Supplemental Text 3. Background on Sites Examined.

1. Metini Village (CA-SON-175) is situated north of the Ross Stockade in the Native California Neighborhood (see Figure 1, although the exact location of the site is not provided at the request of the Kashaya tribe). The majority of the archaeological materials date to the 1840s-1860s, although there may be some indication for occupation in the late 1830s (see Lightfoot and Gonzalez 2018).

2. CA-SON-174 is located to west of the Ross Stockade. Its archaeological assemblages includes indigenous materials from a Kashaya village dating primarily to the 1840s-1860s, as well as some architectural features and artifacts in the north area of the site associated with the later Call Ranch in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Large pit depressions were mapped in the southern area (Farris 1983; Lightfoot et al. 1991:69-76; Newquist 2012).

3. Tomato Patch is a Kashaya village situated about five kilometers from the Ross Stockade on a high rise overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Archaeological investigations indicate it was occupied in both late precolonial and pre-1841 colonial times (Martinez 1998).

4. CA-SON-670 (Archy Camp) is another Kashaya village situated to the north of the Ross Stockade in the Native Californian Neighborhood. Archaeological studies suggest it was occupied in late precolonial times and during the Russian occupation (Fenner 2002).

5. The North Wall Community (NWC) is found along the north wall of the Ross Stockade. Archival and archaeological sources indicate that structures for native laborers, single native Californian women, and/or multiethnic households comprised of Creole/Russian men and native Californian women were established here. Archaeological deposits date primarily to the 1810s-1830s (Ballard 1995; Gonzalez 2011).

6. The Native Alaskan Village Site (NAVS) was erected south of the Ross Stockade. This village site housed native Alaskan men and women who worked for the RAC, as well as multiethnic households composed of native Alaskan men and native Californian women. Archaeological materials from this place date primarily to the 1820s-1830s (Lightfoot et al. 1997). (See Supplemental Text 4 for references cited).