

*Archeological Investigations at  
Latour Demonstration State Forest  
Shasta County, California*



By:

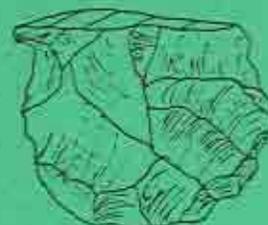
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in association with

Archeological Research Program  
California State University, Chico  
Dr. Frank Bayham, Principal Investigator

For:

The California Department of Forestry  
and Fire Protection

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Note: Archeological site location information is confidential, and should be used for planning or research purposes only. Site Records included in this report are not for public distribution.

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LATOURE DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST,  
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By

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Prepared for  
California Department of Forestry  
and Fire Protection  
Archaeology Office

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

"...the creation of people took place at Wama-riwi, a village at the cove north of Battle Creek and several miles west of the present Shingletown, that is roughly at the center of Yana territory. Here in the beginning were Lizard and Cottontail who had no predecessors. Discussing how people shall be made, Lizard lays down sticks which they carry to the four directions to become neighboring Indian tribes. Realizing that they have omitted those at the center, they put down bad (short) sticks there. Hence the Yana are shorter than any of their neighbors."

(Sapir and Spier 1943)

According to Yana beliefs, the passage above describes how humans who were to occupy the area encompassed by the Latour Demonstration State Forest came to be there centuries ago. However, the Yana creation myths are beliefs based on faith and tell us virtually nothing about how long they had been in the area, from whence they originated, or in what ways the people changed during the course of their occupation of the region. In the absence of written records of their own to enlighten us of their past, it is left to archaeological research to attempt to answer such questions.

This study was undertaken under a cooperative agreement between the Archaeological Research Program, California State University, Chico, and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Archaeology Office in order to fulfill the various requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (1970, rev. 1986), Public Resource Codes (Section 5024), and Forest Practice Rules (CDF 1985, rev. 1990) in preparation for upcoming timber harvests. In addition to summarizing the results of archaeological reconnaissance work conducted within the state forest boundaries, the present study has as its principal objective the gathering of data relevant to settlement and subsistence patterns which would aid in the determination and explanation of the changing patterns of cultural adaptation expressed by the successive human populations which occupied the area since prehistoric times.

Fieldwork for this study was conducted during the summers of 1989 and 1990. Dr. Frank E. Bayham was Principal Investigator for the project, and supervised all aspects of fieldwork and analysis during preparation of the final report. Ms. Blossom Hamusek served as Project Director, and coordinated and carried out the fieldwork and analysis phases of this project. The field crew, which consisted of experienced archaeologists from CSUC Archaeological Research Program included Daniel McGann, Nancy Garr and Jarith

Kraft. Throughout the entire course of the project additional fieldwork, logistical and research assistance was provided by CDF Forest Manager Dave McNamara.

The following report presents the results of our investigations within the Latour Demonstration State Forest. In Chapter 2 a brief summary regarding the environmental setting is presented. Chapter 3 discusses the archaeological and historical data pertinent to the study area. Separate sections of this chapter present brief summaries of the archival research undertaken and the present state of archeological, ethnographic, and historical knowledge as currently understood for the study area. Chapter 4 outlines the research approach undertaken for the project, as well as presenting the methods employed to achieve those goals. The results of the reconnaissance project are discussed in detail in Chapter 5 in relation to the stated objectives and research hypotheses presented in earlier chapters. In the final chapter we synthesis the information obtained from the data analysis in relation to the stated hypotheses and conclude the report with an, albeit, tentative predictive model of settlement/subsistence patterns for the prehistoric and later historic periods.

## CHAPTER 2

### ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

#### PROJECT SETTING

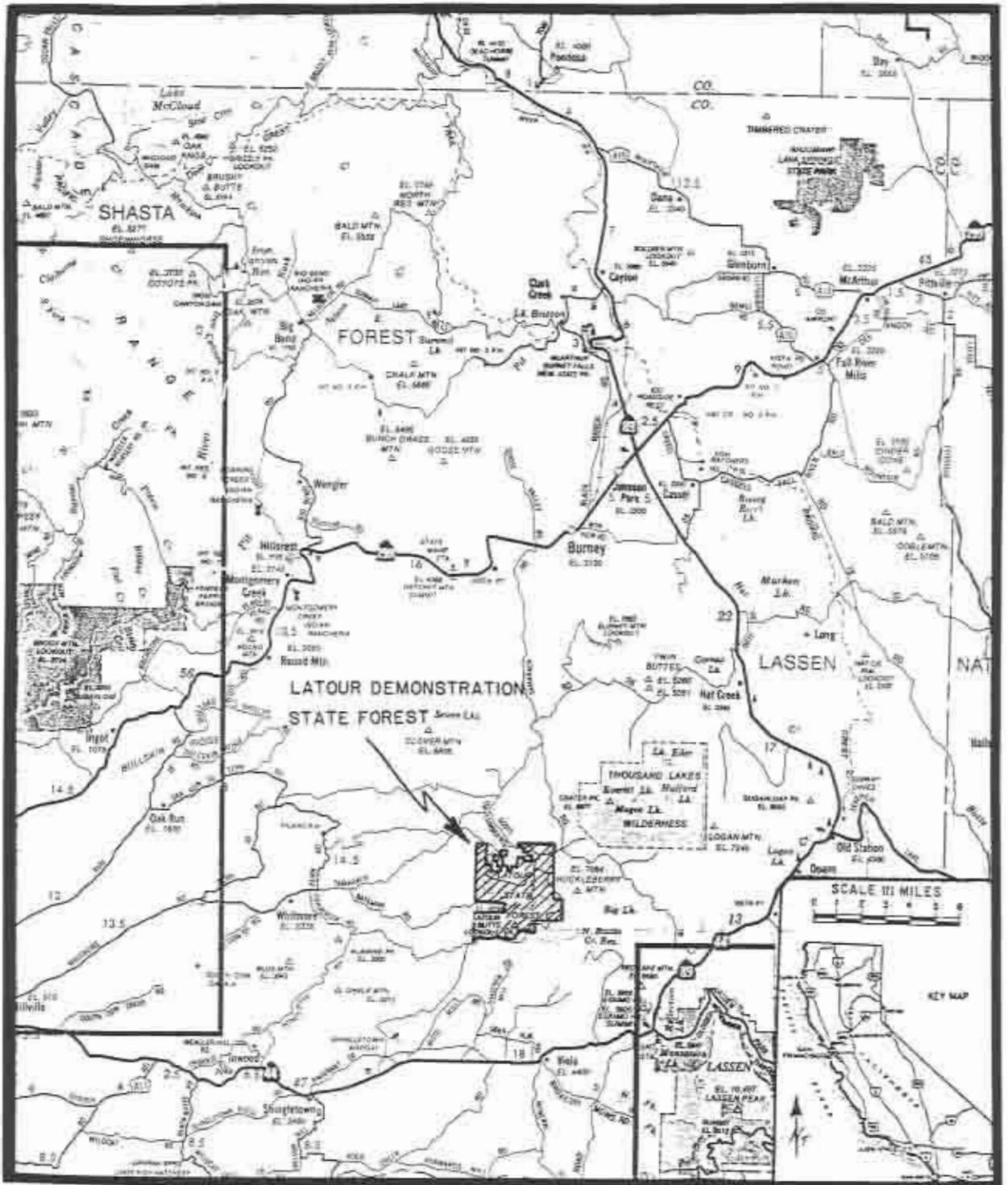
Although Latour Demonstration State Forest is situated a mere 45 miles east of Redding, Shasta County, California, this relatively unknown 9,033 acre state-owned forest is located within one of the most beautiful areas of the Cascade Mountain Range (Map 1: Project Area). In this region, the Cascade Range forms the southernmost extension of a physiographic province which extends south from the Canadian border in the north, through Washington, Oregon and northern California.

Encompassing the headwater source of two major streams - Old Cow Creek and South Cow Creek - the landscape of Latour reflects the diversity which is present throughout so much of the Cascade Range. The Forest contains dense stands of mixed conifers and true firs, exposed rocky outcrops, in addition to lush, well-watered grassy meadows. Elevations within the Forest range from 3,800 feet to over 6,700 feet, with eighty percent of the Forest lands being situated above 5,000 feet (CDF 1989:3).

#### CLIMATE

Climate on Latour is Mediterranean in type; summers are typically hot and dry, while the winters are cold and wet. Temperatures within the Forest vary greatly with variations in elevation, terrain and exposure. At the 6,000 foot elevation, temperatures range from a low of 0 degrees fahrenheit in the winter to a high of 85 degrees fahrenheit during the summer months. Although the average annual precipitation of the Forest is approximately 46 inches, the predominant form occurs as snow between the months of November through March. Precipitation is seen to vary inversely with the temperature and amounts generally increase with elevation gains (Major 1977). The snowpack ranges from one foot at the lower elevations to over eight feet at the higher elevations (CDF 1989:3).

Reconstruction of past environmental conditions have yet to be conducted of the project area. However, research conducted in the northern Sierra Nevada range (Elston *et al.* 1977:8-10) and elsewhere (West 1989:48) has suggested that over the last 11,000 years the climate of the region was characterized by several marked climatic fluctuations. Unquestionably, early human populations living within the study area had to contend with considerable variation in climate, which undoubtedly had an effect on their activities.



Map 1: Study Area

## GEOLOGY AND SOILS

In the region northwest of Mount Lassen, the basic geological formation consists of Pliocene Tuscan Formations which rests directly upon Cretaceous and Eocene sedimentary rocks; Western Cascade volcanics are absent (MacDonald 1966:66). Although the original topography of the area has been largely destroyed by erosion, these andesite lavas appear to have built a broad ridge possessing few if any large cones. The andesite lavas rest directly on the Tuscan Formation.

The Tuscan Formation consists largely of tuff breccias formed by lahars, or volcanic mudflows, in beds ranging from 40 - 100 feet thick. Erosion of the formation has resulted in removal of the finer materials, leaving behind a concentration of the larger blocks on the surface forming the broad stony plains so characteristic of the foothill region east of Redding and Red Bluff. The general consensus of opinion is that most of the High Cascade volcanic building occurred during the late Pliocene and early-mid Pleistocene eras (MacDonald 1966).

The soils on Latour were inventoried in the early 1960's by the "State Cooperative Soil-Vegetation Survey" (Gladish and Mallory 1964). There are eight different soil series present within the Forest boundaries which were derived from four parent materials. Dark colored volcanic rocks and tuff breccia covers 60 percent of the area (Windy and Cohasset Series); light colored volcanic rock comprise 25 percent (Lyonsville and Jiggs Series); mixed unconsolidated glacial deposits occupy 10 percent (Windy-Variant, Child, Cone, and Nanny Series); and mixed alluvial deposits resulting from faulting or glacial activity comprised the remaining 5 percent (Elam Series).

## FLORA AND FAUNA

According to Storer and Usinger (1963), the main plant communities in this part of the Cascade Range include the Yellow Pine Belt. The principal plants are ponderosa pine, sugar pine, white fir, incense cedar, Douglas fir, black oak, canyon live oak, manzanita, various Ceanothus species, chinquapin, gooseberry, and at the upper elevations jeffrey pine and red fir. Riparian habitats along the drainages is dominated by big leaf maple, mountain alder, aspen, Pacific dogwood, blackberry, wild rose along with a variety of forbs, herbs, compositae and grasses.

The Yellow Pine plant community would have provided excellent forage and shelter for a wide variety of animals during prehistoric times. Among those most prevalent would have been black-tailed deer, elk, black and grizzly bear, mountain sheep, and in the lower elevations pronghorn antelope. Other minor game species present in the area today include California ground squirrel, grey squirrel,

beaver, black-tailed rabbit and brush rabbit. Avian species such as blue grouse, mountain quail, band-tailed pigeons, red tailed hawk, scrub and Stellars jays also currently exist within the Forest boundaries. Rainbow trout, Eastern brook trout and brown trout are commonly found in the permanent streams within Latour State Forest.

Prehistorically, the environment of Latour State Forest was probably affected by Indian burning practices. Such burning, common throughout California during prehistoric times, would have served to reduce the understory vegetation, resulting in a mosaic of plant communities with a open, parklike appearance that would have been more conducive for aboriginal hunting practices.

## CHAPTER 3

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: LATOUR DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST

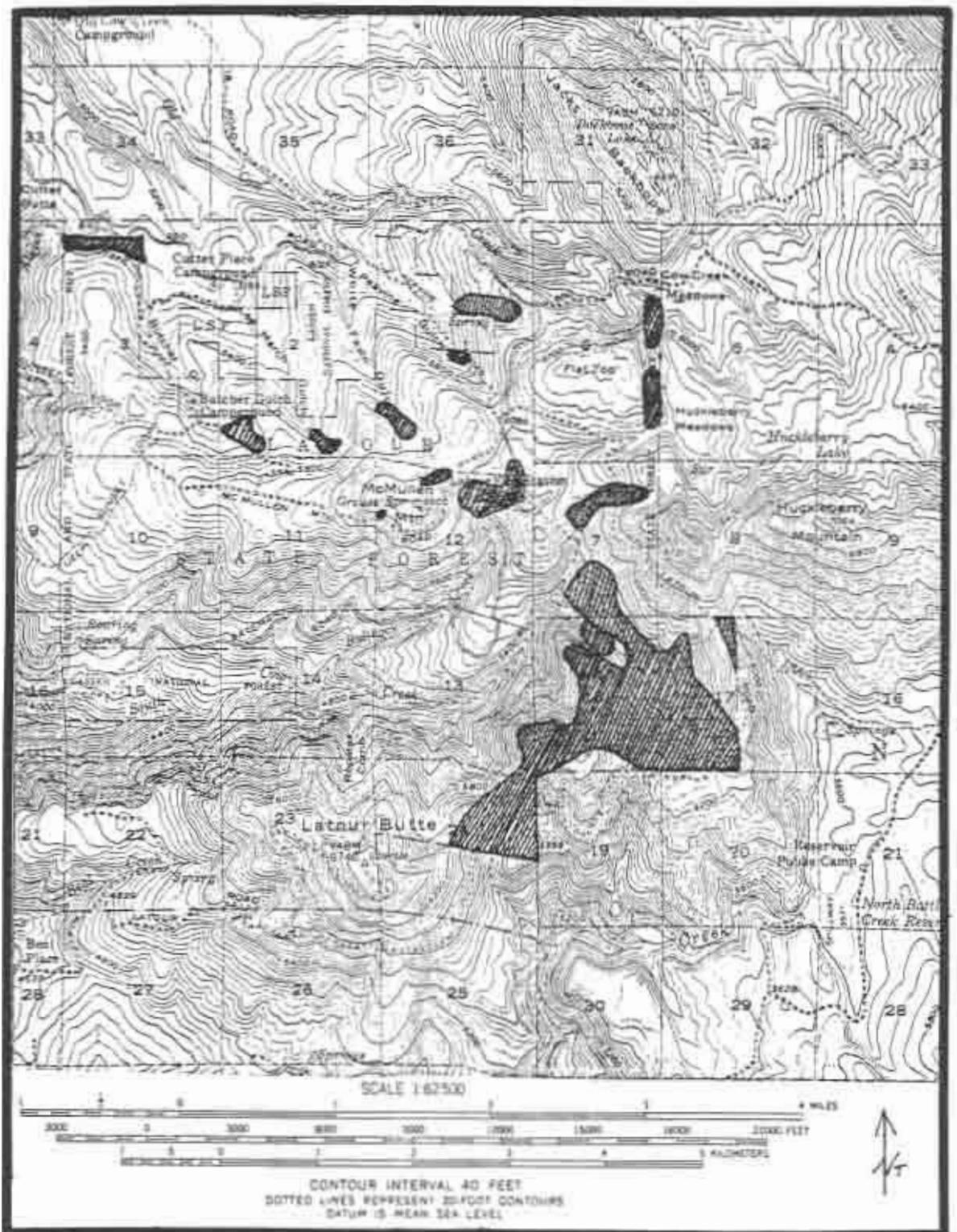
#### Archival Research

Archaeological investigations in the Latour Demonstration State Forest have consisted primarily of archaeological reconnaissance programs associated with various state timber sales. To date there has been no systematic survey done of the entire Latour State Forest area; hence, aside from the regional prehistoric cultural-temporal frameworks, specific data concerning this area is scarce.

The first of these surveys was conducted in 1981 by Jim Woodward, Department of Parks and Recreation, and involved approximately 160 acres in Sections 18 and 17 (Map 2: Archaeological Survey Coverage of Latour State Forest) which were associated with the 1982 Timber Sale and experimental cutting of true firs infected by mistletoe parasites. Identified during this survey was one historic archaeological site, CA-SHA-1080-H, which was recorded as a "Shake Makers Camp". This site, which is located near South Cow Creek Meadows in a well-forested area, contains the remains of approximately 20 two-foot long split shakes of dried sugar pine and 2 two-foot long unsplit segments cut off a log. No evidence of historic occupation or trash were found within the immediate area. Based upon information provided by Forest Manager Dave McNamara, it was surmised that this site represented the remains of a small shake makers camp, circa 1890-1910, and contained the scattered logs/shakes of products which did not "split out right". Another historic shake camp was reported to be located in the center of Section 10; however, the region in question has been greatly impacted by past fire-fighting activities and subsequent examinations of the area have failed to reveal any evidence of this resource.

Daniel Foster (1983) field-reviewed an area surrounding Atkins Creek Campground in which one prehistoric archaeological site (CA-SHA-1486) was encountered and three isolated projectile points were discovered on an adjacent ridgetop. CA-SHA-1486 was recorded by Foster as the remains of a seasonal campsite which had been severely impacted by the development of a modern campground. Only five debitage waste flakes were noted within the area of the site which led Foster to the determination that the site was basically destroyed and lacked any type of surface integrity.

Foster (1984) also conducted a field review of approximately 60 acres for the 1984 Latour State Forest Timber Sale. No cultural resources or isolates were discovered as a result of this investigation. An archaeological survey of approximately 90 acres was also conducted by Foster (1988) in preparation for the 1988



Map 2: Archaeological Survey Coverage of Latour State Forest

Timber Sale units. Although the timber sale units included several likely areas for possible prehistoric usage, Foster's archaeological survey resulted in the recordation of one prehistoric artifact, an obsidian biface fragment noted by Forest Manager, Dave McNamara.

A survey of approximately 90 acres was done for the 1989 Timber Sale and 600 acres were surveyed for the 1990 Timber Sale by the Archaeological Research Program at CSUC, Chico. No new archaeological sites were encountered during either timber sale, however, CA-SHA-1080-H was re-visited and two isolated prehistoric finds were noted near the southeast Forest boundary in Section 24 (Map 3: Cultural Resource Locations). These finds consisted of one andesitic metate and one granite hammerstone. Both items were located adjacent to a spring complex on a small flat which had experienced some prior disturbance as a result of logging.

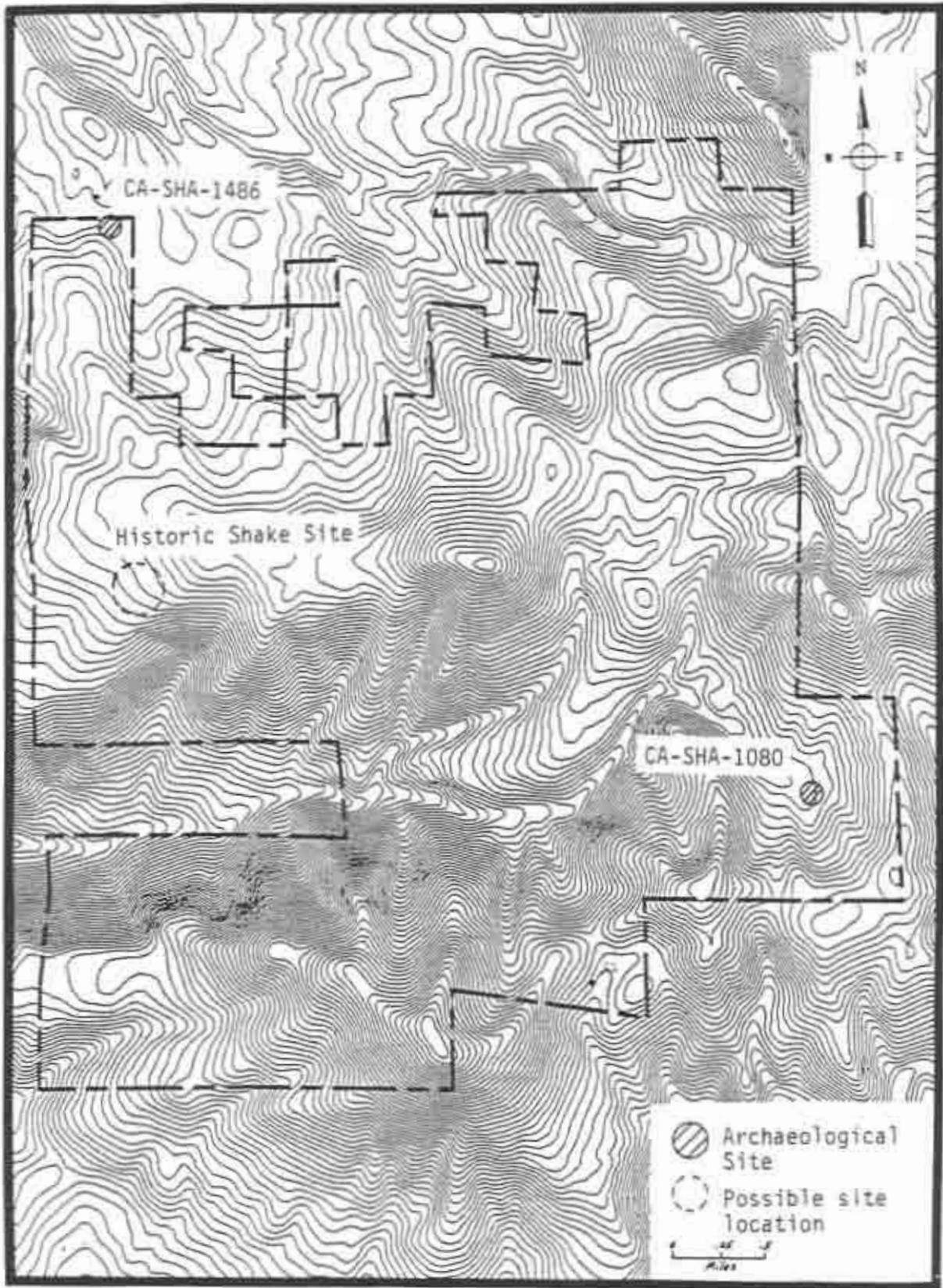
The most recent survey, done for the 1992 Timber Sale consisted of approximately 90 acres in the northern portion of the Forest (Jenkins 1991). Jenkins' survey consisted of an intuitive controlled reconnaissance strategy in which areas of high site probability were intensively examined for any evidence of cultural resources. Only one cultural item, an isolated projectile point, was discovered as a result of this investigation.

In addition to the above mentioned surveys and known archaeological sites, Forest personnel have discovered various prehistoric artifacts within the boundaries of Latour over the past several years. These items have been collected and are currently on display at the State Forest Headquarters in Latour. The results of the analysis conducted on these items will be discussed in further detail in the following section.

In summary, approximately 12.4% or 1120 acres of the Forest's 9,033 acres have been surveyed for cultural resources. As a result of these projects, one prehistoric archaeological site, one historic archaeological site, and numerous isolated prehistoric items have been identified. Since the entire Forest has not been intensively surveyed, and there is an extensive and thick layer of duff throughout, it is highly likely that there are isolated artifacts and sparse archaeological deposits that have not yet been identified.

### Ethnographic Background

At the time of Euro-American contact, the upper Sacramento River valley and eastern foothills of the Southern Cascade Range were occupied by the Yana peoples. Although it is quite divergent from other members of that family, Yana is classified as a Hokan language (Johnson 1978:361). The Yana are separated into Northern, Central, Southern and Yahi divisions primarily on the basis of



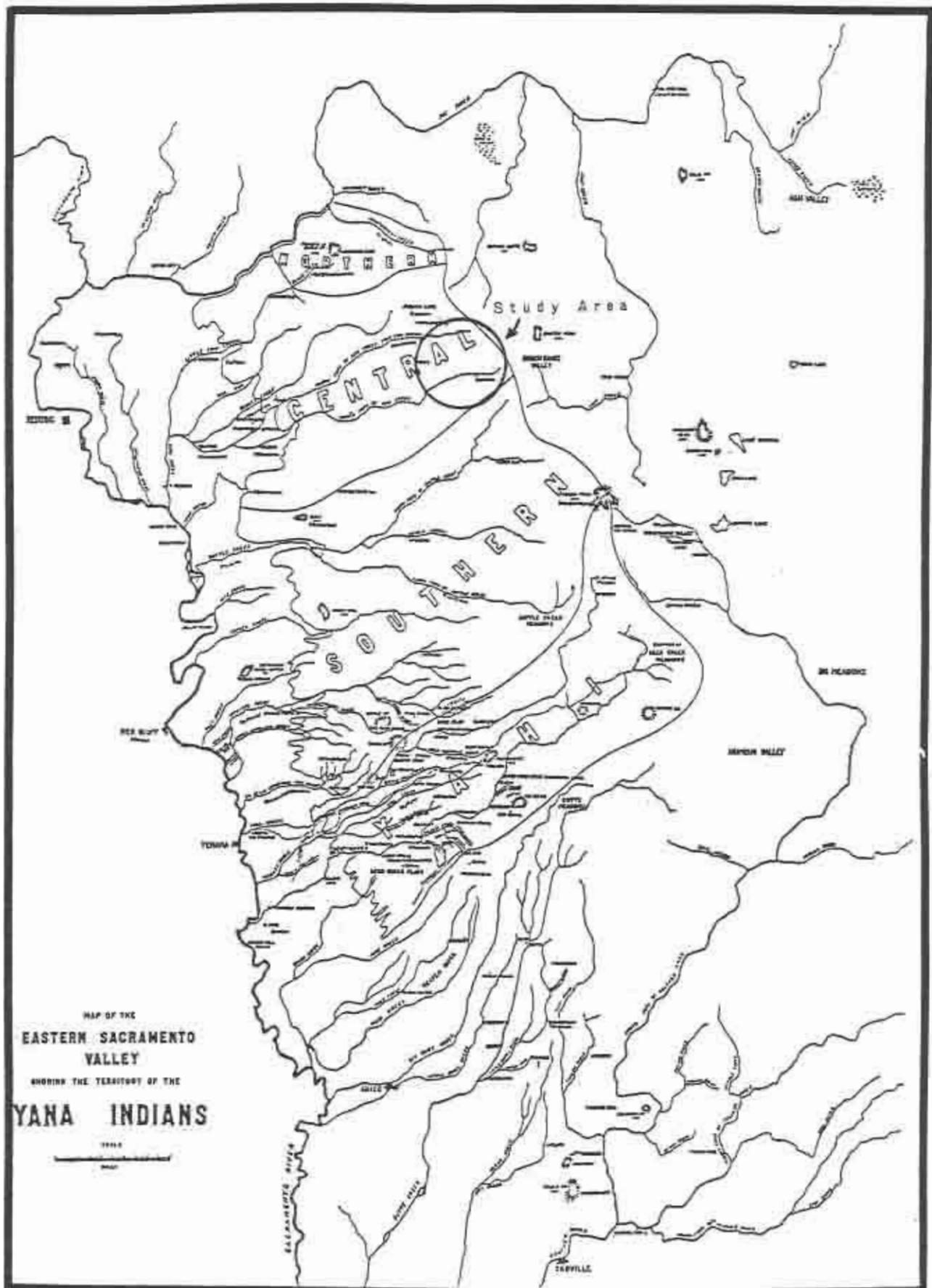
Map 3: Cultural Resource Locations

linguistic differences. Research indicates that the Northern and Central divisions shared a greater number of cultural similarities than that with the Southern and Yahi (Johnson 1978:361). At the present time, knowledge concerning the prehistory of the Yana remains incomplete; published material prior to 1908 was limited. Reconstruction of the Yana culture has largely been based on information obtained from four informants: Betty Brown, a Northern Yana; Kate Walson, a Northern Yana; Malcolm Clay, a Central Yana descendent; and Sam Bat'wi, a Central Yana who was born in Southern Yana territory (Wiant 1981:61).

Baumhoff's work in Yana territory at Kingsley Cave and Payne Cave, in conjunction with linguistic data presented by Kroeber (1955) indicate that the Yana had been in their present area for at least 3000-4000 years. In the following section on archaeological background, the issue of prehistory of the Yana will be further discussed. The objective of the present section is to briefly review the ethnographic data relevant to the question of the prehistoric and ethnographic occupation of the study area. Unless otherwise indicated what follows is taken primarily from Johnson (1978), Kroeber (1925), Sapir and Spier (1943), and Waterman (1918).

While the exact definition of boundaries for the Yana has been a matter of some uncertainty, the general agreement among various sources (cf. Goldschmidt 1951; Merriam 1967; Powers 1877; and Sapir and Spier 1943) indicates that they occupied an area in the southern Cascade Mountains from Montgomery Creek in the north, to Pine or Rock Creek in the south. The eastern limit of the Yana territory encompassed the upper Deer, Battle, Cow and Montgomery Creek drainages, and extended north, following the headwaters of Hat and Burney Creeks, passing close by the foot of K'idilo (probably Snow Mountain or Crater Peak).

The most disputed boundary is that on the west, extending from the mouth of Cow Creek southward. Waterman (1918), Powell (1885) and Merriam (1967) all arbitrarily place the western boundary of the Southern and Yahi Yana at the 1000 foot contour interval. Kroeber however disagrees with this demarcation and places the western boundary closer to the valley floor, at the 400 foot contour interval. Information gathered by Sapir and Spier, Kroeber and Powell (1885) suggest that the Southern and Yahi Yana maintained permanent or at least seasonal fishing camps along the Sacramento River. Based on ethnographic material gathered by Sapir and Spier in addition to recent archaeological investigations it seems reasonable to suggest that the Southern and Yahi Yana had limited seasonal use of the region between the Sacramento River and the Southern Cascade foothills (Wiant 1981). As Johnson has indicated, the uncertainty concerning the western border most likely reflects the retreat of the Yana further into the foothills as a result of pressure exerted upon them by the neighboring Wintun and from Euro-American settlers after 1847. Regardless of these disputes, the



MAP OF THE  
EASTERN SACRAMENTO  
VALLEY  
SHOWING THE TERRITORY OF THE  
**YANA INDIANS**

Map 4: Tribal Distribution of Study Area  
(after Waterman 1918)

area encompassed by Latour State Forest clearly lies well within land traditionally claimed by the Central Yana (Map 4: Ethnographic Tribal Boundaries).

The Yana were politically divided into numerous tribelets. These tribelets typically consisted of the occupants of a cluster of dwellings that constituted a major village at which the principal hereditary chief and assembly house were located. These villages were occupied for the major part of the year and most likely had several smaller villages allied with them. In addition to these major villages the Yana also had regular fishing places which were occupied during the summer fishing season as well as temporary hunting camps or "resting places" which were spots favorable for staying overnight as parties traveled between villages.

Several types of houses were used dependant on the season. For the major part of the year, both the Northern and Central Yana utilized small conical bark-covered huts which were built over a shallow circular depression. The Yana also constructed a large semi-subterranean earth-covered, multipost structure for their assembly house or as multi-family dwellings. Less substantial temporary brush shelters and menstrual lodges were also built by all the Yana groups during the more temperate months.

As with many other California groups, the Yana practiced a form of seasonal transhumance in order to acquire sufficient quantities of foodstuffs. There was a relative abundance of food for the Yana during the fall months, from September through November, when salmon, acorns, buckeye, deer and other food resources were available; but during the hot summer months few, if any, food items were available below the 2,500 foot elevation.

In addition to hunting and fishing, a wide variety of plant foods were collected. Acorns were the most important and were gathered during late September and October. It can be stated that overall the acorn was the most important food source available for the Yana, since the presence or absence of a good crop year often meant the difference between survival or starvation during the cold winter months. Of the half dozen or more edible varieties of acorns occurring within the Yana territory, it appears that acorns from the black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) was the preferred variety. While it has been noted that acorn mush was the primary acorn food, they were also processed into soups and breads which could then be combined with meat, berries or other ingredients to enhance the flavor.

The second most important class of plant resources were edible roots, tubers and bulbs, such as brodiaea, camass and fritillary. Several varieties of nuts were also gathered, albeit in lesser quantities. These included hazelnuts, buckeyes, sugar and gray pine nuts. Seeds of the sunflower and clarkia plants were also utilized, as well as numerous berries and other fruits. Of the

berries, manzanita was the most important; these were either eaten raw or roasted and dried.

To supplement the various vegetal resources eaten, animal protein in the form of insects, earthworms, water birds and small mammals such as rabbits were also included in the diet. However, the most significant source of animal protein among the Yana was deer. Deer were hunted using decoys and bow and arrow either individually, or during communal hunts.

Fish were obtained from the Sacramento and Pit Rivers, as well as at the mouth of the larger creeks, by either spearing, fishing with hook and line, or with seine nets. The principal fish utilized was the salmon, although sucker and trout were also taken. What was not consumed immediately was dried and stored for later use.

Throughout the Yana territory flat slab hopper mortars, flat ended pestles, unifacially flattened manos and slab or bedrock metates were the principal grinding implements. Bedrock mortars were apparently not used among the Yana (Gifford and Klimek 1939). Sinew backed bows manufactured out of yew were the preferred hunting implement; however self bows were also produced from mahogany, juniper and hazelwood. Composite arrows with hardwood foreshafts of hazel, buckeye or wild current were produced. Solid arrows of cane or serviceberry were also common.

The manufacture of basketry was an important industry among the Yana who were located at the juncture of two major basketry traditions. Both the Northern and Central Yana used the overlaid twining technique, while in the south it appears that the Yahi had some knowledge of coiling that was similar to the Maidu. Johnson suggests that twining with Xerophyllum overlay decoration was widely practiced among all Yana groups, with the appearance of coiled baskets representing a relatively recent introduction from Maidu and Wintu intrusions.

Most of the raw materials used for manufacturing tools came from within the Yana territory, many of which can be found throughout Latour State Forest even today. Locally occurring wood from oak, mahogany, juniper, yew and buckeye were readily available. Raw stone necessary for the manufacturing of groundstone tools occurs throughout the Central Yana territory; however ethnographers indicated that the Yana traded for the stone from which they made their shaped pestles (Wiant 1981).

Sapier and Spier recorded names for three varieties of "flint" (ha'ga), "white flint", "black flint" and "blue-green flint". This information suggests that different types of lithic material were used in the manufacturing of flaked stone tool assemblages. Basalt, which is used in the manufacture of projectile points, flake tools and cores occurs naturally throughout the Central Yana territory. Obsidian was obtained from the neighboring Achumawi and

Shasta groups in reduced forms (Davis 1961:115-18, 33-34, 37, 44; Gifford and Klimek 1939:82-83; Sapir and Spier 1943:254-255), although archaeological evidence also documents the presence of naturally occurring Tuscan sources within Central Yana territory. A white opalized material is available on the west side of Mount Lassen and appears to have been the source for much of the silicates used within the foothill region (Johnson 1975:18). Small serrated obsidian and basalt points were used on arrows for hunting large game, while blunt arrows were used for stunning birds and smaller game.

### Ethnohistory

Prior to 1845 contact between the Yana and Euro-Americans was apparently very limited in nature. An expedition led by Capt. Luis Arquello in 1821 along the east side of the Sacramento River valley between Red Bluff and Redding may have afforded the earliest possible contact by whites with any of the Yana tribes (Johnson 1978). It is also quite possible that between the years 1825 and 1846 trapping expeditions from the Hudson's Bay Company also had some limited contact with the Yana. However, it was not until the year 1844 with issuance of a series of land grants in the Sacramento Valley by the Mexican government that we may be certain the Yana were actually contacted (Kroeber 1961).

Each grant comprised a strip of land, several leagues distance which utilized the Sacramento River as a boundary and extended either west or east into the foothills. Of those grants which impinged on Yana borders, the farthest upstream was San Buena Ventura granted to Pierson B. Reading (Kroeber 1961). This grant was located within lands normally occupied by the Northern Yana. The grant to Job F. Dye, Rio de la Berrendos and La Barranca Colorado encompassed land directly west of the Central Yana territory. The Las Flores grant given to William Chard lay along the west bank of the river between the towns of Red Bluff and Tehama, directly paralleling the lands of the Southern Yana. Rio de los Molinos, granted to Albert G. Toomes and Peter Lassen's grant, the Bosquejo, both lay directly west of Yahi territory along the east bank of the Sacramento River including property at the mouth of Mill and Deer Creeks. Of them all, the Lassen, Dye and Toomes grants, located in what is now part of Tehama County, would have created the greatest impact on the Central, Southern and Yahi Yana peoples (Kroeber 1961).

Kroeber (1961) points out that even with these land grants the Yana remained relatively untouched until the discovery of gold in 1848. Due to their remoteness from the centers of Spanish and Mexican regimes, the Yana had managed to escape the initial decimation which had affected many other California Indian tribes.

The first intensive contact between the Euro-Americans and the Yana began with the opening of the Oregon-California Trail. The Nobles Trail (1851) followed the ridgeline between the south fork of Cow Creek and the north fork of Butte Creek at the approximate border between Central and Southern Yana. Further south the Lassen Trail (1848) traversed Yahi territory along the ridgeline separating Mill and Dye Creeks. Although both routes were utilized extensively by early settlers, the Nobles Trail quickly became the preferred route into Northern California goldfields.

As a result of Euro-American encroachment upon the land and resources normally held by the Yana, it rapidly became more difficult for the Yana to follow their traditional lifeways and obtain adequate food supplies. Thus began a period of time between 1850 to 1867 in which Yana raids upon white settlements for food occurred, resulting in an intensive conflict between the two parties. There are numerous accounts of massacres in which varying numbers of Native Americans were killed by parties of settlers. Waterman reports that after the 1867 Dye Creek massacre, there were not enough Yana left to bury their dead. Thus, in less than twenty years time, the total Yana population had been reduced from approximately 1,900 individuals to probably less than 100. By 1885 Curtin could only find 30 Yana-speaking informants still alive (Curtin 1885:517).

The Yahi were thought to have been an extinct race until 1911 when Ishi, an adult Yahi, wandered out of the foothills into a corral in Oroville. Between 1867 and 1911, the few remaining Yahi, consisting of Ishi, his mother, an uncle, and a cousin had lived in Deer Creek Canyon relatively undisturbed for more than forty years. In the intervening years between his discovery and death in 1916, Ishi lived at the University of California Museum of Anthropology in Berkeley, leaving behind as his legacy a wealth of information about the culture and traditional lifeways of the Yahi Yana.

#### Previous Archaeological Investigations and Prehistory

Most of what is known of the prehistoric cultural sequence in the Southern Cascade Mountain region comes from a few well-studied archaeological sites which were excavated during the 1950's by Martin A. Baumhoff. Archaeological investigations in the region since that time have consisted primarily of archaeological reconnaissance programs associated with various hydroelectric projects and timber sales. To date, there has been no systematic survey done of the entire Forest; hence, specific data concerning this area is scarce.

Analysis of the cultural materials collected from various sites within the Southern Cascade Mountain Range indicates that Native Americans used the region over a relatively long period - from approximately 4,000 years ago into the early historic period.

Based on data recovered from excavations at Kingsley Cave (CA-TEH-1) and Payne Cave (CA-TEH-193), Baumhoff (1957) postulated a two-phase reconstruction of the region's prehistory with an earlier prehistoric component, the Kingsley Complex, followed by the Mill Creek Complex. Baumhoff interpreted the Kingsley Complex as part of the original Hokan group which once occupied all of California (Wiant 1981). As with other Hokan speaking groups, Baumhoff stated that the Kingsley people were pushed into marginal areas along the edge of the Sacramento Valley around 3,500 to 4,000 years ago by the movement of Penutian speaking people into the Central Valley. Because major material differences between the two complexes were absent, Baumhoff suggested that the Yana remained relatively isolated from outside influences.

Investigations within the Southern Cascade region since 1957 have resulted in the expansion and refinement of Baumhoff's earlier scheme. Based on analysis of materials recovered from eight Southern Cascade sites, Johnson (n.d.) has postulated a five phase, rather than two, chronological sequence for the vicinity that spans the last 4,000 years. As Baumhoff had observed in 1957, most of the changes between complexes seem to indicate general shifts in available trade items and external relations, rather than any major internal changes in subsistence patterns or social systems (Wiant 1981:51). The complexes noted by Johnson (n.d.; c.f. Wiant 1981) include Deadman, Kingsley, Dye Creek, Mill Creek, and Ethnographic Yana.

The earliest distinct cultural manifestation thus far recognized in the Southern Cascade mountain foothills is the Deadman Complex, which Johnson (n.d.; c.f. Wiant 1981) identified with the period from 1500 B.C. to 500 B.C. The artifact assemblage associated with this complex is characterized by large side-notched, leaf-shaped, and stemmed projectile points, a preference for basalt over other siliceous lithic raw materials and the presence of manos and metates.

The Kingsley Complex temporally follows Deadman and is dated from 500 B.C. to A.D. 500. This complex, which was originally defined by Baumhoff (1955), is generally characterized by large stemmed and corner-notched projectile points made principally of basalt, scoop Olivella shell beads, and spatulate bone tools. Complex methods of plant food processing are implied by the presence of hopper mortars, flat-ended pestles and the retention of manos and metates.

Succeeding the Kingsley Complex, is the Dye Creek Complex, which Johnson dated to the period from A.D. 500 to A.D. 1500. According to Johnson (n.d.; c.f. Wiant 1981) the characteristics of this complex include rectangular and barrel shaped Olivella shell beads, large circular Haliotis ornaments, perforated freshwater clam shell ornaments, and deer ulna bone artifacts. The groundstone assemblage is similar to the preceding complex and projectile points include large serrated points of obsidian and basalt,

Gunther Barbed variants and specimens morphologically similar to Columbia Plateau corner-notched styles.

The Mill Creek Complex, which is dated from A.D. 1500 to A.D. 1845 is characterized by the occurrence of medium-sized clam shell disc beads, whole spire-lopped Olivella shell beads and Glycymeria shell beads, magnesite cylinders, twined basketry, hopper mortars, flat-ended pestles, manos and metates. Projectile point types of the Mill Creek Complex are those assigned to the past 500 years, such as Desert side-notched Series, Southern Cascade Serrated, and small triangular points of obsidian and occasionally silicates.

The last complex was associated with the ethnographic Yana or protohistoric period following historic contact, A.D. 1845 to A.D. 1911. The material traits characteristic of this phase include a large majority of the aboriginal items of the Mill Creek Complex and miscellaneous artifacts of Euro-American manufacture. Pitted boulder petroglyphs, which first appeared during the Mill Creek Complex, are also frequently found in association with Ethnographic Yana village sites.

Overall, the number of archaeological surveys and excavations of prehistoric resources performed within the general vicinity of the study area has escalated over the past twenty years. However, since there are still very few published reports of these investigations, our knowledge of local prehistory remains fragmentary. While the cultural historical complexes mentioned above can be used in only a general manner in the study, it can nevertheless, be used to generate generalized settlement and subsistence pattern models. Table 1 summarizes the sequences discussed in this report and offers a series of generalized settlement and subsistence pattern models along with the types of archaeological remains considered to be representative of each period.

### Historic Background

The post contact history of the region in which the project area lies has been summarized by Hoover and Rensch (1966) and Petersen (1965). Shasta County, within which the present study area lies, was created on February 18, 1850, as one of the original 27 counties of California. At that time, it encompassed approximately 20,000 square miles of land, but portions were subsequently assigned to Lassen, Siskiyou, and Tehama Counties. However, historic activities in the area began several decades earlier.

From 1820 to 1848, the first Euro-Americans to enter Shasta County consisted of groups of explorers and fur hunters traditionally known as "mountain men". Since fur trapping was a difficult and time-consuming enterprise, the aboriginal economic system was exploited by encouraging the native inhabitants to gather the pelts

Table 1: Cultural Chronological Sequences Established for the Southern Cascades Foothills (from Johnson 1978).

REGION	CULTURAL COMPLEX	DATE	GENERALIZED SETTLEMENT/ SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS	TYPES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PERIOD
Southern Cascade Foothills	Deadman	1500 BC - 500 BC	Winter village sites at river greater reliance on seed processing and hunting; task specific or summer base camps in foothills	Large leaf-shaped side- notched and stemmed projectile points; preference for basalt over other siliceous lithic materials; manos and metates.
	Kingsley	500 BC- AD 500	Winter village sites at river; introduction of corn processing; continued use of seeds and hunting.	Large stemmed and corner notched projectile points made principally of basalt; scoop <u>Olivella</u> shell beads; spatulate bone tools; hopper mortar, flat- ended pestles, manos and metates.
	Dye Creek	AD 500- AD 1500	Wintu encroachment in traditional Yana territory resulted in sporadic and temporary access to riverine resources; increase use of tributary streams for fishing; establishment of primary summer base camps for permanent occupation sites.	Rectangular and barrel-shaped <u>Olivella</u> shell beads, large circular <u>Paliotis</u> ornaments, perforated freshwater clam shell ornaments; deer ulna bone artifacts; Same groundstone implements; large serrated points of obsidian and basalt, Gunther Barbed variants and Columbia Plateau-like specimens.
	Mill Creek	AD 1500- AD 1845	Similar or same as during the previous phase	Increase in bead type variety; twined basketry; DSN, Southern Cascade Serrated and small triangular points of obsidian. Same ground- stone implements. Pitted boulder petroglyphs.
	Ethnographic Yana	AD 1845- AD 1911	Incorporations of Euro- American goods into sub- sistence technology.	Aboriginal items found in addition to miscellaneous times of Euro- American manufacture. Pitted boulder petroglyphs at village sites

for exchange for simple and inexpensive goods. By the early 1800's the Hudson Bay Company had established a trading operation based in the Columbia River Valley, and while documentation is not precise, it appears that Hudson Bay personnel made contact with Northern California Indians during this period of time (Freese 1983). Although the extent or location of this contact is unknown, apparently it was sufficient to warrant Spanish excursions into the northern Sacramento Valley to investigate Indian's claims of "strange of white men" (Freese 1983:11).

In an attempt to substantiate these claims, the Spanish explorer, Captain Luis Arguello, mounted a land expedition along the Coast Range into the interior of the Sacramento Valley in October, 1821. Although some believe that Capt. Arguello may have reached as far north as Shasta County, credit for the first documented full-length passage of the Sacramento Valley belongs to Jedediah Strong Smith. Smith, leading a party of 18 men and 300 head of horses and mules, traveled along the east bank of the Sacramento River to a point near Red Bluff, where they crossed the river on April 11, 1828. Following Dibble Creek, the party headed in a northwesterly direction, passing through the southwest corner of Shasta County on their way to the coast. The trip, however, ended in disaster on the Umpqua River, when the party was attacked by Indians near Cape Arago. Only Smith and two companions escaped to finally reach Fort Vancouver, site of Hudson's Bay Trading Post (Petersen 1965).

Later in the same year, Alexander Roderick McLeod, a Hudson's Bay trapper, was given the dual task of recovering Smith's stolen property and exploring the Sacramento River for the possibility of future fur trading adventures (Petersen 1965). McLeod's expedition followed the course of the Pit River from Goose Lake and Fort Nez Perce to Hat Creek, eventually passing through Cow Creek into the upper Sacramento River Valley. McLeod's route later became known as the Walla Walla Trail. McLeod's party built canoes at Canoe (Cow) Creek and continued down the valley on the Sacramento River. The following fall, McLeod returned to the region, trapping up the Sacramento River and into eastern branches (Quint 1985). The significance of McLeod's expedition was twofold, it showed that northern California was a likely fur producing area and proved that there was a passable route from the north into California (Petersen 1965).

Following Smith's and McLeod's expeditions, word of this large, untapped region began to spread, and intensive explorations by others began. During the period from 1829 to 1833, the explorers of this region continued to be British trappers associated with the Hudson's Bay Company. Peter Skene Ogden also passed through the region following the Walla Walla Trail in 1830 in order to verify McLeod's findings.

The fourth expedition through Shasta County and into the study area was led by John Work, also of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1832.

Work, with a party of 100 men, women and children, made his way down the Walla Walla Trail to Sacramento. This trail, which passes through the southern corner of the Forest, reportedly served as a Native American trade route between the Walla Walla Indians of Washington and the Mission Indians of Southern California. During Work's return trip in August, 1833, almost their entire company became sick with malaria. It was this same epidemic which resulted in the decimation of vast numbers of Native Americans living along the river at that time.

Although these early explorers and fur trappers passed rapidly through the area, they remembered it and eventually told others. As settlements in surrounding areas such as Oregon and central California began to grow, emigrant routes connecting these areas were rapidly developed throughout the region (Freese 1983).

One of the earliest Euro-Americans to have settled within the general vicinity of the study area was James Cochran LaTour. LaTour was born in New York in 1827 and came to California over the Emigrant Trail in 1849 by way of Beckwourth Pass (Armstrong and Sanders 1966:43). Upon his arrival at the confluence of Mill Creek and the Sacramento River, LaTour started immediately for the gold mining town of Shasta. Although LaTour was a blacksmith by trade, he began hauling freight between Shasta and Red Bluff (Armstrong and Sanders 1966). In 1850 he acquired squatter's rights to some rich meadows north of what is now Viola where he maintained a relay station for the Oregon-California stage lines (Armstrong and Sanders 1966:43).

In his early days in the mountains, LaTour and his partner James King were pioneer shake makers at a camp they made at a spring near Shingle Creek (Armstrong and Sanders 1966). In April 1872, LaTour became the owner of 320 acres of land at LaTour Meadows. LaTour was involved with a variety of ventures from freighting, cattle raising, shake making, to the operation of a trading post at "Old Hills Station", now called Deer Flat. He even blazed and cut the first road from Hills Trading Post to LaTour Meadows in the 1870s.

The fact that LaTour has a mountain and forest named after him is not surprising when one examines his illustrious background. It was reported that LaTour was a friend to all and was known as "Loving Uncle Jim" (Armstrong and Sanders 1966:44). He was well educated and often served as a scribe for the people of eastern Shasta County. Despite living in one of the most remote regions of the county, LaTour kept in touch with county as well as state affairs, serving as a member of the Judicial Court, later known as the Grand Jury (Armstrong and Sanders 1966:44).

James C. LaTour died October 23, 1906, leaving behind a wife and three children. A favorite quotation of James Cochran LaTour was:

"The clocks of life is wound but once and no man has the power to say when the hands will stop, at late or early hour. Now is the only time you can own, so live and toil with a will, and place no faith in tomorrow for the clock may then be still" (Armstrong and Sanders 1966:45).

LaTour was not the only settler to the region who appears to have done well. The Shingletown district in Shasta County was one of the finest timbered sections in the state. The area saw numerous sawmills operating in the general vicinity of the study area by the 1870's, of which the Smith and McCarley, Thatcher, McCumber-Vilas were some of the largest (Giles 1949:147). Making shakes apparently was also a successful enterprise which was carried on by many small, unorganized producers. Giles reports that "it has been said that any man with an axe, saw and splitting froe with industry added, could make a good living splitting shakes during this period of time, especially as much of the timber was government owned and therefore free for the taking" (1949:147).

In 1923, legislation was enacted enabling the eventual exchange of various state school lands for National Forest lands of comparable value (Johnson 1978). On September 28, 1930, the State Lands Commission exchanged 10,957 acres of land administered by them for the land included in the Cow Creek unit of Lassen National Forest (McNamara 1978:1).

Purchase of this property by the California Division of Forestry was made possible with the enactment of Chapter 1465 Statutes dated July 17, 1945 (McNamara 1978:1). For the sum of \$100,000, the Cow Creek Unit, which encompassed approximately 9,000 acres, was purchased by the Division of Forestry from the State Lands Commission. Latour was the first sizable State Forest so acquired. When Latour was first acquired it was an unmanaged forest with no previous harvesting or management activities. Today, timber production is the primary land use activity on the Forest.

## CHAPTER 4

### RESEARCH APPROACH

Although ethnographic and historic data provide some indication as to the manner in which post-contact, non-indigenous populations and the ethnographic-period Native Americans adapted to the northern Sacramento Valley and surrounding regions, these data are fragmentary and say virtually nothing of earlier populations in the area. Since they fail to provide the long-term perspective useful in answering questions of origins and cultural dynamics operating through time, it falls upon archaeological research to attempt to remedy the deficiency in our understanding of the area. Moreover, inasmuch the present state of knowledge pertaining to prehistoric occupation sequences within the southern Cascade Mountain range is minimal, one of the basic goals of any research program undertaken within the region should include the augmentation of baseline data which can be utilized in the consideration of major theoretical concerns.

After reviewing the previous archaeological literature of the region it was clear that considerably more work needs to be accomplished before a thorough understanding can be reached in regards to the prehistoric cultural chronology. Questions regarding context, chronology, culture history, settlement/subsistence patterning, and diachronic processes have yet to be adequately addressed for the indigenous populations that occupied the study area during prehistoric times. The problem of context--which involves viewing events and cultures in a broad areal perspective--is considered to be beyond the scope of this study due to the limited nature of this investigation. However, it was envisioned that data obtained as a result of our investigation might be able to contribute to topics such as settlement/subsistence pattern, changes in adaptive strategies over time, and culture history or chronology.

The Latour Demonstration State Forest Survey Project represents an extension of the research concerns expressed in previous BLM-CSU-Chico Cooperative projects, most specifically at Inks Creek (Hamusek and Kowta 1991). Accordingly, the present investigation has as its principal objective the gathering of relevant data regarding settlement and subsistence patterns which would aid in the determination and explanation of the changing patterns of cultural adaptation expressed by the successive human populations which have occupied the study area since prehistoric times. Our second goal, which derives from a broader perspective, is to ascertain to what degree the location and nature of recordable sites in the study area reflect our current theoretical expectations.

In pursuit of these objectives, research hypotheses and test implications were formulated around three hypothesized settlement-subsistence systems - one for the period prior to the Wintu intrusion, one pertaining to the post-Wintu intrusion period, and one pertaining to the historic period. In developing these models, it was assumed that the Wintu intrusion began sometime after AD 500 (Sundahl 1982).

More specifically, the research problem in forming this study was conceived as follows. Ethnographic data indicate, and archaeological data suggest, that in relatively recent prehistoric times (between A.D. 500 and A.D. 1000), the Wintu had encroached upon and pre-empted Yana territory along the Sacramento River, forcing the Yana further into the foothill regions of the Southern Cascades, leaving the Yana with only sporadic and temporary access to the river resources. Had this been the case, one would expect that the land use patterns or systems in the study area would have changed in directions predictable by existing archaeological knowledge (see especially Ritter 1987; also Clewett and Sundahl 1985), and theories pertaining to foraging cultural systems (e.g. Bouie 1987). Furthermore, it would be expected that these changes would be reflected in the surface archaeology of the area.

#### Pre-Wintu Occupation: Prior to A.D. 500

Previous archaeological investigations outlined in prior chapters suggest that a fairly uniform cultural sequence existed for the Southern Cascade region. Prior to 3000 to 4000 years ago high-elevation areas were settled by peoples who focused upon the exploitation of small seeds and large game. While distinct differences in projectile point types have been noted for the North Coast Ranges (King 1974) and the northern Sierras (Johnson 1980), the use of manos and millingstone appears to have been fairly consistent. The Southern Cascades do not appear to have been inhabited at this time (Sundahl 1990).

However, after 4500 B.P., there appears to have been increasing use of the Southern Cascades as well as the Sacramento Valley floor by prehistoric inhabitants (Sundahl 1990:11). Cultural assemblages associated with this period of time include manos, millingstones, and projectile points for the high-elevation sites, with bowl mortars and net weights being more common in valley sites near the river (Sundahl 1990:11).

In this model, it is assumed that the ancestral Yana occupied not only the area attributed to the ethnographic Yana in the Southern Cascade foothills but also stretches of the Sacramento River and surrounding borderlands. It is postulated that the ancestral Yana favored certain spots along the Sacramento River for the placement of their major winter villages and that they established a large number of smaller base camps and task localities in the Cascade

foothills to which they retreated during the summer months, or alternatively, to which they sent portions of their village populations for shorter or longer periods of time to exploit resources available in such areas. Survey data on the nature and location of sites in the area dating prior to AD 500 should be sufficient to assess this problem.

#### Post-Wintu Occupation: A.D. 500 to 1848

The Wintu, represented archaeologically by the Shasta Complex, arrived around AD 500 and the displaced the Yana from the Sacramento River. It was anticipated that away from the river itself, the postulated Wintu intrusion would be expected to have other ramifications and archaeological manifestations. For the Yana, the more limited access to riverine resources, would have required that one or more adjustive changes be made, which would be reflected in the post-AD 500 Dye and Mill Creek Complexes. Alternative hypotheses regarding such changes include the following:

- a. With the more limited access to fishing in the Sacramento River, more use would have been made of tributary streams for fishing purposes, such as the Cow Creek system. Compensations for the loss of these Sacramento River resources may have been perhaps the single-most important adjustment necessary.
- b. With the loss of winter village sites along the Sacramento River, it is anticipated that after AD 500, one or more previously established high-elevation summer base camps away from the river would have been utilized for more extended occupation during the year.
- c. Alternatively, new winter base camps could have been established; if so, these would be located near optimal salmon fishing locales along streams tributary to the Sacramento River.
- d. Other ramifications of the loss of the riverine resources could include the following changes:
  - 1). Overall decrease in the population represented by fewer or smaller occupation sites and/or indications of lessened intensity of occupation of sites.
  - 2). More intensive exploitation of low-ranked resources represented by sites in marginal resource areas and/or appearance of new exploitative technologies.
  - 3). Greater utilization of smaller patches of low-ranked

resources leading to more and more scattered sites with limited artifact concentrations and assemblage variety.

### Historic Period Sites

It was assumed that archaeological evidence of the Euro-American penetration of the study area during the period from 1820 to 1848 would be confined to isolated trade objects in Native American sites and/or rare instances of Euro-American task-selective sites such as fur-trapping camps and temporary expeditionary camps.

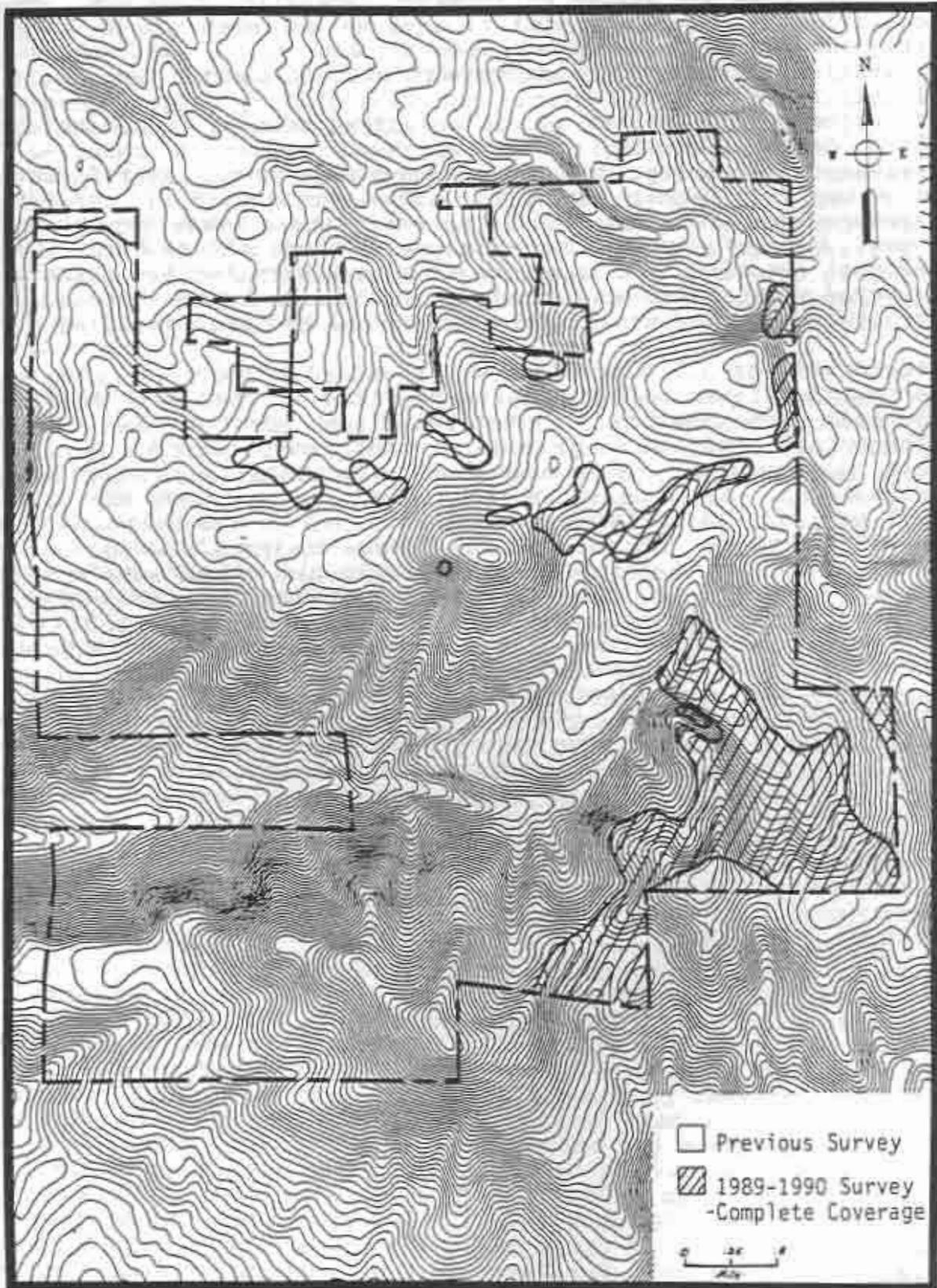
For the period 1848 to 1870, the heyday of the California Gold Rush, it is expected that historic sites and/or features will be primarily found in the southernmost portion of the forest since the northern route of the Noble Emigrant Road, as it went over Noble Pass and on to Old Station, was situated near the boundary of the Forest in this area.

Since the Shingletown district in Shasta County was known as one of the finest timbered sections in the state, archaeological materials will be encountered within the study area which can be identified as being associated with early-day logging ventures. Archaeological evidence of logging during the period of 1870 to 1920 will reflect the changing nature of this profession. During the initial phase of this period, remains will represent the small-scale and ephemeral nature of task-specific camps, such as shake makers camps. However, by the later periods remains will represent the large-scale employment of lumber mills with its attendant modification of the landscape.

It should be noted that because of the limited scope of this project, no claim is made to adequately test the hypotheses which are presented beyond the scope of the area surveyed nor to address the theoretical implications of the data in any but the most tentative and cursory fashion. Although sampling procedures were followed so that the data gathered as a result of this project could be incorporated into a larger body of data with which a more reliable predictive model may eventually be developed, it was judged unlikely at the start that the survey results would be sufficient in themselves to yield a predictive model of any reliable utility.

### Field Methodology

The strategy established for the field reconnaissance phase of the project was based on previous surveys conducted within the general vicinity of the study area. Map 5 indicates the survey coverage employed for the study area. The survey crew was deployed to walk parallel or contour transects approximately 10 to 40 meters apart



Map 5: Survey Coverage of 1989-1990 Field Season

dependent upon the degree of slope or vegetation coverage. Those localities which were judged to have an enhanced probability of site occurrence were given special scrutiny. Although dense vegetation and duff/grass coverage constituted a major impediment to visibility in certain regions; ground visibility ranged throughout the major portion of the survey area from fair to good. In areas where dense accumulations of surface vegetation resulted in decreased visibility, duff was scraped away at periodic intervals to allow for better exposure. Wherever possible, subsurface exposures caused by road building activities, water erosion, and rodent burrows were closely inspected for evidence of buried cultural deposits. It is estimated that a total of 690 acres were surveyed utilizing these techniques and approximately 65 percent of the ground surface was visible during the archaeological survey.

Recordation of all sites followed standard procedures using site recordation forms and guidelines provided by the State Office of Historic Preservation. Site locations were plotted on the appropriate USGS topographic maps. Diagnostic surface artifacts were collected and their approximate locations indicated on the project map. All cultural materials collected during the this as well as prior investigations were returned to the Archaeological Research Facility, Chico, where they were analyzed. As part of the analysis process, length, width, thickness and weight were recorded for all formed tools. Time-sensitive artifacts, such as projectile points, were cross-referenced to similar types described in the archaeological literature of the region. Obsidian artifacts were also subjected to several analytical techniques in order to determine the approximate age of manufacture and raw material source from which the specific artifact originated from. The materials collected during this project are currently curated at the Latour Demonstration State Forest Headquarters.

## CHAPTER 5

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL FINDINGS

#### Archaeological Data Recovered

Archaeological investigations previously conducted within the study vicinity by various researchers (Woodward 1981; Foster 1983) provided pre-field expectations of the types of sites likely to be encountered in the study area. However, what was not possible to determine without reconnaissance was the condition and potential significance of the resources present and the absolute frequencies with which the various isolated artifacts, features or site types would occur.

Although a total of 690 acres were intensively surveyed for cultural resources by the CSUC Archaeological Research Program, the 1989 and 1990 cultural resource surveys did not result in the discovery of any prehistoric or historic archaeological sites within the study area. The cultural resource survey, however, did result in the discovery of two isolated artifacts and the re-recording of one historic archaeological site. A brief description of the significant characteristics of each site and isolate found within the Forest boundaries follows. More detailed descriptions of the archaeological sites are contained within the site records in the appendices.

As a general observation, the archaeological sites and/or isolated artifacts located in the study area represent a somewhat restricted range of past human activities. All of the site/isolate types encountered fell within the predicted range which was based on the information available from archaeological, historical, and ethnographic sources.

#### Prehistoric Archaeological Remains

The development of the Pre- and Post-Wintu models of prehistoric/ethnographic settlement/subsistence patterns prior to the fieldwork led to the anticipation that several classes of aboriginal sites would be encountered within the study area for different periods of occupation. For the period prior to A.D. 500, it was postulated that the ancestral Yana favored certain spots along the Sacramento River for the placement of their major winter villages and that they established a large number of smaller base camps and task localities in the surrounding foothills to which they retreated during the summer months. However, upon the arrival of the Wintu, it was postulated, that the Yana made several changes in regards to their settlement/subsistence practices. The more limited access to riverine resources would have required the Yana to use tributary streams, such as Cow Creek, for fishing purposes,

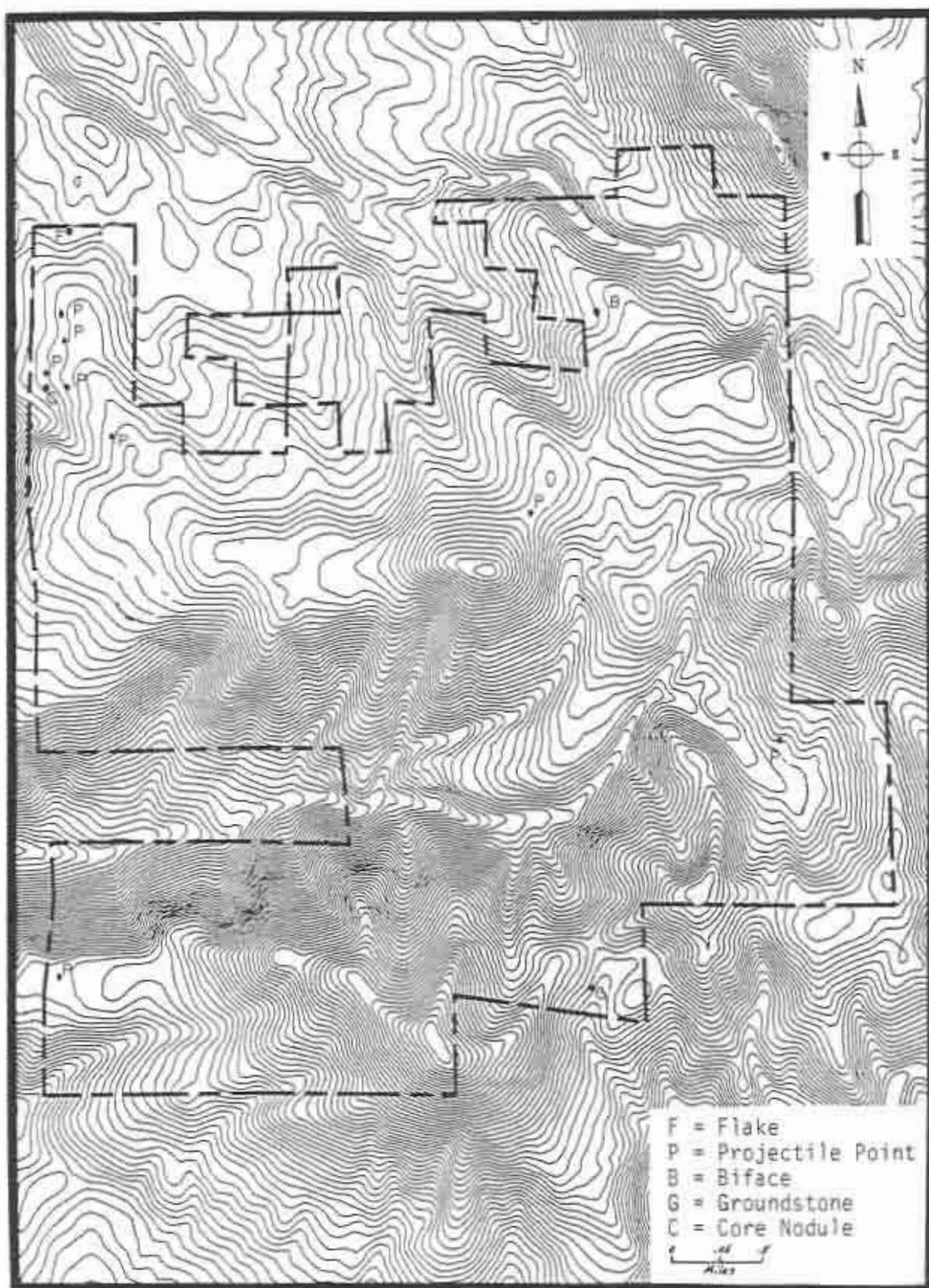
and with the loss of winter village sites along the Sacramento River, it was anticipated that high-elevation summer base camps for more extended occupation during the year would have been established.

Of the two archaeological sites which have been recorded within the Forest boundaries, one is classified as a prehistoric seasonal campsite/lithic scatter. This site, CA-SHA-1486, was originally recorded by Dan Foster in 1983 during a field inspection for an upcoming timber sale. Unfortunately, the site has been severely impacted by the development of a modern campground resulting in a decrease in integrity. Artifacts collected from the surface of this site include one andesitic multifacial core, one obsidian bifacial thinning flake, one obsidian and one basalt pressure flake, 2 obsidian flake fragments, and one core reduction flake of basalt material. Temporally diagnostic artifacts were not recovered from this site and obsidian hydration rim analysis performed on the obsidian bifacial thinning flake did not reveal a visible hydration band.

Isolated prehistoric artifacts noted within the Forest boundaries include one andesitic metate, one granite hammerstone, one bipolar reduction core of Tuscan obsidian, one obsidian percussion flake, one obsidian biface base fragment and three obsidian projectile points/fragments (Map 6: Isolated Artifact Locations). In addition to the abovementioned isolates, four other projectile points were collected by Forest personnel several years ago, however, all four artifacts were removed from the Forest Managers office without consent, thus resulting in a loss of information on these artifacts besides the locational data.

Of the three projectile points recovered on the Forest during the recent years, all were considered to be sufficiently intact for provisional classification (Figure 1). Comparative analyses involved the use of typologies from both northern Sacramento Valley sites as well as those from the Southern Cascade Mountain foothill region (Greenway 1982; Johnson and Theodoratus 1984). Table 2 presents selected attribute data for each of the specimens recovered.

All three of the projectile points recovered are morphologically similar to projectile points found in other areas of the southern Cascades. They include one Southern Cascade Side Notched variant, one Dye Creek Side Notched, and one Kingsley Expanding Stem projectile point. Both the Kingsley Expanding Stem and Southern Cascade Side Notched points appeared to have been manufactured from Tuscan obsidian, while the Dye Creek Side Notched point may have been manufactured from the Grasshopper Flat/Lost Iron Wells/Red Switchback obsidian geochemical source. Of interest is the fact that collectively, the temporal range of the three point types corresponds well with the duration of the Kingsley Complex (500 B.C. to A.D. 500).



Map 6: Isolated Artifact Locations

Table 2: Selected Attribute Data for Flake Stone Tools Recovered on Latour State Forest.

Acc. #	Prov.	Mat.	Type	Lt. mm	Wd. mm	Th. mm	Wt. gm	Source	Hydr.
Lat 6	Sec 3	Obs	Nod.	46	40	13	30	Tuscan	nvb
Lat 9	Sec 12	Obs	PP	29	21	6	3	Tuscan	2.1
Lat 10	Unk.	Obs	PP	29	22	4.5	2.2	GF/LIW	nvb
Lat 11	Unk.	Obs	PP	37	13	9	3.4	Tuscan	nvb
Lat 12	Sec 1	Obs	Bif.	31	32	10	9.5	GF/LIW	nvb
1486-2	CA- SHA- 1486	Obs	Flk.	-	-	-	1.1	GF/LIW	nvb

Key to Table 2:

- Prov. = Provenience listed as Section in which artifact was encountered on the surface.  
 Unk. = Unknown provenience  
 Mat. = Material Type for selected artifacts was obsidian  
 Nod. = Nodule  
 PP = Projectile Point  
 Bif. = Biface fragment  
 Flk. = Flake  
 Lt. = Length in millimeters  
 Wd. = Width in millimeters  
 Th. = Thickness in millimeters  
 Wt. = Weight in grams  
 Hydr. = Mean hydration rim readings in microns

a. Dye Creek Side Notched  
obsidian projectile point  
(Lat 10).

b. Southern Cascade Side  
Notched variant obsidian  
projectile point (Lat  
11).

c. Kingsley Expanding  
Stem obsidian projectile  
point (Lat 9).

d. Obsidian biface base  
(Lat 12).



LAT 10

a.



LAT 11

b.



LAT 9

c.



LAT 12

d.



CM

Figure 1

A total of six obsidian items were submitted for hydration analysis. Table 2 and Appendix B lists the results of these analyses.

The mean hydration rim reading for specimens analyzed ranges from 2.1 microns to no visible band on flakes, bifaces, projectile points and core fragments recovered from the surface. However, it should be noted that only one, out of the six obsidian samples submitted, revealed a visible hydration band. This specimen, (Lat-9/91-CS-5-6), was classified as a Kingsley Expanding Stem projectile point and revealed a mean hydration rim reading of 2.1 microns. With these limited data in hand, it is not possible at this time to discern patterns in regards to the temporal occupation of the Forest.

### Summary

It is evident from the above information that at least portions of the study area contain evidence of the use of the Latour Demonstration State Forest region within the last 1500 to 2500 years. Furthermore, artifacts recovered during the course of previous investigations indicate that the Forest was occupied and utilized by prehistoric inhabitants sometime during the Kingsley Complex period between 500 B.C. and A.D. 500.

The scant number of prehistoric sites so far discovered suggest that a relatively small, mobile population lived in this portion of the Southern Cascade foothill region during the last several hundred years. Subsistence activities appeared to be geared toward the procurement and processing of primarily animal foods, most likely large game such as deer, elk, or antelope, as judged by the relative preponderance of flaked stone over groundstone artifacts. The relative predominance of projectile points over other forms of flaked stone in the artifact assemblage also suggest that men, rather than women, were the primary users of the Forest environs; however, the presence of women cannot be ruled out since some seed grinding tools were also found. Moreover, the groundstone assemblage encountered within the Forest boundaries suggest the processing of hard-shelled seeds rather than nuts was occurring.

Although it is tempting to attribute various functional and seasonal roles within systems of subsistence-related land use to these finds, the limited amount of data available at the present time renders attempts of this sort premature. What can be stated however, is that this portion of the Southern Cascade Mountain range was used for a very limited or perhaps specific purpose, such as procurement of large game. Moreover, the archaeological evidence suggests that while this region of the Forest is located upon lands traditionally claimed by the Yana peoples during ethnographic times, the limited number of sites within the study area may indicate that the area functioned as a border zone and no one prehistoric group had exclusive control or use over the area

and of the various resources contained within.

#### Historic Archaeological Remains

At the present time only one historic archaeological site (CA-SHA-1080-H) has been encountered and recorded within the Latour State Forest boundaries. This site, which is located near South Cow Creek Meadows in a well-forested area, contains the remains of approximately 20 two-foot long split shakes of dried sugar pine and 2 two-foot long unsplit segments cut off a log. No evidence of historic occupation or trash were found within the immediate area. Based upon information provided by Forest Manager Dave McNamara, it was surmised that this site represented the remains of a small shake makers camp, circa 1890-1910, and contained the scattered logs/shakes of products which did not "split out right". Another historic shake camp was reported to be located in the center of Section 10; however, the region in question has been greatly impacted by past fire-fighting activities and subsequent examinations of the area have failed to reveal any evidence of this resource.

Although CA-SHA-1080-H appears at first glance to be a fairly insignificant site, based upon the absence of temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts, it may, in fact, represent the most important historic site within the study area. Making shakes apparently was a successful enterprise which was carried on by many small, unorganized producers during the 1870's. It has been said that any man with an axe, saw and splitting froe with industry added, could make a good living splitting shakes during this period of time, especially as much of the timber was government owned and therefore free for the taking (Giles 1949). Moreover, an examination of historic documents suggest that this site, as well as the other reported camp, may have been used by James Cochran LaTour. In his early days in the mountains, LaTour and his partner James King were pioneer shake makers at a camp they made at a spring near Shingle Creek (Armstrong and Sanders 1966). In April 1872, LaTour became the owner of 320 acres of land at LaTour Meadows. LaTour was involved with a variety of ventures from freighting, cattle raising, shake making, to the operation of a trading post at "Old Hills Station", now called Deer Flat.

## CHAPTER 6

### DATA INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Although it was judged unlikely at the start that results of the Latour Demonstration State Forest Survey Project would be sufficient in themselves to yield a site distribution model with predictive reliability, historical and archaeological sources did provide provisional observations to that end and data relevant to the research hypotheses presented. However, due to the limited scope of this project, no claim is made to have adequately tested the hypotheses which are presented beyond the scope of the areas sampled nor to have addressed the theoretical implications of the data in any but the most tentative and cursory fashion.

#### PREHISTORIC AND ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT/SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS

While ethnographic and historic data provide some indication as to the manner in which post-contact, non-indigenous populations and the ethnographic-period Native Americans adapted to the southern Cascade foothills and surrounding regions, these data are fragmentary and say virtually nothing of earlier populations in the area. Hence understanding the locational strategies and decision-making processes of these earlier aboriginal populations is no easy undertaking. Therefore, the observations presented below are, at best, provisional and subject to further investigation.

To review, one prehistoric site, one historic site and fourteen isolated prehistoric artifacts are currently known to occur within the Latour State Forest boundaries. The average site density for historic as well as prehistoric sites within the study area examined was 1 per 1000 acres. Data recovered from a variety of sources suggest that these loci of human activity were not randomly situated in space. Rather, they reflected cultural selectivity and patterning which were based, in part, on environmental factors such as hydrology, topography, and vegetation.

Both of the site types encountered within the project area fell within the predicted range which was based on the information available from archaeological, historical, and ethnographic sources. Since the range of elevations found throughout the study area was fairly broad, 4600' to 6700', it was somewhat surprising that the archaeological sites and isolates present were restricted to slopes between the 5150' to 6100' elevation range. This data suggests that a fairly restricted range of past human activities were taking place. Of the fourteen prehistoric isolates noted within the study area, 43% were found between the 5340' to 5400' elevation level, 36% were found between the 5760' to 6080' elevation level, 14% at the 5160' elevation level and 7% at the 5600' elevation level (Table 3: Selected Site and Isolate Characteristics).

Table 3: Selected Site and Isolate Characteristics.

Site/Isolate No.	Type	Elevation	Nearest Water Source	Topography
CA-SHA-1060	Historic Shake Camp	5710'	Seasonal Drainage Headwaters	Small flat
CA-SHA-1486	Prehist. Lithic Scatter	5150'	Atkins Creek	Stream terrace
Lat 6	Bipolar Nodule	5380'	Seasonal Drainage	N facing ridgetop
Lat 9	Projectile Point	6080'	Seasonal Drainage	Saddle
Lat 10	Projectile Point	5380'	Seasonal Drainage	N facing ridgetop
Lat 11	Projectile Point	5380'	Seasonal Drainage	N facing ridgetop
Lat 12	Biface fragment	5850'	Seasonal Drainage	NW ridgetop
Isolate	Flake	5160'	Atkins Creek	Stream terrace
Isolate	Flake	5340'	Seasonal Drainage	N facing ridgetop
Isolate	Nodule Core	5360'	Seasonal Drainage	N facing ridgetop
Isolate	Projectile Point	5400'	Seasonal Drainage	N facing ridgetop
Isolate	Projectile Point	5600'	Seasonal Drainage	NW facing ridgetop
Isolate	Projectile Point	5160'	Seasonal Drainage	W facing ridgetop
Isolate	Mano/ Metate	5760'	Spring	Drainage
Isolate	Projectile Point	5800'	Spring	SW ridge slope

## CHAPTER 6

### DATA INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Although it was judged unlikely at the start that results of the Latour Demonstration State Forest Survey Project would be sufficient in themselves to yield a site distribution model with predictive reliability, historical and archaeological sources did provide provisional observations to that end and data relevant to the research hypotheses presented. However, due to the limited scope of this project, no claim is made to have adequately tested the hypotheses which are presented beyond the scope of the areas sampled nor to have addressed the theoretical implications of the data in any but the most tentative and cursory fashion.

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To review, one prehistoric site, one historic site and fourteen isolated prehistoric artifacts are currently known to occur within the Latour State Forest boundaries. The average site density for historic as well as prehistoric sites within the study area examined was 1 per 1000 acres. Data recovered from a variety of sources suggest that these loci of human activity were not randomly situated in space. Rather, they reflected cultural selectivity and patterning which were based, in part, on environmental factors such as hydrology, topography, and vegetation.

Both of the site types encountered within the project area fell within the predicted range which was based on the information available from archaeological, historical, and ethnographic sources. Since the range of elevations found throughout the study area was fairly broad, 4600' to 6700', it was somewhat surprising that the archaeological sites and isolates present were restricted to slopes between the 5150' to 6100' elevation range. This data suggests that a fairly restricted range of past human activities were taking place. Of the fourteen prehistoric isolates noted within the study area, 43% were found between the 5340' to 5400' elevation level, 36% were found between the 5760' to 6080' elevation level, 14% at the 5160' elevation level and 7% at the 5600' elevation level (Table 3: Selected Site and Isolate Characteristics).

Because settlement decisions are subject to a variety of constraints, the actual location of a particular site or feature will reflect these constraints as well as the strategic goal of minimizing distance to resources (Dreyer 1984:70). With vegetation being relatively uniform over the study area, hydrology and especially topography appear to have entered into the selection of subsistence/settlement localities more strongly. Given the long, dry summers which characterize the climate of this area, the availability of water would most likely have constrained settlement decisions. Therefore, it was surprising that only 31% of all isolates/sites encountered within the study area were located adjacent to a permanent or seasonal source of water (n=5, includes CA-SHA-1486, CA-SHA-1080-H, one isolated metate, one isolated hammerstone, and one isolated flake). This data suggests that these areas were most likely utilized on a temporary or seasonal basis. Moreover, of the remaining 69% or 11 isolated finds, 50% or 8 were located on north and/or northwest facing ridgetops and ridgetopes, with the remaining 19%, or 3 items, being present on west facing ridgetops, southwest facing ridgetopes or saddles.

Although obsidian was noted at CA-SHA-1486, the total amount of debitage noted was never very abundant. Observations made during this study indicated that the obsidian was being imported or directly procured from relatively nearby locales. The obsidian debitage observed consisted predominantly of tertiary pressure flakes, flake fragments, and percussion flakes of Grasshopper Flat/Lost Iron Wells/Red Switchback Geochemical source as well as small Tuscan obsidian cores which had been reduced using bipolar techniques.

The overall distribution of sites and recovered diagnostic artifacts is consistent with the Pre-Wintu distributional pattern, in which central base winter villages are supplemented with smaller task specific locales at the higher elevations. Prehistoric subsistence activities which took place within the Forest appeared to have been geared toward the procurement and processing of both animal and plant foods. However, as judged by the relative preponderance of flaked-stone over groundstone artifacts, the emphasis appears to have been on the exploitation of medium to large faunal resources, such as deer.

Unfortunately, not all of the diagnostic artifacts which have been recovered from the Forest are available for study at the present time. However, of the three projectile points available for analysis, all are morphologically similar to projectile points found in other areas of the southern Cascades. Of interest is the fact that collectively, the temporal range of the three point types corresponds well with the duration of the Kingsley Complex (500 B.C. to A.D. 500). Although later prehistoric and protohistoric use is not apparent from the surface remains noted, use of the Forest during this period of time cannot be summarily dismissed.

As stated earlier, the present investigation had as its principal objective the gathering of relevant data regarding settlement and subsistence patterns which would aid in the determination and explanation of the changing patterns of cultural adaptation expressed by the successive human populations which have occupied the area since prehistoric times. In pursuit of these objectives, several research hypotheses and test implications were formulated which took form from three theoretical settlement/subsistence models - one for the period prior to the pre-Wintu intrusion, one pertaining to the post-Wintu intrusion period, and one pertaining to the historic period.

In the Pre-Wintu Model dating prior to A.D. 500, it was assumed that the ancestral Yana occupied not only the area attributed to the ethnographic Yana in the Southern Cascade foothills but also stretches of the Sacramento River. It was along the Sacramento River that the Yana placed their major winter villages and they established a large number of smaller base camps and task localities in the foothills to which they retreated during the summer months, or alternatively, to which they sent portions of their village populations for shorter or longer periods of time to exploit resources available in such areas.

In regards to the Post-Wintu Model it was postulated that away from the river itself, the postulated Wintu intrusion would be expected to have certain ramifications and archaeological manifestations for the Yana. The displacement of the Yana from their ancestral lands along the river by the Wintu would have required that one or more adjustive changes be made, which would be reflected in the post-AD 500 Dye and Mill Creek Complexes. Alternative hypotheses regarding such changes include the following:

a. With the more limited access to fishing in the Sacramento River, more use would have been made of tributary streams for fishing purposes, such as the Cow Creek system. Compensations for the loss of these Sacramento River resources is perhaps the single-most important adjustment necessary.

b. With the loss of winter village sites along the Sacramento River, it is anticipated that after AD 500, one or more previously established high-elevation summer base camps away from the river will be utilized for more extended occupation during the year.

c. Alternatively, new winter base camps would have been established; if so, these will be located near optimal salmon fishing locales along streams tributary to the Sacramento River.

d. Other ramifications of the loss of the riverine resources could include the following changes:

1). Overall decrease in the population represented by fewer or smaller occupation sites and/or indications of lessened intensity of occupation of sites.

2). More intensive exploitation of low-ranked resources represented by sites in marginal resource areas and/or appearance of new exploitative technologies.

3). Greater utilization of smaller patches of low-ranked resources leading to more and more scattered sites with limited artifact concentrations and assemblage variety.

In regards to the research hypotheses outlined above, the following summary statements are advanced. Based upon the information obtained in this investigation, it appears that the archaeological sites/isolates located within the Latour State Forest region exhibit attributes which reflect the patterned distribution of sites associated with the Pre-Wintu Model. Although the data is limited, it appears that CA-SHA-1486 represents a seasonal task specific site, however the length or temporal duration of site occupation is not currently known. Moreover, based upon the observable artifact assemblage and their placement, it appears that exploitation of higher ranked resources such as artiodactyls was occurring along the ridgetops throughout the study area. In fact, based upon the artifact assemblage it appears that the primary use of the Forest between 500 B.C. to A.D. 500 was the hunting of medium to large game animals.

The apparent absence of late prehistoric and protohistoric materials needs to be tested over a larger area but may reflect the depletion of specific resources which had once attracted the aboriginal populations to this region. However, decreased populations and/or shifting procurement ranges, such as more diffuse use of the area as suggested by the Post-Wintu Model cannot be summarily dismissed at this time.

#### HISTORIC PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS

From the standpoint of observable archaeological remains, the post-contact history in the project area mainly involves the lumber industry. At the present time only one historic archaeological site (CA-SHA-1080-H) has been encountered and recorded within the Latour State Forest boundaries. Based upon information provided by Forest Manager Dave McNamara, it was surmised that this site represented the remains of a small shake makers camp, circa 1890-1910, and contained the scattered logs/shakes of products which did not "split out right". Another historic shake camp was reported to be located in the center of Section 10; however, the region in question has been greatly impacted by past fire-fighting activities

and subsequent examinations of the area have failed to reveal any evidence of this resource.

Although CA-SHA-1080-H appears at first glance to be a fairly insignificant site, it may, in fact, represent the most important historic resource within the study area. Making shakes apparently was a successful enterprise which was carried on by many small, unorganized producers during the 1870's and an examination of historic documents suggest that this site, as well as the other reported camp, may have been used by James Cochran LaTour. In his early days in the mountains, LaTour and his partner James King were pioneer shake makers at a camp they made at a spring near Shingle Creek (Armstrong and Sanders 1966). Unfortunately, with the limited data at hand, it is not possible at the present time to speak of clear-cut patterns of land use and/or temporal trends during the historic period.

#### SITE INTEGRITY AND SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of an archaeological site at any give time remains in large measure a function of the research orientation of the investigators and the archaeological community of which they are a part.

Nonetheless, the assessment of the significance of cultural resources on state lands must necessarily refer to the established criteria of significance used to determine eligibility for historic and prehistoric archaeological resources as outlined in Appendix K of CEQA. In the present instances, the significance of individual sites is judged primarily on the fact that these sites "can provide information which is both of demonstrable public interest and are useful in addressing scientifically consequential and resonable or archaeological research questions".

Although Foster's 1983 site record for CA-SHA-1486 indicates that the "the site has no integrity...site is not worth managing...too little remains", his assessment was done solely on an examination of surface manifestations. Without a doubt, this site has experienced severe disturbance as a result of past activities associated with recreational use; however, to date, there has been no attempt to determine whether a buried cultural deposit exists at the site. Therefore, it is possible that this site may yield information which will enable researchers to address a wide variety of significant research topics such as time depth of the occupation of the area, subsistence strategies, settlement patterns, culture process and change, the reconstruction of the Yana culture history, as well as other concerns.

Furthermore, as our understanding of the prehistoric inhabitants of these types of sites increases, the significance of any given site, or series of sites as they relate to each other, will likely

change. Since it is impossible to foresee the nature and implications of such changes, it is important that as many of the remaining sites in a region be preserved whenever possible. Moreover, the virtually absence of prehistoric sites within a region of this size, further argues for the preservation of these unique examples. Therefore, until future investigations prove otherwise, CA-SHA-1486 is deemed a provisionally significant resource under the criteria outline in Appendix K of CEQA and are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Code 36 of Federal Regulations, Part 60.6 [d].

Of the two sites encountered, one contains features which are entirely representative of the historic-period occupation/use of the study area. This resource may be evaluated for its potential to add to the current body of knowledge in such historic contexts as early exploration and settlement and the development of local economic strategies. Although CA-SHA-1080-H has been disturbed to some degree, it still possesses a fair to good degree of integrity. Whereas the history of the lumber industry in the study area is well documented in terms of local and regional details, the archaeological features associated with the earliest logging sites are few and not well known. Therefore, until deemed otherwise, this site is considered significant under the criteria outlined in CEQA.

#### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following measures are aimed at protecting the cultural resources present within Latour Demonstration State Forest from further disruption by recreational and other activities. Since only a relatively small percentage of the lands within the Forest boundaries have been subjected to an intensive examination for cultural resources, it is evident that the first order of concern should be to complete an archaeological reconnaissance and cultural resource inventory of the remaining unsurveyed properties. This recommendation is being advanced as per requirements outlined within Section 5024.0 of the Public Resource Code (PRC) that "requires all state agencies to inventory and protect state owned historical objects and structures".

Furthermore, in regards to CA-SHA-1080-H, it is being recommended that if avoidance from direct impacts is not possible, archaeological testing should be performed at this site in order to establish a more detailed database for future site-specific management decisions. This archaeological testing should include the collection of surface and subsurface archaeological data with such techniques as auguring, surface scraping and excavation, in addition to further archival research.

Moreover, whereas Section 5024.5 of the Public Resource Code "mandates consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office

before any listed property is altered or sold", it is being recommended that due to the high use nature of the area in which CA-SHA-1486 is located, an archaeological testing program should be designed and implemented in order to determine whether this site represents an important and manageable resource. At the very least, this testing program should be carried out prior to any future modifications at the campground facility, such as campground expansion, well and/or road improvements, etc.

Finally, where vandalism, looting/collecting, or unauthorized access is known to be a recurrent problem, increased monitoring of the area by CDF personnel may prove effective as a deterrent to site disturbance. In all cases where ongoing impacts are occurring regularly scheduled visits by the CDF archaeologist or designated agents is recommended. The use of this protection measure allows management to monitor the effectiveness of other measures and assists in the decision making-process regarding their continuation or modification. With proper planning, timber harvest projects, camping and other recreational activities need not result in irreparable negative impacts to the sites.

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