EVANS & DE SHAZO, LLC
ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC PRESERVATION

A CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION FOR THE FIR RIDGE WORKFORCE HOUSING PROJECT, FIR RIDGE DRIVE, SANTA ROSA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PREPARED FOR:

Steven Eichman
Assistant Superintendent, Business Services
Santa Rosa City Schools
211 Ridgeway Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

PREPARED BY:

Sally Evans, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist
Evans & De Shazo, LLC

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Evans & De Shazo, LLC
118 W. Hills Circle
Sebastopol, CA 95472
707-484-9628
www.evans-deshazo.com

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

This report identifies the locations of cultural resources, which are confidential. As nonrenewable resources, archaeological sites can be significantly impacted by disturbances that can affect their cultural, scientific, and artistic values. Disclosure of this information to the public may be in violation of both federal and state laws. To discourage the damage, vandalism and artifact looting, archaeological site locations shall be kept confidential and report distribution restricted to applicable land managers and those meeting the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's professional standards or California State Personnel Board criteria for Associate State Archaeologist or State Historian II. Applicable U.S. laws include, but may not be limited to, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470w-3) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC 470hh). California state laws that apply include, but may not be limited to, Government Code Sections 6250 *et seq*. and 6254 *et seq*. Furthermore, disclosure of archaeological site location information to individuals other than those meeting the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's professional standards or California State Personnel Board criteria for Associate State Archaeologist or State Historian II violates the California Office of Historic Preservation's records access policy.

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Introduction

Evans & De Shazo, LLC (EDS) was contracted by Santa Rosa City Schools to provide a Cultural Resource Evaluation (CRE) of the proposed Fir Ridge Workforce Housing project (Project). The Project consists of the proposed development of workforce housing within a 6.03-acre parcel located on Fir Ridge Drive, across from Fumay Drive in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 173-620-030.

The City of Santa Rosa required that a Cultural Resource Evaluation (CRE) be completed to meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for projects that have the potential to impact the environment and as a result of a recommendation provided by the Lytton Band of Pomo Indians during government-to-government consultation that is required to determine the presence or absence of, or potential effects to, Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) under Public Resource Code (PRC) §21074. The objective of the CRE was to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project and provide further recommendations if warranted by the presence of any potentially significant historic or prehistoric resources within the project area.

The methods used to conduct the CRE are described herein, and include archival research, a Native American Sacred Lands inventory, and a field survey. EDS Principal Archaeologist Sally Evans, M.A., RPA, who is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 16 years experience in California Archaeology, completed the CRE.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project consists of the construction of 36 residential units that includes 20 single family homes and 16 duplex units, as well as a community building within a 6.03-acre parcel (Figure 1). Once construction is completed, the units will be rented as affordable workforce housing to teachers and other employees of the School District.

On the USGS 7.5' Santa Rosa quadrangle map (1980) (Figure 2) the project area is located in the southeast quarter of Section 35 of Township 8 North, Range 8 West, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates at the approximate center of the project area are:

4260666 meters North

525304 meters East, Zone 10

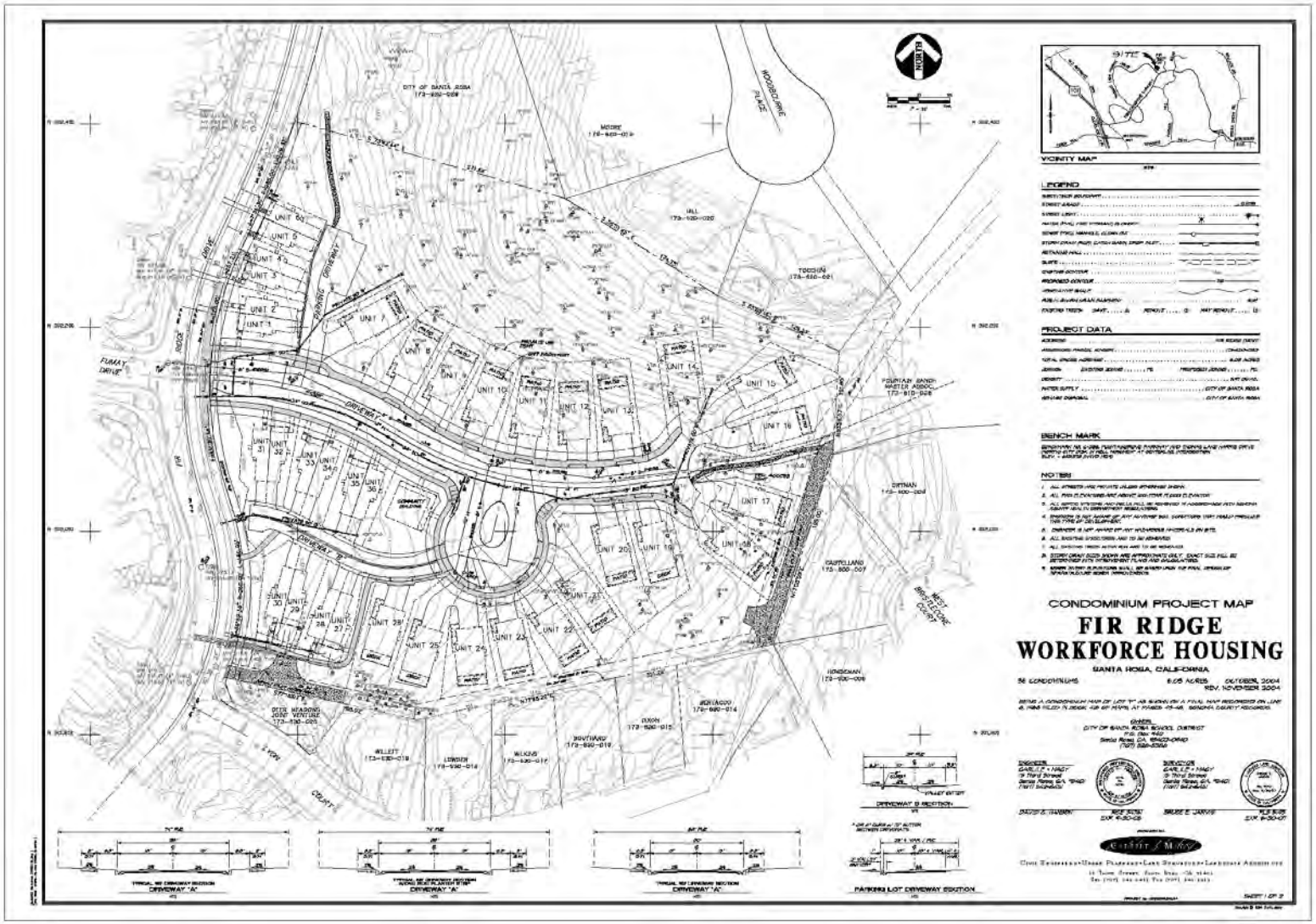

Figure 1: Project Map prepared by Carlile Macy, Santa Rosa, CA.

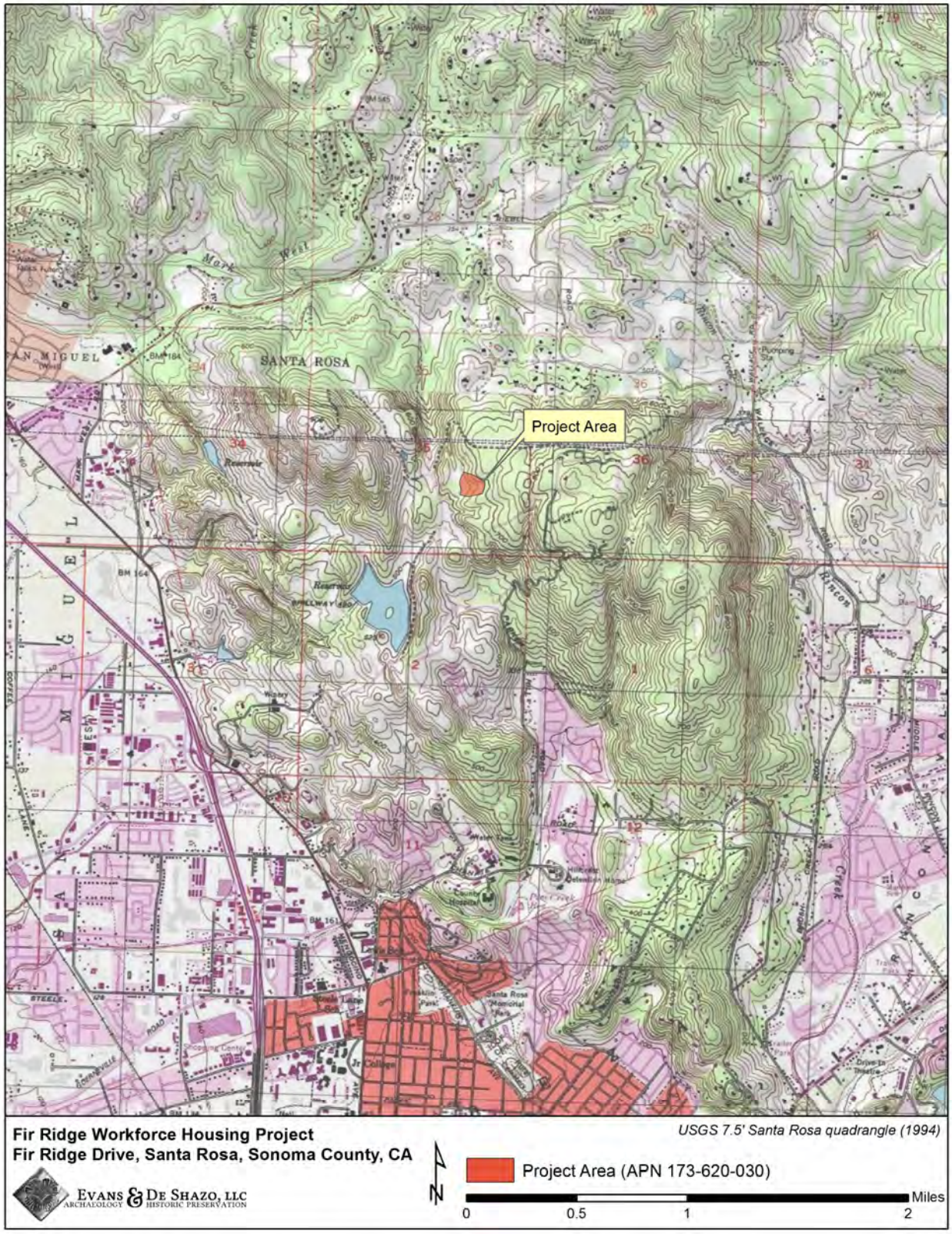

Figure 2: Project Location as shown on the USGS 7.5' Santa Rosa quadrangle.

REGULATORY SETTING

THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the Guidelines for Implementing CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines, 14 CCR Section 15064.5) that give direction and guidance for evaluation of properties as well as the preparation of Initial Studies, Categorical Exemptions, Negative Declarations and Environmental Impact Reports. According to CEQA, cultural resources are aspects of the environment that require identification and assessment for potential historical significance (14 CCR 15064.5 and PRC 21084.1). There are five classes of cultural resources defined by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). These are:

- **Building**: A structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity. A "building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
- **Structure**: A construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples include mines, bridges, and tunnels.
- **Object**: Construction primarily artist in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed. It may be movable by nature or design or made for a specific setting or environment. Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use or character. Examples include fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures and boundary markers.
- **Site**: The location of a significant event. A prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing building, structure, or object. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at that time. Examples include trails, designed landscapes, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, petroglyphs, and pictographs.
- **Historic District**: Unified geographic entities which contain a concentration of historic buildings, structures, or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally.

According to California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5, cultural resources are historically significant if they are:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et. seq.);
- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);
- Included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code; or

- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES (CRHR)

Historical Resources, as defined in CCR §15064.5, include buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts that are listed, or eligible for listing in the CRHR. A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the CRHR if it has integrity and meets any of the following criteria:

1) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts representative of California and United States history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture convey significance when they also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource has integrity if it retains the characteristics that were present during the resource's period of significance. Enough of these characteristics must remain to convey the reasons for its significance. A resource lacking integrity would not be eligible for listing on the CRHR.

CEQA (PRC §21083.2) distinguishes between two classes of archaeological resources: archaeological sites that meet the definition of an historical resource as described above, and "**unique archaeological resources**." A "unique archaeological resource" has been defined as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information,
2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, or
3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resources as defined in PRC sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

CITY OF SANTA ROSA'S HISTORIC AND CULTURAL PRESERVATION GOALS AND POLICIES

The City of Santa Rosa possesses historic resources that are important to the identity of its community. As such, the City has adopted a Historic Preservation element within the Santa Rosa General Plan that establishes goals and policies for identifying and preserving significant prehistoric and historic resources, including buildings and neighborhoods of historic architectural significance, places of special historic or archaeological interest, and other features that have special value to the community. The Cultural Heritage Board, authorized by the Historic and Cultural Preservation Ordinance adopted in 1988, is responsible for recommending to the City Council designation of local landmarks and preservation districts.

The City of Santa Rosa's Historic and Cultural Preservation Goals and Policies presented in the 2035 General Plan (http://ci.santa-rosa.ca.us/doclib/Documents/2035_General_Plan.pdf) include the following:

- **HP-A: Protect Native American Heritage**
    - HP-A-1: Review proposed developments and work in conjunction with the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, to determine whether project areas contain known archaeological resources, either prehistoric and/or historic-era, or have the potential for such resources.
    - HP-A-2: Require that project areas found to contain significant archaeological resources be examined by a qualified consulting archaeologist for recommendations concerning protection and preservation.
    - HP-A-3: If cultural resources are encountered during development, work should be halted to avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified consulting archaeologist and Native American representative (if appropriate) have evaluated the situation, and recorded identified cultural resources and determined suitable mitigation measures.
    - HP-A-4: Consult with local Native American tribes to identify, evaluate, and appropriately address cultural resources and tribal sacred sites through the development review process.
    - HP-A-5: Ensure that Native American human remains are treated with sensitivity and dignity and assure compliance with the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

- **HP-B: Preserve Santa Rosa's historic structures and neighborhoods**
  - HP-B-1: Ensure that alterations to historic buildings and their surrounding settings are compatible with the character of the structure and the neighborhood. Ensure that specific rehabilitation projects follow the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation to a reasonable extent, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.
  - HP-B-2: Preserve significant historic structures. Consider the life cycle costs when evaluating the alternatives to demolition of these structures, including the adaptive reuse of historic buildings for contemporary uses.
  - HP-B-3: Establish priorities and pursue designating new landmarks and historic preservation districts, following study by the Cultural Heritage Board, to preserve historic areas.
  - HP-B-4: Allow for the adaptive reuse of historic landmark structures for institutional, office, or limited commercial uses, incorporating improvements to minimize negative impacts on existing neighborhoods to the extent feasible.
  - HP-B-5: Update the Survey of Historic Properties Inventory of 1990, taking into consideration buildings, neighborhoods and other features of historic, architectural or cultural significance.
  - HP-B-6: Provide historic street name signs for each designated preservation district.
  - HP-B-7: In establishing zoning designations for historic properties, consider historic uses and establish provisions to encourage retention of the historic use and/or setting.
  - HP-B-8: Preserve sites that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and pursue listing eligible sites in the Register.
  - HP-B-9: Integrate the common goals of the city's green ordinances and historic preservation objectives. Provide building owners of older and historic structures clear and cost effective options to measurably enhance energy efficiency while maintaining the structure's historic character to the greatest degree possible.
- **HP-C: Increase public participation in the historic preservation process.**
  - HP-C-1: Prepare and distribute educational guides and walking tour brochures of places of historical, architectural or cultural interest in Santa Rosa, to increase public awareness of these resources.
  - HP-C-2: Hold neighborhood meetings to achieve the following:
    - Increase public awareness of preservation issues and opportunities;
    - Provide information on the historic designation process;

- Publicize low-impact/low-cost/high benefit options for energy efficiency upgrades in context of green building program requirements; and
- Alert neighborhoods, when necessary, to the pending loss of significant buildings or other features.

o HP-C-3: Educate citizens about Santa Rosa's historic past by creating a lecture program for presentation to community groups and school classes.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located approximately 3.5 miles north of downtown Santa Rosa and is situated on the northeast side of the Fountaingrove Golf and Athletic Club property. Fountaingrove is an area that is located within the northeastern foothills of the Mayacamas Range that are characterized by oak, fir and redwood-studded hillsides, ridges and canyons. The Fountaingrove area is drained by Mark West and Santa Rosa creeks and their tributaries that flow west through Santa Rosa and into the *Laguna de Santa Rosa*. Prior to development of the Fountaingrove area with more than 800 homes, condominiums, as well as industrial and commercial buildings, it was sparsely inhabited by people due to its remote and somewhat rugged terrain, but supported an array of vegetation community types and animals.

The project area consists of 6.03-acres of grassland and surrounding uplands dotted with oak, fir and redwood trees and numerous outcroppings of basalt. The nearest source of freshwater is an unnamed tributary of Mark West Creek located 0.65-miles to the southwest and the headwaters of Santa Rosa Creek located 0.7-miles to the southeast. About 85% of the soil within the project area is Felta very gravelly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, which occurs throughout the parcel except for in the southwest corner. Felta very gravelly loam consists of alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock that occurs on the backslopes of terraces. Its profile consists of 0 to 5 inches of very gravelly loam, underlain by 5 to 24 inches of very gravelly clay loam, followed by 24 to 60 inches of very gravelly sandy clay loam. It is well-drained and suitable for grazing, but is not prime farmland soil (USDA 2016). The remaining soil consists of Goulding cobbly clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, which occurs in the southwest portion of the project area. Goulding cobbly clay loam consists of residuum weathered from metavolcanic and occurs on the backslopes and side slopes of hills. The soil profile consist of 0 to 9 inches of cobbly clay loam, underlain by 9 to 18 inches of very gravelly clay loam, and 18 to 24 inches of unweathered bedrock. It is well-drained and suitable for cultivation (USDA 2016). Obsidian (a naturally occurring volcanic glass formed as an extrusive igneous rock) is sometimes found within soils derived from igneous and metavolcanic sources. In the Fountaingrove area, obsidian float material that consists of obsidian pebbles and cobbles ranging in diameter from only a few millimeters to six centimeters have been reported (Origer and Carpenter 1979; King 1973a, 1973b; Morre et al. 1996). In some instances, naturally occurring obsidian float material can become fragmented and appear similar to obsidian flakes produced by Native Americans in prehistoric times.

The project area, with its grassland and upper woodland portions and local ecotone, would have supported a variety of plants and animals in the past. Additionally, Fresh water from nearby creeks and springs was also available. These environmental attributes suggest that the project area would have been suitable for use by prehistoric Native Americans and early American settlers as a place to live, and to hunt and gather resources.

CULTURAL SETTING

This section provides a prehistoric, ethnographic and historic setting of the project area vicinity. Each setting provides the basis for understanding the historic significance of cultural resources that are potentially located within the project area and how they each relate to broader patterns of resource use, adaptations to changing environmental conditions, and settlement of the region.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Fredrickson (1974) provides a chronology that forms the framework many archaeologists use to interpret and define Sonoma County prehistory. His taxonomy consists of broad periods defined by shifts in adaptive patterns that may reflect changes in the environment and the movement and influences of native groups within a region. Fredrickson defined three periods for the North Coast Ranges. These are: the Paleoindian Period (ca. 10,000-6000 B.C.); the Archaic Period (6000 BC - AD 500) that is divided into the Lower Archaic (6000-3000 BC), Middle Archaic (3000-1000 BC) and Upper Archaic (1000 BC - AD 500) periods; and finally, the Emergent Period (AD 500-1500). These time periods are further defined by spatial and cultural units called Patterns, Phases, and Aspects. Patterns are units of culture having similar economic and technical manifestations, mortuary patterns, concepts of wealth, and trade practices. Phases are cultural manifestations within a Pattern bounded by time and region. Aspects are cultural units bounded regionally, but not temporally (Fredrickson 1973, 1974). Fredrickson (1989) defined Aspects specific to the Santa Rosa Plain, including the Spring Lake Aspect of the Borax Lake Pattern in the Lower Archaic Period, the Black Hills Aspect of the Mendocino Pattern in the Middle Archaic Period, the Laguna Aspect of the Berkeley Pattern in the Upper Archaic Period, and the Rincon and Gables Aspects of the Augustine Pattern in the Emergent Period.

Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 10,000-6000 B.C.)

There have been very few archaeological sites found in California that firmly date to the terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene. Sonoma County was inhabited during the Paleo-Indian Period, as indicated by the presence of fluted projectile points and chipped stone crescents, which have been found in a few archaeological sites located in Sonoma County near the *Laguna de Santa Rosa*, Bodega Bay, and Warm Springs Creek dam, as well as along the coast of Mendocino County and in Lake County. Based on limited archaeological evidence from this period, it appears that populations consisted of small, highly mobile groups that practiced broad-spectrum hunting and gathering techniques. Research

conducted by Jones and Hayes (1989, 1993) indicates that Paleoindian forgers in the Santa Rosa locality were focused on the use of lakes, wetlands, and riparian zones during this time.

Lower Archaic Period (6000-3000 B.C.)

Several sites in Sonoma County date to this period and typically contain artifacts consistent with a mobile hunting and gathering economy. Mobile foragers appeared to have resided in camps situated along marshes and on grasslands, and utilized the surrounding uplands to take advantage of a wide array of resources available in those areas on a seasonal basis. The types of artifacts that are found in archaeological sites dating to this period, including large, wide-stemmed projectile points, cobble tools, handstones, and milling slabs. These artifacts are characteristic of the Borax Lake Pattern, a distinctive cultural pattern recognized throughout much of the North Coast Ranges during this time. In Sonoma County, the Borax Lake Pattern is recognized by the Spring Lake Aspect, specifically at sites located in Santa Rosa, and Duncan's Landing located on the Sonoma Coast between Bodega Bay and Jenner. Wide-stemmed points, milling slabs and handstones found at CA-Son-20, a prehistoric archaeological site located in the Rincon Valley area of Santa Rosa that dates to 6300 B.C., is the type site for the Spring Lake Aspect in Santa Rosa (Wickstrom and Fredrickson 1982). This climate during this period was also characterized as warmer than present conditions and lower precipitation (Schwitalla 2013).

Middle Archaic Period (3000-1000 B.C.)

As in the preceding period, mobile foragers in the Santa Rosa locality resided in camps situated along marshes and on grasslands, and also utilized the surrounding uplands to take advantage of the wide array of resources available in those areas on a seasonal basis, albeit on a more limited basis. During this period, the Borax Lake Pattern, consisting of highly mobile foragers, was replaced by the Mendocino Pattern, characterized by groups practicing a more localized foraging strategy. Mendocino Pattern sites are well-represented on the Santa Rosa Plain.

The Middle Archaic Period was also marked by new ground stone technology, as well as an increase in trade, evident by cut marine shell (*Olivella* sp.) beads found within mortuary contexts. Formalized exchange relationships appear to have been established in the flake stone industry as well, indicated by a greater amount of obsidian from Napa Valley sources than the locally obtained Annadel obsidian in many sites dating to this period. Mortars and pestles first appear in sites dating to this period as well that is thought to signal an increased dietary reliance on acorns rather than hard seeds, and a concomitant increase in sedentism. According to Fredrickson (1989), who analyzed changing North Bay settlement and chronology patterns specific to the *Laguna de Santa Rosa* area, there was overlapping use of the Laguna area by both mobile foragers (Black Hills Phase of the Mendocino Pattern) and collectors (Laguna Phase of the Berkeley Pattern) between 1500 B.C. and A.D. 1; and by 1000 B.C., it is thought that more sedentary Berkeley Pattern groups practicing a collecting economic strategy began to spread into the Santa Rosa region while in-place mobile Mendocino Pattern foragers focused on the surrounding uplands.

The Middle Archaic Period was also marked by significant climatic changes during which warmer and drier conditions led to desiccation of lake basins in southern California. Across California there is a general decrease in the number of sites that date to this period, but this paucity of sites may not be due to a decreased in population, rather it appears to relate to a period of increased alluvial deposition on fans and floodplains, which buried many sites dating to this period.

Upper Archaic Period (1000 B.C. - A.D. 500)

The Upper Archaic Period (end of the Borax Lake Pattern) was characterized by cooler conditions accompanied by increased precipitation in northern and central California, which apparently resulted in more favorable conditions for human occupation. Sites dating to this period demonstrate marked differences in their constituents relative to Borax Lake Pattern sites of the Middle Archaic Period. These new occupations are ascribed to the Berkeley Pattern, which appears to have originated in the Clear Lake area during the Lower Archaic Period. Although firm dating for the end of the Borax Lake Pattern is lacking, it is believed to have been replaced by the Berkeley Pattern (possibly representing Miwokan influence) about 500 B.C. (Moratto 1984:517). The Berkeley Pattern is characterized by a higher degree of sedentism. Traits typically include tightly flexed burials, with fewer grave offerings and no preference toward orientation. When present, burial artifacts typically include *Olivella* saddle and saucer beads and *Haliotis* pendants. Berkeley Pattern sites are also characterized by utilitarian objects and numerous mortars and pestles, implying greater reliance on acorns, and a highly developed bone tool industry. The Berkeley Pattern is represented at sites throughout Sonoma, Napa and Lake counties.

Emergent Period (A.D. 500-1500)

Although A.D. 500 is marked as the beginning of the Lower Emergent Period, more recent work suggests the timing of this event may have not occurred until around A.D. 1000. The Emergent Period is thought to be associated with a new level of sedentism, status ascription, ceremonial integration, and regional trade, as indicated by the presence of finished artifacts and food remains that could not be obtained locally; and this is referred to as the Augustine Pattern. There appears to have been a diversity of socioeconomic strategies associated with Augustine Pattern sites in the North Bay, with some sites revealing a continuance of sedentary systems initiated by the Berkeley Pattern and others apparently resulting from mobile foraging adaptations.

The North Bay became the “seat of innovation” during the Upper Emergent Period, as new ornament forms and technologies emerged, such as the bow and arrow, toggle harpoon, hopper mortar, clamshell disk beads, and steatite and magnesite beads and tubes. This period was marked by wide-ranging changes in *Olivella* bead forms and their distribution patterns. The *Olivella* saucer bead trade network appears to have collapsed suddenly between A.D. 430 and 1050, and *Olivella* saucer bead industry was replaced by more regionally-integrated shell bead forms, such as *Olivella* wall beads and clamshell disk beads, possibly indicating the increased importance of communicating cultural affiliation within an increasingly populated region. The manufacture of clamshell disk beads seems to have centered

primarily on the Santa Rosa Plain and within the Napa Valley. Clamshell disk beads were used as exchange currency with a standardized value. The burial practice of cremation was also introduced in the North Bay during this time (Milliken et al. 2007).

These shifts in technology, artifact types and mortuary practices, which, for the most part, spread throughout the San Francisco Bay Area from north to south, appears to be indicate that another upward cycle of regional integration took place in the Emergent Period. However, this cycle was stopped short by the Contact Period, marked by Spanish settlement of the region. The affects of European-introduced epidemics significantly affected Native populations and culture.

ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

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 area of the Bitakomtara, covering about 200 square miles, is bounded on the north by Mark West Creek; on the east by Sonoma Canyon, Bear Creek, and the summit of the Mayacama Mountains; on the south by the peak 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. Ethnographer S.A. Barrett reported two village sites in the Santa Rosa area along the south side of Santa Rosa Creek. These were called hūkabet•a'wī and Kabetcíuwa. No ethnographic sites were reported as having been located in close proximity to the current project area (Barrett 1908).

Southern Pomo groups maintained a relatively dense population with complex social structures. They had access to diverse resources and scheduled their subsistence activities according to the seasonal availability of food resources. They typically lived in large villages with ancillary smaller villages for most of the year and dispersed into seasonal camps used as necessary to exploit variable resources. Their settlements were focused on the inland valleys near the Russian River, and along Santa Rosa Creek, Matanzas Creek and the Laguna de Santa Rosa. Their structures were built of brush and grass or tule supported by wooden poles tied together at the top. Larger, semi-subterranean structures were constructed as sweathouses or dance houses.

Hunting camps and places where food and other resources were gathered on a seasonal basis were plentiful in the hills east of Santa Rosa and near the *Laguna de Santa Rosa*. Southern Pomo groups relied heavily on acorns for subsistence, and gathered and stored them to eat throughout the year. Other plants were also sought after, including buckeye nuts, berries, grasses seeds, roots, bulbs, and edible greens. Food obtained from the coast included dried seaweed and kelp as well as fish, especially salmon and steelhead, and sea mammals. Large game, such as deer, elk, and antelope were important dietary constituents. Small game, such as rabbits and squirrels, were also taken, as were many varieties of birds, including waterfowl. Trade with neighboring groups was an important way to augment their diet and acquire exotic items, and Pomo people were specialists in gaming, and the production of clamshell disk beads and magnesite cylinders.

In historic documents, the Indians of the Santa Rosa Plain are often referred to as belonging to 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 and possibly Barrett's ethnographic village site of hūkabet•a'wī, located on the south side of Santa Rosa Creek in the vicinity of the Carrillo Adobe.

The Gualomi Pomo of the Santa Rosa area began to be missionized in 1821. "The wave of 1824 Santa Rosa Plains baptisms came to a head on September 3, 1824, when Father Amoros went north to the main Gualomi village, somewhere along Santa Rosa Creek, to baptize some of the last Gualomi, Jauyomi, and Livantolomi elders who were either too resistant or too weak to travel to Mission San Rafael" (Milliken 2008). During his visit, Amoros named the village "Santa Rosa de Lima in Gualomi." By 1826 mission control of the Indians living on the Santa Rosa Plain was nearly complete and "the mission records suggest, the Gualomi group as a tribal unit came to an end with the baptism of Captain Narciso Nomeuaye's mother and another elderly couple at Santa Rosa on June 20, 1826" (Milliken 2008).

HISTORIC SETTING

The Mexican Period (1822 - 1846)

In 1821 Mexico declared its independence from Spain and took possession of California. In 1823, Mission San Francisco Solano was established in the town of Sonoma, the 21st and last of the Spanish/Mexican missions built in California. Beginning in 1833, the missions were "de-secularized" and the land holdings of the missions were broken up and huge land holdings called Ranchos, which were sold or given to politically prominent Mexican citizens and military leaders. Much of modern Sonoma County was divided up into 27 land grants. The project area is not located within the boundaries of a Mexican era land grant, but instead remained relatively uninhabited during this time due to the rugged terrain that was likely used as grazing land and for hunting.

Early American Period (1846 - 1870)

The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo marked the end of the Mexican-American war and by 1850 California had become a state. The 1850s saw a massive influx of people into California due to the discovery of gold by John Marshall within weeks of the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Once the initial rush was over there was a high demand for prime agricultural land, as people realized that money could also be made from raising and selling food to satisfy the needs of a rapidly growing population. The ideal growing conditions in Sonoma County made it a very attractive place to settle.

The City of Santa Rosa became the county seat in 1854 and was officially incorporated as a town in 1867. Maria Carrillo's son, Julio Carrillo, who had inherited the bulk of the Mexican era land grant of *Cabeza de Santa Rosa* from Maria Carrillo, partnered with Barney Hoen of Hoen & Co. to supply 70-acres of land and the money necessary to build an official town square with a courthouse, jail and other public

buildings (LeBaron et al. 1985). Carrillo envisioned a landscaped town square filled with large, architecturally ornate buildings and recreation areas in the "Hispanic" style. Hoen and Carrillo set out to have the town plot surveyed, and an official plat map was filed in 1854 that laid out the streets and a central plaza with 60-foot wide lots fronting the plaza. To lure in new settlers, Hoen and Carrillo threw a fourth of July celebration and citizens from all over the area were invited to experience what the new town had to offer, which at that time included a store, saloon, Masonic Hall, and some residential buildings, including Carrillo's home on Second Street and Hoen's home on C Street (LeBaron et al. 1985).

In 1856 there were around 50 residences in Santa Rosa, but by 1859 there were over 30 businesses and 500 residences; and by 1870, there were about 900 people living in Santa Rosa (Bloomfield 1989). Also during this period, lands on the outskirts of town were divided and sold to newly arriving American and European settlers who populated the area with small farms and pursued agriculture.

The Homestead Act, signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862 further encouraged settlers to move west by providing them with 160-acres (¼ of a Section) of public land in exchange for a small filing fee and a commitment to occupy and "improve" the land for a period of five years. The Public Lands Survey System (PLSS) was utilized to subdivide publically owned land within the United States into 6-mile square townships that were then subdivided into 36 one-mile square sections made available to citizens to own. The project area is located within land that was surveyed under the PLSS in 1865 (GLO 1907), and by 1877 most of the sectioned off land in the vicinity of the project area had been divided into 160-acre parcels and sold (Thompson 1877).

Late 19th and Early 20th Century (1870-1945)

The arrival of the first passenger train on the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad in 1870 marked the next period of rapid growth in Santa Rosa; and from 1870 to 1906 Santa Rosa developed as a railroad and agricultural center (Bloomfield 1989; Peterson 1982). Expansion of the railroad linked Santa Rosa to distant places and it soon became 11th in the nation for agricultural production. The nearby farms and open plots of land on the "outskirts" of town became "additions" to Santa Rosa and were soon incorporated, subdivided and sold.

The project area is located in what was formerly the Fountain Grove Ranch, which is where the name Fountaingrove was derived. The main part of Fountain Grove Ranch consisted of 400 acres and was purchased by Thomas Lake Harris in 1875 (Clark 1994:16). Harris was born in England in 1823 and raised as a Calvinist. In adulthood he practiced Universalism, Spiritualism, and then Swedenborgianism before establishing his own religious sect in New York called the called the "Brotherhood of the New Life" (Clark 1994; Origer and Carpenter 1979:12). In 1875 Harris and his followers moved to Santa Rosa and purchased the 400-acre Fountain Grove Ranch and over the next decade Fountain Grove Ranch evolved into 1,970 acres (Clark 1994) that included three houses - one for the women, one for the men, and a mansion for Harris, as well as a winery, dairy, blacksmith shop, and a printing press (Clark 1994; Hansen and Miller 1962:102). In 1880 there were nineteen people living at the Ranch. The vineyards and winery

were managed by Dr. John Hyde and Kanaye Nagasawa, a native of Japan, and their wine was sold through the Fountain Grove Wine House in New York. Dr. Hyde was a trained viticulturalist form Missouri who mentored Nagasawa. Nagasawa later became a famed Japanese winemaker known as "The Wine King of California" (LeBaron 1993).

In the late 1880s and early 1890s the community at Fountain Grove Ranch experienced a series of setbacks that resulted in Harris being accused of immorality and fraud, and the colony became part of a public scandal. As a result, Harris left for New York in shame and never returned to the Fountain Grove Ranch (Hansen and Miller 1962). Kanaye Nagasawa continued to operate the ranch in Harris' absence and commercial activity increased, especially wine production under Nagasawa's direction. The 1898 map of the county (Procter and Reynolds 1898) shows 1,783 acres owned by the Fountain Grove Vineyard Company. When Harris died in 1909 his wife sold Fountain Grove Ranch to five of Harris' followers who were members of the colony. Later, Nagasawa took sole control and under his ownership the winery prospered. Nagasawa died in 1934 and the land was sold to Errol McBoyle who hired Kurt Opper and Hanns Kornell to run the Fountain Grove Winery (LeBaron 1993). After McBoyles' death, his widow married Siegfried Bechold who removed the vineyards and brought in cattle. Bechold died in 1956 and the remaining 1,700 acres was sold to Robert Walter and then to the Teachers Management Investment in the 1970s (Origer and Carpenter 1979).

Post World War II (post 1945)

Post World War II in Santa Rosa saw an increase in suburban population accompanied by an economic boom. The economy, as well as demographic and social conditions accelerated the spread of suburbia in Santa Rosa after World War II. Post-war residential developments were for the most part dependent on the automobile for access to stores, services and employment. The growth spread into outlying farms, many of which were slowly replaced by large neighborhoods of tract housing and typical suburban development. Beginning in the 1980s, the old Fountain Grove Ranch was developed into the community of Fountaingrove that includes a golf course, over 800 single family homes, condominiums, and industrial and commercial buildings. The project area, which was formerly part of the Fountain Grove Ranch, became surrounded by multi-million dollar homes, but remained undeveloped over the years.

STUDY METHODS

In accordance with CEQA, to identify the presence or absence of cultural resources within the project area and to ensure that the proposed project will not cause any adverse impacts to potentially significant cultural resources, the following methods were utilized: a literature review, Native American Sacred Lands inventory, and a field survey. The methods used to complete each of these tasks are described below.

LITERATURE SEARCH AND REVIEW

A record search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) to obtain and review previous cultural resource studies and Primary Resource records pertaining to the project area and to properties located within a 1/2-mile of the project area. Additionally, the following lists were reviewed:

- Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, CA (dated 4/5/2012)
- National Register of Historic Places
- California Register of Historical Resources
- California Inventory of Historic Resources
- California Historical Landmarks
- California Points of Historical Interest

Appropriate historic and prehistoric references were also reviewed to provide background information on the prehistory and history of the project area, as well as soils data and other information to identify the potential for buried archaeological resources that are not visible on the surface. The following maps were also reviewed for information about past land use within the project area:

- 1877 Thos. Thompson's Map of Sonoma County
- 1898 Reynolds and Proctor's Map of Sonoma County
- 1900 Ricksecker and Walkup's Map of Sonoma County
- 1907 Government Land Office (GLO) map
- 1908 McIntire and Lewis' Map of Sonoma County
- 1916 USGS 15' Santa Rosa topographic map
- 1944 USGS 15' Santa Rosa topographic map
- 1954 USGS 7.5' Sebastopol quadrangle map
- 1994 USGS 7.5' Sebastopol quadrangle map

NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS INVENTORY

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted to determine the presence or absence of Native American Sacred Sites in the vicinity of the project area and to obtain a list of local Native American organizations and individuals to contact for further information about Native American resources near the project area. A letter and email was sent to each organization and individual on the list provided to request further information regarding traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values associated with the project area. This consultation is separate from the government to government consultation that is required to determine the presence or absence, or potential effects to, Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), as defined in PRC §21074.

FIELD SURVEY

Sally Evans, M.A. RPA, a qualified Professional Archaeologist, conducted a field survey of the entire 6.03-acre project area to identify and record potentially significant cultural resources. The field strategy

included an on-foot visual inspection of 100 percent of the project area by walking a series of parallel transects. The project area was inspected for all evidence of past occupation, including prehistoric artifacts, such as chipped stone (obsidian and chert) flakes and tools (such as projectile points, knives, and scrapers), shellfish remains, ground stone, and fire-affected rock, as well as evidence of historic-era artifacts and evidence of past land use activities. A hand-held GPS was used to record the location of cultural resources that were observed.

STUDY RESULTS

This section presents the results of the literature review, Native American Sacred Lands inventory, and field survey, and is followed by a summary of findings and recommendations for the project.

RESULTS OF LITERATURE SEARCH AND REVIEW

Sally Evans, M.A., RPA completed a record search at the NWIC on March 18, 2016 to obtain and review previous cultural resource studies and Primary resource records pertaining to properties located within a half-mile radius of the project area (NWIC File #15-1361). The record search revealed that the project area was included in the Cultural Resource Inventory of the 1,970-acre Fountain Grove Ranch that was conducted in 1979.

The Fountain Grove Ranch study (S-1778; Origer and Carpenter 1979) was conducted as part of a proposed development that included a golf course, single family homes and industrial buildings. The study resulted in the identification of three prehistoric Native American sites, including two sites with "slightly developed middens and one moderate to sparse obsidian flake and tool scatter," and several historic resources, including the main Fountain Grove Winery complex, several segments of stone fences, stone corals and stone piles. The moderate to sparse obsidian flake and tool scatter (recorded as CA-Son-1222) was found located near a small creek within an open oak woodland setting, while one of the midden sites (CA-Son-1221) was found situated on top of a hill overlooking Santa Rosa, and the other (CA-Son-1223) was situated on top of a hill and extended down the west slope towards a spring (Origer and Carpenter 1979:22). Historic resources identified included the Fountain Grove Winery complex (CA-Son-1220) that consisted of extant buildings, including the winery building and the Round Barn, and remnants of previous buildings, as well as refuse deposits, and possibly unmarked graves of previous Japanese workers. The Fountain Grove Winery (CA-Son-1220) is listed on the County-wide HRI as a historic district comprising eight contributing buildings and six sites. It is also listed on the CRHR, Santa Rosa's Architectural Heritage Inventory, and because of its importance to the Japanese community, it is also listed in *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California* (Clark 1994). It was also found to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by Ann Bloomfield in 1989, and again in 1994 by Susan Clark (S-16455). The Round Barn is listed on the California Inventory of Historic Places (1976). When Susan Clark evaluated the winery complex in 1994, only five buildings were standing; however, these remaining buildings were demolished in 2015 due to safety concerns. The site

of the Fountain Grove Winery building complex is located 1.2 miles to the southeast. Several segments of stone fences, stone corrals and stone piles, as well as locations where structures formerly existed, as indicated on historic maps were also identified; but these resources were not recorded.

There have been five additional cultural resource studies previously conducted within a half-mile radius of the project area that were also reviewed. These studies are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Previous Cultural Resource Studies Conducted within a 1/2-Mile of the Project Area.

NWIC #	Year	Title	Author(s)
16455	1994	Historic Structures Report Fountaingrove Winery Complex, Round Barn Road, Santa Rosa, California, Assessor Parcel #040-050-032.	Susan M. Clark
18588	1996	Final Report: Fountaingrove Parkway Extension Archaeological Monitoring.	Greg Morre Cassandra Michaud William Roop Katherine Flynn
35929	2008	Cultural Resources Assessment Fulton to St. Helena Rebuild Project.	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
36592	2009	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Property at 1601 Fountaingrove Parkway, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California	Lauren Del Bondio Thomas M. Origer
37608	2010	A Cultural Resources Survey for the City of Santa Rosa Creek Restoration Project, Sonoma County, California	Lauren De Bondio Thomas M. Origer

Five Primary resources have been recorded within a one-half mile radius of the project area. These resources are listed in Table 2 and described further below.

Table 2: Cultural Resources Recorded within a 1/2-Mile of the Project Area.

Primary Resource	Type	Description	Recorded By	Distance from Project Area
P-49-00004	Prehistoric	Isolated obsidian flake	K. Flynn, W. Roop, S. Bryne, D. Ogburn	0.4-miles
P-49-00010	Prehistoric	Isolated Franciscan chert cortical flake and a shattered fragment of obsidian	Dennis Ogburn, Stephen Bryne	.025-miles
P-49-04081	Historic	60-kilovolt lattice framed transmission line that runs between the Fulton Substation to the City of St. Helena	William Zukosky, DJ Allison	0.14-miles
P-49-04083	Historic	Refuse deposit	William Zukosky, DJ Allison	0.45-miles
P-49-004161	Historic	Stone Alignment	Tom Origer & Associates	0.25-miles

P-49-00004 and P-49-00010 are two of several isolated prehistoric artifacts identified and recorded as part of the Fountain grove Parkway Extension project (Morre et al. 1996). P-49-00004 includes an isolated obsidian flake fragment that was found 0.4-miles to the east-southeast of the project area; and P-49-00010 includes an isolated Franciscan chert cortical flake and a shattered fragment of obsidian found 0.25-miles to the east-southeast of the project area. Several other prehistoric and historic resources were also identified and recorded during the Fountaingrove Parkway project that are located beyond a half-mile from the project area.

The closest recorded cultural resource to the project area is P-49-004081, which is located 0.14-miles to the north and includes the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E) 60-kilovolt lattice framed transmission line that runs between the Fulton Substation to the City of St. Helena. The transmission line was originally constructed in 1908 and 1909 by the Snow Mountain Water and Power Company, which was absorbed by PG&E in the 1930s (Zukosky and Allison 2007/2008).

P-49-004083 is located 0.45-miles to the northeast of the project area and is a historic refuse deposit consisting of metal items such as stove parts, buckets, a barrel stay, a water basin and windmill blades, as well as glass objects such as broken jars and bottles (Zukosky and Allison 2007).

Both P-49-004081 and P-49-0004083 were identified and recorded during the Cultural Resources Assessment of the Fulton to St. Helena Rebuild Project conducted by PG&E in 2007 and 2008.

P-49-004161 includes two, relatively straight, dry-laid stone alignments located 0.25-miles to the south of the project area. The stone alignments vary in height up to 2', and are 2.5' wide; however, many of the stones have fallen or have otherwise been displaced and the features retain a low level of integrity (Del Bondio and Origer 2009; S-36592).

Santa Rosa has 21 Landmarks and 8 designated Historic Preservation Districts, established to officially recognize individual properties and whole neighborhoods as key components of the city's heritage (City of Santa Rosa 2015). The project area does not contain, or is not located in the immediate vicinity of, any City of Santa Rosa Landmarks or Historic Preservation Districts.

Historic Map Research

Several historic maps ranging in date from 1877 to 1994 were reviewed to obtain information specifically related to the history of the project area and past land use activities in order to assess the potential for historic resources to be present within the project area.

The 1877 Sonoma County atlas map (Thompson 1877) shows the project area as part of a 160-acre parcel owned by George Ehrman, and there is a house and orchard depicted along the east side of a county road that stretched between Santa Rosa and Mark West. This wagon road followed the general path of what is now Cross Creek Road located west of the project area that heads north towards Mark West Station. Ehrman was an upholsterer from Tennessee (U.S. Census 1880). In addition to a house and orchard, the location of which is unknown, Ehrman is also believed to have constructed many stone

fences and other stone features within his property that were used as boundary fences or enclosures for livestock. These stone features, as well as several rock piles were reported during the cultural resource evaluation of the 1,970-acre Fountain Grove Ranch (Origer and Carpenter 1979:23).

By 1898 the project area was part of the Fountaingrove Vineyard Company under the ownership of Jane L.W. Harris, who became Harris' third wife after the scandal (Reynolds and Proctor 1898). No buildings are depicted on this map as being located within the project area.

By 1908 the project area was part of a 360-acre property owned by Kanaye Nagasawa, who also owned the 406-acre property to the north. No buildings or specific land uses within the project area are depicted on this map.

The 1916 and 1944 USGS 15' Santa Rosa topographic maps, and the USGS 1954 and 1994 7.5' Santa Rosa quadrangle maps do not depict any buildings or structures located within the project area.

RESULTS OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

On March 17, 2016 the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted to conduct a Sacred Land inventory to determine if there are any Sacred Sites located within or near to the project area. The NAHC works to identify, catalogue, and protect places of special religious or social significance, graves, and cemeteries of Native Americans per the authority given the Commission in Public Resources Code §5097.9.

A search of the Sacred Land file did not indicate the presence of a Native American Sacred Site within or in the immediate vicinity of the project area (Souza 2016). However, the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources. The NAHC provided a list of Native Americans to contact for further information, including Gene Buvelot and Greg Sarris, Chairperson, from the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR). Both Mr. Buvelot and Mr. Sarris were contacted on April 5, 2016 to request further information about traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values associated with the project area. Mr. Buvelot was contacted via email and USPS and Mr. Sarris was contacted by USPS only.

On April 5, 2016 Mr. Buvelot responded via email stating "I forwarded your email to our THPO [Tribal Historic Preservation Officer] Buffy Mcquillen who will reply." No additional responses have been received. If/when further comments are received they will be immediately forwarded to Steven Eichman, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Santa Rosa City Schools.

All NAHC and Tribal correspondence related to this project is included in Attachment A.

RESULTS OF FIELD SURVEY

A pedestrian field survey of 100% of the project area was conducted by Sally Evans, M.A., RPA on March 25, 2016. Starting at the southwest corner, the project area was surveyed by walking north/south

oriented transects spaced approximately five meters apart from the west to the east end of the project area. The parcel is characterized by a swale of open grassland that slowly rises in elevation towards the east and is surrounded on three sides by a low tree-covered ridge that is dotted with rock outcroppings. The central portion of the project area is relatively flat and sits about 625 feet (ft) above mean sea level (AMSL) and slowly rises in elevation towards the east, to 650 ft AMSL. Beyond the flat portion, the land abruptly rises on the north and east to 690 ft AMSL and on the south to 650 feet AMSL. Vegetation consists of low-lying, non-native grasses, a few oak trees and a felled fir tree in the central area, several redwood trees along the southern portion, and numerous oak, fir and pine trees, as well as thick non-native grass along the hillside in the northern and eastern portions of the project area (Figure 3).

The thick vegetation throughout the project area limited the surface visibility to approximately 20%; however, in areas where ground-burrowing rodents had disturbed the soil and along well worn paths the soil visibility increased to approximately 40%. A hand trowel was also used in places where soil visibility was lacking to push away the vegetation and inspect the soil below. The soil observed throughout the project area was reddish-brown colored, gravelly clay loam that contained numerous basalt fieldstone cobbles and outcroppings.

Figure 3: Looking northeast across central portion of project area from the southwest corner.

One isolated historic artifact and four historic stone features were observed. The historic artifact consists of a small fragment of earthenware ceramic with a green glaze (ISO-01) that was found near a grove of redwood trees along the southern property line. The historic features consist of one rock pile and three possible rock hunting blinds that were assigned field designations of EDS-01, EDS-02, EDS-03 and EDS-04. These features are further described below.

EDS-01 (Figure 4) is a small pile of local basalt field stones that have been placed adjacent to a naturally occurring outcropping of basalt and an oak tree. The rock pile measures approximately 1.5 ft high and 12 ft in diameter. The features is characterized by several small field stones that are piled up on the southwest side of a natural basalt outcrop to form a low, U-shaped pile of stones. The stones are not formally stacked.

Figure 4: Looking south-southeast at rock pile (EDS-01).

EDS-02 (Figures 5 and 6) is a possible hunting blind feature. It is made of local basalt fieldstones that are informally stacked to form a somewhat U-shaped structure that is approximately 10 ft (east/west) by 4 ft (north/south), and 3 ft high on the south side (side that faces valley) and approximately 1.5 ft high on the north side. The stones range in size from 1 to 4 ft in diameter and are mostly covered in lichen. The feature is situated on a south-facing hillside that overlooks a small valley and is camouflaged within the tree-line (Figure 10).

Figure 5: South side of EDS-02.

Figure 6: North side of EDS-02.

EDS-03 (Figure 7) is a possible hunting blind feature. It is made of local basalt fieldstones that are informally stacked around a natural basalt outcrop to form a somewhat U-shaped structure that is approximately 6 ft (east/west) by 3 ft (north/south), and 3 ft high on the south side (side that faces valley) and approximately 1.5 ft high on the north side. The stones range in size from 1 to 4 ft in diameter and are mostly covered in lichen. The feature sits at an elevation of 670 ft AMSL and on a south-facing hillside that overlooks a small valley. It is camouflaged within the tree-line consisting of Douglas fir and oak trees. EDS-03 sits at an elevation of 690 ft AMSL and is situated 218 ft to the northwest of EDS-02 and 63 ft to the north-northeast from EDS-04.

Figure 7: Looking northeast at south side of EDS-03.

EDS-04 (Figures 8 and 9) is a possible hunting blind feature. It is made of large, local basalt fieldstones that are informally stacked around a natural basalt outcrop to form a rectangular-shaped structure that is approximately 12 ft (east/west) by 6 ft (north/south), and 3 ft high on the south side (side that faces valley) and approximately 1.5 ft high on the north side. The stones range in size from 1 to 4 ft in diameter. The feature sits at an elevation of 660 ft AMSL and on a south-facing hillside that overlooks a small valley. It is camouflaged within the tree-line consisting of Douglas fir and oak trees. EDS-04 is located 63 ft slightly to the southwest and situated 30 ft lower in elevation than EDS-03. EDS-02 is located 188' to the southeast and is at the approximate same elevation as EDS-04.

Figure 8: Looking west at east side of EDS-04.

Figure 9: Looking east at north and northwest sides of EDS-04.

EDS-02, EDS-03 and EDS-04 are interpreted as being hunting blinds due to their location, design and material used in their construction, as well as the setting. All three features are situated along a south-facing hillside that looks over a valley and are camouflaged into the tree-line (Figure 10). They are located in an area with a mix of grassland, woodland and ecotone, which is a prime location to hunt and/or trap small mammals, turkeys and for deer hunting. Furthermore, the features are all made of locally available fieldstones that were informally stacked around basalt outcroppings, and are stacked two feet higher on the south side, which is the side that faces the valley, than they are on the north side. Overall, the features are well situated to serve as cover devices for hunters to reduce the chance of detection during hunting.

Figure 10: Looking north at EDS-02 within the tree line.

Figure 11: Cultural resource location map.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The field survey resulted in the identification of one isolated historic artifact (a ceramic shard) that is labeled as ISO-01 on the map in Figure 11, one pile of basalt fieldstones (EDS-01) and three potential hunting blinds constructed from stacked basalt field stones (EDS-02, EDS-03 and EDS-04). The locations of the stone features are also shown on the map in Figure 11.

Several stone fences, corrals and rock piles have been reported in the vicinity (Del Bondio and Origer 2009Morre et al. 1996; Origer and Carpenter 197). Many of these are situated within a former 160-acre property that was owned by George Ehrman in the 1880s. Since the project area was also part of Ehrman's 160-acre property, it is possible that the stone features observed within the project area (EDS-01, EDS-02, EDS-03 and EDS-04) are also associated with early farming and land use activities by Ehrman; however, this association is inconclusive.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF STONE FEATURES (EDS-01, EDS-02, EDS-03 AND EDS-04)

The CRHR criteria were applied to determine if the stone features within the project area have the potential to meet the definition of a Historical Resources, as defined in CCR §15064.5, for the purposes of CEQA.

1) The stone features are associated with patterns of early land use and settlement of the region by early American settlers; however, hunting activities that occurred within the uplands of Santa Rosa, as represented by these hunting blinds, was not a event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

2) The stone features are potentially associated with George Ehrman, but this is inconclusive. Nevertheless, Ehrman does not appear to have been a person important to local, California or national history, as he is not mentioned in any of the standard local history references (LeBaron et al. 1985; Munro-Fraser 1880; Proctor and Reynolds 1898; Thompson 1877);

3) The stone features do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

4) The stone features do not have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

The stone features do not meet any of the CRHR criteria. Furthermore, they do not appear to be considered unique archaeological resources as defined in PRC §21083.2, as they do not contain information needed to answer important scientific research questions, they do not have a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, and they are not directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person. Since the stone features are not eligible for listing in the CRHR, are not unique archaeological

resources, are not listed in, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP, or included in a local register of historical resources, then they are not considered Historical Resources as defined in CCR §15064.5, for the purposes of CEQA.

Although not considered to be Historical Resources as defined in CCR §15064.5, the rock pile (EDS-01) and the three possible stone hunting blinds (EDS-02, EDS-03 and EDS-04) were recorded on DPR 523 forms for recording and inventory purposes (Attachment B).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Cultural Resource Evaluation was conducted to determine if the proposed construction of the Fir Ridge Workforce Housing project within the 6.03-acre parcel located within the Fountaingrove area of Santa Rosa will impact any Historical Resources, as defined in California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5. The methods used to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources within the project area and outlined in this report, included archival research and a literature review at the NWIC, Native American consultation, and a field survey.

Based on the results of the Cultural Resource Evaluation, it is concluded that the Project will not affect any Historical Resources as defined in California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5; however, further recommendations have been provided below in the event that earth-disturbing activities associated with project development results in the discovery of prehistoric or historic era deposits or artifacts that are buried or were otherwise obscured during the field survey.

It is recommended that if any prehistoric or historic-era material is encountered by equipment operators during ground-disturbing activities that work be halted in the immediate vicinity of the discovery area until a qualified archaeologist is retained to inspect the material and provide further recommendations for appropriate treatment of the resource.

Historic-era resources potentially include all by-products of human land use greater than 50 years of age, including alignments of stone or brick, foundation elements from previous structures, minor earthworks, brick features, surface scatters of farming or domestic type material, and subsurface deposits of domestic type material (e.g., glass, ceramic, etc.).

Artifacts that are typically found associated with prehistoric sites in the area include humanly modified stone, shell, bone or other materials such as charcoal, ash and burned rock that can be indicative of food procurement or processing activities. Prehistoric domestic features include hearths, fire pits, house floor depressions and mortuary features consisting of human skeletal remains.

Although highly unlikely, if human remains are encountered within the project area during construction, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the discovered remains and the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the remains are suspected to be those of a prehistoric Native American, then the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted by the Coroner so that a “Most Likely

Descendant" can be designated to provide further recommendations regarding treatment of the remains. An archaeologist should also be retained to evaluate the historical significance of the discovery, the potential for additional remains, and to provide further recommendations for treatment of the site.

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ATTACHMENT A:

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

EVANS & DE SHAZO, LLC
ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC PRESERVATION

March 17, 2016

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Sacred Lands Inventory Request

Project Location:

Project: Fir Ridge Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

County Sonoma County

USGS Quadrangle

Name USGS 7.5' Santa Rosa quadrangle

Township 8N Range 8W Section(s) Section 35

Company/Firm/Agency:
Evans & De Shazo, LLC

Contact Person: Sally Evans M.A., RPA

Street Address: 118 W. Hills Circle

City: Sebastopol, CA Zip: 95472

Phone: 707-484-9628

Fax: NA

Email: sally@evans-deshazo.com

Project Description:

Evans & De Shazo, LLC was retained to conduct a Cultural Resource Evaluation of a vacant 6.03-acre parcel located at on Fir Ridge Drive, across from Fumay Drive in the City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. We are contacting you to request a Sacred Lands Inventory for this project area (map attached) and a list of Native Americans organizations to contact for further information about important Native American Sacred Sites and other tribal resources in the vicinity of the project area.

Please conduct a Sacred Lands Inventory for this project area and email the results to sally@evans-deshazo.com. Thank you very much.

Respectfully,

Sally Evans, M.A., RPA, Principal Archaeologist
(707) 484-9628 / sally@evans-deshazo.com

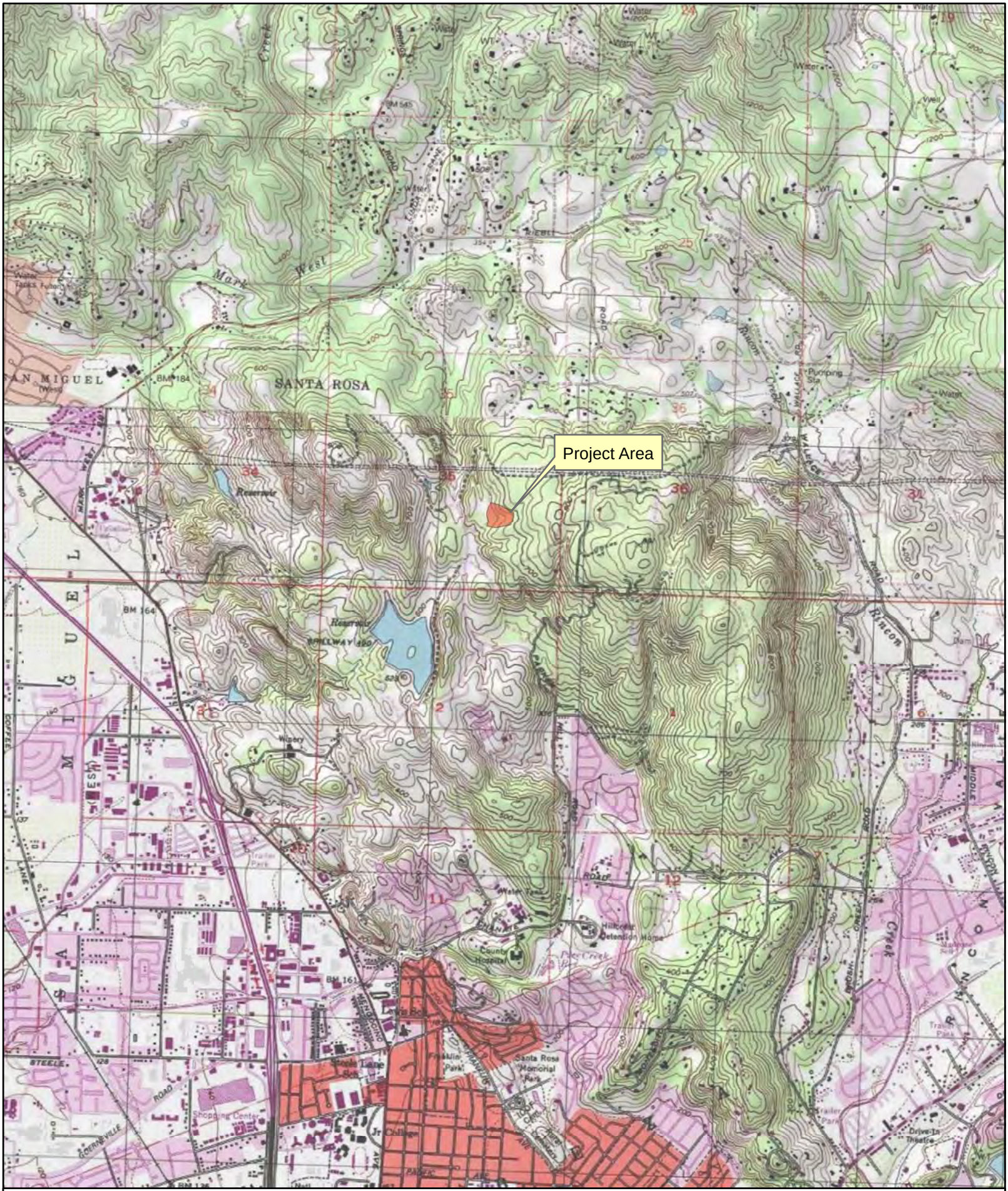
Fir Ridge Workforce Housing Project
Fir Ridge Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, CA

EVANS & DE SHAZO, LLC
ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

N

Project Area (APN 173-620-030)

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles



Fir Ridge Workforce Housing Project
Fir Ridge Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, CA

USGS 7.5' Santa Rosa quadrangle (1994)

Project Area (APN 173-620-030)

N

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

EVANS & DE SHAZO, LLC
ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC PRESERVATION

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

April 6, 2016

Sally Evans
Evans & De Shazo

Sent by Email: sally@evans-deshazo.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Fir Ridge Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Evans:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: Sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst

Native American Contact
Sonoma County
March 30, 2016

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Greg Sarris, Chairperson
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park , CA 94928 Southern Pomo
(707) 566-2288 Office
(707) 566-2291 Fax

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Gene Buvelot
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park , CA 94928 Southern Pomo
gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.
(415) 279-4844 Cell
(707) 566-2288 ext 103

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Fir Ridge Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.

EVANS & DE SHAZO, LLC
ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC PRESERVATION

April 5, 2016

Mr. Greg Sarris, Chairperson
The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Re: *Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Proposed Fir Ridge Workforce Housing Project, Fir Ridge Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.*

Dear Mr. Sarris:

Evans & De Shazo, LLC was contracted by Santa Rosa City Schools to provide a Cultural Resource Evaluation (CRE) of the proposed Fir Ridge Workforce Housing project (Project). The Project consists of the proposed development of workforce housing for Santa Rosa City School employees within a 6.03-acre parcel located on Fir Ridge Drive, across from Fumay Drive in the Fountaingrove area of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California, within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 173-620-030. The project area is indicated on the attached street and USGS maps.

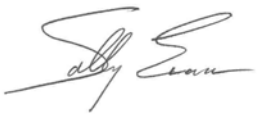
Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City of Santa Rosa required that a CRE be completed to determine if the project will affect significant historical resources as defined in California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15064.5, and as a result of a recommendation provided by the Lytton Band of Pomo Indians during government-to-government consultation that is required to determine the presence or absence of, or potential effects to, Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) under Public Resource Code (PRC) §21074.

As part of the CRE, Evans & De Shazo contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands Inventory. The results did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project area; however, as recommended by the NAHC, I am contacting you for further information about traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values that your Tribe may associate with the project area. It would be my honor to consult with you further about any concerns you may have, but also respect the government-to-government consultation process that is required under PRC §21074.

If you would like to engage in further consultation regarding the project's potential effects to Tribal resources please contact me at the phone number, email, or address listed below.

Evans & De Shazo, LLC
118 W. Hills Circle, Sebastopol, CA 95472
(707) 484-9628
sally@evans-deshazo.com

Respectfully,



Sally Evans, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist
Evans & De Shazo, LLC

EVANS & DE SHAZO, LLC
ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC PRESERVATION

April 5, 2016

Mr. Gene Buvelot
The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Re: *Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Proposed Fir Ridge Workforce Housing Project, Fir Ridge Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.*

Dear Mr. Buvelot:

Evans & De Shazo, LLC was contracted by Santa Rosa City Schools to provide a Cultural Resource Evaluation (CRE) of the proposed Fir Ridge Workforce Housing project (Project). The Project consists of the proposed development of workforce housing for Santa Rosa City School employees within a 6.03-acre parcel located on Fir Ridge Drive, across from Fumay Drive in the Fountaingrove area of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California, within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 173-620-030. The project area is indicated on the attached street and USGS maps.

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As part of the CRE, Evans & De Shazo contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands Inventory. The results did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project area; however, as recommended by the NAHC, I am contacting you for further information about traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values that your Tribe may associate with the project area. It would be my honor to consult with you further about any concerns you may have, but also respect the government-to-government consultation process that is required under PRC §21074.

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Evans & De Shazo, LLC
118 W. Hills Circle, Sebastopol, CA 95472
(707) 484-9628
sally@evans-deshazo.com

Respectfully,

Sally Evans, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist
Evans & De Shazo, LLC

Gmail by Google

Sally Evans <sally@evans-deshazo.com>

Cultural Resource Evaluation - Fir Ridge Workforce Housing Project, Santa Rosa, CA

Gene Buvelot <GBuvelot@gratonrancheria.com> Tue, Apr 5, 2016 at 5:45 PM
To: Sally Evans <sally@evans-deshazo.com>

Hi Sally,
I forwarded your email to our THPO Buffy Mcquillen who will reply.
Regards,
Gene

From: Sally Evans [sally@evans-deshazo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2016 4:17 PM
To: Gene Buvelot
Subject: Cultural Resource Evaluation - Fir Ridge Workforce Housing Project, Santa Rosa, CA

[Quoted text hidden]

ATTACHMENT B:

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) 523 FORMS

State of California ♘ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 **of** 10 ***Resource Name or #:** Fir Ridge Rock Features
P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Sonoma **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Santa Rosa **Date** 1994 **T** 8N ; **R** 8W ; NE&NW ¼s **of** SE ¼ **of Sec** 35 ; MD **B.M.**

c. Address Fir Ridge Drive City Santa Rosa Zip 95403

d. EDS-01 (Rock Pile) UTM: Zone 10 , 525325 mE/ 4260682 mN NAD83
EDS-02 (Rock Feature) UTM: Zone 10 , 525365 mE/ 4260675 mN NAD83
EDS-03 (Rock Feature) UTM: Zone 10 , 525318 mE/ 4260722 mN NAD83
EDS-04 (Rock Feature) UTM: Zone 10 , 525315 mE/ 4260705 mN NAD83

e. Other Locational Data:
Located within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 173-620-030 and situated along the upper elevations of the parcel in the northern portion of the property.

***P3a. Description:**

The resource consists of four rock features, including three possible hunting blinds and a rock pile. EDS-01 is a rock pile; EDS-02, EDS-03 and EDS-04 appear to have functioned as hunting blinds due to their location, setting, shape and material used in their construction. The three possible hunting blind features are situated along a ridge that overlooks and sits approximately 50 feet higher in elevation than the small valley to the south. Each of these features is constructed of local basalt field stones that have been dry-stacked around existing natural outcroppings of basalt to form somewhat semi-circular shaped features that are taller on the south side (side that faces the valley) than on the north side (see continuation sheet).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH16 (other); Rock piles/features

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

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

P5b. Description of Photo: EDS-04, East Side

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

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Santa Rosa City Schools
211 Ridgeway Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

***P8. Recorded by:**
Sally Evans, M.A., RPA
Evans & De Shazo, LLC
118 W. Hills Circle
Sebastopol, CA 95472

***P9. Date Recorded:** 3/27/2016

***P10. Survey Type:**
Reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citation**:
Evans, Sally (2016): A Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Proposed Fir Ridge Workforce Housing Project, Fir Ridge Drive, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.

***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):

EDS-01:

EDS-01 (Figure 1) is a small pile of local basalt field stones that have been placed adjacent to a naturally occurring outcropping of basalt and an oak tree. The rock pile measures approximately 1.5 ft high and 12 ft in diameter. The feature is characterized by several small field stones that are piled up on the southwest side of a natural basalt outcrop to form a low, U-shaped pile of stones. The stones are not formally stacked.

Figure 1: Looking south-southeast at rock pile (EDS-01) on northern hillside.

EDS-02:

EDS-02 (Figures 2 and 3) is a possible hunting blind feature. It is made of local basalt fieldstones that are informally stacked to form a somewhat U-shaped structure that is approximately 10 ft (east/west) by 4 ft (north/south), and 3 ft high on the south side (side that faces valley) and approximately 1.5 ft high on the north side. The stones range in size from 1 to 4 ft in diameter and are mostly covered in lichen. The feature is situated approximately 665ft AMSL on a south-facing hillside that overlooks a small valley and is camouflaged within the tree-line (Figure 8).

Figure 2: North side of EDS-02.

Figure 3: South side of EDS-02.

EDS-03:

EDS-03 (Figures 4 and 5) is a possible hunting blind feature. It is made of local basalt fieldstones that are informally stacked around a natural basalt outcrop to form a somewhat U-shaped structure that is approximately 6 ft (east/west) by 3 ft (north/south), and 3 ft high on the south side (side that faces valley) and approximately 1.5 ft high on the north side. The stones range in size from 1 to 4 ft in diameter and are mostly covered in lichen. The feature sits at an elevation of 670 ft AMSL and on a south-facing hillside that overlooks a small valley. It is camouflaged within the tree-line consisting of Douglas fir and oak trees. EDS-03 sits at an elevation of 690 ft AMSL and is situated 218 ft to the northwest of EDS-02 and 63 ft to the north-northeast from EDS-04.

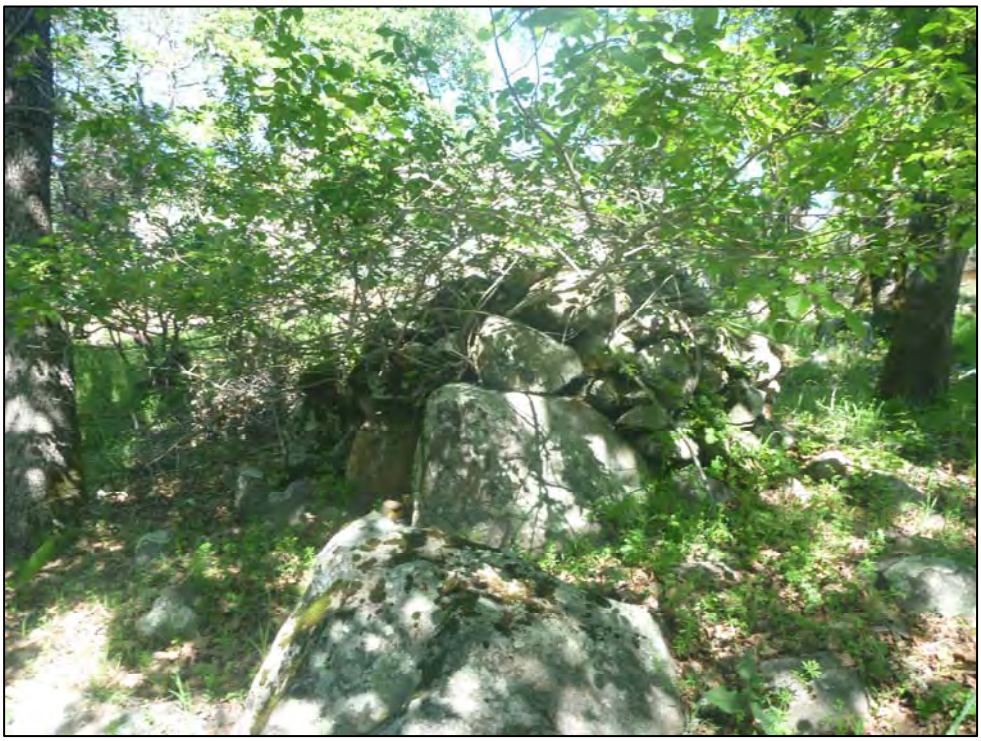

Figure 4: Looking northeast at south side of EDS-03.

Figure 5: Looking southeast at south side of EDS-03.

EDS-04:

EDS-04 (Figures 6 and 7) is a possible hunting blind feature. It is made of large, local basalt fieldstones that are informally stacked around a natural basalt outcrop to form a rectangular-shaped structure that is approximately 12 ft (east/west) by 6 ft (north/south), and 3 ft high on the south side (side that faces valley) and approximately 1.5 ft high on the north side. The stones range in size from 1 to 4 ft in diameter. The feature sits at an elevation of 660 ft AMSL and on a south-facing hillside that overlooks a small valley. It is camouflaged within the tree-line consisting of Douglas fir and oak trees. EDS-04 is located 63 ft slightly to the southwest and situated 30 ft lower in elevation than EDS-03. EDS-02 is located 188' to the southeast and is at the approximate same elevation as EDS-04.

Figure 6: Looking west at east side of EDS-04.

Figure 7: Looking east at north and northwest sides of EDS-04.

INTERPRETATION AND SIGNIFICANCE

EDS-02, EDS-03 and EDS-04 are interpreted as being hunting blinds due to their location, design and material used in their construction, as well as the setting. All three features are situated along a south-facing hillside that overlooks a valley and are camouflaged by the tree-line (Figure 8). The stone features are located in an area with a mix of grassland, woodland and ecotone, which is a prime location to hunt and/or trap small mammals, turkeys and for deer hunting. The features are all made of locally available fieldstones that were informally dry stacked around naturally occurring basalt outcroppings. They are stacked two feet higher on the south side, which is the side that faces the valley, than they are on the north side. Overall, the features are well situated to serve as cover devices for hunters to reduce the chance of detection during hunting.

Figure 8: Looking north at EDS-02 within the tree line.

Several stone fences, corrals and rock piles have been reported within the former 160-acre property that was previously owned by George Ehrman (Morre et al. 1996; Origer and Carpenter 1979), which also includes the location of EDS-01, EDS-02, EDS-03 and EDS-04. It is thought that the stone features observed in other portions of the former 160-acre parcel are associated with early farming and settlement by George Ehrman, who is known to have owned the property in 1877, however this association is inconclusive

Figure 9: View to the southeast from EDS-03.

The CRHR criteria were applied to determine if the stone features within the project area have the potential to meet the definition of a Historical Resources.

1) The stone features are associated with patterns of early land use and settlement of the region by early American settlers; however, hunting activities that occurred within the uplands of Santa Rosa, as represented by these hunting blinds, was not a event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

2) The stone features are potentially associated with George Ehrman, but this is inconclusive. Nevertheless, Ehrman does not appear to have been a person important to local, California or national history, as he is not mentioned in any of the standard local history references (LeBaron et al. 1985; Munro-Fraser 1880; Proctor and Reynolds 1898; Thompson 1877);

3) The stone features do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

4) The stone features do not have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

State of California ♦ Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 9 **of** 10 ***Resource Name or #** Fir Ridge Rock Features

***Drawn by:** S. Evans ***Date of map:** 3/27/2016

DPR 523K (Rev. 1/1995)(Word 9/2013) NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

State of California ◆ Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 10 **of** 10 ***Resource Name or #** Fir Ridge Rock Features

***Map Name:** USGS 7.5' Santa Rosa quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24000 ***Date of map:** 1994