



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

**6195 SONOMA MOUNTAIN ROAD  
SANTA ROSA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**APN 055-121-005**

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## ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Records Search Results  
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## **I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

This document reports the findings of the cultural resources assessment that was conducted for the proposed Project Area and provides the inventory methods and results as required for compliance with State of California regulations. The study consisted of a literature review to identify any previously recorded cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project and a field survey to locate any cultural resources that may exist, but have not yet been recorded. Fieldwork was conducted on October 20, 2020 by Dean Martorana, ALTA staff archaeologist. The survey entailed a cultural resources inventory of the project parcel, which totaled about 20-acres. No cultural resources that are potentially eligible to the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHP) were identified within the Project Area.

The cultural resource inventory was performed based on information obtained at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, as well as on direct observation of site conditions and other information generally available as of December 2020. The conclusions and recommendations herein are based on information available at the time of the records search and field survey. Further information may be identified in the future that could substantially change the conclusions found herein.

Information obtained from these sources in this timeframe is assumed to be correct and complete. Alta Archaeological Consulting (ALTA) does not assume any liability for findings or lack of findings based upon misrepresentation of information presented to ALTA or for items that are not visible, made visible, accessible, or present at the time of the project area inventory. The project, as presently designed, is not anticipated to have a significant impact to historical resources.

## **II. INTRODUCTION**

A cultural resources inventory was conducted to satisfy requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, and the responsibilities codified in Public Resource Code sections 5097, and its implementing guidelines 21082 and 21083.2. An archaeological field survey was completed for the purpose of identifying cultural resources within the project area. Fieldwork was completed by ALTA on October 20, 2020. This survey was designed for the purposes of identifying cultural resources within the project area. The resulting document addresses these regulatory responsibilities under Public Resource Code sections 5097, and 21082 and 21083.2.

## **III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PROJECT AREA**

The proposed project (Project) involves the subdivision of a 56.93-acre parcel (APN 055-121-005), resulting in an 18.66 acre parcel and a 38.27 acre parcel. No ground disturbing activity is currently proposed. None of the existing homes or associated structures on the parcel will be impacted.

The project area is located about 2-miles east of Glen Ellen in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1). The physical address is 6195 Sonoma Mountain Road, Santa Rosa, California. The project is located on the Glen Ellen Quadrangle; Township 6 North, Range 7 West; Section 13; Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (Figure 2).

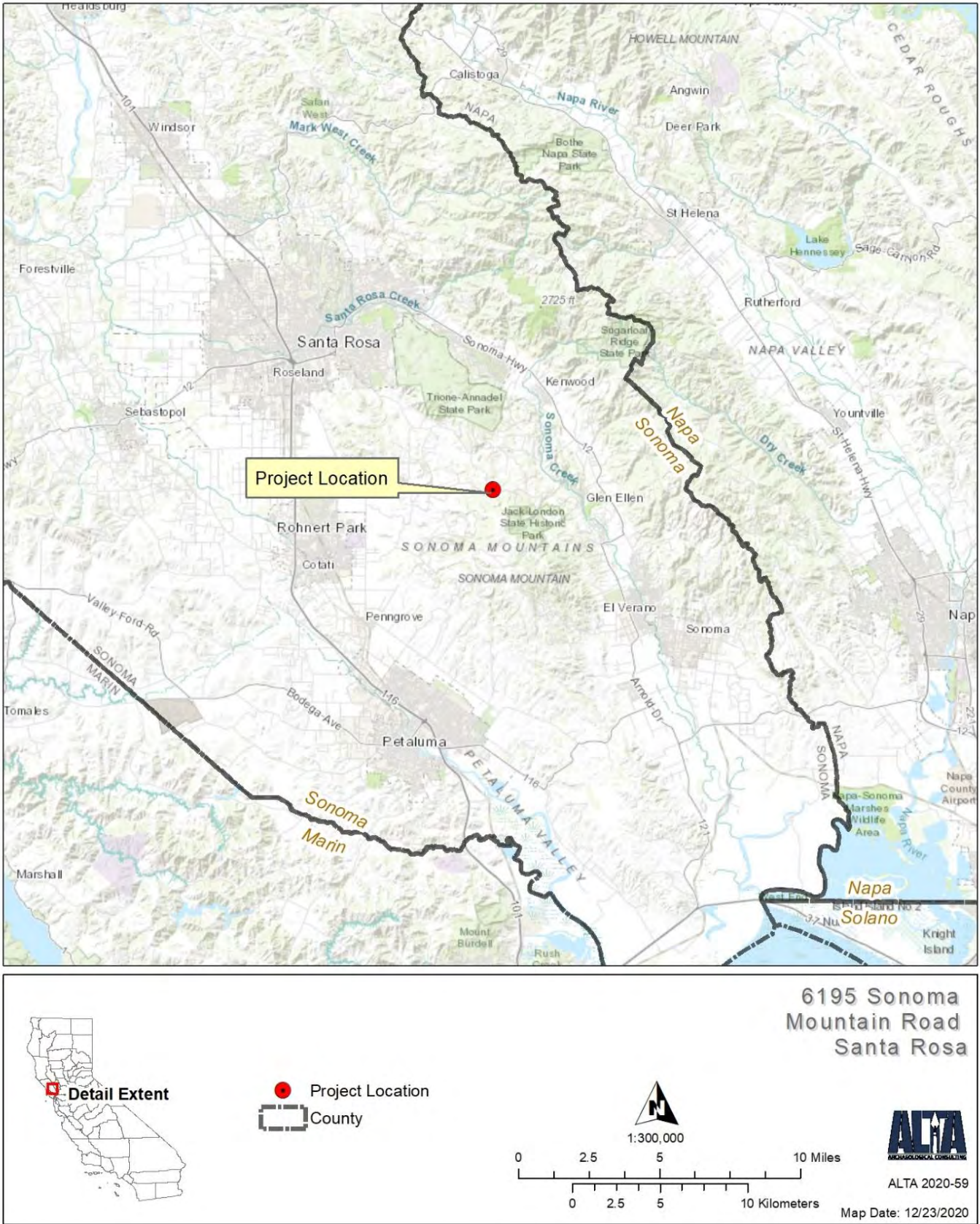


Figure 1. Project Vicinity



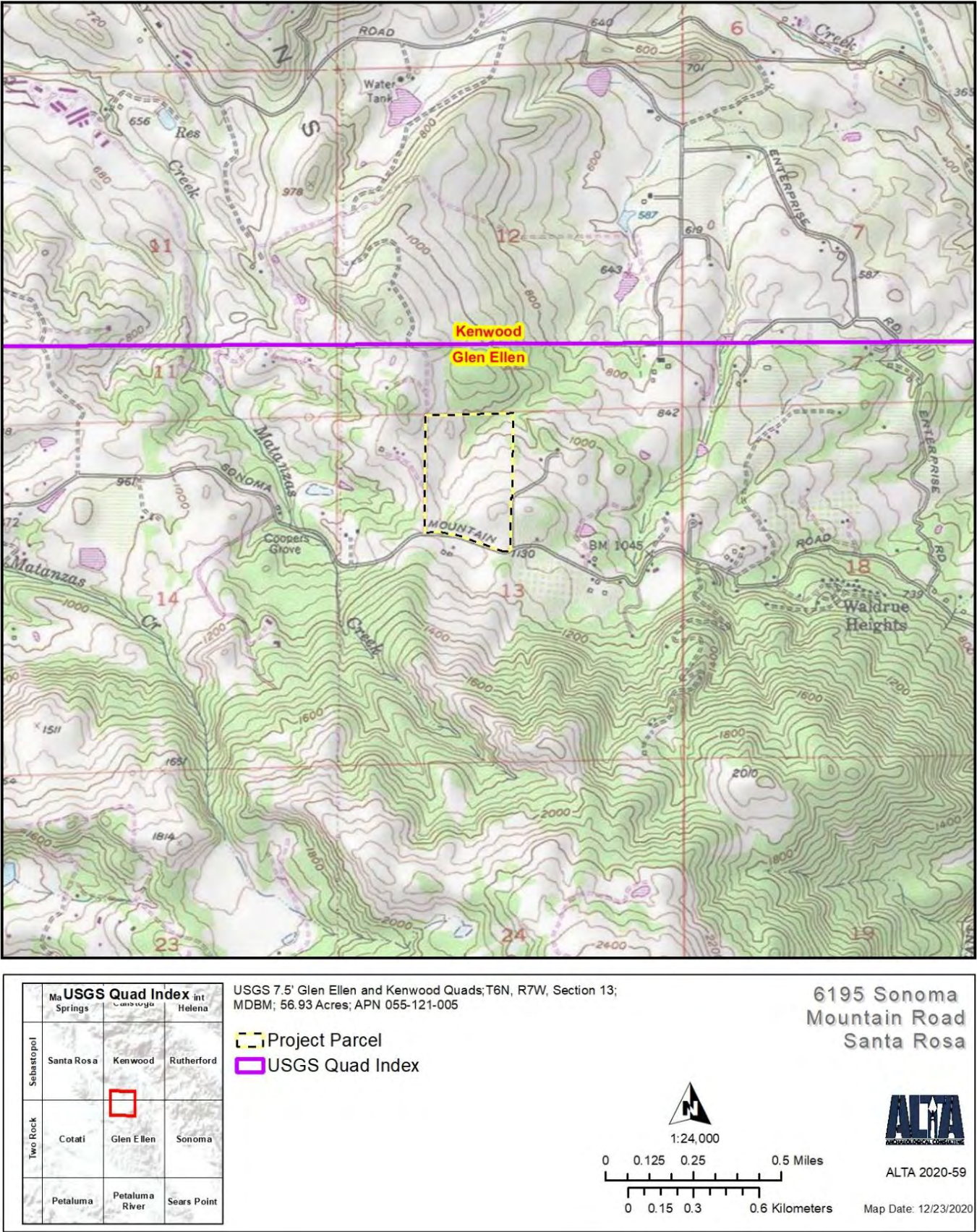


Figure 2. Project Location

## IV. REGULATORY CONTEXT

This section briefly discusses the nature and extent of State regulations that apply to the Project. The proposed Project is subject to CEQA as amended; and its implementing regulations and guidelines, codified in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), which provide agencies guidance for compliance with environmental regulations.

### California Environmental Quality Act

The CEQA applies to certain projects requiring approval by State and/or local agencies. Property owners, planners, developers, as well as State and local agencies, are responsible for complying with CEQA's requirements regarding the identification and treatment of historical resources. Applicable California regulations are found in California PRC Sections 5020 through 5029.5 and Section 21177, and in CEQA (CCR Sections 15000 through 15387). CEQA equates a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource with a significant effect on the environment (PRC Section 21084.1). A substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration that would impair the historical significance of a resource (PRC Section 5020.1). PRC Section 21084.1 stipulates that any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) is presumed to be historically or culturally significant. If a resource is determined *ineligible* for listing on the CRHR, the resource is released from management responsibilities and a project can proceed without further cultural resource considerations.

Under CEQA, cultural resources that will be affected by an undertaking must be evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1(c)). For a cultural resource to be deemed eligible for listing, it must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California History and cultural heritage; or
2. is associated with the lives of persons important to our past; or
3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic value; or
4. has yielded or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

The eligibility of archaeological sites is usually evaluated under Criterion 4 –its potential to yield information important to prehistory or history. Whether or not a site is considered important is determined by the capacity of the site to address pertinent local and regional research themes. The process for considering cultural resources on CEQA projects is essentially linear, although in practice it may overlap or be compressed. Evaluating prehistoric properties involves four basic tasks: (1) development of an archaeological research design (2) field excavations, (3) laboratory analysis, and (4) report preparation and eligibility determination.



## V. BACKGROUND

As the significance of cultural resources is best assessed with regard to environmental and cultural contexts, descriptions of the natural and cultural setting of the project region are presented below.

### Environment

The project area is situated within the Coast Ranges geomorphic province. The Coast Ranges are comprised of numerous rugged north-south trending ridges and valleys that run parallel to a series of faults and folds. Formation of these ranges is generally attributed to events associated with subduction of the Pacific Plate beneath the western border of North America. The bedrock that underlies the region is a complex assemblage of highly deformed, fractured, and weathered sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks (Schoenherr 1995:7). The bedrock geology of the project area consists of Tertiary volcanic flow rock from the Sonoma Volcanic field (Jennings and Strand 1967). These rocks are all igneous in origin, and primarily consist of dacite, with minor occurrences of rhyolite. Incidental rocks include basalt and andesite.

Soils in the project area mostly consist of Spreckles series loam. Soils of this series are formed in material weathered from metavolcanic or metasedimentary rock. Spreckels soils have grayish brown and light brownish gray slightly acid, loamy A horizons; brown, strongly acid clay B2t horizons; and brown very gravelly clay C horizons (USDA 2003).

The project is located in eastern Sonoma County, with elevations varying from approximately 700 to 2300 feet above mean sea level. The project site is situated on the top of and northern slopes of Sonoma Mountain, reaching to the southern bank of the South Fork of Matanzas Creek. This perennial stream, which runs about 0.5-miles west from the project area, is the nearest water source. Dense riparian forest is within and around the project area. Trees primarily consist of California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)—in addition to ornamental landscaping (Little 1980). A small drainage (unnamed) intersects the project parcel that appears to have some standing water and dense blackberry thickets. This area is characterized by a Mediterranean climate that averages about 42 inches of rainfall annually. The winters are cool and wet, and the summers are warm and dry.

### Prehistory

Over half a century of archaeological investigations in the North Coast Ranges has revealed a record of hunter-gatherer occupation spanning over 12,000 years. The cultural chronology of the project area is best described as part of the overall cultural chronology for the central North Coast Ranges. David A. Fredrickson's 1973 doctoral dissertation proposed the first dated synthetic chronological periods and related cultural patterns for the region, and formed the present basis for understanding of coastal chronologies.

#### *Paleo-Indian Period (12000-8000 BP)*

The earliest documented human occupation in California, the Paleo-Indian Period was a time of variable climate, rising sea levels, and other broad scale environmental change. People lived in small, highly mobile groups, moving through broad geographic areas and leaving relatively meager archaeological remains. Archaeological sites dating to the Paleo-Indian period are rare and a small number of sites dating to this period have been identified in Northern California. The Paleo-Indian Period is recognized locally as the Post Pattern (Frederickson 1974).

### *Archaic Period (8000-1500 BP)*

With the more stable climate of the long Archaic period, people gradually became more sedentary, new groups entered the area, and regional cultural distinctions developed. The Archaic has been divided into three sub-periods (Lower, Middle, and Upper), based on changes in sociopolitical complexity, trade networks, populations, and the introduction of new artifact types (Fredrickson 1974, 1994). Many of the archaeological sites in the northern Coast Ranges were first used in the Middle and Upper Archaic, when populations were increasing and groups moved into new areas to exploit a more diverse range of resources. By the Upper Archaic period beginning around 500 B.C., mobility became more sedentary. Subsistence strategies shifted to focus on intensive processing and storage. Numerous small villages and the beginnings of a more complex society and economy characterize the end of this period.

### *Emergent Period (1500 BP-colonization)*

During the Emergent Period (ca. A.D. 1000 to the historic period), social complexity further developed. Settlement patterns included large centrally based villages where political leaders resided, associated hamlets, and specialized activity areas. Innovations associated with the period include the bow and arrow, small corner-notched points, and a diversity of beads and ornaments. Archaeological sites dating to this period are common throughout the northern Coast Ranges and include sites of ritual significance, such as rock art; small resource-processing areas marked by stone-tool manufacturing debris (debitage) and flaked-stone tools or milling equipment (such as mortars and pestles); or moderate- to large-sized occupation sites marked by midden soils, dietary bone and shell, and a diversity of artifacts (Fredrickson 1974, 1994).

A number of cultural chronologies have been developed for this region (cf. Basgall 1982; Fredrickson and White 1988; Hildebrandt and Hayes 1984; Jones and Hayes 1993; Layton 1990; Meighan 1955; White and King 1993; White et al. 2002). The published volume *Cultural Diversity and Cultural Change in Prehistoric Clear Lake Basin: Final Report of the Anderson Flat Project* (White et al. 2002) provides the most synthetic summary of relevant research themes and the current state of knowledge concerning prehistoric hunter-gatherer studies in the North Coast Ranges.

### **Ethnography**

The project area lies near the juncture of the traditional territory of three major groups: Southern Pomo, Wappo, and Coast Miwok. The following ethnographic summary is not intended as a thorough description of Southern Pomo, Wappo, or Coast Miwok culture but instead is meant to provide a background to the present cultural resource investigation with specific references to the project area. In this section, the past tense is sometimes used when referring to Native peoples because this is a historical study. This convention is not intended to suggest that Native peoples only existed in the past. To the contrary, many local Native groups have strong cultural and social identities today.

#### *Southern Pomo*

The Southern Pomo, who inhabited this region prior to Euro-American intrusion, were one of several groups of Pomo Indians distributed over the lands of Mendocino, Lake, and Sonoma Counties. Seven distinct and mutually unintelligible languages are recognized under the rubric of Pomo (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). These languages are delineated by



geographic divisions, which include: Northern, Central, Southern, Eastern, Southeastern, Northeastern, and Southwestern (Kashaya) (Barrett 1908; Stewart 1943).

Southern Pomo speakers occupied central to southern Sonoma County from the coast to the Russian River, extending just south of Gualala in the north, to Sebastopol in the south (McLendon and Oswalt 1978:278). Generally little is known of Southern Pomoan culture, as their population was decimated early by missionization, slave raids, massacres and disease (McLendon and Oswalt 1978:279). Most Southern Pomo did not have specific names for their groups, referring to their groups using locational descriptors followed by *-hčamay*, “people.” Neighboring groups referred to the bands around Santa Rosa and Sebastopol as *ʔiy-oko-hčamay*, “southerners” (McLendon and Oswalt 1978:280). The current project area lies within the ethnographic territory of the *bitakomtara* tribelet of the Southern Pomo linguistic affiliation (Stewart 1943). According to Stewart (1943:53), the tribal area of the *bitakomtara* includes about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Mark West Creek; on the east by Sonoma Canyon, Bear Creek, and the summit of the Mayacamas Mountains; on the south by the summit of Sonoma Mountain (north of Cotati) and the end of the Laguna de Santa Rosa Creek; and on the west by Laguna de Santa Rosa (Stewart 1943:53). In historical documents, the Indians of the Santa Rosa Plain are often referred to as the Gualomi tribelet. Gualomi is actually the Coast Miwok name for the people that inhabited the Santa Rosa area, but since the missionaries used Coast Miwok guides the people were referred to by their Coast Miwok name. Gualomi is also used in reference to a main village site along Santa Rosa Creek. Permutations of variant names for the Southern Pomo usually originate from the word Gallinomero, apparently a word derived from the name of a Southern Pomo leader (Powers 1877:174).

The Southern Pomo, like the Wappo and neighboring Pomo groups, primarily subsisted on freshwater fish, acorns and game. Southern Pomo territory included a narrow extension leading to the Pacific coast north of the Gualala River, which allowed them access to the coast. Through this route, they went to in the summer to collect seafood. In the winter the Southern Pomo would move inland to fish in the Russian River, hunt deer and gather acorns (McLendon and Oswalt 1978:276).

### *Wappo*

The Wappo language belongs to a small family of four languages including Yuki, Coast Yuki and Huchnom. However, the Wappo are geographically isolated from these groups, and as a result their language has evolved divergently (Barrett 1908; Sawyer 1978). The Wappo were close neighbors with Pomo, Wintun, and Miwok groups, and it is hypothesized that the Wappo migrated into the area late in the prehistoric period (Bennyhoff 1994:56). This language has been influenced by many these neighbors as well as by Spanish. The name Wappo likely is of Spanish origin, from *guapo*, for “handsome.” The Wappo have had a multitude of names given by surrounding cultures, but they refer to themselves as *ʔonaʔcáʔis*, “the outspoken ones” (Sawyer 1978:263).

The Wappo primarily inhabited lands east of the Mayacamas Mountains, from Cobb Mountain to the present city of Napa (Barrett 1908:264). The basis of Wappo social life was the family and village community. Settlements of Wappo peoples consisted of small villages. These villages consisted of up to 100 people. Families lived in grass houses, averaging around 9 individuals per family unit. For each village community there was an individual leader. The role of leader was not hereditary, but was a lifetime appointment. Attainment of this role simply emerged from the amount of followers one acquired over time. This role was fulfilled by both genders. These villages moved frequently, responding to winter waterway fluctuations and seasonal gathering rounds (Sawyer 1978:259).

Subsistence activities were based on the availability of seasonal resources. In spring and summer, groups of Wappo would travel south and west through Miwok and Pomo lands to harvest on the coast. These trips entailed the gathering of abalone, clams, mussels, fish, and seaweed. Additionally, the Wappo traveled north to Clear Lake to fish and collect magnesite. Neither Miwok nor Pomo groups are known to have impeded the Wappo's passage, and these groups often traded. Hunting of small game and deer occurred as well. The Wappo seem to have depended on drying fish, and the length of their trips often were dictated by the amount of time needed to dry. Terrestrial plants, primarily oak acorns (*Quercus*), and animals were procured primarily in the interior (Sawyer 1978:260-261).

Within the North Coast Ranges, networks of trade and exchange developed to meet the various ceremonial, religious, economic, political and subsistence needs of Wappo society. The Wappo received many items of their material culture through trade, namely clamshell disk beads and magnesite tube beads. Sometimes trading with outside groups was incidental while other times it was preconceived and regularized. Pure barter was occasionally practiced and trade goods were generally exchanged using fixed prices measured in clamshell disc bead money. Obsidian, a valuable resource throughout northern California, was obtained within Wappo territory at Glass Mountain, near present day Calistoga. (Sawyer 1978:260).

#### *Coast Miwok*

The Coast Miwok, who inhabited this region prior to European-American intrusion, were distributed across Sonoma and Marin Counties. The Coast Miwok were one of the California Penutian Language speaking groups and closely related to the Lake Miwok (Kelly 1978:414). The Coast Miwok occupied the northwest coast of California from the mouth of the Golden Gate in the south, to approximately 5 miles north of Bodega Bay in the north, to approximately 4 miles east of Sonoma Creek (Barrett 1908; Kelly 1978). Barrett (1908) divides Coast Miwok speakers into two distinct dialects: Western/Bodega and Southern/Marin.

There were historically 44 recorded villages within the Coast Miwok territory, many of which provide present place names (Kelly 1978:415). Ethnographic accounts indicate that the Coast Miwok resided in large villages, each of which had a headman, but cannot be said to have a universal tribal organization. According to informant Tom Smith, a headman (*hóypuh*), a "woman chief" (*hóypuh kulé(·)yih*) and a third female leader (*máien*) split responsibilities of tending to people and organizing religious ceremonies (Kelly 1978:419).

The Coast Miwok were among the first California Native peoples to encounter Euro-Americans, greeting Sir Francis Drake in 1579. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, many Coast Miwoks were subjected to missionization at San Francisco, San Rafael, and Sonoma, as well as labor at Fort Ross under the Russians. In 1850, a year after the end of the American conquest of California, the Coast Miwok population was estimated at 250 (Kelly 1978:414).

The Coast Miwok followed a cyclical pattern of subsistence, exploiting resources that were available on a seasonal basis. The Coast Miwok had a diversified subsistence economy based on fishing, hunting and gathering with a particular dependence on acorns. Important marine resources included fish, eels, clams, mussels, and seaweed, while terrestrial resources included acorns, bear, deer, elk, and small game (Kelly 1978:416). The Coast Miwok had a rich culture of religion, ritual and dance, with music and games being a large part of their cultural expression.

## History

### *Early Exploration*

The first non-native peoples to explore the inland areas of Sonoma County were Russian and Aleutian trappers staged from Fort Ross on the Sonoma Coast. Fort Ross was the southernmost outpost of Russian settlement in North America from 1812 to 1842 (Beck and Haase 1974). The Russians did not establish settlements in the interior of Sonoma County, instead deriving their income from the fur trades on the coast.

Worried that Russians may take control of the interior lands two Spanish missions were established, San Rafael (1817) and Sonoma (1823), in an effort to push the Russians out of the province (Johnson 1979:301; Smilie 1975). Spanish missionization efforts towards the Pomo living on the Santa Rosa plain began in 1821. By 1826, nearly all natives living in the region had been baptized (Milliken 2008:58-63). In 1829, Father Juan Amoros came to the territory of the Cainemeros tribe, who resided on Chocoalomi, the Native name for Santa Rosa Creek. Near there he captured a Cainemeros girl, baptized her in the stream and gave her the name Santa Rosa, from the fact that the Church was celebrating the feast of Santa Rosa de Lima that day (Gregory 1911:153; Thompson 1877).

### *Mexican Period*

The Mexican War of Independence was an armed conflict that ended Spanish control of the territory of Alta California in 1821. General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo served as Commander of the Mexican forces north of the Presidio of San Francisco. Working on behalf of the Mexican Government, Vallejo was charged with the task of selecting sites to establish *pueblos* (towns) on which fortifications might be erected. The Mexican Government wanted to prevent the Russians stationed at Fort Ross from encroaching farther south on to Mexican domain (Menefee 1873:165).

The Mexican government continued the tradition of the Spanish government of granting large tracts of land (*ranchos*) to prominent citizens, especially those who had undertaken military service (Gates 1971:396). In 1844, Miguel Alvarado applied to the Mexican government for Rancho Yulupa, three square leagues between the Petaluma, Cotate, Los Guilicos, and Cabeza de Santa Rosa ranchos. This grant was issued by Governor Manuel Micheltorena on November 23, 1844, by which time Alvarado had built a house and established a stock-raising operation on the land (Hoffman 1862:174-175). Mariano Vallejo purchased the rancho from Alvarado for \$3000 in 1849.

The meaning of the word *yulupa* is disputed. Sawyer (1978) suggests that the word is derived from the Wappo word for “bird,” though this is speculative. Rancho Yulupa was one of many holdings Vallejo owned, including the *pueblo* lands of Sonoma, Rancho Petaluma, Rancho Suscol, and Rancho Agua Caliente (Hoffman 1862). These ranchos supported the hide and tallow trade which fed the Alta California economy during the Mexican period.

### *American Period*

As American settlers moved in to Mexico-controlled California many of them settled in the Sonoma-Napa area, or north of Sutter’s Fort near Sacramento. Few American settlers were permitted to purchase or rent land by Mexican authorities. The Mexican government was concerned about American settlers encroaching on to Mexican territory. Tensions between American settlers and Mexican Nationalists grew. In April 1846, Mexican Governor José Castro proclaimed that foreigners,



who had not been naturalized as Mexicans, would be expelled from the country. Governor Castro began to organize forces to uproot American settlers. American settlers heard rumors of the pending attack.

In June 1846, a number of American immigrants rebelled against the Mexican government in what became known as the Bear Flag Revolt. On the morning of June 14, 1846, a party of 33 armed American settlers entered the town of Sonoma and captured General Mariano Vallejo along with several Mexican officers. The prisoners were brought to Sutter's Fort and all were incarcerated. American forces, led by U.S. Captain John C. Fremont, soon came to aid the Bear Flaggers. The Bear Flag revolt put the territorial claims of Mexico in question and helped pave the way for the United States to seize control of the Pacific coastline.

After the conclusion of the Mexican American War, the United States Land Commission was established under the Land Act of 1851 to assess the validity of land grants in California (Gates 1971:396). Vallejo filed his claim for Rancho Yulupa with the Commission on May 31, 1852. The Commission rejected this claim on the grounds that the land was not "segregated from the public domain" and lacked sufficient documentary evidence (63 US 416; Hoffman 1862:174-175). Witness testimonies by Juan Carrillo and surveyor Jasper O'Farrell helped to reverse the rejection, and the case was remanded for further evidence (Hoffman 1862:35). No further developments emerged in the case, and the land became public domain.

#### *Agriculture on Sonoma Mountain*

By the time of the reversal in the Rancho Yulupa case, American squatters had begun to illegally settle on the land as they had done throughout the state. This squatting was with the hope that under the Preemption Act of 1841, public land could be purchased before surveyors established its boundaries (Shelton 2013:8). When the cadastral survey was conducted by the General Land Office in 1865, the land was sectioned for sale to the public. No squatters are noted in the project area at the time of the cadastral survey, but by the next year, names appeared on the north slopes of Sonoma Mountain (Bowers 1866).

Among the first families to arrive on the mountain were of Scots-Irish ancestry, including the Thompsons, the Sutherlands, and the Kennedys (Dawson 2013:13). The Sutherlands were one of the few families that stayed in the region for multiple generations. Alexander Sutherland is said to have sailed from Scotland directly to California during the Gold Rush. His grandson Erle Sutherland's name remains on Erle's Flat due to the amount of madrone firewood that he cut in that location over decades, which he sold to the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. By the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, the demographic shifted towards Italian and German ancestry. Such families included Buzzini, Molinari, Camari, Brunings, and Kratzer.

Early settlers in the region apparently struggled to farm the volcanic slopes and foothills of the mountain, and often abandoned their homesteads after a fruitless year (Dawson 2013:11). Most who succeeded at farming on Sonoma Mountain tended to live on more level land and maintained a diverse economy in order to survive. Prunes and pears were important staple crops, and the community grew to work together during harvests. The fruit economy, mixed with cattle and sheep raising, supported the North Slope into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, some of the ranches hosted vacationers in small cabins.

Technological and cultural leaps caused the decline of the diverse agriculture neighborhood on the north slopes of Sonoma Mountain. The advent of automobiles put woodcutters like Erle Sutherland out of business. The Great Depression slowed vacation rental traffic, and the last tenants vacationed at the Cundiff Ranch in the early 1950s. The prune industry withered in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Many who practiced animal husbandry were eventually forced by a changing social climate on the mountain to surrender their traditional lifestyle (Dawson 2013:12). Agriculture in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century in the surrounding region has largely shifted towards wine production.

## VI. SOURCES CONSULTED

### Records Search

A records search was requested by Dean Martorana, ALTA staff archaeologist (File Number 20-0462) at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located on the campus of Sonoma State University. The NWIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation is the official state repository of archaeological and historical records and reports for an 18-county area that includes Sonoma County. This request included a review of all study reports on file within a one-quarter mile radius of the Project Area. Sources consulted include archaeological site and survey base maps, survey reports, site records, and historic General Land Office (GLO) maps.

Included in the review were:

- *California Inventory of Historical Resources* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976)
- *California Historical Landmarks* for Sonoma County (CA-OHP 1990)
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (CA-OHP 1992)
- *Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)* (CA-OHP January 2020), including the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest

Review of historic registers and inventories indicate that no historical landmarks or points of interest are present in the Project Area. No National Register listed or eligible properties are located within the 0.5-mile visual area of the Project Area.

Review of archaeological and historical site and survey maps revealed that seven cultural resource studies have been previously performed that intersect with the search radius (Table 1). The entire project parcel was previously surveyed for cultural resources in 1985 (Flynn 1985). This report did not identify any resources within the project parcel.

Four previously recorded cultural resources occur within the search radius. No previously identified resources occur within the Project Area. The two prehistoric sites identified in the search radius (P-49-002031 and -002032) were not originally recorded using typical record keeping techniques (likely given the early stage of development of California archaeology at the time), and, as a result, little information is available regarding the nature of these sites.

Table 1. Summary of Previous Cultural Resources Studies within Search Radius

Number	Author(s)	Year	Report Title	Conducted in Project Area or Search Radius
S-013423	Katherine Flynn	1985	Archaeological survey of 120 acre lot split located at 6233 Sonoma Mountain Road, Bennett Valley, Sonoma County (MS 8449) (letter report)	Project Area
S-016162	Janine M. Loyd and Thomas M. Origer	1994	A Cultural Resources Study of the Property at 5850 Sonoma Mountain Road, Sonoma County, California	Project Area
S-016162	Vicki R. Beard	1995	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Sonoma Mountain Woodlands Project, 5850 Sonoma Mountain Road, Sonoma County, California	Project Area
S-022132	Thomas M. Origer	1999	A Cultural Resources Study of Rocky Hill Farm, 7600 Bennett Valley Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Project Area
S-00230	David A. Fredrickson, Thomas M. Origer, and Pamela Roberts	1975	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed P.G. & E. Transmission Line from Pine Flat to Lakeville Substation, Sonoma County, California	Search Radius
S-001742	David A. Fredrickson, James P. Quinn, and Deborah Rippey	1979	An Archaeological Survey of Portions of the Proposed P.G. & E. 230 kV Transmission Line from Castle Rock Junction to Lakeville Substation, Sonoma County, California	Search Radius
S-002545	James P. Quinn	1981	Archaeological Survey Report for the Hamilton Property, 5858 Sonoma Mountain Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California (MS 7429).	Search Radius
S-044568	Virginia Hagensieker and Janine Origer	2013	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Sonoma Mountain Zen Center Use Permit Update (UPE13-0049) 6367 Sonoma Mountain Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Search Radius

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Search Radius

Primary	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-49-002031	CA-SON-000099	Site	Prehistoric	No site record provided at time of recordation by Loud and Peters
P-49-002032	CA-SON-000100	Unknown	Unknown (likely Prehistoric)	No site record provided by Loud and Peters
P-49-002742		Building	Historic	Small cabin
P-49-004933		Structure	Protohistoric	Sonoma Mountain Road recorded as a linear historic feature

### Historic Map Review

Review of historic maps of the area was completed to better understand the timing of development within the project area and recognize historic features. The following historic maps were reviewed as part of this investigation.

General Land Office

1865 Plat Map Township 6 North, Range 7 West. November 18, 1865.



Reynolds & Proctor  
1898 Illustrated Atlas of Sonoma County, Santa Rosa, T6N R8W, Page 57.

Thos. H. Thompson & Co.  
1877 New Historical Atlas of Sonoma County, Farm Map No. 8, page 50.

United States Geological Survey  
1916 Santa Rosa Topographic Map, 62,500 scale.  
1944 Santa Rosa Topographic Map, 62,500 scale.  
1954 Glen Ellen Topographic Map, 24,000 scale.  
1968 Glen Ellen Topographic Map, 24,000 scale  
1973 Glen Ellen Topographic Map, 24,000 scale  
1980 Glen Ellen Topographic Map, 24,000 scale

The earliest map of the area (1865) depicts the project area as an open parcel of land. The road does appear and bisects Section 13. The project area remained undeveloped from the 1916 into the 1980. No structures or other development is depicted on maps up to 1980.

### **Ethnographic Literature Review**

Available ethnographic literature was reviewed to identify cultural resources in the project vicinity. The following sources were consulted.

Barrett, Samuel A.  
1908 The Ethnogeography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 6(1):1-332. Berkeley

Kroeber, A. L.  
1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 78. Washington D.C.

McLendon, Sally and Robert L. Oswalt  
1978 Pomo: Introduction. In *Handbook of the Indians of North America, Volume 8 California*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Stewart, Omer C.  
1943 Notes on Pomo Ethnogeography. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 40(2):29-62.

Tiley, Shelly and Shannon Tushingham  
2011 *Native American Ethnogeography, Traditional Resources, and Contemporary Communities and Concerns: Cultural Resource Inventory of Caltrans District I, Rural Conventional Highways: Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, and Lake Counties. Volume I: Report and Appendices A-E*. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, S-38865.

The Southern Pomo held the territories from about 5-miles south of Santa Rosa and northward about 40-miles, nearly to the Sonoma County border (Barrett 1908, McLendon & Oswalt 1978:278). However, it is likely that in the mountainous area between the present-day Santa Rosa area and

the Glen Ellen area represented a transition zone between Pomo and Wappo territories. There are no ethnographically described villages located within one-half mile of the project area in any of the above reference sources.

### **Native American Communication**

Assembly Bill 52, which went into effect in July 2015, is an amendment to CEQA Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code. AB52 established a proactive consultation process with all California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) with cultural ties to an area. This process is implemented on projects that file a notice of preparation for an EIR or notice of intent to adopt a negative or mitigated negative declaration. Under AB52, the Lead Agency is required to consult with tribes at tribal request. The bill further created a new class of resources under CEQA known as Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs).

ALTA archaeologist Dean Martorana contacted the NAHC to request a review of the Sacred Lands file for information on Native American cultural resources in the study area and to request a list of Native American contacts in this area. The NAHC responded on September 23, 2020 indicating that the sacred lands database review was negative for any known sacred lands. The NAHC provided a list of local Native American contacts who may have additional information regarding important cultural resources to the local Native American community. On September 30, 2020 letters were sent (either via email or physical mail) to each contact provided. To date, no response has been received from any of the groups contacted as part of outreach efforts. As planning proceeds, any additional communication or consultation with the Native American community, as needed, will be conducted by Sonoma County or the relevant lead agency.

## **VII. FIELD METHODS**

On October 20, 2020, Dean Martorana, staff archaeologist with Alta Archaeological Consulting, conducted a field survey of the Project Area (Figure 3). Project design, project maps and aerial imagery were used to correctly identify the project area. Ground surface visibility was generally poor, or about 10-15% throughout due to heavy grass cover and dense riparian vegetation along the drainage that bisects the parcel. The majority of the parcel is used for grazing animals and some cattle were roaming the fields during the survey. The homes on the parcel and horse stables nearby are also situated on steep slopes. The topography of the parcel is very hilly and steep, with the majority of the landscape being on slopes of greater than 30%. Those areas that provided the most level platform were surveyed using intensive survey techniques, or transects of 10-meters. The remaining area—which were too steep to warrant more intensive survey techniques—was inspected at a cursory level (see Figure 3). Five shovel test pits were employed to remove the groundcover vegetation to inspect the mineral soils in areas that exhibited relatively flat surfaces above the drainage. The total area surveyed using intensive techniques was 20-acres. Digital photos were taken of the project area and surroundings (Attachment C).

## **VIII. STUDY FINDINGS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Study Findings**

A cultural resources inventory was conducted to address the responsibilities of the CEQA, as codified in Public Resource Code sections 5097, and its implementing guidelines 21082 and

21083.2. No cultural resources were identified within the project area as a result of this investigation. Based on the degree of steep topography within the project parcel, the probability of encountering substantial deposits in this location is considered low.

### **Management Recommendations**

Unanticipated subsurface archaeological finds in the Sonoma County are common—despite the steep topography, it is possible buried archaeological resources can be present. Further, the cultivation proposed is consistent with existing land use in the area and no additional infrastructure is proposed; no substantial alteration of the existing setting is proposed. Therefore, the following recommendations are provided as mitigation to ensure that cultural resources are not adversely affected by the proposed project. The project as presently designed is not expected to have an adverse effect on cultural resources.

#### *Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources*

If previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during project implementation, avoid altering the materials and their stratigraphic context. A qualified professional archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to, chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, pestles, and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic resources include stone or abode foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

#### *Encountering Native American Remains*

Although unlikely, if human remains are encountered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the discovered remains and the County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified immediately so that an evaluation can be performed. If the remains are deemed to be Native American and prehistoric, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted by the Coroner so that a “Most Likely Descendant” can be designated and further recommendations regarding treatment of the remains is provided.



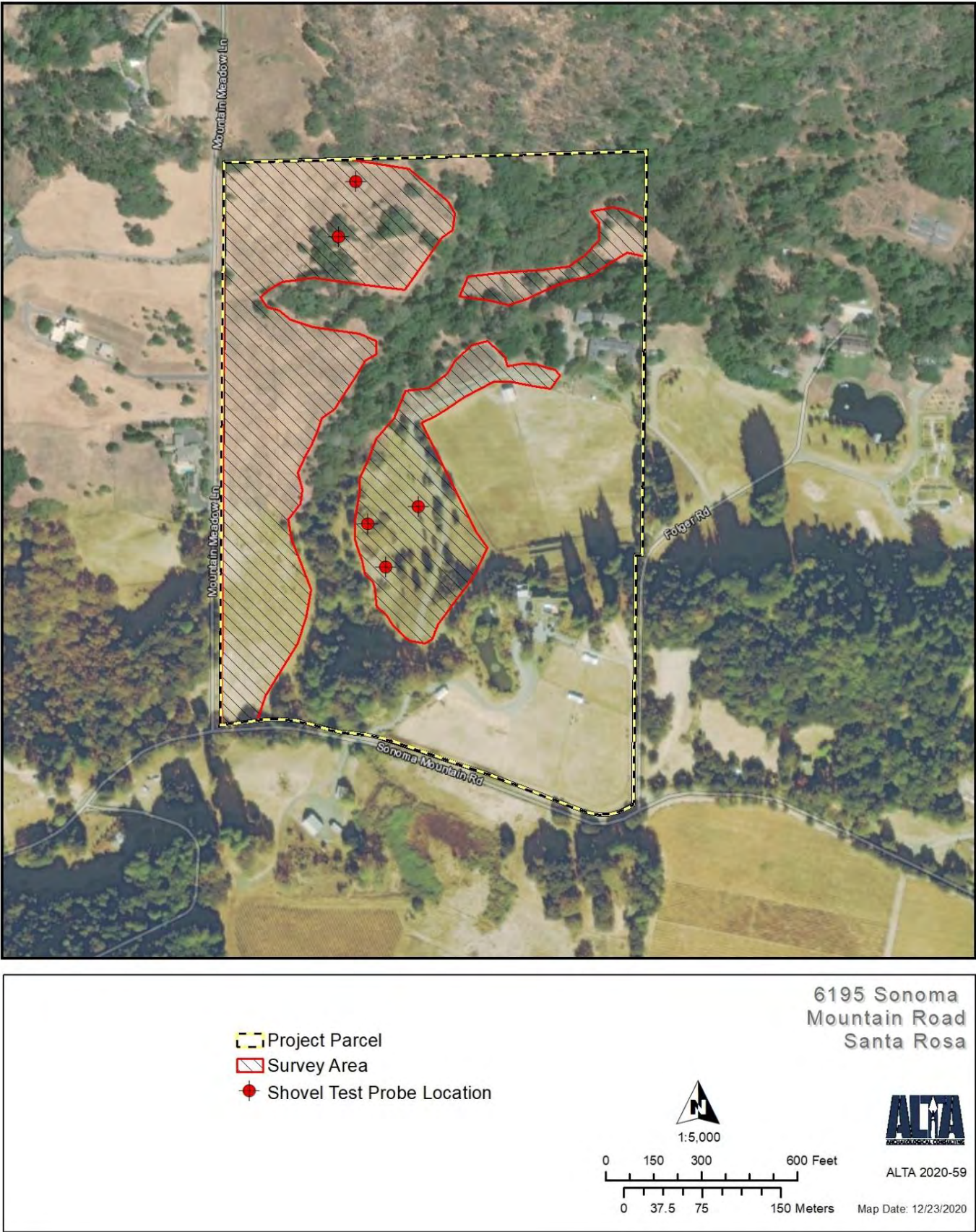


Figure 3. Survey Coverage

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- 2011 *Native American Ethnogeography, Traditional Resources, and Contemporary Communities and Concerns: Cultural Resource Inventory of Caltrans District I, Rural Conventional Highways: Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, and Lake Counties. Volume I: Report and Appendices A-E*. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, S-38865.

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- 1973 Glen Ellen Topographic Map, 24,000 scale
- 1980 Glen Ellen Topographic Map, 24,000 scale

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## **Attachment A – Records Search Results**

**6195 SONOMA MOUNTAIN ROAD, SANTA ROSA, SONOMA  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

### **Confidential Information**

This report contains confidential information. The distribution of material contained in this report is restricted to a need to know basis. To deter vandalism, artifact hunting, and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the location of cultural resources should be kept confidential. The provision protecting the confidentiality of archaeological resources is in California Government Code 6245 and 6245.10, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1996, Section 304.

CALIFORNIA  
HISTORICAL  
RESOURCES  
INFORMATION  
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA  
COLUSA  
CONTRA COSTA  
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT  
LAKE  
MARIN  
MENDOCINO  
MONTEREY  
NAPA  
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO  
SAN MATEO  
SANTA CLARA  
SANTA CRUZ  
SOLANO  
SONOMA  
YOLO

**Northwest Information Center**  
Sonoma State University  
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E  
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609  
Tel: 707.588.8455  
nwc@sonoma.edu  
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

10/7/2020

NWIC File No.: 20-0465

Dean Martorana  
ALTA Archaeological Consulting  
15 3rd Street  
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Re: ALTA2020-59 6195 Sonoma Mountain Road Santa Rosa

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Glen Ellen, Kenwood USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼ mi. radius:

Resources within project area:	None listed
Resources within ¼ mi. 1/4 mi. radius:	P-49-002031, P-49-002032, P-49-002742, P-49-004933
Reports within project area:	S-13423, 16162, 22132
Reports within ¼ mi. radius:	S-230, 1742, 2545, 44568

**Resource Database Printout (list):**

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Resource Digital Database Records:**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Report Database Printout (list):**

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Report Digital Database Records:**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Resource Record Copies:**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Report Copies:**

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:**

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

**CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

**Historical Literature:**

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

**Historical Maps:**

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed



**Local Inventories:**

☐ enclosed   ☐ not requested   ☒ nothing listed

**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:**

☒ enclosed   ☐ not requested   ☐ nothing listed

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

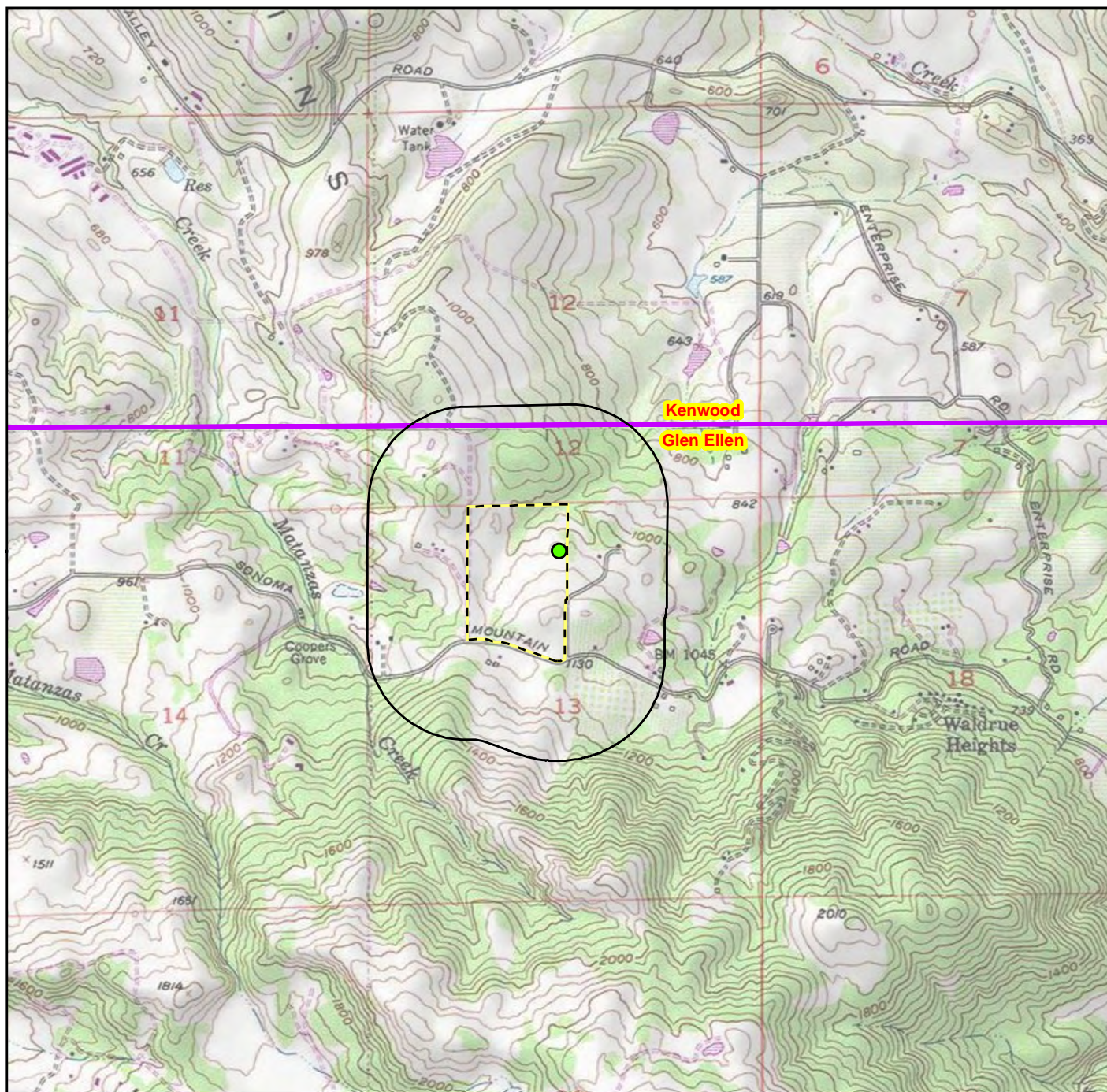
Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

*Annette Neal*

Researcher



USGS Quad Index			
Point Reyes NE	Sebastopol	Santa Rosa	Kenwood
Two Rock	Cotati	Glen Ellen	Sonoma
Petaluma	Petaluma River	Sears Point	Rutherford

USGS 7.5' Glen Ellen and Kenwood Quads; T6N, R7W, Section 13;  
MDBM; 56.93 Acres; APN 055-121-005

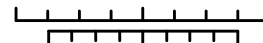
- Project Area
- Quarter-mile Buffer
- USGS Quad Index

6195 Sonoma  
Mountain Road  
Santa Rosa



1:24,000

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles



0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Kilometers



ALTA 2020-59

Map Date: 9/11/2020



## **Attachment B – Native American Communication**

**6195 SONOMA MOUNTAIN ROAD, SANTA ROSA, SONOMA  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

### **Confidential Information**

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**Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 – Fax  
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

09/22/2020

**Type of List Requested**

■ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52) – *Per Public Resource Code §21080.3, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2***

□ **General Plan (SB 18) – *Per Government Code §65352.3.***

**Local Action Type:**

\_\_\_ General Plan \_\_\_ General Plan Element \_\_\_ General Plan Amendment  
\_\_\_ Specific Plan \_\_\_ Specific Plan Amendment \_\_\_ Pre-planning Outreach

**Required Information**

Project Title: 6195 Mountain Road Santa Rosa  
Local Government/Lead Agency: Sonoma County  
Contact Person: Dean Martorana (Alta Archaeological Consulting)  
Street Address: 15 Third Street  
City: Santa Rosa Zip: 95404  
Phone: (707) 544-4206 Fax: (707) 546-2135  
Email: dean@altaac.com

**Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action**

**County:** Sonoma **City/Community:** Santa Rosa

**Project Description:** The project applicant is proposing to subdivide an existing parcel (Map 1).

**Additional Request**

■ ***Sacred Lands File Search – Required Information***

USGS 7.5' Glen Ellen and Kenwood Quads; T6N, R7W, Section 13;  
MDBM; 56.93 Acres; APN 055-121-005



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

September 23, 2020

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

Dean Martorana, MA, RPA, Staff Archaeologist  
Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: [dean@altaac.com](mailto:dean@altaac.com)

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

**Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, 6195 Mountain Road, Santa Rosa Project, Sonoma County**

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

Dear Mr. Martorana:

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
Wintun

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

*Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.*

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ac.gov](mailto:Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ac.gov).

Sincerely,



Sarah Fonseca  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Sonoma County  
9/23/2020**

***Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians***

Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson  
555 S. Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A Pomo  
Cloverdale, CA, 95425  
Phone: (707) 894 - 5775  
Fax: (707) 894-5727  
info@cloverdalerancheria.com

***Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians***

Chris Wright, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 607 Pomo  
Geyserville, CA, 95441  
Phone: (707) 814 - 4150  
lynnl@drycreekrancheria.com

***Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria***

Greg Sarris, Chairperson  
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Coast Miwok  
Rohnert Park, CA, 94928 Pomo  
Phone: (707) 566 - 2288  
Fax: (707) 566-2291  
gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com

***Guidiville Indian Rancheria***

Merlene Sanchez, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 339 Pomo  
Talmage, CA, 95481  
Phone: (707) 462 - 3682  
Fax: (707) 462-9183  
admin@guidiville.net

***Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria***

Dino Franklin, Chairperson  
1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1 Pomo  
Santa Rosa, CA, 95403  
Phone: (707) 591 - 0580  
Fax: (707) 591-0583  
dino@stewartspoint.org

***Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria***

Loren Smith, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1 Pomo  
Santa Rosa, CA, 95403  
Phone: (707) 591 - 0580  
Fax: (707) 591-0583

***Lytton Rancheria***

Marjorie Mejia, Chairperson  
437 Aviation Boulevard Pomo  
Santa Rosa, CA, 95403  
Phone: (707) 575 - 5917  
Fax: (707) 575-6974  
margiemejia@aol.com

***Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians***

Jose Simon, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1035 Lake Miwok  
Middletown, CA, 95461 Pomo  
Phone: (707) 987 - 3670  
Fax: (707) 987-9091  
sshope@middletownrancheria.com

***Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley***

Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson  
2275 Silk Road Wappo  
Windsor, CA, 95492  
Phone: (707) 494 - 9159  
scottg@mishewalwappotribe.com

***Pinoleville Pomo Nation***

Leona Williams, Chairperson  
500 B Pinoleville Drive Pomo  
Ukiah, CA, 95482  
Phone: (707) 463 - 1454  
Fax: (707) 463-6601

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 6195 Mountain Road, Santa Rosa Project, Sonoma County.



Dean Martorana &lt;dean@altaac.com&gt;

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**Request for Comment: ALTA2020-59 6195 Sonoma Mountain Road Santa Rosa**2 messages

---

**Dean Martorana** <Dean@altaac.com>

Wed, Sep 30, 2020 at 12:50 PM

To: Dean Martorana &lt;dean@altaac.com&gt;

Bcc: info@cloverdalerancheria.com, lynnl@drycreekrancheria.com, admin@guidiville.net, Buffy McQuillen &lt;bmcquillen@gratonrancheria.com&gt;, dino@stewartspoint.org, margiemejia@aol.com, Sierra Shope &lt;sshope@middletownrancheria.com&gt;, scottg@mishewalwappotribe.com

Dear Chairperson,

Alta Archaeological Consulting (ALTA) has been retained by a private property owner to conduct a cultural resource review per the requirements outlined by Sonoma County. The property owner is proposing to subdivide the existing parcel into two parcels.

The project is located at 6195 Sonoma Mountain Road, Santa Rosa in Sonoma County. The parcel is 56-acres; APN 055-121-005 . The project is located on the Glen Ellen and Kenwood USGS 7.5' Quadrangles, Township 6N, Range 7W, Section 13, of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

We are contacting you to provide notification of this project pursuant Section 5 of Public Resources Code 21080.3.1(d). The regulations require that you contact us within 30 days from your receipt of this letter to request a consultation regarding any potential impacts of this project on tribal cultural resources. If you do not contact us within 30 days following receipt of this letter, the County will proceed with the project with the assumption that the project will not have a potential effect on tribal cultural resources (an archaeological survey of the parcels will be conducted in support of the permit process). If consultation is requested, please provide the name and contact information of the designated lead contact person as part of your request. The County will contact the designated person to set a meeting date to begin consultation within 30 days of our receipt of your request. Thank you in advance for your efforts.

Sincerely,

--

Dean Martorana, MA, RPA

Staff Archaeologist

=====

Alta Archaeological Consulting LLC

15 Third Street

Santa Rosa, CA 95401

o: 707.544.4206 | f: 707.546.2135 | c: 916.205.6087

Dean@AltaAC.com

ProfessionalArchaeologist.com | CremainsRecovery.com

DBE | WOSB | WBE | SB | GSA

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Dean Martorana, MA, RPA

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[www.altaac.com](http://www.altaac.com)

September 30, 2020

Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer Loren Smith  
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria  
1420 Guerneville Rd. Ste 1  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

**Re: ALTA2020-59 6195 Sonoma Mountain Road Santa Rosa**

Dear Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer Smith,

Alta Archaeological Consulting (ALTA) has been retained by a private property owner to conduct a cultural resource review per the requirements outlined by Sonoma County. The property owner is proposing to subdivide the existing parcel into two parcels.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dean", followed by a long horizontal flourish.

Dean Martorana, M.A., RPA  
Staff Archaeologist  
15 Third Street  
Santa Rosa, CA 95401  
[dean@altaac.com](mailto:dean@altaac.com)  
(707) 544-4206 office  
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September 30, 2020

Chairperson Leona Williams  
Pinoleville Pomo Nation  
500 B Pinoleville Dr.  
Ukiah, CA 95482

**Re: ALTA2020-59 6195 Sonoma Mountain Road Santa Rosa**

Dear Chairperson Williams,

Alta Archaeological Consulting (ALTA) has been retained by a private property owner to conduct a cultural resource review per the requirements outlined by Sonoma County. The property owner is proposing to subdivide the existing parcel into two parcels.

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## **Attachment C – Photographic Record**

**6195 SONOMA MOUNTAIN ROAD, SANTA ROSA, SONOMA  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

### **Confidential Information**

This report contains confidential information. The distribution of material contained in this report is restricted to a need to know basis. To deter vandalism, artifact hunting, and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the location of cultural resources should be kept confidential. The provision protecting the confidentiality of archaeological resources is in California Government Code 6245 and 6245.10, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1996, Section 304.

# PHOTO LOG



**Project Name:** ALTA2020\_59 Stein Hogan 6195 Sonoma Mt Rd Santa Rosa

**Photographer:** Dean Martorana

**Camera Type:** iPhone 11 (Solocator App)

**Lens Size:** variable

**Images on File:** Alta Archaeological Consulting

Photo file Name	Date	Time	Capture Mode Detail	Photo Description
ALTA2020-59_2020-10-20_10-44-39	20-Oct-20	10:44:39	Bearing: 13° N	Overview north
ALTA2020-59_2020-10-20_11-02-03	20-Oct-20	11:02:03	Bearing: 295° NW	View west of riparian area and steep Western slope
ALTA2020-59_2020-10-20_11-09-25	20-Oct-20	11:09:25	Bearing: 333° NW	View Northwest down slope from plateau
ALTA2020-59_2020-10-20_11-15-26	20-Oct-20	11:15:26	Bearing: 252° W	View of stream
ALTA2020-59_2020-10-20_11-22-42	20-Oct-20	11:22:42	Bearing: 258° W	View upslope west of stream
ALTA2020-59_2020-10-20_11-24-39	20-Oct-20	11:24:39	Bearing: 156° SE	View South across stream of north facing slope
ALTA2020-59_2020-10-20_11-28-14	20-Oct-20	11:28:14	Bearing: 89° E	View east from SP4
ALTA2020-59_2020-10-20_11-39-20	20-Oct-20	11:39:20	Bearing: 95° E	View east across stream
ALTA2020-59_2020-10-20_11-51-10	20-Oct-20	11:51:10	Bearing: 0° N	View north on west edge of parcel
ALTA2020-59_2020-10-20_12-49-16	20-Oct-20	12:49:16	Bearing: 286° W	View west from center parcel
ALTA2020-59_2020-10-20_12-59-16	20-Oct-20	12:59:16	Bearing: 313° NW	Pasture at South East corner of parcel



## PHOTO SHEET

6195 SONOMA MOUNTAIN ROAD, SANTA ROSA, CA

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ALTA2020-59\_39, view North, 10/20/2020, View of parcel entry

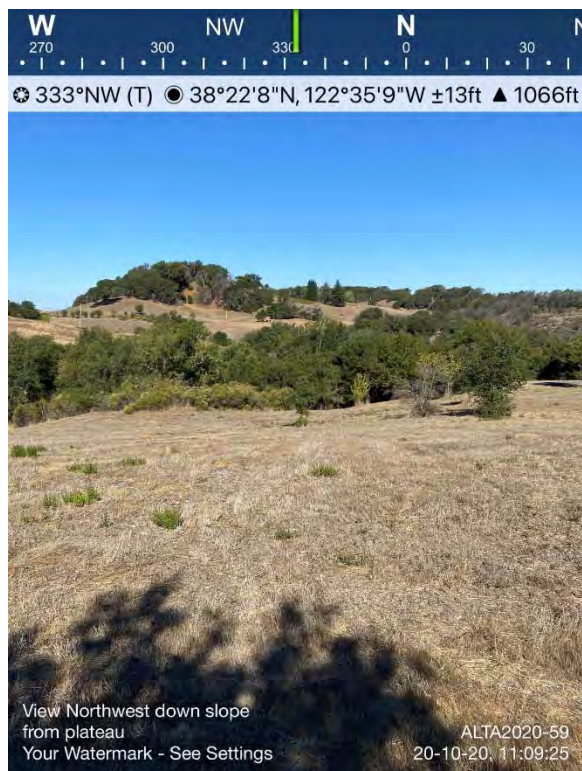


ALTA2020-59\_16, view South, 10/20/2020, View from flat above drainage on north side of parcel

## PHOTO SHEET

6195 SONOMA MOUNTAIN ROAD, SANTA ROSA, CA

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ALTA2020-59\_25, view west, 10/20/2020, View west above drainage to west edge of parcel



ALTA2020-59\_10, view North, 10/20/2020, View north from southwest edge of parcel