flanked a large woodshed behind the schoolhouse. As I first knew it, the Table Bluff School presented an attractive appearance with its yellow paint, white trim, and green shutters.

In the center of the schoolroom stood the inevitable large cast iron stove. Ours was flat-topped, and on it, in winter time, the teacher prepared a lunchtime drink of hot chocolate from ingredients supplied by pupils' mothers. Anyone who has known a one-room school can imagine the rest of the details for himself: a teacher's desk of the usual design, pupils' desks of graduated sizes arranged in four rows, a bookcase, an assortment of wall maps, a globe suspended from the ceiling, and the aforementioned organ which, as I recall, was eventually relegated to the woodshed and complete disintegration.

The learning process of schools such as ours was simple but effective. We actually learned our "readin,' writing' and 'rithmetic." The close proximity of the several grades within a single room did something to further this process, I suppose. There was a tendency, if one was at all interested in book learning, to assimilate the contents of the lessons of other grades as well as one's own.

It was always something of an occasion when the school had a visitor. Occasionally, though not often, a parent (usually a mother) would drop in. One of the regular visitors was a Mr. Parker, one of the county school supervisors. I remember him as a kindly man, probably in his sixties. The outstanding physical characteristic of Mr. Parker was that he had no feet. His lower extremities terminated in two leather-covered "stumps" broad enough at the base to provide solid footing.

The County Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Robert Bugbee, was also an occasional visitor.

One of the delights of the lunch-hour at school was the swapping of various items of the lunches with which our mothers had provided us. My brother Jonathan and I were sometimes provided with extras of especially desirable tidbits just for that purpose. We could either trade them for something we fancied, according to the

bartering moods of the other pupils, or give them outright, as we often did, to someone whose own lunch was skimpy that day, or who expressed a desire for them.

My uncle Jack (John A. Mouat) recalls a time at the Table Bluff School when each pupil was required to recite a short aphorism, stating the author thereof. In time, fresh supplies of these became difficult to find. It seems that on one occasion a girl named Lucille Vetter, in desperation offered this on a rainy day: "It is raining. Shakespeare." It is said that the teacher, though amused, called Miss Vetter's bluff.

The last day of school, prior to summer vacation, was nearly always the occasion of a school picnic. Sequoia Park In Eureka was the favorite picnic place in my own school days, while Fortuna's Rohner Park made an acceptable substitute.

My uncle recalls a time in his own school days when the annual picnic was held on the "south spit," in the area called "the Apron." (a landing place for barges during the construction of the south jetty.) The entire school was transported to the picnic place on board a scow owned by a man named "Scoopnick" (spelling uncertain). The scow was equipped with sail. To get under way from Heney's landing it was necessary to sail on a high tide, and to land again at Heney's the scow had to return on the next high tide, six hours later.

In 1951, due to decreasing enrollments in the Table Bluff, Clark, and Cannibal Island School Districts, these were consolidated with the Loleta School, thus forming a new district nearly identical in area to the original Table Bluff district.

With the closing of the school, only one of the old Table Bluff institutions remained, the blacksmith shop, and It was soon to pass Into history along with the rest of Old Table Bluff.

## ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Churches have always held a fascination for me, even as a small boy. Table Bluff's one church, St. Patrick's, was the first church of which I had ever seen the Interior, for It was the only church near which our family had ever lived. My brother and I occasionally visited St. Patrick's on a Saturday In the company of our neighbor, Mrs. David Fitzsimmons, when she went to prepare the altar for Sunday Mass. I understood little or nothing of the symbolism of the various furnishings and ornaments of the church, but as a small boy I thought them beautiful, and I was captivated by the mysteries at which they hinted.



The exterior of the church was certainly plain by any standards. The walls were of white clapboards. There were frosted windows of pointed, arch design, and there was a minimum of “carpenter gothic” gingerbread. The interior, too, was probably plain by most standards, but to me it was beautiful, and no doubt several generations of devout Catholics had felt the same way about it.

My interest in St. Patrick’s was heightened by the fact that it had been built on a corner of the farm on which our family was living, and moved at a later date to its present site.

As Roman Catholics had increased in Humboldt County, there had been a concern on the part of Archbishop Allemany of San Francisco to provide the Church’s sacraments for them. This was done, at first, on an occasional basis. The first recorded visit of a Catholic priest to the area was by Father James Croke in the early 1850’s. Father Croke, a traveling missionary, came at intervals from southern Oregon during 1853 and 1854, making his headquarters with the Shanahan family of Bucksport. From there he travelled to outlying areas to minister to the scattered Catholic settlers. In 1867 Saint Patrick’s church was constructed on its original site, and the newly completed building was valued at \$500.00. By 1869 the congregation consisted of approximately 150 persons, not all of whom were Table Bluff residents. The church ministered to the entire Eel River area.

The site first chosen for the church was the upper end of a ridge called “Windy Point,\* which sloped toward Humboldt Bay. According to one source, the point was then so windy that Father Walrath, the priest in charge, was distracted during Mass by the howling breezes. This led him to seek a new site for the church, and in March of 1872 St. Patrick’s was moved to a location on the outskirts of “downtown” Table Bluff. It is said that the entire removal operation was the work of but a single Sunday afternoon, a claim which I suspect is ill-founded.

In its new location, old St. Patrick’s continued to serve as the spiritual home of succeeding generations of Catholic families for over fifty years. However, as the Catholic population of Table Bluff diminished, and that of the Loleta area increased, constant pressure was exerted for the building of a new church in Loleta. In due course this was accomplished, and in 1926 the furnishings of the Table Bluff church were transferred, on a Sunday afternoon, to the new buildings and the old one was abandoned and razed. This left only two of Table Bluff’s venerable institutions, the school and the blacksmith shop still functioning.,

Despite its long history, St. Patrick’s has never been a true parish. It began as a

mission of St. Bernard's parish, Eureka. Later it was served by the Fathers of the Precious Blood Monastery and the priests of St Joseph's College, Rohnerville. With the founding of Assumption Parish in Ferndale, the Table Bluff Catholics were under the cure of the Ferndale pastors. Still later, when St. Joseph's Church was established In Fortuna, St. Patrick's became a mission of that parish, and remains such today. Since Loleta is not likely to grow as a community in the foreseeable future, St. Patrick's will undoubtedly continue as a mission church or "chapel of ease" for many years to come.

Although the new Liturgical Constitutions of the Second Vatican Council have brought about certain changes in the material adjuncts of Catholic worship, the people of St. Patrick's still assist at mass before the same altar, the same statues of St. Mary and St. Patrick, the same altar appointments, and in the same pews which graced the old church in Table Bluff.

## TABLE BLUFF BLACKSMITH SHOPS

The otherwise quiet atmosphere of Table Bluff was for many years punctuated by the clanging of the anvils of two blacksmith shops. Of one of these I know nothing, save that it once existed at a location near the present home of Mr. and Mrs. James Clark. The present shop building, now well over a century old, was sagging in certain spots even during my schoolboy days in the 1920's.

My uncle, Jack Mouat, was the blacksmith, and I often paused at his doorway, coming to or from school, to see what he was doing. On almost any weekday horses could be seen in the process of being shod or awaiting their turn. In the shoeing area there always stood a round footed tray which held hoof-rasp, pincers, hammer, nails and other shoeing equipment. Shoes of all sizes were always ready at hand. I remember too, kegs of nails of different sizes, ready either for sale, or for use in the many kinds of repair jobs brought to the shop. Oft-repeated jobs were the resetting of steel rims on wagon wheels, the sharpening of plough-shares and mowing-machine sickles, and the building of wagon beds. Not a few present day Humboldt ranchers still use at branding time irons which are the product of the forge and the anvil of "smithy" Mouat.

As the machine age progressed, farming methods changed, and so did the work of the blacksmith. In time, the "smith's" art was to be all but lost. The Table Bluff blacksmith shop was the only one left in the county.

The shop had been established some time prior to 1875, for in that year it was sold by

the original proprietor, Henry Huden, to E. L. Plath. It was later purchased in partnership by Carlin Kinman and W. H. Holland. When Michael J. Barry took possession of the premises in 1894 the building had fallen into serious disrepair.

After Barry had operated the shop for twenty-six years he turned it over to his stepson, J. A. Mouat Sr. (husband of my aunt, the former Anna Schnoor of Beatrice). He ran the business for forty-six years, until his retirement in 1962, and still owns the building and equipment, much of which is no doubt as old, as the building which houses it. (Editor's note: as of 2017 the smithy is set up and sometimes demonstrated at the Ferndale Museum).

## TABLE BLUFF HOSTELRIES

Standing a few feet from the old blacksmith shop is "The Hotel" as It has long been known. The last survivor of several Table Bluff hotel buildings, it is now the home of John and Anna Mouat. The exact age of the present building Is not known. At least two hotels were in operation In the town of Table Bluff itself. Others existed to the southeast and northwest of that location.

Wallace Elliott states that the first hotel at Table Bluff was kept by John Van Arenam (Aernam) and was at that time the only hotel south of Eureka. It was said to have enjoyed a large patronage, serving dinner to as many as fifty persons at one time.

It Is recorded that some time prior to 1853 John Catherwood and W. D. McGuire settled near "town" (Table Bluff) and that Catherwood had built the Table Bluff Hotel. In 1853 John Van Aernam filed claim to the land on which the Table Bluff Tavern had already been built.

According to the licensing records of the County Auditor for 1853-1854, Jacob Keiffer was licensed in 1853 to conduct business under the name of the Table Bluff Tavern. In 1854 an establishment of the same name was licensed to Bradbury and Chillis who had, presumably, taken over Keiffer's business. Nine years later, In 1862, the Tavern was purchased from the Van Aernam estate by L. S. Hicks who renamed It "The Table Bluff Hotel."

It is reported-that in 1875 a hall, suitable for dances and other entertainment was added to the building. This would seem to tally with the description of the present day building. However, there Is some doubt as to whether the building referred to above is actually the existing one. According to local hearsay and the findings of the Mouats in making certain repairs and alterations, the saloon or hail Is the older part of the



building, the rest of the structure having been added in later years. The wall separating the present kitchen and a downstairs bedroom from the “hall” (now a living room) was found, very clearly, to have been an outside wall, not of the hotel, but of the saloon or hall.

Another hotel within the townsite stood on property now owned by Mr. and Mrs. James Clark, near what would have been the northern outskirts of the town. At the same location there was also a livery stable. These have since been destroyed by fire. Dates pertaining to this hotel are unknown, as far as can be ascertained, at least. When Wallace Elliott stated in 1881 that Table Bluff had one good hotel, did he mean that there was only one in existence, or only one which was good? One can only speculate.

Approximately two miles southwest of town, Elephalet Bulkeley homesteaded in 1852, and there erected the Union House a few years later. This was located on Singley Road near its intersection with Peugh Road, now Echo Lane. This hotel was a popular gathering place, and the scene of many dances and other social events.

Near the other end of Table Bluff, still another hotel was operated by H. Neibur in the flourishing days of the port. The old Charles H. Heney home itself is said to have been used as a hotel. Whether this was the one operated by Neibur, whether it was operated by Heney himself, or merely used as a family home (it has a total of 22 rooms) is not entirely clear. At any rate, the building is still in good repair, and is occupied today by Yr. and Mrs. Sonnick Christiansen. Incidentally, Sonnick’s parents once lived in the old Union House, later known as the DerIng place and now part of the holdings of Henry Perrott.

I cannot recall ever having seen the building known as the Union House, but one of the outbuildings remained at least into the 1920’s, together with some gnarled fruit trees, and even today some, old eucalyptus trees remain to mark the spot

In the latter 1920’s and the 1930’s the present Table Bluff Hotel building was occupied by the A. Pasini family, and was a popular gathering place for their many Italian Swiss friends. One of their additions to the premises was a bocci court. Bocci (boccie or bocce) or Italian lawn bowls, was immensely popular with the men who visited the hotel in those days.

During World War II the hotel was taken over by the United States Coast Guard as a barracks for beach patrol units. It served as a sub—station for the Coast Guard Installation on the Samoa peninsula, and housed between twenty and thirty men, the

hall or saloon part of the building serving as a dormitory.

Following the war, the property was acquired by the Mouats, and it has been their home for nearly thirty years.

## MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS

In 1881 Wallace Elliott described Table Bluff as having “one good. hotel, two general stores, and a Granger hall.” General merchandising had begun in the Table Bluff area within two years after the arrival of the first settlers, however. In 1853 a license was issued to Mr. B. Sanger for general store\* This was located in the townsite proper. A similar business was established in the following year by Numa Duperu at a location somewhere west of Myers’ Landing (later Heney’s). In the same year, 1854, Richard Cox was licensed as a purveyor of Liquor and Merchandise. The location of Mr. Cox’s business is not now known.

E.B. Patrick established a general store”near the hotel” In 1871. Again one wonders: did Mr. Patrick establish a new business, did he purchase an existing business, or did he re-open one which had been closed for a time? One wonders also, near which hotel did the Patrick store stand?

The firm of McNamara, Kinsey, and McNulty either established or purchased a general store in 1876. Another business establishment mentioned in early sources is that of Mr. Joseph Otto who, in 1878 was operating a boot-making establishment in Table Bluff, being regarded there as a respected citizen.

The last store proprietor of Table Bluff was a Mrs. Dillon. Her establishment was located near the James Clark residence on Table Bluff Road. (The building has long since disappeared) One Table Bluff store building still survives, however. It’s last proprietor was Bob Lathrow.

Mrs. Christine Barry told, in her reminiscences of early days, of walking from her family home (later the Antognazzi place) over the hill, through the Perrott ranch, to the Lathrow store. The Lathrow store building, later part of the John McNaughton property, was acquired in 1921 by J. A. Mouat Sr. along with the house to which it was attached. The house became the first home of John Mouat and his bride, Today, the store, now turned into living quarters, is occupied by Archie Heney, grandson of Charles H. Heney of western Table Bluff.

## SALOONS

As was characteristic of frontier towns and pioneer settlements all over the West, the saloon was a flourishing Institution, much frequented by at least the male element of the population. Most residents of Table Bluff, even today, are probably aware that the one—story portion of the Mouat home was once a saloon. It was, however, only one of several such scenes of old—time conviviality.

One Jacob Keiffer, in 1853 obtained a license to operate the Table Bluff Tavern, later known as the Table Bluff Hotel. This may have been on or near the site of the one referred to above' In the same year, Messrs. Delassaux and Pulsford opened the Table Bluff Bar. This was located near the western end of the ridge, somewhere between Waite's Landing and Myers' Landing. In 1854 a license was issued to Bradbury and Chillis, who had, apparently taken over Keiffer's Table Bluff Tavern.

Elliott, in his History of Humboldt County, points out that early settlers in new communities were either unmarried, or had left their wives and families behind them temporarily. They were forced to take up living quarters in all sorts of crude and unattractive places. It was no wonder that these men turned eagerly to the amusements afforded by the saloons, for in addition to the stimulants offered for sale, there was always some attempt to make these places as attractive as possible, thus providing a welcome contrast to the crudeness of their surroundings. Music was always in demand, and anyone who owned an instrument such as a fiddle, concertina, or guitar would be assured of cash remuneration, free drinks, or both.

Seth Kinman became the proprietor of the saloon adjacent to the blacksmith shop in 1881 and began the development of a museum which contained, among other displays, a collection of fiddles. This, as far as is known, was the last addition to the town of Table Bluff.

## TABLE BLUFF GRANGE





Barn Dance

On October 29 1873, T. H. Merry, General Deputy of the California Grange and Patrons of Husbandry, organized. Table Bluff Grange #101. Jackson Sawyer became its first master, and represented Table Bluff Grange at the annual meeting of the State Grange on October 14 of the same year. By 1877 the Grange had completed a two-story building on Table Bluff Road, facing the schoolhouse.

In addition to Sawyer, the charter members of the Grange were: B.H.C. Pollard, Secretary, Elan B. Long, T. T. Clyde, Edwin P. Vance, Elizabeth Long, D. A. De Merritt, Samuel Foss, Jerry Quill, James Wolgamott, Mary Foss, Julia Quill, Owen McNulty, Patrick O'Rourke, I. P. Walsh, Ellen McNulty, Catherine O'Rourke, Mary Walsh, John McNulty, Louis Buyatte, Hannah Pollard, Hannah Sawyer, Minerva Buyatee, P. J. Knight, B. Tierney, I. E. Still, H. P. Dothen, and Patrick Quinn.

During the early 1900's the Granges in Humboldt County died out, due, it was said, to a waning interest in their work, and the formation of cliques. The Table Bluff Grange had disbanded earlier than that, however. In 1882 the hail was sold to another

organization, and the Grange went out of existence.

Although the Grange as an institution has again come into importance, Grange #101 was never re-activated. Its charter now hangs on the wall of Humboldt Grange Hall, Spruce Point.

The old Grange hail was still standing in the early 1920's. Both the building and the land on which it stood were eventually purchased by Byron Fasset, a newcomer to the area, who dismantled the building and used the lumber for the construction of a chicken house. The chicken house has since succumbed to a heavy windstorm

### THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER of GOOD TEMPLARS # 460

It was inevitable, perhaps, that wherever saloons flourished, as apparently they did, in Table Bluff and its environs, temperance organizations were to be found also. In Humboldt County the first such organization, probably, was that established in Arcata in 1857 and known as the "Reformed Drunkards." The Sons of Temperance also flourished for a time, being first organized in Eureka in January of 1858. The "Sons" were followed by the Good Templars, an organization which soon established branch lodges throughout the bay region from Arcata to Rohnerville. District officers were elected periodically. Female lodge members were referred to as "Sister So-and So," and presumably male members were addressed as "Brother."

Members of the Order were dedicated to the purpose of "combatting the fell-destroyer—intoxicating liquors" and their attendant "baleful and evil" influences.

The Table Bluff Lodge, International Order of Good Templars, #460 was organized probably in the late 1870s or early '80s. Their first elected officers were Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Perrott, W. H. Ellery, Miss Essie Vance, Mrs. J.M. Eddy, and Mrs. J. Adams. In 1882 the Table Bluff Templars purchased the edifice of the Grange, which was then disbanding.

There is no evidence that the IOGT existed for any considerable length of time in Table Bluff, or elsewhere for that matter, or that they had any appreciable effect upon the consumption of alcoholic beverages. It has been remarked that the organization must have had heavy going among the hard-drinking Irishmen of Table Bluff.

It was reported that in 1881, however, the Templars were instrumental in the arrest of a Salmon Creek saloon owner, MoNalley, for keeping his premises open on Sunday.



## TABLE BLUFF CEMETERIES

The northwest corner of our farm, "the Tierney Place", was known as "the graveyard field." There, surrounding the original site of St. Patrick's Church, had been buried the bodies of the earliest Table Bluff Catholics. According to Mr. & Mrs. Hubert Long and Mrs. Theresa Kerfoot from whom my father had taken over the Tierney place, all the graves but one had been removed when the church was moved in 1872. The somewhat ornate (and originally white) Gothic style picket fence which had surrounded the supposedly one remaining grave had been ploughed around for a number of years by succeeding owners of the property. Final to save trouble, the fence was removed to the northeast corner of the fields and the location of the grave, as well as the name of its occupant, was forgotten.

According to another tradition however, (and this is probably the truth) none of the bodies was ever transferred from the old to the new cemetery. It is said that a severe grass fire swept up over the ridge and burned all but one of the picket fences surrounding the graves. As a result, the locations of the various graves were lost, except for the one, the fence from which was indeed removed. Covered with briars and weeds, it still existed in my boyhood days, and I have seen it often.

Apparently, then, that first Catholic cemetery still exists to this day, though no one knows the location of any of the graves, nor for that matter, even the exact boundaries of the graveyard.

The present St. Patrick's Cemetery is still In use. The most recent burial there was that of Mr. Frank Davy of Loleta, in 1972.

Another cemetery, non-denomination in origin, and known as the Table Bluff Cemetery, was established by a group known as the Table Bluff Cemetery Association in 1887. In that year the association secured a tract of land sufficient for cemetery purposes from Mr. V. H. Perrott. Many of the Table Bluff pioneers, including Jackson Sawyer and Seth Kinman are buried there. The earliest date of burial there, according to a well-preserved marker, is 1875. This was, of course, before the cemetery had been officially established.

From time to time throughout the cemetery's history there has been agitation to build a new fence around It. This has now been done, after many delays. At one time, In the early 1930's when Frank Bertsch was an officer of the Cemetery Association I heard him say: "They want a new fence around the cemetery. What for? The ones outside don't want to get In, and the ones Inside can't get out. Why do we need a fence at all?"



## ROADS AND STAGES

Early Table Bluff settlers had the advantage of living within a few miles of all early stage routes between Eureka and the south. Roads of a rudimentary sort were quickly developed and by 1854 several stages were passing through the area regularly, either by way of Bannher Hill at the extreme east end of the ridge, or by way of Singley Road, through the town itself.

By January 4, 1862, according to the Humboldt Times of that date, stage service had been established between Eureka and Petrolia via Table Bluff, Ferndale, and Pacific (Centerville). By 1871 there were daily runs to Centerville.

Bi-weekly mail service between Eureka and San Francisco, via Table Bluff, Hydesville, and Cloverdale had developed by 1868. In July of that year mail service was increased to three trips weekly.

The road which linked the town of Table Bluff with its nearest port facility, Hookton, was petitioned for in 1858, and presumably was built shortly thereafter. Since some of the roads in the township were not graveled before 1872, one can readily imagine their condition, especially during the rainy months of the year. An increase in taxes levied in 1872 was earmarked for road development, and this brought about the graveled sections of the Singley and Hawks Hill roads.

Much of the gravel used was the yellow-colored hill gravel found in pits developed on the Tierney and Richard Cloney properties,

## THE PORTS OF TABLE BLUFF

No one today is likely to connect Table Bluff with waterways, but the fact is that three separate ports, Waite's Landing, Myers' Landing and the Hookton port made significant contributions to the development of the township. Waite's Landing on McNulty Slough developed out of the earlier work of Captain Wright.

Across the ridge, on the south shore of Humboldt Bay, the landing developed by Jacob D. Myers had, by 1859 gained considerable importance as a shipping point. At that time the steamer Laura Ellen was making three trips per week to the south bay port. The vessels Sam Slick, Ida, Gussie McAlpine and Glide were also making regular trips to Myers' Landing. The last-named of these ships was, incidentally, the first vessel to be built on Humboldt Bay. Completed in 1854, her regular run at that time was between Eureka and Arcata.

Charles Hook's landing, Hookton, was the port nearest the town of Table Bluff. There, on an arm of the bay still known as Hookton Slough were a wharf and warehouses for grain and other items of freight.

In 1873 Charles H. Heney purchased both Waite's Landing and that of Myers, and laid ambitious plans for a port community on the south bay to be known as Southport. Among other business establishments in Southport were a hotel operated by H. Neibur, a saloon, and a general store.

These two landings were to be the terminals of a unique transportation venture known as Heney's Railroad.

## HENEYS RAILROAD

Having acquired port sites on both sides of Table Bluff, Charles H. Heney conceived a plan for linking the two waterways, McNulty Slough and Humboldt Bay, by means of a railroad. McNulty Slough gave access by water to both the Eel and Salt Rivers, and the channel to Pacific or Centerville.

The proposed railroad would link the entire Eel River Valley to Humboldt Bay, replacing the freight wagons which had formerly connected Waite's and Myers' Landings. The route of the new railroad lay west from Southport to the ocean beach, and around the point at the base of the bluff, thence to the head of McNulty Slough

Mr. Heney made a trip to San Francisco, ostensibly to purchase conventional railroad equipment: a steam locomotive, steel rails, and freight cars. However, the trip having been made, the locomotive and rails were nowhere in evidence. When the railroad finally commenced operations, its freight cars were powered by two mules hitched in tandem. The rails were of wood, not steel. They were fashioned of pepperwood, a specie of timber found to have the quality of not splintering easily. The space between the rails was planked so as to provide solid footing for the mules.

For a time all went well, and cargoes moved easily from the valley to the bay. However, in February of 1876 heavy storms in the Eel River Valley resulted in the formation of a sandbar across McNulty Slough, blocking it to the passage of freight vessels. As cargo piled up in the valley warehouses, Eel River shippers sought an alternate source of transportation for their goods. An answer came in the form of the steamer Continental, which began hauling cargo from valley wharfs on a regular basis. By the time McNulty Slough was again open to vessels, the Continental had made such inroads into Heney's business that he closed down the operation of the

railroad permanently on September **23 1877**, although both ports remained open for some time thereafter

During the winter of 1878 heavy seas dashed waves against the bed of the railroad, washing sections of track against the bluff, and reducing the railroad to a shambles. Thus closed the relatively brief history of Table Bluff railroading.

## COMMUNICATIONS

A look at the Table Bluff of today would never lead one to guess that the town had ever had a post office of its own. However, local postal service was begun in 1867 when a post office was opened in the Union House on Singley Road. This was transferred, in 1879 to the Table Bluff Hotel. In 1875 a telegraph office was opened, thus making possible comparatively rapid communication with outside areas.

The building of what was later to become the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, through Loleta, had a marked effect on the development of that community. The opening of the Loleta Post Office was accompanied by a decline in the importance of the Table Bluff office, and in 1891 the latter was closed.

When a railroad station was opened in the Salmon Creek area, a post office was opened in conjunction with it, with Miss Beatrice White as the first postmaster, In her honor, the railroad station came to be known as Beatrice, a name which survives, though the station and post office have long since closed. Residents of Table Bluff were patrons of the Beatrice post office until rural tree delivery was provided out of Loleta.

## SOCIAL LIFE

The Table Bluff people were social folk, and dances and parties were frequent affairs. The completion of a new home was sure to call for a housewarming. The erection of a new barn was Invariably the occasion of a barn dance, and a newly-married couple had to be "shivareed."

The Union House has already been mentioned as being a popular place for dances and other social events. Doubtless the same thing was true of the Table Bluff Hotel and other local hostelrys.

The Irish loved their jigs and reels, and the various square dances, polkas, schottisches, two-steps and waltzes were always popular. Music for dancing was

furnished by such instruments as the fiddle and concertina. It was said of pioneer Seth Kinman that he could call a square-dance, fiddle, and spark a woman all at the same time. In later years my uncle, Martin L. Schnoor was one of the fiddlers for these occasions.

As late as the 1920's there were large social gatherings occasionally in various Table Bluff homes. I can remember accompanying my parents to one such party at the Patrick Quinn home. Invitations had been extended to neighbors for miles around. One of the delights of the evening was seeing Pat and Mary Quinn, then in their seventies, dance an Irish jig.

One of the highlights of Table Bluff social life must surely have been the dedication of the Grange Hall in 1876. A ball was held, music for which was provided by Kausen's Quadrille Band of Ferndale.

## **POLITICAL LIFE**

A number of early Table Bluff settlers were involved in the political life of Humboldt County, serving both county and township as elected or appointed officials.

A roster of early constables of the township includes the following: Jackson Sawyer, Patrick Quinn, and Thomas McNaughton.

Elephalet Bulkeley served a term as County Sheriff between 1871 or 1872, and 1875.

Elisha Clark became County Clerk in 1857, and Jacob Myers was appointed Coroner in 1854.

A list of early Table Bluff polling places includes the following;

1853-85 Table Bluff Hotel

1856-57 Jacob Myers' Residence

1858-60. Table Bluff Hotel

1861-64 Union House

1865-66 Table Bluff Schoolhouse

1867-70 Union House

1871-84 Table Bluff Schoolhouse

## VIGNETTES OF HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS

The horse-and-buggy era had, I suppose, its equivalent of “dragging,” and drivers were fond of a good race now and then. A source of amusement to the few who were ever let in on the secret was the outcome of a race between John P. (Jack) Schnoor of Beatrice and another driver of high-stepping horseflesh whose name is not presently known. Jack drove a spirited little mare named “Cassie”, a sorrel with a white blaze. The race was from Loleta to Salmon Creek via Hawks Hill. Jack, who was in the lead, apparently feared that his opponent was gaining too rapidly. Where the road makes a sharp curve around the Table Bluff blacksmith shop, Jack wheeled his horse and buggy into the shop and closed the door as his opponent rushed past without again sighting his competition.

My uncle tells of a woman who, tired of riding in her buggy, was walking walking up Hawks Hill leading her horse. The reins were wrapped around the buggy-whip socket. Suddenly the horse was “spooked” and took off with the buggy, leaving the woman behind. As the buggy rounded the curve by the blacksmith shop it collided with the butcher’s van (also horse-drawn) which was standing outside the hotel. The buggy rolled over into the willows across the road from the shop, while the horse streaked off toward Salmon Creek with the shafts. There he was stopped, either by my Grandfather B. C Schnoor or one of his sons. The butcher’s horse took off toward Singley Hill with Barry, the blacksmith, in hot pursuit. The runaway was halted at the Union House, with the butcher’s change box and meat all present and accounted for, though the doors of the van had been open all the way.

## CONCLUSION

Agriculture and transportation seem to be the two factors which have had the most to do with both the growth and decline of Table Bluff. With the coming of the railroad, virtually all commercial traffic by-passed the little community, and its businesses closed one by one until today, there is nothing left of old Table Bluff but a few scattered dwellings.

Hill farming proved to be not very profitable, and farms have been turned into grazing land, most of which is now owned by valley ranchers who pasture their livestock there but live elsewhere.

Nevertheless, the population of Table Bluff is growing. Some twenty years ago while a group of “Bluff” residents were reminiscing about the “old days” one of them, “Ma Linder” as she was affectionately known, made the prediction that Table Bluff, like the fabled phoenix, would one day rise again. Today, the people seek “view” property upon which to build their homes, and the influx of mobile homes, of which there are a number, may bear out the truth of Ma Linder’s words.

It may be, as M. A. Parry says, that grazing will go the way of farming, and that the area will become largely a residential one. It may even be that retail business will one day return to Table Bluff Town.

#

*Editor’s note: This article was written in 1973 by Ken Samuelson for Andrew Genzoli’s class at College of the Redwoods. Reverend Samuelson – Father Ken – Ken or Kenny to some – was age 59. Andy graded the paper “A – a pleasure to read”.*

Share this:



2 bloggers like this.

[Greg](#) [August 4, 2017](#) [People](#) [#humboldt #tablebluff](#)

## Leave a Reply

Enter your comment here...

This site uses Akismet to reduce spam. [Learn how your comment data is processed.](#)





## TABLE BLUFF CEMETERIES

The northwest corner of our farm, "the Tierney Place", was known as "the graveyard field." There, surrounding the original site of St. Patrick's Church, had been buried the bodies of the earliest Table Bluff Catholics. According to Mr. & Mrs. Hubert Long and Mrs. Theresa Kerfoot from whom my father had taken over the Tierney place, all the graves but one had been removed when the church was moved in 1872. The somewhat ornate (and originally white) Gothic style picket fence which had surrounded the supposedly one remaining grave had been ploughed around for a number of years by succeeding owners of the property. Final to save trouble, the fence was removed to the northeast corner of the fields and the location of the grave, as well as the name of its occupant, was forgotten.

According to another tradition however, (and this is probably the truth) none of the bodies was ever transferred from the old to the new cemetery. It is said that a severe grass fire swept up over the ridge and burned all but one of the picket fences surrounding the graves. As a result, the locations of the various graves were lost, except for the one, the fence from which was indeed removed. Covered with briars and weeds, it still existed in my boyhood days, and I have seen it often.

Apparently, then, that first Catholic cemetery still exists to this day, though no one knows the location of any of the graves, nor for that matter, even the exact boundaries of the graveyard.

The present St. Patrick's Cemetery is still in use. The most recent burial there was that of Mr. Frank Davy of Loleta, in 1972.

Another cemetery, non-denomination in origin, and known as the Table Bluff Cemetery, was established by a group known as the Table Bluff Cemetery Association in 1887. In that year the association secured a tract of land sufficient for cemetery purposes from Mr. V. H. Perrott. Many of the Table Bluff pioneers, including Jackson Sawyer and Seth Kinman are buried there. The earliest date of burial there, according to a well-preserved marker, is 1875. This was, of course, before the cemetery had been officially established.

From time to time throughout the cemetery's history there has been agitation to build a new fence around it. This has now been done, after many delays. At one time, in the early 1930's when Frank Bertsch was an officer of the Cemetery Association I heard him say: "They want a new fence around the cemetery. What for? The ones outside don't want to get in, and the ones inside can't get out. Why do we need a fence at all

 Search by Name

---

## Rev. Canon Kenneth Bernhard Samuelson

Send Flowers

 Share

### ABOUT

[Fortuna Union High School](#)

### RECORDS

[View more records for Samuelson on Ancestry.com®](#)

Sponsored

## KENNETH SAMUELSON OBITUARY

(Father Ken) of Fortuna and long-time resident of Loleta, died Wednesday, March 16 of natural causes at age 96. Father Ken was born August 31, 1914 at Alton, CA. He was preceded in death by his parents, John H. Samuelson and Harriet (Hattie) Samuelson (nee Schnoor) and by his brother Jonathon Samuelson, all of Loleta. He is survived by numerous friends and caregivers who loved him and will miss him. Father Ken attended Salmon Creek School, Table Bluff Grammar School, Fortuna Union High School, and Humboldt State College. Commuting to Humboldt State from Loleta in the 1930's,

Father Ken majored in English and Education and minored in French and Music, x  
graduating with lifetime teaching credentials in General Elementary and General Junior High School Education. He won two consecutive annual scholarships for the study of the cello and went on to further music studies at San Jose State College. He was a cellist in symphony orchestras at Humboldt State College and San Jose State College as well as for the San Jose Municipal Symphony. During his younger years Father Ken served as organist and choir director for local churches, but continued through his life with the cello, playing in chamber music trios and quartets. Father Ken served in the US Army from April 1, 1941 until October 4, 1945. He was stationed in England as a company clerk and supply sergeant in the 803rd tank destroyer battalion. His unit was stationed in England on June 29, 1943 and entered France from the English Channel June 29, 1944, advancing through France, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg into Germany. During his unit's stay in England, Ken attended Anglican (Church of England) church services and was inspired to pursue his religious calling. He was admitted to the Church Divinity School of the Pacific (Episcopal - Anglican Communion) the year following his honorable discharge. Father Ken obtained his Master of Divinity and was ordained as a deacon, then as a priest, in 1949. He served congregations in the Diocese of Northern California, including Grace Episcopal Church in Suisun, St. Andrew's Redway, St. Mary's Ferndale, St. Alban's Arcata, St. Francis Fortuna, St. Stephen's Sebastopol, Trinity Cathedral in Sacramento and Christ Church in Eureka. Father Ken was the founding vicar of both St. Alban's in Arcata (1952) and St Francis in Fortuna (1956). He has served as Ecumenical Officer, Registrar, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Northern California, Deputy to two General Conventions and honorary permanent Canon of Trinity Cathedral, Sacramento. He was the senior priest of the Diocese of Northern California. A visitation will be held at St. Francis Episcopal Church, 568 16th Street, Fortuna, CA on Saturday, March 19, 2011 from 12:00 - 2:00 P.M. Private committal services will be held at Sunset Memorial Park. There will be a memorial service held on Monday, March 21, 2011 at 1:00 P.M. at Christ Episcopal Church, 15th & H Street, Eureka, with Right Reverend Barry Beisner is presiding and Reverend Jerayne Gray-Reneberg preaching. Memorial contributions may be made to St. Francis Episcopal Church, 568 16th Street, Fortuna CA 95540.

Published by Times-Standard from Mar. 18 to Mar. 21, 2011.





To plant trees in memory, please visit the [Sympathy Store](#).

Send Flowers



## MEMORIES & CONDOLENCES

Add a memory or share condolences

[Not sure what to say?](#)

 Add a Photo

Submit Your Message

7 Entries

From the time that I first attended Sunday School in the borrowed church across from what would someday become Safeway on G street in Arcata, until now, the face of my Christian beliefs has been that of Reverend Samuelson. Kenneth was always there for my family in times of joy and sadness. You will definitely be missed by many and you have certainly secured your place in heaven.  
The family of Bill and Ariel Hutchins.

**John Hutchins**

March 20, 2011

Thank You Fr. Ken for the wonderful spirit you and your family left in the home in Loleta. We have enjoyed and honored every day. Love, Greg & Cheryl Barbata

**Cheryl Barbata**

March 20, 2011

Thank you Ken for all the years you have shared with our family. A Man of trust and Loyalty to God and All of God's Children. May God Bless you Always! Love,  
Richard & Susan Samuelson Webb

**Susan Webb**

March 19, 2011

I was honored by playing in a string quartet with Father Ken one summer when the California Redwoods Chorale toured western Europe. He was such a gracious man. Vee Sorenson

**Vee Sorenson**

March 18, 2011



Fr. Ken attended Salmon Creek School with my Dad, Leland F. Cloney, in the first and second grade. I attended the same one room school house for six years. We had a lot of fun telling stories together. Ken was a very personal, loving man, and so talented. Fr. Michael Cloney. mcloney1941@hotmail.com

March 18, 2011

I will miss our time together which was too short. Love, Jim and Corinne

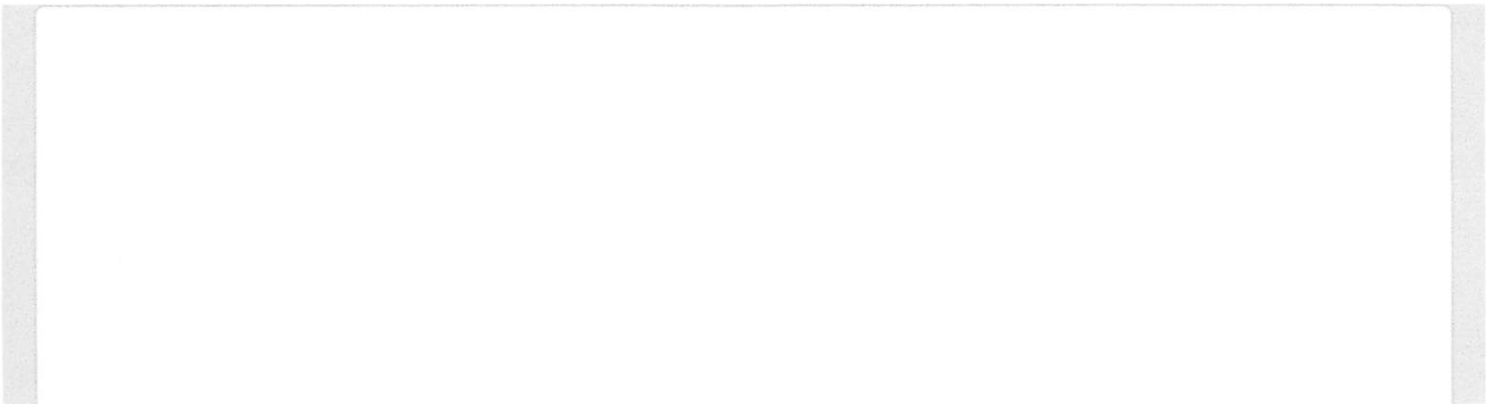
March 18, 2011

Thank you for being our friend, Ken.  
We love you,  
Greg and Carol

March 18, 2011

Showing 1 - 7 of 7 results

## MAKE A DONATION





## Choose Your Charity

Search by name, keyword, or EIN

[Need inspiration? Search by cause.](#)

planted in a National Forest in memory of your loved one.



**Plant Trees**

[Place an Obituary](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[FAQ](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

[Terms of Use](#)

**Legacy**<sup>®</sup>

©2022 Legacy.com All rights reserved.

Do Not Sell My Personal Information

**Robin R Jordan Professional Services**

1989 Landreth Lane, Eureka, CA 95503

707.499.2302

Email: robinjordan1@sbcglobal.net

Website: rrjprofservices.com

**Cyndy Day-Wilson, Esq**  
**Law Office of Cyndy Day-Wilson**

**December 2, 2021**

**PARTIAL TITLE HISTORY FOR APN: 308-231-002**

Section 6, T3N, R1w

<u>Map color</u>	<u>Recording #</u>	<u>Date Signed</u>	<u>Name of Document</u>	<u>Grantor [seller]</u>	<u>Grantee [buyer]</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Patent Book 24 Page 276	11-10-1860	Patent - Southeast Quarter - Section 6, T3N, R1W	US	George W. Hook
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book D Page 456	12-20-1862	Deed - Southeast Quarter - Section 6, T3N, R1W	George W. Hook	Robert Gunther
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book E Page 60	04-17-1865	Deed - Southeast Quarter - Section 6, T3N, R1W	Robert Gunther	John McLean
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book G Page 206	12-08-1868	Certified Copy of Order of Sale - See No. 6 Southeast Quarter - Section 6, T3N, R1W	Estate of John McLean, deceased	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book G Page 297	02-17-1869	Order Confirming Sale of Real Estate - Southeast Quarter - Section 6, T3N, R1W	Estate of John McLean, deceased	Leonard S. Hicks

<input type="checkbox"/>	Book H Page 760	10-10-1870	Deed - Southeast Quarter - Section 6, T3N, R1W - Reserving 4 Rods in width entire length of the east side for a road & also a strip 1 rod in width for a spring	L.S. Hicks & T.H. Hicks Leonard Hicks	Edward Tierney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book L Page 133	10-29-1872	Deed - West Half of Section 6 of Southeast Quarter <b>Excepting West Side of the Road (which is APN: 208- 231-002)</b>	Edward Tierney	James W. Holt
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book L Page 305	01-10-1873	Deed - East Half of Section 6 of Southeast Quarter	Edward Tierney	Peter Norie
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book U     D Page 349	06-06-1877	Deed - look at the old survey map to follow the legal description - west of the county road - <b>apart of what is now the triangle piece</b> incorrect legal description	Edward Tierney	Theresa Otto
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 4     D Page 792	06-16-1882	Deed - look at the old survey map to follow the legal description - west of the county road - <b>triangle piece</b> incorrect legal description	Theresa Otto	Joseph Otto
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 60 Page 613	07-13-1897	Deed - look at the old survey map to follow the legal description - west of the county road - <b>triangle piece</b> This corrects the legal description	Edward Tierney Theresa Otto	Joseph Otto

<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 61 Page 39	07-13-1897	Deed - look at the old survey map to follow the legal description - west of the county road - <b>triangle piece</b>	Joseph Otto	Gottlob Schlotterbeck
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 76 Page 44	07-06-1901	Deed - look at the old survey map to follow the legal description - west of the county road - <b>triangle piece</b>	Gottlob Schlotterbeck	Joseph M. Silva William Herrman
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 139 Page 415	11-23-1917	Quitclaim Deed - WHSE (6), T3N, R1W - Except 1 rod off the south side Excepting Therefrom also what was sold to James Holt by Edward Tierney	Thomas Tierney, J.A. Tierney, Mary Daghan, Julia Kenny & Mrs. George Kolich	J.W. Coppey
			<u>Missing deeds in between</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 247 D Page 43 I# 4955	09-28-1940	Deed - WHSE (6) Excepting South end 1 Rod	Bank of Eureka	O.L. Barnes & Virgie Barnes
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 256 D Page 275 I# 5186	08-08-1942	Deed - WHSE (6) Excepting South end 1 Rod	O.L. Barnes & Virgie Barnes	M.F. Cloney & Elsie E. Cloney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 263 D Page 206 I# 5839	11-02-1943	Deed 400 x 950x 800 - Triangle piece with is 308-231-002	M.F. Cloney & Elsie E. Cloney	Christian S. Rasmussen & Mary Rasmussen
<b>EHSE</b>	<b>Book 259 D Page 10 I# 635</b>	<b>02-10-1943</b>	<b>Deed - EHSE (6) Excepting South 1 Rod &amp; 5 Acres NESE</b>	<b>Bertha E. Johnson aka November 23, 2021 Bertha E. Thompson</b>	<b>M.F. Cloney &amp; Elsie E. Cloney</b>

EHSE	<b>Book 259 D Page 9 I# 634</b>	<b>02-10-1943</b>	<b>Deed - EHSE (6) Excepting South 1 Rod &amp; 5 Acres NESE</b>	<b>Annie H. Hess aka Anne H. Thrap</b>	<b>M.F. Cloney &amp; Elsie E. Cloney</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 758 Page 280 I#	11-30-1956	Decree Establishing & Terminating Joint Tenancy 400 x 950x 800 - Triangle	Mary E. Rasmussen	C.S. Rasmussen aka Christian S. Rasmussen (Soren C. Rasmussen)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 795 Page 332	07-06-1964	Judgment Settling First and Final Account - Final Dist. See Page 5	C.S. Rasmussen aka Christian S. Rasmussen (Soren C. Rasmussen)	Claude Barkdull & Bernice Barkdull Herman Miller & Elene R. Miller
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 1643 Page 662 I# 9228	05-15-1981	Grant Deed 400 x 950x 800 - Triangle	Claude Barkdull & Bernice Barkdull Herman Miller & Elene R. Miller	J. Roy Wittwer & Frae Wittwer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 1823 Page 141	06-02-1986	Individual Grant Deed 400 x 950x 800 - Triangle 308-231-002	J. Roy Wittwer & Frae Wittwer	Robert M. Hamilton & John J. Leathers

**NAMES I SEARCHED THROUGH BOOK 1= 1860 - 1922 Assignments, Mortgages and Leases Index**

- 1) George W. Hook
- 2) Robert Gunther
- 3) John McLean
- 4) Leonard Hicks
- 5) Edward Tierney
- 6) Michael & Elsie Cloney, Thomas Cloney,
- 7) Teresa Kerfoot & Ida Long (Arthur Schnoor)
- 8) St. Patrick's Catholic Church
- 9) James Holt
- 10) William Tierney
- 11) James Tierney
- 12) Joseph Otto
- 13) Theresa Otto
- 14) Cloney



- 15) Catholic church
- 16) Joseph Sadoc Alemany

**Southwest Quarter - Section 6, T3N, R1W - Known as "William Tierney Ranch" -**

<u>Map color</u>	<u>Recording #</u>	<u>Date Signed</u>	<u>Name of Document</u>	<u>Grantor [seller]</u>	<u>Grantee [buyer]</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book D Page 798	03-14-1865	Deed - SW, T3N, R1W Bad Deed ???	Edward Tierney	John O Langley
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book Z Page 302	09-22-1879	Deed - SW, T3N, R1W	Edward Tierney	James Hartney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 1 Page 346	06-05-1880	Deed - SW, T3N, R1W	James Hartney	Catherine Carr Tierney & James Tierney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 2 Page 448	02-08-1881	Deed - SW, T3N, R1W	James Tierney	William Tierney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 76 Page 204	01-12-1893	Deed - SW, T3N, R1W	William Tierney	Mary Tierney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 85 Page 205	07/28/1903	Deed - a Portion of SW Quarter	Mary Tierney	Teresa Kerfoot
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 85 Page 206	07/28/1903	Deed - a Portion of SW Quarter	Mary Tierney	Ida Long

<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 85 Page 207	07/28/1903	Deed - a Portion of SW Quarter	Mary Tierney	William Tierney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 85 Page 208	07/28/1903	Deed - a Portion of SW Quarter	Mary Tierney	Ida Long, etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book 85 Page 409		Deed - a Portion of SW Quarter - next to Ida Long	Mary Tierney	Little

EHSE = East half of the southeast  
WHSE = West half of the southeast  
SW - Southwest

**ADMINISTRATIVE ITEM TRANSMITTAL**

TO: Kirk A. Girard, Director of Community Development Services

FROM: Steve Werner, Supervising Planner

EFFECTIVE DATE:	SUBJECT: COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT	CONTACT: Steven Lazar
-----------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------

Before you is the following:

**PROJECT:** Coastal Development Permit for the construction of an approximately 2,500 ft.<sup>2</sup> 2-story (approximately 28 feet tall) single-family dwelling with an 628 square foot attached garage. The parcel is currently undeveloped. A septic system is proposed be developed on site. The building site is located near the rear half of this 36-acre parcel, approximately 600 feet south of Table Bluff Road. Approximately 27 yards of gravel fill is proposed for the construction of the driveway and residence. No trees will be removed.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The project is located in Humboldt County, in the Loleta area, on the south side of Table Bluff Road, approximately 0.10 miles west from the intersection of Rasmussen Road and Table Bluff Road, on the property known as 1330 Table Bluff Road.

**PRESENT PLAN DESIGNATIONS:** Agriculture Exclusive-Grazing-minimum parcel size 160 acres (AEG160) Eel River Area Plan (ERAP). **Density:** Total number of building sites not to exceed a density of one unit for each 20 acres of the original parcel.

**PRESENT ZONING:** Agriculture Exclusive- minimum lot size 160 acres/Archaeological Resources Area Outside Shelter Cove. (AE-160/A).

**ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBERS:** 308-231-10

**APPLICANT**

CHRISTENSEN, CHAD  
PO BOX 26  
Loleta, CA 95551-0026  
Tel: (707)476-2702

**OWNER(S)**

CHRISTENSEN, KENNETH  
PO BX 308  
Loleta, CA 95551-0308

**AGENT**

SCHMIDBAUER BUILDING SUPPLY  
c/o Brian Reilly  
PO BX 3293  
Eureka, CA 95502-3293  
(707) 443-7089

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW:**

Project is exempt from environmental review per Section 15303(a) of the CEQA Guidelines.

**STATE APPEAL STATUS:**

Project is not appealable to the California Coastal Commission.

**MAJOR ISSUES**

None

**RECOMMENDATION:**

- Approval based on findings in the staff report.  
 Approval based on findings in the staff report and conditioned in Exhibit A.  
 Denial based on findings in the staff report.

**RECORD OF ACTION:**

- Approved as recommended by the Planning Division.  
 Approved with the attached revisions.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Approval Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kirk A. Girard  
Director of Planning and Building

**RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL**

APPROVAL OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT IS CONDITIONED UPON THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND REQUIREMENTS WHICH MUST BE FULFILLED BEFORE A BUILDING PERMIT MAY BE ISSUED:

1. Four (4) non-tandem, independently accessible parking spaces shall be provided on-site prior to issuance of the "final" for the building permit. The plot plan submitted for the building permit shall show the location of the four required parking spaces.
2. Applicant shall execute and file with the Planning Division the statement titled, "Notice and Acknowledgment regarding Agricultural Activities in Humboldt County," ("Right to Farm" ordinance) as required by the HCC and available at the Planning Division.
3. The applicant shall:
  - a) use dust control techniques when excavating to minimize dust problems on adjacent parcels,
  - b) re-vegetate all disturbed areas prior to winter rain, and
  - c) take all precautions necessary to avoid the encroachment of dirt or debris on adjacent properties.

The Plot Plan submitted for the Building Permit shall indicate that all ground bared during construction shall be landscaped and/or seeded and mulched prior to October 1st.

4. The applicant must obtain an approved well permit through the Division of Environmental Health. The Coastal Development Permit authorizes the construction of up to 3 test wells and 1 production well. The applicant shall provide the Planning Division with verification from the Department of Environmental Health that all permits required by that department have been obtained.
5. The project shall be conducted in accordance with the project description and approved project site plan. The applicant shall stake the limits of all areas in which ground disturbance is proposed.
6. The applicant shall be required to have a qualified archaeologist or Wiyot tribal representative on-site during initial ground disturbing activities. The applicant shall submit evidence to the satisfaction of the Planning Department that this requirement has been met. This requirement may be met through the documentation of a written contract with an archaeologist or the Wiyot tribe, or may be satisfied through written documentation from the Wiyot tribe that no monitor is needed.
7. The applicant shall provide a copy of an R-2 Soils report to the Building Division for review. All recommendations of the report shall be incorporated into the project design and execution.
8. Silt fences shall be installed between the construction area and the "other wet area" to the south. Silt fences should be installed immediately adjacent to the construction area, in accordance within standard erosion and sediment control practices, as described in §331-12 of the Humboldt County Code. Silt fences should remain properly installed until construction activities have ceased and all disturbed areas have been fully revegetated. Prior to dismantling, stored sediment behind silt fences should be removed and stored in a safe and stable location.
9. The applicant shall submit one (1) copy of a Development Plan to the Planning Division for review and approval. The map shall be a minimum of 11 inches by 17 inches (11" x 17"). The map shall be drawn to scale and give detailed specifications as to the development and improvement of the site, and shall include the following site development details:

A. Mapping

- (1) Topography of the land in 1-foot contours within the vicinity of the building site and lily habitat.
- (2) The area south of the building footprint labeled as "non-buildable" as well as the setback for the proposed leach lines to ensure that future encroachments do not occur.
- (3) Building site as located on the plot plan received by the Planning Division, dated January 2007.

B. Notation

- (1) "The site of the grading is not located within an area where known cultural resources have been located. As there exists the possibility that undiscovered cultural resources may be encountered during construction activities, the following mitigation measures are required under state and federal law:  
  
If cultural resources are encountered, all work must cease and a qualified cultural resources specialist contacted to analyze the significance of the find and formulate further mitigation (e.g., project relocation, excavation plan, protective cover).  
  
Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered, all work must cease and the County Coroner contacted.  
  
The applicant and successors in interest are ultimately responsible for ensuring compliance with this condition.
  - (2) "Hours of construction activity shall be limited to Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm, Saturday from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm with no construction activity on Sunday."
  - (3) "All construction activities shall take place during the dry season (June 1<sup>st</sup> to September 30<sup>th</sup>)" If wet weather occurs during the summer months, construction activities should be halted until the rain has stopped and the ground has dried enough to resume."
  - (4) "Re-seed and mulch all disturbed areas following construction activities. All exposed areas must be seeded and mulched prior to October 1<sup>st</sup>."
  - (5) "No herbicides shall be used within 100 feet of the "other wet area".
  - (6) "Landscaping and irrigation shall be captured and controlled so as to avoid adverse impacts to the existing wet area / lily habitat"
  - (7) "Representatives from the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Native Plants Society (CNPS) are authorized to continue periodic maintenance & monitoring (upon giving advance notice and securing permission from the property owner) of the existing Western Lily habitat in accordance with the agreement established with the previous owner, Ken Christensen."
6. The applicant shall cause to be recorded said "Notice of Development Plan" on forms provided by the Humboldt County Planning Division. Document review fees as set forth in the schedule of fees and charges as adopted by ordinance of the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors (currently \$151.00 plus applicable recordation fees) will be required.

#### **Informational Notes:**

1. If buried archaeological or historical resources are encountered during construction activities, the contractor on-site shall call all work in the immediate area to halt temporarily, and a qualified archaeologist is to be contacted to evaluate the materials. Prehistoric materials may include obsidian or chert flakes, tools, locally darkened midden soils, groundstone artifacts, dietary bone, and human burials. If human burial is found during construction, state law requires that the County Coroner be contacted immediately. If the remains are found to be those of a Native American, the California Native American Heritage Commission will then be contacted by the Coroner to determine appropriate treatment of the remains. ***The applicant is ultimately responsible for ensuring compliance with this condition.***
2. The applicant is responsible for receiving all necessary permits and/or approvals from other state and local agencies.
3. This permit shall expire and become null and void at the expiration of one (1) year after all appeal periods have lapsed (see "Effective Date"); except where construction under a valid building permit or use in reliance on the permit has commenced prior to such anniversary date. The period within which construction or use must be commenced may be extended as provided by Section 312-11 of the Humboldt County Code.



### Staff Analysis of the Evidence Supporting the Required Findings

To approve this project, the Hearing Officer must determine that the applicant has submitted evidence in support of making **all** of the following required findings.

**1. The proposed development must be consistent with the General Plan.** The following table identifies the evidence which supports finding that the proposed development is in conformance with all applicable policies and standards of the Eel River Area Plan (ERAP) and the Framework Plan (FP).

Plan Section(s)	Summary of Applicable Goal, Policy or Standard	Evidence Which Supports Making the General Plan Conformance Finding
Land Use §5.30 (ERAP)	Agriculture Exclusive / Grazing Lands: Residential use is a principal use when incidental to an agricultural use. Density: 160 acre minimum parcel size except as permitted by Section 3.34C and E (ERAP).	The proposed project is for a single-family residence and attached garage. The parcel is served by an existing well. The property has been historically used for grazing and may continue to be used in this capacity. Residential uses in support of established agricultural uses are principally allowed.
Housing §3.26 (ERAP)	Housing shall be developed in conformity with the goals and policies of the Humboldt County Housing Element.	The project meets the goals and policies of the Housing Element because it adds an additional residence to the County's housing stock.
Hazards §3.28 (ERAP)	New development shall minimize risks to life and property and assure stability and structural integrity of the natural landforms found on-site.	The project site is located within an area of high fire hazard and low to moderate geologic instability per the County's hazards maps. The parcel is also located in an area of minimal flooding per FIRM map #940. The revised plot plan submitted by the applicant shows the proposed building site and septic facilities located above the geo-hazard area identified on County mapping. This appears to correspond with contours shown on USGS and parcel-specific mapping. Furthermore, all reviewing referral agencies have recommended approval and identified no issues related to hazards. A Condition of Approval has been included requiring the applicant to provide the Building Division with a copy of an R-2 Soils Report. Installation and siting of the proposed home and related improvements must follow the recommendations of the report.

<p>Resource Protection §3.41 (ERAP)</p>	<p>Protect designated sensitive and critical resource habitats.</p>	<p>Based on the County's resource protection maps and consultation with the United States Fish &amp; Wildlife Service (USFWS), it has been determined that there are sensitive and critical resource habitats in the immediate project vicinity. The Natural Diversity Database shows that the parcel is proximate to a variety of distinct habitat including: Siskiyou Checkerbloom and a small population of Western Lily downslope of the project site. A site visit was conducted with Chad Christensen (property owner), Brain Reilly (architect/agent), Ron Lundblade (contractor), and Dave Imper (USFWS/CNPS). Since Western Lily is considered a rare plant (according to Dave Imper, there are 3 known populations in Humboldt County, 2 of which are in Table Bluff), the protection of this resource is of paramount concern. Mr. Imper explained that this particular Lily population had been protected and sustained for almost 20 years by volunteers from the North Coast Chapter of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) under the authorization of the previous owner, Ken Christensen. Potential impacts related to residential development on the parcel are largely connected to the location of the septic system leach lines and project landscaping and irrigation. The plants are located within a slumped feature in the landscape largely related to the hydrology and soils of the area. The Soil Map Unit from the NRCS Soil Survey for Humboldt County shows a distinct change in soil type on this property where the break in slope occurs. The upland soils (where the building pad and septic facilities are located) consist of the moderately well drained Rohnerville (Ro5) series whereas the eroded Hookton (Hk13) Soil Series is shown within the area of the slip. Moderately deep and exhibiting strong subsurface compaction, Hookton Soils are shown within the area of the Lily occurrence. Because the Western Lily population grows under very specific soil and water conditions, protection of these factors is the primary goal of all related mitigation. These measures include: recording a Notice of Development Plan which clearly identifies the location of the sensitive habitat as well as the area for installation of the leach lines (in the preferred location agreed upon during the site visit). The development plan will also provide direction to the current and future owners of the property as to specific measures taken to protect the plant population, including authorization for representatives of CNPS or USFWS to periodically visit the property to monitor and maintain the lily habitat (with advance notice to the owner). Additional measures involve changing the number of leach lines from 4 to 2 (but increasing the length of each line) so as to keep the lines as far from the habitat as possible.</p>
---	---	---

Cultural Resource §3.29 (ERAP)	Protect cultural, archeological and paleontological resources.	In 1999, during the processing of an earlier Coastal Development Permit related to a lot line adjustment involving this parcel and several adjacent parcels, an archaeological survey was completed by Eric Taylor, Susie Van Kirk & James Roscoe. During a field survey of parcel D, a small ethnohistoric site was located. Appropriate measures have since been taken to protect this newly discovered site. The project was referred to the North Coastal Information Center, Wiyot Tribe, and Humboldt County Public Works – Natural Resources Division.
		Given that the property has already been surveyed and the revised plot plan corresponds with the approved development plan, the risk of potential impacts to cultural resources have been mitigated. In talking to NCIC regarding the current proposal to construct a single-family dwelling on one of the resultant parcels, it was determined that since the project stays within the building envelope as it was identified on the approved lot line adjustment map, it is therefore covered by the previous archaeological survey and not likely to pose a risk to the disturbance of historic or cultural resources. In the event that historical resources are encountered during construction, an informational note has been attached to this permit requiring work to be stopped and an archaeologist contacted. Furthermore, the project has been conditioned to require that a cultural monitor be present during all periods of excavation.
Visual Resource §3.40 (ERAP)	Protect and conserve scenic and visual qualities of coastal areas.	The project site is not located in a coastal scenic/ coastal view area.

**2. The proposed development is consistent with the purposes of the existing zone in which the site is located; and 3. The proposed development conforms with all applicable standards and requirements of these regulations.** The following table identifies the evidence which supports finding that the proposed development is in conformance with all applicable policies and standards in the Humboldt County Coastal Zoning Regulations.

Zoning Section	Summary of Applicable Requirement	Evidence That Supports the Zoning Finding
§313-7.1 Agricultural Exclusive Zone	Principally permitted uses include: general agriculture, timber production, minor utilities and single family residential when incidental to an agricultural use.	The project is for the development of a a single-family residence, garage, access road, and septic system. The proposed home will be served by an existing well. The proposed improvements will not preclude future agricultural use of the property. In order to help protect agricultural operations on neighboring parcels, completion of a "Right to Farm" statement of acknowledgement has been required as a condition of approval
Min. Lot Size	160 acres	Approximately 36.65 acres.
Min. Lot Width	N/A	Approximately 1600' (avg.)

Max. Density	No more than 2 units per lot when incidental to an agricultural operation and houses serve owner/operator and family member.	One dwelling unit is proposed.
Max. Lot Depth	None Specified	Approximately 1320'
Yard Setbacks	Due to the parcel's location within the State Responsibility Area for Fire Protection, 30' from all property lines is required.	The residence will be located 385' from the nearest property line. Setbacks for the septic system will be enforced by Environmental Health.
Max. Bldg. Height	None Specified	The maximum height of the proposed home is approximately 28 feet.
Max. Ground Coverage	None Specified	Less than 1%
§313-109.1	Four parking spaces are required.	Two spaces are located in the proposed garage and two are located off of the driveway, outside the front yard setback

Combining Zones		
§313-16.1 Archaeological Resource Area	To provide for reasonable mitigation measures where development would have an adverse impact upon archaeological and paleontological resources.	See §3.29 Cultural Resources comments above

**4. Public Health, Safety and Welfare, and Environmental Impact:** The following table identifies the evidence which supports finding that the proposed development will not be detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare, and will not adversely impact the environment.

Code Section	Summary of Applicable Requirement	Evidence that Supports the Required Finding
§312-17.1.4	Proposed development will not be detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare.	All reviewing referral agencies have approved the proposed development.
CEQA Guidelines	Categorically exempt from State environmental review.	The project is categorically exempt from CEQA per Section 15303 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA.

**Referral Agency Comments and Recommendations**

Referral Agency	Response	Recommendation	Attached	On File
County Building Inspection Division	✓	Conditional Approval		✓
Public Works Land Use Division	✓	Conditional Approval		✓
County Division of Environmental Health	✓	Conditional Approval		✓
County Counsel	✓	Approval		✓
CA. Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection	✓	Approval		✓
California Coastal Commission				
Loleta Fire District				
North Coast Information Center	✓	Conditional Approval		✓
Wiyot Tribe	✓	request survey		✓
Public Works - Natural Resources Division	✓	Conditional Approval		✓