# Appendix C:
# Cultural Resources Supporting Information

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# C.1 - Phase I Cultural Resources Survey

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# A
# PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR SOUTH CLOVERDALE PROJECT, CITY OF CLOVERDALE, CALIFORNIA

**Submitted to:**
Integrated Community Development
21031 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 200
Woodland Hills, California 91403

**Keywords:**
Cloverdale 7.5' Quadrangle, City of Cloverdale,
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

**Submitted by:**
*Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates*
1405 Sutter Lane
Bakersfield, California 93309

**Author:**
Scott M. Hudlow

**September 2017; Revised April 2019**

## Management Summary

At the request of Integrated Community Development, a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey was conducted at an approximate 28-acre site for a proposed multi-family residential project, City of Cloverdale, California. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the 28-acre site and a cultural resource record search.

**Two cultural resources were identified, ICD-1 and ICD-2. ICD-1 is a ca. 1920s dilapidated hay barn. It is a typical example of an early twentieth-century hay barn. The barn is deteriorating and unsafe. The barn has lost most of its context as part of a working farmstead, since the farmhouse has burned to the ground. Since the barn is not architecturally or culturally unique and is not the primary focus of the farm; it is not potentially individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Barns, by their nature, are ancillary buildings and are part of a larger farm complex. Since that larger farm complex is now gone, because the farmhouse has burned and the property that it occupied has been developed, the barn lacks integrity and is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. As such, the hay barn, ICD-1, is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. Criterion A does not apply. ICD-1 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history, Criterion B does not apply. ICD-1 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values. Criterion C does not apply. ICD-1 will not yield, or does not have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation; Criterion D does not apply.**

**As for ICD-2, it is a ca. 1960s one-story rancher. This house is built at the top of the hill, looking down on the property. A driveway brings people up the car west of the house. The house has a sliding glass door primary entrance. This is a frame house that is covered with chicken wire and shotcrete. The concrete is covered with shiplap clapboard. It is a typical, vernacular, functional-built residence. As such, it is not eligible for nomination to the National Register. There is nothing either architecturally or historically to merit nomination for this house. Although, this house is on the property that is being purchased, it is outside the area that is being developed. ICD-2 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States, Criterion A does not apply. ICD-2 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history, Criterion B does not apply. ICD-2 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values. Criterion C does not apply. ICD-2 will not yield, or does not have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation; Criterion D does not apply.**

**California State Historic Landmark #981, the Icaria-Speranza Utopian Commune, whose exact precise boundaries are unknown, has no physical aspect within the current project area. In addition to the results from the survey, the California State Historical Landmark (SHL) application form shows the approximate location of the commune. Approximate is the key work, since the location on the State Historic Landmark application is not based on any historic mapping data. No historic maps of the colony have been identified. The application was approved before exact mapping data was mandatory. The physical remains that the SHL preserved are located on the east side of Cloverdale Boulevard (Dutcher Creek Road) approximately one-half mile southeast of the current project area. California State Historic Landmark #981 was not identified archaeologically on the property; however, the California Landmark is mapped to be potentially located on the current project.**

**No further work is required. If archaeological resources are encountered during the course of construction, a qualified archaeologist should be consulted for further evaluation.**

**If human remains or potential human remains are observed during construction, work in the vicinity of the remains will cease, and they will be treated in accordance with the provisions of State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. The protection of human remains follows California Public Resources Codes, Sections 5097.94, 5097.98, and 5097.99.**

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## 1.0 Introduction

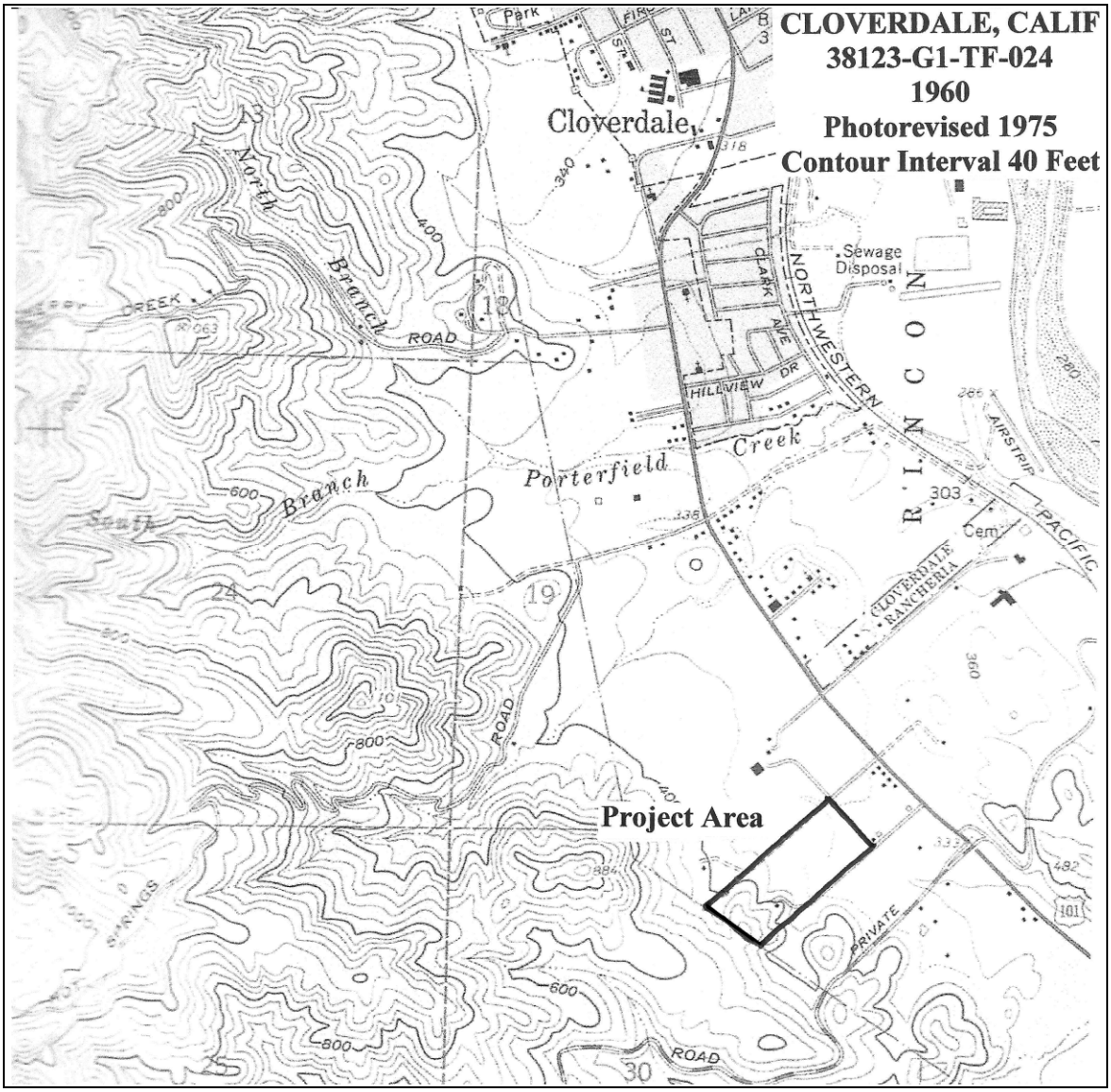
At the request of Integrated Community Development, *Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates* conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey at an approximate 28-acre site for a proposed multi-family residential project in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, in the City of Cloverdale, California. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the project area and a cultural resource record search.

## 2.0 Survey Location

The project area is in the City of Cloverdale as displayed on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Cloverdale 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 1). The project area is in a semi-rural area, west of the intersection of Sandholm Lane and Cloverdale Boulevard in Cloverdale, California. The project area is in an undivided portion of Rincon De Musalacon in the City of Cloverdale, east of Section 30, T.11N., R.10W., Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian, in the City of Cloverdale, California.

## 3.0 Records Search

A record search of the project area and the environs within one mile was conducted at the Northwest Archaeological Information Center. Archaeological Information Center staff performed the record search, August 24, 2017, AIC# 17-0310. The record search revealed that one survey has been performed within the project area, S-024367 (Evans and Pesnichak 2001). The results of the current survey are consistent with this previous survey. Nineteen additional surveys have been conducted within one half-mile of the project area. One cultural resource has been recorded within the project area. California State Historic Landmark #981is the Icaria-Speranza Utopian Commune. Icaria-Speranza was a Utopian community based on the writings of French philosopher Etienne Cabet. In 1881, at Cloverdale, the Dehay and Leroux families, French immigrants, began their social experiment in cooperative living based on solidarity and depending on an agrarian economy. It lasted until 1886. Icaria-Speranza was the only Icarian Colony in California and the last of seven colonies that were established throughout the United States. The other communities were in Texas, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa. However, the exact boundaries of the State Historic Landmark are not known; the approximate boundaries appear to be aspirational, rather than exact. No historic maps are known to exist. No evidence of the Icaria-Speranza Utopian Commune exists within the current project area. Two additional cultural resources have been recorded within one half-mile: both are historic resources, a church and a farmstead. However, it is noted that prehistoric sites have been identified along the Russian River and the Alexander Valley (Appendix II).



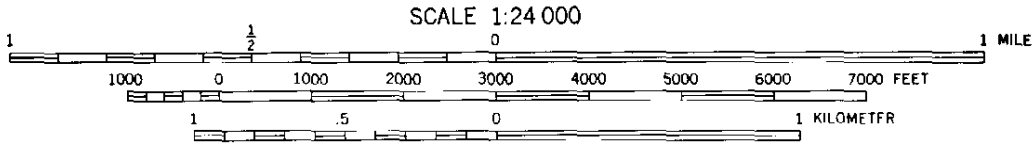




**Figure 1**
**Project Location Map**

## 4.0 Environmental Background

The project area is located at approximate elevations between 320 and 500 feet above mean sea level in the Alexander Valley, west of the Russian River. The project area is largely an agricultural lot that was last planted in red oats. The field is now covered in thistle. However, oaks are plentiful across the parcel. The western third of the parcel is steep hillside that is not being developed. It is being set aside as a conservation zone.

## 5.0 Prehistoric Archaeological Context

Limited archaeological research has been conducted in the northern Napa Valley. Thus, consensus on a generally agreed upon regional cultural chronology has yet to be developed. Most cultural sequences can be summarized into several distinct time periods: Early, Middle, and Late. Sequences differ in their inclusion of various "horizons," "technologies," or "stages." An excellent prehistoric archaeological summary of the Alexander Valley is available in Moratto's *California Archaeology* (Moratto 1984). Despite the preoccupation with chronological issues in most of the previous research, most suggested chronological sequences are borrowed from other regions with minor modifications based on sparse local data.

Most existing chronologies focus on stylistic changes of time-sensitive artifacts such as projectile points and beads rather than addressing the socioeconomic factors which produced the myriad variations. In doing so, these attempts have encountered similar difficulties. These cultural changes are implied as environmentally determined, rather than economically driven.

Paleo-Indians, whom roamed the region approximately 12,000 years ago, were highly mobile individuals. Their subsistence is assumed to have been primarily big game, which was more plentiful 12,000 years ago than in the late twentieth century. However, in California, Paleo people were also foragers who exploited a wide range of resources. Berries, seeds, and small game were also consumed. Their technology was portable, including manos (Parr and Osborne 1992:44). The paleo period is characterized by fluted Clovis and Folsom points, which have been identified throughout North America. The Borax Lake site in Lake County and Tulare Lake region in Kings County has yielded several Paleo-Indian sites, which have included fluted points, scrapers, and chipped crescents (Morratto 1984:81-2, Wallace 1978).

The Proto-Archaic period, which dates from approximately 11,000 to 8,000 years ago, was characterized by a reduction in mobility and conversely an increase in sedentism. This period is classified as the Western Pluvial Lake Tradition or the Proto-Archaic, of which the San Dieguito complex is a major aspect (Moratto 1984: 90-99; Warren 1967). An archaeological site along Clear Lake in Lake County displays a similar assemblage to the San Dieguito type site. During this period, subsistence patterns began to change. Hunting focused on

smaller game and plant collecting became more integral. Lithic technology is represented by large stemmed, lancelote (foliate) projectile points. Millingstones become more prevalent. The increased sedentism possibly began to create regional stylistic and cultural differences not evident in the paleo period.

The Archaic period persisted in California for the next 4000 years. In 1959, Warren and McKusiak proposed a three-phase chronological sequence based on a small sample of burial data for the Archaic period (Moratto 1984:189; Parr and Osborne 1992:47). This period is distinguished by increased sedentism and extensive seed and plant exploitation. Millingstones, shaped through use, were abundant. Bedrock manos and metates were the most prevalent types of millingstones (Parr and Osborne 1992:45).

In the Post-Archaic period, enormous cultural variations began manifesting themselves throughout the entire North Coast. This period extends into the contact period in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Sedentary village life was emblematic of the Post-Archaic period, although hunting and gathering continued as the primary subsistence strategy. Agriculture was absent in California, partially due to the dense, predictable, and easily exploitable natural resources.

## 6.0 Ethnographic Background

The Southern Pomo are a Pomoan-speaking, non-political cultural group. Pomoan speakers inhabit the Clear Lake region, the Sonoma and Alexander valleys and into the redwood coastal forest regions of modern Mendocino County.

The Southern Pomo in the Alexander Valley surrounding Cloverdale have been territorially ascribed to a tribelet (Sawyer 1978). Tribelets averaged 450-600 people in size. Land was owned collectively and every group member enjoyed the right to utilize food resources. The Southern Pomo established a mixed domestic economy emphasizing fishing, hunting, fowling, shellfish, roots, and acorns. Acorns, the staple crop for many California native, were the most important plant resource, which also included buckeyes, roots, and clover. Fish, including saltwater and freshwater varieties, were also consumed, as was shellfish. Geese, ducks, and quail were caught in snares.

The Pomo were known for brush-covered structures as were the Yokuts of the central valley, which suggest that the Wappo had similar structures. Several different types of fiber-covered structures were common in Yokuts and Pomo settlements. The largest was a communal tule mat-covered, wedge-shaped structure, which could house upward of ten individuals. These structures were established in a row, with the village chief's house in the middle and his messenger's houses were located at the ends of the house row. Dance houses

and assembly buildings were located outside the village living area (Nabokov and Easton 1989:301).

The Pomo and Yokuts also built smaller, oval, single-family tule dwellings. These houses were covered with tall mohya stalks or with sewn tule mats. These small houses were framed by bent-pole ribs that met a ridgepole held by two crotched poles. The Pomo and Yokuts also built a cone-shaped dwelling, which was framed with poles tied together with a hoop and then covered with grass. These cone-shaped dwellings were large enough to contain multiple fireplaces (Nabokov and Easton 1989:301). Other structures included mat-covered granaries for storing food supplies, and a dirt-covered communally-owned sweathouse.

Ceramics are uncommon to Pomo culture as is true throughout most California native cultures. Basketry was common to Pomo cultures. The Southern Pomo made cooking containers, conical burden baskets, flat winnowing trays, seed beaters, and necked water bottles. Marine shells, particularly clam shells, were used in the manufacture of money. Shells were acquired from trips to the Pacific Ocean.

## 7.0 Historic Context

The European settlement of the northern end of the Sonoma Valley was influenced by the Spanish, who had a mission in nearby Sonoma. Mission Solano was the last Spanish mission. It was founded after Mexican Independence was achieved in 1821. The Alexander Valley was portioned into several large ranchos, including Rincon de Musalacon, which includes the modern city of Cloverdale.

Rincon de Musalacon was granted to Francisco Antonio Berreyesa, who was the son of Jose de los Reyes Berreyesa, a Spanish soldier and the grantee of Rancho San Vicente in Almaden Valley in Santa Clara County, California. Francisco Antonio Berreyesa sold the rancho, which was two leagues, in 1851 to Johnson Horrell.

Problems in Texas exacerbated tensions between the United States and Mexico. The Mexicans and Americans went to war in 1845 over Texas, but California was clearly the prize that the United States wanted. The Mexican-American War was ostensible fought to settle a boundary dispute with the Mexicans over the western boundary of the newly-annexed state of Texas, which had fought a successful rebellion against the Mexican Army in the mid 1830s. The Republic of Texas was an independent country for nine years until Texas was annexed by the United States in 1845. The outcome of the Mexican-American War was that Mexico rescinded its claims to much of the American southwest. The northern Mexican territories were brought into the United States, including California.

In January 1848, the discovery of gold in Coloma, California changed the settlement of California, forever. In the summer of 1848, when the gold strike was publicly announced, the overnight settlement of California began. The Mexican population of California was small and limited to the coasts and a few of southern California's interior valleys. A sizable native population settled the remainder of California; Cloverdale and Sonoma Napa County was Pomo territory. The Gold Rush tipped the balance of native communities throughout California, as many of California's natives were decimated.

Johnson Horrell, Joseph Green, and Ramón G. de la Riva in 1866 received a patent to the Rancho. However, in 1856 R. B. Markle and W. J. Miller bought 759 acres from Johnson Horrell. In 1859, James Abram Kleiser bought Markle's interest, and the town of Cloverdale was laid out.

Cloverdale or Markleville, as it was originally known, remained a stage stop until the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad arrived in 1872. The San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad began in 1864 in Petaluma with a connection at Haystack, which crossed the San Francisco Bay by ferry to the city of San Francisco. In 1869, the railroad began growing northward reaching Santa Rosa in 1870 and Cloverdale in 1872. Fourteen years later, a connection to Ukiah was started; it was completed in 1889. The railroad maintained its independence until 1907, when it merged with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, which was jointed owned by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific.

Cloverdale sits in the Alexander Valley, which is split by the Russian River. Cyrus Alexander, for whom the valley is named, brought grape cutting to the area in 1843, which he collected at Fort Ross. He establishing the area's viticulture. The Alexander Valley was long known for producing bulk and jug wines until the late 1960s/1970s, when new wine growers such as Chateau Souverain and Jordan Vineyard and Winery began producing wines that received critical and consumer attention.

Cloverdale remains a small urban enclave located within a rich agricultural region centered on viticulture.

## 8.0 Field Procedures and Methods

On August 6, 2017, Scott M. Hudlow (for qualifications see Appendix I) conducted a pedestrian survey of the entire proposed project area. Hudlow surveyed in west/east transects at 10-meter (33 feet) intervals across the entire parcel. All archaeological material more than fifty years of age or earlier encountered during the inventory was recorded using current California Department of Parks and Recreation record forms. Archaeological sites were described; mapped, photographed, and all diagnostic artifacts were sketched or photographed (Appendix III).

## 9.0 Report of Findings

Two cultural resources were identified, ICD-1 and ICD-2. ICD-1 is a barn, ca. 1920s (Figures 2-5). This 1 ½-story hay barn is covered with a gable roof; the barn opens to the east. The farm house burned to the ground in the past. A small ancillary farm building is located directly to the north of the barn, and a water conveyance ditch has been dug to the west. The ditch is about four feet deep. The deteriorating barn is covered with a metal roof. It is framed with dimensional lumber and covered with shiplap cladding. An addition has been attached to the western elevation.

**Figure 2**
**ICD-1, Barn, View towards the West**

**Figure 3**
**ICD-1, Barn, View towards the East**

**Figure 4**

**ICD-1, Barn, View towards the Southeast**

ICD-2 is a ca. 1960 rancher (Figures 6 and 7). It is a one-story gable-roofed frame residence, located on the western portion of the property. This frame house is covered with chicken wire and concrete. It has wide, unadorned boxed eaves. The primary elevation is to the west, which is pierced with a sliding glass door and single-pane windows. The driveway is west of the house. A walkway bordering a garden accesses the primary entrance. A modern shed is located to the south. Basement access is on the south elevation. Clapboard siding is on the east elevation. Two tripartite windows pierce the east elevation. A third tripartite window flanks the rear door on the east elevation. An external brick chimney is attached to the north elevation.

**Figure 5**
**ICD-1, Ditch, View towards the North**

**Figure 6**
**ICD-2, North and West Elevations**

**Figure 7**
**ICD-2, South and East Elevations**

## 10.0 Management Recommendations

At the request of Integrated Community Development, a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey was conducted at an approximate 28-acre site for a proposed multi-family residential project, City of Cloverdale, California. The Phase I Cultural Resource Survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of the 28-acre site and a cultural resource record search.

**Two cultural resources were identified, ICD-1 and ICD-2. ICD-1 is a ca. 1920s dilapidated hay barn. It is a typical example of an early twentieth-century hay barn. The barn is deteriorating and unsafe. The barn has lost most of its context as part of a working farmstead, since the farmhouse has burned to the ground. Since the barn is not architecturally or culturally unique and is not the primary focus of the farm; it is not potentially individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Barns, by their nature, are ancillary buildings and are part of a larger farm complex. Since that larger farm complex is now gone, because the farmhouse has burned and the property that it occupied has been developed, the barn lacks integrity and is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. As such, the hay barn, ICD-1, is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. Criterion A does not apply. ICD-1 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history, Criterion B does not apply. ICD-1 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values. Criterion C does not apply. ICD-1 will not yield, or does not have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation; Criterion D does not apply.**

**As for ICD-2, it is a ca. 1960s one-story rancher. This house is built at the top of the hill, looking down on the property. A driveway brings people up the car west of the house. The house has a sliding glass door primary entrance. This is a frame house that is covered with chicken wire and shotcrete. The concrete is covered with shiplap clapboard. It is a typical, vernacular, functional-built residence. As such, it is not eligible for nomination to the National Register. There is nothing either architecturally or historically to merit nomination for this house. Although, this house is on the property that is being purchased, it is outside the area that is being developed. ICD-2 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States, Criterion A does not apply. ICD-2 is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history, Criterion B does not apply. ICD-2 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values. Criterion C does not apply. ICD-2 will not yield, or does not have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation; Criterion D does not apply.**

**California State Historic Landmark #981, the Icaria-Speranza Utopian Commune, whose exact precise boundaries are unknown, has no physical aspect within the current project area. In addition to the results from the survey, the California State Historical Landmark (SHL) application form shows the approximate location of the commune. Approximate is the key work, since the location on the State Historic Landmark application is not based on any historic mapping data. No historic maps of the colony have been identified. The application was approved before exact mapping data was mandatory. The physical remains that the SHL preserved are located on the east side of Cloverdale Boulevard (Dutcher Creek Road) approximately one-half mile southeast of the current project area. California State Historic Landmark #981 was not identified archaeologically on the property; however, the California Landmark is mapped to be potentially located on the current project.**

**No further work is required. If archaeological resources are encountered during the course of construction, a qualified archaeologist should be consulted for further evaluation.**

**If human remains or potential human remains are observed during construction, work in the vicinity of the remains will cease, and they will be treated in accordance with the provisions of State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. The protection of human remains follows California Public Resources Codes, Sections 5097.94, 5097.98, and 5097.99.**

## 11.0 References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1967 "The San Dieguito Complex: A Review and Hypothesis" *American Antiquity* 32(2): 168-185.

## Appendix I

**Scott M. Hudlow**
1405 Sutter Lane
Bakersfield, California 93309
(661) 834-9183

**Education**

The George Washington University
M.A. American Studies, 1993
Specialization in Historical Archaeology
and Architectural History

University of California, Berkeley
B.A. History, 1987
B.A. Anthropology, 1987
Specialization in Historical Archaeology
and Colonial History

**Public Service**

3/94-12/02 *Historic Preservation Commission.* City of Bakersfield, Bakersfield, California 93305.

7/97-12/01 *Newsletter Editor. California History Action,* newsletter for the California Council for the Promotion of History.

**Relevant Work Experience**

8/96- *Adjutant Faculty.* Bakersfield College, 1801 Panorama Drive, Bakersfield, California, 93305. Teach History 17A, Introduction to American History and Anthropology 5, Introduction to North American Indians.

*Owner, Sole Proprietorship.* Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates. 1405 Sutter Lane, Bakersfield California 93309. Operate small cultural resource management business. Manage contracts, respond to RFP's, bill clients, manage temporary employees. Conduct Phase I archaeological and architectural surveys for private and public clients; including the cultural resource survey, documentary photography, measured drawings, mapping of structures, filing of survey forms, historic research, assessing impact and writing reports. Evaluated archaeological and architectural sites and properties in lieu of their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places in association with Section 106 and 110 requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act).

Full resume available upon request.

## Appendix II

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

ALAMEDA, COLUSA, CONTRA COSTA, DEL NORTE, HUMBOLDT, LAKE, MARIN, MENDOCINO, MONTEREY, NAPA, SAN BENITO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO, SANTA CLATA, SANTA CRUZ, SOLANO, SONOMA, YOLO

**Northwest Information Center**
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8/24/2017 (revised 9/5/17) NWIC File No.: 17-0310

Scott Hudlow
Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates
1405 Sutter Lane
Bakersfield, CA 93309

Re: Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Cloverdale Project

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Cloverdale USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½ mi. radius:

| | |
|---|---|
| Resources within project area: | P-49-004242 |
| Resources within ½ mi. radius: | P-49-002402, P-49-004950 |
| Reports within project area: | S-24367 |
| Reports within ½ mi. radius: | [19] See attached list |
| Other Reports within records search radius: | Included is a list of the 15 "Other Reports" within or encompassing your project area. These reports are classified as Other Reports; reports with little or no field work or missing maps. The electronic maps do not depict study areas for these reports, however a list of these reports has been provided. In addition, you have not been charged any fees associated with these studies. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Resource Database Printout (list):** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Resource Database Printout (details):** | ☒ enclosed | ☐ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Resource Digital Database Records:** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Report Database Printout (list):** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Report Database Printout (details):** | ☒ enclosed | ☐ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Report Digital Database Records:** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Resource Record Copies:** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Report Copies:** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **OHP Historic Properties Directory:** | ☒ enclosed | ☐ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:** | ☐ enclosed | ☐ not requested | ☒ nothing listed |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):** | ☒ enclosed | ☐ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Caltrans Bridge Survey:** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Ethnographic Information:** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Historical Literature:** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Historical Maps:** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Local Inventories:** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Shipwreck Inventory:** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |

*Notes:
I will hold this invoice open until 8/30/17, please let us know if you would like any copies or further information.

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,
Annette Neal
Researcher

## Reports-all

| DocCo | DocNo |
|---|---|
| 0 | 000149 |
| 0 | 001024 |
| 0 | 001115 |
| 0 | 001843 |
| 0 | 002126 |
| 0 | 002719 |
| 0 | 007525 |
| 0 | 012763 |
| 0 | 012840 |
| 0 | 012904 |
| 0 | 013217 |
| 0 | 013930 |
| 0 | 014125 |
| 0 | 016440 |
| 0 | 018581 |
| 0 | 018587 |
| 0 | 024367 |
| 0 | 029841 |
| 0 | 032517 |
| 0 | 047225 |

Reports within Project Area

# C.2 - SHPO Concurrence Letter

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State of California • Natural Resources Agency
Edmund G. Brown Jr., *Governor*

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100
Telephone: (916) 445-7000 FAX: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

Julianne Polanco, *State Historic Preservation Officer*

March 15, 2018 SHPO Reference #: USDA_2017_0908_001

Justin Hardt
Corporation for Better Housing
21031 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 200
Woodland Hills, CA 91364

RE: Baumgardner Village Project, 28195 Highway 101, Cloverdale, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Hardt:

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is consulting with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 U.S.C. § 306108), as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. The USDA is requesting SHPO concurrence with a finding of No Historic Properties Affected.

The Corporation for Better Housing (CBH) is applying for USDA Rural Development funding to build Baumgardner Village, a 60-unit multifamily rental project. The buildings will be constructed on 6 acres of a larger 28-acre parcel.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the undertaking is defined as the larger 28-acre parcel. The APE is located in a mixed-use are of the county, with an industrial area a half mile to the east, single family residences to the north, vacant land to the south, and a mountain to the west.

In addition to evidence of Native American consultation, CBH provided a cultural resources survey of the APE. Hudlow Cultural Resources Associates prepared a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the property in September 2017. The study consisted of records searches and a pedestrian archeological survey of the APE. No historic properties were identified.

Having reviewed your submittal, SHPO offers the following comments:

- The APE appears adequate to account for direct and indirect effects to historic properties;
- SHPO concurs that the project, as described, will not affect historic properties;

- Be reminded that in the event of an inadvertent discovery or change in the scale or scope of the undertaking, the USDA may have further consultation obligations under 36 CFR Part 800.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Office

# C.3 - NAHC SLF Search Results

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**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**
**Cultural and Environmental Department**
**1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100**
**West Sacramento, CA 95691**
**Phone: (916) 373-3710**
**Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov**
**Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov**
**Twitter: @CA_NAHC**

March 15, 2019

Dana DePietro
FCS

VIA Email to: ddepietro@fcs-intl.com

RE: Baumgardner Ranch Development Project, Sonoma County

Dear Ms. DePietro:

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 the NAHC. 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: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission**
**Native American Contacts List**
**3/15/2019**

Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson
555 S. Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A — Pomo
Cloverdale ,CA 95425
info@cloverdalerancheria.com
(707) 894-5775
(707) 894-5727

Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians
Chris Wright, Chairperson
P.O. Box 607 — Pomo
Geyserville ,CA 95441
lynnl@drycreekrancheria.com
(707) 522-4233
(707) 522-4286

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Gene Buvelot
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 — Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park ,CA 94928 — Southern Pomo
gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com
(415) 279-4844 Cell
(707) 566-2288 ext 103

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Greg Sarris, Chairperson
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 — Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park ,CA 94928 — Southern Pomo
gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com
(707) 566-2288 Office
(707) 566-2291 Fax

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheri
Dino Franklin Jr.,Chairperson
1420 Guerneville Rd. Ste 1 — Pomo
Santa Rosa ,CA 95403
dino@stewartspoint.org
(707) 591-0580 Office
(707) 591-0583 Fax

Lytton Rancheria
Marjorie Mejia, Chairperson
437 Aviation Blvd. — Pomo
Santa Rosa ,CA 95403
margiemejia@aol.com
(707) 575-5917
(707) 575-6974 - Fax

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

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson
2275 Silk Road — Wappo
Windsor ,CA 95492
scottg@mishewalwappotribe.com
(707) 494-9159

**This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.**

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

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:**
**Baumgardner Ranch Development Project.**

# C.4 - Tribal Correspondence

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***Middletown Rancheria***
***Tribal Historic Preservation Department***
*P.O. Box 1035*
*Middletown, CA 95461*

May 28, 2019 Via Electronic Mail

Mr. Rafael Miranda
City of Cloverdale
124 N. Cloverdale Blvd.
Cloverdale, CA 95425

**Re: SB 18 Project Notification and Consultation Opportunity**
**Location: 28195 Highway 101, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California**
**APN: 117-040-053**

Dear Mr. Miranda:

The Middletown Rancheria (Tribe) is in receipt of your letter dated May 20, 2019 regarding the above referenced matter.

Though we have no specific comments at this time, should any new information or evidence of human habitation be found as the project progresses, we request that all work cease and that you contract us immediately. We do have a process to protect such important and sacred resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments to the above referenced project. The Tribe looks forward to continuing to be a part of the County's process.

Nothing herein should be construed to be a waiver of or limitation of any of the Tribe's rights in law, in equity, or otherwise. All rights, claims and remedies are specifically reserved.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Ryan Peterson
THPD Administrative Assistant
THPO@middletownrancheria.com

**From:** Hector Garcia <HGarcia@gratonrancheria.com>
**Sent:** Monday, July 15, 2019 4:25 PM
**To:** Rafael Miranda <RMiranda@ci.cloverdale.ca.us>
**Subject:** 28195 Highway 101, Cloverdale, Sonoma County

Dear Rafael Miranda,

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, a federally recognized Tribe and sovereign government has received your correspondence requesting information on a project located at 28195 Highway 101, Cloverdale, Sonoma County . The Tribe has reviewed the location of the project and we have determined it is not in our traditional ancestral territory, therefore have no comments on this project, at this time. We appreciate the opportunity to review the project proposal. If you have any additional questions regarding this letter please feel free to email my office at thpo@gratonrancheria.com or call the office at (707) 566-2288.

Buffy McQuillen

Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer (THPO)

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

Office: 707.566.2288; ext. 137

Cell: 707.318.0485

FAX: 707.566.2291

**Hector Garcia**

THPO Administrative Assistant II

**Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria**

6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300

Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Office: 707.566.2288, ext. 138

Fax: 707.588-9809

Email: hgarcia@gratonrancheria.com

www.gratonrancheria.com

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**please consider our environment before printing this email.**

**Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria and Tribal TANF of Sonoma & Marin - Proprietary and Confidential**
**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:** This transmittal is a confidential communication or may otherwise be privileged. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you have received this transmittal in error and that any review, dissemination, distribution or copying of this transmittal is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify this office at 707-566-2288, and immediately delete this message and all its attachments, if any. Thank you.

# RE: APN 117-040-053

2 messages

**Rafael Miranda** <RMiranda@ci.cloverdale.ca.us> Thu, Aug 8, 2019 at 11:37 AM
To: "lorin@stewartspoint.org" <lorin@stewartspoint.org>
Cc: Liza Baskir <lbaskir@fcs-intl.com>, Mary Bean <mbean@fcs-intl.com>

Hi Lorin,

Thank you very much for getting back to us. Please let us know if you have any questions at all in the future.

Thanks again

**Rafael Miranda**

Associate Planner

City of Cloverdale

(707) 894-1726 Direct

(707) 894-1700 Main

(707) 894-3451 Fax

Planning & Building Counter Hours:

Monday – Thursday 12:00 pm – 4:00 pm

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**From:** lorin@stewartspoint.org <lorin@stewartspoint.org>
**Sent:** Thursday, August 08, 2019 10:57 AM
**To:** Rafael Miranda <RMiranda@ci.cloverdale.ca.us>
**Subject:** APN 117-040-053

Miranda,

Apologies for the late reply,

The Proposed Project at 28195 Highway 101, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California is out of the Aboriginal Territory of The Stewarts Point Rancheria Band of Kashia Pomo Indians.

We do not have any concerns or comments at this time.

Thank you,

Lorin W. Smith, Jr.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1

Santa Rosa CA 95403

Email: lorin@stewartspoint.org

Office: 707-591-0580 x 105

Cell: 707-321-7064

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