

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

DAVIS RIDGE SUBDIVISION PROJECT, REDDING, CALIFORNIA

Negative Report On 95-acre Survey
USGS Enterprise Quadrangle
(T32 North, R4 East, Section 30)

July 2005



Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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Summary of Findings and Conclusions

The project located on the USGS Enterprise Quadrangle (T32 North, R4 West, Section 30) proposes a 95-acre housing development with associated roads and utility lines.

The archival record search showed that no prehistoric or historic sites had been recorded within the current project area, and that the project area had never undergone an archaeological survey. Two archaeological surveys were completed adjacent to the northeastern end of the current project area and both were negative for cultural resources. However, one historic bridge, two historic trash dumps and six prehistoric isolates have been recorded within ¼ mile of the current project area, and 13 archaeological sites have been recorded within 1 mile of the project area. Most of the previously recorded sites are located along the banks and terraces of the Sacramento River and consist of habitation sites. In addition, numerous sites have been recorded within Redding and the outlying foothills primarily consisting of lithic scatters and random debris.

The pedestrian survey was negative for surface indications of prehistoric or historic sites.

There are no significant historic architectural resources in or adjacent to the project area. Thus, no impacts to architectural resources would occur due to implementing the project. However, because there is a potential for finding important artifacts or possibly human remains, archaeological impacts would be potentially significant.

There is moderate potential for buried artifacts to be found during project construction. Excavation necessary for the project may result in the unearthing of previously unknown artifacts, although such discovery is considered remote. Implementation of Stop Work Mitigation Measure, discussed below, would reduce this impact to archaeological resources to a less-than-significant level.

Stop Work in Area if Prehistoric and/or Historical Archaeological Resources are Encountered.

In the event that evidence of cultural resources should appear during construction, work shall be diverted from that area. Construction operations shall stop within 3 meters (10 feet) of exposure of any unanticipated significant cultural materials of the prehistoric or historic periods until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the find (see 36 CFR 800.11.1 and pertinent CEQA regulations). Examples of such cultural materials would include ground stone tools such as mortars, bowls, pestles, and manos; chipped stone tools such as projectile points or choppers; flakes of stone not consistent with the immediate geology such as obsidian or fused shale; fragments of non-fossil shell; concentrations of bottles and/or ceramics; or structural remains. If human bone is uncovered, the Shasta County Coroner and the NAHC in Sacramento shall be contacted immediately. If human remains are discovered, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until: the county coroner has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required; and if the remains are of Native American origin: the descendants of the deceased Native American have made a recommendation to the land owner or the person responsible for the excavation work regarding the means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC, Section 5097.98; or the NAHC was unable to identify a descendant or the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours of being notified by the NAHC.

The project could result in disturbance to archaeological resources during project construction activities. A stop work order is recommended in the area that prehistoric and/or historical archaeological resources are encountered and recommendations outlined in the Stop Work section (above) should be followed and a qualified archaeologist contacted to construct a monitoring plan.

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I. Introduction

This report documents the findings of the archival record search and the archaeological field survey for the Davis Ridge project, Redding, Shasta County, California.

Proposed Project

The project located on the USGS Enterprise Quadrangle (T32 North, R4 West, Section 30) proposes a 95-acre housing development with associated roads and utility lines (**Figure 1**).

Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

This cultural resources analysis is designed to provide compliance with the statutes and regulations of federal and state governments.

The Davis Ridge project is subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended. CEQA requires consideration of the potential effects of proposed projects on cultural and archaeological resources (State of California Office of Planning and Research, 1992). Guidance for compliance with CEQA is found in various Public Resource Code sections. The California Register of Historical Resources, modeled after the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), provides a mechanism and criteria for determining the significance of cultural resources. Information for CEQA compliance can be gathered during compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, described below.

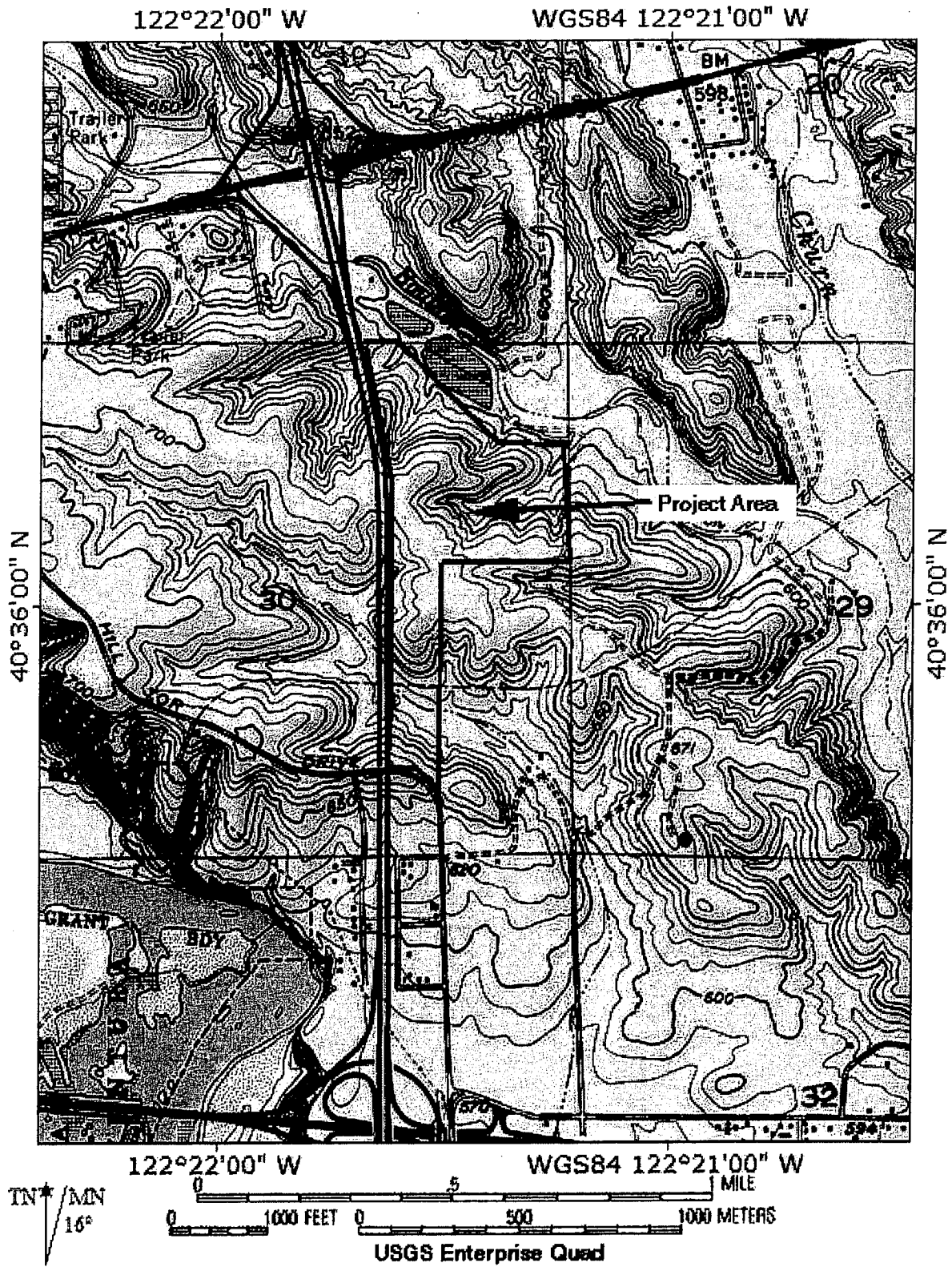
The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Section 106 (16 U.S. Code 470), requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions, including approval, permitting, and technical assistance on properties that are eligible for, or included in, the NRHP. Historical sites, objects, districts, and historic structures, and cultural landscapes that are eligible for listing on the NRHP are referred to as "historic properties." Section 106 also requires the federal agency to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the agency's efforts to consider historic properties. The implementing regulations for Section 106, found at 36 CFR 800, describe a process of inventory, evaluation, and consultation that satisfies the federal agency's requirements. The criteria used for determining the eligibility of cultural resources are found at 36 CFR 60.4.

Standards and Guidance

Federal and state governments offer guidance for the conduct of historic preservation activities. The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (1983) establishes standards for the gathering and treatment of data related to cultural resources. Guidance is also offered for compliance with Section 106 through the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Section 110 Guidelines are available through the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

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Figure 1: Project Location and Survey Area



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Archaeological Staff Qualifications

Lori Harrington, principal investigator and project staff archaeologist, holds a Masters of Arts degree in Anthropology. In addition, she meets all requirements of the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Restoration*, is certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists, and has more than 14 years experience in California archaeology.

Native American Consultation

To secure information regarding Native American knowledge of and concerns about resources that could be affected by the project, the steps described in the following section has been taken.

On 13 June 2005 a letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission requesting that the "Sacred Lands Inventory" be consulted for burials, cemeteries, sacred sites, and traditional cultural properties on the proposed project area. A list of interested Native American parties was requested. These parties were informed, via letter, about the project so they could contribute information about sites or locations of specific concern to them. The interested parties were given 10 days to respond to the letter. After the 10-day waiting period, an attempt was made, by telephone, to reach all parties who had not responded. None of the parties contacted raised any concerns about the project. See Appendix B for specific details.

II. Background

Prehistory

Archaeological work within Shasta County began in the 1930's with the construction of the Shasta Dam. Research perspectives at the time focused on the excavation of burials, which resulted in the destruction of much archaeological evidence. Little research was subsequently conducted in the area until the 1970's. Archaeological investigations conducted over the last 25 years by Basgall and Hilderbrandt, Clewett, Jensen, Ritter, Sundahl and Tyree revived interest in local archaeology and provide an excellent foundation from which to analyze the archaeological past of the northern Sacramento Valley. The results of their studies classify cultural remains into several different temporal/cultural taxonomic systems and clearly demonstrates human occupation within Shasta County as early as 6000-8000 years ago (Sundahl 1998, 2002).

The following regional analysis relies primarily on research conducted by Tyree (1992) and Sundahl and Tyree (2002).

The Borax Lake Pattern is the oldest known cultural assemblage in the region dating from 8000-5000 years BP, and is characterized by wide-stem points, manos, metates and chert tools. Most sites occur along ridgelines at elevations in excess of 5000 feet.

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The Squaw Creek Pattern follows the Borax Lake Pattern and dates from 5000 to 3000 years BP. The Squaw Creek Pattern is characterized by large Squaw Creek contracting-stem points, McKee unifaces, cobble spalls, manos, metates, small amounts of incised stone, and the introduction of pestles and slab-and bowl-mortars.

The Whiskeytown Pattern, roughly dating from 3000-15000 years BP, is characterized by large and middle-sized Cilkapudi corner-notched and side-notched projectile points. Variations in Whiskeytown Pattern cultural remains are present, but dependent upon the environment in which the remains are located.

The Redding Aspect of the Augstine Pattern (1500BP to contact), also known as the Shasta Complex, is considered to represent the first occupation of the northern Sacramento Valley by Wintu peoples. Large village sites situated along the Sacramento River and smaller village sites located on foothill streams are indicative of this pattern. Cultural indicators of the Shasta Complex include hopper mortars, exotic clamshell and pine nut beads, incised stone, obsidian Gunther barbed points, pit house depressions, dark middens, flexed burials, and a lack of manos and metates.

Ethnography

The Davis Ridge project is located within the ethnographic territory of the Nomlaki Indians. The Nomlaki are part of the Wintu language family. They inhabited the foothills of the Central Wintu region from the river plain westward to the Coastal Range between Stony Creek and Cottonwood Creek in the Sacramento Central Valley (Goldschmidt 1971). Geographically, the Nomlaki fall between the Wintu, to the north, and the Patwin, to the south (Kowta 1984). Nomlaki and Wintu languages are closely related with Patwin being the most distant. Nomlaki is the least known language of the Wintu family with about 1,000 native speakers, and up to six dialects (Shipley 1978).

Population

Kroeber estimated the Nomlaki population to be about 2,000 individuals. However, because of the epidemics of the 1830's we can assume that this estimate is low. Nomlaki along the river were especially hard hit. Col. J.J. Warner described the decimation after the 1833 malaria epidemic:

The banks of the Sacramento River, in its whole course through the valley, were studded with Indian villages, the houses of which in the spring, during the day time were red with the salmon the aborigines were cutting ... On our return, late in the summer of 1833, we found the valley depopulated. From the head of the Sacramento to the great bend and Slough of the San Joaquin, we did not see more than six or eight live Indians, while large numbers of their skulls and dead bodies were to be seen under almost every shade tree, near the water, where the uninhabited and deserted villages had been converted into graveyards ... (E.G. Lewis 1880:49). From (Goldschmidt 1971).

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Social Structure

Goldschmidt (1971) states the Nomlaki were not a united tribe but an indistinct group with a sense of tribal identity. They were divided into local groups with the groups surrounding a central village. The village included the chief's house, individual family homes consisting of a man, women, minor children, and on rare occasions a second wife.

Most villages contained five to fifty family homes with a population of twenty-five to two hundred individuals. A hereditary male filled the chieftain office, however, his succession had to be approved by the men of the village and was based as much on his personality as his inheritance (Goldschmidt 1978). The chieftain was also required to be a "good talker", and was considered a leader, not a ruler. According to Goldschmidt (1978), the chieftain's function was to "advise, admonish, and direct his followers." A single chief might be the leader of several close-by villages.

Another important role in the village was that of "peacemaker". The chief or a separate person might fulfill this office. It was important for this person to possess extremely good verbal skills and a persuasive personality. He would be found at the scene of physical conflict and would entreat the combatants to come to an amicable agreement (Goldschmidt 1971).

Kinship

The village comprised a single, patrilineal, kinship group, with married-in wives. These groups called *olkapna*, were each named. Anyone belonging to a like-named *olkapna* was recognized as kin by the village and inter-marriage was forbidden (Goldschmidt 1971). The *olkapna* regulated interpersonal relationships through kinship bonds. Related persons shared rights and obligations that ordered their behavior (Goldschmidt 1971).

Besides spatial kinship groupings, there was an additional group of distinguished males. These adult males comprised a secret society (*Huta*) that controlled a disproportionate measure of wealth, and authority in public matters. This group also controlled the craft group, which gave them special access to profit and social position. Wealth to the Nomlaki consisted of obtaining furs (especially black bear pelts which were used as burial shrouds), and shell beads. Wealth not only played a part in status but also in maintaining order in the community. In the absence of a legal authority, payments for offences were negotiation by the parties involved (Goldschmidt 1978).

Ceremony

Goldschmidt states that the Nomlaki's secular and sacred worlds were inseparable. Hunting, trading, warfare, and the *Huta* are only some examples of activities that carried ritual restrictions. Important phases of a person's lifecycle required proper ceremony to insure spiritual purity and strength (Goldschmidt 1978).

According to Goldschmidt (1978) only two informants would talk about the *Huta*. However, neither informant had been initiated into the *Huta* society. In its simplest form, the rite consisted

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of dancing around the fire until exhausted and then running into the river. The initiation ceremony took place in the semi-subterranean sweat or dancehouse. The initiates would dance naked around a manzanita fire, accompanied by singers, split-stick rattles and the log drum. The dancers continued until they became exhausted and fell. During this period of "coma" a dream might take place. Once the initiate revived, he would plunge into the river. At the feast, which followed the dance, the initiate, would speak of his dream. The older members of the society would interpret these dreams. The ceremony would take place in the spring or after completing a new sweat house (Goldschmidt 1971).

According to Goldschmidt (1978), the Nomlaki's ceremonial dance calendar was not rigorous. In addition to the Huta, the Nomlaki celebrated the puberty dance and the spring dance as community events.

Historic Context

The Davis Ridge project area is located within the original Rancho San Buenaventura. The Mexican land grant was given to Major Pierson B. Reading in exchange for his conversion to Mexican citizenship in 1844.

In 1848, Reading discovered gold in Horsetown (southwest of Redding along Clear Creek). This discovery, along with the discovery of gold at Colusa, started the arrival of people from all over the world to mine placer gold deposits along the upper Sacramento River. By 1849, with the gold rush in full swing, Shasta County became the most important commercial center in California as merchants moved into the area to supply the miners.

As gold deposits diminished and mining operations became more centralized, residents turned to farming and ranching. In the 1880's gold mining gave way to silver and copper mining.

During the late 1840's early 1850's, overland travel to Shasta County was accomplished by way of the Lassen Trail, which branched off from the Oregon Trail. In 1852, Noble's Emigrant Trail replaced the Lassen Trail as the best route into Shasta County. Various ferries accomplished travel across the Sacramento River. In 1872, the Central Pacific Railroad reached Redding west of the Sacramento River at Poverty Flat, around present-day vicinity of Diestelhorst Bridge. It was here that the town of Redding was established, receiving its name in honor of B.B. Redding, the first Central Pacific Railroad Land Agent.

III. Survey Methods

Previous Research

An archival record search of the project area was conducted at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Inventory System at California State University, Chico on 13 June 2005. The records search was conducted to determine the extent, if any, to which the current project area had been previously surveyed and the number and type of cultural resources in the area and within the project limits. The archival search consisted of an archaeological and

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historical records search and literature review. This records search provided background on the types of sites expected in the region.

Other data reviewed included the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Butte County. Also reviewed were the following historic resources:

- National Register of Historic Places (1988, Computer Listings 1966 through 7-2000 by the National Park Service.
- California Register of Historic Resources (2002)
- California Points of Historical Interest (1992)
- California Historical Landmarks (1996)
- Gold Districts of California (1970)
- Historic Spots in California (1966)
- Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California (1978)
- Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Butte County (2001)
- Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Butte County (2002)

The archival record search showed that the current project area had never been subject to an archaeological survey, however, three archaeological surveys by J.P. Manning had been conducted adjacent to the current project area. Surveys B-L-150 and B-L-250 were conducted in August of 1980. Both surveys showed evidence of gold mining in the area (earthen water ditches). Survey 180, conducted in March of 1981, was negative for historic and prehistoric cultural resources. A historic water ditch (04-001445) associated with mining was also recorded to the north of the current property boundary, and one prehistoric rock shelter site (445) is located within ¼ mile of the project area (see **Appendix B**).

Field Survey

The field survey was conducted in compliance with the CEQA (Pub. Res. Code §21000 et seq.), and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Section 106 (16 U.S. Code 470). The purposes of the field survey was:

- (1) To identify and record all historic and prehistoric archaeological resources in the project boundary.
- (2) To evaluate the significance of any discovered archaeological resources, and provide preliminary mitigatory measures, if necessary.

Survey Area and Description

The project area lies between Highway 299 to the north and Hill Top drive to the south, and extends from Interstate 5 east approximately 1800 feet. The project is located at Township 32 North, Range 4 West, Section 30 as shown on USGS 7.5' Enterprise Quadrangle.

The majority of the project is adjacent to developed roads, with housing to the east and south.

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Survey Methods

An intensive pedestrian survey was used for the entire project area. The project area was covered using 25 meter transects. Ground visibility in the project area was 60 to 75% visibility due to thick grass.

IV. Results

The pedestrian survey was negative for surface indications of prehistoric or historic sites.

V. Archaeological Sensitivity and Recommendations

The literature search conducted at the NEIC indicated that the area adjacent to the current project area was sensitive for prehistoric, however the pedestrian surveys proved negative for such resources. According to Native American contact Robert Burns, he feels there is a possibility of finding isolated litchis in the area, but has never seen any indications of human remains or village settlement (Burns 2005).

Disturbance to Archaeological Resources

There are no significant historic architectural resources in or adjacent to the project area. Thus, no impacts to architectural resources would occur due to implementing the project. However, because there is a potential for finding important artifacts or possibly human remains, archaeological impacts would be potentially significant.

There is moderate potential for buried artifacts to be found during project construction. Excavation necessary for the project may result in the unearthing of previously unknown artifacts, although such discovery is considered remote. Implementation of Stop Work Mitigation Measure, discussed below, would reduce this impact to archaeological resources to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measures

Stop Work in Area if Prehistoric and/or Historical Archaeological Resources are Encountered.

In the event that evidence of cultural resources should appear during construction, work shall be diverted from that area. Construction operations shall stop within 3 meters (10 feet) of exposure of any unanticipated significant cultural materials of the prehistoric or historic periods until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the find (see 36 CFR 800.11.1 and pertinent CEQA regulations). Examples of such cultural materials would include ground stone tools such as mortars, bowls, pestles, and manos; chipped stone tools such as projectile points or choppers; flakes of stone not consistent with the immediate geology such as obsidian or fused shale; fragments of non-fossil shell; concentrations of

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bottles and/or ceramics; or structural remains. If human bone is uncovered, the Shasta County Coroner and the NAHC in Sacramento shall be contacted immediately.

If human remains are discovered, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until: the county coroner has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required; and if the remains are of Native American origin: the descendants of the deceased Native American have made a recommendation to the land owner or the person responsible for the excavation work regarding the means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC, Section 5097.98; or the NAHC was unable to identify a descendant or the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours of being notified by the NAHC.

Monitoring Plan

The project could result in disturbance to archaeological resources during project construction activities. A stop work order is recommended in the area that prehistoric and/or historical archaeological resources are encountered and recommendations outlined in the Stop Work section (above) should be followed and a qualified archaeologist contacted to construct a monitoring plan.

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VI. Site Photos

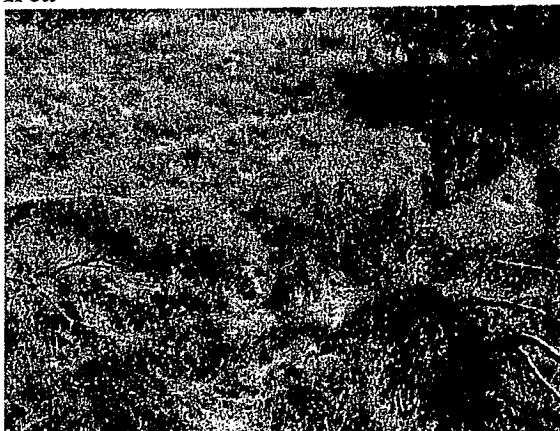
Photo 1: Southern part of site facing north



Photo 2: Central part of site facing north



Photo 3: Vegetation in Pasture of Project Area



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**APPENDIX A
RECORD SEARCH
NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

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1169 18
Adjacent to
Proposed Area

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE
OF THE
REDDING REGIONAL WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
PROJECT
SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

by

Keith L Johnson
District 2 Clearinghouse
Society for California Archaeology

November 1975

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119
Survey

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE
OF A
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT NEAR
REDDING, SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

by

Peter M. Jensen

Introduction

In order to evaluate the archaeological impacts of a proposed land subdivision project involving 69 acres of land located at the intersection of Interstate 5 and State Route 299 within Shasta County, California, the firm of Terrascan of Redding contracted for a records search and on-foot archaeological reconnaissance of the project area. Accordingly, on Sunday, September 23, 1979, the author accompanied by archaeologist John Zancanella of the Department of Anthropology, California State University, conducted an intensive reconnaissance of the entire parcel.

The proposed project will involve subdivision of the 69 acre parcel into residential lots with subsequent sale followed by building and construction activities. In light of the potential adverse impacts to historic and/or prehistoric sites which might exist within the boundaries of the parcel, the County of Shasta recommended that cultural resources be considered in the Environmental Impact Report prepared for the proposed subdivision, and hence the need for the present archaeological reconnaissance report.

Records Search

Prior to going into the field the archaeological records of District 2 of the Society for California Archaeology at Chico were examined for any existing recorded prehistoric and/or historic sites within the project area. No sites are currently recorded for the project vicinity or immediately adjacent areas.

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Information System

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Project 91-458

SH-6-477

Shasta County
CA-SHA-3493 H

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY
OF BELLA VISTA WATER DISTRICT'S
PROPOSED NEW WELL SITES AND PIPELINE ROUTE,
ALONG OR NEAR OLD HIGHWAY FORTY-FOUR DRIVE,
SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.**

NOTE

THIS REPORT CONTAINS SENSITIVE INFORMATION CONCERNING
CULTURAL RESOURCES AND LOCATIONS.

DO NOT INCLUDE IN PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS.

Prepared for

Planning Associates, Inc.
662 Azalea Avenue
Redding, California 96002

July 8, 1991

JENSEN & ASSOCIATES - CHICO, CALIFORNIA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL - CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

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WHISKEYTOWN 582

Excavation

SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE WHISKEYTOWN RESERVOIR AREA AND THE WINTU PUMPING PLANT SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Adan E. Treganza
and
Martin H. Heicksen

Report on a joint archaeological project carried out under terms of a contract (No. 14-10-434-366) between the Frederic Burk Foundation for Education and the U.S. National Park Service, Region 4

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Excavation

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF CA-SHA 900
THE BENTON TRACT, REDDING, CALIFORNIA

prepared by the
SHASTA COLLEGE CULTURAL RESOURCE CENTER

S. E. Clewett
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Peter M. Jensen, Archaeological Services

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modern features
noted and a
possible historic
agriculture terrace
possible hot kiln
structures noted
no location map
or records

Friday, July 9, 1999

Northern Valley Catholic Social Services
Attn.: Ms. Bobbi Sawtell
1020 Market Street
Redding, California 96001

Subject: Archaeological Survey, c. 2.1-Acre Canby Road Housing Project.

Dear Ms. Sawtell:

Per your request, Jensen & Associates conducted a high intensity, complete coverage archaeological inventory survey of the above-referenced property, which consists of approximately 2.1 acres of land located adjacent to the west side of the Pilgrim House (a new care facility), and partially bordering Canby Road in north Redding, Shasta County, California (being a portion of Section 30, Township 32 North, Range 4 West, as shown on the USGS Enterprise, California, 7.5' series quad [see attached *Site Location Map*]).

NVCCSS proposes to undertake residential development of this property, an action which is considered an "undertaking"; according to regulatory agency definitions, which could adversely affect various types of resources located within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Evaluation of effects of the undertaking to such resources must be undertaken in conformity with City of Redding rules and regulations, in compliance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq. (CEQA), and The California CEQA Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, California Administrative Code, Section 15000 et seq. (as amended October 1998), prepared by the Office of Planning and Research. Additionally, since the project will involve federal funding and/or permitting, the project must also conform with federal guidelines for assessing effects to cultural resources, including in particular Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800), Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593, Section 101(b)(4) of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, and other rules and regulations.

The remainder of the present letter report details the results of the records search and inventory survey work and provides recommendations for treatment of any sites which could be affected by the proposed undertaking. All field work procedures followed guidelines provided by the State Historic Preservation Office (Sacramento) and are in conformity with accepted professional standards.

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**Extended Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory Survey
for the Proposed Hilltop Retail Development Project,
Redding, Shasta County, California**

D03-41

Confidential Report

CA-5HA-3625

Prepared for:

Gateway Pacific Properties
P. O. Box 2176
Chico, CA 95927

P45-003635
P45-003636
P45-003637

For reference by:

US Army Corps of Engineers
and
City of Redding

By:

Chris Dalu, B.A.
Phyllisa Eisentraut, Ph.D.

ENPLAN
1840 Churn Creek Road
Redding, California 96002

October 2003

CRA

SH-L-504

Project 93-673

2 copies to be made
CA-544-169/170 noted

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY

Bella Vista Water District's Proposed
(1) Pump Station Expansion, and (2) New Reservoir Facility,
Redding, Shasta County, California.

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

**THIS REPORT CONTAINS SENSITIVE INFORMATION CONCERNING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND SITE LOCATIONS. PLEASE DO NOT
INCLUDE THIS REPORT IN PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS.**

Prepared for

*Planning Associates
662 Azalea Avenue
Redding, California 96002*

August 13 1993

JENSEN & ASSOCIATES • CHICO, CALIFORNIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL • HISTORICAL • CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD	Primary # <u>45-003623</u> HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: Bridge #06C 0202

P1. Other Identifier Hatchet Creek Bridge (on Cove Road)

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Shasta

(Redacted area) ... of Sec 24; M.D.B.M.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Common Bailey Bridge made up of five 5'X10' panels mounted on concrete piers and abutments. Hatchet Creek runs east to west in this area, so the bridge is on a north to south alignment. The northern end of the bridge is a timber stringer arrangement some 5 meters (app. 15') in length with a width to match that of the Bailey portion. The installation was constructed from standard plans and components under the supervision of Shasta County. Date of construction is not verifiable. However, use of Bailey Bridge indicates it was built post-1945.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH1
 Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Red Bank Creek Bridge, 3/07/2003, south to north.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address: County of Shasta, Public Works Department

*P8. Recorded by: George Petershagen, Associate Environmental Planner (Architectural History), California Department of Transportation, North Region (R1), 1657 Riverside Dr., P.O. Box 496073, Redding, CA 96049-6073

*P9. Date Recorded: 04/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive survey conducted in conjunction with bridge replacement project.

*P11. Report Citation:
 *Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map and Object Record Rock Art Record

Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Archaeological Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):
 DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		Primary # 45-003636
PRIMARY RECORD		HRI #
Other Listings		Trinomial
Review Code	Reviewer	NRHP Status Code
*Resource Name or #: HP Dish Drop		Date

Page 1 of 4
 P1. Other Identifier: *No Sketch Map*
 *P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Shasta

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
 Scatter of historic dinnerware fragments, lusterware tea cup fragments, a light amber glass fragment, and a prehistoric basalt flake. Dinnerware fragments consist of a plate (28 pieces), saucer (11pcs), and cup (15pcs) with the markings "Tricorn by Salem, US Pat # D.94245". Lusterware tea cup (9pc) has no diagnostic markings but is glazed orange on the inside and purple on the outside. None of the dinnerware contained all pieces to make a whole item. The prehistoric early core reduction basalt flake measures 8cm x 4.6cm x 2cm appears to be edge modified.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4, AP16 (Isolate Flake)

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
 HP Dish Drop, camera facing down. 09/06/03

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
 Gateway Pacific Properties
 P. O. Box 2176
 Chico, CA 95927

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) C. Dalu
 ENPLAN
 1840 Churn Creek
 Redding, CA 96002

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/20/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
 Extended Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory Survey for the Proposed Hilltop Retail Development Project, Redding, Shasta County, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):
 DPR 523A (1/95) *Required Information

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		Primary # <u>45-003635</u>
PRIMARY RECORD		HRI #
Other Listings Review Code		Trinomial NRHP Status Code
Reviewer	Date	

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: HP Isolates

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unregistered

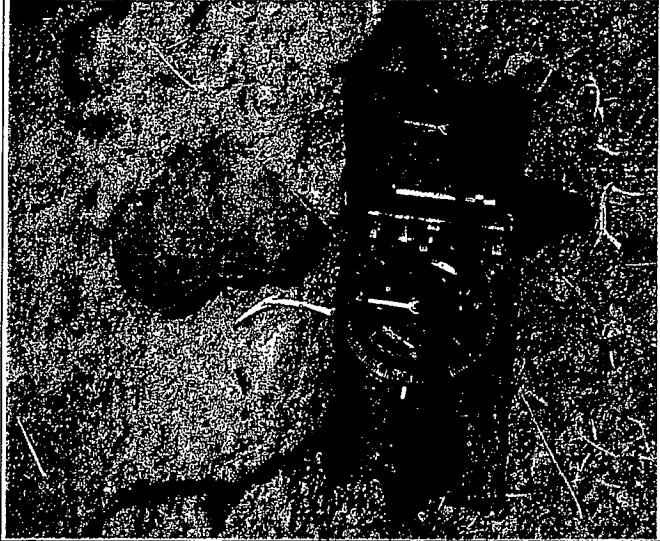
*a. County: Shasta

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Isolates were discovered as a result of a pedestrian survey in fulfilling the environmental requirements for the Hilltop Retail Development Project. Isolates consist of one possible groundstone fragment, two cores, and three flakes. See attached for detailed description.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16, AP2

*P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Basalt flake, camera facing down
08/30/03

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:**
Gateway Pacific Properties
P. O. Box 2176
Chico, CA 95927

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) C. Dalu
ENPLAN
1840 Churn Creek Rd
Redding, CA 96002

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 10/20/03

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Extended Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory Survey for the Proposed Hilltop Retail Development Project, Redding, Shasta County, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

DPR 923A (1/85)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD		Primary # 45-003637 HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: HP Trash Drop *No Sketch Map*

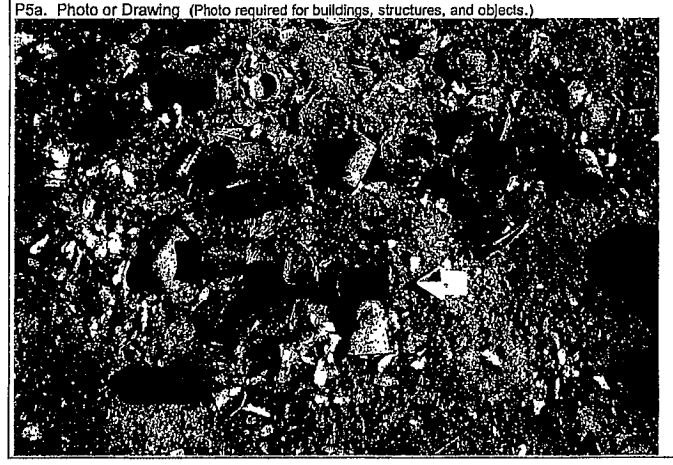
P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Shasta

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Small surface dump primarily of historic metal cans and other items. Artifacts include matchstick fill solder-top vent cans, a clock, brown medicine bottles, and pepsi bottle caps. Non-historic recent metal and glass were also present.
Major disturbances in the area include a recent fire, fire break, and modern trash.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH4

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Picture taken overlooking can dump, camera facing E.
11/20/03.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Gateway Pacific Properties
P. O. Box 2176
Chico, CA 95927

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) C. Dalu
ENPLAN
1840 Churn Creek Rd
Redding, CA 96002

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/20/03

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Extended Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory Survey for the Proposed Hilltop Retail Development Project, Redding, Shasta County, California.

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/85) ***Required information**

CRA

**APPENDIX B
NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION
NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

CRA

CULTURAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

295 E. 8th Street
Chico, CA 95928
Phone number 530.521.8046
Fax number 530.566.1657

Send to: California Native American Heritage Commission	From: Lori Harrington
Attention: Debbie Pilas Treadway	Date: 06/13/05
Fax Number 916.657.5390	Fax Number: 530.566.1657
Phone Number: 916.653.4038	
Subject: DATA REQUEST FOR SHASTA COUNTY	

- Urgent
- Reply ASAP
- Please comment
- Please review
- For your information

Total pages, including cover: 2

Remarks:

Debbie, here is a search request for a project in Shasta County for a 95-acre development. I have attached a map showing the extent of the property (Mount Diablo Meridian): Enterprise Quad

The property is in Section 30 T32N R4W

I am requesting the following information:

- Groups or individuals the NAHC believes should be notified regarding this project.
- Identification by the NAHC of any sacred lands within the subject lands that are listed within the Sacred Lands File.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

CRA

06/23/2005 10:14 FAX 916 657 5390

NARC

001/003

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

916 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 853-4862
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.org



June 23, 2005

Lori Harrington
Cultural Research Associates
295 E. 8th Street
Chico, CA 95928

Sent by Fax: (530) 566-1657
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Proposed project in the Enterprise quad, Shasta County

Dear Ms. Harrington:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 853-8251.

Sincerely,

Carol Gaubatz
Carol Gaubatz
Program Analyst

For

**Native American Contacts
Shasta County
June 22, 2005**

<p>• Carol Y. Bowen 1797 Shasta Street Anderson, CA 96007 (530) 365-0940</p>	<p>Wintun</p>	<p>United Tribe of Northern Calif., Inc., Wintu, Wintun, Gene Lovely 1905 Oregon Ave. Shasta Lake, CA 96019 (530) 275-9531</p>	<p>Wintu Wintun Wintoon</p>
<p>• Redding Rancheria Tracy Edwards, Chief Executive Officer 2000 Redding Rancheria Road Redding, CA 96001 hope@reddingrancheria.com (530) 225-8979 Fax: (530) 241-1879</p>	<p>Wintu Pit River Yana</p>	<p>United Tribe of Northern Calif., Inc., Wintu, Wintun, Debbie Lovely, Tribal Coordinator 2809 Riverside Dr. Sacramento, CA 95818 (916) 947-4370</p>	<p>Wintu Wintun Wintoon</p>
<p>• Redding Rancheria Barbara Murphy, Chair 2000 Redding Rancheria Road Redding, CA 96001 hopew@redding-rancheria.com (530) 225-8979 Fax: (530) 241-1879</p>	<p>Wintu Pit River Yana</p>	<p>United Tribe of Northern Calif., Inc., Wintu, Wintun, Velara Bowdsher, Tribal Chair 13527 Adams Ln. Redding, CA 96002 (530) 222-6654</p>	<p>Wintu Wintun Wintoon</p>
<p>United Tribe of Northern Calif., Inc., Wintu, Wintun, Gloria Gomes, Vice Chair 20059 Parocast Redding, CA 96003 (530) 275-1915</p>	<p>Wintu Wintun Wintoon</p>	<p>Winnemem Wintu Tribe Caleen Sisk-Franco, Tribal Chair 14840 Bear Mountain Road Redding, CA 96008 winnemem@msn.com (530) 275-2737 (530) 275-4193 FAX</p>	<p>Wintu</p>
<p>United Tribe of Northern Calif., Inc., Wintu, Wintun, John Castro 20059 Parocast Redding, CA 96003 (530) 275-1915</p>	<p>Wintu Wintun Wintoon</p>	<p>Wintu Educational and Cultural Council Robert Burns 12138 Lake Blvd. Redding, CA 96003 (530) 246-3313</p>	<p>Wintu</p>

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7068.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5087.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5087.96 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resource assessment for the proposed project in the Enterprise Quad, Shasta County.

CRA

06/23/2005 16:15 FAX 918 657 5390

NAHC

0103-003

**Native American Contacts
Shasta County
June 22, 2005**

Wintu Tribe and Toyon-Wintu Center
2675 Bechell Lane Wintu
Redding 96001
CA

wintu_tribe@hotmail.com
(530) 226-8088
(530) 223-2979 - Gene Malone
(530) 243-1788 - Carol Martin

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.84 of the Public Resources Code and Section 6007.28 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resource assessment for the proposed project in the Emeralds Bend, Shasta County.

CRA

Cultural Research Assoc.

295 E. 8th Street
Chico, CA 95928
Phone Number 521-8046
Fax: 530 566.1657

Subject: Davis Ridge, Redding CA

Date: 13 June 2005

To whom it may concern

The purpose of this letter is to apprise you of a proposed 95-acre housing development in Redding CA. See Map.

On behalf of the property owner, the subcontractor Cultural Research Assoc. has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to obtain a list of groups or individuals that may have specific knowledge of cultural resources or other concerns within the defined project areas. A search of the sacred lands file indicated that there are no known Native American cultural resources within the project area. Your name was supplied to us by the NAHC because you may have knowledge of specific cultural resources within the defined project areas, or know of other individuals or groups who may have specific knowledge. Please contact me at (530) 521-8046, or write to the letterhead address regarding this or other specific concerns in the project area. For your convenience, I can also be reached via fax (530) 566-1657 or email at: CRA_Lori@sbcglobal.net.

If you do not reply by 23, June 2005, noon, it will be assumed that you have no comments regarding the current project area outlined on the enclosed map.

Sincerely,

Lori Harrington