

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC Bald Hills Archaeological District (preferred name for Register entry)

AND/OR COMMON

Redwood Creek Basin archaeological sites

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

No Address

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Orick

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1

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

4 AGENCY See continuation sheet, page 1, for ownership information

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service, Western Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Avenue

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

NA VICINITY OF

STATE

California 94102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Attn. Mr. William Smart

Division of Lands, Western Region
National Park Service, San Francisco
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 Reports of previous archaeological work in Redwood National Park (see under Item 9: Bickel 1979, Salzman 1979, Salzman and Bickel 1979).

DATE

1978, 1979

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

See continuation sheet, page 1

CITY, TOWN

STATE

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Item 4

The district as defined in this nomination falls entirely on National Park Service lands.

Item 6

California Archaeological Sites Survey, Northwest Regional Center, Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928. Also National Park Service, Western Archaeological and Conservation Center, Tucson, AZ 85717.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" 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

Introduction

The Bald Hills Archaeological District includes 19 archaeological sites on [REDACTED] Redwood Creek basin. The district includes a number of site types: villages, seasonal camps, trail use routes, concentrations, flake scatters and a ceremonial place. For the most part, the resources are located on the major trending and adjoining ridges of the east side of the basin, an area characterized by open prairies bordered by oak and redwood/conifer woodlands. Although the majority of the sites have suffered surface disturbance, the basic recoverable data has not been altered.

Environment

The setting is dominated by open prairies now colonized by introduced grasses, with some remnant stands of native grasses. Along prairie edges are oak and conifer (mixed redwoods and douglas fir) woodlands. Most district sites are on open prairie, some extending into adjacent oak woodland. Two sites are in logged conifer forest, near but not extending into adjacent prairies; whether their present setting reflects forest encroachment subsequent to site use is as yet unknown. No district sites are located in dense forest (or logged remains) farther than 200 m. away from prairies, but this may reflect the relative lack of archaeological survey in such settings. The open prairies and oak stands in the Redwood Creek basin were reported ethnographically to be important sources of vegetal foods, and to be good deer hunting locales. A common name for the native occupants in the 1800s, the "Bald Hills Indians," reflects the usage of the "bald" prairie areas in this district. All but two district sites are located above 1800 ft. in altitude, on or near the crests of two prominent ridges which were probably important prehistorically as transportation routes.

Intrusions and Data Limitations

Most of the land in and around the district has been used historically for agriculture, ranching or logging. Consequently, all of the sites have suffered surface disturbances (through grazing or road grading in most instances) which may have altered the original distribution of archaeological materials. However, such disturbances have not altered the overall inventory recoverable from the sites, except where they encouraged relic-collecting. While the loss of some categories of data is regrettable, it should be noted that the exposure of ground surface by roads, animal trails and logging permitted the detection of sites by surface survey; had they not been subject to these disturbances, they might not have been identified and recorded.

Archaeological Investigations

The district sites were identified in 1978 and 1979 during surveys conducted under contract to the National Park Service (see Bickel 1979; Salzman 1979; Salzman and Bickel 1979). Survey methods in all cases were limited to ground surface examination. As a result of these surveys, there is a nearly complete inventory of all ridges and upper slopes, and of all prairies and their immediate margins on [REDACTED]

See continuation sheets, pages 2 - 10

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[REDACTED]

Coverage was complete and sufficiently intensive that it is unlikely that new sites will be identified in areas surveyed in 1978 and 1979 unless vegetation changes or land modifications increase ground visibility, or subsurface exploration methods are used. Future examination of previously unsurveyed parcels around the identified district sites, particularly in logged areas and lower and middle slopes, settings disproportionately under-represented in the acreage surveyed in 1978 and 1979, may be expected to result in the identification of new sites which may be added to the district.

Collections made in the course of the 1978 and 1979 surveys were deposited under accession number 79-5 at the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA. A descriptive analysis of the artifacts was undertaken by personnel of the Center in 1979, under contract to Redwood National Park (see Hayes and Fredrickson 1980). Also in 1979, the Park contracted for experimental programs of surface analysis (tabulation of surface artifacts within selected 1 meter x 1 meter units) and limited auger tests at nine district sites, and text excavations at two of the sites (see King and Bickel 1980). In 1980 and 1981, text excavations at two additional sites were conducted (see King 1980 and Benson 1981). Artifacts recovered in 1979, 1980 and 1981 were deposited under accession numbers 79-26, 80-3 and 81-4 respectively, at the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Boundary Justification

The 19 prehistoric archaeological sites within Redwood National Park lands on the

[REDACTED]

Site Typology

The district sites are divided among several loosely defined types, "village or seasonal camp" sites, "trail use" sites, "concentrations," and simple "flake scatter" sites. One site, a rock ring lacking associated artifacts, is identifiable as an ethnographically recorded dancing place for shaman candidates.

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Four sites (CA-HUM-439, -440, -447, -452) appear to be intensively used villages or seasonal camps; one of these is identified with certainty as a village site recorded by the ethnographer Goddard in 1906. 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 of one another. A fifth site (CA-HUM-234) has been securely identified as a village founded in historic times and occupied for only a few years; it lacks midden soil and shows only a sparse scatter of lithic flakes.

Two sites (CA-HUM-443, -448) appear to be trail use sites. They are elongate narrow flake scatters which follow the crests of major ridgelines. Distance between artifacts and flakes averages between 2 m. and 10 m., occasionally ranging to 30 m. or more. Debitage flakes predominate but there are occasional utilized flakes, some retouched unifacially, and rare bifacially worked pieces. While Goddard did not record specific trail routes, his work indicates that there were regular trails in the Redwood Creek area, as elsewhere in northern California (1914:278; 1913). It is believed that these sites indicate such trails.

Five sites (CA-HUM-442, -444, -446, -479, -490), loosely termed "concentrations," fall into an intermediate category between the village or camp sites and trail use sites. 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 on the trail use sites or other flake scatters. Subsurface materials are known to be present at four concentrations, and may be present at the fifth. Perhaps midden soil at these sites has been obscured by surface disturbances or soil color has been lost due to weathering processes. Artifact density and variety at the concentrations grades into that characterizing the village or seasonal camp sites.

Six sites (CA-HUM-451, -453, -478, -480, -482, -484) are classified simply as flake scatters. As presently known they lack the artifact variety and density of concentrations, and the elongate dispersal pattern of trail use sites. They range from a minimal scatter of three flakes within 30 m. of one another to a scatter of hundreds of flakes dispersed over an acre of ground.

Site Descriptions

Sites are described here in order of geographic location, proceeding roughly north to south. References to the results of surface analyses, augering, or excavation draw on data in King and Bickel (1980) except where otherwise specified. It should be noted that boundaries shown on site maps are based primarily on surface examination. Limited auger tests were conducted on some district sites (see below); where these auger tests refined portions of site boundaries, the results are reflected on the pertinent site maps.

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CA-HUM-479 (Map 10, Photos 1, 2, 3) is a concentration site, containing chert and obsidian flakes and artifacts, chert cores, streamwashed cobble manuports, pecked and ground stone slabs (in greater numbers than other district sites), all scattered from 2 cm. to 10 m. apart. It lies along the crest of [redacted] within logged remains of coniferous forest, adjacent but not extending into prairie grasslands. Surface analysis was conducted on ten 1 meter x 1 meter units and seven auger holes were placed in the site area. Auger tests confirmed initial observations that the southern half of the site has been severely disturbed as a result of the construction of a log deck and gravelled road across site surface. However, artifact-containing debris piles remain around the deck and road which, together with surface collections from the road and deck and vicinity, may be expected to yield a complete artifact inventory from the site. Auger tests showed subsurface material present in apparently undisturbed soil on the northern half of the site, suggesting that this portion of the site was subjected to only minor surface disturbance associated with logging, and is intact. The site's location in proximity to the [redacted] route suggests possible identity with the ethnographically recorded village Xowunnakut (Goddard 1914:289). The site's coniferous forest setting contrasts with the majority of other district sites, although it has yet to be determined whether this was the setting at time of site occupancy.

CA-HUM-439 (Map 3, Photos 6, 7) is a village or seasonal camp site situated in prairie woodland on a [redacted]. Chipped stone tools (including numerous projectile points, see Figure 1) and flakes of obsidian and chert are scattered over the site surface; ground stone milling tools of sandstone were among the artifacts in collector's piles on the site. Collector's activities, a looter's pit, a cattle shed, a latrine, and an unimproved road have all affected parts of the site; local consultants reported some bulldozer work as well. However, the site is large, and appears to contain undisturbed portions. Eight auger borings placed in the site, confirmed previous impressions that the site extends into the forested areas on the southern and southwestern portions of the site. One auger boring may imply that surface artifacts cover a more extensive area than the subsurface component. Two 1 meter x 1 meter units were excavated at the site. Midden depth ranged from 40 cm to 90 cm suggesting long term or regularly repeated occupation. A range of artifact types was recovered including projectile points, scrapers, formed flake tools, bifaces, lithic debitage, pecked and ground stone and fire-cracked rock (see figure 1). The relative frequencies of different artifact types indicate that a variety of activities such as tool manufacturing, hunting, cooking and the processing of animal and vegetable materials were all equally taking place. Projectile points found at the site are dissimilar to those from sites inland in adjacent areas of the north coast ranges but are similar to those found in late, i.e. relatively recent, prehistoric northwest California coastal assemblages. The relative lateness of the site is further supported by mean obsidian hydration readings ranging from 1.2 microns to 3.6 microns. Finally, compared to coastal assemblages, HUM-439 has a much larger percentage of obsidian debitage and artifacts.

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CA-HUM-484 (Maps 2, 2.1, Photos 8, 9) is a large flake scatter site, with chert debitage predominant in the surface assemblage. A few formed unifacial tools, one projectile point, and three pieces of ground stone found at the site indicate that a more varied assemblage may be obscured by the site's present condition. Cultural material extends over a knoll forested in old-growth redwoods and down adjacent logged slopes, on which the bulk of the flake scatter is observable. Approximately two-thirds of the site surface has been affected by logging-related activities, most severely by the construction of a road and adjacent log deck on the site. Four 1 meter x 1 meter excavation units placed on the road and deck indicated that the present ground surface in those areas is well below the original surface (King 1980). Relatively few artifacts were recovered, and most importantly, all were from a disturbed context. No excavation units were placed in undisturbed portions of the site. Soil on the logged slope below the road and deck has been disturbed by tractor travel and log skidding, but the artifact inventory recoverable has probably not been affected. Whether there are undisturbed subsurface cultural deposits on the logged slopes is presently unknown. Certainly the forested portion of the site remains undisturbed. Here, in addition to cores and flakes observable in the duff on the ground, flakes may be seen imbedded in the root mass of overturned trees. Thus tree ring counts may provide a minimal age for the site. The site is of special interest because it is situated at a lower altitude (1250 ft.) than most other district sites, and because it lies in a forest setting, not extending into a nearby prairie.

CA-HUM-490 (Map 11, Photos 10, 11) is a concentration site with chert debitage predominant in the surface assemblage; an obsidian flake, a pecked stone pestle and a large flat grinding slab have also been observed on the site. Set on a flat at the edge of a prairie descending [REDACTED] the site extends into mixed oak/fir woodland. Heavy grass cover over much of the site made its initial detection and subsequent examination difficult; however, eight auger tests revealed a subsurface component and ten 1 meter x 1 meter surface analysis units indicated a low artifact density. The site is relatively undisturbed. It has been grazed by cattle in recent years, and was perhaps affected by changes in drainage patterns caused by construction of [REDACTED] just above the site. One speculation is that the site may have been slightly buried as a result of earthflow consequent to the road construction, but this possibility has not been investigated.

CA-HUM-442 (Map 4, 4.1, 4.2, Photos 12, 13) is a concentration site within the boundaries of [REDACTED]. The site lies on a flat at the base of a knoll, [REDACTED] in prairie grassland. On the site surface is a scatter of debitage flakes, mostly chert but with some obsidian present; rare bifacially worked artifacts including projectile points; numerous river cobble manuports; a hammerstone; a hand stone and a grinding slab. The eastern half of the site has been disturbed by two roads cut to depth over one meter in some spots. Further west, the site appears relatively undisturbed, except for the effects of cattle grazing and some vehicle tracks probably left by ranching activities. The roadbed of the old county road bounds at the north of the site, and beyond it lies the currently [REDACTED]. The

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extent to which construction and use of these roads affected the site is unclear; cultural materials were not observed across [REDACTED] but ground cover is heavy there. In 1979 (King and Bickel 1980) eight auger tests in the site confirmed the presence of a subsurface component and extended the previously observed eastern site boundary. Ten 1 meter x 1 meter surface analysis units were executed on the site. During test excavations conducted in 1981 (Benson 1981), six 1 meter x 1 meter units were placed in the site; two in disturbed areas, two in possibly disturbed areas and two in relatively undisturbed areas. Depth of cultural deposit ranged from 0 cm in disturbed portions to 80 cm in undisturbed portions. No clearly defined midden was noted. Since the majority of the artifacts recovered were utilized flakes, functional analyses on these artifacts were conducted. Results of this analysis imply that the type and location of wear clustered around two primary types and two secondary types. It is possible, therefore, that the site contains remains of a specific, probably seasonal, activity such as the acquisition or preparation of a limited number of resources. Obsidian hydration analysis resulted in a mean reading of 4.0 microns, indicative of relative antiquity.

CA-HUM-443 (Maps 5, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, Photos 14, 15) is a trail use site which extends along the [REDACTED] in prairie grasslands interspersed with scattered oak and fir stands. The lithic scatter is mostly chert debitage flakes; formed tools are infrequent, and obsidian is rare. Distances between cultural materials range to more than thirty meters. Impacts to the site have been caused by old roads, an airplane landing strip, ranch corrals, a gravel dump, and plowing and livestock grazing on some portions. In spite of these impacts, much of the site is relatively undisturbed, and regardless of the displacement of flakes and artifacts which has taken place in some spots, an assemblage representative of that originally deposited could be gathered through controlled surface collection. Twenty 1 meter x 1 meter surface analysis units on selected segments of the site illustrated the difficulty of detecting cultural materials except in areas where some impact has kept ground surface free of cover. Six auger tests placed along the site in areas of surface cultural material were inconclusive in determining whether a subsurface component is present in some portions of the site.

CA-HUM-234 (Map 19, Photos 16, 17) is a village site founded and occupied in the 1870s and 1880s by Indians who returned to the Redwood Creek basin from Hoopa Valley, to which they had moved after the influx of white miners and settlers in the 1850's and 1860's. Observable archaeological remains include a sparse scatter of chert flakes and two partly fallen structures built of waterwashed cobbles, presumably remains of chimneys from the cabins which housed the village occupants. Some glazed china fragments, a cut nail, and a metal frying pan have been collected from the site and several other metal artifacts were left in place. These may relate to the original settlement, or to subsequent use of the area by sheepherders or hunters. A human burial eroding from ground surface about 100 meters west of the site was observed in 1975 and subsequently reburied. Fruit trees along the edge of the adjacent prairie and several large hollow redwood trees to the north of the stone chimneys are other features consistent with

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former occupants' descriptions of the village collected in 1906 (Goddard 1914;273), 1979 (Salzman and Bickel 1979:28, 36), and 1980 (Marshall 1980). In 1980, there were still at least two people alive, residents of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, who were born at this spot, known by the Chilula name [REDACTED]. Accounts of site visits during the 1970s, including descriptions and discussions of the cultural features mentioned above, are contained in Moratto (1973), Fredrickson (1977;1979), Kelly and Orlando (1977), and Bickel (1979). The site appears relatively undisturbed. However, it is in an area of active earthflow, evident especially to the west and south of areas where cultural remains have been found, and it is possible that portions of the site have been obscured by earth movement.

CA-HUM-446 (Map 6, Photos 18, 19) is a concentration site within the boundaries of [REDACTED]. The site lies along the [REDACTED] in prairie grassland. Artifacts are observable in two roadbeds which cross the site. Ten 1 meter x 1 meter surface analysis units in which grasses were cleared showed cultural materials to be present elsewhere. Results of eight auger tests indicated the presence of a subsurface component, and suggested that the site has been covered by a dense sod layer in areas other than the roadbeds. Thus, site boundaries as mapped are only approximations. Artifacts noted include projectile points, bifacially worked tool fragments, manuports, chert and obsidian debitage flakes, and a pecked flat sandstone slab. Site surface has been plowed, grazed and shallowly cut by two roads as mentioned, but no other disturbance is evident.

CA-HUM-444 (Map 12, Photos 20, 21) is a small concentration site on a flat just below the [REDACTED] along the prairie margin, amongst grasses and a few firs and oaks. Chert cores, debitage flakes, utilized flakes and flake tools, as well as a pestle fragment were found on the site. Lightly graded roads, probably related to logging, cross central and eastern portions of the site [REDACTED], a graveled ranch road, cuts deeply across the southern end of the site. These roads have disturbed approximately half of the site area, but the remainder appears intact. Cultural materials were exposed in water bars cut [REDACTED] in 1979, suggesting that a buried component may be present.

CA-HUM-482 (Map 20, Photos 22, 23, 24) is a flake scatter site situated on a [REDACTED]. Cultural materials are found under oaks which surround the knoll on its northwest side, and in prairie grasses on the knoll top and extending down its southern slopes. A gullied track or old road which descends southwesterly from the knoll top provides the only extensive ground exposure on the site and here flakes and artifacts were found in great density. Chert debitage, unifacially and bifacially worked flakes were observed. The density and variety of cultural materials, like that of the adjacent site -480, suggests different and more intensive use than other flake scatter or trail use sites. CA-HUM-482 appears intact, except for the effects of cattle grazing and the shallow gulying which may have carried cultural materials down from the knoll top along the track or old road mentioned above.

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CA-HUM-480 (Map 1, Photos 24, 25) is a flake scatter site situated on a knoll at the [redacted] in prairie grassland. Chert debitage, cores, utilized flakes, a single bifacially worked flake and one waterwashed cobble manuport were observed in cow wallows, gopher dirt piles and other open spaces on the knoll top and surrounding slopes. Like adjacent site -482, this flake scatter shows more density and variety than other flake scatter or trail use sites. The only apparent disturbance to the site is that caused by cattle grazing, and the shallow ruts of old vehicle tracks ascending the knoll from [redacted]

CA-HUM-453 (Map 15, Photos 26, 27) is the sparsest of flake scatter sites in the district, consisting of six chert flakes observed in a prairie opening surrounded by oaks, about [redacted]. No disturbance of the site is evident, although it has been grazed by cattle in the past. It is presumed that other cultural materials lie obscured by the dense vegetation or perhaps slightly buried.

CA-HUM-452 (Map 9, Photos 28, 29) is a village or seasonal camp site located on prairie grasslands on the [redacted]

The locale fits the descriptions of an ethnographically recorded temporary camp, Senalmatsdin (Goddard 1914:277). In areas of ground visibility, mostly on road beds crossing the site, pecked and ground stone artifacts, chert and obsidian flakes, and waterwashed cobble manuports can be seen on the site surface. Approximately one-third of the site, on the south side of its long axis, has been severely disturbed by road construction and use as a log deck. An orchard and historic debris probably associated with an old homestead lie just east of the site, and two buildings on the southeast end of the site are shown on a 1945 U.S.G.S. topographic map; activities associated with these may also have disturbed the site. In 1979 (King and Bickel 1980) eight auger borings were placed on an east-west transect across the site. Results refined the eastern and westernmost boundaries observed in 1978. Results of ten 1 meter x 1 meter surface analysis units on the site served as a prediction of the high density of artifacts subsequently found in test excavations. Two 1 meter x 1 meter excavation units revealed a midden depth of 60 cm. to 80 cm. with minimal surface disturbance. The prehistoric cultural assemblage included projectile points, formed flake tools, debitage, ground and pecked stone and fire-cracked rock, with a maximum density of over 2500 artifacts/ten cm. level (see figure 2). Lithic debitage constituted a very large percentage of the assemblage suggesting that the site served as an area for the secondary and final stages of tool manufacture. A large number of "scraping" tools might be indicative of the processing of animal or vegetable materials. In contrast to HUM-439 (see above) the artifacts from HUM-452 are dissimilar to those from the coast and similar to those found inland in the north coast ranges. The assemblage appears to be relatively early, confirmed by mean obsidian hydration readings ranging from 2.6 microns to 6.6 microns. Finally, obsidian debitage at HUM-452 amounted to 51.6 grams/cubic meter as compared to that at HUM-439, 13.1 grams/cubic meter. The contrast between these two sites is very interesting.

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CA-HUM-451 (Map 14, Photos 30, 31) is a scatter of approximately 25 chert debitage flakes situated [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Cultural materials were observable only along a portion of a lightly graded road and in nearby gopher burrows. The road is the only apparent disturbance on the site, although cattle also graze the area. It is presumed that other cultural materials may lie outside the site as presently defined, obscured by dense grasses or perhaps slightly buried.

CA-HUM-450 (Map 13, Photos 32, 33, 34) is a ring of rocks piled two to three rocks high (maximum 1 m.) around an opening measuring 1.5 m. by 1.7 m. The feature sits atop a bedrock outcropping on the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] No artifacts were observed in or around the feature. It is the "dancing place" for shaman trainees recorded ethnographically by Goddard (1914:278), securely identified by his textual description and several photographs. The feature appears to be intact except for a few rocks which may have fallen from their places. It is currently used by members of the local Native American community as a place for meditation and prayer.

CA-HUM-448 (Map 8, Photos 34, 35, 36) is a trail use site, defined by a narrow, elongate, intermittent and sparse scatter of lithic flakes, mostly debitage or uniaxially retouched items. The site lies along the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in prairie grasses extending under oaks which line the ridgetop. Roads cut shallowly through the site along most of its length, and provide the best ground surface visibility for site definition. As at trail use site -443, ten 1 meter x 1 meter surface analysis units on HUM-448 showed the difficulty of detecting cultural materials except where such disturbance had kept the ground free of cover. Aside from the roads and the effects of cattle grazing, the site appears to be undisturbed. Three auger tests suggest the absence of a subsurface component at the northern end of the site, but more augering would be required to confirm this and to test for subsurface materials elsewhere.

CA-HUM-447 (Map 7, Photos 36, 37) is the village Kinkyolai recorded by the ethnographer Goddard in 1906, when he observed 17 housepits and a sweathouse depression on the site; two obvious shallow pits and seven more vague depressions could be seen in 1979. Site surface may have been plowed, but other damage to the site appears minimal. Fire-cracked rock, ground and pecked stone, and chipped stone artifacts litter the surface of midden soil which extends [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Ten 1 meter x 1 meter surface analysis units were placed on the site. Eight auger tests suggest that the depth of midden is relatively shallow (c. 20 cm.), but more augering would be needed to confirm this. The site lies within the boundaries of [REDACTED] It is mainly vegetated in prairie grasses, but cultural materials are also found under oaks which line the ridgetop along the western boundary. In 1980 there was still an individual alive, now resident on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, who recognized his ties to the site as a descendant of the family which occupied it at the time of European contact, about 1850.

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CA-HUM-440 (Map 16, Photos 38, 39) is a village or seasonal camp site [REDACTED]

Fire-cracked rock, chipped stone artifacts and flakes, and ground and pecked stone slabs and fragments are scattered over the area of an old orchard and adjacent prairie grasslands. In some spots, dark midden soil is evident. Plowing of the orchard and other activities associated with the use of an old homestead situated just north of the site have probably disturbed much of the site surface, and some artifacts were collected from the site by descendents of the homesteader. Site depth is untested. Intact portions of the site may remain, either subsurface or in areas where cultural materials are presently obscured because no historic disturbance caused them to be exposed to view.

CA-HUM-478 (Map 18, Photos 40, 41) is a flake scatter site comprised of two loose clusters of chert flakes visible on exposed ground [REDACTED] and in grazed openings in grass cover under oaks. It is presumed that more cultural materials lie obscured under the dense prairie grasses which cover the site surface and surrounding areas. Thus the assemblage may be more varied, and artifact density greater, than presently known. Use of the site may be related to village or seasonal camp site -440, which lies 200 m. to the northwest, or to trail use site -448 along the ridge to the northeast. Construction and [REDACTED] may have moved artifacts or midden soil, if any was present on the site. These modifications, however, have created soil exposures where artifacts are visible, and thus contributed to the discovery of the site. They are the only notable disturbances in the site area.

Aside from these two villages and a sacred place probably associated with one of them, the age of other archaeological sites in the district is unknown. Many probably pre-date 1850, since they were not recorded in the 1906 salvage ethnography. Some may represent pre-Chilula occupation of the area. Absolute chronology for this area of northwestern California is totally lacking; the date of original peopling of the region is unknown. Preliminary analyses of artifacts and assemblages from district sites have suggested that a long time span, perhaps 2000 years, is represented by the sites now known, but this is a tentative conclusion which requires further study.

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 checked="" 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	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<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)	Local Native American heritage
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

N/A

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Introduction

The Bald Hills Archaeological District is significant as a source of information important to the understanding of local prehistory, and to theoretical and methodological questions of wider anthropological interest. Preliminary analyses of site assemblages and of locational attributes of district sites have already contributed to discussions of geographic and temporal variations in subsistence strategies and settlement patterns, to considerations of regional and local chronology, and to modifications of archaeological survey methodology in the area. A limited evaluation of some district sites through surface analysis, augering and test excavation has shown their research potential to be rich for a variety of anthropological questions.

Equally important, the district has associational significance for nearby Native American communities whose members include descendants of people whose traditional lands included district sites. One of the sites is still in use as a place for religious meditation and prayer, and two other sites are known and valued as villages founded and occupied by particular families whose association with these places is still recognized by descendants in 1980.

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. It is known that at the time of European contact, about 1850, one of the midden sites in the district was home to a Chilula group, although it was abandoned soon after contact. Many Chilula people were killed and other dispossessed as a result of White settlement of the Redwood Creek drainage and White use of former Indian trail routes through the region. Most survivors, including those from the village mentioned above, moved to nearby Hoopa Valley where a federal reservation was established in the 1860s. One group of these dispossessed Chilula returned to the Redwood Creek basin in the late 1860s or early 1870s to found a village, another of the district sites, which was abandoned in 1888 when they returned again to Hoopa Valley. These two villages were visited in 1906 by Goddard, an anthropologist engaged in salvage ethnography.

See continuation sheet, pages 11 - 13

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Research Potential

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; other, 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. Location of several sites suggest possible Yurok usage, while Chilula use of two other sites was ethnographically recorded; hence ethnic markers of some sort may be discerned in comparisons of artifact attributes within the district. 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 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. An obvious case for study is the exclusively historic village site CA-HUM-234, which contrasts in many ways with the village sites occupied prehistorically.

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.

The district also contains information of methodological significance. Discovery of several district sites in settings previously believed to have low archaeological

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sensitivity has documented the survival of archaeological remains in areas severely disturbed by logging activities, and has proven the presence of sites in forest settings, often considered to have been little used by native inhabitants of the region. As one result, a mixed strategy archaeological survey methodology has been proposed to ensure that logged and forested settings, often ignored in previous archaeological work in the region, will receive adequate attention in future work. Furthermore, these sites are of particular interest because they lie adjacent to prairie areas but do not extend into them. Soil profiles, tree ring ages and other biological data may be studied in conjunction with archaeological evidence of human occupation at these sites in order to better understand their environmental histories, particularly the relationships between grassland and forest vegetation in these prairie margin settings.

District Coherence

The 19 sites included within the district constitute a record of Native American use of a specific portion of northwest California over time. As such it has the potential to yield data and in fact has yielded data on the deliniation of settlement patterns and adaptive strategies over time and possibly by different groups of peoples. In addition, the district unit may represent a contrast to settlement patterns found elsewhere in northwest California. Specifically it appears the prehistoric sites

of trending and adjoining ridges, primarily in the vicinity of prairies. This concentration is consistent with the topography and vegetation of the area, i.e. an area in which the lower slopes are steep and densely forested while the upper slopes are relatively flat and grass-covered. This use of the higher areas is born out by the ethnographic accounts for this portion of the Redwood Creek basin, which recorded numerous sites at [REDACTED]. In contrast, the settlement patterns for the southern portion of the Redwood Creek basin, and for other riverine areas of northwest California is one of major sites at low elevations in the vicinity of waterways, with minor seasonal activity sites in the uplands. It is this focus on ridgelines for major living and activity sites, and the implied contrasts and differences with other areas in northwest California, which sets apart the Bald Hills archaeological district.

Associational Significance

Living descendants of Chilula groups which once occupied the [REDACTED] 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.

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Particular ties are recognized to Noledin, site CA-HUM-234, the birthplace of two individuals still living in 1980 and the burial place of some of their relatives; to Kinkyolai, site CA-HUM-447, which was abandoned after the coming of Whites by a family whose descendants still recognize their ties to the place; and to the "dancing place," site CA-HUM-450, which is still used today for meditation and prayer by members of the local Native American community.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet, pages 14 & 15

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

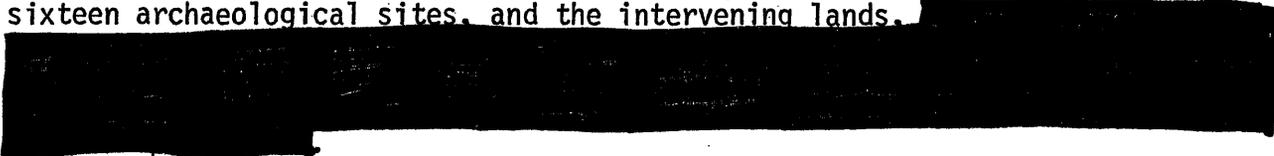
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UTM REFERENCES See continuation sheet, pages 16 & 17

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district includes three isolated archaeological sites. It also includes sixteen archaeological sites, and the intervening lands.



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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Ann G. Smith (Ann G. King), Park Archaeologist, Redwood National Park
Polly McW. Bickel, Consulting Anthropologist September 1980

ORGANIZATION _____ DATE _____

under contract to Redwood National Park, P.O. Box SS, Arcata, CA 95521

STREET & NUMBER _____ TELEPHONE _____

(Bickel) 1862 42nd Avenue 415-661-4246 (Park):707-822-7611

CITY OR TOWN _____ STATE _____

San Francisco California 94122

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES _____ NO _____ NONE _____

1 copy signed - see photocopy. JLB

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE _____

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE _____

TITLE cover memo signed. JLB

DATE _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
<i>Joy J. Bush</i>	DATE <u>7/9/82</u>
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	DATE _____
ATTEST _____	DATE _____
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

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Note: All of the entries below, with the exception of those authored by Baumhoff, Goddard, Kelly and Orlando, and Marshall, are on file at the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.

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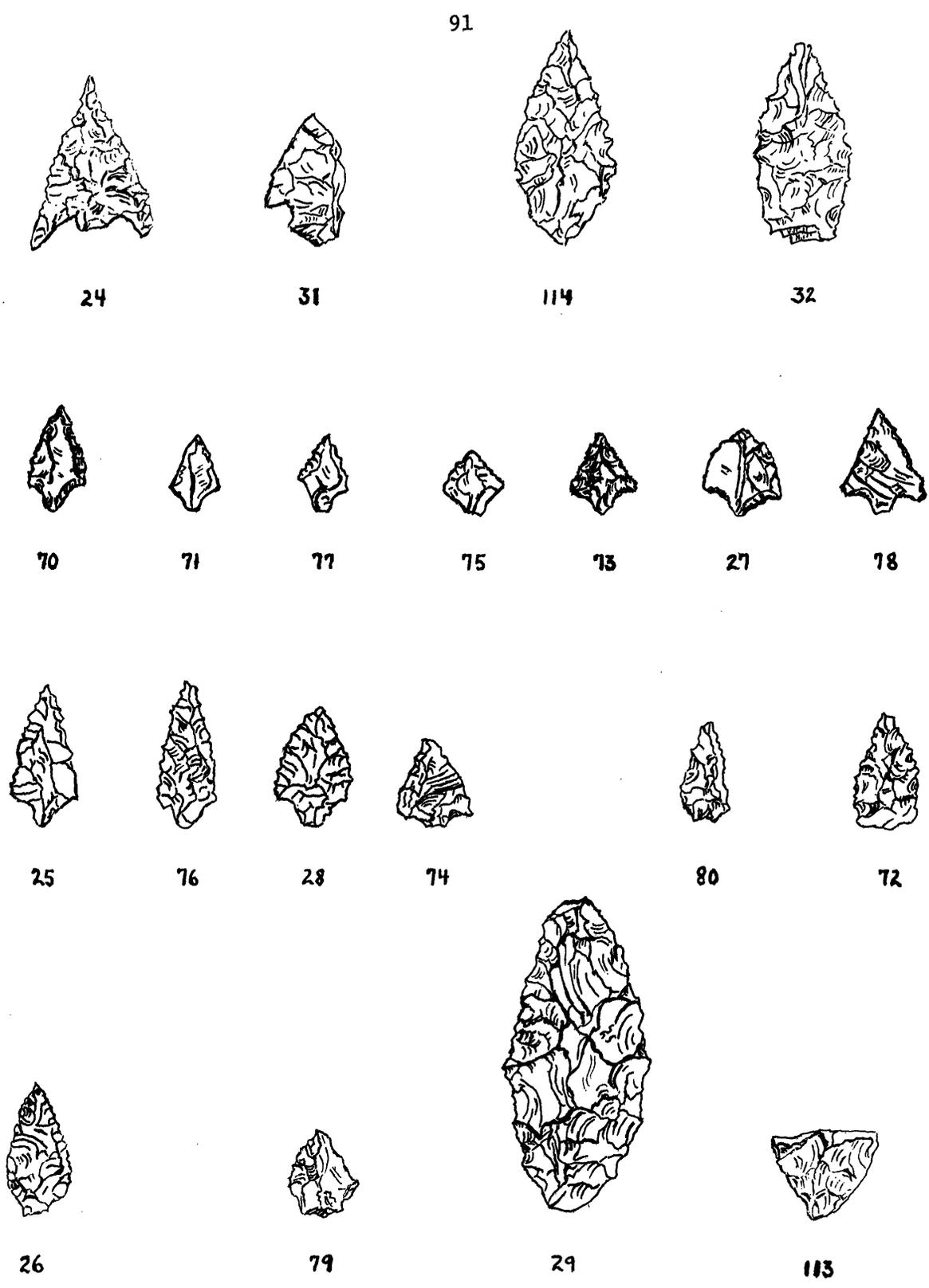


FIGURE 1.
CA-HUM-439

APR 7 1981

ACTUAL SIZE



209



165



173



175



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186



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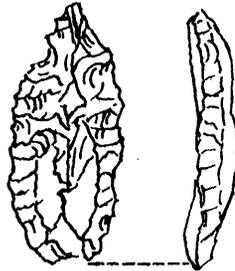
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194



190



189



181



193

FIGURE 2
CA-HUM-452

ACTUAL SIZE

1989