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Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology

Title

Weigel and Fredrickson: *An Assessment of the Research Potential of 13 Ridgetop Archaeological Sites in Humboldt and Trinity Counties in Northwestern California*; Hildebrandt and Hayes: *Archaeological Investigations on Pilot Ridge, Six Rivers National*;...

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/8sh0d63z>

Journal

Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology, 10(1)

ISSN

0191-3557

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Publication Date

1988-07-01

Peer reviewed

An Assessment of the Research Potential of 13 Ridgetop Archaeological Sites in Humboldt and Trinity Counties in Northwestern California. L. E. Weigel and D. A. Fredrickson. Sonoma State University Academic Foundation, 1982, 57 pp., 2 figs., available for reproduction costs from Six Rivers National Forest, Eureka, CA (paper).

Archaeological Investigations on Pilot Ridge, Six Rivers National Forest. William R. Hildebrandt and John F. Hayes. Sonoma State University Anthropological Studies Center, and San Jose State University Center for Anthropological Research, 1983, xii + 379 pp., 235 tables, 47 figs., 29 plates, available for reproduction costs from Six Rivers National Forest, Eureka, CA (paper).

Archaeological Investigations on South Fork Mountain, Six Rivers and Shasta-Trinity National Forests. William R. Hildebrandt and John F. Hayes. Sonoma State University Anthropological Studies Center, and San Jose State University Center for Anthropological Research, 1984, 221 pp., 49 tables, 20 figs., 14 plates, available for reproduction costs from Six Rivers National Forest, Eureka, CA (paper).

Archaeological Investigations on Pilot Ridge: Results of the 1984 Field Season. William R. Hildebrandt and John F. Hayes. Sonoma State University Anthropological Studies Center, and San Jose State University Center for Anthropological Research, 1985, iii + 151 pp., 22 figs., 22 plates, available for reproduction costs from Six Rivers National Forest, Eureka, CA (paper).

Reviewed by:

WINFIELD G. HENN

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In 1981, Sonoma State University began what is to date probably the largest archaeological endeavor in the higher elevations of northern California. The research was conducted over a period of four years on Pilot Ridge and South Fork Mountain in eastern Humboldt County and western Trinity County. Sponsored by the Six Rivers National Forest, the impetus for the project was the proposed construction of a major Forest Service road along the crest of the aforementioned mountains. Several years earlier, Henry Wylie had noted the presence of many archaeological sites that exhibited evidence of considerable antiquity, perhaps 6,000 to 8,000 years, along South Fork Mountain. Continued work in the area by Forest Service archaeologists indicated that similar sites occurred on nearby Pilot Ridge, and it became clear that any ridgetop construction in those areas would need to be preceded by extensive investigations.

Weigel and Fredrickson's 1982 report describes the testing at 13 sites along the route of a proposed road. Sixteen 1 x 1-m. units and 16 50 x 50-cm. units were excavated. Specific recommendations for data recovery are made for each of the sites.

During the 1982 field season, major excavations took place at nine sites on Pilot Ridge and one at the northern end of South Fork Mountain. The 1983 report by Hildebrandt and Hayes sets out in considerable detail Sonoma State University's approach to research in the North Coast Ranges. Its orientation focuses on paleoenvironmental studies, obsidian sourcing and hydration, and the use of projectile points for establishing chronological units. For instance, the introductory chapters include two sections by Dwight Simons entitled "Holocene Environmental Changes" and "Site Catchment Analysis," as well as James West's "Pollen Analysis." Relying heavily on work of Vita-Finzi and Higgs (1970), Baumhoff (1963), and

West's pollen analysis, Simons (in Hildebrandt and Hayes 1983) develops a historical model of subsistence/settlement patterns for the region:

During the Xerothermic most of the Pilot Ridge resource procurement zone was probably covered with mixed evergreen forest while the river valleys contained oak woodland. Extensive stands of oak trees probably also occurred within the mixed evergreen forest, along with meadowland and patches of montane chaparral. At this time, much of this area was probably deer winter range. Thus during this period, the Pilot Ridge resource procurement zone would have had high tree crop productivity, high deer productivity, low anadromous fish productivity, low elk productivity, and a great diversity of plant and animal resources. Given these conditions, it seems likely that during the Xerothermic, most if not all of the Pilot Ridge resource procurement zone was occupied to some extent throughout the year. . . . In contrast, during the Neoglacial, montane forest probably dominated the Pilot Ridge resource procurement zone. In the river valleys, mixed evergreen forest and small patches of oak woodland existed. Winter deer range probably occupied these valleys and the lowermost slopes of the Pilot Ridge-South Fork Mountain system. This period would have been typified by low tree crop productivity, low deer productivity, very high anadromous fish productivity, high elk productivity, and a relatively low diversity of plants and foods. Occupation of the Pilot Ridge resource procurement zone at this time was probably mainly concentrated throughout the year in settlements found along the major streams.

In the following chapters, excavations are described in detail, and innovative field methods, such as "rapid recovery" to delineate horizontal stratigraphy and individual component areas, are presented. Based provisionally on clusterings of projectile point types, a chronological sequence is developed composed of the early, middle, and late periods. Although Hildebrandt and Hayes (1983:

4.2, 4.20) state that "no direct relationship should be drawn between these terms and any other sequence," it would seem hard to deny that the genesis of these "periods" is the sequence proposed for the North Coast Ranges by Fredrickson (1974). They then suggest that if this tripartite sequence is correct, the obsidian hydration values should cluster similarly; later, they propose that the early-period has an obsidian hydration range of between 3.2 and 5.2 microns, while the middle-period has a range of 2.0 to 3.1 microns, and the hydration values of the late period are less than 2.0. Using West's radiocarbon-dated pollen sequence, the authors (Hildebrandt and Hayes 1983:19.11) conclude that:

between approximately 2500 B.C. and 500 B.C. . . . small mobile groups utilized a mobile "foraging" strategy where subsistence was oriented toward the exploitation of a wide range of resources but emphasizing those requiring little handling time such as big game and hard seeds . . . Sometime near the end of this period, the climate cooled . . . upland resources decreased in abundance and diversity . . . a "collecting" strategy was utilized where semi-sedentary residences with storage facilities were established. These were located in the oak zones near anadromous fish runs where storable resources were most abundant . . . use of the study area became restricted . . . By the late period, approximately A. D. 500, the climate and upland habitat was [sic] perhaps similar to what it is [sic] today . . . the "collecting" strategy was largely maintained . . . However there was a slight increase in the generalized use of the uplands.

The following year, field research was conducted at three sites on South Fork Mountain, one of the longest ridge systems in the world. While the results were generally comparable to those of the preceding year, the scarcity of late-period evidence compared to that of Pilot Ridge is thought to be a result of the higher elevation of

South Fork Mountain and the concomitant reduction in resource availability. Hildebrandt and Hayes (1984:186), following the 1983 field season, proposed a revision of Fredrickson's (1974) taxonomic framework for North Coast Ranges prehistory. The revision involves the creation of a new entity, the "Willits Pattern," which is antecedent to the Borax Lake Pattern.

During the 1984 field season, two sites on Pilot Ridge were studied, one a chert quarry and the other a mid-elevation (3,760 ft.) camp. Research at the quarry location was not as productive as was anticipated since few temporally diagnostic materials were present (i.e., obsidian for hydration studies and projectile points for cross-dating); however, it was concluded that the chert quarry was used throughout much of the temporal span previously established for the Pilot Ridge area. Excavations at the other site suggested a pattern at variance with conclusions reached from prior years. Although there was some evidence for middle-period use of the site, it was not as intensive as predicted and the early-period component inventory, unexpectedly, mirrored those of the sites at higher elevations. While the archaeological results from work at the two sites are less than was hoped, the report does contain a very useful chapter by James West entitled "Holocene Vegetational and Climatic Changes in California's North Coast Ranges." Particularly noteworthy is his statement that "During the upper third of the Holocene there are no changes in the pollen record that can be clearly attributed to climatic change" (p. 32). Hildebrandt and Hayes had earlier (1983, 1984) proposed that aboriginal disuse of Pilot Ridge and South Fork Mountain had occurred at the beginning of the middle period for that reason.

Taken together, the four reports represent the culmination of a long-term interest on the part of archaeologists to model ab-

original land uses in the North Coast Ranges. Since Baumhoff's (1974) "Ecological Determinants of Aboriginal California Populations," various authors (King 1974; Jackson 1975; Stewart and Fredrickson 1979; Tamez 1981) have written on the subject. The Hildebrandt and Hayes model remains largely untested. Their 1984 excavations on Pilot Ridge and several recent excavations on the Shasta-Trinity National Forests (Vaughan 1983; Sundahl and Berrien 1986; Sundahl 1987) have not produced results entirely consistent with the hypothesis that a significant change in subsistence/settlement patterns occurred some three millennia ago as the result of a climatic amelioration. Tests of these ideas must still await absolute dates on archaeological components from a variety of environmental settings in the North Coast Ranges.

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The Church Rock Petroglyph Site: Field Documentation and Preliminary Analysis. Jo Anne Van Tilburg, Frank Bock, and A. J. Bock. Redding: Occasional Papers of the Redding Museum No. 4, 1987, 113 pp., 66 figs., 3 tables, \$12.50 (paper).

Reviewed by:

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This report is a discussion of the rock art component of CA-SHA-39, the "Church Rock" petroglyph site. Church Rock is part of a prehistoric site complex located approximately 12 km. northeast of Redding, in north-central California. The site is situated within ethnographic Wintu territory, and it is associated with the former Wintu village of *Tsarau Heril*.

Church Rock was deeded to the City of Redding in the late 1970s. Since that time, the Redding Museum has helped guide the city in its stewardship of this significant cultural resource. In 1982, the city arranged to have Van Tilburg, Bock, and Bock record the rock art component of CA-SHA-39. As the title indicates, the report is a discussion of field recording techniques and a preliminary analysis of field findings.

In preparing their report, the authors sought to accomplish three major objectives:

. . . to present a representative sampling of the type and variety of data collected; to provide the community agencies responsible for the petroglyph site with enough background to make intelligent decisions for its continued protection and possible utilization; and last, to make enough of a preliminary analysis of the data to facilitate further research [p. 9].

It would appear that the authors have successfully accomplished their objectives.

The Church Rock report is prefaced with a statement by Frank LaPeña, Wintu artist and scholar. LaPeña provides the reader