

# **CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY SURVEY**

**Palm Desert Development Project  
circa 2.7-Acres  
Red Bluff, Tehama County, California**

Prepared for

**Palm Communities**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This report details the results of a cultural resources inventory survey facilitating the creation of a residential development, involving approximately 2.7-acres of land located immediately adjacent to the east side of South Jackson Street, approximately 0.5-miles west of Interstate 5, and approximately 1-mile west of the Sacramento River, within the City of Red Bluff, Tehama County, California.

The proponent proposes to create a residential development involving construction of a 61-unit apartment complex, which will include grading and land recontouring, construction of the apartment building structure, creation of access roads, creation of parking areas, placement of buried utilities, and general landscaping.

Existing records at the Northeast Information Center document that no cultural resources investigations, involving pedestrian survey, had been conducted within the APE, and that no cultural resources have been documented within the APE. As well, the present effort included an intensive-level pedestrian survey. The intensive-level pedestrian survey resulted in the identification and documentation of one historic-era resource (321 South Jackson Street), which was subjected to CRHR eligibility evaluation, and recommended not eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources, under any of the relevant criteria.

Consultation was undertaken with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) re. sacred land listings for the property. An information request letter was delivered to the NAHC on January 28, 2022. The NAHC responded on March 24, 2022, indicating that a search of their Sacred Lands File was negative.

The probability of encountering buried archaeological sites within the APE is low. This conclusion is derived in part from the observed soil matrices which have been subjected to a relatively high degree of disturbance associated with past agricultural and residential development activities. Evidence of ground disturbance assisted in determining whether or not subsurface resources were present within the APE. Overall, the soil types present and contemporary disturbance would warrant a finding of low probability for encountering buried archaeological sites.

Based on the absence of significant historical resources/unique archaeological resources within the APE, archaeological clearance is recommended for the project/undertaking as presently proposed.

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## ATTACHMENTS

- APE Map.
- Photographs of Palm Desert Property.
- Records Search from IC File No. D22-36, dated February 1, 2022.
- Information request letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- Response from the NAHC.
- Primary Record for “321 South Jackson Street.”

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **Project Background**

This report details the results of a cultural resources inventory survey facilitating the creation of a residential development, involving approximately 2.7-acres of land located immediately adjacent to the east side of South Jackson Street, approximately 0.5-miles west of Interstate 5, and approximately 1-mile west of the Sacramento River, within the City of Red Bluff, Tehama County, California.

The proponent proposes to create a residential development involving construction of a 61-unit apartment complex, which will include grading and land recontouring, construction of the apartment building structure, creation of access roads, creation of parking areas, placement of buried utilities, and general landscaping.

Since the project will involve physical disturbance to ground surface and sub-surface components in conjunction with residential 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 2.7-acre land area within which the residential development work will be undertaken. Evaluation of the project’s potential to impact cultural resources must be undertaken in conformity with City of Red Bluff and Tehama 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).

## **Regulatory Context**

The following section provides a summary of the applicable regulations, policies and guidelines relating to the proper management of cultural resources.

### **The California Register of Historical Resources**

In California, the term “historical resource” includes “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852(d)(2)). The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

### **California Environmental Quality Act**

As described further, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.” It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.

### **California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5**

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the County Coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5b). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If

the County Coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the California NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant. With the permission of the landowner, the Most Likely Descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the Most Likely Descendant by the NAHC. The Most Likely Descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

PRC Sections 21083.2(b)–(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource, even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

- (1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA [CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)].

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2(a), (b), and (c)).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described in the following text, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

### **Native American Historic Cultural Sites**

State law (PRC Section 5097 et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

In the event that Native American human remains or related cultural material are encountered, Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines (as incorporated from PRC Section 5097.98) and California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 define the subsequent protocol. In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, excavation or other disturbances shall be suspended of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains or related material. Protocol requires that a county-approved coroner be contacted in order to determine if the remains are of Native American origin. Should the coroner determine the remains to be Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98 (14 CCR 15064.5(e)).

## **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. 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 archaeological sensitivity within the property. 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 Office of Historic Preservation (Sacramento) and conforms to accepted professional standards.

## 2. Location, Environmental and Cultural Context

### Location

The project area consists of approximately 2.7-acres of land located immediately adjacent to the east side of South Jackson Street, approximately 0.5-miles west of Interstate 5, and approximately 1-mile west of the Sacramento River, within the City of Red Bluff, Tehama County, California. Lands affected are located within a portion of Section 17 of Township 27 North, Range 3 West, as shown on the USGS Red Bluff East, California, 7.5' Series quadrangle (see attached *APE Map*).

### Environment

Red Bluff, and therefore the project area in general, are located along the Sacramento River, at its confluence with a number of important streams, including Red Bank, Reeds, Dibble and Blue Tent Creeks, within the northern portion of the Sacramento Valley. The mountains of the North Coast Range rise to the west and volcanic deposits of the Cascade Range to the east and northeast. Structurally, the Sacramento Valley is a large, elongate, north-south trending, asymmetric trough. Fringing this trough along its mountain borders are dissected uplands which have been structurally deformed and which are underlain primarily by unconsolidated continental deposits of Pliocene and Pleistocene age. The resultant terrain, including that characterizing portions of the Red Bluff area, ranges from gently rolling lands to dissected hills with relief of several hundred feet or more, to nearly flat terrain along the margins of the Sacramento River.

Annual precipitation is approximately 28 inches, most of which occurs as rainfall during the months of November through April. Warm, dry summer months have an average July maximum of over 100 F and winters exhibit an average January minimum in the mid-30s F (Klaseen and Ellison 1974:53-54, 155). Native valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*) occur throughout the project vicinity, particularly where pockets of deep soil have accumulated. As well, blue oak (*Q. Douglasii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), digger pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), patches of manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*), and various annual grasses and forbes remain abundant today, notwithstanding the effects of vegetation clearing for agricultural use and commercial and residential development.

The water courses within this area supported dense riparian associations which were often separated from forest and chaparral associations by stands of live oak, dwarf interior live oak, manzanita, *Ceanothus* and redbud. These interface zones provided abundant resources and excellent habitat for numerous species of mammals and birds, many of which exploited by the Native American occupants.

The environment of the project area is likely to have undergone some changes since the end of the Pleistocene. Paleoclimatic reconstructions by West (1983) suggest a shift from a warmer period in which plant zones were ca. 300 meters higher in elevation and temperatures were 1.3-2.1 degrees C. warmer than at present, to the relatively cooler and more moist conditions prevalent today in which plant zones have shifted downward and southward (West 1983:3.20-3.21). This shift is believed to have occurred at around 2,500 to 2,800 years ago.

While the effects of long-term climatic change on environment and habitats are not fully assessed, there is no question that major environmental changes have occurred during very recent times. Biologically extractive practices during the past century-and-a-half have reduced soil nutrients in some areas, farming and livestock grazing have reduced the available biomass, and the elimination of the Indians' practice of annual burning has undoubtedly affected many of the primary ecological relationships which once existed within the Red Bluff area generally. Combined with water diversion projects, urban expansion, road construction and vegetation clearing, there is no question that the environmental structure of the project area has in fact been significantly altered over the years.

## **Prehistory**

The earliest residents in the Great Central Valley and adjacent lands along the Valley margin 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 central 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, with clear evidence around Borax (Clear) Lake, and the Farmington Area in a Valley setting east of Stockton. Important artifact types from this era include large wide-stemmed projectile points and manos and metates.

Continuous use of the Redding and Red Bluff region is indicated on the basis of evidence from the Squaw Creek Site and other regional sites. Most of the artifactual material dating to this time period suggests cultural affiliation with the Borax Lake area -- the presence of large wide-stemmed projectile points and manos and metates being the most prominent and distinctive artifact types represented. 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 northern 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 occurred. Arriving ultimately from southern Oregon and the Columbia and Modoc Plateau region and proceeding down the major drainage systems (including the 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 Hokan-speaking peoples. Presumably introduced by the Penutian-speakers 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 northernmost Sacramento Valley and the present project area, the so-called Shasta (archaeological) Complex represents the material culture record of the local Penutian peoples.

## **Ethnography**

The present project area is located within Nomlaki Indian territory, near the border shared with the Yana who occupied foothill and mountainous terrain to the east (Goldschmidt 1978: Figure 1). The basic social unit for the Nomlaki was the family, although the village may also be considered a social, as well as a political and economic, unit. Villages were often 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 typically consisted of 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, with from twelve to fifteen or more houses, might also contain an earth lodge.

As with all northern California Indian groups, economic life for the Nomlaki revolved around hunting, fishing and the collecting of plant foods, with deer, acorns, and salmon representing primary staples. The collection and processing of these various food resources was accomplished with the use of a wide variety of wooden, bone and stone artifacts. Moreover, the Nomlaki were very sophisticated in terms of their knowledge of the uses of local animals and plants, and of the availability of raw material sources which could be used in manufacturing an immense array of primary and secondary tools and implements.

Resources exploited by the Nomlaki in the Red Bluff area were both diverse and prolific. A variety of plant and animal species was readily available for collection, processing and consumption, with several different food types complimenting one another during various seasons. During the spring, a variety of herbs, tubers, roots, and grass seeds were collected from environments within close proximity to the winter village. During the summer months, individuals and groups would venture into the higher elevations in order to procure various plants and animals. Small, medium, and large mammals were actively hunted within the foothill regions east of Red Bluff, with only the coyote, dog, wolf, and bear avoided. Several types of insects were also collected during the summer, including yellow jacket larvae, grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets; all of which could be eaten dry, or roasted, the bulk of which were often stored for the winter months.

The transition between summer and autumn brought with it an abundance of food resources. Late summer fish runs were actively exploited, with salmon providing a large portion of the spoils. In addition to salmon, suckers, eels, and a variety of small, slow fish were actively exploited, especially during the Late Prehistoric periods (Broughton 1988). Fresh water mussels were also collected by the Nomlaki year-round, but were intensively exploited during periods of low water volume (late summer/early autumn) (Eugster 1990:114). Several types of nut seeds were collected during the early autumn months as well, with acorns provided by various oak species representing the greatest volume of nut meat harvested. The acorns were collected and then crushed in mortars to form acorn flour. Tannic acid had to be leached from the flour with warm water before consumption. A bland bread was baked from the flour, providing a carbohydrate staple.

Technological adaptations by the Nomlaki allowed for a quasi-sedentary lifestyle, especially within the Red Bluff area where food resources and surface water sources were abundant. Storage was crucial to sedentism, with storage devices, structures, and methods being numerous.

During the course of seasonal rounds and in conjunction with specialized resource exploitation, the Nomlaki created a wide range of archaeological site “types” in the Red Bluff area. Only fragmentary evidence of the associated material culture remains at many of these sites (due in large part to perishability but also to the impacts to archaeological sites resulting from later [historic] land uses). Based on the results of previous survey work within the general and immediate project area (e.g., Jensen 1978; 1980; 2000; Johnson 1984), the expected range of prehistoric site types included the following:

- surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage associated with dark brown to black “midden” deposits resulting from village encampments. Typically, such sites are located adjacent or close to perennial water sources, as along Dibble Creek and Blue Tent Creek;
- mortuary sites containing human burials, often but not always associated with middens and habitation sites;
- 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;
- petroglyphs, especially bedrock outcrops with small “cupules”; and,
- isolated finds of aboriginal artifacts and flakes.

While it was certainly not expected that all of these site types would be encountered within the project area, it was anticipated that such sites would be the most likely *types* identified if any sites were encountered at all.

## **Historic Context**

Early Spanish expeditions arrived in the Great Central Valley of California from Bay Area missions as early as 1804. By the mid-1820's, literally hundreds of fur trappers were annually traversing the Valley on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company (Maloney 1945), some with devastating consequences for the local Nomlaki and other valley populations (Cook 1955). John Work's fur trapping expedition through central California in 1832-33, the best documented of these early forays into the northern Valley, introduced several communicable diseases to the Native inhabitants which turned out to be devastating to Nomlaki culture and society (Work 1945; Cook 1955). By the late 1830's and early 1840's, several small permanent European American settlements had emerged in the Valley and adjacent foothill lands, including ranchos in what are now Shasta, Tehama and Butte Counties.

The first American land owners in what was to become Tehama County settled on several large Mexican land grants in 1844. At Red Bluff, historic occupation may have begun with William B. Ide's arrival in the late 1840's, which was soon followed by disintegration of many of the original Grants as acreage was sold off to form smaller ranches and settlements. Passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 allowed for the distribution of and settlement on public lands which stimulated even further ranch development. By 1880, Tehama County had become the largest sheep ranching County in the State. Cattle became increasingly important through time, but even cattle were replaced in economic importance as more and more land came under the plow.

The absence of suitable ore deposits within and near the project area spared this region from the Gold Rush of 1849 and the devastating effects that historic mining had on prehistoric sites elsewhere in California. Subsequent historic themes for the County include water storage and water diversion projects, particularly involving the Sacramento River, and more recently urban expansion. All of these have affected the local cultural resource base, although as noted above, typically with less severe consequences than historic mining around Redding in Shasta County, and elsewhere in the Sierra Nevada.

## **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 Tehama County archaeological records were examined on February 1, 2022 (IC File # D22-36). This search documented the following existing conditions for the 2.7-acre APE, and for a 0.25-mile radius surrounding the APE.

- According to the Information Center, the entire APE has been subjected to some degree of cultural resources investigation. However, the two (2) investigations that actually blanket the present APE are overview-level reports, and did not involve pedestrian survey of the APE. Seven (7) additional investigations have been documented within the 0.25-mile search radius. Previous investigations, including cultural overviews, both within the APE, and within the larger search area, include:

<b>NEIC #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>
001137	1974	Johnson and Johnson
001913	1998	Mikesell
001913A	1998	Vaughan
001971	1997	Jensen
002593	1999	Francis and Meacham
002593A	2001	Huberland and Westwood
004658	2000	Nelson, Carpenter, and Holanda
007362	2006	Arrington and Bass
007537	1990	Jensen
012349	2013	Meyer
014341	2016	King, Hildebrandt, Waechter

- According to the Information Center’s records, no resources have been documented within the APE. Four (4) resources have been documented within the 0.25-mile search radius. Three (3) of these are located north of the APE, near Reeds Creek, while the fourth resource represents the historic railroad alignment east of the APE.

## **Other Sources Consulted**

In addition to examining the archaeological site and survey records of Tehama 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 (1986, Supplements).
- 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 2012).
- Determination of Effects (OHP 2012).
- GLO Plat, T27N, R3W (1868).
- USGS Tehama, CA 15’ quadrangle (1905).
- NETR Topographic Maps (1905, 1911, 1932, 1947, 1952, 1959, 1964, 1965, 1970, 1977, 1980, 2012, 2015, 2018), and aerial photos (1947, 1969, 1983, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018).

- Existing published and unpublished documents relevant to prehistory, ethnography, and early historic developments in the vicinity. These sources provided a general environmental and cultural context by means of which to assess likely site types and distribution patterns for the project area.

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

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

All of the APE was subjected to intensive pedestrian survey by means of walking parallel transects spaced at 30-meter intervals. In searching for cultural resources, the surveyor considered 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 February 4, 2022 by Principal Investigator, Sean Michael Jensen, M.A. Mr. Jensen is a professional archaeologist, historian and architectural historian, with 35 years of experience in archaeology, architectural history and history, who meets the professional requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190), as demonstrated in his listing on the California Historical Resources Information System list of qualified archaeologists, architectural historians 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 present APE has been impacted directly by a series of disturbances ranging from minimal to moderate. The most intensive disturbance to the property occurred between 1947 and 1952, when a residence and related outbuildings were constructed, generally in a west-east linear fashion within the central portion of the property. A fruit/nut orchard appears to have been planted around the time of the building construction. Limited grading and land leveling occurred in conjunction with the aforementioned activities. Additional ground disturbance was observed in the form of buried and overhead utilities which were observed within the property.

The combined topographic maps (1905, 1911, 1932, 1947, 1952, 1959, 1964, 1965, 1970, 1977, 1980, 2012, 2015, 2018), along with the combined aerial images (1947, 1969, 1983, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018) clearly illustrate conditions within the property over the past 120 years.

The 1947 aerial image and topographic map, as well as all prior maps, depict the property without buildings or structures. The first building depicted on the topographic map appears

in 1952, while aerial images from 1969 show the property layout with three primary buildings and an orchard.

The City of Red Bluff City Council minutes for December 15, 2015, document that the City of Red Bluff Fire Department was authorized to use the property at 321 South Jackson Street in a live fire training, after which all of the buildings and structures were completely burned and all related materials (with the exception of the concrete foundations) were removed from the property.

## **Prehistoric Resources**

No evidence of prehistoric activity or occupation was observed during the present pedestrian survey. The absence of such resources may be explained, at least in part, by the historic through contemporary disturbances to the entire APE. As previously noted, the entire APE has been subjected to intensive agricultural development (including deep ripping of soils to a depth in excess of 3-feet), episodic flooding, and residential/ranching development.

## **Historic Resources**

The present investigation resulted in the identification of one (1) historic-era resource. This resource was recorded on DPR 523 forms, and assigned the temporary field designation “321 South Jackson Street.”

**321 South Jackson Street** consists of the concrete remnants of buildings and structures, as well as a few surviving orchard trees. Due to the level of disturbance and destruction, it is impossible to glean the function of the various buildings, when they were standing, with a high degree of accuracy. However, the westernmost slab (labeled A on the Site Sketch Map), appears to represent a single-family residence. The second foundation remnant (labeled B on the Site Sketch Map) may have stored equipment, was utilized for fruit/nut processing, or housed livestock. Secondarily poured walkways interconnect the two primary foundations. Finally, the easternmost foundation remnant (labeled C on the Site Sketch Map) appears to have been a barn of some sort, and like foundation B, may have housed livestock, equipment or agricultural products.

Several of the trees on the property have been removed, and/or cut in such a way as to kill the specimen, and consequently, the orchard that once existed at this location has been all but obliterated.

Overall, the resource exhibits a substantial reduction of original integrity.



## **5. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

### **General**

Sites identified within the project area were to be evaluated for significance in relation to CEQA significance criteria. Historical resources per CEQA are defined as buildings, sites, structures, objects, or districts, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific significance. CEQA requires that, if a project results in an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, alternative plans or mitigation measures must be considered; however, only significant historical resources need to be addressed. Therefore, before developing mitigation measures, the significance of cultural resources must be determined in relation to criteria presented in PRC 15064.5, which defines a historically significant resource (one eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, per PRC SS5024.1) as an archaeological site which possess one or more of the following attributes or qualities:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition, CEQA further distinguishes between archaeological sites that meet the definition of a significant historical resource as described above (for the purpose of determining effects), and "unique archaeological resources." An archaeological resource is considered "unique" (Section 21083.2(g)) when the resource not merely adds to the current body of knowledge, but when there is a high probability that the resource also:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

### **Application of the Criteria to Historic Site "321 South Jackson Street"**

Specific application of the criteria to historic site "321 South Jackson Street" yields the following recommendations.

- 1) This site is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. There is no evidence that this site ever made significant contributions to history. While the theme of residential/ranching/farming was the emphasis of activities likely undertaken at this site, there is no evidence supporting a contribution beyond the typical or mundane. Consequently, this site is not recommended eligible per CRHR Criterion 1), and this site would not appear to be potentially significant per the CEQA criterion under PRC SS5024.1.
- 2) This site is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history. While the resource is associated with historic-era (c. 1947-1952) residential, farming and ranching activities, there is no evidence that those responsible for such activities were prominent in their fields, nor did any particular person involved in activities which resulted in the formation of this resource ever make any known, significant contributions to history. Consequently, this site is not recommended eligible per CRHR Criterion 2), and this site would not appear to be potentially significant per the CEQA criterion under PRC SS5024.1.
- 3) Based on existing inventory data maintained by the Northeast Information Center at CSU-Chico, there are a number of records on file for historic-era residences, farms and ranches that essentially duplicate the attributes present at this site. Such components and the physical remnants which comprise this site are thus not considered rare or underrepresented in the existing California State inventory for the County in general or the project area in particular, nor does this site represent a "... distinctive type..." or "...a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." Consequently, this site is not recommended eligible per CRHR Criterion 3), and this site would not appear to be potentially significant per the CEQA criterion under PRC SS5024.1.
- 4) Data recovery work involving this site could not be expected to provide unique or unusual additional information over and above that which exists in the existing site record. There are no historic-era buried features for which further evaluation or recordation might be considered appropriate. Under these circumstances, further research in the form of data recovery, or additional detailed recording would not likely further our understanding of this site. For these reasons, this site is not recommended eligible for inclusion on the CRHR per Criterion 4, and this site would not appear to be potentially significant per the CEQA criterion under PRC SS5024.1.

While this site does not appear to be eligible under any of the evaluation criteria, the issue of site integrity must be addressed. As previously noted, in December 2015, the City of Red Bluff authorized all of the buildings to completely burned to the ground, and all of the residual materials (with the exception of the concrete foundations) removed from the property.

Effectively, the site has been subjected to a substantial reduction in integrity. Consequently, the following Aspects of Integrity (*design, materials, workmanship, association, setting,*

*feeling*) have been severely compromised as a result of these actions. This results in only one Aspect of Integrity surviving today; *location*.

According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the significance criteria.

Considering the fact that site integrity has been almost completely compromised, this resource is not considered eligible/significant per any of the evaluation criteria, and therefore not recommended a significant historical resource, or unique archaeological resource, and therefore not eligible for inclusion on the CRHR.

## **6. PROJECT EFFECTS**

A project may have a significant impact or adverse effect on significant historical resources/unique archaeological 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 historic resource would be materially impaired. Actions that would materially impair a cultural resource are actions that would alter or diminish those attributes of a site that qualify the site for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Based on the specific findings detailed above under ***Cultural Resources Survey and Cultural Inventory***, no significant historical resources/unique archaeological resources are present within the project area and no significant historical resources/unique archaeological resources will be affected by the undertaking, as presently proposed.

## **7. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**

Consultation was undertaken with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) re. sacred land listings for the property. An information request letter was delivered to the NAHC on January 28, 2022. The NAHC responded on March 24, 2022, indicating that a search of their Sacred Lands File was negative.

## **8. PROJECT SUMMARY**

This report details the results of a cultural resources inventory survey facilitating the creation of a residential development, involving approximately 2.7-acres of land located immediately adjacent to the east side of South Jackson Street, approximately 0.5-miles west of Interstate 5, and approximately 1-mile west of the Sacramento River, within the City of Red Bluff, Tehama County, California.

The proponent proposes to create a residential development involving construction of a 61-unit apartment complex, which will include grading and land recontouring, construction of the apartment building structure, creation of access roads, creation of parking areas, placement of buried utilities, and general landscaping.

Existing records at the Northeast Information Center document that no cultural resources investigations, involving pedestrian survey, had been conducted within the APE, and that no cultural resources have been documented within the APE. As well, the present effort included an intensive-level pedestrian survey. The intensive-level pedestrian survey resulted in the identification and documentation of one historic-era resource (321 South Jackson Street), which was subjected to CRHR eligibility evaluation, and recommended not eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources, under any of the relevant criteria.

Consultation was undertaken with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) re. sacred land listings for the property. An information request letter was delivered to the NAHC on January 28, 2022. The NAHC responded on March 24, 2022, indicating that a search of their Sacred Lands File was negative.

The probability of encountering buried archaeological sites within the APE is low. This conclusion is derived in part from the observed soil matrices which have been subjected to a relatively high degree of disturbance associated with past agricultural and residential development activities. Evidence of ground disturbance assisted in determining whether or not subsurface resources were present within the APE. Overall, the soil types present and contemporary disturbance would warrant a finding of low probability for encountering buried archaeological sites.

Based on the absence of significant historical resources/unique archaeological resources within the APE, 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 any project-associated 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 construction activities. This possibility is particularly relevant considering the constraints generally to archaeological field survey, and particularly where past ground disturbance activities (e.g., flooding, agricultural development, residential development, etc.) 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.

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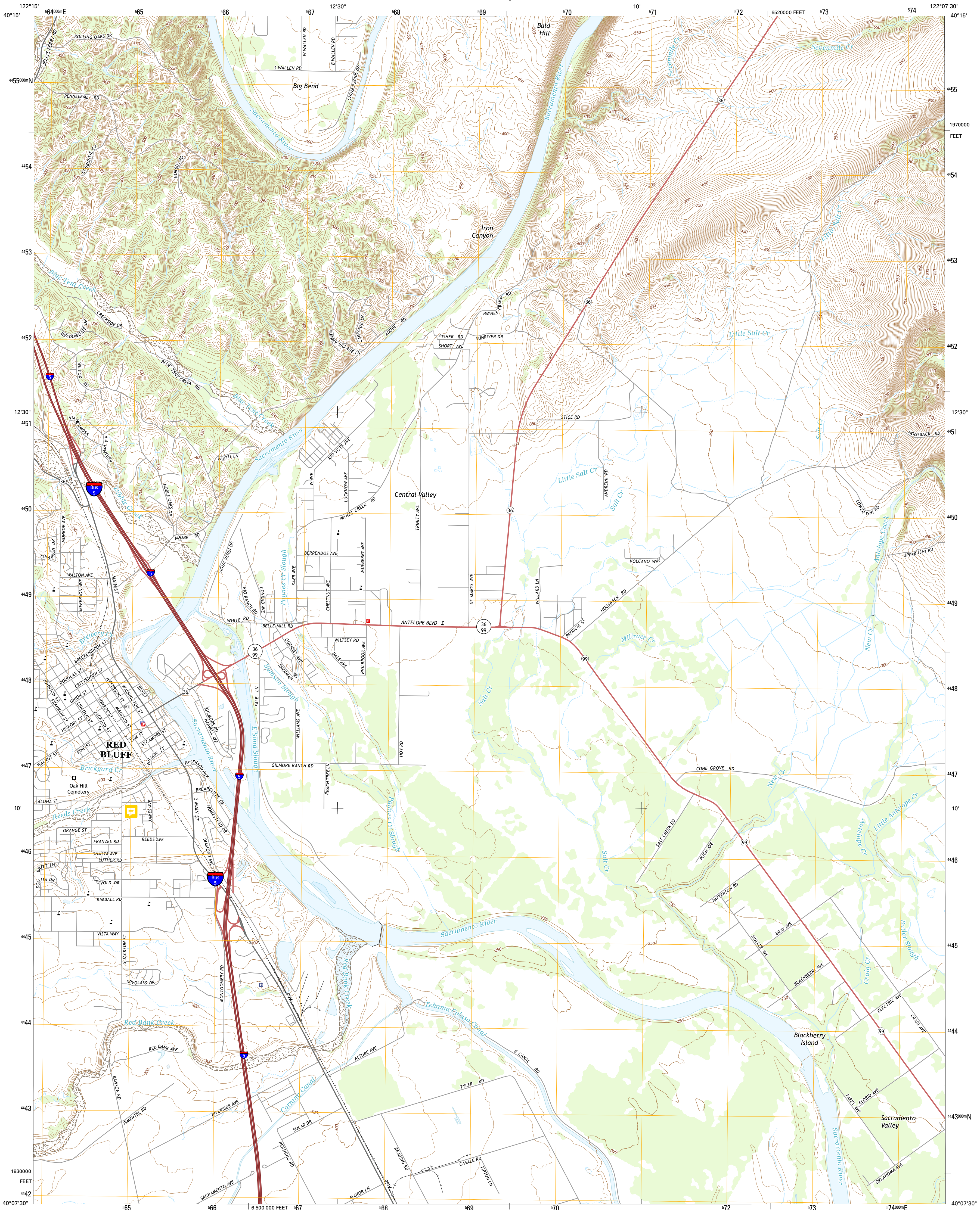
## **CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY SURVEY**

**Palm Desert Development Project  
circa 2.7-Acres  
Red Bluff, Tehama County, California**

### **ATTACHMENTS**

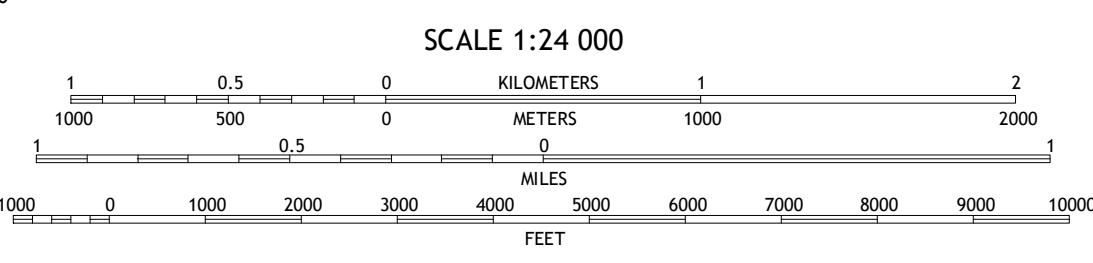
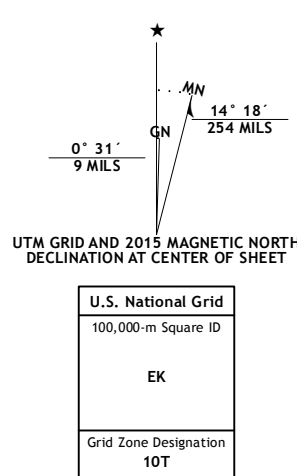
- APE Map
- Photographs of Palm Desert Property
- Records Search from Northeast Information Center
- Information request letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)
- Response from the NAHC
- Primary Record for “321 South Jackson Street”





Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)  
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and  
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 10T  
10 000-foot ticks: California Coordinate System of 1983 (zone 1)

This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be  
generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government  
reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before  
entering private lands.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988  
This map was produced to conform with the  
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.  
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.18



**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**

Expressway	Local Connector
Secondary Hwy	Local Road
Ramp	4WD
Interstate Route	US Route
	State Route

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

ADJOINING QUADRANGLES

1 Hooker  
2 Bend  
3 Dales  
4 Red Bluff West  
5 Tuscan Springs  
6 West of Gerber  
7 Gerber  
8 Los Molinos





PHOTOGRAPHS of PALM DESERT PROPERTY

Upper terrace, view north





Example of heavy soil disturbance , view west



# California Historical Resources Information System

BUTTE  
GLENN  
LASSEN  
MODOC  
PLUMAS  
SHASTA

SIERRA  
SISKIYOU  
SUTTER  
TEHAMA  
TRINITY

Northeast Information Center  
1074 East Avenue, Suite F  
Chico, California 95926  
Phone (530) 898-6256  
*neinfoctr@csuchico.edu*

February 1, 2022

Sean Jensen  
Genesis Society  
123 East Swift Creek Way  
Kalispell, MT 59901

## IC File # D22-36 Priority Records Search

RE: Palm Desert Development Project  
T27N, R3W, Section 29, MDBM  
USGS Red Bluff East 7.5' quad  
Approximately 3 acres (Tehama County)

Dear Mr. Jensen,

In response to your request, a records search for the project cited above was conducted by examining the official maps and records for cultural resources and reports in Tehama County. Please note, the search includes the requested quarter-mile radius surrounding the project area.

### RESULTS:

Resources within project area:	None listed
Resources within ¼-mile radius:	52-001775, 52-001777, 52-001778, 52-001972
Reports within project area:	NEIC-12349*, 14341*
Reports within ¼-mile radius:	NEIC-1137*, 1913, 1971, 2593, 4658, 7362, 7537

As indicated on your data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format:  Custom Maps  GIS Data

- |   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| <b><u>Resource Database Printout (list):</u></b>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed | <input type="checkbox"/> not requested            | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Resource Database Printout (details):</u></b>         | <input type="checkbox"/> enclosed            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Resource Digital Database Records:</u></b>            | <input type="checkbox"/> enclosed            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Report Database Printout (list):</u></b>              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed | <input type="checkbox"/> not requested            | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Report Database Printout (details):</u></b>           | <input type="checkbox"/> enclosed            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Report Digital Database Records:</u></b>              | <input type="checkbox"/> enclosed            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Other Reports:</u> *</b>                              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed | <input type="checkbox"/> not requested            | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Resource Record Copies:</u></b>                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed | <input type="checkbox"/> not requested            | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Report Copies:</u></b>                                | <input type="checkbox"/> enclosed            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Built Environment Resources Directory:</u></b>        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed | <input type="checkbox"/> not requested            | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:</u></b> | <input type="checkbox"/> enclosed            | <input type="checkbox"/> not requested            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed |
| <b><u>CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):</u></b>    | <input type="checkbox"/> enclosed            | <input type="checkbox"/> not requested            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed |
| <b><u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u></b>                       | <input type="checkbox"/> enclosed            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Ethnographic Information:</u></b>                     | <input type="checkbox"/> enclosed            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Historical Literature:</u></b>                        | <input type="checkbox"/> enclosed            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Historical Maps:</u></b>                              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed | <input type="checkbox"/> not requested            | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Local Inventories:</u></b>                            | <input type="checkbox"/> enclosed            | <input type="checkbox"/> not requested            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed |
| <b><u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u></b>                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed | <input type="checkbox"/> not requested            | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |
| <b><u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u></b>                          | <input type="checkbox"/> enclosed            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested | <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed            |

Notes: \*These are classified as studies that are missing maps or do not have a field work component.  
A list for these other reports is enclosed. PDFs are available upon request.

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if it is for public distribution.

The provision of California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, it is possible that not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the OHP are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.



An invoice will follow from Chico State Enterprises for billing purposes. Thank you for your concern in preserving California's cultural heritage, and please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or need any further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Bradshaw', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Ryan Bradshaw  
NEIC Coordinator

# GENESIS SOCIETY

*a Corporation Sole*

*Historic Preservation Services*

January 28, 2022

## **Native American Heritage Commission**

1550 Harbor Boulevard,  
West Sacramento, California 95691

***Subject: Palm Desert Development Project, circa 2.7-acres, Tehama 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:* Palm Desert Development Project  
*County:* Tehama  
*Map:* USGS Red Bluff East, CA 7.5'  
*Location:* Portion of T27N, R3W, Sections 29 and 30

Thanks in advance for your assistance.

Regards,

*Sean Michael Jensen*

**Sean Michael Jensen, Administrator**

(530) 680-6170

**Montana Office**  
123 E Swift Creek Way  
Kalispell, MT 59901

**California Office**  
2398 Azalea Street  
Kingsburg, CA 93631

seanjensen@comcast.net

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

March 28, 2022

SEAN JENSEN  
Genesis SocietyVia Email to: [seanjensen@comcast.net](mailto:seanjensen@comcast.net)**Re: Palm Desert Development Project, Tehama County**

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 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.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. 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. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Cameron.Vela@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Cameron.Vela@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

*Cameron Vela*Cameron Vela  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
KarukSECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
MiwokCOMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
ApacheCOMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
KumeyaayEXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Tehama County  
3/28/2022**

***Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of  
the Enterprise Rancheria***

Glenda Nelson, Chairperson  
2133 Monte Vista Avenue           Maidu  
Oroville, CA, 95966  
Phone: (530) 532 - 9214  
Fax: (530) 532-1768  
info@enterpriserancheria.org

***Greenville Rancheria of Maidu  
Indians***

Kyle Self, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 279                           Maidu  
Greenville, CA, 95947  
Phone: (530) 284 - 7990  
Fax: (530) 284-6612  
kself@greenvillerancheria.com

***Paskenta Band of Nomlaki  
Indians***

Andrew Alejandre, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 709                           Nomlaki  
Corning, CA, 96021               Wintun  
Phone: (530) 528 - 3538  
Fax: (530) 528-3595  
office@paskenta.org

***Redding Rancheria***

Jack Potter, Chairperson  
2000 Redding Rancheria Road   Pit River  
Redding, CA, 96001               Wintu  
Phone: (530) 225 - 8979           Yana  
Fax: (530) 241-1879  
melodieh@redding-rancheria.com

***Wintu Tribe of Northern  
California***

Wade McMaster, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 995                           Wintu  
Shasta Lake, CA, 96019  
Phone: (530) 605 - 1726  
Fax: (530) 605-1727  
wintu.tribe1@gmail.com

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 5097.94 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 assessment for the proposed Palm Desert Development Project, Tehama County.

### PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 321 South Jackson Street

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Tehama and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Red Bluff East Date 1995 T 27N; R 3W; of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 29 M. D. B.M.

c. Address 321 South Jackson Street City Red Bluff Zip 96080

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 565030 mE/ 4446282 mN

e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of South Main Street and Luther Road, in Red Bluff, proceed westerly along Luther Road for approximately 0.6-miles to South Jackson Street. Proceed northerly along South Jackson Street for approximately 0.3-miles to driveway access situated adjacent to the east side of the road. Site is situated immediately east of South Jackson Street.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing  
See attached Photographs for descriptions.

\*P3a. Description: This site consists of the concrete remnants of buildings and structures, as well as a few surviving orchard trees. Due to the level of disturbance and destruction, it is impossible to glean the function of the various buildings, when they were standing, with a high degree of accuracy. However, the westernmost slab (labeled A on the Site Sketch Map), appears to represent a single-family residence. The second foundation remnant (labeled B on the Site Sketch Map) may have stored equipment, was utilized for fruit/nut processing, or housed livestock. Secondarily poured walkways interconnect the two primary foundations. Finally, the easternmost foundation remnant (labeled C on the Site Sketch Map) appears to have been a barn of some sort, and like foundation B, may have housed livestock, equipment or agricultural products. – CONTINUED -

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2-Single family property;  
HP33-Farm/Ranch.

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) See photos for description.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both Historic, c. 1947-1952.

\*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown.

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Sean Jensen, Genesis Society, 123 East Swift Creek Way, Kalispell, MT 59901.

\*P9. Date Recorded: 2/4/22.

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level inventory survey of circa 2.7-acres.

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

Cultural Resources Inventory Survey Palm Desert Development Project, c. 2.7-acres, Red Bluff, Tehama County, California.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location 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): \_\_\_\_\_

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 321 South Jackson Street  
Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

### Continuation

**\*P3a. Description:** Several of the trees on the property have been removed, and/or cut in such a way as to kill the specimen, and consequently, the orchard that once existed at this location has been all but obliterated.

Overall, the resource exhibits a substantial reduction of original integrity.

The 1947 aerial image and topographic map, as well as all prior maps, depict the property without buildings or structures. The first building depicted on the topographic map appears in 1952, while aerial images from 1969 show the property layout with three primary buildings and an orchard.

The City of Red Bluff City Council minutes for December 15, 2015, document that the City of Red Bluff Fire Department was authorized to use the property at 321 South Jackson Street in a live fire training, after which all of the buildings and structures were completely burned and all related materials (with the exception of the concrete foundations) were removed from the property.

**\*B10. Significance:** Theme Residential/Ranching Area Red Bluff, CA  
Period of Significance c. 1947-1952 Property Type Residential/Ranching Applicable Criteria N/A

Specific application of the criteria to historic site "321 South Jackson Street" yields the following recommendations.

- 1) This site is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. There is no evidence that this site ever made significant contributions to history. While the theme of residential/ranching/farming was the emphasis of activities likely undertaken at this site, there is no evidence supporting a contribution beyond the typical or mundane. Consequently, this site is not recommended eligible per CRHR Criterion 1), and this site would not appear to be potentially significant per the CEQA criterion under PRC SS5024.1.
- 2) This site is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history. While the resource is associated with historic-era (c. 1947-1952) residential, farming and ranching activities, there is no evidence that those responsible for such activities were prominent in their fields, nor did any particular person involved in activities which resulted in the formation of this resource ever make any known, significant contributions to history. Consequently, this site is not recommended eligible per CRHR Criterion 2), and this site would not appear to be potentially significant per the CEQA criterion under PRC SS5024.1.
- 3) Based on existing inventory data maintained by the Northeast Information Center at CSU-Chico, there are a number of records on file for historic-era residences, farms and ranches that essentially duplicate the attributes present at this site. Such components and the physical remnants which comprise this site are thus not considered rare or underrepresented in the existing California State inventory for the County in general or the project area in particular, nor does this site represent a "... distinctive type..." or "...a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." Consequently, this site is not recommended eligible per CRHR Criterion 3), and this site would not appear to be potentially significant per the CEQA criterion under PRC SS5024.1.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 321 South Jackson Street  
Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

- 4) Data recovery work involving this site could not be expected to provide unique or unusual additional information over and above that which exists in the existing site record. There are no historic-era buried features for which further evaluation or recordation might be considered appropriate. Under these circumstances, further research in the form of data recovery, or additional detailed recording would not likely further our understanding of this site. For these reasons, this site is not recommended eligible for inclusion on the CRHR per Criterion 4, and this site would not appear to be potentially significant per the CEQA criterion under PRC SS5024.1.

While this site does not appear to be eligible under any of the evaluation criteria, the issue of site integrity must be addressed. As previously noted, in December 2015, the City of Red Bluff authorized all of the buildings to completely burned to the ground, and all of the residual materials (with the exception of the concrete foundations) removed from the property.

Effectively, the site has been subjected to a substantial reduction in integrity. Consequently, the following Aspects of Integrity (*design, materials, workmanship, association, setting, feeling*) have been severely compromised as a result of these actions. This results in only one Aspect of Integrity surviving today; *location*.

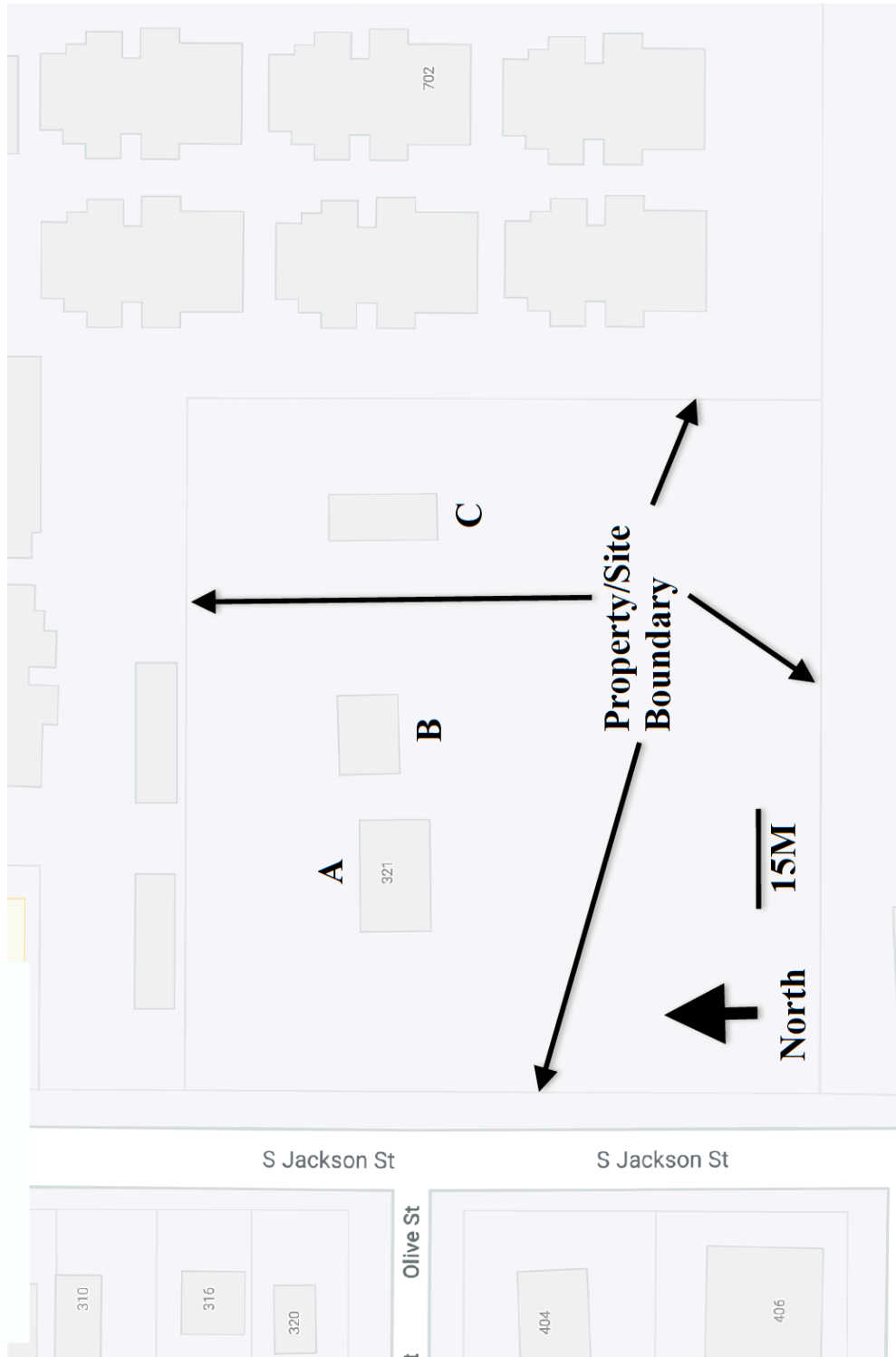
According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the significance criteria.

Considering the fact that site integrity has been almost completely compromised, this resource is not considered eligible/significant per any of the evaluation criteria, and therefore not recommended a significant historical resource, or unique archaeological resource, and therefore not eligible for inclusion on the CRHR.

### CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 321 South Jackson Street  
Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

## Site Sketch Map Palm Desert 1

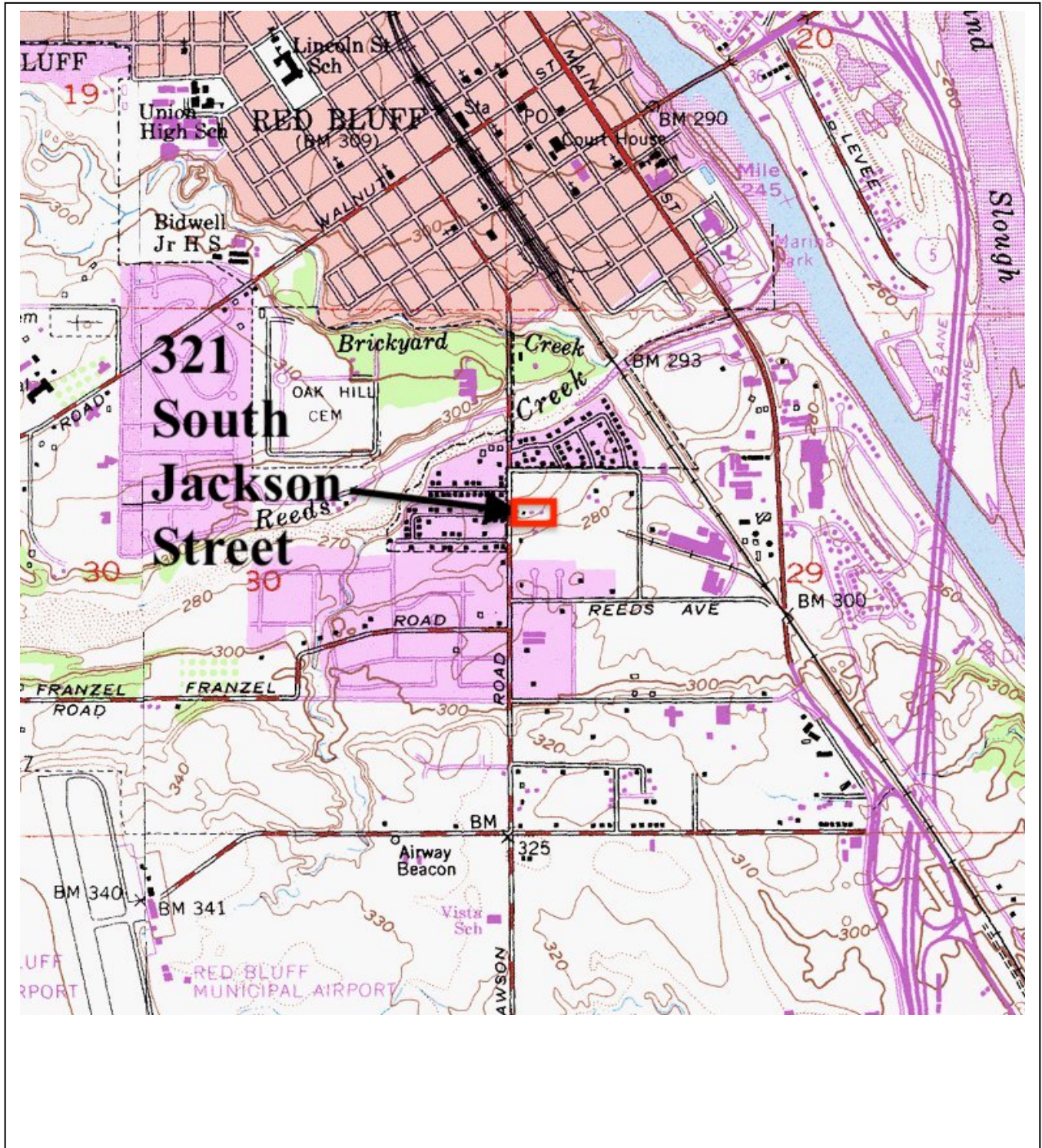




**LOCATION MAP**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 321 South Jackson Street

\*Map Names: Red Bluff East \*Scale: 1:24,000 \*Date of map: 1995





## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 321 South Jackson Street

Page of



Resource overview, view west-northwest



Sidewalk, view north



Foundation A, view easterly