



**A REVISED CULTURAL RESOURCES  
EVALUATION OF  
120 PARKLANDS BLVD.,  
HEALDSBURG, SONOMA COUNTY,  
CALIFORNIA  
(APN 091-040-111 AND 114)**

**SUBMITTED BY  
William Roop, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SERVICE**

**SUBMITTED FOR  
Kevin Skiles, Urban Green**

**September 5, 2016**

**A.R.S. Project 16-005**

This report responds to the June 20, 2016 peer review comments of  
Christian Havelaar, Senior Archaeologist with ICF International

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**INTRODUCTION**

As requested and authorized, Archaeological Resource Service has conducted an archaeological evaluation of the parcel described below. The following basic tasks are to be accomplished as part of this project:

1. A check of the information on file with our office and the Regional Office of the California Historical Resources Information System, to determine the presence or absence of previously recorded historic or prehistoric cultural resources,
2. A check of appropriate historic references to determine the potential for historic era archaeological deposits, and;
3. Contact with the Native American Heritage Commission to determine the presence or absence of listed Sacred Lands within the project area;
4. Contact with all appropriate Native American organizations or individuals designated by the Native American Heritage Commission as interested parties for the project area;
5. A surface reconnaissance of all accessible parts of the project area to locate any visible signs of potentially significant historic or prehistoric cultural deposits.
6. Preparation of a report describing the work accomplished, the results of the research, and making appropriate recommendations for further action, if warranted.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The proposed project would construct an access road and subdivide the property into ten lots. Lots 1 and 2 would be accessed from the existing Rosewood Drive. Lot 10 would be accessed from Canyon Run. The remaining lots would be placed along the new access road. Building envelopes have been defined in each lot.

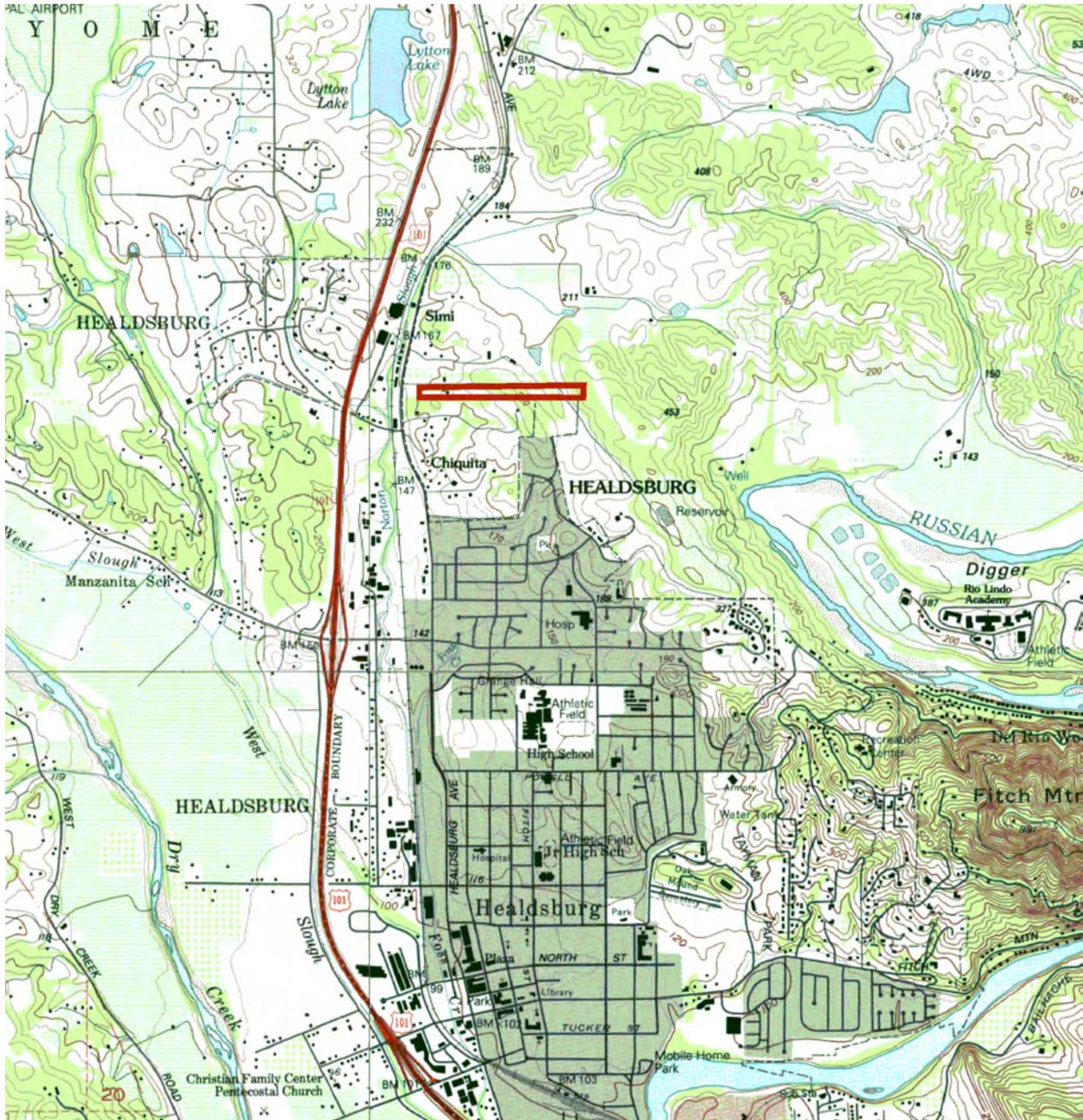
**PROJECT LOCATION**

The project area is located at 120 Parklands Blvd., Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California. The parcel consists of about ten acres of woodland and grassland bounded by other similar properties to the east, subdivisions to the north and south and commercial/residential development to the west.

The project area lies in the Mexican era land grant of Sotoyome within unsectioned land of Township 9 North, Range 9 West, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian. The Universal Transverse Mercator Grid coordinates to the approximate center of the project area, as determined by

measurement from the USGS 7.5' Jimtown, California Quadrangle Map 1955 (photorevised 1975) are:

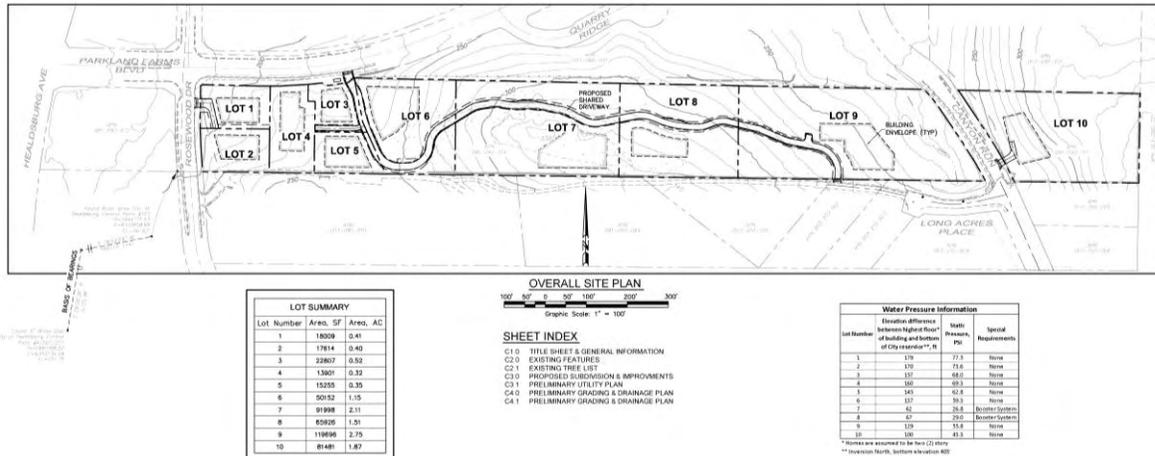
4276500 Meters North,  
511321 Meters East, Zone 10



**FIGURE 1 -- PROJECT LOCATION ON THE USGS JIMTOWN QUADRANGLE MAP**

The project area is the long, narrow parcel north of Healdsburg, between the Simi and Chiquita whistle stops.

PARKLAND FARMS SUBDIVISION, PHASE 11  
 TENTATIVE MAP  
 120 PARKLAND FARMS BOULEVARD  
 Healdsburg, California  
 APN 091-040-111 & 114



**FIGURE 2 -- THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
 The proposed project would develop 10 lots and an access road.

**REGULATORY SETTING**

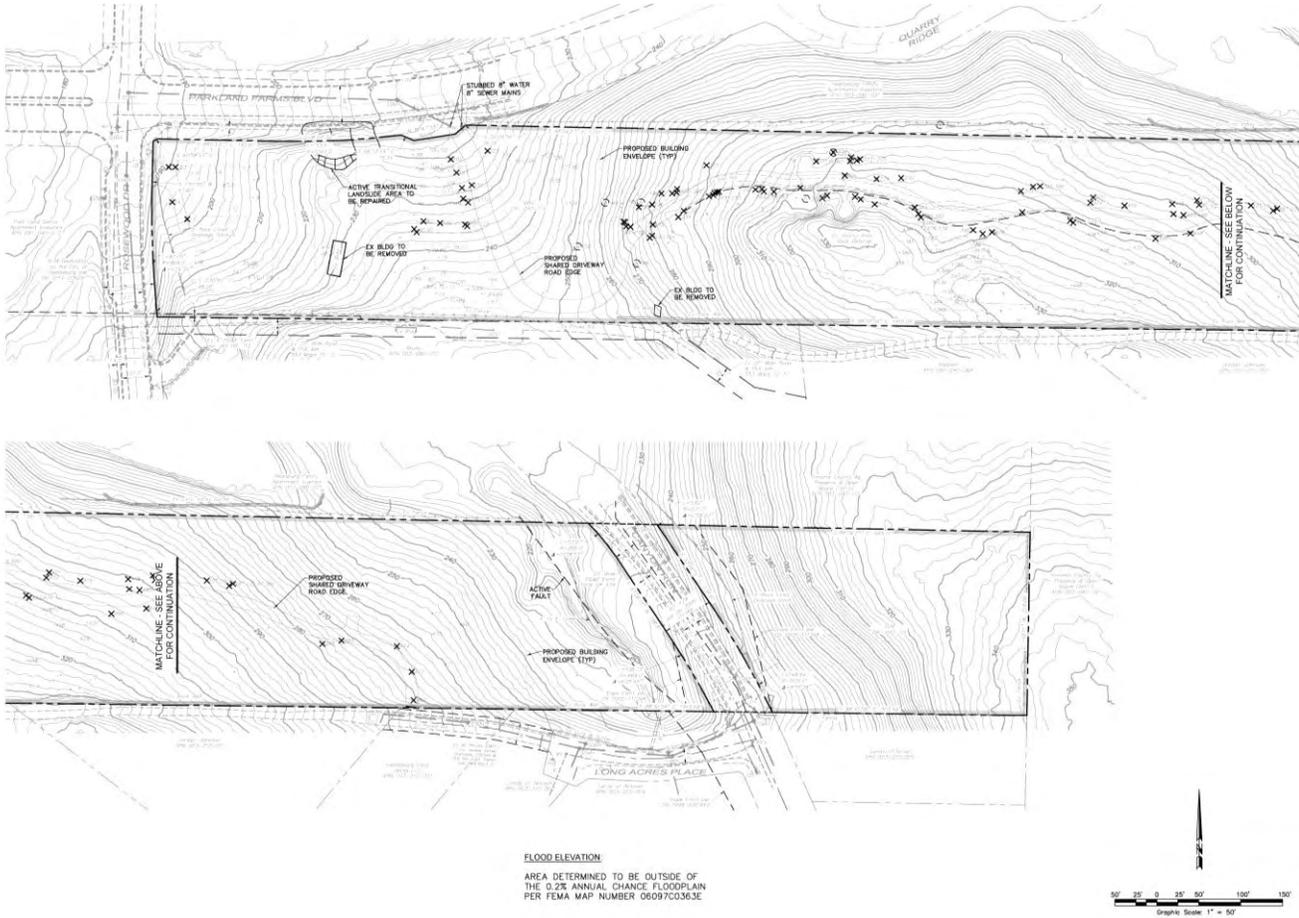
There are 2 previously recorded prehistoric or historic resources located within the project area. Archaeological resources, once identified, are evaluated using criteria established in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (14 CCR 15064.5 and PRC 21084.1). Significant historical resources need to be addressed before environmental mitigation guidelines are developed and approved. A “significant historical resource” (including both a prehistoric and historic resource) is one that is found eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. As per Title 14, California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5, historical resources are those that are:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historic Resources (Public Resources Code 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et. seq.);
- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (CRHR);
- Included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code; or
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

Additionally, historical resources and historic districts designated or listed as city or county landmarks or historic properties or districts pursuant to any city or county ordinance can also be listed in the California Register, if the criteria for listing under the ordinance have been determined by the Office of Historic Preservation to be consistent with California Register criteria adopted by the commission (pursuant to Section 5024.1(e) of the PRC).

A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it has integrity and meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places criteria:

- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or
- 3) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.



**FIGURE 3 -- EXISTING CONDITIONS**

The parcel is currently undeveloped. The building marked to be removed is the metal shed that is all that remains of the former residence and associated structures. The quarry pit is shown at the crest of the hill in the upper drawing.

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

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

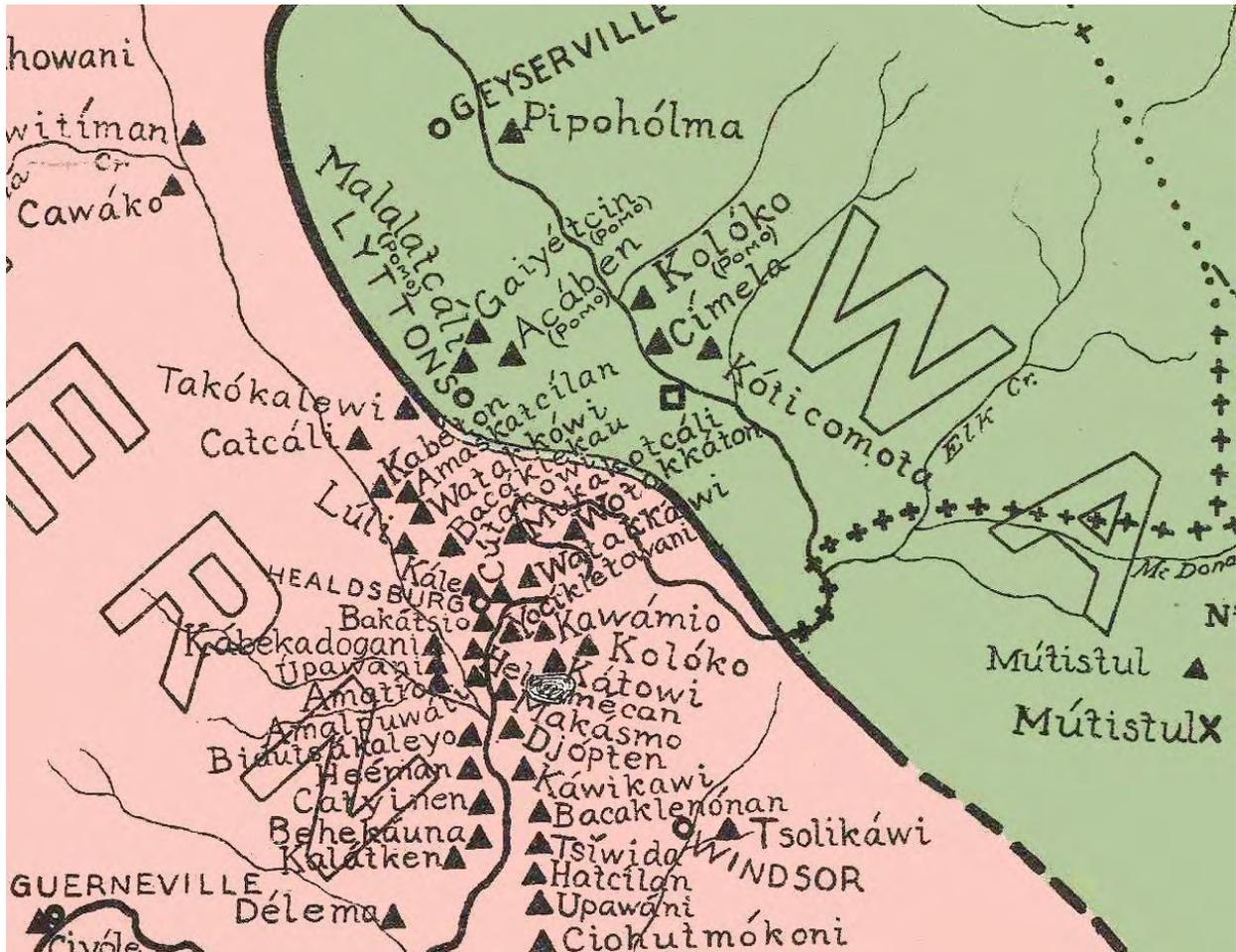


**FIGURE 4 -- THE PROJECT AREA ON GOOGLE EARTH**

Buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts representative of California and United States history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture convey significance when they also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource has integrity if it retains the characteristics that were present during the resource's period of significance. Enough of these characteristics must remain to convey the reasons for its significance.

As of July 2015, two new classes of resources have been defined. Tribal cultural resources and Tribal cultural landscapes can be any of a variety of cultural sites as defined by the individual tribe. These resources, once identified, are treated as significant resources under CEQA.

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



**FIGURE 5 -- NATIVE AMERICAN TERRITORIES**

This is part of S.A. Barrett's 1908 map of ethnographic territories. The pink area is Southern Pomo and the green area is Wappo. Healdsburg lies in the west central part of the map. Several village sites are shown in the Healdsburg vicinity, but none are near the project area.

## SACRED LANDS INVENTORY / NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) works to identify, catalogue, and protect places of special religious or social significance, graves, and cemeteries of Native Americans per the authority given the Commission in Public Resources Code 5097.9. A check with the NAHC was done to determine if there are sites listed in the Sacred Lands file located within or near to the current project area. On March 7 the NAHC responded indicating that no sacred sites were known in the project area and directing contact with three organizations. These organizations have been contacted and no response has yet been received. The letter to

the NAHC and all correspondence to potential informants are attached at the end of this report as Appendix 1. As of August 18, no contact has yet been received.

## RESULTS OF LITERATURE CHECK

Prior to undertaking the field survey, the archaeological base maps, reports and historical documents located at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) and on file with Archaeological Resource Service pertaining to this area of Sonoma County were consulted. Additionally, a telephone consultation with Whitney Hopkins of the Healdsburg Museum was initiated in an attempt to identify and interpret historic era features in the parcel. It was determined that the property has been previously studied for archaeological deposits and additional studies have been performed in the vicinity.

## ETHNOGRAPHY

Prior to European contact, and into the Mexican era, the Yuki speaking Wappo people occupied this area, although the Southern Pomo were present just to the south. The Wappo language was one of four members of the Yuki linguistic family. Wappo linguistic boundaries extended through Napa Valley, reaching as far as Middletown and a portion of the Alexander Valley to the north, extending to some areas of Napa and Sonoma to the south/southwest, as well as a small area of land south of Clear Lake (Sawyer 1978). The Western Wappo area extended from Cobb Mountain at the northeast, to Mt. St. Helena at the southeast, and Geyserville at the west. The Southern Pomo linguistic group bounded the Western Wappo territory to the north and west. No ethnographic villages are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and the closest ethnographic village to the current project area is located over a mile to the northwest, in the vicinity of Lytton (Barrett 1908).

During the Spanish and Mexican eras, the Wappo language was greatly influenced by Spanish terms for items that were introduced to Wappo speakers by Western culture. Sawyer noted that the word *Wappo* was believed to have been borrowed from the Spanish word *guapo* which expressed meanings such as “harsh, severe; daring, brave; handsome, showy....but tradition has it that the Wappo got their name because they were harsh, severe, and brave in opposing the Spanish/American invasion of their lands and destruction of their culture, particularly in the Napa Valley” (Sawyer 1978:262).

The Wappo population was decimated in the mid to late nineteenth century with the arrival of Europeans. Many Wappo Indians were brought to the Sonoma Mission between 1823 and 1834 along with Indians from other tribes in the region. After the secularization of the Missions there was only a fraction of the original population due to a variety of factors including disease. While some of the Indians remained in the area around the Mission after



FIGURE 6 -- THE PROJECT VICINITY IN 1877

The project area lies south of Sulphur Flat in the lands of Julie Faught. No structures or improvements are shown in the project area.

secularization, others found their way back to ancestral areas. In 1860, 240 Wappo Indians were removed from the “Russian River area above Healdsburg to the Mendocino reservation” (Sawyer 1978:259). Several other Indian groups were moved to the Mendocino Reservation as well, yet most left shortly thereafter, and by 1867 the reservation closed.

### HISTORIC ERA

In 1841, Henry Delano Fitch was granted 48,800 acres as the Rancho Sotoyome, which is now the greater Healdsburg area. The name of the rancho came from a Pomo village in the area. The rancho was subdivided in the American period (Munro-Fraser 1880: 153). The historical information shows no indication of there ever being a structure associated with the land grant on this property. The current project area has been previously surveyed as part of two separate projects.

### PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

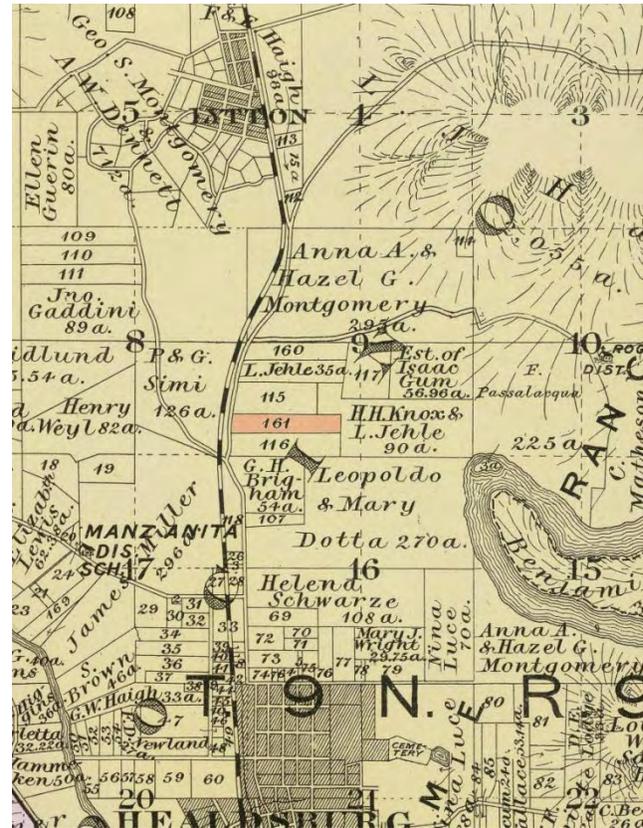
#### VILLEMAIRE 1988

In 1988, Albert Villemaire evaluated 179 acres for the proposed Ridge Development (Villemaire 1988). The current study area is located in the south-central portion of the 1988 study area. During the surface evaluation two archaeological sites were recorded, both lie within or immediately next to the area currently being evaluated. The sites consisted of a “complex of stone walls and the remains of a small stone structure,” which was given the numerical designation of Son-1616H, and a house built in 1933 by prominent Healdsburg resident John Easterly, that was given the numerical designation of Son-1617H. No prehistoric sites or artifacts were recorded on the current project area.

#### BRAMLETTE 1989

The following year Allan Bramlette performed a 228 acre study of the North Area A, Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report (Bramlette 1989). This study encompassed some of the areas that were previously evaluated by Villemaire, including the current parcel area. The parcel currently being studied was located in the west central portion of Bramlette’s study area. The two sites identified by Villemaire, and additional historic and prehistoric materials were encountered. This included an obsidian biface, historic structures, rock fences, and 20<sup>th</sup> century debris. One of the historical archaeological deposits, assigned the trinomial of Son-1765H, may extend into the current project area. This was recorded as;

*A rock alignment consisting of four stacked field-stone features, including three rock alignment sections and one pile of field-stone. The longest section of rock alignment, Feature 1, measures approximately 1230 feet long and 2 feet wide located parallel to and approximately 10 feet north of a gravel access road. Another section of rock alignment measures*



**FIGURE 7 -- THE PROJECT VICINITY IN 1898**

The project area lies in the northern half of parcel 161, colored red

*approximately 500 feet long. Also noted at the east end of Feature 3 was a pile of rock, probably abandoned building material for construction of the wall. Although portions of the wall have collapsed, the site's integrity appears to be good (Bramlette 1989:7-8).*



**FIGURE 8 -- PART OF THE STACKED STONE WALL ON THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY**

This is one of the best preserved sections. This is part of Feature 1 of CA-SON-1765H as recorded by Bramlette (1989).

The other sites recorded nearby include the remains of a small stone structure, a scatter of historic glass bottles and tin cans, foundations of an old house, and five standing structures from the early part of the twentieth century. Additionally, some of the areas of this project were only given a cursory inspection, and subsequently further evaluation of the current project area is necessary. The rest of the archaeological sites and historic structures recorded on the property are located significant distances to the east of the current subject area and will not be impacted by the current project (Bramlette 1989).

#### **CHATTAN 2003**

Additionally, the property immediately adjacent to the current project area to the southeast was also surveyed, but no prehistoric archaeological materials or sites were encountered (Chattan 2003). The research conducted by Chattan has added significantly to this document. The closest prehistoric site to the current project area is Son-1590, and is located three quarters of a mile to the east.

#### **HAYES AND JORDAN 1987**

In 1987, John Hayes and Leigh Jordan performed an evaluation of the Passalacqua property that encompasses over five hundred acres. They encountered three prehistoric sites, including Son-1590, and a historic site. Son-1590 consisted of a "light to moderate dense scatter of chert and obsidian flaking debris and artifacts," scattered over 1100 square meters and located adjacent to a seasonal drainage (Hayes et al 1987a). Son-1591, located over a mile from the current project area, is a habitation site marked by dark colored midden soil with a dense scatter or obsidian and chert debitage and fractured stream cobbles, across a 625 square meter area located on a terrace above the Russian River Floodplain (Hayes et al 1987b). The third prehistoric site found on the Passalacqua property, Son-1592, consisted of a dark colored midden soil with a scattering of flaked obsidian and chert tools and lithic debris across over twelve hundred square meters and adjacent to a seasonal drainage (Hayes et al 1987c).

Additionally three isolated prehistoric artifacts, two chert tools, and a hopper mortar, were observed. While these sites and artifacts are at a significant distance from the current project area and will not be affected by improvements there, they serve to show the types of prehistoric materials that are present in the greater area.

Prehistoric archaeological sites in the region are usually located adjacent to a source of water, such as the Russian River, a half-mile to the east, or small drainages such as Norton Slough, at a third of a mile to the west. No natural drainages flow through the current property or immediately adjacent to it. An example of some of the types of isolated prehistoric artifacts found in the general area includes chipped stone tools, debris flakes from the creation of such tools, and ground stone tools.

## **RESULTS OF SURFACE EXAMINATION**

### **SUMMARY**

The cultural resource evaluation has resulted in a positive finding. A positive result indicates that at least one potentially significant artifact or archaeological feature has been observed. Six cultural resources have been observed in the project area. None of the observed cultural resources are associated with Native American culture. All are 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century EuroAmerican sites associated with the American period in California history.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The entire project area was examined in a series of east-west transects that traversed the length of the parcel. Every few paces the surveyor stopped and examined the soil using a hand trowel. Dense vegetation and rocky ground impeded the pedestrian examination, but did not prevent a complete examination. The western end of the property is fairly clear but the vegetation rapidly becomes quite dense to the east. The ground rises to a low rocky hill toward the center. The ground then slopes gently to the east and drops in to a steep drainage near Canyon Run. At the eastern end of the property, across Canyon Run, the terrain rises on the slope of a hill.

### **Stone Wall (CA-SON-1765H)**

The southern edge of the property is dominated by a stacked stone wall that, although completely missing in a few areas, marks almost the entire southern edge with a wall that varies from one rock high to almost six feet in one location. This wall is part of CA-Son-1765H, the remainder of which lies on the property to the south. Son-1765H consists of three linear rock alignments and a stack of fieldstone. The part of Son-1765H within the project area was recorded as Feature 1 of Son-1765H. When found the site was described as follows:



**FIGURE 9 -- PART OF THE ROCK WALL (CA-SON-1765H)**

The fallen rocks in the foreground indicate that some deterioration has occurred, but the wall generally is in very good shape.

CA-SON-1765H is a rock wall alignment consisting of four stacked field-stone features, including three rock alignment sections and one pile of field-stone. The longest section of rock alignment, Feature 1, measures approximately 1230 feet long and 2 feet wide located parallel to and approximately 10 feet north of a gravel access road. Another section of alignment, Feature 2, measures approximately 500 feet long. The smallest length of rock alignment measures 230 feet long. Also noted at the east end of Feature 3 was a pile of rock, probably abandoned building material for construction of the wall. Although portions of the wall have collapsed, the site's integrity appears good (Bramlette and Benson 1989:7-8).



**FIGURE 10 -- ANOTHER VIEW OF THE ROCK WALL**

This is a wider view of the section shown in Figure 8. This section is particularly well preserved.

The wall still appears to be in good condition and fits the description in the original recording. Dry stacked stone walls were commonly constructed in the American era prior to the general advent of barbed wire in the 1880's. Although these features are still constructed for landscaping purposes, the original walls are usually boundary markers or field fences. This particular wall appears to be part of a larger project consisting of several walls and never completed (as demonstrated by a pile of unused stone at the end of one wall segment).

The University of Connecticut has developed a classification scheme for stone walls and similar structures. While the classifications were developed for stone structures in New England, the descriptions can be generally applied. Under the UConn initiative the wall is classified as follows:

Class: Stone Wall;

Family: Freestanding Wall;

Type: Single Wall;

Subtype: Normal to Panel;

Variety: Cannonball (or perhaps rounded cobble).

This means that the wall is classified as a freestanding normal stone wall made of rounded cobbles and/or boulders. The difference between a normal wall and a panel is height. A normal wall usually rises no more than about three feet. A higher wall is a panel.

### **Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Residence (CA-SON-1766H)**

A residence identified as a late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century house was recorded as an architecturally significant site within the property (Son-1766H). The house is now gone leaving only an open hole and debris where it formerly stood. From all appearances it has been gone for quite some time. The residence was recorded by David Bieling under the direction of Allan

Bramlette in 1989 as part of the City of Healdsburg Area A Specific Plan EIR (Bramlette and Benson 1989). When found the site was described as follows:

*CA-SON-1766H consists of several archaeological features associated with an abandoned one and one-half story historic structure. The site, situated approximately 125 feet(?)<sup>1</sup> East of Healdsburg Avenue, includes a possible privy located near the driveway north/northeast of the house, and old foundation debris which are located directly east of an extant house. The site remains indicate a focus upon domestic activities which probably date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The structure itself is described below. Knowledgeable local people may also have information regarding this property (Bramlette and Benson 1989:8).*

No intact remnant of the house remains today. A large hole is apparent where the house stood and a ruined cinder block structure appears to have been a basement under the addition described by the recorders. Twentieth century debris is evident in the area. A metal shed is the only remaining building or structure associated with the site. The cinder block lined basement is inconsistent with early 20<sup>th</sup> century identification.

It appears that Bramlette observed an older house with a modern addition. The addition was placed on a new foundation with a basement adjacent to the original house. The metal shed is close by and the construction material appears to date it to the twentieth century. Several of the features described in the original form or shown on the sketch map are no longer present. The missing features include most of the



**FIGURE 11 -- THE REMAINS OF THE HOUSE RECORDED AS CA-SON-1766H**

The liberal use of cinder block indicates that the house may not have been as old as originally thought.



**FIGURE 12 -- THE METAL SHED**

This view shows the interior of the corrugated metal shed.

<sup>1</sup> Bramlette states that the site is 125 feet east of Healdsburg Avenue, but plots it on the map as just over 600 ft. east of Healdsburg Avenue. On the site record form it says 750 ft. The site found in this project is about 630 ft. east of Healdsburg Avenue and fits the description offered by Bramlette.

driveway, the east-west running fence north of the house, the barn north of the house, the stone terrace near the driveway, both Eucalyptus trees, now reduced to stumps, and any evidence of a “privy” or outhouse.



**FIGURE 13 -- FOUR VIEWS OF THE RESIDENCE SITE**

The **upper left** view shows the remains of a refrigerator and other debris. The **upper right** view shows the remains of a double bed. The **lower left** shows the view northeast from the house site. One of the Eucalyptus trees mentioned by Bramlette can be seen as a stump on the right edge of the photo. The **lower right** shows the view southwest toward the shed from the house site.

### Newly Observed Resources

Four newly observed historic era cultural features were also noted:

1. **(ARS 16-005-1), Well and Pump House.** The first feature observed is the remnant of a well and pump house adjacent to the stone wall along the south side of the property. The remains of a wooden shed overlie a pit about 30 inches across that appears to be at least four feet deep. A few stones can be seen around the lip of the pit, but it does not appear to be stone lined. A pipe extending up out of the pit appears to have been connected to a wind or electric pump that occupied the shed. The building is now collapsed into a pile of wood over and in the pit. A rusted electrical box attached to the shed indicates that an electric pump was probably used. The size of the pit indicates that the well may have been hand dug, and may predate the pump remnants.

The connection between the well and the water tank by a galvanized pipe clearly indicates the residential association. Examination of the well with a light indicates that plant debris is present, but it has apparently not been used as a disposal site, a common fate of such features on abandonment.



**FIGURE 14 – MODERN ROCK LINED DITCH AT THE WESTERN END OF THE PROJECT AREA**



**FIGURE 15 -- GENERAL VIEW OF THE WESTERN PROJECT AREA**



**FIGURE 16 -- DEBRIS NEAR THE RESIDENCE SITE**



**FIGURE 17 -- THE WATER TANK PLATFORM**

- (ARS 16-005-2) Water Tank and Platform.** Directly north of the pump house and well in the center of the property on the side of the hill is the ruin of a platform that formerly held a water tank. The only recognizable feature of the tank is the one remaining circular hoop that formerly helped to hold the tank together and a few planks that have survived. The hoop is about six feet in diameter, indicating the size of the water tank. One more hoop may be present under the leaf and debris cover. As with the well location, the tank platform (possibly an enclosed “tank house”) has collapsed into a pile of wooden fragments and metal fixtures. The platform appears to have been constructed with modern wire nails, as with the preceding pump house. The lumber is quite deteriorated, but appears to be standard clear redwood lumber. Some of the posts may have been milled with a circular saw. Circular saws were abandoned in favor of band saws during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The overlap of materials observed in

the tank house is not uncommon in rural buildings where the reuse of materials is common.



**FIGURE 18 -- THE WELL AND COLLAPSED WELL HOUSE**



**FIGURE 19 -- A CLOSER LOOK AT THE WELL**



**FIGURE 20 -- ANOTHER VIEW OF THE WALL, THIS ONE TOWARD THE EASTERN END**



**FIGURE 21 -- THE REMAINS OF AN ELECTRIC FUSE BOX AT THE WELL**

3. **(ARS 16-005-3) Paving Stone Quarry.** Above the tank house or platform just below the crest on the north side of the hill are three large horizontal pits that are the remnant of a paving stone quarry. The pits are at least ten feet across, parallel, and penetrate 20 to 30 feet into the stone outcrop. Stone debris from the manufacture of paving stones underlies an apparent road access along the front of the open pits. Dense vegetation in the area prevented a thorough examination. No record has been found to indicate a commercial quarry at this location, although that is quite possible. Compared to the similar quarries from this industry located in Annadel State Park, in Bennett Valley and on the western flank of Sonoma Mountain, this is a minor example. A check of all available references has produced no information on this small quarry.
4. **(ARS 16-005-4).** An examination of old satellite and air photo images indicates that there may have been an orchard in the eastern part of the project area in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. No orchard trees or other physical remnant of the orchard was observed in the investigation.

The majority of the eastern half of the project area is dominated by invasive vegetation and is fairly open. No indication of Native American settlement or use of the property was observed at any examined location. There are no recorded prehistoric sites in or near the project area and none have been found in this project.



**FIGURE 22 -- ONE OF THE QUARRY PITS**



**FIGURE 23 -- THE CREST OF QUARRY HILL**

The open pits are to the left of the ridge



**FIGURE 24 -- ANDESITE DEBRIS FROM PAVING  
STONE MANUFACTURE**



**FIGURE 25 -- DEBRIS IN THE FORMER ORCHARD**

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The surface examination has found six potential cultural resources in the project area. Two of these, the stone wall and the former residence, were recorded in 1989 in a previous evaluation conducted over a much larger area. The other four: a well and pump house, a tank house, a quarry pit and a former orchard have not been previously recorded.

### **Stacked Stone Wall (CA-SON-1765H)**

The wall is one feature of a larger site. Part of the previously recorded series of stacked stone walls (Son-1765H) lies along the southern boundary of the project area on a neighboring property. Other features associated with this record number are (or were) located on the property to the south, which appears to have been developed as a residential neighborhood since the 1989 evaluation. The condition of the other features is unknown. The wall segment

on the property essentially defines the southern boundary of the property and runs almost the entire length of the property. The wall is deteriorated in a few locations, but is generally in good condition.

#### **Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Residence (CA-SON-1766H)**

The abandoned house recorded as CA-SON-1766H is no longer present. Twentieth century debris, a deteriorating metal shed, some remnant landscaping plants, and a large pit mark the location formerly occupied by the house. The large Eucalyptus trees visible in the 1988 photographs are now stumps.

#### **Well and Pump House (ARS 16-005-1)**

The well/pump house is in a very deteriorated condition, and appears to have been built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Wire nails, which were not generally available until after 1900, were observed in the wooden planks. An electrical fuse box was also observed. These features are probably the original water source for the former house that lies below the tank on the hill.

The apparently hand dug well likely served the residential use of the property. The well may have had a windmill over it prior to electrification, but this is speculation. The earliest use of the property may not have been the residence; it may have been the stone quarry on the hill northeast of the well. It is possible that the stone wall and well are associated with the quarry use and that an electric or wind powered pump was added later when the house was reconstructed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Again, this is purely speculation.

#### **Tank House (ARS 16-005-2)**

As with the previous feature, the tank house/platform is very deteriorated. One of the metal hoops that formerly restrained the redwood tank was the identifying artifact. The tank house along with the pump house above probably formed the original water system for the residence. As with the well feature, wire nails were used in the construction of the platform, indicating a 20<sup>th</sup> century origin.



**FIGURE 26 -- VIEW INTO THE CENTRAL QUARRY PIT**

This picture from the upper edge of the pit shows the density of vegetation in the quarry area.

#### **Quarry Pits (ARS 16-005-3)**

The third newly observed feature is the group of three quarry pits on the north face of the crest of the hill. The pits are heavily overgrown, and thus not easily examined. No features other than the three pits, quarrying debris and a possible access road were seen.

#### **Former Orchard (ARS 16-005-4)**

The fourth possible cultural resource is the former orchard or vineyard that occupied most of the eastern half of the project area. The orchard itself is no longer present, although a few fruit

trees might be present and unnoticed. This feature is known only from an old air photo and cannot be confirmed in a physical inspection.



**FIGURE 27 -- 1993 AIR PHOTO OF THE PROJECT AREA**

The patterned vegetation in the eastern third of the parcel indicates a possible orchard or vineyard. The parcel continues to the right, across Canyon Run, but no cultural features were observed in this photo.

## POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESOURCES

### EVALUATION CRITERIA

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5 includes provisions for significance criteria related to archaeological and historical resources. A significant archaeological or historical resource is defined as one which meets the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources, is included in a local register of historic resources or landmarks listing, or is determined by the lead agency to be historically significant. A significant impact is characterized as a "substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource." Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired (PRC § 5020.1(q)).



**FIGURE 28 -- THE ORCHARD OR VINEYARD TODAY**

The area is no longer identifiable from the air as an agricultural plot.

California Public Resource Code Section 5024.1 authorizes the establishment of the California Register of Historical Resources. Any identified cultural resources must be evaluated against the California Register criteria. In order to be determined eligible for the California Register, a property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria, modeled on the National Register criteria:

1. It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history and cultural heritage of California and the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's past;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the state and the nation.

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a significant property must exhibit a measure of integrity. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic properties and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is judged in relation to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a property is thought to be eligible.

California Public Resource Code Section 21083.2 governs the treatment of unique archaeological resources, defined as “an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated” as meeting any of the following criteria:

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

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, appropriate mitigation measures shall be required to preserve the resource in-place, in an undisturbed state. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to 1) planning construction to avoid the site, 2) deeding conservation easements, or 3) capping the site prior to construction. If a resource is determined to be a “non-unique archaeological resource” no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT**

##### **Stacked stone wall (CA-SON-1765H)**

After construction of the subdivision to the south, this wall segment appears to be the only remnant of the original complex. The wall marks the southern boundary of the current project area, but it may have been placed as the northern boundary of the property to the south. The wall is straight, except where it avoids natural obstructions. Most of these walls are no more than about three feet high, but segments of this one are almost twice as high and remain in good condition. These walls are being recognized as important parts of the local historic landscape in Sonoma and Napa Counties. They are visual reminders of the historic depth of the area and frequently mark extinct boundaries such as the edges of Mexican era land grants. This wall marks the boundary of a parcel that has remained essentially unchanged since at least the 1870's. This is an enduring boundary and an aspect of the historic development of the Healdsburg area. Under the criteria of the California Register of Historic Sites, the wall appears eligible for listing under the following Criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and,
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

### **Residence Site (CA-SON-1766H)**

The residence recorded in 1989 is no longer present. The now exposed cinder block lined basement indicates that the addition noted in the 1988 survey form had a foundation added sometime after about 1960. Some remnant architectural features remain, including a metal shed to the south of the residence site. The apparent features appear to date to the mid twentieth century or later. There may be a potential for subsurface resources such as trash pits or outhouse shafts to be present, but none were observed. The building was apparently plumbed and therefore is unlikely to have had an associated outhouse. If it was an older building that was placed on a newer foundation, there is a potential for features associated with the earlier uses.

The presence of a cinder block basement indicates that, although the house may have been older, the foundation was at least partially replaced in the middle of the Twentieth Century. This compromised the integrity of the architectural feature. No evidence of the possible privy feature could be found. Several piles of debris were examined, and no artifacts were observed that could be placed earlier than the 1940's or fifties. Other features, described below, indicate that the residential use of the property may date to at least the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and possibly the late 19<sup>th</sup>. There is no indication that archaeological features associated with the early residential use of the property are present and the architectural feature that inspired the recordation is no longer present at all. In the opinion of the author, CA-SON-1766H lacks integrity and is not eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historic Sites.

### **Well and Pump house (ARS 16-005-1)**

Based on the construction materials observed, this feature appears to date to the second or third quarter of the Twentieth Century. This feature is an aspect of the larger site complex that includes the residence, well and tank house. The residence was the main feature of the complex. The lack of integrity of the residence impacts the evaluation of lesser features. The well and pump house are not remarkable on their own merits and are not eligible to the California Register independently of the residence.

### **Tank house (ARS 16-005-2)**

The Tank House is another individual feature of the larger residential complex. As with the well, this feature does not stand alone on its own merits and is associated with the residence. The tank house is not eligible for inclusion on the California Register independently of the residence.

### **Quarry Pits (ARS 16-005-3)**

The quarry pits are a small collection of horizontal excavations similar to others of various sizes throughout Sonoma County. The local rock appears to be andesite of the Sonoma Volcanics, which was quarried for paving stone and gravel historically. No information has been found on the activities at this particular quarry. It is possible that the quarry produced stone for local use only and was never operated commercially. It is a small group of three pits where most commercial quarry operations in Sonoma County consist of several individual pits of various sizes covering several acres, or a single very large pit.

Without some connection to the quarry industry in Sonoma County or some information on the period of operation, products, owners, or a history of the quarry there is not enough information to determine the significance of this individual site under the guidelines. Similar, if not identical pits are within Annadel State Park, and scattered throughout the margins of Bennett Valley. The western flank of Sonoma Mountain extending to Penngrove contained many individual quarries and these pits and excavations occupy hundreds of

acres. The small quarry in the project area does not rise to the level of significance without an association with a prominent individual, company, or innovative process, none of which are evident.

### **Former Orchard (ARS 16-005-4)**

Examination of an air photo from the 1960's suggested that an orchard may have occupied an area in the eastern part of the parcel that would now lie on the west side of Canyon Run. No remnant fruit trees or other agricultural artifacts were observed in the inventory. The area is now recognizable as an area of disturbed vegetation, which is not significant under CEQA. Lacking physical evidence, no archaeological feature has been observed. The former orchard is an historic feature of the landscape, but it is no longer present.

Out of all of the observed features, only the stacked stone wall retains integrity and rises to the level of significance under CEQA. Recommendations are made below for the preservation in place of the wall. Each of the other features have been recorded on appropriate State of California forms for submittal to the Northwest Information Center. Recordation of the features insures preservation of the information about these land uses and mitigates potential negative impacts to the features.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is recommended that the stacked stone wall be preserved in place. The wall should be protected during the development phase of the project by placing exclusion fencing between the wall and any active excavation, grading, trenching, or other construction work. If any work is undertaken that will involve intense vibration, such as a vibrating compacting machine, the wall segments close enough to the equipment to be impacted by the vibration should be protected from damage by placing bracing along both sides of the wall. This is particularly necessary in any location where the wall is more than three rocks high. As shown on the development plan, an emergency access will be developed at parcel 9



**FIGURE 29 -- THE EMERGENCY ACCESS POINT**

All work must be to the right of the trees, where the wall is not apparent.

on the south side of the property, connecting to Long Acres Place. The chosen location is in a spot where the wall is reduced to only a single stone, or is missing completely. An archaeologist should be present when the wall is breached to photograph the process and collect any historic artifacts that might be revealed.

Potentially utility lines might cross the wall alignment to connect to existing lines. If this is necessary, the crossing should be at a location where the wall is either not present (such as the emergency access) or it is only one rock high. If this crossing is not within the emergency access, it should also be monitored by an archaeologist when it occurs. Once the utility crossing is complete, any removed rocks (except in the emergency access) should be placed

properly exactly as when they were removed. If needed, a stone mason may be required to restore the wall section.

The orchard or vineyard is no longer extant and no physical evidence has been observed. The only evidence of this feature is an image on an air photo. As such the feature has no attributes to record. A primary record form has been completed to record the historic use. No further action is recommended in regards to this possible feature.

Each of the other observed features has been recorded on appropriate State of California record forms. All of the completed forms are attached to this report. Recordation serves as an adequate mitigation for these features.



**FIGURE 30 -- FOUR VIEWS OF THE ACCESS POINT**

The wall remnant can be seen most clearly in the two photos on the left. The wall is significantly deteriorated at this point, making the area west (right) of the tree in Figure 23 the best location for the emergency access.

## REFERENCES CONSULTED

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- Hayes, John and Leigh Jordan  
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- Reynolds, W. D. and T. A. Proctor  
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- Stewart, Omer C.  
1943 Notes on Pomo Ethnogeography. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 40 (2): 29-62, Berkeley.
- Thompson, Thos. H.  
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- Villemaire, Albert  
1988 An Archaeological Investigation of six parcels totaling approximately 179 acres within "The Ridge" development north of Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California. Unpublished report on file at CHRIS as S-09948.  
1988a Site record for SON-1616H.  
1988b Site record for SON-1617H.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE**

1. Letter of February 3, 2016 to the Native American Heritage Commission.
2. Response from the Native American Heritage Commission (letter dated March 4, list dated March 7, 2016).
3. Letters of March 7, 2016 to potentially knowledgeable Native American organizations and individuals (map deleted to avoid duplication).
4. Responses received – none
5. Note of April 25 from William Roop recording communications with Ms. Brenda Tomaras representing Lytton Rancheria.
6. No further communication has been received to date.



February 03, 2016  
Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway  
Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: **ARS 16-005**; *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of 120 Parkland Farms Blvd.,  
Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California*

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway:

Archaeological Resource Service has been retained to conduct a cultural resource evaluation of the proposed development of a parcel near Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California. All work is to be conducted in the subject parcel. The property is currently undeveloped. A cultural resource evaluation has been required by the County of Sonoma to determine if the project would impact potentially significant cultural resources, including Native American Sacred Sites.

The project area is located at 120 Parklands Blvd., Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California. The parcel consists of about ten acres of woodland and grassland bounded by similar properties.

The project area lies in the Mexican era land grant of Sotoyome within unsectioned land of Township 9 North, Range 9 West, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian. The Universal Transverse Mercator Grid coordinates to the approximate center of the project area, as determined by measurement from the USGS 7.5' Jimtown, California Quadrangle Map 1955 (photorevised 1975) are:

4276500 Meters North,

511321 Meters East, Zone 10

A location map is attached for your reference.

Please undertake a sacred lands inventory for this location, and supply us with a list of the appropriate Native American organizations and individuals to contact regarding this project area. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "William Roop". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being more prominent.

William Roop  
Partner ARS



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 FAX



March 4, 2016

William Roop  
Archaeological Resource Service

Sent by Email: info@digsmart.com  
Number of Pages: 3

RE: 120 Parkland Farms Blvd, Healdsburg, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Roop:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent above reference codes is to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
  - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
  - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
  - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
  - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
  - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
  - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.  
  
All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. **A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.**
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov)

Sincerely,



Sharaya Souza  
Staff Services Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Sonoma County  
March 7, 2016**

Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
Chris Wright, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 607 Pomo  
Geyserville , CA 95441  
(707) 522-4233

Lytton Rancheria of California  
Marjorie Mejia, Chairperson  
437Aviation Blvd Pomo  
Santa Rosa , CA 95403  
margiemejia@aol.com  
(707) 575-5917

Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
Jose Simon III, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1035 Pomo  
Middletown , CA 95461 Lake Miwok  
(707) 987-3670 Office  
(707) 987-9091 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 120 Parkland Farms Blvd, Healdsburg, Sonoma County.

March 7, 2016  
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
Chris Wright, Chairperson  
PO Box 607  
Geyserville, CA 95411



RE: Archaeological evaluation of 120 Parkland Farms Blvd, Healdsburg, CA

Dear Mr. Wright:

Archaeological Resource Service has been retained to conduct a cultural resource evaluation of 120 Parkland Farms Blvd, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, CA. The project area is proposed for residential development. A historic properties evaluation is required to determine if the project would impact potentially significant historic properties, including Native American Sacred Sites.

On the attached map the project area is shown on the Healdsburg, California USGS 7.5' quadrangle map.

ARS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission regarding this project area and they have identified the project area as being within your Tribal territory. If you know of any concerns regarding this area, please contact us so that we may consult with you and reflect your information in the completed report.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William Roop".

William Roop  
Partner ARS

March 7, 2016  
Lytton Rancheria of California  
Marjorie Mejia, Chairperson  
437 Aviation Blvd.  
Santa Rosa, Ca 95403



RE: Archaeological evaluation of 120 Parkland Farms Blvd, Healdsburg, CA

Dear Ms. Mejia:

Archaeological Resource Service has been retained to conduct a cultural resource evaluation of 120 Parkland Farms Blvd, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, CA. The project area is proposed for residential development. A historic properties evaluation is required to determine if the project would impact potentially significant historic properties, including Native American Sacred Sites.

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "William Roop". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent 'W' and 'R'.

William Roop  
Partner ARS

March 7, 2016  
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians  
Jose Simon III, Chairperson  
PO Box 1035  
Middletown, CA 95461



RE: Archaeological evaluation of 120 Parkland Farms  
Blvd, Healdsburg, CA

Dear Mr. Simon:

Archaeological Resource Service has been retained to conduct a cultural resource evaluation of 120 Parkland Farms Blvd, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, CA. The project area is proposed for residential development. A historic properties evaluation is required to determine if the project would impact potentially significant historic properties, including Native American Sacred Sites.

On the attached map the project area is shown on the Healdsburg, California USGS 7.5' quadrangle map.

ARS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission regarding this project area and they have identified the project area as being within your Tribal territory. If you know of any concerns regarding this area, please contact us so that we may consult with you and reflect your information in the completed report.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'William Roop'.

William Roop  
Partner ARS

April 25, 2016  
Mr. Kevin Skyles  
Urban Green Investments  
1746 Union street,  
San Francisco, CA 94123

Re: Native American communications on the Parkfield Blvd Project.

Mr. Skyles:

Please find attached copies of the letter that I sent to the Native American Heritage Commission and the answer that I received regarding the above mentioned project. This appears identical to the letter that you forwarded to me. I contacted each of the three individuals by letter or email. No response was received from either mail contact. I spoke with Brenda Tomaras who represents Lytton Rancheria by telephone after the initial email contact. No recommendations have been received from any contacted party.

Sincerely,

William Roop  
Partner, ARS



Attachments:

Letter to NAHC

Letter from NAHC

Letters to interested parties.

## **STATE OF CALIFORNIA FORM DPR 523, CULTURAL RESOURCES**

### **FORMS INCLUDED:**

**CA-SON-1765H (1988) and supplement (2016); stacked stone wall**

**CA-SON-1766H (1988) and supplement (2016); old house, now old house ruin**

**ARS-16-005-1 (2016); well and pump**

**ARS-16-005-2 (2016); water tank and platform**

**ARS-16-005-3 (2016); quarry pits**

**ARS-16-005-4 (2016); possible former orchard, primary form only, no remaining physical evidence.**



**CA-SON-1765H,  
STACKED STONE WALL  
1988 AND 2016 SUPPLEMENT**

*entered plotted*

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

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SON-1765 H Supplement

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD Other Designations: rock wall

Page 1 of 6

1. County: Sonoma

2. USGS Quad: Jimtown (7.5') 1955 (15') Photorevised 1975  
 (511540 m.E) (4276320 m.N)

3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 5, 1, 1, 3, 4, 0 Easting 4, 2, 7, 16, 3, 18, 0 Northing ( )

4. Township 9N Range 9W ; % of % of % of % of Section Base Mer. MDM ( )

Rancho Sotoyome Landgrant

5. Map Coordinates: mmS mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation 320 ft. ( )

7. Location: site is 3 mi. N. of Healdsburg, 900 ft. N. of intersection of Chiquita Rd and Healdsburg Ave, 1500 ft. E. of Healdsburg Ave. Site is on a ridgetop and hillside N and S of a gravel access rd. for CA-SON-1617 H and 1766 H. ( )

8. Prehistoric  Historic   Protohistoric  9. Site Description Four field stone features including 3 rock alignment sections and 1 pile of fieldstone. Rock alignments may represent 19th century fences and property boundary markers. Pile of stone is probably abandoned building material. ( )

10. Area 1230 ft. x ( ) x 280 ft. x ( ) = 344,400 ft<sup>2</sup> x ( )  
 Method of Determination: paced and estimated ( )

11. Depth: unlikely cm Method of Determination: speculation ( )

12. Features: 1) rock alignment ca. 1230 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, 1-3 ft. high  
2) alignment 500 ft. long; 3) alignment 230 ft. long; (x)

13. Artifacts: none noted

14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains:

15. Date Recorded: 13 Dec. 1988 16. Recorded By: Bieling, Benson, Bramlette ( )

17. Affiliation and Address: Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, Ca. 94928 ( )

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

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SON-1765 H 12 188  
Mo. Yr.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD Other Designations: rock wall

Page 2 of 6

18. Human Remains: none likely ( )

19. Site Disturbances: natural decay, parts of alignment have collapsed.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): seasonal creek 70 ft. to E ( )

21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): oak woodland/ grassland Plant List ( )

22. Vegetation (on site): oaks, toyon, bay grasses, poison oak, berries  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

23. Site Soil: sandy to clayey loam ( )

24. Surrounding Soil: sandy to clayey loam ( )

25. Geology: alluvial soils underlain by sandstone and shale ( )

26. Landform: ridgetop and slope ( )

27. Slope: 0-30% ( ) 28. Exposure: closed w/ S aspects ( )

29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Karl Englert P.O. Box 2799  
Menlo Park, Ca. 94026 ( )

30. Remarks: grape stake fence is located W of feature 1. A shed is  
located ca. 200 ft. S of feature 3.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

31. References: Villemaire 1988 (NIC File #S 9948), report by Bramlette  
and Benson, 1989 (CRF file #5501/122-88)  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

32. Name of Project: Healdsburg Addition EIR  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

33. Type of Investigation: mixed strategy field survey ( )

34. Site Accession Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Curated At: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

35. Photos: 3 35 mm color (exposures 0,00,1) ( )

State of California – The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD**  
 Continuation Sheet

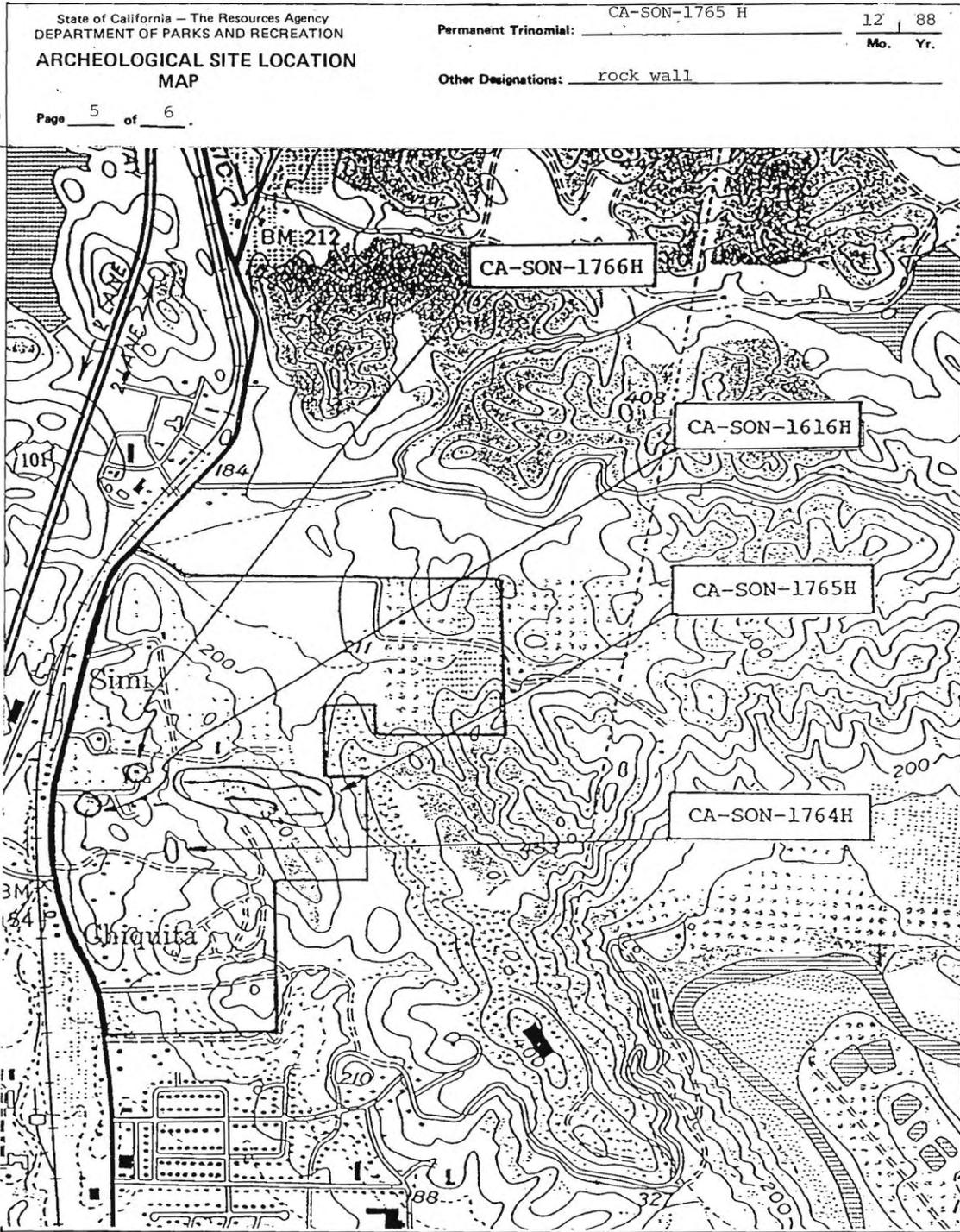
Permanent Trinomial: CA-SON-1765 H 12 / 1 / 88  
 Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: rock wall

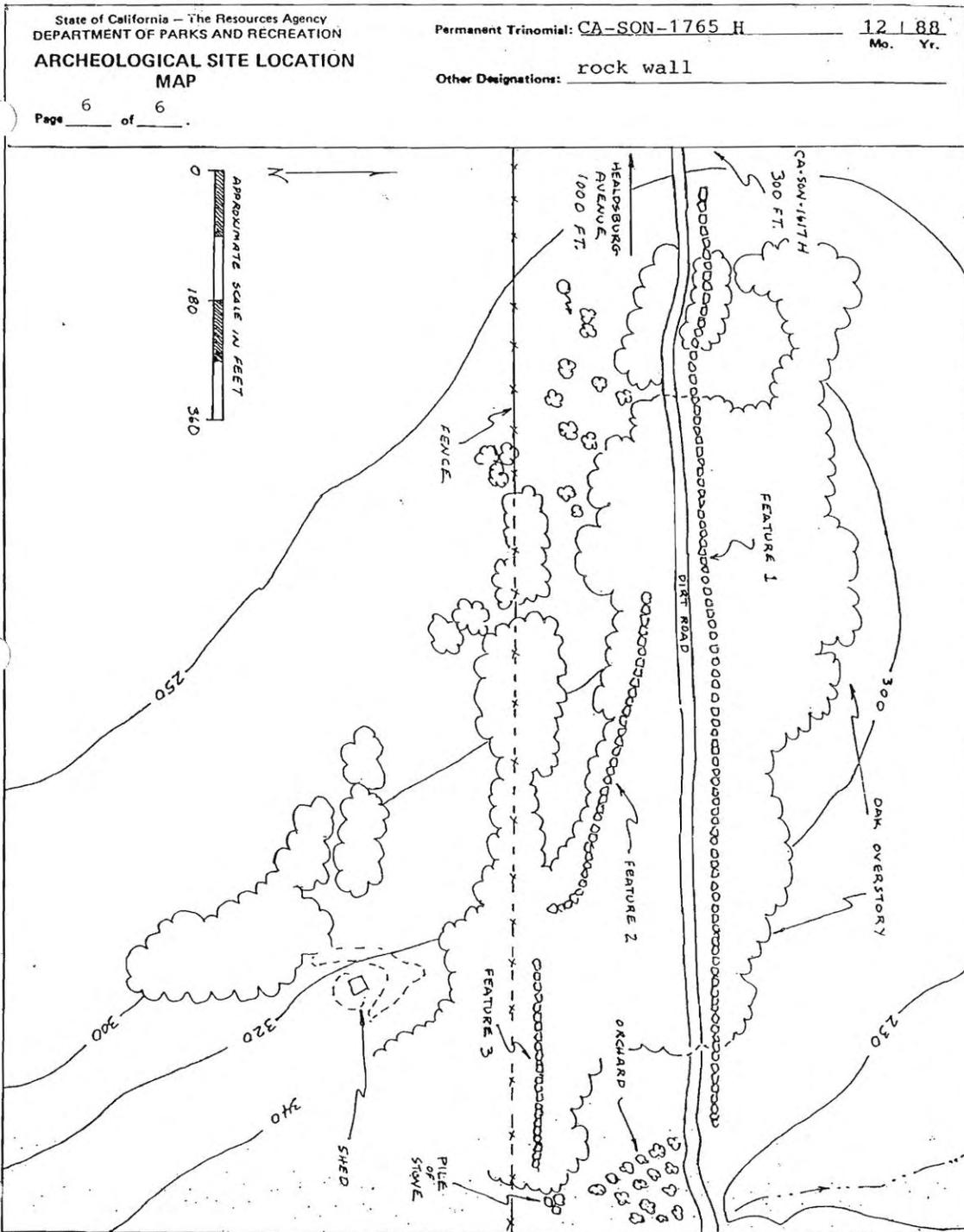
Page 3 of 6

Item No.	Continuation
3	<p>511340 ft. easting                      4276380 ft. northing</p> <p>4276270 ft. northing 511970 ft. easting</p> <p>4276270 northing 511750 easting</p> <p>4276285 northing 511340 easting</p>
12	<p>4) pile of field stone.</p> <p>feature 1</p> <p>feature 2</p> <p>feature 3</p> <p>pile of fieldstone</p>

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		Permanent Trinomial: CA-SON-1765 H	12 1 88 Mo. Yr.
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD Continuation Sheet		Other Designations: rock wall	
Page 4 of 6			
Item No.	Continuation		
35.			
	Feature 1: rockwall facing east.		
			
	Feature 2: rockwall facing west		



DPR 422 G (Rev. 4/86)



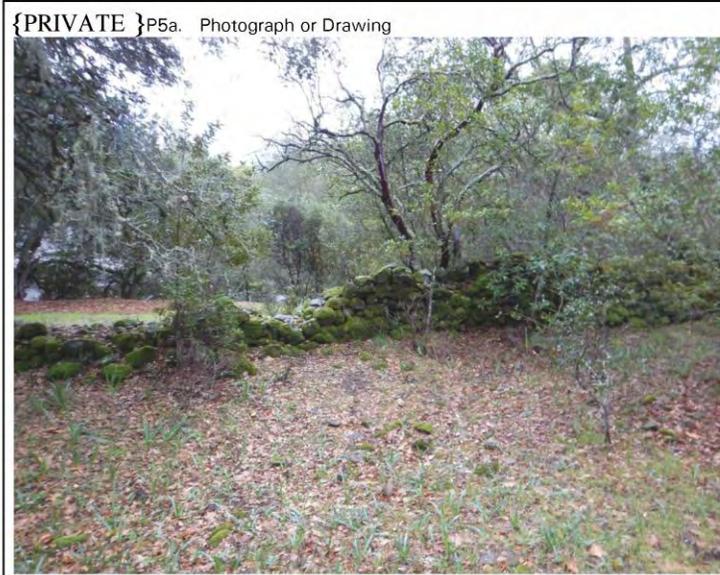
DPR 422 G (Rev. 4/86)

{PRIVATE } State of California & The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		HRI # _____ Primary # _____
<b>PRIMARY RECORD</b>		Trinomial <b>CA-SON-1765H</b> NRHP Status Code _____
Other Review Code _____	Reviewer _____	Date _____ Listings _____

Page 1 of 3 \*Resource Name or #: rock wall  
 P1. Other Identifier: CA-SON-1765H, Feature 1

- \*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted
- \*a. County Sonoma and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.) {PRIVATE }
- \*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Jimtown Date 1955 (1975) T 9N; R 9W;  of  of Sec ; Mt. Diablo B.M.
- c. Address 120 Parklands Blvd City Healdsburg Zip \_\_\_\_\_
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)  
The wall follows the southern property boundary
- \*P3a. **Description:** The southern edge of the property is dominated by a stacked stone wall that, although completely missing in a few areas, marks almost the entire southern edge with a wall that varies from one rock high to almost six feet in one location. This wall is part of CA-Son-1765H, the remainder of which lies on the property to the south. Son-1765H consists of three linear rock alignments and a stack of fieldstone. The part of Son-1765H within the project area was recorded as Feature 1 of Son-1765H. The University of Connecticut has developed a classification scheme for stone walls and similar structures. While the classifications were developed for stone structures in New England, the descriptions can be generally applied. Under the UConn initiative the wall is classified as follows:  
 Class: Stone Wall; Family: Freestanding Wall; Type: Single Wall; Subtype: Normal to Panel; Variety: Cannonball (or perhaps rounded cobble).

This means that the wall is classified as a freestanding normal stone wall made of rounded cobbles and/or boulders. The difference between a normal wall and a panel is height. A normal wall usually rises no more than about three feet. A higher wall is a panel.



- \*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (isolates, etc.)
- P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) segment of wall
- \*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P7. Owner and Address: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Bramlette 1988, Roop 2016 (supplement)
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P9. Date Recorded: 1988, 2016
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) CEQA inventory
- \*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.")  
Roop 2016, A Cultural Resources Evaluation of 120 Parklands Blvd, Healdsburg, Sonoma

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

{PRIVATE } State of California Natural Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI <b>LINEAR FEATURE RECORD</b>	Primary # # Trinomial CA-SON-1765H, Feature 1 (supplemental)
---	---

Page 2 of 3 Resource Name or #: stacked stone wall

{PRIVATE }

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** stacked stone wall

L2a. **Portion Described:**  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation **Designation:**

b. **Location of point or segment:** West End of wall: Meters East: 511219.5, Meters North: 4276526.  
 East end of wall: 511606 Meters East, 4276514 Meters North

L3. **Description:** A free standing stacked stone single wall, sometimes rising to a panel, made of locally available cobbles. The wall height varies from a single stone to just over five feet. The wall appears to be two rocks thick throughout its length. In a few places the wall has been removed for access roads. A few individual rocks appear to have fallen off of the higher points, but otherwise the wall is in very good shape.

L4. **Dimensions:** (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** ± 15 inches
- b. **Bottom Width** same
- c. **Height or Depth** 8' to 5'
- d. **Length of Segment** 1270 ft (387m)

L5. **Associated Resources:** A well, part of SON-1766H, lies on the north side of the wall

{PRIVATE } L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section** (include scale) Facing:



L6. **Setting:** The wall follows the hilly terrain along the southern boundary of the parcel. Vegetation varies from open grassland to deep oak woodland.

L7. **Integrity Considerations:** The wall is currently almost intact, but it could be threatened by construction activities. Three other segments on the neighboring property to the south are gone.

{PRIVATE } L8a. **Photograph, Map or Drawing**



L8b. **Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing**

Part of the wall facing south. See continuation

L9. **Remarks:**

This is a supplement to the form filed in 1988 by Bieling and Bramlette

L10. **Form Prepared by:** William Roop, ARS

L11. **Date:** Sept. 2016

{PRIVATE }State of California Natural Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	Primary# HRI # Trinomial
<b>CONTINUATION SHEET</b>	
Property Name: <u>CA-SON-1765H (Supplemental)</u>	
Page <u>3</u> of <u>3</u>	

Six photos of various sections of the stacked stone wall.



DPR 523L (Rev. 1/1995)(Word 9/2013)

**CA-SON-1766H**  
**OLD HOUSE**  
**1988 AND 2016 SUPPLEMENT**

entered plotted

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

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SON-1766 H Supplement

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: old house

Page 1 of 7

1. County: Sonoma

2. USGS Quad: Jimtown (518A) (7.5' 1955 (15') Photorevised 1975  
(512260) (4276380)

3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11Q 5, 1, 1, 2, 1, 0 m Easting 4, 2, 7, 6, 2, 8, 0 m Northing ( )

4. Township 9N Range 9W; Rancho Sotoyome Landgrant  
% of % of % of % of Section Base Mer. ( )

5. Map Coordinates: \_\_\_\_\_ mms \_\_\_\_\_ mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation: 210 ft. ( )

7. Location: on a sloping hillside south of a gravel access road and  
north of the access rd. for CA-SON-1617H and 1716H. Located ca.  
750 ft. E of Healdsburg Ave. and 1300 ft. NE of the intersection  
of Chiquita Rd. and Healdsburg Ave. ( )

8. Prehistoric \_\_\_\_\_ Historic X Protohistoric \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Site Description site consists of several  
archaeological features associated with a one and one-half gable  
front and wing abandoned wooden house dating to approximately  
the late 19th century or early 20th century. A possible privy (X)

10. Area 160 ft. \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> ) x 120 ft. \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> ) 19200 ft<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>.  
Method of Determination: paced and estimated ( )

11. Depth: unknown \_\_\_\_\_ cm Method of Determination: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

12. Features: original structure has a wooden shingle roof and the  
additional wing is composite. The house is built on a concrete (X)

13. Artifacts: none noted  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: eucalyptus  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

15. Date Recorded: 13 Dec. 1988 16. Recorded By: Bieling ( )

17. Affiliation and Address: Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University,  
Rohnert Park, Ca. 94928 ( )

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

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SON-1766 H 12 | 88  
Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: old house

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 7

18. Human Remains: none observed ( )

19. Site Disturbances: the ground immediately north and south of the extant structure appears to be terraced, post construction modification in the wing addition of the house complex. ( )

20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): unnamed intermittent creek ca. 800 ft. west ( )

21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): oak woodland/ grassland Plant List ( )

22. Vegetation (on site): eucalyptus, oak, grasses, forbes ( )

23. Site Soil: sandy to clayey loam ( )

24. Surrounding Soil: sandy to clayey loam ( )

25. Geology: alluvial soils are underlain by sandstone and shale ( )

26. Landform: small knoll on ridge slope ( )

27. Slope: 0-10% ( ) 28. Exposure: open (aspect- west) ( )

29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Edward Banducci, jr. 5832 Dam road El Sobrante, Ca. 94803 ( )

30. Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

31. References: Villemaire 1988 (NIC file #S-9948), report by Bramlette and Benson, 1989 (CRF file #5501/122-88) ( )

32. Name of Project: Healdsburg Addition EIR ( )

33. Type of Investigation: Mixed stratey field survey ( )

34. Site Accession Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Curated At: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

35. Photos: 5 35 mm color (exposures 8,9,10,11,13) ( )

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		Permanent Trinomial: <u>CA-SON-1766 H</u>	<u>12</u> <u>1</u> <u>88</u> Mo. Yr.
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD Continuation Sheet		Other Designations: <u>old house</u>	
Page <u>3</u> of <u>7</u>			
Item No.	Continuation		
8	is located near the driveway north/northeast of the house and old foundation debris is located directly east of the house.		
12	post foundation and has a single pane sash windows. A cellar stairs consisting of new cement is present on the north-central side of the house. See photos page 5 and 6.		

State of California -- The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD  
Continuation Sheet

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SON-1766 H 12 | 188  
Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: old house

Page 4 of 7

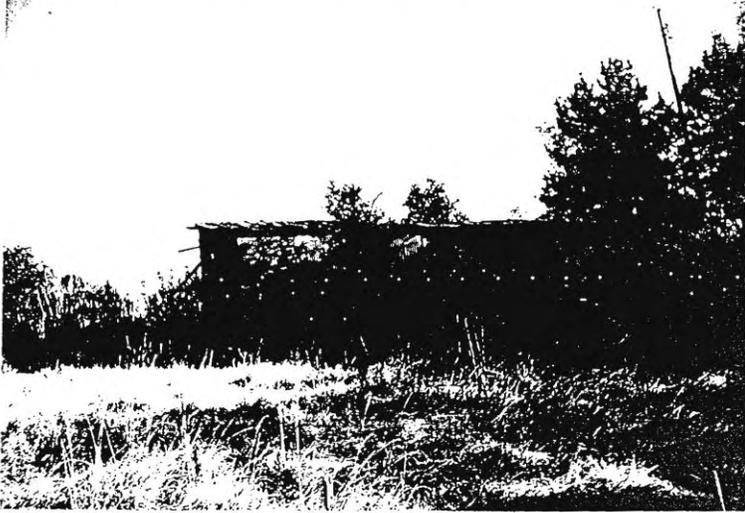
Item No.	Continuation
35.	 <p data-bbox="467 1050 711 1075">North side of house</p>  <p data-bbox="467 1642 1068 1667">View facing west showing wing addition on right.</p>

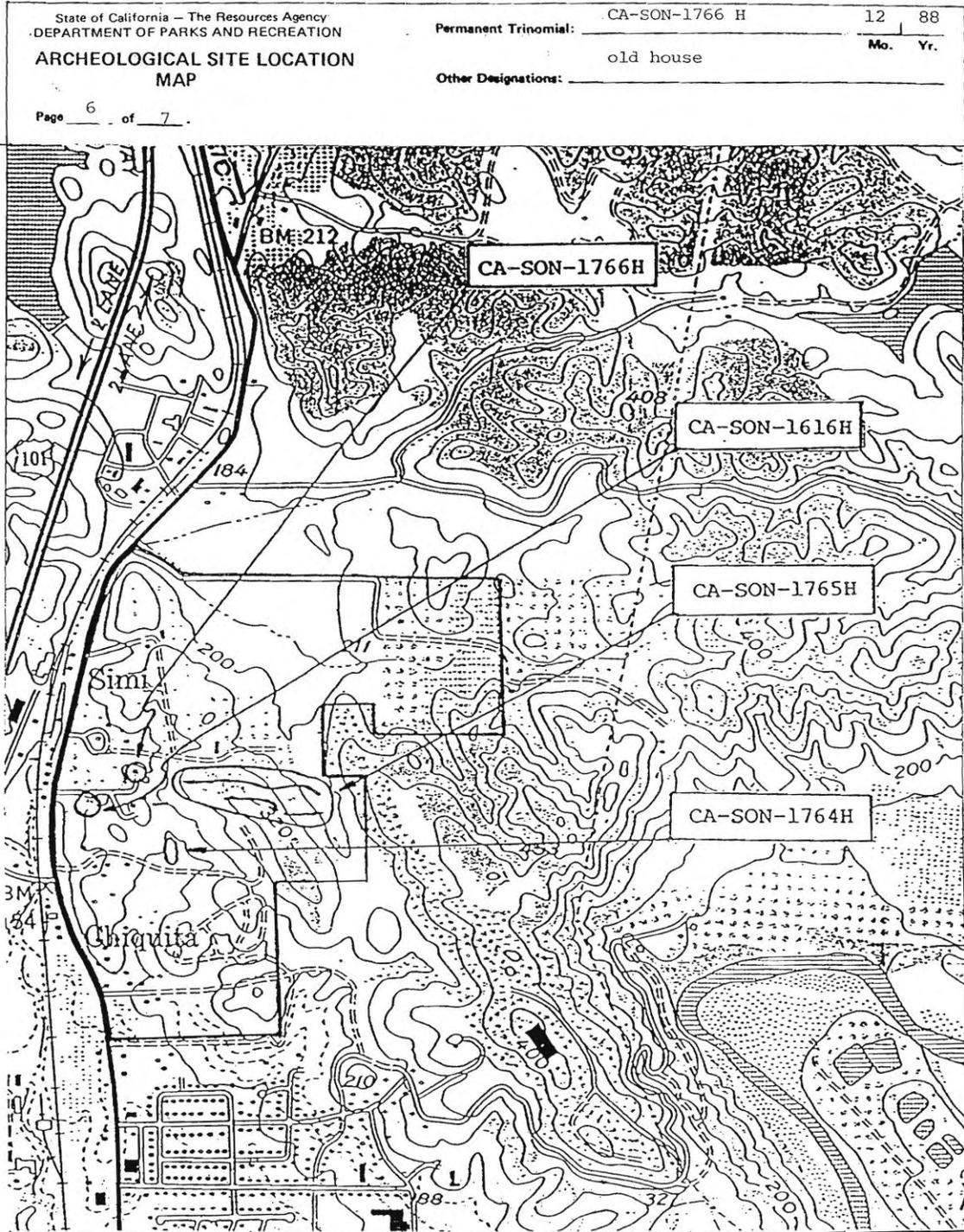
State of California -- The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD  
Continuation Sheet

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SON-1766 H 12 | 88  
Mo. Yr.

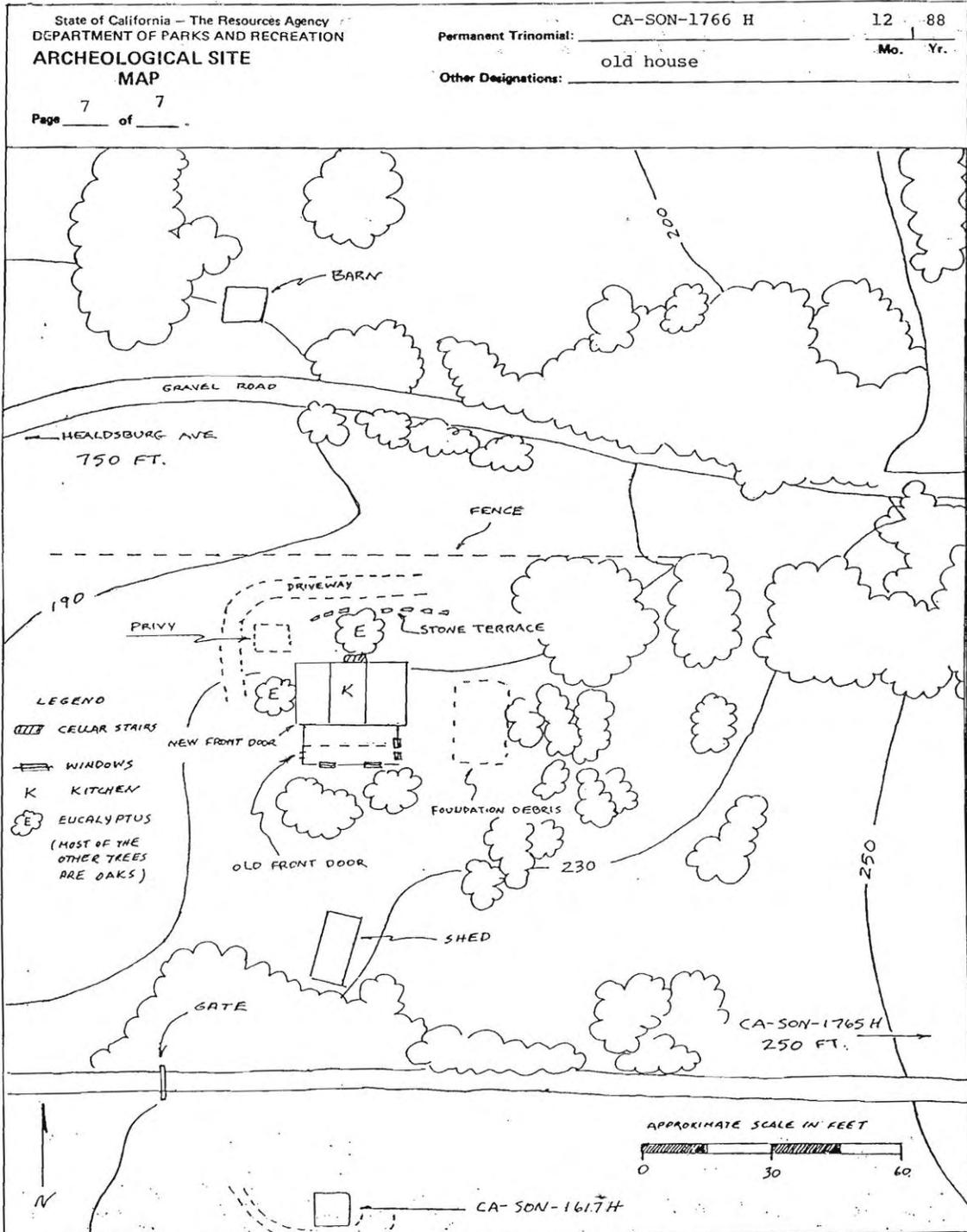
Other Designations: old house

Page 5 of 7

Item No.	Continuation
35.	 <p data-bbox="475 1079 1198 1129">West side of house showing original unit on right and wing addition on left.</p>  <p data-bbox="456 1680 1279 1709">West side of a corrugated sheet metal shed located south of house.</p>



DPR 422 G (Rev. 4/86)

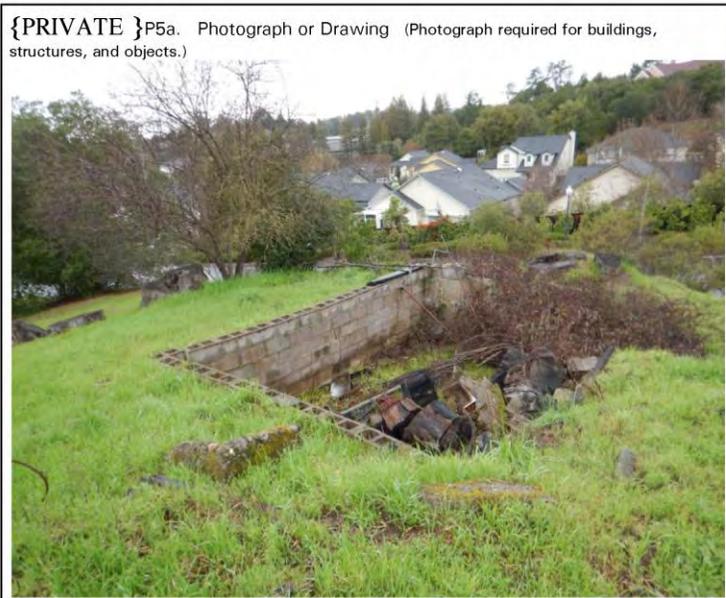


DPR 422 F (Rev. 4/86)

{PRIVATE } State of California & The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION <b>PRIMARY RECORD</b>		HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ NRHP Status Code _____	Primary # _____ CA-SON-1766H (supplement) _____
Other Review Code _____	Reviewer _____	Date _____	Listings _____

Page 1 of 7 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) old house (Bieling 1988)  
 P1. Other Identifier: old house ruin (Roop 2016)

- \*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted
- \*a. County Sonoma and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.) {PRIVATE }
- \*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Jimtown Date 1955 (1975) T 9N R 9W;  of  of Sec    ; Mt. Diablo B.M.
- c. Address 120 Parklands Blvd City Healdsburg Zip
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 511138 mE/ 4276572 mN from Google Earth
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)  
Basement 15 meters south of Parkland Farms Blvd, 70 m East of Rosewood
- \*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
A cinder block lined basement where a house formerly stood. Several scatters of trash still present and as described (Bieling 1988). Metal shed still present S of basement. Additional features have been observed: well and pumphouse; water tank and platform. See attached 523B's.  
Well appears hand dug 24"± diam. Abt 4 ft deep. A metal pipe connects to a collapsed structure (pump?) by a vertical pipe. Appears to connect to next feature.  
Tank and platform collapsed on hillside dimensions uncrtn. Abt 6 sq., maybe 5' high



- \*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District   
 Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)
- P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Former hse site
- \*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both  
Est. 1900 to abt 1960
- \*P7. Owner and Address: \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) William Roop  
Archaeological Resource Service  
607 Martin, R. P.
- \*P9. Date Recorded: Aug 2016  
Survey Jan 28 2016
- \*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
CEQA inventory
- \*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")  
Roop 2016

A Cultural Resources Evaluation of 120 Parklands Blvd., Healdsburg, Sonoma County  
ARS project 16-005

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record (3)  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

{PRIVATE } State of California ◊ The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) old house ruin \_\_\_\_\_ \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_  
 Page 2 of 7

B1. Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 B2. Common Name: old house (Bieling 1988) old house ruin (Roop 2016) CA-SON-1766H  
 B3. Original Use: rural residential B4. Present Use: none, to be redeveloped  
 \*B5. Architectural Style: see Bieling for house.  
 \*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
 unknown

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*B8. Related Features: Water tank on hill to east. Well and pump south of tank. Several trash scatters noted by Bieling. Metal Shed south of ruin.

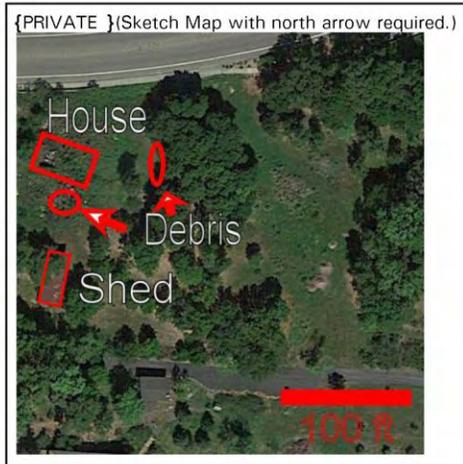
B9a. Architect: \_\_\_\_\_ b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*B10. Significance: Theme rural residential Area \_\_\_\_\_  
 Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)  
 Original house gone. Other features intact. Integrity questionable. Basement appears mid 20<sup>th</sup> century (cinder block construction)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*B12. References:  
 Roop 2016, Bieling 1988

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Roop  
 \*Date of Evaluation: 2016

{PRIVATE } (This space reserved for official comments.)



{PRIVATE } State of California ◊ The Resources Agency Primary #  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) \_\_\_\_\_ \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_  
Page 3 of 7

B1. Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
B2. Common Name: Platform and tank house near old house ruin (Roop 2016) CA-SON-1766H  
B3. Original Use: rural residential B4. Present Use: none, to be redeveloped  
\*B5. Architectural Style: see Bieling for house. A redwood water tank on a platform, collapsed  
\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
Unknown, but the use of wire nails indicates 20<sup>th</sup> century

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
\*B8. Related Features: House to the west, well and pump south of tank. Several trash scatters noted by Bieling. Metal Shed south of house ruin.

B9a. Architect: \_\_\_\_\_ b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_  
\*B10. Significance: Theme \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_  
Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_  
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Original house gone. Other features intact. Integrity questionable. Platform has collapsed and now lies on the slope of the hill. Directly north of the pump house and well in the center of the property on the side of the hill is the ruin of a platform that formerly held a water tank. The only recognizable feature of the tank is the one remaining circular hoop that formerly helped to hold the tank together and a few planks that have survived. The hoop is about six feet in diameter, indicating the size of the water tank. One more hoop may be present under the leaf and debris cover. As with the well location, the tank platform (possibly an enclosed "tank house") has collapsed into a pile of wooden fragments and metal fixtures. The platform appears to have been constructed with modern wire nails, as with the preceding pump house. The lumber is quite deteriorated, but appears to be standard clear redwood lumber. Some of the posts may have been milled with a circular saw. Circular saws were abandoned in favor of band saws during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The overlap of materials observed in the tank house is not uncommon in rural buildings where the reuse of materials is common.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References:  
Roop 2016

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Roop  
\*Date of Evaluation: 2016

{PRIVATE } (This space reserved for official comments.)

{PRIVATE } (Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



{PRIVATE } State of California ◊ The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) old house ruin \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_  
 Page 4 of 7

B1. Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 B2. Common Name: Well and pump house near old house ruin (Roop 2016) CA-SON-1766H  
 B3. Original Use: rural residential B4. Present Use: none, to be redeveloped  
 \*B5. Architectural Style: see Bieling for house. A hand dug well and pump enclosure, collapsed  
 \*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
Unknown, but the use of wire nails indicates 20<sup>th</sup> century

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*B8. Related Features: House to the northwest, tankhouse to north of well. Several trash scatters noted by Bieling. Metal Shed south of house ruin.

B9a. Architect: \_\_\_\_\_ b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*B10. Significance: Theme \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_  
 Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Original house gone. Other features intact. Integrity questionable. The remnant of a well and pump house lie adjacent to the stone wall along the south side of the property. The remains of a wooden shed overlie a pit about 30 inches across that appears to be at least four feet deep. A few stones can be seen around the lip of the pit, but it does not appear to be stone lined. A pipe extending up out of the pit appears to have been connected to a wind or electric pump that occupied the shed. The building is now collapsed into a pile of wood over and in the pit. A rusted electrical box attached to the shed indicates that an electric pump was probably used. The size of the pit indicates that the well may have been hand dug, and may predate the pump remnants.

The connection between the well and the water tank by a galvanized pipe clearly indicates the residential association. Examination of the well with a light indicates that plant debris is present, but it has apparently not been used as a disposal site, a common fate of such features on abandonment.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References:  
Roop 2016, Bieling 1988

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Roop  
 \*Date of Evaluation: 2016

{PRIVATE } (This space reserved for official comments.)



{PRIVATE }State of California Natural Resources Agency	Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	HRI#
<b>LOCATION MAP</b>	Trinomial CA-SON-1766H (supplement)

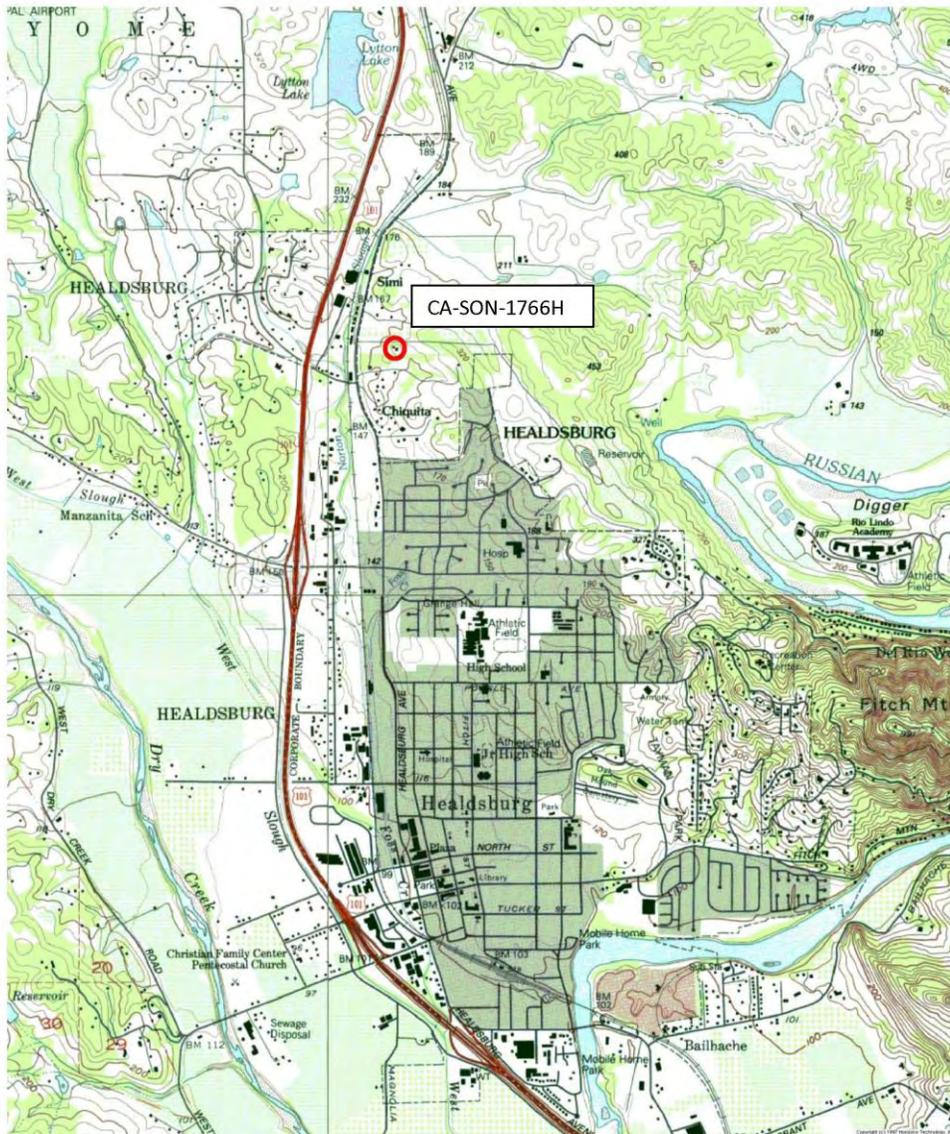
Page 5 of 7

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) old house ruin

\*Map Name: USGS Jintown

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of map: 1954(1975)



DPR 523J (Rev. 1/1995)(Word 9/2013)

\* Required information

{PRIVATE } State of California Natural Resources Agency	Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#	
<b>SKETCH MAP</b>	Trinomial CA-SON-1766H

Page 6 of 7

\*Resource Name or # old house ruin

\*Drawn by: William Roop

\*Date of map: August 2016



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

{PRIVATE }State of California Natural Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	Primary# HRI # Trinomial CA-SON-1766H
<b>CONTINUATION SHEET</b>	
Property Name: <u>old house ruin</u>	
Page <u>7</u> of <u>7</u>	

**Item P2, Location:** All UTM measurements from Google Earth Pro. Building, structure and object points are to the center of the building, structure or object. These locations do not seem to match measurements from the USGS quad sheet. **Basement:** 511138 mE, 4276572 mN; **Shed:** 511140 mE, 4276541 mN; **Tank:** 511265 mE, 4276547 mN; **Well:** 511268 mE, 4276518 mN.

**Item P3a, Description:** The shed is located about 100 ft (30.78 meters) south of the basement. The shed is built of milled lumber covered in corrugated iron. There is an earth floor and no foundation. This appears to have been a tractor or equipment shed associated with the former residence. The water tank lies about 420 ft. (128 meters) east-southeast of the center of the basement. The tank sat on a redwood plank platform supported by large vertical beams. A door hinge on one beam indicates that the tank may have been enclosed. Only wire nails were observed which is indicative of a 20<sup>th</sup> century origin. One round iron hoop was seen, others may be present under the leaf buildup. The Well and pumphouse lie 450 ft (138.5 meters) south-southeast of the center of the basement. The well appears hand dug, but is only about four feet deep. Corrugated iron sheeting may have formed a roof or cover at one time. An iron pipe rising from the ground may have connected to a pump or windmill.



The collapsed platform and water tank



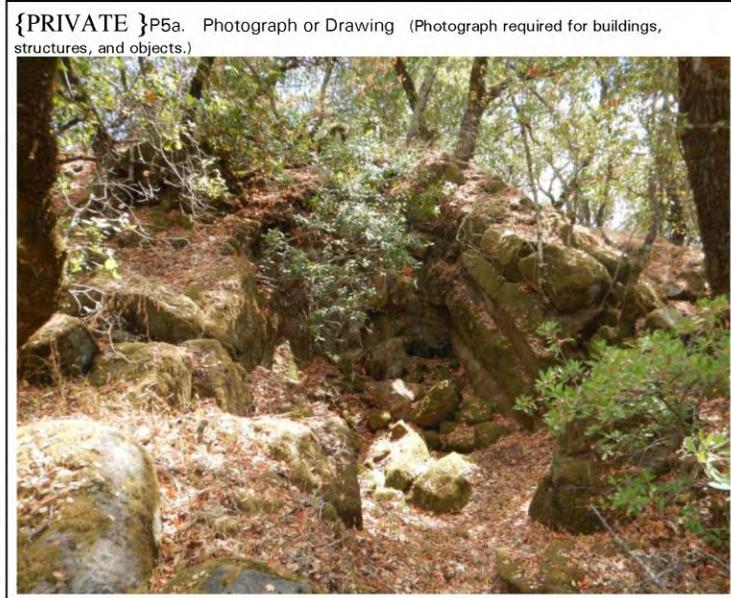
The well showing the vertical water pipe (red arrow).

**ARS-16-005-3**  
**QUARRY PITS**  
**2016**

{PRIVATE } State of California & The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION <b>PRIMARY RECORD</b>		HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ NRHP Status Code _____	Primary # _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____	Listings _____
Other Review Code _____				

Page 1 of 4 \*Resource Name or #: ARS 16-005-2, paving stone quarry  
 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.) {PRIVATE }
- \*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Jimtown Date 1955 (1975) T 9N; R 9W; \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_; Mt Dialblo
- c. Address 120 Parklands Blvd City Healdsburg Zip \_\_\_\_\_
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 511307 mE/ 4276569 mN
- e. Other Locational Data: On the north facing slope of Quarry Hill, above (South) of Quarry Ridge (Circle?), and Parklands Blvd. Hidden by vegetation. Just below the crest of the small ridge.
- \*P3a. Description: Three horizontal, parallel pits dug into the stone outcrop at the top of the ridge. A scatter of debitage (basalt/andesite) at the northern end of the pits is clearly resulting from paving stone manufacture. A level area north of the pits appears to have once been an access road or staging area. Each pit is about 10 to 12 feet wide at the mouth and extends from 20 to 30 feet into the stone face of the hill.



- \*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  
 Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)
- P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Pit 1 of 3
- \*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both  
Probably 1880-1913±
- \*P7. Owner and Address: \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) W.G. Roop, ARS
- \*P9. Date Recorded: \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") \_\_\_\_\_

- \*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

{PRIVATE }State of California Natural Resources Agency	Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	HRI#
<b>LOCATION MAP</b>	Trinomial

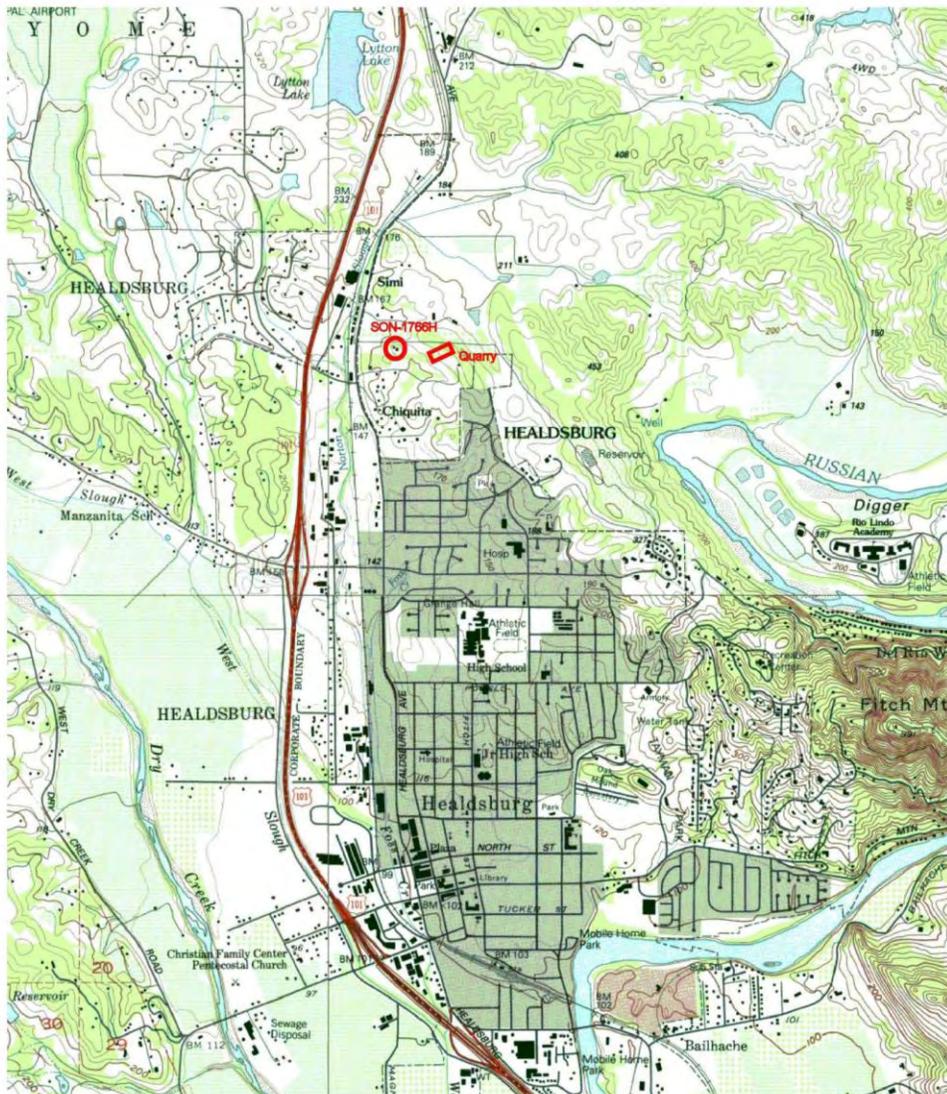
Page 2 of 4

\*Resource Name or # paving stone quarry

\*Map Name: USGS Jintown

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of map: 1954(1975)



{PRIVATE } State of California Natural Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION <b>SKETCH MAP</b>	HRI# Trinomial	Primary # CA-SON-1766H
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Page 3 of 4

\*Resource Name or # paving stone quarry

\*Drawn by: William Roop

\*Date of map: August 2016



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

{PRIVATE }State of California Natural Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	Primary# HRI # Trinomial
<b>CONTINUATION SHEET</b>	
Property Name: <u>ARS 16-005-2, paving stone quarry</u>	
Page <u>4</u> of <u>4</u>	



View to the east toward the quarry. This is the ridge of "Quarry Hill"



Quarry Pit 1, the easternmost of the three



Quarry Pit 2, the center pit



Quarry Pit 3, the westernmost



Paving stone manufacturing debris



Possible access road to the quarry

Photos of the three parallel paving stone quarries on the north facing slope of Quarry Hill.

**ARS-16-005-4**  
**POSSIBLE FORMER ORCHARD**  
**2016**

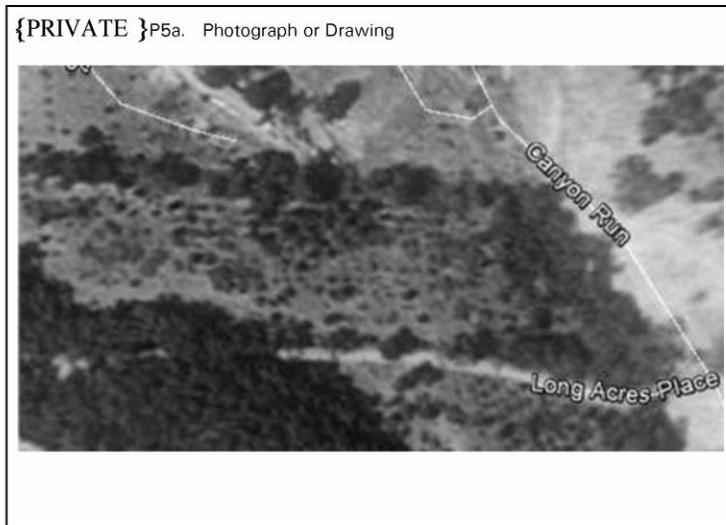
{PRIVATE } State of California & The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION <b>PRIMARY RECORD</b>		HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ NRHP Status Code _____	Primary # _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____	Listings _____
Other Review Code _____				

Page 1 of 1 \*Resource Name or #: possible former orchard \_\_\_\_\_

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.) {PRIVATE }
- \*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Jimtown Date 1955 (1975) T 9N; R 9W;  of  of Sec ; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.
- c. Address 120 Parklands Blvd City Healdsburg Zip \_\_\_\_\_
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 511545 mE/ 42769550 mN
- e. Other Locational Data: on the west side of Canyon Run

\*P3a. Description: An image on a 1993 air photo (below) appears to show an orchard or vineyard. No physical remains could be found in a field examination. The orchard is historic but, since no physical remains are extant, it is not archaeological.



- \*P3b. Resource Attributes: (image on air photo \_\_\_\_\_)
- \*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)
- P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P7. Owner and Address: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P8. Recorded by: William Roop at the request of the reviewer.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \*P9. Date Recorded: Sept 2016

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
CEQA evaluation

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")  
A cultural Resources Evaluation of 120 Parklands Blvd., Healdsburg, CA

- \*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_