

8.15

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	AUG 15 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 14 1980

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC The Sulphur Creek Archeological District

(Rev. April 1979)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Lassen Volcanic National Park VICINITY OF

STATE

California

CODE

06

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY

Tehama; Shasta

CODE

103, 089

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Western Regional Office - NPS

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Ave., P. O. Box 36063

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

VICINITY OF

California 94102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Western Archeological Center

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 41058

CITY, TOWN

Tucson, Arizona 85717

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Clearinghouse; California State University, Sacramento

DATE various

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

California State Univ., Sacramento, Western Archeological Center

CITY, TOWN

Sacramento, California

STATE

Tucson, Arizona

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Sulphur Creek Archeological District includes ten known archeological sites. These represent high altitude seasonal campsites and special use sites of the historic Yahi Indians, their ancestors and possibly other prehistoric groups. Artifactual analyses indicate that food was prepared and that chipped stone tools were manufactured at these sites. Surface indications of these sites consist of projectile points and a wide variety of stone tools, stone tool debris, cores, manos and metates. Midden deposits, while not surficially evident, are present at at least one site, and all sites are located near permanent sources of water. Cultural materials recovered during surface collections at Teh-583 and Teh-596 suggest a period of occupation from as early as A.D. 700 to within the last 150 years.

[REDACTED], is the dominant geomorphic feature at the southern end of the Cascade Mountain Range. Because of the range of elevations within park boundaries (5200 to 10,400 feet), considerable variation in weather and plant and animal communities can be seen. Three main forest communities are present: the Yellow Pine Forest, the Lodgepole Forest, and the Red Fir Forest. The latter is the most widespread within the park. Numerous natural resources are locally available as the result of volcanic activity. Among these are obsidian, basalt, quartz, sulphur, clay, opal, hematite and limonite. It is assumed that the aboriginal inhabitants of this region were attracted to and utilized these varied biotic and natural resources. [REDACTED] and numerous springs are located throughout the area.

Only one site was recorded during the initial survey of this area (Treganza 1962). In 1971 nine new sites were recorded during a survey along [REDACTED] (Journey 1972). In 1973 five of these sites were re-visited in connection with the planned [REDACTED] (Johnson 1973). In 1975 Johnson conducted systematic surface investigations of two sites, Teh-583 and Teh-596, in [REDACTED] (Johnson 1975). These sites, along with the remaining eight, will be discussed below.

Both human and natural actions have disturbed these sites. Teh-583 and Teh-596 are located within the [REDACTED]. An historic structure is located on Teh-583 and appears to have disturbed portions of the site. Relic collecting, which has been reported, has the potential to disturb fragile surface patterns of artifacts. Natural disturbance has occurred as a result of rodent activity and through deer trampling the sites.

A few generalities are evident regarding the sites within this district. All appear to be small sites close to permanent sources of water. Seed foods, primarily wyethia (sunflower) and/or sugar pine, are on or near nine of the sites. The main criteria for site identification is the presence of stone tools and stone tool debris.

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Teh-583 is a major seasonal campsite. While no midden was observable from the surface, a road cut through the site revealed the presence of a greyish-brown midden containing ash, scattered charcoal and burned bone. Projectile points and a wide variety of stone tools were manufactured at this site. The projectile point assemblage indicated that this site was occupied within the last 500 years. It is believed that the site was utilized by the Yahi Indians within the last 150 years.

Teh-583 has been subjected to considerable disturbance directly related to

[REDACTED] While the midden was disturbed by these activities, the main habitation area was not. Today a quantity of litter related to [REDACTED] covers the site. Teh-596 is located across a small drainage and may represent a continuation of this site. A spring is located at the site.

Teh-584, a campsite, overlooks the [REDACTED]. A considerable quantity of stone tool debris, along with stone tools, was recovered. While there are no surface indications, subsurface midden may be present.

Teh-585 is a small site and is probably a special use area rather than a campsite. It is located between [REDACTED]. There is no apparent midden and only stone tool debris was recovered.

Teh-586 [REDACTED]. Numerous obsidian flakes, two projectile points and a scraper were recovered. This is the nearest evidence of aboriginal activity to the [REDACTED].

An "E" shaped historic concrete feature and numerous rusty nuts, screws, and bolts were present on the site. A file search by National Park Service staff identified this feature as the remains of a seasonal ranger residence which was built in 1931 by the National Park Service. It was damaged by snow in 1968 and as a consequence was razed in 1969.

Teh-587 is located near the [REDACTED] and a spring runs to the east of the site. A projectile point and stone tool debris were present, but no midden was apparent.

Teh-588, like Teh-587, [REDACTED] and is located near a spring. A sparse scattering of obsidian and basalt flakes was present, probably representing a special use site rather than a campsite.

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Teh-589 is [REDACTED] Cores, tool debris and a small number of tools were present at the site. Local collectors have been active at the site, as indicated by the inability to locate reported artifacts. While no midden is apparent, Teh-589 appears to be a seasonal campsite.

Teh-590 is a campsite bordered on both the east and west by springs. Projectile points, scrapers and a core were collected during survey. While there are no surface indications, subsurface midden may be present. This site exhibited a large and diverse group of artifacts, along with a considerable amount of stone tool debris.

Teh-596 is adjacent to Teh-583 and a spring. It is a seed processing and stone tool manufacturing area. It may have served as an extension of Teh-583 or as a separate campsite. An initial occupation as early as A.D. 700 to 800 has been postulated on the basis of the projectile point assemblage, which also indicates a later occupation contemporaneous with that of Teh-583. Manos, metates, flakes, cores and a variety of stone tools were recovered. While no midden is present, Treganza indicated the presence of a possible housepit in 1962. The major concentration of cultural material has been disturbed by a bulldozed road used in [REDACTED] As the main concentration of cultural materials is [REDACTED] disturbance and litter from such activities has been minimal.

Sha-786 is located near fresh water and is the highest site recorded during the survey. Due to the irregular terrain, the site is probably a special use site rather than a campsite. A projectile point, two scrapers and stone flakes were present.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X A.D. 700-A.D. 1825		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		ethnic

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Sulphur Creek District has significance at the local level. These sites have contributed to northern California archeology, particularly that of the southern Cascade Range. The district sites have provided information about the cultural sequence, settlement patterns and aboriginal resource utilization of this region, as well as general information for comparative archeological and environmental studies. As the surface investigations at Teh-583 and Teh-596 have shown that the area was inhabited as early as A.D. 700, and possibly as recently as 150 years ago, the district has both historic and prehistoric archeological significance. While midden deposits are not surficially evident at the district sites, a road cut at Teh-583 did reveal subsurface midden deposits. Such deposits have the potential to yield important information regarding season of use, aboriginal diet and plant and animal utilization.

Ishi, a Yana informant interviewed by T. Kroeber (1961), reports that the Yahi Yana abandoned the southern Cascade foothills during the summer months, which they spent in the region of Lassen. Through environmental and archeological comparison of the Sulphur Creek District sites with the sites in the southern Cascade foothills, our understanding of the yearly pattern of population movement, food procurement and resource utilization could be expanded. Comparison of these sites with other sites in the vicinity of Lassen Peak could help delineate ethnic boundaries between the Yahi Yana, the Northeastern Maidu and the Atsugewi, the three groups which are known to have utilized the region of Lassen Volcanic National Park.

The study of these sites has contributed to the understanding of settlement patterns in Lassen by demonstrating that sites appear to be located near permanent sources of water and large quantities of Wyethia and sugar pine, two plant foods of economic importance to the aboriginal inhabitants of this region. Sites are also located near areas of volcanic activity. Eight of the district sites are located [REDACTED]. A clear association of aboriginal sites with areas of volcanic activity is also noted elsewhere in the park. There is no doubt that one of the reasons people came to this area was to collect rare minerals and other byproducts of volcanic activity. A study of artifactual remains from site surface and midden deposits should yield important information about this form of resource utilization.

The Sulphur Creek District also has ethnic significance. The region of Lassen Volcanic National Park was utilized by aboriginal groups both prehistorically and until as recently as 1917, when eruptions at Lassen Peak spread ash over much of

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the area. These groups were never able to reestablish themselves. Surface investigations at Teh-583 and Teh-596 have implied that the Yahi Yana utilized these sites as recently as 150 years ago. Other Native American inhabitants of the region were the Northeastern Maidu to the southeast and the Atsugewi to the northeast (Johnson 1975). The archeology of the Sulphur Creek District represents National Park Service Historical Themes 1a4 (The Earliest Americans, Archaic Indian Horizon) and 1c1 (Indian Meets European, Indian Life at Time of Contact with Europeans).

Intensive professional surface investigations have been conducted at two district sites - Teh-583 and Teh-596 - demonstrating that both contain important information. No investigations other than surface recording during survey have been conducted and no subsurface excavations have been accomplished at any site. The sites should be preserved in order to protect and preserve the information they are known to contain. Construction activities should not occur on site surfaces.

In view of impacts on sites, especially Teh-583 and Teh-596, measures should be taken to prevent further loss of the resource. These measures should prevent collection and vandalism, vehicular traffic across site surfaces, and contamination with modern debris. Specific recommendations for Teh-583 and Teh-596 are that the road across Teh-583 be blocked or abandoned and the beginners rope tow at Teh-583 be relocated away from the site.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Johnson, Jerald Jay. 1975. Archeological Investigations In and Around Lassen Volcanic National Park, California. Ms on file, Western Archeo. Center, Tucson.

Journey, Alfred E. 1972. An Archeological Survey of Route 1 and Vicinity of the Park Road, in Lassen Volcanic National Park, California. Ms. WAC, Tucson.

Continued on cont. sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 460

UTM REFERENCES

Continued on cont. sheet

A	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	B	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at site [REDACTED]

Cont. on cont. sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
California	06	Tehama	103
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
California	06	Shasta	089

11 FORM PREPARED BY

Keith M. Anderson, Regional Research Archeologist

NAME / TITLE

Kathleen Moffitt, Archeologist

April 2, 1976 Revised April 1979

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Western Archeological Center, NPS

602-792-6501

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

P. O. Box 41058

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Tucson, Arizona 85717

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES NO NONE

7-16-79

Knorr M. Edlin

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Asst. Dir., Cultural Resources

DATE

8/8/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Sally G. Odell
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

4/14/80

ATTEST

Jan P. Smith
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

4-14-80

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Journey, Alfred E.

1974 An Archeological Survey of Lassen Volcanic National Park, California.
M.A. Thesis, California State Univ., Sacramento, California.

Kroeber, Theodora

1961 Ishi in Two Worlds, University of California Press, Berkeley.