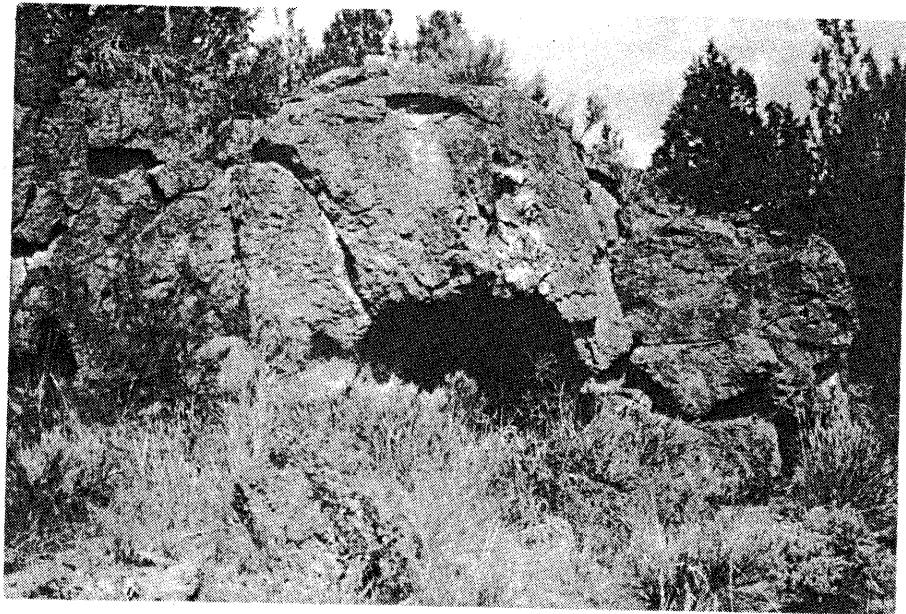


*ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
TEST EXCAVATIONS  
at COYOTE HILL  
ROCKSHELTER  
CA-Sis-833*



file copy

TRYGVE B. SLETTELAND  
2745 CAPITAL DR.  
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October 6 1999

California State Parks Department  
Office of Historic Preservation  
P.O. Box 942896  
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

Dear SHPO:

I have enclosed the original bound copy of my report, *Archaeological Test Excavations at Coyote Hill Rockshelter, CA-Sis-833*. I have also enclosed the original title page and two oversized maps which may prove useful to researchers who consult the report.

The report locates the rockshelter and 14 other archaeological sites which I recorded in the summer of 1981.. I believe you have site records on file for all 15 of them and also probably already have a copy of the full report. Since I no longer need it, I thought you should also have the original report for your records.

Sincerely,



Trygve B. Sletteland

Enclosures

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS

AT

COYOTE HILL ROCKSHELTER

(CA-Sis-833)

By

TRYGVE B. SLETTELAND  
Archaeologist  
1666 Ridge Drive  
Redding, California 96001

September 1984

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This report is dedicated to those  
archaeologists for whom friendship  
is of greater value than money.

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Wayne Maurer of El Cajon, California, also deserves thanks for kindly allowing the work to be done on his property.

A special thanks is extended to Al Lyons, without whom the work would not have been possible. As a concerned member of the Butte Valley (Shasta) Indian Council, Mr. Lyons is responsible for seeing to it that the site was reported. His concern that whatever information the site contained not be destroyed led to its recordation and eventual excavation.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The test excavation reported here was conducted to assess the research potential of Coyote Hill Rockshelter, a prehistoric site located on private property in far northcentral California. The rockshelter and associated midden/lithic scatter are designated as archaeological site CA-Sis-833.

The excavation was conceived as part of a research project of larger scope, which also included surface surveys of selected sites in the environs of the Butte and Red Rock Valleys and surrounding mountains (see Appendix V). The subsurface work was undertaken for the primary purpose of evaluating the significance of the archaeological resource. The excavation and evaluation of significance were guided by the research questions enumerated in this report. Had the site yielded data indicating its potential to provide answers to substantive research questions of regional import, further excavations were planned within the scope of a Master's Thesis. As it turned out, forces at work outside Siskiyou County shaped the decision to devote these energies to another task.

For the purpose at hand at the time, however, Coyote Hill Rockshelter was chosen for excavation since it met two

criteria. First, it clearly had the potential to yield information important to understanding the prehistory of the region; and second, the site appeared threatened with destruction. Local Native American informants, one of whom guided us to the site, warned of possible vandalism by relic hunters known to be active in the area. It was also felt that survey stakes in the valley below boded poorly for continued retention of the rockshelter's integrity.

In the final analysis, the author's involvement in this work was as an unaffiliated professional seeking to add to what is known about the prehistory of the Butte/Red Rock Valley. No funding prompted the research at its inception; neither have funds earmarked for the purpose of archaeology attended its completion.

## II. SITE CONTEXT

### Environment

The general area where the site is located is shown on Map 1. It lies within the Modoc Plateau physiographic province, bounded on the west by the Cascade Mountain Range, the east by the Great Basin, and the north by the Columbia Plateau (Macdonald 1966). The Great Central Valley province lies some 75 miles to the south. Near the western edge of the Modoc Plateau, the topographically prominent northwestward-trending fault block known as Mahogany Mountain ridge separates the Butte and Red Rock Valleys from the Lower Klamath Lake drainage basin. Coyote Hill forms the southern end of this ridge, which is flanked by large, dome-shaped lava cones: Sheep Mountain on the west and Mt. Dome on the east (see Appendix II, Photos 1 and 2). The 1- to 3-mile wide, 20-mile long Mahogany Mountain ridge is composed mainly of massive flows of basalt and basaltic andesite of Pleistocene to recent age. Coyote Hill Rockshelter itself is interpreted geomorphologically as a wind eroded depression in a massive, poorly sorted basaltic tuff deposit of pyroclastic origin. It is part of the geologic formation labelled by Wood (1960:19) as "Older volcanic rocks of the 'High Cascades'."

The climate of the general area is semi-arid, with cool, humid winters and warm, dry summers. Average yearly precipitation at the Mt. Hebron Ranger Station (4,250 feet above mean sea level) between 1946 and 1955 was 9.48 inches (Wood 1960:15). Most of this fell in the form of snow as precipitation is greatest in winter. The most important factor in distributing the region's precipitation is the movement of cyclonic storms from west to east. Aridity results from positioning within the rainshadow east of the Cascade crest. What drainage there is flows northward via Willow Creek and discharges into the marsh on the west shore of Lower Klamath Lake.

The study area is contained within the Nevadan biotic province and is characterized as Desert Woodland in vegetation type. Two plant communities are present: Northern Juniper Woodland and Sagebrush Scrub (Munz and Keck 1968:11-18). Species characteristic of these communities found in the study area include western juniper, sagebrush, and rabbit brush. The northeastern exposure of Coyote Hill provides a mesic environment for gooseberry (Ribes velutinum) and snowberry (Symphoricarpos vaccinioides). Other dominant species found in the study area and their uses are given in Table 1. The site also has remnant species of the perennial grassland native to the area. These include rye (Elymus Stipa Poa) and wheat grasses (Agropyron spicatum).



Before Euroamerican intrusion into the general area, western juniper was much less common than it is today (Burkhardt and Tisdale 1969, 1976). The distribution of this species was limited to fire-resistant habitats such as the rock outcrop surrounding the rockshelter, which supports an old-growth stand that provided the seed source for the present downslope "juniper invasion." This is probably the single most obvious vegetation change to occur within the site area since prehistoric times (Martz, personal communication). Today, as a result of modern fire suppression policies, the canopy of western juniper found on the site is nearly closed. Additional data on pre- and post-historic vegetation distribution in the sagebrush-grass plant community is found in Young et al (1972), Young and Evans (1970), Vale (1975), and Wright et al (1979).

Partial listings of the fauna of the study area are given in Tables 2 and 3. Species which were once, but are no longer present in the area include the bison (Bison bison), grizzly bear (Ursus horribilus), mountain sheep (Ovis canadensis), elk (Cervus canadensis), and wolf (Canis lupus). Elk still inhabit the High Cascades west of Butte Valley, and there have been attempts to reintroduce mountain sheep into the nearby Lava Beds National Monument. The nearest fishery in the general area is 3 miles north at Willow Creek, in the perennial section beyond Willow Springs.

## Ethnography

The ethnographic occupants of the study area were the Modoc, Lutuami speakers affiliated with the Penutian linguistic stock through membership in the Sahaptin language family (Kroeber 1925, Ray 1963). The tribe was the only political entity superior to the village in Modoc social organization and was split into the three geographical divisions shown on Map 2: Paskanwas ("river people"), Kokiwas ("people of the far out country"), and Gumbatwas ("people of the west"). About half of the Modocs' known ethnographic villages were located along the Lost River. Another 40% of the villages were divided evenly between the areas along the former shoreline of Tulelake - into which the Lost River drains - and in the Lower Klamath Lake/Willow Creek/Butte Valley region, identified as the Gumbatwas subtribal area. The remainder were on the northeastern headwaters of the Pit River in the vicinity of Goose Lake. (See Map 3 showing former shorelines of Tule and Lower Klamath Lakes.) During the mid-1800's, three permanent villages were located on Willow Creek, a tributary to Lower Klamath Lake with its headwaters north and east of Coyote Hill. "Aga," the largest of these villages, was the closest to the rockshelter (Ray 1963:208). "Aga" is probably CA-Sis-296, located below the western slope of Mt. Dome at Willow Creek Springs (see Appendix V). Coyote Hill Rockshelter is situated 2.8 miles south-southwest of the springs.

Permanent Modoc villages contained three to seven earth-covered lodges (see Figures 1 and 2), with one or two of the houses being larger than the others. These were the homes of village leaders or shamans and served as places for religious or political meetings (Ray 1963:204). In addition to their permanent winter villages, the Modoc also occupied temporary villages during their seasonal subsistence round.

The seasonal round is outlined by Ray (1963:180-183) as follows. When the snow began to melt in March, the Modoc left their winter settlements on lakeshores and streams for spring fishing for suckers and the collection of desert root crops. At the end of the fishing season, the activity focused on the collection of epos, a root which formed a major portion of the Modoc diet during this part of the year. The summer months from June to August were spent collecting camas root, fishing for trout, and hunting for waterfowl, small game, antelope, and mountain sheep. During the autumn months of August and September, the emphasis was on varied resources, such as water lily and other seeds, berries, fruits, roots, and fish. In late September the Modoc moved to higher elevations, with men hunting deer and elk, and women gathering fruits and berries. When the snows began to fall, the Modoc returned to their winter villages on lakeshores and streams. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the Modoc were closely adapted to exploitation of the

lacustrine resources present in the waters and marshes of Tule, Lower Klamath, Meiss, Clear and Goose Lakes; and the slow, meandering, marshy-edged Lost and Sprague Rivers. Great use was made of tules for making baskets, cradles, clothing, mats, roofing, boats, and many other items. Water lily seeds ("wocas" or "wocas"), a Modoc staple of importance comparable to acorns among valley tribes to the south, were processed with manos, two-horned mullers, and metates.

Other ground stone tools included small mortars and pestles, conical-shaped mauls used to drive wedges in woodworking, and grooved net sinkers of triangular or elliptical shape, which were used to weigh down the bottoms of gill nets.

Hunting tools included the bow and arrow, snares for the capture of small game and deer, and the nets of plant fibers stretched along the surface of streams and lakes to capture waterfowl (Kroeber 1925, Barrett 1910:246-7, Ray 1963).

Arrow points, drills, scrapers, knives, and other chipped stone tools were made of chert, jasper, or, most commonly, obsidian. The Modoc's principal trading partners were the Klamath, who spoke a mutually intelligible Sahaptin language. During historic times, human slaves, taken principally from the Achomawi, were supplied to the Klamath, who transported them to the Dalles to exchange for horses. The Modoc also traded Achomawi twined baskets, blankets, beads, clothing,

axes, spears, and fishhooks in exchange for Klamath female slaves, hides, and salmon (Davis 1961, Ray 1963). Archaeological evidence indicates the other principal direction in which the Modoc traded was west: down the Klamath River (Ray 1963:178). Dentalia from Vancouver Island were traded up river to the Modoc, who traded them to the Achomawi along with Shasta bows. Among the many goods exchanged for Yurok seashell beads and salmon through the Karok and Shasta were obsidian, water lily seeds, dried camas (Camassia quamash), dried mushrooms, elkhorn implements, and elkskin armor (Howe 1968:199).

Additional useful ethnographic data for the Klamath/Modoc area are provided by the authors cited above and Barrett (1910), Coville (1897), Gatschet (1890), and Powers (1877).

### Archaeology

Archaeological survey and excavation in Siskiyou County has tended to concentrate in the Lower Klamath Lake/Tule Lake/Lava Beds National Monument area in the northeastern corner of the county. Cressman's (1942) excavations at Lower Klamath Lake identified three cultural horizons. This

and other chronological schemes for the area are provided in Table 4 for comparative purposes. Cressman's (1942:135) earliest horizon contained the remains of extinct fauna in association with human remains and was dated to the period between about 10,000 and 7,500 years ago. Artifacts typical of the Narrows horizon are very crude leaf-shaped projectile points, beveled-edge knives, weathered grinding stones, and fossilized bone foreshafts (Cressman 1942:305). The middle (Laird's Bay) horizon was dated to the period between 4,000 and 2,000 years ago and typified by bone awls, flat and oval manos, and side and corner-notched points. Finally, the Modoc horizon, stretching from 2,000 years ago to the ethnographic period, was characterized by smaller and better made barbed and corner-notched points, antler wedges, and shell beads.

Excavations of cave sites in the Tule Lake area produced small obsidian projectile points and Pacific Coast shell beads, most of which were judged as historic or late prehistoric in age (Heizer 1942). Squier and Grosscup (1952, 1954) identified 163 sites during an archaeological survey within Lava Beds National Monument. Their work concentrated on lava tube caves and the former shoreline of Tule Lake. Site types included cave and rock shelter habitation sites; lithic scatters, many of which were located along the south shore of the lake; petroglyph sites; and a few burial and

cremation sites. Squier (1956) continued his work at nearby Tule and Lower Klamath Lakes. Based on excavations at five sites in the area, he divided Cressman's (1942, 1956) latest horizon, the Modoc, into three phases. The latest of these, called Tule Lake, represented the culture of the late prehistoric Modoc and was typified by slab hopper mortars, small triangular and side-notched points, large obsidian blades, bone awls, antler and bone flaking tools, and bone, Dentalia, Olivella, Glycymeris, and pine nut beads. Projectile points occurred rarely in deposits dated to the intermediate, or Gillem Bluff, phase and were larger than those representative of the Tule Lake phase. Indian Bank, the earliest of the Lower Klamath Lake late horizon phases, was distinguished from the earlier Gillem Bluff phase by differences in the projectile point styles and ground stone technology (Squier 1956).

Additional survey and excavation in the Lava Beds National Monument/Tule Lake area were undertaken by Swartz in 1961 and 1964. His excavations at CA-Sis-101 on the south shore of the lake resulted in identification of four components, the earliest two of which correspond to Cressman's (1942) Laird's Bay Horizon. Component I contained large, lanceolate points and the earlier Component II, large concave base and straight base triangular points. Component III corresponded to Squier's (1956) Tule Lake phase and included small triangular points and circular semi-subterranean structures. Swartz's (1964) Component IV

represented the historic Modoc War era. Johnson (1969) has criticized Swartz's (1964) stratigraphy, observing that the tools characteristic of his first two components are intermixed in the midden deposit. Hardesty and Fox (1974) conducted additional extensive survey work in the lava beds.

Johnson's excavations at Nightfire Island on the original western shore of Lower Klamath Lake have produced an additional cultural sequence for the area. As presented by Grayson (1972), it is broken into five phases as follows:

<u>Phase #</u>	<u>Dates B.P.</u>	<u>Point Styles</u>
1	6000-5000	Cascade, large side-notched
2	5000-4200	Corner and side-notched
3	4200-2000	More corner than side-notched
4	2000-1000	Small stemmed & corner-notched
5	1000-600	Gunther barbed

The final report on Nightfire Island may finally be issued in the near future (Sampson n.d.).

Other excavations in Siskiyou County are those reported by Johnson in 1966 (on the Lower Klamath Lake floor) and Jensen and Farber in 1982 (on the Butte Valley floor). Also included are excavations conducted by Hopkins (1979) at Wild Horse Mountain (6 miles south of Sis-833) and Ritter (1984) at Sheep Rock in the Cascades south of Butte Valley.



Archaeological excavations in Modoc County have produced only one cultural sequence, that for Surprise Valley (O'Connell 1975 - see Table 4), though Hughes' (1973, 1976, 1977) excavations in and near the Goose Lake Basin have built the foundation for another.

Excavations undertaken in northeastern California are summarized in Table 5. Figure 3 shows the areal coverages of anthropological overviews of northeastern California.

### Ethnohistory

The Butte/Red Rock Valley area was first entered by Euro-american in 1826-27 when Peter Skene Ogden, a Hudson's Bay Company trapper, wintered on a stream north of Mt. Shasta (Ogden 1910). This was probably either Butte, Antelope, or Willow Creek. In 1830 Ogden blazed a trail between California and Oregon by way of Klamath Lake.

The Applegate Trail, which was laid out in 1846, branched from the California Trail on the Humboldt River near Winnemucca, Nevada, and led to Oregon's Willamette Valley via Tule and Lower Klamath Lakes. The trail passed through Laird's Landing, at the southern tip of Lower Klamath Lake about 7 miles north of CA-Sis-833, and then headed north into Oregon. The 1852 Yreka Trail branched from the Applegate Trail near Laird's Landing, heading south along

Willow Creek, passing close to CA-Sha-833, and west across Red Rock and Butte Valleys (see Map 4). The Yreka Trail was used by emigrants during the following 10-year period. Its use was abandoned in part as a result of losses sustained from Modoc attacks around Tule Lake. The trail was also used by freighters, who reached Klamath Falls by boat from Laird's Landing. This use continued from the 1870's until the completion of the railroad from Weed to Klamath Falls in 1909.

Settlement of the Butte and Red Rock Valleys began in 1861-62, when the Fairchild, Dorris, and Ball cattle ranches were established. A number of other ranches were started during the next few years. In 1864, the Van Bremmers settled on Willow Creek, at the foot of Van Bremmer Mountain (now Mt. Dome) just a few miles from Coyote Hill Rockshelter. Linkville, now Klamath Falls, was founded in 1867 (Helfrich 1957).

The Modoc war of 1872-73 climaxed a long history of troubles between the Modoc and Euroamerican explorers and settlers. The roots of the last American Indian war, which took place immediately east of CA-Sis-833, can be traced back to 1834 when one of Ewing Young's party shot two Modoc boys (Hoover et al 1966:509). This tragic conflict would probably not have occurred, however, were it not for a series of disagreements between different governmental agencies and

agents. An 1861 treaty which gave the Modoc a small reservation in their heartland on the Lost River was never ratified. Instead they were forced onto the Klamath reservation, entirely outside their territory. For 6 years, the Modocs drifted between the Lost River and the reservation, following either Captain Jack or Old Schonchin.

The first engagement of the Modoc War was on the Lost River on November 30, 1872. After the U.S. Army attempted to arrest Captain Jack, fighting broke out and the Modoc fled to what is now Lava Beds National Monument. Although they numbered less than 70 men, the Modocs' courage and intimate knowledge of the lava tubes allowed them to wage an effective guerrilla war against nearly 1,000 troops and another hundred Warm Springs Indian scouts for almost a year. On April 11, 1873, despite repeated warnings of treachery, the only U.S. general ever to lose his life at the hands of American Indians, E.R.S. Canby, was counted among the many army casualties. A week later the Modocs finally abandoned their stronghold, scattering in small groups. The Hot Creek band passed close to CA-Sis-833 en route to a Sheep Mountain hideout. All of the Modocs eventually surrendered or were captured. When Captain Jack and three other Modoc leaders were hanged at Fort Klamath on October 3, 1873, the last American Indian war came to an end (Murray 1959).

### III. RESEARCH DESIGN

Based upon information gathered during the initial visit to the rockshelter (see Site Survey Record, Appendix I), CA-Sis-833 was classified as a habitation site with an associated lithic scatter. The extent of the midden is shown on Map 5 and the entire site on Map 6. Front, side, and sketch views of the rockshelter are given as Figures 4-6. Surface indicators suggested that the midden within the rockshelter might provide a wealth of well preserved archaeological data, perhaps even a multi-component record of ancient cultural occupations.

The test excavation at CA-Sis-833 was designed to assess the site's potential to yield information important to the understanding of the prehistory of the Butte/Red Rock Valley area; that is, to gather sufficient data to evaluate the scientific research potential of the site. Specifically, the work was designed to provide information relating to the following site specific research questions:

1. Does the site retain its integrity, or have vandals destroyed the context in which the cultural materials were deposited?
2. How deep is the cultural deposit and is it stratified?

3. Over what period of time has the site been occupied?
4. What was the function of the site in the subsistence system(s) of its occupants? What activities were performed at the site?
5. If obsidian is present in the deposit, from where was it obtained?
6. Is further excavation of the site warranted? Could more data recovery better answer the questions listed above?
7. Finally, within the framework of additional areal archaeological studies, could more data be profitably applied to such long-term research goals as:
  - a. fitting the site into what is known about the settlement pattern of the Butte/Red Rock/Lower Klamath Lake area [What were the patterns of settlement in the research area during each of its discernable periods of occupation? Do these patterns change through time? On the basis of this information, can any hypotheses be formulated concerning prehistoric population size, social organization, or trade?]

- b. explaining the role of the rockshelter in the subsistence strategy of the tribal group to whom its occupants were kin [What was the function of CA-Sis-833 in relation to other sites in the area? These include the following sites: (1) permanent (winter) villages, (2) seasonal base camps for resource procurement, (3) temporary camps, and (4) special purpose sites where specific tasks such as vegetal resource gathering, wocas seed processing, fishing, waterfowl netting, or hunting were performed. Other special purpose sites include quarries, lithic workshops, and rock art sites. The site surveys can provide data on the animal, vegetable, and mineral resource procurement systems of the ancient inhabitants of the Butte/Red Rock Valley area; and artifact assemblages as well as comparisons of site data with environmental data can be employed to reconstruct these activities through time.]
- c. describing the relations the occupants of the rockshelter and research area had to the peoples of the adjacent cultural areas of the Klamath Basin, Columbia Plateau, and Great Basin [Do the cultural materials at the sites resemble those of any defined cultural phase or tradition in adjacent areas, such as the phases defined for Lower

Klamath Lake by Cressman (1942:97-102), Squier (1956:2), Swartz (1964), and Grayson (1972:3) or the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Bedwell 1970:231)?]

- d. ascertaining whether the settlement/subsistence data support the hypothesis that the ancestral Modoc were the first group to make use of the resources of the area?

Considered below is the success of the excavations in providing data to: (1) answer questions 1-6 and (2) measure the site's potential for answering questions such as those listed under 7.

#### IV. STUDY METHODS

##### Excavation Methods

A railroad spike was used as a permanent datum. It was driven into the ground at the southwestern base of a solitary juniper tree located 3.2 meters in front of the rock-shelter as shown on Map 5. A baseline was established with a Silva Ranger compass at a true azimuth of  $231^{\circ}30'$  from the datum. This line was marked with cord and defined the northwesterly facing side of each 1 meter square excavation unit. Excavation datum points were established at the high western corners of Unit 2 at 3.5 meters and Unit 1 at 6.0 meters from the permanent datum. Prior to excavation, the elevations of the unit corners measured from their datum points were:

##### Unit 1

North:	-18 cm
East:	- 4 cm
South:	-10 cm

##### Unit 2

North:	- 7 cm
East:	- 6 cm
South:	- 3 cm



As a result of the pronounced slope of the ground falling away to the north, it was decided to begin excavation of Unit 1 with a single 20 centimeter (cm) level. Unit 2 was excavated in arbitrarily defined 10 cm levels. All sediments removed from the units were sifted through 1/8-inch (3.2 mm) mesh screen. Recovered items, including lithics, charcoal, and bone, were packaged by unit and level. Written records were also kept of the contents of each unit by level using the form appended to this report. No soil or flotation samples were taken since no funding existed for soil chemistry or plant macrofossil studies.

Excavation tools included pointed shovels and trowels, as well as metal tapes and line levels for maintenance of vertical control. All depths were measured from the ground surface at approximately 4,428 feet above mean sea level.

Both units were taken to culturally sterile soil, defined as (1) the occurrence of at least two consecutive levels containing no cultural materials or (2) penetration of at least two levels of solid rock. Unit 1 was taken through 35 cm of tuff and Unit 2 through about 40 cm of tuff and sterile loam. Upon completion of the excavations, both units were backfilled and the rockshelter and apron surfaces were restored to approximate their original contours.

## Excavation Strategy

The number of units excavated was severely limited by the time available to the all volunteer crew. The units were placed where disturbance appeared minimal in and outside the rockshelter in order to document differences which might exist between midden depth and perhaps preservation of perishable cultural materials in the two locations, and to allow the crew the space needed to work efficiently. This approach resulted in the removal of 1 cubic meter of material from Unit 2 and 0.25 cubic meter from Unit 1. Unit 2 was taken down through three sterile layers and Unit 1 through two in its northerly quarter. Since the tuff deposit which underlies the rockshelter midden was exposed across the entire floor of Unit 1 at 20 cm below datum, it was taken through the rock by heavy pick work to 40 cm below datum in one-quarter of the unit only. This sample exposed tuff in all of its sidewalls and provided the two sterile levels required from Unit 1 (see Appendix II, Photo 4). Unit 2 was excavated to a depth of 1 meter, the final 30 centimeters of which was sterile.

## Laboratory Methods

All cultural materials collected during fieldwork were returned to laboratory facilities at ECO Environmental Consultants in Redding, California. They were washed,

sorted, catalogued, and classified. A total of 182 separate items were recovered and analyzed; all these materials have been deposited with the Shasta College Museum and Research Center in Redding under Accession No. 65.

All formed artifacts have been illustrated and debitage separated according to flake morphology and material type. One charcoal sample was submitted for radiocarbon age determination to the Geochron Laboratories, Division of Krueger Enterprises in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Four obsidian samples from the site were first sent for source determination by Richard E. Hughes at the University of California. Obsidian hydration analysis was then completed on the same samples by Thomas Origer at the Obsidian Hydration Laboratory of California State University, Sonoma. Faunal remains were identified by Dennis Mertz and Julia George at California State University, Chico.

## V. RESEARCH RESULTS

### Lithics

All of the artifacts recovered from CA-Sis-833 are listed in Table 6. The lithic assemblage consists of 5 formalized tools, 86 flakes, and 2 cores. They are further classified as shown in Table 7.

Formal tools included two nearly complete projectile points, a point fragment, and two biface fragments. Three of these tools were recovered from stratigraphic contexts (see Table 8 for provenience); the others were collected from the surface of the site. The typeable projectile points (Figure 7a and b) are both representative of the Rose Spring/Rosegate Series (Lanning 1963, Heizer and Baumhoff 1961, Hester and Heizer 1973, Thomas 1981, Sampson n.d.), contracting stem variety. Both examples exhibit the horizontal shoulders typical of the Rose Spring/Rosegate contracting stemmed points and also fall within the 25 to 31 millimeter length criterion originally proposed by Lanning (1963). The point fragment, a tip, could not be classified, but its width in cross section (Figure 7c) leads to the conclusion that it too served as an arrow point, while the biface fragments, also both tips, are much thicker and appear to have been made for use as knives (Figure 7f) or perhaps scrapers (Figure 7g).

Debitage is recognized in five of the categories defined by Jackson (1981:49) in neighboring Trinity County: decoration flakes (2 examples), shatter (18), thinning flakes (13), pressure flakes (52), and one used flake showing retouch on three edges. Both of the decoration flakes are secondary; that is, they exhibit cortex over only part of their dorsal surfaces. The relative abundance of shatter may indicate the use of bipolar flaking techniques at CA-Sis-833 (K.M. Banks, personal communication). This seems particularly likely since there is little evidence of Stage 1 percussion flaking activity present and the quality of the obsidian appears good. Although thinning flakes may result from either percussion or pressure flaking, the latter seems more likely in light of the proportionately large number (59% of alldebitage) of pressure flakes.

Recognizing that the sample is limited and that "definitive conclusions concerning lithic technology are dependent upon large samples ofdebitage in most cases" (Jackson 1981:39), a few tentative observations about the stone technology used by the Coyote Hill people may be offered. Since 72% of thedebitage which could be classified as the result of either percussion or pressure flaking activity fell into the second category, it appears that the dominant stone working technology at the rockshelter was pressure flaking. It follows that the most common knapping activity practiced at the shelter probably involved finishing or

resharpening tools, rather than performing tasks that would fall earlier in the lithic reduction process.<sup>1</sup> This conclusion is supported by the high frequency of microflakes (the mean weight of all flakes was just 0.4 gram: see Table 9) and low frequency of cores and decortication flakes (less than 5% combined) within the debitage assemblage. In addition, both examples in each of the latter categories are basaltic, thus comprising half of the basalt in the collection; and only 9% of the material in the collection is basalt. The remainder is obsidian, including a point (Figure 7a) and two flakes of mahogany obsidian, as well as a flake of red obsidian. Four samples were submitted for obsidian source determination and hydration rim measurement: see Site Dating section below for results. No features were observed during the excavation.

#### Organic Midden Constituents

CA-Sis-833 yielded a few bits of wood, two fragments of freshwater clam shell, and a larger and more useful collection of bone. Charcoal recovered from the 30-40 centimeter level of Unit 2 was sufficient in quantity for radiocarbon dating (see Site Dating section below for results).

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<sup>1</sup>It should be noted, however, that the debitage consisted of 20% shatter as well as a few cores, indicating that some initial reduction activities took place at the site.

The bone assemblage included 81 fragments of animal bone, 12 of them burnt. Their vertical distribution is given in Table 6. Species identified by faunal analysts George and Mertz (1982) include antelope (Antilocapra Americana), blacktail deer (Odocoileus hemionus), brush rabbit (Sylvilagus bachmani), brush mouse (peromyscus boylei), and wood rat (Neotoma fuscipes). The collection also contained unidentifiable fragments of bird and other mammal and rodent bone.

George and Mertz's (1982:4) analysis concluded that "mammals, particularly the large ungulates, represent the most economically important fauna exploited by the human population at the site." After antelope and blacktail deer, they found the next most economically important species to be the brush rabbit. Evidence for human exploitation of these species was marshalled by testing the faunal assemblage for Minimum Number of Individuals, Edible Meat Weight Values, and Corrected Specimens per Individual, three quantitative methods used by George and Mertz. Further evidence for human exploitation was found in the charring and modification of the mammal bone in the faunal collection. About 15% of the specimens were burnt, attesting to the likelihood of onsite cooking. Also supporting this idea are the presence of charcoal in the deposit and the blackened color of the rockshelter ceiling. Several specimens exhibited indications of butchering, although the evidence for this activity being performed on site is not strong.

## Stratigraphy and Site Integrity

Geomorphologically, the rockshelter is an erosional depression in a massive tuff deposit. The tuff forms not only the walls and ceiling of the rockshelter, but also its subfloor, resting beneath a shallow horizon of light tan, sandy loam. As shown in the unit profiles, Figures 8 and 9, the depth of the loamy stratum increases with distance from the interior of the shelter; that is, the tuff deposit slopes off to the northeast, following the contours of Coyote Hill itself.

The only other natural stratigraphic distinction that can be made about the deposit is that, not surprisingly, compactness of the soil increases with depth. Between 50 and 60 centimeters below the surface in Unit 2, a slight increase in compactness was discerned. This coincided with decreasing artifact counts.

Based upon the admittedly small sample secured at CA-Sis-833, it appears that the rockshelter was occupied during a relatively short time period, possibly witnessing sporadic habitation over the course of about 500 or 600 years. No indications of cultural stratification were contained within the deposit, in which the quantity of sampled cultural materials peaked at the 20 to 30 centimeter level and declined gradually through the next four levels as shown on Figure 10.



Some mixing of materials has undoubtedly resulted from rodent activity. Indicators include a wood rat's nest within the rockshelter, rat dung, krotovina, and rodent bone fragments within the excavated unit. Furthermore, the two rodent species represented in the faunal collection exhibit a high degree of skeletal completeness, suggesting natural deposition. It is likely that the light artifact count from the 50 to 60 centimeter level results from rodent disturbance. The final four waste flakes recovered from Unit 2 were found in a rodent tunnel between 60 and 70 centimeters below the ground surface. Three sterile layers were excavated below the 70 centimeter level.

Stratigraphic integrity of the overall cultural deposit is suggested by the obsidian hydration results. Rim measurements on obsidian from the same source of 1.2 and 2.2 microns were obtained from the 0 to 20 and 30 to 40 centimeter levels of Units 1 and 2.<sup>1</sup> As would be expected in an undisturbed context, the rim from deeper within the deposit exhibited a higher hydration measurement.

#### Site Dating

Limited radiocarbon, obsidian, and typological studies on materials from CA-Sis-833 allow occupation of the rockshelter

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<sup>1</sup>The analytical procedures employed at the obsidian hydration lab closely followed those described by Michels and Bebrich (1971).

to be tentatively dated between approximately 600 and 1,200 years ago.

One radiocarbon age determination was obtained from a charcoal sample taken from an apparently undisturbed context in the 30 to 40 centimeter level of Unit 2. Krueger Enterprises' Geochron Lab determined the age of this charcoal to be  $1,085 \pm 130$  carbon-14 years ago (or A.D. 865). Confidence may be attached to the accuracy of this date since the site appears to have been occupied over a relatively short time period and any mixing that may have occurred would make little difference.

The data from obsidian hydration and source studies are presented in Table 10 and interpreted as follows. Sample 1 is from a source about which little is known, Railroad Grade. It cannot be compared to the other samples, all three of which originated at the Grasshopper Flat/Lost Iron Wells/Red Switchback sources located in the Medicine Lake Highlands within 10 to 20 miles of CA-Sis-833. Sample 4, with a hydration rim measurement of 7.2 microns, may be much older than the Grasshopper Flat samples recovered from buried contexts or may have absorbed water at a faster rate. The latter explanation is supported by studies such as Layton's (1973) that suggest surface obsidian may hydrate more rapidly than buried obsidian as a result of differing chemical compositions and greater exposure to the effects

of the sun. Equally if not more plausible an explanation for the wide gap between the rim readings is the possibility that the valley floor was visited by hunters some 2,500 years before the rockshelter was occupied. It is also possible that the rockshelter had not yet been formed at the time the crude biface was discarded, or that it was transported from another site.

The hydration rim measurements on Samples 2 and 3 increase with depth beneath the surface of the site. The sample rim exhibiting a 2.2 micron hydration band thickness may be correlated with the C-14 date derived from charcoal found in situ in the same level of the same unit: 1,100 radiocarbon years are divided by 2.2 microns, yielding a hydration rate of 500 years per micron. Using this rate, the sample taken from closer to the surface of the rockshelter would be assumed to date to about 600 years ago.

The proposed dating of the occupation of the site to between 1,200 and 600 years ago on the basis of limited C-14 and obsidian studies is consistent with the typological classification of chipped stone artifacts recovered from the site. The only time sensitive artifacts found were two Rosegate series projectile points (Thomas 1981:20). The Rose Spring point style was originally described by Lanning (1963). Hester and Heizer (1973:8) later remarked upon the high likelihood that this point style and the bow and arrow

appeared together in the Great Basin about 1,500 years ago. Thomas' (1981:21) bracketing of the age of Rosegate points between 650 and 1,250 years ago provides an even closer fit with the chronology proposed for Coyote Hill Rock-shelter. The Coyote Hill points closely resemble Sampson's (n.d.) Rose Spring Contracting Stem type from nearby Night-fire Island, especially with their horizontal (or slightly flaring) shoulders. Specimen number 111 (see Figure 7, artifact drawing b) is a bit short of Sampson's length criterion of 25 to 31 millimeters, however.

It should be noted that the foregoing analysis is based upon a small data sample which may not be representative of the site as a whole. Another limitation may exist as a result of uncertainty about the use of obsidian hydration data in determining absolute age. The Grasshopper Flat/Lost Iron Wells/Red Switchback hydration rate derived above from the limited Coyote Hill data has simply been employed as a heuristic device to formulate hypotheses concerning the age of the site. Its use beyond this very limited purpose is discouraged.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Coyote Hill Rockshelter apparently functioned as a temporary camp between 600 and 1,200 years ago. Whether it was occupied continuously or intermittently remains undetermined, although the latter seems more likely as a result of the lack of a known water source nearby. Indicators of the activities of a small group of people include the shelter's smoke-blackened roof, a lithic scatter on the surface of the rockshelter and apron as well as the adjoining bench and valley floor, and a cultural deposit including lithics and well preserved animal bone. A more permanent occupation site would be expected to yield a larger, denser, and more varied artifact and feature inventory than that described here. This would include groundstone implements, which were absent from the surface and subsurface sample of CA-Sis-833. Activities which were probably performed at the site include the manufacture and maintenance of stone tools and the butchering and cooking of animal foods. No water is presently available in the vicinity of the rockshelter: perhaps its scarcity can also account for the light use to which it was apparently put by its human inhabitants.

The research reported here succeeded in answering the immediate questions which guided the work. The integrity,

depth, stratification, probable age, and function of the site have all been described in this report.

Not surprisingly, the source of obsidian knapped at the rockshelter is either only 17 miles away at Grasshopper Flat/Lost Iron Wells, or, more likely, only 9 miles due southwest at Lava Camp/Red Switchback.<sup>1</sup> In the case of the nearer source, it is unlikely that the obsidian obtained by inhabitants of the rockshelter passed through middlemen as it could easily have been procured firsthand, presuming that a hostile group was not in control of the nearby quarry.

The final research question answered by the test excavation was whether further data recovery was indicated. Initially, additional excavation seemed a very strong possibility and, as a result of the likelihood of the site's destruction, the principal reason for the testing program. The probability of attaining the long-term research goals listed earlier in this report using the site as a data base determined the answer to this final question. Although CA-Sis-833 provided data which may prove to be very useful

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<sup>1</sup>The obsidian from these two sources is geochemically identical (R.E. Hughes 1983). Lava Camp is located at the base of the Callahan Lava Flow on the railroad a mile west of Cinder Butte.

in understanding the prehistory of the Butte/Red Rock Valley area, as a result of the relatively short period of occupation and attendant lack of cultural stratigraphy and a developmental artifact inventory, additional excavation would probably not add much more useful information to what we already know about the occupation of the site and the larger research area.

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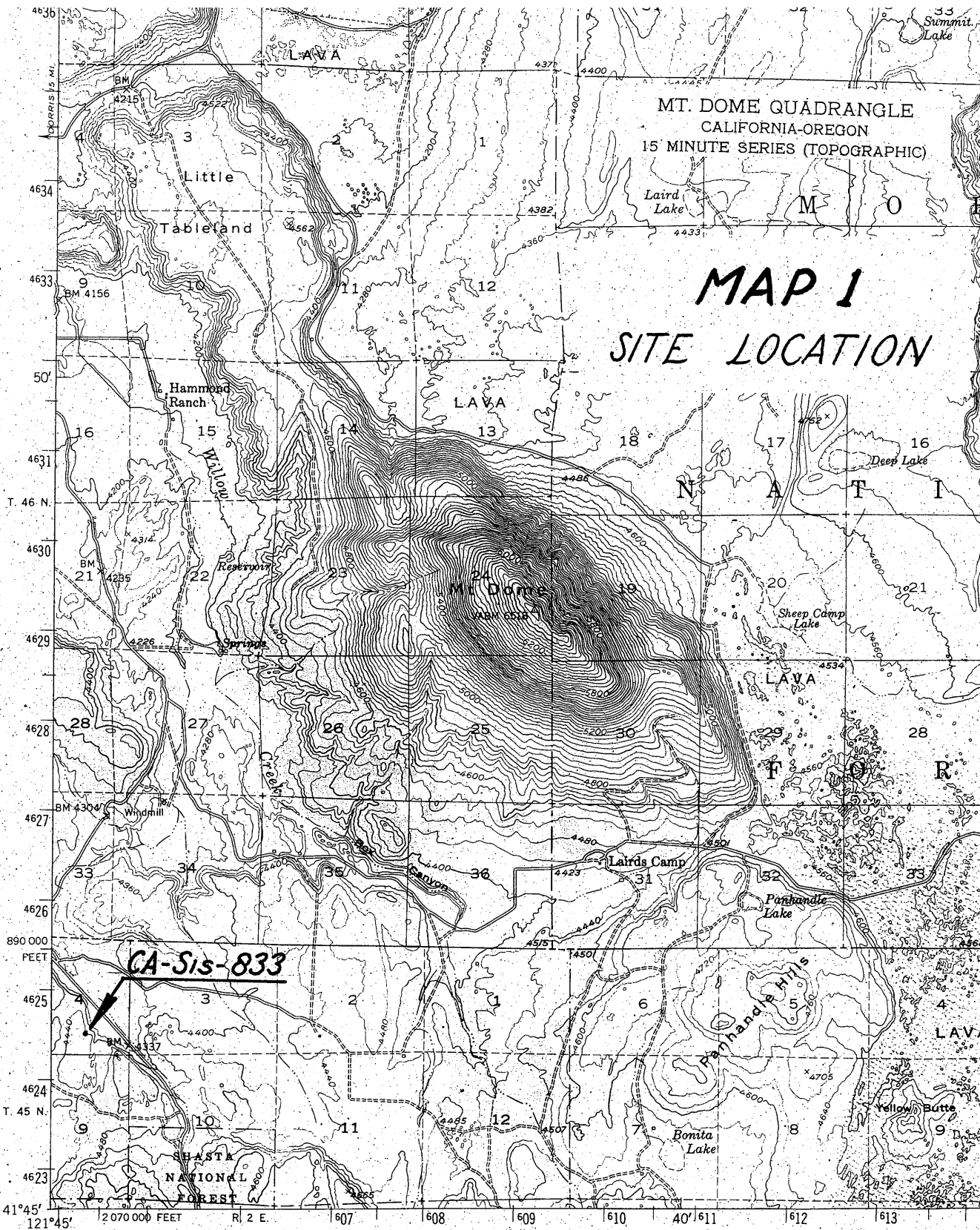
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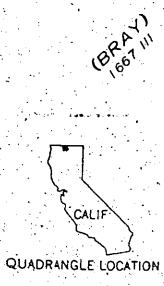
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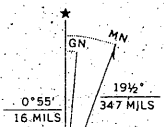
MT. DOME QUADRANGLE  
CALIFORNIA-OREGON  
15' MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

# MAP 1 SITE LOCATION

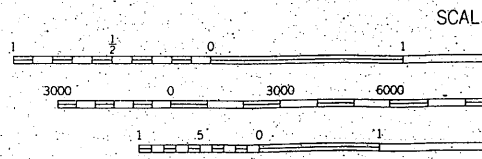
**CA-Sis-833**



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, USBR, and USFS  
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods  
and by plane-table surveys 1950. Aerial photographs taken 1948  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zone 1  
Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations  
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 10, shown in blue

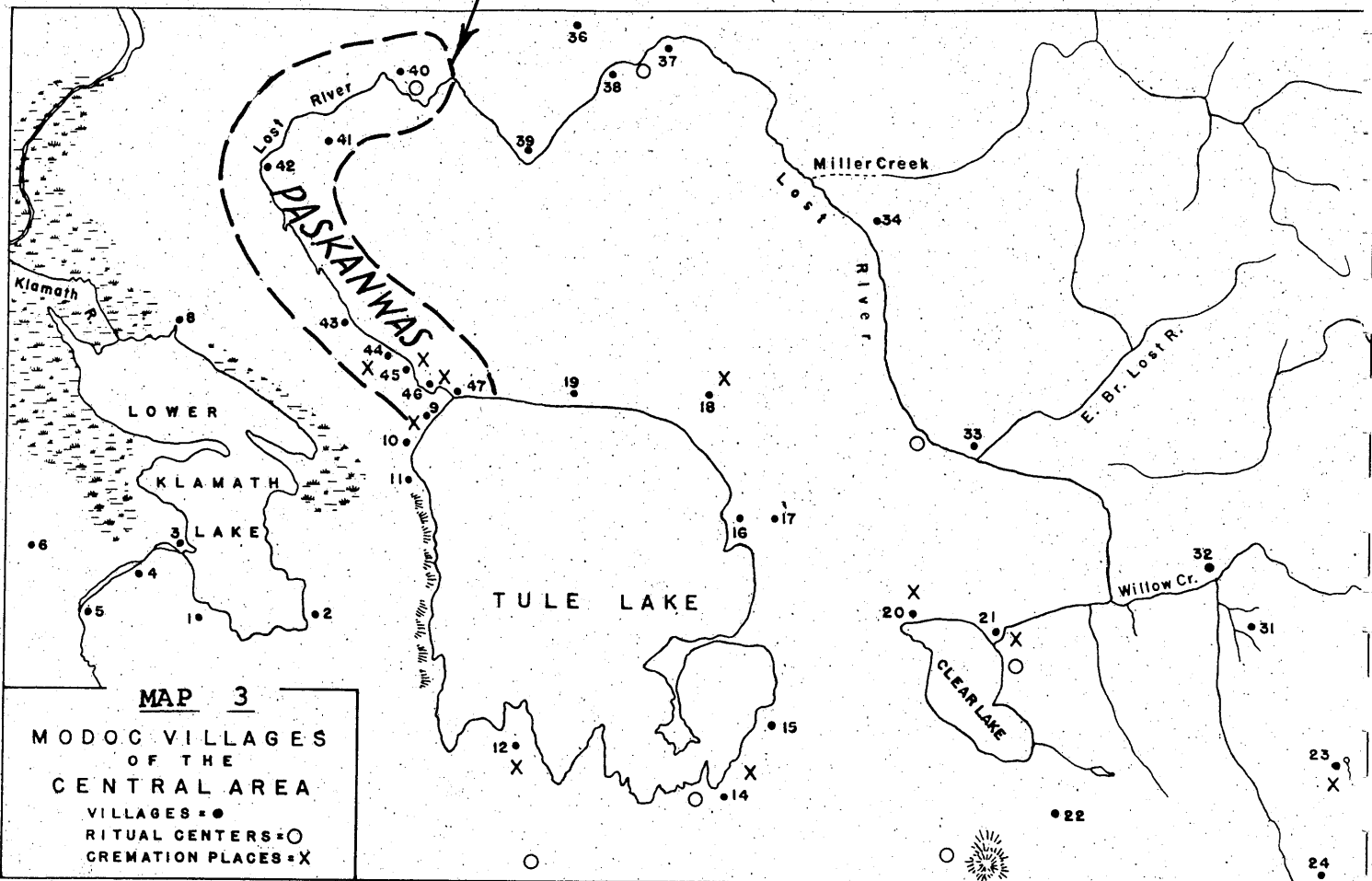
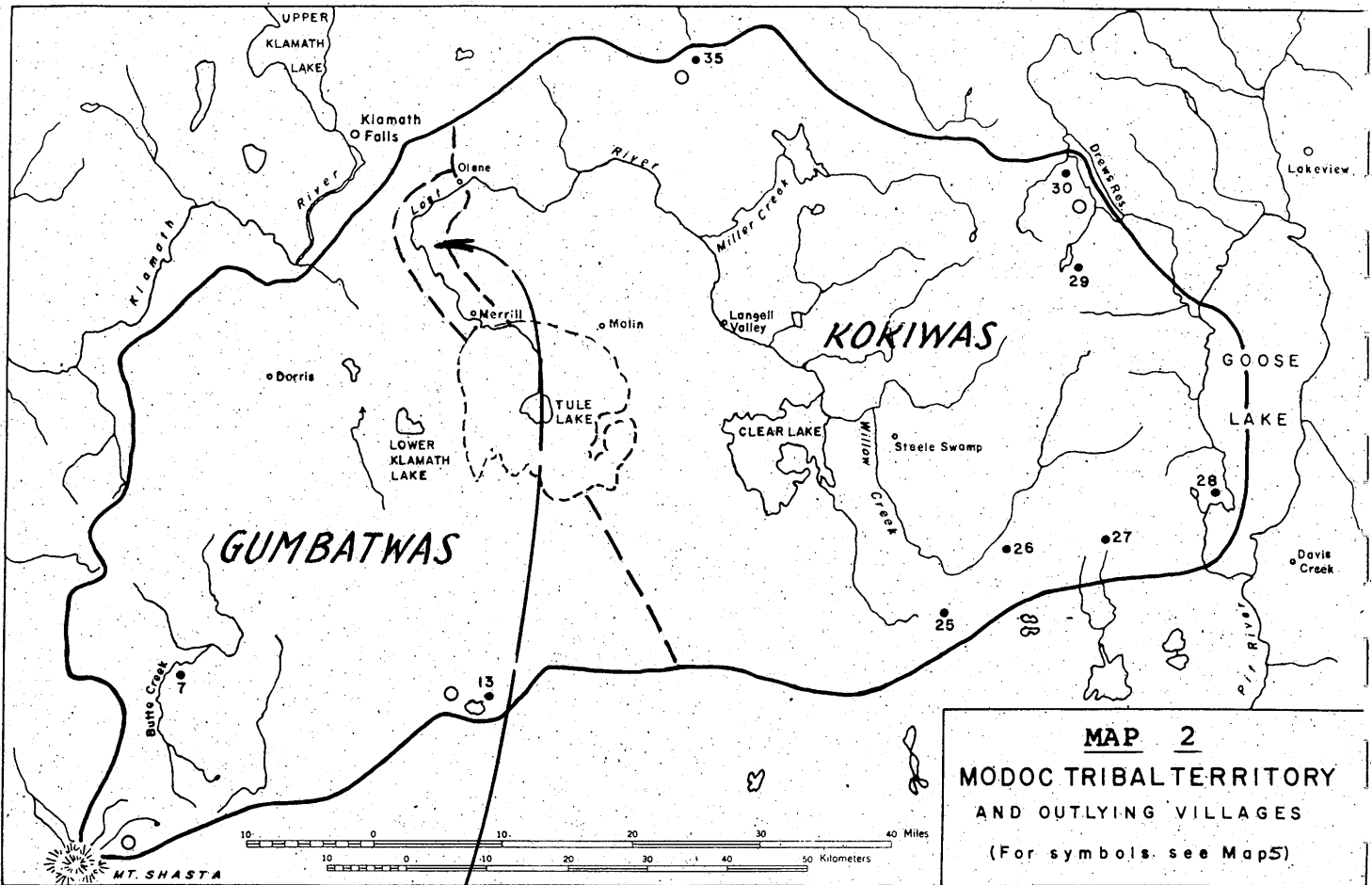


UTM GRID AND 1950 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



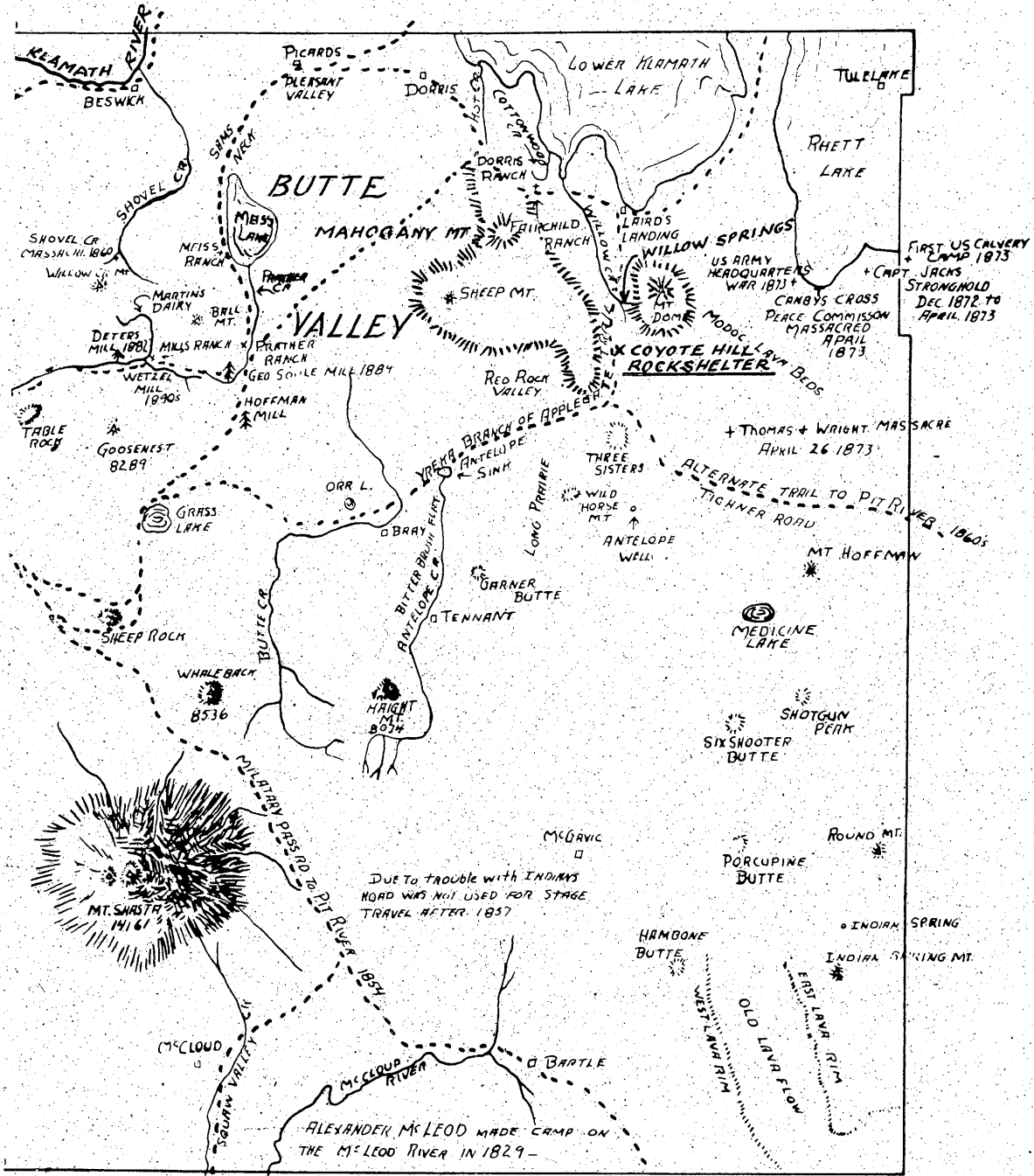
CONTOUR IN  
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FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENV  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MA



(after Ray, 1963: Map 2) SCALE: 1"=approx. 6.25 mi.

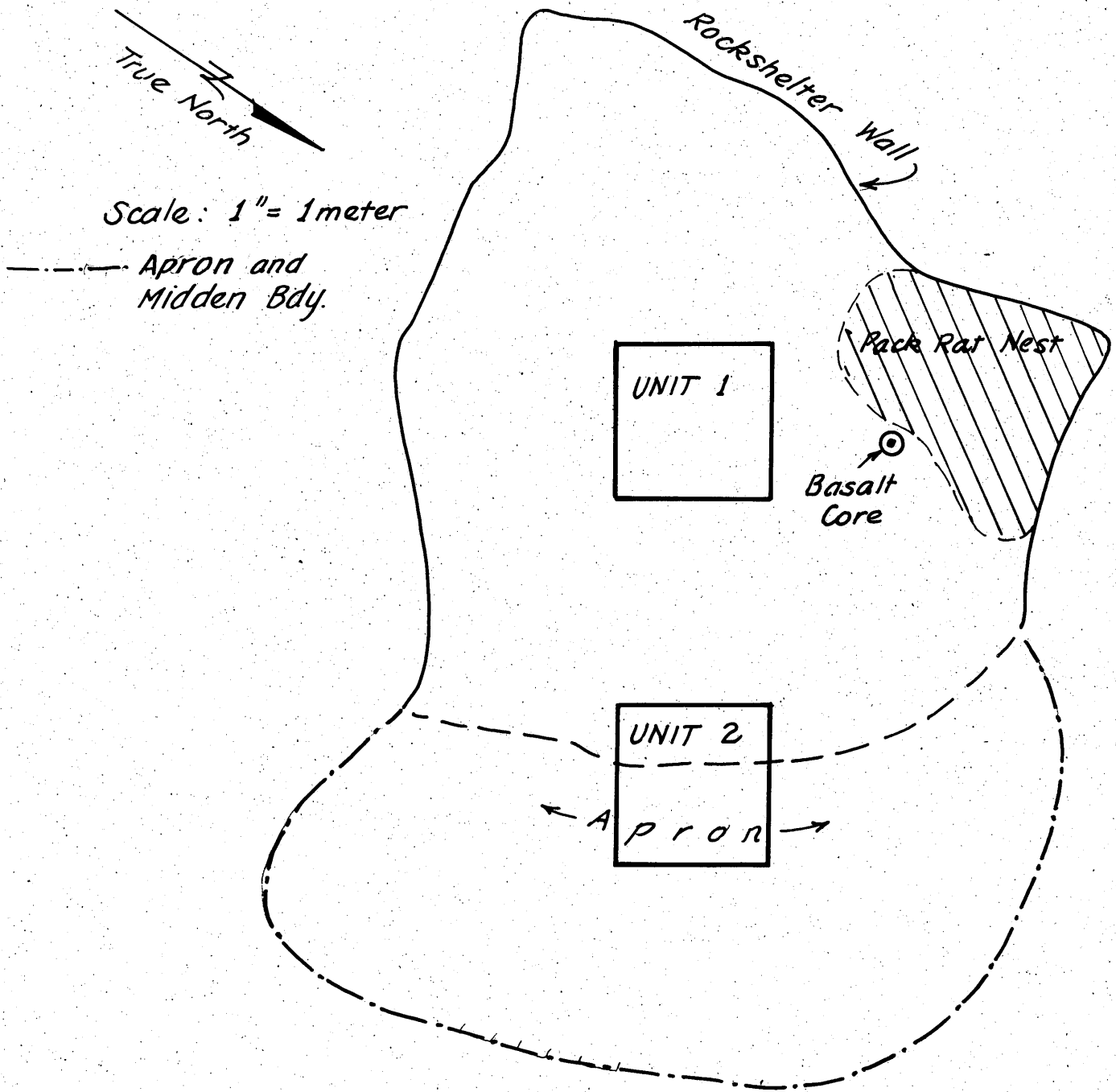




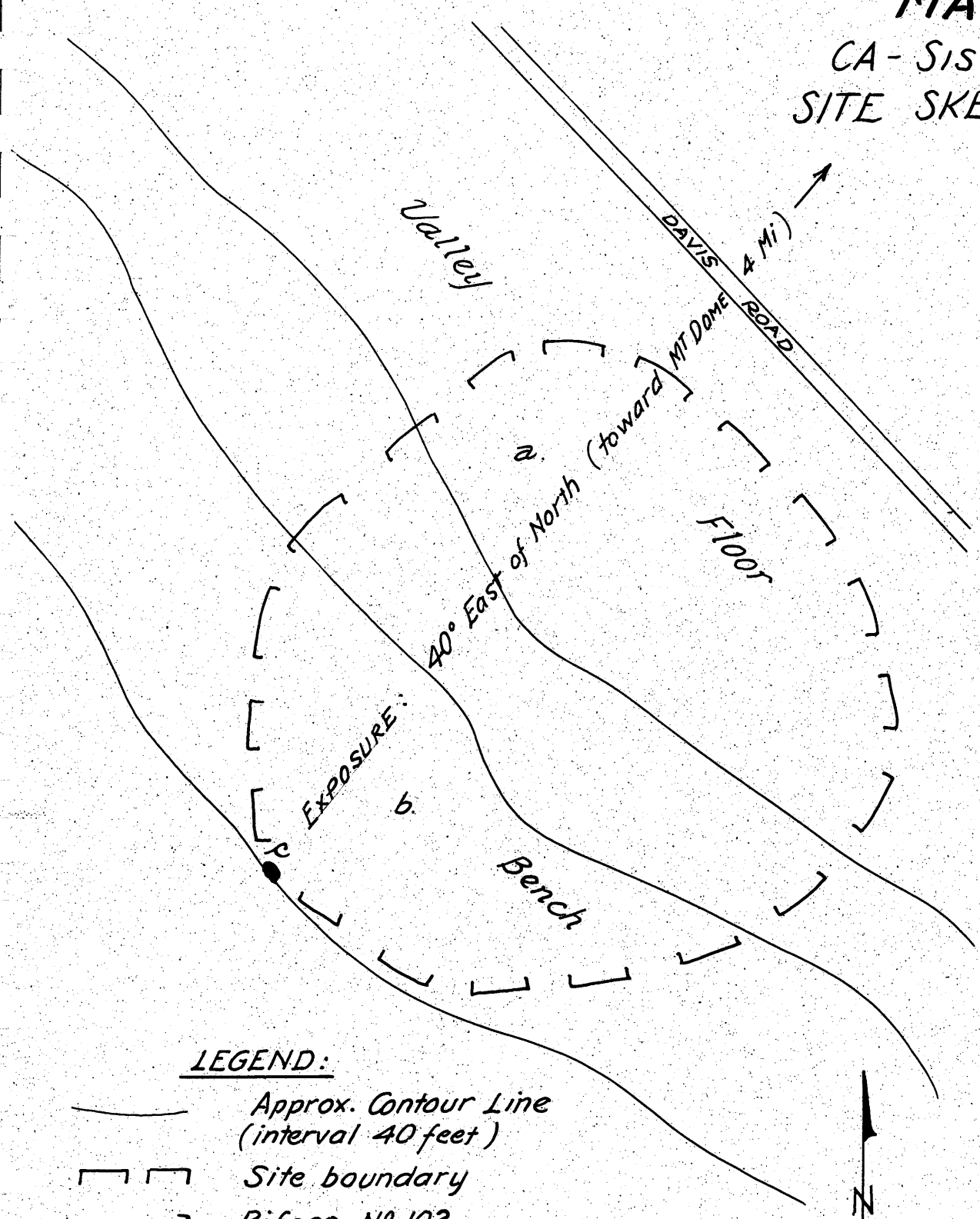
**TRAILS AND ROADS OF  
EARLY SISKIYOU CO.**

Map by W.B. Pollock  
R.G. Schultz Mar. 1957  
SISKIYOU CO. MUSEUM  
YREKA

CA-515-833  
COYOTE HILL ROCKSHELTER  
PLAN VIEW  
Showing Excavation Units  
and Midden Area



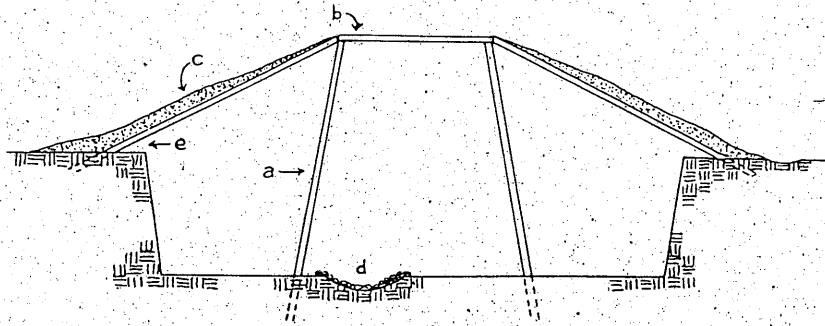
**MAP 6**  
 CA-SIS-833  
 SITE SKETCH MAP



LEGEND:

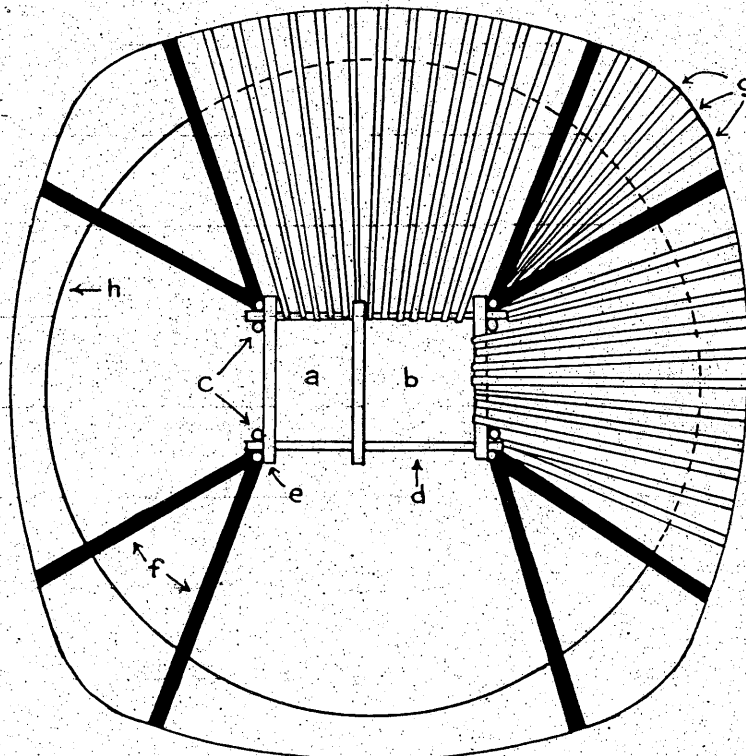
- Approx. Contour Line (interval 40 feet)
- - - Site boundary
- a. Biface N° 102
- b. Projectile point N° 101
- c. Excavation Datum
- Rockshelter (see Plan & Profile in excavation report.)

Scale: 1" = 200'



**FIGURE 1**

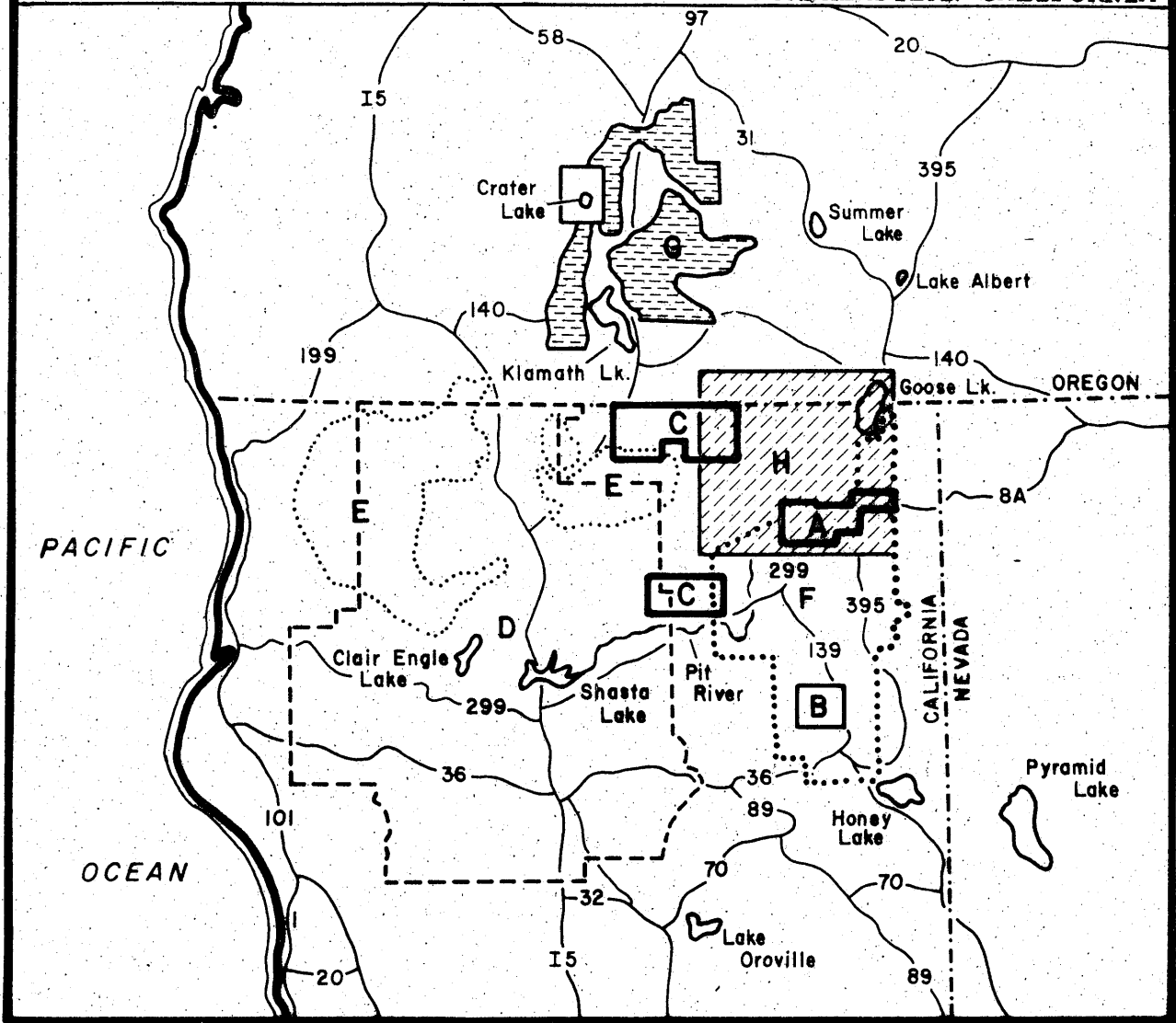
Earth-covered house, side view. Profile at main roof supporting posts. (a) Main post; (b) long stringer and plate; (c) rafters, sheathing, and earth covering; (d) fire pit; (e) shelf area



**FIGURE 2**

Framing pattern of roof of earth-covered house. (a) Smoke hole; (b) hatchway; (c) main post; (d) long stringer and plate; (e) short stringer and plate; (f) corner braces; (g) rafters; (h) outline of excavation  
(after Ray 1963:148)

**FIGURE 3: ANTHROPOLOGICAL OVERVIEWS OF NORTHEASTERN CALIFORNIA**



- A** Bureau of Land Management 1976, Upper Pit River Geothermal Survey
- B** Corson and Smith 1979, Eagle Lake Basin
- C** Friedman 1976, 1977, Mt. Dome and Timbered Crater
- D** Jensen and Reed 1979, Northern Sacramento Valley and Southern Cascades
- E** MacDonald 1979, Klamath National Forest
- F** Theodoratus 1979, Portion of Lassen and Modoc Counties
- G** Thompson, Wilke and Lindeman 1979, Winema National Forest
- H** Wirth Associates 1980, Malin to Alturas Transmission Line

(after Cleland 1981: Figure 3)

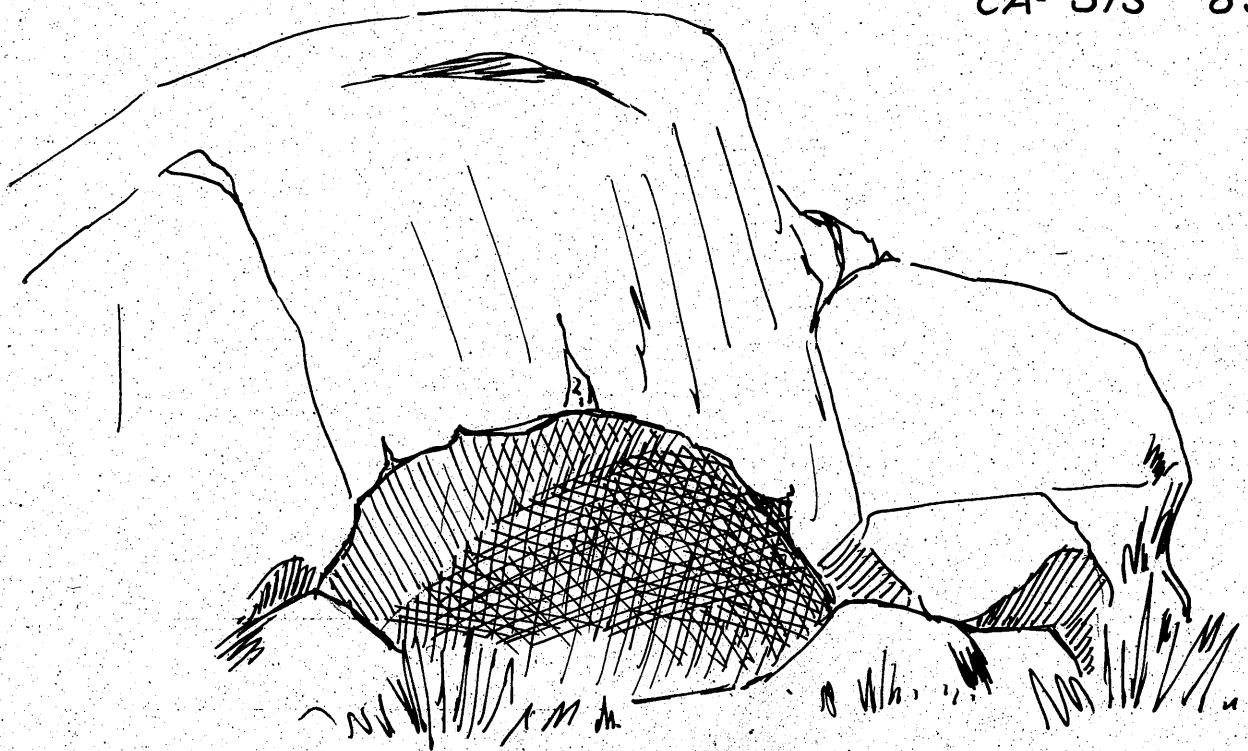


FIGURE 4 : FRONT VIEW

COYOTE HILL ROCKSHELTER

Scale : 1" = 1 meter

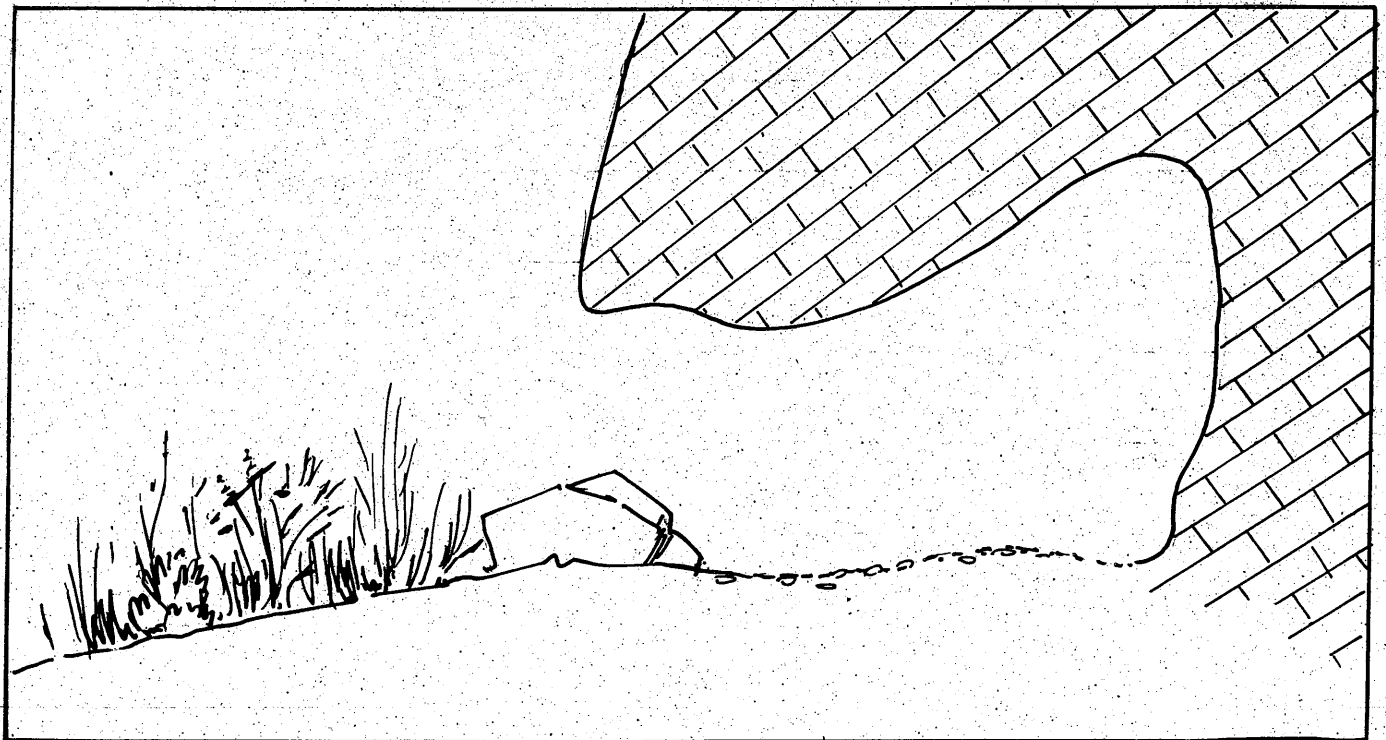
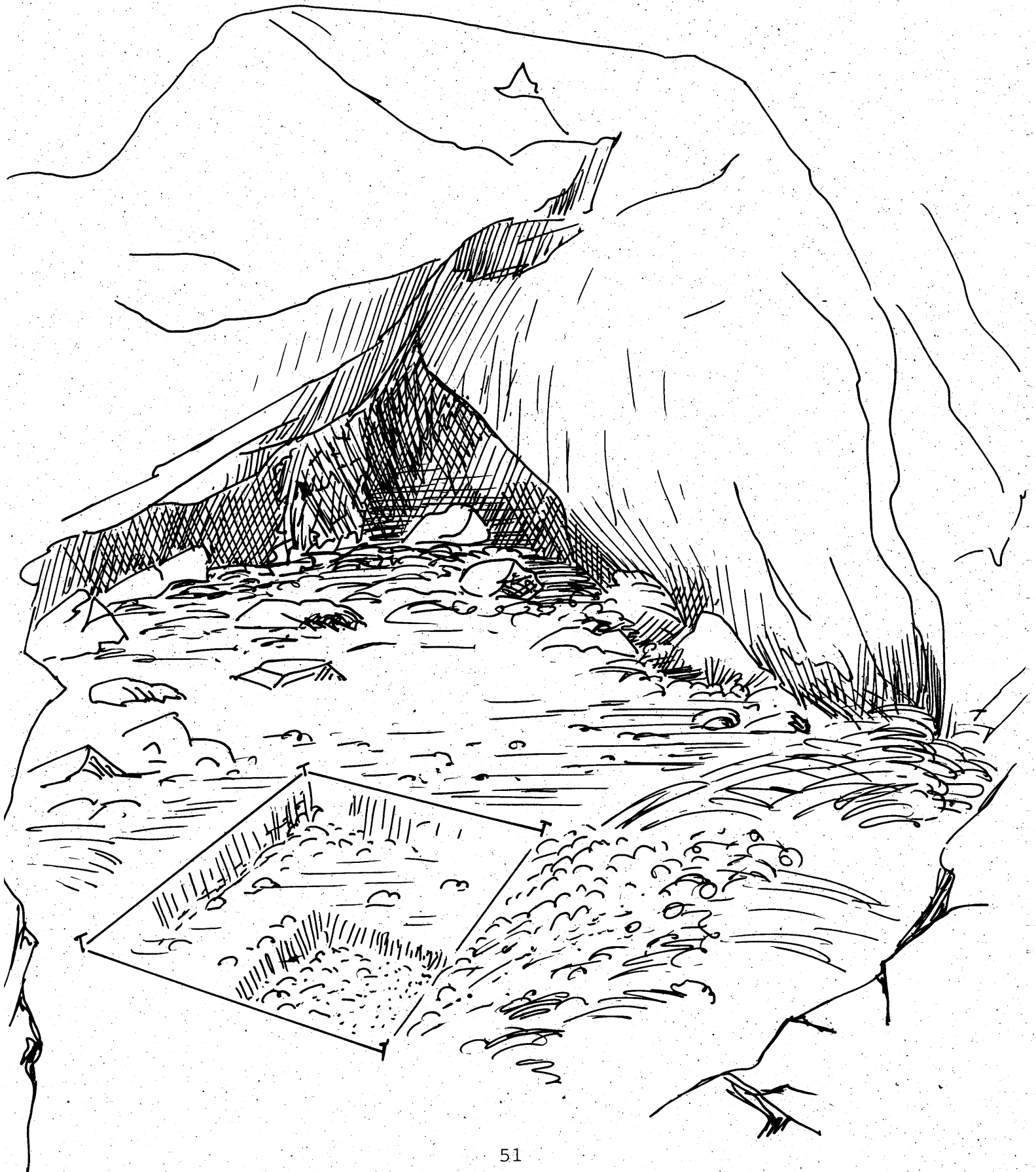
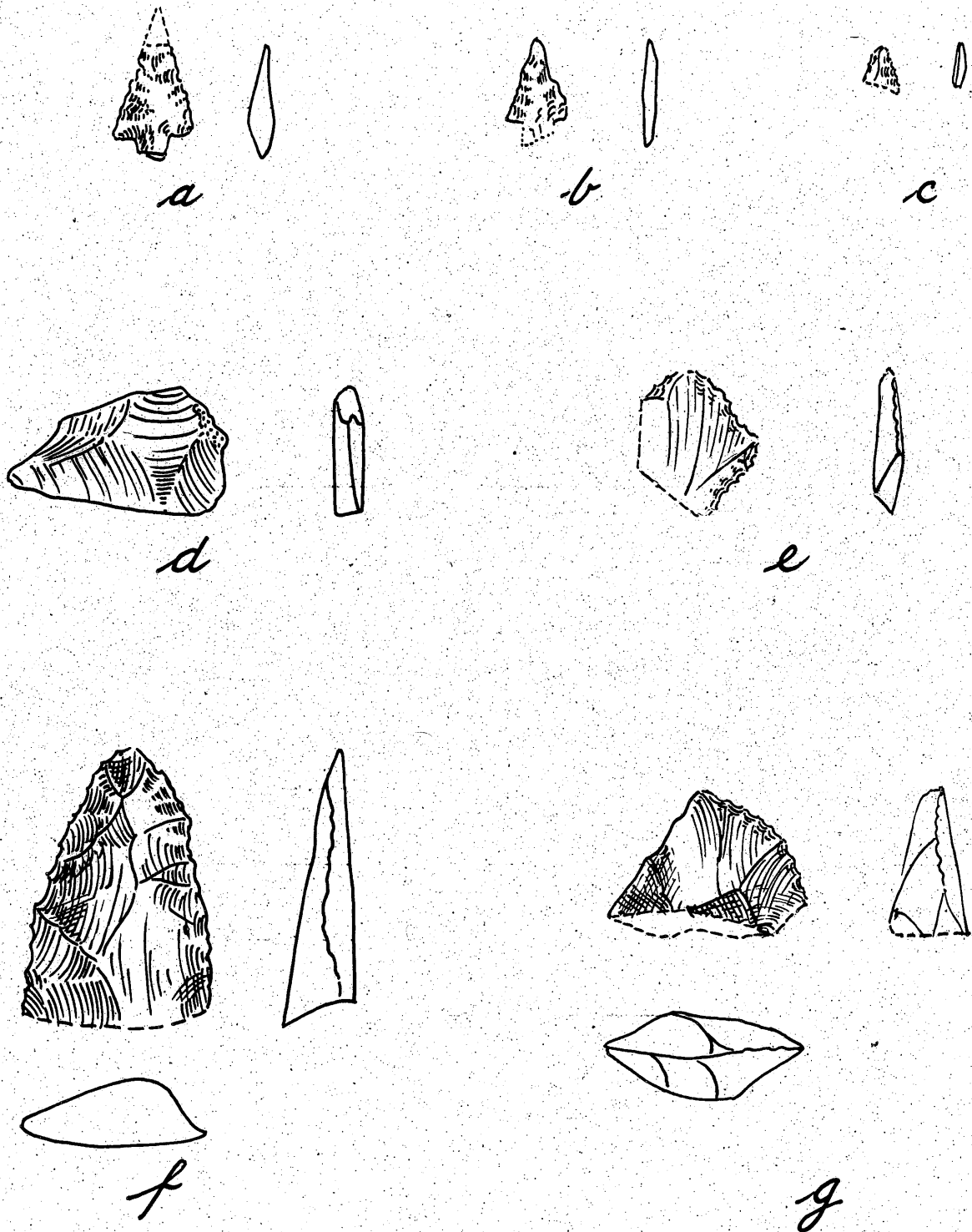


FIGURE 5 : SIDE VIEW

FIGURE: 6  
CA-Sis-833  
SKETCH



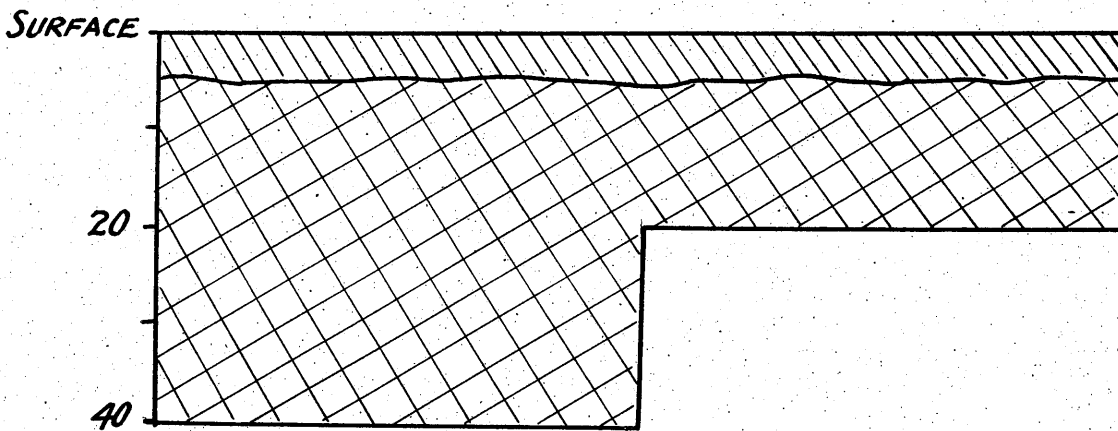
# FIGURE 7: ARTIFACT DRAWINGS



Scale: Actual Size.



FIGURE 8  
CA - SIS - 833  
SOUTHWEST WALL PROFILE  
UNIT 1



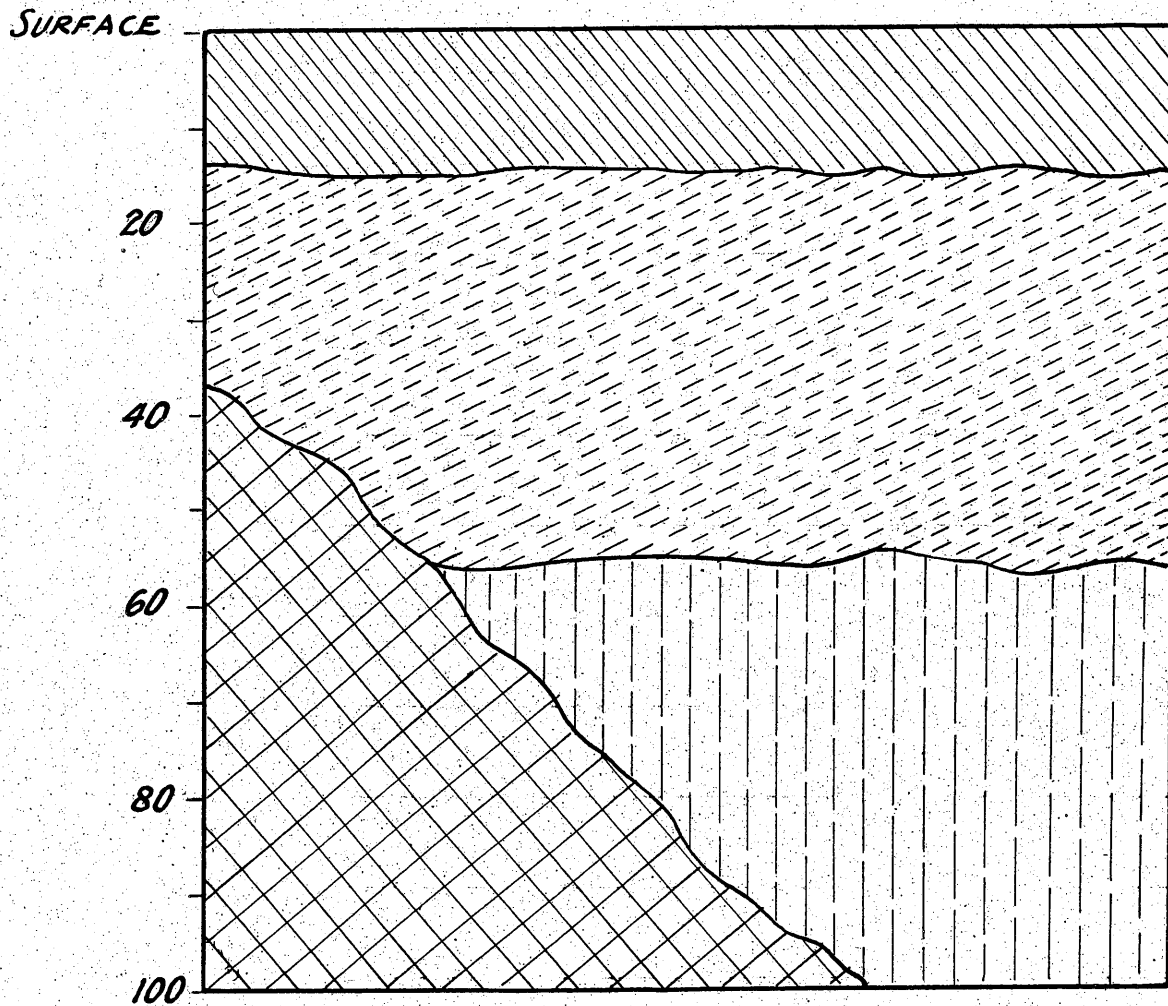
*Loosely compacted, light tan sandy loam.*

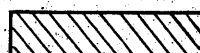
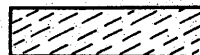




*Extremely compact yellow-brown tuff.*

*Scale : 5 inches = 1 meter.*

FIGURE 9  
 CA-SIS-833  
 SOUTHWEST WALL PROFILE  
 UNIT 2



-  *Loosely compacted, light tan sandy loam with roots and decomposing vegetation.*
-  *Lightly compacted tan-beige loam.*
-  *Extremely compact yellow-brown tuff.*
-  *Moderately compact tan-beige loam.*

*Scale : 5 inches = 1 meter*

FIGURE 10 : ARTIFACT COUNTS BY DEPTH UNIT 2

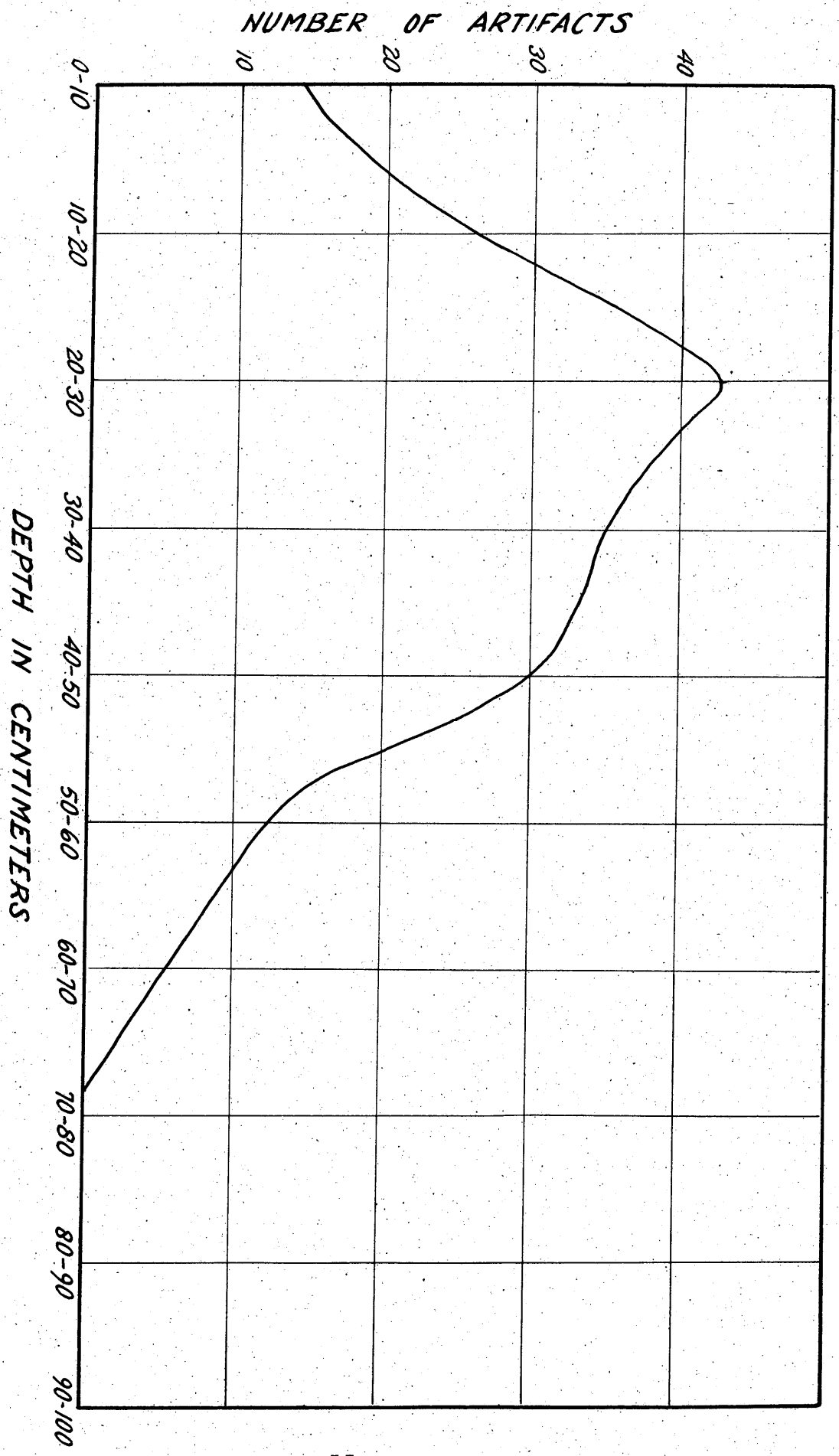


Table 1  
 FLORA OF THE STUDY AREA

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Use</u>
<u>Juniperus occidentalis</u> <u>ssp. occidentalis</u>	Western juniper	Medicine, fiber, bows
<u>Artemisia tridentata</u>	Sagebrush	Medicine, fiber, fire drills
<u>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</u>	Rabbit brush	Medicine, fiber
<u>Ribes velutinum</u>	Gooseberry or currant	Food
<u>Elymus cinereus</u>	Rye grass	Medicine, food
<u>Elymus stipa poa</u>	Rye grass	Medicine, food
<u>Symphoricarpos vaccinioides</u>	Snowberry	
<u>Sitanion hystrix</u>	Squirreltail	
<u>Poa sandbergii</u>	Bluegrass	
<u>Stipa elmeri</u>	Speargrass or needle grass	
<u>Agropyron spicatum</u>	Wheat grass	
<u>Bromus tectorum</u>	Downy cheat grass	

Table 2  
MAMMAL SPECIES OF THE STUDY AREA

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Use</u>
<u>Peromyscus boylei</u>	Brush Mouse	Food
<u>Microtus californicus</u>	Meadow Vale (Field Mouse)	Food
<u>Neotoma fuscipes</u>	Dusky-Footed Wood Rat	Food
<u>Neotoma cinerea</u>	Bushy-Tailed Wood Rat	Food
<u>Dipodomys heermanni</u>	Heerman Kangaroo Rat	Food
<u>Odocoileus hemionus</u>	Mule Deer	Fur, food
<u>Antilocapra americana</u>	Pronghorn Antelope	Fur, food
<u>Sylvilagus nuttallii</u>	Mountain Cottontail	Fur, food
<u>Sylvilagus bachmani</u>	Brush Rabbit	Fur, food
<u>Lepus californicus</u>	Black-Tailed Jackrabbit	Fur, food
<u>Citellus lateralis</u>	Golden-Mantled Ground Squirrel	Food
<u>Citellus beldingi</u>	Belding Ground Squirrel	Food
<u>Citellus beecheyi</u>	California Ground Squirrel	Food
<u>Marmota flaviventris</u>	Yellow-Bellied Marmot	Fur, food
<u>Canis latrans</u>	Coyote	Fur
<u>Felis concolor</u>	Mountain Lion (Cougar)	Fur
<u>Lynx rufus</u>	Bobcat	Fur
<u>Ovis canadensis</u>	Bighorn Sheep	Fur, food

Table 3  
 BIRD SPECIES OF THE STUDY AREA

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Use</u>
<u>Oreortyx picta</u>	Mountain Quail	Food
<u>Lophortyx californicus</u>	California Quail	Food
<u>Centrocercus urophasianus</u>	Sage Grouse	Food
<u>Dendrophagus obscurus</u>	Blue Grouse	Food
<u>Buteo jamaicensis</u>	Red-Tailed Hawk	Feathers
<u>Bubo virginianus</u>	Great Horned Owl	Feathers
<u>Sturnella neglecta</u>	Western Meadowlark	
<u>Turdus migratorius</u>	Western Robin	
<u>Aphelocoma coerulescens</u>	Scrub Jay	
<u>Gymnorhinus cyanocephala</u>	Pinon Jay	
<u>Nucifraga columbiana</u>	Clark Nutcracker	
<u>Sialia currucoides</u>	Mountain Bluebird	
<u>Junco oreganus</u>	Oregon Junco	

Table 4  
COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGY FOR  
BUTTE/RED ROCK VALLEYS

<u>Years Before Present</u>	<u>Nightfire Island (Grayson 1973)</u>	<u>Lower Klamath Lake (Squier 1956)</u>	<u>Lower Klamath Lake (Cressman 1942, 1956)</u>	<u>Upper Klamath Lake (Cressman 1956)</u>	<u>Squaw Creek (Clewett &amp; Sundahl 1983)</u>	<u>Surprise Valley (O'Connell 1971)</u>
0		Tule Lake	Lower Klamath Lake	Klamath Villages (Late)	Component III	Bidwell
500		<u>Gillem Bluff</u>	Late (Modoc)			
1,000	<u>Phase 5</u> <u>Phase 4</u>	<u>Indian Bank</u>		<u>Kawumkan Springs</u>		Alkali
2,000			<u>Lower Klamath Lake</u>	<u>Level I</u>	Component II	Emerson
3,000	<u>Phase 3</u>		<u>Middle (Laird's Bay)</u>	<u>Level II</u>		
4,000						Bare Creek
5,000	<u>Phase 2</u>			<u>Level III</u>		
6,000	<u>Phase 1</u>		Hiatus		Component I	Menlo
7,000						
8,000			<u>Lower Klamath Lake Early (The Narrows)</u>	<u>Level IV</u>		
9,000						
10,000						

**TABLE 5**

MAJOR EXCAVATIONS IN NORTHEASTERN CALIFORNIA

AUTHOR, PUBLICATION DATE	SITE NAME	REGION	EXCAVATION DATE	DATES	CRM	C-14	FAUNA	FLORA/POLLEN	CHRONOLOGY	TYPOLGY	CULTURE CHANGE	ETHNO. AFFINITY	SETTLEMENT/SUBSISTENCE MODE	TRADE	REGIONAL APPROACH	BURIALS	COMMENTS
Weide 1968, 1974		Warner Valley		3150-1350 B.P.					X	X		X					Survey
O'Connell 1971	King's Dog,	Surprise Valley	1966-	6000-0 B.P.	X	X			X	X	X	X			X		
O'Connell 1975	Menlo Baths, Rodriguez Site	<b>Secret Valley</b>	1969														
Riddell 1960	Karlo Site	<del>Eagle Lake</del>	1965			X	X		X	X	X		X		X		
Baumhoff and Olmsted 1964	Lorenzen Site	Little Hot Springs Valley		1450-450 B.P.		X			X	X	X				X		
Wohlgemuth 1978	CA-LAS-345	Eagle Lake	1978	1450- ? B.P.		X			X								Test
Pippen et al. 1979	Pike's Point Site	Eagle Lake	1978	4500-100 B.P.	X	X			X	X	X	X					
Hughes 1977	Burrell Site	Goose Lake	1972	(6000) 2000-300 B.P.	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Hughes 1976	Johnson Slough	Goose Lake	1976	?	X				X				X				
Manuel 1977	4 Mod-439/440	Ft. Bidwell Indian Reservation	1976	2500 B.P. - Historic	X				X								Intermittent
Johnson 1977	Core Site	Warm Springs Valley-Canby Area	1975	(1450) 560-150 B.P.	X				X								Systematic excavation
Hughes 1973	Cuppy Cave	Pit River Canyon-Canby Area	1972	1450-100 B.P.	X				X	X	X	X					
Fenenga and Riddell 1949	Tommy Tucker Cave	Honey Lake	1947	c. 500 B.P. - Historic			X	X	X	X	X						Rock art
Grayson 1972	Nightfire Island (avifauna)	Lower Klamath Lake	1967	6000-550 B.P.		X			X	X							
Hansen 1942	Narrows and Lairds Bay	Lower Klamath Lake	1940	c. 6000 B.P. - Historic				X	X	X							
Cressman 1942	Cove, Narrows, Lairds Bay, and others	Lower Klamath Lake	1940	c. 8000 B.P. - Historic			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Heizer 1942	Massacre Lake Cave, Tule Lake Cave, and others	Massacre and Tule Lakes	1940												X		
Squier and Grosscup 1954	Sis-223, Sis-239, and others	Lower Klamath Lake	1952	Protohistoric-Early Historic					X	X					X	X	
Canfield and Crouch 1939	Fern Cave	Lava Beds National Mmt.	1935						X	X					X		Pictographs
Swartz 1961, 1964	Sis-101	Tule Lake	1960	c. 3500 B.P. - Historic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	

CRM - an X indicates work was carried out to mitigate adverse effects of a development project. No mark indicates a purely research-oriented project.

C-14 - an X indicates C-14 dates are published.

(after Cleland 1981: Table 1)



Table 6  
 MATERIALS EXCAVATED FROM CA-SIS-833

<u>Material</u>	<u>Surface</u>	Depth in Centimeters										<u>Total</u>		
		<u>0-20</u> (Unit 1)	<u>0-10</u> (Unit 2)	<u>10-20</u>	<u>20-30</u>	<u>30-40</u>	<u>40-50</u>	<u>50-60</u>	<u>60-70</u>	<u>70-80</u>	<u>80-90</u>			
Obsidian	2	6	11	13	24	9	8	8	4					85
Basalt	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1					8
Bone		6	1	13	16	18	20	5	2					81
Shell						1	1							2
Charcoal						5								5
Wood						1								4
		13	13	26	43	34	32	14	7					185

Table 7  
LITHICS RECOVERED FROM CA-SIS-833

Location, Unit & Depth (in cm)	FLAKING DEBITAGE & TOOLS									TECHNOLOGY			MATERIAL		Totals
	Decor- tication Flakes	Shatter	Thin- ning Flakes	Pres- sure Flakes	Used Flakes	Cores	Proje- ctile Points	P. Point Tips	Biface Tips	Percus- sion	Pres- sure	Either, Both or Neither	Obsidian	Basalt	
Surface (Interior)						1				1				1	1
Surface (Bench)							1					1	1		1
Surface (Valley Floor)									1			1	1		1
1:0-20	1		1	4			1			1	4	2	6	1	7
2:0-10		1	2	9							9	3	11	1	12
2:10-20			3	8	1						10	3	13		13
2:20-30		10	5	8		1			1	11	9	5	24	1	25
2:30-40		1		8						1	8		9	0	9
2:40-50	1	4	1	4						5	4	1	8	2	10
2:50-60		1		8						1	8		8	1	9
2:60-70		1	1	3						1	3	1	4	1	5
TOTALS	2	18	13	52	1	2	2	1	2	21	55	17	85	8	93

TABLE 8 : KEY TO ARTIFACT DRAWINGS

DRAWING LETTER	ACCESSION NO. (AKA)	DESCRIPTION	PROVENIENCE		WEIGHT (in grams)	OBSIDIAN	
			Unit	Level		Source	Hydration Rim (in microns)
<i>a</i>	101 (CH-1)	PROJECTILE POINT	—	SURFACE	0.8	RG	3.5
<i>b</i>	111 (CHRS-2)	PROJECTILE POINT	1	0-20	0.5	GF/LIW	1.2
<i>c</i>	21	PROJECTILE POINT TIP	2	10-20	0.2	—	—
<i>d</i>	23 (CHRS-6)	WASTE FLAKE	2	30-40	4.9	GF/LIW	2.2
<i>e</i>	21	USED FLAKE	2	10-20	1.8	—	—
<i>f</i>	102 (CH-2)	BIFACE FRAGMENT	—	SURFACE	11.7	GF/LIW	7.2
<i>g</i>	123	BIFACE FRAGMENT	2	30-40	6.3	—	—

Table 9  
EXCAVATED FLAKE WEIGHTS

<u>Depth</u>	<u>Obsidian</u>		<u>Basalt</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	<u>No. of Flakes</u>	<u>Mean Weight (gr.)</u>	<u>No. of Flakes</u>	<u>Mean Weight (gr.)</u>	<u>No. of Flakes</u>	<u>Mean Weight (gr.)</u>
<u>Unit 1</u>						
0 - 20 cm	6	0.2	1	0.7	7	0.3
<u>Unit 2</u>						
0 - 10 cm	11	0.1	1	0.1	12	0.1
10 - 20 cm	13	0.9	0	0	13	0.9
20 - 30 cm	24	0.4	0	Core	24	0.4
30 - 40 cm	9	0.8	0	0	9	0.8
40 - 50 cm	8	0.2	2	1.1	10	0.2
50 - 60 cm	8	0.1	1	0.8	9	0.1
60 - 70 cm	4	0.1	1	2.2	5	0.5
70 - 100 cm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	83	0.4	6	1.0	90	0.4

Table 10  
 RESULTS OF STUDIES ON OBSIDIAN  
 FROM CA-SIS-833

Artifact Data				Study Results				
Sample No.	Prelim. No.	Catalog No.	Description <sup>2</sup>	Provenience	Mean Hydrated Rim Measurement (In Microns)	Source <sup>3</sup>	Suggested Approx. Age (In Years B.P.)	C-14 Date From Same Unit and Level
1	CH-1	101	Projectile point	Surface	3.5	RG	None	None
2	CHRS-2	111	Projectile point fragment	Unit 1 0 - 20 cm	1.2	GF/LIW	600	None
3	CHRS-6	23	Flake	Unit 2 30 - 40 cm	2.2	GF/LIW	1,100	1085+/-130
4	CH-2	102	Biface fragment	Surface	7.2	GF/LIW	3,600 <sup>4</sup>	None

<sup>2</sup>The artifacts are illustrated in Figure 8.

<sup>3</sup>Source abbreviations are:

RG = Railroad Grade (Medicine Lake Highland Volcanic Field)

GF/LIW = Grasshopper Flat/Lost Iron Wells; chemically identical to Lava Camp/Red Switchback (both in Medicine Lake Highland Volcanic field)

<sup>4</sup>This age is included for comparative purposes, but little confidence is placed in its accuracy.

PC-FP-16 REV. 7-77

Site	CA-Sis-833 (Coyote Hill Rockshelter)	Map	Mt. Dome 15' USGS	County	Siskiyou
Township	45N	Range	2E	SW 1/4 of	SE 1/4 of Sec. 4
UTM reference	Zone		10	Easting	
				604340	
				Northing	
				4624535	

Location  
Just below crest of ridge forming southeastern extension of Coyote Hill.

Approximately **BLOCKED TO PROTECT SITE**

Description of Site  
Cliffside rockshelter with eastern exposure. Habitation site with evidence of fire inside. Walls and ceiling formed from tuff deposit. Lithic scatter consisting of obsidian and basalt flakes and tools found on bench and valley floor to northeast of rockshelter.

Area Rockshelter - 15 sq. m.	Depth	Contour Elevation
Apron midden - 10 sq. m.	Yes, but extent unknown	4,428 feet amsl

Vegetation	Nearest Water
Juniper, sage, rabbit brush	None nearby

Soil of Site	Surrounding Soil Type
Very fine grey-brown sand with pebbles	Darker, very fine midden outside rockshelter

Disturbance  
Rat's nest inside; rodent activity immediately outside; equestrian trails and vehicle tracks/survey stakes in valley below.

Possibility of Destruction  
Area being settled - equestrian trails on valley floor.

House Pits  
None observed

Other Features  
None observed

Burials  
None observed

Artifacts  
Basalt core, obsidian projectile point and biface, obsidian and basalt waste flakes.

Remarks  
Discovered by Albert Lyons and Jim McKeenan.

Published References  
None

Accession Number (CHRS) 101-102 two surface artifacts were collected for obsidian studies

Sketch Map  
In excavation report

Date 6/11/81  
Recorded By T. B. Sletteland  
Photos In report

APPENDIX II:

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

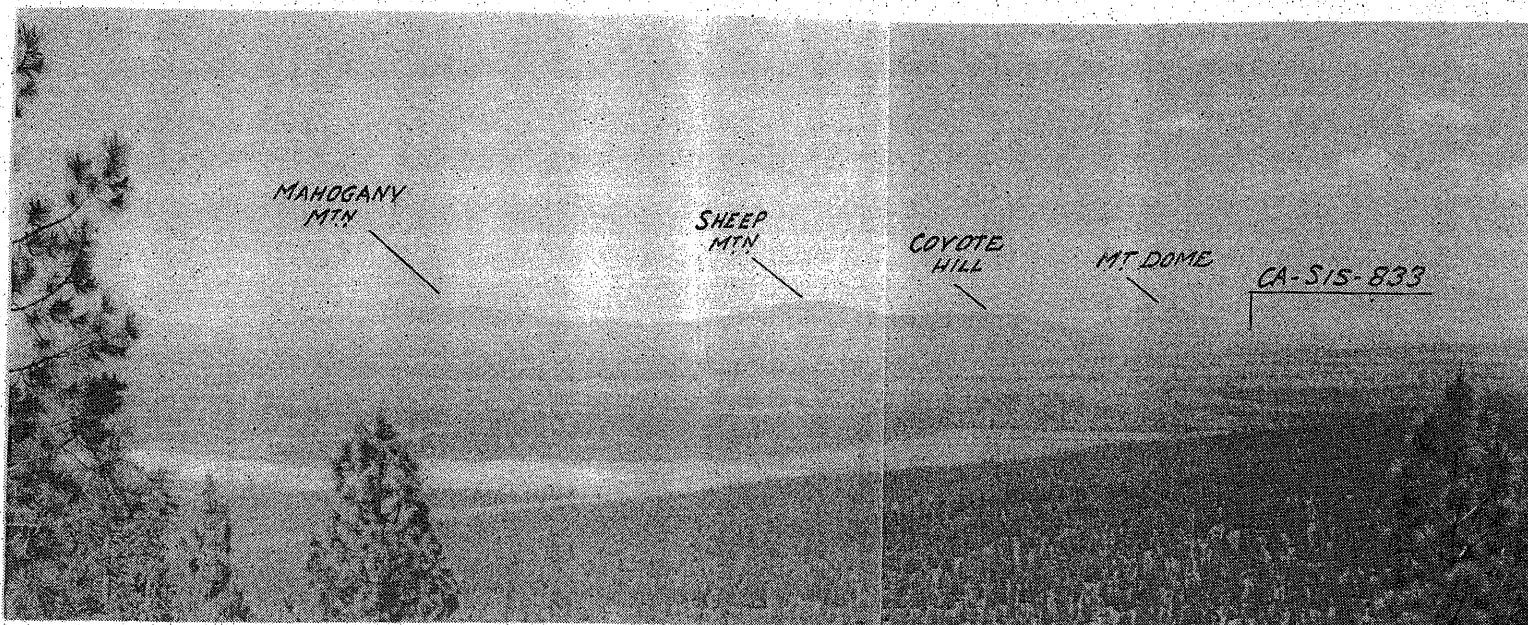


Photo 1: View northeasterly from Cascade foothills at the Red Rock Valley (right  $\frac{1}{2}$  of photo) where it joins the Butte Valley (left  $\frac{1}{2}$ ); town of Macdoel is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant at extreme photo left.



Photo 2: View northeasterly from rockshelter across valley floor at Mt. Dome.



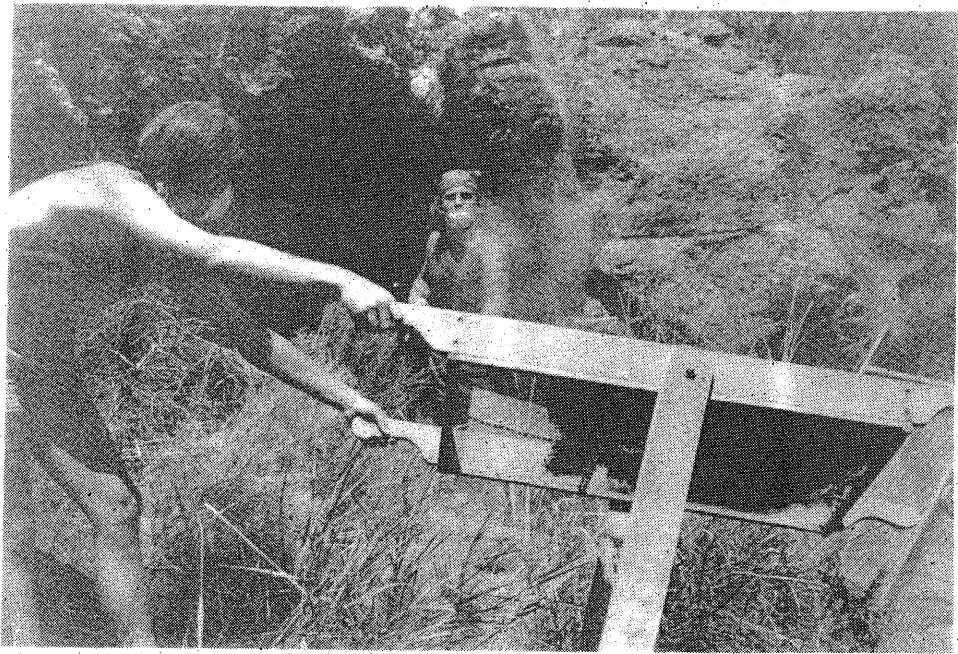


Photo 3: Excavation of Unit 2 looking southeasterly at rockshelter; note protective masks worn by crew.

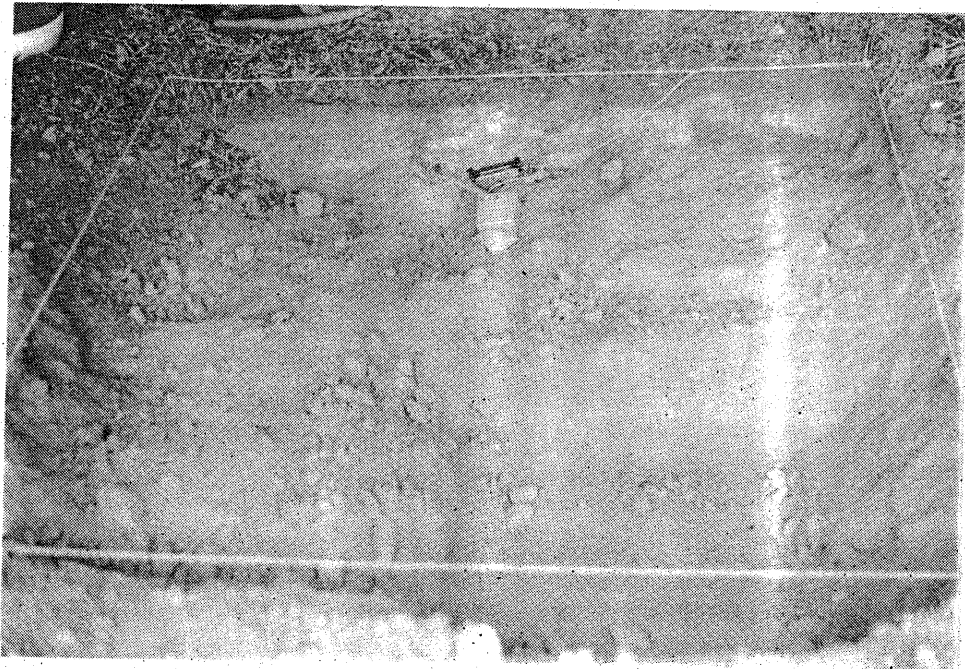


Photo 4: Looking southeasterly at Unit 1 in sterile tuff; note thin darker midden.

DAILY FIELD RECORD

APPENDIX III

Site \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Recorder \_\_\_\_\_

Units in which Work was done:

Burials Worked \_\_\_\_\_

Dug from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ depth

Features Worked \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Summary of Objects Found  
(Be specific: sketch artifacts.)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Additional Field Observations  
(Stratigraphic information, associations, evidence of disturbance.)

Inference and Interpretation

APPENDIX IV

FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF CA-SIS-833

Julia George  
Dennis R. Mertz

OCTOBER 7, 1982

## FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF CA-SIS-833

Faunal analysis was performed on the osteological material recovered from the Coyote Hills Rockshelter, CA-SIS-833. Faunal analysis is the examination and interpretation of animal remains in the archaeological context. Eighty-one (81) animal bone fragments and one shell fragment were recovered from CA-SIS-833. These were subject to analysis.

The process of faunal analysis involves the initial separation of identifiable bone from that which is unidentifiable. Bone is considered to be identifiable if it is whole, if it has an articulating surface or other distinguishing component, or if it can otherwise be identified to at least the genus level.

Identifiable bone was separated into general categories of mammals, birds, and reptiles, then into genus and species groupings if possible. Unidentifiable bone was separated as accurately as possible into general zoological categories.

Special attention was paid to evidence of butchering, bone modification, or burning, as these features denote human activities. Breakage patterns of bone distributed between consecutive stratigraphic levels were also noted.

Resources used in the identification process were the comparative faunal collection at the California State University, Chico Anthropology Department, supplemented by illustrated manuals of osteological materials (Glass 1951; Gilbert 1973).

Three methods of quantification were selected for use in the analysis of the bones. The first is the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) method, first proposed by White (1953) and later

modified by Grayson (1973). A second method calculates Edible Meat weight values, based on bone weights (Zeigler 1973). And the third method utilizes the Corrected Bone Specimens per Individual (CSI) calculation (Zeigler 1973).

The MNI method measures the minimum number of individual animals which could have supplied the bones in the sample. White (1953) proposed the method, which essentially involves counting the most frequent element from a species and taking the greatest number from either the right or left side as the minimum number of individuals of that species. This method uses the entire site as the basic unit of calculation. Grayson (1973) modifies this approach by calculating the MNI on the basis of the stratigraphic context. This modification, called the Maximum Distinction Method for MNI, takes into account temporal distribution. It frequently results in higher bone counts.

Zeigler's Edible Meat weight method (1973) uses bone weight calculations to arrive at relative edible meat percentages. An average conversion factor of 13 is used to translate mammal bone weight into edible meat weight values, while a factor of 14 is used for birds. Although results are necessarily speculative, the relative meat values can indicate species economic importance at the site.

The Corrected Specimens per Individual method (Zeigler 1973) utilizes bone fragment counts and MNI figures in a unique method of quantification. Its purpose is to measure skeletal completeness. The degree of skeletal completeness can often indicate whether the deposition of the faunal specimen was subject to human interference. If bone debris is selectively fragmented, or if certain skeletal

elements are present to a disproportionate degree, it may be inferred that the deposit was a result of human activity. Supporting evidence would be signs of charring, butchering, or bone modification. If, on the other hand, an entire skeleton of a burrowing rodent were found isolated, it might reasonably be assumed that the animal's death was due to natural causes.

The CSI formula is:

$$\frac{100 \times (\# \text{ of fragments})}{(\text{ENSE}) \times (\text{MWI})} = \text{CSI}$$

where ENSE is the estimated number of skeletal elements (Zeigler 1973).

A recommended approach is to take a CSI value for genera such as lagomorphs, known to have been utilized as food species by ethnographic populations (Thomas 1971). Other CSI figures are compared with the figures for these. Species represented by a high degree of skeletal completeness compared to that of the known food species can be inferred to have been present due to natural deposition. A comparatively low degree of skeletal completeness will indicate a high degree of dispersal, possibly as a result of cultural activity. Additional data from the site may back up this inference.

## RESULTS

Species identified at CA-SIS-833 were Sylvilagus bachmani (Brush Rabbit), Peromyscus boylei (Brush Mouse), Neotoma fuscipes (Wood Rat), and ungulates Antilocapra americana (Antelope)/Odocoileus hemionus (Blacktail Deer). The highly fragmented nature of the ungulate bone made it difficult to distinguish between these two similar animal genera.

General categories of Bird, Rodent, and Mammal bone were used for material not specifically identifiable.

MNI figures and Edible Meat weights are presented in Table 1. The large ungulates account for 11% of the total MNI(White 1953), 13% of the total MNI(Grayson 1973), and for 65% of the Edible Meat Weight value. S. bachmani (Brush Rabbit) makes up 11% of the MNI (White 1953), 13% (Grayson 1973), and 4% of the Edible Meat value. P. boylei(Brush Mouse) makes up 22%, 16%, and .4% respectively, and N.fuscipes (Wood Rat) makes up 22%, .6%, and .23%. Bird figures at 11%,13%, and .28%, Rodent at 11%, 13%, and .39%, and Mammal at 11%,23%, and 30%, respectively.

Based on this sample, it can be inferred that mammals, particularly the large ungulates, represent the most economically important fauna exploited by the human population at the site. Although the MNI figures of the small rodents are as high or higher than those for the ungulates, the ungulates Edible Meat Weight value makes up 94% of the sample. The next most economically important species can be inferred to be S.bachmani (Brush Rabbit), with MNI figures equivalent to those for deer and with the Edible Meat Weight value of 4%.

Another indication of human exploitation of faunal species is evidence of charring on skeletal material, representing food processing through cooking. Non-specific animal bone accounts for 85% of the burnt faunal bone at CA-SIS-833, while 15% was identified as ungulate bone. These figures demonstrate the economic importance of the mammals, particularly the ungulates, to the human inhabitants of the site.

Another indication of human food processing strategies is bone modification, as in butchering. The distal end of a right humerus from an ungulate located in level 20-30 cm. displayed three spiral impact marks. These may have resulted from butchering activity. A group of nine long splintered fragments of what was possibly an ungulate tibia were recovered from level 30-40 cm.. These fragments, which may have resulted from the smashing of the bone for its marrow, might be related to three probable ungulate tibia fragments in level 20-30 cm.. Again, human exploitation of large ungulates is indicated.

CSI values were calculated for the three identifiable species and the ungulates from CA-SIS-833. These values are presented in Table 2. Based on the lagomorph (S.bachmani) known food species value of 3.3, the other animal class with a CSI value within .5 of this is that of the ungulates, at 2.8. The N.fuscipes (Wood Rat) CSI value is almost 2 points higher than the known food species value, while that of P.boylei (Brush Mouse), is 6 points higher. These values indicate a high degree of skeletal completeness for the two rodent species, suggesting that their presence in the site is due to natural deposition rather than to human interference. The figures bear out the assumption that ungulates and rabbits were the species subject to exploitation by the human population at the site.

One large, extensively rodent-gnawed bone fragment was recovered from the site, attesting to rodent disturbance within the deposit.

A single shell fragment was recovered from the site. It was tentatively identified as fresh-water clam, or mussel, shell. This identification was based on iridescence of the shell coating, degree



of curvature of the shell fragment, and the known natural occurrence of these molluscs in many of the undisturbed waterways of northern California.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Three basic quantitative methods were applied to the analysis of the faunal remains at CA-SIS-833. Minimum Number of Individuals were calculated, using both the White (1953) and the Grayson (1973) approaches. Edible Meat Weight values, based on bone weights, were calculated and were inferred to reflect relative abundance values. Corrected Specimens per Individual were calculated in order to discover the probable mode of deposition of bone at the site.

It was found that mammals, particularly the ungulates, were among the most frequent animals represented at the site, contributing the greatest volume of Edible Meat Weight in the sample. CSI figures indicate a low degree of skeletal completeness, suggesting that human hunting and selective butchering may have been responsible for deposition. The next most significant animal was S. bachmani (Brush Rabbit), with a relatively high Edible Meat Weight value and a low degree of skeletal completeness. Evidence of charring and bone modification of mammal, particularly ungulate, bone reinforces the inference that these animals were subject to human food processing strategies.

It was concluded that the presence of F. boylei (Brush Mouse) and N. fuscipes (Wood Rat), along with other rodent remains, were probably intrusive elements in the site. The presence of a wood, or Pack, Rat nest in the vicinity of the rockshelter, as well as the fact that two of the skeletal elements belonged to infant wood

Rats, reinforces the inference that the deposition of these animals in the site was due to natural causes.

On the basis of the faunal component of CA-SIS-833, it can be postulated that the exploitative patterns of the human inhabitants of the site involved the hunting of ungulates, rabbits, birds, and other mammals, as well as the gleaning of fresh-water clams. An interesting research question might be the inquiry into why clam shell is present, while other aquatic wildlife, such as fish, are absent.

As more data becomes accessible for this site, including ethnographic, dating, and recovery techniques information, further inferences may be drawn based on the faunal component. These inferences can contribute to the scientific interpretation of the site, providing information on aspects such as settlement patterns, population size, and seasonality. Faunal analysis is a valuable research tool in the study of prehistoric and historic lifeways.

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No. 43.

TABLE 1

MINIMUM NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS  
AND EDIBLE MEAT WEIGHT VALUES  
AT CA-SIS-833

SPECIES/CLASSES	MNI (WHITE)	MNI (GRAYSON)	<sup>%</sup> EDIBLE MEAT WEIGHT VALUE
<u>A.americana</u> /(Antelope) <u>O.hemionus</u> (Deer)	1	4	64.6
<u>N.fuscipes</u> (Wood Rat)	2	2	.23
<u>P.boylei</u> (Brush Mouse)	2	5	.46
<u>S.bachmani</u> (Brush Rabbit)	1	4	4.4
BIRD	1	4	.31
RODENT	1	4	.39
MAMMAL	1	7	23.0

TABLE 2

## FAUNAL SPECIES OF CA-SIS-833

ACC.#	NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS	WEIGHT (GRAMS)	IDENTIFICATION
21	13	1.3	3 burnt mammal fragments
		1.5	1 Right mandible, <u>S. bachmani</u>
		.025	1 Left rodent tibia fragment
		.025	1 rodent tooth
		.025	1 bird bone, possible pygostyle
		.025	1 rib fragment, rodent
		.025	1 long bone fragment, rodent
		1.5	3 mammal fragments
		2.2	1 long bone fragment, large, juvenile
123	16	5.2	2 burnt mammal fragments
		7.6	3 long bone fragments, probably ungulate tibia
		.025	5 tiny splinters, mammal probably
		.05	1 bird bone, Right humerus shaft frag.
		.025	1 distal end humerus fragment, <u>S. bachmani</u>
		.025	1 lumbar vertebrae, probably <u>P. boylei</u>
		.025	1 mammal fragment
		3.0	1 distal end humerus, ungulate, with three spiral fracture marks.
		9.3	1 distal tibia fragment, ungulate ALSO, two wood splinters.
24	20	2.0	11 mammal fragments
		.1	1 metapodial fragment, ungulate
		1.9	2 burnt fragments, mammal
		.7	1 burnt scapula fragment, ungulate
		1.1	1 burnt scapula fragment, ungulate
		.05	1 scapula fragment, Left, <u>N. fuscipes</u>
		.025	1 rodent incisor
		.025	1 tibia, Left, juvenile, prob. <u>N. fuscipes</u>
		.025	1 tibiofibula, <u>P. boylei</u> , Left
		.025	1 shell fragment
111	6	4.2	1 large rodent-gnawed fragment
		.2	1 mammal fragment, burnt
		.025	1 incisor fragment, ungulate
		.025	1 mandible, Left, <u>P. boylei</u>
		.05	1 calcaneum, Left, <u>S. Bachmani</u>
		.30	1 pelvis fragment, <u>S. Bachmani</u>

TABLE 2, con't

ACC.#	NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS	WEIGHT (GRAMS)	IDENTIFICATION
23	18	4.2	9 mammal fragments, possibly ungulate tibia fragments, related to those in ACC.# 123.
		.6	3 burnt mammal fragments
		.05	1 mandible, Right, <u>P.boylei</u>
		.025	1 rodent incisor
		.025	1 tibia, Left, juvenile, <u>N.fuscipes</u>
		.025	1 tibiofibula, Left, <u>P.boylei</u>
		.025	1 mammal fragment
		.025	1 ulna, Right, <u>F.boylei</u>
25	5	.025	1 rodent scapula fragment
		.025	1 scapula fragment, possibly ungulate
		.025	1 lumbar vertebrae, probably <u>P.boylei</u>
		.025	1 auditory bulla, <u>S.bachmani</u>
		.025	1 bird bone, possibly humerus fragment, water-fowl sized bird.
20	1	.025	1 bird bone, possibly synsacral caudal vertebrae - deformed.
26	2	.025	2 mammal fragments

TABLE 3  
 CORRECTED SPECIMENS PER INDIVIDUAL  
 FOR FAUNAL SPECIES AT CA-SIS-833

SPECIES	MNI (GRAYSON)	FRAGMENTS	ENSE*	CSI
A.americana/ O.hemionus	4	10	89	2.8
N.fuscipes	2	3	29	5.17
P.boylei	5	7	15	9.3
S.bachmani	4	5	37	3.3

\*from Zeigler 1973

APPENDIX V:

SURVEY RECORDS  
OF OTHER SITES  
IN BUTTE/RED ROCK  
VALLEY AREA



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDS IN APPENDIX V.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DESIGNATION			U.S.G.S.	
PERMANENT	TEMPORARY		15' QUAD.	
	ABBREV.	FULL (GEOG. PLACENAME)	MAP	
1	CA-Sis-281	—	Bray	BRAY
2	CA-Sis-1100	OL-1	Lake	BRAY
3	CA-Sis-1098	RL-1	Lake	BRAY
4	CA-Sis-1099	PW-1	Parson's Well	BRAY
5	CA-Sis-1102	RR-1	Valley	DORRIS
6	CA-Sis-848	HC-1	Creek	MACDOEL
7	CA-Sis-849	IC-1	ds Creek	MACDOEL
8	CA-Sis-976	ML-1	Lake	MACDOEL
9	CA-Sis-1096	IP-1	Point	MACDOEL
10	CA-Sis-296	—	Springs	MT. DOME
11	CA-Sis-894	PL-1	Lake	MT. DOME
12	CA-Sis-1101	BL-1	Lake	MT. DOME
13	CA-Sis-506	HM-1	Mill	WHALEBACK
14	CA-Sis-1097	PSL-1	Lake	WHALEBACK

PLEASE NOTE: The location maps for the 14 archaeological sites records provided here have been removed in order to protect these valuable prehistoric resources from being destroyed by unauthorized artifact collectors. Place names have also been blocked out and photographs removed for this same purpose.

FORM 16 REV. 7-77

Site CA-Sis-281	Map Bray 15' USGS 1950	County Siskiyou
Township 44N	Range 1W	SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 21
UTM Reference		
Zone	Easting	Northing
10	586050	4610750
Local		

Description of Site  
 Aboriginal midden with moderate (10-19/m.<sup>2</sup>) lithic flake scatter.  
 Habitation site: may represent the remains of a permanent winter village.

Area 100' x 200'	Depth 55 cm+	Contour Elevation 4640'
Vegetation Juniper, sagebrush	Nearest Water On Butte Creek	
Soil of Site Medium brown sandy	Surrounding Soil Type Lighter brown sandy	
Disturbance By railroad, property owners, and "point hunters"		

Possibility of Destruction Inevitable result of erosion of railroad cut
House Pits None observed
Other Features None observed
Burials None observed

Artifacts  
 Obsidian basalt and quartz flakes and flaked/chipped tools. These include a core fragment, a scraper, and a biface fragment (see attached illustrations).

Remarks

Published References  
 Previously recorded by Swartz (2/18/60)

Accession Number Shasta College #65: 17 flakes	Sketch Map Attached
---	------------------------

Date 8/81	Recorded By T. B. Sletteland	Photos No
--------------	---------------------------------	--------------

Results of Studies on Obsidian Collected from CA-Sis-281

SCALE OF ALL DRAWINGS:  
ACTUAL SIZE



281-1



281-4

DEPTH: 20-300 cm (RIDGE)  
BIFACE FRAGMENT SAMPLE  
HR = 5.7  
S = GF/LIW

281-4

DEPTH: SURFACE  
FLAKE  
HR = 3.2  
S = GF/LIW

CA-Sis-281 is being destroyed by the S.P. railroad (cut section) and pothunters. It was argued to obtain obsidian samples and to determine depth for possible excavation. Results of obsidian studies are provided here.  
HR = Hydration Rim measurement  
S = Source (all are from Grasshopper Flat / Lost Iron Wells)



281-5

(not



281-6

included)



281-7

281-7

DEPTH: SURFACE  
FLAKE  
HR = 4.0  
S = GF/LIW

not illustrated: 281-2

±

281-3

LEVEL	HR	281-
SURFACE	3.2	4
SURFACE	4.0	7
20-30	5.7	1
30-40	3.5	2
40-50	5.9	3

DEPTH: 30-40 cm  
FLAKE  
HR = 3.5  
S = GF/LIW

DEPTH: 40-50 cm  
FLAKE  
HR = 5.9  
S = GF/LIW

SITE NAME: BRAY SITE (CA-SIS-281)

DATE: 10-24-81

QUADRANGLE: BRAY USGS 15' (1950)

BY: C. MARTZ

T. 44N R. 1W S. 21

LANDFORM: LOW RISE (08)

ASPECT: FAIRLY LEVEL

SLOPE: 0-5%

ELEVATION: 4640'

PLANT COMMUNITY: EASTERN PINE WOODLAND-SAGEBRUSH (09)

DOMINANT SPECIES: Pinus ponderosa, P. jeffreyi, Juniperus occidentalis  
ssp. occidentalis, Chrysothamnus nauseosus, Purshia  
tridentata, Artemisia tridentata, Bromus tectorum,  
Poa sandbergii, Salix sp.

WATER SOURCE: PERENNIAL STREAM (08) BUTTE CREEK

GENERAL COMMENTS: A relatively open site with Pinus ponderosa and P. jeffreyi in the overstory. Western juniper is present, but was probably not part of this community in pristine times. Fire suppression associated with the settlement of Bray has probably caused an increase in western juniper and sagebrush on this site. Purshia tridentata would also increase with fire suppression.

Site CA-Sis-1100	Map Bray 15' USGS 1950	County Siskiyou
Township 44N	Range 1W	Covers most of the <del>XXXX</del> SW 1/4 of Sec. 17
UTM Reference Zone <u>10</u>		Easting <u>583720</u> Northing <u>4611640</u>

Location  
On top of ridge running along west side of \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Site  
Light (6-9/m.<sup>2</sup>) to moderate (10-19/m.<sup>2</sup>) scatter of flaked and chipped obsidian, basalt, and jasper. Small points indicative of relatively late occupation. May represent remains of a temporary camp associated with hunting, fishing, and gathering lacustrine resources.

Area 200m. x 500m.	Depth Unknown	Contour Elevation 4660'-4800'+
-----------------------	------------------	-----------------------------------

Vegetation Juniper, sage, grasses	Nearest Water Orr Lake
--------------------------------------	---------------------------

Soil of Site Medium brown rocky, fine sand	Surrounding Soil Type Same
---	-------------------------------

Disturbance  
Unauthorized digging and collecting

Possibility of Destruction  
From "point hunters"

House Pits  
None observed

Other Features  
BRM's reported but not observed

Burials  
None observed

Artifacts  
Obsidian, red jasper, and basalt projectile points, scrapers, knives. 2 or 3 hole BRM not located. See attached drawings of Gunther Barbed projectile point and biface tip.

Remarks

Published References  
None

Accession Number #65 at Shasta College  
(ORR Lake) OL-1, OL-2, OL-3

Sketch Map  
Attached

Date  
6/23/81

Recorded By  
T. B. Sletteland

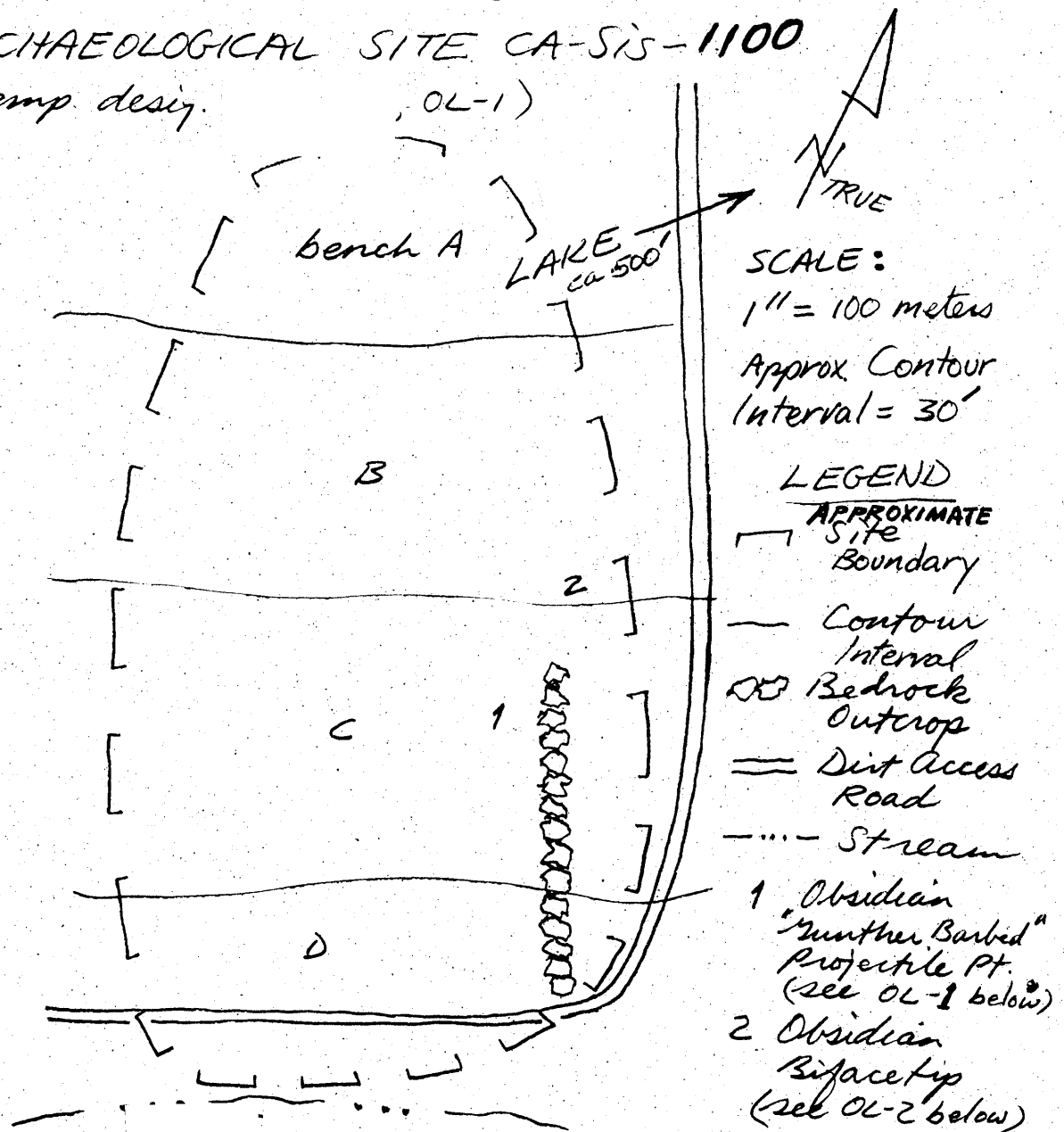
Photos  
Yes - Attached

SITE MAP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CA-SIS-1100

(temp. desig.)

OL-1



SCALE:

1" = 100 meters

Approx. Contour Interval = 30'

LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE Site Boundary
- Contour Interval
- Bedrock Outcrop
- Dirt Access Road
- Stream
- 1 Obsidian "Munther Barbed" Projectile Pt. (see OL-1 below)
- 2 Obsidian Biface tip (see OL-2 below)

CREEK



SCALE: OL-1 ACTUAL SIZE OL-2

WEIGHT

OL-1 0.8 grams  
OL-2

HYDRATION RIM MEASUREMENT

OL-1 1.3 microns  
OL-2 4.7 "

SOURCE DETERM.

OL-1 GF/LIN  
OL-2 GF/LIN

SITE NAME: ORR LAKE, CA-SIS-1100 DATE: 10-24-81

QUADRANGLE: BRAY USGS 15' (1950) BY: C. MARTZ

T. 44N R. 1W S. 17

LANDFORM: LOW RISE (08)

ASPECT: E(3) to SE(7)

SLOPE: 0-10%

ELEVATION: 4680'

PLANT COMMUNITY: EASTERN PINE WOODLAND - GRASSES (10)

JUNIPER WOODLAND (27) RIPARIAN (26)

DOMINANT SPECIES: Pinus ponderosa, P. jeffreyi, Juniperus occidentalis ssp. occidentalis, Artemisia tridentata, Scirpus acutus, Nuphar polysepalum, Potamogeton sp., Bromus tectorum, Salix sp.

WATER SOURCE: Marsh/wetland/Bog (05), Perennial Stream<sup>(08)</sup>, Lake/pond (09)

GENERAL COMMENTS: On a low point of land on the southwest side of Orr Lake. Vegetation on the higher ground is predominantly pines. Lower areas along Butte Creek were probably wetland or wet grassland during pristine times. Drier sites such as Orr Mtn. support a western juniper woodland. Orr Lake itself supports good stands of hardstem bulrush around the margins and abundant aquatics (Nuphar and Potamogeton) in the shallower south end.



Site CA-Sis - 1098	Map Bray 15' USGS 1965	County Siskiyou
Township 45N	Range 1E	SW NW      ¼ of NE SE      ¼ of Sec. 16
UTM Reference	Zone 10	Easting 594360
		Northing 4621675

Location  
Above northern end of western shore of 1 Lake

Description of Site  
Light (6-9/m.<sup>2</sup>) lithic flake scatter which may represent remains of a temporary camp associated with nearby lacustrine resources.

Area 300' x 900'	Depth Unknown	Contour Elevation 4350'
Vegetation Juniper-sage	Nearest Water Lake	
Soil of Site Light brown sandy	Surrounding Soil Type Same as site	

Disturbance  
Extensively collected by unauthorized persons

Possibility of Destruction  
Excellent since collecting is likely to continue

House Pits  
None observed

Other Features  
None observed

Burials  
None observed

Artifacts  
Obsidian flakes. Two possible BRM's (may be a result of natural weathering).

Remarks

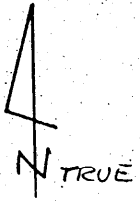
Published References  
None

Accession Number None, RL-1 (Russell Lake)	Sketch Map Attached
---	------------------------

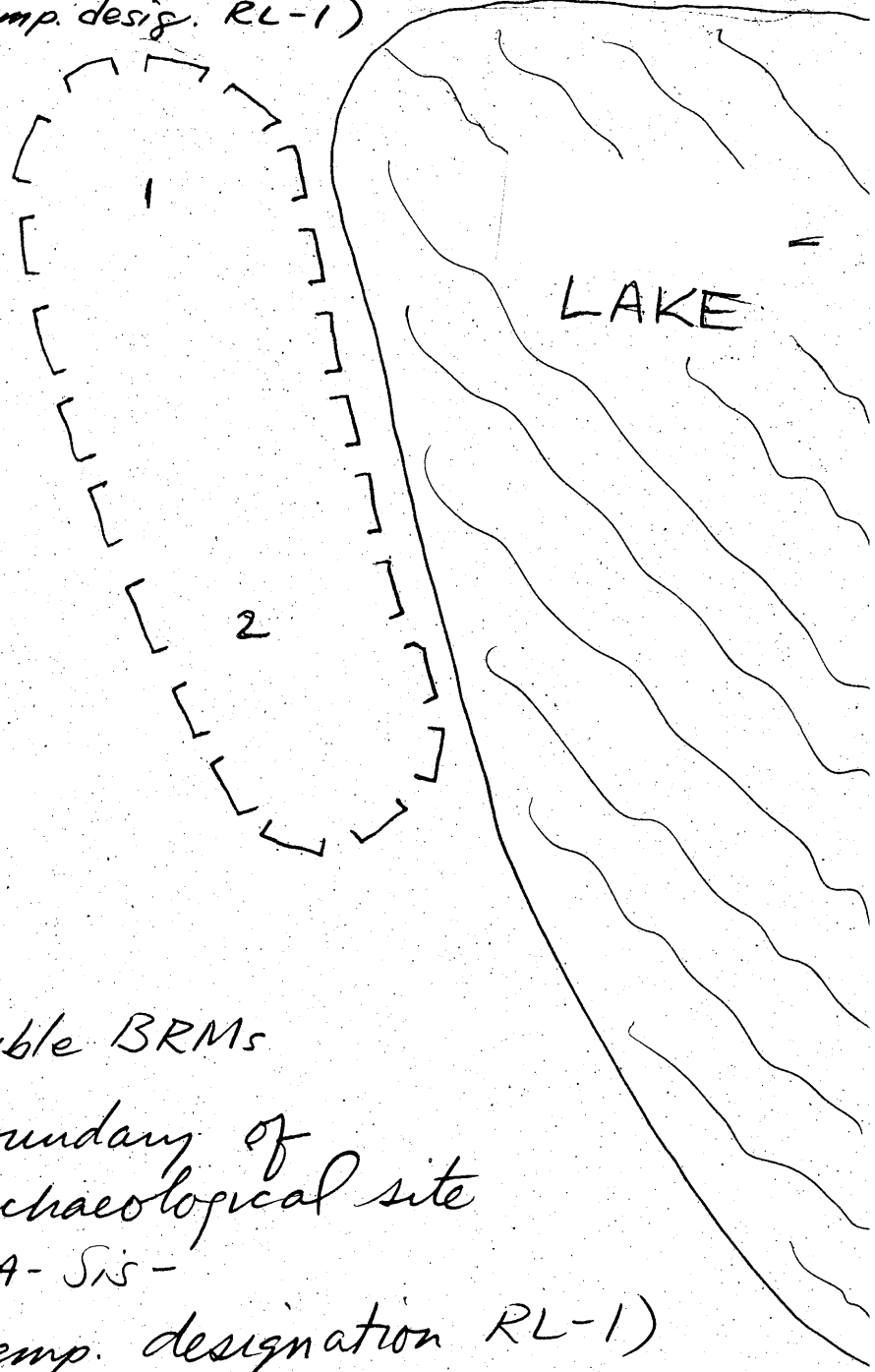
Date 8/81	Recorded By T. B. Sletteland	Photos No
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SITE MAP

SCALE:  
1" = 200'



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CA-Sis-1098  
(temp. desig. RL-1)



1, 2 possible BRMs  
┌┐┌ boundary of  
archaeological site  
CA-Sis-  
(temp. designation RL-1)

Site CA-Sis-1099		Map Bray 15' USGS 1965		County Siskiyou	
Township 45N		Range 1E		NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 16	
UTM Reference		Zone 10	Easting 594320	Northing 4621240	

Location  
At lower limits of northwestern slope of Cedar Mountain.

Description of Site  
Moderate (10-19/m.<sup>2</sup>) lithic flake scatter; seems to represent remains of a temporary camp associated with hunting at nearby Russell Lake (dry in summer).

Area 600' x 1800'		Depth Unknown but unlikely	Contour Elevation 4350'-4380'
Vegetation Juniper-sagebrush		Nearest Water Russell Lake 1300' Parsons Well 800'	
Soil of Site Light to medium brown		Surrounding Soil Type Same as site	

Disturbance  
Local collectors have already looted most of the artifacts.

Possibility of Destruction  
Little other than continued unauthorized collecting.

House Pits  
None observed

Other Features  
None observed

Burrats  
None observed

Artifacts  
Obsidian and basalt flakes, Gunther Barbed and Rose Springs projectile points, both of obsidian (see attached drawings).

Remarks

Published References  
None

Accession Number #65 at Shasta College PW-1 & 2 (Parsons Well)		Sketch Map Attached	
Date 8/15/81	Recorded By T. B. Sletteland	Photos In Report	

SITE MAP

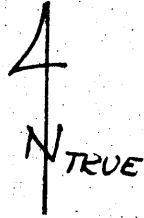
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

CA-Sis-1099

(temp. desig. Parsons Well - PW-1)

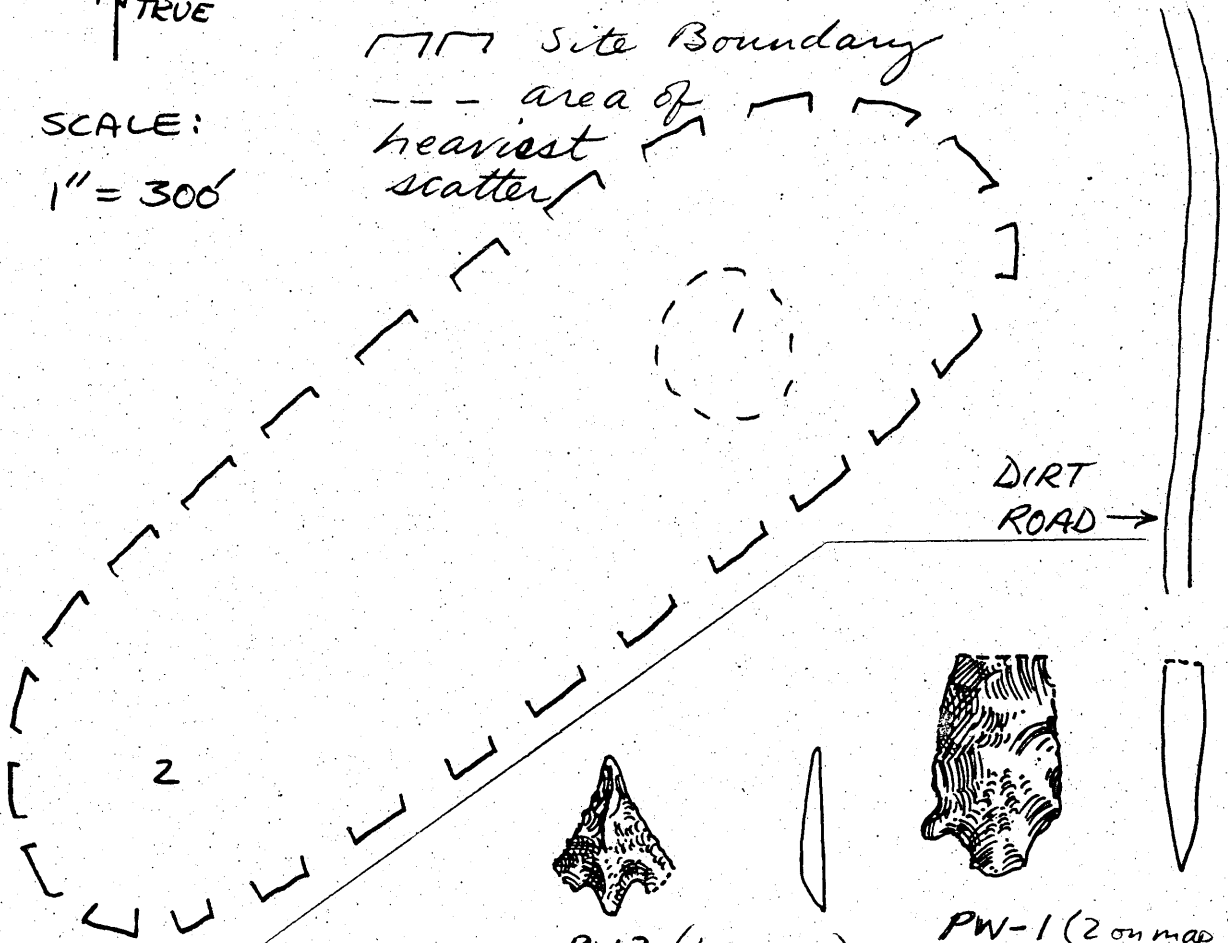
--- Site Boundary

--- area of heaviest scatter



SCALE:

1" = 300'



PW-2 (1 on map)



PW-1 (2 on map)

SCALE = ACTUAL SIZE

Projectile Point Data:

WEIGHT

PW-1 3.4 grams

PW-2 0.65 "

HYDRATION RIM MEAS.

PW-1 3.0 microns

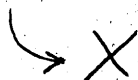
PW-2 1.6 "

OBSID. SOURCE DETERM.

PW-1 GF/LIW

PW-2 GF/LIW

PARSONS



Site CA-Sis-1102	Map Dorris 15' USGS	County Siskiyou
Township T45N	Range R1E	NE & SE NE NE & NW    ¼ of SE            ¼ of Sec.    8
UTM Reference	Zone <u>10</u>	Easting <u>593040</u> Northing <u>4623325</u>

Location  
 Directly east of lava rock rim approximately 1/3 mile south of  
 Rock Road.

Description of Site  
 Light (6-9/m.<sup>2</sup>) to moderate (10-19/m.<sup>2</sup>) lithic flake scatter. May  
 have been a temporary camp. Some of the can and bottle dumps may  
 be of historic significance.

Area 800' x 2000'	Depth Unknown	Contour Elevation 4360'
----------------------	------------------	----------------------------

Vegetation Juniper, sage, grasses	Nearest Water None nearby
--------------------------------------	------------------------------

Soil of Site Light to medium brown	Surrounding Soil Type Same
---------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Disturbance  
 Pot hunters have collected many artifacts from this site.

Possibility of Destruction  
 Minimal except by further unauthorized collection.

House Pits  
 None observed

Other Features  
 None observed

Burials  
 None observed

Artifacts  
 Gunther Barbed point and point mid-section, both of obsidian; pestle  
 and numerous other points in collection of local "potholer" This  
 includes DSN point shown in attached drawing.

Remarks

Published References  
 None

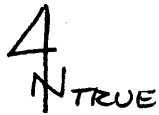
Accession Number #65 at Shasta College (US-1), RR-1 (Red Rock)	Sketch Map Attached
---	------------------------

Date 8/23/81	Recorded By T. B. Sletteland	Photos No
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SITE MAP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CA-SIS-1102

○ SILVER  
○ SILOS



SCALE:  
1" = 50'



- a obsidian projectile point midsection
- b pestle found by local collector (not observed)
- c Yumtha Barbed obsidian projectile point
- d Desert Side-notched obsidian projectile point (not observed) in situ



SCALE:  
ACTUAL  
SIZE

d (also designated US-1 or RR-1)  
WEIGHT = 1.1 gm.

MEASURED HYDRATION  
RIM = 2.9 / 3.3 microns  
(2 readings)

OBSID. SOURCE DETERM.:  
Y/SRC (Yellowjacket/  
Stoney Rhyolite Core).

This point was  
donated by a  
local resident -  
Mary Sears -  
from her  
collection.

Site CA-Sis-848	Map Macdoel 15' USGS 1954	County Siskiyou
Township 46N	Range 2W	SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 6
UTM Reference	Zone 10	Easting 572060
		Northing 4633610

Location  
On either side of \_\_\_\_\_ Creek and the county road where they intersect west of the Meiss Lake irrigation ditch.

Description of Site  
This is a large aboriginal midden and lithic scatter.  
Density of the scatter is 5-10 flakes per 3 meter square.  
The site is oriented slightly south of east and situated on an alluvial floodplain of 3-5 degree slope.  
Flakes are of basalt, chert, and obsidian.

Area 700' N-S by 600' E-W ?	Depth Unknown but at least 1 meter	Contour Elevation 4320'
Vegetation Juniper, sage, oak, pond. pine, rabbittbrush, downey brome	Nearest Water Creek onsite	
Soil of Site Dark brown ashy midden	Surrounding Soil Type Yellow-brown rocky	
Disturbance By creek channelization		

Possibility of Destruction

House Pits  
None observed

Other Features  
" "

Burials  
" "

Artifacts  
1 drill fragment,  
3 obsidian projectile points, including 1 side and 1 corner-notched form, both small (likely arrow points). These points yielded hydration rim values of 1.4 and 1.9 microns (source: Grasshopper Flat).

Remarks  
The aboriginal environment probably consisted of oaks, pines, and perennial grasses.

Published References  
Re-recorded by Riddell in 1982 for CA Fish & Game

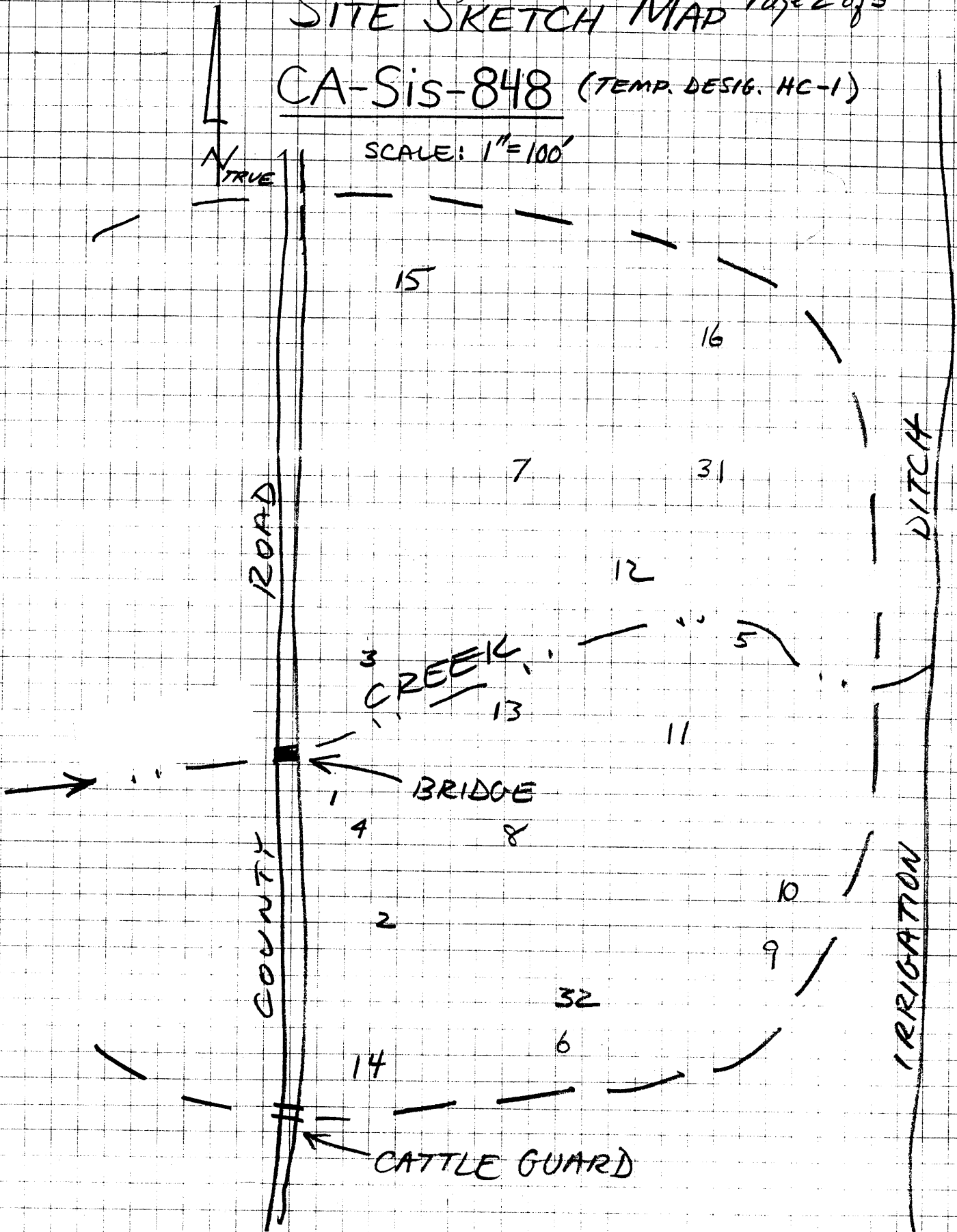
Accession Number #65 at Shasta College HC-1 through 32	Sketch Map Attached
--	------------------------

Date 6/18/81	Recorded By T.R. Sletteland	Photos Yes
-----------------	--------------------------------	---------------

SITE SKETCH MAP Page 2 of 5

CA-Sis-848 (TEMP. DESIG. HC-1)

SCALE: 1"=100'



FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF ARTIFACTS 1-16 & 31-32 LOCATED ABOVE, SEE ATTACHED LIST.



ARTIFACTS COLLECTED FROM HC-1  
CREEK SITE, CA-SIS-848)

OBSIDIAN

<u>Accession Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
HC-1	1	Corner-notched point midsection
HC-2	1	Notched point
HC-3	1	Point tip
HC-4	1	Biface tip
HC-5-12	8	Worked flakes/scrapers
HC-13-16	4	Biface fragments
HC-17-23	7	Waste flakes

YELLOW JASPER

HC-31-32	2	Bifaces
----------	---	---------

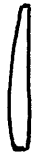
OTHER MATERIALS  
(ALL WASTE FLAKES)

HC-24-25	2	Quartz flakes
HC-26	1	Chalcedony flake
HC-27-29	3	unidentified
HC-30	1	Basalt flake

SCALE: ACTUAL SIZE



HC-1



HC-2

WEIGHT

HC-1	0.8 grams
HC-2	1.4 "

HYDRATION RIM

HC-1	1.9 microns
HC-2	1.4 "

SOURCE

HC-1	GF/LIW
HC-2	GF/LIW

Site CA-Sis-849	Map Macdoel 15' USGS 1954	County Siskiyou
Township 46N	Range 3W	NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 6
UTM Reference	Zone 10	Easting 571980
		Northing 4634710

Location  
 On either side of Ike's Creek about  
 on western edge of Butte Valley floor.

Description of Site  
 Light scatter of obsidian, basalt, and chalcedony flakes.

Area 350' X 450'	Depth Unknown	Contour Elevation 4360'
---------------------	------------------	----------------------------

Vegetation Oregon white oak, pine, juniper	Nearest Water Ike's Creek (dry in summer)
---	--

Soil of Site Medium brown rocky silt	Surrounding Soil Type Same
---	-------------------------------

Disturbance  
 By stream alteration, rodents

Possibility of Destruction  
 Slight

House Pits  
 None observed

Other Features  
 " "

Burials  
 " "

Artifacts  
 Grey banded and black obsidian flakes, obsidian <sup>side</sup> scraper fragment,  
 obsidian point base sourced to Grasshopper Flat with hydration

Remarks  
 rim reading of 1.1 microns (see drawing), large jasper core and  
 crude unifacial tool.

Published References  
 None RECORDED BY RIDGELL IN 1982 FOR CA FISH & GAME

Accession Number #65 at Shasta College: IC-1 through IC-5 (Ike's Creek)	Sketch Map Attached
--	------------------------

Date 6/25/81	Recorded By Boston & Sletteland	Photos Yes
-----------------	------------------------------------	---------------

# SITE MAP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CA-SIS-849  
(Temp. Desig. IC-1)

↑  
TRUE  
AZIMUTH  
120°

SCALE:  
1" = 100'

a = scraper frag (not collected)



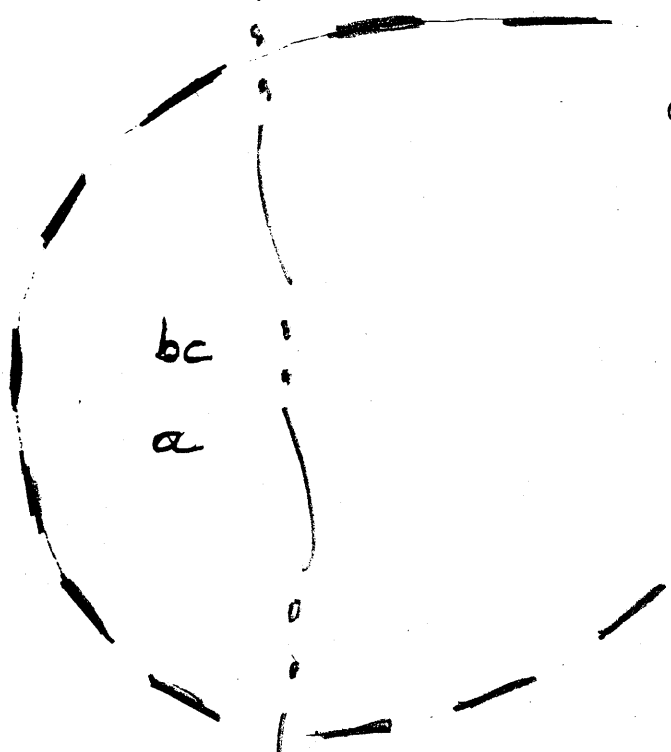
b obsidian point base (IC-1)

c obsidian flake (IC-2)

d core-yellow jasper (IC-5)

e yellow jasper knife frag. (IC-4)

f obsid. biface (IC-3)



SCALE OF  
ARTIFACT DRAWINGS:  
ACTUAL SIZE



IC-1

Weight = 1.8 gm.  
hydration - min = 1.1 microns  
source = GF/LIN

CREEK

CULVERT

CATTLE  
GUARD

SITE NAME: CREEK (CA-SIS-849) DATE: 10-24-81

QUADRANGLE: MACDOEL USGS 15' (1954) BY: C. MARTZ

T. 46N R. 2W S. 6

LANDFORM: TERRACE (06) FAN (21)

ASPECT: SE (7)

SLOPE: 0-10%

ELEVATION: 4400'

PLANT COMMUNITY: MIXED EVERGREEN W/ WHITE OAK (03), RIPARIAN (25)  
RABBIT BRUSH AND SAGEBRUSH (32)

DOMINANT SPECIES: Pinus ponderosa, Juniperus occidentalis ssp occidentalis,  
Quercus garryana, Pseudotsuga menziesii, Sambucus  
caerulea, Populus trichocarpa, Chrysothamnus  
nauseosus, Bromus tectorum, Elymus cinereus.

WATER SOURCE: IKES CREEK (PERENNIAL STREAM 08)

GENERAL COMMENTS: This site is on a low fan which was probably the shoreline of the lake in pre-settlement times. The existing vegetation on the site is probably more dense than during pristine times. Western juniper is invading the site. Abundant juniper seedlings are becoming established beneath P. ponderosa on this site. Oregon white oak is scattered among the forest to about 500' above the valley floor. Bromus tectorum (an introduced annual) is the dominant grass. Basin wildrye was probably more abundant

Site CA-Sis- 976	Map Macdoel 15' USGS 1954	County Siskiyou
Township 45N	Range 2W	NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 16
UTM Reference	Zone <u>10</u>	Easting <u>577510</u> Northing <u>4622325</u>

Location  
 Around shoreline of Lake and in timbered area south of the lake  
 about 700 feet west of Highway 97 before it descends into Butte Valley.

Description of Site  
 Light to moderate lithic scatter (1-10 flakes/m<sup>2</sup>) marking an  
 area which was probably used prehistorically as it is now: for  
 hunting waterfowl, mule deer, antelope, elk, and smaller mammals.

Area 1000' in diameter (including Mud Lake)	Depth Unknown but unlikely	Contour Elevation 4450'
--	-------------------------------	----------------------------

Vegetation Juniper, rabbit brush, grasses pond. pine, wild onion, epos	Nearest Water Mud Lake (except late summer when dry)
--	---

Soil of Site Medium to dark brown fine silt	Surrounding Soil Type Rocky- volcanic boulders
--	---

Disturbance  
 By dirt road, abandoned telegraph line, well

Possibility of Destruction  
**Good: the property is for sale & may be developed; pothunting likely, but**  
 House Pits **extent unknown. Poachers are known to frequent the lake.**  
 None observed

Other Features  
 Historic remains of small shack, trash, & tin cans

Burials  
 None observed

Artifacts  
 23 artifacts were collected: see list on sketch map page

Obsidian hydration results: 2.1 microns on Rosegate (?) point (ML-1)  
 from Drew's Creek source & 4.0 microns on side-notched point from

Remarks  
 Grasshopper Flat source (ML-2)

This site is located on private land which is currently for sale.

Published References  
 None

Accession Number <u>#65 at Shasta College:</u> ML-1 thru ML-23	Sketch Map Attached
---	------------------------

Date 6/17/81	Recorded By Judy Smith & T. Sletteland	Photos Yes
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# SITE SKETCH MAP

## CA-Sis-976

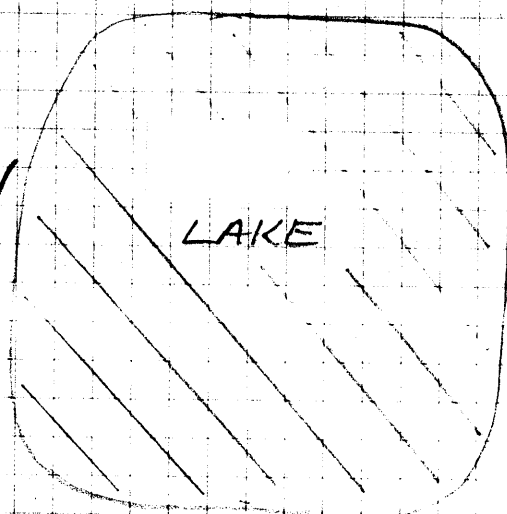
(TEMP. DESIG. ML-1)

PROJECTILE  
POINT DATA:



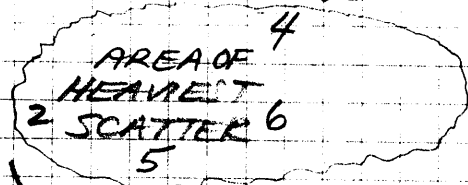
SCALE:

1" = 200'



GRASSES

TREE LINE



WEIGHT

ML-1 1.3 gr.

ML-2 1.7 gr.

HYDRATION RIM

ML-1 4.0 μ

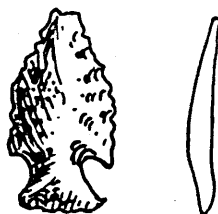
ML-2 2.1 μ

OBSID. SOURCE

ML-1 GE/LIW

ML-2 DC/BF

3



ML-1

SCALE: ACTUAL SIZE



ML-2

### SURFACE — — — ARTIFACTS

OBSIDIAN TOOLS

- ML-1 ROSEGATE (?) POINT
- 2 SIDE-NOTCHED POINT
- 3 BIFACE TIP
- 4 SMALL POINT TIP
- 5 LARGE POINT TIP
- 6 POINT MIDSECTION
- 7 WORKED FLAKE

ALSO COLLECTED IN AREA OF HEAVIEST SCATTER:

- 10 OBSIDIAN WASTE FLAKES
- 1 BASALT CORE
- 1 RED JASPER FLAKE
- 1 YELLOW JASPER FLAKE
- 2 QUARTZITE FLAKES
- 1 PURPLE BOTTLE GLASS BASE

SITE NAME: LAKE (CA-SIS-976) DATE: 10-24-81

QUADRANGLE: MACDOEL USGS 15' (1954) BY: C. MARTZ

T. 45N R. 2W S. 15/16

LANDFORM: LOW RISE (08)

ASPECT: E(3)

SLOPE: 0-10%

ELEVATION: 4400'

PLANT COMMUNITY: EASTERN PINE WOODLAND (05) MIXED CONIFER FOREST (11)

DOMINANT SPECIES: Pinus ponderosa, P. jeffreyi, Artemisia arbuscula,  
Sitanion hystrix, Bromus tectorum, Poa sandbergii,  
Scirpus acutus, Polygonum confertiflorum

WATER SOURCE: SPRING (04) LAKE/POND (09)

GENERAL COMMENTS: SITE found on small knoll between  
1 Lake and SR 97. Vegetation mostly open  
pines, mixed conifer forest upslope. The rocky  
substrate of the knoll supports mostly Artemisia  
arbuscula and Sitanion hystrix. This Artemisia  
is generally restricted to shallow, rocky soils. Mud  
Lake supports some bulrush, but the dry bed was  
almost totally devoid of vegetation. Polygonum  
confertiflorum (a fall-flowering species) was one of  
the few plants established on the bed.

PROJECTILE POINT DATA

WEIGHT { ML-1 1.3 gr.  
          { ML-2 1.7 gr.

HYDRATION { ML-1 4.0 microns  
RIM        { ML-2 2.1     "

SOURCE { ML-1 GF/LIW  
          { ML-2 DC/BF



Looking south at site on  
far side of L. Lake (CASIS-976)



Site CA-Sis-1096	Map Macdoel 15' USGS 1954	County Siskiyou
Township 47N	Range 1W	SE, NE NW, SW SW, NW ¼ of NE, SE ¼ of Sec. 7
UTM reference		
Zone 10	Easting 580890	Northing 4642220

Location  
On the northern edge of the Butte Valley floor at the tip of  
Indian Point on both sides of Indian Point Road.

Description of Site  
Light lithic scatter with possible housepit depression and rock ring.

Area 450' X 1350'	Depth Unknown	Contour Elevation 4250' - 4360'
Vegetation Juniper, sage	Nearest Water Spring reported nearby along E. edge of Indian Point	
Soil of Site Medium brown	Surrounding Soil Type Same	
Disturbance By unauthorized collectors, cattle grazing		

Possibility of Destruction  
Good if reported pothunting continues.

House Pits  
Circular depression could be remains of house or pothunter's hole.

Other Features  
Circular rock ring

Burns  
None observed

Artifacts  
Obsidian projectile point (arrow point sourced to Callahan Peak; hydration rim= 1.5 microns), chert scrapers, obsidian, chert, & basalt waste flakes.

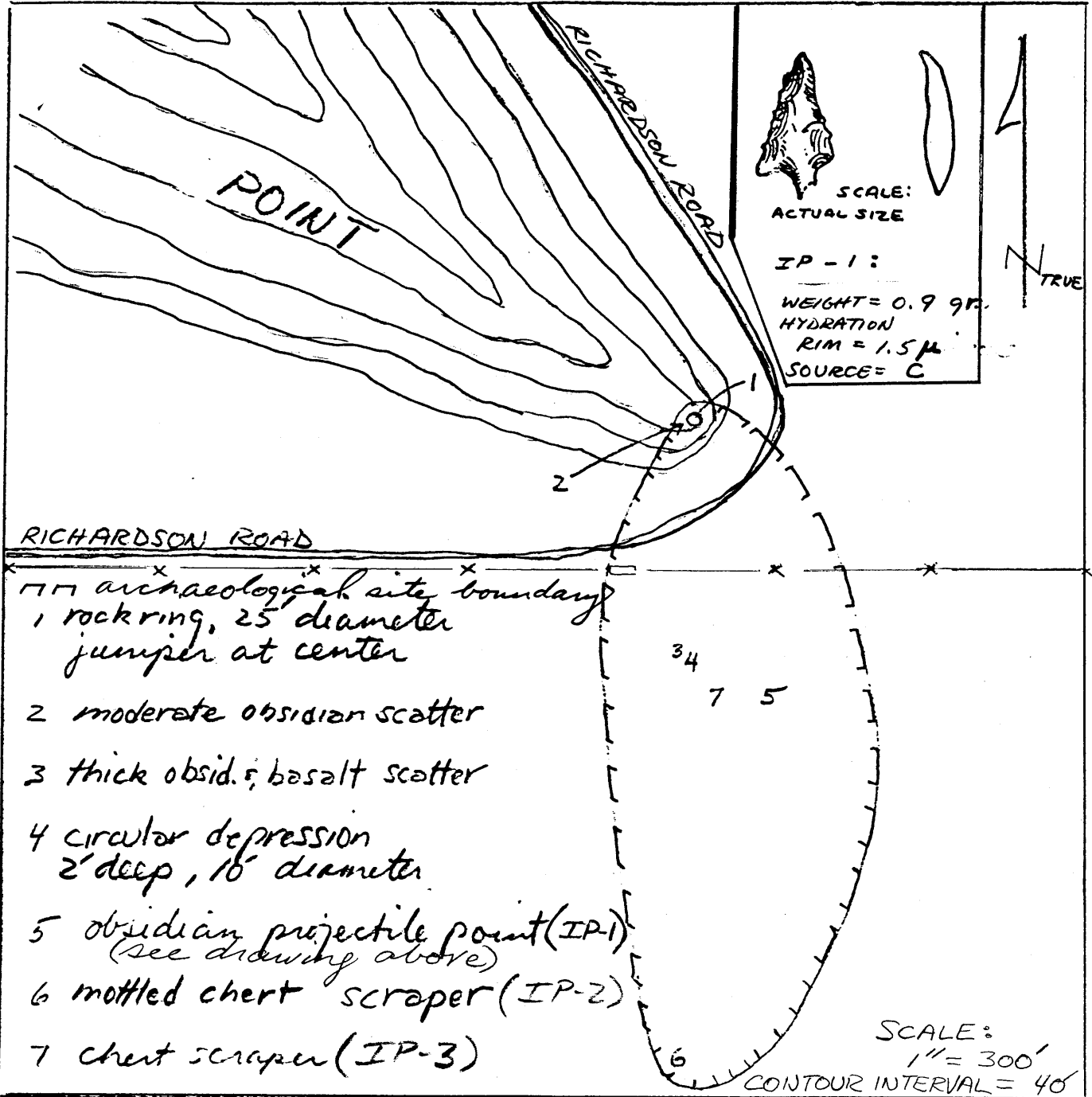
Remarks

Published References  
None

Accession Number #65 at Shasta College: IP-1, IP-2, IP-3 (Indian Point) Sketch Map Attached

Date 8/2/81 Recorded By Sletteland Photos Yes

SITE MAP  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CA-SIS-1096  
(Temp. Desig. IP-1)



Site CA-Sis-296		Map Mt. Dome 15' USGS 1950		County Siskiyou	
Township 46N		Range 2E		SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 22	
UTM Reference		Zone	Easting	Northing	
		10	605860	4628900	

Location  
On Hammond Ranch immediately northeast of Willow Springs (at western base of Mt. Dome).

Description of Site  
Aboriginal winter village or seasonal base camp associated with light (6-9/m.<sup>2</sup>) to moderate (10-19/m.<sup>2</sup>) lithic flake scatter (1st recorded by B. K. Swartz, 10/25/60).

Area 750' x 1200'	Depth Unknown	Contour Elevation 4200'
Vegetation Juniper-sage	Nearest Water Willow Springs/Willow Creek	
Soil of Site Medium brown sandy	Surrounding Soil Type Lighter brown sandy	
Disturbance By clearing, dirt road, fence construction		

Possibility of Destruction  
Will probably be cultivated

House Pits  
Swartz notes "rotten wood found in house pits" (see below)

Other Features  
None observed

Burials  
None observed

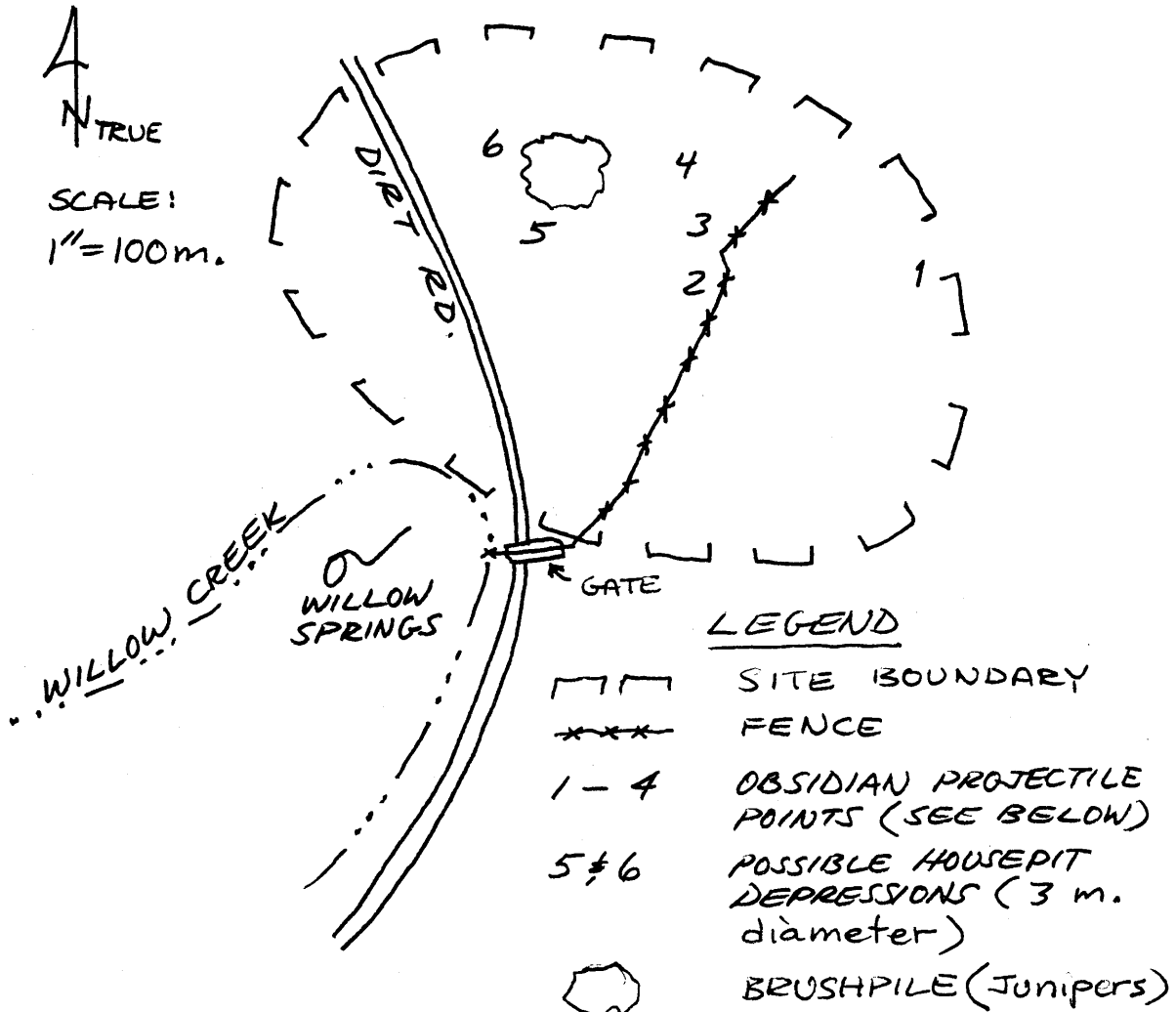
Artifacts  
Obsidian flakes and flaked/chipped tools including projectile points, biface, and denticulate fragments (see attached illustrations and obsidian study results).

Remarks  
In 1981 house pits were indistinguishable from depressions left by fallen junipers.

Published References  
Ray 1963:208 refers to "Aga," a Modoc Village which may be Sis-296.

Accession Number Shasta College #65:296-1 thru 6	Sketch Map Attached
Date 8/81	Recorded By T. B. Sletteland
Photos Attached	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CA-SIS-296



LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- xxx FENCE
- 1 - 4 OBSIDIAN PROJECTILE POINTS (SEE BELOW)
- 5 & 6 POSSIBLE HOUSEPIT DEPRESSIONS (3 m. diameter)
- BRUSHPILE (Junipers)

SCALE OF DRAWINGS:  
ACTUAL SIZE



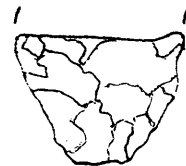
296-1



296-2



296-4



296-3

1.4	0.8	1.4	← WEIGHT (in qrs.)
2.9	4.2	2.8	← OBSIDIAN HYDRATION MEASURE (in microns)
COUGAR BUTTE	GF/LIN <sup>1</sup>	GF/LIN	← OBSIDIAN SOURCE

<sup>1</sup> Grasshopper Flat / Lost Iron Wells  
[PROJECTILE POINT BASE 296-3 WAS NOT SUBMITTED FOR OBSIDIAN STUDIES]

Stettin 1981

SITE NAME: WILLOW SPRINGS (CA-SIS-296) DATE: 10-25-81

QUADRANGLE: MT. DOME USGS 15' BY: C. MARTZ

T. 46N R. 2E S. 22

LANDFORM: TERRACE (06) FAN (21)

ASPECT: SW (8)

SLOPE: 0-20%

ELEVATION: 4200'

PLANT COMMUNITY: JUNIPER WOODLAND-GRASS (29)

JUNIPER WOODLAND-SAGE (28)

DOMINANT SPECIES: Juniperus occidentalis ssp. occidentalis,  
Artemisia tridentata, Agropyron intermedium  
Sitanion hystrix, Marrubium vulgare

WATER SOURCE: SPRING (04), PERENNIAL STREAM (08)

GENERAL COMMENTS: This site is occupied by seral junipers, sagebrush and introduced forage grasses (intermediate or crested wheatgrass). The original vegetation was probably a more open assemblage of perennial grasses, forbs and occasional sagebrush. The creek and spring area still supports willows and other streamside species.

FORM 16 REV 7 77

Site CA-Sis-894		Map Mt. Dome 15' USGS 1950		County Siskiyou	
Township 45N		Range 3E		NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 32	
UTM Reference		Zone	Easting	Northing	
		10	611425	4626200	
Location Lake					

Description of Site  
 Extensive obsidian, basalt, & chert lithic scatter of waste flakes, tools, and projectile points associated with BRM's. The scatter occupies about 1/2 of lake margin on northern, northeastern, and northwestern margins and is of moderate (10-19 flakes/m.<sup>2</sup>) density. This site may have been a seasonal base camp associated with procurement and processing of lacustrine resources.

Area 750' x 250'		Depth Unknown	Contour Elevation 4650'
Vegetation Bunch-grasses Sagebrush, juniper, rabbit brush		Nearest Water At site	
Soil of Site Black midden		Surrounding Soil Type Silt in dry lakebed/light yellow brown sand	
Disturbance Cattle grazing, vehicles, rodents, extensive unauthorized surface collection.			

Possibility of Destruction  
 Cattle grazing, continued vandalism, easy access by good dirt road.

House Pits  
 None observed

Other Features  
 BRM's on northern side of lake.

Burials  
 None observed

Artifacts  
 Basalt and black, grey banded, and mahogany obsidian points, scrapers, knives, 5 sets of BRM's. See attached drawing of biface base.

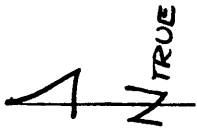
Remarks  
 3 waste flakes, core remnant, point base, and 2 util. flakes taken for obsid. studies. Core sample taken.

Published References None - referred by Klamath Nat'l Forest Archae. & brought by Leroy Andrus, local Native American		Sketch Map Attached	
Accession Number PL-1 thru PL-6 (Panhandle Lake)		Photos Yes	
Date 6/22/81	Recorded By T. B. Sletteland		

# SITE MAP

CA-SIS-894  
(temp. design. PL-1)

Lake,

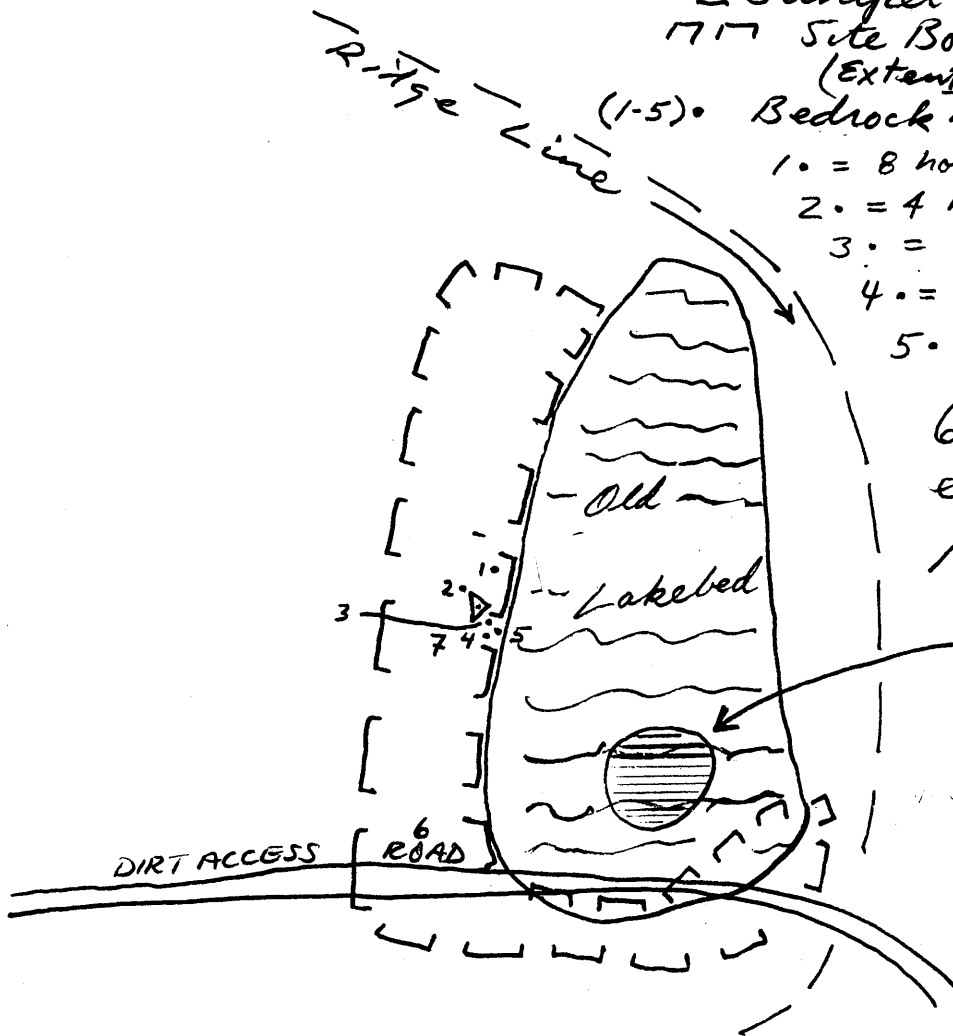


SCALE: 1" = 250'

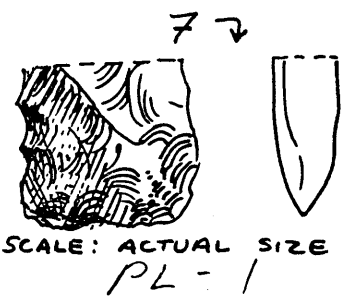
## KEY

- △ Juniper (datum)
- Site Boundary (Extent of midden)
- (1-5) Bedrock Mortar Locations

- 1. = 8 hole BRM
- 2. = 4 hole BRM (see attached sketch)
- 3. = 2 hole BRM
- 4. = 1 hole BRM
- 5. = 7 hole BRM (see attached photo)
- 6 = red jasper expanding stem projectile point



existing lakebed (dredged)



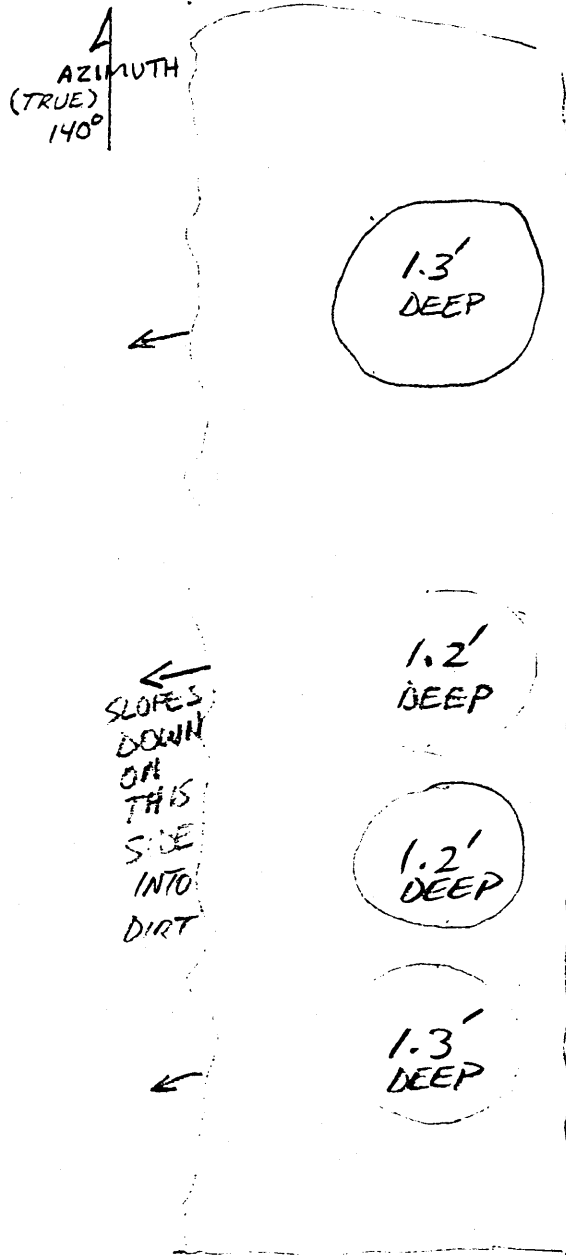
### NOTE ON BRM'S:

There are a total of 22 full-blown mortar holes and several sets of incipient holes, some associated with established mortars

### Data on Projectile Point Base

- WEIGHT = 5.5 grams
- HYDRATION RIM MEAS. = 5.2 microns
- OBSIDIAN SOURCE = GF/LIW

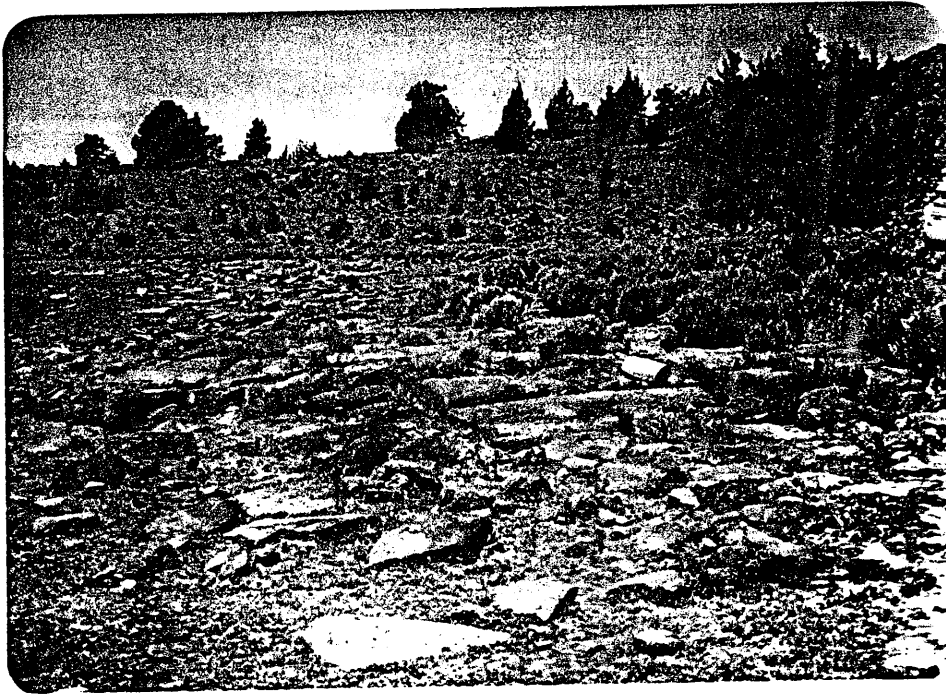
SCALE  
1" = 1'



ALL 4 HOLES  
ALMOST PERFECTLY  
ROUND WITH RADI  
CF. .35 OF A FOOT

LOCATED AT DATUM  
JUNIPER (.2 ON  
SITE MAP)

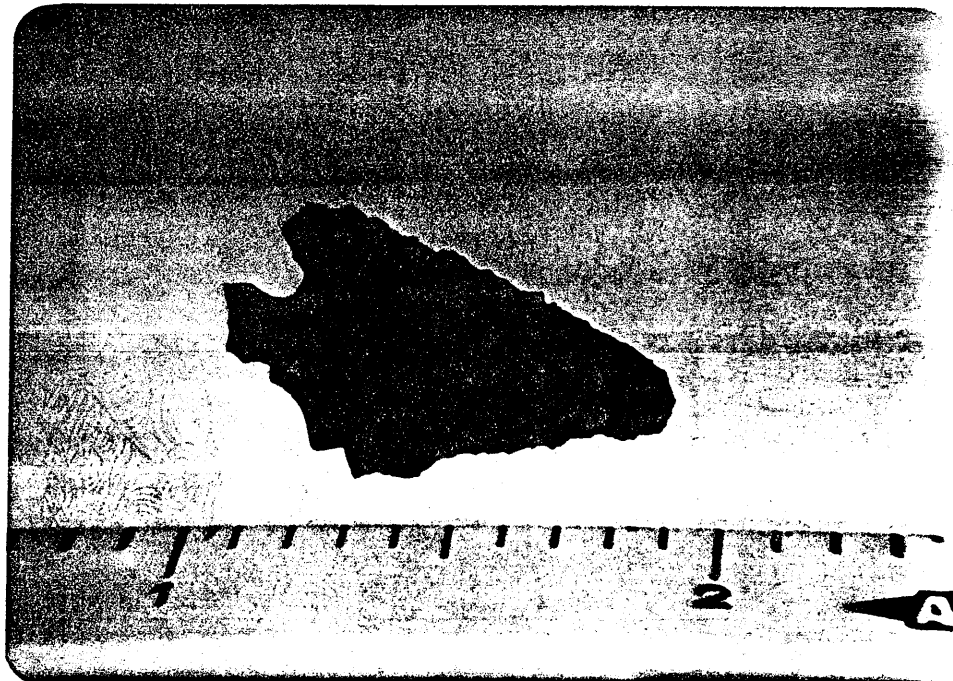




Lake, looking west  
across site (CA-Sis-894)



Detail of  
7-hole  
BRM  
(.5 on site map)



red jasper expanding stem  
projectile point  
( Lake )  
CA-Sis-894

SITE NAME: LAKE (CA-SIS-894) DATE: 10-25-81

QUADRANGLE: MT. DOME USGS 15' BY: C. MARTZ

T. 46N R. 3E S. 32

LANDFORM: BASIN/PALAYA (01)

ASPECT: LEVEL ±

SLOPE: 0-5%

ELEVATION: 4680'

PLANT COMMUNITY: JUNIPER WOODLAND-SAGE (28)  
SAGEBRUSH SCRUB (30)

DOMINANT SPECIES: Juniperus occidentalis ssp. occidentalis,  
Artemisia tridentata, Artemisia cana,  
Chrysothamnus nauseosus, Bromus tectorum.

WATER SOURCE: LAKE/POND (INTERMITTENT) 09

GENERAL COMMENTS: This is an open site with a seral stand of western juniper. The margins of this & other undrained depressions support silver sage (Artemisia cana). Big sage and cheatgrass form the bulk of the vegetation outside the depression. This area probably supported a perennial grass/sage community in pristine times.

Site CA-Sis-1101	Map Mt. Dome 15' USGS Quad.	County Siskiyou
Township 45N	Range 2E	NE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 7
UTM Reference	Zone 10	Easting 610350
		Northing 4623480

Location  
 On dry stream about 700' NW of \_\_\_\_\_ Lake

Description of Site  
 Moderately dense (10-19/m.<sup>2</sup>) scatter of obsidian flakes which may be remains of a temporary camp established for procurement of nearby lacustrine resources.

Area 200' x 300'	Depth None observed	Contour Elevation 4500'+
---------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------

Vegetation See attached description	Nearest Water Bonita Lake
--	------------------------------

Soil of Site Medium brown silty	Surrounding Soil Type Same
------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Disturbance  
 Possibly by ranching, cattle grazing

Possibility of Destruction  
 Very little

House Pits  
 None observed

Other Features  
 None observed

Burials  
 None observed

Artifacts  
 Obsidian biface, flakes

Remarks

Published References  
 None

Accession Number #65 at Shasta College: BL-1 thru BL-3 (Bonita Lake)	Sketch Map Attached
---	------------------------

Date 10/25/81	Recorded By M R Stetteland	Photos None
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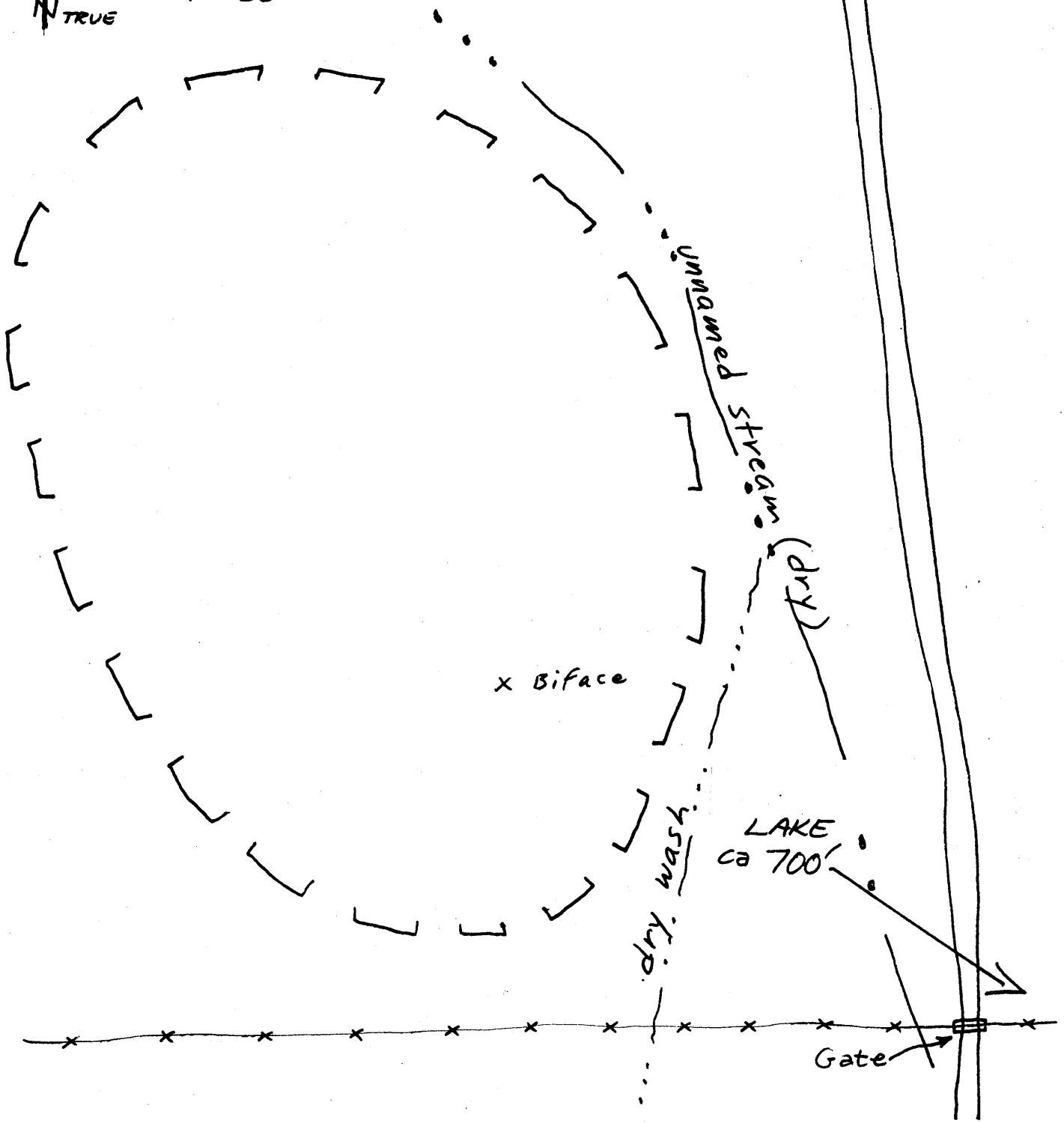
SITE MAP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CA-SIS-1101  
(temp. desig. Bonita Lake, BL-1)



SCALE:  
1" = 50'

--- site Boundary



Mitteland 10/25/81

SITE NAME: DRAINAGE N. OF LAKE (CA-SIS-1101) DATE 10-25-81

QUADRANGLE: MT. DOME USGS 15' BY: C. MARTZ

T. 45N R. 3E S. 7

LANDFORM: WASH / ARROYO (07)

ASPECT: LEVEL ±

SLOPE: 0-10%

ELEVATION: 4560'

PLANT COMMUNITY: JUNIPER WD-SAGE (28)

SAGEBRUSH SCRUB (30)

DOMINANT SPECIES: Juniperus occidentalis ssp. occidentalis,  
Chrysothamnus nauseosus, Artemisia tridentata,  
Artemisia arbuscula, Bromus tectorum,  
Marrubium vulgare.

WATER SOURCE: INTERMITTENT STREAM (07)

GENERAL COMMENTS: Another open site. Big sagebrush and rabbitbrush dominate the site. Invading western junipers are present. Big sagebrush occurs on the deeper soils. Artemisia arbuscula dominates the shallow, rocky soils (even in the wash bed). Cheatgrass is the dominant grass here.

Site CA-Sis-506	Map The Whaleback 15' USGS 1954	County Siskiyou
Township 45N	Range 2W	SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 29
UTM Reference Zone <u>10</u>		Easting <u>574780</u>
		Northing <u>4619475</u>

Location  
 On large flat between Horsethief Creek (east) and dirt road (west).

Description of Site  
 Two components: historic mill and light (6-9/m.<sup>2</sup>) obsidian flake scatter. Aboriginal component may be remains of temporary camp.

Area Prehistoric: 600' x 1000'; Historic: 1000'x1500'	Depth Unknown	Contour Elevation 5120'-
Vegetation Juniper, ponderosa pine	Nearest Water On Horsethief Creek	
Soil of Site Medium to light brown rabbit brush	Surrounding Soil Type Same as site	
Disturbance Logging, prehistoric component by historic activities.		

Possibility of Destruction Slight
House Pits None observed
Other Features Historic rock wall and pond
Burials None observed
Artifacts Obsidian waste flakes

Remarks  
 Prehistoric component recorded here for first time

Published References None		
Accession Number None HM-1 (Hoffman Mill)	Sketch Map Attached	
Date 8/16/81	Recorded By T. B. Sletteland	Photos No

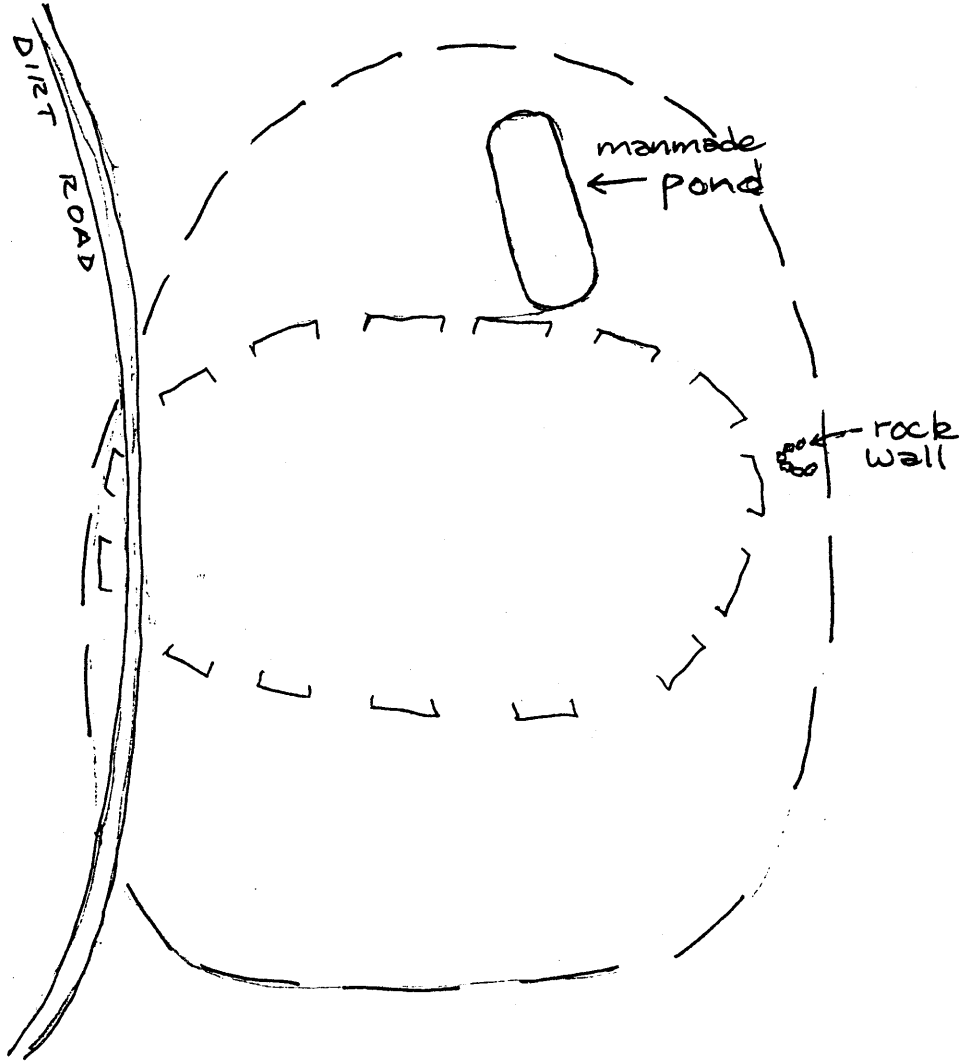
SITE MAP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CA-SIS-506



SCALE: 1" = 300'

--- Historic Site Boundary  
- - - Prehistoric " "



*M. Mitchell*  
5/16/81



FORM 16 REV. 7-77

Site CA-Sis-1097	Map The Whaleback 15' USGS Quad	County Siskiyou
Township 45N	Range 2W	NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 21
UTM Reference		
Zone	Easting	Northing
10	577450	4619950

Location  
In the high Cascades about 2 miles south of the Butte Valley floor -  
on a small seasonal lake.

Description of Site  
Light (6-9/m.<sup>2</sup>) obsidian & basalt scatter (moderate density--  
10-19/m.<sup>2</sup>)--on west shore) with 2 shallow possible BRM's on south  
shore; may be remains of a temporary camp associated with procuring  
and processing of lacustrine resources.

Area 600' x 1200'	Depth Not apparent	Contour Elevation 5600'
Vegetation Sage, juniper, pine, grasses, wocas, iris	Nearest Water On Pumpkinseed Lakeshore	
Soil of Site Light brown silt	Surrounding Soil Type Same	
Disturbance None except rodents		

Possibility of Destruction  
Slight

House Pits  
None observed

Other Features  
None observed

Burnals  
None observed

Artifacts  
1 DSN and 1 Cascade obsid. points (see drawings PSL-1 & PSL-2)

Remarks

Published References  
None

Accession Number # t at Shasta College  
PSL-1, PSL-2 (Pumpkinseed Lake)

Sketch Map  
Attached

Date  
6/25/81

Recorded By  
T R Stetteland

Photos  
Yes - attached

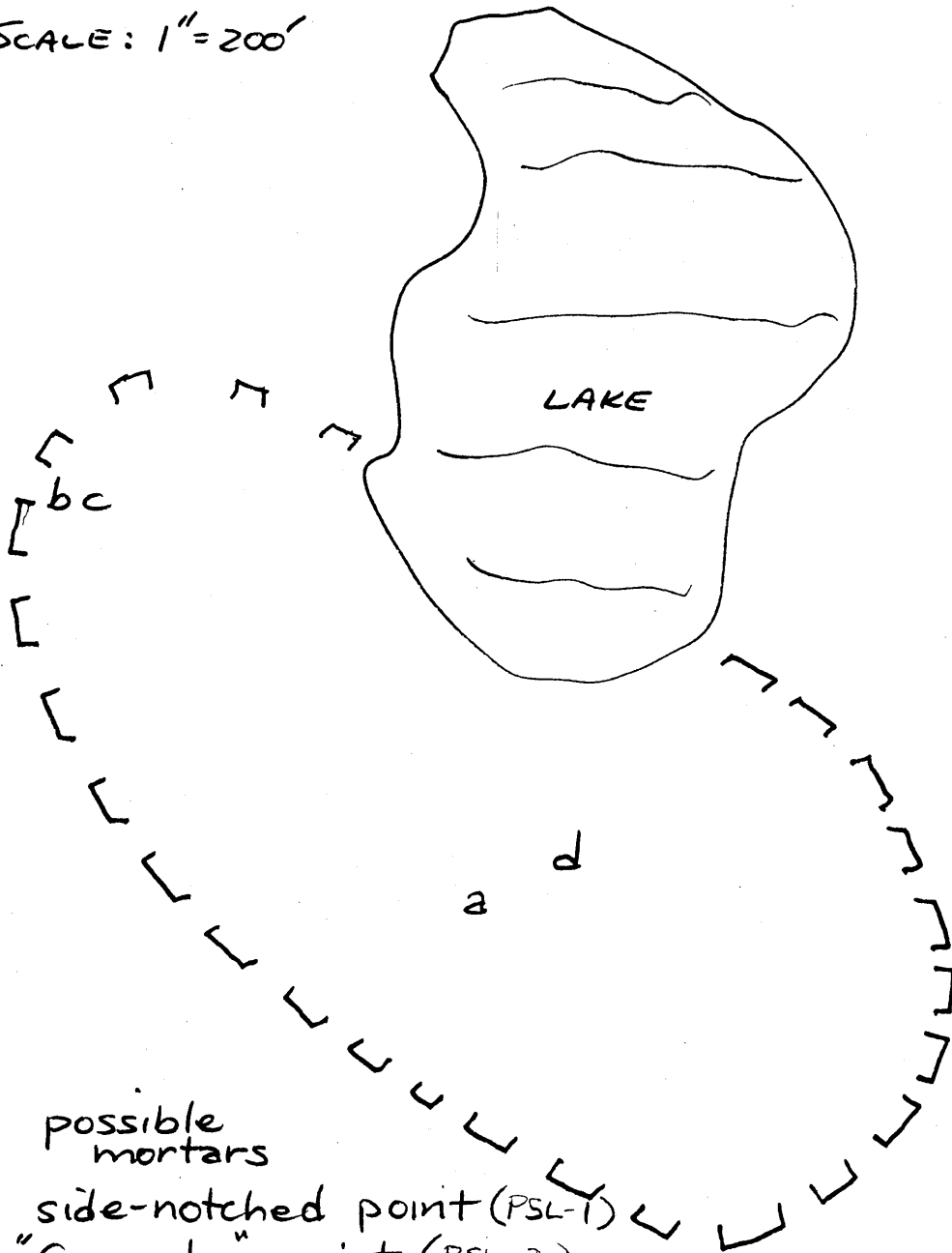
# SITE MAP

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CA-Sis-1097  
(Temp. Desig. PSL-1)



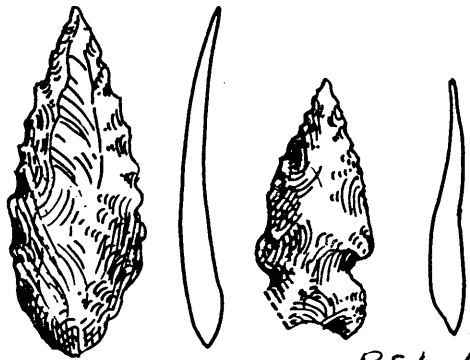
SCALE: 1" = 200'



a, d possible mortars

b side-notched point (PSL-1)

c "Cascade" point (PSL-2)



PSL-2 PSL-1  
SCALE: ACTUAL SIZE

WEIGHT

PSL 1 1.8 grams  
PSL 2 3.6 "

HYDRATION RIM

PSL 1 3.0 microns  
PSL 2 3.3 "

SOURCE

PSL 1 GF/LIW  
PSL 2 GF/LIW



Looking South at Lake  
(across mid-photo) CA-Sis-1097