

Archaeological Survey Report

City of Arcata Proposed Addition to Arcata Ridge Trail, Pedestrian Survey Humboldt County, California

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October 2019

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

During October of 2019, Magdalena Martinez, Project Archaeologist for the City of Arcata, conducted an archaeological investigation consisting of a pedestrian survey over a to-be constructed area of trail. This report presents the methods and results of this investigation completed for the purpose of cultural protection.

The City of Arcata proposes to construct an addition to the Arcata Ridge Trail to connect the existing portions of the Arcata Ridge Trail located in the Arcata Community Forest, and Sunny Brae Forest.

NCIC records search and requests for information from local THPO's were conducted in 2008 for the purpose of a Timber Harvest Plan in the project area. The NCIC request resulted in no known cultural sites located within the project, and two trails, Klamath and Trinity, located within the project vicinity. No known sites within the project area were reported by local THPO's, but request for particular attention of areas with high potential were expressed and heeded during the investigation.

On October 30th, 2019, Magdalena Martinez, Project Archaeologist for the City of Arcata conducted a pedestrian survey of the project area. A 30ft buffer on either side of the proposed trail, a total of 2.5 acres, was surveyed for potential affects. Conditions for the survey were good with sunny weather and fair soil visibility. Evidence of camping by historical loggers was present within the project area, but not in the immediate vicinity of the proposed trail, and did not fall under regulations for a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines. No artifacts, sites or other cultural materials were found.

This report concludes no archaeological elements that would be considered a historic resource for the purpose of CEQA, or cultural materials sensitive to local Native American history exists or will be impacted during project implementation.

Magdalena Martinez meets California Archaeological Professional Qualifications to comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), SB 18, and local government ordinances and policies. Martinez is the Principle Investigator with equivalency standards of B.A. in Anthropology focusing in Archaeology, 5 years or more experience, and demonstrated ability conducting archaeological research, survey and excavation for Prehistoric and Historic archaeological resources.

****Equivalency qualification as a PI is effective until 31 December 2021, after which time the provision is null and void.**

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Arcata proposes to construct an addition to the Arcata Ridge Trail in order to connect the existing portions of the trail located in the Arcata Community Forest, and the Sunny Brae Forest.

Local THPO's of the Wiyot Tribe, Bear River Tribe and Blue Lake Rancheria were contacted in 2008 for a Timber Harvest Plan request for archaeological information. The Blue Lake Rancheria and Bear River Tribe expressed no knowledge or concern of cultural resources within the project area. The Wiyot Tribe expressed no knowledge of cultural resources within the project area, but expressed the potential for cultural use and resource areas around Grotzman Creek, south facing slopes and along the known Fickle Hill Trail. The Wiyot Tribe requested particular attention to survey in these areas of high potential, and contact if cultural resources were to be found. The North Coastal Information Center was contacted for any existing archaeological documents from the project area. They predicted a moderate probability of finding sites or evidence of cultural activity in the project area due to the proximity to the historic Trinity and Klamath trail. The Information Center recommended an archaeological survey be conducted and all findings recorded on State of California DPR 523 forms. (see Figures 5-10)

The archaeological investigation for this trail addition involves one phase: (1) pedestrian survey conducted in order to locate any archaeological sites that could be impacted within the project area.

A 30 ft. buffer was created on either side of the proposed trail as the Area of Potential Effects (APE). A pedestrian survey was conducted of the APE consisting of boot scrapes and surface level trowel tests. (see Figures 1-2)

Topographical Environment

The project area is located within the Sunny Brae forest in Arcata, California. It is mixed conifer forest with some areas of overgrown vegetation near water sources and good ground visibility. The section of forest was accessed with an existing road that reaches to the point of beginning for the trail addition. A small linear clearing exists representing the proposed trail and follows north bound towards Fickle Hill Road on a varying slope of 20-40 %. Clear evidence of logging exists in disturbed soil and push piles. The ground has areas of duff coverage, with visible sections of soft fine grained soil.

CULTURAL HISTORY

Archaeological Setting and Culture Chronology

Archaeological research in the north coast region of California has shown evidence of Native American occupation over the last 8,000 years. Archaeological assemblages in the Humboldt Bay region have been generally divided into three time periods, which seemed to be linked with climatic and population changes (Hughes 1978, Hildebrandt and Swensen 1985, Hildebrandt and Hayes 1983, Levulett and Hildebrandt 1987, Hildebrandt and Roscoe 2003). The early period assemblages have been documented on the ridgelines east of Humboldt Bay and at a coastal terrace overlooking Little River, north of the project area (Hildebrandt and Hayes 1983, 1984, Roscoe 1995). Archaeological sites associated with middle period assemblages have been located in the coastal hills adjacent to Humboldt Bay and at bay margin sites in Arcata (Eidsness 1993).

Pre-Historic Background

The project areas are located within the ethnographic territory of the Wiyot, who occupied several hundred square miles extending from the Bear River Mountains in the south to the Little River in the north; and in general, the first mountain range crest to the east (Loud 1918, Baumhoff 1963, Nomland and Kroeber 1936). The territory was divided into three regions, with the inhabitants of each speaking a mutually intelligible language: lower Mad River (*batwat*), Humboldt Bay (*wiki*), and lower Eel River (*wiyot*) (Kroeber 1925). It is the name of the Eel River division, which is now used exclusively in accounts pertaining to the entire group. The Wiyot language differed markedly from the Athapaskan languages to the east and south, and the Yurok language to the north. Although Yurok and Wiyot are both considered by linguists to be Algonquian languages, they are not closely related. Based on archaeological and linguistic evidence it is believed the Wiyot entered the area around 1050 BP from the Columbia River Plateau (Fredrickson 1984, Hildebrandt and Roscoe 2003). The Yurok probably entered the region some 200 years later, taking up residence north of the Wiyot territory. The Tolowa, Chilula, and Hupa (Athapaskan group) followed in 650 BP (Fredrickson 1984).

Settlement Patterns

With a population numbering somewhere between a low estimate of 1,000 by Kroeber (1925) and a high estimate of 3,300 by Cook (1956), the Wiyot lived almost exclusively in villages along the protected shores of Humboldt Bay and near the mouths of the Eel and Mad Rivers. They were predominantly gatherers and hunters, despite their sedentary lifestyle, due to the great natural wealth of the region. Villages consisted of permanent dwellings, which were rectangular in plan, made from split redwood planks with a smoke hole at the top. The entranceway typically consisted of a round hole in a corner of the house leading to a partitioned passageway (Loud 1918). A fire pit was located in the center of the house with a small hole in the two or three-pitch roof for smoke to escape. Two or more families frequently occupied such dwellings. Associated with most Wiyot villages was a sweathouse used by Wiyot men for sleeping, gambling, and ceremony. Sweathouses usually included a stone-lined fire pit and a wooden drum. The basic social and economic group for the Wiyot was the family or household unit (Elsasser 1978).

Subsistence Patterns

With villages as their base, the Wiyot were able to seasonally hunt and gather a wide variety of plant and animal resources within their territory, which is comprised of four ecological zones including oceans, bays, rivers, and forests. The majority of the territory is redwood forest combined with a mosaic of sand dunes, tidal marsh, open prairie, and chaparral (Baumhoff 1963, Kroeber 1925). Baumhoff (1963) estimated the territory to encompass 125 miles of linear coast and salmon streams. Along the coast, mollusks, sea lions and stranded whales were among the marine resources utilized by the Wiyot while deer, elk, acorn, and berries constituted more important inland resources (Loud 1918). Perhaps the most important protein source for the Wiyot were the yearly anadromous fish runs on the Eel and Mad Rivers, during which the Wiyot were able to smoke and store enough salmon to last through the winters when other food resources were not as abundant (Elsasser 1978). The Wiyot shared many fishing technologies with their neighbors, the Yurok, which included use of large redwood dugout canoes, weirs, traps, nets, and platforms (Kroeber and Barrett 1960, Elsasser 1978). Because many bodies of still water were located within the territory, the Wiyot utilized fish poisons which were not commonly employed by other groups in the Northwest (Elsasser 1978).

Seasonal camps were established in the late summer and early fall to collect highland resources such as acorn, buckeye, pine nuts, and deer. Acorns probably made up a significant part of the Wiyot diet as represented by the frequency of pestles and hopper mortar slabs found at the village of Tuluwat on Indian (formerly Gunther) Island. Because pine nuts were not readily available, they comprised a lesser extent of the diet and were often used as beads to decorate women's skirts (Loud 1918).

Technology and Material Culture

Stone technology of the Wiyot included flaked stone knives, projectile points, and other tools made from obsidian, basalt, and cryptocrystalline silicates. Groundstone tools included club heads, pipes, and charms, and mortars with a shallow grinding basin and long cylindrical pestles used for grinding acorns. Steatite was much used for making ornaments, toys and bowls. Beads manufactured from bone, shell, and steatite were used for ornamentation. Wood and bone were used for a variety of tools and weapons, bows, arrow shafts and points, hide preparation tools, fishhooks, pipes, musical instruments, food serving utensils, gaming pieces, hairpins, awls, and punches. Dugout canoes and paddles were routinely made with redwood. Baskets played (and continue to play) a very important role in the lives of the Wiyot. They were used for a variety of tasks beginning with baby-carrying-baskets and continuing with the acornhopper-basket as well as other types of baskets used for storage, cooking, serving and processing foods, carrying burdens, traps, and personal adornment including hats (Eidsness 1993). Basket manufacturing techniques included openwork twining (coarse work), and weaving (fancy work). Humboldt Bay, with its adjacent resources and travel line to San Francisco, attracted seafarers and large populations of Euro-American settlers. Because the Wiyot territory was located outside of the Franciscan Mission sphere of influence which extended as far north as Sonoma, displacement of the Wiyot occurred much later than the group's native counterparts to the south. Effective displacement did not begin until the mid-1850's continuing through the 1860's when individuals were gathered up and removed to the Mendocino Coast, Klamath, Smith River, and Hoopa reservations (Loud 1918). Before this period, numerous Wiyot had been killed during skirmishes with Euro-American settlers and from diseases brought by the settlers.

On February 25, 1860, medicine people and others had gathered on Indian Island for annual

world-renewal ceremonies. During the night, while everyone was sleeping, white settlers paddled silently across Humboldt Bay to Indian Island and murdered up to 250 people. This event has remained fresh in the minds of the Wiyot, and since 1992 the event has been commemorated by local community-members by a candle-light vigil on the night of the anniversary (Heffner-McClellan 1994).

Historical Background

Taken from the City of Arcata Historic Context Statement, prepared for the City of Arcata by Guerra & McBane LLC.

Gold Rush to Settlement (1850-1885)

Mining shaped the earliest American settlements of Arcata and Humboldt County, as it did much of northern California. Although the North Coast of California had been explored by Europeans for several centuries, it was not until the American Gold Rush that extensive efforts were made to establish dependable routes to the interior along with permanent settlements. When gold was found on the Trinity River, in early 1849, miners flooded the region. The Trinity and Klamath Rivers became the center of gold rush activity in Northern California and by 1850 the Northern Mines were the second most productive gold fields in California.

The Gregg Expedition differed from most companies of California Gold Rush miners who only planned to remain long enough to make a strike. In April 1850, members of the Gregg Expedition planned to settle permanently on Humboldt Bay and establish a supply center for the miners. They formed the Union Company and claimed all the land from the northern head of Humboldt Bay south along its eastern shore. They established two towns, Bucksport was opposite the mouth of Humboldt Bay and Union on the North Bay.⁴ The Union Company subdivided the Union (Arcata) townsite at the foot of Fickle Hill into blocks and lots.

The Gold Rush proved devastating to the indigenous populations, and from 1850 to 1865 the territory of the Wiyot had the largest concentration of Euro-Americans in California north of San Francisco. Those who did not die from introduced diseases were displaced and restricted access to traditional hunting, gathering and food sources through enclosure of tribal lands as private property. Many of these Euro Americans had come from regions where Indians were feared and hated and others were interested only in securing their own claims. Despite efforts for a peaceful resolution to the conflicts, agitation by some settlers led to violence and a series of massacres of the indigenous populations around Humboldt Bay in 1860. The U.S. cavalry, based at Fort Humboldt in Bucksport with a company at Camp Curtis, on Janes Farm in Arcata, was called in to protect both settlers and Indians. Survivors of the massacre were driven out to distant reservations or marginal lands around the Bay.

Union had become an important shipping point supplying local Redwood for the Northern Mines and for the new settlements in San Francisco Bay and in the Sacramento Valley. This was the era of Tidewater Lumbering, when logs were floated downriver and into the Bay due to the limited road system. The Mad River canal was constructed in 1854 to connect the river and Bay via Mad

River Slough. Homesteaders soon arrived and settled into farms and ranches in the Eel River and Arcata bottoms.

By 1860 Humboldt ranked second in California counties for the production of lumber and counted four sawmills in operation. Settlements were small and even James T. Ryan and James Duff, considered leading citizens and founders of Eureka, had lived aboard their ship for several years. At the time of the 1860 census, what we now understand as Humboldt County was part of a much larger area that included the Northern Mining Districts and was called Trinity County. During this first decade many people still lived in temporary situations, sharing room and board in exchange for labor or with extended family. Another typical arrangement, typical of all ethnic groups, was the bachelor household with several single men of related occupations.

The Trinity-Klamath strike, much like the gold strike along the 100 mile mother lode of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, attracted a diverse group of non-Indian people. From 1848 to 1852, California's non-Indian population grew from 20,000 to 200,000 people.

Regional mining and lumber operations depended on transporting their product or resource to market in order to see industrial growth. Railroads provided that link. In Arcata, where construction of the Dolly Varden Mill began in 1872 in the vicinity of the present St. Louis Road/Spear Avenue intersection. In 1875, the Jolly Giant Mill was built in the vicinity of what is now Granite Avenue, L.K. Wood Blvd. Efforts were soon made to link these two mills to the Arcata Wharf by railroad.

Unlike Eureka, Union/Arcata was located on the shallow north end of the bay, and inaccessible to larger ships. To alleviate this problem, from 1854 to 1855, the Union Plank Walk and Rail Track Company constructed a railroad, the oldest in California, which ran from the southwest corner of Arcata Plaza to Union Warf, leading one mile out into Humboldt Bay. (California Historic Landmark No. 842). The wooden rail line and wharf extended 11,000 feet into the bay and provided easy access from deep water, through the wide mudflats and directly to Arcata, also providing hourly passenger and freight traffic.¹¹ The railroad used a horse drawn tram with grooved wheels to fit over the wooden pole rails, the first of its kind in all of California. In 1858, the railroad built a warehouse at the northeast corner of Block 159 in Arcata, now known as Jacoby's Building, which is also recognized as a (California Historic Landmark No. 783).

The 1870s was known as California's Railway Era. All along the West Coast, railroads opened up new markets and regional railroad companies sprang up throughout the state. On the Northcoast, rail lines were established by logging companies in order to gain access to forest resources in the interior. The Union Plank Walk and Rail Track Company, in 1875, switched from horse power to a steam engine, and the wooden rails were replaced with iron. To facilitate more lumber-related commerce to Arcata, the rail track extended three quarters of a mile from Arcata to Dolly Varden Mill.

Major neighborhoods in Arcata were beginning to take shape, including North Arcata and Bayview-East Arcata. Logging of what is now the Community Forest and Bayview-East Arcata had provided lumber for the construction of many buildings in the town. A number of adjacent small communities were established during this period that are now part of the City, including Alliance Corners and Bayside. Bayside was the site of William Carson's first logging claim, as

well as Augustus Jacoby's stone quarry, with two mills and a growing dairy industry on the marsh lands that were soon to be drained.

Landscapes of Prosperity (1880 to 1900)

By 1881, Humboldt County had twenty-two sawmills, seventeen steam powered and five water powered. However, employment numbers fell to a record low level as the Depression of 1885 hit Humboldt County. Logging work was seasonal, logging operations could be widely dispersed, and even mills that operated year round might reduce operations. A worldwide depression during 1893 caused local slow downs and closures that forced many workers to move on.

To stimulate economic growth the lumber industry instituted several technological improvements between 1882 to 1899. Mechanization increasingly replaced oxen and horse logging during this period. Two inventions, the 1882 "steam donkey" and the 1892 "bull donkey" enabled lumber production to expand and make more efficient use of the downed trees. Invented by John Dolbeer took the place of the oxen teams that had once been used to haul across ravines and up hillsides. Robert Dollar's "bull donkey" could move trains of logs that oxen teams could not haul on skid roads. As a result, within ten years local lumbermen had tripled their yield.¹⁶ This increased production was offset by a glut in the market, and then revived by a real estate boom, a cycle that would often be repeated in the coming decades.

The network of company owned logging railroads became the most dependable and accessible transportation system in the region by the 1880s, providing freight and passenger service as well as serving the system of logging camps scattered throughout the region.²⁰ In 1881 two railroads dominated the Humboldt Region: The Arcata & Mad River Railroad (A&MRR) Company and the Humboldt & Mad River Railroad.

Typical for that era, the town site had been platted on a grid even though the landscape was characterized by sloughs, gulches, creeks and marsh land. As the City developed, many of these areas were gradually filled in and streets extended across areas once considered inappropriate for development. Landfills often consisted of logging debris, slabs and earth sufficient to fill the area before the street was graded. Dirt roads were the norm between communities while the major streets in town might also be graveled.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

North Coastal Information Center Records Search

A records search of the project area was requested in 2008. This request resulted in no documents of known archaeological sites, but a recommendation for archaeological survey due to the project areas proximity to the known Trinity and Klamath trail, now known as Fickle Hill Road. (see Figures 5,8)

Consultation with Native Americans

Requests for archaeological information were submitted to THPO's of the Wiyot Tribe, Bear River Tribe and Blue Lake Rancheria for the project area in 2008. The Bear River Tribe and Blue Lake Rancheria expressed no knowledge or concern of cultural resources within the project area. The Wiyot Tribe expressed no knowledge of cultural resources within the project area, but did express the potential for cultural use and resources and requested particular attention to survey the areas of high potential near Grotzman Greek, south facing slopes and ridge tops near the know Trinity Klamath trail. (see Figures 7-10)

CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Survey Methods

A pedestrian survey was conducted on October 30th, 2019. Survey methods were designed to identify cultural resources and material. A buffer was created of 30 ft. on either side of the proposed trail as the APE. (see Figure 2) This survey included walking systematically throughout the buffer area scanning the ground surface and conducting boot scrapes in areas of heavy duff. This was conducted over the project area with an intensive approach.

This survey inspected the ground surface for historic and pre-historic cultural resources and materials. Ground clearing was limited to boot scrapes in areas of dense vegetation and heavy duff fall. Particular attention was given to areas of soil visibility, proximity to water sources, proximity to known cultural resources and areas of slope less than 20%.

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

This field survey was conducted over a period of 3 hours. Conditions during the survey were fair. Clear skies provided good lighting for ground surface visibility and soil was visible for nearly 50% of the project area. Areas with duff coverage were approximately 3 inches deep and easily removed by a boot scrape. The landscape showed evidence of past logging through skid trails and push piles of sediment, suggesting any cultural evidence found was not in original context.

Pieces of a Historic cast iron cooking stove were noted within the project area. (see Figure 3) A pressure flake approximately 1.1 cm in length was located outside the project area. (see Figure 4) No other cultural materials were noted.

PROJECT IMPACT

This survey concludes there is no cultural evidence of Pre-historic archaeological sites, or Historic elements that could be considered a historic resource for the purpose of CEQA within the project area. It is unlikely that buried cultural materials will be found during project implementation.

Should any buried cultural materials be discovered during project implementation, the following paragraphs offer recommendations that would ensure potential impacts are eliminated or reduced to less than significant levels.

7.1 PROTOCOLS FOR INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES

Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources

While the likelihood of an archaeological discovery during project implementation is low in this project setting, the following provides means of responding to the circumstance. If cultural materials for example: chipped or ground stone, historic debris, building foundations, or bone are discovered during ground-disturbance activities, work shall be stopped within 20 meters (66 feet) of the discovery, per the requirements of CEQA (January 1999 Revised Guidelines, Title 14 CCR 15064.5 (f)). Work near the archaeological finds shall not resume until a professional archaeologist, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, has evaluated the materials and offered recommendations for further action.

7.1.1 Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered during project construction, work will stop at the discovery location, within 20 meters (66 feet), and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent to human remains (Public Resources Code, Section 7050.5). The Humboldt County coroner will be contacted to determine if the cause of death must be investigated. If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, it is necessary to comply with state laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall within the jurisdiction of the NAHC (Public Resources Code, Section 5097). The coroner will contact the NAHC. The descendants or most likely descendants of the deceased will be contacted, and work will not resume until they have made a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any associated grave goods, as provided in Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98.

Figures / Supporting Data

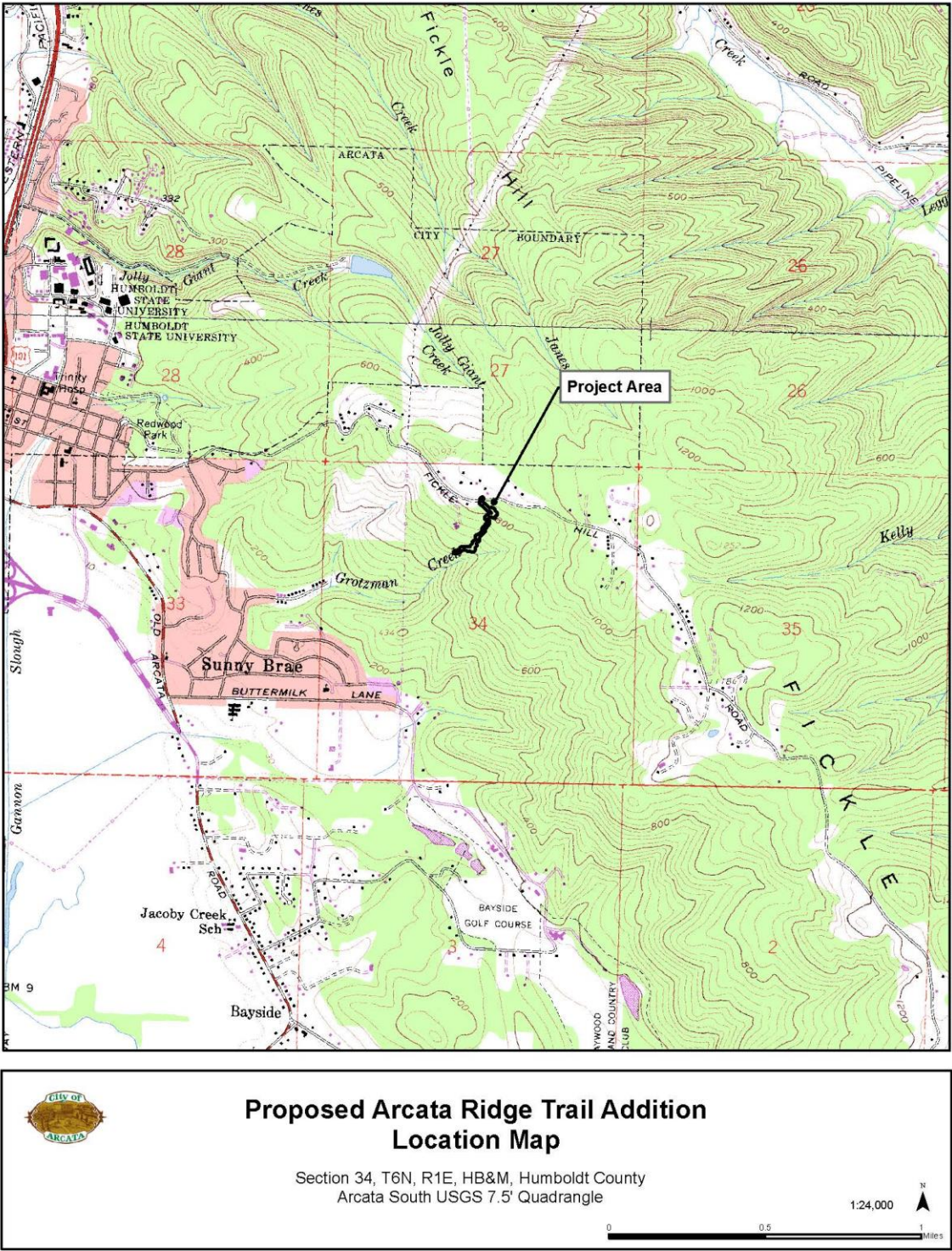


Figure 1

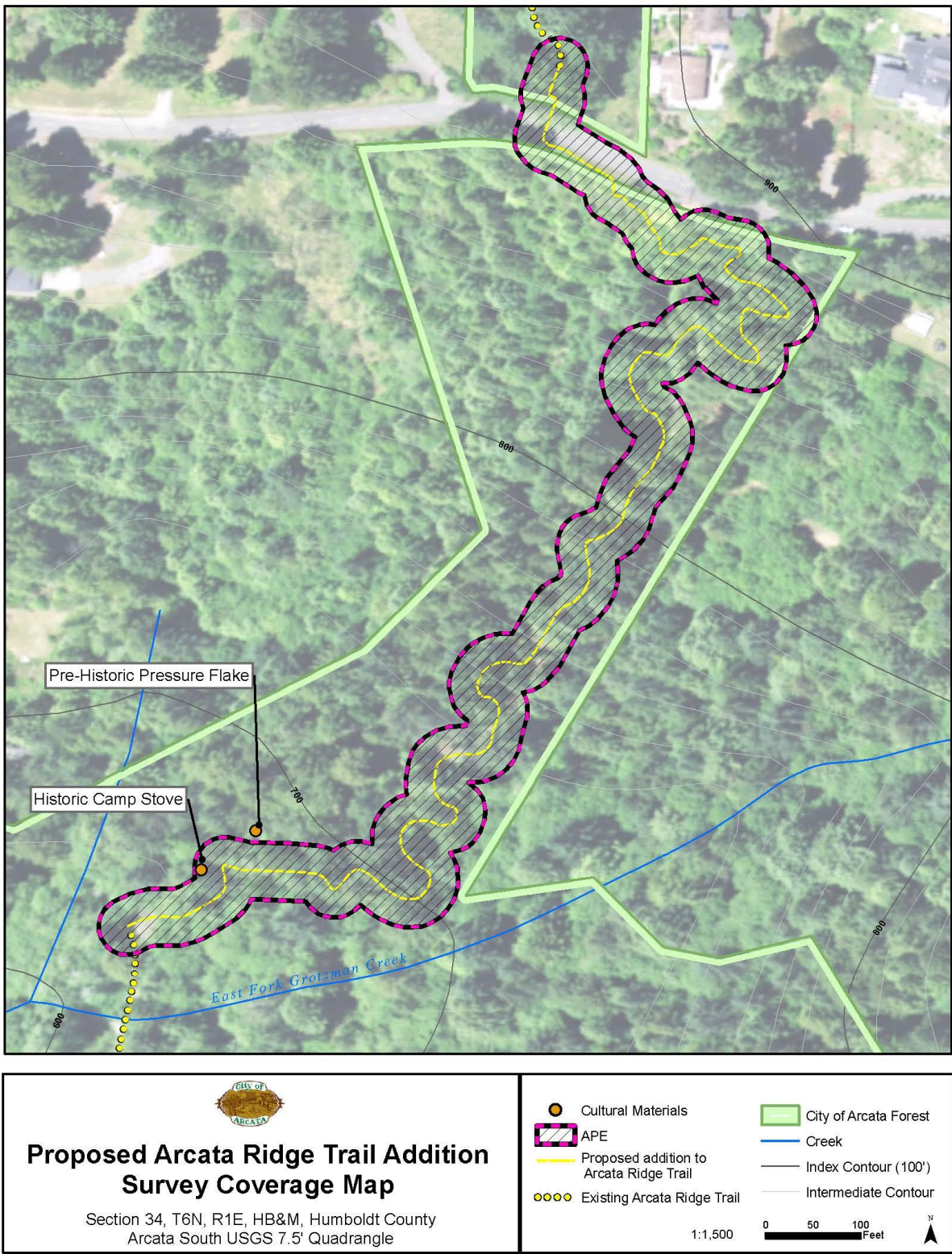


Figure 2

State of California ♦ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Isolated Find Record

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) _____
P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted
*a. County Humboldt and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Arcata South Date 10/31/2019 T 6N; R 1E; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 34; _____ B.M.
c. Address City of Arcata Community Forest City Arcata Zip 95521
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Historic cast iron camping stove lid. In poor condition, broken down into several pieces and buried. Iron material is rusted and degrading. Located in push pile near southern section of Arcata Ridge Trail Sunny Brae addition. No other historic cultural materials in proximity identified.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building
☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐
Element of District ☒ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
City of Arcata

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) City of Arcata

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/31/2019

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

Figure 3

State of California ♦ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Isolated Find Record

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) _____
P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted
*a. County Humboldt and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Arcata South Date 10/31/2019 T 6N; R 1E; of of Sec 34; B.M.
c. Address City of Arcata Community Forest City Arcata Zip 95521
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Pre-Historic pressure flake. Made of blue-grey chert, approximately 1.27 cm in size. Located near the southern section of the Arcata Ridge Trail Sunny Brae addition. No other cultural materials in proximity identified.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☒ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and
Source: ☐ Historic ☒ Prehistoric
☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
City of Arcata

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) City of Arcata

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/31/2019

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building,

Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

Figure 4

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM	DEL NORTE and HUMBOLDT COUNTIES	North Coastal Information Center Yurok Tribe 15900 Hwy 101 North Klamath, California 95548 Phone (707) 482-1822
February 26, 2008		File Number: Carroll 08-01

Chris Carroll
 Timberland Resources Consultants
 165 S. Fortuna Blvd., Suite 4
 Fortuna, CA 95540

RE: Schmidbauer THP, Section 34, T6N, R1E, Arcata South Quad

Dear Mr. Carroll,

Per your request of January 30, 2008, a complete records search was conducted for the area that you indicated on the attached map. This record search included review of previous studies conducted in the vicinity of the project, review of any previously recorded site records (archeological and historic), review of historic maps, and review of applicable historic and ethnographic documents.

Previous Studies Conducted in Vicinity

The following reports and accompanying survey areas have been plotted on your attached map in green. Any relevant information is summarized below.

S-13968	No sites.
S-16022	No sites.
S-23360	No sites.

Historic and Cultural Resources

This office does not have records of previously recorded historic resources that have been found in or near your project area.

Literature Review

The following literature and maps were reviewed for possible unrecorded historic resources. Further information was obtained from these sources.

Ethnography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory (Loud)	No sites
Place Names of Humboldt County (Turner)	No sites
California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP)	No sites
California Historic Property Inventory (OHP)	No sites
1855 GLO Land Plat Map	two trails (Klamath & Trinity and Bald Mountain) located in project vicinity.

Figure 5

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS CHECK REQUEST FOR A CDF PROJECT

FILE COPY

This form may be used to initiate an archaeological records check for a California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) project in accordance with the procedures and stipulations described in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) executed on April 21, 2005 by CDF, the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, State Office of Historic Preservation, and the 12 Information Centers of the California Historical Resource Information System. Electronic versions of that MOU, this Request Form, and other pertinent instructions and guidance is available on the CDF Archaeology Program Web Site at <http://www.indiana.edu/~e472/cdf/checks/>. The Requestor must either be an RPF, a Professional Archaeologist, or a person who has successfully completed a CDF Archaeological Training Course within the five years prior to submission of this Request and who is working under the direction of an RPF or a Professional Archaeologist. This request cannot be processed without a project map and the Requestor's signature on this form. The project map must be a high-quality photocopy of the relevant portion of a USGS 7.5-minute map at a scale of 1:24,000 with the map name and the actual project boundaries clearly indicated. Any questions pertaining to the use of this form or the procedures to conduct an archaeological records check for a CDF project may be directed to CDF Archaeology Program Manager Dan Foster at (916) 653-0839 or to any of the regional CDF Archaeologists.

Requestor: <u>Chris Carroll</u>	Name of RPF or Archaeologist involved: <u>Chris Carroll</u>
Affiliation: <u>Timberland Resource Consultants</u>	Affiliation: <u>Timberland Resource Consultants</u>
Address: <u>165 S. Fortuna Blvd, Suite 4, Fortuna, CA 95540</u>	Address: <u>165 S. Fortuna Blvd, Suite 4, Fortuna, CA 95540</u>
Phone #: <u>(707) 725-1897</u>	Phone #: <u>(707) 725-1897</u>
Project Name: <u>Schmidbauer THP</u>	County of proposed project: <u>Humboldt</u>
USGS Quad(s): <u>Arcata South 7.5'</u>	Legal Location: <u>Sections 34, T6N, R1E, HB&M</u>
Number of Acres: <u>30</u>	Project Type: <u>THP</u>
IC File # (completed by IC):	Project Description: <u>Timber Harvesting</u>

DIRECTION TO THE INFORMATION CENTER

Records Check Timeframe Option (select one)	Check if the project is one of these special types:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Response	<input type="checkbox"/> Ownership-wide Records Check or 5-Year Update
<input type="checkbox"/> Rapid Response	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Notice Timber Operation
	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire or other Emergency Incident

The Requestor shall provide any archaeological or historical site information about the project area which is already known to the Requestor. This will avoid unnecessary time spent on the records check providing material already available.

- ☒ No archaeological or historical information known about this project area.
- ☐ I am aware of the following previous investigations within this project area:
- ☐ I am aware of the following known archaeological or historical sites within or directly adjacent to the project area:
- ☐ I do not request photocopies of the site records listed above, as I already have them.
- ☐ Information Center shall notify Requestor, prior to initiating the records check if the total fee is likely to exceed \$250.
- ☐ Other relevant information (attach additional pages if necessary):
- ☐ Special Instructions:

CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT AND DOCUMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

"I understand that the CHRIS Information Center (IC) is providing confidential archaeological information as a service to CDF, the Requestor, and the RPF or professional archaeologist responsible to oversee this CDF project. By requesting this information, the Requestor and the RPF or Archaeologist assume the professional responsibility to the State Office of Historic Preservation and the IC for the appropriate management of this information. This management shall ensure that: (1) that all information regarding specific site locations is kept confidential except for disclosures required by forest practice rules or necessary to carry-out protection of sites, (2) that specific site locations are not included in any document made available to the general public, (3) this information shall not be utilized by the Requestor to destroy, excavate, or vandalize historical resources, and (4) the information is not utilized for project planning outside the scope of this MOU. Furthermore, CDF, in its capacity as lead agency under CEQA for environmental review and approval of projects on privately owned and other nonfederal lands in California, shall determine which archaeological and historical resources identified during the project review process need to be recorded, re-recorded, or supplemented. This determination will be based on the legal authority to carry-out recording efforts on private property and other considerations. CDF shall be responsible to ensure that a complete copy of the final archaeological investigation report including site records which may have been completed, shall be sent to the appropriate Information Center within 30 days following project approval. Within 30 days of cancellation, the Requestor shall notify the IC if the project has been cancelled or indefinitely delayed so that an archaeological survey report will not be submitted to the IC. By signature on this form, the Requestor agrees to comply with the terms stated in this paragraph."

Signature of Requestor (required):
Form Revision Date: 04/18/05

Chris Carroll

Date signed: 1-22-08

Figure 6



Wiyot Tribe

Cultural Department

February 11, 2008

Chris Carroll RPF #2628
Timberland Resource Consultants
165 South Fortuna Boulevard
Fortuna, CA 95540

Re: Schmidbauer THP

He'ba'lo (Greetings) Mr. Carroll:

This letter is in response to your *Timber Harvest Plan (THP)* request for archaeological information dated January 24, 2008.

At this time, the Wiyot Tribe is not aware of any recorded sites within the proposed harvest plan area. However, there is potential for cultural use and resources in areas adjacent to water resources, on mid slope and south facing terraces, and along ridge tops. The project's location on such terraces and proximity to Grotzman Creek suggests potential for archaeological resources. Therefore, the tribe requests particular attention to survey of these areas of high potential, utilizing surface scrapes and/or shovel tests in heavy vegetation. ***Also, if any archaeological evidence or cultural resources are discovered during timber harvesting, please contact me as soon as possible.***

Further, continue to send forest management information to this Tribe as prescribed under the California Forest Practice Rules.

If you have any questions or concerns, you may contact me at the number below. We appreciate your time and attention to this matter and look forward to working with you in the future.

Čawókš,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Hélène Rouvier'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'H'.

Hélène Rouvier
Cultural Director/THPO

cc: Chuck Whatford, CDF Archaeologist

1000 Wiyot Drive • Loleta, California 95551 • (707) 733-5055 • (800) 388-7633 • FAX (707) 733-5601

Figure 7

Recommendations

These recommendations are based only on the information on file in this office. There is always the possibility that additional documents and records exist elsewhere or that unrecorded historic and cultural resources exist within your project area.

We predict that there is a **moderate** probability of finding sites or other evidence of human cultural activity in your project area. While the Fickle Hill Road is likely to have covered the historic Trinity and Klamath trail, the upper portions of the project area paralleling the road should be closely surveyed for remnants of the trail. Please be advised that the locations of historic and cultural resources do not always follow predictive patterns.

We recommend that an archaeological survey be conducted within your project area in accordance with the Forest Practice Rules.

If unrecorded sites or other evidence of human historic or cultural activities is discovered within the project area, then such resources are to be recorded on State of California DPR 523 forms. All mitigation or preservation efforts need to be reviewed and approved by a CDF archeologist. Following plan approval from CDF, all final reports and associated site records must be sent to this office for accession into the information center files (14 CCR929.1(f)).

CDF requires that a complete copy of this records search response and attached map be included with the submission of the THP confidential Archeological Survey Addendum.

Thank you for your efforts to preserve Northwest California historic and cultural resources. Should you have further questions concerning your project or this correspondence please do not hesitate to call us at (707) 482-1822.

Sincerely,



Dr. Thomas Gates, Coordinator
North Coastal Information Center

Figure 8

BEAR RIVER BAND of ROHNERVILLE RANCHERIA
27 BEAR RIVER DR. LOLETA, CA 95551 707.733.1900, fax 733.1972



April 15, 2008

Chris Carroll
165 South Fortuna Blvd
Fortuna, CA 95540

RE: Schmidbauer THP

Dear Mr. Greisbach,

This letter is in response to a request for information regarding the Schmidbauer THP we received from you on February 2, 2008. We do not have any knowledge of cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the plan area. We have no further concerns regarding this project at this time. If archaeological sites are located during your field investigations please remit copies of the site records to our office for future reference. If you have any questions contact me at (707) 733-1900 ext. 233. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Nick Angeloff
THPO

thpo@bearrivertribe.com

Figure 9

TRC

From: Paul Angell [pangell@bluelakerancheria-nsn.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, February 05, 2008 10:45 AM
To: trc@timberlandresource.com
Subject: Schmidbauer THP

Mr. Carroll, Thank you for the project notification. After a Tribal review of the project area the Tribe does not have any proprietary information regarding cultural resources within the project area. I have added the project to the Tribes database and we look forward to reviewing the Confidential Archaeological Addendum. Thanks Again,

Paul Angell
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Blue Lake Rancheria
PO Box 428
Blue Lake, CA 95525
Phone: (707) 668-5101 ext. 310
Fax: (707) 668-4272
pangell@bluelakerancheria-nsn.gov

2/5/2008

Figure 10

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