

**Cultural Resources Study for the
Windsor Residences Project
At the Corner of Old Redwood Highway and Shiloh Road
Windsor, Sonoma County, California**

Eileen Barrow, M.A./R.P.A.

May 17, 2021



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ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources study for the Windsor Residences Project at the corner of Old Redwood Highway and Shiloh Road, Windsor, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested by Steven Blanden and authorized by Rick Serrapica, both of CRP Affordable Housing and Community Development. This study was conducted to meet the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the California Environmental Quality Act and the Town of Windsor. The purpose of this report is to identify resources that could be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, as outlined in 36 CFR 800, and to identify potential historical resources other than Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B) and discussed in the Regulatory Context section). Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

The proposed project is the development of the property into 134 multi-residential units and related infrastructure.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, Native American contact, and field inspection of the Area of Potential Effects. No historic properties were found within the Area of Potential Effects. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2021-036S).

Synopsis

Project: Windsor Residences
 Location: 6035 and 6050 Old Redwood Highway and 6011 Shiloh Road, Windsor, Sonoma County
 APN: 163-171-031, 163-171-032, and 163-171-037
 Quadrangles: Healdsburg 7.5' series
 Study Type: Intensive
 Scope: 4.39 acres
 Field Hours: 1.5 person-hours
 NWIC #: 20-2186
 TOA #: 2021-036
 Finds: No historic properties were found within the Area of Potential Effects.

Key Personnel

Eileen Barrow provided project oversight, conducted the records search at the Northwest Information Center, participated in the field survey, and authored the report for this project. Mrs. Barrow has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 2005. She holds a Master of Arts in cultural resources management from Sonoma State University. Mrs. Barrow's experience includes work that has been completed in compliance with local ordinances, CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 (NHPA) requirements. Her professional affiliations include the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology, the Cotati Historical Society, the Sonoma County Historical Society, the Western Obsidian Focus Group, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (#989269).

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes a cultural resources study for the Windsor Residences Project at the corner of Old Redwood Highway and Shiloh Road, Windsor, Sonoma County, California (Figure 1). The study was requested by Steven Blanden and authorized by Rick Serrapica, both of CRP Affordable Housing and Community Development. The project proponent has applied for federal funds to build affordable housing within the Area of Potential Effects (APE); therefore, this project is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the California Environmental Quality Act and the Town of Windsor. The proposed project includes the development of the parcels at 6035 and 6050 Old Redwood Highway and 6011 Shiloh Road into 134 multi-residential units and related infrastructure. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2021-036S).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

Under Section 106, when a federal agency is involved in an undertaking, it must take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties (36CFR Part 800). Compliance with Section 106 requires that agencies make an effort to identify historic properties that might be affected by a project.

The State of California requires that cultural resources be considered during the environmental review process. This process is outlined in CEQA and accomplished by an inventory of resources within a study area and by assessing the potential that historical resources could be affected by development. The term “Historical Resources” encompasses all forms of cultural resources including prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and built environment resources (e.g., buildings, bridges, canals), that would be eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register).

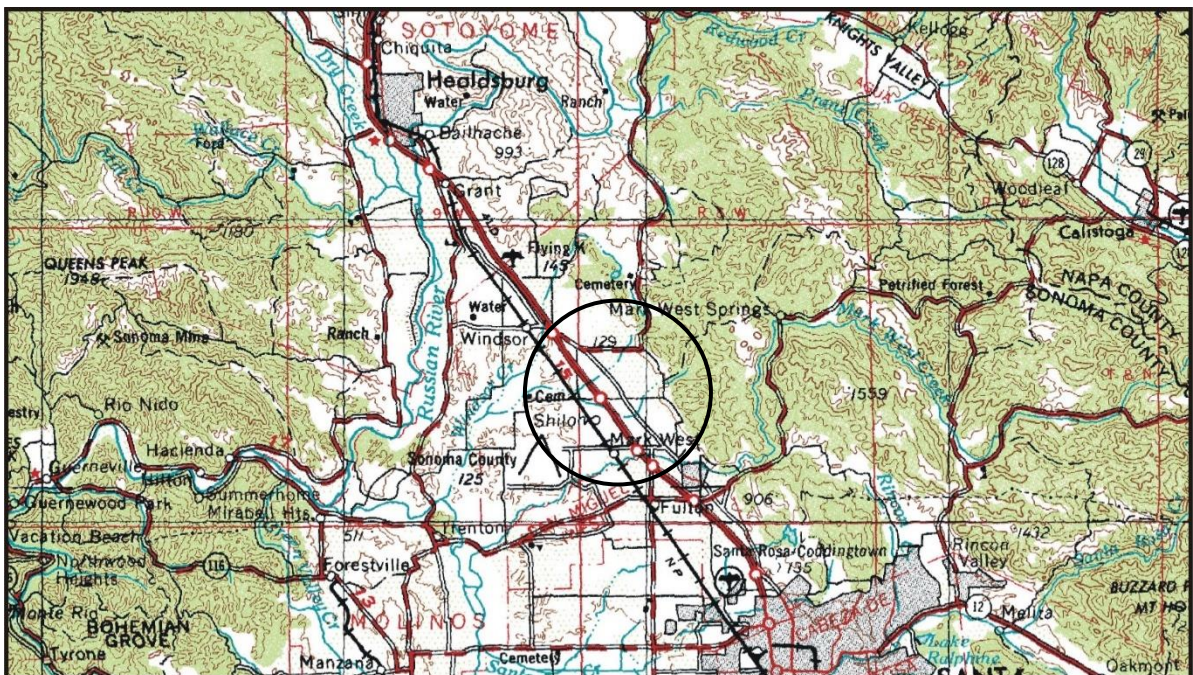


Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1980 Santa Rosa 1:250,000-scale USGS map).

An additional category of resources is defined in CEQA under the term "Tribal Cultural Resources" (Public Resources Code Section 21074). They are not addressed in this report because Tribal Cultural Resources are resources that are of specific concern to California Native American tribes, and knowledge of such resources is limited to tribal people. Pursuant to CEQA, as revised in July 2015, such resources are to be identified by tribal people in direct, confidential consultation with the lead agency (PRC §21080.3.1).

The term, cultural resources, will be used in this report to describe historical resources under CEQA and cultural resources under Section 106.

Pursuant to Section 106 and the CEQA Guidelines, the goals of this study were to 1) identify cultural resources within the project's APE; 2) provide an evaluation of the significance of identified resources; 3) determine resource vulnerability to adverse impacts that could arise from project activities; and 4) offer recommendations designed to protect cultural resource values, as warranted.

Resource Definitions

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) defines a historic property as a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology, and culture, and that may be of value to the nation as a whole or important only to the community in which it is located. The National Park Service (NPS) describes these resources as follows (NPS 1995:4-5).

Site. A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Building. A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail, or a house and barn.

Structure. The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

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

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

Significance Criteria

When a project might affect a cultural resource, the project proponent is required to conduct an assessment to determine whether the effect may be one that is significant. Consequently, it is necessary to determine the importance of resources that could be affected. For purposes of the National Register,

the importance of a resource is evaluated in terms of criteria put forth in 36CFR60 (see below). Eligibility criteria for the California Register (Title 14 CCR, §4852) are very similar and will not be presented here.

The quality of significance is present in properties that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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

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

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

PROJECT SETTING

Area of Potential Effects Location and Description

The APE lies on the Santa Rosa Plain, a northwest-trending valley of the southern Coast Ranges. Twenty-two miles long and nine miles wide at its widest point, the Santa Rosa Plain was once a broad, savannah cross-cut by seasonal streams that drained toward the area now known as the Laguna de Santa Rosa. Santa Rosa Creek and Mark West Creek, year-round tributaries to the laguna, are the main westerly flowing streams on the plain. In addition to vast grasslands, plant communities include oak woodlands and vernal pools (Honton and Sears 2006).

The APE is located at 6035 and 6050 Old Redwood Highway and 6011 Shiloh Road, Windsor, Sonoma County, as shown on the Healdsburg 7.5' USGS topographic map (Figure 2). The APE lies within the current Town of Windsor limits; however, historically this area was between the town and the city of Santa Rosa, and only more recently has the area become more developed. Figure 3 provides a current overview of the APE. The architectural APE includes parcels that immediately surround the APE (Figure 4).

The APE consists of 4.39 acres situated on generally level land with a percent slope of 1%. The closest water source is Pruitt Creek which is located approximately 555 meters southeast of the APE.

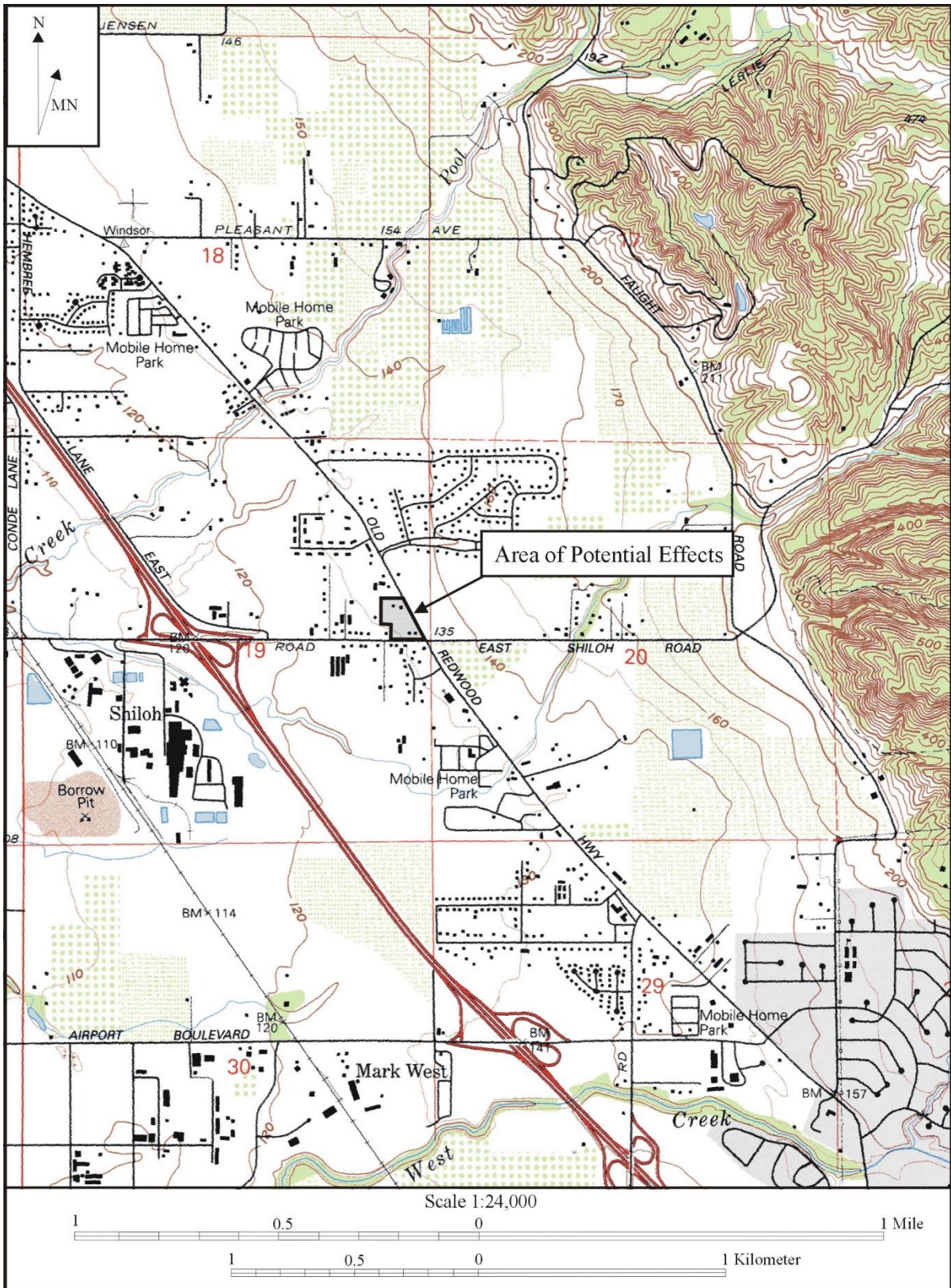


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects location (adapted from the 1994 Healdsburg 7.5' USGS topographic map).



Figure 3. Overview photo of the Area of Potential Effects, facing southwest.

The geology of the APE consists of alluvial fan deposits that date to the early half of the Holocene epoch (11,700 years ago to 5,850 years ago) (Delattre and Gutierrez 2011).

Soils within the APE belong to the Huichica series (Miller 1972: Sheet 66). Huichica soils are moderately well-draining to somewhat poorly draining loam found on hummocky plains and terraces. In a natural state, these soils support the growth of grasses, forbs, and scattered oaks. Historically, parcels containing Huichica soils were used for dryland and irrigated pasture, for hay crops, and some orchards and vineyards (Miller 1972:48).

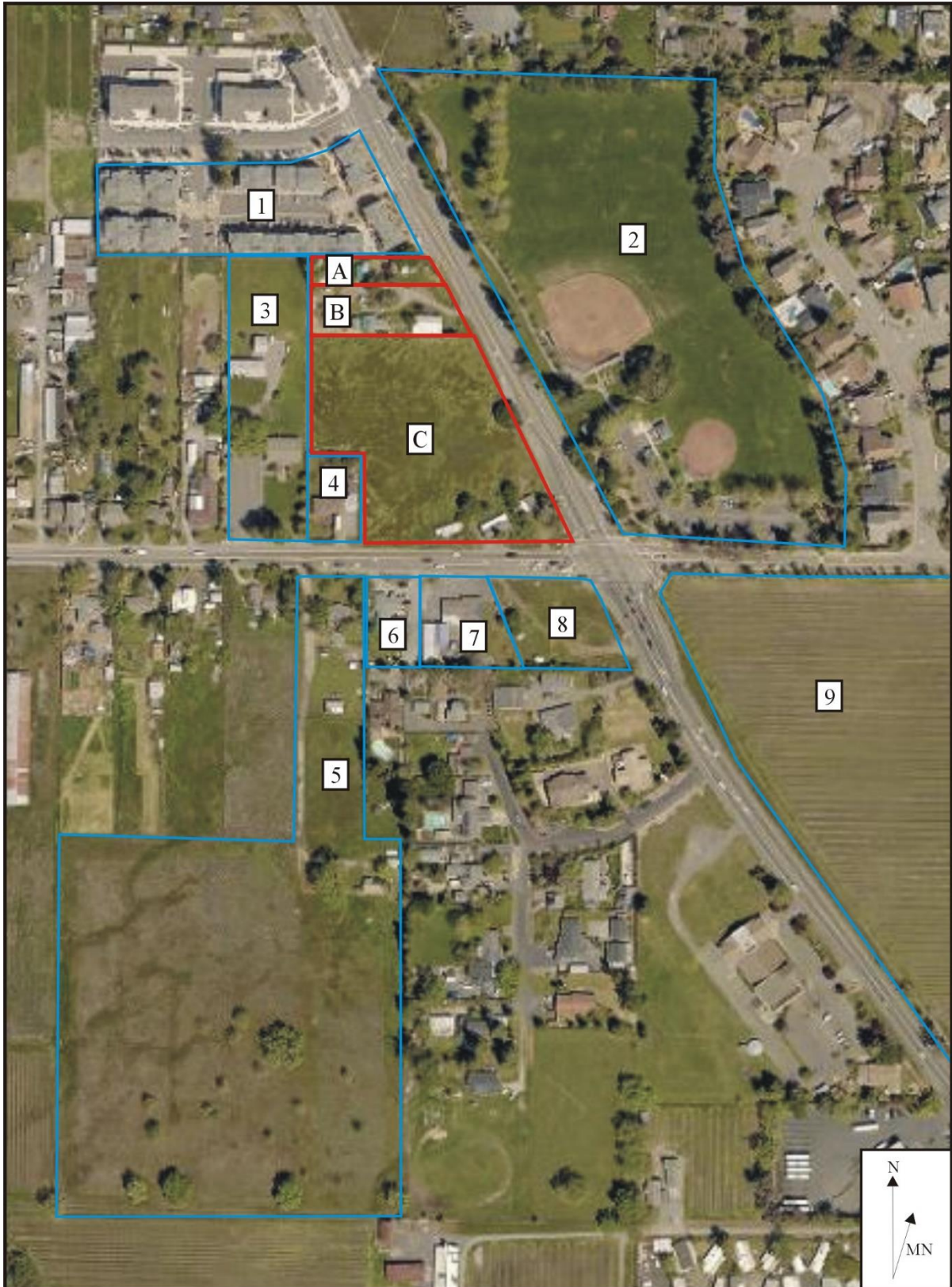


Figure 4. Archaeological APE (outlined in red) and parcels included in architectural APE (outlined in blue).

Cultural Setting

Prehistory

The concept of prehistory refers to the period of time before events were recorded in writing and vary worldwide. Because there is no written record, our understanding of California prehistory relies on archaeological materials and oral histories passed down through generations. Early archaeological research in this area began with the work of Max Uhle and Nels Nelson. Uhle is credited with the first scientific excavation in California with his work at the Emeryville Shellmound in 1902, and Nelson spent several years (1906 to 1908) surveying the San Francisco Bay margins and California coast for archaeological sites (Nelson 1909). In the 1930s, archaeologists from Sacramento Junior College and the University of California began piecing together a sequence of cultures primarily based on burial patterns and ornamental artifacts from sites in the lower Sacramento Valley (Lillard *et al.* 1939; Heizer and Fenenga 1939). Their cultural sequence became known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS), which identified three culture periods termed the Early, Middle, and Late Horizons, but without offering date ranges. Refinement of the CCTS became a chief concern of archaeologists as the century progressed with publications by Richard Beardsley (1948, 1954) and Clement Meighan (1955) based on materials excavated by the University of California archaeological survey.

In 1973, David Fredrickson synthesized prior work, and in combination with his own research, he developed a regional chronology that is used to this day, albeit modified for locality-specific circumstances. Fredrickson's scheme shows that native peoples have occupied the region for over 11,000 years (which is supported by Erlandson *et al.* 2007), and during that time, shifts took place in their social, political, and ideological regimes (Fredrickson 1973). While Fredrickson's chronology was adopted by many archaeologists, Beardsley's cultural sequence was adopted by others creating a roughly North Bay-South Bay division in usage.

In 1960, the first study of obsidian hydration as a dating tool for archaeologists was published (Friedman and Smith 1960). This study showed that the chemical composition of the obsidian and temperature affect the hydration process. It was not until the 1980s that research into this dating method was conducted for the North Bay Area which has four major obsidian sources. In 1987, Thomas Origer devised a hydration chronology for the North Bay Area (Origer 1987b). This chronology was developed by pairing micron readings taken from obsidian specimens and pairing them with radiocarbon-dated artifacts and features. Origer was able to develop a hydration rate for Annadel and Napa Valley obsidian sources as a result of his study. Later, Tremaine (1989, 1993) was able to develop comparison constants among the four primary obsidian sources in the North Bay Area. The concept of comparison constants allows for the calculation of dates from hydration band measurements taken from obsidian specimens from sources with unknown hydration rates.

The development of obsidian hydration rates for the four, primary north Bay Area obsidian sources have provided archaeologists the ability to obtain dates from sites that could not previously be dated due to lack of diagnostic artifacts or organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating. Origer was able to support and refine Fredrickson's chronology dating tools diagnostic of certain periods (Origer 1987b).

In an effort to bridge the differences between chronologies, Milliken *et al.* (2007: Figure 8.4) presented a concordance for comparing time periods, cultural patterns, and local variations for the San Francisco Bay Area. Milliken included Dating Scheme D, as presented by Groza in 2002, which is a refinement of previous radiocarbon-based temporal sequences for the San Francisco Bay Area. More recently, Byrd, Whitaker, Mikkelsen, and Rosenthal (2017) called upon archaeologists to abandon previous temporal sequences in favor of Scheme D, further refined in Groza *et al.* 2011. Table 1 assimilates

Scheme D, Fredrickson's (1973) chronology, and the obsidian hydration dating scheme from Origer (1987). Note that the Early, Middle, Late Horizon scheme is still evident though refinements have been made within those categories.

Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on the extended family unit. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears to be coeval with the development of sedentism and population growth and expansion. Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.

These horizons or periods are marked by a transition from large projectile points and milling slabs, indicating a focus on hunting and gathering during the Early Period, to a marine focus during the Middle Period evidenced by the number of shellmounds in the Bay Area. The Middle Period also saw more reliance on acorns and the use of bowl-shaped mortars and pestles. Acorn exploitation increased during the Late Period and the bow and arrow were introduced.

Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected to be found in the region include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements such as slabs and hand-stones, and mortars and pestles; and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, and fire-affected stones.

Table 1. North Bay/San Francisco Bay Area Chronology

Temporal Period ¹	Approximate Time Range ¹	~ Hydration Interval (μ) ²	Scheme D Periods ³	Approximate Time Range ³	~ Hydration Interval (μ) ²
Historical	< AD 1800	<1.20	Historic Mission	AD 1835 to AD 1770	1.10 - 1.27
Upper Emergent	AD 1800 to AD 1500	1.21 - 1.84	Late 2	AD 1770 to AD 1520	1.28 - 1.80
Lower Emergent	AD 1500 to AD 1000	1.85 - 2.58	Late 1b	AD 1520 to AD 1390	1.81 - 2.02
			Late 1a	AD 1390 to AD 1265	2.03 - 2.22
			Middle/Late Transition	AD 1265 to AD 1020	2.23 - 2.55
Upper Archaic	AD 1000 to 500 BC	2.59 - 4.05	Middle 4	AD 1020 to AD 750	2.56 - 2.88
			Middle 3	AD 750 to AD 585	2.89 - 3.06
			Middle 2	AD 585 to AD 420	3.07 - 3.23
			Middle 1	AD 420 to 200 BC	3.24 - 3.80
Middle Archaic	500 BC to 3000 BC	4.06 - 5.72	Early/Middle Transition	200 BC to 600 BC	3.81 - 4.13
			Early	600 BC to 2100 BC	4.14 - 5.18
Lower Archaic	3000 BC to 6000 BC	5.73 - 7.23			
Paleo-Indian	6000 BC to 8000 BC	7.24 - 8.08+			

μ = microns

¹ based on Fredrickson (1994)

² based on Napa Glass Mountain rate by Origer (1987b) and Effective Hydration Temperature value from the vicinity of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County

³ based on Groza *et al.* (2011)

Ethnography

Linguists and ethnographers tracing the evolution of languages have found that most of the indigenous languages of the California region belong to one of five widespread North American language groups (the Hokan and Penutian phyla, and the Uto-Aztecan, Algic, and Athabaskan language families). The distribution and internal diversity of four of these groups suggest that their original centers of dispersal were outside, or peripheral to, the core territory of California, that is, the Central Valley, the Sierra Nevada, the Coast Range from Cape Mendocino to Point Conception, and the Southern California coast and islands. Only languages of the Hokan phylum can plausibly be traced back to populations inhabiting parts of this core region during the Archaic period, and there are hints of connections between certain branches of Hokan, such as that between Salinan and Seri, that suggest that at least some of the Hokan languages could have been brought into California by later immigrants, primarily from the Southwest and northwestern Mexico (Golla 2011).

At the time of Euroamerican settlement, people inhabiting this area spoke Southern Pomo, one of seven mutually unintelligible Pomoan languages belonging to the Hokan language stock. The Southern Pomo's aboriginal territory falls within present-day Sonoma County. To the north, it reaches the divide between Rock Pile Creek and the Gualala River, and to the south, it extends to near the town of Cotati. The eastern boundary primarily runs along the western flanks of Sonoma Mountain until it reaches Healdsburg, where it crosses to the west side of the Russian River. Within the larger area that constitutes the Southern Pomo homeland, there were bands or tribelets that occupied distinct areas. The Makahmo Pomo, or Cloverdale Pomo, was a subdivision of the Southern Pomo that occupied the Big Sulphur Creek drainage, about 12 miles of the Russian River Valley, and portions of the Yorty and Cherry creek drainages west of Cloverdale (Peri *et al.* 1985). Primary village sites of the Southern Pomo were occupied continually, while temporary sites were visited to procure resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near freshwater sources and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant.

The Southern Pomo population was decimated early in the historic period, especially in the southern part of their territory. Ethnic identity was severely impacted in the region of Santa Rosa and Sebastopol; McLendon and Oswalt (1978: 279) reported that the few Southern Pomo speakers remaining in 1976 were from north of Healdsburg. For more information about the Pomo, see Bean and Theodoratus (1978), Kniffen (1939), and Stewart (1943).

History

Historically, the study area is outside of the original Windsor town limits. Windsor began when in 1855 Hiram Lewis, mail carrier for Sonoma County, constructed a house at Windsor and named it such. Within five years, several businesses were established at Windsor, including multiple stores, hotels, and saloons, and a blacksmith (Alley, Bowen & Co., Publishers 1880:360-361). In the 1870s when the railroad was constructed, it was built west of Windsor. When this happened, many businesses moved closer to the depot creating an “East” and “West” Windsor. Windsor was part of unincorporated Sonoma County until 1992.

Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS

Native American Contact

A request was sent to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) seeking information from the Sacred Lands File and the names of Native American individuals and groups that would be appropriate to contact regarding this project. Letters were also sent to the following groups:

- Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
- Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians
- Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
- Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians
- Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria
- Lytton Rancheria of California
- Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
- Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
- Pinoleville Pomo Nation

This contact does not constitute consultation with tribes.

Native American Contact Results

The NAHC replied with a letter dated May 6, 2021, which indicated that a search of the Sacred Lands File showed that there are cultural resources within the township and range of the APE. They added that the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley should specifically be contacted about this. No other responses have been received as of the date of this report. A log of contact efforts is appended to this report, along with copies of correspondence (see Appendix A).

Archival Research Procedures

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. This research is meant to assess the potential to encounter archaeological sites and built environment within the study area. Research was also completed to determine the potential for buried archaeological deposits.

A review (NWIC File No. 20-2186) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park by Eileen Barrow on May 4, 2021. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the OHP's *Historic Property Directory* (2012) and the *Built Environment Resources Directory* (2021).

The OHP has determined that structures in excess of 45 years of age could be important historical resources, and former building and structure locations could be important archaeological sites. Archival research included an examination of 19th and 20th-century maps and aerial photographs to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within the study area.

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

A model for predicting a location’s sensitivity for buried archaeological sites was formulated by Byrd *et al.* (2017) based on the age of the landform, slope, and proximity to water. A location is considered to have the highest sensitivity if the landform dates to the Holocene, has a slope of five percent or less, is within 150 meters of fresh water, and 150 meters of a confluence. Note, the Holocene Epoch is the current period of geologic time, which began about 11,700 years ago, and coincides with the emergence of human occupation of the area. A basic premise of the model is that archaeological deposits will not be buried within landforms that predate human colonization of the area. Calculating these factors using the buried site model (Byrd *et al.* 2017:Tables 11 and 12), a location’s sensitivity is scored on a scale of 1 to 10 and classed as follows: lowest (<1); low (1-3); moderate (3-5.5); high (5.5-7.5); highest (>7.5). Incorporating King’s (2004) analysis of buried site potential, the probability of encountering buried archaeological deposits for each class is as follows:

<u>Sensitivity Score</u> ¹	<u>Classification</u> ¹	<u>Probability</u> ²
<1	Lowest	<1 %
1-3	Low	1-2 %
3-5.5	Moderate	2-3%
5.5-7.5	High	3-5%
>7.5	Highest	5-20%

¹ Byrd *et al.* 2017

² King 2004

Archival Research Findings

Archival research found that a portion of the APE had been previously subjected to a cultural resources survey (Steen and Origer 2006). No cultural resources or historic properties were found during this study. The buildings on the property were not considered eligible for inclusion on the National or California registers.

Ten studies have been conducted within a quarter-mile of the APE (Table 2). No cultural resources have been documented within a quarter-mile of the APE.

Table 2. Studies within a Quarter-mile of the Area of Potential Effects

Author	Date	S#
Chattan	2006	32072
Del Bondio and Beard	2009	36590
French and Fredrickson	1976	274
Gerike and Gillies	2000	22483
Jones & Stokes, Inc.	2000	22736
Lewis and Webb	2005	30872
Origer and Fredrickson	1977	447
Quinn and Origer	2004	29818
Peak	1978	1225
Schroder and Beard	2004	29206

There are no ethnographic villages reported within one mile of the APE (Barrett 1908).

A review of 19th and 20th-century maps and aerial photos do not show buildings within the APE until 1952 (Bowers 1867; GLO 1865; Reynolds and Proctor 1898; Thompson 1877; USACE 1920; UCSB 1952; USGS 1933, 1940). This fits with county records, which indicate that the houses within the APE date to 1946 and 1950.

Based on landform age, our analysis of the environmental setting, and incorporating the Byrd *et al.* (2017) analysis of sensitivity for buried sites, there is a low potential (~1.9) for buried archaeological site indicators within the APE.

Field Survey Procedures

An intensive field survey was completed by Eileen Barrow on May 7, 2021, and a windshield survey of the architectural APE was conducted by Ms. Barrow the same day. One and one-half hours were spent in the field and field conditions warm and sunny. Surface examination consisted of walking in 15-meter transects when possible, and a hoe was used as needed to expose the ground surface. Ground visibility ranged from excellent to poor, with vegetation, concrete, and buildings being the primary hindrances.

Field Survey Findings

Archaeology

No archaeological site indicators were observed during the course of the survey.

Built Environment

The architectural APE consists of the three project parcels and nine surrounding parcels. There are four houses, one manufactured home, and five outbuildings within the APE. These buildings in the subject property are described below.

Map number A

The house at 6050 Old Redwood Highway was constructed in 1950, according to County records. This house consists of a wood-framed, single-story building on a rectangular plan. The roof is side-gabled and consists of corrugated fiberglass. There is a small, shed addition on the north side of the building that appeared to be storage or a laundry room. The building is clad in drop siding. There is a large, single-paned window with a wood frame and a louver window with an aluminum frame on the east (front) of the building as well as the front door. On the south side of the building is a horizontal slider with an aluminum frame as well as another door. On the west side of the building, there are two piercings. One piercing appears to be a wood-framed casement window that has been partly removed for an air conditioner.

There are two outbuildings on this parcel. One is a small, gable-roofed shed. The other is a larger gable-roofed shed with a gabled addition on the front that more than doubled the size of the original building. The original half is wood-framed and has vertical board siding. The newer front half is clad with corrugated metal.

Map number B

The house at 6035 Old Redwood Highway was constructed in 1946, according to County records. This house consists of a wood-framed, single-story building on a square plan. The roof is side-gabled and consists of composite shingles. There is a small, gabled addition on the east side of the building. There

is a larger gabled addition on the west side of the building. The building is clad in drop siding. There are two wood-framed casement windows and one aluminum-framed vertical slider on the north side of the building. There are two wood-framed casement windows on the west side. On the south side of the building, there is one aluminum-framed vertical slider and two wood-framed three-over-three-paned casement windows. On the east side is a single aluminum-framed vertical slider.

This parcel contains three outbuildings. The westernmost building is a single-story wood-framed detached garage with a gabled roof. There is a small wood-framed shed in the center portion of the parcel. The roof consists of corrugated fiberglass. Only the back third of the building is enclosed. The remaining outbuilding is a large single-story, wood-frame building on a rectangular plan. The building is clad with a combination of horizontal board siding, vertical board siding, and plywood. There is an extended porch across the entire north side of the building. On the north side of the building, there are four piercings. One piercing is a door, two piercings are large, multi-paned windows, and a large opening gives the appearance that a section of the wall has been removed. On the east side of the building are two wood-framed single-pane windows and on the south side of the building are two aluminum-framed vertical sliders.

Map number C

The property at 6011 Shiloh Road contains two residences and a manufactured home. According to County records the houses were constructed in 1950. The larger house consists of a wood-framed, single-story building, on a rectangular plan. The roof is side-gabled and consists of composite shingles. There is an addition along the length of the north side of the building. The building is clad in a combination of drop siding and board-on-batten siding. The window on the north side of the building was covered. The windows on the south and east sides were covered with vegetation and not readily visible. There is an attached garage on the west side of the building.

The smaller house is a wood-framed single-story building on a rectangular plan. The roof is side-gabled and consists of composite shingles. The building is clad with board-and-batten siding. There is an extended porch along the east side of the building. On the south side, there is a multi-paned horizontal slider with a vinyl frame. On the east side of the building are two windows each with a single fixed pane in the center flanked by vertical sliders and both windows appear to have aluminum frames. There are no windows on the north side of the building. The rear of the building was obscured by vegetation.

A description of the surrounding parcels that comprise the architectural APE are listed in Table 3, with numbers that correspond with their location as shown in Figure 4. Appendix B contains photos of the buildings examined during this study.

Table 3. List of Parcels Examined

Map #	Address	APN	Description	Year
A	6050 Old Redwood Highway	163-171-032	Single-family Residence	1950
B	6035 Old Redwood Highway	163-171-031	Single-family Residence	1946
C	6011 Shiloh Road	163-171-037	2 Single-family Residences	1950
1	100 Kendall Way	163-171-041	Multi-residential housing	Post-2010
2	6000 Old Redwood Highway	163-172-018	Esposti Park	N/A
3	125 Shiloh Road	163-171-036	Church/Residence	1991
4	101 Shiloh Road	163-171-029	Single-family Residence	1946
5	104 Shiloh Road	059-310-057	2 Single-family Residences	1948
6	74 Shiloh Road	059-310-059	Single-family Residence	1948
7	64 Shiloh Road	059-310-060	Single-family Residence	1952
8	60 Shiloh Road	059-310-061	Vacant	
9	222 E. Shiloh Road	059-300-003	Vacant	

Adjacent Parcels. Parcels adjacent to the subject property are primarily residential buildings dating from 1946 to post-2010. Map numbers 8 and 9 are vacant and Map number 2 is a community park. The buildings on map numbers 1 and 3 are less than 50 years old and will not be described below. A brief description of the buildings on Map numbers 4 through 7 are provided below. As a point of note, access to the surrounding parcels was not possible and it was difficult to see all sides of the buildings and confirm the number of buildings on every parcel. Aerial photos were used to confirm the presence or absence of major buildings, but it is possible that smaller, ancillary buildings were obscured.

Map number 4

The property at 101 Shiloh Road contains a house and a shed. According to County records, the house was constructed in 1946. The house is a wood-framed, single-story, building on an L-shaped plan. The roof is cross-gabled and consists of composite shingles. There is an addition on the east side of the building. The building is clad in lap siding. On the south side of the building there is a large, single-paned window in the addition, a smaller single-paned window next to the front door, and two horizontal sliders. All the frames for these windows appear to be aluminum. On the east side of the building is an awning big enough to cover four cars. The outbuilding on this property appears to be a single-story wood-framed shed with a gabled roof.

Map number 5

The property at 104 Shiloh Road contains two houses and four outbuildings. According to County records, the house was constructed in 1948. The house at the northernmost part of the property is a wood-frame, single-story, building on a rectangular plan. The house has a side-gabled roof with a front-gabled addition on the front which also provides a small, principal roof porch over the front door. The building appears to be clad with lap siding. There are three windows on the front of the building, and all are horizontal sliders with vinyl frames. The remaining buildings on the property were not visible from the street. The property is 11.47 acres and only a small portion of the property abuts the road, and the buildings sit 80 feet or more from Shiloh Road.

Map number 6

The property at 74 Shiloh Road contains a house and a garage. According to County records, the house was constructed in 1948. The house is a wood-frame, single-story, building on a rectangular plan. The roof is cross-gabled and consists of composite shingles. There is an addition on the west side of the building and one on the rear. There is a small, gabled porch over the front door. The building is clad in lap siding. There are three windows on the front of the building, and all are horizontal sliders with vinyl frames. There are two windows on the east side of the building that are also horizontal sliders with vinyl frames. Behind the house there appears to be a single-story wood-framed building on a rectangular plan comprising a single-car garage.

Map number 7

The property at 64 Shiloh Road contains a house and an outbuilding. According to County records, the house was constructed in 1952. The house is a wood-frame, single-story, building on an L-shaped plan. The roof is cross-gabled and consists of composite shingles; there are solar panels on the east side of the roof. There is a small principal roof porch over the front door. The building is clad in lap siding. On the front of the house there is a bay window that extends from the ground to the roof which has a large, single-paned window in the center flanked by vertical casement windows. There are three additional windows on the front of the house, all of which are horizontal sliders. All the windows appear to have vinyl frames. Also, on the front of the house is a door to a two-car garage. On the east side of the house there are three windows, all three of which are horizontal sliders with vinyl frames. On the west side is one casement-style window with a vinyl frame. Behind the house there appears to be a single-story concrete block building on a rectangular plan. On the east side of this building is a large, wood-framed

bay that extends along the entire length of the building and appears to be a cover or awning for a recreational vehicle.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological site indicators were found within the APE. Application of the buried sites model indicates a low potential for buried resources.

Although these buildings could be considered under the context of post-World War II development, single properties generally do not meet criterion A of the National Register (or criterion 1 of the California Register) as they do not adequately convey associations with important post-World War II development. The houses are unlikely to be associates with people important to local, state, or national history; therefore, they would not meet criterion B of the National Register (or criteria 2 of the California Register). All of the buildings within the architectural APE are architecturally indistinctive and would not meet criterion C of the National Register (criterion 3 of the California Register). Buildings do not generally meet criterion D of the National Register (criterion 4 of the California Register).

Archaeological Recommendations

No recommendations are warranted.

Built Environment Recommendations

Given the buildings do not meet criteria for inclusion on the National or California registers no recommendations for their treatment are warranted. The buildings within the project APE may be released for development.

Accidental Discovery

If buried materials are encountered, all soil disturbing work should be halted at the location of any discovery until a qualified archaeologist completes a significance evaluation of the find(s) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36CFR60.4). Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected within the general area include: chipped chert and obsidian tools and tool manufacture waste flakes; grinding and hammering implements that look like fist-size, river-tumbled stones; and for some rare sites, locally darkened soil that generally contains abundant archaeological specimens. Historical remains expected in the general area commonly include items of ceramic, glass, and metal. Features that might be present include structure remains (e.g., cabins or their foundations) and pits containing historical artifacts.

The following actions are promulgated in the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d) and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

SUMMARY

Tom Origer & Associates completed a cultural resources study for the Windsor Residences Project at the corner of Old Redwood Highway and Shiloh Road, Windsor, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested by Steven Blanden and authorized by Rick Serrapica, both of CRP Affordable Housing and Community Development. This project is subject to the requirements of both Section 106 and CEQA. No historic properties were identified during this study; therefore, no recommendations are required. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2021-036).

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APPENDIX A

Native American Contact

Copies of Correspondence

**Native American Contact Efforts
Windsor Residences Project
Windsor, Sonoma County**

Organization	Contact	Action	Results
Native American Heritage Commission		Letter 4/21/21	The NAHC replied with a letter dated May 6, 2021, which indicated that a search of the Sacred Lands File showed that there are cultural resources within the township and range of the APE. They added that the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley should specifically be contacted about this. A list of additional contacts was provided.
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Patricia Hermosillo	Email 4/30/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians	Chris Wright	Email 4/30/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Buffy McQuillen Greg Sarris	Email 4/30/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians	Donald Duncan	Email 4/30/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria	Dino Franklin Lorin Smith	Email 5/11/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
Lytton Band of Pomo Indians	Marjorie Mejia	Email 4/30/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California	Jose Simon, III	Email 4/30/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley	Scott Gabaldon	Email 4/30/21	No response received as of the date of this report.
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	Erica Carson Leona Williams	Email 4/30/21	No response received as of the date of this report.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Windsor Residences
County: Sonoma

USGS Quadrangles
Name: Healdsburg
Township T8N Range R8W Section(s) 19 MDBM

Date: April 21, 2021
Company/Firm/Agency: Tom Origer & Associates
Contact Person: Eileen Barrow

Address: P.O. Box 1531
City: Rohnert Park Zip: 94927
Phone: (707) 584-8200 Fax: (707) 584-8300
Email: eileen@origer.com

Project Description: The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 6, 2021

Eileen Barrow, Senior Associate
Tom Origer & Associates

Via Email to: Eileen@origer.com
Cc to: scottg@mishewalwappotribe.com

Re: Windsor Residences Project, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Barrow:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Sonoma County
5/6/2021**

Attachment 7.5

Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson
555 S. Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A Pomo
Cloverdale, CA, 95425
Phone: (707) 894 - 5775
Fax: (707) 894-5727
info@cloverdalerancheria.com

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria

Loren Smith, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1 Pomo
Santa Rosa, CA, 95403
Phone: (707) 591 - 0580
Fax: (707) 591-0583

Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Chris Wright, Chairperson
P.O. Box 607 Pomo
Geyserville, CA, 95441
Phone: (707) 814 - 4150
lynnl@drycreekrancheria.com

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria

Dino Franklin, Chairperson
1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1 Pomo
Santa Rosa, CA, 95403
Phone: (707) 591 - 0580
Fax: (707) 591-0583
dino@stewartspoint.org

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria

Greg Sarris, Chairperson
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park, CA, 94928 Pomo
Phone: (707) 566 - 2288
Fax: (707) 566-2291
gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com

Lytton Rancheria

Marjorie Mejia, Chairperson
437 Aviation Boulevard Pomo
Santa Rosa, CA, 95403
Phone: (707) 575 - 5917
Fax: (707) 575-6974
margiemejia@aol.com

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria

Gene Buvelot,
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300 Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park, CA, 94928 Pomo
Phone: (707) 566 - 2288
Fax: (415) 279-4844
gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com

Middletown Rancheria

Sally Peterson, THPO
P.O. Box 1658 Lake Miwok
Middletown, CA, 95461 Pomo
Phone: (707) 987 - 3670
THPO@middletownrancheria.com

Guidiville Indian Rancheria

Donald Duncan, Chairperson
P.O. Box 339 Pomo
Talmage, CA, 95481
Phone: (707) 462 - 3682
Fax: (707) 462-9183
admin@guidiville.net

Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Jose Simon, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1035 Lake Miwok
Middletown, CA, 95461 Pomo
Phone: (707) 987 - 3670
Fax: (707) 987-9091
sshope@middletownrancheria.com

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley

Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson
2275 Silk Road Wappo
Windsor, CA, 95492
Phone: (707) 494 - 9159
scottg@mishewalwappotribe.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Windsor Residences Project, Sonoma County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Sonoma County
5/6/2021

Attachment 7.5

Pinoleville Pomo Nation

Leona Willams, Chairperson
500 B Pinoleville Drive Pomo
Ukiah, CA, 95482
Phone: (707) 463 - 1454
Fax: (707) 463-6601

Pinoleville Pomo Nation

Erica Carson, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
500 B Pinoleville Drive Pomo
Ukiah, CA, 95482
Phone: (707) 463 - 1454
Fax: (707) 463-6601

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Windsor Residences Project, Sonoma County.

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

April 30, 2021

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

RE: Windsor Residences, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Hermosillo:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance. In addition, the project proponent is seeking federal funding for the project so it will also be subjected to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

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

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

April 30, 2021

Chris Wright
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians
P.O. Box 607
Geyserville, CA 95441

RE: Windsor Residences, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Wright:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance. In addition, the project proponent is seeking federal funding for the project so it will also be subjected to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

April 30, 2021

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

RE: Windsor Residences, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Buvelot:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance. In addition, the project proponent is seeking federal funding for the project so it will also be subjected to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

April 30, 2021

Buffy McQuillen
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

RE: Windsor Residences, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. McQuillen:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance. In addition, the project proponent is seeking federal funding for the project so it will also be subjected to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

April 30, 2021

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

RE: Windsor Residences, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Sarris:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance. In addition, the project proponent is seeking federal funding for the project so it will also be subjected to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

April 30, 2021

Donald Duncan
Guidiville Indian Rancheria
P.O. Box 339
Talmage, CA 95481

RE: Windsor Residences, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Duncan:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance. In addition, the project proponent is seeking federal funding for the project so it will also be subjected to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

May 11, 2021

Dino Franklin
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria
1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

RE: Windsor Residences, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Franklin:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance. In addition, the project proponent is seeking federal funding for the project so it will also be subjected to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

May 11, 2021

Lorin Smith
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria
1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

RE: Windsor Residences, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance. In addition, the project proponent is seeking federal funding for the project so it will also be subjected to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

April 30, 2021

Marjorie Mejia
Lytton Rancheria of California
437 Aviation Boulevard
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

RE: Windsor Residences, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Mejia:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance. In addition, the project proponent is seeking federal funding for the project so it will also be subjected to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

April 30, 2021

Jose Simon
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
P.O. Box 1035
Middletown, CA 95461

RE: Windsor Residences, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Simon:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance. In addition, the project proponent is seeking federal funding for the project so it will also be subjected to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

April 30, 2021

Scott Gabaldon
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
2275 Silk Road
Windsor, CA 95492

RE: Windsor Residences, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Gabaldon:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance. In addition, the project proponent is seeking federal funding for the project so it will also be subjected to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

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

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

April 30, 2021

Erica Carson
Pinoleville Pomo Nation
500 B Pinoleville Drive
Ukiah, CA 95482

RE: Windsor Residences, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Carson:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance. In addition, the project proponent is seeking federal funding for the project so it will also be subjected to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter serves as notification of our study and does not constitute consultation.

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

Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

April 30, 2021

Leona Williams
Pinoleville Pomo Nation
500 B Pinoleville Drive
Ukiah, CA 95482

RE: Windsor Residences, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. Williams:

I am writing to notify you of a proposed project within the County of Sonoma, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The project proponent is obtaining permits from the Town of Windsor to develop approximately 4.5-acres into multi-residential housing. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for California Environmental Quality Act compliance. In addition, the project proponent is seeking federal funding for the project so it will also be subjected to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

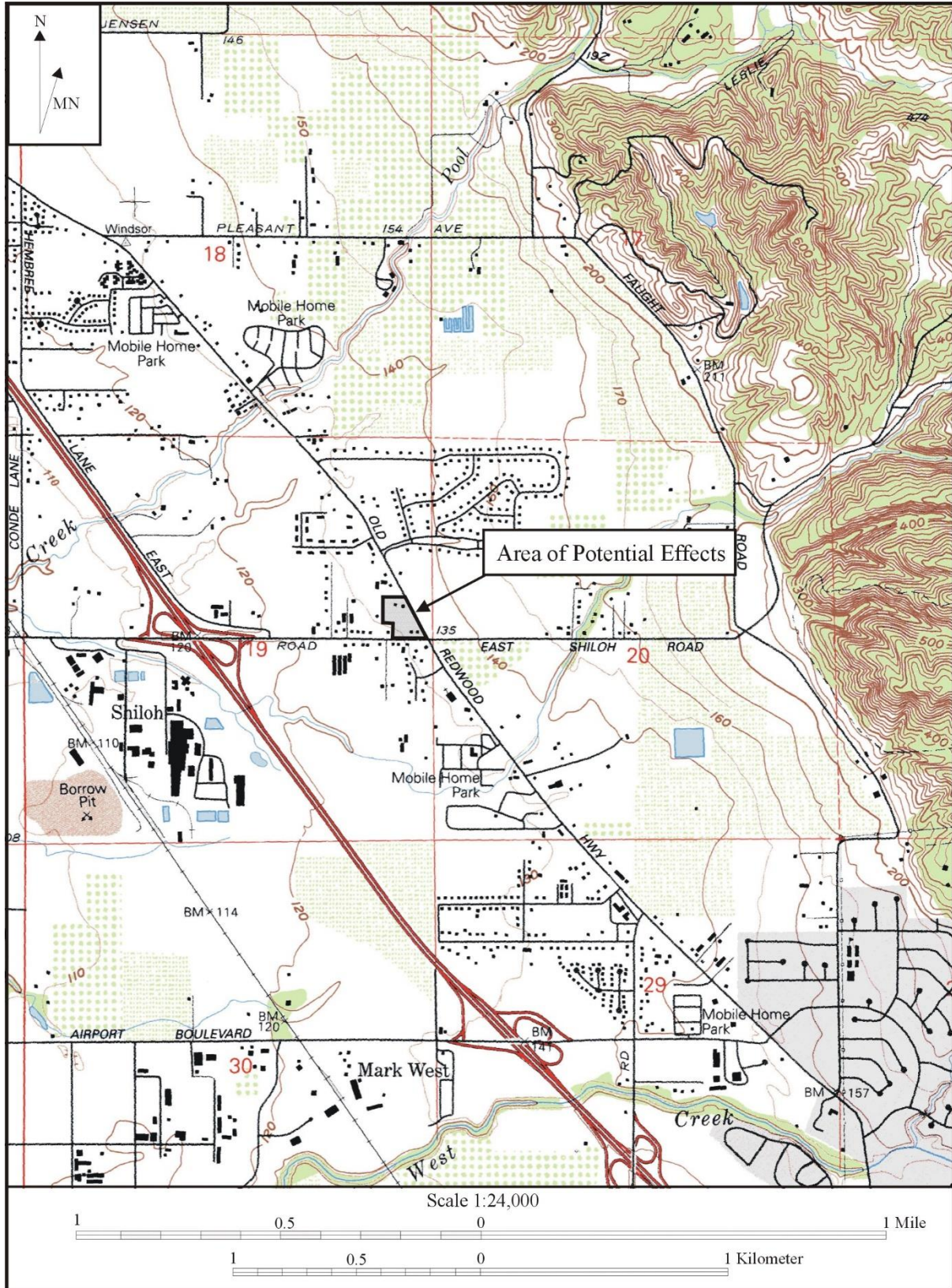
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Sincerely,



Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate



APPENDIX B

Photographs



Figure 1. House at 6035 Old Redwood Highway (Map number A). View of east side of building.



Figure 2. Outbuildings at 6035 Old Redwood Highway (Map number A). View of east side of buildings.



Figure 3. House at 6050 Old Redwood Highway (Map number B). View of north side of building.



Figure 4. House at 6050 Old Redwood Highway (Map number B). View of east and north side of building.



Figure 5. House at 6050 Old Redwood Highway (Map number B). View of north and west side of building.



Figure 6. Garage at 6050 Old Redwood Highway (Map number B). View of north side of building.



Figure 7. Small shed at 6050 Old Redwood Highway (Map number B). View of south side of building.



Figure 8. Large outbuilding at 6050 Old Redwood Highway (Map number B). View of north side of building.



Figure 9. Large house at 6011 Shiloh Road (Map number C). View of south side of building.



Figure 10. Small house at 6011 Shiloh Road (Map number C). View of east side of building.



Figure 11. Manufacture home at 6011 Shiloh Road (Map number C). View of south side of building.



Figure 12. Example of buildings at 100 Kendall Way (Map number 1). View of north side of building.



Figure 13. Esposti Park. View facing east from APE (Map number 2).



Figure 14. Church building at 125 Shiloh Road (Map number 3). View of south side of building.



Figure 15. 101 Shiloh Road (Map number 4). View of south side of building.



Figure 16. 104 Shiloh Road (Map number 5). View of north and west side of building.



Figure 17. 74 Shiloh Road (Map number 6). View of north side of building.



Figure 18. 64 Shiloh Road (Map number 7). View of north and west side of building.