
**A Cultural Resources Study of the property at
408 Calistoga Road, Santa Rosa
Sonoma County, California**

Dawna Meeks
and
Janine M. Origer, M.A./R.P.A.

May 13, 2014



**A Cultural Resources Study of the property at
408 Calistoga Road, Santa Rosa
Sonoma County, California**

Prepared by:

Dawna Meeks
and
Janine M. Origer M.A./R.P.A.

Tom Origer & Associates
Post Office Box 1531
Rohnert Park, California 94927
(707) 584-8200
(707) 584-8300 (fax)

Prepared for:

Scott Schellinger
CSW Land, LLC
P.O. Box 921
Santa Rosa, California 95402

May 13, 2014

ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources study of the property at 408 Calistoga Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested by Scott Schellinger, CSW Land, LLC, in compliance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Santa Rosa. The study area consists of 0.98 acres of land which currently has a single family dwelling on the property. The proposed project includes subdivision of the parcel and development of the land into single family dwellings.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 13-1722), examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, field inspection of the project location, and contact with the Native American community. Field survey of the study area found no cultural resources. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 14-058).

Synopsis

Project: 408 Calistoga Road
Location: 408 Calistoga Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California
Quadrangle: Santa Rosa, California 7.5' series
Study Type: Intensive survey
Scope: 0.98 acres
Finds: None

Project Personnel

Janine M. Origer provided project oversight. Ms. Origer has 30 years experience working in Northern California cultural resources management. She has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 1991. She has worked on both prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, and has completed research and documentation of historical buildings. Ms. Origer has a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology from Sonoma State University. She holds a Master of Arts in Archaeology and Heritage from the University of Leicester. She has completed extensive continuing education in regulatory compliance, planning local surveys, and identifying historical resources. She is affiliated with the California Historical Society, International Association for Obsidian Studies, Society for American Archaeology, Society of Architectural Historians, Society for California Archaeology (Secretary of the Executive Board 2004-2006), Society for Historical Archaeology, Vernacular Architecture Forum, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (#1066030).

Eileen Barrow conducted a portion of the field work for this project. Mrs. Barrow has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 2005. She holds a Master of Arts in cultural resources management from Sonoma State University. Mrs. Barrow's experience includes work that has been completed in compliance with local ordinances, CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 (NHPA) requirements. Her professional affiliations include the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology, the Cotati Historical Society, the Sonoma County Historical Society, and the Western Obsidian Focus Group.

Dawna Meeks prepared the report and participated in the field work for this project. Ms. Meeks has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 2014. She holds an A.S. in Anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology from Santa Rosa Junior College.

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes a cultural resources survey of the property at 408 Calistoga Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The study area is located in northeast Santa Rosa, nearly four miles from downtown Santa Rosa. (on Figure 1). Project plans include subdivision of the parcel and development of the vacant portion of the parcel into single family dwellings. The current residence on the property will not be effected by this project. This study was prepared for Scott Schellinger, CSW Land, LLC, in compliance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Santa Rosa. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 14-058).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that cultural resources be considered during the environmental review process. This is accomplished by an inventory of resources within a study area and by assessing the potential that cultural resources could be affected by development.

This cultural resources survey was designed to satisfy environmental issues specified in the CEQA and its guidelines (Title 14 CCR §15064.5) by: (1) identifying all cultural resources within the project area; (2) offering a preliminary significance evaluation of the identified cultural resources; (3) assessing resource vulnerability to effects that could arise from project activities; and (4) offering suggestions designed to protect resource integrity, as warranted.

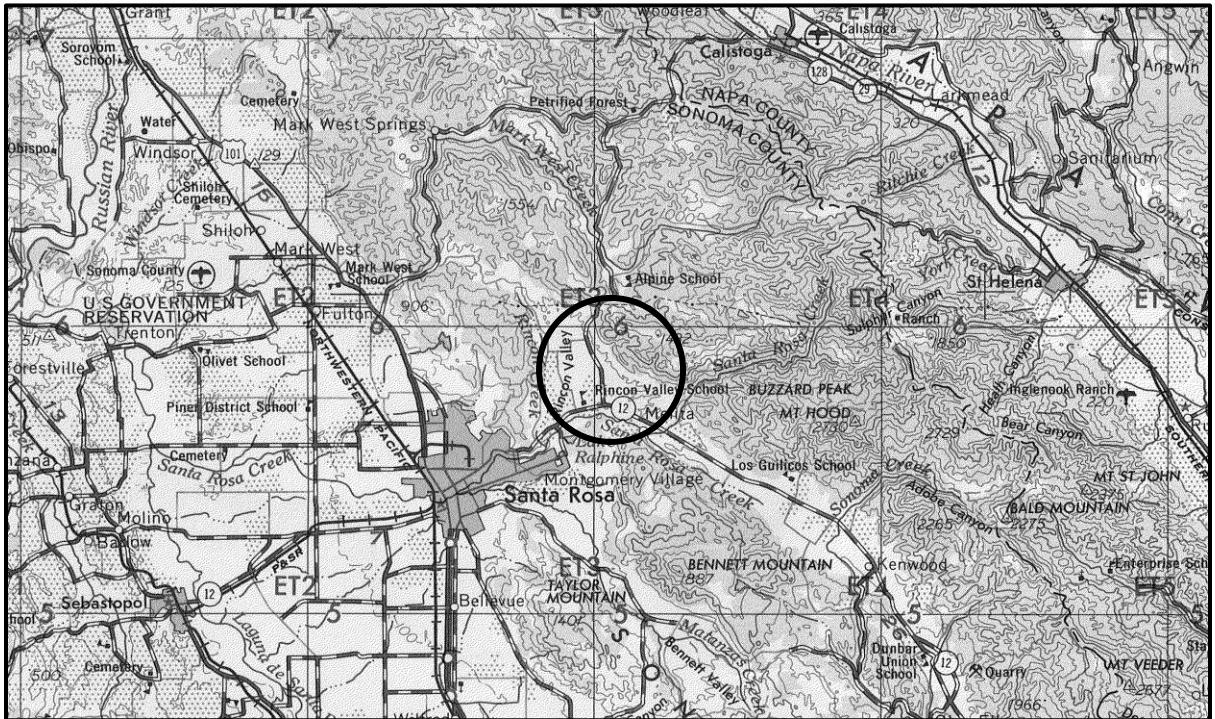


Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1970 Santa Rosa 1:250,000-scale USGS map).

Resource Definitions

Cultural resources are classified by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) as sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts, and each is described by OHP (1995) as follows.

Site. A site is 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 structure.

Building. A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "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. The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Object. The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

District. A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Significance Criteria

When a project might affect a cultural resource, the project proponent is required to conduct an assessment to determine whether the effect may be one that is significant. Consequently, it is necessary to determine the importance of resources that could be affected. The importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR, §4852(a)) as listed below. A resource may be important if it meets any one of the criteria below, or if it is already listed on the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register of historical resources.

An important historical resource is one which:

1. Is 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. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. It 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.

4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, eligibility for the California Register requires that a resource retains sufficient integrity to convey a sense of its significance or importance. Seven elements are considered key in considering a property's integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Additionally, the OHP advocates that all historical resources over 45 years old be recorded for inclusion in the OHP filing system (OHP 1995:2), although the use of professional judgment is urged in determining whether a resource warrants documentation.

PROJECT SETTING

Study Location and Description

The study area comprises 0.98 acres of land located at 408 Calistoga Road, located approximately four miles northeast of downtown Santa Rosa, as shown on the Santa Rosa, California 7.5' USGS topographic map (Figure 2). The study location has a single family home, a garage connected to the home by a breezeway and a pump house on the property.

The nearest fresh water source is Austin Creek located approximately 1,700 feet to the south of the study location. The terrain in this area is generally flat.

Soils within the study area are of the Haire series. (Miller 1972: Sheet 75). Haire soils consist of moderately drained clay loam with a clay subsoil, underlain by old valley plain alluvium from mixed sedimentary and basic rock sources. These soils are found on rolling terraces and typically support the growth of annual and perennial grasses with scattered oaks. (Miller 1972:41). Historically these soils were used for dryland pasture and in some limited areas, vineyards. (Miller 1972:41).

Cultural Setting

Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of California began at least 12,000 years ago (Fredrickson 1984:506). Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on extended family units. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears coeval with the development of sedentism, population growth, and expansion. Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.

At the time of European settlement, the study area was situated in the territory of the Southern Pomo (Barrett 1908; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). The Southern Pomo were hunter-gatherers who lived in rich environments that allowed for dense populations with complex social structures (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925). They settled in large, permanent villages about which were distributed seasonal camps and task-specific sites. Primary village sites were occupied throughout the year and other sites

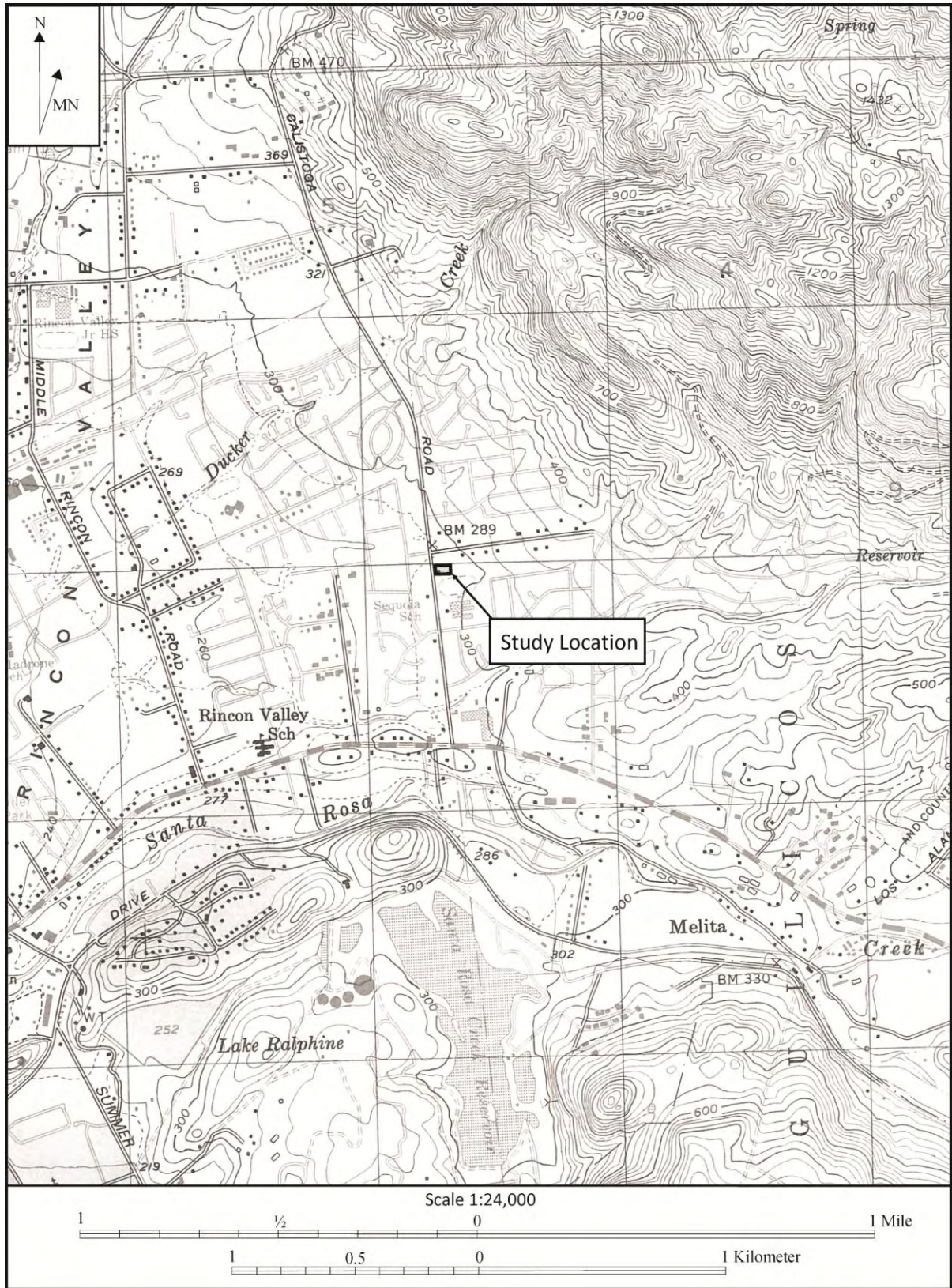


Figure 2. Study location (adapted from the 1994 Santa Rosa 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle).

were visited in order to procure particular resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near fresh water sources and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant. For more information about the Pomo see Barrett (1908), Kniffen (1939), and Stewart (1943).

STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS

Native American Contact

The State of California's Native American Heritage Commission, Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians, Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, Lytton Rancheria of California, Stewarts Point Rancheria, and the Ya-Ka-Ama Indian Education Center were contacted in writing. A log of contact efforts is provided at the end of this report (Appendix A).

Archival Study Procedures

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. A review (NWIC File No. 13-1722) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Property Directory* (OHP 2012).

The Office of Historic Preservation has determined that structures older than 45 years should be considered potentially important historical resources, and former building and structure locations could be potentially important historic archaeological sites. Archival research included an examination of historical maps to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within the study area. Maps ranged from hand-drawn maps of the 1800s (e.g., GLO plats) to topographic maps issued by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) from the early to the middle 20th century.

In addition, ethnographic literature that describes appropriate Native American groups, county histories, and other primary and secondary sources were reviewed. Sources reviewed are listed in the "Materials Consulted" section of this report.

Archival Study Findings

Archival research found that no cultural resources studies have been conducted within a quarter mile of the current study area. There are no recorded cultural resources within a quarter mile radius of the current study area

Review of the ethnographic literature found no ethnographic sites reported within the study area (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925, 1932; Sawyer 1978).

Historical maps show no buildings within the study area until 1944 at which time a residence appears on the 1944 USACE 15' Santa Rosa topographic map. (Bell & Heymans 1888; Bowers 1867; GLO 1857; McIntire & Lewis 1908; Peugh 1934; Reynolds & Proctor 1898; Thompson 1877; USACE 1944; USGS 1954). However, county records indicate that the house on the property was built in 1952.

Field Survey Procedures

Eileen Barrow and Dawna Meeks completed a field survey on May 13, 2014. The study location was examined intensively by walking the property in a zigzag pattern in corridors 10 to 15 meters wide. Visibility ranged from good to poor, with vegetation, wood chips, asphalt, and buildings being the chief hindrance. A hoe was used to clear small patches of vegetation and wood chips, as needed, so that the ground could be inspected.

Three auger holes were excavated at the rear, the middle, and the front of the property. The auger holes ranged in depth from approximately 70 to 120 centimeters in depth. Observations of the soil showed that there were no soil changes and it appears that there are no buried deposits. Subsurface soils appeared consistent with the soil survey description (Lambert and Kashiwagi 1978:41).

Based on the distribution of known cultural resources and their environmental settings, it was anticipated that prehistoric archaeological sites could be found within the study area. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected to be found in the region include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements such as slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles; bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

Field Survey Findings

Archaeology

No prehistoric or historical archaeological sites were found within the study location.

Built Environment

The study area contains three buildings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Known Resources

Archaeology

No prehistoric or historical archaeological sites were found within the study area, and no resource-specific recommendations are made.

Built Environment

The buildings on the property will not be effected by the current project, therefore no recommendations are required.

Accidental Discovery

There is the possibility that buried archaeological deposits could be present, and accidental discovery could occur. In keeping with the CEQA guidelines, if archaeological remains are uncovered, work at the place of discovery should be halted immediately until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds (§15064.5 [f]). Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

The following actions are promulgated in Public Resources Code 5097.98 and Health and Human Safety Code 7050.5, and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

SUMMARY

Tom Origer & Associates conducted an archaeological survey of the property at 408 Calistoga Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The study was completed for Scott Schellinger, CSW Land, LLC, in compliance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Santa Rosa. No cultural resources were found within the study location, and no resource-specific recommendations are warranted. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 14-058).

MATERIALS CONSULTED

Barrett, S.

1908 *The Ethno-Geography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 6, No. 1. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Bell and Heymans

1888 *Map of Sonoma County, California*. Bell and Heymans, San Francisco.

Bowers, A.

1867 *Map of Sonoma County*. 2nd ed. A. Bowers.

Fredrickson, D.

1984 The North Coastal Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by M. Moratto. Academic Press, San Francisco.

General Land Office

1866 Plat of Los Guilicos land grant. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

1859 Plat of Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa land grant. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Hoover, M., H. Rensch, E. Rensch, W. Abeloe

1966 *Historic Spots in California*. 3rd edition. Stanford University Press. Stanford.

Hoover, M., H. Rensch, E. Rensch, W. Abeloe, and D. Kyle

1990 *Historic Spots in California*. 4th edition, Stanford University Press. Stanford.

2002 *Historic Spots in California*. 5th edition, Stanford University Press. Stanford.

Kniffen, F.

1939 *Pomo Geography*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 36. Berkeley.

Kroeber, A.

1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

National Park Services (NPS)

1995 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Register Bulletin 15. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

McIntire and Lewis

1908 *Official Map of the County of Sonoma, California*. County of Sonoma, California.

McLendon, S. and R. Oswalt

1978 Pomo. In *California*, edited by R. Heizer, pp. 274-288. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Menefee, C.

1873 *Historical and Descriptive Sketchbook of Napa, Sonoma, Lake and Mendocino*. Reporter Publishing House. Napa, California.

Miller, V.

1972 *Soil Survey of Sonoma County, California*. U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of California Agricultural Experimental Station.

Moratto, M.

1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, San Francisco.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

1995 *Instructions for Recording Historic Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

2012 *Historic Property Directory*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Peugh, E.

1934 *Official Map of Sonoma County, California*. County of Sonoma, California.

Reynolds, W. and T. Proctor

1898 *Illustrated Atlas of Sonoma County, California*. Reynolds and Proctor, Santa Rosa.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

Stewart, O.

1943 *Notes on Pomo Ethnography*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology. Vol. 40. Berkeley.

Thompson, T.H. & Co.

1877 *Historical Atlas of Sonoma County, California*. T.H. Thompson & Co., Oakland, California.

United States Army of Corps Engineers

1944 Santa Rosa 15' quadrangle. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey

1927 Santa Rosa 7.5' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1944 Santa Rosa 15' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1954a Santa Rosa 15' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1954b Santa Rosa 7.5' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX A: Native American Contact

Native American Contact Efforts
408 Calistoga Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

Organization	Contact	Letters	Results
Native American Heritage Commission		5/12/14	No response received as of the date of this report.
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Mario Hermosillo Patricia Hermosillo	5/12/14	No response received as of the date of this report.
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Harvey Hopkins	5/12/14	No response received as of the date of this report.
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Gene Buvelot Greg Sarris	5/12/14	No response received as of the date of this report.
Lytton Band of Pomo Indians	Margie Mejia	5/12/14	No response received as of the date of this report.
Stewarts Point Rancheria	Nina Hapner Otis Parrish Emilio Valencia		No response received as of the date of this report.
Ya-Ka-Ama Indian Education Center		5/12/14	No response received as of the date of this report.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 373-3710

(916) 373-5471 – Fax

nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 408 Calistoga Road, Santa Rosa

County: Sonoma

USGS Quadrangles

Name: Sonoma

Township T7N Range R7W Section(s) Cabeza de Santa Rosa land grant

Company/Firm/Agency: Tom Origer & Associates

Contact Person: Dawna Meeks

Street Address: PO Box 1531

City: Rohnert Park Zip: 94927

Phone: (707) 584-8200 Fax: (707) 584-8300

Email: origer@origer.com

Project Description:

The project proponent is proposing to subdivide the property for housing.

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

May 12, 2014

Mario Hermosillo
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians
555 South Cloverdale Blvd. Suite A
Cloverdale, CA 95425

Re: 408 Calistoga Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Hermosillo:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The 408 Calistoga Road Project is a one-acre property at 408 Calistoga Road, in Santa Rosa. Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project (County file number 13-1406) for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Dawna Meeks
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

May 12, 2014

Patricia Hermosillo
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians
555 South Cloverdale Blvd. Suite A
Cloverdale, CA 95425

Re: 408 Calistoga Road, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Hermosillo:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The 408 Calistoga Road Project is a one-acre property at 408 Calistoga Road, in Santa Rosa. Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project (County file number 13-1406) for CEQA compliance.

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Sincerely,

Dawna Meeks

Dawna Meeks
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

May 12, 2014

Harvey Hopkins
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians
P.O. Box 607
Geyserville, Ca 95441

Re: 408 Calistoga Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The 408 Calistoga Road Project is a one-acre property at 408 Calistoga Road, in Santa Rosa. Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project (County file number 13-1406) for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Dawna Meeks
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

May 12, 2014

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

Re: 408 Calistoga Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.

Dear Mr. Buvelot:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The 408 Calistoga Road Project is a one-acre property at 408 Calistoga Road, in Santa Rosa. Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project (County file number 13-1406) for CEQA compliance.

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Sincerely,



Dawna Meeks
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

May 12, 2014

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

Re: 408 Calistoga Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Sarris:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The 408 Calistoga Road Project is a one-acre property at 408 Calistoga Road, in Santa Rosa. Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project (County file number 13-1406) for CEQA compliance.

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Sincerely,



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Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

May 12, 2014

Lytton Band of Pomo Indians
Margie Mejia
437 Aviation Blvd
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

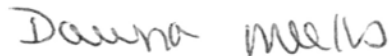
Re: 408 Calistoga Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County.

Dear Ms. Mejia:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The 408 Calistoga Road Project is a one-acre property at 408 Calistoga Road, in Santa Rosa. Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project (County file number 13-1406) for CEQA compliance.

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Sincerely,



Dawna Meeks
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

May 12, 2014

Nina Hapner
Stewarts Point Rancheria
1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1
Santa Rosa, Ca 95403


Re: 408 Calistoga Road Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Hapner:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The 408 Calistoga Road Project is a one-acre property at 408 Calistoga Road, in Santa Rosa. Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project (County file number 13-1406) for CEQA compliance.

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Sincerely,



Dawna Meeks
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

May 12, 2014

Emilio Valencia
Stewarts Point Rancheria
1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1
Santa Rosa, Ca 95403

Re: 408 Calistoga Road Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Valencia:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The 408 Calistoga Road Project is a one-acre property at 408 Calistoga Road, in Santa Rosa. Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project (County file number 13-1406) for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Dawna Meeks
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

May 12, 2014

Otis Parrish
Stewarts Point Rancheria
1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1
Santa Rosa, Ca 95403

Re: 408 Calistoga Road Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Parrish:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The 408 Calistoga Road Project is a one-acre property at 408 Calistoga Road, in Santa Rosa. Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project (County file number 13-1406) for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Dawna Meeks
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

May 12, 2014

Ya-Ka-Ama
7465 Steve Olson Lane
Forestville, CA 95436


Re: 408 Calistoga Road Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

To Whom It May Concern:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The 408 Calistoga Road Project is a one-acre property at 408 Calistoga Road, in Santa Rosa. Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department is reviewing the project (County file number 13-1406) for CEQA compliance.

Enclosed is a portion of the Santa Rosa, Calif. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,



Dawna Meeks
Associate

