

APPENDIX F

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

October 15, 2012

Mr. Geoff Reilly
WRA Environmental Consultants
2169-G East Francisco Boulevard
San Rafael, California 94901

Dear Geoff:

Enclosed are three copies of our cultural resources survey report for the Ross Residential EIR Project on Upper Road, Ross, Marin County, California. We will provide a copy of the report to the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University. In summary, no archaeological resources were identified within the study area.

Also enclosed is an invoice for this work. Please contact us if we can be of further assistance or if you have questions about the report.

Sincerely,

Janine M. Loyd
Senior Associate

**A Cultural Resources Study for
the Ross Residential EIR (Berg) Project
Upper Road, Ross
Marin County, California**

Janine M. Loyd, M.A./R.P.A.

October 15, 2012



**A Cultural Resources Study for
the Ross Residential EIR (Berg) Project
Upper Road, Ross
Marin County, California**

Prepared by:

Janine M. Loyd M.A./R.P.A.

Tom Origer & Associates
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Prepared for:

WRA Environmental Consultants
2169-G East Francisco Boulevard
San Rafael, California 94901

October 15, 2012

ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources study for the Berg Residential EIR project, Ross, Marin County, California. The study was requested by Geoff Reilly, WRA, Inc, in compliance with requirements of the Town of Ross for environmental review. The proposed project will create three residential parcels on the approximately 36-acre property.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 12-0329), examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, field inspection of the project location, and contact with the Native American community. Field survey of the study area found no cultural resources. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 12-083).

Synopsis

Project: Ross residential EIR (Berg)
Location: Upper Road, Ross, Marin County, California
Quadrangle: San Rafael, California 7.5' series
Study Type: Mixed-strategy survey
Field Time: 3 hours
Scope: ~36 acres
Finds: None

Project Personnel

Janine M. Loyd participated in the field work and prepared the report for this project. Ms. Loyd has 28 years experience working in Northern California cultural resources management. She has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 1991. She has worked on both prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, and has completed research and documentation of historical buildings. Ms. Loyd has a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology from Sonoma State University. She holds a Master of Arts in Archaeology and Heritage from the University of Leicester. She has completed extensive continuing education in regulatory compliance, planning local surveys, and identifying historical resources. She is affiliated with the Society for California Archaeology (Secretary of the Executive Board 2004-2006), the International Association for Obsidian Studies, the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, Society of Architectural Historians, Vernacular Architecture Forum, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (#1066030).

Phil Loyd participated in the field phase of this study. Mr. Loyd has been involved in Northern California Archaeology for three years. He is affiliated with the Society for California Archaeology.

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes a cultural resources survey for the Berg Residential EIR project. The proposed project will create three residential parcels on the approximately 36-acre property located west of the town of Ross, in south-central Marin County (Figure 1). The study was requested by Geoff Reilly, WRA, Inc, in compliance with requirements of the Town of Ross for environmental review. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 12-083).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that cultural resources be considered during the environmental review process. This is accomplished by an inventory of resources within a study area and by assessing the potential that cultural resources could be affected by development.

This cultural resources survey was designed to satisfy environmental issues specified in the CEQA and its guidelines (Title 14 CCR §15064.5) by: (1) identifying all cultural resources within the project area; (2) offering a preliminary significance evaluation of the identified cultural resources; (3) assessing resource vulnerability to effects that could arise from project activities; and (4) offering suggestions designed to protect resource integrity, as warranted.

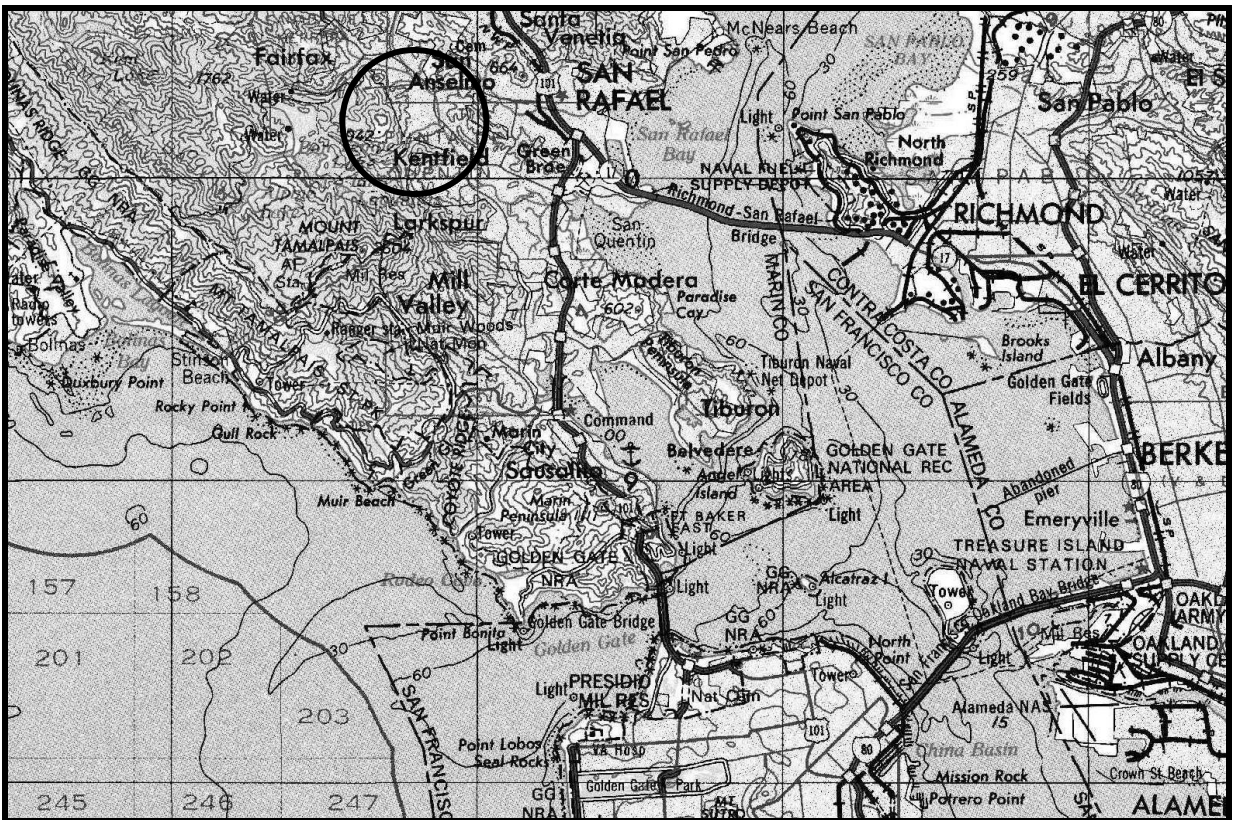


Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1956 San Francisco 1:250,000 USGS map).

Resource Definitions

Cultural resources are classified by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) as sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts, and each is described by OHP (1995) as follows.

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. The importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR, §4852(a)) as listed below. A resource may be important if it meets any one of the criteria below, or if it is already listed on the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register of historical resources.

An important historical resource is one which:

1. Is 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.

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, eligibility for the California 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.

Additionally, the OHP advocates that all historical 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

Study Area Location and Description

The study area comprises approximately 36 acres of land southwest of Upper Road, west of the community of Ross, as shown on the San Rafael, California 7.5' USGS topographic map (Figure 2). The project plans call for subdividing the parcel into three residential lots.

Soils within the study area consist of the Tocaloma-McMullin complex (50-75% slopes), (Kashiwagi 1985: Sheet 12). These are well-drained soils derived from sandstone, and found in upland areas (Kashiwagi 1985: 64). Native vegetation for this soil complex is mixed hardwoods and brush, which has historically been used for firewood. Ross Creek flows along the southeast edge of the study area.

The project area has well-drained soils that probably once supported plants that could have served as food and cover for animals. However, the slopes of the study area make it an unlikely spot for Native American habitation sites. Fresh water and freshwater resources were available in Ross Creek. The presence of these attributes suggests that the project area would have been suitable to prehistoric occupants as a place to gather resources and hunt.

Cultural Setting

Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of California began at least 12,000 years ago (Fredrickson 1984:506). Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on extended family units. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced.

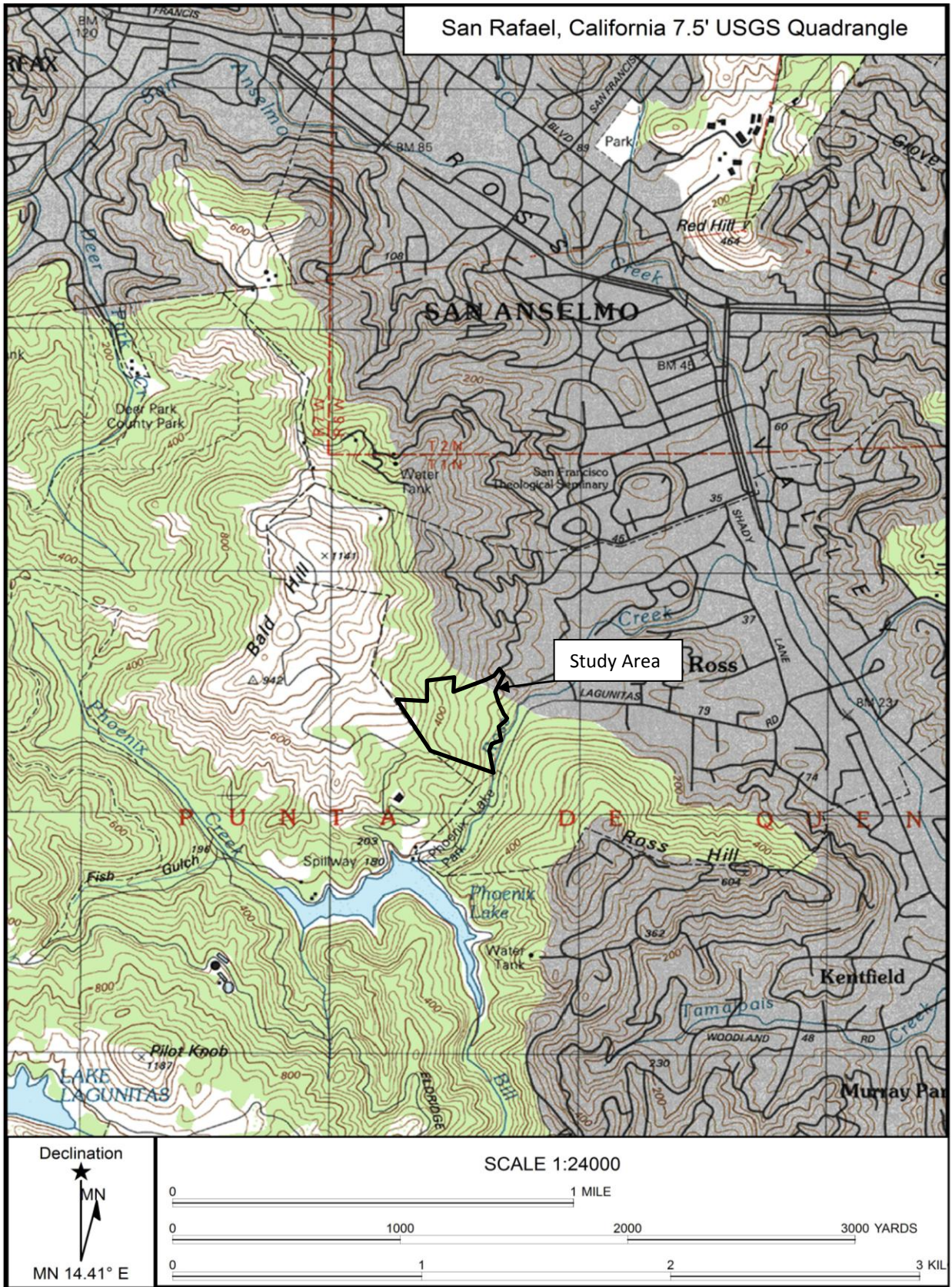


Figure 2. Study location (adapted from the San Rafael 7.5' USGS topographic map).

This diversification of economy appears coeval with the development of sedentism, 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.

At the time of European settlement, the study area was situated in territory controlled by the Coast Miwok (Barrett 1908; Kelly 1978). The Miwok were hunter-gatherers who lived in rich environments that allowed for dense populations with complex social structures (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925). They settled in large, permanent villages about which were distributed seasonal camps and task-specific sites. Primary village sites were occupied throughout the year and other sites were visited in order to procure particular resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near fresh water sources and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant. For more information on the Coast Miwok see Collier and Thalman (1991).

STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS

Native American Contact

The State of California's Native American Heritage Commission, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, and Ya-Ka-Ama Indian Education Center were contacted in writing. A log of contact efforts is provided at the end of this report (Appendix A).

Archival Study Procedures

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. A review (NWIC File No. 12-0329) 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. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Property Directory* (OHP 2012).

The Office of Historic Preservation has determined that structures older than 45 years should be considered potentially important historical resources, and former building and structure locations could be potentially important historic archaeological sites. Archival research included an examination of historical maps to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within the study area. Maps ranged from hand-drawn maps of the 1800s (e.g., GLO plats) to topographic maps issued by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) from the early to the middle 20th century.

In addition, 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.

Archival Study Findings

Archival research found that no cultural resources are recorded within the project area; however, no studies of the property are documented. One study has been conducted within a quarter mile of the project area. Two cultural resources are recorded near the north shore of Phoenix Lake, roughly a quarter mile south of the project area.

There are no reported ethnographic sites in the vicinity (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925); however, the Ross Valley was referred to as *Lowas*, according to Merriam (cited in Collier and Thalman 1991:9).

Historical maps show no late 19th or early 20th century buildings within the project area. (GLO 1858; USACE 1941; USGS 1897, 1950, 1954, 1954 [1971]).

Based on the distribution of known cultural resources and their environmental settings, it was anticipated that prehistoric archaeological sites could be found within the study area. 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 handstones, and mortars and pestles; bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, and fire affected stones. 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).

Field Survey Procedures

A mixed-strategy field survey of the approximately 36-acre parcel was completed by Janine Loyd and Phil Loyd on October 9, 2012. Visibility was moderate to poor, with vegetation the chief hindrance. Hoes were used as needed to clear small patches of vegetation or fill materials so that the native soils could be inspected.

Field Survey Findings

No cultural resources were found within the study area. The remains of two buildings and water tanks are on the property. Based on construction materials, these were twentieth century structures, and are unlikely to meet criteria for inclusion in the California Register.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Known Resources

No prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources were found within the study area, and no resource-specific recommendations are warranted.

Accidental Discovery

There is the possibility that buried archaeological deposits could be present, and accidental discovery could occur. In keeping with the CEQA guidelines, if archaeological remains are uncovered, work at the place of discovery should be halted immediately until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds (§15064.5 [f]). Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire affected stones. 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).

The following actions are promulgated in Public Resources Code 5097.98 and Health and Human Safety Code 7050.5, 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 Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission 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 conducted a cultural resources study for the Berg Residential EIR project, Ross, Marin County, California. The study was requested by Geoff Reilly, WRA, Inc, in compliance with requirements of the Town of Ross for environmental review. No archaeological resources were found within the study area, and no resource-specific recommendations are warranted. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 12-083).

MATERIALS CONSULTED

Barrett, S.

- 1908 *The Ethno-Geography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 6, No. 1. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Collier, M. and S. Thalman

- 1991 Interviews with Tom Smith and Maria Copa: Isabel Kelly's Ethnographic notes on the Coast Miwok Indians of Marin and Southern Sonoma Counties, California. Mapom occasional papers number 6. Miwok Archaeological Preserve of Marin. San Rafael.

Fredrickson, D.

- 1984 The North Coastal Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by M. Moratto. Academic Press, San Francisco.

General Land Office

- 1858 Plat of Rancho Punta de Quentin. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Hoover, M., H. Rensch, E. Rensch, W. Abeloe

- 1966 *Historic Spots in California*. 3rd edition. Stanford University Press. Stanford.

Hoover, M., H. Rensch, E. Rensch, W. Abeloe, and D. Kyle

- 1990 *Historic Spots in California*. 4th edition, Stanford University Press. Stanford.

- 2002 *Historic Spots in California*. 5th edition, Stanford University Press. Stanford.

Kashiwagi, J.

- 1985 *Soil Survey of Marin County, California*. U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of California Agricultural Experimental Station.

Kelly, I.

- 1978 Coast Miwok. In *California*, edited by R. Heizer, Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, R. Heizer, editor, pp. 414-425. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Kroeber, A.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Moratto, M.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, San Francisco.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

- 1995 *Instructions for Recording Historic Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

2012 *Historic Property Directory*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

United States Army of Corps Engineers

1941 Tamalpais 15' quadrangle. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey

1897 Tamalpais 15' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1950 Tamalpais 15' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

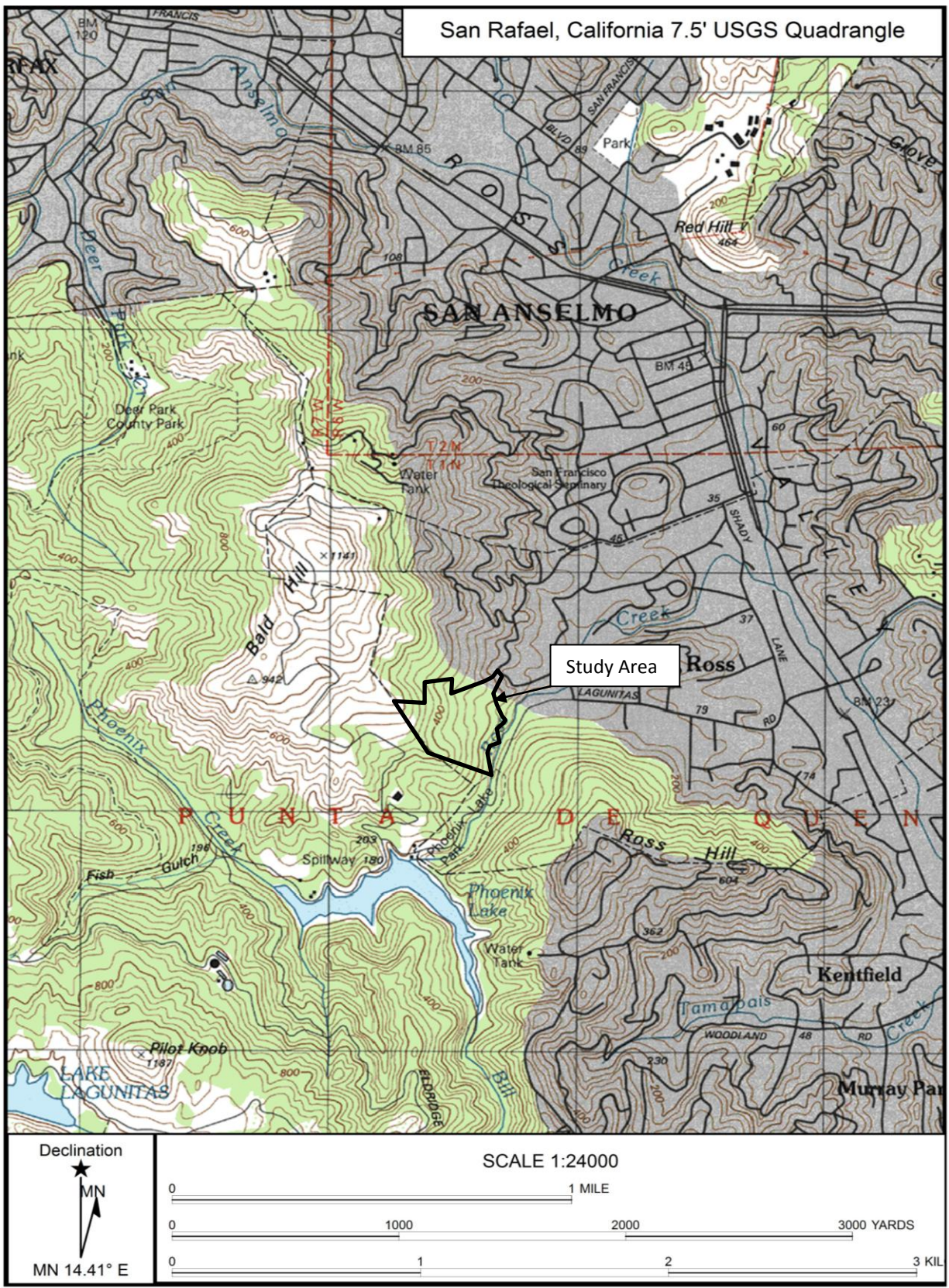
1954 San Rafael 7.5' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

1954 San Rafael 15' quadrangle [1971 photo revised edition]. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX A: Native American Contact

**Native American Contact Efforts
Ross Residential EIR Project, Marin County**

Organization	Contact	Letters	Results
Native American Heritage Commission	Katy Sanchez	9/28/2012	The NAHC responded with a letter on 10/2/ 2012. No cultural resources listed in sacred land file.
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Greg Sarris Gene Buvelot	10/8/2012	No response received as of the date of this report.
Ya-Ka-Ama Indian Education		10/8/2012	No response received as of the date of this report.



Study location (adapted from the San Rafael 7.5' USGS topographic map).

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

September 28, 2012

Katy Sanchez
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814

VIA FACSIMILE

Re: Ross residential EIR, Marin County, California

Dear Ms. Sanchez:

I write regarding a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for the Town of Ross, Marin County. The Town is requiring a subsequent EIR for development of an approximately 36 acre parcel on Upper Road, as shown on the San Rafael USGS topographic map. We are seeking information from the Native American Heritage Commission regarding possible sacred lands and other cultural sites within this area. We would also like to obtain a list of individuals whom it would be appropriate to contact regarding this project.

Below is information to aid in your search. Please contact me at (707) 584-8200 if you have any questions or need additional information. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,



Janine M. Loyd
Senior Associate

County	USGS Map	Township	Range	Section	Comments
Marin	San Rafael	1N	6W	none	Punta de Quentin grant

Tom Origer & Associates

Archaeology / Historical Research

October 8, 2012

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

Re: Ross Residential EIR project, Ross, Marin County, California

Dear Mr. Buvelot:

I write regarding a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for the Town of Ross, Marin County. The Town is requiring a subsequent EIR for development of an approximately 36 acre parcel on Upper Road, as shown on the enclosed portion of the San Rafael USGS topographic map. The proposed project will create three residential lots on the property.

While this notification does not constitute SB 18 or formal Section 106 consultation, if you have any information or concerns we would be happy to convey them to our client.

Please contact us at (707) 584-8200 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,



Janine M. Loyd
Senior Associate

Encl. Portion of the San Rafael 7.5' USGS map

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

October 8, 2012

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

Re: Ross Residential EIR project, Ross, Marin County, California

Dear Mr. Sarris:

I write regarding a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for the Town of Ross, Marin County. The Town is requiring a subsequent EIR for development of an approximately 36 acre parcel on Upper Road, as shown on the enclosed portion of the San Rafael USGS topographic map. The proposed project will create three residential lots on the property.

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Sincerely,



Janine M. Loyd
Senior Associate

Encl. Portion of the San Rafael 7.5' USGS map

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

October 8, 2012

Ya-Ka-Ama Indian Education Center
7465 Steve Olson Lane
Forestville, California 95436

Re: Ross Residential EIR project, Ross, Marin County, California

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