

APPENDIX F
Archaeological Resources Management
Report



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE
PROPOSED APARTMENTS DEVELOPMENT AT 19320
HIGHWAY 12, SONOMA, SONOMA COUNTY, CA
(APNS 127-202-007 AND 127-202-006)**

A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

PREPARED BY

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For the City of Sonoma**

August 21, 2023

A.R.S. Project 23-024

Prepared under the authority of the
City of Sonoma

This project is located on the Sonoma USGS quadrangle Map(s) and consists of 0.34 acres
I certify that I am a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA certification number 15428) and
I am listed by the California Office of Historic Preservation for statewide consulting services.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "William G. Roop".

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

As requested and authorized, Archaeological Resource Service has conducted an archaeological evaluation of the parcel described below. The following tasks were 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,
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.



FIGURE 1 -- PROJECT AREA AS SHOWN ON GOOGLE EARTH PRO

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Sonoma required an archaeological survey of the project area for the proposed apartments development. The project area is a single-family residence with open land extending eastward. The project area is approximately 2.1 acres. We did not encounter any archaeological resources during our survey.

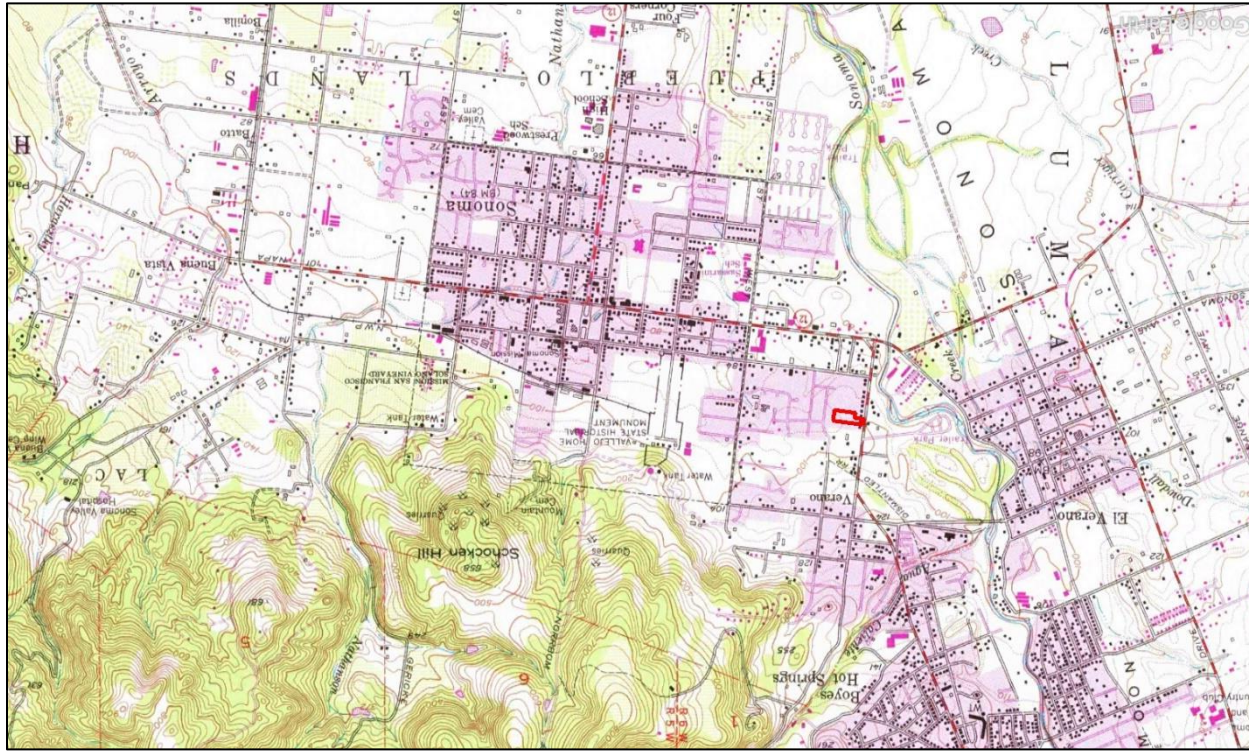


FIGURE 2 -- PROJECT AREA AS SHOWN ON THE USGS 7.5' SONOMA QUADRANGLE MAP (1951; PHOTOREVISED 1980)

The project area is within the red outlined polygon to the left of the center of the image.

PROJECT LOCATION

The project area is located at 19320 Highway 12, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California (APNs 127-202-007 and 127-202-006). The project area consists of 2.1 acres of open land with a single-family residence on the western side adjacent to Sonoma Highway 12. The project area is bounded by commercial buildings to the north, single-family residences on Robinson Road to the east, apartments to the south, single-family residences to the southwest, and Sonoma Highway 12 to the west with additional commercial buildings across the highway.

The project area lies in the Pueblo Lands of Sonoma within unsectioned land of Township 5 North, Range 6 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' Sonoma Quadrangle Map (1951; photorevised 1980) are:

4238980 Meters North,

545900 Meters East, Zone 10

REGULATORY SETTING

There are no 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.

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.

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.

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.

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. The check was requested on May 22nd, 2023, and was finished by June 15th, 2023. We were informed the area was negative for Sacred Lands and were provided with the following list of tribal entities.

Table 1 – Tribal Entities List provided by the NAHC for Sonoma County

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Greg Sarris, Chairperson	6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300, Rohnert Park, CA, 94928	(707) 566 – 2288	(707) 566 – 2291	gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Gene Buvelot	6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300, Rohnert Park, CA, 94928	(707) 566 – 2288	(415) 279 – 4844	gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com
Guidiville Indian Rancheria	Donald Duncan, Chairperson	P.O. Box 339, Talmage, CA, 95481	(707) 462 – 3682	(707) 462 – 9183	admin@guidiville.net
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley	Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson	2275 Silk Road, Windsor, CA, 95492	(707) 494 – 9159	-	scottg@mishewalwapotribe.com
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	Erica Carson, THPO	500 B Pinoleville Drive, Ukiah, CA, 95482	(707) 463 – 1454	(707) 463 – 6601	-
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	Leona Williams, Chairperson	500 B Pinoleville Drive, Ukiah, CA, 95482	(707) 463 – 1454	(707) 463 – 6601	-

METHODOLOGY

On August 22nd, 2023, Archaeological Resource Service (ARS) employees, Brehn Erskine and Andrew Von Pinnon inspected the project area. The area in question consisted of open land with a single-family residence at the entrance to the west. The project area was primarily flat with little to no sloping. The area had a dozen or so trees with recently mowed ground foliage that required little effort to work around. Given the density of archaeological resources found within a half-mile radius of the project area, we decided a more thorough evaluation would be required. To satisfy this, we conducted 1-meter separated transects scraping the surface with a trowel every 5-meters to see beneath the ground cover. We also performed 5 auger tests distributed across the project area with varying depths due to underground obstacles, primarily large rocks.

Artifacts that are typically seen within the local region's prehistoric sites include human modified stone (typically obsidian, chert, and basalt), shell, bone, or other archaeological materials such as charcoal, ash, and burned rock indicating food procurement or processing activities. Prehistoric domestic features include hearths, fire pits, or house/floor depressions whereas typical mortuary features are presented by human skeletal remains.

Historic artifacts potentially include all by-products of human land use greater than 50 years of age (outhouse shafts, trash pits, ceramics, glass, nails, etc.). Within our subject parcel we would expect historic artifacts to include any materials associated with the agricultural activities or development of Sonoma city within the region.



FIGURE 3 -- OVERVIEW OF THE OPEN LAND WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA STANDING AT THE SE CORNER LOOKING NW

Prior to conducting the surface reconnaissance, research was conducted to identify archaeological sites within half a mile of the project area. The archaeologists were familiar with nearby resources and potential artifacts of the area before completing the archaeological evaluation. Records used for the contextual setting focus primarily within a half-mile vicinity and on relevant sites. Records consulted include, but are not limited to, archaeological base maps, reports, and historical



FIGURE 4 -- THE APPROXIMATE AUGER LOCATIONS WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA NUMBERED IN THE ORDER COMPLETED

documents. This includes material on file at Archaeological Resource Service (ARS) and Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS). We also consulted data from the OHP's Historic Properties Directory, the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, and California Historical Landmarks. The results of our literature search are discussed in the proceeding section.

RESULTS OF LITERATURE CHECK

The Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Sonoma City lists 20 properties (OHP 2023). Within our focus range of a half-mile radius from our current project parcel, we found there are no recorded historic locations. The majority of historic locations within Sonoma City are located a one mile east of the project parcel surrounding Sonoma Plaza (OHP 2023). Our NWIC literature search #221884 within a half-mile of the project parcel returned 79 reports and 19 resources.

The overall literature search determined that the current project area has not been the subject of a previous archaeological resource study, but was the subject of a historic resource evaluation conducted in July 2021 by Stacey De Shazo of Evans & De Shazo, Inc. The primary purpose of the previous evaluation was to ascertain the historic and architectural significance of the structure and parcel. It was later determined by the City of Sonoma that a prehistoric resource evaluation would also be required for the parcel, which is what our evaluation aims to satisfy. Our evaluation also includes the open land adjacent to the east of the residential parcel, APN 127-202-006, which was not included in the De Shazo evaluation. For a table listing the archaeological reports and resources found within a half-mile radius of the project parcel, refer to Appendix 3.

PREVIOUS STUDIES

The literature review has shown that there are several positive studies that have either discovered or rerecorded archaeological resources within the half-mile radius around the project area (Barrow 2011; Beard 2000c, 2005a; Bente et al. 1981; Bramlette and Tremaine 1983; Chattan 2005, 2009; Duffee 2021; Evans 2012; Flynn 1986b; Koenig 2014b, 2019; Mikkelsen 1983; Murphey 2017a; Offermann and Fredrickson 1977a; Origer 2005; Stillinger and Fredrickson 1977; Whatford 1993; Wills 2010).

The site, P-49-000129 or CA-Son-130, is located at the 0.50-mile mark NW of the current project area. It was recorded by Offermann in 1977 as a collection of "obsidian flakes, marine shell, and bone" that had been destroyed by the now present swimming pool and lawn (Offermann 1977). It is adjacent to the Agua Caliente Creek and extends out to potentially 400 feet away from it. It will not be affected by the proposed project given its distance.

The site, P-49-000194 or CA-Son-222, is located approximately 1/5 of a mile to the south-southwest from the current project area. It was recorded by Nels C. Nelson, a student from Berkeley and described as a "earth and shell heap" similar in occurrence to CA-Son-221. CA-Son-221 is a midden site located several miles away. CA-Son-222 was re-encountered in 1986 by Katherine Flynn of ARS and at the time was recorded as "midden with chipped and ground stone implements" (Flynn 1986b).

The site, P-49-000999 or CA-Son-001068H, consists of foundations of the old Maxwell home with outbuildings and a trash deposit. The foundation of the no longer existing house may have been built in 1848 (Stillinger and Fredrickson 1977). It is located approximately ¼ of a mile to the northwest of the current project area.

The site, P-49-001000 or CA-Son-001069, is located approximately ½ of a mile to the northwest and consists of a midden with obsidian flakes, bone, and a sparse scatter of shell (Stillinger and Fredrickson 1977; Thompson 2018).

The site, P-49-002050 or CA-Son-131, is located approximately 1/5 of a mile to the northwest from the current project area. It was originally recorded in the 1920s by Jesse Peters, an avocational archaeologist, who later turned his notes and locations for multiple sites in Sonoma County to the University of California at Berkeley Archaeological Research Facility. It has not been relocated by later archaeologists and its location is tentatively plotted. It could potentially be farther or closer to the project area but is likely outside the project area as it was plotted near the banks of the Sonoma Creek. The nature of the site was not recorded beyond it being prehistoric.

P-49-003229 is a Queen Anne style house located within a ½ mile of the project area and was recorded in 1979 by J.M. Patri and again in 2005 by Cassandra Chattan of ARS.

P-49-003283 consists of a drilled well from the early 1900s and is located within a ½ mile of the project area. It was recorded by Vicki Beard in association with Tom Origer and Associates in 2005.

The site, P-49-003531 or CA-Son-2688, is a prehistoric site located just under a ¼ of a mile distance to the south. It consists of a well-developed midden site with small pieces of shellfish and pieces of obsidian (Origer 2006).

Both P-49-004142 and -004143 were recorded in 2000 by Vicki Beard in association with Tom Origer & Associates. The Riverside Bridge, P-49-004142, is a historic structure built in 1941 and is located ¼ of mile to the south-southwest from the current project area (Beard 2000c). P-49-004143 is a house built in 1907 located near the bridge (Beard 2000c)

In 2009, Cassandra Chattan of ARS surveyed multiple parcels nearby including a parcel adjacent to the current project area to the southwest (19330 Highway 12). The adjacent parcel was negative for archaeological resources and the preliminary investigation did not indicate the existing structure was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or a local listing (Chattan 2009). This same project identified and recorded multiple historic structures within the half-mile study radius including P-49-004259, -004260, -004261, -004262, -004263, and -004264. P-49-004259 is a single-family property with an ancillary building located about 100 feet southwest from the project area. P-49-004260 is a single-family property with an ancillary building located about 220 feet southwest from the project area. P-49-004261 is an adobe structure located about 240 feet southwest from the project area across Highway 12. P-49-004262, -004263, and -004264 are adjacent single-family homes and are all located about 160 feet southwest from the project area.

P-49-004618 is a historic property containing two single-family residences and three ancillary buildings, located approximately 750 feet southeast of the current project area (separated by multiple streets and houses). It was recorded in 2013 by Sally Evans in affiliation with ARS.

P-49-005850 was first recorded in 1978 by Allen Sweet and Carla De Petris in affiliation with the Sonoma League for Historic Preservation. It was then recorded again by John Charles Whatford in 1993 in affiliation with Sonoma State University. The resource was recorded as a single-family property with an ancillary building and is located approximately 0.45 miles to the east-southeast of the current project area.

P-49-005859 is a single-family property with an ancillary building that was recorded by John W. Murphey in 2017 in affiliation with First Light Consulting. The resource is located approximately 1/5 of a mile to the south of the current project area.

None of the aforementioned prehistoric or historic resources will be affected by the proposed project. They are neither in the project area nor close enough to warrant additional protection from the proposed project.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

The artifacts and features left by the earliest identified prehistoric inhabitants of this part of California are referred to as the Post Pattern of archaeological deposits and features (Fredrickson 1973, 1974). This assemblage of artifacts is contemporaneous with the Paleo-Indian period, from about 10,000 to 6,000 B.C. The economic focus of the Post Pattern appears to have revolved around hunting and exploitation of lakeshore (lacustrine) resources. Attributes of the Post Pattern include the inferred use of the dart and atlatl tipped with fluted projectile points (Origer and Fredrickson 1980:47). Chipped stone crescents also occur during this period.

The Post Pattern is followed by the Borax Lake Pattern, which lasted through the Lower Archaic (ca. 6,000 to 3,000 B.C.) and the Middle Archaic (ca. 3,000 to 500 B.C.) periods (Fredrickson 1973, 1974). Two projectile point traditions are recognized for the southern aspect of the Borax Lake Pattern. The earlier, wide-stemmed tradition may have a temporal range from 6,000 to about 4,000 B.C. while the later, concave base tradition may date from the period from about 3,000 to 500 B.C. (Origer and Fredrickson 1980:48). The economy of the Borax Lake Pattern focused on the collecting and processing of hard seeds with hunting of possibly equal importance.

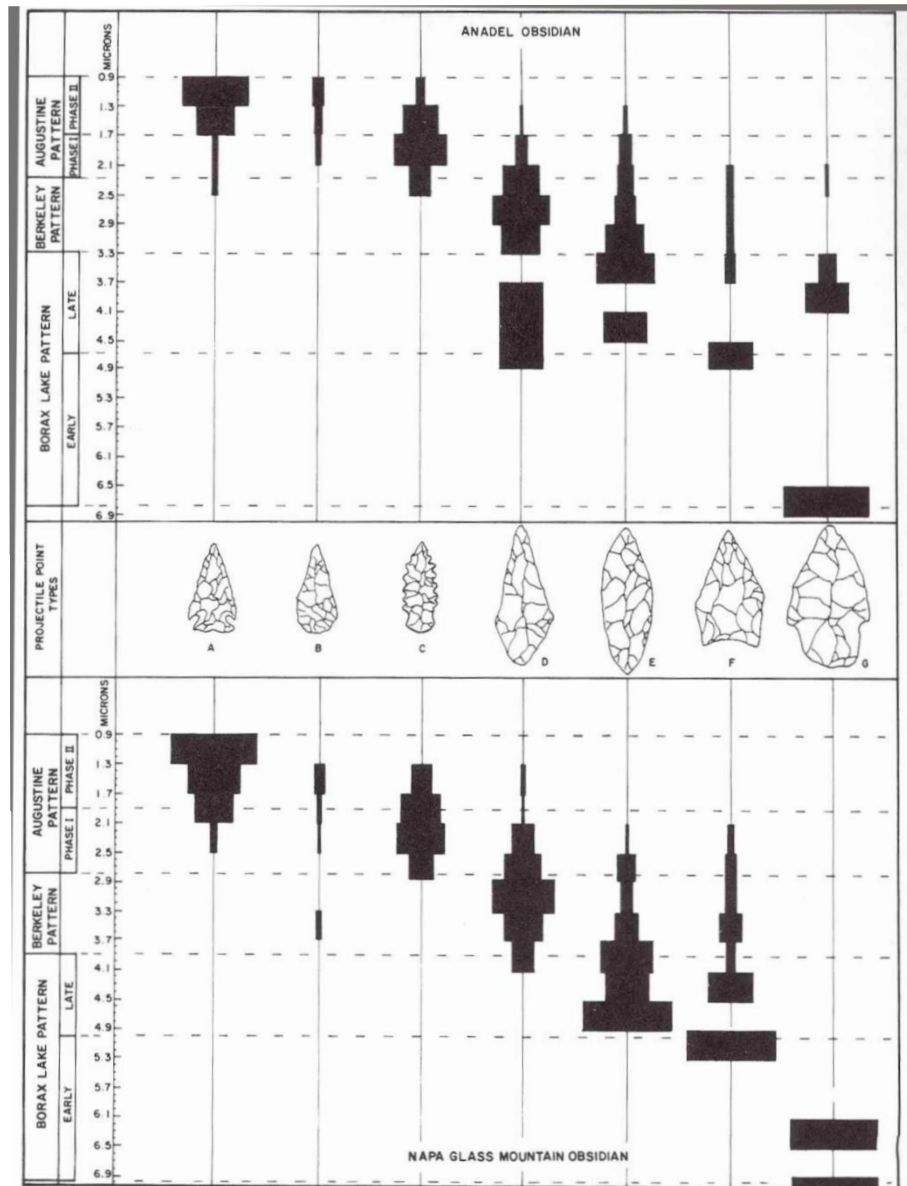


Figure 10.15 Projectile points characteristic of the Sonoma District. A, corner-notched; B, round-base [preform]; C, serrated, stemmed; D, shouldered, lanceolate; E, lanceolate; F, concave-base; G, wide-stemmed. The two sets of graphs (one for the Anadel obsidian source, the other for the Napa Glass Mountain source) show relative proportions for each projectile point category within each 0.4 μm interval. The shape of the distribution of any one category is referred to as a *battleship curve*. (Data source: Origer 1982; drawing by Nelson Thompson.)

FIGURE 5 -- PREHISTORIC CULTURAL PATTERNS IN THE SONOMA VALLEY (MORATTO 1984)

The earlier, wide-stemmed tradition may have a temporal range from 6,000 to about 4,000 B.C. while the later, concave base tradition may date from the period from about 3,000 to 500 B.C. (Origer and Fredrickson 1980:48). The economy of the Borax Lake Pattern focused on the collecting and processing of hard seeds with hunting of possibly equal importance.

Significant attributes of the Borax Lake Pattern include the milling slab and handstone and relatively large projectile points which suggest the use of the dart and atlatl (Origer and Fredrickson 1980:48).

During the Upper Archaic period (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 500), the Borax Lake Pattern was replaced in the southern North Coast Ranges by the Houx Aspect of the Berkeley Pattern (Fredrickson 1973; Origer and Fredrickson 1980). Influenced by the cultures of the Sacramento Valley and the San Francisco Bay regions, the Houx Aspect had a continuing economic focus on hunting, but was also marked by the acorn economy as inferred from the presence of the bowl mortar and pestle (Origer and Fredrickson 1980:48). Houx attributes include large lanceolate projectile points suggestive of the continued use of the dart and atlatl, and the replacement of milling slab and handstone technology by the bowl mortar and pestle (Origer and Fredrickson 1980:48; Fredrickson 1984).

The Emergent Period (ca. A.D. 500 to 1800) is typified in this area by the Augustine Pattern which represents a fusion of introduced elements with those of the older Berkeley Pattern (Fredrickson 1973, 1984). The Augustine Pattern is distinguished by intensive fishing, hunting, and gathering (especially of acorns); large, dense populations; highly developed exchange systems; social stratification; and the mortuary practices of cremation and pre-interment grave-pit burning of artifacts, coupled with flexed burial (Fredrickson 1973; Moratto 1984). Augustine Pattern technological innovations included shaped mortars and pestles, bone awls for making baskets, and the bow and arrow (Fredrickson 1973; Moratto 1984).

ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Native American habitation sites throughout most of Sonoma and Marin Counties are marked by the presence of midden soil deposits, a result of the buildup of organic debris. Marine shells and animal bone are located within the middens as a result of their being cooked at the habitation sites. The manufacturing of chipped stone tools has left behind scatters of “flakes” of the chipped material. Other types of prehistoric activity areas include bedrock milling features (mortar depressions) or boulders containing petroglyphs (rock art). Isolate artifacts are found along trails or from hunting losses.



FIGURE 6 -- COAST MIWOK TERRITORY ACCORDING TO KROEBER 1925

The current study area is located on the eastern edge of what is considered ethnographically as Coast Miwok territory. Pomo territory was in close proximity to the north and Wappo territory to the east. S.A. Barrett studied the Pomo peoples and the neighboring groups in 1903, 1904 and

1906. From his notes and fieldwork he wrote The Ethno-geography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians and created an accompanying map (1908). The map is called Map of the Territory of the Pomo Linguistic Stock area. The map is sectioned according to the settlements of language groups at the time of Barrett's consultation with knowledgeable informants. According to this map, the closest ethnographic sites to the current project area were known as *Tuli'* and *Te'mblek*. *Tuli'* was described as "in the hills west of Sonoma Creek and at a point probably about three miles west of the town of Sonoma (Barrett 1909:313-314). *Te'mblek* was described as "at a point about a mile and a half west of the town of Sonoma" (Barrett 1909:313). According to a map by Isabel Kelly of Coast Miwok territory and Villages, the village of *Huchi* was located near downtown Sonoma (Kelly 1979). These ethnographic villages are distant enough that they will not be affected by the current project.

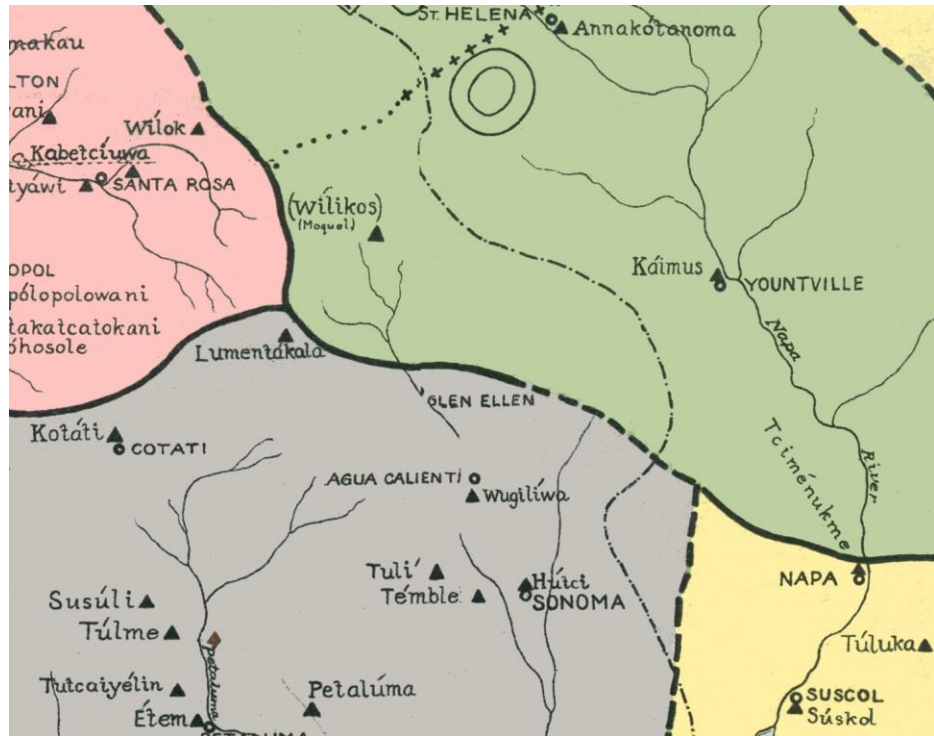


FIGURE 7 -- PART OF BARRETT'S MAP OF ETHNOGRAPHIC TERRITORIES

Pomo is shown in pink, Wappo in green, Patwin in yellow, and Coast Miwok is grey. Our project area is located near *Tuli'* and *Te'mblek* within the grey area west of Sonoma. These boundaries reflect historic American period boundaries as described by surviving Native peoples. These boundaries are disputed and may have fluctuated greatly through time.

While the subject property lies in the ethnographic territory of the Coast Miwok, the Pomo and Wappo groups have inhabited Sonoma County for a longer period of time. The Wappo have been in the region longer than any other Native people now resident in Sonoma and Napa counties. The Wappo language is of Yukian derivation, the oldest established linguistic affiliation in California. It is believed that the Wappo have been present in the region for at least 11,000 to 12,000 years. It is believed that the Pomo expanded into southern Sonoma County from the north, perhaps from the general area of Clear Lake. Locally, the people that became the Coast Miwok came into the region after the Pomo and settled into the wetland areas bordering San Francisco Bay. The wetland economy appears to be more efficient than exploitation of upland resources. This produced more resources per capita in the Coast Miwok territory than in those surrounding them. Over the last few millennia, the Coast Miwok grew faster than other groups, gradually pushing back the boundary of their territory. In the historic period, the Coast Miwok appear to have expanded into the shrinking Wappo territory from the west, as the Patwin were coming from the east. The Coast Miwok in turn may have been pushed west by the Patwin expansion (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925, 1953).

Miwok is of the Penutian language family. Miwok refers to the entire language family, which includes Coast, Lake, Valley and Sierra Miwok groups. The Coast Miwok territory included Marin County and parts of Sonoma County north to Duncans Point and Cotati and east beyond Petaluma.

Wappo, Pomo, Wintun and Coast Miwok had similar material cultures, house types and villages. Large settlements were close to major watercourses, but above the floodplain. Campsites were situated wherever a seasonal food or crop was located. Fish were not caught with hooks; instead spears, nets, traps and bare hands were used (Beardsley 1954). Smaller settlements typically consisted of a cluster of houses, each which held one or more families, a dance house and a sweat house (Beardsley 1954). Every group used obsidian points for hunting and processed plant material with milling stones, mortars and pestles. Shell and bone ornaments were worn and charmstones are found in all three areas.

Their territory however has been recorded with slight differences according to different ethnographers. Kroeber wrote, "There is much doubt about Sonoma Valley... The Wappo held its head; but it's bulk, according to some accounts, was Wintun; according to others, Coast Miwok" (Kroeber 1925: 353).

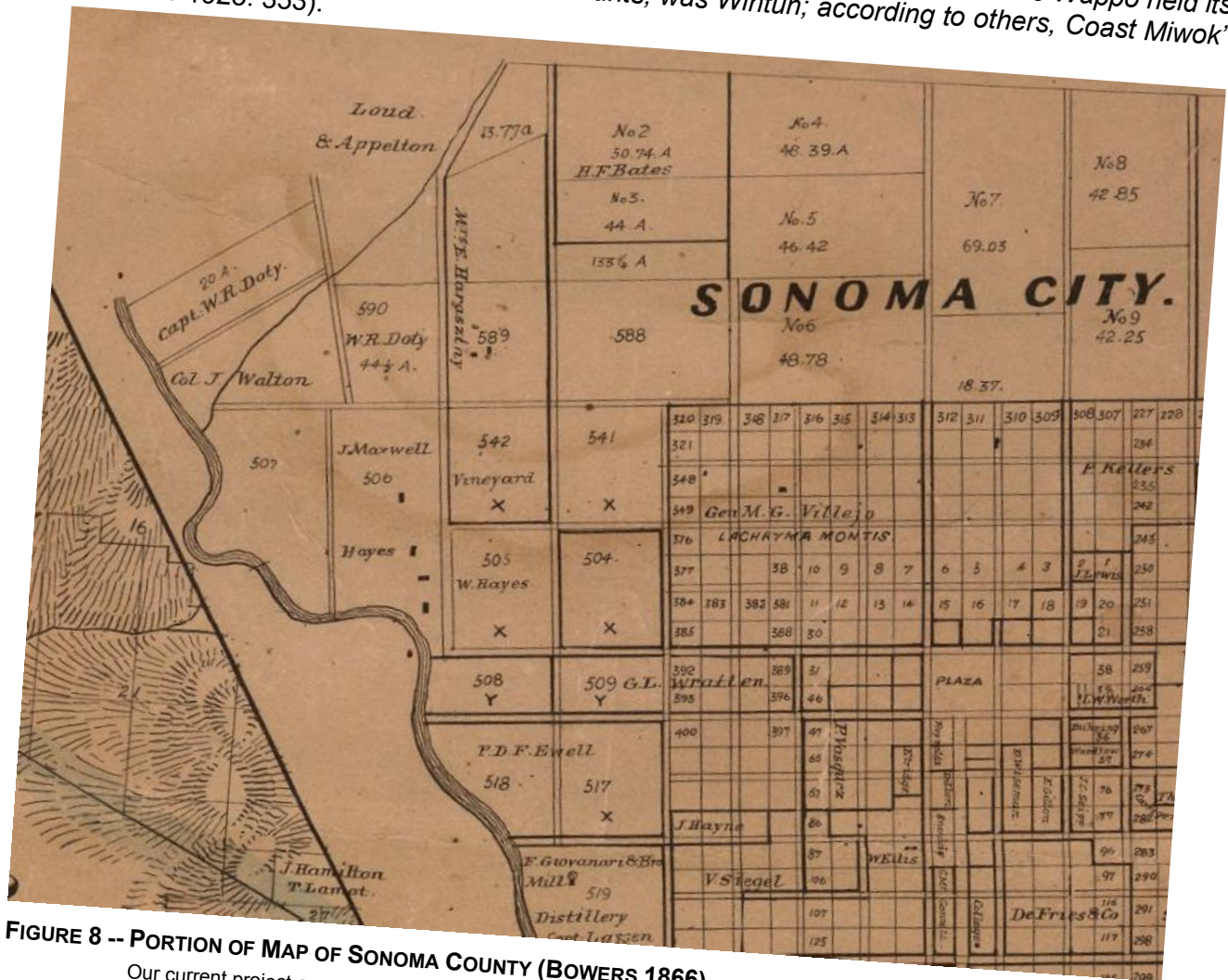


FIGURE 8 -- PORTION OF MAP OF SONOMA COUNTY (BOWERS 1866)

Our current project area appears to be within the lands of J. Maxwell, on the left-hand side of the image.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The earliest historic records for the vicinity of the project area show that Ben Mitchell built an adobe in the area around 1850. The exact size of Mitchell's land claim is unknown. By 1877 the street layout of the town of Sonoma and the route of Sonoma Highway from Sonoma north was more or less established. The route of Sonoma Highway separated parcels on the east and west sides, and in 1877 the project area under study was a portion of approximately 30 acres belonging to a Mr. Butler. The property across the street with the adobe structure and that later became the Sonoma Grove Resort belonged to William Hayes.

By 1897 the property under study was a portion of approximately thirty acres belonging to Robert J Corbett. George Maxwell, with no acreage noted, owned property across the street (now highway). His lot appears to have been approximately 30 acres in size. These properties were on the far western side of Sonoma City in an unincorporated area. The oldest structure within the current project area dates to 1939. Most houses in the nearby vicinity were not constructed until the 1950s when the lots were subdivided. This process of further construction and subdivision has continued up into contemporary times with additional homes being built in the 1970s and as late as 2009 (Chattan 2009).

Across the street to the west the Sonoma Grove Resort was founded here around 1902. The headquarters of the resort consisted of the structure now several properties to the northeast at 19315 Sonoma Highway which is now a restaurant, and there were cabins scattered across the property. The Ben Mitchell adobe was one of the structures on the Sonoma Grove Resort, although its use by the resort is unknown. The Grove was a very popular vacation spot in the early part of the twentieth century (Chattan 2009).

GEOLOGIC SETTING AND BURIED SITE SENSITIVITY

Knowledge of the overarching geology of a particular region is essential when evaluating a project site's potential for containing buried archaeological resources. Generally, buried sites are found within landforms dating to the Holocene era (11,800 calibrated years before the present), during which humans first settled in California, although those dating to the latest Pleistocene may also contain archaeological deposits (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007: 15, 26). Alluvial fans and other landforms, namely those where water plays a large role in geomorphic processes (i.e., estuarine deposits, floodplains, basins, terraces), are also more likely to contain such resources, as flowing water creates a dynamic environment for the transportation, deposition, and burial of sediments that help to preserve (or, in some cases, disturb) artifactual material; these types of environments have also been used by humans intensively through time for activities such as hunting, gathering, and farming (Waters 1992:

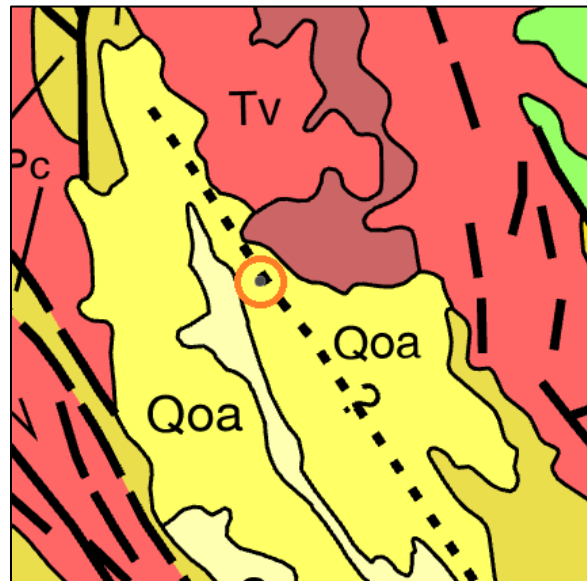


FIGURE 9 -- GEOLOGICAL MAP OF CALIFORNIA 2015

The map shown above is the general area for our project parcel. The approximate area for our parcel is represented by the orange circle near the center of the image. Our parcel lies within the generalized rock type of Qoa.

EONOTHEM / EON		ERATHEM / ERA		SYSTEM SUBSYSTEM / PERIODO, SUBPERIODO		SERIES / EPOCH		Age estimate of boundaries in megannum (Ma) unless otherwise noted	
Phanerozoic			Cenozoic (Gz)			Cenozoic (Gz)		11,700 - 666 Ma*	
			Mesozoic (Ms)			Tertiary (T)			
Triassic (T)			Cretaceous (K)			Neogene (N)		Holocene	
						Paleogene (P)		Pleistocene	
Jurassic (J)			Upper / Late			Pliocene		2,588*	
						Pliocene		Pleistocene	
Triassic (T)			Lower / Early			Pliocene		5,332 - 40,005	
						Pliocene		Pleistocene	
Jurassic (J)			Upper / Late			Pliocene		199.6 - 40.6	
						Pliocene		Pleistocene	
Cretaceous (K)			Upper / Late			Pliocene		145.5 - 44.0	
						Pliocene		Pleistocene	
Cretaceous (K)			Middle			Pliocene		161.2 - 44.0	
						Pliocene		Pleistocene	
Cretaceous (K)			Lower / Early			Pliocene		175.8 - 42.0	
						Pliocene		Pleistocene	
Triassic (T)			Upper / Late			Pliocene		228.7 - 42.0*	
						Pliocene		Pleistocene	
Triassic (T)			Middle			Pliocene		245.0 - 41.5	
						Pliocene		Pleistocene	
Triassic (T)			Lower / Early			Pliocene		245.0 - 41.5	
						Pliocene		Pleistocene	

FIGURE 10 -- DIVISIONS OF GEOLOGIC TIME 2010

The chart above is a portion of the Divisions of Geologic Time (2010) from the USGS fact sheet that shows the relevant time scale from the geologic setting of this project area.

115). According to Meyer and Rosenthal, “buried archaeological potential can be conceptualized as a set of factors that either encouraged or discouraged human occupation of certain landforms (e.g., aspect, extent, setting, slope), and those factors that affected the subsequent preservation (i.e., erosion or burial) of those landforms” (2007: 25).



FIGURE 11 – TYPICAL SURFACE SOIL BEING SEEN WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Based on a review of geologic data, the project parcel lies within the North Coast Ranges of the larger California Coast Ranges geomorphic province which spans from approximately Monterey Bay all the way to the Oregon border (DeCourten 2009:19). The Coast Ranges is comprised largely of the “Franciscan Complex”, which is a conglomerate of rock types (e.g., sandstone, shale, chert, limestone, basalt, etc.) that have been transformed over millennia as a result of volcanism, uplifting, and subduction activities (DeCourten 2009:19; Prothero 2017:232). The age of these deposits’ ranges between 200 million and 80 million years (DeCourten 2009:19). As shown on the updated version of Jennings’ geologic map of California, our parcel lies within the generalized rock types of *Qoa* (“Older alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits”). The potential geologic age for our parcel is the Pleistocene, according to the Divisions of Geological Time chart (USGS 2010) this dates to between 11,700 +/- 99 years ago and 2.588 mya (Jennings et al. 2010a). This predates the Holocene, indicating there is a low potential for buried archaeological resources within the geological setting of the parcel. However, in recent years the age of human prehistoric sites in California has been getting earlier with some sites dating from the late Pleistocene. It is still unlikely to occur, but not impossible.

According to the UC Davis’ soil data for our parcel, the general soil composition for the project area is primarily *Tuscan* “Tuscan cobbly clay loam, 0 to 9 percent slopes (TuC)” (UC Davis 1974). The project area slope is relatively flat and is approximately 100 feet above sea level, 30 feet higher in elevation than the Sonoma Creek west of the project area. The Sonoma Creek itself bends away from the project area and the nearest point is approximately 600 feet away from the western edge of the project area.

Given there are practically no slopes within the project area, there are no expected areas of archaeological resources buried via natural soil deposition. Any area within the project area is equally likely to contain naturally buried archaeological resources from a geological standpoint. The parcel could have been flooded by the Sonoma Creek given the difference in elevation is

minor and they are only separated by 600 feet currently, potentially more or less in the past iterations of the creek's path.

TUSCAN (85% OF PROJECT AREA)

Tuscan has a very high runoff rating, meaning the soil is much more likely to erode during rainfall and flooding events leading to a higher potential for buried archaeological resources. It is part of the Hydrologic Group D, which is the most likely to have significant runoff due to water. It is in Wind Erodibility Group 7, which has a high resistance to wind erosion. The parent material for Tuscan is "alluvium derived from basic igneous rock" (UC Davis 1974). The soil profile for Tuscan is: 0 to 8 cm topsoil, 8 to 18 cm topsoil, 18 to 25 cm subsoil, 25 to 43 cm subsoil, 43 to 46 cm cementation substratum, and 46 to 61 cm cementation substratum (UC Davis 1974).

RESULTS OF SURFACE EXAMINATION

The cultural resource evaluation has resulted in a negative finding. A negative result indicates that no artifacts or potentially significant archaeological features were observed. The 1939 house within the western portion of the project area was already evaluated in 2021 by Stacey De Shazo and recommendations were made, the determination of its significance was not part of our evaluation.

The project area was fairly flat throughout and the surface soil was a uniform grey across the project area. Our auger bores showed a consistent stratigraphy of soil across the project area, becoming increasingly red the deeper we went. As was previously recorded by UC Davis, the soil between 40 to 60 cm has



FIGURE 12 -- EXAMPLE OF AUGER HOLE AND SOIL BEING SEEN (AUGER TEST 5)

The soil above was deposited onto the tarp in a U shape, starting with the grassy soil on the right heading to the left and loop back to the right finishing with the reddish-brown soil at the top right.

undergone cementation and is harder than a typical auger can pierce. The only area we were able to reach past that depth was within the southwestern fenced area, reaching a depth of 1 meter (the maximum depth our auger can go). For exact hand auger results, look below at Table 2 that references the locations shown in Figure 4 earlier in the document. The soil within this area had the same stratigraphy and did not reveal any evidence of archaeological resources.

The surface of the project area was covered in mowed dead grass and sparse fields of waist standing foliage. The southern fence had a 10-foot-tall row of blackberry bramble. The foliage and mowed grass were easily worked around and none of the soil beneath showed signs of archaeological resources. We gave an intensive look around and into the blackberry bramble, but

the soil followed the same pattern as the rest of the project area and no archaeological resources were found.

Table 2 – Hand Augering Results

# on Auger Map (Figure 4)	Recorder	Depth: 0-20cm	Depth: 20-40cm	Depth: 40-60cm	Depth: 60-80cm	Depth: 80-100cm
1	Andrew Von Pinnon	“Brown sandy loam fill with top grass”	“Slightly lighter brown sandy loam fill with bigger chunks”	Slightly redder brown sandy loam	-	-
2	Andrew Von Pinnon	“Brown sandy-silty loam with grasses and small chunks of soil”	Slightly redder than previous 20 cm	-	-	-
3	Andrew Von Pinnon	“Medium brown gravelly sandy loam with grasses and small sub-angular pebbles and chunks”	“Medium or reddish-brown gravelly loam, with more chunks and larger pebbles”	-	-	-
4	Andrew Von Pinnon	“Medium to gravelly sandy silty light brown loam with sub-angular pebbles and chunks”	Slightly redder than previous 20 cm	-	-	-
5	Andrew Von Pinnon	“Grasses and vegetative debris; brown somewhat red sandy material with some chunks of soil”	Slightly redder than previous 20 cm	Slightly darker brown than previous 40 cm	Slightly redder than previous 60 cm	The same as the previous 20 cm

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

No artifacts, archaeological deposits, or features have been identified within the project areas. Neither the surface soil nor the auger soil indicated any subsurface deposits or evidence of prehistoric human occupation. Given the soil is alluvium based, the chance that naturally buried archaeological deposits exist within the project area is more likely than non-alluvial areas. The area was likely plowed and used for agriculture in the past given the soil stratigraphy and visible “waves” across the open area. This would lower the chance of buried archaeological resources within the project area, as they would have already been brought to the surface by repeated plowing and tilling. Even if they were under the surface, we would have expected our auger test to reveal evidence of their existence. We know that there were prehistoric populations within the local vicinity, however there is no sign that they were actively occupying land within the project area. None of the regionally expected artifacts mentioned within the Methodology section were observed, nor were signs of their existence observed.

We know the local region was historically used for agricultural practices, but there is no sign of historic deposits or features besides the already evaluated 1939 house within the western portion of the project area. There is no indication that this parcel has a significant historic association with an individual or group.

There is always a potential for discovery of isolated tools or artifacts that were lost by previous inhabitants of the region, historic or prehistoric. Keep in mind that isolated artifacts are not considered archaeologically significant finds unless made from a very special type of stone that is not native to an area or of a highly unusual shape or apparent function not associated with hunting, food preparation, or domestic activity. The potential for discovery of surface artifact concentrations is unlikely to occur.



FIGURE 13 -- THE FRONT YARD AND 1939 HOUSE ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE PROJECT AREA

RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological resources were identified within the project area during the surface reconnaissance. The possibility of buried archaeological resources within the parcel is unlikely. At this time, we do not recommend any archaeological subsurface testing or monitoring. In the event that a concentration of artifacts is encountered, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the find and an archaeologist contacted immediately. For a list of common prehistoric and historic resources, check the Methodology section.

As previously mentioned, the 1939 house was evaluated in 2021 by Stacey De Shazo and recommendations were made. We have no new recommendations regarding the structure.

If human remains are encountered anywhere on the property, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the discovered remains and the County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified immediately so that an evaluation can be performed. If the remains are deemed to be Native American and prehistoric, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted by the Coroner so that a "Most Likely Descendant" can be designated and the appropriate procedures followed.

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1993 *An Archaeological Study of 400 West Spain Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California*.
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2010 *Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-MOBILE WEST CORPORATION a Delaware Corporation Candidate BA50064-B (Maxwell Farms Shed), 100 West Verano Avenue, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California (letter report)*.

APPENDIX 1— SIGNIFICANCE AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

To be significant an archaeological site must qualify for registration as an “historic resource” the following criteria must be met for this listing:

An archeological site may be considered an historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California (PRC § 5020.1(j)) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the California Register (14 CCR § 4850). CEQA provides somewhat conflicting direction regarding the evaluation and treatment of archeological sites. The most recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines try to resolve this ambiguity by directing that lead agencies should first evaluate an archeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register. If an archeological site is an historical resource (i.e., listed or eligible for listing in the California Register) potential adverse impacts to it must be considered, just as for any other historical resource (PRC § 21084.1 and 21083.2(l)). If an archeological site is not an historical resource, but meets the definition of a “unique archeological resource” as defined in PRC § 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

If an archaeological site does not qualify for listing, the directive is clear. The Public Resources Code states:

(4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

APPENDIX 2 – PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR CONSULTANTS

Secretary of the Interior's Standards

The minimum professional qualifications in archeology are a graduate degree in archeology, anthropology, or closely related field plus:

1. At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archeological research, administration or management;
2. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archeology; and
3. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the historic period.

APPENDIX 3 – TABLES OF REPORTS AND RESOURCES

Given the sheer volume of nearby reports and resources within the half-mile radius, the tables are included in this appendix to avoid overwhelming the body of the evaluation.

Table 3 – Archaeological Reports within Half-Mile of Project Area

NWIC File # (Project #)	Date	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resource(s) w/in the Radius
S-000164	1975	Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Survey of a Parcel of Land off of Solano Avenue in El Verano, California.	Anthropology Laboratory, California State College, Sonoma	-
S-000201	1975	David A. Fredrickson	An Archaeological Survey of a Development Area in El Verano, Sonoma County, California.	Sonoma State College	-
S-000502	1977	Janis K. Offermann and David A. Fredrickson	An Archaeological Survey of Approximately 5.5 Acres Northeast of the Junction of Agua Caliente Creek and Old Maple Avenue in El Verano, California.	Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College	P-49-000129
S-000502a	1977	Janis K. Offermann and David A. Fredrickson	Auger Borings at CA-Son-130, El Verano, California.	Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College	-
S-000604	1977	Richard A. Stratford	An Archaeological Survey of Sonoma Grove Farms, Lots 20 and 21 of Assessor's Parcel 127-093-44, Sonoma County, California	Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College	-
S-000695	1977	Robert A. Stillinger and David A. Fredrickson	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Maxwell Estate, Sonoma County, California.	Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College	P-49-000999, P-49-001000
S-000900	1978	Leslie Rumph	An Archaeological Survey of the Beatrice Investment Property, El Verano, California (County File Number MS 6405).	Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College	-
S-000904	1978	Leslie Rumph	An Archaeological Survey of the Goin Property, A.P.N. 52-491-34, in the Town of Sonoma, Sonoma County, California (County File Number MS 6318).	Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College	-
S-001309	1978	Cindy Desgrandchamp	Archaeological Survey Report, 04-Son-12 P.M. 36.1-36.5 04352 - 402131, Proposed Widening of Route 12 near Sonoma, Sonoma County (Caltrans)	CalTrans	-
S-002390	1980	William Cole	An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Underground Storm Drain in Sonoma, Sonoma County, California	Anthropology Department, Sonoma State University	-
S-002549	1981	Karen J. Davis	An Archaeological Investigation of the Planned Lot Split in El Verano, Sonoma County, California.	The Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University	-
S-002569	1981	Vance G. Bente, Mary Praetzellis, and Mary Hilderman Smith	An Illustrated Record and Historic Sketch of the Maxwell Farm, 1859-, Sonoma County, California.	The Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University	P-49-000999
S-002602	1981	C. Michael Elling	An Archaeological Survey of the Beiser Property, 18875 Beatrice	The Cultural Resources	-

NWIC File # (Project #)	Date	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resource(s) w/in the Radius
			Drive, Boyes Hot Springs, Sonoma County, California.	Facility, Sonoma State University	
S-004987	1982	Christian Gerike	An Archaeological Study for the Verano Avenue and Fifth Street West Reconstruction Project (56017), Sonoma County, California.	The Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University	-
S-005875	1983	John F. Hayes	An Archaeological Investigation of the Hamilton Property, 560 Petaluma Avenue, Sonoma, California	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	-
S-006009	1983	Allan G. Bramlette and Kimberly Jo Tremaine	An Archaeological Study for Highway 12 and Verano Avenue Proposed Road Improvement Project in Sonoma, Sonoma County, California (Job #3142).	The Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University	P-49-001000
S-006009a	1983	Jeff Fleisher and Tim Mayer	Historic Property Survey Report for the State Highway 12 & Verano Avenue Realignment Project	Sonoma County Department of Public Works	-
S-006077	1983	Pat Mikkelsen	Report on Monitoring of Archaeological Site CA-SON-130 During Construction of Finnish American Home's Heritage Center, El Verano, California	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	P-49-000129
S-006758	1984	Katherine Flynn	Archaeological Survey of a 3.3 Acre Parcel of Land Proposed for a Senior Citizen Housing Project, Sonoma County (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service	-
S-006971	1984	C. Kristina Roper	Results of an Archaeological Study for the Proposed Riverside Drive Bridge Replacement over Sonoma Creek, Sonoma, California	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	-
S-008712	1986	Katherine Flynn	Archaeological survey of 19409 Riverside Dr., Sonoma, Sonoma County, UP/DRC 86-311 (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service	-
S-008761	1986	Ray Wilbur	An Archaeological Investigation of the Senior Housing Project (Lot 2 - City of Sonoma) at the intersection of Seventh Street West and Oregon Street, Sonoma	Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University	-
S-009089	1987	David Chavez	Cultural Resources Evaluations for the Infiltration and Inflow Relief Sewer Project for the Riverside Drive Area, Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District, Sonoma, California	David Chavez and Associates	-
S-009434	1987	Adrian Praetzelis	Archaeological Investigation at the Proposed Site of Maxwell Village Shopping and Recreation Center, Sonoma, California (letter report)	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	-
S-010491	1989	Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Survey of the Helen Brown Property, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	-
S-010628	1989	Bruce E. Cannon	Historic Property Survey SR 12 Improvements, Sonoma County (04-Son-12-35.9/36.5)	Federal Highway Administration	-
S-010628a	1989	John Holson and Janet Pope	Archaeological Survey Report for the Rehabilitation and Channelization along State Route	Caltrans, District 4	-

NWIC File # (Project #)	Date	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resource(s) w/in the Radius
			12 in Sonoma County: 04-Son-12 25.9/36.5 4234-121990		
S-010628b	1990	Bruce E. Cannon	Finding of Adverse Effect Report and Proposal for Mitigation, The Braun House near Kenwood, Sonoma County, California, 04-SON-12 PM 25.82/27.28, 04234-129550	Federal Highway Administration	-
S-010628c	1989	Kathryn Gualtieri	FHWA890420B,C; SR 12 Improvements, Sonoma County (04-Son-12-25.9/36.5)	California Office of Historic Preservation	-
S-010628d	1993	Mick Hayes and Nelson Thompson	Addendum 1, Positive Archaeological Survey Report for portions of State Highway 12 in Santa Rosa, California, between P.M. 25.82 and 35.1; 04-Son-12 P.M. 25.82/27.45 EA129550; 04-Son-12 P.M. 27.4/35.1 EA121991	Caltrans District 4; Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	-
S-010628e	1995	Mick Hayes, Nelson B. Thompson, and Jane Caputo	Archaeological Survey Report and the Results of Two Sparse Lithic Scatter Programs for portions of State Highway 12 in Sonoma County, California, between P.M. 25.8 and 35.2, E.A. 121990	Caltrans, District 4; Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	-
S-010628f	1995	Elizabeth McKee	Historic Property Survey Report, Addendum No. 1 for the Proposed Roadway Widening, Rehabilitation, and Channelization Between the Towns of Kenwood and Boyes Hot Springs, Sonoma County, Route 12, 25.8/35.2, 04234-121990	California Department of Transportation	-
S-010628g	1995	Elizabeth McKee	Historic Architectural Survey Report, Addendum No. 1 for the Proposed Roadway Widening, Rehabilitation, and Channelization Between the Towns of Kenwood and Boyes Hot Springs, Sonoma County, Route 12, 25.8/35.2, 04234-121990	California Department of Transportation	-
S-010628h	1989	Elizabeth McKee	Historic Properties Survey Report for Proposed Shoulder Widening and Left Turn Channelization of State Route 12 in Sonoma County Between Kenwood and Boyes Hot Springs, 4-SON-12, PM 27.19/36.5, 4234- 121990, 4-SON-12, PM 25.9/27.19, Expenditure authorization pending	California Department of Transportation	-
S-011169	1989	Michael Jablonowski	An Archaeological Study of the Bernard/Hunter Property Located at 311 Solano Avenue, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	-
S-015359	1993	J. Charles Whatford	An Archaeological Study of 400 West Spain Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California	Anthropological Studies Center, Cultural Resource Facility	P-49-005850
S-015907	1994	Janine M. Loyd and Thomas M. Origer	An Archaeological Survey of the Parcel at 18826 Sonoma Highway, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	-

NWIC File # (Project #)	Date	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resource(s) w/in the Radius
S-016167	1994	Janine M. Loyd and Thomas M. Origer	A Cultural Resources Study of the Alleo Property, APN 52-461-32, on Solano Avenue, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	-
S-019828	1997	Janine M. Loyd and Vicki R. Beard	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Highway 12 Corridor Pilot Project Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	-
S-021804	1999	Rene Peron	An Archaeological Investigation of a 6.2 Acre Parcel at 18925 Sonoma Highway, Sonoma, California. PLP 99-0002, APN 127-071-004	-	-
S-024788	2000	Vicki Beard	Historic Property Survey Report for the Riverside Drive Bridge Replacement Project Riverside Drive at Sonoma Creek Sonoma County, California 04-SON-0-CR, P.M. 10.6 (Bridge 20C-0009)	Tom Origer and Associates	P-49-004142, P-49-004143
S-024788a	2000	Vicki R. Beard	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, 04- SON-0-CR, PM 10.06	Tom Origer and Associates	-
S-024788b	2000	Vicki R. Beard	Historic Architectural Survey Report for the Riverside Drive Bridge Replacement Project, Riverside Drive at Sonoma Creek, Sonoma County, California, 04-SON-0-CR, P.M. 10.06 (Bridge 20C-0009)	Tom Origer and Associates	-
S-024788c	2000	Vicki R. Beard	Bridge Evaluation Report for the Riverside Drive Bridge Replacement Project, Riverside Drive at Sonoma Creek, Sonoma County, California, 04-SON-0-CR, P.M. 10.06 (Bridge 20C-0009)	Tom Origer and Associates	-
S-026591	1986	Katherine Flynn	Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Apartment Complex on APN 52-463-05, Riverside Drive West of Sonoma Creek (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service	P-49-000194
S-026614	2002	Elizabeth Bedolla	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Property Located at 700 Verano Avenue, Sonoma, California, APN 127-094-032, -033.	Archaeological Resource Service	-
S-029576	2004	Trish Fernandez, Kevin Bartoy, and John Holson	Revised Draft, Cultural Resources Inventory and CEQA Impacts Assessment for the Proposed Montini Subdivision, City of Sonoma, Sonoma County, California.	Pacific Legacy, Inc	-
S-029733	2005	Cassandra Chattan	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Minor Subdivision of the Plowman Property, 600 Solano Ave., El Verano, Sonoma County, California (APN 052-416-003).	Archaeological Resource Service	P-49-003229
S-030487	2005	Vicki R. Beard	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Willow's Wild Planned Development, 310 Fifth Street West, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California.	Tom Origer & Associates	P-49-003283
S-031658	2005	Vicki R. Beard	Historical Resources Compliance Report, Highway 12 Phase 2 Corridor Project from Agua Caliente Road to Agua Caliente Creek, Boyes Hot Springs, Sonoma	Tom Origer & Associates	-

NWIC File # (Project #)	Date	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resource(s) w/in the Radius
			County, California; 04-SON-12, EA 1A7200, KP 55.1 to 57.5, PM 32.2 to 35.8		
S-031658a	2005	Vicki R. Beard	Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Highway 12 Phase 2 Corridor Project from Agua Caliente Road to Agua Caliente Creek, Boyes Hot Springs, Sonoma County, California; 04-SON-12, EA 1A7200, KP 55.1 to 57.5, PM 32.2 to 35.8	Tom Origer & Associates	-
S-031658b	2005	Vicki R. Beard	Archaeological Survey Report Highway 12 Phase 2 Corridor Project from Agua Caliente Road to Agua Caliente Creek, Boyes Hot Springs, Sonoma County, California; 04-SON- 12, Kilometer Post 55.1 to 57.5	Tom Origer & Associates	-
S-031658c	2005	Thomas Origer	Investigations at Prehistoric Site CA-SON- 376, Boyes Hot Springs, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	-
S-032186	2006	Thomas M. Origer	Cultural Resources Study of the Property at 19455 Sonoma Highway (letter report)	Tom Origer & Associates	P-49-003531
S-032765	2006	Eileen Steen and Thomas M. Origer	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Montini Open Space Preserve, near Sonoma, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	-
S-037414 (ARS-09-039)	2009	Cassandra Chattan	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Valley Oaks Homes Project Area on Sonoma Highway, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California (APNs 127-202-034 & 127-202-035)	Archaeological Resource Service	P-49-004259, P-49-004260, P-49-004261, P-49-004262, P-49-004263, P-49-004264
S-037414a	2011	Michael Konzak	Subsurface Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Valley Oaks Homes Project (letter report)	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University	-
S-038265	2010	Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-MOBILE WEST CORPORATION a Delaware Corporation Candidate BA50064-B (Maxwell Farms Shed), 100 West Verano Avenue, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California (letter report)	Michael Brandman Associates	P-49-000999
S-039277	2011	Eileen Barrow	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Agua Caliente Creek Sewer Crossing Project El Verano, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	P-49-000129
S-042707	2012	Sally Evans	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of 821 – 845 W. Spain Street, City of Sonoma, Sonoma County, California (APNS 127-211-021 and 127-211-022)	Archaeological Resource Service	P-49-004618
S-044559	1993	Michael R. Corbett and Marjorie M. Dobkin	Draft Sonoma Commons Project Historic Architectural Evaluation of The Hansen Hatchery 796 and 800 West Spain Street Sonoma, California	-	-
S-044571	2013	Vicki R. Beard	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Property at 19270 Sonoma Highway	Tom Origer & Associates	-

NWIC File # (Project #)	Date	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resource(s) w/in the Radius
			Sonoma, Sonoma County, California		
S-044607	2013	Arthur Dawson	Survey and Evaluation for 840 West Napa Street (APN 127-211-009-000) (Letter Report)	Baseline Consulting	-
S-045937	2014	Heidi Koenig	Historic Property Survey Report, Central Sonoma Valley Trail Project, Sonoma County, California	Environmental Science Associates	P-49-000129
S-045937a	2014	Heidi Koenig	Archaeological Survey Report, Central Sonoma Valley Trail Project, Sonoma County, California	Environmental Science Associates	-
S-045937b	2015	Heidi Koenig	Extended Phase I Report, Central Sonoma Valley Trail Project, Sonoma County, California, ESA Project D140588	Environmental Science Associates	-
S-045937c	2015	Heidi Koenig	Extended Phase I Proposal, CALTRANS, Project No. CML-5920(142), Central Sonoma Valley Trail Project, Sonoma County, California	Environmental Science Associates	-
S-046942	2015	Diana J. Painter	Sonoma League for Historic Preservation Survey Update (Sonoma Valley Survey Update), Sonoma County, California	Painter Preservation	-
S-049237	2017	John W. Murphey	Historical Resources Evaluation: 19410 Sonoma Highway, Sonoma, Sonoma County, Cavalli Property, Assessor's Parcel Number #018-442-005	First Light Consulting	P-49-005859
S-049237a	2016	William Roop	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of 19410 Sonoma Highway, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California	Archaeological Resource Service	-
S-049624	2017	Taylor Alshuth and Thomas M. Origer	Historical Resources Study for the Oliva Apartments Project, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California	Tom Origer & Associates	-
S-050393	2016	Alice P. Duffee	Historic Resource Evaluation, 19315 5th Street West, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California	APD Preservation, LLC	-
S-051446	2015	-	Cultural Resource Damage Assessment Report, 2014 Napa Earthquake, Benicia Capitol State Historic Park, Jack London State Historic Park, Petaluma Adobe State Historic Park, Sonoma State Historic Park	California State Parks, Bay Area District	-
S-051806	2007	Denise Bradley and Michael R. Corbett	Cultural Landscape Report, Lachryma Montis (General Vallejo Home) Sonoma State Historic Park with the National Register of Historic Places Evaluation for the Lachryma Montis Historic District, Part 1	-	-
S-051806a	2007	Denise Bradley	Cultural Landscape Report, Lachryma Montis (General Vallejo Home) Sonoma State Historic Park, with the Treatment Recommendations for the Lachryma Montis Historic District, Part 2	-	-

NWIC File # (Project #)	Date	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resource(s) w/in the Radius
S-053455	2019	Heidi Koenig	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Maxwell Farms Regional Park Phase I Improvements, Sonoma County, California	Environmental Science Associates	P-49-001000, P-49-002050
S-053455a	2019	Kirsten Larsen	Request for Section 106 Review for the Maxwell Farms Regional Park Phase I Improvements (letter report)	Sonoma County Housing Authority	-
S-054912	2021	Alice P. Duffee	Historic Resource Evaluation 19357 Sonoma Highway, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California (19343, 19331, 19355) (APN 127-141-006-000)	APD Preservation LLC	P-49-004261
-	2021	Stacey De Shazo	A Historic Resource Evaluation of the Property Located at 19320 Highway 12, Sonoma, Sonoma County, California.	Evans & De Shazo, Inc.	-

Table 4 -- Archaeological Resources within Half-Mile of Project Area

Primary (Trinomial)	Resource Name	Age	Attribute Code(s)	Recorded By	Location
P-49-000129 (CA-Son-000130)	Agua Caliente Creek site	Prehistoric	AP02	1977 (Offermann, [none]); 2011 ([none], Tom Origer & Associates)	0.50-mile NW
P-49-000194 (CA-Son-000222)	Nelson No. 222	Prehistoric	AP09; AP15	1907 (N.C. Nelson, UC)	0.25-mile S-SW
P-49-000999 (CA-Son-001068H)	Maxwell Farms	Historic	AH02; AH04	1977 (R. Stillinger)	0.25-mile NW
P-49-001000 (CA-Son-001069)	-	Prehistoric, Historic	AH02; AP02; AP15	1977 (R. Stillinger, Sonoma State College); 2018 (N. Thompson, Tom Origer & Assoc.)	0.50-mile NW
P-49-002050 (CA-Son-000131)	Jesse Peters Site	Prehistoric	AP01	(Jessie Peters, UC Berkeley)	0.2-mile NW
P-49-003229	Minkel Home	Historic	AH03; AH05; AH06; HP02; HP04	1979 (J. M. Patri); 2005 (Cassandra Chattan, ARS)	0.5-mile
P-49-003283	Willows Wild Well	Historic	AH05	2005 ([none], Tom Origer & Associates)	0.5-mile
P-49-003531 (CA-Son-002688)	Trojan Horse	Prehistoric	AP09; AP15	2006 (Tom Origer, Tom Origer & Associates); 2017 (E. Barrow, Tom Origer & Associates); 2017 (Kyle Rabellino, Caltrans Office of Cultural Resource Studies)	0.25-mile S
P-49-004142	Riverside Bridge	Historic	HP19	2000 (Tom Origer & Associates)	0.25-mile S-SW
P-49-004143	19451 Riverside Dr.	Historic	HP02; HP06; HP33	2000 (Tom Origer & Associates)	0.25-mile S-SW
P-49-004259	19340 Sonoma Hwy	Historic	HP02; HP04	1978 (C. DePetris, Sonoma League of Historic Preservation); 2009 (Cassandra Chattan, ARS)	100-feet SW
P-49-004260	19360 Sonoma Hwy	Historic	HP02; HP04	1978 (Sweet, C. DePetris, Sonoma League for Historic Preservation); 2009 (Cassandra Chattan, ARS)	220-feet SW
P-49-004261	Ben Mitchell Adobe	Historic	HP44	1979 (Johanna M. Petri, Sonoma League for Historic	240-feet SW

Primary (Trinomial)	Resource Name	Age	Attribute Code(s)	Recorded By	Location
				Preservation); 2009 (Cassandra Chattan, ARS)	
P-49-004262	19346 Sonoma Hwy	Historic	HP02	2009 (Cassandra Chattan, ARS)	160-feet SW
P-49-004263	19350 Sonoma Hwy	Historic	HP02	2009 (Cassandra Chattan, ARS)	160-feet SW
P-49-004264	19344 Sonoma Hwy	Historic	HP02	2009 (Cassandra Chattan, ARS)	160-feet SW
P-49-004618	845 W. Spain Street	Historic	HP02; HP04	2013 (Sally Evans, ARS)	750-feet SE
P-49-005850	Willow Wild	Historic	HP02; HP04	1978 (Allen Sweet, Carla De Petris, Sonoma League for Historic Preservation); 1993 (John Charles Whatford, Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State Unviersity)	0.45-mile E-SE
P-49-005859	19410 Sonoma Highway	Historic	HP02; HP04	2017 (John W. Murphey, First Light Consulting)	0.2-mile S