

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY**

**Shasta Cannabis Development Project, c. 12.9-acres  
City of Shasta Lake, Shasta County, California.**

### **CONFIDENTIAL – RESTRICTED CIRCULATION**

*This report contains sensitive information concerning archaeological sites and site locations. Do not include this report in publicly available documents.*

Prepared for

**Trey Sherrell**

Trey.Sherrell@gmail.com

Author

**Sean Michael Jensen, M. A.**

**Keywords** *for Information Center Use:*

Archaeological Inventory Survey, circa 12.9-acres, Shasta County, CEQA, USGS Shasta Dam, Ca. 7.5' Quadrangle

January 28, 2018

***GENESIS SOCIETY***

---

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL - CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICES***

## **ABSTRACT**

This report details the results of an archaeological inventory survey of approximately 12.9 acres of land situated adjacent to the west side of Ashby Road, approximately one-mile due west of Interstate 5, within the City of Shasta Lake, Shasta County, California.

The proposed project will involve development of the property for cannabis cultivation and distribution, including construction of growing and storage facilities, composting areas, water storage, construction of access and parking, and installation of utilities.

Existing records at CSU-Chico document that all of the present APE had been subjected to previous archaeological investigation, and that one prehistoric site (P-45-3249) had been recorded within the APE, and subjected to archaeological testing. Findings generated by the testing efforts recommended that the site does not constitute a significant historical resource or unique archaeological resource, and that monitoring of ground disturbance within, and within a 10-meter perimeter of the site would be warranted to ensure that any previously unevaluated cultural materials that may contribute to historical significance would be adequately addressed. Consequently, no significant historical resources or unique archaeological resources were identified within the APE during the present survey.

Consultation was undertaken with the NAHC in 2001, 2003, 2004, and most recently in 2017. An information request letter was delivered to the NAHC, on December 11, 2017, requesting a review of their Sacred Lands Files (SLF) for the APE. The NAHC responded on December 19, 2017 indicating that a search of the SLF was negative.

Aside from the recommended monitoring treatment for site P-45-3249, archaeological clearance is recommended for the project/undertaking as presently proposed.

## CONTENTS

|           |  |          |
|-----------|--|----------|
| <b>1.</b> | <b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>                                 | <b>1</b> |
|           | Project Background .....                                 | 1        |
|           | Scope of Work.....                                       | 1        |
| <b>2.</b> | <b>LOCATION, ENVIRONMENTAL and CULTURAL CONTEXT.....</b> | <b>2</b> |
|           | Environment.....   | 2        |
|           | Prehistory .....   | 2        |
|           | Ethnography .....  | 3        |
|           | Historic Context.....                                    | 4        |
| <b>3.</b> | <b>RECORDS SEARCH and SOURCES CONSULTED .....</b>        | <b>5</b> |
|           | Northeast Information Center Records .....               | 5        |
|           | Other Sources Consulted.....                             | 5        |
| <b>4.</b> | <b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY and CULTURAL INVENTORY.....</b> | <b>6</b> |
|           | Survey Strategy and Fieldwork .....                      | 6        |
|           | General Field Observations .....                         | 6        |
|           | Cultural Resources.....                                  | 6        |
| <b>5.</b> | <b>PROJECT EFFECTS .....</b>                             | <b>7</b> |
| <b>6.</b> | <b>NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION .....</b>                | <b>7</b> |
| <b>7.</b> | <b>PROJECT SUMMARY.....</b>                              | <b>8</b> |
| <b>8.</b> | <b>REFERENCES CITED and/or UTILIZED.....</b>             | <b>9</b> |

## ATTACHMENTS

Project Location and Archaeological Survey Area Map.  
Records Search from Northeast Information Center, W17-166, dated December 11, 2017.  
Consultation letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).  
Response from the NAHC.  
DPR 523 Form for site “P-45-3249.”

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **Project Background**

This report details the results of an archaeological inventory survey of approximately 12.9 acres of land situated adjacent to the west side of Ashby Road, approximately one mile due west of Interstate 5, within the City of Shasta Lake, Shasta County, California.

The proposed project will involve development of the property for cannabis cultivation and distribution, including construction of growing and storage facilities, composting areas, water storage, construction of access and parking, and installation of utilities.

Since the project will involve physical disturbance to ground surface and sub-surface components in conjunction with commercial development, it has the potential to impact cultural resources that may be located within the area of potential effects (APE). In this case, the APE would consist of the circa 12.9-acre land area itself. Evaluation of the project's potential to impact cultural resources must be undertaken in conformity with City of Shasta Lake and Shasta County rules and regulations, and 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. (Guidelines as amended).

## **Scope of Work**

Compliance with CEQA (and County rules and regulations) requires completion of projects in conformity with the amended (October 1998) Guidelines, including in particular Section 15064.5. Based on these rules, regulations and Guidelines, the following specific tasks were considered an adequate and appropriate Scope of Work for the present archaeological survey:

- Conduct a records search at the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System and consult with the Native American Heritage Commission and interested Native American representatives. The goals of the records search and consultation are to determine (a) the extent and distribution of previous archaeological surveys, (b) the locations of known archaeological sites and any previously recorded archaeological districts, and (c) the relationships between known sites and environmental variables. This step is designed to ensure that, during subsequent field survey work, all significant/eligible cultural resources are discovered, correctly identified, fully documented, and properly interpreted.
- Conduct a pedestrian survey of the APE in order to record and evaluate any previously unidentified cultural resources. Based on map review, a complete coverage, intensive survey was considered appropriate, given the presence of moderate to high archaeological sensitivity within the APE. The purpose of the pedestrian survey is to ensure that any previously identified sites are re-located and evaluated in relation to the present project/undertaking. For any previously undocumented sites discovered, the field



survey would include formally recording these resources on State of California DPR-523 Forms.

- Upon completion of the records search and pedestrian survey, prepare a Final Report that identifies project effects and recommends appropriate mitigation measures for sites that might be affected by the undertaking and that are considered significant or potentially significant per CEQA, and/or eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The remainder of the present document constitutes the Final Report for this project, detailing the results of the records search, consultation and pedestrian survey and providing recommendations for treatment of significant/eligible archaeological and historic sites. All field survey work followed guidelines provided by the State Historic Preservation Office (Sacramento) and conforms to accepted professional standards.

## **2. Location, Environmental and Cultural Context**

### **Location**

The project area comprises two parcels totaling approximately 12.9 acres of land, which has been historically utilized for livestock grazing, and which has most recently been vacant. Lands affected are located within a portion of Section 36 of Township 33 North, Range 5 West, as shown on the USGS Shasta Dam, California, 7.5' Series Quadrangle (see attached *Project Location Map*).

### **Environment**

The project area occupies the gently sloping terrain immediately east of an unnamed tributary to Churn Creek, within the extreme north end of the Sacramento Valley. The Sacramento Valley is bordered by the Sierra Nevada mountain range to the east, the Cascade and Klamath ranges to the north, and the Coast Ranges to the west. Surface waters within the project vicinity generally flow through a number of west-east trending drainages, and eventually discharge into the Sacramento River.

### **Prehistory**

The earliest residents in the Great Central Valley are represented by the Fluted Point and Western Pluvial Lakes Traditions, which date from about 11,500 to 7,500 years ago (Moratto 2004). Within portions of the Central Valley of California, fluted projectile points have been found at Tracy Lake (Heizer 1938) and around the margins of Buena Vista Lake in Kern County. Similar materials have been found to the north, at Samwel Cave near Shasta Lake and near McCloud and Big Springs in Siskiyou County. These early peoples are thought to have subsisted using a combination of generalized hunting and lacustrine exploitation (Moratto 2004).

These early cultural assemblages were followed by an increase in Native population density after about 7,500 years ago. One of the most securely dated of these assemblages in north-

central California is from the Squaw Creek Site located north of Redding. Here, a charcoal-based C-14 date suggests extensive Native American presence around 6,500 years ago, or 4,500 B.C. Most of the artifactual material dating to this time period has counterparts further south, around Borax (Clear) Lake to the west, and the Farmington Area in a Valley setting east of Stockton. Important artifact types from this time period include large wide-stemmed projectile points and manos and metates. The possibility exists that this early culture represents Hokan-speaking peoples who were also ancestral to those who subsequently expanded into the southern Cascade, the southern Klamath, the North Coast Range, and the lower reaches of the northern Sierra Nevada.

Sometime around AD 200-400, the first major disruption of this possibly Hokan-speaking population by Penutian immigrants is believed to have occurred. Arriving ultimately from southern Oregon and the Columbia and Modoc Plateau region and proceeding down the major drainage systems (including the Sacramento, Feather, Yuba and American Rivers), these Penutian-speaking arrivals eventually displaced Hokan populations as far west as the Sacramento Valley floor and the margins of the Sacramento River. At the time of contact with Euroamerican populations (*circa.* AD 1850), these Penutian-speaking peoples were still expanding into areas previously occupied by the earlier-arriving Hokan-speaking peoples. Presumably introduced by the Penutians were more extensive use of bulbs and other plant foods, animal and fishing products more intensively processed with mortars and pestles, and perhaps the bow and arrow and associated small stemmed- and corner-notched projectile points. In the Redding area, the so-called Shasta (archaeological) Complex represents the material culture record of the local Penutian speakers.

## Ethnography

The project area is located within lands traditionally claimed by the Keswick subgroup of Wintu Indians (Du Bois 1935: Map 1; La Pena 1978: Figure 1), not far from the border shared with the Central Yana to the east. The basic social unit for the Wintu was the family, although the village may also be considered a social, political and economic unit. Villages were usually located on flats adjoining streams, and were inhabited mainly in the winter as it was necessary to go out into the hills and higher elevation zones to establish temporary camps during food gathering seasons (i.e., spring, summer and fall). Villages frequently contained a scattering of bark houses, numbering from four or five to several dozen in larger villages, each house containing a single family of from three to seven people. Larger villages containing from twelve to fifteen houses, especially those along the Sacramento River and other major water courses in the area, might also have an earth lodge.

As with all northern California Indian groups, economic life for the Wintu revolved around hunting, fishing and the collecting of plant foods, with deer, acorns, and salmon representing primary staples. Collecting and then processing these various food resources were accomplished with the use of a wide variety of wooden, bone and stone artifacts. These groups were also very sophisticated in terms of their knowledge of the uses of local animals and plants, and of the availability of raw material sources that could be used in manufacturing an immense array of primary and secondary tools and implements. However, only fragmentary evidence of their material culture remains, due in part to perishability, and in part to the impacts to archaeological sites resulting from later (historic) land uses. Based on the results of previous survey work within the general region (e.g., Jensen 1993; J.

Johnson 1984; K. Johnson 1974), the range of potentially-present Native American site types for the area included the following:

- Surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage, often but not always associated with dark brown to black “midden” deposits, resulting from village encampments. Typically, such sites are located adjacent or close to permanent surface water sources.
- Surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage without associated middens, resulting from short-term occupation and/or specialized economic activities.
- Bedrock milling stations, including both mortar holes and metate slicks, located in areas where bedrock is exposed, particularly along stream channels.
- Petroglyphs, especially “pitted” or “cupped” bedrock outcrops.
- Isolated finds of aboriginal artifacts and flakes.

Clearly, it was not expected that all of these site types would be present within the project area, but that these represent the most likely *types* present based on the results of previous surveys in the general project vicinity.

## **Historic Context**

Historic evidence exists to document that some of the Spanish and Mexican expeditions may have come through and made brief stays within northern California. John Work’s fur trapping expedition through central California in 1832-33, the best documented of the initial forays into the Redding area, introduced several communicable diseases to the Native inhabitants which turned out to be devastating to Wintu culture and society (Work 1945; Cook 1955).

The next major incursion by White men occurred during the Gold Rush period, which in this area began with Reading’s 1848 discovery of gold south of Redding along Clear Creek. Mineral deposits along many of the streams in north Redding and streams located both to the east and west of the Sacramento River were intensively mined on a fairly small scale through the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Just at the turn-of-the-Century, however, Shasta County began to experience accelerated population and economic growth as the mineral resource began increasingly to be mined with mechanized equipment. Hundreds of “wildcat” operations emerged to exploit the recently discovered, but low-grade copper, gold and silver deposits. Mining stimulated the growth of other industries as well, and soon led to a burgeoning County population. Subsequently, during the 1930’s, a number of dragline and bucket-line dredges were active in the Redding District, particularly along Clear Creek and Olney Creeks. Extensive drift mining was undertaken at various locales within the vicinity of Boulder and Sulphur Creeks, however, and within exposed areas above and on the east side of the Sacramento River outside of the present project area.

The early mining activity, coupled with subsequent copper mining within the Iron Mountain area west of the Sacramento River, water diversion and water storage projects along the Sacramento River, and contemporary urbanization north of Redding generally, have all impacted prehistoric and early historic sites in the region.

There are, of course, additional themes relevant to historic western Shasta County, including ranching, water and land-based transportation, water diversion and storage projects, commercial undertakings, including on-going urban and industrial expansion. However, of greatest relevance to the present project region is the history of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was established in the region in 1871, and flood control and water storage projects, including the construction of Shasta Dam which was completed in 1945. These features are not, however, located within the boundaries of the present APE.

### **3. RECORDS SEARCH and SOURCES CONSULTED**

Several types of information were considered relevant to evaluating the types of archaeological sites and site distribution that might be encountered within the project area. The information evaluated prior to conducting the pedestrian survey includes data maintained by the Northeast Information Center, and available published and unpublished documents relevant to regional prehistory, ethnography, and early historic developments.

#### **Northeast Information Center Records**

The official Shasta County archaeological records were examined on December 11, 2017 (I.C. File # W17-166). This search documented the following existing conditions for the 12.9-acre APE:

- According to the Information Center, all of the APE has been subjected to previous investigation by a qualified professional archaeologist. Jensen (2001) conducted an inventory survey of approximately 6.76-acres, including all of the southwestern portion of the present AEP (NEIC Report # 4431). Jensen (2003) conducted an inventory survey of approximately 6.-acres, including all of the northeastern portion of the present AEP (NEIC Report # 5488). Finally, Jensen (2004) conducted an archaeological testing and significance evaluation investigation of one prehistoric resource identified during the 2001 investigation (NEIC Report # 6099). One additional investigation (Vaughan 2010) was conducted within ¼-mile, but outside of, the present APE (NEIC Report # 11055).
- According to the Information Center's records, one prehistoric site has been formally documented within the subject property. Recorded by Jensen in 2001, and subjected to archaeological testing in 2004, the site (P-45-3249) consists of a prehistoric locale characterized by lithics, midden, and fire affected rock. The site was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

#### **Other Sources Consulted**

In addition to examining the archaeological site and survey records of Shasta County maintained at the Northeast Information Center, the following sources were also included in the search conducted at the Information Center, or were evaluated separately:

- The National Register of Historic Places (2015).
- The California Register of Historical Resources.
- The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976).

- The California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1996).
- The California Points of Historical Interest (May 1992 and updates).
- The Historic Property Data File (OHP 2015).
- Determination of Eligibility (OHP 2015).
- Native American Heritage Commission.
- Existing published and unpublished documents relevant to prehistory, ethnography, and early historic developments in the vicinity. These sources, reviewed below, provided a general environmental and cultural context by means of which to assess likely site types and distribution patterns for the project area.

## **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY and CULTURAL INVENTORY**

### **Survey Strategy and Field Work**

All of the circa 12.9-acre APE was subjected to intensive pedestrian survey by means of walking systematic transects, spaced at 20 meter intervals.

In searching for cultural resources, the surveyor took into account the results of background research and was alert for any unusual contours, soil changes, distinctive vegetation patterns, exotic materials, artifacts, feature or feature remnants and other possible markers of cultural sites.

Fieldwork was undertaken on December 18, 2017 by Sean Michael Jensen. Mr. Jensen is a professional archaeologist, with 31 years of experience in archaeology and history, who meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Professional Qualification, as demonstrated in his listing on the California Historical Resources Information System list of qualified archaeologists and historians. No special problems were encountered and all survey objectives were satisfactorily achieved.

### **General Field Observations**

Fieldwork identified the following general conditions within the project area. All of the property has been previously utilized for livestock grazing, and has been subjected to past tree and brush removal. Decades of unauthorized vehicular access and contemporary trash deposition was also observed throughout the property.

### **Cultural Resources**

As previously noted in the Records Search section, above, one prehistoric resource (P-45-3249) has been recorded within the present APE. Recorded by Jensen in 2001, the site was described as a prehistoric habitation locale extending approximately 45 meters in length and 35 meters in width, and situated on a mid-slope bench above and east of an unnamed tributary to Churn Creek. During the 2001 investigation, lithics of waste flakes, cores and tools of basalt, chert and obsidian were observed on the surface of the site, which appeared to contain a midden and a subsurface cultural component.

The 2004 investigation involved archaeological testing of the site in order to evaluate the site's contents and potential significance as an historical resource, and possible eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR. The investigation involved excavation of four 1-meter square units which were terminated at depth from 60cm to 110cm below the ground surface. A total of 345 artifacts were recovered from the 2.8 cubic meters of excavated soils, with 96 of the items representing contemporary artifacts found primarily within the upper levels. The relatively few numbers of artifacts recovered in general, coupled with the low numbers of formed artifacts and the absence of additional midden constituents (i.e., bones, shells, seeds, etc.) resulted in a recommendation that the site did not contain data categories that would further the understanding of prehistoric cultural patterns for the region, and therefore, that the site was not considered a significant historical resource, or unique archaeological resource.

However, although this site is not considered significant per CEQA evaluative criteria, testing involved only a portion of the site subsurface component. As a consequence, initial construction-related impacts (grading, tree removal, trenching, etc.) could expose previously undocumented and unknown cultural materials which might warrant further evaluation and recovery. In order to ensure that the effects of construction do not result in inadvertent impacts to potentially important features or artifact caches not previously identified, archaeological monitoring of initial construction-related impacts is considered justified.

Monitoring would involve a professional archaeologist on site during initial construction activities, that are to occur within, or within 10 meters of, the mapped site boundary. Based on the present project plan and profile maps, no disturbance is proposed for the site boundary, or its immediate margins.

## 5. PROJECT EFFECTS

A project may have a significant impact or adverse effect on cultural resources if the project will or could result in the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance or values of the resource would be materially impaired.

Based on the specific findings detailed above under *Pedestrian Survey and Inventory*, no significant historical resources or unique archaeological resources are present within the project area and none will be affected by the undertaking, as presently proposed.

## 6. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

An information request letter was delivered to the NAHC, on December 11, 2017, requesting a review of their Sacred Lands Files (SLF) for the APE. The NAHC responded on December 19, 2017 indicating that a search of the SLF was negative. Any additional consultation efforts would be conducted by the City of Shasta Lake, or any other lead agency.

## 7. PROJECT SUMMARY

This report details the results of an archaeological inventory survey of approximately 12.9 acres of land situated adjacent to the west side of Ashby Road, approximately one-mile due west of Interstate 5, within the City of Shasta Lake, Shasta County, California.

The proposed project will involve development of the property for cannabis cultivation and distribution, including construction of growing and storage facilities, composting areas, water storage, construction of access and parking, and installation of utilities.

Existing records at CSU-Chico document that all of the present APE had been subjected to previous archaeological investigation, and that one prehistoric site (P-45-3249) had been recorded within the APE, and subjected to archaeological testing. Findings generated by the testing efforts recommended that the site does not constitute a significant historical resource or unique archaeological resource, and that monitoring of ground disturbance within, and within a 10-meter perimeter of the site would be warranted to ensure that any previously unevaluated cultural materials that may contribute to historical significance would be adequately addressed. Consequently, no significant historical resources or unique archaeological resources were identified within the APE during the present survey.

Consultation was undertaken with the NAHC in 2001, 2003, 2004, and most recently in 2017. An information request letter was delivered to the NAHC, on December 11, 2017, requesting a review of their Sacred Lands Files (SLF) for the APE. The NAHC responded on December 19, 2017 indicating that a search of the SLF was negative.

Aside from the recommended monitoring treatment for site P-45-3249, archaeological clearance is recommended for the project/undertaking as presently proposed, although the following general provisions are considered appropriate:

1. **Consultation in the event of inadvertent discovery of human remains:** In the event that human remains are inadvertently encountered during trenching or other ground-disturbing activity or at any time subsequently, State law shall be followed, which includes but is not limited to immediately contacting the County Coroner's office upon any discovery of human remains.
2. **Consultation in the event of inadvertent discovery of cultural material:** The present evaluation and recommendations are based on the findings of an inventory-level surface survey only. There is always the possibility that important unidentified cultural materials could be encountered on or below the surface during the course of future development activities. This possibility is particularly relevant considering the constraints generally to archaeological field survey, and particularly where past ground disturbance activities have partially obscured historic ground surface visibility, as in the present case. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of previously unidentified cultural material, archaeological consultation should be sought immediately.

## **8. REFERENCES CITED and/or UTILIZED**

- Barbour, M. G. and J. Major (eds.)  
1977 *Terrestrial Vegetation of California*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Baumhoff, Martin A.  
1963 Ecological Determinants of Aboriginal California Populations. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 49(2):155-236. Berkeley and Los Angeles.
- Bethard, K. R.  
1988 *A Projectile Point Typology for Archaeological Site CA-BUT-301: An Exogene Cave in the Northern Sierra Foothills*. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento.
- Burcham, L.T.  
1957 *California Range Land: An Historico-Ecological Study of the Range Resources of California*. California Division of Forestry, Department of Natural Resources. Sacramento.
- California, Department of Transportation (Caltrans)  
1987 *Caltrans State and Local Bridge Survey*. Sacramento, California.  
1989 *Caltrans State and Local Bridge Survey*. Sacramento, California.
- California, State of  
1970 *Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq. (CEQA), and The California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, California Administrative Code, Section 15000 et seq. (Guidelines, as amended October 1998)*. State of California, Sacramento.  
1976 *The California Inventory of Historic Resources*. State of California, Sacramento.  
1990 *The California Historical Landmarks*. State of California, Sacramento (Updates through 1996).  
2004 *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File*. Listing of the Office of Historic Preservation.
- Chartkoff, Joseph, and Keri Chartkoff  
1975 Late Period Settlement of the Middle Klamath River of Northwest California. *American Antiquity* 40(2):172-179. Washington, D.C.



Clewett, Edward

1974 Squaw Creek: A Multi-Component Early Archaic Site in Shasta County. Report Presented at the *Annual Society for California Archaeology Data Sharing Meeting*, Chico, California.

1977 CA-SHA-475: An Interim Report on Squaw Creek #1, a Complex Stratified Site in the Southern Klamath Mountains. Paper Presented at the *Symposium on the Archaeology of the North Coast Ranges*, University of California, Davis.

Clewett, S. Edward, and Elaine Sundahl

1982 The Tehama Pattern. Paper Presented at the *1982 Society for California Archaeology Northern California Archaeological Symposium*, California State University, Chico.

1990 A View From the South: Connections Between Southwest Oregon and Northern California. *Southern Oregon Historical Society* (9):37-45. Medford, Oregon.

Clark, William B.

1980 Gold Districts of California. *California Division of Mines and Geology, Bulletin 193*. San Francisco.

Cook, S. F.

1976 *The Conflict Between the California Indian and White Civilization*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Dotta, James

1979 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Bear Mountain Estates Subdivision, Shasta County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico.

Dotta, James and S. Guilford-Kardell

1980 *Named Ethnographic Village Sites in the Redding Area*. Manuscript Available at the Redding Museum.

Dixon, Roland B.

1905 The Northern Maidu. *American Museum of Natural History, Bulletin* 17:119-346. New York.

Du Bois, Cora A.

1935 Wintu Ethnography. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 36(1): 1-148. Berkeley.

Gudde, Erwin G.

1969 *California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names*. University of California Press. Berkeley.

1975 *California Gold Camps*. University of California Press. Berkeley.

Heizer, Robert F.

1938 "A Folsom-Type Point from the Sacramento Valley." *The Masterkey* 12(5):180-182. Los Angeles.

Jensen, Peter M.

1980 *Archaeological Test Excavations at the Kett Site, Shasta County, California*. Report on File, Northeast California Information Center, CSU-Chico, and Bureau of Land Management, Redding.

1985 *Cultural Resources Report for the City of Redding's Proposed Direct Interconnection Project, Shasta County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico (NEIC Report # 8195).

1993 *Archaeological Test Excavations, Site CA-SHA-551 Near Oasis Road and Interstate 5, Redding, Shasta County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico.

1994 *Archaeological Inventory Survey, Bell Vista Water District's Proposed New Reservoir Facility, and Related Pipeline, Shasta County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico.

2003 *Archaeological Survey, Barzin 6-acre Development, City of Shasta Lake, Shasta County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico.

Jensen, Peter M. and Paul R. Reed

1981 *An Archaeological and Cultural Anthropological Overview of the Northern Sacramento Valley and Southern Cascades*. Special Publication of the Bureau of Land Management, Redding District Office.

Jensen, Sean Michael

2001 *Archaeological Inventory Survey, Meamber Development Project, c. 10-acres along Ashby Road, City of Shasta Lake, Shasta County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico.

2004 *Archaeological Testing and Significance Evaluation, Meamber #1, Shasta County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico.

Klaseen, T.A., and D.K. Ellison

1974 *Soil Survey of the Shasta County Area, California*. *United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

- Kroeber, Alfred L.  
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78.* Washington, D.C.
- Kuchler, A. W.  
1977 Map titled "Natural Vegetation of California," In, M. G. Barbour and J. Major, Editors, *Terrestrial Vegetation of California.* Wiley: New York.
- La Pena, Frank R.  
1978 "Wintu," In, *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8: California,* Robert F. Heizer, Editor, pp. 324-340. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Maloney, Alice Bay  
1945 *Fur Brigade to the Bonaventura.* California Historical Society. San Francisco.
- McGowan, J.  
1961 *History of the Sacramento Valley.* New York: Lewis Historical Publication Company.
- Moratto, Michael  
2004 *California Archaeology, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition.* Academic Press, New York.
- Ragir, Sonia  
1972 The Early Horizon in Central California Prehistory. *Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility.* Berkeley.
- Raven, Christopher, S. K. Goldberg, M. J. Moratto, K. M. Banks, and others  
1984 *Archaeological Investigations in the Sacramento River Canyon: Volume 1: Report of Testing at Seven Aboriginal Sites.* Report on File, State of California, Department of Transportation, Sacramento.
- Sundahl, Elaine  
1982 *The Shasta Complex in the Redding Area.* Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Chico.
- United States Department of the Interior  
1986 National Register of Historic Places. *Federal Register* 1986, Supplements through December 2003. Washington, D.C.
- Van Bueren, Thad M., with M. J. Moratto  
1985 *A Predictive Model for Archaeological Site Location in Northern California and Southern Oregon.* Report on File, California-Oregon Transmission Project, Phase I. Prepared for Envirosphere Company, Sacramento, California.

Van Tilburg, Jo Anne, F. Bock, and A. J. Bock

- 1987 The Church Rock Petroglyph Site: Field Documentation and Preliminary Analysis. *Occasional Papers of the Redding Museum*. Redding, California.

Vaughan, Trudy

- 2010 *Archaeological Reconnaissance for a Proposed Telecommunications Tower West of Ashby Road, Shasta Lake City, Shasta County, California*. Report on File, Northeast Information Center, CSU-Chico.

West, James

- 1983 "Pollen Analysis Results," In, *Archaeological Investigations on Pilot Ridge, Six Rivers National Forest*, by William Hildebrandt and J. Hayes, pp. 3.17-3.32. Report on File, Six Rivers National Forest, Eureka, California.

Work, John

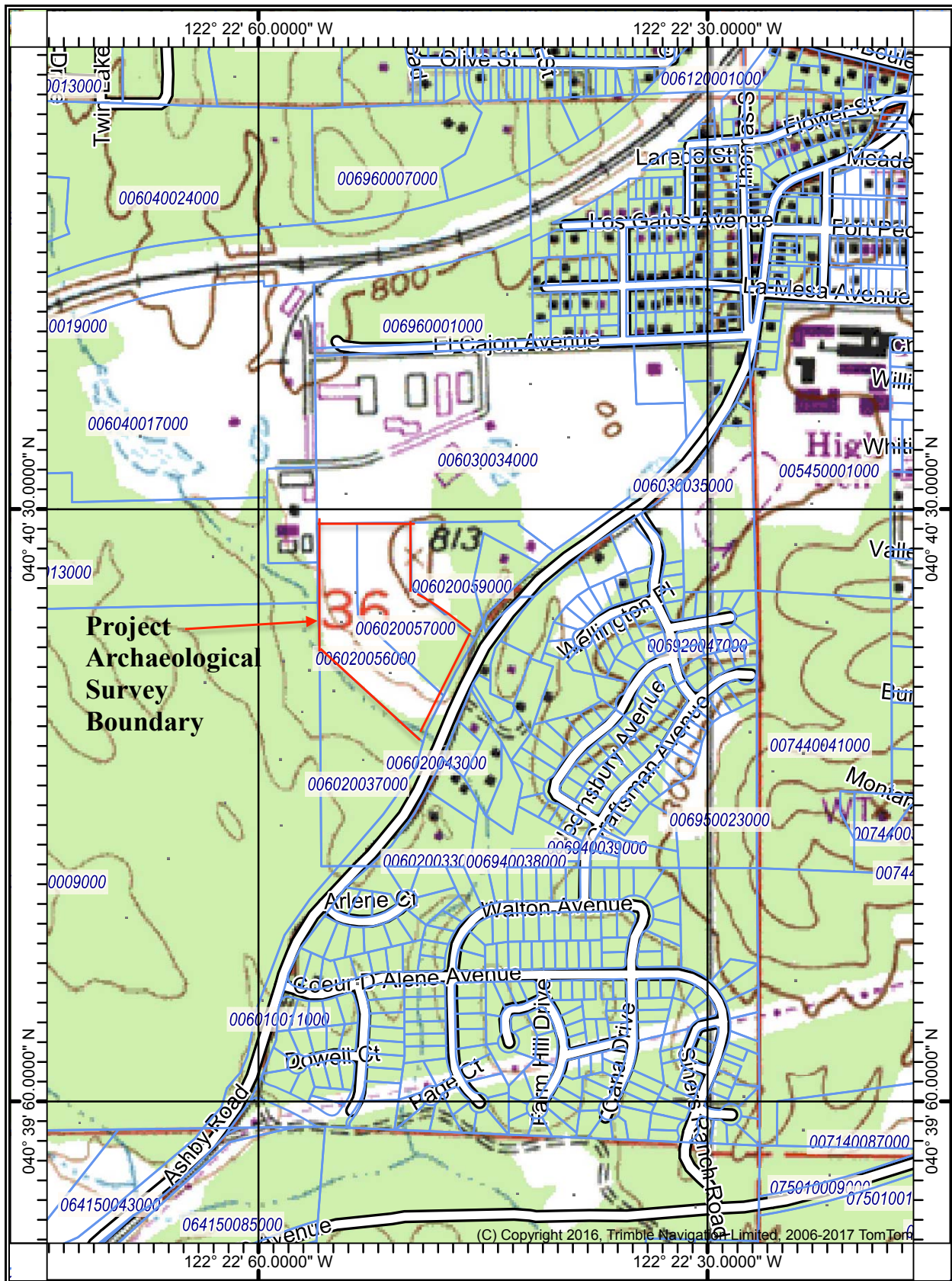
- 1945 "Fur Brigade to the Bonaventura: John Work's California Expedition, 1832-1833, for the Hudson's Bay Company", In, *The Journal of John Work*, Alice B. Maloney, Editor. California Historical Society, San Francisco.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY**

**Shasta Cannabis Development Project, c. 12.9-acres  
City of Shasta Lake, Shasta County, California.**

### **ATTACHMENTS**

- Archaeological Survey Area Map
- Records Search from Northeast Information Center
- Consultation letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)
- Response from the NAHC
- DPR 523 form for site “P-45-3249”





Northeast Center of the  
California Historical Resources  
Information System

BUTTE  
GLENN  
LASSEN  
MODOC  
PLUMAS  
SHASTA

SIERRA  
SISKIYOU  
SUTTER  
TEHAMA  
TRINITY

123 West 6th Street, Suite 100  
Chico CA 95928  
Phone (530) 898-6256  
neinfoctr@csuchico.edu

ACCESS AGREEMENT

I.C. File #: W17-166

I, the undersigned, have been granted access to historical resources information on file at the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.

(S) I understand that any CHRIS Confidential Information I receive shall not be disclosed to individuals who do not qualify for access to such information, as specified in Section III (A-E) of the CHRIS Information Center Rules of Operation Manual, or in publicly distributed documents without written consent of the Information Center Coordinator.

(S) I agree to submit historical Resource Records and Reports based in part on the CHRIS information released under this Access Agreement to the Information Center within sixty (60) calendar days of completion.

(S) I agree to pay for CHRIS services provided under this Access Agreement within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of billing.

(S) I understand that failure to comply with this Access Agreement shall be grounds for denial of access to CHRIS Information.

Print Name: Sean Jensen Date: 12/11/17 Signature: [Signature]

Affiliation: GENESIS SOCIETY

Address: 7053 MOLOKAI DRIVE City/State/Zip: PARADISE, CA 95969

Billing Address (if different): \_\_\_\_\_

Office#: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell#: 530-680-6170 Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name: BUTTE ATP/MEAMBER

Purpose of Access: PROJECT PLANNING

County: BUTTE/SHASTA Township/Range/Section: T19N, R4E, SECS. 28+29 / T33N, R5W, SEC. 36

USGS 7.5' Quad: PALMADO

STAFF USE ONLY

Time:

IN: 10:30

OUT: 11:10

[Signature]  
Information Center Staff

In-House Fees: 1 hours @ \$100.00/hour

\$ 100.00

Staff Charges: \_\_\_\_\_ hours @ \$40.00/hour

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Photocopy Charges: 48 copies @ \$0.15/page

\$ 7.20

Other: \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Backlog ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL: \$ 107.20

\*\*\* THIS IS NOT AN INVOICE \*\*\*

# GENESIS SOCIETY

*a Corporation Sole*

7053 MOLOKAI DRIVE  
PARADISE, CALIFORNIA 95969  
(530) 680-6170 VOX  
seanjensen@comcast.net

December 11, 2017

## **Native American Heritage Commission**

1550 Harbor Boulevard,  
West Sacramento, California 95691

***Subject: Cannabis Development Project, circa 10-acres, City of Shasta Lake, Shasta County, California.***

Dear Commission:

We have been requested to conduct the archaeological survey, for the above-cited project, and are requesting any information you may have concerning archaeological sites or traditional use areas for this area. Any information you might supply will be used to supplement the archaeological and historical study being prepared for this project.

Project Name: Cannabis Development Project, circa 10-acres  
County: Shasta  
Map: USGS Shasta Dam, 7.5'  
Location: Portion of Section 36, T33N, R5W

Thanks in advance for your assistance.

Regards,

*Sean Michael Jensen*

**Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator**

*Genesis Society  
a Corporation Sole*



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

Environmental and Cultural Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



December 19, 2017

Sean Michael Jensen  
Genesis Society

Email to: seanjensen@comcast.net

RE: Cannabis Development, 10 Acre Site, Shasta Count

Dear Mr. Jensen,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not preclude the presence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the 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. 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 tribes, 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 916-573-1033 or frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Frank Lienert  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission**

**Native American Contacts**

**12/19/2017**

Pit River Tribe of California  
Mickev Gemmill, Jr., Chairperson  
36970 Park Ave. Pit River  
Burnev , CA 96013 Wintun  
(530) 335-5421

(530) 335-3140 Fax

Greenville Rancheria  
Kyle Self, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 279 Maidu  
Greenville , CA 95947  
kself@greenvillerrancheria.com  
(530) 284-7990

(530) 284-6612 Fax

Quartz Valley Indian Community  
Frieda Bennett, Chairwoman  
13601 Quartz Valley Road Karuk  
Fort Jones , CA 96032 Shasta  
frieda.bennett@avir-nsn.gov Upper Klamath  
(530) 468-5907

(530) 468-5908 Fax

Wintu Tribe of Northern California  
Kelli Havward  
P.O. Box 995 Wintu  
Shasta Lake , CA 96019

Nor-Rel-Muk Nation  
John Havward, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1967 Wintu  
Weaverville , CA 96093  
norermuk@com-pair.net  
(530) 410-1125

Pit River Tribe of California - Madesi Band  
Brandon Harrison, Cultural Resource Representative  
36968 Park Avenue #R Pit River  
Burnev , CA 96013  
(209) 597-7469

Pit River Tribe of California Historical Preservation Off  
Morning Star Gali  
36970 Park Ave Pit River  
Burnev , CA 96013 Wintun  
THPO@pitrivertribe.org  
(530) 335-5421x-1205

Winnemem Wintu Tribe  
Caleen Sisk, Chief  
14840 Bear Mountain Road Wintu  
Redding , CA 96003  
winnememwintutribegmail.com

Redding Rancheria  
Jack Potter, Jr., Chairperson  
2000 Redding Rancheria Road Wintu  
Redding , CA 96001 Pit River  
(530) 225-8979 Yana

(530) 241-1879 Fax

Pit River Tribe of California - Atsuge Band  
Bill George  
P.O. Box 216 Pit River  
Burnev , CA 96013  
(530) 410-4786

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed Cannabis Development, 10 Acre Site, Shasta Count

Pit River Tribe of California- Aiumawi Band  
Marv Mike, Cultural Resource Representative  
P.O. Box 3 Pit River  
Fall River Mills , CA 96028  
(530) 917-9687

**Contact Council if no answer**

Shasta Nation  
Roy V. Hall, Jr. Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1054  
Yreka, CA 96097  
(530) 468-2314

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

**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 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.**

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed Cannabis Development, 10 Acre Site, Shasta Count**

rec'd 12-6-01

State of California -- The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #: 45-003249  
HRI #: \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial: \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code: \_\_\_\_\_

## PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings#: None

Review Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 2, plus Attachments. "Meamber #1"

- P1. Other Identifier:** "Meamber #1".
- P2. Location:** Confidential.
- P2a. County:** Shasta.
- P2b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Shasta Dam, California.
- Date:** 1956 (1969 Photo-revised).  
T33N, R5W, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4 of Section 36. MDM.
- P2c. Address:** Unknown.
- P2d. UTM:** Zone 10: Easting: 552350 Northing: 4502400
- P2e. Location** From the intersection of Lake Blvd. and Ashby Road, proceed northeasterly along Ashby Road for approximately 1.2 miles to a stream crossing and gated fence located adjacent to the northwest side of the road. From this point proceed northwesterly (paralleling northeast side of stream) for approximately 150 meters to site area. Site is situated on a mid-slope bench above, and approximately 40 meters north of, an unnamed ephemeral stream course.
- P3a. Description:** This site consists of a prehistoric habitation area which extends approximately 45 meters in length (east-west), with a maximum width of approximately 36 meters, for a total surface area of c. 1,260 square meters. The site is identifiable by a light density surface lithic scatter, and a subsurface component contained in a dark brown, ashy soil ("midden").
- The surface lithic component consists of waste flakes, cores, and tools of basalt, chert, and obsidian, with surface density ranging from approximately 1 to 3 items per square meter of surface area. The subsurface component of the site was observed at various locations throughout the site boundary. Depth of this deposit was not determined during the present recordation, but examination of rodent hole backdirt piles indicates a probable depth in excess of 20-30 cm in some areas.
- No additional features (bedrock mortars, petroglyphs, house pit depressions) were observed during site recordation, although such features may be present below the surface.
- P3b. Resource Attributes:** AP15, habitation debris.
- P4. Resources Present:** Site. Consists of a habitation site, represented by a lithic scatter of waste flakes, cores, and tools of basalt, chert, and obsidian, and a subsurface accumulation of lithics and midden.
- P5a. Drawing:** Site sketch map, attached.
- P5b. Description of Photo:** None.



**PRIMARY RECORD**

Other Listings#: None

Review Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 2, plus Attachments. "Meamber #1"

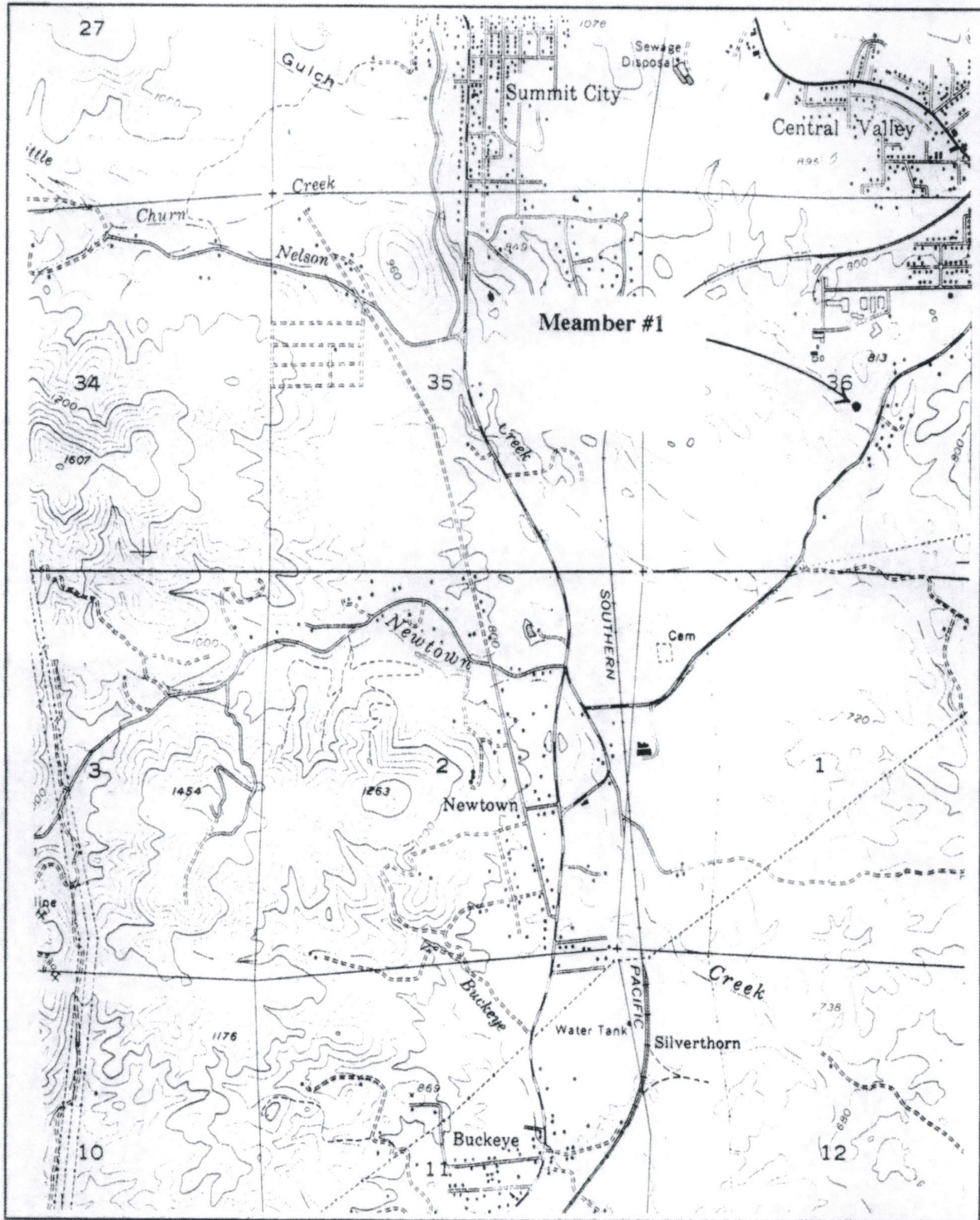
- P6. **Date Constructed, Age and Sources:** Prehistoric. Not able to more definitively bracket time based on surface observations alone (no temporally diagnostic projectile points or other artifact types were observed on the surface).
- P7. **Owner and Address:** Unknown.
- P8. **Recorded By:** Sean M. Jensen. Jensen Archaeological Services, 12 Christopher Alan Lane, Chico, California 95928.
- P9. **Date Recorded:** July 20, 2001.
- P10. **Survey Type:** Complete coverage, variable-intensity pedestrian survey, involving c. 10-ac which consists of brush and grasses to be developed as a mini-storage facility.
- P11. **Report Citation:** "Archaeological Inventory Survey, Meamber Development Project, c. 10-acres along Ashby Road, City of Shasta Lake, Shasta County, California." Prepared by Sean M. Jensen, July 23, 2001, for Whitson Engineering, and filed with the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, CSU-Chico.

**Attachments**

- Site Location Map: From USGS Shasta Dam, Ca., 7.5' Quad.  
Site Sketch Map: Shows the overall site area in relation to stream course and fence line.



ATTACHMENT: "Meamber #1", Site Location, from USGS Shasta Dam, Ca., 7.5'



ATTACHMENT: "Meamber #1", Site Sketch Map

