

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY

**Roseburg Lumber Mill Cleanup Project,
circa 2.5-acres, City of Mount Shasta,
Siskiyou County, California.**

Prepared for

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
Project Background.....	1
Scope of Work	1
2. LOCATION, ENVIRONMENTAL and CULTURAL CONTEXT	2
Location	2
Environment	2
Prehistory	2
Ethnography.....	4
Historic Context.....	5
3. RECORDS SEARCH and SOURCES CONSULTED.....	7
Records at Northeast Information Center Records	7
Other Sources Consulted	8
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY and CULTURAL INVENTORY.....	8
Survey Coverage and Field Work	8
General Observations	9
Prehistoric Resources	9
Historic-Era Resources	9
5. PROJECT EFFECTS.....	9
6. PROJECT SUMMARY.....	9
7. REFERENCES CITED and/or UTILIZED	10

ATTACHMENTS

Project Location and Archaeological Survey Area Map.
Copy of Records Search from NEIC, H14-1, dated February 11, 2014.

1. INTRODUCTION

Project Background

This report details the results of an archaeological inventory survey for the proposed Roseburg Lumber Mill Cleanup Project involving approximately 2.5-acres located a short distance west of South Mount Shasta Boulevard, a short distance east of Interstate 5, in the City of Mount Shasta, Siskiyou County, California (see *Project Location Map*). The proposed project involves a Removal Action Work Plan (RAW), which consists of cleanup of hazardous waste materials associated with the former lumber mill.

Since the project will involve physical disturbance to ground surface and sub-surface components in conjunction with hazardous waste removal, it has the potential to impact cultural resources that may be located within the APE. In this case, the APE would consist of the circa 2.5-acre cleanup area. Evaluation of the project's potential to impact cultural resources must be undertaken in conformity with City of Mount Shasta and Siskiyou County rules and regulations, and in compliance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq. (CEQA), and The California CEQA Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, California Administrative Code, Section 15000 et seq. (Guidelines as amended).

Scope of Work

At the most general level, compliance with CEQA requires completion of projects in conformity with the standards contained in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, as amended. Based on this and other relevant Sections of the Guidelines, the following specific tasks were considered an adequate and appropriate Scope of Work for the present project:

- Conduct a records search at the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at CSU-Chico, and review state data bases and other relevant background information. The goals of the records search and data base review 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 archaeological and historical sites considered significant per CEQA are discovered, correctly identified, fully documented, and properly interpreted.
- Conduct a pedestrian field survey of the project area. Based on map review, a complete coverage intensive survey was considered appropriate, given the presence of high archaeological sensitivity throughout the project area. The purpose of the pedestrian survey is to ensure that any previously recorded sites identified during the records search are re-located and existing evaluations updated based on current site and field conditions. For previously undocumented sites identified which might qualify as “cultural resources” per CEQA, the field survey would involve formally recording these on DPR-523 Forms.
- Upon completion of the records search and pedestrian survey, prepare an archaeological inventory survey report that identifies project effects and recommends appropriate

mitigation measures for any prehistoric or historic sites recommended significant under CEQA and which might be affected by the project.

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

2. Location, Environmental and Cultural Context

Location

The project area consists of lands subjected to past logging and industrial use. Lands affected are located within a portion of Sections 21 & 22 of Township 40 North, Range 4 West, as shown on the USGS City of Mt. Shasta, California, 7.5' Series Quadrangle (see attached *Project Location Map*).

Environment

The project area is located approximately 8 miles southwest of Mount Shasta, at an elevation of approximately 3,500 feet, in the Strawberry Valley. The land area is geologically diverse, being at the junction of two mountain ranges: the Cascade Range and the Siskiyou Mountains. Storm water in the region generally drains south-southwest, ultimately flowing into the Sacramento River. The region's climate is characterized as Mediterranean, with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. Contemporary climate has fostered a montane vegetation community which encourages diverse flora and fauna species.

Paleoclimatic data indicates that fluctuation in the area's climate occurred during the Holocene. A model of post-Pleistocene climatic fluctuations (Antevs 1955) postulates three primary climatic periods: the Anathermal (c. 7,000-9,000 BP), with climatic conditions wetter and cooler than the present; the Altithermal (c. 3,000-7,000 BP), with climatic conditions drier and warmer than the present; and the Medithermal (c. 3,000 BP), with climatic conditions emerging to the present condition. During the wetter and cooler conditions of the Anathermal, vegetative life zones may have been distributed at lower elevations than at present, a condition that would have affected the distribution of dependent faunal species as well. Conditions more beneficial to avifauna and fish may also have existed during such a period, while the opposite may be true of the Altithermal.

Prehistory

Several investigations within this portion of the state have resulted in the development of a number of classification schemes that attempt to place specific cultural material assemblages within limited temporal and spatial contexts. Much of the present understanding of cultural chronologies, prehistoric settlement patterns and subsistence practices relies on research

gleaned from the northern Sacramento Valley and the Sacramento River canyon, south of the City of Mount Shasta.

Correlating dating obtained from projectile point types, obsidian hydration, radiocarbon assays and dendrochronology, Basgall and Hildebrandt (1989) proposed a triumvirate cultural chronology and subsistence/settlement pattern for prehistoric populations within the Sacramento River Canyon region.

The Pollard Flat Phase (2,700-5,300 B.P.) represents the earliest of these three phases, and is characterized by Squaw Creek Contracting-Stem, Pollard Diamond-shaped and McKee series projectile points, shaped groundstone tools, battered stones, anvils, mauls and net weights. Settlement and subsistence patterns for this phase indicate that the Pollard Flat Phases is representative of a forager population that occupied residential base camps for extended periods of time.

Following Pollard is the Vollmers Phase (1,700-4,500 B.P.) which is characterized by medium-sized Clikapudi corner-notch and side-notch projectile points, groundstone tools, battered stones, anvils, mauls and net weights. Vollmers populations were relatively mobile while still maintaining residential camps that were occupied for a shorter time than the Pollard Flat residential camps.

The Mosquito Creek Phase (1,900 B.P. to contact) is characterized by Gunther series projectile points, and the appearance of Desert Side-notched points later in the phase. Additionally, artifactual assemblage associated with this phase is dominated by expedient, indeterminate groundstone fragments, and further characterized by an absence of shaped tools such as handstones, millstones, hammerstones, anvils, mauls and net weights. Mosquito Creek populations were comprised of small groups that employed a pattern of seasonal transhumance.

Basgall and Hildebrandt (ibid.) attribute the Pollard Flat and Vollmers Phases to two distinct populations that coexisted for over 1000 years in the Sacramento River Canyon, with the Pollard Flat population eventually being replaced by the Vollmers population. The researchers further argue that there may have been a strong ethnic continuity between the Vollmers and Mosquito Creek peoples, but stop short of attributing ethnolinguistic affiliations to any of the groups.

One of the earliest clearly dated contexts for human occupation in northern California is from site CA-SHA-475 located north of Redding on Squaw Creek, where a charcoal based C-14 date suggests initial Native American presence within this area around 6,500 years ago. Continuous use of the region is indicated on the basis of evidence from this 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 North Coast Range, and the lower reaches of the northern Sierra Nevada.

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

In the present project area, the descendants of the earlier Hokan-speaking populations—the Shasta Indians—were still in control of Shasta Valley and the area around Weed and the City of Mount Shasta at the time of initial contact with White populations (*circa* AD 1850).

Ethnography

The project area is located within lands traditionally claimed by the Shasta (Silver 1978: Figure 1). The basic social unit for the Shasta was the family, although the village may also be considered a social, as well as a political and economic, unit. Villages were usually located on flats adjoining streams, and were inhabited primarily during winter months 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).

As with all northern California Indian groups, economic life for the Shasta revolved around hunting, fishing and the collecting of plant foods, with deer, acorns, and fish 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. These people were very sophisticated in terms of their knowledge of the uses of local animals and plants, and of the availability of raw material sources that could be used in manufacturing an immense array of primary and secondary tools and implements. However, only fragmentary evidence of their material culture remains, due in part to perishability, and in part to the impacts to archaeological sites resulting from later (historic) land uses.

Based on the results of previous survey work in this area of the County, a range of prehistoric site types has been documented within this portion of the County, including habitation sites associated surface scatters, surface scatters without middens, small surface features such as rock walls and alignments, petroglyphs, food processing stations (including mortar holes and metate slicks), and isolated flakes and flaked stone artifacts. Clearly, not all of these site types were expected to be present within the present project area, but rather these were considered the most likely *types* to be encountered if any sites or features were discovered at all.

Historic Context

The first Euroamerican arrivals into the area include Jedediah Strong Smith and Peter Skene Odgen who explored the region in 1826-27. In 1829, a party of Hudson Bay Company trappers and explorers, led by Alexander Roderick McLeod passed through the region.

The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in Coloma in 1848 sparked a massive influx of Euroamericans into California. The placer lodes of regional streams, particularly around Yreka and within Scott, Jones and Quartz Valleys, were vigorously mined during the latter half of the 19th century. The initial influx into Shasta Valley and Yreka occurred in 1851, and the name "Thompsons Dry Diggings," and then Shasta Butte City, was used to reference the early mining camp in this area.

The town of Weed, located north of the present project area, was first settled in the 1860's by Abner Weed who started the first major commercial sawmill operation in the county. During this period, a system of roadways was constructed between Yreka and other areas in northern California and southern Oregon. One component of that system was North Old State Road, which connected Yreka with Mt. Shasta and areas along the Pit River.

Shortly after construction of the North Old Stage Road and related components, railroads were extended into the area. One of these was the California and Oregon Railroad (Central Pacific, subsequently the Southern Pacific and now the Union Pacific) which proceeds through a portion of the project area, while a second was the McCloud River Railroad.

The California & Oregon Railroad reached the town of Sisson (Mt. Shasta City) in November of 1886 (Brooks 1981:9; Signor 1982:7). Numerous sawmills sprang up along the new railroad line, and railroad spurs were added to provide access from these mills to the main line. One of these early sawmills was owned by the Pioneer Box Company. A brief historic overview of this operation is directly relevant to the present project, since the old Roseburg property represents a portion of the original Pioneer Box Factory holdings. Details concerning these early historic developments have been assembled by Vaughan (1997), whose report has been used in assembling the present historic context.

The Pioneer Box Company (PBC), incorporated in 1884 in Sacramento, established the Pioneer Box Factory in 1900 within the boundary of the present APE. Numerous buildings and structures were constructed on the site at this time (but as will be noted below, none of these early structures remain today).

A slowdown in lumber sales occurred around 1910, and prompted a move by PBC. In April 1914, PBC moved its milling operations to Anderson, leasing facilities at Anderson from Shasta Land and Timber Company. The original PBC mill at Mt. Shasta may have been at least partially dismantled at this time, although the mill at the original Pioneer site (within the old Roseburg property) was back in operation by June of 1916.

A fire in early 1917 destroyed the Pioneer Dry-Kiln at the factory, an event that was immediately followed by rebuilding and expanding various facilities. By June of 1917, PBC had constructed another sawmill at the old WSLC location at Barnard (north of the old

Roseburg property) and began operating both the sawmill at Barnard and the box factory at the original Pioneer site.

In November of 1921, Pioneer Box & Lumber Company (PB & LC) was incorporated, and on January 2, 1922, PB & LC acquired the lands of PBC. No decree of dissolution was filed for PBC, but the name of this corporation was no longer seen on any legal documents after this date. This merger was followed by a number of railroad and haul road expansion activities. Recorded deeds indicate that on June 23, 1922, PB & LC was granted a railroad right-of-way involving a portion of Section 21, presumably allowing for construction of the spur from the main railroad line to service the box factory operations at the original Pioneer site.

Another fire swept through the plant and yards of PB & LC in 1924, destroying large sheds, offices, a boarding house, a cook house, cabins and dwellings.

In 1928, Mount Shasta Pine Manufacturing Company (MSPMC) acquired the mill site at Barnard and the box factory at Pioneer, and held the property until the 1950's. Subsequent to about 1928, the history of ownership of the project area appears to have been as follows:

- 1928-1954? Mt. Shasta Pine Manufacturing Co.
- 1954-1955? Smith Lumber Co.
- 1955-1978 Kimberly-Clark Co.
- 1978-1989 Roseburg Lumber Co.
- 1989-Present City of Mount Shasta

According to the Interstate 5 planning map, dated 1954, Mount Shasta Pine Manufacturing Company owned the property in 1954, although there is some hearsay evidence that the property had in fact been acquired by Smith by 1954. Several structures and features appear on this 1954 map, including: 1) a pond located within the northern portion of the property; 2) four mill-related structures (the mill, offices, and a boom rig) located adjacent to the south side of the pond; 3) a box factory structure located within the southwestern portion of the property; and, 4) approximately six smaller structures, of unknown specific function, scattered throughout the property. Mr. Elgin Bruster, resident of the City of Mount Shasta and employed by Mount Shasta Pine Manufacturing Company in 1954, confirmed the mapped locations for the box factory building, the mill site, and the pond, but had no direct knowledge of the remaining six or seven buildings (Personal Communication 1997). Mr. Orbell Apperson, local historian and resident of the City of Mount Shasta, likewise confirmed that the mill-related structures which appear on the Interstate 5 planning map were located and depicted accurately (Personal Communication 1997). Finally, an aerial photograph of the property, taken by the Shasta-Trinity National Forest in 1944, confirms these same locations for features which are indicated as present on the 1954 I-5 Planning Map.

According to Mr. Apperson, sometime around 1953, the Mount Shasta Pine Manufacturing Company sold the mill site to Mr. Ralph L. Smith, who shortly thereafter (1955) sold the land and improvements to Kimberly Clark Corporation of Wisconsin. The importance of this transfer is that Kimberly Clark is known to have undertaken wholesale modifications to and revamping of the milling operation acquired from Smith. The engineering staff at Kimberly

Clark immediately began an ambitious plan to completely renovate and update all of the operations at the old Pioneer Mill site. The original mill structures in the northern portion of the property were abandoned and demolished, and several new mill structures were built near the east-central portion of the circa 120-acre property.

Shasta-Trinity National Forest Service aerial photographs of the project area, taken in 1955, indicate that the pond was still located within the northern portion of the property. However, the mill structures formerly noted for this area on the 1954 I-5 Planning Map are completely absent. Likewise, the box factory formerly located within the southwestern portion of the property is not present in the 1955 Forest Service photograph. Three new mill structures do appear within the east-central portion of the property, however, confirming Mr. Apperson's recollection of Kimberly Clark's massive program of facility renovation and expansion.

Finally, the USGS quadrangle (City of Mt. Shasta, Provisional 7.5' Series, dated 1986) shows three large structures that generally conform in both size and location with the mill structures erected by Kimberly Clark in and subsequent to 1955. All of these structures have since been destroyed.

In the late 1970's, the 117-acre property was sold to Roseburg Lumber Company. Roseburg continued mill operations at the site until the early 1990's. The mill structures, erected by Kimberly Clark in the mid-1950's, were disassembled during Roseburg's ownership, and by the early 1990's all of the elements of the built environment had been demolished, which is the condition of the property today. An aerial photograph taken around 1994 (available at the City of Mount Shasta) depicts the property in its entirety. No intact structures exist, while the few concrete foundations and slabs that remain date to the late 1960's.

3. RECORDS SEARCH and SOURCES CONSULTED

Several sources 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 pedestrian field survey includes soil types and geomorphological features (discussed above), data maintained by the Northeast Information Center at CSU-Chico, and review of available published and unpublished documents relevant to regional prehistory, ethnography, and early historic developments (already discussed).

Northeast Information Center (CSU-Chico)

Prior to conducting the pedestrian field survey, the official Siskiyou County archaeological records maintained by the Northeast Information Center were examined for any existing recorded prehistoric or historic sites (I.C. File # H14-1, dated February 11, 2014). Information Center records document the following existing conditions for the APE:

Previous Archaeological Survey: The Information Center's records indicate that a portion of the APE has been subject to professional archaeological survey. Jensen (1997) conducted an archaeological survey for a 117-acre annexation property (I.C. Report # 1620). According to the map obtained from Jensen's personal records, the present APE is located completely within Jensen's 1997 survey boundary.

Additionally, Jensen (2004) conducted an archaeological survey for an infrastructure project which included a small portion of the present APE (I.C. Report # 7167)

Documented Sites: According to the Information Center's records, no prehistoric or historic-era sites have been documented within the APE. Several sites have been documented within the general vicinity. However, none of these resources will be affected by the Roseburg Lumber Mill Cleanup Project, as presently proposed.

Other Sources Consulted

In addition to examining records at the Northeast Information Center at CSU-Chico, the following sources were also reviewed by the Information Center, or separately:

- The National Register of Historic Places.
- 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).
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (OHP).
- Published and unpublished documents relevant to environment, ethnography, prehistory and early historic developments in the vicinity, providing context for assessing site types and distribution patterns for the project area (summarized above under *Location, Environmental* and *Cultural Context*).

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY and CULTURAL INVENTORY

Survey Coverage and Field Work

All of the APE was subjected to intensive pedestrian survey by means of walking parallel transects, spaced at approximately 50 meters, throughout the entire APE.

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

Fieldwork was undertaken on April 12, 2015 by Sean Michael Jensen. Mr. Jensen is a professional archaeologist, with 28 years experience in archaeology and history, who meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Professional Qualification, as demonstrated in his listing on the California Historical Resources Information System list of qualified archaeologists and historians. No special problems were encountered and all survey objectives were satisfactorily achieved.

General Observations

Disturbance to the entire APE has been substantial. As previously noted, all of the APE, and the surrounding lands which once comprised the lumber mill, have been subjected to a century of disturbance associated with construction of the mill site, multiple fires, demolition of various mill-related features, re-construction of lumber mill structures and features, and subsequent, wholesale dismantling and demolition of the build environment. All of the structures have been removed, and the only remaining features are concrete slabs and foundations associated with the 1960's-1970's revamping conducted by Kimberly-Clark.

Prehistoric Resources

No evidence of prehistoric occupation or utilization was observed within the APE. The best explanation for the absence of such materials is that a century of disturbances, associated with lumber mill construction, demolition, re-construction and subsequent demolition has destroyed any prehistoric cultural material that may have once been at this location.

Historic-Era Resources

As noted in the Historic Context, above, several historic structures were once located within and adjacent to the APE. However, all of the structures and features once associated with the lumber mill and box factory were subsequently dismantled and demolished in the early 1990's. Consistent with the findings of both the 1997 and 2004 surveys of the APE, no historic-era resources are located within the APE.

5. PROJECT EFFECTS

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

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

6. PROJECT SUMMARY

This report details the results of an archaeological inventory survey for the proposed Roseburg Lumber Mill Cleanup Project involving approximately 2.5-acres located a short distance west of South Mount Shasta Boulevard, a short distance east of Interstate 5, in the City of Mount Shasta, Siskiyou County, California. The proposed project involves a Removal Action Work Plan (RAW), which consists of cleanup of hazardous waste materials associated with the former lumber mill.

A search of State data bases, including all records and documents available at the Northeast Information Center and intensive pedestrian survey, failed to identify any prehistoric or historic-era resources within the 2.5-acre APE.

Based on the findings of the present archaeological inventory, no significant historical resources/unique archaeological resources will be affected by the undertaking, as presently proposed. Despite these negative findings, the following general provisions are considered appropriate:

- 1) ***Consultation in the event of inadvertent discovery of human remains:*** Evidence of human burial or scattered human remains related to prehistoric occupation of the area could be inadvertently encountered anywhere within the project area during future construction activity or other actions involving disturbance to the ground surface and subsurface components. In the event of such an inadvertent discovery, the County Coroner would have to be informed and consulted, per State law. Ultimately, the goal of consultation is to establish an agreement between the most likely lineal descendant designated by the Native American Heritage Commission and the project proponent(s) with regard to a plan for treatment and disposition of any human remains and artifacts which might be found in association. Such treatment and disposition may require reburial of any identified human remains/burials within a “preserve” or other designated portion of the development property not subject to ground disturbing impacts.
- 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 significant unidentified cultural materials could be encountered on or below the surface during the course of future development or construction activities. This caveat is particularly relevant considering the constraints generally to archaeological field survey. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of previously unidentified cultural material, archaeological consultation should be sought immediately.

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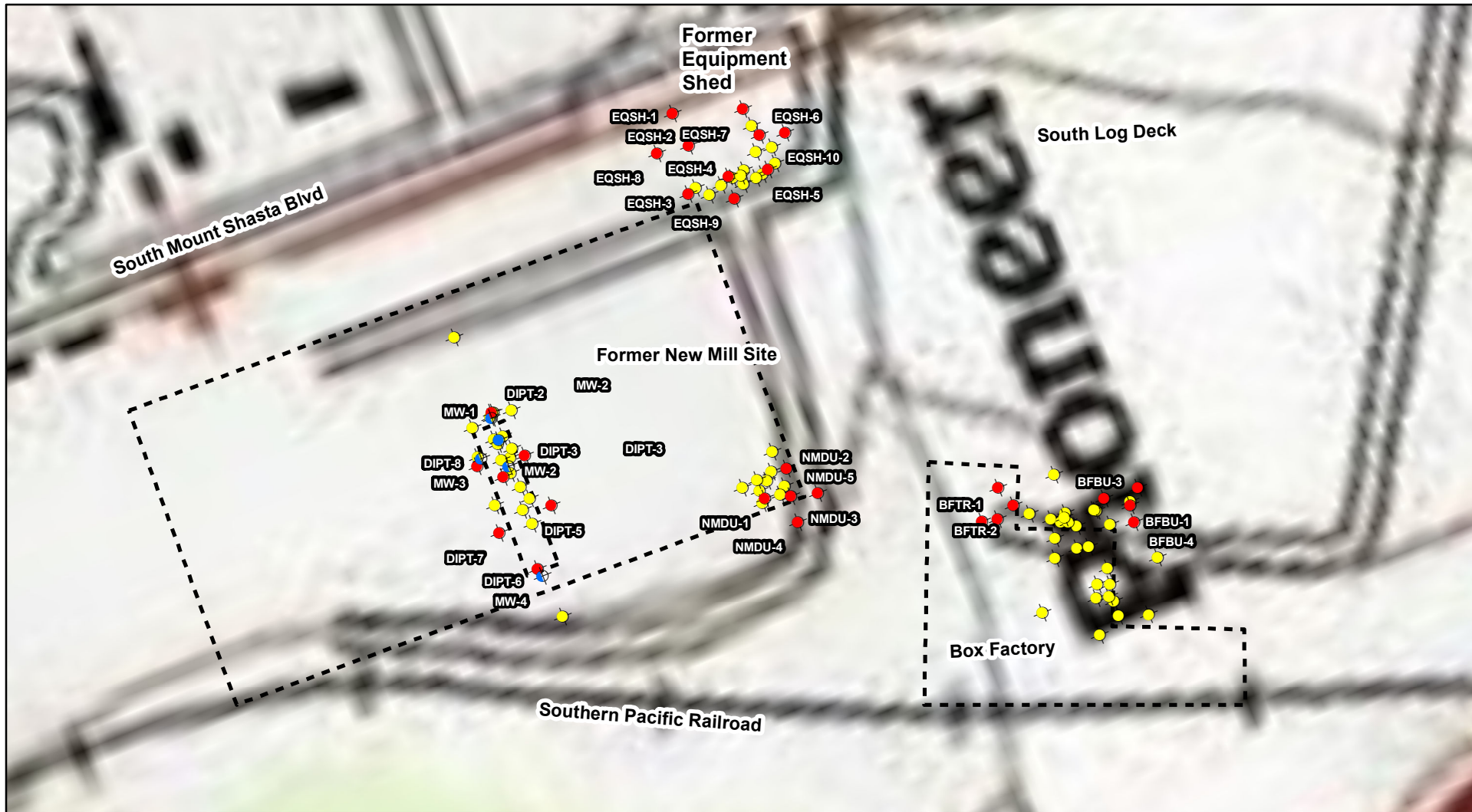
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY

**Roseburg Lumber Mill Cleanup Project,
circa 2.5-acres, City of Mount Shasta,
Siskiyou County, California.**

ATTACHMENTS

- Project Location and Archaeological Survey Area Map
- Records Search, Northeast Information Center (NEIC)



Legend





-  Groundwater Monitoring Well (approx.)
-  Soil Sample Location
-  Soil and GW Sample Location
-  Historical Wells (approx.)

Figure 6
The Landing - Mt. Shasta Commerce Park
Site Plan with Boring Locations Detail



1 in = 200 ft



Northeast Center of the
California Historical Resources
Information System

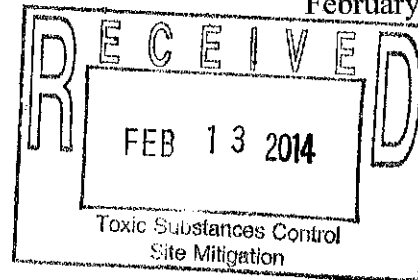
BUTTE
GLENN
LASSEN
MODOC
PLUMAS
SHASTA

SIERRA
SISKIYOU
SUTTER
TEHAMA
TRINITY

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

February 11, 2014

California Environmental Protection Agency
Dept. of Toxic Substances Control
1001 "I" Street, P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attn: Ms. Carolyn Yee



**I.C. File # H14-1
Records Search**

RE: Roseburg Lumber Mill Mount Shasta Project
T40N, R4W, Sections 21 and 22
USGS City of Mt. Shasta 7.5' and Weed 15' quads
Approximately 2.5 acres, estimated from project map (Siskiyou County)

Dear Ms. Yee,

In response to your request, a records search for the project cited above was conducted by examining the official maps and records for archaeological sites in Siskiyou County.

RESULTS:

Prehistoric Resources: According to our records, no sites of this type have been recorded within the project area. However, six sites of this type have been recorded within a mile of the proposed project, consisting of flaked stone scatters, groundstone, fire-affected rock, and isolated obsidian flakes. The project is located in a boundary region utilized by Shasta and *Okwanuchu* populations. Unrecorded prehistoric cultural resources may be located in the project area.

Historic Resources: According to our records, no sites of this type have been recorded within the project area. However, five sites of this type have been recorded in the project vicinity consisting of remains of the Mountain View Drive-In Theater, two-track roads, refuse scatters, and railroad grade. Additionally, there are numerous properties within the city of Mount Shasta and its vicinity listed in the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Siskiyou County (See enclosed documentation for further information). Unrecorded historic cultural resources may be located in the project area.

The USGS City of Mt. Shasta 7.5' and Weed 15' (1954) quad maps indicate that structures and a road are located in the project area. While the City of Mount Shasta, Interstate-5, Lake Siskiyou, Cold Creek, Wagon Creek, Shasta National Forest, trailer parks, reservoir, landing strip, roads, and structures are located in the project vicinity. Additionally, historic Shasta and Shasta Special maps indicate Cold Creek, Berryvale, Sisson, and Southern Pacific Railroad San Francisco & Portland Line in the general project area. Copies of these maps are included with this letter.

In 1841, the Wilkes Expedition, while blazing the California-Oregon Trail camped in Strawberry Valley. The Strawberry Valley Stage Station, one mile west of Mt. Shasta City, is listed as a State Landmark. The stage, utilized between 1857 and 1886, fell out of use after construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Also at that site were the Berryvale Post Office (1870-1887) run by J. H. Sisson and the Sisson Hotel, a popular summer resort and outfitting point for mountain climbers. In 1924 the town was renamed Mount Shasta.

Previous Archaeological Investigations: According to our records, portions of the project area have been previously surveyed for cultural resources. The reports are listed below:

Jensen, Peter M. (Jensen & Associates)

1997 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for City of Mount Shasta Proposed Annexation Project.*

IC Report 1620

Jensen, Peter M. (Jensen and Associates)

2004 *Archaeological Inventory Survey Roseburg Infrastructure Improvement Project, Mt. Shasta, Siskiyou County, California.*

IC Report 7167

Literature Search: The official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Siskiyou County were reviewed. Also reviewed: **National Register of Historic Places - Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties** (2012); **California Inventory of Historic Resources** (1976); **California Register of Historical Resources** (2012); **California Points of Historical Interest** (2012); **California Historical Landmarks** (2012); **Gold Districts of California** (1980); **Historic Spots in California** (2002); **Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California** (1978); **Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Siskiyou County** (2012).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based upon the above information, regional history, and the local topography, the project is located in an area considered to be highly sensitive for prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic

cultural resources. Shasta and *Okwanuchu* populations used the local region for seasonal and permanent settlement, as well as for the gathering of roots and seeds, fishing, and hunting seasonal waterfowl and game. Most plants and animals had multiple uses, serving subsistence, religious, and material necessities. Historically, the region was utilized for farming, mining, and transportation operations.

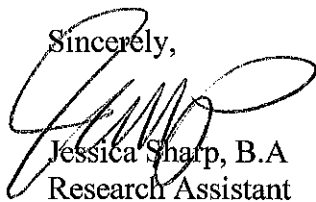
Therefore, we recommend that a professional archaeologist be contacted to conduct a cultural resources survey of the project area. The project archaeologist will be able to offer recommendations for the preservation or mitigation for any new cultural resources encountered as a result of field survey. The project archaeologist should also contact the appropriate local Native American representatives for information regarding traditional cultural properties that may be located within project boundaries for which we have no records. The project archaeologist may also want to consult the local BLM office regarding historic General Land Office (GLO) plat maps in order to aid in the identification of unrecorded historic sites, which may be located within project boundaries. A list of qualified consultants is available online at www.chrisinfo.org.

During any phase of project activities, if any potential prehistoric, protohistoric, and/or historic cultural resources are encountered, all work should cease in the area of the find pending an examination of the site and materials by the project archaeologist. This request to cease work in the area of a potential cultural resource find should be made a condition of project approval. This condition is intended for accidental discoveries made during construction activities, and does not replace the need for a Phase I investigation that assists planners and developers in meeting CEQA obligations during the Initial Study planning phase. The recommendation for a Phase I Cultural Resource Evaluation enables the lead agency to fulfill their obligations under CEQA to identify potentially significant historical resources. A Phase I investigation includes background research (record search), a field inspection, and report documenting the presence or absence of prehistoric or historic features, buildings, or archaeological sites. If potentially significant sites are identified during the Phase I investigation, further work may be necessary to determine site significance as well as appropriate protection or mitigation measures.

The charge for this record search is \$225.75 (Information Center Time – 1.5 hours @ \$150.00 per hour plus 5 photocopies @ \$0.15 per copy). Work was completed under **Service Authorization Number OSA13-065**. An invoice will follow from the CSUC Research Foundation for billing purposes. Additionally, if your office has knowledge of previous surveys conducted in this area, we ask that copies of the survey reports be submitted to the Northeast Information Center to update our records.

Thank you for your dedication preserving Siskiyou County's and California's irreplaceable cultural heritages, and please feel free to contact our office if you have any questions or need any further information or assistance.

Sincerely,



Jessica Sharp, B.A.
Research Assistant

PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET-ADDRESS	NAMES	CITY-NAME	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
091443		LOWER LITTLE SHASTA R	LITTLE SHASTA SCHOOL DISTRICT	MONTAGUE	D	1875	HIST.RES.	SPHI-SIS-009	12/19/80	7L	
124789		120 N 11TH ST	NORTH 11TH STREET RECONSTRUCTION	MONTAGUE	P	1917	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000530D	06/19/00	6Y	
124790		130 N 11TH ST	NORTH 11TH STREET RECONSTRUCTION	MONTAGUE	P	1906	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000530D	06/19/00	6Y	
124791		140 N 11TH ST	NORTH 11TH STREET RECONSTRUCTION	MONTAGUE	P	1900	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000530D	06/19/00	6Y	
124792		200 N 11TH ST	NORTH 11TH STREET RECONSTRUCTION	MONTAGUE	P	1903	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000530D	06/19/00	6Y	
124793		220 N 11TH ST	NORTH 11TH STREET RECONSTRUCTION	MONTAGUE	P	1903	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000530D	06/19/00	6Y	
124794		240 N 11TH ST	NORTH 11TH STREET RECONSTRUCTION	MONTAGUE	P	1908	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000530D	06/19/00	6Y	
124795		250 N 11TH ST	NORTH 11TH STREET RECONSTRUCTION	MONTAGUE	P	1908	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000530D	06/19/00	6Y	
124796		300 N 11TH ST	NORTH 11TH STREET RECONSTRUCTION	MONTAGUE	P	1913	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000530D	06/19/00	6Y	
132568		S 11TH ST	MONTAGUE DEPOT MUSEUM	MONTAGUE	M	1887	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-02-0001-0000	04/29/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020318C	04/29/02	6Y	
176905		121 S 13TH ST		MONTAGUE	P		PROJ.REVW.	HUD090915C	10/05/09	6Y	
181006		707 BERRY ST		MOUNT SHASTA	P		PROJ.REVW.	HUD101109I	11/22/10	6Y	
184114		709 CEDAR ST		MOUNT SHASTA	P		PROJ.REVW.	HUD110727C	08/03/11	6Y	
186645		35 REGINATO RD		MOUNT SHASTA	P		PROJ.REVW.	HUD111208E	12/19/11	6Y	
187058		202 TERRY LYNN AVE		MOUNT SHASTA	P	1968	PROJ.REVW.	HUD111216F	01/17/12	6Y	
111601		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 1040 RESEARCH BUILDING AN	MT SHASTA	F	1934	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0002	09/26/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/26/91	2D2	AC
073130		204 W ALMA ST	MOUNT SHASTA RANGER DISTRICT HEADQ	MT SHASTA	F	1933	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-9999	09/26/91	2S2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/26/91	2S2	A C
111609		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 2212 GENERAL WAREHOUSE/TI	MT SHASTA	F	1935	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0010	09/26/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/26/91	2D2	AC
111617		204 W ALMA ST	BRICK WALKWAYS LANDSCAPE FEATURES	MT SHASTA	F	1935	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0018	09/26/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/26/91	2D2	AC
111613		204 W ALMA ST	SOUTHERLY RADIO TOWER	MT SHASTA	F	1940	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0014	09/26/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/26/91	2D2	AC
111615		204 W ALMA ST	LAMP POST	MT SHASTA	F	1935	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0016	09/26/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/26/91	2D2	AC
111607		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 2210 FIRE WAREHOUSE	MT SHASTA	F	1935	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0008	09/26/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/26/91	2D2	AC
111603		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 1521 GARAGE STORAGE	MT SHASTA	F	1940	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0004	09/21/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/21/91	2D2	AC
111605		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 2102 WCF SHOP	MT SHASTA	F	1934	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0006	09/21/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/21/91	2D2	AC
111620		204 W ALMA ST	NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OFFICE	MT SHASTA	F	1978	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0020	09/26/91	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/26/91	6Y	
111619		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 12605 TREE COOLER WAREHOU	MT SHASTA	F	1983	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0020	09/26/91	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/26/91	6Y	
111599		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 1345 GUEST HOUSE/RECREATI	MT SHASTA	F	1934	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0001	09/26/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/26/91	2D2	AC
111602		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 1028 FOREST SUPERVISOR RE	MT SHASTA	F	1940	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0003	09/21/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/21/91	2D2	AC
111612		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 2249 BATHROOM & STORAGE A	MT SHASTA	F	1934	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0013	09/26/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/26/91	2D2	AC
111604		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 2008 MAIN ADMINSTRATIVE O	MT SHASTA	F	1934	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0005	09/21/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/21/91	2D2	AC
111606		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 2103 TANKER STALL	MT SHASTA	F	1935	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0007	09/21/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/21/91	2D2	AC
111608		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING #2211, CARPENTER SHOP	MT SHASTA	F	1934	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0009	09/26/91	2D2	AC
							PROJ.REVW.	USFS910724A	09/26/91	2D2	AC
111610		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 2310 GARAGE	MT SHASTA	F	1934	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-91-0001-0011	09/26/91	2D2	AC

PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET-ADDRESS	NAMES	CITY-NAME	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DATE	NRS	CRIT
111611		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 2505 GAS AND OIL HOUSE	MT SHASTA	F	1939	PROJ.REVW. HIST.RES.	USFS910724A DOE-47-91-0001-0012	09/26/96	2D2	AC
111614		204 W ALMA ST	NORTHERLY RADIO TOWER	MT SHASTA	F	1940	PROJ.REVW. HIST.RES.	USFS910724A DOE-47-91-0001-0015	09/26/91	2D2	AC
111616		204 W ALMA ST	LAMP POST	MT SHASTA	F	1935	PROJ.REVW. HIST.RES.	USFS910724A DOE-47-91-0001-0017	09/26/91	2D2	AC
111618		204 W ALMA ST	BUILDING 1452 CENTRAL DISPATCH OFF	MT SHASTA	F	1934	PROJ.REVW. HIST.RES.	USFS910724A DOE-47-91-0001-0019	09/26/91	2D2	AC
090249		W JESSIE ST	STRAWBERRY VALLEY STAGE STATION	(VIC) MT SHASTA	C		HIST.RES.	SHL-0396-0000	03/08/48	7L	
084594			BUTTE FORK TOOL HOUSE	ROG NF	U	1923	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	DOE-47-93-0003-0000 USFS930920Z	10/27/93	2S2	AC
050267		SR 96	SAWYERS BAR CATHOLIC CHURCH	SAWYERS BAR	F	1857	HIST.RES. HIST.SURV.	NPS-78000792-0000 6027-0001-0000	07/07/78	1S	
133014			MARBLE VALLEY GUARD STATION/ BARN	(VIC) SAWYERS BAR	F	1934	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	DOE-47-00-0007-0000 USFS000712B	08/10/00	6Y	
088935		KLAMATH NATIONAL FORE	TOM TAYLOR CABIN	(VIC) SAWYERS BAR	F	1940	HIST.SURV.	6027-0003-0001	03/23/94	7R	A
088936		KLAMATH NATIONAL FORE	ENGLISH PEAK LOOKOUT	(VIC) SAWYERS BAR	F	1955	HIST.SURV.	6027-0003-0002	03/23/94	7R	A
088907		KLAMATH NATIONAL FORE	ENGLISH PEAK LOOKOUT AND TOM TAYLO	(VIC) SAWYERS BAR	F	1800	HIST.SURV. NAT.REG.	6027-0003-9999 47-0009	03/23/94	7R	A
088937		KLAMATH NATIONAL FORE	ENGLISH PEAK LOOKOUT MEADOW	(VIC) SAWYERS BAR	F	1800	HIST.SURV.	6027-0003-0003	03/23/94	7R	A
050268		SR 96 SR 96	WHITE'S GULCH ARRASTRA	(VIC) SAWYERS BAR	F	0	HIST.RES. HIST.SURV.	NPS-78000793-0000 6027-0002-0000	12/22/78	1S	
073472		1050 ELLIOT CREEK RD	HARLOW, WILLIAM, CABIN/EVERGREEN B	(VIC) SEIAD VALLE	F	1930	PROJ.REVW. HIST.RES. NAT.REG.	USFS940727A NPS-91000699-0000 47-0005	10/25/94	7K	AC
097350			RESIDENCE #1034	SHA-T NF		1936	PROJ.REVW.	USFS950703A	09/07/95	6Y	
097349			RESIDENCE #1033-MCCLLOUD RANGER STA	SHA-T NF		1936	PROJ.REVW.	USFS950703A	09/07/95	6Y	
097351			MCCLLOUD RANGER STATION RANGER'S RE	SHA-T NF		1936	PROJ.REVW.	USFS950703A	09/07/95	6Y	
097354			BUILDING #2019-MAIN OFFICE-MCCLLOUD	SHA-T NF		1961	PROJ.REVW.	USFS950703A	09/07/95	6Y	
097330			STGN SHOP/PAINT SHED-MCCLLOUD RANGE	SHA-T NF			PROJ.REVW.	USFS950703A	09/07/95	6Y	
097332			TREE COOLER WAREHOUSE #2604-MCCLOU	SHA-T NF		1970	PROJ.REVW.	USFS950703A	09/07/95	6Y	
097331			GAS STORAGE CANOPY-MCCLLOUD RANGER	SHA-T NF			PROJ.REVW.	USFS950703A	09/07/95	6Y	
097345			WAREHOUSE #2216-MCCLLOUD RANGER STA	SHA-T NF		1936	PROJ.REVW.	USFS950703A	09/07/95	6Y	
097347			RESIDENCE #1128-MCCLLOUD RANGER STA	SHA-T NF		1936	PROJ.REVW.	USFS950703A	09/07/95	6Y	
097348			MCCLLOUD RANGER STATION GARAGE AND	SHA-T NF		1936	PROJ.REVW.	USFS950703A	09/07/95	6Y	
097353			OLD 1936 CCC OFFICE-MCCLLOUD RANGER	SHA-T NF		1961	PROJ.REVW.	USFS950703A	09/07/95	6Y	
097352			RANGER'S RESIDENCE-MCCLLOUD RANGER	SHA-T NF		1937	PROJ.REVW.	USFS950703A	09/07/95	6Y	
068171			FRAZE-MILLS LAND FS 05-14-59-321A	SHA-T NF	U		PROJ.REVW.	USFS880721A	08/04/88	6Y	
068172			FRAZE-MILLS LAND FS 05-14-59-326	SHA-T NF	U		PROJ.REVW.	USFS880721A	08/04/88	6Y	
068392			SHEEP CAMP HISTORIC DISTRICT	SHA-T NF	U		PROJ.REVW.	USFS890818Z	09/15/89	2S2	AD
097346			WAREHOUSE #2215,MCCLLOUD RANGER STA	SHA-T NF		1936	PROJ.REVW.	USFS950703A	09/07/95	6Y	
127368			ADMINISTRATION / BUILDING #5	TULELAKE	F	1932	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	DOE-47-00-0002-0000 NPS970221A	09/07/00	6Y	
127371			VISITOR CENTER / BUILDING 20	TULELAKE	F	1973	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	DOE-47-00-0005-0000 NPS970221A	09/07/00	6Y	
127370			MUSEUM/ BUILDING 3	TULELAKE	F	1961	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	DOE-47-00-0004-0000 NPS970221A	09/07/00	6Y	
127369			LIBRARY/ BUILDING 2	TULELAKE	F	1932	HIST.RES.	DOE-47-00-0003-0000	09/07/00	6Y	

California Historical Resource Status Codes

1 Properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)

- 1D Contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
- 1S Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.

- 1CD Listed in the CR as a contributor to a district or multiple resource property by the SHRC
- 1CS Listed in the CR as individual property by the SHRC.
- 1CL Automatically listed in the California Register -- Includes State Historical Landmarks 770 and above and Points of Historical Interest nominated after December 1997 and recommended for listing by the SHRC.

2 Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR)

- 2B Determined eligible for NR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district in a federal regulatory process. Listed in the CR.
- 2D Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
- 2D2 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
- 2D3 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
- 2D4 Contributor to a district determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.
- 2S Individual property determined eligible for NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.
- 2S2 Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.
- 2S3 Individual property determined eligible for NR by Part I Tax Certification. Listed in the CR.
- 2S4 Individual property determined eligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO. Listed in the CR.

- 2CB Determined eligible for CR as an individual property and as a contributor to an eligible district by the SHRC.
- 2CD Contributor to a district determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.
- 2CS Individual property determined eligible for listing in the CR by the SHRC.

3 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through Survey Evaluation

- 3B Appears eligible for NR both individually and as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
- 3D Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation.
- 3S Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

- 3CB Appears eligible for CR both individually and as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
- 3CD Appears eligible for CR as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation.
- 3CS Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

4 Appears eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through other evaluation

- 4CM Master List - State Owned Properties - PRC §5024.

5 Properties Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government

- 5D1 Contributor to a district that is listed or designated locally.
- 5D2 Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation.
- 5D3 Appears to be a contributor to a district that appears eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.

- 5S1 Individual property that is listed or designated locally.
- 5S2 Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.
- 5S3 Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.

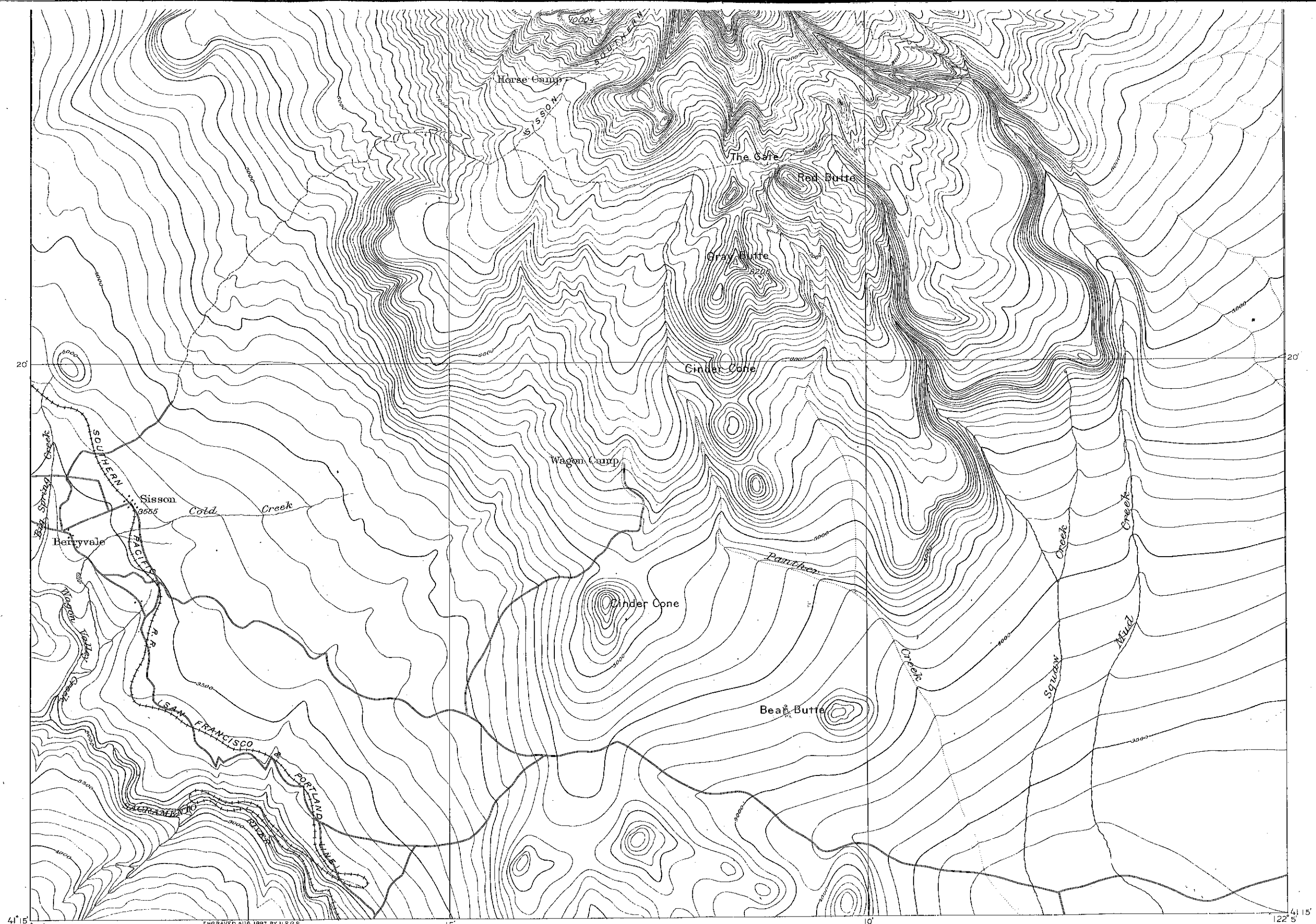
- 5B Locally significant both individually (listed, eligible, or appears eligible) and as a contributor to a district that is locally listed, designated, determined eligible or appears eligible through survey evaluation.

6 Not Eligible for Listing or Designation as specified

- 6C Determined ineligible for or removed from California Register by SHRC.
- 6J Landmarks or Points of Interest found ineligible for designation by SHRC.
- 6L Determined ineligible for local listing or designation through local government review process; may warrant special consideration in local planning.
- 6T Determined ineligible for NR through Part I Tax Certification process.
- 6U Determined ineligible for NR pursuant to Section 106 without review by SHPO.
- 6W Removed from NR by the Keeper.
- 6X Determined ineligible for the NR by SHRC or Keeper.
- 6Y Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process -- Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.
- 6Z Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.

7 Not Evaluated for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) or Needs Reevaluation

- 7J Received by OHP for evaluation or action but not yet evaluated.
- 7K Resubmitted to OHP for action but not reevaluated.
- 7L State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 -- Needs to be reevaluated using current standards.
- 7M Submitted to OHP but not evaluated - referred to NPS.
- 7N Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)
- 7N1 Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR SC4) -- may become eligible for NR w/restoration or when meets other specific conditions.
- 7R Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated.
- 7W Submitted to OHP for action -- withdrawn.

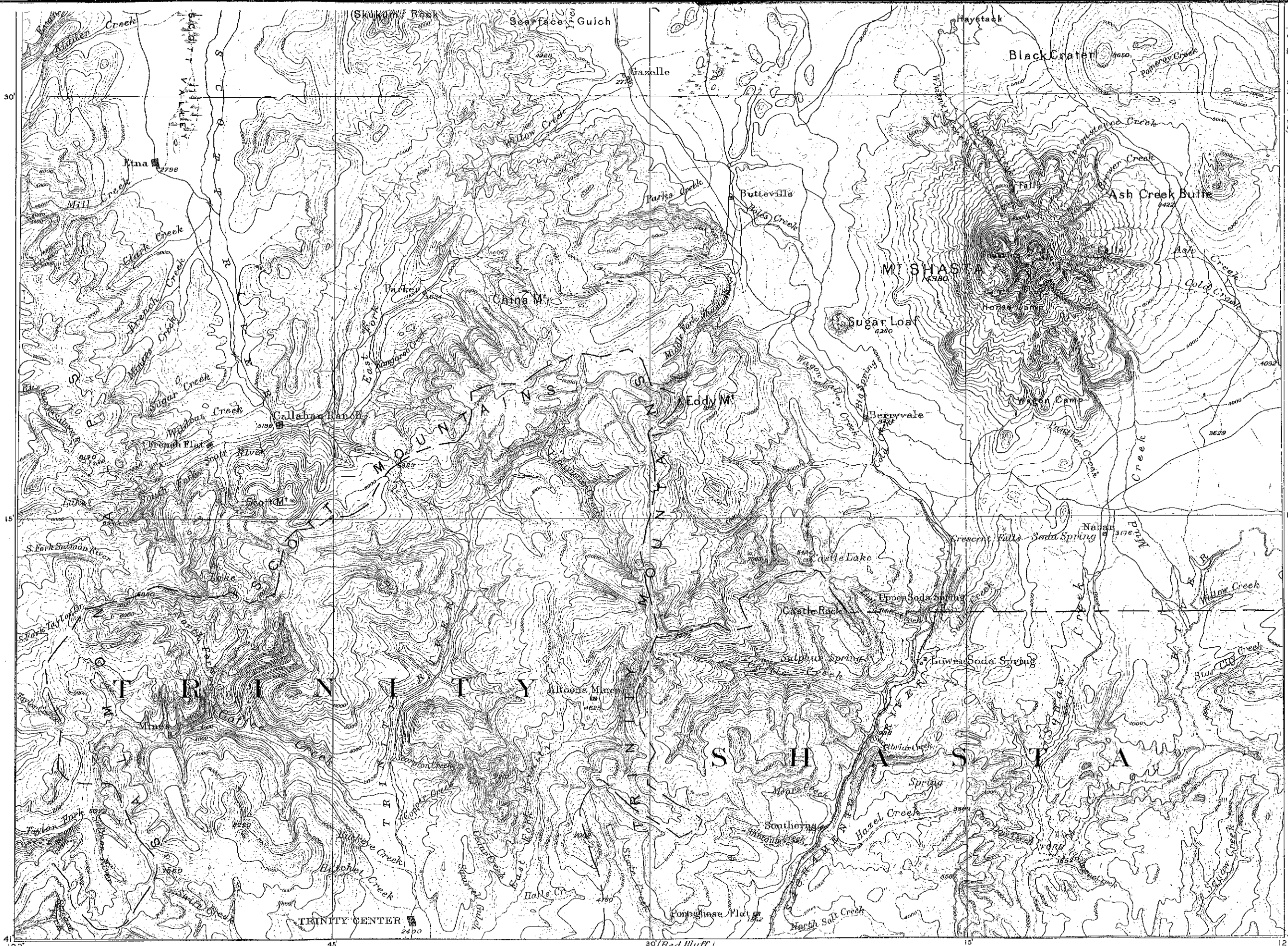


Shasta Special Map
1897 [1901]

ENGRAVED AUG. 1897 BY U.S.G.S.
Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer.
A.H. Thompson, Geographer in charge.
Topography by Eugene Ricksecker.
Surveyed in 1884.

Scale 1:62,500
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers
Contour interval 100 feet.
Datum to mean sea level

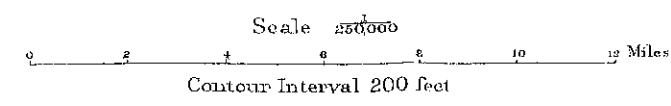
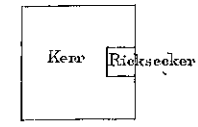
Edition of Nov. 1897. reprinted June 1901.



(Modoc & Lava Bed)

Shasta Sheet
1894 [1919]

Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer.
A.H. Thompson, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by Mark B. Kerr.
Topography by M.B. Kerr and Eugene Ricksecker.
Surveyed in 1888-4-5



Edition of Sept. 1894, reprinted 1919.

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SHASTA

(Lassen Peak)