CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Archaeological site locations and culturally sensitive information is considered confidential and public access to such information is restricted by state and federal law. Information regarding the location, character or ownership of a historic resource is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470w-3; Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 800(6)(a)(5) and 36 CFR 800.11(c); Section 9(a) of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act; Executive Order 13007; Section 6254.10 of the California State Government Code; and the 2005 California Senate Bill 922. Some sections of this report should be redacted prior to public access.
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APPENDIX A - NWIC Record Search Results
APPENDIX B - Native American Consultation
1.0 INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

During the winter of 2016, William Rich and Associates (WRA) conducted a cultural resources investigation for the Crescent City water infrastructure improvement project in Del Norte County, on behalf of the City of Crescent City (City) and Enercon-Environmental Services Group. The City’s domestic water is serviced through a water treatment plant, water storage tanks, and water distribution system with approximately 4,000 connections. Due to the age of the system and critical need for capital infrastructure projects, the City has engaged the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for grant funding under the Rural Utilities Service program for this project to provide for a more reliable and efficient service operation. Currently the City is proposing to reconstruct portions of the water main pipeline that lies under Kings Valley Road, new construction of the water main within portions of Blackwell Lane, and Carole Lane with connection to Sutter Coast Hospital.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) require federal agencies such as the USDA take into account the effects of the proposed undertaking on historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the action and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and other interested parties a reasonable opportunity to comment on how these effects have been considered. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as part of the environmental review process, requires that state agencies, such as the City, also implement procedures to inventory historical resources and to assess potential impacts on these resources located within projects conducted, funded, or permitted by State Agencies.

The purpose of this investigation is to comply with the regulation outlined by CEQA and NHPA by making a best faith effort to identify and evaluate cultural resources within the project APE and to determine if effects would occur during construction of this undertaking. The methods detailed in the investigation included a review of the files at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located at Sonoma State University, a review of archaeological and historical literature published for the project area and general region, correspondence with local tribes, and an intensive field investigation.

According to the NWIC files, portions of the project location at Blackwell Lane and Kings Valley Road have been subject to multiple cultural resources studies in the past. Despite these previous surveys, no cultural resources are reported in the project area. Within the surrounding ¼ mile buffer area, the NWIC has reports for fourteen additional cultural resources surveys and five recorded cultural resources. These are P-08-000385 an historical fill of wetlands, P-08-000363 an historical plank road, P-08-000281 a segment of the Crescent City to Smith River Railroad grade, and two isolated projectile points listed as P-08-000364 and P-08-000365. These resources are located outside of the project area and were not visited during this survey.

Background research included a review of archaeological and historical literature pertinent to the project region. Correspondence with Native American Tribes was conducted by WRA to garner information about the project area. More formal consultation letters were sent by the City to Tolowa tribes pursuant to California State Assembly Bill 52. The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer’s (THPO) for the Tolowa Dee-ni’ Nation and Elk Valley Rancheria were both contacted.
under this effort. The tribes were invited to participate in the field work and were apprised of the study findings. The Native American Heritage Commission was asked to search their sacred lands database for the project area.

Ethnogeographic research indicated that the project area is located within the traditional territory of the Tolowa, which currently have two separate federally recognized governments, the Tolowa Dee-\(n\)í’ Nation and the Elk Valley Rancheria. The Tolowa are an Athabaskan speaking tribe who were occupying the project vicinity in the 1850s when sustained euromerican settlement began. The Tolowa traditionally had large villages and camps along the coastline and coastal lagoons as well as the Smith River margins, especially at the confluences of major creeks. A previous survey along Lake Earl Drive in the vicinity of Blackwell Lane revealed that an unrecorded historic period Tolowa community and associated graveyard was reported during consultation with tribal members. This is located near the project area, just north of Blackwell Lane at the western end of the project area.

The general project vicinity is in an area of known for historic period activity by American settlers, who utilized this rich environment for ranching, timber production, and agricultural production. The historical route of the Crescent City and Smith River Railroad is within the project area at Wonder Stump Road, however all physical evidence of the grade is now gone.

A cultural resources field survey of the project area was completed on October 27, 2016 and December 12, 2016. Survey methods included an intensive pedestrian surface inspection over all portions of the project area. This included walking the margins of Kings Valley Road, Wonder Stump Road, Blackwell Lane, Carole Lane, portions of the Las Palmas Mobile Home Park, and around the Washington and Amador Water Tanks. Conditions were good, and considered adequate to identify archaeological resources in the project area. Exposed mineral soils were evident throughout the survey area due to abundant burrowing rodent tailings, deep roadside ditch exposures, and other recently disturbed areas.

No artifacts, features, sites, historic buildings, or other cultural resources were identified within the subject parcels during this investigation. Neither of the water tanks currently proposed for maintence are more than 50 years of age and would not be considered a cultural resource. This investigation concludes that no cultural resources, for the purposes of NHPA, that would be considered an historic property, and for the purposes of CEQA would be considered an historical resource, are present within the proposed APE. This supports a finding that no historic properties would be affected (36 C.F.R. 800.4(d)(1)) and that no adverse changes to historical resources would occur (Public Resource Code 5020.1 (q)) as a result of this action, as currently proposed. No further cultural resources studies are recommended.
2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project includes infrastructure improvements to the City’s water supply, water storage tanks, and water distribution system, which has over 4,600 drinking water connections, serving over 18,000 people located in Del Norte County, California. Specifically, the project is located in Section 16, Range 1West, Township 16 North, and Sections 23 and 26 of R1W, T17N as shown on the USGS 7.5’ Crescent City, California Topographic Quadrangle (Figure 1 and 2).

The following project description was provided by Enercon Services, Inc (2016).

The existing transmission pipes operated by the City are fully functional. However, it has been identified that pipelines in the vicinity of: Kings Valley Road, Blackwell Lane, and Sutter Coast Hospital are vulnerable to system failure due to the lack of redundancy. Given the possibility of seismic events in our area that could disrupt drinking water service, it is critical that the City do all that is reasonable to increase reliability of the water system. Improvements are important to give the City and emergency services operational flexibility and protect the residents from a catastrophic failure. While there are not any existing compliance issues with the water pipes in the City, the pipeline improvements proposed herein are essential to water redundancy and security.

Kings Valley Redundant Transmission Pipe Project: The existing transmission pipe is 14-inch cast iron pipe from existing water source to the elevated tank, then reduced to a 12- and 10-inch diameter as the transmission pipe approaches the City. This pipe was built in 1958. This portion of the project will consist of constructing 7,600-feet of new 24-inch water transmission pipe on Kings Valley Road in the existing roadway.

Blackwell Lane Transmission Pipe Interconnection Project: Currently, there are two transmission pipes that are not linked; a 24-inch transmission pipe on Lake Earl Drive and a 10-inch pipe on Railroad Ave. The project calls for approximately 5,000-feet of new 12-inch transmission pipe on Blackwell Lane between Railroad Avenue and Lake Earl Drive and an additional 3,000-feet of new 12-inch transmission pipe on Carole Lane. This will allow the City to loop the transmission pipe providing redundancy to the City water users.

Sutter Coast Hospital Secondary Pipe: The Hospital has been open since 1992 and provides a valuable emergency service to the community. Also in close proximity to the hospital is the Del Norte County High School and other schools and businesses. The Hospital currently has one water connection from the south. The purpose of this component of the project is to add a second connection via Carole Lane to provide redundancy and increase security in the event of a catastrophic emergency.

The HSM pipeline will run south along Carole Lane. This is on private, unpaved streets that front the local properties. A public utility easement will be required along all of the alignment north of Embarcadero Drive. The proposed improvement project will consist of designing and constructing 3,600-feet of 12-inch transmission main connecting the new Blackwell Lane main to the Hospital area.
Other project actions include:

**Washington Water Storage Tank:** The Washington Water Storage Tank is a welded steel, above ground tank built in 2001. The tank is approximately 132-feet in diameter by approximately 40-feet in height, providing a nominal capacity of 4 million gallons. The proposed work includes removal and replacement of the exterior coating system and interior lining system, correction of several minor structural deficiencies, and installation of passive cathodic protection. Because this structure is less than 50 years of age, it was not specifically investigated during this cultural resources survey.

**Amador Water Storage Tank:** The Amador Water Storage Tank is a welded steel, above ground water storage tank built in 1982. The tank is approximately 80-feet in diameter by approximately 40-feet in height, providing a nominal capacity of 1.5 million gallons. The proposed work includes removal and replacement of the exterior coating system and interior lining system, correction of several minor structural deficiencies, and installation of passive cathodic protection. Because this structure is less than 50 years of age, it was not specifically investigated during this cultural resources survey.

**Water Meters:** Crescent City has meters on all services and sources. All customer sectors are metered including separate meters for single-family residential, commercial, industrial, and educational facilities. All customers are billed by volume used. The City has at least 4,624 meters in place. The average age of these meters is over 40 years. The meter replacement project work includes removal and replacement of all consumer meters and meter boxes and installation of new receiver antennas on existing tanks and cellular service towers at up to four locations around the service area.
Figure 1. Area of Potential Effect and Survey Coverage for the Wonder Stump Lane and Kings Valley Road portion of the City’s Water Improvement Project.
Figure 2. Area of Potential Effect and Survey Coverage for the Blackwell Lane, Carole Lane, and Las Palmas Mobile Home Park portion of the City’s Water Improvement Project.
2.1 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT
This investigation was focused at the project footprint that has the potential to affect cultural resources. This APE boundary was designed to capture the road surface of Kings Valley Road and Wonder Stump Lane in the north; and Blackwell Lane, and Carole Lane in the south. These two locations contain separate proposed action areas and are split by several miles. Together the APE is approximately 4.5 kilometers (2.8 miles) in length and encompasses 6 hectares (15 acres) of area (see Figures 1 and 2). The topography at these project areas is generally flat to gently sloping terrain with numerous wet areas. Elevations within the project area range from 40 to 120 feet above sea level.
3.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The City has applied to receive federal funding support from the USDA Rural Utilities Service (RUS). The RUS administers programs that provide much-needed infrastructure or infrastructure improvements to rural communities. These include water and waste treatment, electric power and telecommunications services. USDA provides loans, grants and loan guarantees for drinking water, sanitary sewer, solid waste and storm drainage facilities in rural areas and cities and towns of 10,000 or less, therefore this report reflects compliance with federal regulation (Section 106 NHPA). Additionally, the City, as the lead agency is responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As part of the environmental review process, CEQA requires that the lead agency implement procedures to inventory historical resources, as defined in CEQA Guidelines Title 14. California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5(a), and to assess potential impacts on these resources located within projects conducted, funded, or permitted by state agencies.

3.1 SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The project is considered a federal undertaking triggering the necessity to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Section 106 of NHPA requires that, before beginning an undertaking, a federal agency, or those they fund or permit, must take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and other interested parties an opportunity to comment on these actions.

Section 106 of the NHPA prescribes specific criteria for determining whether a project would adversely affect a historic property, as defined in 36 CFR 800.5. An impact is considered significant when prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP are subjected to the following effects:

- physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- alteration of a property;
- removal of the property from its historic location;
- change of the character of the property’s use or of physical features within the property’s setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property’s significant historic features;
- neglect of a property that causes its deterioration; and
- transfer, lease, or sale of the property.

Cultural resources significance is evaluated in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. NRHP significance criteria applied to evaluate the cultural resources in this study are defined in 36.CFR 60.4 as follows: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or
   that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Specific regulations regarding compliance with Section 106 state that, although the tasks necessary to comply with Section 106 may be delegated to others, the federal agency is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the Section 106 process is completed according to statute.

3.2 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that, for projects financed or approved by public agencies, such as the City of Crescent City, the effects of the project on historical resources must be assessed. Historical resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects that have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance.

Under the State CEQA Guidelines, an impact is considered significant if a project will have an effect that may change the significance of the resource (Public Resources Code Section 21084.1). Actions that would change the significance of a historical resource include demolition, replacement, substantial alteration, and relocation of historic properties. Before the level of significance of impacts can be determined and mitigation measures developed, the significance of cultural resources must be determined. The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5) define five cases in which a property can qualify as a significant historic resource for the purposes of CEQA review:

1. The resource is listed in or determined eligible for the listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). A resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:
   A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
   B. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
   C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values;
   D. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

2. Properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see below) are considered eligible for listing in the CRHR, and thus are significant historical resources for the purpose of CEQA (Public Resources Code Section
3. The resource is included in a local register of historic resources, as defined in sec. 5024.1(d)(1) of the Public Resources Code, or is identified as significant in a historical resources survey that meets the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code (unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant).

4. The lead agency determines the resource to be significant as supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

5. The lead agency determines that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sec. 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.
4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Initially, the archaeology of northwestern California was studied with a focus on culture history (Loud 1918, Elsasser and Heizer 1966, Fredrickson 1984). Work of the last few decades has shifted to incorporate how humans interacted with their ecological environment. Most recently Elk Valley THPO, Shannon Tushingham conducted excavations at two archaeological sites along the Smith River (Tushingham 2004, 2005, Tushingham et al. 2008).

The seminal work defining the cultural chronology of the North Coast Ranges of California was the Pilot Ridge-South Fork Mountain (PR-SFM) project in Humboldt County, sponsored by Six Rivers National Forest for logging and road building undertakings in compliance with NHPA Section 106 (Hildebrandt and Hayes 1983, 1984). These studies have provided insight into some of the major environmental and archaeological trends within the region, which are briefly presented below.

4.1 CULTURAL SEQUENCE FOR NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA

Fredrickson (1973) classified five generalized time periods and adaptive modes for the general area, including Del Norte County: the Paleoindian Period; Lower, Middle, and Upper Archaic Periods; and the Late or Emergent Period (Fredrickson 1973, Moratto 1984). A similar pattern was developed for southwestern Oregon, though time periods and point styles are often given different names in Oregon as compared to California (Tushingham 2005). The Glade Pattern is recognized in southwestern Oregon, though rarely discussed in northwestern California cultural chronologies. Summarized below is the cultural sequence for the northwest California archeology and includes information for southwest Oregon.

**Paleoindian Period (~11,000 to 9,000 B.P.)**

A limited number of sites dating from this time occur in coastal and interior wetlands. Characteristic artifacts of this period include large, lanceolate, concave-base, fluted projectile points, and chipped stone crescents. No evidence exists for the presence of a developed plant food milling technology. Subsistence adaptation was highly mobile hunting and plant gathering within lacustrine or coastal habitats. The basic social unit was most likely the extended family. Exchange between groups presumably took place on an individual, one-to-one basis, with social groups not being heavily dependent upon exchange (Moratto 1984, Wallace 1978).

**Lower Archaic (8,500 to 5,000 B.P.)**

The Borax Lake Pattern, characterized as generalized hunting and gathering by small, highly mobile family groups, defines the Lower Archaic period in the Northwest Coast. Provisional dates of 3000 to 6000 years B.P. were assigned to the Borax Lake Pattern sites at South Fork Mountain based on obsidian hydration data, although radiocarbon dates were not obtained. Subsequent data based on corrected dates documented by Fitzgerald and Hildebrandt (2001) from carbon found in a soil sample at site CA-HUM-573 on Pilot Ridge in Humboldt County, dating the assemblage to 7120 +/- 50 radiocarbon years. At this time, this is one of the earliest archeological deposits that has been dated in the North Coast region. The artifact assemblage consists of relatively large Borax Lake wide-stemmed projectile points (typically made of locally
available chert), handstones and millingslabs, and ovoid and dome scrapers. Borax Lake Pattern sites typically contain a similar array of artifact types, implying each served as a base camp where similar activities took place, and a lack of specialization. This adaptive pattern corresponded to a significant Xerothermic warming trend that followed the Ice Age, when higher elevations could have been occupied for a longer portion of the year. Palynological studies demonstrated that the upland environments within the PR-SFM project area had been affected by a mid-Holocene warm period with the result of an upward migration of the oak woodland environment (Hildebrandt and Hayes 1983). Borax Lake Pattern sites have been identified in upland areas on Pilot Ridge and along the Trinity River near Big Bar, as well as on the Smith River near Hiouchi Flat (Fitzgerald and Hildebrandt 2001, Hildebrandt and Hayes 1983, 1984, Sundahl and Henn 1993, Tushingham 2005). Tushingham states that the artifact assemblages along the Smith River more closely resemble Glade Pattern sites identified in southwestern Oregon.

The earliest archaeological deposits excavated in southwestern Oregon are represented by a series of sites on the Rogue and Coquille Rivers and classified as the Glade Pattern. The artifact assemblages indicated that the sites were likely seasonal camps occupied by small groups of hunter gatherers. Glade Pattern artifacts include Coquille Series points, leaf-shaped projectiles. Dating of Glade Pattern sites has been controversial. A terminal date analogous to that of the Borax Lake Pattern has been suggested, while others argue that leaf-shaped points are present in Late Period sites and may represent a functional class of artifacts used for as long as 7,000 years (Tushingham 2005, Tushingham et al. 2008).

**Middle Archaic Period (5,000 to 2,500 B.P.)**

The Middle Archaic Period within the Northwest Coast is represented by the Mendocino Pattern. This adaptive pattern was oriented towards use of low elevation villages, located along salmon bearing streams near acorn crops and occupied by larger concentrations of people during the winter months. Compared to the earlier Borax Lake Pattern, this adoption is hypothetically linked to the advent of fish weirs and storage facilities, particularly for fish and acorns to feed the population during the lean winter months. It represents an adaptive shift where resources were moved to the people, resulting in a variety of functionally different site types that reflect more specialized activities (Binford 1980). This shift coincided with a significant cooling trend, the Neo-glacial, beginning ca. 3300 years ago, which particularly affected the resource base of interior northwest California. The variety and productivity of upland resources declined; while annual salmon runs were more productive and reliable in local rivers. Archeologically, Mendocino Pattern sites are marked by a greater reliance on mortars and pestles (associated with acorn processing) over millingslabs and handstones and greater variety of generally smaller projectile point forms (Willits Series and Oregon Series, distinct unifacial flake tools (McKee Uniface)). The McKee Uniface dates between 5000-3000 BP, corresponding to the late end of the Borax Lake interval and continuing into early Mendocino Pattern assemblages.

Oregon series points have been identified in Middle Period contexts in sites along the Rogue and Applegate Rivers in southwestern Oregon. Middle Period components excavated on the high elevation Pilot Ridge South Fork Mountain implied specialized activities, including the establishment of native burning practices to maintain open prairies as implied by palynological dates (Hildebrandt and Hayes 1983). Hildebrandt and Hayes (1983) noted that Mendocino
Pattern components at lower elevations in interior northwest California contained a diversity of artifacts including bowl mortars, pestles, non-utilitarian items, and well-developed middens. Initial use of coastal resources is evident by Mendocino Pattern components investigated at sites located to the south in Humboldt County at the mouth of the Mattole River (Levulett and Hildebrandt 1987), and on the northern margin of Humboldt Bay at the Arcata Sports Complex Site (Eidsness 1993).

Excavations at two sites on the Smith River (CA-DNO-26 and CA-DNO-333), revealed housepit structures in Mendocino Pattern deposits and represent the earliest documented houses of their kind excavated in northwestern California (Tushingham 2005, Tushingham et al. 2008). The earliest houses, hearth features, groundstone, and acorn at these sites are found in Mendocino Pattern deposits, suggesting that a more sedentary collector-like strategy was employed at this time (Tushingham et al. 2008).

**Upper Archaic Period (2,500 to 1,100 B.P.)**
The artifacts and assemblages of this period generally represent a continuation of the patterns from the Middle Archaic Period. Sites dating to this time are found throughout the central North Coast Ranges in moderate density. Large side- and corner-notched projectile points continue to occur, and medium-to-large, shouldered, lanceolate points begin to appear. Leaf shaped points also are present. Mano-metate grinding technology is replaced by bowl mortars and pestles, indicating initial development and elaboration of the “acorn complex” (Basgall 1987). Bone tools such as fishing equipment are present. In general, cultural components are rich in cultural materials; artifact numbers become greater, artifact categories become broader, and tool kit variability higher. Obsidian develops into the preferred toolstone in many parts of the central North Ranges, often manifested by an elaborate obsidian biface reworking industry. This is seen as reflecting greater complexity of exchange systems, characterized by occurrence of regular, sustained exchange between social groups. During the Early Late Holocene, non-utilitarian features and artifacts (e.g., beads, pendants, and rock art) begin to appear in numbers. In particular, shell beads become an important grave good artifact, and may be indicators of sustained exchange and social status differentiation. During this period, the growth of sociopolitical complexity is evidenced by apparent development of status distinctions based upon wealth, and emergence of group-oriented religions (Hildebrandt and Hayes 1984).

**Late or Emergent Period (1,100 to 150 B.P.)**
The Late Period in north-coastal California exemplifies some of the most socially complex hunter-gather populations who relied heavily on marine and/or riverine resources in California (Loud 1918, Kroeber 1925, Fredrickson 1984). The Tuluwat Pattern (formally known as the Gunther Pattern) characterizes the Late Period adaptation in north-coastal California. The Tuluwat Pattern dates from ca. 1100 years B.P. to historic contact, and characterizes the material culture of the ethnographically described Wiyot, Yurok, Tolowa and other north coast tribes. This Late Period assemblage was first described by Loud (1918) based on archeological data from the Tuluwat site on Gunther (Indian) Island in Humboldt Bay (Wiyot territory). It comprises several specialized tool kits intended for a variety of subsistence activities, including sea and terrestrial mammal hunting, fishing, and vegetal resource procurement and storage, and a large number of wood-working tools (adzes, mauls and wedges) for the construction of plank houses and canoes. Significant traits include a well-developed wood-working technology,
riverine fishing specialization, wealth consciousness, and distinctive artifact types including
zoomorphs, large obsidian ceremonial blades, antler spoons, steatite bowls and pipes, and small
distinctive barbed, Tuluwat Series projectile points. Populations were concentrated in permanent
villages situated around Humboldt Bay and coastal lagoons, along the coast and adjacent to the
major rivers. The number of sites increases dramatically at this time, with many permanent
villages. This adaptation is similar to, but a more refined and specialized form, of the preceding
Mendocino Pattern adaptation. Exchange networks had become regularized in the Late Period.
Trade is documented both archeologically (Hughes 1978, Levulett and Hildebrandt 1987) and
ethnographically (Powers 1877, Loud 1918, Kroeber 1925), with exchange relationships
reaching north to Vancouver Island for dentalium shells, east to the Warner Mountains and
Medicine Lake Highlands for obsidian, and south to the San Francisco Bay region for clam shell
disc beads.

Late period sites that have been excavated north of Humboldt Bay include HUM-169 at Trinidad
(Elsasser and Heizer 1966), HUM-118 at Patrick’s Point (Elsasser and Heizer 1966), HUM-129
at Stone Lagoon and CA-DNO-11 at Point St. George (Gould 1966) and riverine village sites
including Red Elderberry Place (CA-DNO-26) and CA-DNO-333 on the Smith River near
Hiouchi Flat (Tushingham et al. 2008).
5.0 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

The project area is located within the ethnographic territory of the Tolowa in northwest California. The Tolowa are speakers of an Athapascan-affiliated language that is more closely related to dialects spoken to the along the Oregon coast than to those spoken to the south (Bright and Bright 1965). “Tolowa” is actually a Yurok and Hupa word (Curtis 1970:91). The Tolowa refer to themselves as Huss (Xvsh) or Dee-ni’ (Bommelyn 1989). Athapascan groups in Oregon, including the Chetco, Tolowa, Tutuni, and Umpqua would have been mutually intelligible. Athapascan languages spoken in Oregon were also similar to California Athapascan groups including the Chilula, Hupa, Lassik, Mattole, Nongatl, Sinkyone, and Wailaki.

According to the Smith River Rancheria website (2012), Tolowa territory was bounded by Wilson Creek to the south, the Sixes River to the north, east to the watershed on the Coastal Range, and West into the Pacific Ocean. The above lands constitute [the Tolowa] place of origin and of continued habitation and occupancy. The Tolowa exploited their territory following a primarily sedentary pattern, residing at permanent villages during most of the year, with temporary hunting and foraging encampments to acquire different resources across a range of altitudes and environments.


Subsistence and Settlement Patterns

The Tolowa appear to have had a more coastal oriented settlement pattern with the majority of villages located along the coast; however, they claimed fishing and acorn gathering areas, more than 15 miles inland (Gould 1978).

At the time of Euro-American contact the Tolowa were found residing in eight coastal villages, most of which may have housed up to 300 people. The village appeared to be the primary sociopolitical unit. Each village claimed a specific section of shore line and the boundaries of each village tract were well known and defended if necessary. The Tolowa resided in the principle villages much of the year and though they moved to inland sites to capture seasonally available resources, the primary villages were never totally abandoned. The more common types of settlement patterns practiced by the Tolowa include: coastal, used year round; riverine, used during the spring and fall for runs of salmon and steelhead; and upland, used in late summer and early fall to gather acorns and hunt deer (Gould 1978).

Of the settlement types used by the Tolowa, the coastal type was the primary focus of activities as it provided an abundant year-round supply of shellfish, sea mammals, fish, shorebirds, and edible seaweed. Generally, the entire population occupied the principal coastal zone villages, except during the late summer and fall, when families fished for smelt at sandy beaches, and also moved inland to collect ripening acorns, catch salmon, hunt elk and deer, and gather edible bulbs and berries.
In 1961, Anthropologist Richard Gould interviewed local Tolowa speakers and was able to identify village geography for the Point St. George and Etchulet areas, among others. According to Gould (1978), all Tolowa villages required three important conditions: a good year round source of fresh water; a close proximity to food resources, and sufficient elevation to allow for a clear field of vision in order to see approaching parties. According to Gould’s informants, Tolowa villages were laid out in three functional localities: the residence area; the workshop area; and the cemetery. The residence area was characterized as having ‘living’ houses and sweathouses (Gould 1978).

Principal villages consisted of clusters of redwood plank houses. The houses were generally square with an outer wall of upright redwood planks about 15 feet on a side. The roof was peaked creating a two-pitched plank roof with a smoke hole. The interior contained a pit dug approximately three feet deep and 10 feet along each side. The houses were generally oriented east and west in order to ensure that the prevailing north-south winds carried the smoke away from the smoke-hole. The houses were made of upright planks of redwood built over a shallow house pit. In the center of the house pit was the hearth, surrounded by upright slabs of rock. Sweathouses were generally subterranean with a single pitched roof tilted to allow rainwater to run off. These structures generally had very deep fire pits with a ventilator hole and entrance. Women’s menses huts were described as brush lean-tos placed against the outer wall of the living house.

Activities that took place in the vicinity of the villages were smelt fishing and the drying of the fish for eventual transport back to the village for storage, surf fishing, and the gathering of shellfish. Inshore resources collected included various berries and plants harvested for their fibers that were used for cordage and net production. The most important inland resources were reported to be Tan oak acorns and salmon. The combination of these resources could often be taken from the same area. Other food resources available included waterfowl, eels, deer, and elk. Tolowa rituals had a heavy focus on subsistence related activities. Ceremonies were connected with the taking of the first salmon, eel, smelt, and sea-lion (Gould 1978).

The Tolowa used the locally available redwood to make their plank houses and river as well as seagoing canoes. The seagoing canoes were used for sea-lion hunting and deepwater fishing and were 30 to 40 feet long and 5 to 10 feet in the beam. The tool-kit included a variety of stone tools; hunting tools, such as bows and arrows; fishing tools, for example harpoons, harpoon toggles, fish nets, and net sinkers; wood working tools, including antler wedges, stone pounders, and adzes; groundstone pestles for food processing; and bone tools, such as needles and fish hooks (Gould 1978). Baskets had many uses, including food collection and storage, and personal adornment. Basketry styles were similar to neighboring tribes in both design and shape. Large redwood dugout canoes were carved for travel by both sea and river.
**Villages and other important Tolowa-related locations**

In 1884, Dorsey interviewed various Indian people dwelling on the Siletz reservation in Oregon. From them, he obtained coastal village names for most of Oregon and down to the Klamath River in Northern California. He included a list of 13 Athabascan villages in northwest California. Among these were *Ta-rxin’-a’-tun*, which Dorsey indicated was located “above Crescent City” (Dorsey 1890:227, 236).

Drucker provides three lists of Tolowa locations: towns and settlements, food-gathering areas, and sites of ritualistic importance. It is unclear how the recorded archaeological site CA-DNO-40 (named *Tutunijohn* by recorder) is related to these named places. Places which Drucker (1937) describes along the east side of Lake Earl are given below (Figure 3). These are the closest known places recorded by Drucker in the vicinity of the current project area at Blackwell Lane.

**Food-gathering**
A category for “places from which foodstuffs were obtained.” Relevant locations along the eastern margin of Lake Earl are:

- (19) *cru’mtca treg’ile*
- (20) *ye’ni’xotome* “from south runs in”
- (21) *wisti’xot treg’ile* “this last was a bad creek, only water dogs in it, nets set only at mouth” (Drucker 1937:229)

**Sites of Ritualistic Significance**
In addition, Drucker provides what he called a “ritual geography,” describing places of great spiritual significance. These include:

- *ltrucno’nsun* South of the village of *tucreckuctun*; it was “a doctor place”.
- *n’i’xecteni* Between Dead Lake and the southern end of Lake Earl was a “pond; gave strong luck for gambling. Men who trained there took sand to lay gambling sticks on it .”.
- *etase’e’,* Small Island where men when to cook arrow points to make them poisonous. (Drucker 1937:229-230). This site is shown along the eastern shore of Lake Earl.
Figure 3. A portion of the Drucker Map 3 showing Tolowa villages and other important locations (Drucker 1937: Map 3).

Waterman’s published account is titled “The Village Sites in Tolowa and Neighboring Areas in Northwestern California” (Waterman 1925:528). He provides a list of 14 villages with, in some cases, a very brief description of their locations. There is no information about the history of any of the villages, nor is there information about non-village Tolowa sites. Waterman’s village list shows several that bracket the Tolowa Dunes area and two villages at Crescent City (Waterman 1925:530-531, 535). Waterman located an unnamed suburb of Yon-t’akit, on the northern shore of Lake Earl. He then shows five villages south of lakes Earl and Tolowa and north of Crescent City:

- E’tculet, land great upon,” known to whites as the “Lake Earl Ranch
- Tayi’a’té, pointing seaward,” known to whites as the “Point St. George Ranch
- Sastason, spoon-holder, known to whites as the “Saddle Rock Ranch
- Tatintin, no Tolowa translation, no name used by whites”
- Mesleln, no Tolowa translation, known to whites as the Pebble Beach ranch

Waterman’s field notes contain additional information that has apparently not been used by researchers. There are two useful sources. On July 26, 1921 Waterman interviewed a Tolowa informant named Maggie Seymour. Her mother was from Yontocket. Seymour provided
Waterman with an extensive list of place names and their attributes. Among the locations she gave were:

- *tayecnulxanten* Creek (= sweet water creek)
- *datma*, across lagoon, old Indian ranch
- *etculet* (This is on this side [south] of...[datma]. Indian ranch. George [White] was born here. His mother belong there…
- *tegintemten* (= trail going to lake) Tom McGlosson’s [McLaughlin] ranch ...Trail from beach over sand hills into lagoon
- *natralltsaatn* (= dry tobacco)....Several villages assemble. Drive elk into lake. Make fire. Take pipe out of sack. Blow smoke, make lucky for elk
- *yontat* Old mill....End of lake
- *tonimtume* ....Race track. 2 m[iles] fr[om] Cres[cent] City
- *tuntes* ....Bob Holland’s place
- *tatat*....Robinson’s place. End of lagoon
- *talkitawln*...close by dairy now…

George White, whose mother was from Etculet, not only reviewed Maggie Seymour’s information for Waterman, but also provided his own geographical material (Ethnological Documents 2002:(101):308). Included were the following:

- *toninime* Race Track was always open prairie. Low smooth knoll in center. Indians fall picking strawberries. Sleep eat.…
- *yontat* Exactly where mill is, back of town. Used to be swamp, dump logs in. Weininger mill. Steam track.” [The Wenger Mill is shown in the 1890s at the southwest end of Lake Earl, in the west center of Section 8, T16, R1W] (Childs 1894).
- *netasdn* Creek from Dead Lake, runs through prairie, cleared now also. Knoll ½ mile from mill. Knoll there, surrounded by water. Front of white Schoolhouse….Used [to] be trail to lagoon.
- *tegitemten* (= trail goes through) N[orth] of schoolhouse; trail from beach across to lagoon. Sandhills.
- *menyestat* Right by Ed. McGlosson’s [McLaughlin’s] barn. Pond to n[orth], tules, very shallow. When it breaks out, all water leaves. Sometimes break out twice in a year.

Curtis provides the names and locations of 10 Tolowa villages. He does not give his source for the information, but elsewhere he indicates that Joe Hostler provided Tolowa myths (Curtis
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1970:199), and so Hostler becomes a possible source of the village information. Curtis lists the following Tolowa villages in the Lake Earl-Point St. George area:

- Échul’it (Echulit), north ![] side of Lake Earl, once a large village with many rich men.
- Targhkatús-tún, on the north side of Lake Earl, a lagoon north of Crescent City.
- Ta’tin- tún, on Point St. George, which is called Taghina- tún (Targhinaatun).
- Mestelth- tún (Mestethltun), south of Point St. George (Curtis 1970:229).

Bommelyn and Humphrey map villages and geographical locations in Del Norte County and just northward, across the Oregon border in the Tolowa (Tututni) Language Dictionary. Relevant locations are:

**Villages**
- Cee-dun-nil-let-dun = Rock Billy’s place, shown on the eastern edge of Lake Earl, approximately due east of Achulet (see below)
- Ee-cu-let = Achulet, shown at the tip of the north-facing peninsula between lakes Earl and Talawa
- Surs-noth-kus = Achulet suburb, shown just southwest of Achulet
- To-ghors-no-hxun = Sweet Water, shown on coast due west of the mouth of Jordan Creek
- To-ghin-on = Point St. George

**Geographical Locations**
- In-let-gus-cu-do-cdo = inland redwood lying there,” shown on eastern shore of Lake Earl, south of Rock Billy’s place
- In-let = eastern shore of Lake Earl
- Wo-ghin-lin-doh-me = mouth of Lake Tolowa
- Hturs-non-tcun = sand mountain near Dead Lake,” shown between Dead Lake and Lake Earl

As part of the Roscoe and Eidsness (1989) investigation of the Bay Meadows parcel (135 acres) just west of the Blackwell Lane and Lake Earl Drive intersection; Registered Professional Archaeologist Janet Eidsness, M.A. consulted with knowledgeable members of the Tolowa Indian community to seek information about traditional and historic Indian use of the project vicinity and whether the proposed project contained cultural resources of contemporary concern to Tolowa people. Persons consulted by Ms. Eidsness included: Loren Bommelyn, Eunece Bommelyn, Audree Bowen and Betty Green. Audree Bowen consulted with other members of the Tolowa community including Ada and Jonny Richards, and Ernest and Kathryn Richards, and Florence Horn.

Based on consultations with the above individuals, an unrecorded historic Indian cemetery and associated historic Tolowa settlement was identified, on the east side of Lake Earl Drive to the
north of the Blackwell Lane intersection, in the vicinity of the former Kuebler’s Furniture Store, now known as Maybethis Mall (SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 9, Township 16 North, Range 1 West, Humboldt Base and Meridian) (See Figure 4). According to Loren Bommelyn, this settlement was known in the Tolowa language as “Tra-may-yosh,” which translates as “sapling trees in there,” and that before recent land modifications, a spring and pond were located nearby. The Indian settlement by Kuebler’s was established by families who had been displaced or run-off of their traditional living areas. Exactly when this Indian settlement was first established is unknown.

Both Audree Bowen and Eunice Bommelyn recall that it had previously been fenced and was located on the east side of Lake Earl Drive, just north of the current project area. Those interviewed suggest that the cemetery may be located on the residential lot just north of Kuebler’s and/or on the Kuebler property itself, possibly beneath the parking lot. It is unlikely that this cemetery extends southerly into the Blackwell Lane portion of the current APE.

According to Audree Bowen, about 1927-28, her father assisted in moving three or four graves from the cemetery by Kuebler’s to the Indian cemetery near Smith River. She recalled that these included the remains of Maybel Brown’s mother and the Smiley family.

Information obtained from Tolowa consultants/interviewees, along with ethnographic data, suggest that in prehistory the study area may have been used on a limited basis by hunting or gathering parties from nearby villages on Lake Earl.

_Later times_

According to Bommelyn and Humphrey, in 1906 the federal government purchased two tracts of land under authority of “the Landless California Indians Act. These became the Smith River and Elk Valley Rancherias.” In 1913 Tolowa people from certain outlying areas were forced to move to “B” Street in Crescent City on the threat of losing all their children to boarding schools. The indigenous occupation of Yon’-do-k’ut came to an end with the death of Rawleigh Grimes in 1952. By 1913 the majority of our people were living at Smith River Rancheria, Nelechundun, Elk Valley Rancheria, and Crescent City, with a small number at Wagon Wheel, Big Flat, Gasquet. Other populations were residing on the Hoopa Valley and Siletz Reservations (Bommelyn and Humphrey 1989:xii).

No specific information was located about activities in the direct project areas during recent times.
6.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

6.1 EARLY CONTACT IN THE AREA

It is not known when explorers first came to the area that is now Del Norte County. Starting in 1565 Spain’s “Manila Galleons” passed along portions of the California coast on their way from the Philippines to Central and South America, but for 30 years there were no clear records to confirm any of them stopping on the North Coast. Sir Francis Drake took the *Golden Hind* up beyond the Oregon border in 1579; however, nothing indicates him coming ashore in the area. In November 1595, Sebastián Rodríguez Cermeño sighted land near the California-Oregon border but did not go ashore. Sebastian Vizcaíno, another Spaniard, sailed past the area in 1602 but also, apparently, failed to land. Spaniards landed at Trinidad Bay in 1775, claiming the land for King Charles III of Spain, but there was no continued Spanish occupancy of the area. The last Spanish vessel to visit the North Coast was the *activo* in 1793; Indians all along the coast from Trinidad to central Oregon “paddled out to the foreign ship in their canoes, to trade for iron.” An Englishman, George Vancouver, also sailed up the coast in 1793, and Americans, British, and Russians also passed by in the early 19th century (Raphael and House 2007, Bearss 1982), but there is no record of any of them having landed in what became Del Norte County despite the natural south-facing bay.

The first documented arrival of explorers in the area was that of the Jedediah Smith party in the spring of 1828. Smith and a group of trappers came northwest from the Central Valley on their way to Oregon, reaching the coast at False Klamath Cove (Bearss 1982:31-36). They proceeded north, and crossed Elk Creek near where it empties into Crescent City Bay. Old Richie Jim, a Tolowa who was a boy at the time, recalled that the mules from Smith’s party were mistaken for huge elk because of their floppy ears. Jim and his friends were scared and “ran up the beach half a mile. And these men came on with their mules. And that night they made friends with the white men” (Raphael and House 2007:60). On the night of June 16 Smith’s party “camped on the wooded flats south of Lark Earl.” They skirted the eastern edge of the lake before crossing Howland Hill and then fording the river that came to bear Smith’s name (Bearss 1982:36-38). A Tolowa named Swenetclas met three members of Smith’s party near Lake Earl. Two of Swenetclas’ grandchildren, George White and Jennie Scott, reported the event 102 years later (Raphael and House 2007:61).

Raymond Mattz reported an account his grandfather gave about another encounter with the Smith party. According to Mattz’s grandfather:

> The first Indians they [the Smith party] saw were near where Crescent City is today. Then they came to the lake where we lived [Lake Earl?] and made peace signs. My father was chief of the tribe. He wasn’t afraid of the whites and talked to them in sign language. The white leader made a bad face, rubbed his belly, and opened his mouth to show that he was hungry. Our men traded them fish, dried meat, dried berries, and tule-potatoes. They gave us some old blankets and some worn-out shirts. The leader gave us some round, hard, shining things. We tried to eat those peculiar objects, but we couldn’t even bite them. We thought white men must have “heap strong teeth” and a

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stout stomach. At last, the white men went on to “discover” and to explore the river, and in a few days more, they departed from our country, and on towards the north.

As soon as the strangers left our village, we threw those hard, round, shining things which they had given us far out into the sand dunes. We were afraid they would bring us bad luck. Years afterwards, when we Indians knew that those objects were money, we hunted and hunted for them, but never did find any. Anyway, our people were the first Del Norters to meet Jedediah Smith, his explorers, and their tame “elk.” (Van Deventer 1966:3-4).

The records from Smith’s party, combined with the various Tolowa accounts, provide the only clear evidence of early white explorers having traveled through Tolowa territory. One later historian believed that as many as three other parties of fur trappers may have followed Smith (Bearss 1982:40-41), but a recent review of the evidence concludes that the various parties took a more easterly route into Oregon and that “[w]e have no direct accounts by anyone who followed the coastal trail” (Raphael and House 2007:63).

6.2 EXPROPRIATION AND EXPLOITATION OF TOLOWA TERRITORY

A detailed land-use history of the project area is beyond the scope of this report. The following summary was produced by historian Jerry Rohde, M.A. for previous work in the Lake Earl vicinity (Burns and Rohde 2009). This traces the early historical development of the general vicinity near the project area.

Early newspaper reports occasionally refer to “the Lagoon,” by which was usually meant Lake Earl. In November 1854, “a farmer on the Lagoon” named Van Vleit had harvested his second crop of potatoes for the year (Crescent City Herald, 1 November 1854). The following year T. C. Volckmer announced the availability of “the finest pasturage” and was “prepared to receive animals for ranching on the well and favorably known grazing ground of the LAGOON on the coast side” (Crescent City Herald, 3 October 1855). In 1857 the Herald estimated that at least 1,200 tons of produce would be brought down the Lagoon to Crescent City (Crescent City Herald, 26 August 1857). In less than five years the newly arrived Euro-American settlers had thus turned much of the area to their needs. A lacuna occurs in the run of available Del Norte newspapers between 1859 and 1872; in December 1872 the Crescent City Courier reported that the Crescent City Mill, located on Lake Earl, was able to saw 30,000 feet of timber daily (Crescent City Courier, 5 December 1872). The mill had been built in 1869. In 1879 there were “eleven large stock and dairy farms” on the shores of Lake Earl, where there had been only “three ranchers” a decade earlier (Crescent City Courier, 11 June 1879). Lake Earl was proclaimed “the favorite locality for the profitable sport” of fishing in 1881 (Crescent City Courier, 23 July, 1881). This was just a month after the Tolowas were reported harvesting the bounty from the sea, an activity that for them was certainly more for survival than for sport:

On last Sunday a large whale was discovered on the ocean beach near Mrs. Riggs ranch, wand we learn that the Indians in that vicinity are improving the opportunity thus afforded by laying in a large supply of fresh meat. The whale is 45 feet in length (Del Norte Record, 18 June 1881).
The following year saw a lengthy newspaper account of the ongoing conflict between the Lake Earl “farmers and dairymen” on the one hand and the Crescent City Mill and Transportation Company on the other. At issue was the optimal water level in Lake Earl, the mill wanting high water for its operations, their opposition low water to avoid the submergence of their pasturelands (Del Norte Record, 20 May 1882).

**Hobbs, Wall and Company and the Crescent City & Smith River Railroad**

The information provided below has been adapted directly from Bearss (1969).

The lumber industry in Del Norte County was dominated by few companies. Of primary importance was the Hobbs, Wall & Co. This mill expanded the capacity of its Elk Valley operation in the period 1880 to 1893 from 6,000,000 feet of lumber per year to 8,500,000, or 45,000 feet per day. The company continued active in the box manufacturing trade, which called for large quantities of spruce and hemlock. Its payroll, including those working in the plant and logging camps, averaged $8,000 per month.

At this time, Hobbs, Wall owned about 8,700 acres of timber land in the county, most of which was between Crescent City and Smith River. In 1890 Hobbs, Wall lumberjacks had logged from a 480-acre tract, 110 acres of which produced 20,174,329 feet of logs.

In 1903 the lumber industry of Del Norte was tied-up by its first major strike by loggers and mill hands. They had walked out in protest against the wage scale established by Hobbs, Wall, the principal producer. In May the strike was settled at both the Lake Earl and Elk Valley mills, and in the logging camps. The strike, although of short duration, had hit the community's economy hard. According to terms of the settlement, a minimum wage of $40 per month was set for unskilled labor. Skilled blacksmiths and carpenters would be paid $80 per month for a ten-hour day. Head choppers got $60 per month, with board, while the head sawyer was the best paid man on the job, $125 per month.

Before May 1903 was over Hobbs, Wall had secured control of J. Wenger & Co. (J. Wenger & Co., besides the Lake Earl Mill, owned considerable timber acreage and several coastal freighters.) In 1919 Hobbs, Wall & Co. was operating both the Elk Valley and Lake Earl Mills, three logging camps, a big company store in Crescent City, and smaller ones at each of the camps. Twelve miles of railroad, extending from the logging camps on Smith River, led to the two mills, with a spur continuing on to the wharf. This railroad, a common carrier, was designated the Crescent City & Smith River Railroad. It had been built in the period 1890-1894.

Although the corporation owned vast tracts of timber in Del Norte County, the only portion that had been logged was that "lying on and in the direction of Smith River" and Lake Earl. Between 300 and 400 men found employment in the three logging camps, and so great was their production that logging trains passed up and down the track every few hours.

The Lake Earl Mill could turn out 40,000 feet of lumber in a ten-hour day, while the larger and more modern Elk Valley Mill was able to saw in excess of 100,000 feet the same period. From Crescent City the forestry products were shipped to San Francisco and San Pedro in the company
steamers, Del Norte, Mandalay, and Westport. These vessels could make the round trip in a week to ten days. On their return run, the ships brought in freight and merchandise for the public, as well as passengers.

Boarding houses were operated and manned by Hobbs, Wall at the camps and mills. These were supplied from the company store. In fact, Hobbs, Wall was "termed the main business artery of the county." In 1908 the company had shipped 19,193,800 feet of lumber from the Crescent City wharf.

In 1908 Hobbs, Wall began construction of the Del Norte & Southern Railroad to enable their people to begin timbering the western slope of Howland Hill and the portion of the Mill Creek watershed in Section 25. Camps 10 and 11 were established. To reach the latter, a spur of the railroad was carried over Howland Hill, via the famous switchbacks of the seven and nine percent grades. The only trainmen authorized to take an engine over the nine percent grade were Roy and Leo Ward. Between Crescent City and Smith River, this railroad followed the alignment of present day Third Street from the wharf, northerly, along the east of the County Fairgrounds before being converted to the roadways of Railroad Avenue and Wonder Stump Road. The grade then crossed Elk Valley Road and ran along its eastern margin before crossing the Smith River near the current crossing of US Route 101.

Smaller spool donkeys were used to bunch the logs. The logs were then loaded aboard the cars and shipped to the Elk Valley Mill. As the company was running a number of camps, its policy was to convert as much of the cutover land as possible to pasture to raise beef cattle for slaughter to feed the hands. This involved extensive slash burning.

During World War I there was a demand for Sitka spruce for airplane construction. Hobbs, Wall took advantage of this situation to extend the Del Norte & Southern Railroad south into the area between Sections 1 and 2, Township 16 North, Range 1 West, where their foresters had pinpointed a heavy growth of Sitka spruce. Camp No. 12 was established near today's parking lot of the Rellim Lodge, serving the Demonstration Forest. Under the direction of the woods boss, Alex Moseley, the logs were yarded on the main skid roads with huge Humboldt bull donkeys (steam engines). These roads could be as much as 3,000 feet in length. In 1920 Hobbs, Wall establish Camp 12-2 (the loggers were a superstitious group so there could be no Camp 13) on Mill Creek, near the present site of Rellim Redwood Company's Mill Creek Nursery. This was a big camp and quartered up to 150 men.

The right-of-way of the Del Norte & Southern was extended down the east slope of Howland Hill and up Mill Creek two and one-half miles. Loggers were soon hard at work cutting timber on the upper Mill Creek watershed. To facilitate the task of getting logs down off the steep slopes, three inclined railways, varying in length from 3,600 to 1,800 feet, were built.

On February 22, 1939, the Hobbs, Wall employees were told that the company was shutting down its Elk Valley Mill temporarily so that the equipment could be modernized. The loggers and railroaders were also laid off. The company did not resume operations, however, and in April boards were nailed across the windows and doors of the company store on 2nd Street.
7.0 METHODS AND RESULTS

7.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The background research for this project included an examination of the resource records, previous reports, and other project files at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), one of the regional information centers of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). The objective of the records search was to determine whether any cultural resources have been recorded previously within the project area, or within a “study area” buffer delineated as ¼ mile around the project area.

The NWIC is located at the Sonoma State University offices in Rohnert Park, California. The staff at NWIC performed the record search (File No. 16-0588) and it was completed on November 9, 2016 (Appendix A). Additionally, the following inventories were consulted: the Historic Property Directory, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Determinations of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, Historic Spots in California, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest, California Register of Historical Places, and the California Inventory of Historic Resources.

The records search at the NWIC revealed that ten previous investigations have included the current project area. These surveys were conducted for powerline, sewer infrastructure, and subdivision projects (Table 1). An additional fourteen investigations have been conducted within ¼ mile of, but outlying the current project area. Collectively, these investigations resulted in the identification of five cultural resources, however, all are located well outside of the direct project areas (Table 2).

The records review at the NWIC also provided nine documents that focus on the regional ethnographies and histories of Del Norte County, the North Coast Region of California and the greater Pacific Coast region. These documents discuss broad patterns of human behavior and in some cases, specific site locations, however, none discussed the individual project areas explicitly.
Table 1. Previous archaeological surveys within the APE and ¼ mile buffer area.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Survey #</th>
<th>Title of Report</th>
<th>Author/Date:</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>S-83*</td>
<td>Final Environmental Impact Report, Dn-74.006 F, Del Norte County, Rezoning: Railroad Avenue, Parkway Drive, and Med-Ply.</td>
<td>R. Hampson 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-251*</td>
<td>A Survey of the Cultural Resources in and near Del Norte County Services Area No.1.</td>
<td>R. Hampson 1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-8824*</td>
<td>Archaeological Study of the Proposed Water and Sewerline Corridors for the Proposed State Prison Facility in Del Norte County, California</td>
<td>J. Eidsness 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-9592*</td>
<td>Additional Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Smith River Power Plant Power Line Installation, Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, California</td>
<td>G. Breschini 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-11608*</td>
<td>A Cultural Resources Study of the Bay Meadow Subdivision, Del Norte County, California</td>
<td>J. Roscoe and J. Eidsness 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-12680</td>
<td>An Archaeological Investigation of Assessor's Parcel Number 105-160-06, Located on Kings Valley Road, Del Norte County, California</td>
<td>J. Roscoe 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-15024</td>
<td>Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment, Gist &quot;Fort Dick&quot; THP (California Department of Forestry)</td>
<td>S. Gray 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-15153*</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment of the Del Norte II Prison Expansion, Del Norte County, California</td>
<td>R. Gerry and N. Neuenschwander 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-17296</td>
<td>Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment, O'Dell &quot;Prison Blues&quot; THP (California Department of Forestry)</td>
<td>S. Gray 1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-19313</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California, ARCO No. 230 (California Department of Forestry)</td>
<td>R. Holloway 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-19694</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California, Charleston THP</td>
<td>S. Gray 1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-19706*</td>
<td>Archaeological Investigation of Del Norte County Assessor’s Parcel Number 110-130-26 on Blackwell Lane, Crescent City, California</td>
<td>L. Card and J. Roscoe 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-38865*</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 1 Rural Conventional Highways in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and Lake Counties, Contract No. 01A1056, Expenditure Authorization No. 01-453608</td>
<td>Leach-Palm, Laura et al. 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-40074</td>
<td>Archaeological Clearance Report, Yurok Tribe Culture Department, Bryan Mode new water and septic system installation</td>
<td>R. McConnell 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey #</td>
<td>Title of Report</td>
<td>Author/Date</td>
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<td>----------</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-40799</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California, Tamarack MTHP, THP #1-00-252 DEL</td>
<td>M. Distefano 2000</td>
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<td>S-40862</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California, Gist Ranch THP, THP #1-00-358 DEL</td>
<td>S. Feller 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-41243*</td>
<td>An Archaeological Survey Report for the #467 Timber Harvesting Plan, Del Norte County, CA</td>
<td>D. Denman 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-42133</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California, ARCo THP #281, THP #1-99-067 DEL</td>
<td>R. Holloway 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-42283</td>
<td>A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Yonker's Creek Fish Passage-Barrier Removal Project, located in Del Norte County, California, CDFG #149-R1</td>
<td>K. Pitsenbarger and J. Roscoe 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-42389</td>
<td>An Archaeological Survey Report for the Richardson Timber Harvesting Plan, Del Norte County, California</td>
<td>J. Erler 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-43850</td>
<td>A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Border Coast Regional Airport Authority, Del Norte County Regional Airport, Jack McNamara Field (CEC), Wetlands Mitigation within the Bay Meadows Property, Assessor Parcel Number 110-020-62, Del Norte County, California</td>
<td>J. Roscoe and W. Rich 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-45134*</td>
<td>An Archaeological Survey Report for the GDRCo 563 Timber Harvesting Plan Del Norte County, California;</td>
<td>C. Keller 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-47051</td>
<td>An Archaeological Survey Report for the Bay Meadows Timber Harvest Plan, Del Norte County, California</td>
<td>T. Truesdell 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Previous surveys within the APE.
Table 2. Previously recorded archaeological sites within 500 meters of the APEs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site #:</th>
<th>Description of Site:</th>
<th>Recorder/Date:</th>
<th>Distance from Project Area:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-08-000281</td>
<td>Segment of Crescent City &amp; Smith River Railroad</td>
<td>J. Eidsness 1986</td>
<td>50 meters east of Kings Valley Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA-DNO-000286H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-08-000363</td>
<td>467 Plank Road</td>
<td>G. Denman 2004</td>
<td>200-500 meters west and northwest of Wonder Stump Road and U.S. 101 intersection</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-08-000364</td>
<td>Isolated Projectile Point</td>
<td>G. Denman 2004</td>
<td>200 meters northwest of Wonder Stump Road and U.S. 101 intersection</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-08-000365</td>
<td>Isolated Projectile Point</td>
<td>G. Denman 2004</td>
<td>400 meters northwest of Wonder Stump Road and U.S. 101 intersection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-08-000385</td>
<td>Ft. Dick Wetland Fill</td>
<td>T. Dols 2008</td>
<td>350 meters southeast of Wonder Stump Road and U.S. 101 intersection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Native American Consultation

William Rich and Associates initiated and maintained consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes throughout the duration of the cultural resources investigation (Appendix B). Consultation included a letter faxed to the NAHC on November 1, 2016. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was asked to search their Sacred Lands Inventory File and to provide a list of Native American representatives for the project area. Those groups and individuals indicated by the NAHC were consulted by writing on November 8, 2016 and included the Tolowa Dee-ni’ Nation and the Elk Valley Rancheria. Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), Crista Stewart, Elk Valley responded via email on November 9, 2016 indicating that she would contact WRA again if the Tribe had any concerns. A follow-up phone call was made to Ms. Steinruck, Tolowa Dee-ni’ Nation THPO on December 12, 1016. No concerns were noted.

The City of Crescent City also sent AB 52 tribal consultation letters on November 8, 2016. As of November 28, 2016, no responses were received and it is assumed that no substantial adverse change is expected to occur to a significant tribal cultural resource.
7.3 Field Survey Methods and Results

Survey Expectations
Background research indicated that Tolowa archaeological and traditional cultural sites, as well as, historic period settlement sites are known for the general Lake Earl and Smith River vicinity but that none were noted in the project area. Archaeological site indicators would, however, include stone tools of chert and obsidian, ground stone implements, locally darkened midden soils, shell, bone, and features. Expected historic period cultural resource indicators include standing or ruined buildings; ceramic, glass, or metal artifacts; structures; trails; railroad grades, logging tools and machinery and stumps.

Field Investigation
An intensive pedestrian field survey was completed from the project APE by William Rich on October 27, 2016 and December 15, 2016. The field work involved walking both margins and right-of-way along Kings Valley Road, Wonder Stump Road, Blackwell Lane, Carole Lane, and Las Palmas Mobile Home Park. Conditions during the field survey were considered good and adequate to identify archaeological and other cultural resources (Figure 4 and 5). Ground clearing was limited to shovel scrapes to clear surface vegetation in areas of low mineral soil visibility. The entire project APE, of approximately 15 acres was covered in this manner (Figure 6 and 7). Several additional acres of adjacent roadside areas were also surveyed, for a total of 20 acres (see Figures 6 and 7).

The current investigation found no evidence of artifacts, features, sites, or other cultural resources that would qualify as an historic property/resource within the APE.

Figure 4. View to the north of Kings Valley Road showing typical survey area setting and deep roadside ditch.
Figure 5. View to the west of Blackwell Lane and project area setting.
Figure 6. Aerial photo showing survey coverage and APE of Kings Valley Road and Wonder Stump Road.
Figure 7. Aerial photo showing Survey Coverage and APE of the Blackwell Lane, Carole Lane and the Las Palmas Mobile Home Park.
8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This investigation concludes that no cultural resources, for the purposes of NHPA, that would be considered an historic property, and for the purposes of CEQA would be considered an historical resource, are present within the Crescent City Water Improvement Project area. This supports a finding of “No Historic Properties Affected” (36 CFR 800.4(d)(1)) and “No Adverse Effects to Historical Resources” (Public Resource Code 5020.1). No further cultural resources studies are recommended.

It is the opinion of WRA that this investigation constitutes a good faith effort to identify cultural resources in and adjacent to the project location. It is unlikely, given the project setting, background research, intensive field survey, and scope of undertaking, that significant cultural resources will be discovered during project implementation.

8.1 PROTOCOLS FOR INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES

Although discovery of cultural resources during project construction is not anticipated, the following pages offer recommendations to follow in this event. These recommendations are designed to ensure that potential project impacts on inadvertently discovered cultural resources are eliminated or reduced to less than significant levels.

8.1.1 Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, building foundations, or bone are discovered during ground-disturbance activities, work shall be stopped within 20 meters (66 feet) of the discovery, per the requirements of CEQA (January 1999 Revised Guidelines, Title 14 CCR 15064.5 (f)) and Section 106 (36 CFR 800.13). Work near the archaeological finds shall not resume until a professional archaeologist, who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines, has evaluated the materials and offered recommendations for further action.

8.1.2 Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered during project construction, work will stop at the discovery location and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent to human remains (Health and Safety Code 7050.5). The county coroner must be immediately to determine if the cause of death must be investigated. Contact the Sheriff-Coroner’s office, 650 Fifth Street, Crescent City, CA 95531, 707-464-9521. If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, it is necessary to comply with state laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) (Public Resources Code, Section 5097). The coroner will contact the NAHC. The descendants or most likely descendants of the deceased will be contacted, and work will not resume until they have made a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any associated grave goods, as provided in Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98. Work may resume if NAHC is unable to identify a descendant or the descendant failed to make a recommendation.
9.0 PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

William Rich and Associates is an independent cultural heritage business with extensive experience working in northwestern California for nearly two decades. Principal Investigator, William Rich, M.A. is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) meets the Secretary of Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 61, and 48 Federal Regulation 44716).
10.0 REFERENCES CITED

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William C. Rich  
William C. Rich and Associates- Cultural Resources Consultants  
P.O. Box 184  
Bayside, CA  95534

Re: Crescent City Water Improvement Project

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Crescent City USGS 7.5’ quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼ mi. radius:

| Resources within project area: | None listed |
| Resources within ¼ mi. radius: | P-08-000281, P-08-000363, P-08-000364, P-08-000365, P-08-000385 |
| Reports within project area: | S-83, 251, 8824, 9562, 11608, 15153, 19706, 38865, 41243, 45134 |
| Reports within ¼ mi. radius: | S-12680, 15024, 17296, 19313, 19694, 40074, 40799, 40862, 42133, 42284, 42389, 43229, 43850, 45148, 47051 |
| Other Reports within records search radius: | S-208, 213, 217, 848, 2458, 8226, 15529, 44842, 44844. These reports are classified as Other Reports; reports with little or no field work or missing maps. The electronic maps do not depict study areas for these reports, however a list of these reports has been provided. In addition, you have not been charged any fees associated with these studies. |

| Resource Database Printout (list): | ☐ enclosed  ☒ not requested  ☐ nothing listed |
| Resource Database Printout (details): | ☒ enclosed  ☐ not requested  ☐ nothing listed |
| Resource Digital Database Records: | ☐ enclosed  ☒ not requested  ☐ nothing listed |
| Report Database Printout (list): | ☐ enclosed  ☒ not requested  ☐ nothing listed |
| Report Database Printout (details): | ☒ enclosed  ☐ not requested  ☐ nothing listed |
| Report Digital Database Records: | ☐ enclosed  ☒ not requested  ☐ nothing listed |
| Resource Record Copies: | ☐ enclosed  ☐ not requested  ☒ nothing listed |
| Report Copies: | ☐ enclosed  ☒ not requested  ☐ nothing listed |
| OHP Historic Properties Directory: | ☒ enclosed  ☐ not requested  ☐ nothing listed |
| Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: | ☐ enclosed  ☐ not requested  ☒ nothing listed |
**Notes:**

**Current versions of these resources are available online:**

- Caltrans Bridge Survey: [http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm)
- Shipwreck Inventory: [http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html](http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html)

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Annette Neal

Researcher
APPENDIX B
Native American Correspondence
Dear NAHC,

William Rich and Associates-Cultural Resources Consultants have been retained to conduct a cultural resources investigation for a water improvement project in Crescent City, Del Norte County, California. Specifically, the project is located in Section 20, R1W,T16N, and Sections 23 and 26 R1W, T17N as shown on the USGS 7.5’ Crescent City, CA Topographic Quadrangle. The project area is indicated on the accompanying map.

I would greatly appreciate a list of Native American contacts and the results of a search of the sacred lands database for previously identified sites of concern within the project area or a one-half mile radius.

Many thanks in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

William Rich, M.A., RPA
William Rich and Associates
PO Box 184
Bayside, CA 95524
(707) 834-5347
wcr@2xtreme.net
November 7, 2016

William Rich M.A., RPA
William Rich and Associates

Sent by: wcr@2xtreme.net

RE: Crescent City Water Improvement Project, Del Norte County

Dear Mr. Rich,

Attached is a list of tribes that have cultural and traditional affiliation to the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult, as may be required under particular state statutes. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

The NAHC also recommends that project proponents conduct a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) at the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) (http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068) to determine if any tribal cultural resources are located within the area(s) affected by the proposed action. The SLF, established under Public Resources Code section 5094, are sites submitted for listing to the NAHC by California Native American tribes. The SLF, established under Public Resources Code section 5094, are sites submitted for listing to the NAHC by California Native American tribes. A record search of the SLF was completed for the APE referenced above with negative results. Please note records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of tribal cultural resources. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of tribal cultural resources.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Elk Valley Rancheria
Dale Miller, Chairperson
2332 Howland Hill Road
Crescent City, CA, 95531
Phone: (707)464-4680
Fax: (707)464-4519
dmiller@elk-valley.com

Tolowa
November 8, 2016

Distribution List

1. Elk Valley Rancheria -Dale Miller, Chairperson; Crista Stewart, THPO
2. Tolowa Dee ni’ Nation – Loren Bommelyn, Chairperson; Suntayea Steinruck-THPO

Dear Tribal Representative,

William Rich and Associates is conducting a cultural resources investigation for a water improvement project in Crescent City, Del Norte County, California. The project is being implemented by the City of Crescent City through the USDA Rural Utilities Service. A brief project description and maps are provided as an attachment to this letter. Specifically, the project is located in Section 20, R1W,T16N, and Sections 23 and 26 R1W, T17N as shown on the USGS 7.5’ Crescent City, CA Topographic Quadrangle.

A pedestrian survey has already been completed and no cultural resources were identified. WRA surveyed the margins of the roads where deep roadside cuts are present with ample exposure of mineral soils. Background research is ongoing and WRA would greatly appreciate any information that would help identify Tribal Cultural Resources in the project area. Any culturally sensitive information that you may disclose to WRA will be held under strict confidentiality and will not be made available to the public. All cultural resources will be documented in accordance to the guidelines established by the State Office of Historic Preservation. A copy of the final report and any completed archaeological site records will be submitted to the California Historical Resources Information System’s regional Northwest Information Center.

We feel that early identification of significant cultural resources will allow for implementation of avoidance measures. Please contact me if you have any questions- (707) 834-5347. You may have received, or will receive a formal consultation letter, as required under AB 52, from the City of Crescent City’s Public Works Department. This letter is a follow-up to that correspondence.

Thank you,

William C. Rich

William Rich, M.A., RPA
William Rich and Associates
P.O. Box 184
Bayside, CA 95524
wra@williamrichandassociates.com

Enclosures (3)-Project Description, 4 maps
Project Description:

The City owns and operates the water supply and treatment system, water storage tanks, and water distribution system with over 4,600 drinking water connections. Due to the age of the systems and critical need for capital infrastructure projects, the City has engaged the USDA for funding multiple projects that will provide more reliable and efficient operations.

The existing transmission pipes operated by the City are fully functional. However, it has been identified that pipelines in the vicinity of: Kings Valley Road, Blackwell Lane, and Sutter Coast Hospital are vulnerable to system failure due to the lack of redundancy. Given the possibility of seismic events in our area that could disrupt drinking water service, it is critical that the City do all that is reasonable to increase reliability of the water system. Improvements are important to give the City and emergency services operational flexibility and protect the residents from a catastrophic failure. While there are not any existing compliance issues with the water pipes in the City, the pipeline improvements proposed herein are essential to water redundancy and security.

1. **Kings Valley Redundant Transmission Pipe Project:** The existing transmission pipe is 14-inch cast iron pipe from existing water source to the elevated tank, then reduced to a 12- and 10-inch diameter as the transmission pipe approaches the City. This pipe was built in 1958. This portion of the project will consist of constructing 7,600-feet of new 24-inch water transmission pipe on Kings Valley Road in the existing roadway.

2. **Blackwell Lane Transmission Pipe Interconnection Project:** Currently, there are two transmission pipes that are not linked; a 24-inch transmission pipe on Lake Earl Drive and a 10-inch pipe on Railroad Ave. The project calls for approximately 5,000-feet of new 12-inch transmission pipe on Blackwell Lane between Railroad Avenue and Lake Earl Drive and an additional 3,000-feet of new 12-inch transmission pipe on Carole Lane. This will allow the City to loop the transmission pipe providing redundancy to the City water users.

3. **Sutter Coast Hospital Secondary Pipe:** The Hospital has been open since 1992 and provides a valuable emergency service to the community. Also in close proximity to the hospital is the Del Norte County High School and other schools and businesses. Water flows and pressures in the area are in need of improvement. The Hospital currently has one water connection from the south. The purpose of this component of the project is to add a second connection to provide redundancy and increase security in the event of a catastrophic emergency.

4. **Washington Water Storage Tank:** The Washington Water Storage Tank is a welded steel, above ground tank built in 2001. The tank is approximately 132-feet in diameter by approximately 40-feet in height, providing a nominal capacity of 4 million gallons. The proposed work includes removal and replacement of the exterior coating system and
interior lining system, correction of several minor structural deficiencies, and installation of passive cathodic protection.

5. **Amador Water Storage Tank:** The Amador Water Storage Tank is a welded steel, above ground water storage tank built in 1982. The tank is approximately 80-feet in diameter by approximately 40-feet in height, providing a nominal capacity of 1.5 million gallons. The proposed work includes removal and replacement of the exterior coating system and interior lining system, correction of several minor structural deficiencies, and installation of passive cathodic protection.

6. **Water Meters:** Crescent City has meters on all services and sources. All customer sectors are metered including separate meters for single-family residential, commercial, industrial, and educational facilities. All customers are billed by volume used. The City has at least 4,624 meters in place. The average age of these meters is over 40 years. The meter replacement project work includes removal and replacement of all consumer meters and meter boxes and installation of new receiver antennas on existing tanks and cellular service towers at up to four locations around the service area.
NOTE: EXISTING PIPES SHOWN FOR CONVENIENCE ARE APPROXIMATE AND DO NOT REPRESENT ALL EXISTING PIPES AT THESE LOCATIONS.

KVM OPEN TRENCH IN PAVEMENT: 7,480'
FULL PIPELINE LENGTH: 7,600'
NOTE: EXISTING PIPES SHOWN FOR CONVENIENCE ARE APPROXIMATE AND DO NOT REPRESENT ALL EXISTING PIPES AT THESE LOCATIONS.

BLM PIPELINE LENGTH (OPEN TRENCH IMPROVEMENT, NORTH LANE): 4,900’
CAROLE LANE PIPELINE OPEN TRENCH (IN EXISTING ROADWAY): 3,025’
CAROLE LANE FULL PIPELINE LENGTH: 3,600’