

# Big Basin Redwoods State Park

## Cultural Resources

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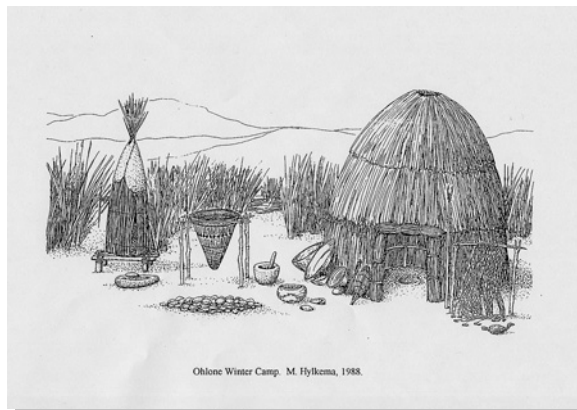
- Big Basin Redwoods established as California's first state park (1902)
- Significant in the history and founding of California's state park system
- First successful conservation effort in California led by Andrew P. Hill and the Sempervirens Club
- Prehistoric archaeological sites documented throughout the park
- Portola expedition campsite near the mouth of Waddell Creek
- California Conservation Corps (CCC)-era park rustic and other historic features and landscapes

### Cultural Resource Goals

- *Protect and preserve important and significant cultural resources, including Native California Indian sites and historic landscapes.*



Commemorative plaque



Ohlone Winter Camp

- *Identify, protect, and preserve the significant prehistoric archaeological sites.*

- Nearly 400 recorded buildings, structures and features comprise a chronology of facility expansion and park growth

- Examples include:

- Old Lodge (1908-1915)
- Headquarters Bldg. (1935)
- Campfire Center (1935)
- Nature Lab & Store (1938)

- National Historic Landmark District proposed for original 3,800 acres of park, as well as the Multiple Property National Register nomination for Big Basin SP

- Sky Meadow residences area, a distinct example of post-WWII development, is proposed for a National Register Historic District

- Established types, patterns, and traditions of recreation use for the rest of the state park system

- *Identify, protect, preserve, and interpret the significant historic resources (buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts).*



*Historic lodge*

- *Nominate significant historic buildings and structures to the National Register of Historic Places.*
- *Include cultural resource preservation treatments as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties in park development strategies for historic buildings.*



*Historic campfire center*