

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND FINDINGS REPORT

Prepared for:

Hayes and Sons Inc. (Waddell Rock Pit / Reclamation Amendment and Name Change)

Author:

Vann Cultural Resource Management
David M. Vann

February 17, 2023

Waddell Rock Pit and Name Change

Table of Contents

Introduction	Page 1
Pre-field Work Research	Page 2, 3
Results of Pre-field Research	Page 3-7
Survey Methods and Findings	Page 7
Final Project Recommendations	Page 8
References	Page 9
Maps (list)	
• Vicinity of Undertaking Map	
• General Location Map	
• Project Location Map	
• Coverage Map	

Waddell Rock Pit and Name Change

INTRODUCTION

Project Background:

The proposed project is a request to amend (RP-01-01-1m) the existing reclamation plan. The applicant proposes to change the Mine name from Waddell Pit to South Fork Rock Quarry, expand the mine site from 4-acres to 16.6 acres, extend termination of mining date to approximately October 1, 2052, remove any gravel skimming in or along streams and other required updates to the existing reclamation plan.

All areas that make up this project are within the boundaries of the original plan for this rock pit. No new areas outside of original boundaries will be impacted.

Vann Cultural Management was contacted by Jim Hayes of Hayes and Sons Inc. and asked to conduct archaeological investigations on the property.

Scope of Work: California law requires that completion of projects follow guidelines and principles outlined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The following specific tasks were performed in order to comply with state regulations.

- Conduct a records search through the Northeast Information Center at CSU-Chico to determine if there have been any sites previously recorded within or in the vicinity of the project area. The goals of the record search are to determine (1) the extent of previous surveys in the area (2) the locations of known archaeological sites and the distribution of them within or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Completion of this step ensures that all potential areas of archaeological sensitivity are located and documented. **Note: This step was performed by the Siskiyou County Planning Department.**
- Conduct a pedestrian survey of the APE to determine if any undocumented archaeological resources exist and to properly record them if they do.
- When the pedestrian survey is completed, a final report will be written documenting the findings. The final report will identify effects the undertaking will have on cultural resources within the APE and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures to protect significant resources during implementation of the project.

The remainder of this report documents the findings and results of the records search and subsequent survey completed for this undertaking. It includes recommendations for treatment of any cultural properties located during field reconnaissance that could potentially be affected during the project. All of the fieldwork procedures followed guidelines set forth by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and are in conformity with accepted professional guidelines.

Location of the Undertaking:

The project is located in the western ½ of Siskiyou County, California. It is located approximately 8 miles northwest of Happy Camp, CA. More specifically it is located in T17N, R7E, portions of sections 5 and 8 H.M.

Waddell Rock Pit and Name Change

PRE-FIELD WORK RESEARCH

Northeast California Information Center Records Search: The records at the Northeast Information Center (CSU-Chico) were examined. The search resulted in no previously recorded American Indian or historic sites within the project or within the vicinity.

Additional Sources Consulted:

1. The National Register of Historic Places.
2. The California Register of Historic Resources.
3. The California Historical Landmarks.
4. Existing published and unpublished documents relating to the prehistory, ethnography, and historic developments in the vicinity.
5. The following were contacted by email on February 3, 2023 (no response as of 2/21/23)

Native American Heritage Commission (Contacted by County of Siskiyou)

Russell Attebery, Chairperson, Karuk Tribe*

Alex R. Watts-Tobin, Archaeologist and THPO, Karuk Tribe

Tahnaya.miller@klamathtribes.com

Harold Bennett, Quartz Valley Indian Community

Janice Crowe, Shasta Indian Nation

Sami Jo Difuntorum, THPO, Shasta Indian Nation

Wintu Tribe of Northern California

Mark Miyoshi, THPO, Winnemem Wintu Tribe

Caleen Sisk, Tribal Chief and Spiritual Leader, Winnemem Wintu Tribe

Agnes Gonzalez, Pit River Tribe of California

Garth Sunberg, Cer-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria

These resources are consulted in order to more effectively determine what site types and distribution of them may be encountered during fieldwork within the project area.

The proposed project is subject to compliance regulations stipulated by CEQA. CEQA stipulates that both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency must assess the effects of the project on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084.1 and California Code of Regulations 15064.5).

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, TCPs, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant effect on important cultural resources, then alternative plans or mitigation measures need to be developed. However, only significant cultural resources need to be considered in the mitigation plans. CEQA defines significant historical resources as “resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)” (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A property may be considered ‘historically significant’ if it meets the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to California’s past;
3. It 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; or

Waddell Rock Pit and Name Change

4. It has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history [Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1].

RESULTS OF PRE-FIELD RESEARCH

Prehistory: Very little is known about the early prehistory of western Siskiyou County, and inferences are based on information from other parts of Northern California and Southern Oregon. Based on this it appears that western Siskiyou County could show some similarities with the North Coast Ranges tradition.

A tentative prehistoric cultural sequence has been established for the Sonoma, Lake, and Mendocino County portion of the North Coast Ranges and may also apply to the Klamath Mountains. The sequence is based primarily on materials recovered from the Borax Lake area (Harrington 1948; Treganza 1950; Meighan 1955; Meighan and Haynes 1970; Fredrickson 1973 and 1974).

The earliest inhabitants of the North Coast Ranges may be represented by large, fluted projectile points which resemble Folsom points (Harrington 1948: 62, 64-66, 70). The Folsom point is widely distributed and dates to about 8500-600 B.C. These points were probably mounted on spears and darts and used to kill large game. Little else is known about the people who made these points (McDonald 1979:37).

“Apparently their dwellings were such as to leave few traces in the ground. Only open-air settlements have been recognized though they may occasionally have resorted to shelter beneath rock overhangs or in caves. The absence of deep deposits at the dwelling places points to temporary or brief recurrent occupancy. Sociopolitical inferences are hazardous, but the economics of a simple hunting life must have demanded groups of limited size. Perhaps a few families related by kinship hunted and traveled together. As yet, no skeletal remains of the hunter themselves have been identified therefore, nothing can be said regarding their physical type or mortuary practices (Wallace 1978:25).”

The second phase of the occupation is called the Borax Lake and is represented by wide-stemmed points, called Borax Lake points (Harrington 1948:82), mullers and milling stones. The Borax Lake Pattern dates to about 5000-2000 B.C. Based on the presence of mullers and milling stones from this period it is theorized that a new emphasis was placed on seed foods and that a decrease in the reliance of large game occurred. Sites dating to this phase have been found on or near ridge tops in or near meadows and close to springs. Since the sites are about 6000' elevation they do not appear to be suitable for winter occupation and sites in other location are also expected. Based on their findings in the Gasquet-Orleans Road area, Chartkoff, Davis and Donahue (1978:G-5) feel that in the Klamath Mountains a generalized hunting and gathering way of life may have brought individual families or hunters into high-elevation valleys and ridge tops, and that temporary summer occupations resulted.

The Mendocino Complex is next and dated to about 1000 B.C. to A.D.O. It is characterized by smaller projectile points, lacks the Borax Lake point type and includes mortars and pestles. From this period on, cultures seem to develop in an increasingly localized manner making inferences based on adjacent areas less reliable. Chartkoff, Davis, and Donahue (1979:G-5 to G-6) hypothesize that the period from 2000 B.C. to A.D. 500 was one of increasing adaptation to riverine resources. Local people began to become more seasonally transitional, occupying winter base camps along the river and smaller, functional sites during other seasons for hunting and collection purposes. From about A.D. 500-1500, use of the riverine resources became increasingly effective. Base camps became larger, sedentary, and more socially complex. From A.D. 1500-1850, the exploitation of the anadromous fishery had been perfected. River villages became permanent, the use of the highland areas declined to be replaced by spiritual use.

Waddell Rock Pit and Name Change

The overall pattern of the North Coast Ranges appears to be that of significant changes in subsistence practices: first from reliance on large game to a more balanced use of a variety of smaller game and plants, then to an increased reliance on acorns and andromous fish. It is thought that the characteristics of this period are the result in changes from the Antahermal to the Altithermal and then to the Medithermal. The drier climate of the Altithermal was not favorable to the pursuit of big game by the Folsom hunters and led to the exploitation of a larger range of foods as the big game species became extinct, while the cooler and moister climate of the Medithermal may once again have allowed greater specialization (McDonald 1979:39).

Ethnography: The Karuk are identified mostly by their language, which belongs to the Hokan family, but has no close relatives. Their culture is noted to resemble that of their down river neighbors the Yurok.

The Karuk inhabited the area between Bluff Creek and Seiad Valley. A Bilingual group occupied the area between Happy Camp and Seiad, speaking both Karuk and Shasta. They are thought to have been considered marginal to the Karuk. Villages were located on Indian Creek and up the Salmon River with the most populous areas near Orleans, at the mouth of the Salmon River, and at Clear Creek.

The Karuk were oriented to the resources along the rivers. They especially took advantage of the major salmon runs in the spring and fall (Kroeber and Barrett 1960). Rapids were the favored fishing locations since their channels limited the movement of the fish to predictable areas. Platforms were built at the edge of the river and were privately owned, but could be rented for a part of the catch. Fish were generally caught in a net lowered on an A-frame. Sometimes a smaller “plunge net” was used in the rapids (Bright 1978: figure 2). Harpoons were utilized, and eels were caught with dip nets and gaffs. Much of the fish caught during these runs were dried and stored to be consumed during when the catch was at a minimum.

Acorns and deer were also a major part of the Karuk diet. The acorns from the tan oak were favored. Families camped in the fall, living in houses of fir bark and gathering acorns from the ground. The tannic acid was removed by cracking and drying the acorns rubbing them to remove the skin, grinding them into flour with a stone on a flat slab, and then leaching the flour n a sand pit. This produced dough that was mixed with water and boiled in a basked with heated rocks to make a soup or mush. Sometimes the acorns were buried in wet ground for a year or more then boiled in the hull and cracked with the teeth for eating. Deer were hunted in the fir forests on the mountain slopes. Deer-head masks were often used as decoys. Dogs were used to drive the deer into snares set along their trials. Elk, bear, rodents, and other small mammals and birds were also hunted (McDonald 1979: 41).

The importance of river resources is evidenced in the patterns of Karuk village distribution. Ninety percent of the villages were located within a ¼ mile of the rivers. The Chartkoffs (1975:176) reported that villages tended to be located at the mouths of major tributaries because here the portions of the salmon run was diverted, decreasing the fishing potential upstream. The availability of flat land was a premium and this influenced village distribution as 95% of the villages were located on ground with 10% slope or less (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1972). Villages contained one to ten living houses and one or more sweat houses. There was one family per living house. The women and children were the main occupants of the living houses, with the men visiting during meal time. The men spent most of the time in the sweat houses which were not open to women except for the initiation of a female shaman. Both house types were rectangular, of rough planks, semi-subterranean, with a stone-paved porch outside. Gathering firewood for the sweathouse

Waddell Rock Pit and Name Change

had religious implications. Limbs were supposed to be taken from the uphill and downhill side of Douglas fir trees, accompanied by ritual weeping and prayers for luck in hunting and gambling, which were the main means of acquiring wealth (McDonald 1979:41).

The Karuk depended on stone, wood, plant fiber, and bone to maintain their way of life. Wooden planks for housing were split from logs with horn wedges and stone mauls, and then worked with stone adzes. Boats were made from hollowed out redwood logs purchased from the Yurok. Obsidian was flaked with an antler

and hafted to wooden handles and used to butcher game. Large obsidian blades were considered wealth item and displayed at ceremonies. Bows were made from yew wood and arrows from syringia wood, with obsidian heads used in war. Other tools included elk horn spoons for men, mussel shell spoons for women, bone awls for hide sewing, wooden fire drills, and tobacco pipe consisting of a straight wooden tube and soapstone bowl.

Ceremonies were very important to the Karuk. The principal ceremonies are usually referred to as World Fixing or World Renewal rituals and are held at the villages of Inam, Katimin, Amaikiaram, and Panamnik. They are linked concept and timing into a sequence which must be completed in order to revitalize the world and prevent famine, disease, and disaster. They are also roughly correlated to the spring and fall runs of Chinook salmon. The ceremonies include a sacred element consisting of a journey following a prescribed route and recitation of a formula by a priest. Public dancing was an element of the ceremonies as well. The Jumping Dance, Deerskin Dance, War Dance, and Boat Dance were performed depending on the location. Localization of the dances was an important characteristic. Dances are performed in specific villages, and are associated with specific locations within the village. This implies that ceremonial locations will be of great cultural sensitivity, as the ceremony is viewed as essential to maintaining the world order.

In addition to renewing the physical condition of the world the ceremonies played an important roll in regulating the Karuk social relationships. The right to perform rituals and sponsor dances is distributed so as to link kin groups and villages into cooperating units. Also, to avoid spoiling a dance all conflicts had to be resolved beforehand by those attending.

Karuk culture was characterized by considerable local autonomy. Individual villages were the principal political unit (Curtis 1924:60). Rich men were the leaders within the village because of the prestige of their wealth. Linkages were created by kinship. If individuals from different villages began to feud, relatives would become involved and not the entire village.

It is evident tat the karuk were heavily involved in trade with their neighbors. They probably first encountered the Hudson Bay Trappers and then later the miners in much greater numbers. In 1882, after clashes between the miners and the Karuk's near Orleans, virtually all of the Karuk villages were burned as far north as the Salmon River.

In 1887, the General Allotment Act provided that certain Indians could settle on the public domain and obtain title. An amendment in 1910 extended the act to lands in the National Forests more valuable for agriculture or grazing than for timber.

Waddell Rock Pit and Name Change

pre-Gold Rush Karuk population has been estimated a 2700 (Cook 1956:98). By 1930 that number was said to be about 755, of which 16.4% were said to be full-blood. In 1972, the Bureau of Indian Affairs reported that 3,781 individuals were identified as having at least some Karuk ancestry (Bright 1978:189).

Based on the results of previous survey work done within the general area of the undertaking, the expected range of American Indian site types included the following:

- Surface scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage associated with dark “midden” deposits indicating possible village encampments, some of which may have been occupied year-round. Typically, such sites would be located close to water sources, particularly where streams merge with one another.
- Surface scatters consisting of lithic artifacts and debitage not associated with dark “midden” soil. These areas may have been utilized for shorter, seasonal subsistence practices.
- Bedrock milling stations, including both mortar holes and pestles associated with acorn gathering.
- Rock alignments and other surface features, which could be accompanied by accumulated midden and portable artifacts.
- Isolated finds of American Indian artifacts and flakes not significant enough to be formally recorded as a “site”.

It is not likely that *all* of these types of sites would be encountered within the present project area, but rather these are the types of sites that potentially could be encountered during fieldwork based on information from results of previous surveys.

Historic Development: There is historic evidence of early fur trapping in Siskiyou County *circa* 1820s and 1830s (Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8: 212). Most of these instances were brief, however.

By late 1849 mining had begun along the Klamath and Salmon Rivers, but not until around 1850 that Siskiyou County started to see an influx of Whites to the area. In 1850 a number of prospectors crossed the mountains from the North Fork of the Trinity River and hit the South Fork of the Salmon River. They made their way down to the Forks and discovering rich gold deposits there began to work their way up the North Fork. A prospecting expedition, starting at the mouth, worked its way up the Klamath as far as Happy Camp, but was turned back by Indians there.

Soon after miners entered Indian Creek they established Indian Town, a small mining camp located north of Deadman Point. By 1856 the town had a hotel, butcher shop, saloon, and bakery. It was also called Indian Creek City. Chinese made up much of the population. Most of them were working at the Classic Hill mine located near by. Indian Town was abandoned by 1890 (Hill 1997).

In 1856 estimates say there were approximately 400-500 miners in the Indian Creek watershed. Hydraulic mines located here include the Classic Hill mine, Huey mine and County mine.

Happy Camp located at the mouth of Indian Creek was established in 1851. A post office was established in 1858 and by 1860 four stores, a hotel and butcher shop had been established. In 1880 Happy Camp had a population of 397.

Most areas around Siskiyou County were mined during the mid to late 19th century and into the early part of the 20th century. The area also saw those individuals seeking a more stable lifestyle and farming and ranching became popular in the area as well. The descendants of many of these early pioneers to the area are still here and living on the land that was purchased by their ancestors.

Waddell Rock Pit and Name Change

Based on the results of previous survey work done within the general and immediate area of the undertaking, the expected range of Historic site types included the following:

- Artifacts associated with homesteading/ranching/mining in the area.
- Structure locations with associated artifacts.

SURVEY METHODS AND FINDINGS

Survey Strategy: It is the goal of the surveyor to give complete coverage the entire project area. Sometimes however this is not possible. Reasons for this may include: steep terrain; thick brush; current land use (e.g., rock pit, processing). Much of the property is located on steep terrain (see TOPO map) as well as within flood plain with thick brush coverage. All areas that were able to be safely surveyed were. The pit and surrounding area have seen continuous occupation/use since at least the 1950s.

Survey transects were completed in a random zig-zag fashion on the flat areas of the property. This method ensures that historic and American Indian resources will not be missed.

Field Work:

Archaeologist David Vann completed fieldwork for this project.

Natural Setting:

Geology – The project area is located within the Galice Formation of Western Jurassic Belt. There are also areas of alluvium along the creeks as well as an area of landslide deposits.

Hydrology – The main fork of Indian creek is located adjacent to the property.

Flora – White Oak, black oak, live oak, Douglas Fir, incense cedar, madrone, poison oak, fern, Oregon grape, black berry, wild raspberry, seasonal grasses.

Fauna – Deer, rabbit, Western Grey Squirrel, Ground Squirrel, skunk, coyote, black bear, various birds, and frogs.

Natural Environment – Primarily covered in timber and oak stands with few open areas.

Current Land Use – vacant land, rock pit

Current Land Condition – Quarry site/mining

American Indian Resources Identified Within the Project Area:

No American Indian resources were noted or recorded as a result of reconnaissance for this project.

Historic Resources Identified Within the Project Area:

No new historic sites were noted or recorded as a result of reconnaissance.

Waddell Rock Pit and Name Change

FINAL PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS

A comprehensive and thorough effort has been made to identify all Heritage Resources located within the APE for this undertaking and the results of this survey have been incorporated into the proposed project's design. The areas that will be impacted are located on extremely steep terrain. Based on this and the low probability of encountering cultural resources I believe that no impacts will occur to cultural resources. I recommend that the project proceed as planned.

This report is based on an inventory-level surface survey only. There is always the possibility that significant sub-surface cultural resources could be encountered below ground level. If this happens work should be suspended and archaeological consultation should be sought immediately.

Waddell Rock Pit and Name Change

References

Jensen, Perter M.

1997 Cultural Resource Survey Report for Carter Reclamation and Quarry Project, Siskiyou County, California. Report on file, Northeast Information Center, CSU, Chico

Rock, Jim

2003 Cultural Resource Survey Report for Baker Parcel split, Siskiyou County, California. Report on file, Northeast Information Center, CSU, Chico.

Wagner, D. L., and Sausedo, C. J., compilers.

1987 Geologic Map of California, Weed Quadrangle. Sacramento, California: Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, State of California Resources Agency.

McDonald, James A.

1987 Cultural Resource Overview, Klamath National Forest, California.
Note: Karuk ethnography and pre-history taken from McDonald.

Vann, David

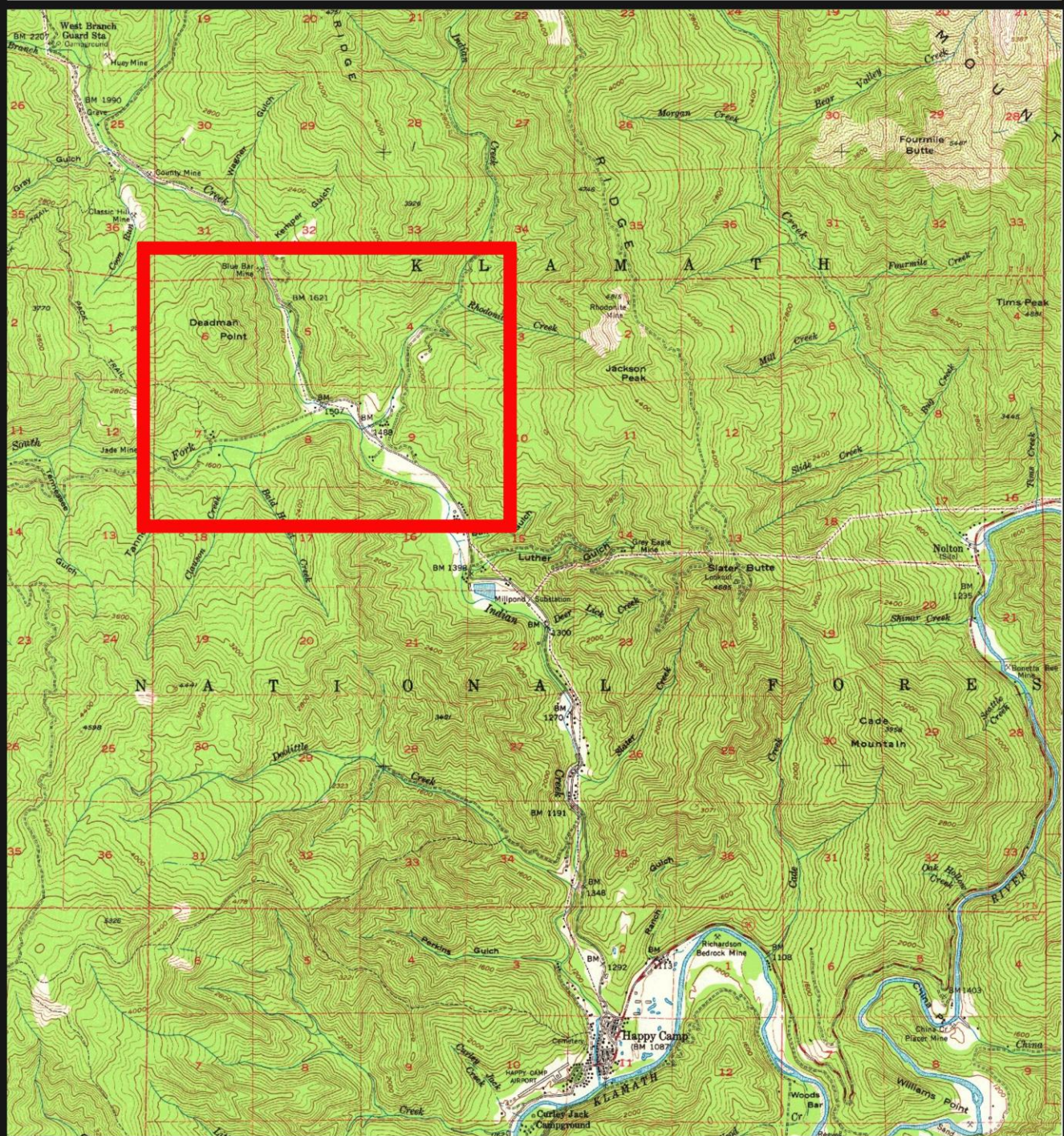
2003 Waddell Property Survey, Siskiyou County, California, Report on file, Northeast Information Center, CSU, Chico

Waddell Rock Pit and Name Change



LOCATION OF UNDERTAKING

2023-1



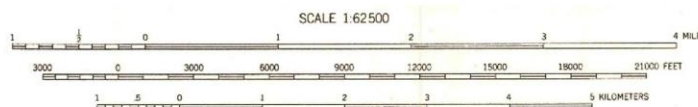
T17N, R7E sections 5 and 8



General Location of the Undertaking



base maps are 15' Happy Camp 1956 Humboldt Meridian

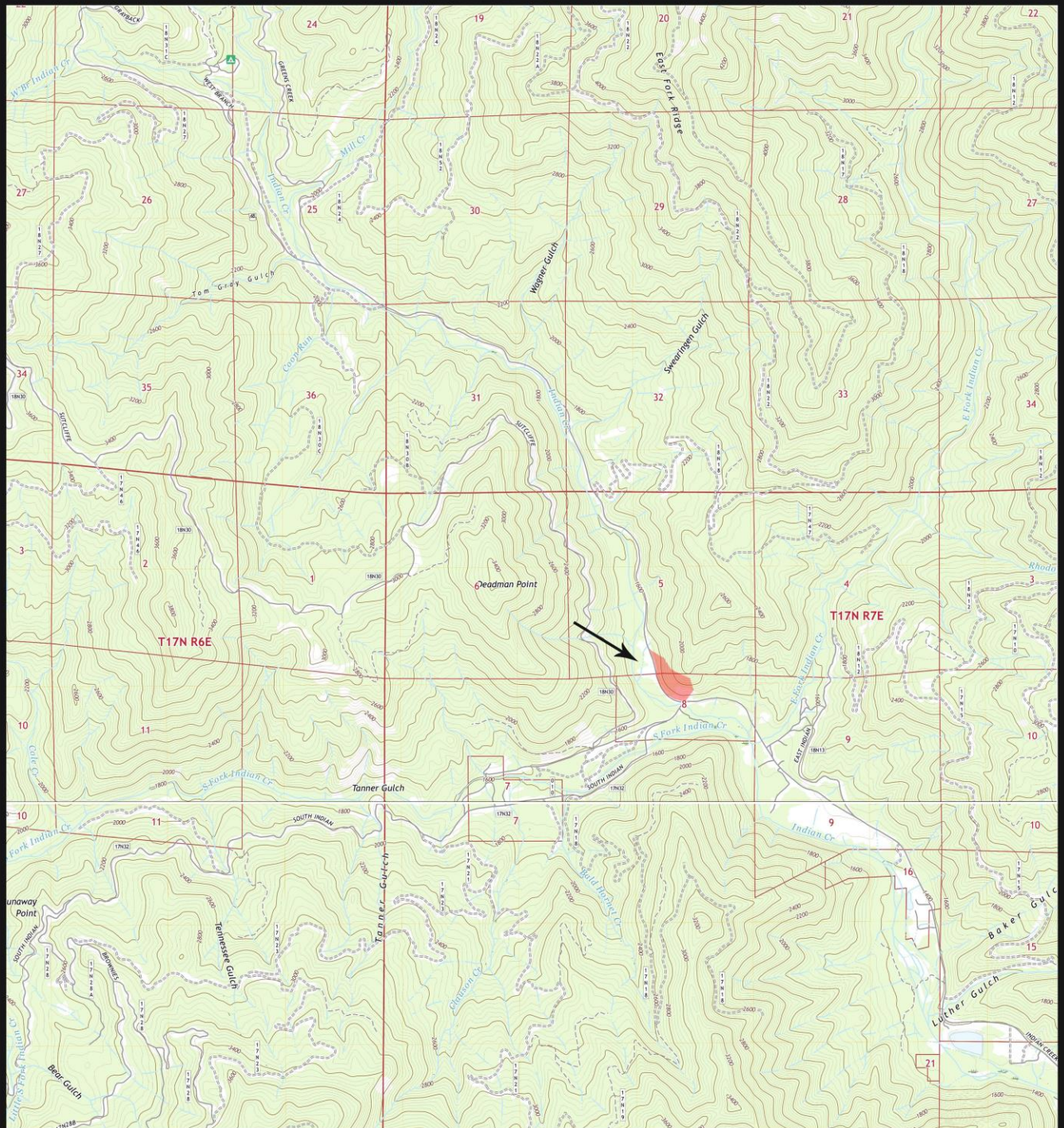


CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



PROJECT MAP

2023-1



T17N, R7E sections 5 and 8



APPROXIMATE PROJECT BOUNDARY



base maps are 7.5'
 Happy Camp 2022
 Deadman Point 2022
 Humboldt Meridian

