



## CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

Date: December 27, 2019  
To: DeNova Homes, Inc.  
From: Solano Archaeological Services

Subject: Doyle Family Property, City of Sonoma, Sonoma County, California

This technical memorandum prepared by Solano Archaeological Services (SAS) summarizes the preliminary archival research, and Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Land File (SLF) search for the proposed Doyle Family Property Project (the Project) located in Sonoma County, California (Attachment A, Figure 1). This memorandum is for informational and planning purposes only and does not provide a full assessment of cultural resources issues pertinent to the Project, or Project based recommendations or resource evaluations per federal, state, or local environmental guidelines.

### PROJECT LOCATION

The project area address is 20455 5<sup>th</sup> Street E (APN # 128-281-013), which lies at the intersection of Napa Road and 5<sup>th</sup> Street E in the City of Sonoma. The project area is also situated on the *Sonoma, California* topographic 7.5-minute quadrangle, in the *Pueblo Lands of Sonoma* Land Grant, and presumed Township 5 North, Range 5 West, Section 18 (Attachment A, Figures 2-3).

### CULTURAL SETTING

#### *Pre-Contact Context*

Archaeological data gathered over the past century has shown that humans have inhabited California for at least the past 10,000-12,000 years. Due in part to the varied topography and climate of the state, technological adaptations to these disparate conditions vary greatly from region to region and over long periods of time. To a certain degree, however, Native American technological and subsistence systems and land use patterns appear to have possessed similar general elements during various periods of prehistory. Although evolving environmental conditions can account for many technological changes over time, the effects of the inter-group exchange of material and non-material cultural elements was almost certainly an important factor affecting cultural development and variability throughout California.

#### *Ethnographic Setting*

The project area also lies in the transitional ethnographic territories of the Pomo and Coast Miwok.

Perhaps the most intensely studied of native cultures in California (Kroeber 1925; Cook 1976); the "Pomo" are often treated in anthropologic material as a single group. In reality the Pomo are not a tribe, but rather comprised of seven distinct geographically located groups that are linked through language stock (Hokan), yet their languages are mutually unintelligible. The languages are not even considered dialects of the same language, by some linguists (McLendon and Oswalt 1978:274). The seven groups are

identified as Northern, Northeastern, Central, Eastern, Southeastern, Southern, and Kashaya based on their geographic location in relation to each other. The Kashaya were the only group that had a name for themselves; the others simply referred to their group as ‘people’ (McLendon 1977:1). Gifford and Kroeber write that there is no definable Pomo cultural entity, but rather a nationality based type of speech (the Hokan linguistic stock). There was a “series of highly similar but never quite identical Pomo cultures” (1939:119).

Coast Miwok lands covered about 994 square miles starting north of San Francisco Bay and extending inland to Petaluma and probably to the Sonoma valleys (Beals and Hester 1974: 226); the Coast Miwok territory encompassed what is now Marin and southern Sonoma Counties (Lescohier 1981:2). Part of their terrain was coastal, ranging from cliffs to low lying areas covered with bays, sloughs and marshes. The more inland areas were primarily either valleys or low hills. When Europeans first encountered the Miwok, they asked them what they called themselves. The Miwok replied “Michako”, “we the people”. Interaction with Spanish speakers changed their name to “Miwok” (Lescohier 1981:2). The language of the Coast Miwok was one of the California Penutian languages. Barrett (1908:303-314) recognized two distinct dialect groups among the Coast Miwok: a Western or Bodega group and a Southern, or Marin group, with the latter further subdivided into valley or coast (Kelly 1978:414).

### *Historic Overview*

In 1775 prior to the establishment of the mission, Spanish contact with Sonoma County occurred when Lieutenant Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra entered the aptly-named Bodega Bay (Anonymous, 1891). Sonoma County hosted Russian, Spanish, and other European settlers during the early historic-period, as well as a drastically impacted Native population; the county was within the territory originally controlled by the San Francisco-Solano Mission at Sonoma. With the transition from Spanish to Mexican control, the Mexican government established various military outposts within Alta California one of which was the El Presidio de Sonoma (Sonoma Barracks)—founded in 1836 to board troops under the direction of General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. This troop presence was strategically selected in an effort to counter Native American resistance as well as the slow matriculation of Russian control from the north. General Vallejo owned the large Rancho Petaluma and between 1834 and 1840 built the largest adobe in Northern California, the Petaluma Adobe, in the western foothills of the Sonoma Mountains. Vallejo also owned Rancho Agua Caliente along Sonoma Creek adjacent to the town of Sonoma. In 1846, sparked by rumors of looming action by the Mexican government against settlers, a small group of recent Euroamerican immigrants hoisted a flag with a bear and a star in the town center of Sonoma. The “Bear Flag” symbolized the formation of a California Republic that was independent from Mexico. Rebels from this movement occupied the Sonoma Barracks adobe and captured General Vallejo. The independent California Republic was short-lived as war was declared between Mexico and America, with the majority of the “Bear Flaggers” shifting their support behind the American effort to bring California into the Union as a state.

As the American Period began in the late 1840s, the influx of new economies and the process of secularization resulted in an increase in settlement and the development of farming, ranching, and businesses in Sonoma County. It was in the mid-nineteenth century that wine grapes from Europe were first successfully grown. Since its formation, Sonoma County has been a center for viticulture, agriculture, shipping ventures, and larger commercial activities, which encouraged the formation of and prosperity of cities such as Sonoma, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, and Healdsburg.

### ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

On December 12, 2019, Solano Archaeological Services (SAS) Principal Investigator Susan Talcott (Ph.D.) conducted a records search (I.C. file No. 19-1022) at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University. The NWIC archives were reviewed for information on previously known or recorded cultural resources in the project area and within a half-mile radius. The review included but was not necessarily restricted to the following sources:

- the *National Register of Historic Places* (Historic Properties Directory, California Office of Historic Preservation 2002 and updates);
- the *California Register of Historic Places* (Historic Properties Directory, California Office of Historic Preservation 2002 and updates);
- the *California Historical Landmarks* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1996);
- the *California Points of Historical Interest* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1992);
- the *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976 and updates); and
- pertinent historical inventories including historic maps and plat maps.

The NWIC records search yielded the following results:

Table 1. Previously Documented Resources in the Doyle Family Property Project Area.

Site No. (P-49-00-)	Recorder	Site Description	Date Originally Recorded
NONE			

Table 2. Previously Documented Resources Within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Site No. (P-39-00-)	Recorder	Site Description	Date Originally Recorded
1017	Jackson	Dunn Ranch	1978
2634	McKale and Storey	Fichtenberg Farm Complex	1999
3815	Beard and Ledebuhr	Ranzani Property	2007
5839	Patri	Marcy Home	1979
5894	DeGeorgey	Isolated obsidian flake	2009
5895	DeGeorgey	Isolated obsidian flake	2009
5896	DeGeorgey	2 isolated obsidian flakes	2009

Table 3. Previously Conducted Studies in the Project Area

Report #	Author	Title	Date
1776	Baldrice	An Archaeological Survey of the Rachuy Property, Sonoma, Sonoma County	1979
39171	Koenig and Brewster	North Bay Water Reuse Authority, North Bay Water Recycling Program; Marin, Sonoma, and Napa Counties, Cultural Resources Survey Report	2011

Table 4. Previously Conducted Studies within a Half Mile Radius of the Project Area

Report #	Author	Title	Date
819	Jackson	An Archaeological Investigation of the Stevenson Property, 20730 Fifth Street, Sonoma, Sonoma County	1978
1252	Adams	A Summary of Knowledge of the Central and Northern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas, Vol. III, Socioeconomic Conditions, Chapter 7: Historical & Archaeological Resources	1977
1633	Bickerton	An Archaeological Investigation of the Zepponi Property, Proposed Rezoning from RR-85 (Rural Residential, 3 acre minimum) to A-2 (Secondary Agricultural), 20540 Broadway, Sonoma, Sonoma County	1979

2979	Lawson	An Archaeological Investigation of a 5 Acre Parcel of Land at 20540 Broadway, Sonoma, Sonoma County	1979
6421	Origer	A Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed East Side Estates Subdivision, Sonoma County	1984
6925	Origer	An Archaeological Survey for the Broadway Reorganization No. 7 Project, Sonoma, Sonoma County	1984
9777	Chavez	Montclair Park Subdivision EIR (letter report)	1988
20724	Morre and Roop	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Ledson (14.15 Acres) and Kylie (11.66 Acres) Development Permit Applications, City of Sonoma	1997
21733	McKale	A Cultural Resources Study of the Lands of Fichtenberg, Sonoma	1999
22139	Ward and Origer	A Cultural Resources Study for Planned Improvement at 20850 Broadway, Sonoma	1999
22841	Beard	A Cultural Resources Survey for the New Middle School Project, Broadway at Woodward Lane, Sonoma	2000
33042	Gillette	The Distribution and Antiquity of the California Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated (PCN) Rock Art Tradition	2003
33567	Beard	Historical Evaluation of the Ranzani Property at 20269 Broadway, Sonoma, Sonoma County,	2007
35685	Clark and Hoods	Historic Resource Evaluation of Lands of Fichtenberg, Sonoma County Assessors Parcel Number 126-011-044, 620 Napa Road, 622 Napa Road, 658 Napa Road, 740 Napa Road, Sonoma	1999
40342	Massey	Historical Survey Report for Proposed Roadway Improvements on the Napa-Leveroni Road/Hwy 12 Intersection, City of Sonoma	2012
44098	Jones and Beard	Historic Architectural Survey Report for the Nathanson Creek Bicycle Path Project, Sonoma County	2001
44896	Dougherty et al.	Cultural Resources Constraints Study for the Replacement of 3 Poles on the Sonoma-Pueblo High Voltage Transmission Line, Sonoma County,	2008
44897	Dougherty et al.	Cultural Resources Constraints Study for the Replacement of 15 Poles on the Sonoma-Pueblo High Voltage Transmission Line, Napa and Sonoma Counties	2008
49458	Barrow	Historical Resources Study of the Property at 20269 Broadway (APN 128-181-001), Sonoma, Sonoma County	2017
50107	DeGeorgey	Cultural Resource Survey of Lands of Fichtenberg Trust 646, 634, 616 Napa Road near the city of Sonoma	2009

## HISTORIC MAP REVIEW

In order to determine if any buildings, structures, features, or other potential cultural resources, built-environment in particular, could be located within or immediately adjacent to the Doyle property, SAS conducted a review of historic USGS topographic maps and General Land Office (GLO) plat maps showing the location of the property. Early regional maps typically date to the middle decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and often depict natural and man-made features that could provide indications of developments not presently documented in the archaeological and historical record.

Table 5. Reviewed Material

Maps	Findings
1880 General Land Office (GLO) Plat Map - Township 5 North, Range 5 West	No pertinent information
1942-2018 <i>Sonoma, California</i> USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle	1952 Sonoma quadrangle indicates the earliest presence of possible unrecorded historic-era structures.

The review of the 1880 GLO plat for Township 5 North, Range 5 West revealed early historic establishment of Mexican ranchos around and including the City of Sonoma. Some of the ranchos include the *Pueblo Lands of Sonoma* land grant, a section of the *Rancho Huichica* and the *Petaluma Rancho*, and *Rancho de Napa*. The Doyle property lies directly in the *Pueblo Lands of Sonoma* land grant.

A review of the topographic maps also indicates that the property is bordered along its southern and eastern sides by an unnamed seasonal creek. Areas surrounding such waterways were commonly utilized by past Native American peoples for habitation and subsistence.

A U-shaped single-family residence at the address of 20455 5<sup>th</sup> Street E, Sonoma, Sonoma County, 95476, APN # 128-281-013, has been identified in the project area. Built in 1950, the 2,434 square foot home lies along the eastern side of the property. Two other structures lie along the western boundary of the property. Although their date of construction is currently unknown, neither of the structures were identified on the historic maps and are likely not historic. Both Napa Road and 5th Street are historic-era roads that date minimally to 1942.

#### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LAND FILE REVIEW

On December 16, 2019 SAS emailed a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of the Sacred Land File (SLF) for the project area. On December 23, 2019, Andrew Green, Staff Services Analyst for the NAHC, replied in an emailed letter that SLF record search results were negative for known sacred properties.

#### SUMMARY

- The NWIC record search results were negative for known cultural resources in the proposed project area.
- The NWIC record search results indicated that isolated pre-contact material has been previously identified within a half mile radius of the project area.
- The map review indicated that a single-family residence at 20455 5<sup>th</sup> Street E is an unrecorded historic-era resource that currently stands in the involved property. The structure was built in 1950 and is a historic-era resource that will need to be assessed for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).
- Two other structures along the western perimeter of the property also exist but are not seen on the historic maps and are likely not historic resources. Both structures have never been recorded, and neither of the structures are listed on the CRHR or the National Register of Historic Places.
- The map review also indicated that Napa Road and 5<sup>th</sup> Street are also unrecorded historic-era resources.
- The NAHC SLF results were negative.

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

*Historic-era Resources* – The Doyle family property is considered very archaeologically sensitive for historic-era resources. The surrounding area has seen continual development since 1775 with the arrival of Spanish conquistadors and subsequent colonization. As agriculture has long played a role in the county as an economic nexus, so has the supporting infrastructure that includes the development of roads, farm complexes, irrigation systems, etc. In regard to the Doyle property specifically, the NWIC records search was negative for resources, but the three historic-era resources previously discovered within a half mile buffer illustrate the type of resources that exist in the area. The review of historic maps revealed a 1950s vintage house directly on the Doyle property, along with several roads along the southern and eastern border of the property.

*Pre-Contact Resources* – The Doyle family property is considered moderately archaeologically sensitive for pre-contact (i.e., past Native American) resources. The records search indicated that three isolated lithic artifacts were found within a half mile radius of the Doyle property, and the review of the

topographic quadrangles showed that several unnamed seasonal drainages exist at the property. Although not major waterways, it is possible that the Doyle property could contain unrecorded pre-contact habitation debris near these drainages.

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ATTACHMENT A  
*Figures*



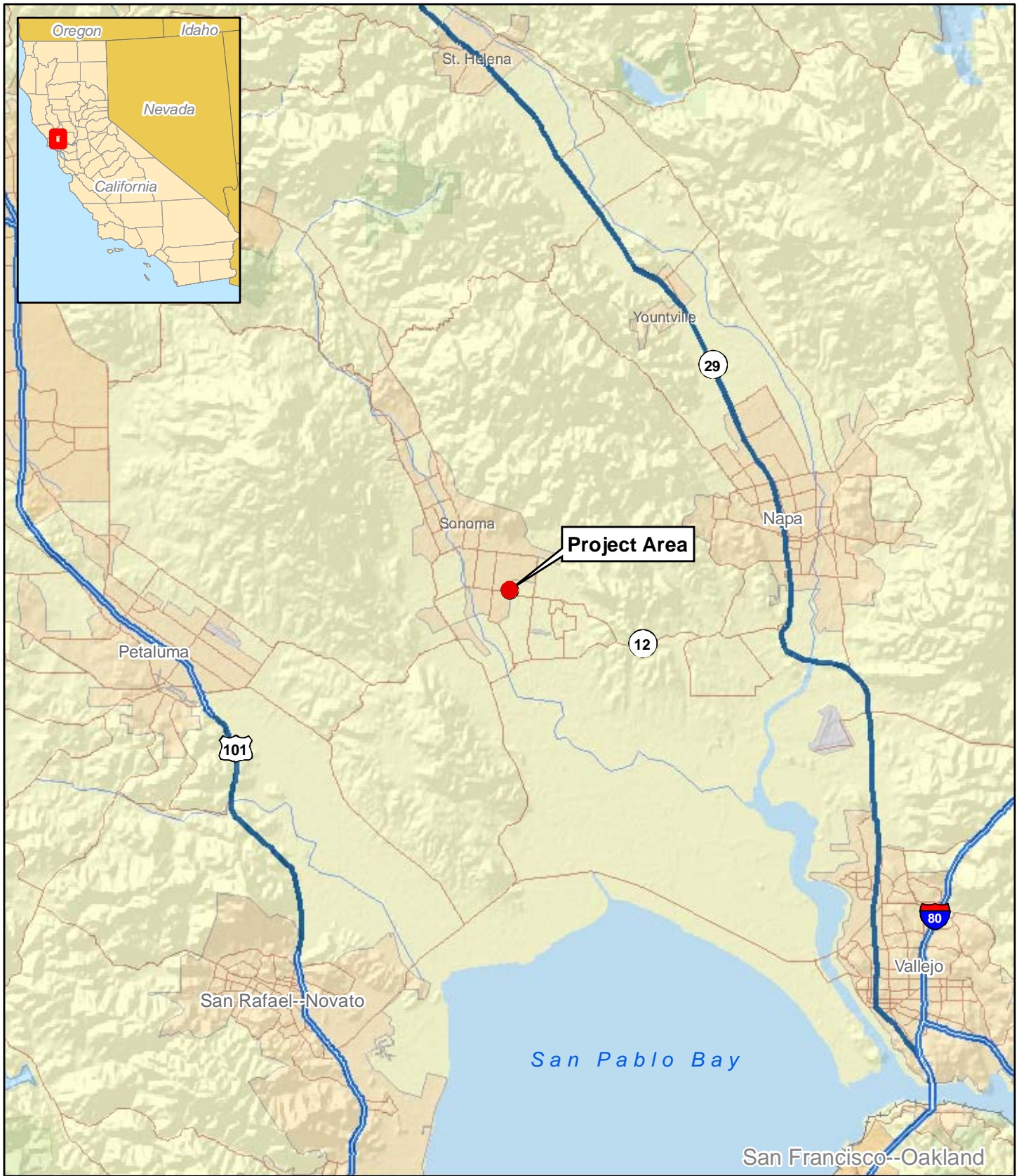


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.

● 5th Street Constraints Analysis Project Area

Sources: USA Base Map [layer], Data and Maps [CD]. ESRI, 2006.

1:250,000

0 3 Miles

0 6 Kilometers



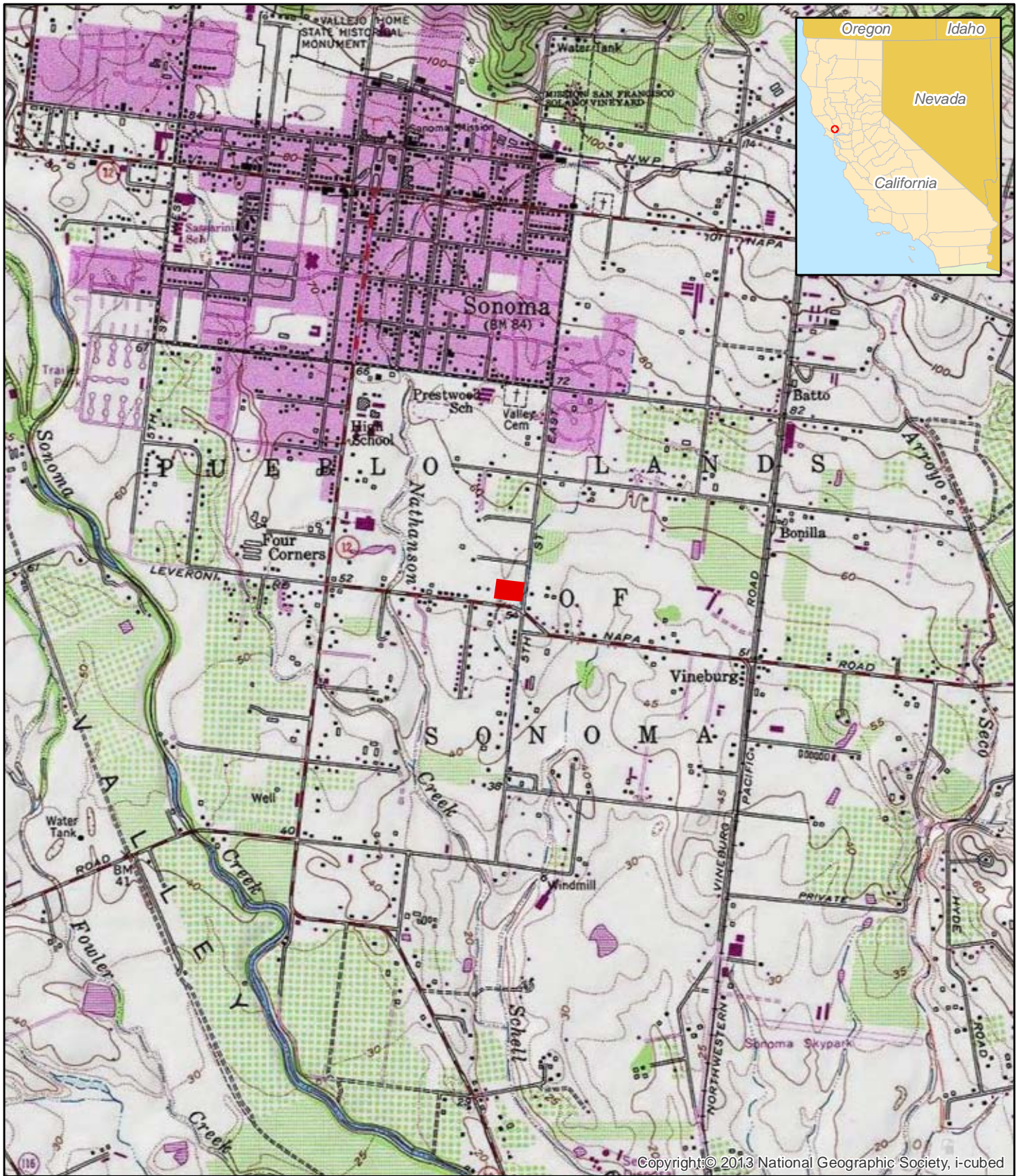


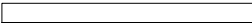
Figure 2. Project Location Map.

1:24,000

5th Street Constraints Analysis Project Area

0.5

Pueblo Lands of Sonoma Land Grant  
(Presumed T5N, R5W, Section 18).  
Sonoma 7.5' Series Quadrangle, USGS, 1980.

 Miles


1

 Kilometers





Figure 3. Project Area Map.

 5th Street Constraints Analysis Project Area

Total Acreage = 2.89

