

# A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE SOUTHWEST ESTATES PROJECT

SANTA ROSA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

February 2016

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Southwest Estates Project proposes the development of a single-family residential subdivision in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California (Figures 1, 2, and 3). For the project's design, LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA), conducted the following cultural resources identification tasks in support of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) review: background research which included a records search, consultation with potentially interested parties, a field survey, and recommendations.

As the project will affect waters of the United States, the project must meet the requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and the project proponent is seeking a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District (Corps). Section 106 of the NHPA, requires that every federal agency "take into account" the effect of its undertakings on historic properties. The proposed project is an undertaking (as defined at 36 CFR §800.16(y)) with the potential to cause effects on historic properties (36 CFR §800.3(a)), and, as such, the requirements of Section 106 of NHPA must be met to take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The Corps is the federal lead agency for the project.

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA), prepared this cultural resources study to (1) identify cultural resources that may meet the definition of a historic property under the NHPA and that may be affected by the proposed project; (2) identify human remains that may be present, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries; and (3) provide recommendations to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on (a) significant cultural resources and (b) human remains. This cultural resources study was guided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District guidelines for cultural resources studies.

This study consisted of background research, which included a records search and literature review; field surveys on October 27 and December 11, 2015; a geoarchaeological sensitivity assessment; and consultation with potentially interested parties. LSA's archival research identified five previously recorded cultural resources within a ¼-mile of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), but did not identify any cultural resources within the APE.

LSA's field surveys identified and recorded historic-period archaeological site LSA-SW-1 and prehistoric isolate LSA-SW-A (Figure 4) (Appendix A). LSA-SW-1 consists of four loci: two sparse scatters of historic-period artifacts and two large piles of demolition debris in the southern portion of the APE. LSA subsequently evaluated LSA-SW-1 for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility and found it not eligible due to its lack of a specific, important association with historical patterns (Kaptain and Theriot 2016) (Appendix B). LSA-SW-A consists of a single obsidian flake in the northern portion of the APE. LSA-SW-A is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria due to its isolated nature and limited data potential.

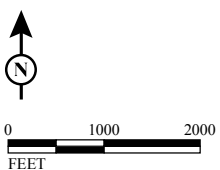
This report was prepared by LSA Associate, Inc., Cultural Resources Analyst Jennifer Redmond, M.A., RPA #989151, who has 10 years of experience in cultural resources management

(Appendix C). Ms. Redmond meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for Archeology. She has extensive experience in survey, historical research, report writing, and National Register eligibility evaluations of archaeological and built environment resources.



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FIGURE 1

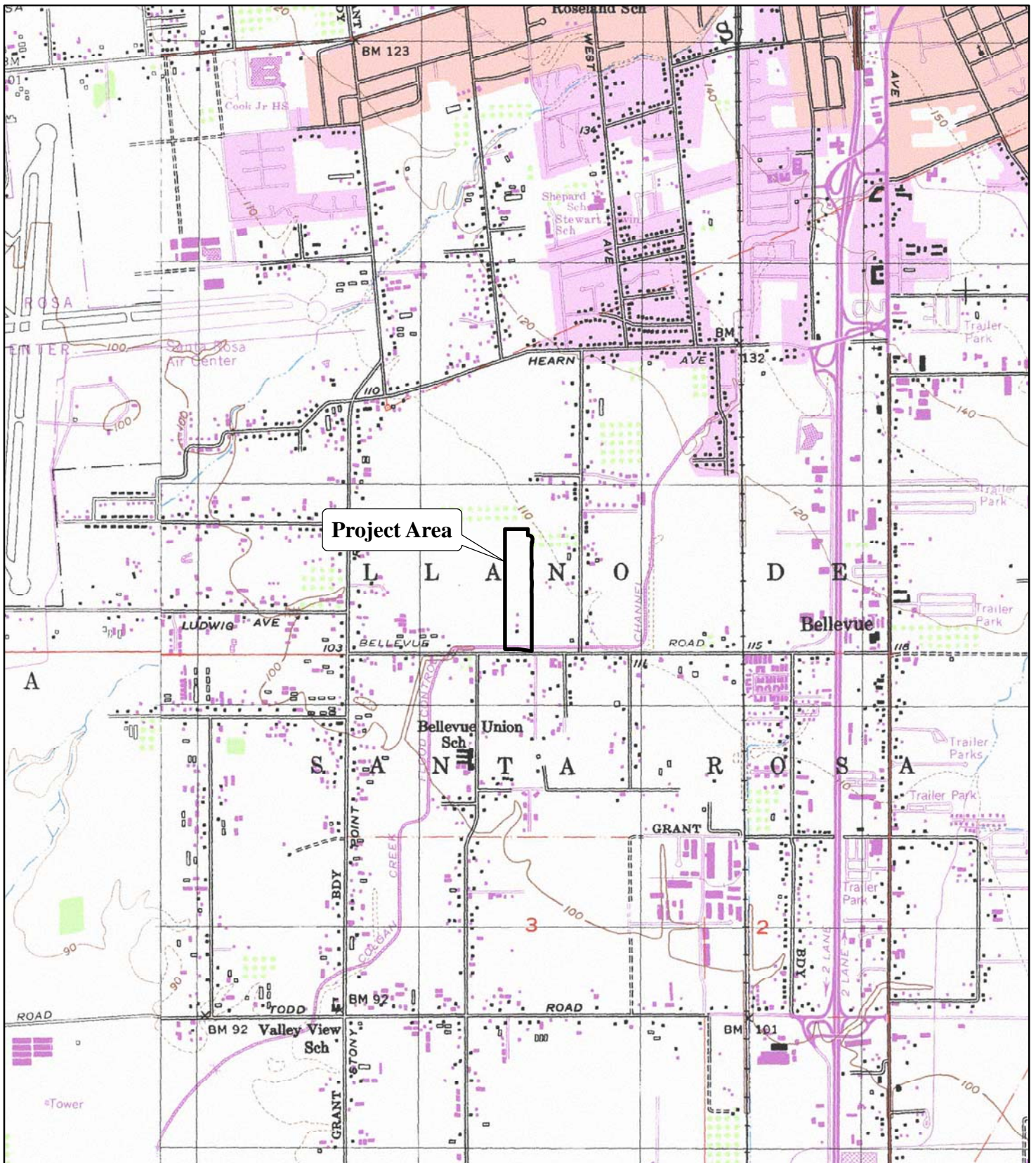


SOURCE: ESRI StreetMap North America (2012).

F:\RYC1501\GIS\Maps\Cultural\Figure 1\_Regional Location.mxd (2/2/2016)

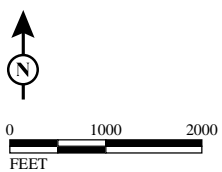
*Southwest Estates*  
*Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California*  
**Regional Location**





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FIGURE 2

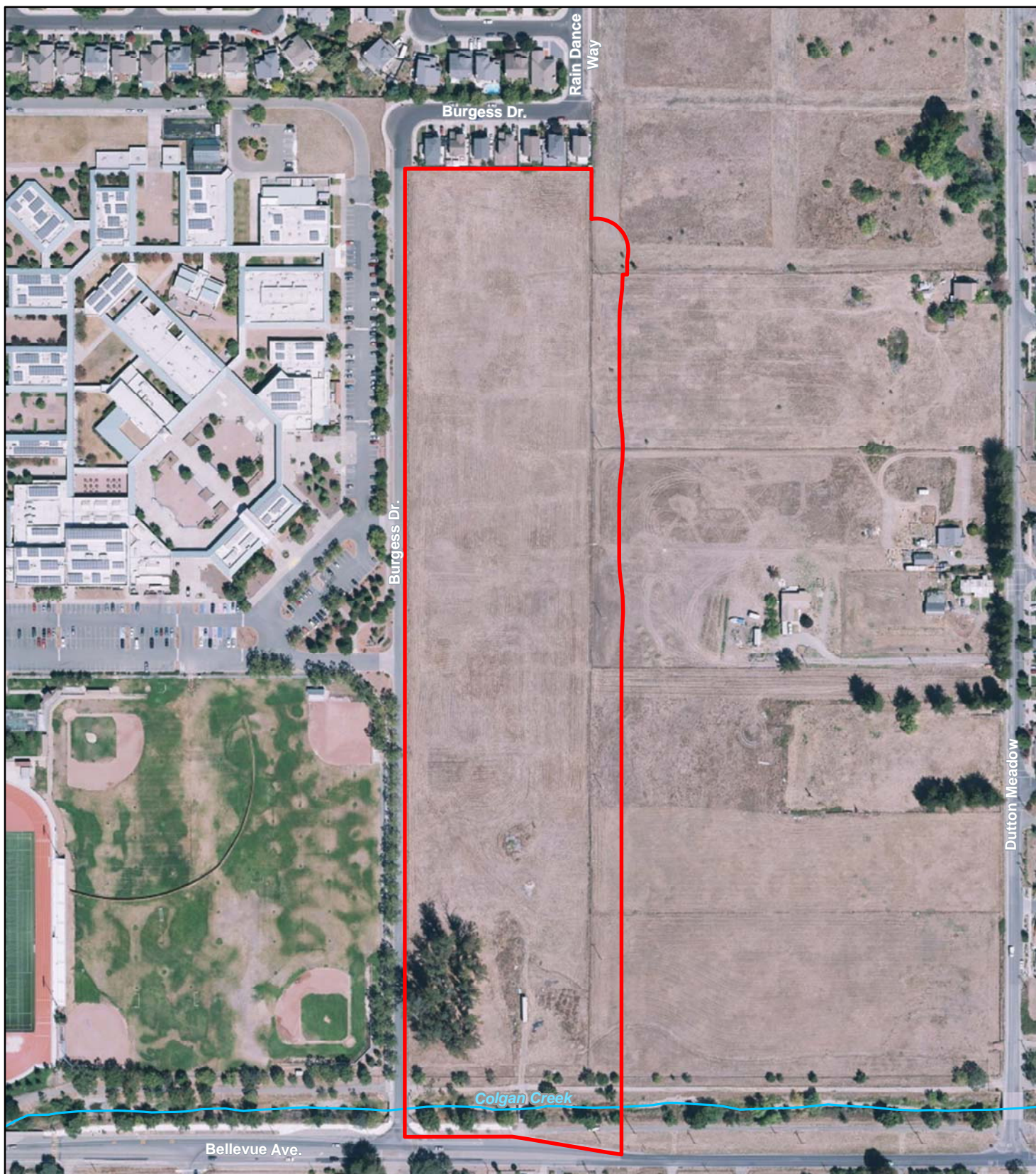


Southwest Estates  
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California  
Project Area

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-minute Topo Quads - Santa Rosa, Calif. (1980) and Sebastopol, Calif. (1980).

I:\RYC1501\GIS\Maps\Cultural\Figure 2\_Project Area.mxd (2/2/2016)





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# LEGEND

Area of Potential Effects



0 125 250  
FEET

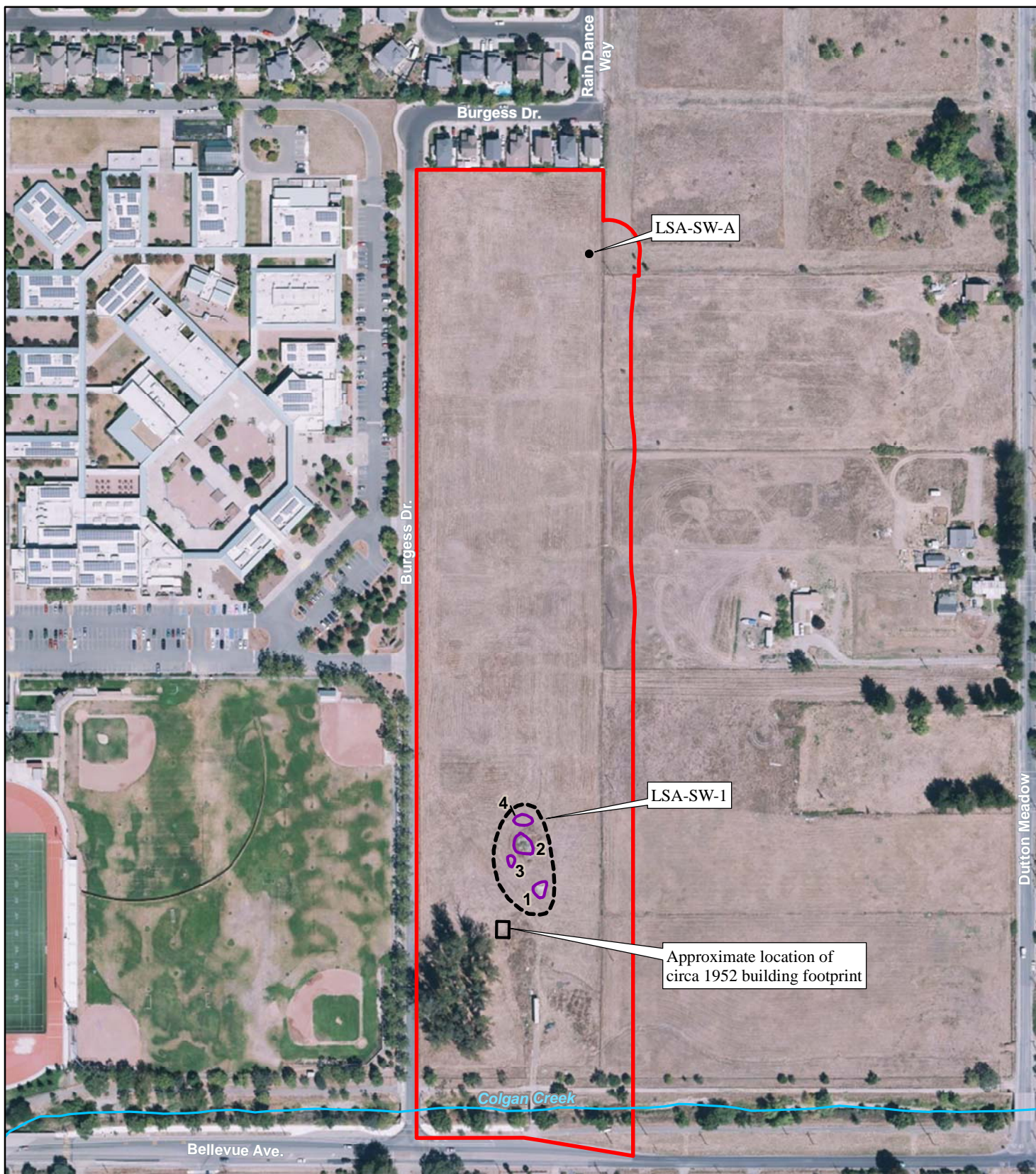
SOURCE: Esri World Imagery Service (Santa Rosa Orthophotos 09/2013).

I:\RYC1501\GIS\Maps\Cultural\APE\Figure 3\_Area of Potential Effects.mxd (2/2/2016)

FIGURE 3

*Southwest Estates  
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California  
Area of Potential Effects*





LSA



0 125 250  
FEET

#### LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effects
- Site Boundary
- Historic-period Loci
- Prehistoric Isolate

This map contains confidential archaeological site location information. To prevent vandalism or site disturbance, this graphic (or any precise written descriptions of site locations) should not be provided for public examination. The legal authority to restrict information about the location of archaeological sites is in California Government Code Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10, California Code of Regulations Section 15120(d) and Section 304 of the NHPA.

FIGURE 4

*Southwest Estates  
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California  
Survey Results*

SOURCE: Esri World Imagery Service (Santa Rosa Orthophotos 09/2013).

I:\RYC1501\GIS\Maps\Cultural\Identification Report\Figure 4\_Survey Results.mxd (2/5/2016)

## **2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION, AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The project will construct a single-family residential subdivision of 48 homes on one entire parcel (APN 134-042-025), at the former address of 533 Bellevue Avenue, and portions of seven adjacent parcels located on Dutton Meadow (APNs 043-111-006, 043-111-007, 043-121-001, 043-121-011, 043-121-012, 043-121-013, and 043-121-015) to allow for a new road right-of-way and utility easement. A network of four new roads will be constructed across the parcel and a storm drain and sanitary sewer will be installed. The approximately 12-acre APE for the project includes all areas that will be subject to ground disturbance or that will be used for equipment staging (Figure 3). The Colgan Creek Flood Control Channel (APN 134-042-056) forms the southern border of the APE.

The APE is situated on level terrain in the center of the Santa Rosa Plain, southwest of downtown Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. Geologically, the APE is underlain by Holocene Period (11,700 years ago to present) alluvial fan and fluvial terrace deposits, undivided (Qhf) (McLaughlin et al. 2008). The southern portion of the APE adjacent to Colgan Creek is mapped as Holocene channel deposits (Qhc). Soils in the APE consist of Clear Lake clay (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2015). Vegetation in the APE consisted of a coastal prairie comprised of Fescue/Oatgrass prior to the arrival of Europeans (Küchler 1964). Vegetation now consists of cultivars, European grasses, and remnant vernal pool vegetation. The nearest water source is Colgan Creek, now channelized, which is located in the southern portion of the APE.

### 3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

This section presents a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and history of the APE.

#### 3.1 PREHISTORY

The Paleo-Archaic-Emergent cultural sequence developed by Fredrickson (1974) is commonly used to interpret the prehistoric occupation of the San Francisco Bay Area. Fredrickson's cultural sequence has been recently updated (Milliken et al. 2007), however, to account for new radiocarbon and archaeological data informing the timing and nature of Native Californian occupation during prehistory. The updated sequence—briefly summarized below—consists of the Early Holocene/Lower Archaic Period (8000-3500 cal B.C.), the Early Period/Middle Archaic (3500-500 cal B.C.), Lower Middle Period/Initial Upper Archaic (500 cal B.C.-A.D. cal 430), Upper Middle Period/Late Upper Archaic (cal A.D. 430-1050), and the Initial Late Period/Lower Emergent (cal A.D. 1050 to 1550).

The Early Holocene is characterized by “a generalized mobile forager pattern” as indicated by assemblages containing milling slabs and handstones and large wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points (Milliken et al. 2007:114). Early Holocene archaeological sites are rare, although this may in part be an issue of visibility, with these ancient deposits likely underlying several feet of sediment or having been submerged as a result of sea-level rise (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007). The oldest Early Holocene site from the Bay Area was identified in interior Contra Costa County at Los Vaqueros Reservoir, where a radiocarbon date of 9,870 cal BP (7920 cal B.C.) was obtained from charcoal beneath an inverted milling slab associated with a deeply buried component (Meyer and Rosenthal 1997:III.64-III.65). In the North Bay, Early Holocene deposits have been identified at the Duncan's Landing Site in Bodega Bay, where radiocarbon dates from the basal cultural component yielded dates of 6,670 cal. B.C. and 6,260 cal. B.C. (Schwaderer 1992). Excavations at CA-SON-977 north of Sebastopol yielded two chert zoomorph crescent fragments, an artifact that is temporally associated with the Early Holocene (Origer and Fredrickson 1980:77-78).

Although local variations occur, the Early Period is generally marked by increased sedentism, regional trade, and symbolic integration. A transition from a forager adaption to semi-sedentism is indicated in the archaeological record of bayshore shellmounds and in the interior East Bay, where postholes associated with a house floor were dated to 1500 cal B.C. in Walnut Creek (Milliken et al. 2007:115). In the Santa Rosa Plain, archaeological assemblages associated with the Black Hills aspect are present during the Early Period and indicate the presence of mobile foragers. Archaeological assemblages associated with this aspect indicate a preference for chert over obsidian, and assemblages can include concave-based project points, stemmed projectile points, and side-notched spear points/knives (Milliken et al. 2007:119).

Symbolic integration systems and technology evolve during the Lower Middle Period. At the onset of the Middle Period—referred to as the Early-Middle Transition (EMT)—rectangular shell beads, markers of the Early Period, are replaced in the archaeological record with stylistically new beads,

including split-beveled and saucer *Olivella*. Other artifacts were also introduced during this period, including barbless fish spears, elk femur spatula, tubes, whistles, and bone basketry awls (Elsasser 1978:39). Culturally distinct traits appear by the Upper Middle Period, suggesting migration or cohabitation of populations. In the East Bay, a distinct population—characterized in the archaeological record by a mortuary complex that includes extended burial posture—spread from the San Joaquin Delta during the EMT to the Livermore Valley, reaching the Walnut Creek/San Ramon Valley by the Upper Middle Period (Bennyhoff 1994b). In the Santa Rosa Plain, two distinct populations, the Black Hills Aspect and the Laguna Aspect, also appear in the archaeological record during the Upper Middle Period, c. A.D. 500 to 1000 (Jones and Hayes 1993). Black Hills assemblages, which appear in the archaeological record during the Early Period, indicate a mobile foraging adaptation, whereas Laguna Aspect assemblages indicate central villages and a greater degree of sedentism. This sedentism is evidenced at major semi-permanent villages, including CA-SON-979 within a half-mile north of the APE, where numerous groundstone artifacts, projectile points, and features of baked clay and fire-affected rock were excavated (Jones and Hayes 1993:210; Origer and Fredrickson 1980:133-173).

The Initial Late Period represents the ethnographically documented cultures present at the time of European contact. This period is marked in part by increased sedentism; status ascription and social stratification observed in burial practices; and the emergence of the Kuksu Cult, a ceremonial system that unified several language groups in Central California at the time of European contact. New technology was also introduced during this period, notably the bow-and-arrow, which is evidenced in the archaeological record by small dart-sized projectile points. Other artifacts associated with the Initial Late Period include *Haliotis* “banjo” ornaments—likely associated with the Kuksu Cult—*Olivella* callus cup beads, and collared smoking pipes (Bennyhoff 1994a).

## 3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

The APE is within territory of the Southern Pomo, one of seven distinct Pomoan groups, each of which spoke a different mutually unintelligible language (McLendon and Oswalt 1978; Shipley 1978). Southern Pomo territory extended about five miles south of Santa Rosa northward for about 40 miles. The Southern Pomo held a stretch of coastline extending from Gualala to just north of Stewarts Point, and their easternmost extent included the Big Sulphur Creek drainage west of Cobb Mountain.

The Southern Pomo that lived in the Santa Rosa area were known as the *Bitakomtara*, who inhabited the area near Santa Rosa (McLendon and Oswalt 1978:280). This group comprised a tribelet or “village community” (Kroeber 1925:228-229, 1932:258). The tribelet consisted of a principal village, where the chief resided, with outlying secondary settlements. A village community, ranging in population from 100 to 2,000 persons, claimed communal lands in which members could hunt, fish, or gather plant food without limitations of private ownership (Kroeber 1925:228). Although the structure of Pomo chieftainship varied, generally three levels of chieftainship existed: elected tribelet chiefs, kin-group chiefs, and assistant kin-group chiefs. Although there were exceptions, the tribelet chiefs were usually male. The tribelet chiefs arranged for and presided over ceremonies, entertained visitors, provided advice, and consulted with kin-group chiefs regarding community welfare.

Fish and game were obtained through individual and communal efforts, which ranged from small-scale snare trapping and the bow and arrow, to more complex undertakings such as constructing fish



weirs and dams or brush fences to guide deer during hunting drives. The game provided not only food, but also hides and furs used for clothing, bedding, and utilitarian objects. Bones and antlers were made into a variety of tools, as well as ornamental and ceremonial items such as whistles and ear spoons.

The Southern Pomo subsistence economy focused on the acorn, a major staple of the California culture area Indians. At some point, probably more than 2,000 years ago, native Californians “discovered or acquired a technology enabling them to concentrate on the magnificent acorn crops” (Baumhoff 1963:190). The Pomo used acorns from seven different species of oaks. Other plant resources eaten include fresh or stored buckeyes, berries, and 15 kinds of grass seeds, roots, bulbs, and greens. Seaweed and kelp were considered delicacies (Bean and Theodoratus 1978:290).

Trade was vital to the Pomo, who traded with each other and with neighboring groups (Davis 1961). Such exchanges provided resources that were not available locally and augmented local resources when they were in low supply, such as at times of acorn-crop failure. Archaeological excavations at sites along the Laguna de Santa Rosa indicate the Southern Pomo and their ancestors acquired obsidian from Glass Mountain in Napa Valley, Annadel in present-day Santa Rosa, and at sources in the southern Clear Lake Basin; magnesite from present-day Lake County; granite from the Point Reyes Peninsula; and salt from the Pacific Ocean (Origer and Fredrickson 1980:31-32). The paucity of naturally occurring stone in the vicinity of the APE, therefore, necessitated the use of alternate materials (e.g., baked clay for use as cooking stones) and extensive trade networks with neighboring groups (Origer and Fredrickson 1980:33).

By the late eighteenth century, intensive Hispanic exploration of the Bay Area radically transformed Southern Pomo culture. European settlers moved into northern California and established the mission system that exposed the Southern Pomo to diseases to which they had no immunity. Mission San Rafael was founded in 1817 and Mission San Francisco Solano was founded in 1823. The Missions drew native people from the entire Bay area. Following the secularization of the missions in 1834, many Pomo lived on rancherias and worked for white land owners in the burgeoning agricultural industry (Bean and Theodoratus 1978:299; Silliman 2004:65).

### 3.3 HISTORY

Please see the historical context in Kaptain and Theriot 2016 (Appendix B).

## 4.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

This section describes the principal federal, State, and local regulations, laws, codes, and policies that apply to cultural resources in the APE.

### 4.1 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470) was enacted by Congress in 1966 to establish national policy for historic preservation in the United States. The NHPA created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) as an independent federal agency to advise the President and Congress on matters involving historic preservation, as well as to review and be afforded the opportunity to comment on all actions undertaken, licensed, or funded by the federal government that may have an effect on properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states:

Preserving historic properties as important reflections of our American heritage became a national policy through passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized the Secretary to expand this recognition to properties of local and State significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture, and are worthy of preservation. The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the recognized properties, and is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior [National Park Service 1997a:i].

The NHPA establishes the role and responsibilities of the federal government in historic preservation. Toward this end, the NHPA directs agencies (1) to identify and manage historic properties under their control; (2) to undertake actions that will advance the Act's provisions, and avoid actions contrary to its purposes; (3) to consult with others while carrying out historic preservation activities; and (4) to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties.<sup>1</sup>

#### 4.1.1 Section 106

If a project is subject to federal jurisdiction or funding and the project is an undertaking as defined at 36 CFR §800.16(y) with the potential to cause effects on historic properties (36 CFR §800.3(a)), Section 106 of the NHPA must be addressed to take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register (i.e., historic properties). The regulations that implement Section 106 and outline the historic preservation review process are at 36 CFR Part 800 (ACHP 2013).

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<sup>1</sup> Adapted from King (2004).

#### 4.1.2 National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places was authorized by the NHPA as the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. Properties listed in the National Register consist of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture (National Park Service 1997b). Properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register are considered in planning and environmental review, and effects to such properties are primarily addressed under Section 106. The National Park Service, which administers the National Register, developed evaluation criteria to determine whether a cultural resource has significance as a historic property. Cultural resources that meet the significance criteria and retain their historic integrity (i.e., the ability to convey their significance) are eligible for listing in the National Register. The criteria for National Register eligibility are discussed below.

**Historic Property.** An historic property is any district, site, building, structure, or object listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register at the local, state, or national level (36 CFR §800.16(l)(1); National Park Service 1997b:Appendix VII:3). The criteria for determining a resource's eligibility for National Register listing are defined at 36 CFR §60.4. The evaluation of a resource's eligibility for listing in the National Register takes into account the property's age, period of significance, historic context, significance, and integrity.

**Age.** Generally, cultural properties must be 50 years of age or more to be eligible for listing in the National Register. National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, states that "properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible" unless such properties are "of exceptional importance" (National Park Service 1997a:2).

**Period of Significance.** The period of significance for a property is "the span of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, cultural groups, and land uses or attained important physical qualities or characteristics" (National Park Service 1999:21). The period of significance begins with the earliest important land use or activity that is reflected by historic characteristics tangible today. The period closes with the date when events having historical importance ended (National Park Service 1999:21).

**Historic Context.** The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation identify the historic context as the cornerstone of the planning process, i.e., the identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties (National Park Service 2010). The premise of the historic context is that resources, properties, or happenings in history do not occur in a vacuum, but are part of larger trends or patterns (National Park Service 1997a:7). "Evaluation uses the historic context as the framework within which to apply the criteria for evaluation to specific properties or property types" (National Park Service 2000:15).

Historic contexts are those patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within history or prehistory is made clear" (National Park Service 1997a:7). "A historic context is an organizational format that groups information about related historic properties, based on a theme, geographic limits and chronological period. A single historic context

describes one or more aspects of the historic development of an area, considering history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture; and identifies the significant patterns that individual historic properties represent [National Park Service 2010].

Evaluating cultural resources within their historic contexts requires the construction of a narrative statement which includes a description of the patterns of the area's prehistory and history, discussion of individuals or events that have shaped the history of the area, and a general chronology of prehistoric and/or historic development (National Park Service 1986:15).

The historic context for an archaeological property is the analytical framework within which the property's importance can be understood and to which an archaeological study is likely to contribute important information (National Park Service 2000:15). "The nature of important information is linked to the theories or paradigms that drive the study of past societies" (National Park Service 2000:15). A historic context is multi-dimensional; more than one historic context may be appropriate for an archaeological property (National Park Service 2000:14).

Subsequent to identifying the relevant historic context(s), four evaluation criteria are applied to the property in which the property's significance for its association with important events or persons, importance in design or construction, or information potential is assessed (National Park Service 1997a:11).

**Significance Criteria.** The criteria for determining a resource's significance for National Register listing are defined at 36 CFR §60.4 and are as follows:

- ...the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
- a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
  - b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
  - c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
  - d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under Criteria A, B, and C, the National Register places an emphasis on a resource appearing as it did during its period of significance to convey historical significance; under Criterion D, properties convey significance through the information they contain (National Park Service 2000:38).

"It is important to note that under Criteria A, B, and C the archaeological property must have demonstrated its ability to convey its significance, as opposed to sites eligible under Criterion D, where only the potential to yield information is required" (National Park Service 2000:22). "The use of Criteria A, B, and C for archaeological sites is appropriate in limited circumstances and has never been supported as a universal application of the criteria. These criteria are seldom applied when evaluating archaeological sites. However, it is important to consider the applicability of criteria other than D when evaluating archaeological properties" (National Park Service 2000:22).



Archaeological sites are generally evaluated under Criterion D. Criterion D encompasses the properties that have the potential to answer research questions by the actual physical material of cultural resources, i.e., configurations of artifacts, soil strata, structural remains, or other natural or cultural features (National Park Service 1997a:21). To be eligible under Criterion D *a site need only have the potential* to yield important scientific and cultural data.

**Integrity.** In order to be eligible for the National Register, a cultural resource must retain historical integrity, which is the ability of a resource to convey its significance. The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a resource's physical features and its environment, and how these relate to its significance. "The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance" (National Park Service 1997a:44).

National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1997a:2) states that the quality of significance is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity. There are seven aspects of integrity to consider when evaluating a cultural resource: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association:

- *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons.
- *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.
- *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. Physical features that constitute the setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade, including topographic features, vegetation, paths or fences, or relationships between buildings and other features or open space.
- *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of the artisan's labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site.
- *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.
- *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

"To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects" (National Park Service 1997a:44).

Archaeologists use the term "integrity" to describe the level of preservation or quality of information contained within a district, site, or excavated assemblage. Integrity is relative to the specific significance which the resource conveys. Although it is possible to correlate the seven aspects of

integrity with standard archaeological site characteristics, those aspects are often unclear for evaluating the ability of an archaeological resource to convey significance under Criterion D. Under Criterion D, the integrity of archaeological resources is judged according to the ability of the site to yield scientific and cultural information that can be used to address important research questions (National Park Service 2000:35-42).

**Eligibility.** National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1997a:3) states that in order for a property to qualify for listing in the National Register, it must meet at least one of the National Register criteria for evaluation by

- being associated with an important historic context *and*
- retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.

Resources that meet the age guidelines, are significant, and possess integrity will generally be considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

## 5.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research was done to identify cultural resources within the APE, as well as cultural studies previously completed of the APE. The research consisted of a records search, literature and map review, and archival research.

### 5.1 RECORDS SEARCH

LSA conducted a records search of the APE and a ¼-radius on October 27, 2015, at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park (File No. 15-0636). The NWIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for Solano County. The records search included a review of the following federal and state inventories:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976);
- Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California (OHP 1988);
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992);
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996); and
- Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (California Office of Historic Preservation, April 5, 2012). The directory includes the listings of the National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks, the California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

No cultural resources were identified within or adjacent to the APE. Five cultural resources were identified within ¼-mile:

- *P-49-001516*. This resource is a refuse deposit located northwest of the APE at the rear of a parcel fronting Hearn Avenue. Identified artifacts included bottles, glass, lumber, cans, bedsprings, bowls and figurines, cement, and metal dating from the 1930s to the 1980s. This site did not appear to be associated with any nearby features (Jordan et al. 1989).
- *P-49-001600*. This resource is a Queen Anne-style residential property located northeast of the APE at 2773 South Dutton Avenue. This building was built around 1900, but was moved to its current location after 1954. This property was found ineligible for listing on the National Register for its lack of integrity of setting or design (Beard 1994).
- *P-49-002290*. This resource, located north of the APE at 671 Bellevue Avenue, is a former farmstead consisting of a standing hay barn, an in situ concrete slab foundation, a corral with cattle loading chute, the remnants of an orchard, broken concrete, and farm equipment. This site was not evaluated for its National Register eligibility (Terhorst and Allison 1989).

- *P-49-003166*. This resource, located north of the APE at 707 Bellevue Avenue, is a Folk Craftsman residential property built between 1905 and 1930. Intact and broken foundations from four outbuildings, including chicken coops, were present at the time of recordation. This resource was found ineligible for National Register listing due to renovations of the house and the removal of outbuildings (Chattan 2004).
- *P-49-003336*. This resource is a vernacular residential property located northeast of the APE at 2957 Dutton Meadow. The house was likely built before 1930 and the property includes a garage, pump house, and barn. This resource was found ineligible for listing on the National Register due to a lack of integrity of setting, feeling, or association (Evans 2005).

One cultural resource study has been conducted within the APE:

Babal, Marianne and Beth Padon

1992 *Historical Assessment for the Southwest Santa Rosa High School Project, Santa Rosa, California*. LSA Associates, Inc., Irvine, CA. On file at Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

- This report documents the findings of a historical assessment of three parcels, including the APE. It appears an archaeological survey was also conducted by a different consulting firm, but records of this survey are not on file at the NWIC. An isolated obsidian flake was identified within the project area and the consultant recommended archaeological monitoring during initial subsurface excavations (Babal and Padon 1992:2).

At the time of this assessment, the current APE included a residence and several small structures. The report found that the resources did not appear to meet historic age or significance criteria (Babal and Padon 1992:10).

## 5.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

LSA reviewed publications, maps, aerial photographs, and websites for archaeological, historical, ethnographic, and environmental information about the APE and its vicinity.

The subject parcel is depicted on the 1916 *Santa Rosa, Calif.* 15-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map. This map shows a small building near Bellevue Avenue at the southwestern corner of the parcel. A building in approximately the same location appears on the 1944 *Santa Rosa, Calif.* 15-minute topographic map (USGS 1944). In 1954, this original building is no longer depicted and a newer building was constructed slightly to the northeast on the same parcel (USGS 1954). A series of buildings have lined Dutton Meadow to the east, outside the APE, from 1916 until the present.

A 1952 aerial photograph shows what appears to be a building surrounded by trees at the end of an unpaved drive (NETR Online 2015). An outbuilding also appears to be situated northeast of the trees on the same parcel. The trees are still present on the parcel. By 1968, it appears more development has taken place on the southern portion of the parcel and Bellevue Avenue has been widened. It is unclear whether the building closer to Bellevue Avenue present in 1952 is still on the parcel. The 1971 aerial photograph shows another building northeast of the trees and south of the outbuilding visible on the 1952 photograph. The trees are denser by 1993, but it is unclear what improvements are



on the parcel. In 2009, most buildings appear to have been demolished, though a long, narrow building (possibly a mobile home) is visible on the driveway.

### **5.3 SUBSURFACE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY**

LSA's background research included a review of publications and maps for archaeological and environmental information about the soils, geology, and sediments in the APE. This information was used to assess the sensitivity of the APE for buried archaeological resources. Soil development, the geomorphology of the APE, the presence of archaeological sites, and proximity to watercourses are factors in the assessment of the APE's archaeological sensitivity.

#### **5.3.1 Geomorphology**

The age of a particular landform, such as an alluvial fan or levee, can be used to determine the sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits. Certain landforms are too old (>15,000 years B.P.) or too young (<150 years B.P.), to contain buried prehistoric archaeological resources. Within the time frame of prehistoric human occupation, younger depositional landforms have a higher possibility of paleosols and associated archaeological resources than do older landforms (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004b).

#### **5.3.2 Soils**

The degree of soil development can be used to assess the relative age of a landform. Soil is decomposed rock which has been broken down over time as a result of topography, climate, and biota. The interaction of these factors changes the texture and chemistry of the rock and results in the structural development of soil horizons. The effect of these factors extends to various depths depending upon on the length of time development has taken place. Poorly-developed soil profiles are generally younger with few horizons; well-developed soils are generally older, as they develop over a longer period, and have more horizons. The degree of soil development can be interpreted from a soil's profile: a well-developed soil will have a profile containing several different horizons with different textures and structures.

Well-developed soils are associated with older landforms that may have been stable for several thousand years. The presence of such soils indicates that archaeological resources should be at or near the surface and will generally have a low sensitivity for buried archaeological resources. Conversely, poorly-developed soils are associated with younger landforms formed in the recent geologic past and generally have a high sensitivity for buried archaeological resources beneath them (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004a).

#### **5.3.3 Sensitivity Assessment Results**

The APE consists of Clear Lake clay, a very deep, well developed soil formed in fine textured alluvium derived from sandstone and shale (USDA 2015). Geologically, the APE is Holocene Period alluvial fan and fluvial terrace deposits, undivided (McLaughlin et al. 2008). Despite the presence of

well-developed soils, the age (Holocene) and landform type (alluvial fan) suggest the APE is sensitive for buried archaeological cultural resources.

## **5.4 FIELD SURVEY**

LSA archaeologist Jennifer Redmond, M.A., conducted a field survey of the APE on October 27, 2015, and a field survey of the expanded APE on December 11, 2015, to identify cultural resources. (Field photographs are in Appendix D). Surface visibility was mostly poor in the APE, with grasses and forbs obscuring approximately 90 percent of the underlying soil. The southern third of the APE has been heavily modified and demolition debris and earth had been scraped and piled. The northern two-thirds of the parcel were more level, but still obscured with grasses. Rodent holes and other areas of exposed soils were closely examined. One parcel, APN 043-121-001, was not accessible due to the presence of an electrified fence, but the parcel was visually inspected over the fence.

## **6.0 CONTACT WITH POTENTIALLY INTERESTED PARTIES**

LSA contacted potentially interested parties to obtain information or concerns about the project.

### **6.1 NATIVE AMERICANS**

#### **6.1.1 Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)**

On October 27, 2015, LSA emailed a letter describing the project and a location map to the NAHC requesting a review of their Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources in the APE. Also requested were the names of Native Americans who might have information or concerns about the APE (Appendix E).

On November 13, 2015, the NAHC responded with results from the Sacred Lands File records search. The search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area, but the NAHC recommended contacting Native American individuals who might have knowledge of the area and provided a contact list of individuals.

#### **6.1.2 Native American Individuals**

On November 16, 2015, LSA sent letters describing the project and maps depicting the APE to the Native Americans on the contact list provided by the NAHC to ask for any information or concerns they might have about the project (Appendix E). LSA made follow-up telephone calls when no response to the letters had been received within one week. A summary of these calls is presented below:

- Chairperson Greg Sarris, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR): There was no answer, but a voice mail message was left requesting a return phone call or email if he had any questions or concerns.
- Gene Buvelot, FIGR: There was no answer, but a voice mail message was left requesting a return phone call or email if he had any questions or concerns.

On November 25, 2015, Buffy McQuillen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for FIGR responded by email and stated that the identification of obsidian within the project area “does increase our concern about the subsurface condition and possibility that there may be resources uncovered during project construction. As such, we would like to continue consulting on this project as it develops and if there is subsurface investigation please keep us informed.”

- Suki Waters: Ms. Waters stated that the project was located outside her area of interest.

### **6.1.3 Historical Organizations**

On November 1, 2015, LSA emailed letters describing the project and maps depicting the APE to the Santa Rosa Historical Society and the Sonoma County Historical Society requesting information or concerns regarding cultural resources in the APE (Appendix F). Follow up emails were sent on November 23, 2015. No response has been received to date.



## 7.0 STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

LSA's field surveys identified and recorded historic-period archaeological site LSA-SW-1 and prehistoric isolate LSA-SW-A (Figure 4) (Appendix A). LSA-SW-1 appears to represent prior historic-period occupation in the APE. The site measures approximately 125 feet (E/W) by 200 feet (N/S) and consists of four loci: Loci 1 and 2, consisting of debris piles, and Loci 3 and 4, consisting of artifact scatters. Artifacts in the scatters include oyster shell fragments, unidentified metal fragments, assorted glass and earthenware fragments, nails, bricks, and roofing material. The artifact density within Loci 3 and 4 is light.

The artifacts comprising the cultural constituents of LSA-SW-1 are likely associated with the former buildings at 533 Bellevue Avenue depicted on historic-period aerial photographs. None of the buildings remain, and the area has been heavily altered by heavy equipment activity during the building demolitions; that activity also created a berm in the southeast portion of the APE. The site also shows signs of biological disturbance caused by rodents and vegetation, as indicated by extensive burrowing and dense overgrowth.

LSA's NRHP eligibility evaluation of LSA-SW-1 was conducted with information gathered during pedestrian field inventories and background research (Kaptain and Theriot 2016) (Appendix B). The evaluation was completed without subsurface archaeological excavation due to the potential presence of a threatened species, California tiger salamander, and the need to avoid ground disturbance in their habitat. LSA-SW-1 does not appear to possess a specific, important association with historical patterns and therefore does not appear eligible for inclusion the NRHP under any criteria.

LSA-SW-A, a single obsidian flake, is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria due to its isolated nature and limited data potential.

No historic properties were identified in the APE by this study or the appended NRHP evaluation. As no historic properties will be affected by this undertaking, the project's responsibilities under Section 106 of the NRHP and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800 have been met; no further cultural resources studies are recommended.

However, in the event that archaeological deposits are encountered during project construction, the post-review discovery procedures specified in 36 CFR 800.13(b) should be followed. This may include the evaluation of the find by a qualified archaeologist (and Native American representative, if the find is prehistoric in nature), an assessment of potential effects, and, if warranted, the implementation of a treatment plan to resolve adverse effects.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 523 SERIES FORMS FOR LSA-SW-1 AND -SW-A**



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

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\*Resource Name or #: LSA-SW-1

**P1. Other Identifier:** 533 Bellevue Avenue

**\*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, Calif. **Date** 1999 **T** 7N; **R** 8W; SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 34 M.D.B.M

**c. Address** 533 Bellevue Avenue **City** Santa Rosa **Zip** 95407

**d. UTM: Zone** 10 , 523333.70 mE/ 4250455.64 mN

**e. Other Locational Data:** APN 134-042-067

**\*P3a. Description:** This resource is a historic-period archaeological site comprising four loci: two demolition debris piles (Loci 1 and 2) and two loci of historic-period artifacts (Loci 3 and 4). The site measures approximately 200 feet (N/S) by 125 feet (E/W). Artifacts found within the site's loci include oyster shell fragments, unidentified metal fragments, assorted glass fragments, earthenware fragments, nails, bricks, and roofing material.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH4. Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter

**\*P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Site



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Overview of the site on October 27, 2015; view to the north.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Southwest Estates, LLC.  
684 Robinson Way  
Benicia, CA 94510

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Angelique Theriot and Jenn Redmond  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Pt. Richmond, CA 94801

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 10/27/2015

**\*P10.**

Intensive

**\*P11. Report Citation:** LSA Associates, Inc., 2016. *National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation for the Southwest Estates Project. Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

**\*Attachments:** ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet

☒ Archaeological Record ☒ Photograph Record ☒ Sketch Map

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\*Resource Name or #: LSA-SW-1

- \*A1. Dimensions: a. Length 200 feet (North/South) b. Width 125 feet (East/West)  
Method of Measurement: ☒ Visual estimate  
Method of Determination: ☒ Artifacts ☒ Features ☒ Vegetation ☒ Animal burrow  
†  
Reliability of determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low ☐ Explain:  
Limitations: ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☒ Disturbances ☒ Vegetation  
☒ Other: (Explain): Biological imitations due to threatened California tiger salamander habitat precluded boundary definition excavation.
- A2. Depth: ☐ ☒ Unknown
- \*A3. Human Remains: ☒ Unknown (Explain): No test excavation was conducted.
- \*A4. Features: Features observed include four loci: two large piles of demolition debris (Locus 1 and Locus 2) (Photo 2; Page 9), and two loci of historic-period artifacts (Locus 3 and Locus 4). Locus 1 measures approximately 25 feet (E/W) by 25 feet (N/S) and consists of historic-period demolition debris. Locus 2 measures approximately 25 feet (E/W) by 30 feet (N/S) and consists of historic-period demolition debris. Locus 3 is a locus measuring approximately 20 feet (E/W) by 20 feet (N/S) consisting of four concentrations of artifacts in rodent backdirt. Archaeological material included approximately a dozen oyster shell fragments, unidentified metal, and ceramic fragments (Photo 3; Page 9). Locus 4 is a scatter of historic-period artifacts measuring approximately 25 feet (E/W) by 10 feet (N/S) (Photo 4; Page 10). Archaeological materials included demolition debris, glass fragments, and ceramic fragments. The locations of loci are indicated on attached map.
- \*A5. Cultural Constituents: N/A
- \*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No †
- \*A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor
- \*A8. Nearest Water: Colgan Creek constitutes the southern boundary of LSA-SW-1.
- \*A9. Elevation: 110 feet above sea level
- A10. Environmental Setting: LSA-SW-1 is located on a vacant lot which is surrounded by residential development and a high school. The area is threatened California tiger salamander habitat on the Santa Rosa Plain. Vegetation on the site consists of cultivars, European grasses, and remnant vernal pool vegetation.
- A11. Historical Information: The first recorded owner of the site was Timothy Paige in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century. Albert Fillion owned the property by the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. James and Lloyd Fouche cultivated a small orchard on the site until its sale to Harda and Kam Wong in 1976. Research did not indicate that any previous owner resided at the site. Aerial photographs from 1952 to 2009 indicate small buildings on the site, which no longer remain. Aerial photographs also suggest the site's ongoing cultivation through tenant agriculture.
- \*A12. Age: ☒ 1914-1945 ☒ Post 1945
- A13. Interpretations: Based on archival maps and research, aerial photographs, and artifacts, LSA-SW-1 appears to consist of the remains of a late-19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century rural tenant farm site. The site was evaluated for inclusion the National Register of Historic Places. See continuation sheet for full evaluation.
- A14. Remarks: None
- A15. References: (See Continuation Sheets)
- A16. Photographs: (See Continuation Sheets)  
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: LSA Associates, Inc., 157 Park Place, Point Richmond, California 94108
- \*A17. Form Prepared By: Angelique Theriot and Jenn Redmond Date: 10/27/2015  
Affiliation and Address: LSA Associates, Inc., 157 Park Place, Pt. Richmond, CA 94801

**A13 Interpretations (Continued).**

**Historical Context**

**Sonoma County.** The APE is situated on Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa, a 13,316-acre land grant conveyed in 1844 by Governor Manuel Micheltorena to Joaquin Carrillo, a brother-in-law of General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. In 1846, Carrillo built an adobe on what is now Petaluma Avenue in Sebastopol (Hoover et al. 1990:480). Pursuant to the Land Act of 1851, Carrillo applied for a patent for Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa, which was granted in 1871. Carrillo planted some of his acreage in wheat, corn, and barley, but most of the land was used as pasture. Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa remained in the Carrillo family until 1875.

Sonoma County attracted diverse immigrant communities throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, which gave rise to local specialized trades in the area. Northern Italian immigrants, originating mainly from Tuscany, relocated to Sonoma County in the 1880s, attracted by the area's similar climate and agriculture. The Italian community began cultivating grapes and establishing wineries. Sanborn maps from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century often depict residences in Sonoma County with backyard wineries (Bloomfield 1986:32). Immigrants from Carrera established themselves as quarrymen in the county's basalt and granite mines. The stone quarried in the county was used as paving stones in San Francisco.

The experience of these newcomers was often inequitable, as Italian immigrants were frequently the target of discrimination, despite their contributions to local industry. Chinese immigrants began to arrive in Sonoma County following the Gold Rush, but were often uncoun- ted by official census efforts until the 1880s (LeBaron et al. 1985:81, 84-85).

**Santa Rosa.** Early settlers southwest of modern-day Santa Rosa, near the APE, developed small farms and typically grew wheat and potatoes. In the early 1850s, the demand for agricultural products in booming San Francisco led to the growth of farming in the vicinity of Santa Rosa and throughout Sonoma County. Santa Rosa grew rapidly during this period with the arrival of the San Francisco and Northwestern Pacific Railroad (NWPRR) in 1870, which linked the burgeoning community and Sonoma County with larger markets in the San Francisco Bay Area and beyond. After the completion of the railway in 1872, the population of Santa Rosa grew rapidly. The 1870 census counted only 2,834 residents, but by 1884, *The Pacific Tourist* reported that the city had grown to 7,000 residents. By 1910, that number had grown to 12,000 (Bloomfield 1989:31). The NWPRR traversed Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa and a number of subdivisions were platted near the tracks.

Between 1887 and 1890, developers promoted five major land auctions in the Santa Rosa area, including one held in 1888 at the Brayton Ranch, which included the APE. The land subdivisions promoted residential development in southwestern Santa Rosa. Smaller farms were used to cultivate orchards, a land use pattern that remains largely in place, though less densely, to this day. The area around the APE contained plum orchards through the 1950s and remained rural in character through the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (USGS 1955).

**APE Chronology and Occupancy History**

*Chain of Title*

The APE remained sparsely settled and rural in character until the area's subdivision as the Brayton Tract of Sonoma County in the 1880s. Based on historical maps and grantee/grantor records, the following individuals previously owned the parcel that contains LSA-SW-1 and are presented chronologically.

- *Timothy Paige.* Timothy Paige owned a portion of the Brayton Tract of Sonoma County, which included the APE, by 1888 (Fidelity National Title Company 2015).
- *M.L. Scammon.* A 1992 evaluation of the APE cites M.L. Scammon's ownership of the property by 1897 (Babal and Padon) . However, a review of primary source material for this report could not confirm Scammon's ownership (Reynolds & Proctor 1997).
- *Albert Fillion.* By 1903, the Brayton Tract had been subdivided into the Philipps Subdivision. The lot containing the APE was owned by 1903 by Albert Fillion (Wilkins 1908). Fillion was born in Canada in 1852 and became a naturalized American citizen in 1874. He lived in Virginia City, Nevada, in the 1880s and lived on the Llano de Santa Rosa by 1892 (U.S. Census 1880; California Voter Registers 1892). Local directories do not indicate that Fillion's residence was located in the APE.
- *James and Lloyd Fouche.* James and Lloyd Fouche purchased the parcel containing the APE in 1945. They operated a small orchard there, but did not reside on the property. The Fouches sold the property to Harda and Kam Wong in 1976 (Babal and Padon 1992).
- *Harda and Kam Wong.* Harda Wong was born in San Francisco in 1930 and lived there until his death in 2009 (U.S. Social Security Death Index 2009). The Wongs purchased the property from James and Lloyd Fouche in 1976, but did not reside there. In 1992, Harda and Kam Wong deeded the property to the Wong Family Trust (Sonoma County Recorder's Office 1992). The Wong Family trust deeded the property to SWSR, LLC., in 2001 (Sonoma County Recorder's Office 2001). SWSR, LLC., held the property until it was deeded to Southwest Estates, LLC., in 2011 (Sonoma County Recorder's Office 2011).

Recorded by: Angelique Theriot and Jenn Redmond

Date: October 27, 2015

**A13. Interpretations (continued)**

**Past Land Use Patterns**

The 1916 USGS topographic map of the APE depicts a small building at 533 Bellevue Avenue in the southwestern corner of APN 134-42-067 (USGS 1916). A building of similar dimensions is depicted in the same location in 1944 (USGS 1944). Adjacent blocks were sparsely developed by 1944, and historical maps depict an increase in both residential and agricultural development by 1955 (USGS 1944, 1955). By 1952, aerial photographs show a building to the east of the stand of eucalyptus trees currently located at the site (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 1952). A 1968 aerial photograph shows the building was demolished and the land heavily plowed (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 1968). By 1971, another building had been constructed near the footprint of the building shown on 1952 aerial photograph (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 1971). By 2009, the building depicted on the 1971 aerial photograph was removed, and a mobile home is depicted at the southeast corner of the APE near a narrow driveway (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 2009).

No buildings are currently located in the APE. Historical maps, aerials, and information available in local directories indicate that any buildings formerly located there were likely associated with tenant agriculture.

**National Register of Historic Places Criteria**

This section applied the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria to LSA-SW-1. The site has not been previously listed or determined eligible for inclusion in the NHRP.

*Criterion A: Is it associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history?*

Under Criterion A, LSA-SW-1 is associated with the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural and residential development of Santa Rosa. It was likely used for tenant agriculture and included a small orchard until 1976 (Babal and Padon 1992). This use is typical of other properties in the surrounding area (USGS 1944, 1955, 1968), but the crop grown on the parcel containing LSA-SW-1 could not be determined through research. Research did not indicate that LSA-SW-1 has any significant associations with these broad historical trends that set it apart from other similar properties throughout the area, nor does the site have any demonstrable association with any significant events. Therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion A.

*Criterion B: Is it associated with the lives of significant persons in our past?*

Under Criterion B, the site is associated with ownership of several individuals. Timothy Paige owned the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Albert Fillion, a native of Canada who relocated to the Santa Rosa area by 1892, owned the site in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. James and Lloyd Fouché owned the site and operated a small orchard there until 1976. Harda and Kam Wong lived in San Francisco and owned the site from 1976 until 1992. Research into local and county histories did not identify any information to suggest these previous owners were persons significant in local, state, or national history. Research did not identify any specific individuals who may have resided on the site at any point. Therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion B.

*Criterion C: Does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values?*

The site was not evaluated under Criterion C because no buildings, structures, or objects exist on the site. This criterion is not applicable.

*Criterion D: Has it yielded, or may it be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory?*

Under Criterion D, the low quantities of artifacts at the site, the lack of diagnostic indicators, and a demonstrated land use history of active (demolition, earth contouring) and residual (plowing, agricultural operations) disturbance indicate that the site does not possess “focus” or “visibility” (Deetz 1977) necessary to interpret the archaeological information of a deposit. Therefore, LSA-SW-1 is unlikely to yield information that is important in history. The limited information contained by the site was realized by its recording on DPR 523 Forms. Therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion D.

**Integrity**

As LSA-SW-1 does not appear eligible for inclusion under any of the NRHP criteria due to a lack of significant associations with a historic context, its integrity has not been assessed. Based on these criteria, LSA-SW-1 does not appear eligible for NRHP inclusion.

Recorded by: Angelique Theriot and Jenn Redmond

Date: October 27, 2015

**A13. Interpretations (continued)**

**Eligibility Summary**

Although LSA-SW-1 is associated with the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture and residential development in Santa Rosa, it does not appear to possess a specific, important association with those historical patterns. Therefore, the site does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A-C. Additionally, due to this lack of significant association, the potential presence of subsurface archaeological deposits does not bear on data potential due to a lack of archaeological focus, or the ability to link a deposit to a discrete occupation that may possess important information about the past. Therefore, the site also does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.

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State of California c The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial

Page 6 of 11

Resource Name: LSA-SW-1

Recorded by: Angelique Theriot and Jenn Redmond

Date: October 27, 2015

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**A15. References (continued)**

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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial

Page 8 of 11

Resource Name: LSA-SW-1

Recorded by: Angelique Theriot and Jenn Redmond

Date: October 27, 2015

**A15. References (continued)**

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**A16. Photographs**



**Photo 2.** Demolition debris piles (Loci 1 and 2); view to the south. 10/27/15.



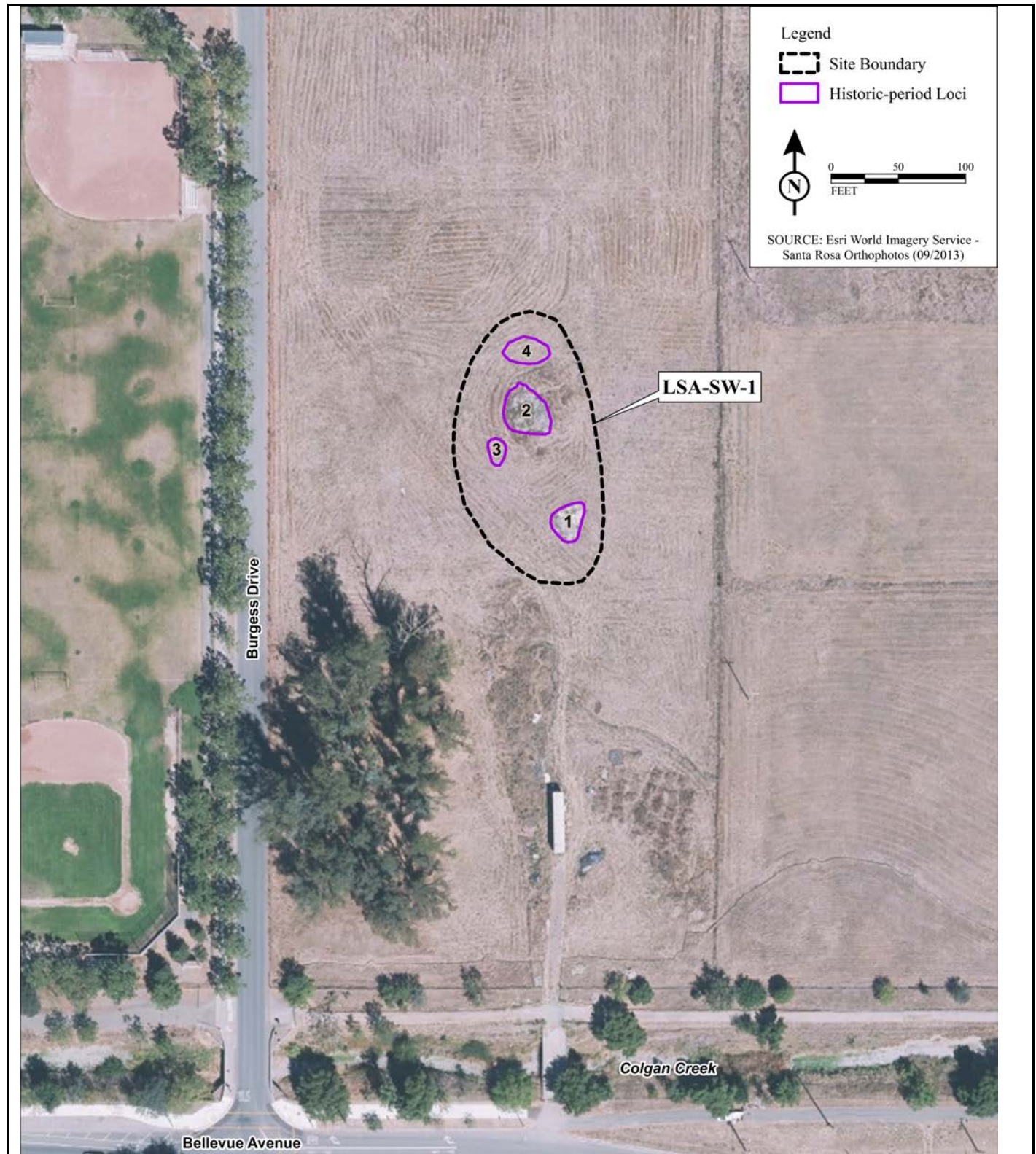
**Photo 3.** Ceramic fragment within Locus 3; view to the northwest. 10/27/15.



**A16. Photographs (continued)**



**Photo 4.** Glass and brick fragments; view to the north. 10/27/15.





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 2

\*Resource Name or #:) LSA-SW-A

**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, Calif. Date 1999 T 7N; R 8W; SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 34 M.D.B.M

c. Address 533 Bellevue Avenue City Santa Rosa Zip 95407

d. UTM: Zone 10 , 450616 mE/ 4232856 mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 134-042-067

\*P3a. **Description:** The resource is a single obsidian flake measuring approximately 5 cm by 2.5 cm located in a field previously used for agriculture. No evidence of other prehistoric archaeological materials was identified.

\*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP16. Other Choose an item. Choose an item. Choose an item.

\*P4. **Resources Present:** ☒ Other (Isolates, etc.) An obsidian flake measuring approximately 5 cm by 2.5 cm located in a field previously used for agriculture. No evidence of other prehistoric archaeological materials was identified.



**P5b. Description of Photo:** Plan view, October 27, 2015.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Prehistoric

\*P7. **Owner and Address:**

Southwest Estates, LLC.  
684 Robinson Way  
Benicia, CA 94510

\*P8. **Recorded by:**

Angelique Theriot  
and Jenn Redmond  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Pt. Richmond, CA 94801

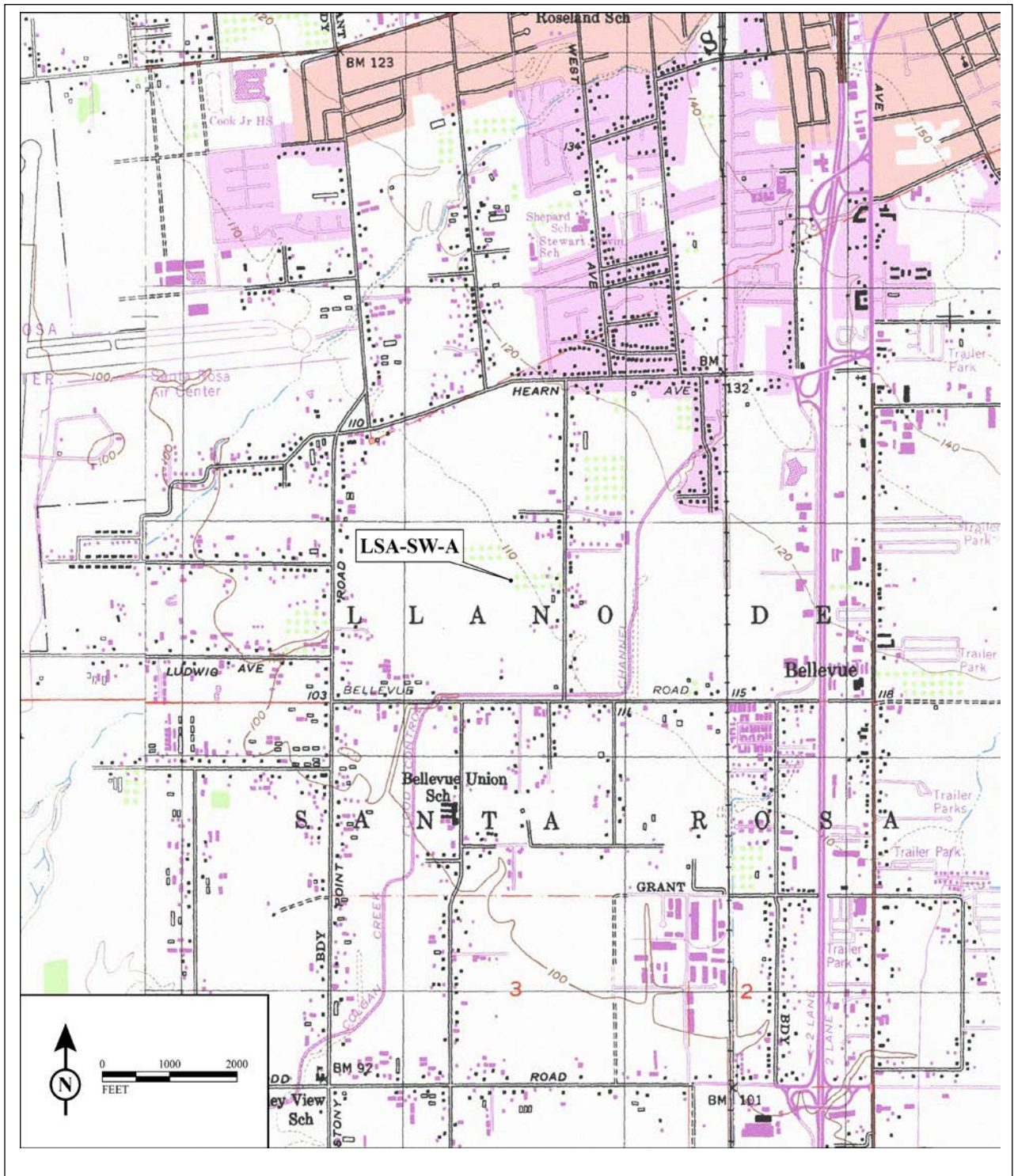
\*P9. **Date Recorded:**  
10/27/2015

\*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive  
Pedestrian

\*P11. **Report Citation:** Redmond, 2016. *Cultural Resources Study of the Southwest Estates Project*, prepared for Jay Ryder, Ryder Homes, Walnut Creek, California. LSA Associate, Inc. Point Richmond, California.

\*Attachments: ☒ Location Map





## **APPENDIX B**

### ***NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION FOR THE SOUTHWEST ESTATES PROJECT, SANTA ROSA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (KAPTAIN AND THERIOT 2016)***

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC  
PLACES ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION FOR  
THE SOUTHWEST ESTATES PROJECT**

**SANTA ROSA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

LSA

February 2016

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC  
PLACES ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION FOR  
THE SOUTHWEST ESTATES PROJECT**

**SANTA ROSA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Submitted to:

Jay Ryder  
Ryder Homes  
1425 Treat Boulevard  
Walnut Creek, California 94596

Prepared by:

Neal Kaptain, M.A., RPA  
Angelique Theriot, M.A.  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Pt. Richmond, California 94801  
510.236.6810

Project No. RYC1501

**LSA**

February 2016

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## APPENDICES

A: INTERESTED PARTIES CONSULTATION

B: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 523 SERIES FORMS

## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation of historic-period archaeological site LSA-SW-1. LSA-SW-1 is located at 533 Bellevue Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 134-42-067) in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The site, previously identified by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA), in 1992, measures approximately 125 feet (E/W) by 200 feet (N/S) and consists of four loci: two sparse scatters of historic-period artifacts, and two large piles of demolition debris.

Due to the need for an Army Corps of Engineers permit, the proposed residential project must undergo review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. To inform the concurrent Phase I technical report under preparation (Redmond 2016), LSA prepared this eligibility evaluation by conducting a pedestrian field inventory and background research. The evaluation was completed without subsurface archaeological excavation due to the potential presence of a threatened species, California tiger salamanders, and the need to avoid ground disturbance in their habitat.

This report includes: (1) a project description; (2) a summary of the evaluation methods; (3) a description of the research results and historical context of the Area of Potential Effects; (4) a NRHP eligibility evaluation; and (5) California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Forms.

Although LSA-SW-1 is associated with the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture and residential development in Santa Rosa, background research and the field inventory indicate that the site does not appear to possess a specific, important association with those historical patterns. Therefore, the site does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A-C. Additionally, due to this lack of significant association, the potential presence of subsurface archaeological deposits does not bear on data potential due to a lack of archaeological focus, or the ability to link a deposit to a discrete occupation that may possess important information about the past. Therefore, the site also does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.



## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Southwest Estates Project (project) proposes to construct residential subdivision on 12 acres of land in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California (APN #134-42-067) (Figures 1 and 2). The project will require a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), and therefore is an undertaking with the potential to affect historic properties (36 CFR §800.16(y) and §800.3(a)). To prepare the evaluation, LSA conducted background research at the Sonoma County Recorder's Office, the Sonoma County History and Genealogical Annex, and the Northwest Information Center (NWIC). LSA conducted field reviews on October 27, 2015, and December 11, 2015, and contacted potentially interested parties to obtain information or concerns about the project.

LSA conducted an assessment of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) in 1992 which included a records search and survey of potential architectural resources. No excavation was done at that time. LSA concluded that the buildings located on the site did not appear eligible for the NRHP (Babal and Padon 1992). These buildings have since been demolished. During an October 27, 2015, field review, LSA identified and recorded LSA-SW-1, a historic-period archaeological site in the APE (Figures 3 and 4). LSA conducted a supplemental field visit on December 11, 2015, but no additional resources were identified.

This study was completed under the supervision of LSA archaeologist and Principal Investigator Neal Kaptain. Mr. Kaptain holds an M.A. in Archaeology and Heritage from the University of Leicester, England, and is Registered Professional Archaeologist #3799700. Mr. Kaptain meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for Archeology (48 CFR 44716) and has over 16 years of experience in California cultural resource management. LSA archaeologist and cultural resource analyst Jennifer Redmond conducted the records search and field inventory tasks in support of this evaluation. Ms. Redmond holds an M.A., and is Registered Professional Archaeologist #989151. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for Archeology and History (48 CFR 44716) and has 10 years of experience in California cultural resource management. LSA architectural historian and cultural resource analyst Angelique Theriot conducted background research. Ms. Theriot holds an M.A. in Urban and Regional Planning from the University of New Orleans. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for History (48 CFR 44716) and has over four years of experience in cultural resource management.

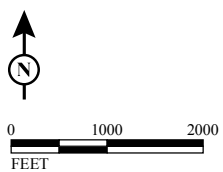
### 2.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The project proposes the subdivision of approximately 12 acres of land for the construction of 48 single-family homes in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The area includes one entire parcel at 533 Bellevue Avenue (APN #134-042-067), as well as portions of seven adjacent parcels located on Dutton Meadows proposed as a new road right-of-way and utility easement (APNs 043-111-006 and -007; 043-121-001, -011, -012, -013, and -015).



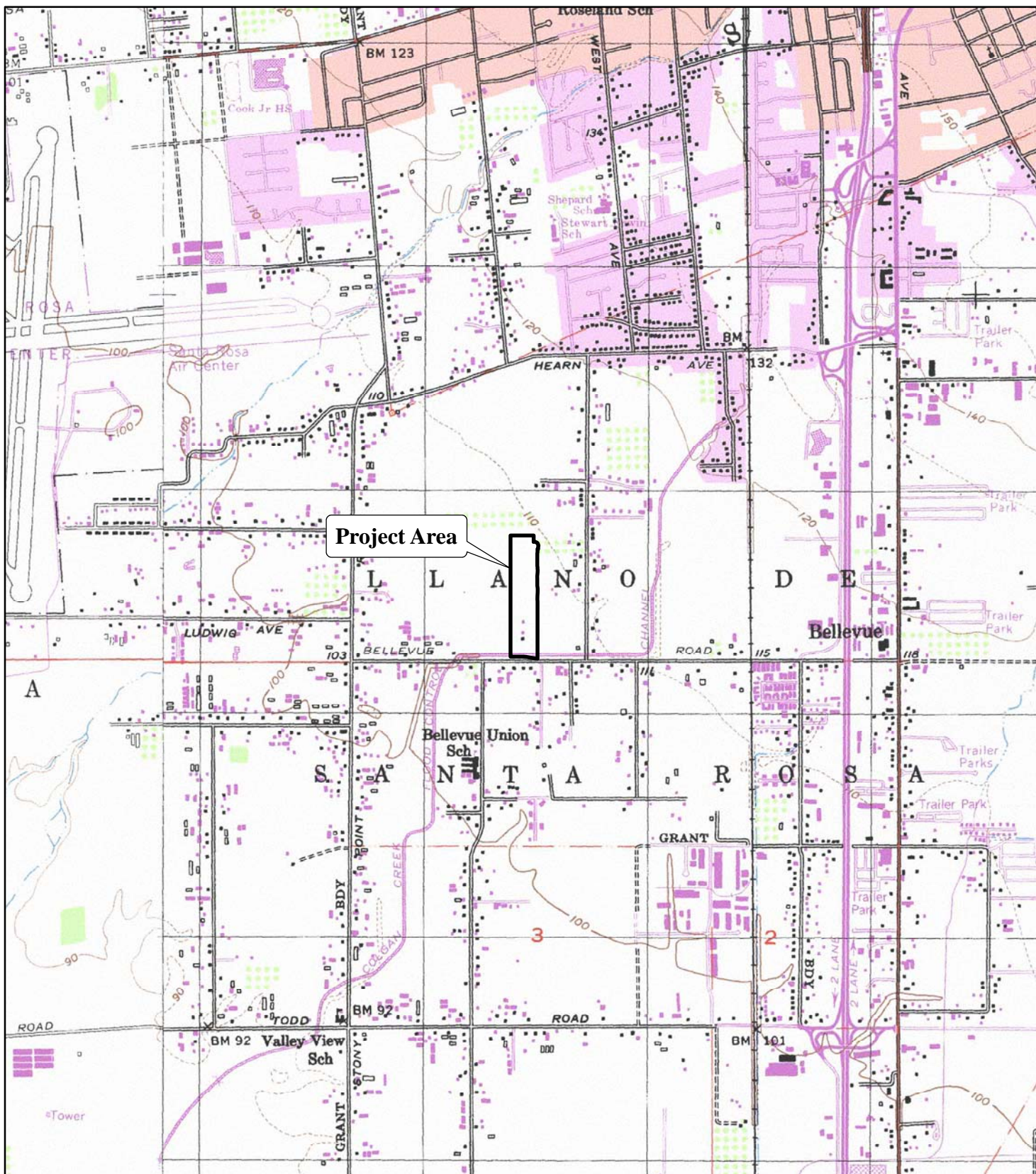
LSA

FIGURE 1



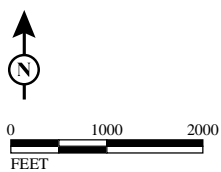
SOURCE: ESRI StreetMap North America (2012).  
 E:\RYC1501\GIS\Maps\Cultural\Figure 1\_Regional Location.mxd (2/2/2016)

Southwest Estates  
 Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California  
 Regional Location



LSA

FIGURE 2



Southwest Estates  
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California  
Project Area

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-minute Topo Quads - Santa Rosa, Calif. (1980) and Sebastopol, Calif. (1980).

I:\RYC1501\GIS\Maps\Cultural\Figure 2\_Project Area.mxd (2/2/2016)



### 2.1.1 Area of Potential Effects

The APE is an approximately 12-acre area located southwest of downtown Santa Rosa in the unsectioned lands of the Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa, as depicted on the 1980 United States Geological Map (USGS) *Santa Rosa, Calif. 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 3). The APE is bordered by Burgess Drive to the west, and by the seven aforementioned parcels to the east, and the Colgan Creek Flood Control Channel to the south. The APE is bordered to the north by APNs 0134-330-056, -057, -058, -059, -060, -061, and -062. Land uses in the vicinity of the APE include agriculture, residential development, and Elsie Allen High School.

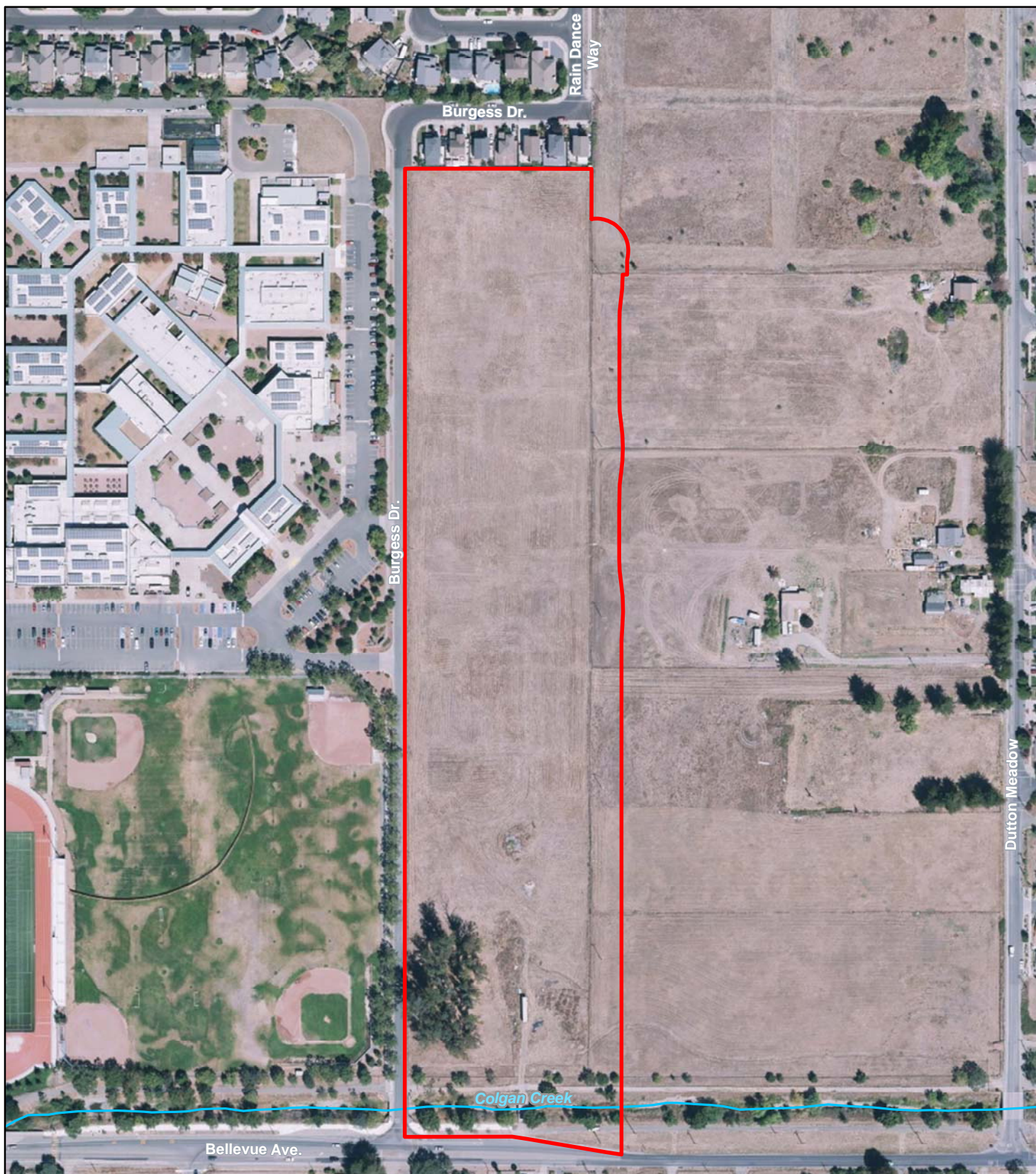
Field survey conducted in 1992 identified small buildings in the project area that did not meet historic age or significance criteria at the site (Babal and Padon 1992). Those buildings have since been demolished. The APE is classified as the habitat of California tiger salamander, a threatened species.

## 2.2 RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Field survey conducted on October 27, 2015, identified a historic-period archaeological site, field designation LSA-SW-1 (Figure 4). The site appears to represent prior occupation in the APE. The site measures approximately 125 feet (E/W) by 200 feet (N/S) and consists of four loci: two sparse scatters of historic-period artifacts, and two large piles of demolition debris. The site has been heavily disturbed by the demolition of previous on-site buildings and structures, as well as historic-period agricultural activities; a large mound is located at the southwest corner of the APE, but is not considered part of LSA-SW-1 due to a lack of artifactual materials and demonstrable association. Eucalyptus trees were planted on the mound at an undetermined date.

The four loci consist of Loci 1 and 2 (debris piles) located in the center of the site; and Loci 3 and 4 consist of artifact scatters. Locus 3 is located to the northwest of Locus 1, and Locus 4 is located to the north of Locus 2. Artifacts in the historic-period scatters include oyster shell fragments, unidentified metal fragments, assorted glass and earthenware fragments, nails, bricks, and roofing material. The artifact density within Loci 3 and 4 is light.

The artifacts comprising the cultural constituents of LSA-SW-1 are likely associated with the former buildings at 533 Bellevue Avenue depicted on historic-period aerial photographs (National Environmental Title Research, LLC. 1952, 1968, 1971). None of the buildings remain, and the area has been heavily altered by heavy equipment activity during the building demolitions; that activity also created a berm in the southeast portion of the APE. The site also shows signs of biological disturbance caused by rodents and vegetation, as indicated by extensive burrowing and dense overgrowth. Appendix B contains the California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Forms (DPR 523 forms) for LSA-SW-1.



LSA

# LEGEND

Area of Potential Effects



0 125 250  
FEET

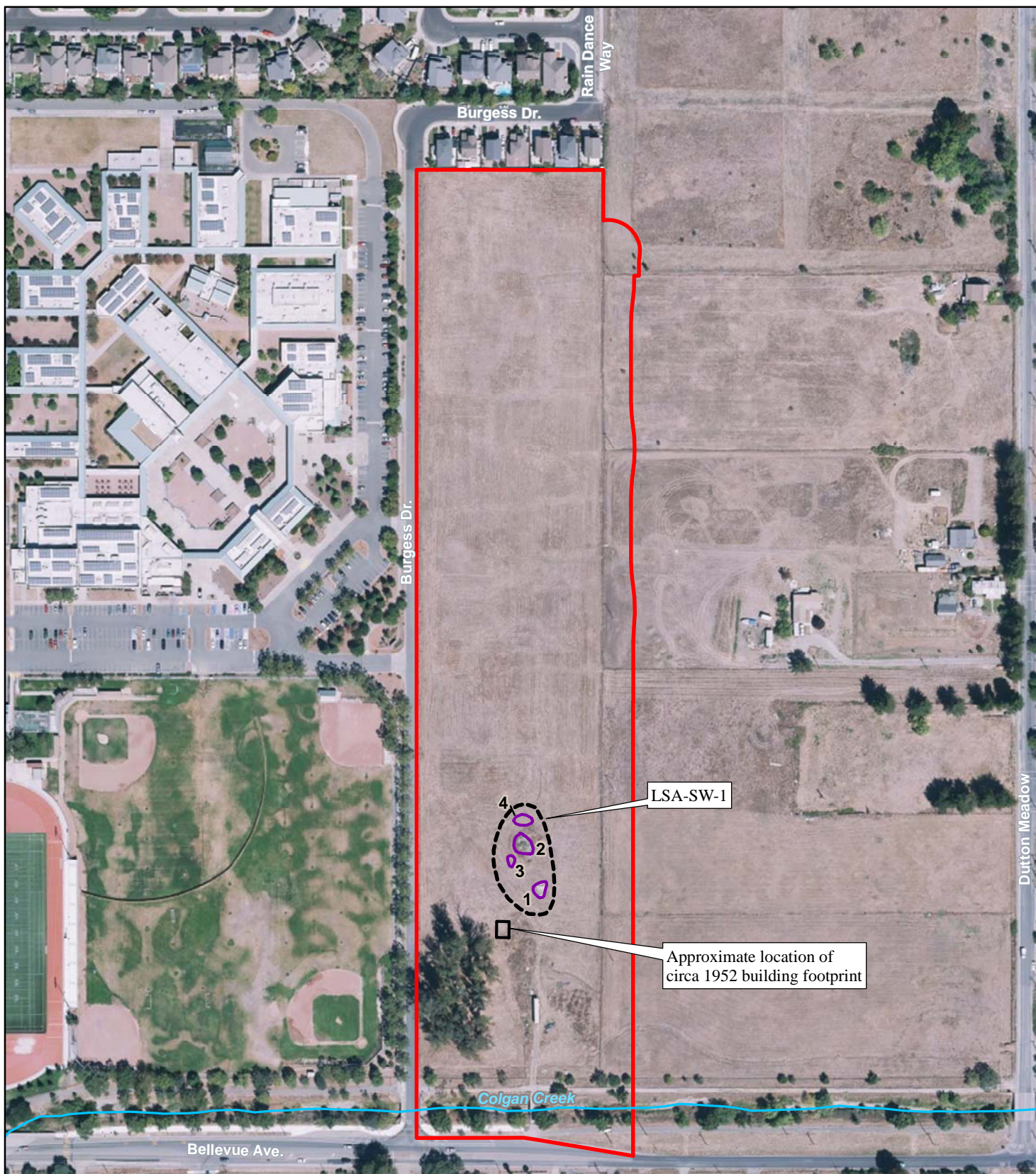
SOURCE: Esri World Imagery Service (Santa Rosa Orthophotos 09/2013).

I:\RYC1501\GIS\Maps\Cultural\APE\Figure 3\_Area of Potential Effects.mxd (2/2/2016)

FIGURE 3

*Southwest Estates  
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California  
Area of Potential Effects*





LSA

#### LEGEND

- Area of Potential Effects
- Site Boundary
- Historic-period Loci

This map contains confidential archaeological site location information. To prevent vandalism or site disturbance, this graphic (or any precise written descriptions of site locations) should not be provided for public examination. The legal authority to restrict information about the location of archaeological sites is in California Government Code Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10, California Code of Regulations Section 15120(d) and Section 304 of the NHPA.

FIGURE 4

*Southwest Estates  
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California  
Survey Results*

SOURCE: Esri World Imagery Service (Santa Rosa Orthophotos 09/2013).

I:\RYC1501\GIS\Maps\Cultural\Cultural Resources Study\Figure 4\_Survey Results.mxd (2/4/2016)

## 3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

LSA's background research consisted of a literature review, archival research, a records search, and contact with potentially-interested parties to identify possible associations between LSA-SW-1 and notable historical events, patterns of events, or people. Due to biological resource constraints, subsurface investigations were precluded from the evaluation tasks.

### 3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

LSA reviewed the following publications, maps, and websites for information about the APE and its vicinity:

- *California Place Names* (Gudde 1998);
- *California Digital Newspaper Collection* (<http://cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc>);
- *Historic Spots in California* (Hoover et al. 1990);
- *Historical Atlas of California* (Hayes 2007);
- *Santa Rosa, Calif.*, 15-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1916, 1927, 1944);
- *Santa Rosa, Calif.*, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1955, 1968, 1970, 1980, 1999);
- *Online Archive of California* (<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/>);
- *Calisphere* (<http://www.calisphere.universityofcalifornia.edu/>);
- *ParcelQuest* (<http://www.parcelquest.com/>);
- *Sonoma County Recorder's Office site* (<http://www.sonoma-county.org/assessor/>);
- *Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC* aerial photographs (1952, 1968, 1971)
- *Polk's City Directory: Santa Rosa* (R. L. Polk & Co. 1903, 1905, 1915, 1925, 1953, 1957, 1961, 1977); and
- *The Official Map of Sonoma County* (Winkler 1908).

The results of the literature review are presented in Section 4.0, Research Results.

### 3.2 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

From December 9 through December 11, 2015, LSA architectural historian Angelique Theriot conducted research in the Sonoma County History and Genealogical Annex of the Sonoma County Public Library in Santa Rosa. This research was done to identify the land use history of the APE, persons associated with prior ownership or tenancy, and factors that may have resulted in the creation, or modification of, archaeological deposits. Research at these locations included an examination of local histories, city maps, city directories, and local newspapers. Ms. Theriot also conducted research



at the Sonoma County Recorder's Office. The research at this location included an examination of county government records, including grantee/grantor records, and county plat maps.

The results of the archival research are presented in Section 4.0, Research Results.

### **3.3 RECORDS SEARCH**

On October 27, 2015, LSA conducted a records search of the APE and a 0.25-mile radius at the NWIC (File No. 15-0636). The NWIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for Sonoma County. The records search also included a review of the following federal and state inventories:

- *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (Office of Historic Preservation 1976);
- *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California* (Office of Historic Preservation 1988);
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (Office of Historic Preservation 1992);
- *California Historical Landmarks* (Office of Historic Preservation 1996); and
- *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File* (Office of Historic Preservation April 5, 2012). The directory includes the listings of the NRHP, the California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest).

The results of the records search are presented in Section 4.0, Research Results.

### **3.4 INTERESTED PARTIES CONSULTATION**

LSA contacted potentially interested parties to obtain information or concerns about the project. The parties consulted and results are presented below.

#### **3.4.1 Historical Organizations**

On November 1, 2015, LSA emailed letters describing the project and maps depicting the APE to the Santa Rosa Historical Society and the Sonoma County Historical Society requesting information or concerns regarding cultural resources in the APE (Appendix A). Follow up emails were sent on November 23, 2015. No response has been received to date. Phone numbers for both the Santa Rosa Historical Society and the Sonoma County Historical Society were unavailable.

## 4.0 RESEARCH RESULTS

### 4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

The NWIC records search identified one cultural resource study conducted within the APE:

Babal, Marianne and Beth Padon

1992 *Historical Assessment for the Southwest Santa Rosa High School Project, Santa Rosa, California*. LSA Associates, Inc., Irvine, CA. On file at Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

This report documents the findings of a historical assessment of three parcels, including the APE. It appears an archaeological survey was also conducted by a different consulting firm, but records of this survey are not on file at the NWIC. An isolated obsidian flake was identified within the project area and the consultant recommended archaeological monitoring during initial subsurface excavations. At the time of this assessment, the current APE included a residence and several small structures. The report found that the resources did not appear to meet the 50 year historic age requirement in 1992 and were not recorded (Babal and Padon 1992).

The NWIC records search did not identify any recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the APE. Five cultural resources were identified within 0.25 miles of the APE:

- *P-49-001516*. This resource is a refuse deposit located northwest of the APE at the rear of a parcel fronting Hearn Avenue. Identified artifacts included bottles, glass, lumber, cans, bedsprings, bowls and figurines, cement, and metal dating from the 1930s to the 1980s. This site did not appear to be associated with any nearby features (Jordan et al. 1989).
- *P-49-001600*. This resource is a Queen Anne-style residential property located northeast of the APE at 2773 South Dutton Avenue. This building was built around 1900, but was moved to its current location after 1954. This property was found ineligible for listing on the NRHP for its lack of integrity of setting or design (Beard 1994).
- *P-49-002290*. This resource, located north of the APE at 671 Bellevue Avenue, is a former farmstead consisting of a standing hay barn, an *in situ* concrete slab foundation, a corral with cattle loading chute, the remnants of an orchard, broken concrete, and farm equipment. This site was not evaluated for its NRHP eligibility (Terhorst and Allison 1989).
- *P-49-003166*. This resource, located north of the APE at 707 Bellevue Avenue, is a Folk Craftsman residential property built in the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. Intact and fragmentary foundations from four outbuildings, including chicken coops, were present at the time of recordation. This resource was found ineligible for NRHP listing due to renovations of the house and the removal of outbuildings (Chattan 2004).
- *P-49-003336*. This resource is a vernacular residential property located northeast of the APE at 2957 Dutton Meadow. The house was likely built before 1930 and the property includes a garage, pump house, and barn. This resource was found ineligible for listing on the NRHP due to a lack of integrity of setting, feeling, or association (Evans 2005).

## 4.2 LITERATURE AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Literature and archival research identified information regarding the historical context of Sonoma County, Santa Rosa, and the APE.

### 4.2.1 Historical Context

**Sonoma County.** The APE is situated on Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa, a 13,316-acre land grant conveyed in 1844 by Governor Manuel Micheltorena to Joaquin Carrillo, a brother-in-law of General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. In 1846, Carrillo built an adobe on what is now Petaluma Avenue in Sebastopol (Hoover et al. 1990:480). Pursuant to the Land Act of 1851, Carrillo applied for a patent for Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa, which was granted in 1871. Carrillo planted some of his acreage in wheat, corn, and barley, but most of the land was used as pasture. Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa remained in the Carrillo family until 1875.

Sonoma County attracted diverse immigrant communities throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, which gave rise to local specialized trades in the area. Northern Italian immigrants, originating mainly from Tuscany, relocated to Sonoma County in the 1880s, attracted by the area's similar climate and agriculture. The Italian community began cultivating grapes and establishing wineries. Sanborn maps from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century often depict residences in Sonoma County with backyard wineries (Bloomfield 1986:32). Immigrants from Carrera established themselves as quarrymen in the county's basalt and granite mines. The stone quarried in the county was used as paving stones in San Francisco.

The experience of these newcomers was often inequitable, as Italian immigrants were frequently the target of discrimination, despite their contributions to local industry. Chinese immigrants began to arrive in Sonoma County following the Gold Rush, but were often uncounted by official census efforts until the 1880s (LeBaron et al. 1985:81, 84-85).

**Santa Rosa.** Early settlers southwest of modern-day Santa Rosa, near the APE, developed small farms and typically grew wheat and potatoes. In the early 1850s, the demand for agricultural products in booming San Francisco led to the growth of farming in the vicinity of Santa Rosa and throughout Sonoma County. Santa Rosa grew rapidly during this period with the arrival of the San Francisco and Northwestern Pacific Railroad (NWPRR) in 1870, which linked the burgeoning community and Sonoma County with larger markets in the San Francisco Bay Area and beyond. After the completion of the railway in 1872, the population of Santa Rosa grew rapidly. The 1870 census counted only 2,834 residents, but by 1884, *The Pacific Tourist* reported that the city had grown to 7,000 residents. By 1910, that number had grown to 12,000 (Bloomfield 1989:31). The NWPRR traversed Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa and a number of subdivisions were platted near the tracks.

Between 1887 and 1890, developers promoted five major land auctions in the Santa Rosa area, including one held in 1888 at the Brayton Ranch, which included the APE. The land subdivisions promoted residential development in southwestern Santa Rosa. Smaller farms were used to cultivate orchards, a land use pattern that remains largely in place, though less densely, to this day. The area around the APE contained plum orchards through the 1950s and remained rural in character through the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (USGS 1955).

## 4.2.2 APE Chronology and Occupancy History

### *Chain of Title*

The APE remained sparsely settled and rural in character until the area's subdivision as the Brayton Tract of Sonoma County in the 1880s. Based on historical maps and grantee/grantor records, the following individuals previously owned the parcel that contains LSA-SW-1 and are presented chronologically.

- *Timothy Paige*. Timothy Paige owned a portion of the Brayton Tract of Sonoma County, which included the APE, by 1888 (Fidelity National Title Company 2015).
- *M.L. Scammon*. A 1992 evaluation of the APE cites M.L. Scammon's ownership of the property by 1897 (Babal and Padon). However, a review of primary source material for this report could not confirm Scammon's ownership (Reynolds & Proctor 1997).
- *Albert Fillion*. By 1903, the Brayton Tract had been subdivided into the Phillipps Subdivision. The lot containing the APE was owned by 1903 by Albert Fillion (Wilkins 1908). Fillion was born in Canada in 1852 and became a naturalized American citizen in 1874. He lived in Virginia City, Nevada, in the 1880s and lived on the Llano de Santa Rosa by 1892 (U.S. Census 1880; California Voter Registers 1892). Local directories do not indicate that Fillion's residence was located in the APE.
- *James and Lloyd Fouche*. James and Lloyd Fouche purchased the parcel containing the APE in 1945. They operated a small orchard there, but did not reside on the property. The Fouches sold the property to Harda and Kam Wong in 1976 (Babal and Padon 1992).
- *Harda and Kam Wong*. Harda Wong was born in San Francisco in 1930 and lived there until his death in 2009 (U.S. Social Security Death Index 2009). The Wongs purchased the property from James and Lloyd Fouche in 1976, but did not reside there. In 1992, Harda and Kam Wong deeded the property to the Wong Family Trust (Sonoma County Recorder's Office 1992). The Wong Family trust deeded the property to SWSR, LLC., in 2001 (Sonoma County Recorder's Office 2001). SWSR, LLC., held the property until it was deeded to Southwest Estates, LLC., in 2011 (Sonoma County Recorder's Office 2011).

**Past Land Use Patterns.** The 1916 USGS topographic map of the APE depicts a small building at 533 Bellevue Avenue in the southwestern corner of APN #134-42-067 (USGS 1916) (Figure 4). A building of similar dimensions is depicted in the same location in 1944 (USGS 1944). Adjacent blocks were sparsely developed by 1944, and historical maps depict an increase in both residential and agricultural development by 1955 (USGS 1944, 1955). By 1952, aerial photographs show a building to the east of the stand of eucalyptus trees currently located at the site (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 1952). A 1968 aerial photograph shows the building was demolished and the land heavily plowed (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 1968). By 1971, another building had been constructed near the footprint of the building shown on 1952 aerial photograph (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 1971). By 2009, the building depicted on the 1971 aerial photograph was removed, and a mobile home is depicted at the southeast corner of the APE near a narrow driveway (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 2009).

No buildings are currently located in the APE. Historical maps, aerials, and information available in local directories indicate that any buildings formerly located there were likely associated with tenant agriculture.

## **5.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT**

This section presents an overview of the regulatory context in which LSA-SW-1 was evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

### **5.1 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT**

The NHPA (16 USC 470) establishes the role and responsibilities of the federal government in historic preservation. The NHPA directs agencies to identify and manage historic properties under their control; to undertake actions that will advance the Act's provisions, and avoid actions contrary to its purposes; to consult with others while carrying out historic preservation activities; and to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties.

### **5.2 SECTION 106**

Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and affords the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on potential effects. The cultural resources that Section 106 addresses are districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by ACHP (36 CFR Part 800). Some level of review under Section 106 must be conducted for all federal, federally assisted, federally licensed, or federally funded projects.

#### **5.2.1 National Register of Historic Places**

The NRHP is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The NRHP is part of the national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. Properties listed in the NRHP consist of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP are considered in the planning and environmental review process, and effects to such properties are primarily addressed under Section 106. The National Parks Service (NPS), which administers the NRHP, developed evaluation criteria to determine whether a cultural resource has significance as a historic property. Cultural resources that meet the significance criteria and retain their integrity (i.e. ability to convey their significance) are eligible for listing in the NRHP. The criteria for NRHP eligibility are discussed below.

#### **5.2.2 National Register of Historic Places Evaluative Criteria**

A "historic property" is any district, site, building, structure, or object listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (36 CFR Part 800.16(l)(1)). An historic property is eligible for the NRHP at the local,

state, or national level of significance. The criteria for determining a resource's eligibility for NRHP listing are defined at 36 CFR Part 60.4 and are as follows:

...the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

- A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under Criteria A, B, and C, the NRHP places an emphasis on a resource appearing as it did during its period of significance to convey historical significance; under Criterion D, properties convey significance through the information they contain (National Park Service 2000:38).

NRHP Bulletin *How to Apply the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation* states that in order for a property to qualify for listing in the NRHP, it must meet at least one of the NRHP criteria by: 1) being associated with an important historic context, and 2) retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance (National Park Service 1997). The historic context of a resource will define the theme(s), geographical limits, and period of significance by which to evaluate a resource's significance (National Park Service 1997:7).

Generally, cultural properties must be 50 years of age or more to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. According to the National Park Service (1997:2), "properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible" unless such properties are "of exceptional importance."

### 5.2.3 Historical Integrity

In addition to meeting one or more of the significance criteria, a cultural resource must retain its sufficient historical integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. Historical integrity is defined as the ability of a resource to convey its significance. The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a resource's physical features and its environment, and how these relate to its significance: "The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance." There are seven aspects of integrity to consider when evaluating a cultural resource: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Park Service 1997:44-45).

1. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons.

2. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.
3. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. Physical features that constitute the setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade, including topographic features, vegetation, paths or fences, or relationships between buildings and other features or open space.
4. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of the artisan's labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site.
6. **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.
7. **Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

For archaeological resources, the term "integrity" is used to describe the level of preservation or quality of information contained within a district, site, or excavated assemblage. Integrity is relative to the specific significance which the resource conveys. Although it is possible to correlate the seven aspects of integrity with standard archaeological site characteristics, those aspects are often unclear for evaluating the ability of an archaeological resource to convey significance under Criterion D. Under Criterion D, the integrity of archaeological resources is judged according to the ability of the site to yield scientific and cultural information that can be used to address important research questions (National Park Service 2000:35-42).

#### 5.2.4 Period of Significance

The period of significance for a property is "the span of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, cultural groups, and land uses, or attained important physical qualities or characteristics" (National Park Service 1999:21). The period of significance begins with the date of the earliest important land use or activity that is reflected by historic characteristics tangible today. The period closes with the date when events having historical importance ended (National Park Service 1999:21). The period of significance for an archeological property is "the time range (which is usually estimated) during which the property was occupied or used and for which the property is likely to yield important information" (National Park Service 2000:34). Archaeological properties may have more than one period of significance.

#### 5.2.5 Eligibility

Resources that are significant, meet the age guidelines, and retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance will generally be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



## 6.0 ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

This section evaluates the eligibility of LSA-SW-1 for inclusion in the NRHP. The evaluation addresses the themes of agriculture and residential development. As set forth in NRHP Bulletin 15, these themes serve as the framework within which the NRHP criteria are applied to evaluate the eligibility of LSA-SW-1.

As previously mentioned, no archaeological excavations were conducted as part of this evaluation due to biological resource constraints.

### 6.1 SUMMARY OF LSA-SW-1

LSA-SW-1 consists of four loci: two contain historic-period artifacts, including oyster shell fragments, unidentified metal fragments, glass fragments, earthenware fragments; and two piles of demolition debris. The site was evaluated at the local level of significance for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 6.1.1 Chronology and Occupancy Summary

A building in the southwestern corner of LSA-SW-1 appears on the 1916 topographic map (USGS 1916); however, exact dates of construction for this and other buildings associated with the artifacts found are unclear. The buildings' removal took place at some point after 1992. Sonoma County Recorder's Office records and local directory information indicate the site was owned by Timothy Paige, Albert Fillion, James and Lloyd Fouche, and Harda and Kam Wong. None of the owners identified appear to have resided on the property (R. L. Polk & Co 1903, 1905, 1915, 1925, 1953, 1977).

The site was evaluated based on the field inventory, including artifact type, abundance, and diagnostic associations, as well as the findings of background research. Historical maps and aerial photographs document the development of the land for agricultural uses, and suggest a lack of depositional integrity for the artifacts found due to planting and routine plowing.

## 6.2 EVALUATION

### 6.2.1 Application of National Register of Historic Places Criteria

This sub-section applies the NRHP significance criteria to LSA-SW-1. The site was not previously listed or determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

*Criterion A: Is it associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history?*

Under Criterion A, LSA-SW-1 is associated with the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural and residential development of Santa Rosa. It was likely used for tenant agriculture and included a small orchard until 1976 (Babal and Padon 1992). This use is typical of other properties in the surrounding area (USGS 1944, 1955, 1968), but the crop grown on the parcel containing LSA-SW-1 could not be determined through research. Research did not indicate that LSA-SW-1 has any significant associations with these broad historical trends that set it apart from other similar properties throughout the area, nor does the site have any demonstrable association with any significant events. Therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion A.

*Criterion B: Is it associated with the lives of significant persons in our past?*

Under Criterion B, the site is associated with ownership of several individuals. Timothy Paige owned the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Albert Fillion, a native of Canada who relocated to the Santa Rosa area by 1892, owned the site in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. James and Lloyd Fouche owned the site and operated a small orchard there until 1976. Harda and Kam Wong lived in San Francisco and owned the site from 1976 until 1992. Research into local and county histories did not identify any information to suggest these previous owners were persons significant in local, state, or national history. Research did not identify any specific individuals who may have resided on the site at any point. Therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion B.

*Criterion C: Does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values?*

The site was not evaluated under Criterion C because no buildings, structures, or objects exist on the site. This criterion is not applicable.

*Criterion D: Has it yielded, or may it be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory?*

Under Criterion D, the low quantities of artifacts at the site, the lack of diagnostic indicators, and a demonstrated land use history of active (demolition, earth contouring) and residual (plowing, agricultural operations) disturbance indicate that the site does not possess the “focus” or “visibility” (Deetz 1977) necessary to interpret the archaeological information of a deposit. Therefore, LSA-SW-1 is unlikely to yield information that is important in history. The limited information contained in the site was realized by its recording on DPR 523 Forms. Therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion D.

## **6.2.2 Integrity**

As LSA-SW-1 does not appear eligible for inclusion under any of the NRHP criteria due to a lack of significant associations with a historic context, its integrity has not been assessed.

Based on these criteria, LSA-SW-1 does not appear eligible for NRHP inclusion.

## **6.2.3 Eligibility Summary**

Although LSA-SW-1 is associated with the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture and residential development in Santa Rosa, it does not appear to possess a specific, important association with those

historical patterns. Therefore, the site does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A-C. Additionally, due to this lack of significant association, the potential presence of subsurface archaeological deposits does not bear on data potential due to a lack of archaeological focus, or the ability to link a deposit to a discrete occupation that may possess important information about the past. Therefore, the site also does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.

## 7.0 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the background research and field observations, LSA-SW-1 does not appear to have historical associations that would qualify it as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under significance criteria. No additional study or protection of LSA-SW-1 is recommended.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **INTERESTED PARTIES CONSULTATION**

## Jenn Redmond

---

**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Sunday, November 01, 2015 6:29 PM  
**To:** 'info@sonomacountyhistory.org'  
**Subject:** Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501  
**Attachments:** Figure 1\_Regional Location.pdf; Figure 2\_Project Area.pdf

Dear Sonoma County Historical Society:

A residential housing development project is proposed for a vacant parcel on Bellevue Avenue adjacent to Elsie Allen High School in the City of Santa Rosa. LSA Associates, Inc. is conducting a study to determine if the project might affect cultural resources. The project area is located in Sonoma County in Unsectioned lands of the Llano de Santa Rosa Land Grant, Township 7 North, Range 8 West, MDBM as depicted on the attached portion of the *Santa Rosa, Calif.* 1954 (photorevised 1980) USGS topographic 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical sites in the project area. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that the historical society may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number below or via email ([jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com](mailto:jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com)). We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jenn

Jennifer Redmond  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Richmond, CA 94801  
510.236.6810

## Jenn Redmond

---

**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Sunday, November 01, 2015 6:26 PM  
**To:** 'info@historicalsocietysantarosa.org'  
**Subject:** Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501  
**Attachments:** Figure 1\_Regional Location.pdf; Figure 2\_Project Area.pdf

Dear Historical Society of Santa Rosa:

A residential housing development project is proposed for a vacant parcel on Bellevue Avenue adjacent to Elsie Allen High School in the City of Santa Rosa. LSA Associates, Inc. is conducting a study to determine if the project might affect cultural resources. The project area is located in Sonoma County in Unsectioned lands of the Llano de Santa Rosa Land Grant, Township 7 North, Range 8 West, MDBM as depicted on the attached portion of the *Santa Rosa, Calif. 1954* (photorevised 1980) USGS topographic 7.5-minute quadrangle.

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Sincerely,

Jenn

Jennifer Redmond  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Richmond, CA 94801  
510.236.6810

## Jenn Redmond

---

**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Monday, November 23, 2015 6:04 PM  
**To:** 'info@sonomacountyhistory.org'  
**Subject:** FW: Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501  
**Attachments:** Figure 1\_Regional Location.pdf; Figure 2\_Project Area.pdf

Dear Sonoma County History,

I am writing to follow up with you to make sure you received the forwarded email and to inquire whether you had any questions or concerns. Please email me back or call at the number below if you do.

Thank you,  
Jenn

Jennifer Redmond  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Richmond, CA 94801  
510.236.6810

**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Sunday, November 01, 2015 6:29 PM  
**To:** 'info@sonomacountyhistory.org'  
**Subject:** Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501

Dear Sonoma County Historical Society:

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Sincerely,

Jenn

Jennifer Redmond  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place

## Jenn Redmond

---

**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Monday, November 23, 2015 6:03 PM  
**To:** 'info@historicalsocietysantarosa.org'  
**Subject:** FW: Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501  
**Attachments:** Figure 1\_Regional Location.pdf; Figure 2\_Project Area.pdf

Dear Historical Society of Santa Rosa,

I am writing to follow up with you to make sure you received the forwarded email and to inquire whether you had any questions or concerns. Please email me back or call at the number below if you do.

Thank you,  
Jenn

Jennifer Redmond  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Richmond, CA 94801  
510.236.6810

**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Sunday, November 01, 2015 6:26 PM  
**To:** 'info@historicalsocietysantarosa.org'  
**Subject:** Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501

Dear Historical Society of Santa Rosa:

A residential housing development project is proposed for a vacant parcel on Bellevue Avenue adjacent to Elsie Allen High School in the City of Santa Rosa. LSA Associates, Inc. is conducting a study to determine if the project might affect cultural resources. The project area is located in Sonoma County in Unsectioned lands of the Llano de Santa Rosa Land Grant, Township 7 North, Range 8 West, MDBM as depicted on the attached portion of the *Santa Rosa, Calif. 1954* (photorevised 1980) USGS topographic 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical sites in the project area. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that the historical society may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number below or via email ([jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com](mailto:jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com)). We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jenn

Jennifer Redmond  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Richmond, CA 94801



## **APPENDIX B**

### **CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 523 SERIES FORMS**

**LSA-SW-1**

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 11

\*Resource Name or #: LSA-SW-1

**P1. Other Identifier:** 533 Bellevue Avenue

**\*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, Calif. **Date** 1999 **T** 7N; **R** 8W; SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 34 M.D.B.M

**c. Address** 533 Bellevue Avenue **City** Santa Rosa **Zip** 95407

**d. UTM: Zone** 10, **523333.70 mE/ 4250455.64 mN**

**e. Other Locational Data:** APN 134-042-067

**\*P3a. Description:** This resource is a historic-period archaeological site comprising four loci: two demolition debris piles (Loci 1 and 2) and two loci of historic-period artifacts (Loci 3 and 4). The site measures approximately 200 feet (N/S) by 125 feet (E/W). Artifacts found within the site's loci include oyster shell fragments, unidentified metal fragments, assorted glass fragments, earthenware fragments, nails, bricks, and roofing material.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH4. Privies/ Dumps/ Trash Scatter

**\*P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Site



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Overview of the site on October 27, 2015; view to the north.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

☒ Historic

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Southwest Estates, LLC.  
684 Robinson Way  
Benicia, CA 94510

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Angelique Theriot and Jenn Redmond  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Pt. Richmond, CA 94801

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 10/27/2015

**\*P10.**

Intensive

**\*P11. Report Citation:** LSA Associates, Inc., 2016. *National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation for the Southwest Estates Project. Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, California.

**\*Attachments:** ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet

☒ Archaeological Record ☒ Photograph Record ☒ Sketch Map

Page 2 of 11

\*Resource Name or #: LSA-SW-1

- \*A1. Dimensions: a. Length 200 feet (North/South) b. Width 125 feet (East/West)  
Method of Measurement: ☒ Visual estimate  
Method of Determination: ☒ Artifacts ☒ Features ☒ Vegetation ☒ Animal burrow  
†  
Reliability of determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low ☐ Explain:  
Limitations: ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☒ Disturbances ☒ Vegetation  
☒ Other: (Explain): Biological imitations due to threatened California tiger salamander habitat precluded boundary definition excavation.
- A2. Depth: ☐ ☒ Unknown
- \*A3. Human Remains: ☒ Unknown (Explain): No test excavation was conducted.
- \*A4. Features: Features observed include four loci: two large piles of demolition debris (Locus 1 and Locus 2) (Photo 2; Page 9), and two loci of historic-period artifacts (Locus 3 and Locus 4). Locus 1 measures approximately 25 feet (E/W) by 25 feet (N/S) and consists of historic-period demolition debris. Locus 2 measures approximately 25 feet (E/W) by 30 feet (N/S) and consists of historic-period demolition debris. Locus 3 is a locus measuring approximately 20 feet (E/W) by 20 feet (N/S) consisting of four concentrations of artifacts in rodent backdirt. Archaeological material included approximately a dozen oyster shell fragments, unidentified metal, and ceramic fragments (Photo 3; Page 9). Locus 4 is a scatter of historic-period artifacts measuring approximately 25 feet (E/W) by 10 feet (N/S) (Photo 4; Page 10). Archaeological materials included demolition debris, glass fragments, and ceramic fragments. The locations of loci are indicated on attached map.
- \*A5. Cultural Constituents: N/A
- \*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No †
- \*A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor
- \*A8. Nearest Water: Colgan Creek constitutes the southern boundary of LSA-SW-1.
- \*A9. Elevation: 110 feet above sea level
- A10. Environmental Setting: LSA-SW-1 is located on a vacant lot which is surrounded by residential development and a high school. The area is threatened California tiger salamander habitat on the Santa Rosa Plain. Vegetation on the site consists of cultivars, European grasses, and remnant vernal pool vegetation.
- A11. Historical Information: The first recorded owner of the site was Timothy Paige in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century. Albert Fillion owned the property by the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. James and Lloyd Fouche cultivated a small orchard on the site until its sale to Harda and Kam Wong in 1976. Research did not indicate that any previous owner resided at the site. Aerial photographs from 1952 to 2009 indicate small buildings on the site, which no longer remain. Aerial photographs also suggest the site's ongoing cultivation through tenant agriculture.
- \*A12. Age: ☒ 1914-1945 ☒ Post 1945
- A13. Interpretations: Based on archival maps and research, aerial photographs, and artifacts, LSA-SW-1 appears to consist of the remains of a late-19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century rural tenant farm site. The site was evaluated for inclusion the National Register of Historic Places. See continuation sheet for full evaluation.
- A14. Remarks: None
- A15. References: (See Continuation Sheets)
- A16. Photographs: (See Continuation Sheets)  
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: LSA Associates, Inc., 157 Park Place, Point Richmond, California 94108
- \*A17. Form Prepared By: Angelique Theriot and Jenn Redmond Date: 10/27/2015  
Affiliation and Address: LSA Associates, Inc., 157 Park Place, Pt. Richmond, CA 94801

Recorded by: Angelique Theriot and Jenn Redmond

Date: October 27, 2015

**A13 Interpretations (Continued).**

**Historical Context**

**Sonoma County.** The APE is situated on Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa, a 13,316-acre land grant conveyed in 1844 by Governor Manuel Micheltorena to Joaquin Carrillo, a brother-in-law of General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. In 1846, Carrillo built an adobe on what is now Petaluma Avenue in Sebastopol (Hoover et al. 1990:480). Pursuant to the Land Act of 1851, Carrillo applied for a patent for Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa, which was granted in 1871. Carrillo planted some of his acreage in wheat, corn, and barley, but most of the land was used as pasture. Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa remained in the Carrillo family until 1875.

Sonoma County attracted diverse immigrant communities throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, which gave rise to local specialized trades in the area. Northern Italian immigrants, originating mainly from Tuscany, relocated to Sonoma County in the 1880s, attracted by the area's similar climate and agriculture. The Italian community began cultivating grapes and establishing wineries. Sanborn maps from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century often depict residences in Sonoma County with backyard wineries (Bloomfield 1986:32). Immigrants from Carrera established themselves as quarrymen in the county's basalt and granite mines. The stone quarried in the county was used as paving stones in San Francisco.

The experience of these newcomers was often inequitable, as Italian immigrants were frequently the target of discrimination, despite their contributions to local industry. Chinese immigrants began to arrive in Sonoma County following the Gold Rush, but were often uncoun- ted by official census efforts until the 1880s (LeBaron et al. 1985:81, 84-85).

**Santa Rosa.** Early settlers southwest of modern-day Santa Rosa, near the APE, developed small farms and typically grew wheat and potatoes. In the early 1850s, the demand for agricultural products in booming San Francisco led to the growth of farming in the vicinity of Santa Rosa and throughout Sonoma County. Santa Rosa grew rapidly during this period with the arrival of the San Francisco and Northwestern Pacific Railroad (NWPRR) in 1870, which linked the burgeoning community and Sonoma County with larger markets in the San Francisco Bay Area and beyond. After the completion of the railway in 1872, the population of Santa Rosa grew rapidly. The 1870 census counted only 2,834 residents, but by 1884, *The Pacific Tourist* reported that the city had grown to 7,000 residents. By 1910, that number had grown to 12,000 (Bloomfield 1989:31). The NWPRR traversed Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa and a number of subdivisions were platted near the tracks.

Between 1887 and 1890, developers promoted five major land auctions in the Santa Rosa area, including one held in 1888 at the Brayton Ranch, which included the APE. The land subdivisions promoted residential development in southwestern Santa Rosa. Smaller farms were used to cultivate orchards, a land use pattern that remains largely in place, though less densely, to this day. The area around the APE contained plum orchards through the 1950s and remained rural in character through the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (USGS 1955).

**APE Chronology and Occupancy History**

*Chain of Title*

The APE remained sparsely settled and rural in character until the area's subdivision as the Brayton Tract of Sonoma County in the 1880s. Based on historical maps and grantee/grantor records, the following individuals previously owned the parcel that contains LSA-SW-1 and are presented chronologically.

- *Timothy Paige.* Timothy Paige owned a portion of the Brayton Tract of Sonoma County, which included the APE, by 1888 (Fidelity National Title Company 2015).
- *M.L. Scammon.* A 1992 evaluation of the APE cites M.L. Scammon's ownership of the property by 1897 (Babal and Padon) . However, a review of primary source material for this report could not confirm Scammon's ownership (Reynolds & Proctor 1997).
- *Albert Fillion.* By 1903, the Brayton Tract had been subdivided into the Philipps Subdivision. The lot containing the APE was owned by 1903 by Albert Fillion (Wilkins 1908). Fillion was born in Canada in 1852 and became a naturalized American citizen in 1874. He lived in Virginia City, Nevada, in the 1880s and lived on the Llano de Santa Rosa by 1892 (U.S. Census 1880; California Voter Registers 1892). Local directories do not indicate that Fillion's residence was located in the APE.
- *James and Lloyd Fouche.* James and Lloyd Fouche purchased the parcel containing the APE in 1945. They operated a small orchard there, but did not reside on the property. The Fouches sold the property to Harda and Kam Wong in 1976 (Babal and Padon 1992).
- *Harda and Kam Wong.* Harda Wong was born in San Francisco in 1930 and lived there until his death in 2009 (U.S. Social Security Death Index 2009). The Wongs purchased the property from James and Lloyd Fouche in 1976, but did not reside there. In 1992, Harda and Kam Wong deeded the property to the Wong Family Trust (Sonoma County Recorder's Office 1992). The Wong Family trust deeded the property to SWSR, LLC., in 2001 (Sonoma County Recorder's Office 2001). SWSR, LLC., held the property until it was deeded to Southwest Estates, LLC., in 2011 (Sonoma County Recorder's Office 2011).

**A13. Interpretations (continued)**

**Past Land Use Patterns**

The 1916 USGS topographic map of the APE depicts a small building at 533 Bellevue Avenue in the southwestern corner of APN 134-42-067 (USGS 1916). A building of similar dimensions is depicted in the same location in 1944 (USGS 1944). Adjacent blocks were sparsely developed by 1944, and historical maps depict an increase in both residential and agricultural development by 1955 (USGS 1944, 1955). By 1952, aerial photographs show a building to the east of the stand of eucalyptus trees currently located at the site (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 1952). A 1968 aerial photograph shows the building was demolished and the land heavily plowed (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 1968). By 1971, another building had been constructed near the footprint of the building shown on 1952 aerial photograph (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 1971). By 2009, the building depicted on the 1971 aerial photograph was removed, and a mobile home is depicted at the southeast corner of the APE near a narrow driveway (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 2009).

No buildings are currently located in the APE. Historical maps, aerials, and information available in local directories indicate that any buildings formerly located there were likely associated with tenant agriculture.

**National Register of Historic Places Criteria**

This section applied the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria to LSA-SW-1. The site has not been previously listed or determined eligible for inclusion in the NHRP.

*Criterion A: Is it associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history?*

Under Criterion A, LSA-SW-1 is associated with the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural and residential development of Santa Rosa. It was likely used for tenant agriculture and included a small orchard until 1976 (Babal and Padon 1992). This use is typical of other properties in the surrounding area (USGS 1944, 1955, 1968), but the crop grown on the parcel containing LSA-SW-1 could not be determined through research. Research did not indicate that LSA-SW-1 has any significant associations with these broad historical trends that set it apart from other similar properties throughout the area, nor does the site have any demonstrable association with any significant events. Therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion A.

*Criterion B: Is it associated with the lives of significant persons in our past?*

Under Criterion B, the site is associated with ownership of several individuals. Timothy Paige owned the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Albert Fillion, a native of Canada who relocated to the Santa Rosa area by 1892, owned the site in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. James and Lloyd Fouché owned the site and operated a small orchard there until 1976. Harda and Kam Wong lived in San Francisco and owned the site from 1976 until 1992. Research into local and county histories did not identify any information to suggest these previous owners were persons significant in local, state, or national history. Research did not identify any specific individuals who may have resided on the site at any point. Therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion B.

*Criterion C: Does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values?*

The site was not evaluated under Criterion C because no buildings, structures, or objects exist on the site. This criterion is not applicable.

*Criterion D: Has it yielded, or may it be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory?*

Under Criterion D, the low quantities of artifacts at the site, the lack of diagnostic indicators, and a demonstrated land use history of active (demolition, earth contouring) and residual (plowing, agricultural operations) disturbance indicate that the site does not possess “focus” or “visibility” (Deetz 1977) necessary to interpret the archaeological information of a deposit. Therefore, LSA-SW-1 is unlikely to yield information that is important in history. The limited information contained by the site was realized by its recording on DPR 523 Forms. Therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion D.

**Integrity**

As LSA-SW-1 does not appear eligible for inclusion under any of the NRHP criteria due to a lack of significant associations with a historic context, its integrity has not been assessed. Based on these criteria, LSA-SW-1 does not appear eligible for NRHP inclusion.

Recorded by: Angelique Theriot and Jenn Redmond

Date: October 27, 2015

**A13. Interpretations (continued)**

**Eligibility Summary**

Although LSA-SW-1 is associated with the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century agriculture and residential development in Santa Rosa, it does not appear to possess a specific, important association with those historical patterns. Therefore, the site does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A-C. Additionally, due to this lack of significant association, the potential presence of subsurface archaeological deposits does not bear on data potential due to a lack of archaeological focus, or the ability to link a deposit to a discrete occupation that may possess important information about the past. Therefore, the site also does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.

**A15. References (continued)**

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State of California c The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial

Page 6 of 11

Resource Name: LSA-SW-1

Recorded by: Angelique Theriot and Jenn Redmond

Date: October 27, 2015

**A15. References (continued)**

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National Park Service

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1997a *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

1997b *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

1999 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

2000 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

2010 *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning*. Electronic document, [http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_1.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_1.htm), accessed on September 21, 2010. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC.

1952 *Historic Aerial Photograph*. Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. Electronic document, <http://www.historicaerials.com/>, accessed on January 11, 2016.

1968 *Historic Aerial Photograph*. Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. Electronic document, <http://www.historicaerials.com/>, accessed on January 11, 2016.



**A15. References (continued)**

- 1971 *Historic Aerial Photograph*. Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. Electronic document, <http://www.historicaerials.com/>, accessed on January 11, 2016.
- 2009 *Aerial Photograph*. Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. Electronic document, <http://www.historicaerials.com/>, accessed on January 11, 2016.

Parcel Quest

- 2015 Parcel information. Electronic document, <http://www.parcelquest.com>, accessed on December 10, 2015.

Polk, R. L.

- 1903 *Polk's Santa Rosa Directory*. R.L. Polk & Co. of California, San Francisco.
- 1905 *Polk's Santa Rosa Directory*. R.L. Polk & Co. of California, San Francisco.
- 1915 *Polk's Santa Rosa Directory*. R.L. Polk & Co. of California, San Francisco.
- 1925 *Polk's Santa Rosa Directory*. R.L. Polk & Co. of California, San Francisco.
- 1953 *Polk's Santa Rosa Directory*. R.L. Polk & Co. of California, San Francisco.
- 1957 *Polk's Santa Rosa Directory*. R.L. Polk & Co. of California, San Francisco.
- 1961 *Polk's Santa Rosa Directory*. R.L. Polk & Co. of California, San Francisco.
- 1977 *Polk's Santa Rosa Directory*. R.L. Polk & Co. of California, San Francisco.

Reynolds and Proctor

- 1897 *Illustrated Atlas of Sonoma County*. Reynolds and Proctor Publishing, Santa Rosa, California.

Sonoma County Recorder's Office

- 1992 *Deed No. 0141480*. On file at the Sonoma County Recorder's Office, Santa Rosa, California.
- 2001 *Deed No. 2001080577*. On file at the Sonoma County Recorder's Office, Santa Rosa, California.
- 2011 *Deed No. 2011115122*. On file at the Sonoma County Recorder's Office, Santa Rosa, California.
- 2015 Sonoma County Recorder's Office site. Electronic document, <http://www.sonoma-county.org/assessor>, [accessed on December 10, 2015](#).

Terhorst, Brian, and E. Allison

- 1989 *DPR 523 Archaeological Site Record for P-49-002290*. Record on file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

University of California Libraries

- 2015 *Calisphere*. Electronic document, <http://www.calisphere.universityofcalifornia.edu/>, accessed on December 11, 2015.

U.S. Census Bureau

- 1880 Census records. Electronic document, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed on December 14, 2015.

U.S. Department of the Interior

- 2006 Letter to: Jane Hicks (Chief, Regulatory Branch: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). *Subject: Formal Consultation on the Proposed Southwest Area Projects, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California (Corps File No. 30043N)*. March 16, 2006.

U.S. Geological Survey [USGS]

- 1916 *Santa Rosa, Calif.*, 15-minute topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 1927 *Santa Rosa, Calif.*, 15-minute topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 1944 *Santa Rosa, Calif.*, 15-minute topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 1955 *Santa Rosa, Calif.*, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.

State of California c The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial

Page 8 of 11

Resource Name: LSA-SW-1

Recorded by: Angelique Theriot and Jenn Redmond

Date: October 27, 2015

**A15. References (continued)**

- 1968    *Santa Rosa, Calif.*, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 1970    *Santa Rosa, Calif.*, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- 1980    *Santa Rosa, Calif.*, 7-5 minute topographic quadrangle. USGS. Washington, D.C.
- 1999    *Santa Rosa, Calif.*, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. USGS, Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Social Security Death Index  
2009    Harda Wong. Electronic document, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). Accessed 15 January 2016.
- Winkler, George H.  
1908    *The Official Map of Sonoma County*. Santa Rosa, California.

**A16. Photographs**



**Photo 2.** Demolition debris piles (Loci 1 and 2); view to the south. 10/27/15.



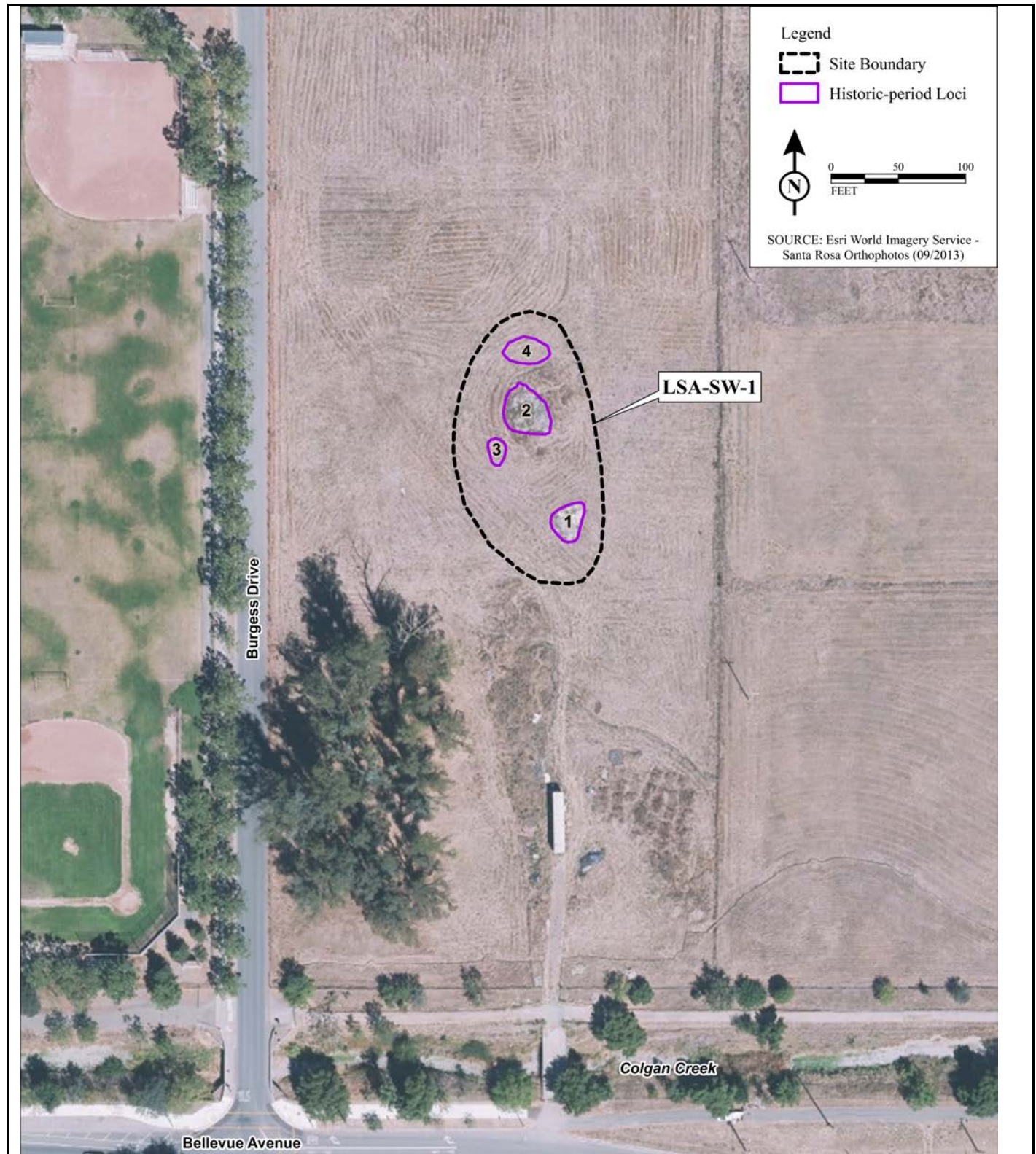
**Photo 3.** Ceramic fragment within Locus 3; view to the northwest. 10/27/15.



**A16. Photographs (continued)**



**Photo 4.** Glass and brick fragments; view to the north. 10/27/15.



## **APPENDIX C**

### **PROJECT PERSONNEL RÉSUMÉ**



## EXPERTISE

Historical Archaeology  
Cultural Resources Management  
Environmental Project  
Management

## EDUCATION

M.A., Cultural Resources  
Management, Sonoma State  
University, Rohnert Park, CA,  
2009. Thesis: *Tesla: Interpreting  
an Invisible Landscape*.

B.A., Anthropology (high  
honors), Earth and Planetary  
Science minor, University of  
California, Berkeley, 2003.  
Thesis: *"I was everything -  
patriarch, priest, father, and  
judge": The Archaeology of John  
Sutter and the New Helvetia  
Workforce*.

## PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/ MEMBERSHIPS

Register of Professional  
Archaeologists, ID#989151

Society for California  
Archaeology member

Society for Historical  
Archaeology member

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Cultural Resources Analyst,  
LSA Associates, Inc.,  
Point Richmond, CA,  
August 2015-present.

Historic Preservation  
Specialist/Environmental  
Protection Specialist, Chicago, IL,  
October 2011-June 2015.

Archaeological Specialist,  
Illinois State Archaeological  
Survey, Rockford, IL,  
July 2011-December 2011.

Contract Archaeologist, EBI  
Consulting, Burlington, MA,  
April 2011-November 2011.

## PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Cultural resource field survey; archaeological excavation; site recording;  
historical, geological, and archaeological library and archival research; and  
archaeological laboratory work. Evaluates cultural resources. Prepares research  
designs and cultural resource reports.

## PROJECT EXPERIENCE

### FEMA PROJECTS

#### **139 N. Main Street Acquisition/Demolition Project Findlay, Ohio**

Coordinated environmental and cultural resources reviews and consulted with  
the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Emergency Management  
Agency, and other interested parties to mitigate adverse effects to a property  
previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing  
element to the Findlay Downtown Historic District. Coordinated development  
of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) pursuant to Section 106 of the  
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) to resolve adverse effects.

#### **Gays Mills Grade School Acquisition Project Gays Mills, Wisconsin**

Coordinated environmental and cultural resources reviews and consulted with  
the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office, Wisconsin Emergency  
Management, and other interested parties to mitigate adverse effects to a  
property previously determined eligible for listing on the National Register.  
Coordinated development of an MOA pursuant to Section 106 to resolve  
adverse effects and completed archival research and recordation fieldwork to  
satisfy stipulations in the MOA.

#### **Loyalsock Game Farm Repair Projects Lycoming County, Pennsylvania**

Conducted archaeological, geological, archival, and historical research;  
directed cultural resources monitoring during construction activities; and  
prepared Section 106 compliant documentation.

#### **Holmes Run Sewer Replacement Project Alexandria, Virginia**

Conducted archaeological, geological, archival, and historical research;  
directed cultural resources monitoring during construction activities;  
coordinated with construction crews and Alexandria Archaeology Museum  
staff; and prepared Section 106 compliant documentation.

### UTILITIES PROJECTS

#### **E. 550N Road Proposed Cell Tower Project Gibson City, Illinois**

Conducted archaeological, geological, historical, and archival research;  
directed the Phase I archaeological survey; and prepared an Archaeological  
Short Survey Report (ASSR).



**PROFESSIONAL  
EXPERIENCE  
(CONTINUED)**

Cultural Resources Analyst,  
LSA Associates, Inc.,  
Point Richmond, CA,  
September 2008-September 2010.

Consulting Archaeologist, Archeo-  
Tec, Oakland, CA,  
June 2006-October 2008.

Consulting Geologist, Earth and  
Planetary Science Department,  
University of California, Berkeley,  
CA, Apsaalooke Nation Pressed  
Brick Project, Big Horn County,  
Montana, May and June 2008.

Lecturer, Earth and Planetary  
Science Department, University of  
California, Berkeley, CA,  
Crossroads of Earth Resources and  
Society, January 2005-May 2005.

Laboratory Assistant, Earth  
Resources Center, University of  
California, Berkeley, CA,  
September 2003-August 2005.

Student Assistant, Bancroft  
Library, University of California,  
Berkeley, CA,  
May 2002-August 2003.

Student Assistant, State Water  
Resources Control Board, Division  
of Water Quality, Sacramento, CA,  
December 1999-January 2002.

**PROJECT EXPERIENCE (CONTINUED)**

**2350 W. Highway 176 Cell Tower and Access Route Project  
Mundelein, Illinois**

Conducted archaeological, geological, historical, and archival research;  
directed the Phase I archaeological survey; and prepared an ASSR.

**Goose Lake-Memo Proposed Solar Facility Development Project  
Kern County, California**

Conducted archaeological, geological, historical, and archival research and  
consulted with local Native American tribal representatives. Directed the  
archaeological survey and co-authored a cultural resources assessment report.

**Lost Hills-Dulgarian Proposed Solar Facility Development Project  
Kern County, California**

Conducted archaeological, geological, historical, and archival research and  
consulted with local Native American tribal representatives. Directed the  
archaeological survey and co-authored a cultural resources assessment report.

**TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS**

**Cal-Sag Trail Expansion Project  
Riverdale, Illinois**

Assisted with fieldwork and laboratory analysis for Phase III excavation in  
advance of bicycle trail construction.

**South Main Street and Soda Bay Road Widening and Bike Lanes Project  
Lakeport, California**

Assisted with fieldwork and laboratory analysis for Phase I and II excavations  
in advance of bicycle trail construction. Contributed to preparation of the Phase  
II Evaluation Report (AER).

**Norwood Avenue over Arcade Creek Bridge Replacement Project  
Sacramento, California**

Conducted archaeological, historical, and archival research and consulted with  
local Native American tribal representatives. Directed the archaeological  
survey and co-authored the supplemental Historic Property Survey Report  
(HPSR).

**Daggett Road and BNSF Railroad Grade Separation Project  
San Joaquin County, California**

Conducted archaeological, historical, geologic, and archival research and  
consulted with local Native American tribal representatives. Directed the  
archaeological survey and geoarchaeological boring program and co-authored  
the HPSR.

## REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Redmond, Jennifer

2011 *Archaeological Survey for an Existing Cell Tower Located at 2159 Rand Road, Palatine, Cook County, IL.* EBI Consulting, Burlington, MA.

Redmond, Jennifer

2011 *Archaeological Survey for an Existing Cell Tower and Access Road Located at 2350 W. Highway 176, Mundelein, Lake County, IL.* EBI Consulting, Burlington, MA.

Redmond, Jennifer

2011 *Archaeological Survey in Response to a Proposed Cell Tower Located at E. 550 N Road, Gibson City, Ford County, IL.* EBI Consulting, Burlington, MA.

Redmond, Jennifer, and Andrew Pulcheon

2010 *A Cultural Resources Study for the Hennessey Creek Modification Project, Green Valley, Solano County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA.

Redmond, Jennifer, and Andrew Pulcheon

2010 *Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the Norwood Avenue over Arcade Creek Bridge Replacement Project, City of Sacramento, Sacramento County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA.

Redmond, Jennifer

2010 *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Study for the Red Top Reservoir Project, Fairfield, Solano County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA.

Redmond, Jennifer, Neal Kaptain, and Andrew Pulcheon

2010 *Historic Property Survey Report for the Daggett Road and BNSF Railroad Grade Separation Project, San Joaquin County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA.

Jones, E. Timothy, Christian Gerike, and Jennifer Redmond

2010 *Archaeological Evaluation Report, South Main Street and Soda Bay Road Widening and Bike Lanes Project, Lakeport, Lake County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA.

Redmond, Jennifer, and Robert Reynolds

2010 *Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report for the Kiernan Avenue/State Route 219/State Route 99 Interchange Project, Salida, Stanislaus County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA.

Redmond, Jennifer, and Steve Conkling

2010 *Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report for the Hammett Road/State Route 99 Interchange Reconstruction Project, Stanislaus and San Joaquin County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA.

**REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS (CONTINUED)**

Redmond, Jennifer

2009 *Cultural Resources Memo, Post Street Improvement Project, Larkspur, Marin County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA.

Redmond, Jennifer

2009 *Cultural Resources Memo, Elm Avenue Path Project, Larkspur, Marin County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA.

Redmond, Jennifer, and Robert Reynolds

2009 *Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report, Interstate 5 North Stockton Corridor Improvement Project, Stockton, San Joaquin County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA.

Kaptain, Neal, Christian Gerike, and Jennifer Redmond

2009 *Extended Phase I Proposal, South Main Street and Soda Bay Road Widening and Bike Lanes Project, Lakeport, Lake County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA.

Redmond, Jennifer, and Christian Gerike

2009 *Preliminary Results of Geoarchaeological Testing, South Main Street and Soda Bay Road Widening and Bike Lanes Project, Lakeport, Lake County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA.

Gerike, Christian, and Jennifer Redmond

2008 *Geoarchaeological Testing Proposal, South Main Street and Soda Bay Road Widening and Bike Lanes Projects, Lakeport, Lake County, California.* LSA Associates, Inc., Point Richmond, CA.

Oerter, E., G. Brimhall, J. Redmond, and B. Walker

2007 A method for quantitative pyrite abundance in mine rock piles by powder X-ray diffraction and Rietveld refinement. *Applied Geochemistry* 22:2907-2925.

## **APPENDIX D**

### **OCTOBER 27, 2015, FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS**



Photo 1. Eastern edge of APE, view north.



Photo 2. Southeastern corner of APE, view south.





Photo 3. Southwestern corner of APE, view west.



Photo 4. Overview of Locus 2, view west.





Photo 5. Locus 2 (foreground) and Locus 1 (background), view southwest.



Photo 6. Pitcher fragment at rodent hole, view northeast toward Locus 2.



Photo 7. Building debris in Locus 4, view northwest.



Photo 8. Northern portion of APE, view northeast.

## **APPENDIX E**

### **NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



November 12, 2015

Jenn Redmond  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Richmond, CA 94801

Via E-mail: jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com  
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Southwest Estates-RYC1501, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Redmond,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission 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 me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Environmental Planner

**Native American Contact List  
Sonoma County  
November 12, 2015**

Suki Waters  
P.O. Box 53                      Coast Miwok  
Jenner                      , CA 95450      Pomo  
watertreks@gmail.com  
(707) 865-2249

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

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria  
Gene Buvelot  
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300      Coast Miwok  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928      Southern Pomo  
coastmiwok@aol.com  
(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 the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Southwest Estates-RYC1501, Sonoma County.

## Jenn Redmond

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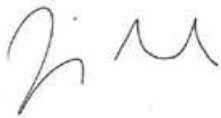
**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Monday, November 16, 2015 9:35 PM  
**To:** 'coastmiwok@aol.com'  
**Subject:** Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501  
**Attachments:** Figure 1\_Regional Location.pdf; Figure 2\_Project Area.pdf

Dear Chairperson Sarris and Mr. Buvelot,

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA), is conducting a cultural resources study for a residential housing development project that is proposed for a vacant parcel on Bellevue Avenue adjacent to Elsie Allen High School in the City of Santa Rosa. LSA is conducting a study to determine if the project might affect cultural resources. The project area is located in Sonoma County in Unsectioned lands of the Llano de Santa Rosa Land Grant, Township 7 North, Range 8 West, MDBM as depicted on the attached portion of the *Santa Rosa, Calif.* 1954 (photorevised 1980) USGS topographic 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The records search conducted for the project did not identify any Native American cultural resources in or adjacent to the project area. The field survey identified an isolated obsidian flake; no other resources were found in the vicinity. Please notify us if you or your organization has any information or concerns about cultural resources in the project area. To reach us, please contact me at the address and phone number below or via email ([jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com](mailto:jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com)). We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

**LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.**



Jennifer Redmond, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, California 94801  
(510) 236-6810 phone  
(510) 236-3480 fax  
[jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com](mailto:jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com)



## Jenn Redmond

---

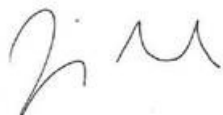
**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Monday, November 16, 2015 9:32 PM  
**To:** 'watertreks@gmail.com'  
**Subject:** Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501  
**Attachments:** Figure 1\_Regional Location.pdf; Figure 2\_Project Area.pdf

Dear Ms. Waters,

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA), is conducting a cultural resources study for a residential housing development project that is proposed for a vacant parcel on Bellevue Avenue adjacent to Elsie Allen High School in the City of Santa Rosa. LSA is conducting a study to determine if the project might affect cultural resources. The project area is located in Sonoma County in Unsectioned lands of the Llano de Santa Rosa Land Grant, Township 7 North, Range 8 West, MDBM as depicted on the attached portion of the *Santa Rosa, Calif.* 1954 (photorevised 1980) USGS topographic 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The records search conducted for the project did not identify any Native American cultural resources in or adjacent to the project area. The field survey identified an isolated obsidian flake; no other resources were found in the vicinity. Please notify us if you or your organization has any information or concerns about cultural resources in the project area. To reach us, please contact me at the address and phone number below or via email ([jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com](mailto:jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com)). We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

**LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.**



Jennifer Redmond, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Point Richmond, California 94801  
(510) 236-6810 phone  
(510) 236-3480 fax  
[jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com](mailto:jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com)

## **APPENDIX F**

### **HISTORICAL ORGANIZATION CONSULTATION**

## Jenn Redmond

---

**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Sunday, November 01, 2015 6:29 PM  
**To:** 'info@sonomacountyhistory.org'  
**Subject:** Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501  
**Attachments:** Figure 1\_Regional Location.pdf; Figure 2\_Project Area.pdf

Dear Sonoma County Historical Society:

A residential housing development project is proposed for a vacant parcel on Bellevue Avenue adjacent to Elsie Allen High School in the City of Santa Rosa. LSA Associates, Inc. is conducting a study to determine if the project might affect cultural resources. The project area is located in Sonoma County in Unsectioned lands of the Llano de Santa Rosa Land Grant, Township 7 North, Range 8 West, MDBM as depicted on the attached portion of the *Santa Rosa, Calif.* 1954 (photorevised 1980) USGS topographic 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical sites in the project area. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that the historical society may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number below or via email ([jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com](mailto:jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com)). We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jenn

Jennifer Redmond  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Richmond, CA 94801  
510.236.6810

## Jenn Redmond

---

**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Sunday, November 01, 2015 6:26 PM  
**To:** 'info@historicalsocietysantarosa.org'  
**Subject:** Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501  
**Attachments:** Figure 1\_Regional Location.pdf; Figure 2\_Project Area.pdf

Dear Historical Society of Santa Rosa:

A residential housing development project is proposed for a vacant parcel on Bellevue Avenue adjacent to Elsie Allen High School in the City of Santa Rosa. LSA Associates, Inc. is conducting a study to determine if the project might affect cultural resources. The project area is located in Sonoma County in Unsectioned lands of the Llano de Santa Rosa Land Grant, Township 7 North, Range 8 West, MDBM as depicted on the attached portion of the *Santa Rosa, Calif. 1954* (photorevised 1980) USGS topographic 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical sites in the project area. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that the historical society may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number below or via email ([jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com](mailto:jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com)). We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jenn

Jennifer Redmond  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Richmond, CA 94801  
510.236.6810

## Jenn Redmond

---

**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Monday, November 23, 2015 6:04 PM  
**To:** 'info@sonomacountyhistory.org'  
**Subject:** FW: Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501  
**Attachments:** Figure 1\_Regional Location.pdf; Figure 2\_Project Area.pdf

Dear Sonoma County History,

I am writing to follow up with you to make sure you received the forwarded email and to inquire whether you had any questions or concerns. Please email me back or call at the number below if you do.

Thank you,  
Jenn

Jennifer Redmond  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Richmond, CA 94801  
510.236.6810

**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Sunday, November 01, 2015 6:29 PM  
**To:** 'info@sonomacountyhistory.org'  
**Subject:** Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501

Dear Sonoma County Historical Society:

A residential housing development project is proposed for a vacant parcel on Bellevue Avenue adjacent to Elsie Allen High School in the City of Santa Rosa. LSA Associates, Inc. is conducting a study to determine if the project might affect cultural resources. The project area is located in Sonoma County in Unsectioned lands of the Llano de Santa Rosa Land Grant, Township 7 North, Range 8 West, MDBM as depicted on the attached portion of the *Santa Rosa, Calif. 1954* (photorevised 1980) USGS topographic 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical sites in the project area. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that the historical society may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number below or via email ([jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com](mailto:jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com)). We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jenn

Jennifer Redmond  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place

## Jenn Redmond

---

**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Monday, November 23, 2015 6:03 PM  
**To:** 'info@historicalsocietysantarosa.org'  
**Subject:** FW: Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501  
**Attachments:** Figure 1\_Regional Location.pdf; Figure 2\_Project Area.pdf

Dear Historical Society of Santa Rosa,

I am writing to follow up with you to make sure you received the forwarded email and to inquire whether you had any questions or concerns. Please email me back or call at the number below if you do.

Thank you,  
Jenn

Jennifer Redmond  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
157 Park Place  
Richmond, CA 94801  
510.236.6810

**From:** Jenn Redmond  
**Sent:** Sunday, November 01, 2015 6:26 PM  
**To:** 'info@historicalsocietysantarosa.org'  
**Subject:** Southwest Estates Housing Development Project, LSA Project# RYC1501

Dear Historical Society of Santa Rosa:

A residential housing development project is proposed for a vacant parcel on Bellevue Avenue adjacent to Elsie Allen High School in the City of Santa Rosa. LSA Associates, Inc. is conducting a study to determine if the project might affect cultural resources. The project area is located in Sonoma County in Unsectioned lands of the Llano de Santa Rosa Land Grant, Township 7 North, Range 8 West, MDBM as depicted on the attached portion of the *Santa Rosa, Calif. 1954* (photorevised 1980) USGS topographic 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical sites in the project area. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that the historical society may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number below or via email ([jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com](mailto:jenn.redmond@lsa-assoc.com)). We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jenn

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