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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE WEST SACRAMENTO CANAL UNIT

by

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June 1, 1969

A report submitted to the National Park Service, Western Region, by the Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, University of California at Los Angeles, as a cooperative service.

National Park Service
National Archaeological Database
No. 1040429

Agency 106
Archaeological Services-San Francisco

INTRODUCTION

The proposed construction of five reservoirs as part of the West Sacramento Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project, California, has occasioned a review of the archaeological resources of the proposed reservoir areas. The five proposed reservoirs include the Sites Reservoir in Glenn and Colusa Counties, the Funks and Swift's Corral Reservoirs in Colusa County, the Oat Reservoir in Yolo County, and the Noonan, or Cannon, Reservoir in Solano County. In 1967 the Western Region Headquarters of the National Park Service asked the UCLA Archaeological Survey to examine these five proposed reservoirs, determine the nature of their archaeological resources, and submit a proposal for the adequate salvage of archaeological remains which would be endangered by reservoir construction. This paper constitutes the report requested from the UCLA Archaeological Survey.

The principal reconnaissance work done in this survey was conducted by the 1967 UCLA Summer Field School in Archaeology, under the author's direction. The field school was based in nearby Chico. On several consecutive weekends during July and August, 1967, the staff and students of the field school visited the five proposed reservoir areas. Local landowners were visited, and the reservoir areas were surveyed for historic and prehistoric remains. In many cases the local residents were able to provide our survey teams with information on the location and contents of sites. In addition to the work done by the field school, the project was aided by Robert Edwards of the Department of Anthropology, University of California at Davis, who made an intensive survey of the Noonan Reservoir in the winter of 1969.

A number of individuals deserve thanks for their participation in, and cooperation with, the project. Participating students of the UCLA Archaeological Field School include Peggy Barbey, Peter Calloway, Karen Clyde, Judith Globe, James

Harvey, Helen Hayes, Elizabeth McCrary, Wayne Ruwet, Jason Smith and Russell Waldrop. Field School staff included James T. Toney, Joan Carpenter, Leslie Crum, Burton Moyer, Jr., Linda Barbey and Stanley Wilson. Weekend assistance also was generously provided by Nelson Leonard, Ronald Sekkel, John Beaton and Darrell Johns, who during the week were conducting surveys in other areas under the auspices of the National Park Service.

Special thanks go to those individuals owning lands in the proposed reservoir areas, through whose kindness our survey work was made possible. In particular we would like to offer this grateful appreciation to the Noonans, T. Talbot Anderson, Sam Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Browning, Mr. Peterson, W.E. Sites and family, the Dunlaps, Mrs. Daugherty, Mr. Knowles, and Rod Fletcher.

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The area of concern to this study includes five small valleys scattered along the eastern base of the North Coast Range over a distance of 80 miles, from above the Glenn County line to below Vacaville. Three of the proposed reservoirs lie in a cluster ten miles to the west of Maxwell. They are the proposed Sites, Funks and Swift's Corral Reservoirs. The proposed Oat Reservoir lies about five miles south of Dunnigan in Yolo County, while the proposed Noonan Reservoir lies some six miles southeast of Vacaville in Solano County (see Map 1). The last two proposed reservoirs are quite small, involving around 600 acres of land each. The proposed Sites Reservoir complex, however, covers several dozen square miles and involves the planned destruction of significant ethnographic and archaeological areas.

The study area lies along the eastern base of the North Coast Range, which means that it lies in a rain shadow. Average annual precipitation ranges around 25 inches. A Mediterranean-type climate pattern persists here, with hot, dry summers and cool winters, in which most of the precipitation occurs. Average summer temperatures range around 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, with daily highs up to 115 degrees. The native flora and fauna of the region belong to the Upper Sonoran Life Zone. Its vegetation pattern is characterized by four sets of local communities: one each on the valley floors and along stream courses, and two in the hilly slopes. Historic ranching activities have greatly altered the species present and their distributions, but the general patterns are as follows. Valley floors host oak parklands, with broad, grassy meadows interspersed by White Oak (Quercus lobata). Along stream courses with annually permanent water supplies, thickets occur, dominated by sycamores (Platanus racemosa). Otherwise the meadow grasses persist up to stream edges. On hillsides two different kinds of associations are found. The first is one of chaparral and manzanita thickets, and the second is one of grassy meadows interspersed with dense stands of Blue Oak

(Quercus douglasii). The relationship between these two communities is poorly understood (cf. K. Chartkoff 1966).

Fauna in the region are characterized by a few dramatic large species, such as the black-tailed deer (Odocoileus hemionus) and the black bear (Ursus americanus). Formerly the grizzly bear (Uarctos horribilis) and the mountain lion (Felis concolor) inhabited the region but today both are locally extinct. Less dramatic predators such as the coyote (Canis latrans) still are fairly common, however. Most of the fauna are rather small. The most important of them are the rabbits (Lepus californicus), Sylvilagus audobonii), the valley quail (Lophortyx californica) and the flicker (Colaptes cafer). No major species of fish are found in the immediate areas. (cf. Brown and Lawrence 1965).

The study area lies within the ethnographic territory of the southern division of Wintun-speakers, the Patwin. Extensive ethnographic descriptions of these peoples are found in the following references: Kroeber (1925, 1932); Barrett (1908, 1919); Du Bois (1935, 1939); Loeb(1932, 1933); Merriam (1955, 1967, 1968). These resources are fruitful for further research, and will not be synthesized here. Of special note, however, is a passage from Kroeber (1932:264) which describes two ethnographic villages which lie within the proposed limits of Sites Reservoir. The village of Pone lay three or more miles north of the present town of Sites. A half dozen miles north of it was Potba, which probably was beyond the actual proposed reservoir area. Pone was a tribelet center, and may be represented by the site of Col-34.

DESCRIPTION OF SITES

The archaeological sites described in this report all were located and described using techniques presented by Hole and Heizer (1964), and Chartkoff and Childress (1966). Briefly, the proposed reservoir areas were examined on foot by archaeologists for evidence of the existence of prehistoric or historic sites. When such a site was found, it was recorded on the University of California site record form. Surface artifacts were noted and were photographed in the field, but were not retained.

The proposed reservoirs are located in areas covered by several different scales of United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps. The following quadrangle sheets were used in the field in recording site locations:

Proposed Noonan Reservoir: USGS Elmira Quadrangle, 7.5 minute scale, 1953 edition
Proposed Oats Reservoir: USGS Zamora Quadrangle, 7.5 minute scale, 1953 edition
Proposed Sites, Swifts Corral and Funks Reservoirs: USGS Sites Quadrangle, 7.5 minute scale, 1958 edition. Proposed Sites Reservoir extends into USGS Logan Ridge Quadrangle, 7.5 minute scale, 1958 edition, and USGS Lodoga Quadrangle, 15 minute scale, 1953 edition.

PROPOSED SITES RESERVOIR

4-Gln-103

This site is a late prehistoric seasonal camp site on the north fork of Funks Creek outside of the proposed reservoir area. It is situated on a low knoll which supports a small oak grove. On the surface of the site can be found chipped stone tools of obsidian and flint. The stream bank shows the midden to be up to four feet deep. The present tenant, Mr. Gibson, reports that some time ago some party reportedly from Arizona removed a burial from the deposit. No evidence of burials could be seen when we visited the site, however.

4-Gln-104

Site 104 is at the head of the Antelope Valley on a tributary of Grapevine Creek.

It is one of the most impressive sites found during the study. The site is situated on a flat stream terrace near the convergence of two seasonal streams. It covers more than 10,000 square feet and is up to seven feet deep. Eroding out of a stream bank on the south side is a cemet^eary of considerable size. Mr. Patterson, the owner, reports that with ever heavy rain skeletal parts and artifacts erode out of the site. Since very little of the cemet^eary was seen during the survey, a temporal assignment is difficult, but the burials seem to correspond with the so-called middle horizon of Central California. That would give the reservoir area a time depth of occupation covering many hundreds of years. The site appears to have been a seasonal camp site intermittantly for several centuries. Flakes and cores found on the surface suggest a limited range of aboriginal activities.

4-Col-22

This site includes two large, contiguous midden deposits on either side of the south fork of Antelope Creek. The midden deposits cover a total area of more than 15,000 square feet and along the creek bank are as deep as four feet. Over most of the site, however, the deposit appears to be less than half that deep. Again, the site appears to be a seasonal camp site, and may be a complex one. Human bones are found on the surface on the east side of the creek, but the midden is darkest on the west side, suggesting horizontal stratification. Obsidian flakes and flake tools are found frequently on the surface, suggesting a late prehsitoric date for the site.

4-Col-23

This historic site is associated with the Sites Rancheria, an aboriginal community near the present town of Sites. This community spoke the Hill Patwin dialect of the Wintun language family. The site itself is reportedly the sweathouse

for the Sites Rancheria. At present it consists of a large circular depression averaging 35 feet in diameter. The site can first be defined by a change in color of the vegetation. The color change continues out of the depression on the south rim, which could indicate an entrance ramp. No artifacts were found on the surface around this site. Whether or not it was also used in conjunction with the Kuksu Cult could not be determined.

4-Col-24

The Dunlap Site is a light midden deposit covering 6000 square feet with a depth of two to three feet. On its surface are flakes and flake tools of chert, obsidian and jasper. The site is located on an unnamed intermittent stream, and seems to be a seasonal camp site with a late date. It is one of the smaller such sites in the proposed reservoir area. It is distinguished, however, by the grayish color of its midden, which makes a marked contrast with the surrounding reddish soil. The soil colors are rare in the area and may reflect some special vegetation growth prehistorically. If so, the site could exhibit some unique features.

4-Col-25

This site occupies a low knoll at the mouth of Stone Corral Creek Canyon. It consists of a black midden deposit of undetermined depth which covers 15,000 square feet in a cluster of oaks. On the surface of the site we noted five core tools and an obsidian flake. A large depression on the western side of the site may be the remains of a structure. It is a shallow pit of irregular circumference with an average diameter of 30 feet. The darkness of soil color relative to other sites in the area may be a result of organic infusion from the oak grove, or may be a result of prehistoric subsistence activities which were not so common at other sites. This site appears to be a seasonal camp site related to the exploitation of acorns and other plant products.

4-Col-26

Col-26 is situated at the mouths of two adjoining canyons on a bend in a seasonal stream. The dark brown midden deposit appears to be three to four feet deep in erosion cuts. Obsidian and chert flakes are found frequently on the surface. It covers at least 5000 square feet, but its limits are difficult to determine because of brush and other materials piled around its edges. The site seems to be a late seasonal campsite with no particularly distinguishing features.

4-Col-27

This is the southernmost deposit found in the Sites Reservoir area. It is located on a small knoll at the head of a short arroyo. The midden is bisected by a seasonal stream, with the main deposit lying to the north of the creek. It is a substantial deposit for this area, covering more than 22,000 square feet with a depth that exceeds four feet in places. Several obsidian flakes and a core tool of basalt were noted on the surface. Because of the seasonal nature of the water supply and the frequency of occurrence of obsidian flakes, the site is supposed to be a late seasonal camp. Water was running in the creek as of mid-July, however, which is unusual as most of the creeks in this area dry up by early summer. The strength of the water supply may help account for the large size of this deposit.

4-Col-29

While this site lies outside the proposed reservoir area, it is one of the most interesting deposits located during this study. It consists of a dark midden with many flakes on its surface which extends along a meander of Grapevine Creek for 350 feet. An oak woodland plant community occupies the site, and star thistle grows markedly thicker on the midden than off of it. We found on the surface two clamshell disk beads, a projectile point and a hammerstone in addition to many flakes of chert and obsidian. These materials, especially the beads, suggest a date for the site later than circa A.D. 1600. The deposit is less than two feet deep along

the stream and is only about 50 feet across. It is in most respects atypical for the area.

4-Col-30

This very small site is situated on a small knoll overlooking a tributary of Antelope Valley Creek. This stream is fed by several small springs and provides some water most or all of the year. The site covers only 1500 square feet on top of the knoll. Its midden is both shallow and light in color. A house pit is found on the surface, however, and scattered over the surface are many fire-cracked rocks and some burned bone fragments. The site appears to be a single family's camp site. It may be seasonal. Possibly it dates to the historic period and indicates a breakdown of the traditional aboriginal social structure under the impact of European society. It would be more expectable to find single family camp sites in the mountains to the west, since during the summer the communities tended to break down into family units and exploit the mountain resources.

4-Col-31

Col-31 is a large-surfaced site which spreads along both banks of Grapevine Creek at the head of one arm of Antelope Valley. Grass covers most of the stream terrace on which the site is situated, but oak trees still occur near the stream banks. Two areas of midden occur, covering an area of more than 75,000 square feet. Most of the deposit seems shallow, but erosion cuts in the creek bank show depths of three to four feet in many places. Water seems to be available all year here, as the creek has water in it during mid-July, and a spring emerges only 50 feet upstream from the site. On the surface we found a small corner-notched obsidian projectile point, obsidian flakes, a granite pestle, a basalt hammerstone and a chert core. This is probably one of the more important late habitation-sites in the area, and may be a winter camp site for a community.

4-Col-32

Col-32 includes three adjacent areas of dark brown midden deposit which surround the junction of two seasonal creeks in lower McDowell Canyon. Although the midden deposits are distinct from surrounding soils, only three surface artifacts and a small amount of chipping waste were found on their surfaces. The artifacts include two obsidian projectile point fragments and a scraper. Nearby, on two small hogback ridges to the north of the site, nine bedrock mortars are situated along the ridgebacks. Part of the site complex includes a permanent spring, located 300 yards up the canyon to the southwest. This apparently late camp site suggests seasonal exploitation of the oak resources which cover the site area. The entire site area includes over 40,000 square feet of midden deposit with depths of three to four feet in many places.

4-Col-33

This site lies on the north bank, just outside the reservoir area, of Grapevine Creek. It includes a substantial midden deposit which covers more than 15,000 square feet on top of a knoll, extends down the south side of the knoll, and then covers an additional 12,000 square feet on the stream terrace of Grapevine Creek. This deposit is shallow on the stream terrace but may be several feet deep on top of the knoll. The surface of the site is fairly rich in obsidian flakes, core tools of chert and basalt, and hammerstones. A large block mortar, possibly the base for a hopper basket mortar, was found near the creek. In addition, four housepits were found on the site. Each one averaged about 14 feet in diameter. The site apparently represents one of the major camp sites of the area, and may be a winter village site.

4-Col-34

At the mouth of a small canyon, this site overlooks much of the Funks Creek basin which will form the major part of the proposed Sites Reservoir. It consists of two areas of midden on the north side of the creek which drains this canyon. The two midden areas are about 100 feet apart, and together cover some 17,000 square feet. The dark brown deposit appears to be up to three feet or more deep in erosion cuts.

Only 50 feet up the canyon a permanent spring provides water. The site has been damaged by development in recent years. A corral with attached fences covers the eastern midden deposit, while the western area has had the southern third of its deposit cut away when a dam for a small reservoir was built several years ago. The tenant reports that when the dam was built several burials were uncovered. No surface sign of burials was found in this survey, but obsidian flakes and burned bone fragments were encountered frequently on the surface. This is one of the more favored locations in the main reservoir area, and probably constitutes a major seasonal camp site.

4-Col-35

This site is one of the few in the study area which has house pits visible on the surface of the midden deposit. It is a large habitation site located on the east side of one of the major tributaries of Grapevine Creek. The dark brown midden deposit covers 30,000 square feet to a depth of four feet. A permanent spring surfaces about 500 feet uphill to the west. On the surface of the site five outlines of pit house depressions can still be readily observed, and very likely there were once more. Numerous obsidian and chert flakes can be found on the surface. The survey team also found a pestle outside one of the house pits. The site may constitute a late prehistoric winter camp site. At present an unused barn and corral are found on the site. Both are in very bad repair. Neither of them offers any observable artifacts of historical note.

4-Col-36

Col-36 is a small midden deposit situated on a low knoll on the east slope of Greasewood Mountain. The site is just outside the western limit of the study area. It covers only 900 square feet of area and appears to be a foot or less in depth. Two intermittent streams converge at the base of this knoll and provide much of the site limits. An oak woodland plant community covers the site. On its surface we

found a number of flakes and cores. A dirt jeep road crosses the site at present but it does not appear to have damaged the site very much. This site appears to represent a seasonal campsite for a small group, possibly only a single household. It may well be associated with the exploitation of a single ripening crop, such as acorns. No sign of architectural remains is found here.

4-Col-38

Two interesting and neighboring sites on Antelope Creek complete the survey of archaeological remains in this proposed reservoir. The first, Col-38, is another large site having a half dozen house pit depressions on its surface. Around the sides of these depressions were found two slab mortars, an obsidian projectile point and numerous obsidian flakes. Since the site has been used as a salt lick area for cattle, it is quite likely that more depressions once were visible, but that they now have been obliterated by the livestock. Turkey mullen, wild oats and star thistle now grow on the site. Its dark brown midden deposit covers more than 12,000 square feet and looks to be up to four feet deep in erosion cuts. The site would seem to be late from the amount of obsidian on its surface. It also would appear to have served a number of functions, indicating a fairly stable settlement was here.

4-Col-39

Col-39 is only five hundred feet west of Col-38. It, too, has housepit depressions on its surface, but it has a much poorer variety of artifacts on it. Its dark brown midden covers only about 7500 square feet and seems to average only two feet in depth. Two seasonal streams border it on the south and east. Two possible house pit depressions were noted on the surface. Several obsidian flakes and utilized flakes were noted. This site may be roughly as late as Col-38, and may also represent a long-term settlement with definite architecture, but in other respects it seems much less complex as well as less substantial.

Certain other locations in the proposed Sites Reservoir are of interest for historic reasons, but they are not of such a nature as to have been recorded as archaeological sites. They are described briefly as follows:

H-1

The W. E. Sites ranch is reportedly the oldest ranch in the valley. It has some buildings on it over a hundred years old. Numerous prehistoric artifacts are to be found at the ranch, and some interesting historical things as well.

H-2

This is the community cemetery at Sites. It contains some 19th Century graves of the settlers of this small valley. Reportedly it also contains graves of Indians who lived here after European settlement.

H-3

This marks the community of Sites itself, and refers especially to the older buildings there, some of which are among the first modern structures to have been erected in the area.

H-4

This marks an abandoned stone building. During the 1920's the abandoned quarries just to the east of this area were worked commercially. This building was the office for the quarries and also was a residence for the project director. While not very old, it is a rare form of architecture for this part of California, and reflects an unusual aspect of the economic history of this region.

PROPOSED FUNKS RESERVOIR

³
4-Col-R8

³
Col-R8 is one of two archaeological sites located in the proposed Funks Reservoir. It is composed of a small, light-colored midden deposit situated on a low knoll in the

proposed reservoir basin. The knoll is bounded on the north and east by two intersecting seasonal stream channels. The midden covers an area of 7500 square feet and seems to have very little depth. On the surface we found several chert cores and one mano. The surface incidence of both of these kinds of artifacts has been rare in this area, suggesting that the site may represent some activities not represented elsewhere. A jeep trail goes up to the top of the knoll but does not appear to have damaged the site appreciably. The lack of obsidian flakes here and the presence of a mano may indicate that the site is markedly earlier in time of occupation than are most of the sites in the study area.

4-Col-37

Col-37 is twice as large as Col-³28, and is considerably more complex. It is a large habitation site located on the north bank of Funks Creek, at the base of a large knoll. A light brown midden deposit covers over 15,000 square feet. It is scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding soil, but numerous surface artifacts help to distinguish its extent. On the surface of this site we found four manos, four core tools and a number of flakes and utilized flakes. No house pit depressions were noted, but four bedrock mortars were found in the bed of Funks Creek, which had water standing in it during mid-summer. The midden from this site and the kinds of surface artifacts found are similar to those of Col-28, but it would appear that this site is much more of a major seasonal habitation site than is Col-28. Perhaps the greater water supply at Col-37 helps account for its greater size.

PROPOSED SWIFT'S CORRAL RESERVOIR

4-Col-1

This is both a historic and a prehistoric site, and both dimensions are of significance. The site is situated on the south side of Stone Corral Creek, at the head of a small, finger-like ridge. The creek appears to flow all year. The northern end

of this small ridge is formed by a large, exposed portion of bedrock. The top of the rock is relatively flat, and on its surface is an extremely large number of bedrock mortars. Our survey crew counted more than 80 mortar depressions, making it one of the largest known single concentrations of bedrock mortars on a single rock in this part of the state. An extensive habitation site around the rock outcrop is indicated by a faint midden deposit covering more than 400,000 square feet. Years of grazing on this spot have acted to obliterate most of the surface indications of this site, but occasional flakes and core tools could be found in the less disturbed parts. The midden surrounds much of the ridge outcropping and descends toward the creek. Much of it has been affected by dirt roads made across it, in addition to the stone corral. A feed barn is situated on the west side of the deposit.

This site was first recorded archaeologically by Frank Rackerby in 1963 when he was doing a reconnaissance of the proposed Tehama-Colusa Canal right-of-way for San Francisco State College and the National Park Service (Treganza, Edwards and King 1965). UCLA has followed the San Francisco State designation of this site as Colusa-1, since their site record is now in manuscript form on file at the National Park Service's Western Region headquarters in San Francisco. Rackerby noted, as did we, that on the large rock outcropping the majority of bedrock mortars were clustered at the north end of the rock, nearest the creek. The number of mortars decreased as one moved further away from the creek. Along the sides of the rock are a number of rock overhangs and shelters, several of which seem to have prehistoric midden deposits in them. The rock also provides a marvelous vantage point, from which one can overlook the lands to the north, south and east for miles.

The historic component of this site is the stone corral, a rectangular structure made of dry-laid, undressed field rocks. The corral sits alongside the western edge of the rock outcrop on a gentle slope, and covers an enclosed space of about 50 feet by 75 feet. It was erected by John M. Steele in 1885, and was restored in 1908 by Colusa Parlor No. 69 of the Native Sons of the Golden West (the date of restoration

may have been 1903; the date on the commemorative plaque was obscured). The corral has also been commemorated as a State Historical Landmark, No. 233. A sign at the junction of the Sites road with Highway 99W in Williams refers to this corral. As Rackerby points out, this corral provides a time-marker for the latest possible time of occupation of the aboriginal village site, and possibly its construction may have forced or directly followed the village's abandonment.

The size of the prehistoric site, its favorable setting in terms of water supply, adjacent oak groves and chaparral belts, and the large number of bedrock mortars all point to a very important village site. It may have been seasonal in nature, occupied in the fall and winter, and may have been geared to the exploitation of the acorn and hard seed crops. It may have been occupied relatively permanently, in which case it no doubt would have taken advantage of the rich aquatic and waterfowl resources of the Sacramento River floodplain to the east. It also is possible that the site represents a historically-known aboriginal community, although no documentation has yet been found.

4-Col-2

Col-2 is a site discovered by Rackerby's survey in 1963. Again, the San Francisco State site number is retained. It lies well outside the boundary of the proposed Swift's Corral reservoir, but is the nearest previously-known site to the study area. It consists of a light-gray-colored midden deposit situated on a hill slope overlooking a seasonal stream bed. The midden area covers around 40,000 square feet. On its surface were found fragments of sandstone and several oval river cobbles. It appears to be one of the many seasonal camp sites in the region.

PROPOSED OAT RESERVOIR

The proposed Oat Reservoir does not have any archaeological sites in it at present. The basin to be dammed is rather steep and narrow, and has been deep-plowed over its entire bottom and much of the way up the sides of the enclosing hillsides. However,

one can walk along the plowed stream terraces and find occasional flakes, fire-blackened rocks and other apparent artifacts. Oat Creek, which waters the small valley, is a rather substantial seasonal stream which in some years provides water most or all of the year. The proposed reservoir offers a sheltered valley on the edge of the Sacramento flood plain. Thus it seems likely that at least one archaeological site was located in this area. It also is quite possible that along some of the higher stream terraces there are site remnants which have not been badly affected by plowing. Nevertheless, we were unable to find any undisturbed or relatively undisturbed, definable archaeological sites in the proposed Oat Reservoir.

PROPOSED NOONAN RESERVOIR

4-Sol-S248

One site was found in the proposed Noonan Reservoir. It seems to be a seasonal camp site located alongside Union Creek on the southwest ridge which bounds the proposed reservoir area. The midden deposit is very dark gray and ashy, and covers an area of over 10,000 square feet. Chipping waste litters the surface. The site extends from the creek up-slope on the ridge into a saddle between two small knolls on the ridge. In some gopher holes and erosion holes a rock layer was seen that appears to run across the site at a depth of 28 inches. The site is located at the edge of the local Sacramento Delta; the area within the proposed Noonan Reservoir is perpetually damp. The site seems to be one of a number of small camp sites that are located along the border between the edge of the first hills and the broad marshy area along the lower Sacramento River.

A building of possible historical interest is located within the proposed reservoir area near the proposed dam site. It is a Victorian-period ranch house which used to be the main home for the family owning the property. In recent years the Noonans have built a newer home, so that this old house is presently unoccupied. It is architecturally

interesting with a number of ornate details, such as curvilinear wooden trim below the eaves and a rock foundation wall.

PROPOSALS FOR SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

A review of the archaeological resources of these five proposed reservoirs indicates that some steps should be taken to salvage the remains before they are destroyed. In this section of the report some recommendations will be made for such salvage work. The proposals will be made as units for each planned reservoir, except that the proposed Sites, Funks and Swift's Corral Reservoirs will be treated as one unit, since they are contiguous.

PROPOSED SITES, FUNKS AND SWIFT'S CORRAL RESERVOIRS

A total of 26 archaeological and historical sites were described for this study area. Of them, five are outside the limits of the proposed reservoirs and auxiliary structures, and so need not be of concern for salvage purposes. They include the following numbered sites:

4-Gln-103
4-Col-2
4-Col-29
4-Col-33
4-Col-36

Of the remainder, 16 are of purely archaeological interest, one is a historic aboriginal site, and the rest are of essentially historic interest. They will be considered in turn.

It is a truism in archaeology, but a useful one, that excavation is a destructive process, and that in excavating for some kinds of data others are necessarily destroyed. What kinds of data an archaeologist chooses to recover is dependant on the kinds of questions he wishes to study. This is as true in a salvage situation as in any other. In a salvage situation, however, there is the additional concern for conservation of such remains as may be of intrinsic public interest for interpretive purposes. It is

pointed out in the "Project Report on the Recreation Potential of the proposed West Sacramento Canal Unit, Central Valley Project, California," that \$3,125,000 was recommended for the construction of recreation facilities at these proposed reservoirs (cf. p. 9). Given the widespread public interest in archaeology, it would not be unwise to think in terms of interpretive facilities for some of these recreation areas, and salvage excavations should be undertaken with an eye toward such remains as might be appropriate for this purpose. Col-1, for example, is a site whose impressive set of bedrock mortars will not be inundated. Site Col-27 lies above the proposed water line and near a planned recreation area; it could be made into an outdoors museum of archaeological remains in situ. Site Col-33, although it lies just outside of the planned boundary of the project, has several collapsed houses in it and might be worth acquiring for a similar purpose. Gln-104, which is just at the proposed high-water mark, has an impressive cemetery which might also serve such a purpose. Not only might such sites make very effective displays with great interpretive potential, in that they are close to planned recreation areas and can be left in essentially their natural settings, but they might also provide opportunities for ongoing excavations under controlled conditions after the planned reservoirs were built, so that archaeology in progress might well become part of the interpretive program.

Since these proposed reservoirs are still many years away from construction, it is premature to decide which institution might be called upon to do any necessary salvage excavation. Ultimately, whichever archaeologist does the work will decide which research questions are most profitable to pursue. On that decision will depend the strategy of excavation, including which sites to sample and what sort of sample to obtain. Nevertheless, it is still possible to predict certain kinds of information which California archaeologists would like to see recovered, and based on those predictions some recommendations for salvage excavations can be made.

One of these classes of information concerns the place of the sites in temporal and spatial relationships with each other and with other regions. This kind of

information can be obtained from several sources: from organic remains (eg. plant products, house timbers, bone) in archaeological contexts; from obsidian hydration readings (the radiocarbon dating method for organic remains and the hydration dating method for obsidian each can provide calendric dates for sites); from stylistically distinct artifact types such as shell beads, historical glass trade beads, and projectile points; from quantities and styles of tool types; from mortuary styles and grave contents. From our survey it is known that all these materials are available at the sites in the study area. In addition, Treganza has shown at Black Butte Reservoir that sites in this region have few distinctive artifacts in the habitation middens but many in the cemeteries. At least three prehistoric cemeteries have been located here -- at Col-22, Col-34, and Gln-104. Gln-103 also has a cemetery but it is outside the study area.

Another class of desired information concerns the social organization over time of the aboriginal inhabitants of this area. Cemetery remains provide much needed data of this sort, relating to wealth, status and social affiliation. The number, size, arrangement, construction style and furnishings of buildings (houses, sweat houses, dance houses, menstrual huts, etc) also contribute to this area of knowledge.

Adaptation to the environment is another subject of concern. Tool type function and occurrence in sites relates to this subject, as does site location relative to natural resources. Site faunal and floral remains also contribute greatly, as do pollen samples when recoverable. Midden soil analysis also can be of interest in this area of study.

Other subjects which can be studied from excavated remains include the season of occupation of sites, the kinds of activities carried on at different kinds of sites, the mobility of populations, their trade relations and other relations with surrounding peoples, and the relationships of sites to each other.

In the study area, three sites are known to have cemeteries, three are known to have bedrock mortars associated with them, and five have surface house pit remains. None of the sites have more than one of these kinds of features as far as could be

determined. It is very likely that house remains and burials will be found in sites not giving signs of them on the surface. Therefore the presence or absence of such features is not necessarily a reliable guide to determining which sites should be excavated.

It is felt that the most reliable way of determining which sites should receive extensive excavation involves preliminary testing of all 16 prehistoric sites within the proposed reservoir limits. This testing would involve the excavation of four to eight pits (five feet square, two meters square or one meter by two) on each site. It is estimated that two excavators using shovel and screen, and maintaining arbitrary stratigraphic control, could average one complete pit per day. Approximately 190 to 200 man-days of labor would be needed to complete this phase of study, exclusive of supervision and laboratory assistance. It would be necessary that a laboratory staff assist this phase of study, so that the data recovered could be processed immediately and be used to plan further stages of work. A crew of ten excavators ought to be able to complete the testing in three to four weeks, after which other phases of work could be initiated. Testing at this point would be intended to recover data which would allow selection of sites for intensive excavation. It is likely that only three or four kinds of sites would be defined, meaning that only three or four sites would need to be extensively explored in order to represent all the sites tested. The kinds of data useful for such purposes includes the relative quantity and kinds of artifacts at each site, the kinds of architecture and other features, the kinds of food remains present, the nature of the midden deposit and its chemical constituents. Prior to testing, an accurate contour map should be made for each site, and each site should be tested for pH concentrations and related chemical patterning. During testing, arrangements should be made for the immediate hydration reading of obsidian recovered, so that a relative chronology for the sites can be established at low cost. It is estimated that these preliminary studies and laboratory support should occupy another 200 man-days of labor, with the cost of obsidian hydration dating amounting to roughly \$100.00.

Another phase of excavation, and one which could be done fairly quickly by a small crew, involves the excavation of the historic dance house, 4-Col-23. This structure should be excavated in its entirety in order to recover all architectural details and internal features. The internal and external fill should be screened through fine mesh to recover beads and similar small ceremonial or other decorative artifacts. A crew of ten excavators should be able to do this job in ten days or less, for a man-day total of 100 or less. E

Another phase of work involves the other historic sites. The cemeteries and structures should be mapped and diagrammed architecturally, and photographed for their details. Specimens which can be recovered for museum purposes should be identified and permission to recover them should be obtained. In conjunction with this, the Indian and White residents of the area should be interviewed while their community is still intact, so that invaluable ethnographic, ethno-historic and historic data can be preserved. It is estimated that these activities would take about 200 man-days of labor, including work by people with ethnographic, historic and draftsmanship backgrounds.

The several cemeteries in the area which are definitely prehistoric and contain no known relatives of living Indians should be sampled substantially. It is very likely that many of the most useful materials for time-space studies and social organization studies will be found almost exclusively in such cemeteries. Cemetery excavation is time-consuming and labor-consuming at best, and few mechanical aids exist which can effectively speed up the process without loss of data control. One such aid is UCLA's vertical photography tripod tower, which can eliminate the need for hand-drawn burial illustrations. Nevertheless, at least three cemeteries will need to be sampled, and a minimum of 500 man-days of labor will be needed to do the work.

The extensive excavation of three to five sites will require additional large amounts of labor, although no doubt some savings of labor can be realized by inclusion E

of cemetery sites among those to be excavated extensively. Such excavations will have several goals: the recovery of substantial samples of artifacts, food remains and raw material remains; the exposure of features over broad areas; the exposure of whole architecture units; the exposure of living surfaces over broad areas. It is estimated that an additional 500 man-days of labor will be required for this phase of the project.

Field work for this project is estimated at requiring 1500 man-days of labor by excavators. Supervisory help will be needed in addition to that figure, as will laboratory assistance. An estimated 300 man-days of laboratory help should be adequate for the project. The amount of supervisory help needed will depend on crew size and duration of field stay.

It is recommended that two field seasons be held, over two consecutive summers. During the first summer, a crew of 8 excavators and one laboratory personnel, supervised by the project director, could stay in the field for three months. During the second summer, a crew of 14 to 15 excavators plus two laboratory personnel could hold a field season lasting about 12 weeks. An assistant supervisor would be needed for the second summer. The project director should be an experienced California archaeologist. He should begin the project two months prior to the first field season, for planning and design purposes, and should be employed steadily for 18 months, which would allow sufficient time for preparation of publishable manuscripts on the findings of the project. Funds to permit such publication should be made part of the project's funding.

One final aspect of field work exclusive of labor might include the use of power equipment to expose sites not slated for extensive excavation. It is suggested that a heavy grader with a professional driver be used to strip four to eight sites. The purpose of this grading would be to expose large features and artifact concentrations at minimal expense. The use of such a machine for ten days would cost approximately \$2000.00.

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SUGGESTED BUDGET FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE PROPOSED SITES RESERVOIR AND
RELATED FACILITIES

1. Salaries

- a. Project director, for 18 months at \$700.00/month.....\$12,600.00
- b. Assistant director, for 3 months at \$600.00/month..... 1,800.00
- c. Archaeological workers, for 3500 man-days at \$20.00/day..... 36,000.00

2. Support

- a. Transportation and travel allowance..... 4,000.00
- b. Chemical and physical analyses..... 1,000.00
- c. Analysis and manuscript preparation..... 2,000.00

3. Supplies and equipment

- a. Expendable field and laboratory equipment and supplies..... 3,000.00
- b. Rental of grader, chemical toilets and similar facilities..... 2,500.00

4. Publication of results: 500 pages at \$7.00/page..... 3,500.00

5. Institutional overhead expenses at 21% of wages and salaries..... 10,584.00

SUGGESTED TOTAL

\$75,984.00

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
OF THE WEST SACRAMENTO CANAL UNIT

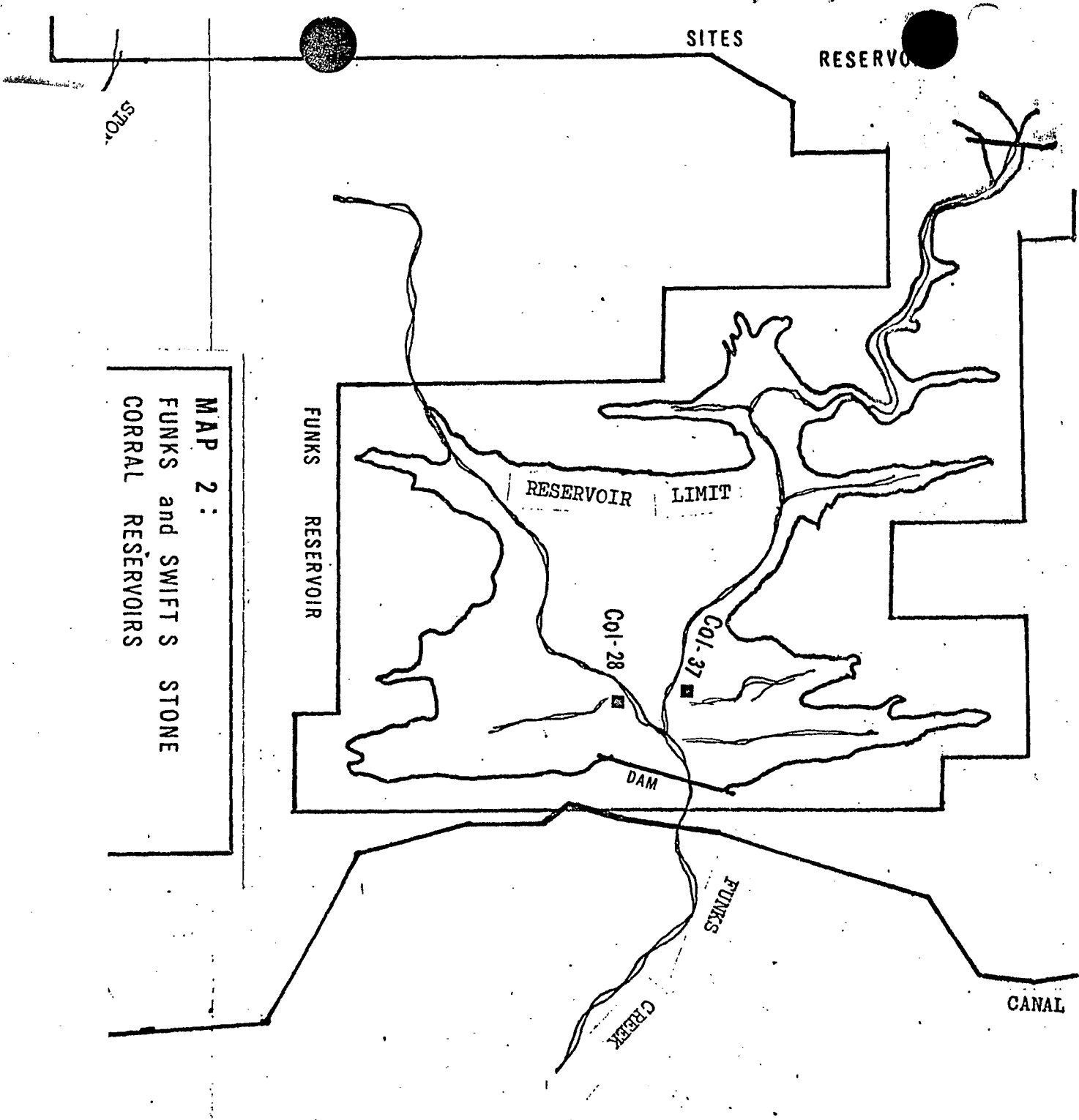
by
Joseph L. Chertkoff

During 1967, the UCLA Archaeological Survey summer field school, under Joseph Chertkoff's direction, conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of five reservoirs proposed as part of the West Sacramento Canal Unit of the Central Valley Water Project. This area, located at the eastern base of the California North Coast Range, was ethnographically occupied by the Wintun-speaking Patwin. Twenty-six sites, predominantly late prehistoric in date, were located in the Sites Reservoir in Glenn and Colusa Counties, Funks and Swift's Corral Reservoirs in Colusa County, and the Noonan (Cannon) Reservoir in Solano County. The fifth area surveyed, Oat Reservoir in Yolo County, apparently contained no undisturbed sites. Chertkoff strongly recommends two future field seasons in the West Sacramento Canal Unit area, in which 16 sites should be tested; several historic Indian and white sites mapped and photographed; several prehistoric cemeteries sampled; and 3-5 sites intensively excavated--a program which he estimates will cost approximately \$76,000.

This is a well organized descriptive-type survey report which, although not related in this case to a National Park Service contract, would be of quite acceptable quality, were it submitted in fulfillment of such a contract. As it is, the author and his group volunteered their time and efforts, and the result of their field work is a competent report which presents a convincing appeal for a careful program of archaeological salvage of sites which are threatened by the five reservoirs proposed as the West Sacramento Canal Unit of the Central Valley Water Project.

Jane N. Harvey
Archaeologist
National Park Service

December 15, 1969



MAP 2 :
 FUNKS and SWIFT S
 CORRAL RESERVOIRS

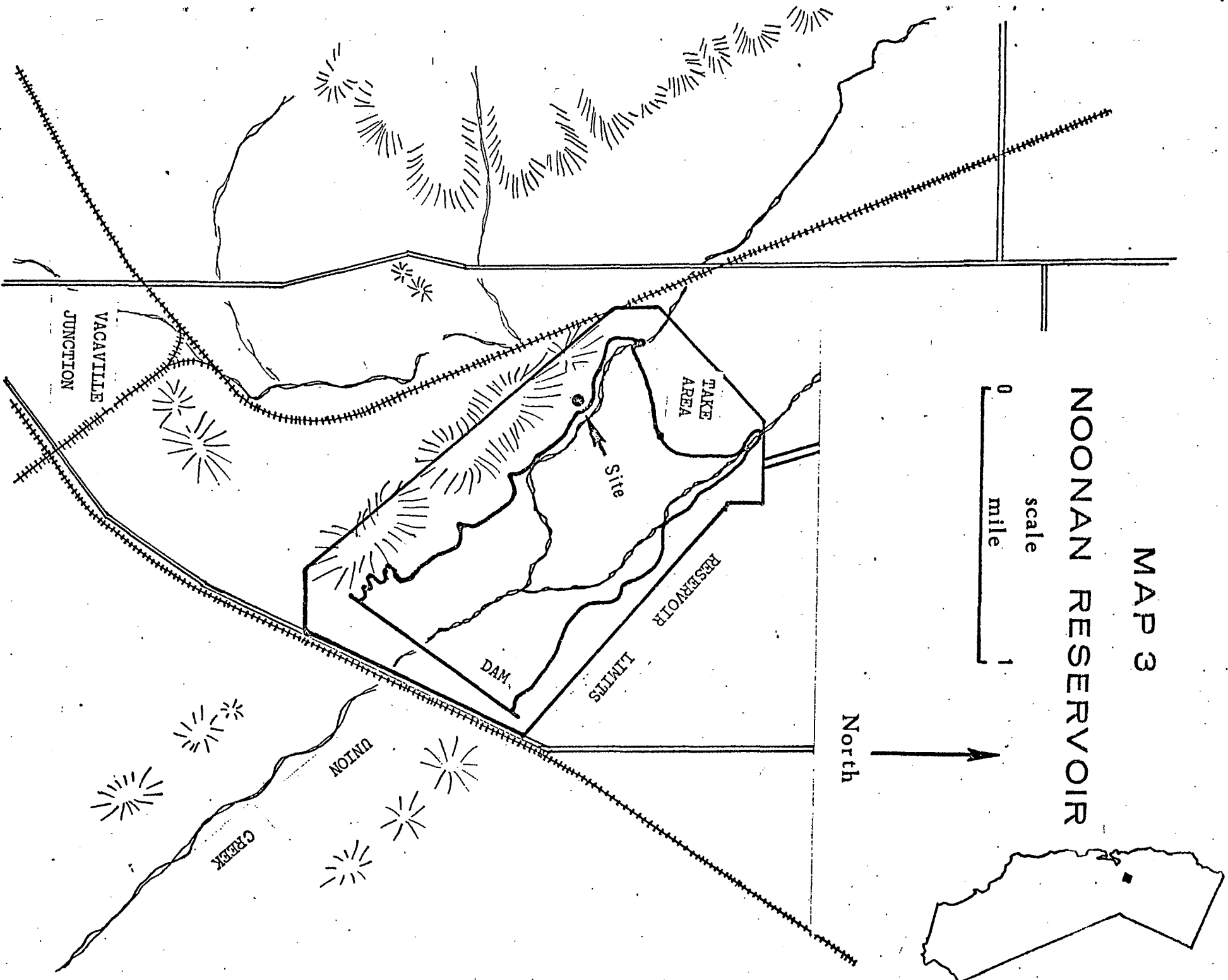
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MAP 3
NOONAN RESERVOIR

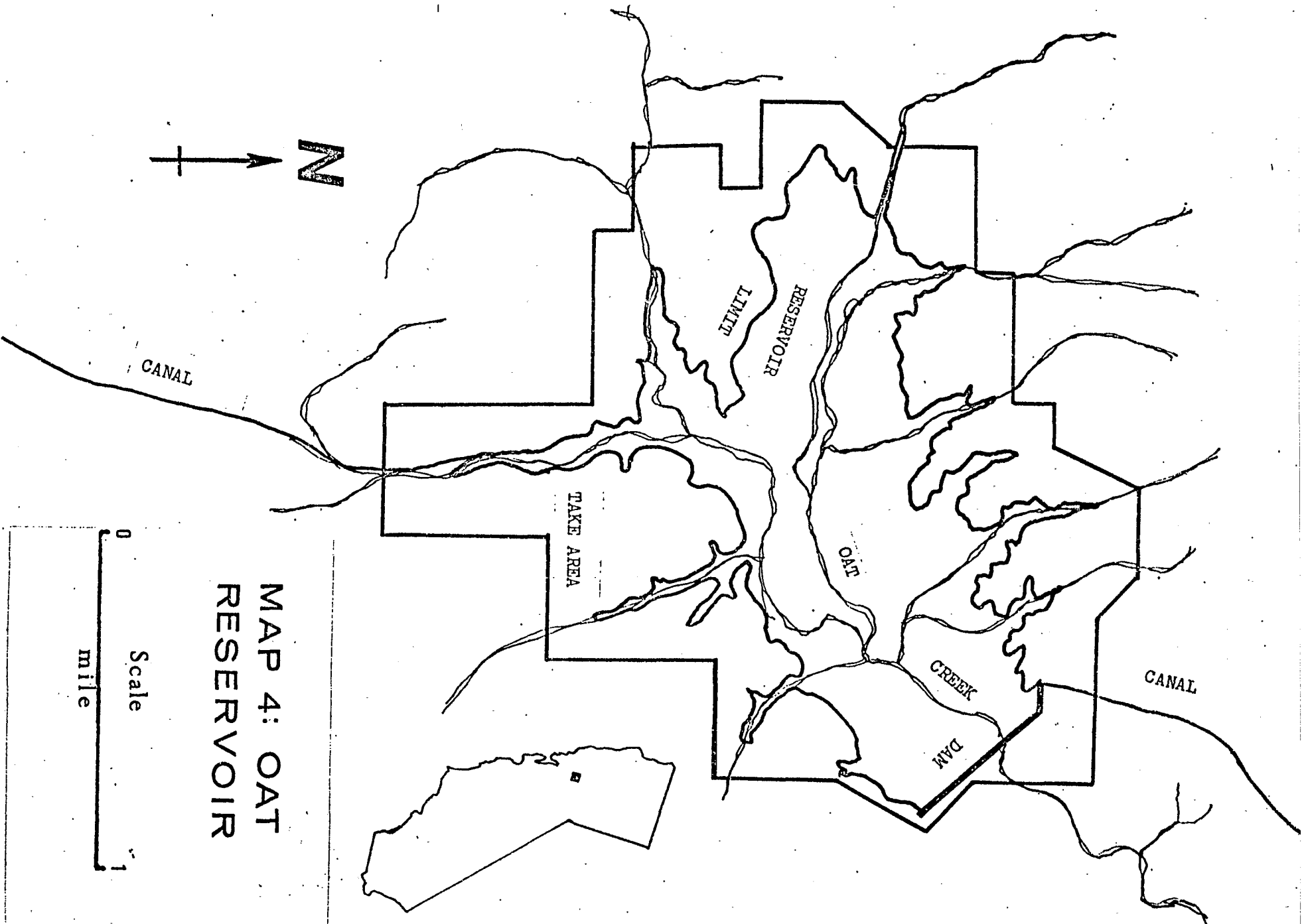
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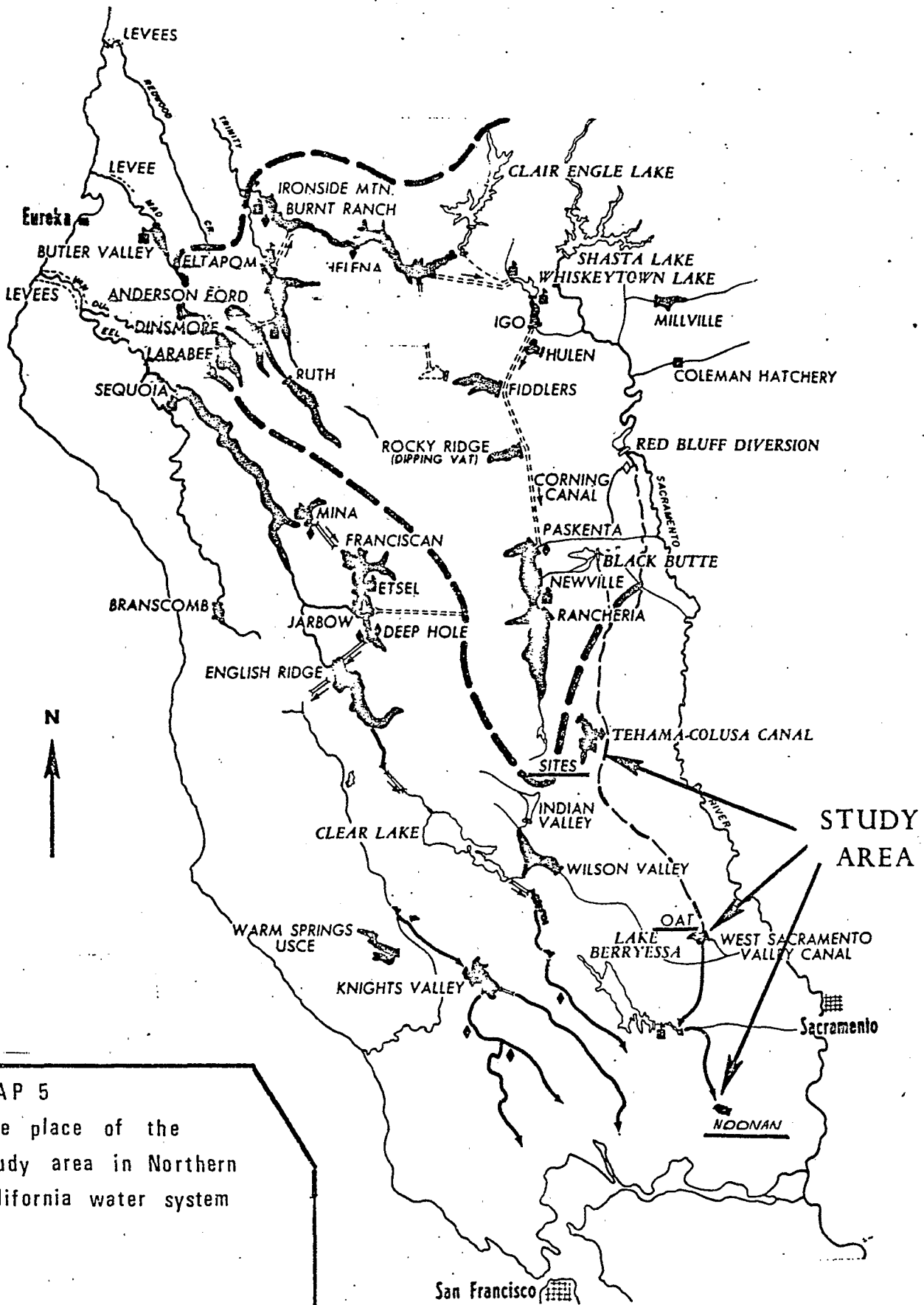


MAP 4: OAT
RESERVOIR

Scale
0 1
mile

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MAP 5
 The place of the
 study area in Northern
 California water system

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site 4-Gln-103 2. Map USGS Lodoga 15' series 1960 ed. 3. County Glenn
4. Twp. 18 N Range 5 W; NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 14
5. Location Near the center of Section 14, Funks Creek branches into three streams. The site lies approx. 2000 ft. upstream from this junction on the north bank of the north fork. It is 1500 ft. east of section 15 and 4200 ft. north of Section 23.
6. On contour elevation 670 ft.
7. Previous designations for site none
8. Owner T. Talbot Anderson 9. Address Napa, California
10. Previous owners, dates unknown
11. Present tenant Sam Gibson
12. Attitude toward excavation favorable
13. Description of site temporary camp site on low knoll defined by two intermittent streams
14. Area 75' x 100' 15. Depth 3' - 4' 16. Height --
intermittent stream
17. Vegetation oak woodland 18. Nearest water on south side of site
19. Soil of site dark brown / rocky 20. Surrounding soil type light brown
"someone from Arizona" took burials out -- contact owner
21. Previous excavation for details
22. Cultivation none 23. Erosion stream cutting
24. Buildings, roads, etc. abandoned dirt access road and collapsed house on site
25. Possibility of destruction Sites Reservoir probably will not affect this site
26. House pits none noted
27. Other features none noted
28. Burials apart from those reported by tenant, none observed
29. Artifacts obsidian flakes, chert flake tools on surface
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references none
32. Accession No. -- 33. Sketch map see attached
34. Date July 1967 35. Recorded by UCLA Field School 36. Photos yes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site 4-Gln-104 2. Map USGS Lodoga 15' Quad, 1960 3. County Glenn
4. Twp. 18 N Range 5 W; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 26
5. Location The site is located at the mouth of a small drainage bordering Seminary Ridge on the northeast. A branch of Grapevine Creek passes on the north side of the site. It is 600 ft. east of Section 27 and 1200 ft. south of Section 23
6. On contour elevation 480 ft.
7. Previous designations for site none
8. Owner Arnold Ranch 9. Address Maxwell, California
10. Previous owners, dates not known
11. Present tenant W.O. Peterson
12. Attitude toward excavation favorable
13. Description of site midden covering a stream terrace at the base of a steep knoll, near the convergence of two intermittant streams.
14. Area 758 x 125' 15. Depth 6' - 7' 16. Height --
17. Vegetation wild oats 18. Nearest water intermittant creek bisects site; spring 200 yards to northwest
19. Soil of site dark brown / rocky 20. Surrounding soil type light brown
21. Previous excavation none
22. Cultivation planted in oats 23. Erosion stream erosion on banks
24. Buildings, roads, etc. dirt road 300 yards to southeast
25. Possibility of destruction Sites Reservoir will destroy
26. House pits none noted
27. Other features none noted
28. Burials cemetary on south bank of creek
29. Artifacts chert and obsidian flakes and cores on surface
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references none
32. Accession No. -- 33. Sketch map see attached
34. Date July 1967 35. Recorded by UCLA Field School 36. Photos yes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

- 1. Site Col-22 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
- 4. Twp. 18N Range 5W; NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 35
- 5. Location Approx. 0.7 miles south of the Peterson Ranch headquarters down stream from the confluence of Grapevine Creek with a major tributary from the west.
- 6. On contour elevation _____
- 7. Previous designations for site None
- 8. Owner Arnold Ranch 9. Address _____
- 10. Previous owners, dates _____
- 11. Present tenant Peterson
- 12. Attitude toward excavation Good
- 13. Description of site Two areas of midden on either side of large meander of Grapevine Creek.
- 14. Area 500' x 300' 15. Depth 3-4 ft. 16. Height _____
- 17. Vegetation Valley grassland 18. Nearest water Grapevine Creek
- 19. Soil of site Dark brown/rocky 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown
- 21. Previous excavation None
- 22. Cultivation Yes, oats 23. Erosion Stream erosion
- 24. Buildings, roads, etc. Dirt road 50' west of site.
- 25. Possibility of destruction Within proposed flood area for Sites Reservoir
- 26. House pits None
- 27. Other features None noted
- 28. Burials Human bone fragments on surface.
- 29. Artifacts Obsidian flakes
- 30. Remarks Midden darker on west side of creek, human bone found on east side.
- 31. Published references None known
- 32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
- 34. Date 7/12/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-23 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 17N Range 5W; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 13
5. Location Approximately 150' east of a large reservoir on the Sites Ranch, on west bank of Stone Corral Creek, and about 1000' south of Sites-Ladoga Road.
6. On contour elevation 450
7. Previous designations for site None known
8. Owner W.E. Sites 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates _____
11. Present tenant W.E. Sites
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Sweat house for Sites Rancheria; used historically.
14. Area 35' x 35' 15. Depth 3 ft. 16. Height 2 ft.
17. Vegetation Cultivated 18. Nearest water 100 ft.
19. Soil of site Light brown 20. Surrounding soil type Same
21. Previous excavation None noted.
22. Cultivation Safflower 23. Erosion None noted.
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Reservoir 150' west
25. Possibility of destruction Within proposed Sites Reservoir
26. House pits Large circular depression 35' in diameter
27. Other features None noted
28. Burials None noted
29. Artifacts None noted
30. Remarks Site can be first defined by change of color of vegetation; color change continues out of depression on south rim, which could indicate entrance.
31. Published references None known
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/19/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-24 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 17N Range 5W; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 25
5. Location On property line division between section 25 and 36, approximately 1.5 miles west of Huffmaster Road.
6. On contour elevation 520
7. Previous designations for site Not known
8. Owner Dunlap Ranch 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Not known
11. Present tenant Dunlap
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Midden, characterized by light soil and many flakes - bordered by unnamed creek on the south.
14. Area 200' x 300' 15. Depth 2-3 ft. 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Wild oats 18. Nearest water Creek on south border
19. Soil of site Light grey midden 20. Surrounding soil type Light red
21. Previous excavation None known
22. Cultivation None 23. Erosion Runoff
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Jeep trail bisects site, north of creek and parallel to it.
25. Possibility of destruction Within "take" area of Sites Reservoir
26. House pits None noted
27. Other features None noted
28. Burials None noted
29. Artifacts Flakes; obsidian, jasper and chert
30. Remarks Mound not evident in landscape
31. Published references None known
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/17/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes; 3 b&w and 2 b&w of artifacts

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-25 2. Map Lodoga 1960 USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 17N Range 5W; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 11
5. Location 500' south of the Sites-Lodoga Road and 100 ft. north of Section 14.
6. On contour elevation 440
7. Previous designations for site None known
8. Owner W.E. Sites 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Not known
11. Present tenant W.E. Sites
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Blackish midden on top of low knoll bordering creek at mouth of canyon.
14. Area NS100' x EW150' 15. Depth 2-3' 16. Height Not known
17. Vegetation Oak woodland 18. Nearest water Seasonal temporary creek borders NW side.
19. Soil of site Brown-black 20. Surrounding soil type Rocky - yellow clay
21. Previous excavation None known
22. Cultivation None 23. Erosion Runoff
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Lodoga-Sites Road 200 yards to east
25. Possibility of destruction Within proposed Sites Reservoir
26. House pits None observed.
27. Other features Large depression on western quarter.
28. Burials None observed
29. Artifacts Five core tools (one basalt, one chert, three indeterminate); and one obsidian flake.
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references None known
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/17/1967 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes; 2 b&w and 1 color

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-26 2. Map Lodoga 1960 USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 17N Range 5W; SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 24
5. Location Midden located on west bank of McDowall Canyon Creek, 500' north of section 25 and 3000' west of Section 19. A stream junction is 300' to southeast.
6. On contour elevation 380
7. Previous designations for site None known
8. Owner W.E. Sites 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant W.E. Sites
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Midden, bordered by bend in unnamed creek at mouth of canyon.
14. Area 100' x 50' (see remarks) Depth 3-4' 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Thistles & brush 18. Nearest water Borders seasonal creek
19. Soil of site Dark brown to black 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown, pebbly
21. Previous excavation None known
22. Cultivation None 23. Erosion Runoff and creek
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Jeeptail bisects site; also hay shed and barn adjacent to site.
25. Possibility of destruction Within limits of Sites Reservoir
26. House pits None observed
27. Other features None observed
28. Burials Obsidian and chert flakes None observed
29. Artifacts Obsidian and chert flakes
30. Remarks Limits of site difficult to determine because of brush and other materials.
31. Published references Unknown
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/17/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes; 2 b&w and 1 color.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-27 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp: 16N Range 5W; SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 12
5. Location Site located 1250' south of Section 1 and 3000' west of section 7,
straddling a creek that drains from Sugarloaf Mountain.
6. On contour elevation 580
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner Mrs. Daugherty 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant Mrs. Knowles
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Midden, bisected by creek. The main deposit lies on a high knoll
to the north of the creek.
14. Area 150' x 150' 15. Depth 4-6' 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Wild oats 18. Nearest water Creek runs through site
19. Soil of site Dark brown midden 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown
21. Previous excavation None observed
22. Cultivation None 23. Erosion Creek and runoff
24. Buildings, roads, etc. No roads or buildings; reservoir 500 yds. to SE.
25. Possibility of destruction Site within "take" area for the Sites Reservoir.
26. House pits None noted
27. Other features None noted
28. Burials None noted
29. Artifacts Obsidian flakes and a core tool.
30. Remarks Creek had running water at this date.
31. Published references None known
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/18/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes; 2 b&w and 2 color

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-28 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 17N Range 4W; SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 15
5. Location On south side of a branch of Funks Creek; 3000' east of Section 16 and 500' south of Funks Creek.
6. On contour elevation 180'
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner Rod Fletcher 9. Address Maxwell, California
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant Rod Fletcher
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Knoll overlooking confluence of two streams, with widely scattered surface artifacts.
14. Area 150' x 50' 15. Depth Unknown 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Grass 18. Nearest water Streams border site on north
19. Soil of site Light brown 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation None 23. Erosion Runoff
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Jeep trail up to summit of knoll.
25. Possibility of destruction Is within proposed Funks Reservoir
26. House pits None noted
27. Other features None noted
28. Burials None noted
29. Artifacts Chert cores, one mano
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references None
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/21/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-29 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 17N Range 5W; NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 3
5. Location On northern bank of Grapevine Creek at the point where the Sites-Lodoga Road crosses the creek; mostly on the north side of the road.
6. On contour elevation 560
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner W.O. Peterson 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Not known
11. Present tenant W.O. Peterson
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Dark midden with flakes on surface, located along meander of creek.
14. Area 350' x 50' 15. Depth 1 1/2' at creek 16. Height none
17. Vegetation Oak woodland 18. Nearest water Grapevine Creek
19. Soil of site Dark brown/rocky 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation Grazing 23. Erosion Stream and slope wash
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Sites-Lodoga Road cuts through site.
25. Possibility of destruction Unlikely, outside of proposed Sites Reservoir
26. House pits None noted
27. Other features None noted
28. Burials None noted
29. Artifacts Two small shell disc beads; 1 projectile point; 1 hammerstone
30. Remarks Star thistle thicker on midden than surrounding areas.
31. Published references None
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/14/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-30 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 18N Range 5W; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 26
5. Location 1000' north of Section 35 and 500' east of Section 27. Dirt access road leading up canyon to west of Seminary Ridge from Peterson Ranch House cuts through house. site. Site approximately 1 mile from 6. On contour elevation 480
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner Arnold Ranch 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Not known
11. Present tenant Peterson
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Small knoll with scattered fire cracked rock on surface.
14. Area 50' x 30' 15. Depth 1-2' 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Oak woodland 18. Nearest water 25' to intermittent stream
19. Soil of site Light grey/rocky 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation Grazing 23. Erosion Runoff
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Dirt road cuts through western portion of site.
25. Possibility of destruction Within proposed Sites Reservoir
26. House pits One; 10' in diameter
27. Other features None noted
28. Burials None noted
29. Artifacts Burnt bone
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references None known
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/11/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos None

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-31 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 18N Range 5W; NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 35
5. Location Site located on both sides of Grapevine Creek 500' east of Section 34 and 2000' north of Section 2.
6. On contour elevation 480
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner Arnold Ranch 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Not known
11. Present tenant Peterson
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Two areas of midden on either side of Grapevine Creek at the end of a long ridge.
14. Area 350' x 200' and 50' x 75' 15. Depth 3-4' on creek 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Grass 18. Nearest water Grapevine Creek
19. Soil of site Dark brown/rocky 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation Yes 23. Erosion Stream
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Dirt access road on southern side of creek
25. Possibility of destruction Within proposed Sites Reservoir
26. House pits None noted
27. Other features None noted
28. Burials None noted
29. Artifacts Small corner notched projectile point, obsidian flakes, pestle, hammerstone, and a chert core.
30. Remarks Running water in creek; spring 50' up creek from site.
31. Published references None
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/11/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-32 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 17N Range 5W; NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 23
5. Location Site located on border of Sections 23 and 24, 500' south of McDowell Canyon and 1900' north of Section 26.
6. On contour elevation 480
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner W.E. Sites 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant W.E. Sites
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Three areas of midden at the mouth of a side canyon, the next canyon streams which coverge at the east end of the site. south of McDowell Canyon. The largest area is bordered on 2 sides by intermittant
14. Area 250'x100'; other two 50'x75' 15. Depth 3-4' 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Oak Woodland 18. Nearest water Spring 300 yds. up canyon
19. Soil of site Dark to light brown/rocky 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation Yes 23. Erosion Stream
24. Buildings, roads, etc. None
25. Possibility of destruction Within proposed Sites Reservoir area.
26. House pits None noted
27. Other features Two hogbacks to north of site have 9 bedrock mortars scattered along their ridges.
28. Burials None noted
29. Artifacts Flakes of obsidian, two projectile point fragments.
30. Remarks Two small areas of midden lie to the east of large area. No artifacts observe except for threeobsidian flakes.
31. Published references None known
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/14/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-33 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 17N Range 5W; NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 3
5. Location On north side of Grapevine Creek on border of Sections 2 and 3; 2500' north of Section 10 and 500' north of Sites-Lodoga Road.
6. On contour elevation 560
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner W.O. Peterson 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Not known
11. Present tenant W.O. Peterson
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Large midden covering both a high knoll and lower flood plain on north bank of Grapevine Creek.
14. Area 150'x100' and 100'x175' 15. Depth Flood plain shallow 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Grass, sage 18. Nearest water Grapevine Creek
19. Soil of site Dark to light brown/rocky 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown with pebbles
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation Yes, on high knoll 23. Erosion River cutting
24. Buildings, roads, etc. None
25. Possibility of destruction Access to proposed Sites Reservoir will affect area.
26. House pits Four depressions, approximately 14' in diameter.
27. Other features None noted
28. Burials None noted
29. Artifacts Obsidian flakes, mortar, hammerstones, core tools.
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references None known
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/14/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-34 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 17N Range 5W; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 1
5. Location Site located on line between Sections 1 and 6, 1100' north of Section 7,
on a stream bank in canyon. Is on north bank of stream.
6. On contour elevation 440
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner W.O. Peterson 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant W.O. Peterson
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Two areas of midden on the north side of the creek, approximately
100' apart.
14. Area 125'x75' and 50'x75' 15. Depth over 3' 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Grass 18. Nearest water Creek with spring 50' upstream
19. Soil of site Dark brown/rocky 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation Grazing 23. Erosion Stream cutting
reservoir cuts southern third of site.
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Corral and fences on eastern area. On other area a dam for a small
25. Possibility of destruction Within proposed Sites Reservoir area
26. House pits None noted
27. Other features None noted
28. Burials None noted, but rancher reports burials when he made cut for dam.
29. Artifacts Obsidian flakes, burnt bone.
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references None known
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/13/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field 36. Photos Yes
School

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-35 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 18N Range 5W; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 26
5. Location Site located at end of Seminary Ridge, on north bank of Antelope Creek, 800'
north of Section 35 and 100' east of Section 24.
6. On contour elevation 450
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner Arnold Ranch 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant Peterson
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Large midden on meander of large tributary of Grapevine Creek.
14. Area 200' x 150' 15. Depth 3-4' 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Grass 18. Nearest water Spring 500' to west
19. Soil of site Dark brown/rocky 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation Yes 23. Erosion Stream cutting
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Barn and corral (no longer standing)
25. Possibility of destruction Within proposed Sites Reservoir
26. House pits Five visible depressions
27. Other features None noted
28. Burials None noted
29. Artifacts Pestle, flakes
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references None known
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/11/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-36 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 17N Range 5W; SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 25
5. Location Site located 500' east of Section 26 on slope of Greasewood Mountain, 2500'
south of Section 24.
6. On contour elevation 520
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner Dunlap Ranch 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant Dunlap
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Small midden on low knoll at the confluence of two intermittent
streams; streams flow on either side of site and form boundaries.
14. Area 50' x 40' 15. Depth Unknown 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Oak Woodland 18. Nearest water Intermittant stream on south side
19. Soil of site Dark brown/rocky 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation None 23. Erosion Slope wash, stream cutting
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Dirt access road crosses site.
25. Possibility of destruction On edge of proposed Sites Reservoir, but above water line.
26. House pits None noted
27. Other features None noted
28. Burials Flakes, -cores. None noted
29. Artifacts Flakes, cores
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references None known
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/17/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-37 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 17N Range 4W; SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 15
5. Location Located along the north bank of Funks Creek approximately 600' upstream from its confluence with an intermittent stream, and 2900' east of Section 16.
6. On contour elevation 200'
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner Rod Fletcher 9. Address Maxwell, California
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant Rod Fletcher
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Low extension on small rise at base of large knoll, artifacts scattered sparsely over large area.
14. Area 200' x 75' 15. Depth Unknown 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Grass 18. Nearest water Funks Creek (standing water)
19. Soil of site Light brown 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation Yes 23. Erosion Stream cutting
24. Buildings, roads, etc. None
25. Possibility of destruction Within proposed Funks Reservoir
26. House pits None noted
27. Other features Four bedrock mortars in streambed
28. Burials None noted
29. Artifacts Four manos, four core tools, several flakes. These artifacts represent the entire collection of surface artifacts.
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references None
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/24/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-38 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 18N Range 5W; NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 26
5. Location Atop knoll located 1200' south of county line, and 1250' west of section 25. Site is north of a dirt road and south of Antelope Creek.
6. On contour elevation 425
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner Browning 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant Browning
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Midden with pithouse depressions
14. Area 100' x 125' 15. Depth 3-4' 16. Height none
17. Vegetation Turkey mullein, wild oats, star thistle 18. Nearest water Borders east
19. Soil of site Dark brown midden 20. Surrounding soil type Yellow
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation None 23. Erosion Runoff
24. Buildings, roads, etc. None
25. Possibility of destruction In proposed Sites Reservoir
26. House pits Depressions visible - number uncertain
27. Other features None observed
28. Burials None observed
29. Artifacts Slab mortars, obsidian point, obsidian flakes.
30. Remarks Area used as salt lick for cattle. Probably never been surface collected.
31. Published references Unknown
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/20/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes: 5 b&w; 1 color

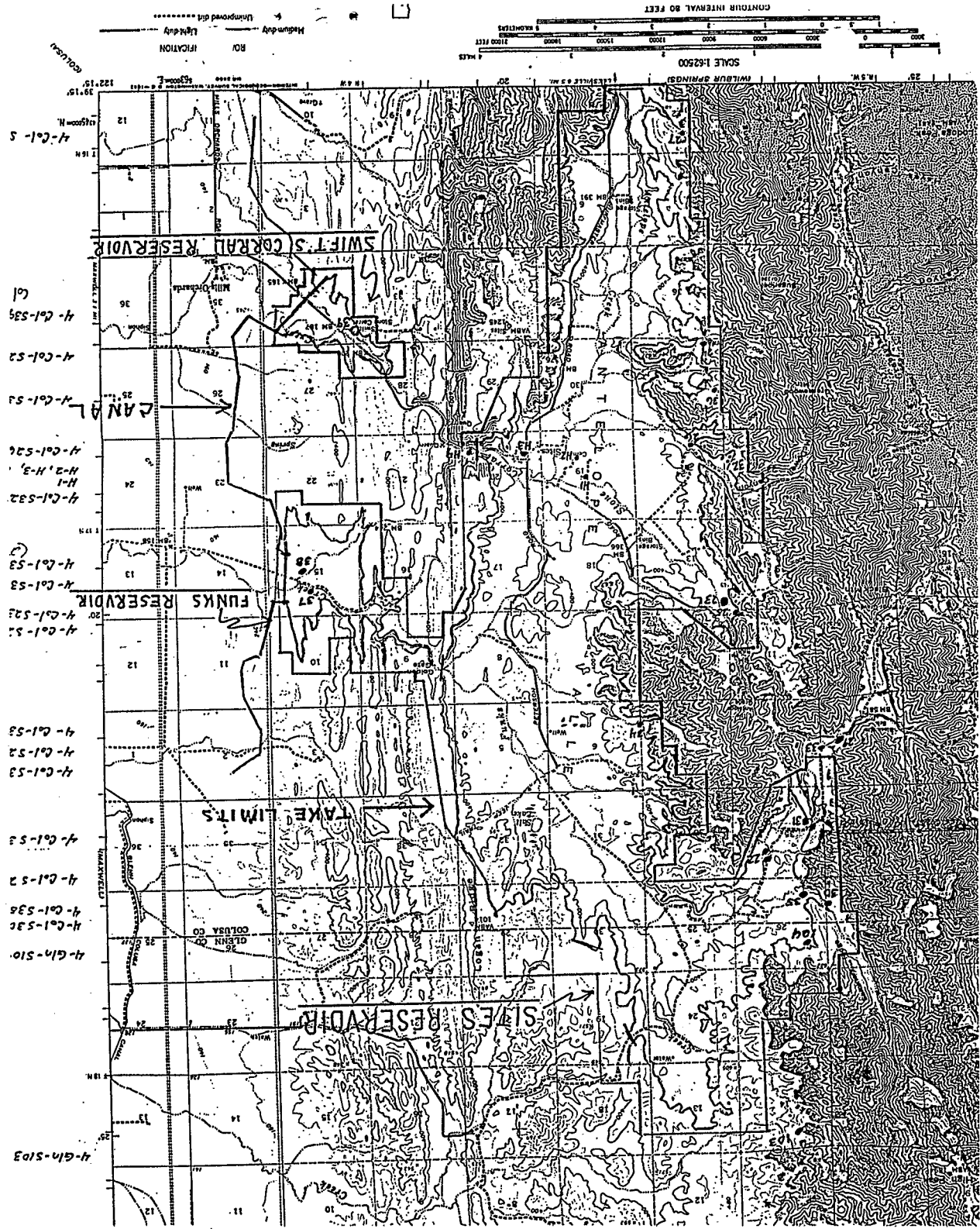
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Col-39 2. Map Lodoga USGS 15' 3. County Colusa
4. Twp. 18N Range 5W; NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 26
5. Location On low knoll on south side of Antelope Creek 1600' west of Section 25 and 1100' north of Section 35. Lies between two forks in dirt road.
6. On contour elevation 425
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner Browning 9. Address Sites, California
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant Browning
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Small midden at confluence of two intermittant streams.
14. Area 100' x 75' 15. Depth 2-3' 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Oak woodland 18. Nearest water 25' to north
19. Soil of site Dark brown - rocky 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation Unknown 23. Erosion Runoff
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Dirt road forms northern border of site.
25. Possibility of destruction In proposed Sites Reservoir
26. House pits Possibly two
27. Other features None noted
28. Burials None noted
29. Artifacts Obsidian flakes
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references None
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 7/20/67 35. Recorded by Summer Field School 36. Photos Yes: 2 b&w; 1 color

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site 4-Sol-S248 2. Map Elmira Quad USGS 7.5' 3. County Solano
4. Twp. 5N Range 1W; NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 3
5. Location 3/4 miles West-Northwest of Noonan Ranch buildings on south fork of Union Creek. 1/4 mile east-northeast of small reservoir on Noonan property.
6. On contour elevation 100'
7. Previous designations for site None noted
8. Owner Noonan 9. Address Vacaville, California
10. Previous owners, dates McDonald; T. Melbourne
11. Present tenant Noonan
12. Attitude toward excavation Favorable
13. Description of site Small flat area on the banks of the south Fork of Union Creek.
The site extends from the bank of the creek to a small saddle between the westernmost and second knoll.
14. Area 350' x 200' 15. Depth 2-3.5' 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Oak grassland 18. Nearest water 10' south of Union Creek branch
19. Soil of site Dark ashey grey 20. Surrounding soil type Light brown
21. Previous excavation None noted
22. Cultivation Oats 23. Erosion Runoff
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Small reservoir 400 yds southwest of site
25. Possibility of destruction Within proposed Noonan Reservoir
26. House pits None noted
27. Other features Rock layer; appears to be 28" below surface (seen in gopher hole & some mud holes)
28. Burials None noted
29. Artifacts Flaking detritus
30. Remarks Midden in center of site extremely dark and ashey.
31. Published references None noted
32. Accession No. None 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 2/1/69 35. Recorded by R.L. Edwards 36. Photos Yes; 24 b&w

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