

**Appendix B**  
**Archaeological Investigations for the Saeltzer**  
**Dam Project**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
FOR THE  
SAELTZER DAM PROJECT

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Saeltzer Dam Project proposes to improve fish habitat and overall stream conditions along Lower Clear Creek near Redding, California. The project consists of removal of Saeltzer Dam and rehabilitation of Lower Clear Creek (e.g., improve fish habitat and stabilize stream banks). **Pacific Legacy, Inc.** conducted a records search and an intensive cultural resources inventory of areas around Saerltzer Dam that may be affected by project related activity. Archaeological field reconnaissance was completed in May of 2000. The inventory was conducted by Pacific Legacy, Inc., Cameron Park, California for **North State Resources, Inc.**, Redding, California. A records search, literature review, and field survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project did not identify any archaeological resources that would likely be affected by any project related activity.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Saeltzer Dam Project proposes to improve fish habitat and overall stream conditions along Lower Clear Creek near Redding, California (Figures 1 and 2). The project consists of removal of Saeltzer Dam and rehabilitation of Lower Clear Creek (e.g., improve fish habitat and stabilize stream banks).

The project is located within federal, state, and local jurisdictions, and is subject to the requirements and conditions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

### 1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Saeltzer Dam Project is located along the lower reaches of Clear Creek west of Redding, California (Figure 2). The project APE is located along Lower Clear Creek immediately west of Saeltzer Dam.

### 1.3 SCOPE OF WORK

The project proposes to improve fish passage and habitat along Lower Clear Creek. This work involves the removal of Saeltzer Dam and gravels and other materials within the current stream course. The gravels and other materials may be redeposited on and/or adjacent to existing roads in the APE. A records and literature search for the entire APE, and minimally a half-mile area surrounding it, has been conducted at the Northeast Information Center at California State University, Chico, Chico, California. All archaeological site records within the records search area and other significant cultural resources outside the half-mile corridor were plotted on 1:24,000 scale maps commensurate in scale with 7.5 minute USGS topographic quadrangles. In addition, cultural resources management reports were obtained from the Information Center and other pertinent documents were reviewed from libraries, county records, and various archival sources that contained a wealth of information regarding regional cultural resources. This research did not identify any recorded cultural resources within the APE, but did identify one recorded site, CA-SHA-1695/H, two areas of unrecorded features and/or sites near the APE, and a segment of the Townsend Flat Water Ditch (Figure 3).

Field inventory was conducted according to the following protocols:

- (1) Pacific Legacy will conduct an intensive pedestrian survey across the entire APE. Intensive survey is defined as a level of examination by a cultural resources professional sufficient to ensure the identification of all cultural resources extant on the ground surface. No level of intensity of survey, however, is sufficient to identify all isolated artifacts.

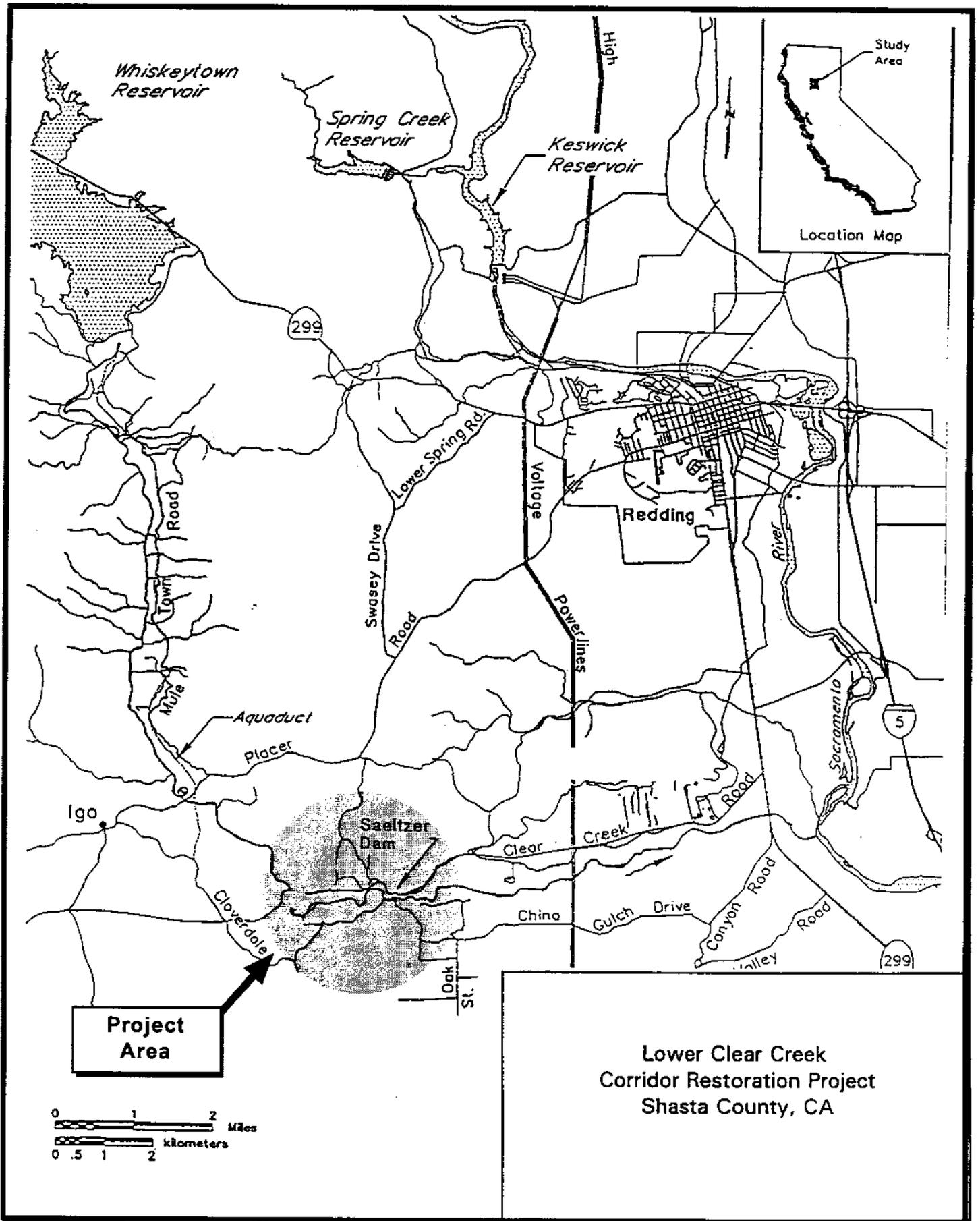
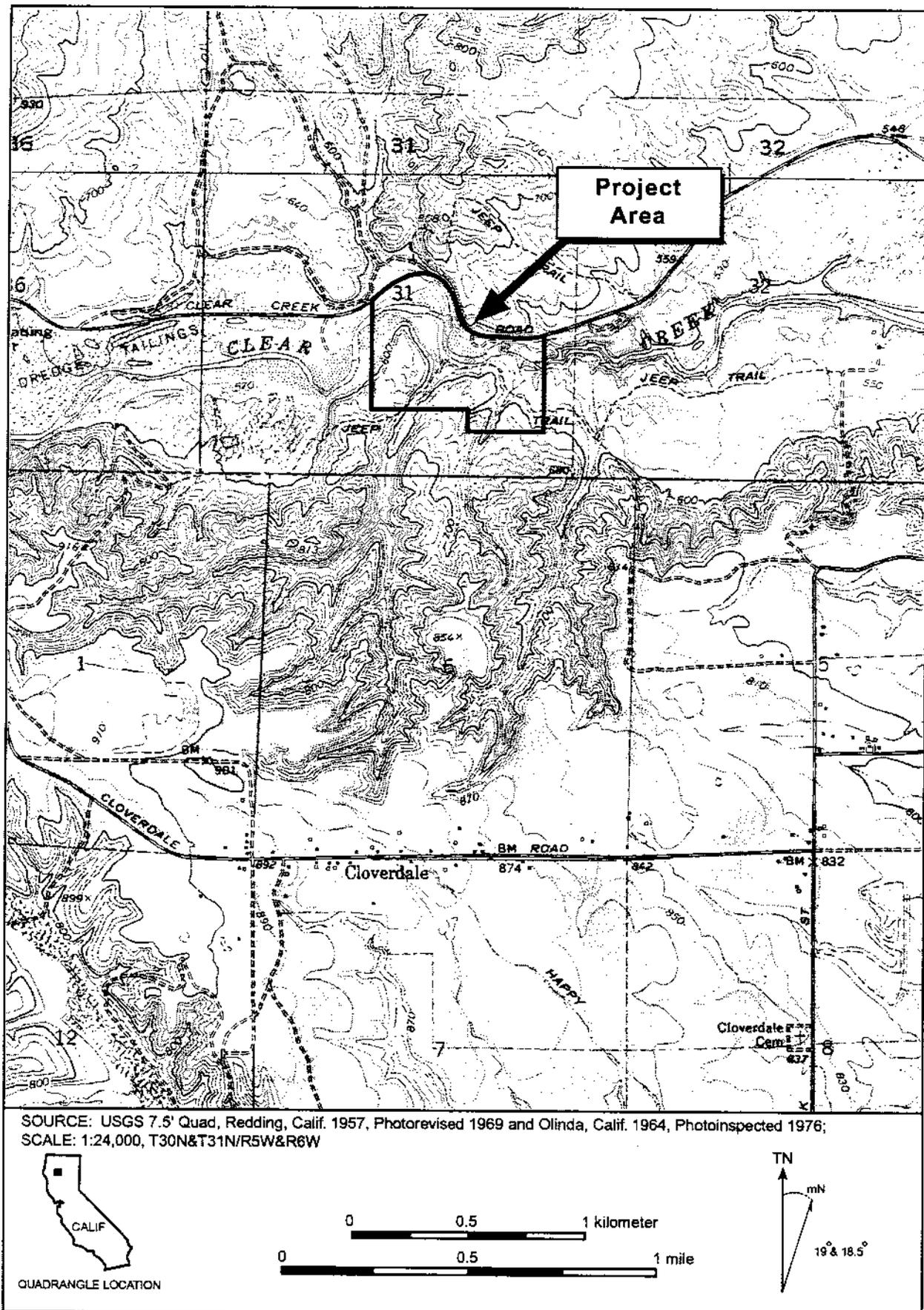


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.



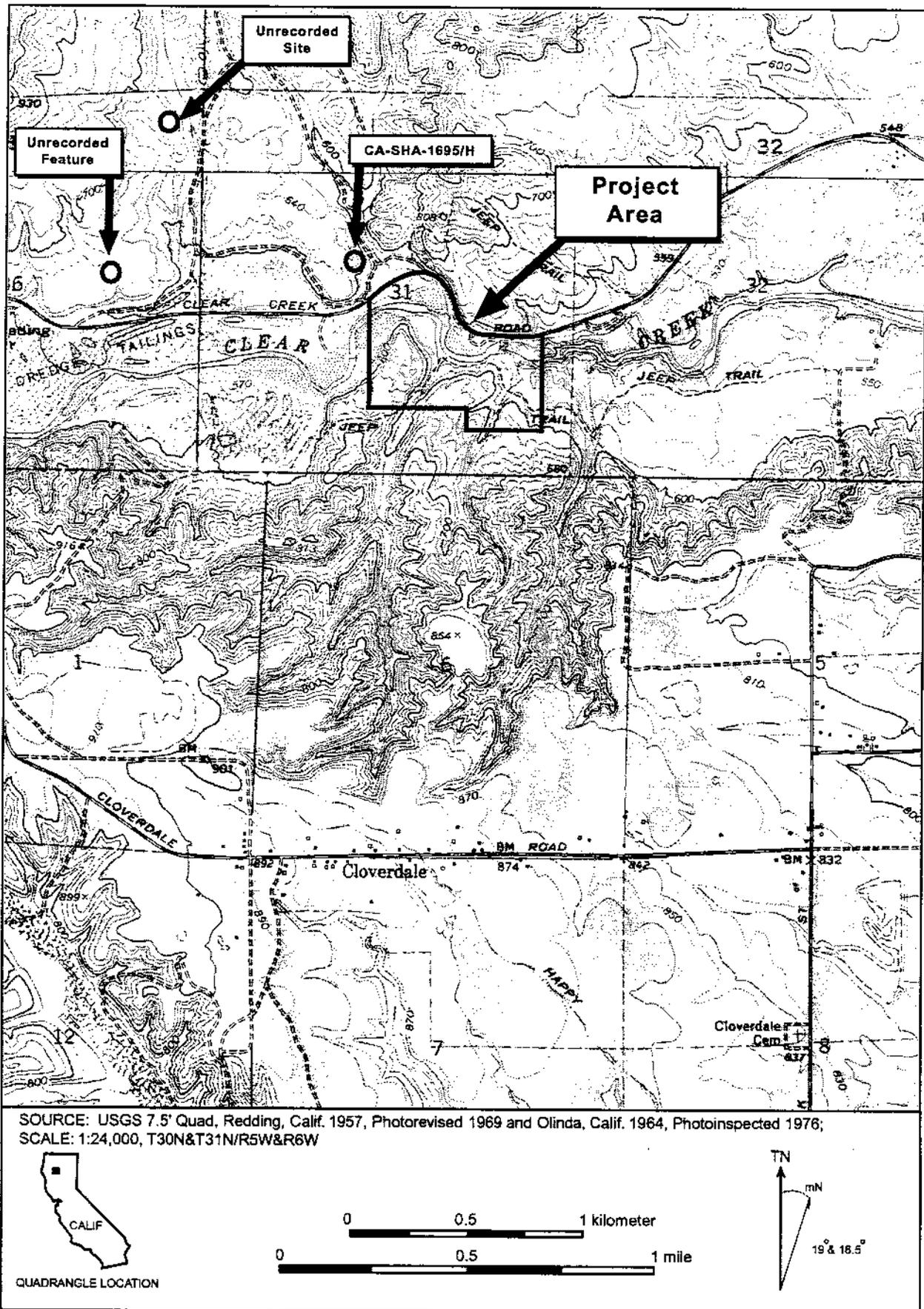


Figure 3. Cultural Resources Near APE.

- (2) The locations, when accessible, of previously recorded archaeological resources, mapped within 50 meters of the APE will be subject to pedestrian survey to ensure accurate identification of the location of such resources and to ensure that they will not be affected by project related activity.
- (3) Site recording will adhere to the following protocols:
  - Update forms will be prepared for field-checked sites outside the APE if the boundaries or nature of those sites vary substantially from existing site records;
  - Primary Form DPR-523A of the Historical Resources Recording Forms will be prepared for any previously unrecorded cultural resources encountered while locating previously recorded resources outside the APE;
  - Site record update forms will be prepared for all recorded cultural resources within the APE; and
  - Complete DPR-523 Historical Resources Recording Forms will be prepared for any and all newly discovered cultural resources within the APE.

Based on the survey protocols established for the project, a pedestrian survey was conducted across the APE. No archaeological sites or significant archaeological features were identified within the APE (The Townsend Flat Water Ditch was excluded from these protocols).

#### **1.4 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**

There are no known prehistoric sites within or near the current project APE. Therefore, Native American consultation, beyond scoping associated with the overall project, was not initiated at this time.

#### **1.5 PERSONNEL AND SCHEDULE**

Fieldwork associated with the Saeltzer Dam Project was completed by members of the archaeological staff of Pacific Legacy, Inc. during May 2000. John A. Nadolski, Ph.C. served as project manager and was assisted by R. Kelly Beck, B.A. and John David Coble, B.A. during field work for this project.

## 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

### 2.1 GEOGRAPHY

The Saeltzer Dam Project is located along Lower Clear Creek at the north end of the Sacramento Valley, just west of Redding, California. Clear Creek, with a basin of 238 square miles, is a major westside tributary of the Sacramento River. It originates in the mountains west of Trinity Lake, and flows for about 35 miles till it meets the Sacramento River near the South Redding city limits. The terrain of Clear Creek can be differentiated into two predominant types, which are separated in vicinity of the Clear Creek Bridge. Upstream from the bridge, Clear Creek flows through steep canyons and has many falls and cascades. The creek bottom is primarily large rock and decomposed granitic sand. Downstream from the bridge, the steep canyons widen to a broader valley and Clear Creek has a flatter gradient. The creek bottom in this area is primarily gravel mixed with sand.

### 2.2 GEOLOGY

The Saeltzer Dam Project is in the Klamath Mountains province (Norris and Webb 1990). The project area spans a region composed of Cenozoic non-marine sedimentary rocks and alluvial deposits, and Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The Klamath Mountains province is also second only to the Sierra Nevada in historic gold production (Norris and Webb 1990:149). Placer deposits occur in both modern stream gravels and old stream terraces. The French Gulch area, 15 miles west of Redding, was the most productive gold district in the Klamaths. "The gold occurs in quartz veins cutting slate, shale, and siltstone of the Mississippian Bragdon formation within the Eastern Klamath plate (Norris and Webb 1990:149). The source of these "gold-quartz veins" is probably the Shasta Bally batholith.

### 2.3 FLORA AND FAUNA

The project area along Lower Clear Creek is primarily composed of *Valley Foothill Riparian* and *Riverine* environments (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988). The dominant vegetation in *Valley Foothill Riparian* environments is composed of cottonwood, California sycamore, valley oak, alder, Oregon ash, grape, blackberry, elderberry, poison oak, willows, and various sedges and grasses. This environment provides an excellent habitat for a great variety of amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. *Riverine* environments include both aquatic and riparian habitats. The aquatic and riparian habitats of riverine environments are home to mollusks, crustaceans, many species of birds, and small- to medium-sized mammals (e.g., muskrat).

### 3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

#### 3.1 REGIONAL PREHISTORY

Most of the previous systematic archaeological investigations in the Redding and Shasta County region of the Northern Sacramento Valley have been conducted in response to proposed reservoir developments and highway construction projects. For example, in the late 1950s and early 1960s the construction of reservoirs at Shasta, Whiskeytown and Trinity initiated salvage archaeological survey and excavation work much of which was conducted by San Francisco State College under Adan Treganza (1958, 1959; Treganza and Heicksen 1960). These were followed by more recent investigations of Whiskeytown (Baker 1984), the Squaw Creek vicinity (Clewett and Sundahl 1983), the Redding area (Sundahl 1982), and the upper Sacramento River Canyon (Basgall and Hildebrandt 1989; Raven et al. 1984). Most of the recent investigations within Shasta County have been conducted in the Redding vicinity.

Within Tehama County and the southern boundary of Wintu territory, the earliest archaeological work was also conducted in advance of reservoir projects. These include work at Black Butte Reservoir (Mohr and Fredrickson 1949), followed by salvage excavation work at Red Bank Creek (Treganza 1954), work at the Tehama-Colusa Canal (Treganza et al. 1965), the proposed Paskenta-Newville Reservoir (Chartkoff and Childress 1966), additional work at Black Butte Reservoir (Treganza and Heicksen 1969), and survey work for the proposed Dutch Gulch Reservoir (Leonard 1969). In the 1970s, survey and excavation work continued with investigations along Thomes Creek (Edwards 1970) and surveys for Tehama and Dutch Gulch Reservoirs (Jensen 1978). Archaeological work related to reservoir construction continued into the 1980s, with additional investigations focusing on the Thomes-Newville Reservoir (Bard et al. 1983) and a succession of projects at Black Butte, Dutch Gulch and Tehama Reservoirs conducted by California State University, Sacramento under Jerald Johnson (Dondero and Johnson 1988; Johnson and Theodoratus 1984a, 1984b; Johnson et al. 1984; Johnson 1990; Johnson and Dondero 1990).

The last two decades of northern Sacramento Valley archaeology have witnessed classification schemes that attempt to place specific cultural material assemblages within limited temporal and spacial contexts. These schemes typically describe specific artifacts or groups of artifacts that, when found in association, reflect cultural material assemblages that are distinguishable from other assemblages. Such distinctions presumably reflect different time periods, adaptations, peoples, or some combination thereof. Progress, however, in refining the basic chronology of the region, including the initial and terminal dates of specific artifact classes and types, such as projectile points and ground stone, has been slow. Artifact dating in the region has tended to rely on temporal assignments borrowed from existing chronologies for assemblages that include similar artifact types (e.g., Desert side-notched and Gunther-barbed projectile points). Exacerbating this problem is the adoption of regional type names for artifact morphologies that have broader distributions. The proliferation of subregional types has impeded comparability and the development of regional chronological sequences.

Edwards (1970) developed a three-phase cultural chronology that begins with early occupations dominated by the use of millingstones and locally-available flaked stone materials (i.e., basalt and chert). The subsequent Tehama Phase, which he placed at A.D. 0 to 1000, represented an increased reliance on acorns, reflected by the addition of mortars and pestles to the economic tool kit. The late prehistoric Shasta Complex was poorly represented in Edwards' data, so he constructed this phase by using archaeological data from the Shasta Dam area (Treganza 1952; Smith and Weymouth 1952; Meighan 1955). The Shasta Complex was elaborated during subsequent archaeological investigations by Jensen and Reed (1979) and Sundahl (1982).

Sundahl's (1982) work on the Shasta Complex represents the first comprehensive attempt to explain the origin, development and distribution of the Shasta Complex. Sundahl concluded, based on an analysis of data from excavated sites in the Redding area and Whistler's (1977) linguistic evidence, that the complete trait list associated with the Shasta Complex was restricted to the ethnographic Wintu territory. Therefore, the Shasta Complex most likely represented the Wintu migration into the upper Sacramento Valley.

Sundahl (1982) divided the Shasta Complex into three temporal phases based on the presence and absence of distinguishing attributes. The earliest phase dates from 1250-750 B.P.; the second phase from 750-350 B.P., and the final phase from 450-100 B.P.. Additional work by Sundahl and Clewett (1982a and 1982b) argued for a distinction between permanent, riverine villages of the Wintu represented by the Shasta Complex sites west of the Sacramento River and contemporaneous late period sites representing seasonal occupation of the mobile foraging ethnographic Yana along the east banks of the Sacramento River and eastern foothills of the Sacramento Valley. This mobile/foraging late period manifestation is identified as the Tehama Pattern. Milling equipment was among the traits which were felt to distinguish between the Shasta Complex (with its emphasis on mortars and pestles and absence of manos and millingstones) and the Tehama Pattern (which relied on manos and millingstones, with an absence of mortars and pestles).

Basgall and Hildebrandt (1989) propose another cultural chronology for the northern Sacramento River Canyon. Their chronology stretches back farther in time than Sundahl's. They conducted the first archaeological study, in this region, which cross dated projectile point types, obsidian hydration data, radiocarbon assays, and dendrochronology. Basgall and Hildebrandt used these dates to establish a three phase chronology for the Sacramento River Canyon. These three phases are the: Pollard Flat Phase (2700-5300 B.P.) which is characterized by Squaw Creek Contracting Stem, Pollard Diamond-shaped and McKee series projectile points, and formal groundstone tools which have been shaped or slightly shaped, battered stones, anvils, mauls and net weights; Vollmers Phase (1700-4500 B.P.) which is characterized by medium size Clikapudi corner-notch and side-notch points, informal groundstone tools and indeterminate fragments, battered stones, anvils, mauls, and net weights; and Mosquito Creek Phase (1900 B.P. to contact) which is characterized by Gunther series points, the appearance of Desert Side-notched points in the late phase, groundstone dominated by expedient, indeterminate fragments, and an absence of shaped tools such as handstones, millingstones, hammerstones, anvils, mauls and net weights.

Basgall and Hildebrandt (1989) also characterize their sequence in terms of subsistence/settlement patterns and population movements. The Pollard Flat Phase is representative of a forager population which occupied residential bases for extended periods of time. Vollmers Phase

populations were more mobile while still maintaining residential camps that were occupied for a shorter time than the Pollard Flat residential camps. Finally the Mosquito Creek Phase population was comprised of small groups which employed a pattern of seasonal transhumance. Basgall and Hildebrandt (1989) attribute the Pollard Flat and Vollmers Phases to two distinct populations which coexisted for over 1000 years in the Sacramento River Canyon. The Pollard Flat peoples, originally in control of the canyon, were eventually replaced by the Vollmers population. They suggest that there may have been strong ethnic continuity between the Vollmers and Mosquito Creek peoples. They do not attribute the Mosquito Creek Phase to the arrival of the Wintu. Basgall and Hildebrandt do not attempt to determine ethnolinguistic affiliations for these phases.

Sundahl (1993) recently proposed a four-phase cultural chronology based on the excavation of three sites in the Bend area of Tehama County. Her model proposes specific artifact assemblages that represent each phase, which in turn represent distinctly different adaptive strategies. Phase I, dated from 2500 B.P. to 1500 B.P., is characterized by large corner-notched and leaf-shaped projectile points. Phase II, dated from 1500 B.P. to 800 B.P., is characterized by small corner-notched projectile points, handstones, millstones, hopper mortars, pestles, notched-pebble net weights, and large numbers of cores, cobble tools, and edge-modified flakes of metavolcanic or basaltic material (Sundahl 1993). Phase III, beginning around 800 B.P., is characterized by the addition of Gunther Series projectile points to the Phase II artifact assemblage. Sundahl (1993) identifies but does not characterize Phase IV.

Sundahl (1993) also characterizes her four-phase sequence in terms of subsistence-settlement patterns, adaptive strategies, and population movements. She suggests that the Phase I pattern may represent the ancestral Yana or other Hokan-speaking groups that occupied sporadic encampments along the east bank of the Sacramento River, with subsistence focusing on the exploitation of terrestrial fauna. Sundahl does not speculate on population movement or adaptive strategies for Phases II or IV, but she suggests that Phase III reflects interactions between Wintu and Yana populations.

In summary, the chronology of the northern Sacramento Valley has become more certain, but questions regarding prehistoric settlement and subsistence persist. Discussions of this topic have focused on distinctions between the Shasta Complex, or Redding Aspect of the Augustine Pattern, and the Tehama Pattern.

### 3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

The Saeitzer Dam Project is within the ethnographic boundary of the Wintu. The traditional territory of the Wintu encompasses parts of what are now Shasta, Trinity, Tehama, and Siskiyou Counties. Wintu territory extended: north to a point about 10 miles north of LaMoine, including the upper Trinity River and the upper Sacramento River; south to Beegum and Cottonwood Creeks; west to Junction City on the Trinity River, and southwest to the South Fork of the Trinity River; and east to Cow Creek and Little Cow Creek (LaPena 1978: 324). The Wintu language is part of the Wintuan linguistic group which includes the Wintu, Nomlaki and Patwin languages, all of which belong to the larger Penutian linguistic family. Nine major groups of Wintu, corresponding to geographic locales, have been identified within the Wintu region: the upper Sacramento Valley,

McCloud, Stillwater, Keswick, French Gulch, Upper Trinity Valley People, Bald Hills, Hayfork and the Upper McCloud River Valley (LaPena 1978: 324; Du Bois 1935: 6-9). Although Wintu geography, culture and Kuksu Cult is discussed by Kroeber (1925: 351-390), the best sources of Wintu ethnography are Du Bois (1935) and LaPena (1978).

The Wintu relied on a subsistence pattern based on hunting, gathering and fishing, and exploited a variety of resources within their territory as they became seasonally available. Although the Wintu used nearly all the resources within their territory, there was an emphasis on deer hunting, spring and fall Chinook salmon runs, and fall acorn gathering. Other important resources were elk, bear, rabbit and other small mammals, various birds, fish, insects, buckeye, pine nut, manzanita berries, and a variety of other plants. Typical villages numbered from 20 to 150 people and consisted of four to several dozen semi-subterranean, conical shaped, bark covered houses (LaPena 1978:325). Larger villages were usually located along major rivers and inhabited during winter months, while temporary hunting and gathering camps were established in the foothills and mountains during warm seasons and in concert with resource availability.

The expeditions of Jedediah Smith and Peter Ogden across the northern Sacramento Valley in 1826 and 1827, respectively, recount the earliest encounters between Wintu and Euro-Americans (LaPena 1978:324). Succeeding expeditions of Euro-American explorers and fur trappers brought foreign diseases that took a huge toll on the Indians of northern California, particularly those of the central valley and its major river systems. Malaria and smallpox came into the region in the 1830s, decimating entire villages and lowering the population in the area by as much as 50 to 75 percent (Cook 1978). In 1846 Mexico granted land, the 26,000 acre Rancho Buena Ventura (Beck and Haase 1974), to Pearson B. Reading, and the Wintu soon found themselves in competition with settlers who were rapidly moving into the area. Finally, with the onset of the Gold Rush in the late 1840s, the lives of the remaining Native Americans in California were changed forever.

### 3.3 REGIONAL HISTORY

The Saeltzer Dam Project and the city of Redding are either located within or adjacent to the 26,000 acre Rancho Buena Ventura Land Grant which Major Pierson B. Reading acquired from Mexico in 1846 (Petersen 1965). Major Reading slowly began to attract settlers to his land grant in the northern Sacramento Valley. In 1848, however, Reading discovered gold in Clear Creek, about 1.5 miles upstream from the current location of Saeltzer Dam (Petersen 1965). Reading's discovery of gold caused an influx of large numbers of gold-seekers to the area, specifically the Clear Creek drainage. A community named Horsetown quickly grew up around Reading's discovery site, which was also called Reading's Bar or Clear Creek diggings. The founding of Horsetown (or One Horse Town) in 1849 was soon followed by the development of Briggsville, located about 1 mile east of Horsetown in the vicinity of the current Saeltzer Dam (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1992). Horsetown was occupied by at least 1,000 residents, and included plank sidewalks, two hotels, several stores, blacksmith shops, football and hand ball alley, a Catholic church, a newspaper, and 14 saloons covering about 36 acres (Smith 1991).

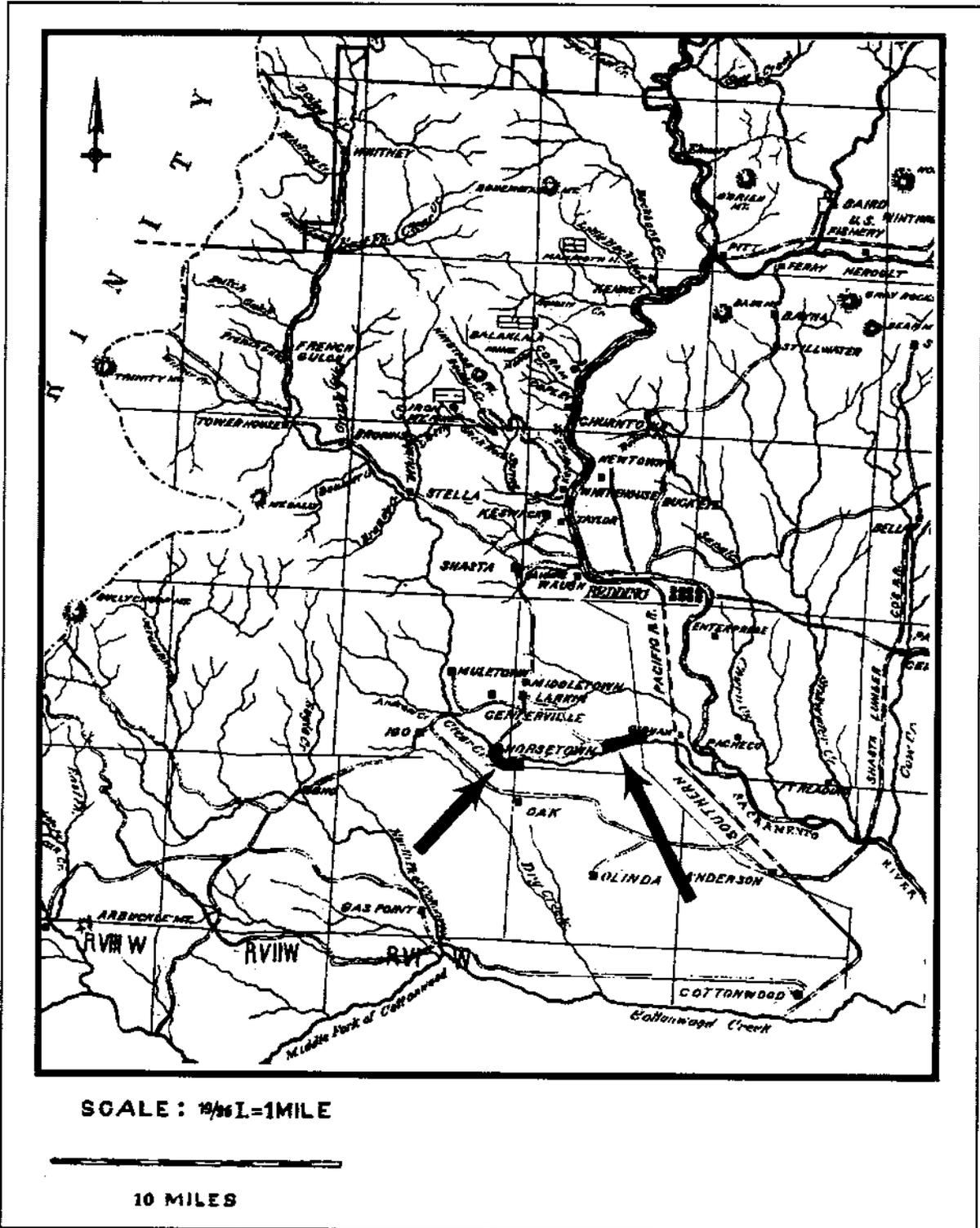
As miners poured into the area around Horsetown the surface gold sources were quickly exhausted. Consequently, by the 1850s and 1860s placer mining was supplanted by hydraulic

mining in the area. During this period, Petersen (1965) reports that as many as 11 hydraulic cannons were in use in the banks and hillsides surrounding Horsetown. Nathan A. Townsend, a Shasta County pioneer and early miner, built a diversion structure and ditch in the vicinity of the current Saeltzer Dam in the 1850s to develop his mining claims near Briggsville (Bunse and Wee 1999). Briggsville, however, was overshadowed by Horsetown and was abandoned during the 1860s. Hydraulic mining was the most successful gold recovery technique along Clear Creek, but it is extremely destructive and was ultimately banned during the 1880s. Indeed, due to the success and the negative effects on the landscape of concentrated hydraulic mining in the area, Horsetown was gradually abandoned. A fire in 1868 destroyed much of the town, and by 1880 it was virtually unoccupied (Smith 1991). The decline and eventual cessation of mining along Clear Creek forced landowners and other residents to turn to other industries in order to survive. Agriculture, primarily cattle ranching, was the alternative of choice in the Redding area (Petersen 1965).

The general growth and development of the area between the 1870s and 1880s is also evidenced by the founding of the city of Redding in the summer of 1872. The city was named in honor of Benjamin B. Redding, a land agent for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, rather than Major Reading (Clark 1970). Redding was located at the end of the railroad line until 1883, when it was extended further up the Sacramento River canyon (Hoover et al. 1990). Redding was incorporated in 1887 as the first municipality in Shasta County, and subsequently became the county seat in 1888.

Rudolph M. Saeltzer and James McCormick were two prominent Shasta County businessmen during the 1880s (Covered Wagon 1964, 1972). The two men formed a partnership in the 1870s to run a general merchandise store, the McCormick Saeltzer Company, which grew to dominate the regional market for nearly seventy years. They also owned some of the largest tracts along Clear Creek and were responsible for constructing the current Saeltzer Dam and its water diversion system. During the 1880s Saeltzer and McCormick diversified their business interests and registered a livestock brand in 1884 (Leighton Livestock Register 1902). In 1887, Saeltzer, McCormick, and five other partners formed the Redding Land Ditch and Cattle Company (RLD&CC) (Articles of Incorporation 1887). During the 1880s and 1890s Saeltzer and McCormick expanded their cattle business, and in 1890 organized, with seven partners, the Townsend Flat Water Ditch Company (TFWDC) (1891 Shasta County Records Office Deeds 29:498). The TFWDC diverted water from Clear Creek at Saeltzer Dam to supply water to the growing agricultural industry, primarily cattle ranching, in the area. The dam itself was probably constructed in 1902/1903, and completely rebuilt in 1912 (Braithwaite et al 1998).

The early 1900s are also a time period when mining returned to Lower Clear Creek. Gold dredging operations began in 1906 along Lower Clear Creek when the Shasta Dredging Company installed a remodeled double-lift dredge at Reading's Bar and dredged the old Horsetown area (Shasta Dredging Company Articles of Incorporation 1905; Aubury 1910; Petersen 1965) (Figure 4). Smith (1991) also reports that dredging operations were conducted in the area from about 1905 to 1930, and resulted in the total destruction of the remnants of Horsetown. Two fires destroyed the double-lift dredge in 1908, but the Shasta Dredging Company rebuilt it and continued operations through the 1910s. The company forfeited its incorporation status in 1927. William Diestelhorst, who owned land along the south bank of Clear Creek about a mile downstream from the Saeltzer Dam, also dredged for gold using a small capacity steam scoop during the early 1900s (Bunse and



**Figure 4. Dredging on Clear Creek, ca. 1906 - 1910**

Detail from "Map of Shasta County, California, Showing Location of Dredging Land," California State Mining Bureau, *Bulletin No. 57: Gold Dredging in California* (Sacramento: State Printing Office, 1910).



Wee 1999). A hand drawn map of dredged lands along Clear Creek indicates that Diestelhorst vacated his dredging works by 1933 (Morris Map Collection 1917-1933). Dredge works were also in operation further downstream of Saeltzer Dam and along the north side of Clear Creek from about 1920 through the 1930s (Clark 1970:140).

Between the 1910s and 1930s, the RDL&CC and the Central Pacific (later the Southern Pacific) Railroad were large landowners along the north side of the lower reaches of Clear Creek (Map of Shasta County 1912) (Figure 5). In the earlier years of this period there were many large commercially-owned tracts and few small parcels in the area. This pattern changed during the 1920s through the 1930s when the railroad sold its property along Lower Clear Creek (Petersen 1965). Most of this property was sold to dredge mining companies. The effect of this change in property ownership can be seen in Figure 6, which depicts the growth of tailings piles in the area. By the 1930s, however, gold dredging was supplanted by gravel mining operations such as the B&S Gravel Plant and the J.F. Shea Company, who is the current gravel mining operator in the area (Bunse and Wee 1999). Indeed, the area along Lower Clear Creek is currently mined for gravel.

Another business joined agriculture and mining in the Lower Clear Creek area during the late 1940s. Logging had been an important Shasta County industry since the Gold Rush, but it experienced great expansion after World War II (Johnson 1989). George Notley and his sons established the Redding Veneer and Box Company, just south of Branstetter Lane, in 1943, and ran the business for nearly thirty years before selling it to Sierra Pacific Lumber in 1971 (Bunse and Wee 1999).

In summary, the lower reaches of Clear Creek have a colorful history dating to the discovery of gold in the area in 1848 by Major Pearson B. Reading. Immediately after the discovery of gold along Clear Creek large numbers of miners flocked to the area, and Horsetown and Briggsville were founded. Horsetown was founded near Reading Bar and Briggsville was located about a mile further downstream. Horsetown, composed of numerous buildings, was the larger of the two towns. Neither town, however, survived beyond the late 1860s. Dwindling gold resources and the development of other industries in the area caused the abandonment of these towns. Indeed, Smith (1991) reports that the last remnants of Horsetown were eradicated by 1930.

The development of gold mining in the area is prototypical, beginning with placer mining, followed by hydraulic mining, hardrock mining, and finally dredge mining. Along the lower reaches of Clear Creek, however, dredge mining evolved into a gravel mining industry which is still practiced in the area. In addition, other industries such as cattle ranching, agriculture, and logging have also played a part in the history of the area, and have impacted its overall development.

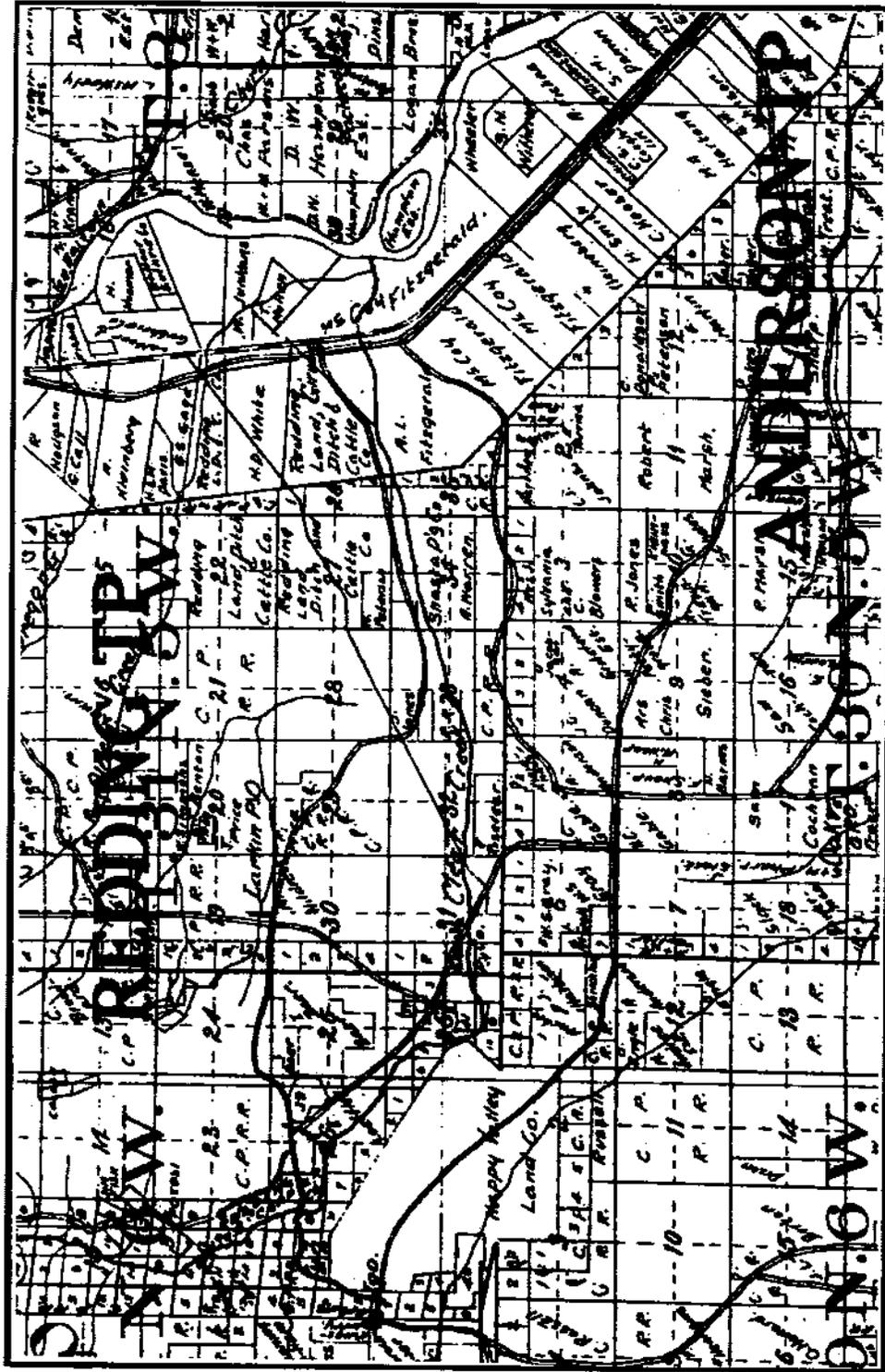
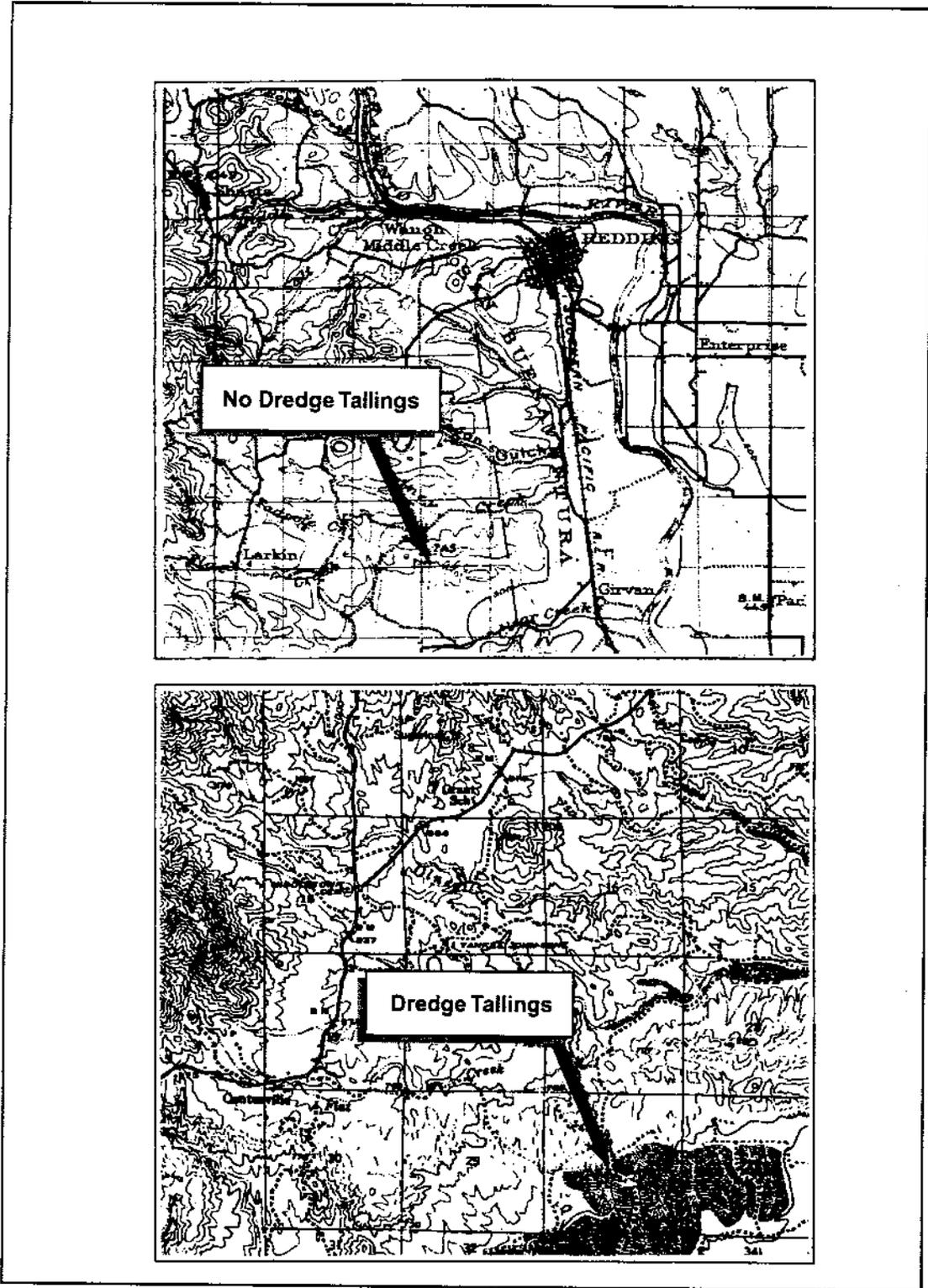


Figure 5. Property Ownership, Lower Clear Creek Area, 1912.  
 (Detail from C. R. Wiegel, "Map of the County of Shasta, California," 1912, Shasta County Historical Society)



**Figure 6. Comparison of Clear Creek Area, 1901 (top) and 1944 (bottom).**  
 (Details from USGS, Redding Quadrangle, 1901 and 1943-44.)



## 4.0 RESULTS OF RESEARCH

The proposed project will improve fish passage and habitat along Lower Clear Creek. This project involves removal of Saeltzler Dam (cf., Bunse and Wee 1999) and gravels and other materials within the current stream course. The gravels and other materials may be redeposited on and/or adjacent to existing roads in the APE. A records search at the Northeast Information Center at California State University, Chico, California and field survey did not identify any significant cultural resources within the APE. The records search, however, identified two sites, CA-SHA-1695/H and an unrecorded historic site, within  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of project boundaries (Figure 3). In addition, a review of regional literature and previous archaeological survey reports for the general project area identified an area of unrecorded historic features within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of project boundaries and the Townsend Flat Water Ditch (Figure 3).

The APE encompasses approximately 75 acres, and is located along the south side of Clear Creek Road immediately east and west of Saeltzler Dam (Figure 2). The APE is composed of gravel bars, pools, tailings piles, badly eroded areas, and patches of dense vegetation. The dense vegetation severely limited both access and surface visibility across the area.

Previous survey was conducted across most of the APE (cf., Moehle 1996; Orlins 1998; Ritter 1989, 1998). Current pedestrian survey primarily was conducted across areas not previously surveyed, but also included areas of the APE that were previously surveyed. Current investigations did not identify any new significant cultural resources. The negative findings of the pedestrian survey are consistent with other previous archaeological surveys in proximity to Saeltzler Dam and associated with other aspects of this project (cf., Bunse and Wee 1999; Moehle 1996; Nadolski 1999; Orlins 1998; Ritter 1989, 1998). The only resources identified during survey were scattered piles of modern trash, a segment of the Townsend Flat Water Ditch, and scattered tailings piles.

The Townsend Flat Water Ditch was not considered during current archaeological investigations associated with the project APE. The decision was made to exclude the ditch since it will not be affected by any project related activity. The origin and age of the tailings piles in the APE are difficult to assess since they are not directly associated with any other artifacts or features, and the area has been subjected to several episodes of both historic and modern mining activity. Many of the tailings piles, however, are poorly consolidated and generally lack vegetation which suggest a relatively recent origin. They are probably remnants of relatively recent gravel mining operations (e.g., dredging) along Lower Clear Creek (cf., Nadolski 1999). Indeed, the integrity of the landscape in both the APE and the general area has been severely compromised (The potential significance [e.g., an historic landscape] of tailings piles and other possible remnants of mining activity along Lower Clear Creek has been previously considered for other aspects of the overall Lower Clear Creek Restoration Project [cf., Nadolski 1999]).

In summary, no new significant cultural resources were identified within the APE. The integrity of the landscape and its features (e.g., tailings piles) has been compromised by previous and recent mining activity, and the Townsend Flat Water Ditch will not be affected by any project related activity.

#### 4.1 PROJECT EFFECTS

The Saeltzer Dam Project will improve fish habitat and stabilize stream banks along the lower reaches of Clear Creek near Redding, California. Archaeological investigations associated with this project did not identify any significant cultural resources within the APE. Therefore, implementation of the project will have no effect on cultural resources.

## 5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

### 5.1 POTENTIAL EFFECTS TO CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Saeltzer Dam Project will improve fish habitat and stabilize stream banks along the lower reaches of Clear Creek near Redding, California. A records search, literature review, and field survey of the project APE did not identify any significant cultural resources within the APE. Archaeological investigation, however, did identify one recorded site CA-SHA-1695/H, one unrecorded site, and one unrecorded area of historic features within  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the APE. These cultural resources are located beyond the APE, and would not likely be affected by project related activity. Similarly, project activity will not affect the Townsend Flat Water Ditch and, in fact, the ditch was excluded from analysis for the current APE.

### 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE PROTECTION AND/OR MITIGATION

No significant cultural resources were identified within the APE during archaeological investigations. Therefore, no site protection measures are recommended during project activity.

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