
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2004



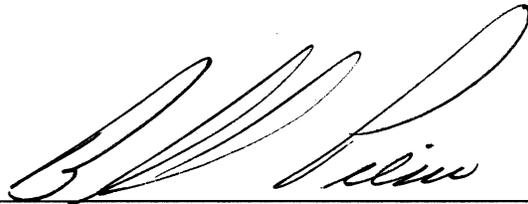
Lyons Ranches Historic District
Redwood National Park

Cultural Landscape Inventory:
Lyons Ranches Historic District
Redwood National Park

Redwood National Park concurs with the findings, including the Management Category and Condition Assessment assigned through completion of this Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Lyons Ranches Historic District as listed below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY B: **Should be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**



7-11-04

Superintendent, Redwood National Park

Date

Please return this form to:
Shaun Provencher
PWR CLI Coordinator
National Park Service
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607

LYONS RANCHES HISTORIC DISTRICT
REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

California SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

- 1) SHPO concurrence with **Determination of Eligibility (DOE)** of the proposed Lyons Ranches Historic District for listing on the National Register,
- 2) SHPO concurrence with the addition of structures to the List of Classified Structures (LCS). (See chart below).

I concur, **Additional information is needed to concur**, **I do not concur** with the proposed Lyons Ranches Historic District eligibility for listing (**DOE**) on the National Register of Historic Places.

* See attached comments below.

I concur, **Additional information is needed to concur**, **I do not concur** that the **Setting** as described in the CLI contributes to the historic district (see the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, cluster arrangement, topography and vegetation).

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as **contributing** to the proposed Lyons Ranches Historic District:

LCS number	Structure Name	Structure Construction Date	Concur	Do not Concur
058552	Coyote Creek Line Cabin	1920-1940	X	
058553	Coyote Creek Outhouse	1920-1940	X	
058553	Coyote Creek Line Sheep Shed	1920-1940	X	
021070	Dolason Sheep Shed	c. 1914	X	
021074	Dooleyville Line Cabin	c. 1925	X	
058581	Elk Camp Garage	1910-1940	X	
021071	Elk Camp Sheep Shed	1900-1914	X	
055737	Home Place Barn	c. 1898	X	
021072	Home Place Bunkhouse	c. 1905	X	
058559	Home Place Shed	c. 1900	X	
058555	Long Ridge Sheep Shed	1900-1914	X	
343219	Elk Camp Retaining Wall	c. 1955	X	
343220	Lane House	c. 1955	X	
	Long Ridge Herder's Trailer	c. 1868-1900	X	
343222	Stock Ponds	1868-1959	X	
343223	Well	1868-1959	X	
343046	Bald Hills Road	c. 1860s	X	
343040	Bald Hills School Road	c. 1872	X	

343040	Coyote Creek Road	c. 1914	X	
343040	Coyote Peak Road	Pre 1958	X	
343040	Coyote Peak Spur	Pre 1958	X	
343040	Elk Camp Road	1900-1914	X	
343040	Home Place Cemetery Trail	1895-1959	X	
343040	Long Ridge Road	Pre 1958	X	
343040	Lyons Road	Pre 1958	X	
343040	Main Stem Road	c.1958	X	
343040	Maneze Road	Pre 1950	X	
343040	Ranch Road	Pre 1958	X	
343040	Rock Fork Road	Pre 1958	X	
343040	Schoolhouse Pasture Road	c.1958	X	
343040	T. Bear Road	c.1958	X	
343040	Upper Lyons Road	c.1958	X	
343224	Lyons Ranches Concrete Troughs (10)	c.1958	X	
343225	Lyons Ranches Fences	c.1958	X	
343227	Lyons Ranches Spring Boxes (2)	c.1958	X	
-	Coyote Pipelines	1950s	X	
058561	Home Place Cemetery	1895	X	

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as **not contributing** to the Lyons Ranches Historic District:

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do not Concur
N/A	CDF Fire Lookout	X	
N/A	Elk Camp Wooden Retaining Wall	X	
N/A	Generator Building	X	
N/A	#1551	X	
N/A	#1554	X	
N/A	Bridge Road	X	
N/A	Dolanson Trail	X	
N/A	Long Ridge Loop	X	
N/A	Lowe Mid-Basin Road	X	
N/A	Lower Rock Fork Road	X	
N/A	School Loop	X	
N/A	Upper Mid-Basin Road	X	

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the significance of the following previously unevaluated structures to the Lyons Ranches Historic District could not be determined:

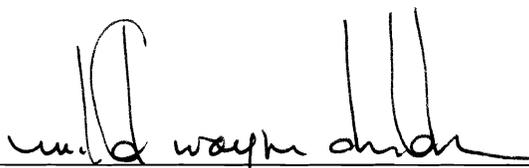
LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do not Concur
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N/A	#1555	X	
N/A	#1555A	X	
N/A	#1556	X	
N/A	Boundary Road	X	
N/A	High Prairie Road	X	
N/A	Johnson's Road	X	
N/A	Lookout Road	X	
N/A	Ranch-Spring Spur	X	
N/A	Robbers Ranch Loop	X	
N/A	Rock Ranch Loop	X	
N/A	Spring Spur Road	X	
N/A	Upper Coyote Peak Road	X	
N/A	Upper K & K Road	X	

Reasons/comments why 'Additional Information Is Needed To Concur' or 'Do Not Concur' were checked:

The CLI presents a good case for the ranch's significance under criterion A as one of the only surviving intact examples of the sheep ranching industry in northern Humboldt County. It documents the prominence of the Lyon family in the industry and in the community for most of the ninety years of Anglo settlement in the area. The report also presents a well documented argument for the property's significance as a sheep ranching landscape which exhibits a full range of resource types and integrity. The SHPO concurs that the property is eligible under these two criteria.

However, the eligibility of the property under criterion A as an example of the socio/economic relationships between Anglo settlers and Native Americans is poorly documented and appears to rest primarily on the evidence of intermarriage between the Lyon family and members of the local Hoopa community. The report indicates that this intermarriage did not result in a blending of cultures or in the Lyon family participating in local Native American ceremonies or cultural life. The fact that the ranch employed Native Americans is evidence of economic interaction/dependency, but the report fails to provide any detail regarding this relationship and how it was representative or unique within the area. The SHPO does not concur that the property is eligible under criterion A for its association with the establishment and development of social and economic relationships between Native Americans and settlers in the Bald Hills area.


 California State Historic Preservation Officer

8 SEP 2004

Date

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Executive Summary

General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the

SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

Park Information

Park Name: Redwood National Park
Administrative Unit: Redwood National Park
Park Organization Code: 8480
Park Alpha Code: REDW

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level: Landscape
Name: Lyons Ranches Historic District
CLI Identification Number: 700005
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 700005

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level II

Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 12/9/1997
Level 0 Recorder: Mark Luellen (revised by Bright Eastman 7, 1998)
Date Level 0 Entered: 12/9/1997
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: Mark Luellen (revised by Bright Eastman 7, 1998)
Level 0 Site Visit: No

Level I

Date Level I Entered: 2/27/2004
Level I Data Entry Recorder: Shaun Provencher
Level I Site Visit: Yes

Level II

Date Level II Data Collected: 6/12/2003
Level II Data Collection: Shaun Provencher
Date Level II Entered: 9/9/2004
Level II Data Entry Recorder: Shaun Provencher
Level II Site Visit: Yes
Date of Concurrence: 7/11/2004

Landscape Description

The Lyons Ranches Historic District is located within the Bald Hills of Redwood National Park, Humboldt County, California and is set within the prairies and oakwoods of the Redwood Creek watershed. The District is reached via the Bald Hills Road from State Highway 101 and is approximately nine miles inland from the coast. The 5,660-acre district is comprised of a series of eight prairies and the features within these prairies that remain from the Lyons family sheep ranching era. The eight prairies of the district extend for approximately six miles, with each prairie being no more than a mile from the next. They are located along the ridge of the hills and are naturally occurring features that have been modified over time by the cultural practices of the various groups of people that have inhabited this region.

The district is locally significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the history and development of the Bald Hills as a sheep ranching community and for its association with the establishment and development of social and economic relationships between Native American people and the immigrant Euro-American society in the Bald Hills. The district is also significant under Criterion C at the local level as an example of a large-scale sheep ranch from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries in Humboldt County. Its period of significance — 1868-1959 — encompasses the period of time that sheep ranching was a viable activity in the Bald Hills and that the Lyons ranches were representative of Bald Hills sheep ranching.

The district is almost devoid of any intrusions following the period of significance. Contributing landscape characteristics of the district include natural systems and features (including the eight prairies - Elk Camp, Dolason Hill, Counts Hill, Childs Hill, Schoolhouse Prairie, Lower Coyote Creek, Long, and Coyote Creek prairies), historic archeological sites, buildings and structures, small scale features, vegetation, circulation, topography, spatial organization, and cluster arrangement. These characteristics include remnants of orchards, roads, fencing, water troughs, stock ponds, and barns. Key contributing features include the Bald Hills Road; the Elk Camp Sheep Shed, Lane House and Garage at the Elk Camp Prairie; Dolason Sheep Shed in the Dolason Hill Prairie; Home Place Barn, Bunkhouse, Outhouse, and Cemetery at the Home Place in the Schoolhouse Prairie; the Dooleyville Line Cabin in the Lower Coyote Creek Prairie; Long Ridge Sheep Shed and Herders' Trailer in the Long Prairie; and the Coyote Creek Sheep Shed, Line Cabin, Outhouse in the Coyote Creek Prairie. In addition, remnant orchards and individual orchard trees are found in a number of locations within the District and are key landscape features. The Lyons Ranches Historic District retains integrity as a historic vernacular landscape and is in fair condition.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

The Lyons Ranches Historic District is a single landscape with no component landscapes.

Location Map

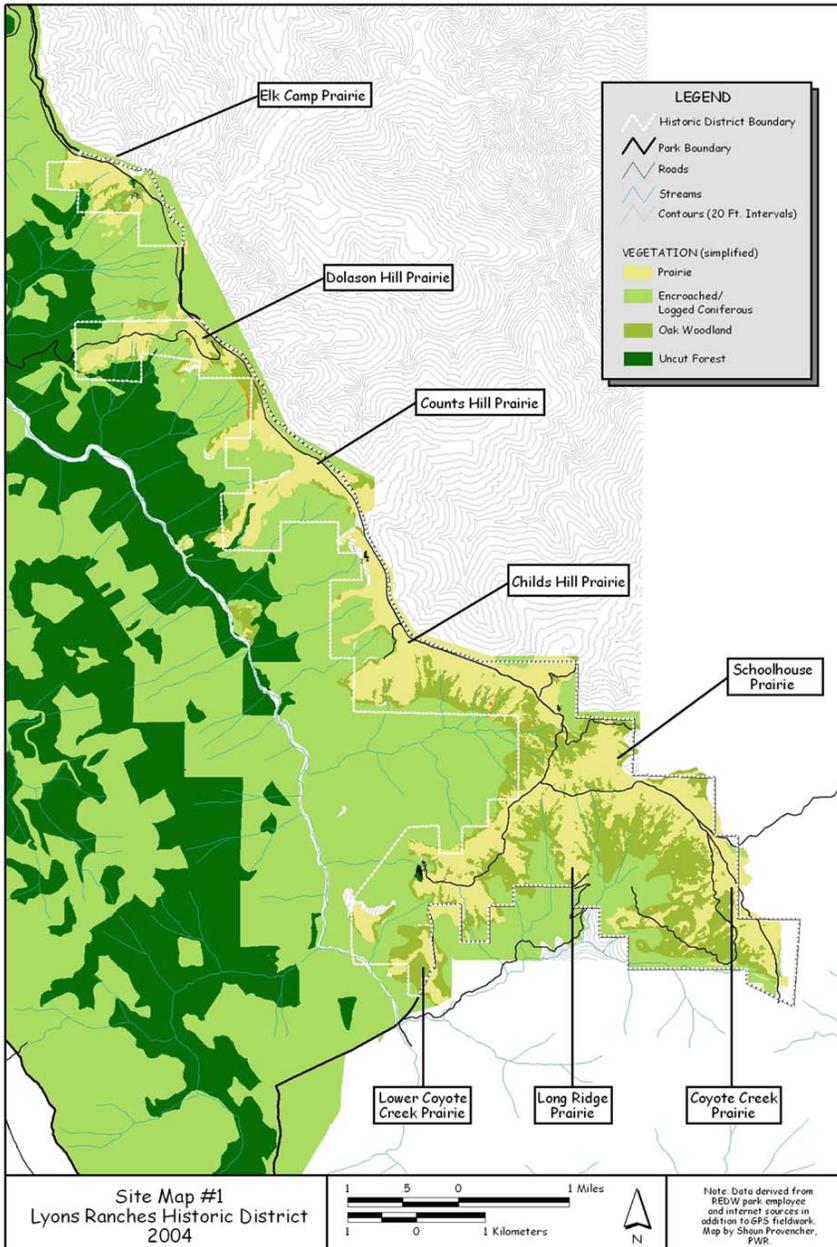


Boundary Description

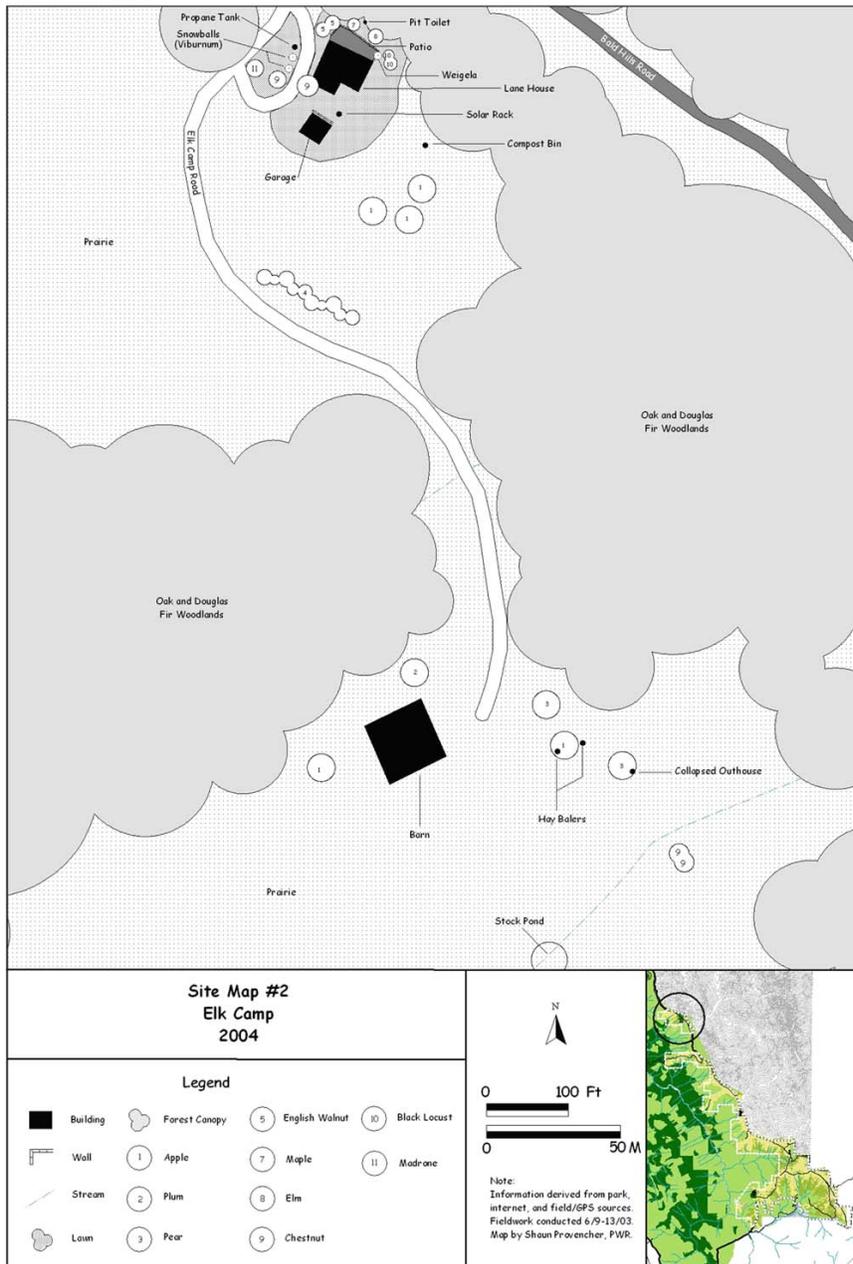
The boundary of the Lyons Ranches Historic District contains those lands owned and intensively used by the Lyons family between 1868 and 1959 which are currently within the boundary of Redwood National Park.

Site Plan

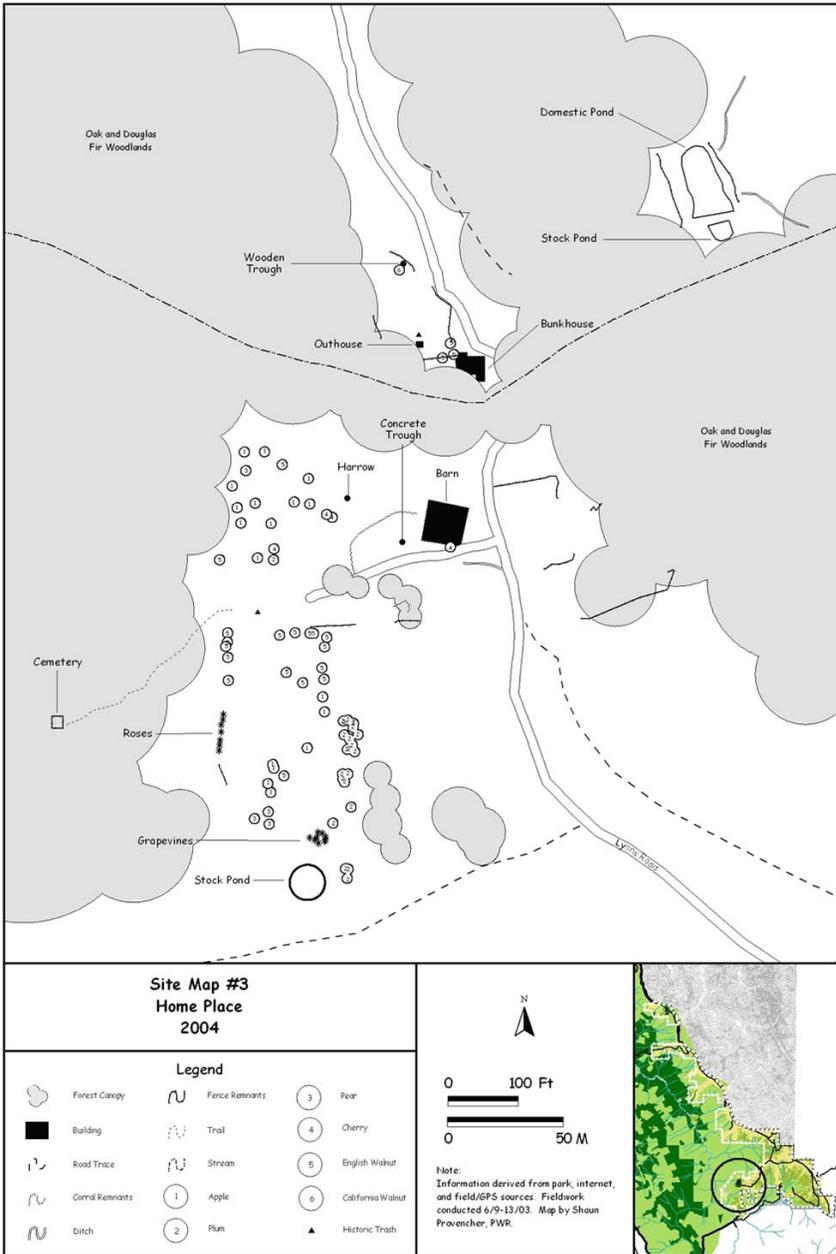
Site Map #1: See Appendix for full size image.



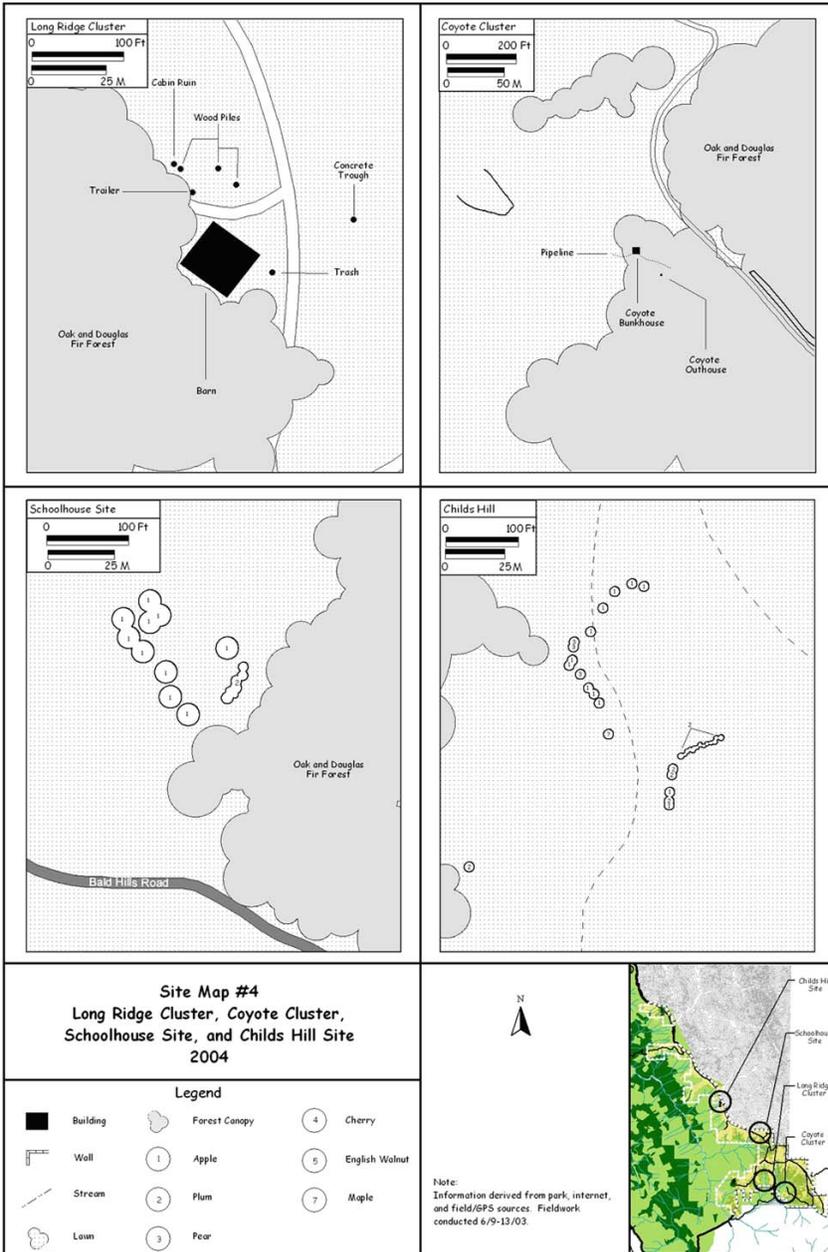
Site Map #2: See Appendix for full size image.



Site Map #3: See Appendix for full size image.



Site Map #4: See Appendix for full size image.



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1868 AD	Settled	By 1868 the Jonathan and Amelia Lyons family lived at the Home Place.
1868 - 1929 AD	Altered	Lyons seasonally burned certain prairies, continuing an earlier Native American practice, to keep the land open and promote the growth of new grasses. Federal policies of fire suppression ended this practice by the 1930s.
1868 - 1959 AD	Built	The Coyote Creek Line Cabin and Outhouse were constructed at an unknown date within the period of significance.
1870 AD	Inhabited	Approximately five households were recorded by this date in the Bald Hills.
1872 AD	Planted	The orchard trees at the Schoolhouse Site may have been planted as early as 1872, the first date given for a school on the Lyons Ranch.
1873 AD	Ranched/Grazed	Sheep were introduced into northern Humboldt County by Jonathan Lyons.
1877 - 1887 AD	Land Transfer	On March 12, 1877, Jonathan Lyons received his first title to property in the Bald Hills.
1877 - 1878 AD	Land Transfer	Jonathan Lyons acquired 1360 acres of land in the Bald Hills.
1878 AD	Land Transfer	Jonathan Lyons received title to the Home Place.
1880 AD	Inhabited	Sixteen households were recorded by this date in the Bald Hills.
1888 - 1900 AD	Land Transfer	Numerous land transactions were recorded that consolidated the Lyons family land holdings into the current configuration of the Lyons Family Ranches Historic District.

1890 AD	Destroyed	A large snowstorm hit the Bald Hills, killing most of Lyons's sheep.
1897 AD	Destroyed	A fire burned the house, barn, smokehouse, store room, and woodshed at the Home Place.
1897 AD	Built	A new house was completed at the Home Place, the new barn was likely completed soon after. Carpenter: Louis Anderson
1898 AD	Built	The Home Place Barn was built ca. 1898.
1900 - 1901 AD	Planted	At least seventeen acres of oats and alfalfa were planted, demonstrating the diversity of agricultural land use necessary for the upkeep of the ranch.
1900 - 1914 AD	Built	The Long Ridge and Elk Camp sheep sheds were constructed.
1900 - 1910 AD	Built	The Home Place Bunkhouse was likely built.
1900 AD	Built	The Home Place Outhouse was likely constructed around 1900.
1900 AD	Planted	The Childs Hill orchard trees were likely planted by 1900, when the prairie came under Lyons management; their configuration suggests that the homestead predates the Lyons occupation.
1901 AD	Built	A wool barn was built at an undisclosed location, it is no longer standing.
1904 AD	Built	Telephone lines were installed between the ranches.
1905 AD	Damaged	The house at the Home Place was partially destroyed by fire.
1908 AD	Built	The Lyons' installed a sheep dipping tank at an unknown location.

1909 AD	Land Transfer	Jonathan and Amelia Lyons trasfered the consolidated ranch lands totaling 3,000 acres to their sons Sherman and Antonio Lyons, reserving the house site at the Home Place.
1909 AD	Planted	The orchard at the Home Place was established by this date. However, that orchard as well as the other orchard sites in the District, likely date to an earlier period.
1910 - 1940 AD	Built	The Elk Camp Garage was built.
1911 AD	Destroyed	The house at the Home Place was destroyed by fire.
1914 AD	Purchased/Sold	By 1914, Lyons had purchased a threshing machine for his alfalfa crop.
1914 AD	Built	The Dolason Prairie Sheep Shed was built.
1920 - 1929 AD	Built	The Dooleyville Line Cabin was reported to have been built in the 1920s.
1920 - 1939 AD	Built	The Coyote Creek Sheep Shed appears to date from the 1920s or 1930s.
1930 AD	Land Transfer	Antonio and Sherman Lyons divide their land holdings. Sherman maintaied Elk Camp, Thompson Prairie, Dolason Hill Prairie, and Counts Hill Prairie. Antonio maintained Cagle Ridge (located outside of the District), the Home Place, and Coyote Creek Prairie.
1939 AD	Built	The first Schoolhouse Peak fire lookout was constructed.
1941 AD	Built	The current Schoolhouse Peak fire lookout was constructed.
1950 - 1959 AD	Destroyed	The third house at the Home Place was destroyed by fire in the 1950s.
1954 AD	Destroyed	The original house at Elk Camp was destroyed by fire.

1955 AD	Built	The Lane House was constructed at Elk Camp.
1955 AD	Built	The stone rubble retaining wall at Elk Camp was likely constructed.
1955 - 1969 AD	Planted	The madrone, chestnuts, English walnuts, maple, elm, and black locust around the Lane House were likely planted or incorporated into the landscape.
1959 AD	Neglected	By 1959, the sheep industry in northern California began to decline.
1972 AD	Land Transfer	Gene Lyons died and the selling off of the Lyons Ranches began.
1976 AD	Rehabilitated	The Schoolhouse Peak fire lookout was extensively rehabilitated.
1978 - 1991 AD	Land Transfer	The NPS acquired all the Lyons holdings through two major land transactions.
1980 AD	Maintained	The NPS began cyclic maintenance of the structures in the Bald Hills.
1984 AD	Removed	The corrals, fences, and sheds were removed from the vicinity of the Home Place Barn.
1995 - 1996 AD	Damaged	In December-January of 1995-1996, major storms hit northwest California and resulted in corresponding major damage to buildings in the Long Ridge, Elk Camp, and Dolason prairies.
1995 AD	Stabilized	The NPS stabilizes the Dooleyville Line Cabin.
1996 - 1997 AD	Stabilized	The NPS stabilizes the Coyote Creek Line Cabin.
1997 - 1999 AD	Preserved	Major repairs to the Long Ridge, Elk Camp, and Dolason structures damaged in 1995/96 were completed.

Statement Of Significance

(Note: This text is adapted from the draft National Register Nomination Form (Bradley, 2002), which in turn drew heavily from “Home Place, An Historic Resources Study of the Coyote Creek Lands,” a 1992 report by Kathleen Stanton and Susie Van Kirk (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992) that researched primary sources for information on the Lyons ranches.)

Summary

For eighty-nine years, the land within the Lyons Ranches Historic District was the location of the Lyons family’s sheep ranching operations. This historic vernacular landscape consists of those lands owned by the Lyons family, during their most productive years, which fall within the boundaries of Redwood National Park. The district is locally significant under Criterion A for the period from 1868 through 1959 for its association with the history and development of Humboldt County as a sheep ranching region as well as its association with the establishment and development of social and economic relationships between the Native American people and the immigrant Euro-American society in the Bald Hills. Further, the district is locally significant under Criterion C as a rare intact example of a large-scale sheep ranch that was active from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. It retains both the natural features (such as prairie grasslands) that contributed to its suitability for sheep ranching as well as for Native American cultural events, and the key manmade features (such as roads, barns, and sheep sheds) that were essential to the sheep ranching operations. Today, the Lyons Ranches Historic District represents a rare, intact property whose contemporary natural and cultural attributes reflect nearly a century of consistent land use and ownership that was integral to the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century economic and social development of Humboldt County. The District’s period of significance under Criteria A and C begins in 1868, the time by which Jonathan Lyons had settled on land in the District, and continues through 1959. The end date of 1959 represents the end of the period for which sheep ranching was a major economic presence in the Bald Hills.

SIGNIFICANCE UNDER CRITERION A

Associations with Sheep Ranching in the Bald Hills

The District is significant under Criterion A at the local level for its association with the history and development of the Bald Hills as a sheep ranching community. From 1868 until 1972, the land within the District was the location the Jonathan Lyons family’s sheep ranching operations. The District consists of the sheep ranches within the boundaries of the Park that were owned, leased, or used by three generations of the Lyons family: Jonathan Lyons, his four sons — Sherman, Antonio, Anderson, and William — and his grandson, Eugene (Gene). Their use of the land paralleled that of the larger Bald Hills community and so represents the development of sheep ranching in the Bald Hills.

The Lyons family’s ranching operations were established by Jonathan Lyons. One of the first European settlers to move into the Bald Hills following the end of the “Indian Wars” in the 1860s, Jonathan Lyons had settled on land within the District by 1868. He was the person responsible for introducing sheep into the northern part of Humboldt County in 1873, and for the next thirty years, he and his sons formally acquired land in the Bald Hills. Their pattern of land acquisition indicated a consolidation strategy to control major ridge-top portions of the Bald Hills where the transportation networks were well established and the grasslands for grazing were abundant. By 1900, Jonathan Lyons and his sons utilized all of the eight prairies that are a part of the District in their ranching operations.

Jonathan and each of his sons had their own settlement areas within the District with a house, barn, and

other features. Jonathan, and until 1909, William, were located at the Home Place, Sherman at Elk Camp, and Antonio at Cagle's Ridge (outside of the District). However, they owned and operated their land both separately and in various partnerships throughout the years. This type of operation allowed them to use the natural resources (grazing land) and man-made features (barns and sheep sheds) to maximize their productivity.

Their operations reflected economy and society of northern Humboldt County in that they reflected the concerns, attitudes, and market conditions of their community. However, the reputations of Jonathan Lyons and his sons as prominent, pioneering sheep ranchers were recognized well beyond their immediate community. Contemporary references bear this out as do the numbers of sheep managed and volumes of wool they produced in comparison to other ranchers in the Bald Hills. Collectively the Lyons's ranches were at the forefront of innovations and change in sheep ranching and were one of the two largest ranching operations in northern Humboldt County. The Lyons's ranches were also known not only for the volume, but for the quality of their wool. In 1901, Jonathan Lyons was awarded a gold medal from the Paris Exposition.

The Lyons family and their ranches were also considered to be an integral and prominent part of the Bald Hills community. The first school was built on Lyons's land in the 1870s, and the school teacher lived at the Home Place. When the community was issued a post office in 1896, it was placed in Jonathan Lyons's home. Contemporary newspaper references repeatedly mention the comings and goings of Jonathan and his son and their families, dances that were held at their homes, and hospitality extended. Their success as ranchers allowed the family to provide their families with the comforts of the time (i.e., well-built homes, one of the first telephone lines in the community).

After Jonathan Lyons's death in 1913, the ranches continued to be operated by his sons Sherman and Antonio. Following their deaths (Sherman in 1942 and Antonio in 1953), the ownership of the ranch lands passed to the third generation of the family — Gene Lyons, son of Antonio and grandson of Jonathan.

Under the ownership of Gene Lyons, the District represented the evolving character of sheep ranching in Humboldt County into the mid-twentieth century. Gene Lyons continued the family's active involvement in the developments in sheep ranching. In 1925, a young Gene won prizes in the first annual wool show of the California Wool Growers' Association. A newspaper article stated that "Eugene Lyons . . . was awarded the two northern California trophies and the first sweepstakes prize for the best wool fleece . . . The winning of these three fine trophies by young Lyons is an excellent advertisement for Humboldt wool and a splendid endorsement of the efforts of the young man and his father to improve the breed of sheep and produce high quality wool." Later in his life, he introduced Columbia sheep into the county and was the first in the area to use "raincoats," plastic covers to protect newborn lambs from rain.

Gene Lyons was a college educated sheep rancher who graduated from California College of Agriculture at Davis (later this college became the University of California at Davis). He maintained his connection to the University and supported its scientific contributions to ranching throughout his tenure on the Lyons ranch. The University brought students to his ranch each year and conducted various experiments on the Lyons ranch land, such as determining what grass varieties were best for pasture.

Gene Lyons's contributions to animal husbandry continued after his death in 1972. His will established the Austin Eugene Lyons Memorial Trust at the University of California, Davis. The trust was for the "purpose of establishing, supporting and maintaining grants in aid to graduate students and/or practitioners of veterinary medicine for use in research into the causes, control and treatment of illnesses,

diseases, and health problems of farm livestock and especially sheep and cattle.” The income from the trust funds is used by the Department of Animal Science to provide stipends for graduate students, who are known as “Lyons Fellows.” The Lyons Fellowships are considered prestigious, and for the 2000-2001 academic year, the trust provided a total of \$180,000 that was used to fund five Lyons Fellowships (Anderson 2001).

Association With the Native American/Euro-American Interactions in the Bald Hills

The District is also locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the establishment and development of social and economic relationships between Native Americans and the immigrant Euro-American society in the Bald Hills. The District represented these relationships in several ways: as the home of the Lyons family, a family with Native American heritage, and as a place of social and economic interaction between the two cultures.

Amelia Lyons, Jonathan’s wife, was a Hoopa. Of their five children to reach adulthood, three were married to people of Native American heritage. The Lyons’ do not appear to have participated in any traditional ceremonies or observed traditional practices. However, their tacit identification with the Native American culture continued through the end of the Lyons family history on the Bald Hills land. Gene Lyons, grandson of Jonathan and Amelia and the last family member work the lands in the District, was identified as “an Indian” and as “the first Indian to graduate from UC Davis” by informants and was also identified as “Indian” on his death certificate.

The District was a place of work for native people as they shifted from a self-sufficient, hunting and gathering economy to a dependent, monetary-based economy. Native Americans worked on the Lyons’s ranches in various capacities such as the sheep shearers, herders, fence-builders, and hay crews. In addition, they lived-with the family, and helped with household chores, and cared for the Antonio Lyons’s children. They were integral members of the ranch community and vital to its success; they, in turn, relied on the ranch for board and lodging and the wages that allowed them to participate in the society’s economic system. Ranching provided an important economic outlet for local Native American people in a time and a place where options and opportunities were not numerous. Ranching offered a substitute for a past economy and provided native people opportunities to use their skills and their knowledge of the land to support themselves and their families.

SIGNIFICANCE UNDER CRITERION C

Represents a Type or Method of Sheep Ranch Construction and Management

The District is significant under Criterion C at the local level as an example of a large-scale sheep ranching landscape in the Bald Hills. It retains the prairies that were the backbone of the ranching enterprise and examples of all of the key types of sheep ranching features. These types of features include circulation features, work structures, family residences, worker housing, domestic outbuildings, vegetation-related features, and water-related features. In addition, there remain throughout the District, various small-scale elements that provide evidence to the various aspects of the ranching operations. One hundred years of sheep ranching in the Bald Hills is represented in the District and its features.

The Lyons family managed the natural resources (prairies, water sources, timber) to support the ranching operations; this included burning to promote pastures and keep springs flowing, building troughs and ponds to provide water for livestock, and cutting timber for buildings and fencing. As their sheep management practices evolved in complexity over time, so did their imprint on the land. They built clusters of structures to facilitate the ranching operations; these included barns, sheep sheds, lambing sheds, wool barns, horse barns, corrals, etc. They constructed roads, paths, and pasture fences to connect their operations. They built domestic buildings and features to provide for their families’ shelter and

food (houses, gardens, orchards).

The District and its contributing features are typical of vernacular construction and buildings in the region from the late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth centuries. However, the District is now unique in representing this era of ranching in Humboldt County. Large-scale sheep ranching is now a part of the county's history rather than a part of its contemporary life. The other ranches that remain active in the county have taken up other agricultural practices, and their buildings, structures, circulation features, and landscape features have been altered to accommodate these changes. The Lyons Ranches Historic District remains as the only physically intact sheep ranch from the late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth centuries in northern Humboldt County.

HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

The following historical contexts provide a discussion of the sheep management practices, types of features on the Lyons's ranches, and larger influences of vernacular architecture related to ranching including: prairie management, pasturage, agriculture, burning, lambing, shearing, breeding, and barn/sheep shed construction. These provide a context within which to evaluate the significance of the District under Criterion C.

Prairie Management

The Lyons's sheep ranches used both sheep and prairie management practices that were designed to allow for the year-round care of the livestock and pasturage. This involved providing forage for the sheep on a year-round basis, protecting the sheep during cold winter months by constructing barns, cultivating certain prairies for winter food stocks, enhancing the ground cover in the prairies through seasonal burning, and allowing for the seasonal lambing and shearing of the livestock.

Pasturage

Sheep were placed by the Lyons' on specific pastures for forage but had to be herded from one pasture to another depending on the season, amount of sheep, and groundcover. This practice prevented the sheep from overgrazing by placing them in appropriate areas according to the seasons, altitude, and exposure. The various prairies, depending on their altitude, were used for summer or winter grazing. In the summer, herders stayed with the flocks. In the winter, the flocks stayed in prairies that had sheep sheds that provided shelter in bad weather and stored hay for food. Further, the pasture-specific placement of the herds helped to protect the livestock from predatory animals (Marshall 1915: 321). Because of the need to protect sheep in areas with harsh winters, sheds were built to provide shelter and feed although it appears that at least up until the 1890s sheep ranchers in northern California did not typically provide this type of shelter. However, after a devastating winter in 1890 in which huge numbers of sheep died, including almost all of Jonathan Lyons's herd, this practice began to change. The Lyons' built sheds at Elk Creek, Dolason Hill, Long, Coyote Creek, and Lower Coyote Creek prairies (all but the Lower Coyote Creek Sheep Shed are extant).

Agriculture

In addition to grazing, some of the prairies were used to plant crops. Antonio Lyons, in an interview in 1948, described cutting and burning to keep the land clear of brush and that after burning the land was "seeded" which produced a "good crop" (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: 12). The scale of this practice on the Lyons's ranches is not known. It is also not known when they started planting hay crops. But by the turn of the century, it was a well established practice since contemporary newspaper articles mention oat, alfalfa, and hay crops in the Bald Hills. It would also make sense that the family started growing hay when they started to build structures to protect the sheep and to provide for winter feed (after 1890). An informant interviewed in Stanton and Van Kirk's 1992 report described that certain prairies were not used for pasture at all during the summer months so that they could be cut for hay. Sheep sheds, built in

the prairies in which the sheep wintered, had a central hay mow for the storage of loose hay. Hay would have also been used for the horses and mules that were used on the ranch (Spaulding 1992 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: D-6-8). In addition, orchards were planted at Home Ranch, Elk Camp, the schoolhouse site, and in Childs Prairie to supplement the family's needs. Walnut, apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees were all planted, in addition to a single grape vine at Home Ranch. These orchards remain today in the relative configurations they were planted in. As these trees are an ephemeral cultural resource, their presence adds much significance to the site and is essential to the retention of the District's historic integrity.

Burning

The cutting of brush and timber and burning were used to keep the prairies open. Burning continued into the 1920s, although the California Department of Forestry had begun their first fire suppression efforts in 1919. After 1930, restrictions were imposed and burning permits were required (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: B-4). In later years, selected prairies were burned every year, and it took about five years to complete a cycle of prairie-burning. Burning was continued because it produced "good grass after the rains", it controlled the underbrush and trees, and it kept the springs open and running.

Lambing

In the early days on the Lyons ranches, lambing was done outside in the springtime. This practice suggests that there were no barns to protect the sheep during bad weather, and so the young lambs were born in the spring when the weather was better, and the grass was green and fresh. In later years lambing barns were constructed and lambing was moved up into January, the month that became the norm throughout the county. This change was due to feed conditions. With shelter to protect them from any inclement weather, lambs born in January rather than April or May had three or four extra months to feed on the abundant and lush grass that began to disappear after the rains stopped in early summer. No other season was more critical to sheep ranchers than spring lambing, which covered a period of a month or more, when herders had to be available 24 hours a day to aid lambing ewes and care for their offspring. To ensure their survival, the lambs had to be dry, accepted by their mothers, and nursing soon after birth. (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: 16).

Shearing

Shearing was done in the first two months of summer and was generally done only once a year. The Lyons' did their own shearing in the early days, although the process eventually became a more specialized task, and groups of shearers would move from ranch to ranch doing the shearing. Many of the shearers were Native American. A 1910 article noted that the shearers had worked for three days at Antonio's and were then going to Jonathan's ranch where they would work for another four days (Arcata Union 20 July 1910 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-15). Barns were specially built for shearing — "Sherman Lyons has some fine new shearing barns" (Arcata Union 27 June 1908 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-13).

Breeding

The first sheep on the Lyons ranches were Merinos, the preferred breed at the time (1870s). Merinos, originally from Spain, were hardy and produced heavier wool than other breeds. The disadvantage with Merinos was that they were strictly a wool breed and could not be sold for mutton (though the Lyons' kept mutton sheep as well). As the Lyons' became more affluent and more experienced with sheep, they bought and raised purebred ewes and rams to improve the quality of their production. A 1907 newspaper article mentioned an "imported Merino ram" that Sherman had recently purchased (Arcata Union 26 October 1907 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-13). In 1925, Gene won awards for both his American Merino and Shropshire wool (Arcata Union 18 June 1925 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-21). Later on, he would introduce the Columbia breed to the county.

The wool produced by the Lyons' was bought by various brokers or other ranchers, serving as brokers. Humboldt County wool was shipped first by steamer to San Francisco and then after the construction of the railroad by rail. Sheep being sold for mutton also went to the San Francisco markets.

CONTEMPORARY CONTEXT

In assessing the integrity of the District it is reasonable to compare how it represents sheep ranching during the period of significance when compared to other ranches that remain in the region, in particular in the Bald Hills. Most importantly, the District remains free of modern infrastructure. There are no power or telephone lines from after the period of significance, no pavement on the roads beyond that on the Bald Hills Road at Elk Camp Prairie, and no billboards or other evidence of modern life. The District has not been subdivided. It remains one large tract of land, just as it did when the Lyons family owned it. During the period of significance, the sheep ranches within the District existed as very large tracts of land that were owned by various family partnerships and jointly operated (i.e., using certain prairies for wintering grazing and certain for summer grazing, joint use of lambing, shearing, and wool barns). All of the tracts of land, except the Cagle Ridge ranch lands that were owned by Antonio Lyons, are within the District and form, as they did during the period of significance, one contiguous sheep ranch. This lack of subdivision also means that there is no development within the District — housing, ranchettes, or modern ranching buildings. The District's location within the Redwood National Park will continue to protect it from these types of intrusions.

Only one or two families that had large ranches contemporary with the Lyons family continue to have a presence in the Bald Hills. The Stover family, whose ranch is located upstream from the Lyons' holdings on Redwood Creek, continues to ranch. This ranch, which was initially owned by the Hooker family, was comparable in production to the Lyons family. However, the focus of ranching is now cattle, and it has been impacted by modern life, as would be expected of a working ranch.

Sheep are no longer an important part of the ranch economy in Humboldt County. Beginning in the 1960s, sheep ranching began to be less important. A combination of local and larger market conditions contributed to the decline of sheep ranching in Humboldt County over the last forty years. Most ranching operations stopped raising sheep, some sold their land and left, and some turned to other sources of income. Today, Humboldt County has fewer than 3,000 ewes, compared to 165,609 sheep in the county in 1950. No large-scale sheep ranches remain in northern Humboldt County today.

Ranches throughout Humboldt County have been impacted in varying degrees by features of modern life and ranching -additional roads, paved roads, new farm buildings, new houses, power lines, satellite dishes, etc. These features have been added to support the domestic and ranching requirements of contemporary life and were added after the District's period of significance. Some of these ranch properties have also been subdivided, developed, and subjected to other kinds of land management so that the land holdings have been altered since the end of the District's periods of significance.

CONCLUSION

The natural setting along the upland prairies of the Bald Hills remains mostly intact, while nearly the entire infrastructure of the Lyons ranches is also found within these prairies. The result is that the Lyons Ranches Historic District continues to evoke the seven aspects of integrity as outlined by the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Lyons family ranches were historically located within the Elk Camp, Dolason Hill, Counts Hill, Childs Hill, Schoolhouse Pasture, Lower Coyote Creek, Long Ridge, and Coyote Creek prairies in the Bald Hills. All of these locations still retain features associated with the period of significance. The

design of the District was developed by the needs of a vernacular ranching endeavor, with the support of the residential context within it, over the course of a hundred years. It is a composition of many natural and man-made features that helped to establish the spatial organization that distinguishes the ranch in its entirety. Although there has been no sheep ranching in the District for almost forty years, the form and spatial organization, i.e., its design, remain evident on the land. The majority of the buildings, structures, small scale features, and introduced vegetation remain within the network of roads and pastures established in the nineteenth century in response to the existing prairie layout. Further, the site and function-specific design intent of the barns and sheep sheds are still clearly visible. As a result, the design intent of the vernacular ranching landscape remains intact.

The overall or large-scale setting of the District in rural prairie, redwood, and oak forests of Humboldt County has been retained, largely in part to the park's prescribed burning program which keeps the prairies open. The remoteness of the area and its inclusion within Redwood National Park has protected the District from modern buildings, developments, and viewshed intrusions that would lessen the setting. The "natural" materials of the District, the prairies and woodlands, strongly influenced the development of the ranch have been retained. In addition, a number of orchard trees planted during the period of significance remain on site and offer information on the species materials used during the Lyons' tenure.

The examples of the major types of man-made features such as the unpaved roads, fencelines, wood barns, and sheep sheds still retain most of their original construction materials, despite major structural repairs. The workmanship evident in the construction of the barns, sheep sheds, fencelines and other introduced features of the Lyons Ranches Historic District landscape is that of the original builders. With some exceptions the major structural work done during the NPS tenure was accomplished according the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, and retained as much of the original material and construction methods as was possible.

The cumulative effects of the retention of location, design, setting, workmanship, and materials is the retention of feeling, or the sense of a past time or place. When visiting the District, an almost complete lack of modern intrusions on the prairies and within the ranch clusters creates the image of a sheep ranch from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Lastly, although the Lyons family no longer resides on the ranch, and sheep no longer graze there, the physical remains of the family's endeavors for one hundred years remain primarily intact. As a result, the cumulative effects of the other six aspects of integrity –location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling provide a direct link with the people and events that shaped the landscape during the period of significance, retaining the aspect of association.

Physical History

Overview

(Note: This text is adapted from the draft National Register Nomination Form (Bradley, 2002), which in turn drew heavily from “Home Place, An Historic Resources Study of the Coyote Creek Lands,” a 1992 report by Kathleen Stanton and Susie Van Kirk (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992) that researched primary sources for information on the Lyons ranches.)

Van Kirk documented the Lyons family’s acquisition of land in the Bald Hills (through patent, purchase, and lease) between 1868 and the 1950s. The history of land acquisition in the Bald Hills by the various members of the Lyons family, during the late nineteenth century and on into the twentieth century, attests to the growing prosperity of the family, provides insight into the development and growth of their sheep ranching enterprises, and when viewed through maps, illustrates how the family worked within the confines of the natural environment to establish their ranching operations.

Information in the 1994 draft NRHP registration form on the District prepared by Susie Van Kirk and Ann King Smith (Van Kirk and Smith 1994) was also used in preparing the historical contexts. Finally, the United States Census reports and information from people who have lived and worked in the area were additional sources.

Initial Settlement in Bald Hills Region of Humboldt County

The Bald Hills - the location of the Lyons Ranches Historic District - are located in the northern part of Humboldt County and are defined by the prairies that cover the upper slopes of the ridges that separate the Klamath River watershed from the Redwood Creek Watershed. Native Americans occupied the Bald Hills for a least 6,000 years prior to Euro-American settlement (Benson 1983; Bickel 1979; Hayes 1985), and archaeological evidence indicates that many locations in the Bald Hills were utilized by these groups as villages, seasonal camps, trails, or ceremonial sites. The Native Americans burned the prairies and oak woodlands to keep them open for game, stimulate the growth of plants used in basketry, attract wildlife, and to make food gathering easier. Ethnographic evidence indicates that this area was occupied by the ethnolinguistic group labeled “Chilula” by anthropologists. A common name for the native occupants in the 1800s was the “Bald Hills Indians.” Today the Hoopa (Hupa) and Yurok tribes are closely associated with the Bald Hills.

The Bald Hills have always been identified as a distinct place throughout the period of significance for the District (1868-1960s). In 1874, a school teacher who was living at the Jonathan Lyons Home Place described the area as follows:

“The Bald Hills of Redwood . . . extend from Elk Camp on the North to the North Fork of Redwood Creek [Lacks Creek] on the south, a distance of about 12 miles and from Redwood Creek on the west to Tulley’s place, known as Big Prairie, on the east, a distance of 7 miles” (West Coast Signal, 16 September 1874 in Van Kirk and Smith 1994).

Although indigenous people had inhabited the land for millennia, this region was one of the last areas of California to be settled by Euro-Americans. Spanish, British, and American ships passed along California’s north coast and made landings, but the initial wave of Euro-American settlement began in 1850 after the discovery of gold in California in 1849. Although gold was the motivating force behind the region’s settlement, the region’s natural resources - forests, rivers filled with salmon, and land - were the wealth that supported and sustained its development (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7).

Following the initial settlement of the area by Euro-Americans, there were conflicts between the native and immigrant groups of people. These conflicts continued to escalate through the 1850s and culminated in the early 1860s in what was termed the “Indian Wars.” During this period:

“Homesteads, livestock, and crops in the field were abandoned as the [immigrant] settlers moved off the prairies and into coastal towns. Military operations out of Fort Humboldt at Eureka and field camps like Fort Anderson on Redwood Creek were initiated to gain some control of the situation. Lots of tracking, some encounters, and occasional captures were standard until “peace” was negotiated and the reservation in Hoopa Valley at Fort Gaston was established in 1864. The Chilula, closely allied culturally and linguistically with the Hupa [sic], were removed from their homeland on Bald Hills to the reservation at Hoopa. Immigrant resettlement of the Bald Hills began soon afterwards” (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7: 4).

The 1870 census for Klamath County, Martins Ferry post office, included both Klamath River and Bald Hills and listed about 160 people for this area. There were about five households with a total of twenty-two people along the ridge from Elk Camp to the Lyons Home Place. In 1872, a school was established close to the Lyons’s house, where the teacher resided. The school teacher’s 1874 account of the Bald Hills community described eight ranches, in addition to Jonathan Lyon’s ranch, between Elk Camp and North Fork of Redwood Creek (Lack’s Creek). The 1880 census for Humboldt County, Bald Hills Precinct, listed sixteen households with seventy-seven people. In 1896, the community, known as Elder, got a post office located in Jonathan Lyon’s House (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7: 1-6). These settlers initially raised stock (cattle and horses), but after the mid-1870s sheep ranching would be the primary occupation and source of income for the people living in the Bald Hills.

Sheep Ranching in Humboldt County

The establishment of sheep ranching in Humboldt County resulted from a combination of the favorable local conditions (mild climate, availability of large tracts of grassland suitable for grazing) that mirrored the conditions that resulted in the establishment of sheep ranching in the rest of the western United States. In the mid-nineteenth century western United States, sheep ranching was a financially appealing source of income - “abundant land that was cheap or free, large stock of low-priced, hardy animals that were acclimated to semiarid range, and labor for hire at minimal cost.” Sheep offered the choice between two major products - wool and mutton. In the era of mining booms the demand was for mutton. As that market became satiated, sheep raisers turned to breeding for wool. Late in the century the trend turned back toward an emphasis on meat, partly because refrigerated shipments became possible, but partly because eastern consumers were showing an increasing fondness for lamb. However, during most of the years after 1860 wool was the important product. Wool was a good frontier crop because it could be transported long distances at manageable cost, with little danger of spoilage, and it brought a relatively high value per pound (Paul 1988: 209).

Wool was a national and international commodity that was subject to great fluctuations in price. In 1867, the United States Congress had responded to this by establishing a protective tariff whose essential features remained in all wool tariffs passed down to 1913, except for a brief and (to the wool grower) disastrous experiment with free trade in 1894-1897. Even with protection against foreign wool, prices still showed a wide fluctuation. The Franco-Prussian War, for example, helped to push prices up to a high level in 1871-1872, just before the national panic of 1873 brought them down abruptly and kept them down until 1879. A brief period of high prices from 1879 to 1881 proved but the prelude to a new decline when competition from the Southern Hemisphere - Australia, Argentina, South Africa, and India - was felt. By 1891, prices had already dropped even before sheepmen felt the impact of the national panic of 1893 (Paul 1988: 209). The demand and price for wool had a peak during World War I

and then again plummeted during the Great Depression of the 1930s. The demand rose again in the 1940s during World War II. The fortunes of sheep ranchers in Humboldt County were directly influenced by these factors and were reflected in the amount of wool produced in the county and its value.

Sheep were introduced into California in 1773 by Spanish priests (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census 1902). By the late 1850s, sheep were becoming an important industry within the state as production switched from mutton to wool (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census 1902), and in 1859, California's first wool mill was established in San Francisco (Paul 1988: 211).

There were no sheep on the north coast of California until the late 1850s. Sheep were introduced into southern Humboldt County in the 1860s and into northern part of the county in 1873 by Jonathan Lyons. Humboldt County proved to be well suited to sheep ranching. The abundance of pasture land and relatively mild winters meant that sheep could be grass-fed on the open range without supplemental feed (without added expense of a feed lot) until they were shipped to market or until their wool was clipped. Sheep were raised both for meat and for wool production and were shipped to San Francisco to market. Additionally as sheep breeding became more sophisticated, some ranchers, including Jonathan Lyons, raised pure-bred ewes and rams for sale.

After the introduction of sheep into northern Humboldt County by Jonathan Lyons, large ranches were developed, and the Bald Hills became an established sheep ranching community. In addition to Jonathan Lyons other ranching families included Thomas Bair with extensive ranching operations at Three Cabins, Madrone, and Rock Ranch on Mad River; James Anderson and Lawrence Ford near Blue Lake; Len Berry, Thomas Bair, and J. H. Hooker raised sheep in Redwood Valley and upper Redwood Creek; and the Tomlinson Ranch occupied Bald Hills prairies adjacent to the Lyons ranches (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7: 9).

Wool buyers considered northern Humboldt's wool, specifically that grown on the Bald Hills, to be the best in the nation and among the best internationally: "The product has established a reputation in the wool markets of the world, and buyers come from far and near to purchase" (Eddy 1893: 65). Part of the reason for this was that northern Humboldt's wool was "clean" - free from burrs, dirt, and other debris - due the open grassland grazing. "Clean wool" reduced the amount of processing that was required and thus raised its price. The wool produced there was recognized by San Francisco commission houses as "among the best in the market" and commanded top dollar (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7: 7).

In 1866, Humboldt County had 1,082 sheep. By 1866-70, the numbers had increased to 8,718, and just three years later, in 1873, there were 38,777 sheep in Humboldt County. By 1877, the county had 165,000 sheep that produced 662,000 pounds of wool (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7: 7). A decade later in 1888, 151,973 sheep were assessed in Humboldt County, and 1,667,248 pounds of wool were exported (Eddy 1893: 65). This sharp increase in the amount of wool produced may have been due to the ranchers' increasing use of specialized breeds of sheep and improvements in husbandry.

The increase in the numbers of sheep and the amount of wool produced in Humboldt County were part of the growing importance of the state of California to the nation-wide industry. According to the 1880 census, California had surpassed Ohio to become the leading sheep-raising state in the nation. The record for wool production was similar.

"California was credited by the census with being the second-largest wool producer in the nation in 1870 and 1880, ranking after Ohio. And the first in 1890 . . . The account books of the commercial companies that handled sales and shipment of wool seemed to show that California produced nearly twice as much in 1870 and nearly three times as much in 1880 as the census recorded. The San Francisco Daily Alto

California editorialized that ‘during the last seventeen years sheep have been more profitable and have increased more rapidly than any other domestic animals in California,’ and the San Francisco Daily Evening Bulletin agreed, commenting that ‘no branch of agriculture had proved so well or been so safe and unvarying in its yield as sheep raising’” (Paul 1988: 212).

After 1890, the number of sheep raised in California declined, as did the state’s relative position among sheep-raising states. This was due primarily to the fact that other types of agriculture absorbed more and more of the state’s pastureland (Paul 1988: 212).

In 1900, 1,500 farms in Humboldt County reported having 47,754 sheep (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1906). In 1901, the Bald Hills ranchers sheared 13,400 sheep and produced about 95,000 pounds of wool (Arcata Union 6 July 1901 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-4). Of the twelve ranches listed in the report on Bald Hills in 1901, three belonged to the Lyons family. In that year, Jonathan Lyons and his sons sheared 4,800 sheep; J. H. Hooker sheared 2,800 sheep; Thomas Bair sheared 2,000; L.C. Berry sheared 1,000; and James Anderson and Joseph Lewis each sheared 500; William Childs and Mrs. H. W. Hancorne each sheared 400; Jacob Beaver sheared 200 sheep; and L. W. Hower sheared 200 sheep. In time, the combined ranches of Thomas Bair out-produced the Lyons Ranches; the Hooker Ranch (later Stover) was comparable in production; and the remaining ranches were all considerably less productive than the Lyons Ranches. In 1909, Bair sheared 8,500 sheep on Redwood and Mad River; and Stover and Lyons each sheared 2,800 (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7: 9).

In 1910, 1,554 farms in Humboldt County reported having 87,073 sheep (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census 1913b). The Humboldt County Wool Growers’ Association reported that there were 65,367 sheep in the county in 1911, and the numbers of sheep declined slightly each year until in 1916 when there were 59,250 sheep in the county (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: B-18-19).

In 1920, 1,756 farms in Humboldt County reported having sheep. A total of 56,153 sheep were reported in the 1920 Census; 55,881 sheep were shorn; and 357,341 pounds of wool were produced for a value of \$189,843. In 1923, the Lyons family was still one of the major ranchers in the area, as described in the article below:

“According to Arthur S. Stover of the Hooker Ranch on Redwood Creek, he will shear this year in the neighborhood of 2,500 head. Leslie Fearrian at the Bair Ranch on Redwood will also shear about 2,000, while Tomlinson Bros. have already sheared about 1,700 head, and the Lyons Bros. on the Bald Hills will clip the wool off about 4,000 head. Up Mad River at Maple Creek and Three Cabins, Fred Bair and Robert Barr intend shearing about 6,000 sheep this season. At Angels Ranch the Anderson Bros. are now engaged in shearing their flock of about 900 head. At Liscom Hill Lawrence Ford has a nice bunch of sheep, about 1,000 head, which he will shear as soon as possible” (The Blue Lake Advocate 28 July 1923 in Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7: 9-10).

In 1930, Humboldt County reported 140,226 sheep and produced 606,914 pounds of wool in 1929. The amount of wool produced in 1929 had increased by seventy percent compared to that in 1920, but the value of the wool had declined. The wool in 1920 brought an average of fifty-three cents per pound; while in 1929, it brought on average only thirty-two cents per pound (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census 1922 and 1932).

By 1939, as the demand for wool increased with the second World War, Humboldt County reported having 187,494 sheep and produced 797,177 pounds of wool (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census 1942). In 1945, at the height of World War II, 473 farms reported having a total of 145,945

sheep, and 961,491 pounds of wool were shorn in 1944 (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census 1952).

Although, the numbers of sheep in Humboldt County and the amount of wool shorn declined after World War II, in response to the decline in demand, sheep ranching remained a viable industry in the county through the 1950s. In 1949, 858,268 pounds of wool were shorn, and in 1950, there were 165,609 sheep in the county (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census 1952). By the end of the decade the decline of the industry was beginning to be evident, and in 1959, Humboldt County produced 642,264 pounds of wool (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census: 1961).

As the 1960s and 1970s progressed, sheep ranching became less important in Humboldt County. Sheep ranching established itself and thrived in Humboldt County during the late nineteenth century due to a combination of favorable local conditions (abundance and availability of grassland in large tracts of land, mild weather) and favorable national and world-wide market conditions. A new combination of local conditions and larger market conditions resulted in the decline of sheep ranching in Humboldt County.

One of the factors that have contributed to the decline of sheep ranching during the past forty years has been a decrease in the demand and price for wool, as synthetic fibers have been increasingly used. The demand for lamb and mutton also decreased. (Lamb and mutton are specialty meats, not staples as are beef and pork.) Sheep ranching is labor intensive, and it became harder to hire the laborers (herders, shearers) needed to manage the sheep. People chose to work in other occupations as other economic opportunities became available, and some family ranching operations found that the next generation left the ranch and chose to pursue other careers. These were gradual trends. Some operations stopped raising sheep, some sold their land and left, and some turned to other sources of income (Rhode 2001, Horstman 2001, Ford 2001).

Selling timber was one of these sources of income for ranchers after World War II. Ranchers had always cut down trees to clear pasture land, and in the early part of the century timber rights were sold. But following World War II, timber became a primary source of income. With the housing explosion and the viability of fir as commercial lumber after World War II, timber companies began buying timber rights to log land, and some ranchers made the majority or all of their income from timber sales. Logging continued in the area until the 1980s (Rhode 2001, Horstman 2001, Ford 2001).

The income from timber sales combined with the difficulty in finding sufficient labor, lack of interest in ranching by ranchers' children, and the decreased value of lamb/mutton and wool were the factors that led many ranchers to stop raising sheep. Predators, although not a major factor, also contributed to the increased sense that raising sheep was more trouble than it was worth. Coyotes, a predator of sheep, have always been present. However, their numbers are tied to the numbers of deer and elk. As the deer and elk herds have increased, so have numbers of coyotes. Eagles are also predators of sheep, and their numbers have increased due to wildlife management protections. Finally, the past forty years was a period of consolidation in ranching operations. There were fewer ranches, but the land areas were larger. This meant that number of people living in the county who were involved in sheep ranching decreased, and the presence of a community made up of sheep ranchers decreased. All of these factors combined to reduce the importance and visibility of sheep ranching in Humboldt County (Rhode 2001, Horstman 2001, Ford 2001).

By 1964, 236 farms reported 75,732 sheep in Humboldt County. Just five years later, in 1969, the number of farms reporting sheep and the numbers of sheep had declined by thirty percent to 168 farms reporting 53,695 sheep (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census 1972). Sheep ranching continued to decline in the 1970s and 1980s, and by 1991, only 16,000 sheep were reported on Humboldt

County ranches (Stanton, and Van Kirk 1992: B-19).

Today, there are fewer than 3,000 ewes in Humboldt County (Ford 2001). Only one or two families in northern Humboldt that had large ranches contemporary with the Lyons family continue to ranch today. The Stover family, whose ranch is located upstream from the Lyons's holdings on Redwood Creek, continues to ranch (Rhode 2001). Larry Ford, whose family ranched in the Blue Lake area, now has only thirty-five ewes (Ford 2001). For the remaining large ranches in Humboldt County, sheep are no longer the focus of operations.

Lyons Family and Sheep Ranching in the Bald Hills -Initial Settlement: 1850-1868

Jonathan Lyons was a native of Indiana and had come west from Iowa around 1850 when he was eighteen or nineteen years old. He settled in Oregon, but by the time of 1860 census, he was in California at the fork of the Salmon River. This area was the site of intensive mining activities, although Jonathan appears to have been an entrepreneur rather than a miner. He grew vegetables and butchered cattle for a living and supplied the miners with meat and vegetables. He settled in the Hoopa Valley about 1861 and began raising stock in partnership with a man named Shearer. He married a Hoopa woman whose Christian name was Amelia and who was referred to by three different surnames - Kleiser, Silver, and Mesket (see photo, History #1). (The Mesket name is that of a village in the Hoopa Valley and may have indicated her birthplace, in the mid-1840s, along the Trinity River, the ancestral home of the Hoopa people.) Their first son, Anderson, was born there in December 1863.

When the Hoopa Reservation was created in 1864 following the end of the "Indian Wars," Jonathan left the Hoopa Valley. He was among the first of the immigrant settlers to go back into the Bald Hills, following the removal of the Chilula from their homelands at the end of this conflict. At the time of the 1865 tax assessment, he was living at Marrup flat on the lower Klamath River, where his son Sherman was born in December 1865. He was listed as having a house and garden and was assessed for forty-four breeding mares, a jack, a stud, and both horse and mule colts. His son Harvey was born on Redwood Creek in the Redwood Valley in December 1868. By the 1868 tax assessment, Jonathan had settled at Sluffman's Point in the District on what became known as the Home Place. (The 1868 tax assessment showed that he owned horses, mules, and stock cattle.) Within twenty years, he acquired, through patent and purchase, over 3,600 acres. Almost all of this land was in Coyote Creek, the centerpiece of the Lyons Home Place, the first lands acquired by the family and the last to leave family ownership in 1986.



History #1: Jonathan and Amelia Lyons, ca. 1880 (REDW, Chief of Cultural Resources Desk Files).

Acquiring Land and Establishment of Sheep Ranching Operations: 1868-1888

During the next two decades following his initial settlement in the Bald Hills in 1868, Jonathan Lyons established his position in the community and expanded his ranching operations in District lands. He built a home and barn at the Home Place, and it was during this time that the Lyons's remaining four children were born at the Home Place: Antonio (also referred to in various accounts as Antone) in January 1870, William in March 1872, Josephine in February 1876, and Julius in 1878 (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Appendix A). His home was a focus of the developing community of ranchers. A school was built on his land and the teacher lived at his house.

Between 1877 and 1887, the decade within which Jonathan formally acquired land in the Bald Hills, there were eighteen land transactions. "Jonathan's pattern of land acquisition for this period indicates a consolidation strategy to control major ridge-top portions of the Bald Hills where the transportation networks were well established and the grasslands for grazing were abundant" (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: C-6). Legal title to most of the Home Place lands was acquired over this ten-year period. The first recorded transaction was on March 12, 1877 for 160 acres that Jonathan Lyons bought for \$500 (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: F-1). However, it is clear that Jonathan had been living on the land and using it for some time (i.e., establishment of the school in 1872, introduction of sheep to Bald Hills in 1873). "Jonathan's use of the Coyote Creek drainage for grazing, first for cattle and then for sheep, most certainly occurred long before he obtained legal title to the land. It is doubtful that the individuals who patented this land and from whom Jonathan purchased it ever used the land. During 1877 and 1878, through purchase on one patent of his own, Jonathan acquired 1,360 acres, most of which were in the Coyote Creek area, south, southwest, and southeast of Schoolhouse Peak" (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: C-2). He received a patent to the land of the Home Place, the southeast quarter of Section 26, 9N2E, in December 1878 (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: C-1).

His 1872 tax assessment included seven horses and mares, twelve mules, 100 stock cattle, fifty cows, thirty calves, a bull, eighteen hogs, and some chickens. After Jonathan introduced sheep into northern Humboldt County in 1873, his operations moved away from cattle into sheep ranching. Only five years later, his 1878 tax assessment included “a few horses, mules, and colts,” twenty cows and calves and fifty stock cattle, but he had 1,500 sheep and 700 lambs. By 1885, Jonathan was running almost 3,000 sheep. Cattle and horses were no longer part of the commercial operation but were relegated to the needs of the ranch and family (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992).

Sheep utilized the prairie grasslands for forage but had to be herded from one pasture to another. Herding kept sheep from overgrazing, it placed them in appropriate areas according to the seasons (altitude and exposure), and it helped protect them from predatory animals (Marshall 1915: 321). Because of the need to move sheep in areas with harsh winters, sheds were built to provide shelter and feed. However, it appears that at least up until the 1890s that sheep ranchers in northern California did not typically provide this type of shelter. An article entitled “The Sheep Industry of California, Oregon, and Washington” from 1892 stated that “From San Francisco northward, in the coast counties . . . As a rule no shelter is provided” (Heath and Minto 1892: 955). A letter by a sheep rancher, Sam. S. Baechtcl, goes on to explain more aspects of sheep ranching in northern California during this time “. . . we in the genial climate of California had not to make much preparation for shelter and food that flockmasters had to make in more rigorous [sic] climates” (Heath and Minto 1892: 956). This article explained that “. . . the climate in summer and winter enables the sheep to live on the pasturage throughout the year. And provision of either feed or shelter are the exception rather than the rule . . . Many of the wool growers in this portion of the state own the mountain or hill land they range their sheep on” (Heath and Minto 1892: 960-962). The article estimated that it required, on average, about two acres of land to maintain each sheep (Heath and Minto 1892: 967). This type of management was also used at the Lyons ranches until the 1890s.

After a devastating winter in 1890 in which huge numbers of sheep died, including almost all of Jonathan Lyons’s herd, this practice began to change. The various prairies, depending on their altitude, were used for summer or winter grazing. In the summer, herders stayed with the flocks. In the winter, the flocks stayed in prairies that had sheep sheds that provided shelter in bad weather and stored hay for food. The Elk Creek, Dolason Hill, Long, Coyote Creek, and Lower Coyote Creek prairies all had sheep sheds (all but the Lower Coyote Creek Sheep Shed (Dooleyville) are still extant).

Some of the prairies were used to plant crops. Antonio Lyons, in an interview in 1948, described cutting and burning to keep the land clear of brush and that after burning the land was “seeded” which produced a “good crop” (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: 12). The scale of this practice on the Lyons ranches is not known. It is also not known when they started planting hay crops. But by the turn of the century, it was a well established practice since contemporary newspaper articles mention grain and hay crops in the Bald Hills. A 1900 newspaper article described five acres of oats that were planted on Gans Prairie, just outside of the District, for hay (Arcata Union 3 March 1900 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-2). A 1901 article stated that “The hay and grain crops in the Bald Hills are looking well and everybody is quite busy cutting hay and putting it in barns” (Arcata Union 10 August 1901 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-5). An article a few weeks later described a twelve-acre field of oats that William Harris was threshing for William Lyons and declared that it was the “finest crop of oats that has been raised on the Bald Hills for a long time” (Arcata Union 7 September 1901 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-5). A 1914 reference noted a threshing machine on Antonio’s ranch and that a “choice alfalfa field is doing fine” (Blue Lake Advocate 12 September 1914 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: B-15).

It would also make sense that the family started growing hay when they started to build structures to

protect the sheep and to provide for winter feed (after 1890). An informant interviewed in Stanton and Van Kirk's 1992 report described that certain prairies were not used for pasture at all during the summer months so that they could be cut for hay. Sheep sheds, built in the prairies in which the sheep wintered, had a central hay mow for the storage of loose hay. Hay would have also been used for the horses and mules on the ranch (Spaulding 1992 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: D-6-8).

The cutting of brush and timber, and burning were used to keep the prairies open. Burning continued into the 1920s, although the California Department of Forestry had begun their first fire suppression efforts in 1919. After 1930, restrictions were imposed and burning permits were required (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: B-4). In later years, selected prairies were burned every year, and it took about five years to complete a cycle of prairie-burning. Burning was continued because it produced "good grass after the rains", it controlled the underbrush and trees, and it kept the springs open and running. When the Lyons' stopped burning, they lost most of the sources of surface water. Typically, the Lyons' did not dam the springs but used troughs to collect the water for the livestock (Horstman 1992 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: n.p.).

In the early days on the Lyons ranches, lambing was done outside in the springtime. This practice suggests that there were no barns to protect the sheep during bad weather, and so the young lambs were born in the spring when the weather was better, and the grass was green and fresh. In later years lambing barns were constructed and lambing was moved up into January, the month that became the norm throughout the county. This change was due to feed conditions. With shelter to protect them from any inclement weather, lambs born in January rather than April or May had three or four extra months to feed on the abundant and lush grass that began to disappear after the rains stopped in early summer. No other season was more critical to sheep ranchers than spring lambing, which covered a period of a month or more, when herders had to be available 24 hours a day to aid lambing ewes and care for their offspring. To ensure their survival, the lambs had to be dry, accepted by their mothers, and nursing soon after birth (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: 16.)

Shearing occurred once a year, in the first two months of summer, because the sheep in northern Humboldt County were free from disease (Arcata Union 6 July 1904 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-10). Shearing eventually became a more specialized task, and groups of shearers would move from ranch to ranch doing the shearing. Many of the shearers were Native American. A 1910 article noted that the shearers had worked for three days at Antonio's and were then going to Jonathan's ranch where they would work for another four days (Arcata Union 20 July 1910 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-15). Barns were specially built for shearing — "Sherman Lyons has some fine new shearing barns" (Arcata Union 27 June 1908 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-13).

The first sheep on the Lyons ranches were Merinos, the preferred breed at the time (1870s). Merinos, originally from Spain, were hardy and produced heavier wool than other breeds. The disadvantage with Merinos was that they were strictly a wool breed and could not be sold for mutton. As the Lyons' became more experienced with sheep and more affluent, they bought and raised purebred ewes and rams to improve the quality of their production. A 1907 newspaper article mentioned an "imported Merino ram" that Sherman had recently purchased (Arcata Union 26 October 1907 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-13). In 1925, Gene won awards for both his American Merino and Shropshire wool (Arcata Union 18 June 1925 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-21). Later on, he would introduce the Columbia breed to the county.

The wool produced by the Lyons' was bought by various brokers or other ranchers, serving as brokers. Humboldt County wool was shipped first by steamer to San Francisco and then after the construction of the railroad by rail. Sheep being sold for mutton also went to the San Francisco markets. The Lyons'

raised both wool and mutton sheep.

Jonathan Lyons's Sons Begin Ranching: 1888-1900

Between 1888 and 1900 as his sons reached adulthood, Jonathan began to start family business partnerships. With ranching operations firmly established, both he and his sons continued to acquire land in the District and to expand their sheep ranching operations. Homes were built for each of the sons as they married and started their own families. In 1888, the Lyons's son Harvey, age twenty, died in Los Angeles of "lung trouble." In 1895, Julius, the youngest child, died at age sixteen and was buried in a small cemetery at the Home Place. Other notable events included a fire in 1897 that burned the house, barn, smokehouse, store room, and woodshed at the Home Place. A Swedish carpenter named Louis Anderson was employed to rebuild the house, using lumber hauled from Minor's Mill on Mad River down the coast. A "grand dance" in early November of 1897 celebrated the completion of the house, and the barn's construction probably followed soon afterwards. The barn that was rebuilt is the one that still is standing there today. A newspaper article in December 1898 noted that Jonathan had finished his new house - "a fine two-story structure" - and during that year also purchased "one of the new patent shearing machines known as the "Chicago Inflexible Shaft Col. Shearing Machine." The article said that it was the only one in the state and that with it one man could do the work of four. Jonathan also had plans to build "new wool sheds" (Arcata Union 10 December 1898 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-2.).

Twenty-six land transactions were recorded during this period (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: C- 5). In 1888, Jonathan transferred 480 acres at Elk Camp and Dolason Hill Prairie to his sons Anderson, age twenty-five, and Sherman, age twenty-three, initiating the family's settlement of the north end of the District. By 1892, Anderson and Sherman in partnership owned almost 1,400 acres at Elk Camp, Dolason Prairie, and Counts Hill Prairie. At this point the family owned all of the prairies in the District except Childs Hill (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7:5-6).

In 1894, Antonio, age twenty-four, and William, age twenty-two, joined their father and brothers in the settlement of the land, when they each received patents for 160 acres. Over the next several years, more lands were acquired by family members, including wives and the Lyons's daughter, Josephine (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7:5-6).

It was during the 1890s that the barns and sheep sheds that are key contributing features of the District became a part of the Lyons's operations. The winter of 1890 was a setback for the ranching operations. Up until that time, during the winter sheep grazed out in the open in one of the prairies located at a lower elevation (i.e., Lower Coyote Creek Prairie). However, the winter of 1890 was one of the most severe winters ever recorded in northwestern California and thousands of cattle and sheep perished in the snow for lack of shelter and feed. Jonathan Lyons lost virtually his entire herd. Following that winter, the Lyons's operations took on a more permanent, stable character, survival improved, and both the health of the flocks and the Lyons's venture improved. It was after this time that Lyons' began to build and utilize sheep sheds on the prairie pastures. These sheep sheds with hay-filled mows provided shelter and feed for wintering bands of sheep.

In 1900, Antonio and Jonathan leased the 1,600-acre Childs Ranch, which included Childs Hill Prairie, and Williams Ridge, (outside the District), giving the family control over all the prairies outlined in the District. Owned and leased lands now totaled about 8,000 acres (located both inside and outside the District). In 1900, Sherman owned the Elk Camp and Dolason prairies; Anderson owned Counts Hill Prairie; Antonio and Jonathan were leasing Childs Hill Prairie; and Jonathan owned and his son William

ran the Home Place at the southern end of the District. Over the next several years, the Cagle Ridge Ranch, which is outside the District, came into family ownership, eventually passing to Antonio. Family members exchanged lands to consolidate ownership and some timberlands were sold off during this period (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7:5-6).

Second Generation of Ranching: 1901-1909

During the first decade of the twentieth century, the ranching operations continued, but it was also a time of changes, as some family members left the Bald Hills and as Jonathan Lyons ended his involvement in ranching. Fifty-seven land transactions were recorded (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: 7). In 1903, Jonathan completed his land consolidation between Schoolhouse Peak and Coyote Peak. At that time, he owned nearly three contiguous sections of land. In 1909, Sherman's holdings amounted to 1,520 acres, Antonio had 2,160 acres, and Jonathan had 3,480 acres of land (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7:5-6). Sheep ranching remained the primary focus of the ranching operations. A newspaper article in April 1901 describing the medal received by Lyons for his wool attests to his success as a sheep rancher:

“Jonathan Lyons of the Bald Hills has a right to wear a broad smile for he has been honored by receiving a gold medal from the Paris Exposition as a reward for the quality of his wool on exhibition there. The medal arrived on the Pomona Tuesday, enclosed in a beautiful blue plush case. It is about 2-½ inches in diameter and is engraved with French symbols with the inscription ‘Republique Francais’ and ‘Exposition Universelle Internationale’”. The medals are now on exhibition at Brizard’s Emporium (Arcata Union 20 April 1901 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Appendix-4).”

In 1901, Anderson, the first of the Lyons’s three children to leave the ranching in the Bald Hills, moved away. Sherman and Anderson divided their property and dissolved their partnership. They always used another family member to act as an intermediary or third party in the land transactions. Property once held in partnership was never transferred directly to another partner. William, Antonio, and Jonathan acted as third party intermediaries in these land transfers between Sherman and Anderson. Anderson purchased 4,243 acres in Blocksburg, in southern Humboldt and there established his own ranching operations (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: 7). He continued to live and ranch there until his death in 1914. His obituary described him as “a well known and prominent rancher in the Blocksburg section” (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: A-1 and A-8).

A wool barn was also built ca. 1901, although it no longer stands (original location unknown). The barn was going to be twenty by thirty feet and have two sheds for shearing pens. A newspaper article noted that “Antonio and the ladies are making great calculations on having a big dance when they get their wool barn finished” (Arcata Union 18 May 1901 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-4).

The Lyons’ were among the first to have telephones in the Bald Hills. A 1904 newspaper article declared that “Telephone is now the talk on Redwood. Over three hundred dollars have already been subscribed to the enterprise. The proposed line will go from the ranch of Will Lyons to Jonathan Lyons and thence to the ranch of Antone, a distance of about four miles” (Arcata Union 9 November 1904 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-11). By 1905, the telephone line was ten miles long.

In May 1905, Jonathan and Amelia Lyons’s house at the Home Place was partially destroyed by fire. It was saved by Jonathan who used the two hundred feet of hose that he always kept attached to a hydrant near his house to fight fires (Arcata Union 24 May 1905 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-11). The water was also used to irrigate the Lyons’s vegetable garden (Arcata Union 1 July 1905 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-11).

In 1906, Josephine Lyons, Jonathan and Amelia’s only daughter, married and left the Bald Hills. She lived with her husband and children in various cities in Humboldt and for the last thirty-five years of her life in Fortuna. She died in 1966 at age ninety (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: A-1, A-6, A-12).

In 1908, the Lyons' installed a sheep dipping tank and began dipping their flocks as required by a new state law. That year they dipped 7,700 head of sheep (Arcata Union 27 June and 23 August 1908 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-113), however the location of this tank is unknown.

William Lyons left the family ranching operations in 1909. In 1913 at the time of Jonathan Lyons's death, he is listed as living in Kelseyville in Lake County. By Amelia Lyons's death in 1921, he is listed as living in San Francisco. He died in his home in San Francisco in 1954 (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: A-8, A-9, A-11).

Jonathan Lyons ended active ranching ca. 1909 due to cataracts. At that time his sons Sherman and Antonio jointly operated the Lyons family's holdings that were located in the District. In 1909, Jonathan and Amelia deeded their consolidated ranch lands totaling 3,000 acres to Sherman and Antonio, reserving the house site at the Home Place. They reserved a life estate to "a four acre tract . . . surrounding and contiguous to the Home Place and dwelling house in which grantors now and heretofore have resided . . . and . . . used . . . as an orchard, pasture, fruit and vegetable garden" (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: 7).

Second Generation of Ranching Continues: 1910-1930s

During this period Sherman and Antonio continued to ranch, to actively buy and sell land (both in and out of the Bald Hills), and to construct new buildings, adding to the already extensive infrastructure of the ranch (see photo, History #2). During this period both Jonathan and Amelia Lyons died. And by the end of the period, Sherman retired from ranching.

In 1911, Jonathan and Amelia Lyons's house at the Home Place burned. They also lost all of the contents of the house. The house was described in the newspaper account of the event as "one of the best buildings in the Bald Hills country" (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: A-18). The house was rebuilt, but it, too, burned in the 1950s.

Sometime during this period, three major structures were built. The Dolason Prairie Sheep Shed appears, from a newspaper article, to have been built in 1914. The Elk Camp and Long Ridge sheep sheds appear based on construction details, to have been built between about 1900 and 1914. All three of these structures are still standing in the District.

Jonathan Lyons died at eighty-one years of age in 1913. He died while visiting his son Antonio in Blue Lake. He had remained active in ranching and had lived at the Home Place until 1909, when "failing eyesight induced Mr. Lyons to go and live with his daughter at Blocksburg, resigning the management of the ranch to his sons [Sherman and Antonio]." His obituaries described him as "A Universally-esteemed Citizen," acknowledged his ranching "in which his success was signal and lasting," and described him as "one of the best known Humboldt county pioneers" and as "one of the largest and most successful wool-growers in this section" (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: A-7 and 8).

In 1915, the lands jointly held by Sherman and Antonio covered 3,758 acres and were valued at more than \$8,000. Together they managed 2,200 sheep. In addition Antonio owned 1,342 acres and ran 400 sheep, and Sherman had 1,991 acres and 1,150 sheep (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: 8, 11). They shipped 1,900 head of mutton sheep to San Francisco (Arcata Union 5 August 1914 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-18). Antonio added the last quarter section of land to the family's holdings in 1916 (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: C-2).

In the fall of 1915, Sherman and Antonio and their wives attended the Panama Pacific Exhibition in San Francisco that celebrated the opening of the Panama Canal. They traveled for over a month visiting the fair and other “points around the bay” (Arcata Union 14 October and 11 November 1915 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-18). It is during this period that Sherman and his wife began living, at least part time, off of the ranch. They rented a “cottage” in Blue Lake in 1914 and by 1920 had purchased a lot in Arcata.

In May 1920, the two Lyons brothers sold their entire flock of 4,700 sheep to S. P. Davis, a Montana sheep man. The price was “a conservative market price of \$10.00 per head,” or \$47,000. Davis also leased the Lyons’s three ranches totaling 8,000 acres and had an option to buy. However, this sale was never finalized, and the Lyons’ continued ranching. At this time Sherman and his wife rented a house in Eureka and planned to make their home there in the future. Antonio and his family were living at Davis at this time because Antonio’s son Gene was enrolled at what would later become the University of California at Davis (Arcata Union 13 May 1920 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-20). However, their ties to the Bald Hills ranches were still strong and Gene returned to ranching once his studies were complete. In July of that year, Antonio and Gene came back for a month long visit (Arcata Union 1 July 1920 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-20).

Amelia Lyons died in 1921 while visiting her son Sherman at his home in Blue Lake; she was about seventy-four years old at the time of her death. Her obituary listed her as a “. . . pioneer of northern Humboldt” and as the “widow of the late Jonathan Lyons, a pioneer rancher of the Bald Hills section” (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: A-5 and A-9).

In 1925, Gene won a prize in the first annual wool show of the California Wool Growers’ Association. “Eugene Lyons . . . was awarded the two northern California trophies and the first sweepstakes prize for the best wool fleece . . . The winning of these three fine trophies by young Lyons is an excellent advertisement for Humboldt wool and a splendid endorsement of the efforts of the young man and his father to improve the breed of sheep and produce high quality wool” (Arcata Union 18 June 1925 in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: Addendum-21-22).

In the mid-1920s, the Lyons family lands within the District were generally in the same configuration as they were in 1909, although Antonio and Sherman had acquired prairies outside the District on the Klamath side of the ridge during that period. With only minor alterations, Home Place boundaries remained unchanged. The family’s holdings, and ability to support the production of more wool peaked at this time, totaling about 9,000 acres (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7: 5-6) (see photos, History #3 and #4). Antonio purchased a house at 838 Seventeenth Street in Arcata in 1929 (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: A-20).

In 1930, Antonio and Sherman divided their shared holdings, Sherman maintaining his ranch in the areas of Elk Camp, Thompson Prairie, Dolason Hill Prairie, and Counts Hill Prairie. Antonio’s ranching activities centered on Cagle Ridge (located outside of the District), the Home Place, and Coyote Creek Prairie (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: 8, 11).



History #2: Jonathan Lyons and unidentified person at Sluffman's Point in 1910. Note the extensive post and board fencing (REDW, Chief of Cultural Resources Desk Files).



History #3: Sheep on Long Ridge Road, heading to the Long Ridge Barn on December 16th, 1924 (REDW, Chief of Cultural Resources Desk Files).



History #4: Sheep in an unidentified barn, no date (REDW, Chief of Cultural Resources Desk Files).

Third Generation of Ranching: 1940s-1972

Austin Eugene (Gene) Lyons, Antonio's son, was the third generation of the family to ranch the District lands. He would continue sheep ranching until some time in the 1960s and the lands remained in his ownership until his death in 1972.

In March 1941, Gene Lyons leased his uncle Sherman's ranch for five years. Sherman Lyons died in 1942 in San Francisco and according to his obituary had been retired from active ranching for twenty-five years (this may not be accurate since there are later references to his ranching). His obituary described him as a "pioneer Humboldt county sheepman" (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: A-1 and A-10). When Sherman died, Sherman's widow sold their ranch to McCombs and Graham in 1942. In 1945, Antonio repurchased the land (1,640 acres) and gave it to Gene, his only son. Between 1945 and 1952, Antonio began to divest his property. In total he deeded Gene approximately 4,380 acres (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: 8, 11). Antonio, who had ranched with the family on the Bald Hills lands throughout his adult life, died at his home in Arcata in 1953. He had retired from ranching ca. 1941. In 1954, the original Lyons house at Elk Camp was destroyed by fire. The current house at the site was likely constructed in 1955.

Gene Lyons was locally recognized as being "educated" and maintained an active relationship with the University of California at Davis throughout his ranching career. The University would bring students to the ranch each year and conducted experiments on the ranch, such as growing different types of grass to determine which were best suited for pastures (Horstman 2001). He was also recognized as an innovator who introduced the Columbia breed of sheep to the area (Horstman 2001) and was the first to use "raincoats," plastic covers used on lambs during inclement weather (Ciarabellina in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: n.p.). During his years on the Lyons family properties, he built a house at the Home Place

(later burned) and a sheep shed on the Coyote Creek Prairie (one of the contributing features to the District). It is not clear exactly when he phased out his active involvement in ranching; he definitely continued ranching into the 1960s. In later years, he leased the lands and he and his wife traveled extensively, including to Europe. Gene Lyons died in 1972. After payment of creditors, his estate totaled \$739,131, of which \$298,782 was in cash. His death ended the Lyons family's tenure on the ranch lands in the District.

Gene Lyons's contributions to animal husbandry continued after his death in 1972. His will established the Austin Eugene Lyons Memorial Trust at the University of California, Davis. The trust was for the "purpose of establishing, supporting and maintaining grants in aid to graduate students and/or practitioners of veterinary medicine for use in research into the causes, control and treatment of illnesses, diseases, and health problems of farm livestock and especially sheep and cattle" (Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: A-23). The income from the trust funds is used by the Department of Animal Science to provide grants for tuition and stipends to graduate students, who are known as "Lyons Fellows."

Lyons Ranches as Part of Redwood National Park

Today, the District is located within the Redwood National Park, which is part of the Redwood National and State Parks. At the time the parks were established in 1968, none of the Lyons's ranching properties were in the park. In 1978, the parks were expanded, primarily into the Redwood Creek basin. Included in the lands acquired by the Park in this expansion were the Elk Camp Prairie (location of the Sherman Lyons settlement), Dolason Hill Prairie (location of the Dolason Sheep Shed), the Home Place, the Lower Coyote Creek Prairie (location of the Dooleyville Line Cabin), and the prairies and oak woodlands northwest of Schoolhouse Pasture. In 1991, the Park acquired the lands in the Coyote Creek drainage southeast of Schoolhouse Pasture which included the Long Prairie (location of the Long Ridge Sheep Shed) and the Coyote Creek Prairie (location of the Coyote Creek Sheep Shed, Line Cabin, and Outhouse). With that purchase in 1991, all of the Lyons family's lands that are within the District came under Park control (Smith 2000).

The Lyons Ranches, as part of the Redwood National Park, are maintained by the National Park Service. The National Park Service's policy is to preserve and stabilize the buildings and structures associated with the ranches. As a result, the structural characteristics and visual appearance of these buildings will remain as they were when the ranches were in operation. Recent actions taken by the National Park Service related to the ranch buildings are described below:

The Park began work on the Lyons buildings in the early 1980s. The policy for these historic buildings, as stated in the Park's 1980 General Management Plan, and continued in the 1999 Redwood National and State Parks General Management Plan/General Plan is one of "preservation and stabilization" as defined by the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties." Therefore, throughout the 1980s, the Park carried out a series of cultural cyclic maintenance actions on the buildings. These included repair of roofs, replacement of roof rafters or supporting elements, replacement of missing siding, and minor structural and "foundation" repairs on the Dolason Sheep Shed and the Home Place Barn. Generally, missing or deteriorated fabric was replaced "in kind." The exception was removing a metal roof from the Home Place Barn and replacing it with a shake roof (Smith 2000). In 1984, the Park replaced the existing shake shingle roof of the Elk Camp Barn with a new shake shingle roof, replaced a number of roof poles, replaced all missing siding, and added new supports to strengthen the structure to support the weight of new materials (all new supports are marked with "1984") (Smith 1985b). Around this time, an unknown person removed the corrals, fences, and sheds from the vicinity of the Home Place Barn (Smith 1985b). Also during this period, the park

instituted a program of prescribed burns on a three to five year cycle in order to preserve the open character of the prairies.

In December-January of 1995-1996, major storms hit northwest California and resulted in corresponding major damage to buildings in the Long Ridge, Elk Camp, and Dolason prairies. Long Ridge Sheep Shed was blown off of its supports, the hip roof section on the Elk Camp Sheep Shed collapsed, and the Dolason Sheep Shed shifted on its supports. As a result, funds were obtained and the subsequent repairs complied with engineered specifications. At all three buildings, supports, that originally consisted of redwood posts placed directly into the ground, were replaced with redwood posts anchored onto subsurface (ideally) concrete footings. These major repairs were done over a three-year period, from 1997 through 1999. This same type of repair was implemented on the Home Place Barn and the Coyote Creek Sheep Shed (Smith 2000).

Also, in 1999 most of the metal siding was removed from the Home Place Bunkhouse and additional “mothballing” actions (removal of wood to earth contact, covering openings) were carried out. Future work will consist of routine cyclic maintenance actions like those described above (Smith 2000).

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

The Lyons Ranches Historic District remains today as an intact ranching landscape in the Bald Hills of Humboldt County in Northern California. The District retains landscape features that both pre-date the ranching period but heavily influenced its development (prairies), as well as features that were introduced during the period of significance as part of the ranching efforts (barns, fencelines, water developments) that are essential in defining its character today. With the exception of the encroaching oak and pine forests on the prairies, and the deterioration of fencelines, the ranching landscape appears much the same as it did at the end of the period of significance 1959.

The Lyons Ranches Historic District retains nine cultural landscape characteristics from the period of significance: natural systems and features, spatial organization, cluster arrangement, circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, small scale features, and historic archeological sites. The prairies continue today, despite some forest encroachment, to be a character defining feature of the landscape, while the water sources continue to flow – demonstrating an essential facet of the natural systems and features of the Lyons Ranches. The ranches continue to be organized along the “spine” of the Bald Hills Road, with further spatial organization defined by the dirt roads connecting the ranches and the fencelines that divide the prairies into manageable units. The primary clusters located at Elk Camp, the Home Place, and the Long Ridge Prairie remain intact, demonstrating the internal functions of the primary structural loci of the ranch. The circulation patterns, based on the Bald Hills Road and the numerous dirt roads that branch off of it, still connect the clusters with the prairies and the larger area outside of the Bald Hills. Road prisms and graded surfaces associated with construction efforts still display the topographical alterations necessary for the development of roads and structures within the Bald Hills, while the stock tanks still show how the ranchers took advantage of the runoff, springs, and topography to create reliable water sources.

Orchard trees also remain at four locations in the District and are the primary vegetation feature-type dating to the period of significance. The orchard tree locations are always found in conjunction with former building sites (such as the schoolhouse site and Childs Hill Prairie) as well as with those buildings still standing (such as Elk Camp and the Home Place). While the majority of the buildings and structures are still standing, the lack of variety of small scale features suggests that some of these features in the vicinity of the residential areas may have been lost. However, the number of remaining fencelines, water troughs, and spring boxes suggests that the majority of the small scale features throughout the ranch are still extant. Lastly, those archeological sites that date to the period of significance still retain material from the period that can provide further information about the history of the District.

The Lyons Ranches Historic District retains integrity as a rural vernacular landscape and is in fair condition.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Natural Systems And Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development of a landscape.

The Bald Hills occupy a transitional zone between the coastal environment and that of the forested interior. The “Bald Hills Vegetation Management Plan,” prepared by the Park, provides the following

overview description of the Bald Hills natural environment:

“The Bald Hills of Redwood National Park occur as discontinuous grasslands (prairies) and oak woodlands alternating with coniferous forest along the ridge crest dividing the Klamath River and Redwood Creek drainages . . . Within the boundaries the prairies and oak woodlands begin five miles from the Pacific Ocean and extend inland in a southeast direction for another seven miles (eleven kilometers) at elevations from 250 to 3,100 feet. Near the coast, the oaks form narrow strips between the prairies and redwood/Douglas-fir forest. Moving inland (and within the Lyons Ranches Historic District), the oaks begin to extend upstream channels into the prairies, becoming continuous woodlands near Schoolhouse Peak. The oak woodland/prairies mosaic is locally known as the Bald Hills (capitalized) and represents the northern extent of a regional vegetation type also known as bald hills (lower case)” (Griffin 1977 (National Park Service 1992: 7).

Climate

The climate of California’s north coast is often described as Mediterranean, with cool, rainy winters and cool, rainless, but often foggy, summers. The Bald Hills region, however, experiences a wider range of temperatures; its interior location can result in hot summer days and the elevations, which reach 3,100 feet, can result in much colder winter temperatures than those experienced at the coast. Cold storms that dump rain on the coast often cover the prairies with snow.

Geology and Soils of the Bald Hills

The geology and soils of the Bald Hills help to provide an explanation for the presence of the prairie grasslands that give the Bald Hills their characteristic appearance. The Bald Hills area, with an average gradient of thirty-four percent, is underlain by sheared sandstones and mudstones of the Franciscan assemblage (Harden et al. 1978). The area contains large, slow-moving landslides or earthflows, many of which are found within the prairies (Walter 1985). Deep-seated landsliding is an important geomorphic process responsible for shaping landforms and may partly explain the presence of the prairies and the absence of mature forest.

Xerals, the most common group of soils in the prairies and oak woodlands, are characterized by a distinct increase in clay content with depth. The soils have impaired drainage and are most often found on slopes with lumpy and irregular or amphitheater-shaped relief. The underlying bedrock associated with these soils tends to be shale or is highly sheared. The impaired drainage of the soils is one likely cause of the resistance of these soils to colonization by Douglas-fir (Gordon 1980) (National Park Service 1992: 8).

Umbrepts, the second most common group of soils in the prairies and oak woodlands, are distinguished from Xerals by the lack of a clay increase with depth. The soils are well drained throughout and are confined mostly to upper slopes and ridges. The topography associated with these soils is generally smooth and rolling, and the underlying bedrock tends to be siltstone or fine-grained sandstone. These soils are highly vulnerable to surface erosion without a grass or mulch cover, and Douglas-fir have been actively invading the areas with Umbrept soils (National Park Service 1992: 8).

There are marked differences in soils between the prairie/oak woodlands located along the ridge and upper slopes and the coniferous forests located in the lower slopes and along the drainages. Soils under prairies and oak woodlands are typically dark in color to a depth of about two feet. In contrast, soils under old-growth conifer forests are dark to only about three inches. Soils under prairies, oak woodlands, and conifer forest also differ chemically from one another (Popenoe 1987). Typically, prairie soils have more nitrogen and organic matter than either the oak woodlands or forest soils; the oak woodland and forest soils have a higher concentration of calcium and potassium in the surface horizons

than found in the prairie soils. The color and chemical differences indicate that these soils formed under different vegetation types, and since soil formation requires many centuries, the vegetation patterns must have been stable for a long time to allow the observed soil differences to develop (National Park Service 1992: 9).

Hydrology

The District is located in the Redwood Creek watershed. Small watercourses drain the slopes of the Redwood Creek basin, with the larger streams originating in the forests of the western slope. Drainages off the east-slope prairies are generally ephemeral except for such creeks as Emerald, Copper, and Coyote. The prairies are dotted throughout with seeps and springs that sustain plant communities and wildlife, and in the past, provided for human occupants and domestic animals. Even during drought years and after months of hot, dry summer, these springs and seeps continue to produce surface water. One substantial spring heads Coyote Creek and produces a continuous flow of water year-round (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7: 3). The year-round reliability of water was critical for the successful ranching operation in the Bald Hills.

VEGETATION IN THE BALD HILLS

Natural Vegetation Communities

The natural vegetation communities of the Bald Hills are the prairie grasslands, oak woodlands that border the prairies, and Douglas-firs that, over the past 150 years, have invaded prairie and oak woodland areas. The appearance of the vegetation during the Native American occupation of the area and during the period of ranching by the Lyons family would be similar to what is seen today, “however, the oak woodlands and prairies would have been larger, and the understory would have been more open due to burning by the Native Americans and early settlers” (National Park Service 1992: 13).

The prairies and oak woodlands alternate with Douglas-fir forests, which extend down the prairies’ small drainages and are gradually replaced by a mixed forest of tanoak and redwoods, and then by a narrow band of old-growth redwoods along Redwood Creek. Within the Park’s boundaries, the prairies and oak woodlands begin five miles from the ocean and extend inland in a southeast direction for seven miles, ranging in elevation from 250 to 3,100 feet. Near the coast, the oaks form narrow strips between the prairies and coniferous forests, but moving inland, the oaks begin to extend up the stream channels into the prairies, becoming continuous woodlands near the Park’s southern boundary.

The Bald Hills Vegetation Plan (National Park Service 1992) provides the following discussion on the prairies: “The Bald Hills grasslands, locally called prairies, are presently a mosaic of native and non-native perennial and annual grasses and forbs. Of the 284 plant species known to occur in the prairies . . . 67 percent are native and 33 percent are introduced or non-native. A handful of species, primarily non-natives, dominate the grasslands. The most common introduced species are tall oatgrass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), sweet vernal (*Holcus lanatus*), dogtail (*Cynosurus echinatus*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), six weeks fescue (*Vulpia bromoides*), plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and sheep sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*). Only two natives are found in significant numbers, California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*) and foothill sedge (*Darex tumulicola*).”

Little is known about the species composition of the prairies prior to European settlement, but many believe that California’s coastal grasslands were dominated by native perennial bunchgrasses (Amme and Pitschel 1989; Burcham 1981; Heady et al. 1977; Keter 1989). The most comprehensive overview of early northwestern California grasslands comes from Davy (1902). Davy interviewed early settlers and examined voucher specimens from an 1860s agrostology study, and concluded that prior to the introduction of livestock, the vegetation was primarily native bunchgrasses including species of *Danthonia*, *Stipa*, *Melica*, *Poa*, and *Festuca*, with annual and perennial clovers. By 1902, *Danthonia*

californica (California oatgrass) was already uncommon, but Davy felt that it might have been the predominant grass species in northwestern California grasslands prior to European settlement.

Selective livestock grazing on native perennial grasses during summer periods (when non-natives have gone to seed), deliberate species introductions, and heavy grazing pressures are cited as the primary reasons for the rapid replacement of native species with non-native state-wide (Keter 1989). Today *Danthonia californica* is the primary native grass in Bald Hills prairies, but distribution is patchy and comprises no more than fifty percent of the cover in any area (National Park Service 1992: 9-10).

Based on soil analysis, it appears that the prairies have been a feature of the Bald Hills for thousands of years. Generally, the oak woodlands and prairies are three-fourths the size that they were in 1850, although this figure may vary. The main reason for this decrease in size has been the encroachment of Douglas-fir into the prairies and oak woodlands. “Douglas-fir is a rapid invader into these areas and if left undisturbed quickly overtops and out competes shade-intolerant oaks” (Reed and Sugihara 1987 in National Park Service 1992: 21).

The prairies are the central defining feature of the landscape. They were the backbone of the ranching economy, furnishing year-round forage for the sheep, which were seasonally moved between prairies and elevated areas (see photos, Natural Systems and Features #1 and Circulation #1). “Historic accounts and contemporary interviews indicate that some prairies were set aside for hay, others were grazed, and still others were cultivated for grain crops, including barley, oats, and wheat, as well as alfalfa for hay” (Van Kirk and Smith 1994: Section 7: 25). The Lyons family’s settlements — containing barns, sheep sheds, houses, gardens, and orchards — were located within these areas.

Prairies within the landscape include, beginning at the north, Elk Camp Prairie, Dolason Hill Prairie, Counts Hill Prairie, Childs Hill Prairie, Schoolhouse Pasture (Prairie), Lower Coyote Creek Prairie, Long Ridge Prairie and Coyote Creek Prairie. Each prairie and the major ranching features located within it are described below (see Site Map #1 in Appendix for prairie locations).

Elk Camp Prairie

Elk Camp Prairie (SE qt. NE qt. sec. 29, T10N, R2E, elevation 2,320 feet) is located on the south side of Bald Hills Road approximately nine miles from its intersection with State Highway 101. Elk Camp Prairie is approximately 130 acres in size and gets its name from “a nearby natural salt lick that was frequented by elk herds” (Place Names: 72).

Dolason Hill Prairie

The Dolason Hill Prairie (NW qt. NW qt. sec. 4, T9N, R2E; elevation 1,880 feet), approximately ninety-eight acres, is located about one mile south of Elk Camp Prairie on the south/southwest side of Bald Hills Road). “Dolason” is a corruption of James Donaldson’s name.

Counts Hill Prairie

The Counts Hill Prairie (SW qt. SW qt. sec. 3 and sec. 10, T9N, R2E) is located on the west side of Bald Hills Road about a half mile south of Dolason Hill Prairie. The prairie is approximately 253 acres. The main body of the Counts Hill Prairie extends downslope from 2,400 to 800 feet (dropping 1,600 feet in just over a mile). It is named possibly for Edward Le Count or a James Karl Counts (Place Names: 53).

Childs Hill Prairie

The Childs Hill Prairie (secs. 14, 23, and 24, T9N, R2E; elevation 2,200 feet) stretches for about two and a half miles on the east side of Bald Hills Road just south of Counts Hill Prairie and includes approximately 621 acres. This prairie was named for either William or Barney Childs, who purchased

the land in 1885 (Place Names: 49).

Schoolhouse Pasture Prairie

Schoolhouse Pasture Prairie (secs. 25 and 26, T9N, R3E; elevation 2,400 feet) is located south of Childs Hill Prairie. The prairie extends for a little over two miles in a southwesterly direction on the ridge that terminates in what was historically called Sluffman's Point. The prairie is about sixteen miles from the beginning of the Bald Hills Road and derives its name from the school that was located on Jonathan Lyons' ranch in the 1870s (Place Names: 191). At the northeastern end of the prairie is Schoolhouse Peak (elevation 3,097 feet).

Lower Coyote Creek Prairie

The Lower Coyote Creek Prairie (SW qt. SE qt. sec. 35, T9N, R2E; elevation 880 feet) is located about a mile south of the Home Place, at an elevational drop of about 1,300 feet. The prairie is approximately twenty-three acres in size (see photo, Natural Systems and Features #3).

Long Ridge Prairie

Long Prairie (SE qt. SE qt. sec. 25, T9N, R2E; elevation 2,120 feet) is located southeast of Schoolhouse Pasture Prairie and includes approximately 112 acres.

Coyote Creek Prairie

Coyote Creek Prairie (SE qt. NW qt. sec. 31, T9N, R3E; elevation 1,600 to 2,800 feet) is located approximately one mile southeast of Long Prairie and includes approximately twenty-nine acres.

Oak woodlands coexist with the prairies. "Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) dominates the oak woodland with scattered individuals of California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) [see photo, Natural Systems and Features #4]. California bay (*Umbellularia californica*) and big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) are found near rock outcrops and stream channels" (National Park Service 1992: 10).

The third dominant vegetation community is Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). It is found ranging in size from seedlings to over-story trees throughout the Bald Hills (see photo, Natural Systems and Features #2). (Redwood [*Sequoia sempervirens*] is restricted to a band along Redwood Creek below the prairies.) Several past and present land-use practices have contributed to the increase of Douglas-fir within the Bald Hills and to their invasion into prairie and oak woodland areas. The cessation of burning in the 1920s-1930s and the more recent suppression of lightning fires allowed the fire sensitive Douglas-fir to become established in greater numbers. In the past fires provided a natural check to the invasion of Douglas-fir. Livestock probably also contributed to the increased invasion by this tree. Bare ground, in areas that have been grazed or trampled, provided seedbeds for fir establishment. Finally logging of the adjacent old-growth redwood forests contributed to the increase in Douglas-fir. Road cuts and clear cuts were rapidly colonized by Douglas-fir (National Park Service 1992: 23-24).

Fauna

The prairies and oak woodlands support Roosevelt elk, black-tailed deer, coyote, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, raptors, and a variety of small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and birds. Redwood Creek provides habitat for populations of salmon, steelhead, and rainbow and cutthroat trout.

Responses to Natural Systems and Features

The combination of geology, topography, soils, climate, and vegetation created the varied landscape of the Bald Hills with generally forested lowlands and drainages and open prairie slopes and uplands. It is through these open uplands, along the ridge of the Bald Hills, that the Bald Hills Road was constructed. This unifying "spine" of the landscape was constructed through what is the path of least resistance which

coincided with open grazing areas. Scattered generally along this spine are the development clusters, especially barns and sheds, which are the key to organizing a functioning system of ranches. Barns and other residential developments are spread throughout the landscape (see Spatial Organization and Cluster Arrangement) in order to be close to pasture and hayfield resources. All structures were built near a drainage or spring to take advantage of the existing water sources, while the development of stock ponds and the digging out and burning of spring areas enhanced the retention of and control over water. In addition, barns were oriented to maximize sunlight exposure with their facades to the south/southeast, and roofs were steeply pitched and reached close to the ground to shed snow as well as deflect the fierce winter winds. Corrals were similarly laid out to take advantage of the south/southeast exposure. The layout of orchards appears to have been in a generally square pattern, at times creating an internal space protected from the wind. Lastly, the practice of burning the prairies continued into the 1920s to retain the open nature of the landscape and promote the growth of grasses.

The natural systems and features of the Lyons Ranches Historic District landscape continue to demonstrate the same benefits and constraints that influenced the physical development of the ranches. As a result, they constitute a contributing characteristic of the Lyons Ranches Historic District.



Natural Systems and Features #1: General photo of prairie ridge line (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0006-9, 2003).



Natural Systems and Features #2: Typical Douglas fir forest encroaching on a prairie (PWR, CLI, REDW-D-1-13, 2003).



Natural Systems and Features #3: Lower Coyote Creek Prairie and surrounding forest (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0003-35, 2003).



Natural Systems and Features #4: Oak woodlands on prairie edges in the Bald Hills (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0003-6, 2001).

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is defined as the three dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

The three primary factors in determining the spatial organization of the Lyons Ranches are the locations of the prairies, the roads constructed between them, and the fences constructed within them. According to Van Kirk, “utilization of the prairie grasslands for livestock grazing was the primary response made by the immigrant society to the natural environment” of the Bald Hills (1994: Section 7: 5-6). The prairies are generally linear, running along the high ridges of the Bald Hills, with smaller extensions running down slopes generally to the south and west. Grazing and the associated developments occurred within the eight prairies which are connected to each other, and the outside world, by the Bald Hills Road that runs along the ridge of the Bald Hills. This pattern of spatial organization, which has existed for more than 140 years, is still present and has been augmented by a network of small, ranch roads, especially at the southern end of the landscape. At this south end, the prairie and road patterns are somewhat more complex, but developments still occur within the prairies and along ranch roads. Between the ranch developments, grazing land was divided by fence lines which have yet to be fully documented. To date, fence lines appear to generally parallel road corridors with additional lines running downslope to define edges of smaller open prairie areas and centerlines of larger ones. In 2003, Joe Svinarich (NPS fire archeologist) began documenting fence lines primarily in the Coyote Creek basin, (see photo-Small Scale Features #3). As these land use and spatial division patterns are still present on the landscape, spatial organization is a contributing landscape characteristic of the Lyons Ranches Historic District.

Cluster Arrangement

The cluster arrangement of a landscape refers to the location and patterns of buildings, structures, and associated spaces.

Within the Lyons Ranches Historic District, four clusters are essential in understanding the history and functioning of the ranches; Elk Camp, Home Ranch, Coyote Creek, and Long Ridge. These four unique groupings of buildings, roads, orchard trees, and other features in a large and otherwise undeveloped landscape help in understanding the processes that required such condensed developments throughout the history of the ranch.

Elk Camp Cluster (see Site Map #2 in Appendix)

The northernmost cluster in the landscape is located on the southwest side of Bald Hills Road, nine miles from State Highway 101. This cluster is comprised of residential and utilitarian areas on the north and south sides of a small stream. The residential area contains (among other features) a lawn area, residence, garage, patio, and pit toilet, in addition to orchard and decorative trees and shrubs oriented off of a small driveway loop. Tightly grouped under the protection of large spruce, oak, and Douglas fir trees on the north and east, the residence, garage, and pit toilet are located within a very short walk of each other (with the toilet placed upwind from the house). Orchard trees are found to the rear of the house, while more decorative tree and shrub species such as the chestnut, viburnum, and weigela in front of the house and surrounding the patio where they are more readily seen. Across a stream to the south (which was likely an original water source), the utilitarian area is composed of a barn, collapsed outhouse, stock pond, orchard trees and hay balers grouped at the upper end of a portion of Elk Camp Prairie, against the forest edge. The barn's location on the far side of the stream would have reduced the noise and odors reaching the house while remaining close enough to access easily on foot.

Home Place Cluster (see Site Map #3 in Appendix)

The Home Place cluster is located on the western slope of a small knoll within Schoolhouse Prairie and contains, among other features, a bunkhouse, barn, stock/domestic ponds, corral remnants, and orchard trees. Like the Elk Camp cluster, the Home Place is set on both sides of a small stream that provided water to the residential and utilitarian functions of the place. The domestic and stock ponds found at the upper (eastern) end of the cluster collected water through two ditches which was fed to the bunkhouse and barn areas downslope. The bunkhouse area to the north also contains an additional small shed. On the southern, residential side, the barn is the focal point, with remnant corrals and small pastures grouped on the east, south, and west sides. Immediately to the southwest, is the former home site and orchard where domestic activities could be carried out within easy access and view of ranch activities occurring at the barn. The barn, orchard, corrals, and pastures are located against the forest to the north and west, with the open sides to the southeast to maximize sunlight and warmth. A short path to the west links the main part of the cluster with a cemetery in the woods.

Long Ridge Cluster (see Site Map #4 in Appendix)

The Long Ridge cluster is a line camp which appears relatively simple when compared to the Home Ranch and Elk Camp clusters. The cluster is located at the intersection of Ranch and Ridge roads with the forest edge immediately to the west. The Long Ridge barn is the focal point located within the wye of the joining roads. Immediately north of the barn, across the road are wood piles, a collapsed cabin, and a residential trailer; to the east is a concrete water trough and fencing remnants. The cluster does not appear to have been developed further. All of these features are tightly arranged, within 100 feet of each other, hinting at the seasonal and strictly utilitarian nature of the site.

Coyote Creek Cluster (see Site Map #4 in Appendix)

Like the Long Ridge cluster, the Coyote cluster is a simple line camp that consists solely of a bunkhouse, outhouse, fenced enclosure, and elongated stock tank. All are located on a bench on a steep hillside sloping down to the west. The tank is along east side of the Rock Fork road and pipe remnants between the tank, the bunkhouse, and further downslope to the pastures suggests this was both a domestic and utilitarian water source. Water was easily piped to the bunkhouse, while the bunkhouse is situated overlooking the prairie and the small fenced enclosure downslope to the west. The outhouse is also privately located within the trees downslope from both the bunkhouse and the stock tank.

The cluster arrangement of the Lyons Ranches Historic District landscape remains today as it did during the period of significance with two complex homesite clusters at Elk Camp and the Home Place, and two line camp clusters at Long Ridge and Coyote Creek. They continue to demonstrate the complexity necessary of primary residential clusters in such an isolated and undeveloped landscape in addition to the simple nature of line camps used on a seasonal basis. Cluster arrangement is a contributing landscape characteristic of the Lyons Ranches Historic District landscape.

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Coyote Cluster	Contributing			
Elk Camp Cluster	Contributing			
Home Place Cluster	Contributing			
Long Ridge Cluster	Contributing			

Circulation

Circulation is defined as spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape. Within the Lyons Ranches Historic District, circulation routes consist of the partially paved Bald Hills Road which connects numerous graded, partially graded, and two track dirt roads approximately ten feet wide. The primary circulation features found in the Lyons Ranches Historic District include the contributing Bald Hills Road, numerous contributing and non-contributing dirt roads, one contributing ranch trail, and one non-contributing hiking trail. The age of a number of dirt roads could not be determined and have been listed as “undetermined” at the end of this characteristic section.

CONTRIBUTING CIRCULATION FEATURES

Bald Hills Road

The primary road within the district is the Bald Hills Road. This two-lane partially paved-road begins near the coast at State Highway 101, just north of the town of Orick, and continues east for thirty-five miles to Martins Ferry at the Klamath River. Besides providing access to the east and west, the Bald Hills Road provided access to and between the Lyons family’s various ranching operations that are located in a series of prairies along a six-mile stretch of this road (see photo, Circulation #1). For almost all of its length, the Bald Hills Road follows its original route, with a few short exceptions at the northern end where the road strays from its historic alignment. These earlier configurations can be seen, primarily west of and adjacent to the current road.

At its intersection with Highway 101, the Bald Hills Road turns inland and travels through alder woods and redwood forests, climbing to an elevation of 1,700 feet. About five miles from the ocean is the first prairie — the Gans Prairie. The road continues to climb another two miles to the Redwood Creek Overlook, an old log landing which now provides a panoramic view of the west slopes of Redwood Creek. This overlook is at an elevation of 2,100 feet.

After another two miles, the road breaks out of the forest onto the large Elk Camp Prairie, which falls steeply downslope to a line of conifers. This prairie was part of the Sherman Lyons ranch and marks the northern boundary of the district. At this point the asphalt paved road turns to gravel.

The next prairie is the Dolason Hill Prairie, the site of the Dolason Sheep Shed. It is reached from the Bald Hills Road via the Dolason Trail. The trailhead is about a mile south of the Elk Camp Prairie. A half mile beyond the Dolason Trailhead is the Counts Hill Prairie. The main body of the Childs Hill Prairie extends downslope from 2,400 to 800 feet (dropping 1,600 feet in just over a mile). At this point, the Cagle Ridge Prairie and Antonio Lyons ranch are located above (northeast of) the Bald Hills Road. This privately owned property outside the boundaries of the park, is not included in the district.

The Bald Hills Road continues in a southeasterly direction for about a mile. At the base of Schoolhouse Peak, the road turns south into the Schoolhouse Pasture Prairie, which extends westward on the ridge that terminates in what was historically called Sluffman’s Point. This is about sixteen miles from the beginning of the Bald Hills Road. At this point, the Bald Hills Road turns east. The road continues southeast for approximately two miles before leaving the park (and the district) at the east boundary.

LYONS RANCH ROADS

The ranches of the Lyons family were linked to each other and to the Bald Hills Road by a series of internal ranch roads. Initial attempts to date the numerous roads found particularly in the Coyote Creek Basin were made by park geologist Becca Smith (Smith 1996) through research with the park’s aerial photograph collection. Tiering from this study, the Park has made final determinations as to which roads are contributing and non-contributing and are described below as such. All of these utilitarian ranch

roads are partially graded or fully graded, narrow, one-lane dirt routes from ten to twelve feet wide, constructed with little cuts, fills, or culverts (see photo, Circulation #2).

Elk Camp Road

The Elk Camp Road connects the Bald Hills Road with the Elk Camp Sheep Shed, and likely dates from between 1900 and 1914, when the sheep shed was built.

Maneze Road

Maneze Road is a two-track dirt road that runs southwest from Bald Hills Road for one-half-mile and provides access into the Childs Hill Prairie, where the road ends.

Schoolhouse Pasture Road

Schoolhouse Pasture Road is a one-half-mile two-track road which leaves the north side of the Upper Lyons Road 800 feet west of the Bald Hills Road.

Long Ridge Road

Long Ridge Road was a primary ranch road connecting the Long Prairie and Long Ridge Sheep Shed with Lyons Road. It leaves the south side of Lyons Road 500 feet from the Bald Hills Road, and runs southeast for three quarters of a mile to an intersection with the Ranch Road at the Long Ridge Sheep Shed.

Ranch Road

Ranch Road is currently identified as a partially graded dirt road, an approximately three miles long, which runs along the contours approximately halfway up the Coyote Creek basin. It begins one-half-mile east of the Home Place Barn on Lyons Road, intersects with the Long Ridge Road at the Long Ridge Barn, continues to the southeast past an intersection with Rock Fork Road, past the Coyote Barn, terminating at the Main Stem Road. However, the park has determined that only the portion between the Long Ridge Barn and the Rock Fork Road are contributing.

Rock Fork Road

Rock Fork Road is a two and a half-mile long graded dirt road that leaves the southern side of Bald Hills Road approximately one and a half miles past the Lyons Road intersection. It runs south for a mile and a half past the Coyote Creek Line Cabin before it turns northwest to end at Ranch Road.

T. Bear Road

T. Bear Road is a dirt road that extends for over a half-mile southwest off of Main Stem Road in Coyote Creek Prairie, to the west of the Coyote Creek Sheep Shed.

Main Stem Road

Main Stem Road is a half-mile-long partially graded dirt road that leaves Ranch Road to the southwest, just south of the Rock Fork Road intersection, and rejoins Ranch Road one third of a mile south of the Coyote Creek Barn.

Coyote Creek Road

Coyote Creek Road is over two and a half miles long, running south from Lower Mid-Basin Road. However, after one half miles, it leaves the park (and the historic district).

Coyote Peak Road

Coyote Peak Road runs southeast for over a mile from the Rock Fork Road, leaving it just south of the Bald Hills Road. Its route leaves and re-enters the southeast corner of the park (and district).

Coyote Peak Spur

This short road is less than one half-mile long, of which only the bottom intersection with Coyote Peak Road is within the park and the district.

Lyons Road

The Lyons Road is a graded dirt road that runs for almost two miles from the Bald Hills Road to the Home Place. This route likely dates from the late nineteenth century as the access route between the Bald Hills Road and the Home Place, the oldest portion of the Lyons Ranches.

Upper Lyons Road

The Upper Lyons Road runs south for one half-mile from the Schoolhouse Pasture Road to the Lyons Road.

Bald Hills School Road

This short route is approximately one quarter-mile long, of which only 500 feet are within the park and district. This short length is three-quarters of a mile south of Elk Camp, on the north side of the Bald Hills Road.

Undetermined

The contributing or non-contributing status of numerous roads within the district could not be determined at the time of this inventory. The following roads should be treated as if they were historic until further research can be completed: Robbers Gulch Road, Lookout Road, Landing Road, Ranch-Spring Spur, Spring Spur Road, Boundary Road, #1555, #1555A, #1556, Rock-Ranch Loop, Upper Coyote Peak Road, Upper K & K Road, Johnson's Road, High Prairie Road.

Home Place Cemetery Trail

Leading west from the orchard area, down-slope to the cemetery is an unmaintained, one track trail. This route is the easiest way to get from the Home Place to the cemetery and as a result likely dates as the original route. The trail is considered a contributing feature of the District but is not listed on the LCS as it has no structural features.

NON-CONTRIBUTING CIRCULATION FEATURES

Roads within the district boundary that post-date the period of significance, often constructed in support of logging operations, do not contribute to the significance of the district. These roads are all found in the Coyote Creek basin – they are: Lower Rock Fork Road, #1551, #1554, Upper Mid-Basin Road, Lower Mid-Basin Road, Long Ridge Loop, School Loop, and Bridge Road.

Dolason Trail

The Dolason Trail is a hiking trail that begins at the Dolason picnic area along the Bald Hills Road, drops steeply down the hillside, passes through the prairie, and continues on to the east to the Emerald Ridge Trail. The first two miles of the trail are within the boundary of the historic district, however, the trail is a non-contributing feature to the district as it was built after the period of significance.

Summary

While a number of roads have been added following the period of significance, those key circulation routes, such as the Bald Hills Road and the Lyons Road, remain in their original configurations and continue to provide access to the same locations within the district. As a result, circulation is a contributing landscape characteristic of the Lyons Ranches Historic District vernacular landscape.



Circulation #1: The Bald Hills Road running along the topmost ridge of the Bald Hills, note the upper prairie lands (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0005-4, 2003).



Circulation #2: Typical dirt road within the Lyons Ranches (PWR, CLI, REDW-N-0001-34, 2003).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Bald Hills Road	Contributing	Bald Hills Road	343046	
Bald Hills School Road	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
Coyote Creek Road	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
Coyote Peak Road	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
Coyote Peak Spur	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
Elk Camp Road	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
Home Place Cemetery Trail	Contributing			
Long Ridge Road	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
Lyons Road	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
Main Stem Road	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
Maneze Road	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
Ranch Road	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
Rock Fork Road	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
Schoolhouse Pasture Road	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
T. Bear Road	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
Upper Lyons Road	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Roads	343040	
#1551	Non-Contributing			
#1554	Non-Contributing			
Bridge Road	Non-Contributing			
Dolanson Trail	Non-Contributing			
Long Ridge Loop	Non-Contributing			

Lower Mid-Basin Road	Non-Contributing
Lower Rock Fork Road	Non-Contributing
School Loop	Non-Contributing
Upper Mid-Basin Road	Non-Contributing
#1555	Undetermined
#1555A	Undetermined
#1556	Undetermined
Boundary Road	Undetermined
High Prairie Road	Undetermined
Johnson's Road	Undetermined
Landing Road	Undetermined
Lookout Road	Undetermined
Ranch-Spring Spur	Undetermined
Robbers Gulch Road	Undetermined
Rock Ranch Loop	Undetermined
Spring Spur Road	Undetermined
Upper Coyote Peak Road	Undetermined
Upper K & K Road	Undetermined

Topography

Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface as influenced by land use, circulation, etc. Within the Lyons Ranches Historic District four distinct types of topographical alterations can be directly related to land uses during the period of significance: road prisms, stock tanks, ditches, and structure/staging sites.

While the majority of roads within the district are simple dirt tracks with little cut and fill, the construction of major routes such as the Bald Hills Road and Lyons Road was more intensive. The construction of these routes required limited cuts and fills, such as those on the Bald Hills Road around Sluffman's Point, a particularly steep hillside. The road prisms, or cross-sections of land altered to construct the road, are part of the history of the ranches and contribute to the significance of the District (see photo, Topography #1).

Two types of topographic alterations that are particular responses to the existing topography of the Bald Hills are the stock ponds and ditches. The stock ponds are often constructed in the gullies of hillsides in order to catch perennial and seasonal runoff (see stock pond descriptions, Buildings and Structures section). Ditches, such as those found above the Home Place were placed to take advantage of hillside runoff and augment the water collection from gullies at the same time. A second type of ditch, used to divert water away from a structure, is found to the south of the Home Place barn.

Lastly, graded former structure and/or staging areas are found at Elk Camp and the Home Place. To the west of the Elk Camp garage and the Elk Camp Road is a small graded area that appears to have been a former storage and staging area. Further, the former house site at the Home Place has been graded to support the construction of three houses on the site. In addition, the sites of all structures were graded to create level pads prior to construction of the buildings.

These alterations to the natural topography of the Bald Hills are part of the history of land use in the District and are a contributing landscape characteristic of the Lyons Ranches Historic District.



Topography #1: Typical dirt road prism within the Lyons Ranches, note road cut into hillside (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0006-4, 2003).

Vegetation

Vegetation analysis may include deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. Within the District, the seven prairies are the most striking vegetation feature whose extents define the spatial organization of the ranches. As the prairies are essentially natural features that have been altered by human use, they are covered under the Natural Systems and Features section of this inventory. Described below are those vegetation features, both native and non-native, that have been purposefully introduced into the landscape by the Lyons family (and possibly others who pre-date their use of the land) for agricultural or ornamental purposes.

CONTRIBUTING VEGETATION FEATURES

Elk Camp

Immediately surrounding the Lane House at Elk Camp is a mix of native and introduced trees, shrubs, and groundcovers (see Site Map #2 in Appendix). However, little documentation of the Elk Camp area following the construction of the Lane House ca. 1955 has been uncovered, and the following determinations of contributing vegetation have been based primarily on the size and physical context of the feature.

The lawn surrounding the Lane House defines a “residential” space and likely dates to the period of significance (see photo, Buildings and Structures #2). In the driveway island are a madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) and chestnut tree (*Castanea* sp.). While the madrone is native, its size and placement suggest that it was planted (or retained during construction as an ornamental feature) when the Lane House was built. The size and placement of the chestnut also suggest that it dates to the period of significance. At the southwest corner of the Lane House is a second chestnut of a similar size and apparent age (see photo, Buildings and Structures #2). From north to south along the stone retaining wall are two English walnuts (*Juglans regia*), a bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and elm (*Ulmus* sp.), and two black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). The size and placement of all these trees immediately behind the stone retaining wall (which is likely contemporaneous with the construction of the Lane House) suggests that they date from the period of significance (including the native maple). To the south of the house are three remnant apple trees (*Malus* sp.), likely the remains of a larger orchard, and a contributing 100 foot-long plum (*Prunus* sp.) thicket along the road to the barn (see photo, Vegetation #1).

In the barn area to the south of the house, are seven fruit and nut trees. Immediately to the north of the barn is a single plum, while fifty feet to the west is a single apple tree. In a small group to the east, surrounding the collapsed outhouse and hay balers, are two pear trees (*Pyrus* sp.), an apple, and two chestnuts immediately south across a small stream (see photo, Vegetation #2).

Childs Hill Prairie

This prairie was the last to come under Lyons’ management, having been leased in 1900. At the northern extent of the prairie, 350 feet to the west of the Bald Hills Road, is a site that appears to be a remnant of an earlier homestead, perhaps associated with William Childs who previously owned the land. The most striking feature of this site is the remnant orchard tree windbreak (see Site Map #4 in Appendix). Generally U-shaped, with the open end to the northeast, the windbreak consists of twelve apple trees, three pear trees, four free-standing plum trees, and a plum thicket. The general arrangement of the trees, with apples to the northern ends, and the plum on the southeast, mirrors the arrangement of orchard trees elsewhere in the District (see Schoolhouse Site and Home Place vegetation descriptions below). Although the planting of these trees may date to before the period of significance, the trees were likely tended by the Lyons, and the fruit they bore was likely collected by them, making the trees contributing features of the District.

Schoolhouse Site

At the Schoolhouse Site (see archeological sites section of this inventory) is a remnant fruit tree windbreak in a similar arrangement as that found in the Childs Hill Prairie (see Site Map #4 in Appendix). Consisting of ten apple trees primarily on the southwest and northwest sides, and a fifty-foot-long, linear plum thicket on the southeast side. The northeast side is open. These trees may date to as early as 1872 when the first school was established in the Bald Hills.

Maneze Road

Three apple trees, not documented in this CLI, have been identified as being located “on a flat west and below the top of Maneze Road” (Smith, 1996).

Home Place

The Home Place has the most complex gardens including fruit and nut orchards, ornamental bushes, perennial flowers, and native species of ethnographic significance (see Site Map #3 in Appendix). It is the complexity and number of these remnant vegetation features at the Home Place which distinguish this location as the center of the Lyons operations in the Bald Hills.

One hundred and fifty feet north of the Bunkhouse is a single California walnut (*Juglans californica hindsii*), adjacent to the wooden trough. At the northwest corner of the bunkhouse are three English walnuts. All four walnuts in the vicinity of the bunkhouse appear to date to within the period of significance. While the California walnut is native to California, the context of the example at the Home Place suggests that it was planted. Further, the significant number of full grown English walnuts at the Home Place (and Elk Camp) is a rare occurrence. These trees produce thin, more easily shelled fruits than the California walnut and are therefore more desirable, but they do not normally grow well in California soils. As a result, they are often grafted onto California walnut root stock. At the Home Place (and Elk Camp), the English walnuts appear to be planted without grafts and have fared well.

In the northern orchard area to the east of the barn, are two more English walnuts. In addition, there are eleven apples, one plum, one pear, and two cherry trees (*Prunus* sp.) (see photos, Vegetation #3 and #4). The scattered layout of this northern orchard area suggests that they are the remains of a larger orchard. A single cherry (possibly a volunteer) tree is found abutting the southern side of the barn.

Immediately to the south of the northern orchard is the southern orchard area. This also appears to be the site of the former Lyons house that burned in the 1950s. The fifteen English walnuts at the northern end are arranged in a linear fashion that delineates the northwest, northeast, and northern sides of the site. A gap in the northern tree line at the west end suggests the former access to the Lyons house. Seven apples, three pears, and one English walnut are haphazardly arranged at the southern end of the orchard (see photo, Vegetation #5). In addition, a plum thicket consisting of approximately twenty-three trees extends for over two hundred feet from north to south, defining the eastern side of the southern orchard area (see photo, Vegetation #6). The western side of the former house/orchard site is further defined by a contributing sixty-foot long rose (*Rosea* sp.) hedge. At the southeastern corner are a grape (*Vitis* sp.) patch (see photo, Vegetation #7) and a large Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus* sp.) thicket. While it is possible that the blackberry may have been tended by the Lyons, it is considered a highly invasive species and has likely spread beyond any intended boundary. Further, the grape has not been positively identified as a native species but should be considered to be contributing until further research can be done.

In the former house site area are two different types of daffodils (*Narcissus* sp.), wood hyacinth (*Hyacinthus* sp.), and bearded iris (*Iridaceae* sp.) (see photo, Vegetation #8) which have been identified

on the site (Bradley, 2002). Lastly, large patches of hazel (*Corylus cornuta*) are found at the Home Place. This tree is a significant resource to native peoples in the area as a source of nuts for food and sticks for making baskets or eel traps. As Jonathan Lyons' wife Amelia was Hoopa, the hazel in the area of the Home Ranch likely has direct associations to the period of significance and should be considered contributing the significance of the District.

NON-CONTRIBUTING VEGETATION FEATURES

Elk Camp

Non-contributing vegetation features at Elk Camp include the two snowballs (*Viburnum* sp.) within the driveway island to the west of the house, and the weigela (*Weigela* sp.) at the eastern end of the stone retaining wall. These three features appear too young to date to the end of the period of significance, and are therefore considered non-contributing.

Conclusion

The orchard trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, and perennials found throughout the Lyons Ranches create, along with the prairies and utilitarian structures, create one of the defining characteristics of the District. At Childs Hill Prairie and the Schoolhouse Site they are the markers of past land uses where the more "permanent" structures have since disappeared, and in addition they complete distinct senses of place at Elk Camp and the Home Place. At these two locations, both native and non-native species represent past land uses and materials that allow not only for an understanding of how the site looked and was used during the period of significance, but most poignantly in the case of the hazel, a direct association with the people who lived there and the larger native community (Gates et al 2002). Accordingly, vegetation is a contributing landscape characteristic of the Lyons Ranches Historic District.



Vegetation #1: Plum thicket at Elk Camp (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0005-24, 2003).



Vegetation #2: Chestnut trees to the east of the Elk Camp barn (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0005-20, 2003).



Vegetation #3: English Walnut tree in the northern orchard area at the Home Place (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0006-21, 2003).



Vegetation #4: Northern orchard area at the Home Place (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0003-13, 2003).



Vegetation #5: A portion of the southern orchard area at the Home Place (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0005-28, 2003).



Vegetation #6: Plum thicket along the southern orchard area at the Home Place (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0006-31, 2003).



Vegetation #7: Overgrown grapevine patch at the Home Place (PWR, CLI, REDW-D-0002-20, 2003).



Vegetation #8: Daffodils in bloom at the Home Place (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0001, 19, 2003).

Buildings And Structures

Buildings and Structures

For purposes of the CLI, buildings are defined as elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activity, whereas structures are functional elements constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activity. The CLI references the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and records buildings and structures as features of the landscape.

Context

The four earliest of the five barns and sheep sheds now standing within the District were similar in size, structure, materials, plan, and overall appearance when they were first built. These buildings do not resemble typical sheep barns or sheds from the historic period, but they do resemble in varying degrees many nineteenth and early twentieth century American barns built for other purposes. The terms “barn” and “shed” were used by informants in oral histories of the Lyons family. Viewing these barns and sheds today, the use of these terms may be confusing because the buildings are similar in most of their physical characteristics. However, these terms have been used this way since at least the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A barn has been defined by Lounsbury as “A type of outbuilding used for a variety of agricultural purposes . . . Less specialized than, for example, tobacco houses, barns served as generic, multi-purpose farm buildings” (Lounsbury 1994: 22). Many, if not most, barns have been built in the vicinity of a house. This is in contrast to a shed which is “A freestanding structure built for storage or used as a covered work space or shelter for animals or goods. Such buildings were often completely open on one or more sides” (Lounsbury 1994: 327). For a detailed discussion of the differences between “barns” and “sheds,” as well as a discussion of the general types of structures found throughout the landscape, see the National Register nomination for the Lyons Ranches Historic District (Bradley 2002).

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Well

This site is a hand-dug well across from the former Tomlinson’s Stage Stop site along Bald Hills Road. It is constructed of rubble masonry with mud mortar and is covered by 2 x 6-inch wooden planks.

Stock Ponds

At least ten stock ponds, are found throughout the landscape, always on drainages or at springs to take advantage of naturally occurring runoff. These are generally circular, approximately twenty feet in diameter, with walls made of earthen berms (see photo, Buildings and Structures #1). Spring boxes and water troughs were used to collect the water (see Small Scale Features section of this inventory). Stock ponds are found at the following locations: Elk Camp – one stock pond within the district boundary, and one that appears to be immediately outside the district at the bottom of the prairie (this pond is listed as archeological site REDW-2002-02 and is described in the Adjacent Lands section of this inventory), Home Ranch – two stock ponds and one domestic pond, Schoolhouse Peak – a small pond on the north slope (not mapped), Coyote Creek prairie – two at the upper reaches .2 miles and 1 mile west of the intersection with the Lyons Road, Coyote Creek drainage – two on the northeast side of Rock Fork road south of the Coyote Creek developments. The following site-specific building and structure sections contain individual descriptions of stock tanks found at those locations.

ELK CAMP

Lane House

The Lane house was constructed ca. 1955 and is a one-story balloon-frame structure on a perimeter foundation of reinforced concrete (see photo Buildings and Structures #2). The walls are enclosed by V-groove siding. The interior is lit by small, square window openings whose original wood sash has been

replaced by aluminum sash. Similarly, the original wood doors have been replaced by aluminum doors. The house is in an L-plan consisting of a large rectangular main house and a smaller rectangular wing covered by intersecting gable roofs. The main wing is entered through an enclosed projecting entrance vestibule with a gable roof. A secondary entrance into the smaller wing is covered by a shed-roofed porch. The house is modestly decorated with the imagery of a Craftsman Bungalow, notably in the design of the roof and its details - medium-pitched gables with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and fascia boards. Window trim of simple boards reinforces the Craftsman character established by the roof. The pattern of the window size and placement - a series of small square windows at the same height - suggests the work of a carpenter unfamiliar with architectural design.

On the north side of the house there is a semi-circular patio formed by a mortared stone retaining wall in the hillside that rises nearby, the construction date of this wall is unknown, though it can be assumed that it coincides or post-dates the construction of the Lane House ca. 1955.

Elk Camp Garage

The Elk Camp garage is a rectangular wood-frame structure built on a foundation of wood posts and stone footings (see photo Buildings and Structures #2). Its walls are enclosed by board and batten siding, and the building is covered by a gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The garage is entered through a pair of double doors that are replacements for the original doors. Inside, there is room for one automobile. From its size, materials, and structure, the garage appears to have been built sometime between 1910 and 1940.

Elk Camp Sheep Shed

Located on the Sherman Lyons Ranch about an eighth of a mile below the Bald Hills Road and on a prairie slope, the Elk Camp Sheep Shed was built between 1900 and 1914 (see photo Buildings and Structures #3). It is a nearly square structure that measures 57 feet, 3 inches from front to rear and is 55 feet, 4 inches wide. Originally resting on a wood post foundation (but now on concrete piers, the building conforms to the land's topography, up-slope walls being shorter than downslope ones, with the only level space being the floored, post-elevated mow.

In plan, it consists of three parallel bays and a perpendicular bay across one end. The central bay has a raised floor and walls in order to serve as a hay mow measuring 42 feet by 25 feet, 8 inches. The side aisles are 14 feet, 6 inches and 15 feet wide, and the rear aisle is 13 feet, 8 inches wide.

The structure of the central bay is also the central structural frame of the shed as a whole. The central bay is built of large timbers in a rectangular frame that is four bays deep and one bay wide. The vertical posts of the central frame support a cross beam with diagonal braces at both ends and a notched longitudinal beam on top. This is different both in design and details from the earlier Home Place Barn. On both sides of the structure of the central bay and at the rear, secondary frames are built into the central frame. Each secondary frame is a rectangular gable-shaped structure that utilizes existing members of the central frame along one side. The inside chord of each gabled bent is a diagonal pole that appears to lean outward and upward from the central frame to the roof. This system of frames might be visualized as a frame for a tall rectangular box abutted on three sides by equal sized frames for low, rectangular gable-roofed sheds. These frames are enclosed on the sides by walls of hand-split vertical wood planks sometimes overlain with battens at the joints. The roofs, clad in wood shingles, are formed by laying rafters over the tops of the frames. Over the main part of the shed, rafters are laid from the ridge down over the corner of the central frame and over the outside chords of the gabled bents. The resulting roof form can be described as a hip and gable roof. The siding, shingles, and other details are attached to the frame by round nails.

The shed is oriented so that the sides and rear face the wind. Because the walls are low and the large roof with its sloping planes has an almost aerodynamic shape, the design may deflect wind. The height and steepness of the roof also sheds snow and served to facilitate the operation of the mechanical hayfork, designed similar to the one on the Home Place Barn. At the front of the shed, the three parallel bays are enclosed by a high gabled wall protected from prevailing winds. At the peak of the gable is a hoisting beam and a hayfork above a high opening. With this apparatus, a wagon loaded with loose or baled hay could have pulled up at the end of the barn, protected from the wind. A mechanical hayfork could have been lowered on pulleys to load hay into the wagon, then raised to the high door which is sheltered by a hay hood. From there it was pulled back inside along tracks under the ridge over the hay mow and released. Below the mow, there is a trough in the west aisle, which was easily filled from the mow. In addition to the loft opening there is a large opening at the front of each side aisle on the gable ends and at the southwest corner of the rear (south) facade.

Elk Camp Stock Pond

A single stock pond is found two hundred feet to the southeast of the barn on a shallow drainage. The circular earthen berm structure has a diameter of approximately twenty feet.

Elk Camp Retaining Walls

A sixty-foot long, three foot high stone rubble retaining wall wraps around the concrete patio abutting the east side of the Lane House (see photo Buildings and Structures #4). Although this wall could not be dated, it appears to have been built concurrently with (or post-dating) the Lane House and should be considered contributing until further research can be completed. A second wooden retaining wall is on the east side of the garage that post-dates the period of significance and is not contributing.

DOLASON PRAIRIE

Dolason Sheep Shed

The Dolason Sheep Shed was originally built ca. 1914 with the same gable-and-hip roof, central hay mow, and side and rear aisles as the Home Place Barn, the Long Ridge Sheep Shed, and Elk Camp Sheep Shed; however, it retains only the north-side aisle, the other two having been removed at some time in the past. Referred to as the “halfbarn,” the shed measures 41 feet by 41 feet, with a 20 foot north-side aisle. Assuming the rear and south-side aisles were of similar dimensions, the original shed would have measured about 60 feet by 60 feet, as described in a 1914 newspaper reference.

As it stands, the structure of the original central bay is still the central structural frame of the shed. The central bay is built of large timbers in a rectangular frame that is four bays deep and one bay wide. On the north side of the structure of the central bay, a secondary frame is built into the central frame. The secondary frame is a rectangular gable-shaped structure that utilizes existing members of the central frame along one side. The inside chord of each gabled bent is a diagonal pole that appears on the interior to lean outward and upward from the central frame to the roof. This system of frames might be visualized as a frame for a tall rectangular box abutted on one side by a frame for a low, rectangular gable roofed shed. These frames are enclosed on the sides by walls of vertical hand-split wood planks sometimes overlain with battens at the joints. The roof, clad in wood shingles, is formed by laying rafters over the tops of the frames. Over the main part of the shed, rafters are laid from the ridge down over the corner of the central frame and over the outside chords of the gabled bents, resulting in an uneven gable roof. The height and steepness of the roof sheds snow and served to facilitate the operation of the mechanical hayfork. At the front of the shed, the two parallel bays were enclosed by a high gabled wall protected from prevailing winds. At the peak of the gable was a hoisting beam and a hayfork above a high opening. With this apparatus, a wagon loaded with loose or baled hay could pull up at the end of the shed, protected from the wind. A mechanical hayfork could be lowered on pulleys to load hay into

the wagon, then raised to the high door. From there it was pulled back inside along tracks under the ridge over the hay mow and released. The Dolason Sheep Shed does not have a hay hood. There are three doors in the front (northeast) facade, one above the other, for access at different levels to the mow.

The hay mow is elevated on posts and covered with rough-split boards. Partial siding on the north separates the mow from the feeding aisle, but with the south and rear aisles gone, the mow abuts a wood weatherboard at the rear and sheet metal siding on the south side. The long gabled roof on the north was re-shingled during the summer of 1993; the cut-off south-side roof is covered with sheet metal. Further, in 1997-99 the supporting posts were replaced with redwood on concrete footings.

HOME PLACE

Home Place Barn

The Home Place Barn was constructed ca. 1898, and is the focus of the Home Place cluster (see photo, Buildings and Structures #5). The Home Place Barn is the oldest of the four existing barns or sheep sheds that were built on the same model. Its structural design, general interior plan, and overall appearance are similar to the others, but there are some important differences in its structural materials and in interior features associated with different uses.

The Home Place Barn is on a site sloping to the northwest. It has a nearly square footprint, measuring 50 feet, 4 inches across its gable end and 55 feet, 7 inches along its sides. Inside, three parallel rectangular bays are oriented with their short ends across the front, and a fourth bay stretches across the opposite short ends at the rear. The side and rear bays are about 16 feet wide. The central bay was provided with a raised floor and walls in order to serve as a hay mow (20 feet, 4 inches by 41 feet). In the rear aisle, at a level below that of the floor of the hay mow, are a series of small animal pens. In the south aisle are several features added long after the barn was built. These include troughs below the floor of the hay mow and five stalls along the troughs, all built with round nails. At the east end of this aisle is a loft floor at the same level as the hay mow. The north aisle has a dirt floor.

The structure of the central bay is the central structural frame of the barn as a whole. On both sides of this central bay and at the rear, secondary frames were built into the central frame. Each secondary frame is a rectangular gable-shaped structure that utilizes existing members of the central frame along one side. The inside chord of each gabled bent is a diagonal pole that appears to lean outward and upward from the central frame to the roof. This system of frames might be visualized as a frame for a tall rectangular, flat-topped box abutted on three sides by frames for low, rectangular gable-roofed sheds. The frames are built of heavy timbers connected with mortise and tenon joints and pinned with pairs of wood dowels. The central frame is four bays long and one bay across. The five vertical timbers along each side support a longitudinal beam that rests on top of the timbers. The ends of the frame are connected by horizontal beams below the top of the timbers. These frames are enclosed on the sides by walls of hand-split vertical wood planks sometimes overlain with battens at the joints. The roofs, clad in wood shingles, are formed by laying rafters over the tops of the frames. Over the main part of the barn, rafters are laid from the ridge down over the longitudinal beam at the top of the central frame and over the outside chords of the gabled bents. The resulting roof form can be described as a hip and gable roof. Walls, shingles, and other elements are attached to the structural frame by square nails.

Viewed from the outside, the loft door opening at the top of the gabled-ended front of the barn is sheltered by a hay hood. This is created simply by extending the ridge line and the eaves at the top of the gable. A hay track is suspended from a beam that is nailed to collars that tie the rafters just below the ridge. (With binoculars, it is just possible to read letters indicating that the mechanism was patented on 22 November of an unknown year.) The hay fork was lowered on a pulley to a wagon full of loose hay in front of the barn, then raised in the shelter of the hay hood to the loft door, and pulled inside over the

hay mow where it was released.

At the ground level, there is a rolling door with a mechanism labeled “No. 1061 Door Hangar . . .” into the south aisle. The north side has a large, doorless opening into the interior and three openings whose hinged shutters are missing. The south side has a sliding door and openings with missing hinged shutters. The floor inside was built across the middle of the south side opening. The floor obstructs access to the openings, a further indication that the floor was added. As built, the south side openings are characteristic of horse barns. Two plate glass windows at the front (west) are also an addition, probably post-1945.

Home Place Bunkhouse

The construction date of the Home Place bunkhouse is unknown, though it likely dates to the first decade of the 1900s. A newspaper article from 1900 (ref. in Stanton and Van Kirk, 1992) refers to a homestead cabin which may be the bunkhouse. The bunkhouse is located north of the Home Place Barn, across the drainage.

The Home Place Bunkhouse is a single story, timber frame structure with corrugated metal roofing (over split shakes) and a mixture of corrugated metal and board-and-batten siding. The dates of construction and alteration of the bunkhouse are not documented, but it does appear that the structure was built up to its present configuration over a number of years. The structure’s footprint and form are complex for a small structure, though it would generally fit within a thirty-four-foot square area.

The general form of the bunkhouse is that of two gable-roofed structures of similar size placed four feet apart, with a flat-roofed section in-between. Each of two gable-roofed halves of the bunkhouse has one or more shed roof additions. The western half of the structure contains three rooms. The north room, measuring ten by fourteen feet, has a dirt floor and no ceiling. This room has two window openings with no glazing and a six foot wide opening on the eastern side. The central room, measuring ten by fourteen feet has wood flooring, walls and ceiling and is furnished with a sink, bench and shelf. The gable roof over the north and central rooms is sheathed with corrugated metal. The exterior siding is wood board-and-batten. The south room, measuring fourteen by six feet, is under a shed roof covered with wood shakes. The walls are only partially enclosed with a few vertical siding boards and chicken wire. Between the two halves of the bunkhouse is a room measuring four by fourteen feet that is covered with a flat roof which is sheathed with corrugated metal. This room has a single window on the north end, a wooden floor and plywood doors opening into each of the two halves of the bunkhouse.

The eastern half of the bunkhouse contains four rooms and an attic beneath the gable roof. The attic is accessed by a small door on the north gable end. This gable end has a wood plank door with a transom window opening without glazing above. This door opens to the north room, which contains a bunk-bed, and measures approximately twelve feet square. There is two-light window adjacent to the door. A shelf is built up against the door and there are wood planks paneling portions of the interior walls. The wood planks are covered with wallpaper. The timber corner-posts and the interior side of the exterior siding are covered with newspaper dating from the early twentieth century. The floor and eastern wall are covered with plywood. A large hole was cut into the rear gable wall of this room to give access to the south room, measuring eleven by twelve feet. The ceiling of the south room is sloped to follow its shed roof. The ceiling is covered with plywood. Wood planks cover the floor and plywood is placed over the flooring in a couple locations. This room also has an undersized wood plank door and a six-light window on the east exterior wall. This wall has corrugated metal covering the wood siding. On the west side of the room, there is a counter with sink below two, six-light windows. The back wall of this room, which is only about five feet high, has an undersized doorway, covered with plywood. This small room, measuring 4’5” x 4’6”, is enclosed by corrugated metal on the roof, west, and south sides. The room is open on the

east side.

This building is scheduled for preservation work in 2004.

Home Place Shed

A short distance from the northwest corner of the bunkhouse is a rectangular shed measuring 6 feet, 4 inches by 5 feet, 4 inches. It is about 10 feet tall. It is constructed of milled lumber, has board-and-batten siding, and a metal-clad gable roof. The structure is entered through an off-center opening whose door has been removed. It is of single-wall construction with no insulation or interior walls. The construction date is not known, but the materials and methods used appear to date it to the same ca. 1900 period as the barn and bunkhouse.

Home Place Stock and Domestic Ponds

Four hundred feet to the northeast of the Home Place bunkhouse are a domestic pond and stock pond which abut each other. Both ponds have earthen berm walls and share a common center wall. The domestic pond is the larger of the two, is roughly rectangular in shape, and is approximately 70 by 40 feet across. It was fed by two ditches dug into the upslope hillside to collect runoff from small drainages to the north and south, these ditches do not appear to be functioning. In addition, the domestic pond is surrounded by the remains of a protective fence to keep stock out. Immediately to the south is a roughly circular stock pond approximately 25 feet across. The stock pond appears to have been fed by the southern drainage. In addition, immediately to the south of the orchard is a second, circular stock pond.

DOOLEYVILLE

Dooleyville Line Cabin

The Dooleyville Line Cabin, located one mile due south of the Home Place, is located on a small, steep-sloped prairie that extends down to Coyote Creek about a half mile upstream from its confluence with Redwood Creek. The one-room, gabled-roof cabin measures 12 feet by 10 feet, 3 inches and is 7 feet, 6 inches to the roof ridge (see photo Buildings and Structures #7). Both end-gable walls contain small squared windows, and the north end provides the entrance. Siding is vertical board-and-batten. Furnishings include wooden shelves, table, and a cot, with flattened cardboard boxes providing insulation and interior decor. Scattered inside and out are bottles, jars, dishes, and fragments that date to the 1940s. One informant dated the cabin's construction to ca. 1920s (Ciarabellini in Stanton and Van Kirk 1992: n.p.). This cabin was stabilized by NPS staff in 1995.

LONG RIDGE

Long Ridge Sheep Shed

The Long Ridge Sheep Shed was built between 1900 and 1914, and is located about a mile below Schoolhouse Peak. It is sited at the base of the prairie with its back against a rock outcrop, shaded by massive oaks (see photo, Buildings and Structures #8). The Long Ridge Sheep Shed has a square footprint measuring 60 feet by 60 feet. In plan, it consists of three parallel bays and a perpendicular bay across one end. The central bay has a raised floor and walls in order to serve as a hay mow (20 feet by 40 feet). The aisles are 20 feet wide.

The structure of the original central bay is still the central structural frame of the shed. The central bay is built of large timbers in a rectangular frame that is four bays deep and one bay wide. On both sides of the structure of the central bay and at the rear, secondary frames are built into the central frame. Each secondary frame is a rectangular gable-shaped structure that utilizes existing members of the central frame along one side. The inside chord of each gabled bent is a diagonal pole that appears on the interior to lean outward and upward from the central frame to the roof. This system of frames might be visualized as a frame for a tall rectangular box abutted on one side by a frame for a low, rectangular

gable roofed shed. The frame is enclosed on the north end by walls of vertical hand-split wood planks sometimes overlain with battens at the joints. The roofs, clad in metal sheathing, are formed by laying rafters over the tops of the frames. Over the main part of the shed, rafters are laid from the ridge down over the top corner of the central frame and over the outside chords of the gabled bents. The frame is notched and nailed together with round nails. Peeled poles are used in the gabled bents of the side and rear aisles. Hand split vertical planks were nailed to the outside and the hay mow as walls. There is a wall on the north end.

The shed is oriented so that the sides and rear face the wind. Because the large roof with its planes sloping almost to the ground had an almost aerodynamic shape, the design may have deflected wind. The height and steepness of the roof sheds snow and served to facilitate the operation of the mechanical hayfork. At the front of the shed, the three parallel bays are enclosed by a high gabled wall protected from prevailing winds. At the peak of the gable is a hoisting beam and a hayfork above a high opening. With this apparatus, a wagon loaded with loose or baled hay could pull up at the end of the shed, protected from the wind. A mechanical hayfork could be lowered on pulleys to load hay into the wagon, then raised to the high door sheltered by a hay hood. From there it was pulled back inside along tracks under the ridge over the hay mow and released. Sheet metal has replaced the original roof shingles. Interior cross cables have been installed to stabilize the building.

Long Ridge Herder's Trailer

A sheep herders' trailer is located to the northwest of the Long Ridge Sheep Shed. The construction date is unknown, though it likely dates to within the early part of the period of significance. This structure measures 16 feet by 6 feet, 6 inches and is 7 feet high. The trailer is built on a frame of wood and steel ribs enclosed by plates of sheet metal. These metal plates are attached to the frame by a combination of nails into wood ribs and screws into steel ribs. Seams between the metal plates and the heads of nails and screws are sealed with solder. Windows and doors are framed in wood. Interior walls are plywood. The jagged seams between the plates show clearly that this was a homemade rather than a manufactured trailer. The trailer was moved on a pair of wood wheels with wood spokes and rubber tires. These tires are set into recessed wheel wells near the rear. The underside of the front of the trailer curves upward, making room for the large rear tires of the tractors or wagons that were intended to pull it from place to place.

The trailer was built with a curving roof and a streamlined shape similar to Airstream trailers and school buses. On the left rear exterior wall, the word "office" was scratched into the sheet metal. On the right front exterior wall is an electrical plug, to draw electricity from an outside generator or other source. A hole in the roof once housed a stove pipe. Inside are the remains of a table and a sleeping bunk. The trailer is in a deteriorated condition.

COYOTE CREEK

Coyote Creek Sheep Shed

The Coyote Creek Sheep Shed, located at an elevation of 1,750 feet, was built long after the other large barns and sheep sheds on the Lyons ranches, and it is different in design from all the others. Whereas the others appear to have been built following traditional patterns, the Coyote Creek Sheep Shed appears to have been professionally designed and built. Its association with Gene Lyons' period on the ranch potentially dates the barn to the 1920s or 1930s.

The Coyote Creek Sheep Shed is located on a sloping site from east to west so that the dirt floor of each of its three bays is at a different level. The Sheep Shed is square in plan, measuring 50 feet by 50 feet. Its gable roof covers three parallel aisles that run through the building in a north-south direction. Because of a sloping site, the ridge of the gable is not over the center of the building, but over the row of

columns that separates the eastern and central aisles, resulting in a much longer roof on the downslope side. Structurally, the building is in two parts, with the eastern and central aisles having a substantial and unified structure. The western aisle is simpler and lighter in structure. The main structure consists of three rows of posts that support longitudinal beams and notched and braced cross beams. The western aisle consists of an extension of the main rafters to a row of posts at the downhill edge of the building. The extended rafters are spliced into the main rafters.

Three large openings face the prairie to the south, one retains its sliding door but the others are lacking doors. The north side is open and has no siding. Vertical-board siding covers the east, west, and south sides. The roof is sheet metal.

Coyote Creek Line Cabin

Located just below Rock Fork Road which dams Coyote Springs (at elevation of 2,640 feet), this one-room rectangular cabin measures 14 feet, 5 inches by 12 feet, 5 inches. The Coyote Creek Line Cabin is a wood structure built with a foundation of wood posts and stone footings on a sloping site. The cabin has a wood post-and-beam frame of two-by-fours with two bays on the short sides and three bays on the long sides. The corner posts are braced diagonally. The frame is enclosed by a mix of regular and irregular planks, some of them reused, nailed to the plate and the sill. There is no interior wall, but a second layer of planks is nailed to the exterior for insulation and there are battens on the rear wall. The frame is covered by a gable roof with a ridge beam. The roof has slightly overhanging eaves and is covered in long shingles. The interior is lit by two reused windows. The cabin is entered through one off-center wood door in the east end consisting of vertical planks on the outside and diagonal planks on the inside. The outside handle is a piece of bent iron, and the inside handle is wood.

Exterior marks indicate there was once a porch and perhaps a deck. The north wall has a 2 feet, 6 inches window with a single vertical division. A west-wall door opening appears to be an alteration, added perhaps when a plywood loggers' cabin, recently removed by the Park, was attached. There is a patched hole in the roof where the stove pipe had been. A rusted electrical switch box on the floor indicates the use of a generator. While the construction date is unknown, it appears to date from the period of significance. This building was stabilized in 1996/97.

Coyote Creek Outhouse

Located downslope to the south of the line cabin at an elevation of 2,620 feet, the outhouse stands beneath the oaks, maples, and California bay trees along the drainage that conveys the waters of Coyote Springs downslope and into Coyote Creek. The Coyote Creek Outhouse measures 4 feet, 5 inches by 5 feet and is 8 feet tall. It has a gabled-roof covered with wood shingles. It is built on a wood frame with four corner posts and diagonal braces. The frame is enclosed by irregular vertical planks on the front and rear. These are square at the top and not cut to the angle of the roof, resulting in openings for wind under the eaves. On the sides, the frame is enclosed by regular tongue and groove planks. Doors and hardware have been removed. The seat and hole are no longer present. While the construction date is unknown, it appears to date from the period of significance.

Coyote Creek Stock Pond

Three hundred feet to the south east of the Coyote Creek bunkhouse is a single elongated stock pond formed by the cut of the Rock Fork road into a hillside. The roughly rectangular pond is approximately 15 by 200 feet long on the upslope, or east side of the road.

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Fire Lookout and Generator Building

Two fire lookout structures, as well as a fenced enclosure and flagpole (see the Cluster Arrangement

section of this document), are found on Schoolhouse Peak. The fire lookout tower, constructed in 1940-1941, does not contribute to the district due to extensive renovations that destroyed its integrity in 1976, and its distinct function which is separate from the Lyons Ranch. The generator shed appears to have been built in association with the first fire tower in 1939. This structure does not contribute to the district, but may be significant under another context and should be managed as a cultural resource until the park can make a determination on its significance.

Summary

Nearly all the buildings and structures found within the Lyons Ranch district retain integrity despite a number of structural alterations that have occurred following the period of significance. The largest of these were the replacement, in the 1990s, of deteriorated oak and redwood supports on the Elk Camp, Dolason, Home, and Long Ridge Sheds, which were formerly set directly into the ground, with oak and redwood supports on concrete footings. With the above exception, most of these alterations replaced lost or deteriorated elements and can be categorized as cyclic maintenance and have not caused the buildings to lose integrity. As they stand today, the buildings and structures continue to convey their original functions as utilitarian, residential, and sheep shed structures. As a result, buildings and structures is a contributing landscape characteristic of the Lyons Ranches Historic District.



Buildings and Structures #1: Typical stock tank on the Lyons Ranch (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0006-03, 2003).



Buildings and Structures #2: Lane House and Garage at Elk Camp (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0005-34, 2003).



Buildings and Structures #3: Elk Camp Sheep Shed (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0005-23, 2003).



Buildings and Structures #4: Rubble stone retaining wall adjacent to the Lane House at Elk Camp (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0005-32, 2003).



Buildings and Structures #5: Home Place Barn with cherry tree (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0006-12, 2003).



Buildings and Structures #6: The Bunkhouse at the Home Place (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0006-6, 2003).



Buildings and Structures #7: Dooleyville Line Cabin (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0005-5, 2003).



Buildings and Structures #8: Long Ridge Sheep Shed (PWR, CLI, REDW-N-0001-27, 2003).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Coyote Creek Line Cabin	Contributing	Coyote Cabin	058552	6705
Coyote Creek Outhouse	Contributing	Coyote Cabin Outbuilding	058553	CCO
Coyote Creek Sheep Shed	Contributing	Coyote Barn	058554	6706
Dolason Sheep Shed	Contributing	Dolason Barn	021070	HS10
Dooleyville Line Cabin	Contributing	Dooleyville Cabin	021074	HS14
Elk Camp Garage	Contributing	Elk Camp Garage	058581	ECG
Elk Camp Retaining Wall	Contributing	Elk Camp Retaining Wall	343219	
Elk Camp Sheep Shed	Contributing	Elk Camp Barn	021071	HS11
Home Place Barn	Contributing	Home Place Barn	055737	HS17
Home Place Bunkhouse	Contributing	Lyons Ranch Bunk House	021072	HS12

Home Place Shed	Contributing	Lyons Ranch Outhouse	058559	LRC
Lane House	Contributing	Lane House	343220	
Long Ridge Herder's Trailer	Contributing			
Long Ridge Sheep Shed	Contributing	Long Ridge Sheep Shed	058555	6707
Stock Ponds	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Stock Ponds	343222	
Well	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Well	343223	
CDF Fire Lookout	Non-Contributing			
Elk Camp Wooden Retaining Wall	Non-Contributing			
Generator Building	Non-Contributing			

Small Scale Features

Small scale features are the elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Small-scale elements that represent fragments or portions of features related to ranching are located throughout the Lyons Ranches landscape and are generally associated with water resources, cluster developments, and fencing. The wide-ranging presence of these small-scale elements throughout the district is evidence of the degree to which the prairies were used for ranch-related activities. Although, it is not possible to date most of these elements, most appear, based on their associated uses, to be associated with ranching and date from the period of significance (unless noted). In addition, moveable objects such as the balers at Elk Camp and the harrow at the Home Place are considered to be curatorial artifacts and are not documented under the CLI.

WATER RELATED FEATURES

Water-related features are found throughout the Lyons Ranches and are often grouped together. They include: wells, stock ponds, dug-out springs, spring boxes, concrete troughs, wooden troughs and pipelines. Wells and stock ponds are considered to be structures and are covered in the Buildings and Structures section of this inventory (as are the water-diversion ditches that may be associated with them).

Dug-out Springs and Spring Boxes

In order to take full advantage of a spring's potential output, springheads were often "developed." In the Bald Hills, this meant digging them out and/or constructing spring boxes over them (see photo, Small Scale Features #1). These methods allowed a more continuous flow, easier access, and easier cleaning. Dug-out springs and spring boxes have not been cohesively documented for this inventory, but have been noted at the following locations, often in association with water troughs (see below) and/or stock ponds: 1) Schoolhouse Pasture, two dug-out springs, exact location unidentified (one of which is fenced and the other shows evidence of wildlife use), 2) below Bald Hills Road one-half mile west of the road to Schoolhouse Peak, spring 3) 0.2 miles east of the Home Place Barn, dug-out spring, 4) 0.4 miles west of the Home Place Barn on Lyons Road, spring box, 5) west and downslope from Schoolhouse Pasture Ridge, spring box, 6) Childs Hill cluster, approximately one mile north of Tomlinson's Stage Stop, two springs, 7) west and about fifty to seventy-five feet below the large rock outcrop on Schoolhouse Pasture ridge, spring. Although the spring boxes could not be dated, they should be considered to be contributing until further research can be completed. Springs and dugout springs are not built objects and are not considered to be contributing small scale features.

In addition, a wooden spring box and cistern are located immediately outside of the District to the northeast of Home Place, and are described in the Adjacent Lands section of this inventory.

Troughs

Cast concrete and wooden water troughs are also found throughout the landscape. Wooden troughs appear to be constructed of milled redwood, and have generally collapsed. Remains can be found at the following locations: 1) Childs Hill cluster, approximately one mile north of Tomlinson's Stage Stop, 2) Home Ranch, 100 feet north of the "outhouse" adjacent to the English walnut tree.

Cast concrete troughs, however, are generally intact. The following locations have been mapped: 1) Home Ranch - thirty feet west of barn, 2) Long Ridge - 115 feet east of barn along fenceline (see photo, Small Scale Features #2), 3) immediately southeast of the intersection of Long Ridge Road and High Prairie Road, 4) 450 feet southeast of the intersection of Lookout Road and Bald Hills Road, 5) immediately south of Rock Fork Road - five hundred feet south of the Coyote Peak/Rock Fork Road split. Further troughs have been noted at the following locations, are not mapped, and their construction material has not been noted: 6) three troughs just below Bald Hills Road, one-half mile west of the road

to Schoolhouse Peak, 7) 0.2 miles east of the Home Place Barn, 8) 0.4 miles from the Home Place barn on Lyons Road, 9) downslope from Schoolhouse Pasture ridge, 10) west and about fifty to seventy-five feet below the large rock outcrop on Schoolhouse Pasture ridge.

Pipelines

The remains of pipelines connecting water sources with stock ponds and troughs have been noted at three locations within the landscape. At an unknown location in Coyote Creek prairie, irrigation pipes of unknown material and dimensions have been identified. At the Coyote Creek cabin site, over two hundred feet of plastic and metal water pipes located to the east and west cabin (these are mapped) appear to connect with the elongated stock tank at the site. An informant said that Gene Lyons had plans to use the pipes (metal) to irrigate the pasture but that he never completed this project (Bradley, 43). Lastly, at the Long Ridge sheep shed the remains of metal pipelines can be found near the concrete trough to the east of the shed.

Fencing

Although the remains of extensive fencing can be found throughout the district, these features represent what was a much larger system of pasture and land division. Relatively few spans remain standing, however major sections can be found along the Bald Hills Road and in the Coyote Creek drainage. In 2003 many of the fencing characteristics, particularly in the Coyote Creek Basin, were documented by the park fire archeologist (see map, Small Scale Features #3, based on Svinarich, 2003). Few extant examples of early post and board configurations remain and the majority of remnant fence lines are of barbed wire and mixed wood and metal posts spaced ten to fifteen feet apart. Specific fence types and locations noted by the park (and this inventory) include, but are not limited to: 1) collapsed post and board in Childs Hill Prairie, 2) twisted wire with four-inch gaps (likely former picket fence) in Childs Hill Prairie, 3) split timber post with square wire mesh and a single two-wire barbed wire string at the top (sheep fencing) in the Coyote Creek drainage, 4) woven wire with a single strand of barbed wire in the Coyote Creek drainage, and 5) remnant post and board at Long Ridge sheep shed (see photos, Small Scale Features #4 and #5). In addition, many of the fence posts were used concurrently for or replaced by telephone poles, some of which still exist.

Concrete Block

A concrete block, approximately four-feet square, is located on the south side of the Elk Camp road before it reaches the Lane House. The function of this feature is unknown, although it may be a former propane tank or garbage bin feature. It should be treated as a historic feature until further research can be completed.

Non-Contributing Small Scale Features

The following are contemporary additions to Elk Camp and do not contribute to the significance of the landscape: pit toilet, propane tank, solar panel rack, and compost bin. Additional non-contributing features throughout the District include NPS interpretive panels, gates, restrooms, and a flagpole at the CDF Fire Lookout.

Conclusion

While a number of small scale features, particularly in the vicinity of developed areas have certainly been lost following the ending of ranching in the Bald Hills, there are numerous examples of three key small scale features throughout the District: spring boxes, troughs, and fencelines. Spring boxes are the result of the harnessing of a natural system for the benefit of sheep ranching, and troughs are the result of the distribution of the water to the livestock. Fencelines, in contrast, are the remains of an attempt to impose an order on the land to suit the needs of seasonal sheep grazing. These have been updated often throughout the history of the ranches, as can be seen in the many different styles of fencing found in the

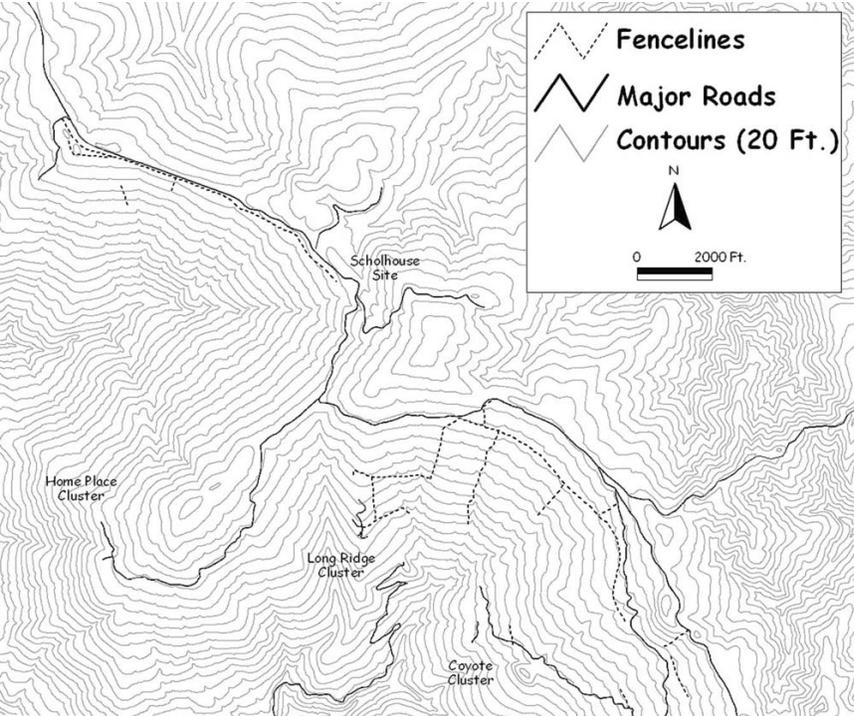
Bald Hills. This variety of materials does not represent a loss of historic material integrity, but rather the retention of the use of a historic feature. As fencelines require regular maintenance, their upkeep necessitates the use of available materials. As a result of the extensive remains of springboxes, troughs, and fencelines in the Bald Hills, small scale features are considered a contributing landscape characteristic of the Lyons Ranches Historic District.



Small Scale Features #1: Spring Box at the Lyons Ranches (REDW, Ann King Smith, 1996. Roll 96-4, Negative 24).



Small Scale Features #2: Typical concrete trough (PWR, CLI, REDW-N-0001-28, 2003).



Small Scale Features #3: Fencelines mapped in the Lower Coyote Creek basin and along the Bald Hills Road (PWR, CLI, GIS files, 2003)



Small Scale Features #4: Post and wire mesh (stock fencing) with barbed wire fence detail (PWR, CLI, REDW-N-0001-31, 2003).



Small Scale Features# 5: Barbed wire fenceline with posts and fence stays (PWR, CLI, REDW-S-0005-6, 2003).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Concrete Troughs (10)	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Concrete Troughs	343224	
Coyote Pipelines	Contributing			
Ranch Fencing	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Fences	343225	
Spring Boxes (2)	Contributing	Lyons Ranches Spring Boxes	343227	
Elk Camp Compost Bin	Non-Contributing			
Elk Camp Pit Toilet	Non-Contributing			
Elk Camp Propane Tank	Non-Contributing			
Elk Camp Solar Panel Rack	Non-Contributing			
Fire Lookout Flagpole	Non-Contributing			
NPS Interpretive Panels	Non-Contributing			
NPS Restrooms	Non-Contributing			
Ranch Gates	Non-Contributing			
Concrete Block	Undetermined			
Wooden Troughs (2)	Undetermined			

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites inventoried by the CLI include the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape that are associated with the period of significance and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or substance features. The CLI takes every precaution not to disclose the location of sensitive prehistoric and historic archeological sites to preserve the resources.

Within the Lyons Ranches Historic District there are numerous archeological sites that predate the period of significance, and as noted in the Cultural Context portion of this report, the Yurok and Chilula descendants today maintain significant ethnographic ties to a number of these sites within the Bald Hills. While these locations are archeologically and ethnographically significant in their own right, (and already listed in the “Bald Hills Archeological District” nomination form) they are not directly linked to the significance of the Lyons Ranches for their contribution to the history of sheep ranching between 1868 and 1959. As a result, they do not contribute to the significance of the Lyons Ranches Historic District and are not considered to be contributing features of this cultural landscape inventory.

Those archeological features that are considered to be contributing to the District consist of sites whose remains are part of the physical history of the Lyons Ranches. While other prehistoric sites contain some historic material, the following archeological sites contain predominantly historic features or are identified as individual structures (their locations have not been described in order to protect the resources). Texts were drawn primarily from park archeological site files.

CA-HUM-445H (collapsed barn)

This site is the remains of a collapsed one storey barn constructed of hand-sawn, split, and axe-hewn timbers joined with square spike, nail, and dowel construction. The barn may have been associated with Tomlinson’s Stage Stop which was located upslope from the site near Bald Hills Road.

CA-HUM-438H (Dolason Barn)

The Dolason Barn is extensively described in the Buildings and Structures section of this inventory and is listed there as a contributing feature. This site form makes no mention of resources associated with the missing half of the barn.

CA-HUM-449H (hand-dug well)

This site is a hand-dug well across from the former Tomlinson’s Stage Stop site along Bald Hills Road. It is constructed of rubble masonry with mud mortar and is covered by 2 x 6 inch wooden planks. This feature is listed as contributing under the Buildings and Structures section of this inventory.

CA-HUM-481H (Home Place)

The Home Place is described extensively in the Buildings and Structures, Vegetation, and Cluster Arrangement sections of this inventory, however, the cemetery located there is primarily archeological and described below.

A small family cemetery is located westerly and downslope from the Home Place Barn, shaded by hardwoods and big Douglas-fir trees. The plot that measures 17 feet, 6 inches by 16 feet, 8 inches is enclosed by a wire fence that has wood posts and a metal gate. The plot contains a single grave stone that bears the name of Julius Lyons, the last child born and the second to die, and the years of his birth and death (1878-1895). (It is possible that there is a second burial of a ranch hand.) At the time of the initial site visit for this nomination, there was one large Douglas-fir, the stump of another Douglas-fir, and a number of tanoak seedlings within the enclosed area of the cemetery. The stump contained the gravestone of Julius Lyons and the tree, when living, had grown around this gravestone and it was barely

visible.

In the spring of 2000, the Park cut down a Douglas-fir and removed all brush from within the fenced area of the cemetery. The gravestone was removed from the Douglas-fir stump, and both stumps were cut down to just below the ground surface. The Park museum curator cleaned the tree's pitch off of the grave stone with acid, and it was reset in subsurface concrete in its original location. The deteriorated wood posts of the fence were replaced and the original wire fence was reattached (Smith 2001).

CA-HUM-529H (Dooleyville Cabin and Barn Site)

The Dooleyville Cabin is extensively described in the Buildings and Structures section of this inventory and is listed there as a contributing feature. However, the redwood A-frame barn at the site has completely collapsed since 1980 (when the archeological site file was written), but continues to contribute as an archeological feature.

CA-HUM-710H (Elk Camp Outhouse)

The collapsed Elk Camp outhouse is located just up-slope from the Elk Camp Sheep Shed beneath orchard trees and surrounded by prairie and scattered oaks below the ridge where conifers and oaks are more densely clustered. In the previous 1994 draft NRHP registration form (Smith and Van Kirk 1994), this structure was described as measuring 3 feet, 6 inches by 3 feet, 2 inches and standing about 8 feet tall. It was a "single-holer" and was constructed of milled lumber, had a gabled roof, and vertical-board siding. A "half moon" decorated the door.

CA-HUM-961H (Long Ridge Sheep Shed)

The Long Ridge Sheep Shed is extensively described in the Buildings and Structures section of this report and is listed there as a contributing feature.

CA-HUM-962H (Coyote Creek Sheep Shed)

The Coyote Creek Sheep Shed is extensively described in the Buildings and Structures section of this report and is listed there as a contributing feature.

CA-HUM-963H (Coyote Creek Line Cabin and Outhouse)

The Coyote Creek Line Cabin and Outhouse are extensively described in the Buildings and Structures section of this report and are listed there as a contributing features.

REDW 2001-01 (Childs Hill Prairie Homesite)

The site consists of an historic orchard, remnant wooden water trough, picket fence remnant, split and milled boards on a small terrace, a developed spring, and historic-period artifact scatter. Orchard trees include apple, pear, and plum trees forming two wind rows on SE and NW sides. Scattered wood pieces extending down slope from a leveled terrace are most likely the remains of a structure and fence. Historic artifacts include utilitarian earthenware white-ware fragments; salt glaze ironstone jug fragment brown interior with white interior; clear glass fragment; white-ware bowl base; flat tin; pressed glass ware with amethyst tint; plate glass with tint of green (see Vegetation for further information on the orchard trees at this site).

REDW 2002-01 (Schoolhouse Site)

The site consists of a historic trash scatter, fruit tree orchard, and developed spring box associated with the old Bald Hills Schoolhouse. The building is gone although a scatter of boards and three moderate sized rock cairns may mark the old building location. Artifacts noted include glass and ceramic fragments, tin cans, an old coffeepot, an old wood stove and scattered wood stove parts, old school chair metal frames, an old mason jar lid, and some wire nails. The majority of the artifacts are clustered near

the rock cairns and wood stove extending east towards the stream. A noticeable concentration of old decayed boards and wire and square nails is located just north of the rock cairns. An old road or trail was noted at the north edge of the site. This feature extends to the north and becomes indiscernible in the leaf litter and vegetation.

REDW-2002-02 (Stock Pond)

The site is a manmade pond located immediately outside of the Lyons Ranches Historic District. It is described in the adjacent lands section of this inventory.

REDW 2002-03 (Spring, Spillway, and Water Cistern)

This resource is a water diversion feature that lies immediately outside of the district boundary and is described in adjacent lands section of this inventory.

The archeological sites listed above remain intact within the landscape and continue to provide the potential for revealing further information about the history of the Lyons Ranches Historic District. As a result, archeological sites is a contributing landscape characteristic of the District.

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
CA-HUM-445H (collapsed barn)	Contributing			
CA-HUM-710H (Elk Camp Outhouse Ruin)	Contributing	Elk Camp Outhouse	058580	ERO
CA-JUM-529H (Dooleyville Barn Ruin)	Contributing			
Home Place Cemetery	Contributing	Birthplace Cemetery	058561	LG
REDW 2001-01 (Childs Hill Prairie)	Contributing			
REDW 2002-01 (Schoolhouse Site)	Contributing			

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s): Lyons Ranch
Current Name(s): Lyons Ranch
Management Unit:
Tract Numbers:
State and County: Humboldt County, CA
Size (acres): 5,660.00

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	420942	4559937
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	420562	4559952
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	420190	4561262
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	420585	4560363
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	420934	4561262
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	420926	4560379
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	418407	4561231
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	419360	4561216
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	419360	4561635
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	420205	4561495
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	418391	4562069
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	418488	4564540
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	419494	4564249
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	419837	456683
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	419971	4563452

USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	419956	4563183
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	419323	4563168
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	419308	4563645
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	418443	4563653
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	418443	4563973
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	417989	4563996
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	418004	4564405
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	418466	4564376
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	420213	4562084
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	420802	4561635
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	421143	4561107
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	421422	4560572
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	422260	4559852
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	422934	4558402
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	423360	4557479
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	424298	4557138
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	425663	4557138
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	425663	4556332
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	426485	4556293
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	426461	4555495
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	427655	4555464
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	427655	4554619
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	427965	4554619

USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	427965	4553409
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	428872	4553409
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	428787	4552153
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	428113	4552479
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	428113	4552673
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	426392	4552673
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	426399	4553146
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	426004	4553146
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	426004	4553572
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	425609	4553572
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	425609	4553882
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	424764	4553882
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	424756	4553588
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	424384	4553608
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	424376	4553084
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	423981	4553053
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	423973	4553619
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	423539	4553595
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	423546	4553611
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	423577	4552688
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	423376	4552285
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	423213	4552293
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	423213	4552743

USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	422438	4552735
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	422415	4553650
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	423213	4554727
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	423670	4554758
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	423663	4554355
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	423996	4554340
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	424012	4554750
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	424368	4554735
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	424376	4555130
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	424975	4555149
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	424810	4556332
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	422438	4556402
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	422430	4557185
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	422097	4557192
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	422089	4558317
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	422531	4558317
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	422554	4558720
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	422205	4558704
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	422198	4559154
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	421376	4559162
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	421368	4558735
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	420531	4558758
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	420515	4559557

USGS Map Area NAD 27 10 420926 4559565
1:24,000

GIS File Name: \\Oak03\graphics\Gis\CLI\redw\lyonsn1.apr

GIS File Description: This is the ArcView project file on the PWR-Oakland server that contains all data and maps for this inventory.

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: No Documentation

Explanatory Narrative:

National Register Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Explanatory Narrative:

The California SHPO concurred with the findings of this CLI, particularly: that the proposed district is eligible for listing on the National Register, that the setting contributes to the significance, and that the list of contributing/non-contributing features is correct.

Date of Eligibility Determination: 9/8/2004

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: Local

Contributing/Individual: Individual

Significance Criteria: C -- Inventory Unit embodies distinctive characteristics of type/period/method of construction; or represents work of master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents significant/distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction
A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

Criteria Considerations: D -- A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1868 - 1959 AD

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy

Historic Context Subtheme: Agriculture

Historic Context Facet: Animal Husbandry (Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry)

Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Historic Context Subtheme: Ways of Life
Historic Context Facet: Ranching Communities

Area Of Significance:

Category: Agriculture
Priority: 1
Category: Social History
Priority: 2

National Historic Landmark Information

**National Historic
Landmark Status:** No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Vernacular Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category: Agriculture/Subsistence
Use/Function: Livestock
Detailed Use/Function: Livestock
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Agriculture/Subsistence
Use/Function: Animal Processing Facility
Detailed Use/Function: Animal Processing Facility
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Domestic (Residential)
Use/Function: Multiple Dwelling
Detailed Use/Function: Dormitory (Bunkhouse)
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Domestic (Residential)
Use/Function: Single Family Dwelling
Detailed Use/Function: Single Family House
Type Of Use/Function: Both Current And Historic

Use/Function Category: Agriculture/Subsistence
Use/Function: Agricultural Outbuilding
Detailed Use/Function: Barn
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Agriculture/Subsistence
Use/Function: Agricultural Field
Detailed Use/Function: Agricultural Field
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: Yes-Restricted Information

Associated Groups

Name of Peoples: Hoopa (Hupa)
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Name of Peoples: Yurok
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Significance Description:

The "Initial Study on the Ethnographic Landscape and Contemporary Native American Concerns for Management of the Bald Hills, Redwood Creek Basin, Redwood National and State Parks, Humboldt County, California" (2000), and the "Phase II" portion (2002), identify Yurok and Hoopa ethnographic affiliations with historic and contemporary ceremonial, gathering, hunting, and intentional burning land uses. As these affiliations are of a sensitive nature, and the extent to which they relate directly to the Lyons Family Ranches Historic District has not been fully studied, this CLI does not incorporate ethnographic data in detail. The CLI does recognize, however, the need for documenting the more "dynamic" elements of an ethnographically significant area. Following the completion of the aforementioned ethnographic study, the Park has the option to investigate documenting the physical attributes of the ethnographic landscape in the future.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The following two water features are located immediately outside of the historic district boundary

(west of Elk Camp and northeast of Home Place). Although these features lie outside of the landscape boundary, they are part of the history of the Lyons Ranches and should be managed as cultural resources by the park.

Spring, Spillway, and Cistern

This feature has been inventoried by the park as an archeological site (REDW-2002-03). This resource is a water diversion feature consisting of a developed spring, dilapidated spillway, and associated cement water cistern. A wooden spring box measuring 2x2 feet once supplied the 4-foot diameter cement cistern via a wooden spillway (now in disrepair).

Stock Pond

This pond has been documented by the park as archeological site REDW-2002-02 and lies 500m to the southwest of the Elk Camp barn, at the edge of the prairie. The pond is made by blocking a natural drainage with a large 5m tall berm and a wooden water control gate. The depth of the pond could not be determined. The berm controls the water level on the south and west side of the pond while the east side is a natural slope.

General Management Information

Management Category: Should Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 3/2/2004

Explanatory Narrative:

The Lyons Ranches Historic District meets the National Register criteria A and C, is compatible with the park's legislated significance, and has a continuing purpose that is appropriate to its traditional use or function - and therefore falls under Category B: Should be Preserved and Maintained.

Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 03/02/1004

Date Recorded: 03/02/2004

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 7/11/2004

Level Of Impact Severity: Moderate

Stabilization Measures:

None

Impact:

.....

Type of Impact: Release To Succession
Internal/External: Both Internal and External

Description:

“Approximately 1700 acres of prairie and 660 acres of Oregon white oak woodland occur along the ridgetop and south facing slopes of the Bald Hills in Redwood National Park,” however “over one-fourth of the area that was prairie and oak woodland in 1850, is now coniferous forest[Douglas-fir]. (REDW 1992)” This situation arose primarily from the federal fire suppression policies begun in the 1930s. The park currently has a very active prescribed burn program in place, and is studying methods of manual removal of Douglas-fir. These programs have been influential in controlling the advance of Douglas-fir forests, are the single most effective agents of this control, and should be continued by the park.

Type of Impact: Pruning Practices
Internal/External: Internal

Description:

The plum trees at Elk Camp, Childs Hill Prairie, the Schoolhouse Site, and the Home Place have all sprouted to the extent of creating thickets in each location. At present it is difficult to distinguish historic stock from the sprouts, a situation that is affecting the historic scene at each of these locations. These thickets should be assessed by a historic orchard management specialist to determine a proper pruning methodology. This methodology should be incorporated into a larger orchard management plan for the park.

Type of Impact: Neglect
Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Although some pruning has been done in the orchards within the District, the majority of the trees show at least one of the following damaging or potentially damaging situations resulting from neglect: heavy canopy, deadwood, suckers, pests, crossed limbs, soil buildup, decay/rot, and improper pruning. All fruit and nut orchard trees (as well as the plums mentioned above) should be assessed by a historic orchard management specialist to determine a proper pruning methodology. This methodology should be incorporated into a larger orchard management plan for the park.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:	None
Explanatory Narrative:	
NPS Legal Interest:	Fee Simple
Explanatory Narrative:	
Public Access:	Unrestricted

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation
Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan
Document Date: November 19, 1999

Explanatory Narrative:

The General Management Plan/General Plan for Redwood National and State Parks states "In addition, the inventories or reports [CLIs and CLR]s will guide the preservation and management of the parks' cultural landscapes..."

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved Treatment Cost: \$0

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost: \$0

Cost Date:

Level of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description: Approved treatment costs must come from either the "ultimate treatment costs" of the LCS or an official park document. As major structural work was done on a number of buildings in the late 1990s, no figures were found in either of these sources. No landscape approved treatment costs have been identified in a park document.

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost: \$23,500

Landscape Stabilization Costs: \$75,322

Cost Date: February 12, 2003

Level Of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Support Office

Explanatory Description: The above LCS figure was derived from the "interim" treatment costs of the LCS. The costs are associated

with the Home Place Bunkhouse, Home Place Outhouse, Home Place Cemetary, the Coyote Creek Line Cabin, and the Elk Camp Outhouse (now collapsed).

Landscape Stabilization Costs

The following costs In addition, the following PMIS project statements are related to the stabilization of landscape features.

PMIS 21199

Project Title: Repair/Replace Roofing on Home Place Barn and Elk Camp Barn

Project Total Cost: \$31,470.00

Home Place Barn: Remove and install new roof on East elevation with 3/8` barn style shakes (4000 s.f.).

Replacing the roofs will help to restore and maintain the cultural integrity of the historic structures and prevent water intrusion that may damage interior surfaces. This project is in conformance with recommendations of the Park and Regional Cultural Resource Specialists

PMIS 5571

Project Title: Preserve and Stabilize Lyons Ranch Structures-Preventative Maintenance

Project Total Cost: \$36,852.00

Perform roof and siding maintenance, and general repairs to Elk Camp garage and WWII site. Work will include replacing damaged or missing barn shakes, roof nailers and siding boards. All work will be outlined in consultation with the Pacific Great Basin System Support Office Historic Architect and will be undertaken by park maintenance staff. Asset #3390, 3391, 11116. Without this project, the structures will deteriorate further to a point where the structures are either irretrievably lost or the expense of stabilization is prohibitive.

In addition, the following preliminary figures outline the cost of doing an initial treatment of the orchard and nut trees. The crew is assumed to consist of a leader (GS 9/11) and three laborers (GS 5/7) able to treat up to five trees a day for one week, which covers the approximately eighty trees within the landscape.

Crew Leader @ \$1400

Laborers @ \$3000

Travel @ \$2000 (\$500 wk/person)

Supplies @ \$600

Total = \$7000

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Fair

Documentation:

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 2000

Amplifying Details: Initial Study on the Ethnographic Landscape and Contemporary Native American Concerns For Management of the Bald Hills, Redwood Creek Basin, Redwood National and State Parks, Humboldt County, California, draft

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

This study addresses ethnographic resources and uses at a number of locations throughout the Bald Hills.

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 2002

Amplifying Details: Phase II Study on the Ethnographic Landscape and Contemporary Native American Concerns For Management of the Bald Hills, Redwood Creek Basin, Redwood National and State Parks, Humboldt County, California

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

This study addresses ethnographic resources and uses at a number of locations throughout the Bald Hills.

Document: Vegetation Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1992

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

This document is geared largely towards prairie management issues and does not address orchard management in any depth.

Document: General Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1999

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

This document lists cultural landscapes identified at the time of publication and stresses the need for completion of cultural lanscape documentation.

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author: Bradley, Denise
Citation Title: Draft National Register Nomination Form
Year of Publication: 2000
Source Name: REDW
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: PWR-Oakland

Citation Author: Gates, Thomas et al.
Citation Title: Phase II Study on the Ethnographic Landscape and Contemporary Native American Concerns For Management of the Bald Hills, Redwood Creek Basin, Redwood National and State Parks, Humboldt County, California
Year of Publication: 2002
Source Name: REDW
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: manuscript on file, REDW.

Citation Author: Gates, Thomas et al.
Citation Title: Initial Study on the Ethnographic Landscape and Contemporary Native American Concerns For Management of the Bald Hills, Redwood Creek Basin, Redwood National and State Parks, Humboldt County, California
Year of Publication: 2000
Source Name: REDW
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: manuscript on file, REDW.

Citation Author: NPS
Citation Title: General Management Plan / General Plan
Year of Publication: 1999
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: REDW
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Author: NPS
Citation Title: Vegetation Management Plan
Year of Publication: 1992
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: REDW
Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Author: NPS
Citation Title: Exotic Plant Management Plan and Environmental Assessment
Year of Publication: 1992
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: REDW
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Title: Fire Management Plan
Year of Publication: 1992
Source Name: REDW
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Supplemental Information

Title: Archeological Site Files

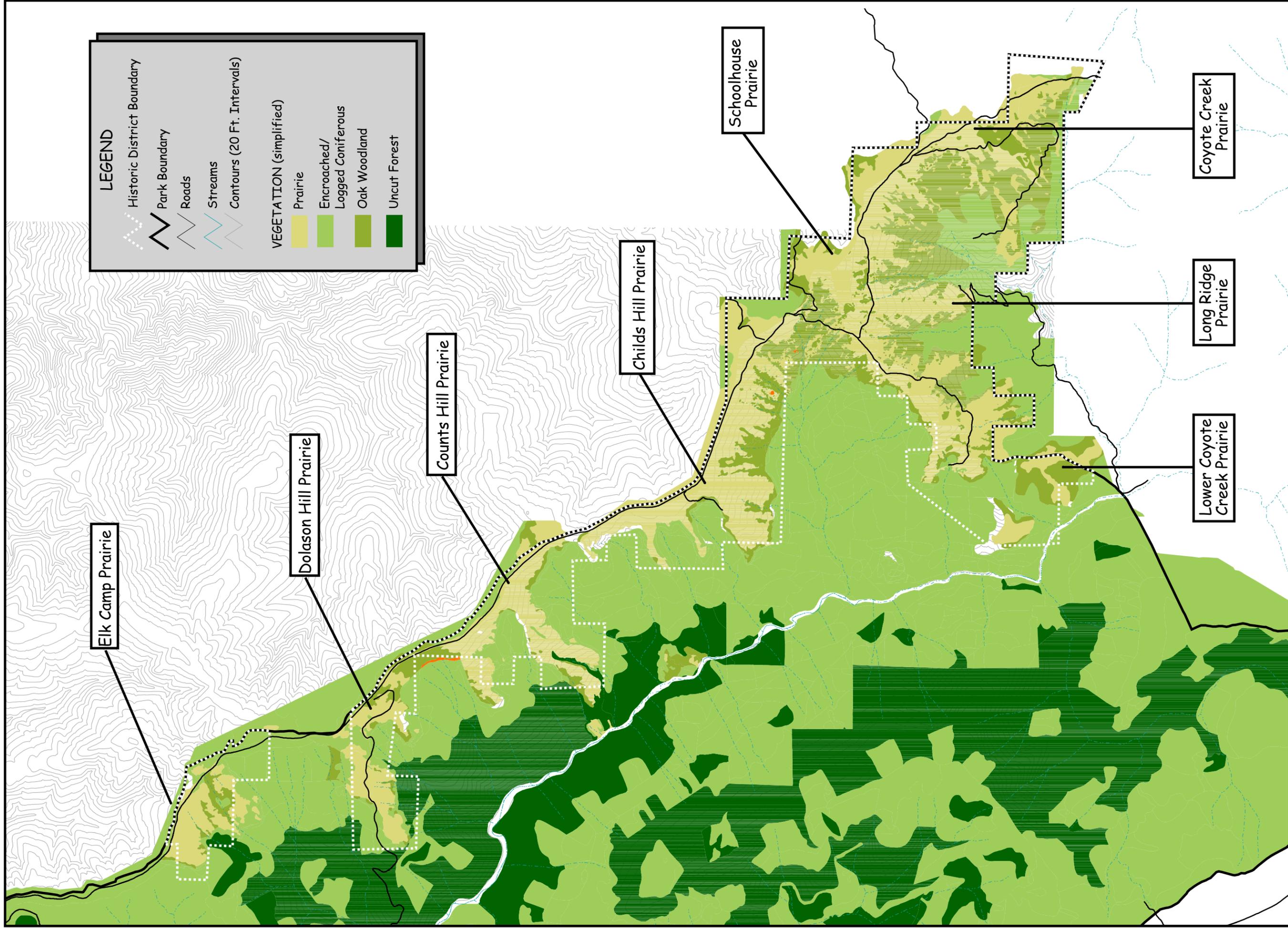
Description: The Park maintains an extensive archeological site file collection containing much information on the Bald Hills. Public access to these files is restricted.

Title: Historic Photographs

Description: The Park has in its collections a number of uncataloged historic photos of the Lyons Ranches

Title: Lyons Ranches Rural Historic District, field notes from recording isolated features

Description: This park file was written on 12/17, 1996 by Ann King Smith and describes a number of landscape features and sites in the Bald Hills.



LEGEND

- Historic District Boundary
- Park Boundary
- Roads
- Streams
- Contours (20 Ft. Intervals)

VEGETATION (simplified)

- Prairie
- Encroached/Logged Coniferous
- Oak Woodland
- Uncut Forest

Elk Camp Prairie

Dolason Hill Prairie

Counts Hill Prairie

Childs Hill Prairie

Schoolhouse Prairie

Lower Coyote Creek Prairie

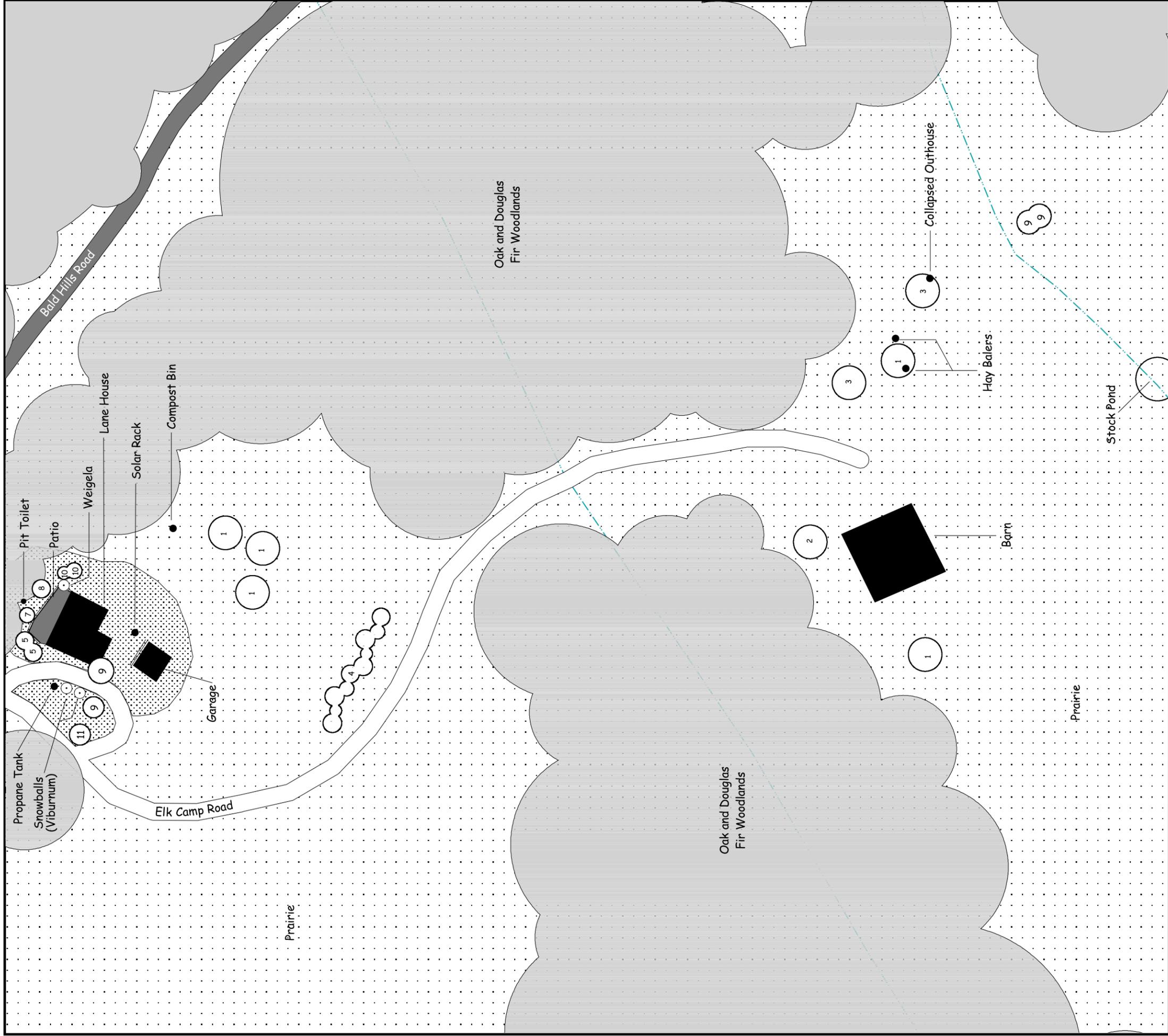
Long Ridge Prairie

Coyote Creek Prairie

Site Map #1
Lyons Ranches Historic District
2004



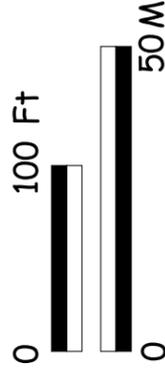
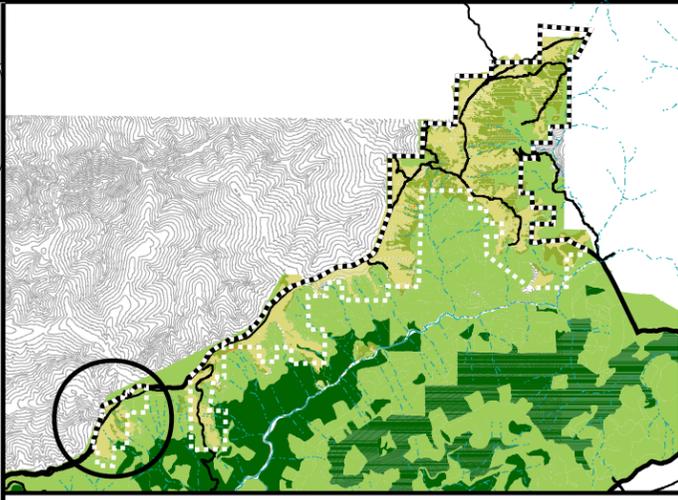
Note: Data derived from REDW park employee and internet sources in addition to GPS fieldwork. Map by Shaun Provencher, PWR.



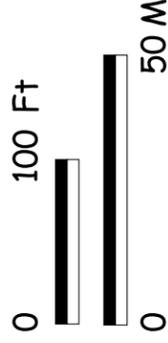
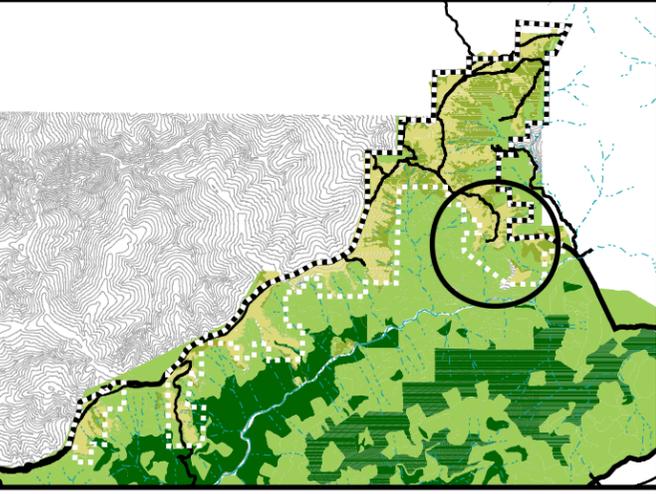
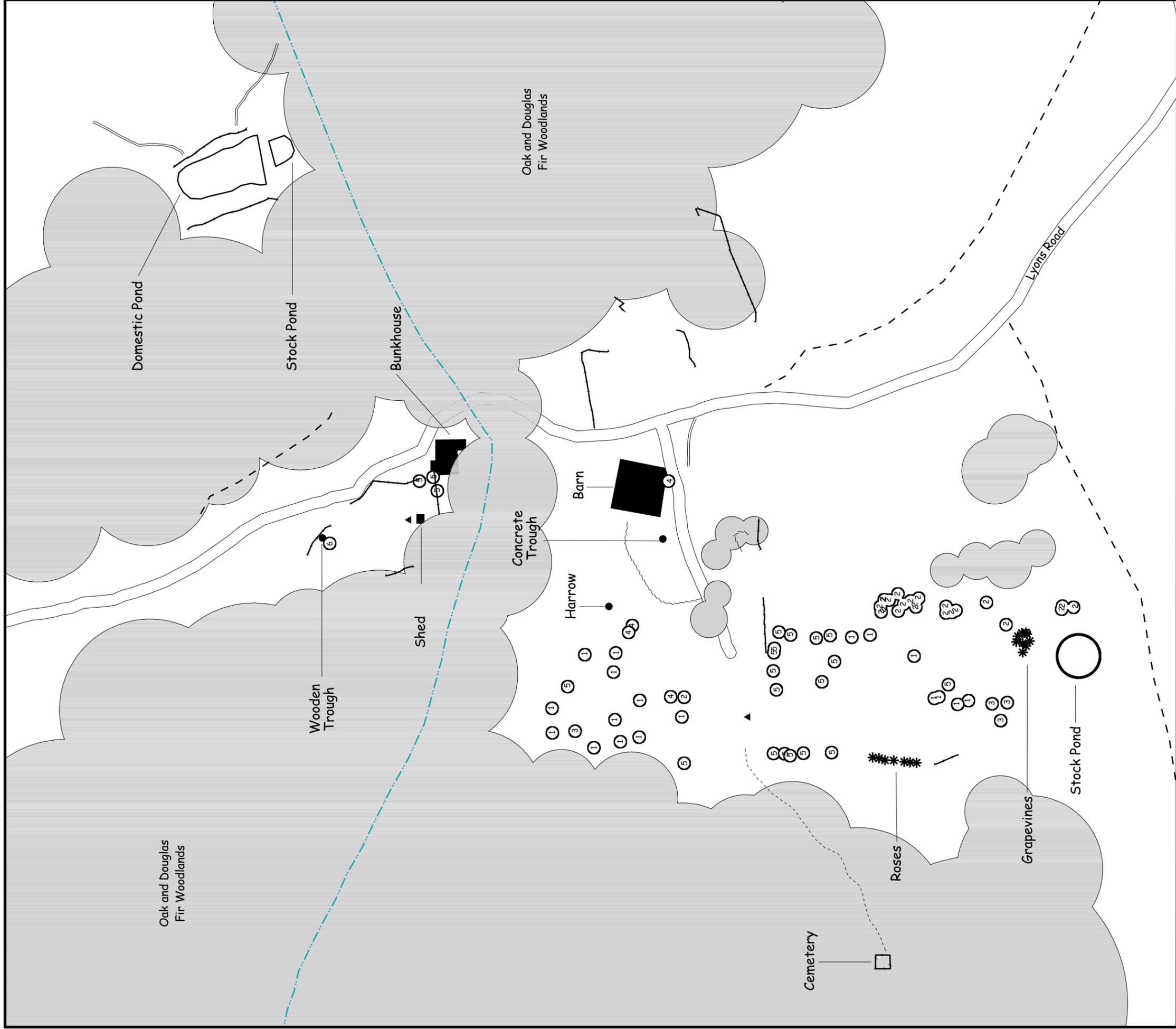
**Site Map #2
Elk Camp
2004**

Legend

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|--|---------------|--|------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Building | | Forest Canopy | | 5 English Walnut | | 10 Black Locust |
| | Wall | | 1 Apple | | 7 Maple | | 11 Madrone |
| | Stream | | 2 Plum | | 8 Elm | | 9 Chestnut |
| | Lawn | | 3 Pear | | | | |



Note:
Information derived from park,
internet, and field/GPS sources.
Fieldwork conducted 6/9-13/03.
Map by Shaun Provencher, PWR.

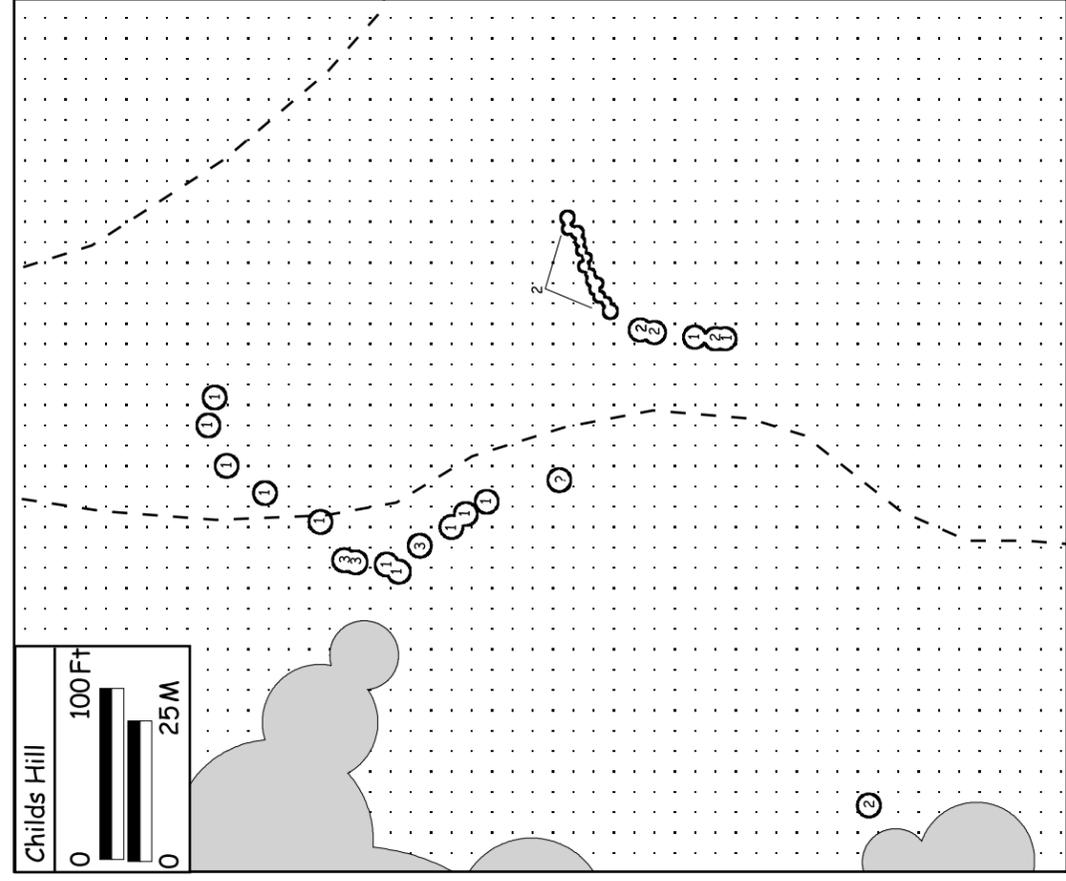
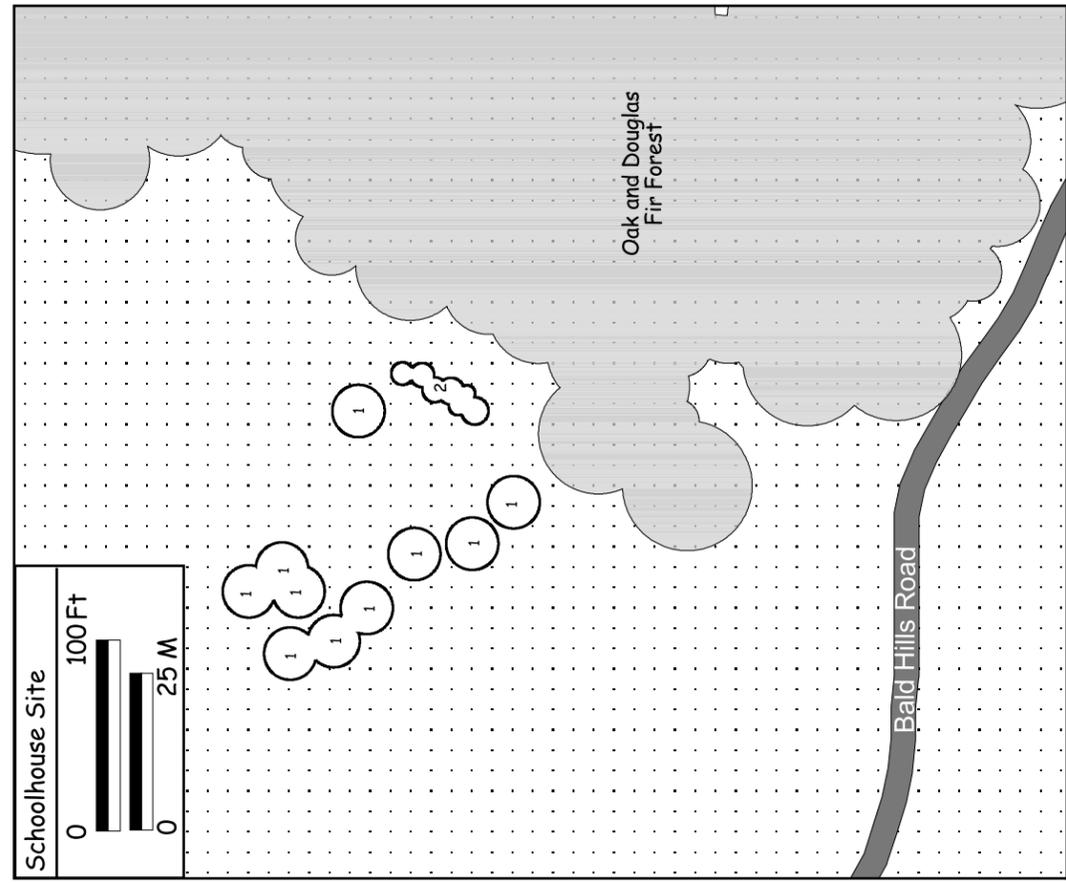
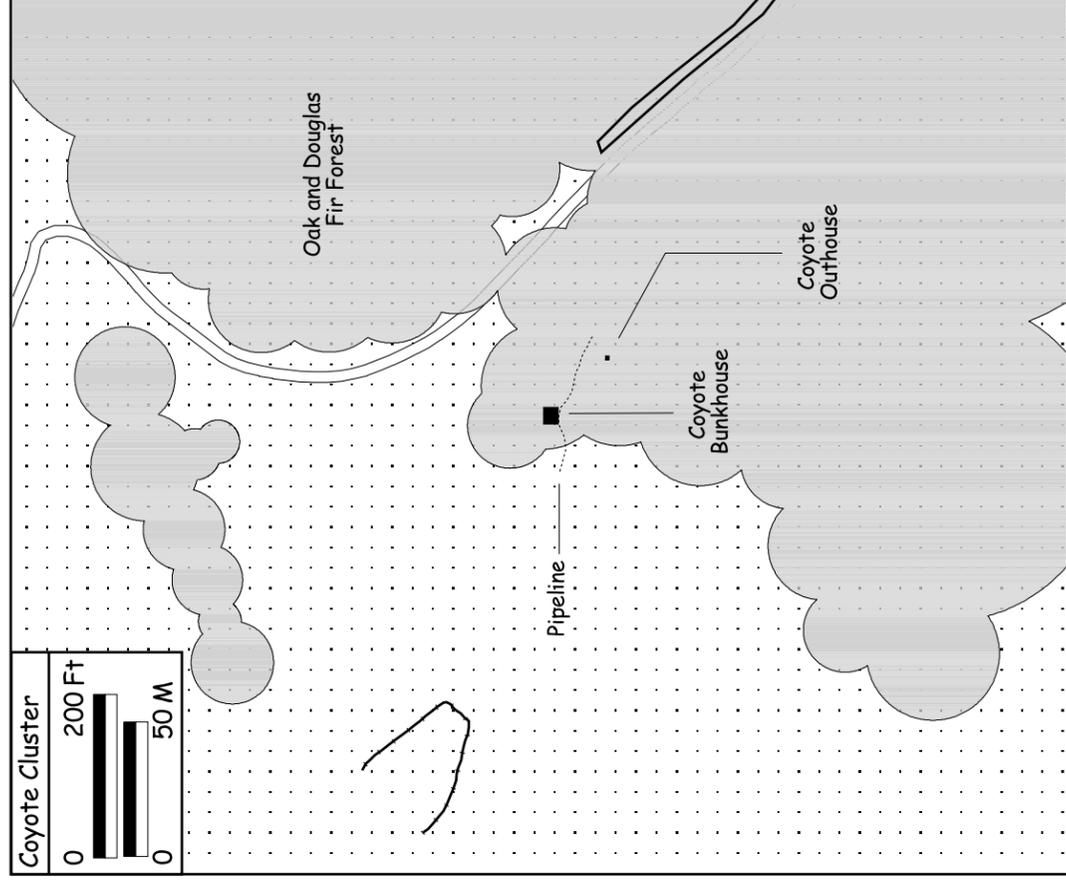
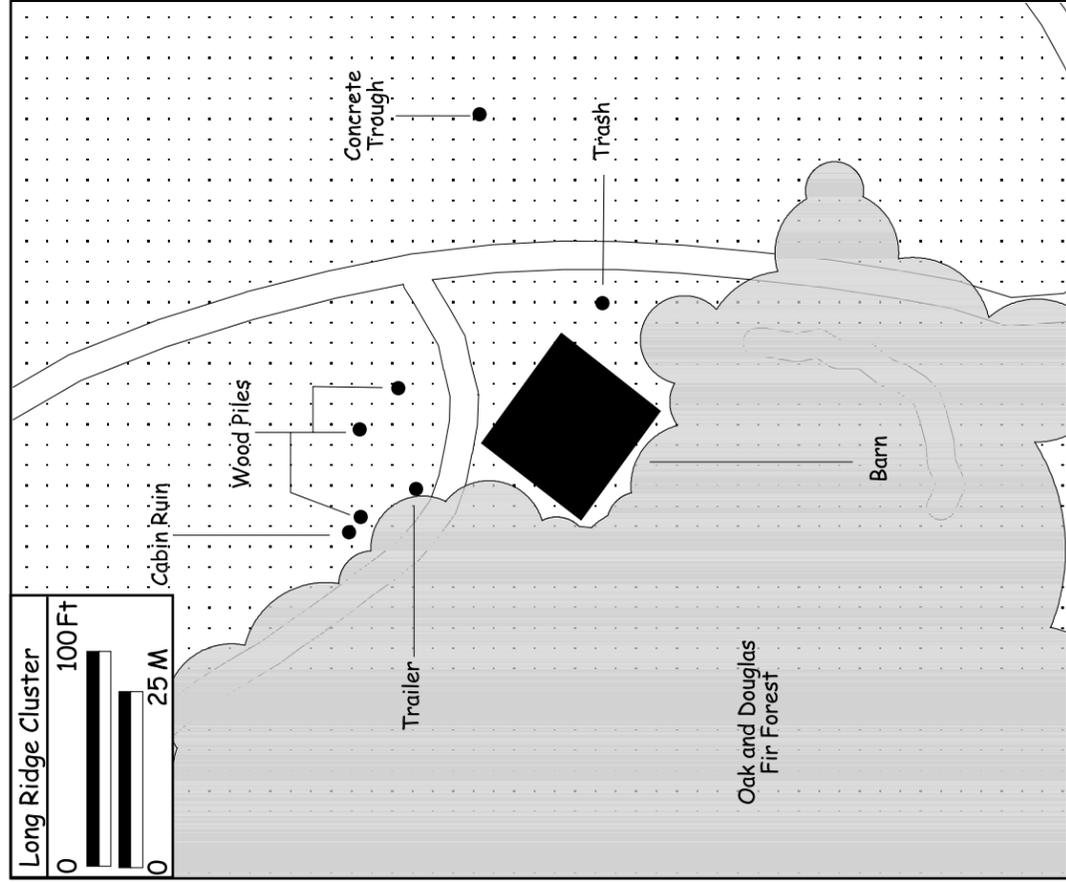


Note:
 Information derived from park, internet,
 and field/GPS sources. Fieldwork
 conducted 6/9-13/03. Map by Shaun
 Provencher, PWR.

Site Map #3 Home Place 2004

Legend

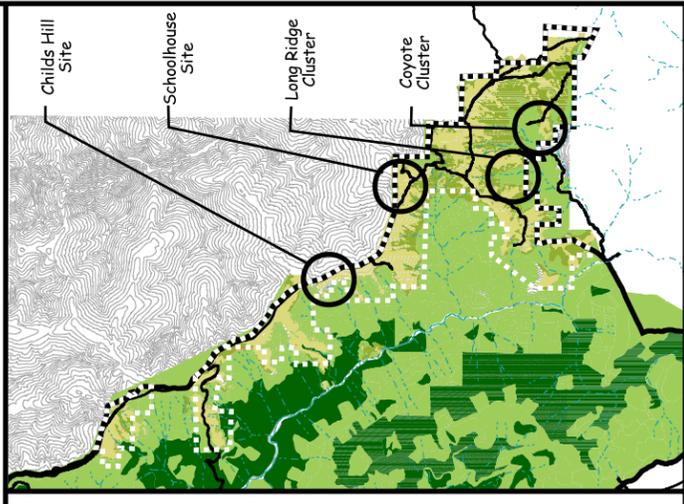
	Forest Canopy		Fence Remnants		Pear
	Building		Trail		Cherry
	Road Trace		Stream		English Walnut
	Corral Remnants		Apple		California Walnut
	Ditch		Plum		Historic Trash



Site Map #4
Long Ridge Cluster, Coyote Cluster,
Schoolhouse Site, and Childs Hill Site
2004

Legend

	Building		Forest Canopy		Cherry
	Wall		Apple		English Walnut
	Stream		Plum		Maple
	Lawn		Pear		



Note:
 Information derived from park, internet,
 and field/GPS sources. Fieldwork
 conducted 6/9-13/03.