

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED **SEP 27 1985**
DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Bald Hills Archaeological District Extension

AND/OR COMMON

Redwood Creek Basin archaeological sites

RECEIVED
MAR 12 1985
OHP

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

No Address

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Orick

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

01

STATE

California

CODE
06

COUNTY

Humboldt

CODE

023

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service, Western Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Avenue P.O. Box 36063

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

VICINITY OF

STATE

California 94102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bureau of Land Management, Western Field Office Cadastral Survey

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 3905

CITY, TOWN

Portland

STATE

Oregon 97208

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

See Item 9

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Summary

The Bald Hills Archaeological District Extension includes seven prehistoric archaeological sites on the basin. Since two of these sites are

The seven sites were recorded after the preparation of the nomination form for the Bald Hills Archaeological District (BHAD) which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 9, 1982. The extension includes three of the site types included in the existing district: village/seasonal camps, concentrations and flake scatters. The sites, for the most part, conform to the existing pattern of locations on major trending and adjoining ridges, on or close to open prairies. The addition of these archaeological sites extends the boundaries of the BHAD both to the northwest and to the southwest, an area of 106 acres. Although the majority of the seven archaeological sites have been disturbed by logging, subsurface tests show that undisturbed portions and the basic recoverable data still exist.

Environment

Five of the BHAD extension sites are located either directly on or in the vicinity of open prairies, known as the Bald Hills. These prairies and the adjacent oak woodlands and forests (redwood, madrone, tan oak and Douglas fir) were reported ethnographically to be important sources of vegetal foods and to be good hunting locales. Two of the sites are unusual in that they are located within former redwood forests and are not adjacent to prairies. These two sites are, however, on the probable route of a major historic and prehistoric trail. Elevations of the BHAD extension sites range from 800 feet to almost 3,000 feet.

Although the prairies appear as they did in earlier times, the native grasses have for the most part been replaced by non-native species. The oak woodlands at the edge of these prairies have also changed since contact (1800's). Due to grazing and the cessation of fire, these woodlands have been invaded to varying degrees by conifers. Many of the forests were logged and are now in various stages of regrowth.

Archaeological Investigations

Six of the BHAD extension sites were recorded during archaeological surveys conducted by contractors Baker (1981) and Baker and Salzman (1982). The seventh was recorded by RNP staff in 1982. As of 1982, all of the surveyable lands within the Redwood Creek basin of RNP have been subjected to archaeological reconnaissance. It is not anticipated that additional prehistoric archaeological sites will be recorded on Park lands within the basin. It should be noted that not all of the prehistoric archaeological

See continuation sheets, pages 1-6

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sites located on the [REDACTED] are included in the BHAD extension. Additional sites were recorded by Baker and Salzman (1982) in forested settings, actually logged remains, to the northwest of the district extension. These cultural resources do not retain enough integrity to merit their inclusion in the BHAD extension.

Prior to the preparation of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the BHAD extension, archaeological tests were conducted by RNP staff. Tests included both surface transects with one x one meter units excavated to 10 centimeters and one x one meter units excavated to sterile soils. Collections from the BHAD extension sites are accessioned at the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California, under accession numbers 82-6, 83-6 and 84-3.

BHAD Extension Boundaries

The seven archaeological sites to be added to the BHAD are CA-HUM-525, CA-HUM-528, CA-HUM-530, CA-HUM-531, CA-HUM-663, CA-HUM-664 and CA-HUM-685 (BHAD Extension Map). These seven sites are all within the vicinity of the existing district and all conform to the pattern of location on major trending ridges and adjoining ridges.

CA-HUM-663 and CA-HUM-664 are to the [REDACTED] approximately [REDACTED] from CA-HUM-479, included in the existing district. CA-HUM-525 is approximately [REDACTED] along the major trending ridge from CA-HUM-439 and CA-HUM-443, included in the existing district. CA-HUM-685 is immediately [REDACTED] of CA-HUM-450 listed on the existing district, and CA-HUM-531, 530 and 528 are [REDACTED] of two BHAD sites, CA-HUM-478 and 440.

The BHAD Extension boundaries conform to the instructions from the Keeper, National Register, regarding the boundaries of the existing BHAD. These instructions requested that clusters of archaeological sites should include the intervening lands within the boundaries. Isolated sites should be non-contiguous. Since the seven sites in the extension are located close to the existing district boundaries, the existing district boundaries are enlarged where necessary in order to include the additions. Extending the boundaries to the north and west will include CA-HUM-525, 663 and 664. It will also include a previously non-contiguous site of the BHAD, CA-HUM-479. CA-HUM-685, or that portion on Federal lands, is included with slight modifications to the [REDACTED]

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and south will include CA-HUM-530, 531 and the portion of 528 on Federal lands. A total of 106 acres will be added to the 325 acres of the existing district.

Site Descriptions

As noted above, the extension sites are divided among three of the site types found in the existing BHAD. One site (CA-HUM-531) is a village or seasonal camp. "These sites are characterized by midden soil up to one meter in depth and a great variety of stone artifacts, including pecked and ground stone as well as chipped stone; fire-cracked rock is also present. Bifacially worked stone artifacts are more frequent on these sites than on sites of other types. The density of cultural materials is great; artifacts lie within centimeters on one another" (Smith and Bickel 1980). Four sites (CA-HUM-525, 528, 663 and 664) are "concentrations". "These sites fall into an intermediate category between village or camp sites and flake scatters. They appear to lack midden and fire-cracked rock, but show a greater density and variety of lithic remains, including ground stone, than is found in flake scatters. Subsurface materials exist and perhaps midden soils have been obscured by disturbances or soil color has been lost due to weathering processes. Artifact density and variety of the concentrations grades into that characterizing the village or flake scatter" (Smith and Bickel 1980). Two sites (CA-HUM-530 and 685) are classified as flake scatters. As presently known they lack the artifact variety and density of concentrations.

The sites are described below in order of geographic location from north to south. Descriptions of subsurface site contents are based on the archaeological tests conducted by RNP staff in 1984. Boundaries shown on the site maps are based on surface examinations.

CA-HUM-664 is a concentration site recorded by Baker and Salzman (1982). The site, at an elevation of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site measures approximately 150 meters (northeast/southwest) by 20 meters (southeast/northwest) and is situated on the edge of a flat on the ridge line. No clear features mark the boundaries of the site which, as discussed below, are difficult to determine. At least three other sites are on the ridge line, CA-HUM-479 and 663 above and CA-HUM-643 (severely disturbed) below. This ridge system is the probable [REDACTED]

Vegetation on the site, which has been logged, consists of young tan oak, Douglas fir, madrone and redwood trees interspersed with ceonothus, coyote bush, toyon and rhododendron. Mature redwood forests in this type of location tend to be relatively open.

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Artifacts noted on the surface of the site include chert debitage, retouched and utilized chert flakes, chert and obsidian tools and river cobbles. Flake density is approximately two flakes/ten square meters. Eighty percent of the flakes observed show evidence of retouch and utilization. Formed tools consist of a chert Gunther-barbed projectile point, an obsidian point tip, a chert projectile point rounded basal fragment and a large serrated lanceolate projectile point. Two of these artifacts are late in time, supported by an obsidian hydration reading of 2.0 microns. The large point, which is unlike other projectile points from the Park, may be from an earlier time period. Two surface transect one x one meter tests, excavated to a depth of ten centimeters yielded two secondary chert flakes and a large chert tool.

The boundaries of this site reflect the fact that the ridge has been heavily impacted by logging and associated roads. Cultural materials are visible in the open areas and are probably found elsewhere but are obscured by surrounding heavy vegetation. Although soils on the ridge are poorly developed, and although the area has been impacted, the surface transects imply that portions of the site contain subsurface deposits.

CA-HUM-663 is a concentration site recorded by Baker and Salzman (1982). It is [REDACTED] of CA-HUM-664 along the [REDACTED] higher in elevation. CA-HUM-663 is approximately 75 meters (northeast/southwest) by 18 meters (northwest/southeast) and, like CA-HUM-664, is not clearly demarcated by topographic or other features. The vegetation, topography and setting described above for CA-HUM-664, also apply to CA-HUM-663. Artifacts noted on the surface include utilized and retouched flakes, formed flake tools, a sandstone mano and endbattered sandstone cobbles. The flake density ranges from one flake/ten square meters to ten flakes/ten square meters. Formed flake tools collected include two projectile points which may be assigned to the middle time period (2,800-1,500 years before present).

A surface transect unit placed in the road yielded no cultural materials; a second unit placed just off the road yielded three secondary chert flakes. Similar to CA-HUM-664, the boundaries of CA-HUM-663 reflect logging roads and dense regrowth. Cultural materials are visible in the open areas but are also probably found elsewhere although currently obscured by vegetation. The surface transect demonstrates that a subsurface deposit exists.

CA-HUM-525 is a concentration site recorded by Baker (1981). It is just [REDACTED] The site, which is 80 meters by 50 meters, is on a grassy flat. To the southwest elevation

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decreases and to the northwest it increases. The area has been logged and regrowth vegetation consists of grasses, ferns, coyote bush, alder, Oregon white oak, Douglas fir, tan oak and madrone. Although the site is currently [redacted] from the prairie margin, Park vegetation and soil studies indicate that prior to contact times, the forest did not extend so far into the prairie.

Cultural materials noted on site include chert flakes (some with utilization and retouch) an obsidian flake, a mano or pestle fragment and a pecked ground stone fragment. Observed flake density is one-two flakes/five square meters but is probably greater since heavy grass and bushes obscure visibility. Two surface transect units and an excavation unit were put in the site yielding: a large serrated lanceolate chert projectile point with basal thinning, two steep edged or nosed chert scrapers, one obsidian point fragment, five obsidian flakes, two chert tool fragments and 153 chert flakes. Materials were found to a depth of 120 centimeters. Analysis of the soil profile indicates that although the top 36 centimeters are disturbed, soils below are intact.

CA-HUM-685, a lithic scatter, was recorded in 1982 by Park staff. At an [redacted] it is the highest of the BHAD extension sites. It is situated on open prairies, adjacent to oak woodlands, on the [redacted]. CA-HUM-685 is a fairly extensive site measuring 186 meters by 128 meters. [redacted]

[redacted] No clear features mark the northern edge of the site. CA-HUM-450, included in the existing BHAD, is [redacted] CA-HUM-685. [redacted]

Noted on the surface of the site is a dense scatter of utilized and nonutilized chert flakes and artifacts. Formed flake tools recorded include a chert serrated lanceolate projectile point, a chert rounded stem projectile point fragment with tangs, a chert expanding stem projectile point fragment, a large chert biface and two unidentifiable tool fragments. The projectile points are all from the middle or early time periods, at least 2000-4000 years before present. Two surface transect tests, excavated to ten centimeters yielded one chert flake in one test and six chert flakes in the other. It should be noted that these tests could not be placed in the areas of higher concentration of surface artifacts since that portion of the site is outside of RNP boundaries. CA-HUM-685 is the only one of the seven extension sites which has not been impacted by post-contact activities.

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CA-HUM-531, a village or seasonal camp measuring 125 x 80 meters was recorded by Baker (1981). It is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Although vegetation on site is currently a mixed forest of tan oak, white oak, hazel nut, madrone and bay laurel, Park vegetation studies show that these trees were not present before 1850. The site is not far from open prairies. Although skid roads cut through the site, major portions appear to be undisturbed. Logging debris is evident on the flat adjacent to the site datum.

When the site was recorded, a number of features and artifacts were noted: house pits, dark midden soils, a cache of grinding slabs including a hopper mortar, and dense scatters of lithic debitage. It is likely that the cache of grinding slabs was collected by individuals during historic times. Subsurface tests showed that the site is at least 70 centimeters deep. A variety of artifacts were recovered from the test excavation and surface transect units: 110 chert flakes, many of them large secondary flakes; a few obsidian flakes, a ground stone net weight, a handstone, a chert biface and three obsidian projectile points. All diagnostic artifacts, as well as the dark, greasy, friable midden, indicate a late period of occupation (post 1,500 B.P.).

CA-HUM-530 is a flake scatter recorded by Baker (1981). The site, at an elevation of 840 feet, is [REDACTED] along which both CA-HUM-531 and CA-HUM-528 are located. CA-HUM-530 which is approximately 75 x 47 meters is on a small, logged terrace which supports a dense grass ground cover in an oak woodland prairie margin area. The flat slopes off to the east, west and south, and is up against a hill to the north. An intermittent drainage is to the east. Aside from the jeep road which cuts through the edge of the site, few impacts are visible.

When recorded, only sparse artifacts were visible, flakes in the road and cut and three groundstone fragments on the terrace. However, subsurface tests indicate that the site is at least 40 centimeters deep and contains moderate amounts of chert debitage. An obsidian flake, chert formed flake tools and a chert drill were also recovered. Drills have tentatively been placed in the late time period.

CA-HUM-528, a village site, is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CA-HUM-528 measures 150 meters by 80 meters. Site

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boundaries are [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Vegetation on site includes white oak, Douglas fir, redwood, tan oak and coyote bush and grasses. Skid roads cut through the site. The remains of a historic barn (CA-HUM-529/H) (recently removed) are on the northern end of CA-HUM-528. Although the site has been heavily impacted by tractor logging, some portions remain intact as evidenced by the test excavation unit.

Surface observations and subsurface tests resulted in the recordation of a variety of artifacts: extensive surface and subsurface lithic debitage; obsidian flakes; chert formed flake tools; a ground stone mano, grinding slab, slingstone and handstone; a widestem projectile point base, four unifacially worked 'Mckee' points; three serrated projectile points and a contracting stem point. These artifacts indicate occupation during early, middle and possibly late time periods. CA-HUM-528 appears to fit the location of the ethnographic village of "Kinyukkyomuna" recorded by Goddard (1914). This would, however, imply an assemblage belonging to a late time period rather than the predominately middle time period assemblage described above.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
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<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		Local Native American Heritage	

SPECIFIC DATES: N/A BUILDER/ARCHITECT: N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The seven archaeological sites included in the extension of the existing BHAD are significant under the same criteria as the existing district: because they have yielded, and will yield information important in local prehistory and because they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. With regard to Criteria D, the extension sites contain data relevant to a number of research questions in the prehistoric archaeology of northwest California: geographic and temporal variations in subsistence and settlement patterns, development of a regional and local chronology, and an understanding of the peopling of the region. Analyses of materials from the BHAD extension archaeological sites have already contributed to the above research questions.

With regard to Criteria B, the extension sites are significant to members of local Native American communities, who are descendants of people whose traditional lands were within the district extension. One of the district extension sites was possibly used during the ethnographic time period (1800's).

Context

"Ethnographic evidence indicates that the lands on which district sites lie were occupied by several communities of the ethnolinguistic group labeled "Chilula" by anthropologists, whose surviving members identify themselves as "Redwood Creek Indians" today. The slopes to the east of the district were used by both Chilula and members of the Yurok ethnolinguistic group, and it is possible that some of the sites within the district were used by Yurok people." (Smith and Bickel 1980).

One of the extension sites (CA-HUM-528) may be the ethnographic village of Kinyukkomuna recorded by the anthropologist Goddard (1914). Goddard's consultant stated that "this was the village where the people who lived at Kinkyolai spent the colder months of the winter." (Goddard 1914:274) Goddard thought that "it is unlikely that two permanent villages were maintained by the same families. Perhaps the site of Kinkyolai is the more recent and was formerly only a summer camping place." (Goddard 1914:174) Kinkyolai

See continuation sheets, pages 7-9

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(CA-HUM-447) is included in the existing BHAD. Chilula knowledge of CA-HUM-528 probably implies that Redwood Creek people who now live in the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation to the east of the BHAD, have direct ties to at least one of the BHAD extension sites.

Research Potential

Smith and Bickel's (1980) statement of research potential for the BHAD directly applies to the extension sites.

A variety of data are contained within the district. It includes several apparently distinct site types, presumably functionally different, which together probably represent most of the subsistence activities of an annual round. Many of the sites are sufficiently intact so that intersite comparisons of artifact assemblages can be made; others, though more disturbed or less well-defined, have sufficient locational integrity so that their placement with regard to other sites and environmental features can be studied. Test excavations have indicated that organic materials are not well-preserved in district sites, so information regarding diet and seasonality of site use may be limited. However, the depth of midden in several sites promises a diachronic record of cultural stability or change, as expressed in the form and makeup of lithic artifacts and assemblages . . .

The presence of obsidian, a traceable trade item, in unexpectedly large amounts in several district sites has implications for theories of socioeconomic development which have been proposed for northwestern California groups, as well as for considerations of trading patterns in the region.

These data may be brought to bear on a number of research topics. At present, delineation of settlement pattern is a prime concern in the archaeology of northern California as a whole. Investigation of the several site types present in the district and their interrelationships will provide settlement pattern data and permit testing of settlement models derived from other areas. Initial studies have suggested differences in the pattern of upland site occurrence in the district as contrasted with

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surrounding areas, and several settlement pattern hypotheses have been proposed which have regional significance. Because the district includes sites which appear to span a long time period, it may contain information documenting changes in settlement pattern over time.

Study of district sites can contribute chronological information. At present the regional chronology is known only in outline, based on archaeological data from coastal sites, and on tenuous inferences made from linguistic data. The district offers substantial information for an inland location. While sites may not provide materials suitable for radiocarbon dating, relative dating through obsidian hydration rim readings will be possible. On at least one site, tree ring counts will provide a minimal absolute age. Furthermore, preliminary comparisons among artifacts and assemblages from district sites and sites in other areas have provided initial age estimates through crossdating, and have indicated that more detailed comparisons may contribute to the construction of a regional chronology based on the characteristics of lithic artifacts and assemblages (Smith and Bickel 1980).

The setting of some of the extension sites is of interest. Two of the sites, CA-HUM-663 and CA-HUM-664, are in a forested setting, far removed from prairies. This setting was previously thought by researchers to be of low archaeological sensitivity. Possible explanations could account for this. The sites are on trail routes; vegetation has dramatically changed over time, due to major climate shifts; or earlier settlement patterns differed from those more recent.

Three extension sites are in forested settings in the vicinity of prairies. Park vegetation and soils studies at these sites have contributed towards an outline of vegetation changes since contact (1800's).

Recently, major archaeological investigations were conducted on [REDACTED] (Weigel and Fredrickson 1982; Hildebrandt and Hayes 1983, 1984, 1985). This area, somewhat higher in elevation than the Bald Hills, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] studies resulted in hypotheses concerning climate changes, population movements, artifact typologies, assemblages and settlement and adaptive patterns over the past 4000 or more years. Specifically it was hypothesized

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that three time periods existed, each characterized by a certain climate, type of use and artifact assemblage. During the early time period, small groups used the high elevations for multi-activities and assemblages were of the Borax Lake Pattern. During the middle time period 2800-1500 before present, temperatures cooled. In addition, small mobile groups in northwest California were replaced by larger sedentary villages. Use of the uplands was task-specific and assemblages were a specialization of the Willits Pattern. By 1500 before present, temperatures warmed and use of the high elevations was again multi-purpose although not to the degree of the early period. Each period was characterized in addition by different trade patterns.

Data from the BHAD and the BHAD extension is pertinent to these models. Projectile points, formed flake tools and other artifacts have and will contribute to the refinement of the proposed regional typology. Obsidian hydration analyses and assemblages from sites within Redwood National Park may be compared to those obtained from the [REDACTED] hypotheses for use of high elevations over time may serve as a model for data from the district and extension sites. Specifically, it appears that the Bald Hills were more intensively used during the middle, colder time period, from 2800-1500 years before present, than was the [REDACTED] area.

Associational Significance

The statement of associational significance (Criteria B) for the BHAD is applicable to the extension sites:

"Living descendants of Chilula groups which once occupied the lower Redwood Creek basin consider the lands on which the district sites lie to be part of their ancestral territory. Although they lack specific knowledge of many of the district sites, they associate them with a Native American lifeway which is continuing, although in changed form, in today's world. There is general concern that all district sites be protected from vandalism and desecration of burials. However, approval was given for the limited archaeological investigations which have taken place at district sites. The sites are seen as a potential source of information for these people who lost so much knowledge of their own history to the deaths and displacements which followed upon White settlement of district lands. Even without further investigations, the sites are valued as moot testimony of the widespread and long past existence of their ancestors (Smith and Bickel 1980)."

Particular ties may be recognized to CA-HUM-528, the possible ethnographic village of Kinyukkomuna.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheets pg. 10

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 106

UTM REFERENCES See continuation sheet pg. 11.

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district as now defined is primarily



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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ann King Smith, Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION

Redwood National Park

DATE

January 1985

STREET & NUMBER

791 Eighth Street

TELEPHONE

(707) 822-7611

CITY OR TOWN

Arcata

STATE

CA 95521

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

Katherine Guattieri
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

John W. Beard

TITLE

Chief Historian, National Park Service

DATE

9/16/85

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

John W. Stewart

DATE

1/4/84

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Item 9

See also major bibliographic references for Bald Hills Archaeological District nominations (Smith and Bickel 1980).

Note: Items below are on file at Redwood National Park, Arcata, CA and the Cultural Resources Facility, Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.

Baker, S.

1981 An Archaeological Survey of Eleven Inventory Units, Redwood National Park, Humboldt County, California.

Baker, S. and S. Salzman

1982 An Archaeological Survey of Seven Inventory Units, Redwood National Park, Humboldt County, California.

Goddard, P.E.

1914 Notes on the Chilula Indians of Northwestern California. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 10(6):265:288. Berkeley.

Hildebrandt, W.R. and J.F. Hayes

1983 Archaeological Investigations on Pilot Ridge, Six Rivers National Forest. Submitted to USDA Forest Service, Eureka, CA.

1984 Archaeological Investigations on South Fork Mountain, Six Rivers and Shasta Trinity National Forests. Submitted to USDA Forest Service, Eureka, CA.

1985 In press.

Smith, A. King and P. McW. Bickel

1980 Nomination - Bald Hills Archaeological District.

Weigel, L.E. and D.A. Fredrickson

1982 An Assessment of the Research Potential of 13 Ridgetop Archaeological Sites in Humboldt and Trinity Counties in Northwestern California. Submitted to USDA Forest Service, Eureka, CA.