



**A CULTURAL RESOURCES  
EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSED  
CARVER-SUTRO WINERY, 3106  
PALISADES ROAD NEAR CALISTOGA, NAPA COUNTY (APN 017-230-  
034)**

**SUBMITTED BY KATHERINE FLYNN, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SERVICE**

**SUBMITTED FOR ANNE CARVER AND DENIS SUTRO, 3106 PALISADES ROAD,  
CALISTOGA, CA. 94515**

**June 18, 2009**

**A.R.S. Project #09-017**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The applicants, Anne Carver and Denis Sutro, have submitted a proposal to the Napa County Conservation-Development and Planning Commission to build a small winery and cave on their property at 3106 Palisades Road (APN 017-230-034); the parcel is located within an unincorporated part of Napa County north/northwest of the town of Calistoga. The proposed new facilities are within existing vineyards in the northern part of the parcel near to Palisades Road. After reviewing the project plans and looking at the County's archaeological base maps to assess sensitivity, the planner determined that the property might contain cultural resources that could be affected by the planned construction. One of the conditions that had to be satisfied before approval was that the proposed area of development needed to be evaluated by an archaeologist who would then prepare a report that will follow the county's standards. The applicant selected Archaeological Resource Service (ARS) to examine that portion of the property where the Carver-Sutro winery is proposed to be built.

The evaluation consisted of the following aspects:

1. A check of the information on file with our office and the Regional Office of the California Historical Resources Information System, to determine the presence or absence of previously recorded historic or prehistoric cultural resources within or adjacent the project area,
2. A check with the Native American Heritage Commission to determine if there are sites listed in the Sacred Lands File within or near to the current project area, and sending letters of request for comments to the local Native American contact persons regarding traditional, cultural, and religious values;
3. A check of appropriate historic references to determine the potential for historic era archaeological deposits or features, such as standing structures greater than 45 years of age, to be located within the project area;
4. A surface reconnaissance of all accessible parts of the project area to locate any visible signs of potentially significant historic or prehistoric cultural deposits, features, or isolated artifacts that would be adversely affected by the proposed project; and,
5. Preparation of a written report that will satisfy the Napa County guidelines and discuss the results of the archival review, Native American consultation process, and the survey. Recommendations will be provided about the kinds of archaeological mitigation procedures that should be implemented to minimize potential adverse impacts from the proposed construction to identified resources, especially any that have been deemed to be significant.

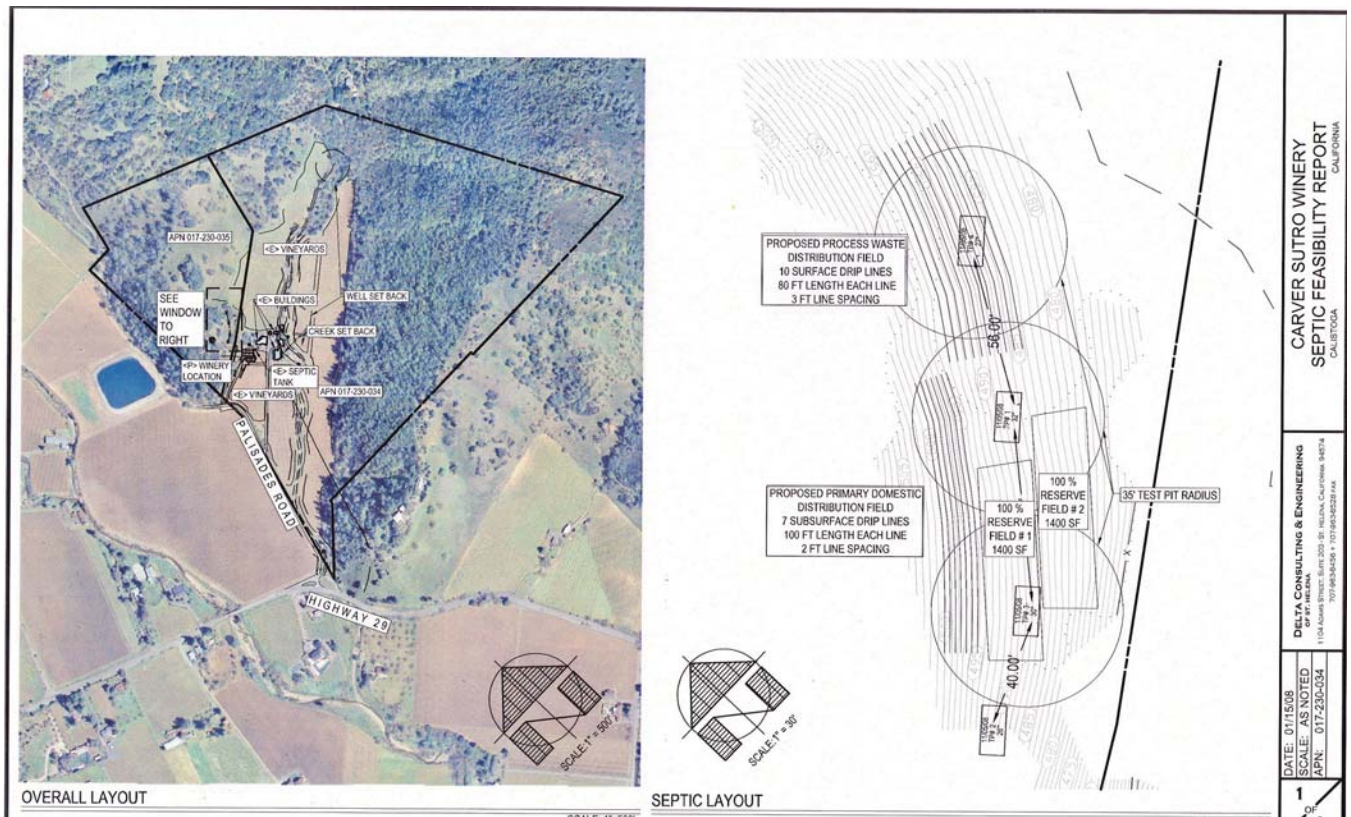
Based on the County's review the project area and surrounding parcels appears to have moderate archaeological sensitivity. Archival review using ARS and State data files has concluded that there was no evidence that the

project area had been inspected previously or that a prehistoric or historic site has been found in the immediate proximity. While possibly sensitive the actual survey did not find any prehistoric or historic artifactual materials or culturally modified soils in the project area. Since the survey was negative it seems unnecessary at this time to require that specific mitigation measures be implemented such as additional survey before construction or the presence of an archaeological monitor during construction. Potentially significant cultural materials still might be found during vegetation clearance or underground excavation for the new buildings or utilities or in the future on that part of the property that has not been previously examined. A mitigation program has been recommended consisting of a number of archaeological procedures that could be implemented prior to or during construction to reduce potential disturbance to any cultural sites or artifacts that might be encountered.

## PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area is located at 3106 Palisades Road on the east side of Palisades Road and several hundred feet north of the intersection of Palisades Road with State Highway 29 (or Lake County Highway). The property consists of approximately 15 acres. The lower and flatter portion of the property contains an existing residential complex (with barn and guest house), the channel of Horns Creek as well as several sections of existing vineyards that is surrounded by upland areas. A site plan has been prepared by Tom Flaherty of Delta Consulting & Engineering (Figure 1).

The plan shows that the new winery and related facilities will be placed in an area of existing vineyards, some of which will be removed for the new building's construction. The new winery is situated near the existing driveway where it enters the parcel off of Palisades Road. This existing driveway also provides access to a complex of buildings that include the Carver-Sutro residence, an office, barn, and several guest houses and a pool. A new driveway of approximately 300-feet in length is planned to provide access to the winery and other facilities. A new



**FIGURE 1. PLANS FOR THE OVERALL LAYOUT AND SEPTIC SYSTEM.**

septic field is proposed on a hillside above where the new winery structure and cave will be placed. There is also

an access easement that has been defined to other parcels that are located (in the hills) behind the Carver-Sutro property. This easement is in addition to a creek setback that has been established on the property.

The project area lies in an unsectioned portion of Township 9 North, Range 7 West, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian (Figure 2). The Universal Transverse Mercator Grid coordinates to the approximate center of the project area, as determined by measurement from the Calistoga USGS 7.5' (1954, 1980 photorevised) Quadrangle Map are:

4272800 Meters North,  
536150 Meters East, Zone 10

## **PHYSICAL SETTING**

The parcel is bounded to the north, east, and south by similar rural residential parcels with small homes and other types of structures that are used for various kinds of activities including agricultural (viticulture) as well as commercially for small-scale wineries. The smaller and flatter portion of the property contains the residential complex that is surrounded by land in vineyard cultivation. The flatter portion of the parcel also contains the meandering channel of Horns Creek whose southerly branch is located in the center of the property. Horns Creek is a minor branch of Garnett Creek that in turn is a tributary of the Napa River. The remainder and largest part of the property consists of steeper terrain covered in forest vegetation consisting of trees and brushy vegetation native to the area. On older topographic maps there are jeep trails shown that go up to the crest of the two narrow ridgelines that bracket the canyon that is defined by the two separate branches of Horns Creek. The remainder of the property above the narrow canyon portion consists of the lower slopes of two ridgelines lying on the north and southeast parcel boundaries respectively. On the north side the ridge line rises to more than 600 feet in elevation and in the southeastern most corner the ridge reaches to nearly 1200 feet. Figure 3 is an overall layout showing the proposed new development that has been superimposed over an aerial photograph of the general study area.

The project area is located in the eastern foothills of the Mayacamas Mountains on the margin of the northern Napa Valley. Located about 50 miles inland from the coast at Bodega Bay, this long, narrow alluvial valley is drained by the Napa River, which rises in the Mayacamas range just south of Mount St. Helena and flows south into San Pablo Bay. The 85-square mile valley lies within the southern reaches of the northern Coast Range physiographic region. It is surrounded and underlain by unconsolidated marine and continental sediments and volcanic rock of Pliocene and Pleistocene age (Kunkel and Upson 1960). The Mayacamas and Howell mountains, which form the western and eastern boundaries of the Napa Valley respectively, are identified geologically as part of the Sonoma volcanics (Chesterman 1951). These mountain ranges are composed predominantly of mafic flows of andesite and basalt interbedded with pyroclastic tuff and breccia. Coalescing alluvial fans extend from the mountain slopes, cutting across the foothills and valley margins, and feed the major and minor tributaries of the Napa river drainage. Relatively young alluvial deposits of gravel, sand, silt, and clay from weathering of the older sedimentary and volcanic rocks underlie and border the flood plains and stream channels.

The steep wooded hillsides that comprise portions of the project area, whose underlying geology is of Sonoma Volcanics (weathered rhyolite), is overlain by soils of the Bale series, sandy and gravelly loams on the valley floor that in turn are underlain by Butte sandy loams that cover the hillsides above (Carpenter and Cosby 1938; Lambert and Kashiwagi 1978). The Butte sandy loam soils support such native genera of trees as Douglas fir, Madrone, scrub oak, pepper and bay laurel (Lambert and Kashiwagi 1978). The Mediterranean climate of the Napa Valley is characterized by a moderate hydrologic regime. In the northern part of the valley near the project area the average annual rainfall is about 60 inches. The valley is also fed by night and morning fog, which blows in from the San Pablo Bay all times of the year (Kunkel and Upson 1960).

A number of more permanent water courses are present in the project vicinity. These sources include the headwaters of the Napa River and Garnett Creek as well as named and unnamed tributaries and intermittent streams such as Horns Creek that flows through the property. On older versions of the Calistoga map sheet there is another name for Garnett Creek, which in this case Garnett Creek also was known as Musgrove Creek. Horns Creek is named for a former owner of the property who was a miner in the late nineteenth century.

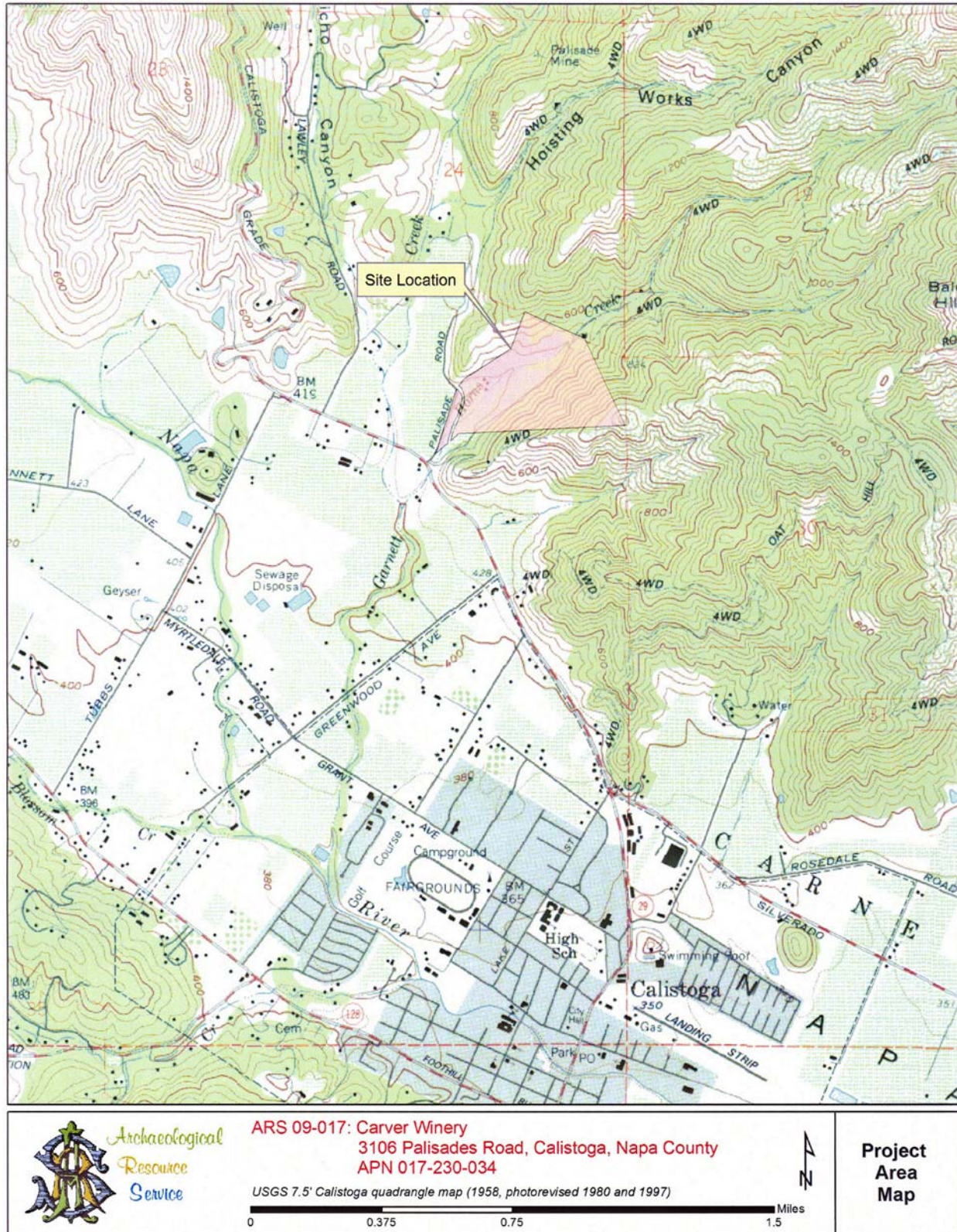


FIGURE 2. PROJECT LOCATION AS SHOWN ON CALISTOGA 7.5 MINUTE USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP.

The creek channels are often demarcated by the presence of native vegetation including such trees as oaks, California bays, firs, and brushy shrubs. The channels of native watercourses are more naturally vegetated than the surrounding areas that have been developed for residential usage. Some of the native riparian or ruderal (weedy) vegetation has been replaced with landscaping plants that are usually represented by non-native species that in some instances have become parts of the landscaping. These non-native species of trees or shrubs may be found growing around either existing (or former location of) residential or farm structures that in some cases are now gone. In addition the former locations of cabins and homesteads may be demarcated by flowers and non-native fruit or nut-bearing trees, specifically apples and walnuts, which may have been formally planted in orchards that in some cases are still in a well-maintained state. In other cases the orchards appear to have been abandoned long ago and upon observing their poor condition people make the comment that the trees seem to barely produce any healthy-appearing fruit or nuts.

## **ARCHIVAL RESEARCH**

Prior to undertaking the field examination, the archaeological site records and reports, ethnographic documents, and historic materials regarding Calistoga and the Northern Napa Valley area were examined to determine the parcel's archaeological sensitivity. Several different sources of primary data were examined to conduct this evaluation and prepare a cultural resource overview. This material included the data files maintained at the ARS office in Petaluma as well as the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), the official repository for data maintained for the State of California and federal government. The CHRIS files were examined on March 25, 2009 by ARS associate Sally Evans; the search was assigned the File Number of #08-1177.

ARS also contacted Trish Hornisher, the staff planner at the Napa County Conservation-Development and Planning department to discuss what concerns the department might have about the proposed project and what specific conditions have been imposed on the applicant (Hornisher, personal communication 2009). She provided ARS planner with what their office will require to be discussed in the report that will be filed after the study is completed, including insuring that the report also will be sent to the CHRIS with any site record forms that were prepared. The Count's procedures and policies have been followed in the preparation of the current document.

When we began to conduct the archival review for this project we established a geographical limit within which we would collect information; in this case an arbitrarily defined area of one-mile was used in the beginning. However the limit was expanded when it became apparent that a broader area of reference was needed due to the relative infrequency of studies undergoing County-required archaeological inspections. By expanding the research limits we also made an attempt to gather reports that might be pertinent; such as those that were written about evaluated projects that involve a mutli-county study or describe an inspection that may have included a many mile long section of a State highway or a survey of a large property that is privately-owned.

A case in point was an archaeological study of the Palisades-Table Mountain area located north-northeast of Calistoga; the study encompassed a 12-square mile area that is located within parts of Napa, Lake, and Sonoma Counties (King and Hickman 1974). Begun in 1974 the overview and archaeological sensitivity study of the Palisades-Table Mountain area seems especially relevant to the current study even though the evaluation did not specifically encompass a physical examination of all the land parcels within this 12-square mile study area. In preparing their 1974 document information was compiled about the locations of those land parcels that have been archaeologically evaluated before to the fall of 1974 when they began their research. [Data was admittedly meager at that time but they nonetheless made an attempt to contact knowledgeable professional and/or avocational archaeologists and local artifact collectors who might have specific information.]

Based on their archival research and consultation process, the authors of this study then prepared maps that showed where the county or the CHRIS (then known as the Archaeological Clearinghouse) has plotted places that had been formally recorded as prehistoric archaeological sites or places with recognized historic association. This map showed several prehistoric archaeological sites as well as the locations of existing or former buildings and structures that have been mentioned or formally identified as having historic importance; in particular those buildings having the status of being County landmarks.

In the current archival research process, ARS specifically included making a review of those places and/or sites that have been identified as having special cultural value on the part of a local governing body, in this case, the

Napa County planning department. In addition when a State or federal regulatory agency has assumed jurisdiction over a project that is initially being sponsored by a local agency, we also examined documents pertaining to those recognized places of possible significance such as State historic landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or evaluated historic properties that have been found to be eligible to the National or California Registers of Historic Places.

Special attention was given to any of those resources which may possess recognized scientific significance due to the kinds of artifacts and features that the site contained or exhibited. Our archival research concluded that there are no known federally or State listed eligible historic resources (either prehistoric archaeological sites or historic properties) located within the arbitrary one-mile radius of the study area. The historically important Palisades Mine is located up Palisades Road about a mile from the project area at 3106 Palisades Road. Our research has revealed that the Palisades Mine is very important to Napa County mining history in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in particular the history of land use in the Palisades area in general. However the professional archaeological community has never formally recorded this long-abandoned mine and associated camp site area as a historic archaeological resource. While this historic place is located in close proximity and has highly similar physical setting as we describe below, this resource will in no way be physically harmed by the proposed winery development.

In addition to this recognized historic site, the archival review found that there are a few officially recognized prehistoric archaeological sites located in the general proximity to the study area. While none of these sites will be affected by the proposed undertaking, a discussion of the distribution and composition of these nearby sites is pertinent to this study. Review of these sites will provide insights about the kinds of places that were used for habitation and subsistence activities by the Native American residents of the area. A discussion follows of the projects that have been conducted in the proximity to the project area including private land parcels, highways, proposed reservoirs (evaluated for State regulatory agencies), or related federal projects.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**

In addition to the required data review on a proposed project conducted at the CHRIS, making formal consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) is a necessary component of the records search. The Commission operates per the authority given to it in Public Resources Code 5097.9. The California NAHC works to identify, catalogue, and protect places of special religious or social significance, graves, and cemeteries of Native Americans. The NAHC will document if there are any designated places of special cultural value that have been recognized in the tribal territory of the local Native American groups that are on the NAHC list. On March 12 ARS wrote to the NAHC requesting that they make an examination of their existing files on Napa County and identify if any "Sacred Sites" are known in the general vicinity. On March 16 a response was received from NAHC aide Katy Sanchez saying that they do not know of any "Sacred Sites;" but they attached a list of three local Native Americans who should be contacted. The NAHC letter is appended to this report. The NAHC recommended that each of these individuals should be contacted and asked to provide information or comments about whether the project might threaten known heritage resources. The following three individuals: Mr. Earl Couey of Santa Rosa and Mr. Scott Gabaldon of Middletown, representing the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley and the Ya-Ka-Ama group out of Forestville (Sonoma County) were each sent the same letter that described the project and provided a topographic map showing the project area. While the contact letters were sent to each of them over 3 months' ago, as of June 10, 2009 neither written nor verbal response has been received from any of the contacted individuals. In the events that comments are received at some later date ARS will endeavor to add these comments to the final report that has been submitted to the applicant, Napa County, and the CHRIS.

## **SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE CHECK**

Our review of all of the available archival data has been completed and we have come to the conclusion that given what has been discovered in the general vicinity of the property at 3106 Palisades Road, the proposed location of the Carver-Sutro winery project appears to have a moderate sensitivity. The same sensitivity assessment can be made about those surrounding parcels of land parcels that are situated along both sides of Palisades Road; even though few parcels located in the vicinity have been subjected to an archaeological survey. Based on the results of the data review there is small to moderate likelihood that the specific project area or the

remainder of the property that was not examined might contain cultural resources, either prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or artifacts. This assessment of sensitivity is based upon the geography and physical environment of the area that would have provided natural resources that would have been available for exploitation and usage by the aboriginal or early historic residents.

ARS conducted an archaeological survey of a small parcel located along Highway 29 in 2002 (Flynn 2002). At that time we made a similar sensitivity assessment in regards the general area of Palisades Road and Highway 29 noting that the area has a moderate potential to contain prehistoric resources (Flynn 2002). This assessment was made even though relatively few properties in the general vicinity have been formally evaluated by archaeologist. In the current study that earlier evaluated property is located in close proximity to the intersection with Palisades Road and has very similar environmental and physical settings. Our 2002 study did not identify any actual artifactual materials or definite archaeological sites on the parcel that was examined, although there are sites known in the general vicinity.

The generally lower archaeological sensitivity that we have identified for the Palisades Road/Highway 29 area is in relative contrast to the much large number of studies that have been performed on properties that are located closer to the center of the town of Calistoga. In this current report we will provide a discussion below of the kinds of sites that have been identified in the general area. Then we will describe some of the constraints that have tended to make relocation of several of the prehistoric sites that were first observed early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century far more difficult. ARS also must make the comment that the surveys closer to the town center are much more likely to have been positive and resulted in the identification of prehistoric and historic resources. There are only a few properties within the arbitrarily defined one-mile research limits where artifacts related to prehistoric activities have been found or that contain places such as buildings, structures, or objects which are considered to have a recognized historic value.

Several of these significant historic places are mentioned in the standard historic reference documents that are used in research about Calistoga and northeastern Napa County; these documents include 19<sup>th</sup> century sources such as Menefee (1873) or Smith and Elliott (1878) or later historical annals that have been prepared including Kay Archuleta (1977); Yolande Beard (1977b), or Lin Webber (1998).. In each of the afore-mentioned cases, mention is made of important places such as the Palisades Mine or the camp site that was known to have been used by Robert Louis Stevenson, one of the most notable historic residents of the Silverado Trail area. However one must take notice that, very few of these places have been documented and officially recorded as either historic or prehistoric archaeological sites; that is unless the historic resource is situated within State or federally controlled land (such as Robert Louis Stevenson Historic State Park) (Issler 1939; Stanton 1998).

The review of compiled data conducted by ARS has found that there are very few privately-owned properties that have been studied or evaluated by archaeologists, particularly at the behest of Napa County. With the current study that is located specifically on Palisades Road, there is one additional area that was evaluated at the behest of the County. That evaluated property is located along Highway 29 but near to the intersection with Palisades Road (Flynn 2002). In addition to the surveys by ARS there have been a few private properties that are located within in the Jericho Canyon area that have been the specific subject of required archaeological evaluation (e.g., Neri 2000; Flaherty 2004). While these other investigations were conducted to satisfy in part guidelines of Napa County, these two other projects also were conducted to satisfy State (e.g., CalFire or the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) or federal agencies such as the Fish and Wildlife Service.

In addition to surveys in the project vicinity mentioned above that were required by regulatory agencies there have been several publicly sponsored projects related to proposed improvements to existing transportation system. In this particular case archaeological studies have occurred along the portions of Highway 29 in Napa and Lake Counties, where the highway leaves Calistoga and ascends the mountain over into Lake County (e.g., (M. Kelly 1988a, b, 1989; Kelly and Benson 1988; Smith and Baker 1997; Dowdall 1998; Dowdall and Thompson 1991a, b, 1998). During several of these State highway projects both prehistoric and historic resources have been identified. These State-imposed highway studies have confirmed that the area has moderate archaeological sensitivity.

A similar statement can be made regarding the moderate archaeological sensitivity of the general area of Jericho Canyon located to the west and through which Lawley Toll House Road trends. While the number of archaeological studies that have been conducted in this general area remains small as compared to areas closer

to central Calistoga, there have been other archaeological firms in addition to ARS that have conducted surveys. Archaeologists working directly for the State Department of Transportation (DOT or Caltrans) include Marcia Kelly and Katherine Dowdall from District 04 (Oakland); these two women archaeologists also have cooperated with private firms such as Origer and Associates (e.g., Dowdall and N. Thompson) or Pacific Legacy Inc. of Oakland. Then there are the archaeologists who have worked directly for the Division of Water Rights of the North Coast Regional Water Quality Board in Sacramento; these researchers include George (?) Jackmond and William Soule in particular, who has conducted many archaeological projects throughout Napa County. William Soule has conducted several evaluations in the project vicinity (e.g., Soule 1979, 1984, 1992).

These other researchers have worked directly for agencies and in several cases these agency sponsored projects identified previously undocumented prehistoric and historic sites, several of which were formally evaluated to determine site significance (e.g., Dowdall and Thompson 1991, 1998).

Besides professionally trained archaeological consultants there are a number of avocational archaeologists who have examined properties within the Calistoga city limits and in unincorporated areas beyond this area; these individuals include (the late) Yolande Beard of St. Helena or (the late) Don Branscomb of Lake County.

Besides staff archaeologists in State employ several private archaeological consulting firms also have conducted fieldwork in the general vicinity of the project area, either working directly for a private property owner or under contract through a State agency such as Caltrans or a local university or college. The researchers who are employed with or work for or own professional consulting firms include Thomas Origer, Nelson "Scotty" Thompson, and Eileen Steen of Origer and Associates (Origer 1979; Dowdall and Thompson 1991a, b, 1998; Steen and Origer 2005); Maxi Neri of North Coast Resource Management (Redwood Valley); Kim Tremaine of Tremaine & Associates, Inc. (2002a, b); or Jay Flaherty of ASI (from Kelseyville) (Flaherty 2004a, b). Several of these studies by private firms are described below. In addition many projects have been conducted by staff archaeologists associated with the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) at Sonoma State University).

For instance Neri's study involved an archaeological survey of a timber conversion project of less than three-acres that was undertaken at the request of a registered professional forester to satisfy the California Division of Forestry (CDF or CalFire) regulations (Neri 2000). He evaluated a small portion of the Harris Ranch off Lawley Toll House Road north and east of Calistoga. Neri contacted the CHRIS before conducting the field inspection; this was done to satisfy the CalFire rules as well as those conditions imposed on the applicant by the Napa County planning department. Rather than making a personal visit to the NWIC Neri requested that a formal documentary review be conducted by the NWIC office. In their response letter the NWIC stated that there were no known prehistoric sites or historic buildings located in the immediate vicinity (Haydu 2000). Based on their review of maps and data Haydu (2000) concluded that there was a slight potential that archaeological materials might be encountered given discoveries made in the general vicinity. Following upon the NWIC's suggested archaeological sensitivity Neri examined both timbered land and more open areas that contained existing vineyards to see if any prehistoric or historic materials or features were present. However Neri found no prehistoric artifactual material in any location within the 3 acre portion of the larger parcel that was surveyed.

Jay Flaherty of ASI apparently conducted a survey of a 25-acre portion of a property that was owned by Garnett Creek Winery; the survey was for a planned expansion of the winery according to the site record forms that were sent to the CHRIS. While Napa County archaeology base maps show the two sites that were officially recorded during this study their files do not contain the report about his evaluation. According to the site record forms that ARS obtained at the CHRIS the survey was negative for prehistoric materials. The study area was thought to have some archaeological sensitivity based on the research conducted by Flaherty at the NWIC (Flaherty 2004a, b). The inspection of the 25-acre portion of the parcel appears to have resulted in the identification of two historic structures. The record forms state that Garnett Creek Winery was the applicant. These historic features are referred to as G-1 and G-2 in the site record forms that were sent to the NWIC (Flaherty 2004b). They were formally recorded and were assigned Primary number designations for Napa County by the NWIC; they are now known as P-28-001458 and P-28-001459.

The relative paucity of examined properties in the hills to the north and east of central Calistoga is in contrast to areas closer to the central business district of Calistoga, where far greater numbers of properties have been examined, both for projects that are either privately and publicly sponsored. In several instances the inspected areas were found to contain potentially significant prehistoric sites and historic buildings such as in the case of



several projects that are nearer to the northern town center or east of town along Tubbs Lane (Branscomb 1977a-c; Bryne 1993; Flynn 1997b; Tremaine & Associates 2002; Evans and Smith 2008). These investigations have resulted in several of these cultural resources being designated as significant resources, including prehistoric archaeological sites as well as historic structures located along the surveyed rights-of-way. In a few instances the resources were found to be eligible for formal listing as significant historic resources (under CEQA) or historic properties (under NEPA); this includes the large multi-site complex situated along Highway 29 near Lincoln Avenue in central Calistoga that is now referred to as CA-Nap-748/H, amongst other referents (Bieling 1986; M. Kelly 1989; Dowdall and Thompson 1998; Ham 2003).

In the general proximity of the project area there is another archaeological study conducted along Tubbs Lane that bears special mention here. This survey found and recorded as sites several areas where prehistoric artifactual material was present (Tremaine and Associates 2002a, b). ARS was able to get a copy of this report and both the NWIC and files and maps at Napa County files show these areas as recognized sites. According to the report by Kin Tremaine the artifacts that were found and recorded by her are in addition to at least one other prehistoric site that was previously recognized. This site was known as CA-Nap-506 and it was originally recorded by local (and late) avocational archaeologist from St. Helena Yolande Beard (Beard 1977a; Branscomb 1977a). It was Tremaine's feeling that Nap-506 apparently was outside the specific project limits. One of the other areas where Tremaine and Associates also found scattered artifactual remains was formally evaluated so that its areal extent and possible significance could be determined prior to the construction of the proposed development (Tremaine and Associates 2002b). This large habitation site has now officially been re-recorded by Tremaine and her associates and is now listed under the designation of Primary site designation of P-28-001193 by the NWIC (Tremaine and Associates 2002b).

The author must comment that far more development has occurred near Calistoga. This is true in the more urbanized part of town especially the northern portion along the routes of Highways 29 and 128; this area is several miles to the west and south of the project vicinity. While the developed area within Calistoga proper is outside the arbitrarily defined limits of the research that we have used to assess the project area's archaeological sensitivity, the sheer number of recorded prehistoric sites and areas of known sensitivity merits some discussion here. We have previously made the observation about increasing development pressure) and the area's rich environmental resources and attractive setting.

Consequently, when development applications are submitted to various cities' or County's planning departments, it is much more likely that an archaeological study will be required. The lead agency recognizes that parcels have sensitivity and because cultural resources might be present, they will require that a survey should be performed. Hence many more parcels have been examined by archaeologists or architectural historians to determine if resources might suffer adverse impacts. It is usual practice that when a local municipality or county agency or department proposes to sponsor a (construction) project, the lead planner will begin the study by making a specific consultation with the State Office of Historic Preservation especially in the case when the respective entity is seeking approvals or funding from a State or federal regulatory agency. In the case of Napa County planning the data source that is used by various planning bodies is the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park.

Therefore when a federal or State agency such as the State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) or the Parks and Recreation Department initiates a study as required by law, the agency will initiate a formal documentary review at the CHRIS. The agency staff archaeological personnel or the private consultant (working at the agency's behest) will undertake the research. In either instance the individual will be provided with information about the locations and cultural constituents of any officially registered sites and buildings that potentially might be located in the project limits or the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In some cases the State Agency or the applicant may chose or have some discretion here; there may be separate APE's established for archaeology (prehistoric, Native American sites) and History. Within the designated APE the research would be to identify all buildings and/or structures that are greater than 45 years of age and then determine (through archival research or physical examination) if the property would be potentially eligible as a historic resource.

Our research indicates that parcels located closer to the center part of Calistoga that are proposed to be developed seem to be much more likely to become the subject of a County or city required archaeological study in contrast to the much smaller number of evaluated properties located in close proximity to the current project on

Palisades Road. The majority of these development projects nearer to the town center that involved archaeological inspection have resulted in a positive finding that includes the formal recordation of prehistoric or historic sites. In addition a number of isolated artifacts (such as projectile points, bowl mortars, and like items of prehistoric manufacture) also have been recovered and in a few cases, recorded as isolated finds. Many of these newly identified prehistoric sites or historic landmarks have been formally recorded with the State and given a permanent Primary designation. In the case of sites with previously assigned trinomial designations, they may be given a separate Primary number as well as being referred to be its older site designation.

Today many cities as well as county planning departments maintain their own data files and maps that show the locations where historic and archaeological sites are known or suspected to be present. For instance both the planning departments of the cities of St. Helena and Calistoga each now possess and maintain their own files containing locational data and other information about the locations of cultural resources (archaeological sites or historical archaeological sites or buildings/structures) within their jurisdictions. These municipal planners also use (and update) maps to determine when archaeological or historic studies are warranted depending on the parcel's "archaeological sensitivity." The archaeological sensitivity of a specific development property may be calculated based on the planner's own review of the submitted materials or the planner may choose to let another individual make a separate assessment of sensitivity. In this case the project proponent may provide specific data to the municipal (or county) planner for their perusal and decision. This assessment may be accomplished as part of a formal document review conducted directly by the CHRIS or by the chosen archaeological consultant used by the applicant or lead agency.

In the current case once the plans that were prepared on the Carver-Sutro winery project were submitted to the Napa County planner, in this case Trish Hornisher, she examined the data (on a GIS-derived map that is referred to as "Enviro-Sensitivity-R-ArcReader") showing the locations of archaeological surveys and sites in the unincorporated area outside the "urban" limits of Calistoga area to determine whether any studies have been conducted previously or if any recorded archaeological sites are located in close proximity to the project area Hornisher, personal communication 2009).. After conducting her search, it was found that there are several places plotted on the county base maps that have been the prior subject of an archaeological survey. She determined that the Carver-Sutro property at 3106 Palisades Road has not been the subject of a previous archaeological evaluation. In addition there are about 6-7 formally recorded archaeological sites in about a half miles' radius from the project area.

The map search indicated that very few parcels have been the subject of a required archaeological inspection, especially in this highly rural part of Napa County located along the State highway that goes over the hill into Lake County. Consequently there are only a few reports in their files about an archaeological study that was specifically required by the planning department. One of the studies in the area is the report prepared by Flynn in 2002 on the proposed Vincent Arroyo Winery project. Another study was described above and it was conducted by Flaherty (2004). The County files did not contain the Flaherty report but they were aware of his study.

Her review of the county base map also found that there are no previously identified prehistoric archaeological resources plotted on the parcel at 3106 Palisades Road or in its immediate vicinity; the area includes properties along the east side of Palisades Road as well as the section of Highway 29 that intersects with Palisades Road. Maps maintained by the county and the CHRIS both show that once this arbitrary threshold is broadened and the search is expanded, there are evaluated properties and officially recognized prehistoric sites. While the majority of these known sites that are located nearby were first recorded by UC Berkeley in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and research shows that few of them have been confirmed by modern professional inspection, their presence is worthy of note as we discuss in greater detail below.

But the county was not aware of several of the surveys that are discussed below that were conducted by the DOT. Thus the maps maintained by the County do not show that the Caltrans evaluation occurred and they are apparently unaware that prehistoric and historic resources were identified.

The research conducted for this study indicates that there have been only a small number of required archaeological studies have been performed in the immediate project vicinity. One previous study deserves special mention here due to its great similarity in physical setting and cultural landscape to the Carver-Sutro property on Palisades Road. The County required that an evaluation be performed and a report meeting their guidelines prepared with recommendations if a cultural resource was discovered in the area to be developed

(Flynn 2002). This is one of the first examinations of a privately-owned property that is located in the project vicinity. While the project area is not along that section of Palisades Road being evaluated in this report, the observations and results of this previous inspection are relevant. The project area in question is located at 2950 Lake County Highway. ARS was retained in 2002 by Doug Sterk, an engineer who was working for the land owner, Roy Enderlin. The property had been sold by the applicant to the Vincent Arroyo Winery company so that a new winery facility could be built.

ARS examined an area of vineyard on that portion of the property that also contained an older home and outbuildings. These features were located on the flatter portions of the land but we also evaluated the slopes of the hills that form the northern and eastern boundaries of the parcel. The new facility would take out existing vines and then possibly reuse several of the existing buildings and structures after some remodeling or rehabilitation. The owner/operator of the Vincent Arroyo winery also grows grapes on a large parcel of land that is located between Tubbs Lane and Greenwood Avenue and on the riparian terrace on the south of the existing route of Highway 29.

The main concern that ARS had was to identify if the surveyed area contains any previously known or newly identified prehistoric sites; a specific architectural and historical evaluation of the existing residential and agricultural buildings was not a major component of this evaluation. The planning department required an inspection of the Enderlin property because their maps show that there seems to be a plotted location of an officially recorded archaeological site within the property boundaries. Thus upon the change in ownership and new construction planned in close proximity to this plotted location, the planner wanted an evaluation to confirm or deny this suspicion. The official designation of this recorded site is CA-Nap-124 according to the maps maintained by the county, ARS, and the CHRIS.

Due to the County's suspicion that the Enderlin property might contain a plotted site that might be impacted by the proposed development, before granting approval of the application to build a new facility a formal study of the project area was required. ARS initiated a formal documentary review at the CHRIS to gather information about other studied parcels in the vicinity and confirm if there were other recorded sites located in close proximity to the study area. While at the NWIC we had success in getting a copy of the record form on the CA-Nap-124 site. Looking at the typewritten form, it appears that this place was first reported by a local resident by the name of Harrel. This man had sent his information to the University of California's Archaeological Research Facility and based on this reported information the students prepared a form and made a rough plot of the reported location (Harrel 1933). Then the place was assigned a site number, in this case Nap-124.

Other than the typewritten site record form and a roughly plotted location on everyone's maps, there is little geographical information provided on the record form about this site; particularly any data that can assist the reader in relocating this place. The plotted location represents an estimation of its location based on a very cryptic description on the form on file at the NWIC as obtained from the Archaeological Research Facility at UC Berkeley. It would appear that since it was originally observed by Harrel in 1933 no one has seen or visited the Nap-124 site.

According to the County's plot the Nap-124 site is located on the sloping hillside several hundreds of feet above the existing building complex on the flatter part of the Enderlin property. Given the county's map plot, which in turn comes from the data at the NWIC, this plotted location is close to the area of existing vineyard that ARS would need to examine because this is roughly where the new winery building is situated. When we initially were contacted by the planner we had suspicions about what reasons the aboriginal residents would have had to select such an elevated location for their potential use as an occupation or habitation site; when a much better location with more reliable access to potable water seems to be situated on flatter ground several hundred yards (or meters) downslope and closer to Garnett (or Musgrove) Creek. For instance there is a much flatter piece of property with much more easy access to the creek on the south side of Highway 29 and slightly south and southwest of the Enderlin parcel located at 2950 Lake County Highway (Highway 29).

Despite our reservations about the suitability of the landscape where Nap-124 was suspected to be located, we sought to specifically examine this more elevated area to confirm or refute that the site existed. Thus we were looking specifically for chipped or ground stone tools, waste material from tool manufacture, organic food remains or shell fragments that usually would reflect habitation activities. These types of artifacts and features were specifically looked for since this site was reported to be an occupation and burial site (Harrel 1933). Based on the

types of special artifacts that had been recovered from this site by Harrel and given to the Museum of Anthropology at Berkeley, Nap-124 was not just a small encampment used on a temporary basis. Artifacts of some special value were recovered including an obsidian bangle (a natural prismatic shaped piece of obsidian) and an unstated numbers of clamshell beads. The location is reported as being between one and a quarter mile north of Calistoga on the road to Clear Lake (that is the old Highway 29). The site was located on the Calvert Ranch and about 160 feet from the creek; this creek we suspect is Garnett Creek.

ARS conducted the survey using the plotted location for the Nap-124 described on the record form and the project maps that were provided by the engineer (Doug Sterk). The ARS principals conducted the inspection in the presence of Mr. Enderlin the property owner, his engineer, and a representative from the winery. During the field examination of the vineyard areas where the new facility was planned, a few obsidian pebbles and cobbles were observed. But none of them bore signs of definite modification that would indicate the items had been made into actual tools or flakes that showed edge damage or purposeful shaping into utilized tools.

Since the site is reputed to have represented a habitation with many various kinds of chipped and ground stone implements and other items, we expected to find some signs of more intensive aboriginal habitation such as a mounded area with culturally modified soil deposits. However our survey did not encounter any modified soils or chipped or ground stone tools on the examined surface of the exposed ground in the vineyard areas where the new building is proposed. Also nothing artifactual of a prehistoric nature was recovered near to the building complex where we spent some time looking for evidence of historic, 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts or features.

We did encounter and take photographs of a few larger cobbles of obsidian lying near to several of the existing buildings and structures in the farm complex. However in talking to the owner, it appears that some if not all of the larger examples of these obsidian cobbles apparently did not originally come from the Enderlin property at 2950 Lake County Road. According to Mr. Roy Enderlin the largest of these cobbles appear to have been brought onto the property by his son, who is a geologist who worked at the Homestake Mine near Knoxville (Enderlin 2002 personal communication). Mr. Enderlin Sr. reported that his son apparently brought these large cobbles of obsidian from the general area of the mine. For this reason we did not attribute these items to original behavior of aboriginal peoples who may have lived or walked through the property on their way to other (reported) villages or activity areas that are located in the vicinity.

[According to other accounts Mr. Enderlin (the son) is an important geologist whose knowledge is very extensive, particularly about the Homestake Mine and its rock and mineral wealth) (Stanton 1998). It is a well-known fact that the Homestake Mine and surrounding area contains numerous prehistoric and historic resources. For instance when the evaluation of the McLaughlin project was conducted by the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University in the early 1980's when a proposal was submitted to reactivate the mine for gold prospecting, the survey identified many different kinds of prehistoric and historic sites (ASC 1982) This study encompassed a very large area that consisted of parcels location in Napa, Lake, and Yolo Counties. In addition to the many prehistoric habitation sites and milling features that were found in the area, the archaeological study also resulted in the identification of what seemed to be natural sources of obsidian and other types of material in the area. Accounts indicate that these sources were used for stone tool manufacture for hundreds if not thousands of years by the aboriginal inhabitants of this large area where the three counties meet. Many people are known to have visited this area, knowing of the plethora of archaeological sites located there. Consequently these visitors have amassed collections of finished examples of both chipped and ground stone tools and implements as well as large natural cobbles of obsidian from the recognized sites and quarry localities.]

During our intensive survey of the plotted location of Nap-124 and the vineyard area where the new winery building will be placed, we did not encounter any actual evidence that prehistoric artifactual remains are present. Due to the entirely negative findings ARS did not feel that implementation of an archaeological monitoring program would be necessary at that time. However we did recommend that caution should be taken during future earth disturbing activities because there still was a potential that artifacts might be discovered in buried contexts or in areas that had not been intensively examined by us. The County planner agreed with our recommendations in light of the negative findings but the planner also cautioned the project applicants that implementation of a mitigation program would be required in the event that any artifacts were subsequently found in the development area or elsewhere on the property.

In spite of our efforts to closely examine the area where Nap-124 is plotted, the actual location of Nap-124 still has not been confirmed by a survey conducted by a professionally trained individual working for an agency such as the State Department of Transportation or a private archaeological firm performing a County required evaluation. The archival research conducted for this study indicates that very little area outside of (and beyond) the highway limits that are described below has been examined by archaeologists; that is with the exception of the Enderlin parcel described above that ARS evaluated in 2002. No other archaeological study has been able to yet confirm the actual location of Nap-124.

However we must point out that most other researchers did not specifically look for the early recorded sites known to the Archaeological Research Facility at UC Berkeley, such as the sites known as Nap-68, -70, or 124. This apparent bias is related to the questions about the lack of reliability of the locations of these early recognized sites and not the current level of expertise in archaeological surveillance of these modern day archaeologists. If one does closely read the site record forms prepared on these three early sites, each one of them seems quite similar in location, constituents, function, and environmental setting. The only real difference is the name of the old property owners on whose land these three sites were first observed: Nap-124 on the former Calvert property or Nap-70 which also contained a burnt obsidian bangle and clamshell disc beads that were associated with two burials that were donated to the UC Museum of Anthropology by F. R. Harrel. The similarities are too great not to make specific mention here.

ARS also must mention that in the general vicinity of Nap-124 and close to where Highway 29 meets Palisades Road, there are now several other recorded sites that have been recognized by professional surveys that were conducted more recently. When the site record forms were prepared about these discoveries in the vicinity of the intersection of Palisades Road with Highway 29, the CHRIS staff made the decision to assign entirely new designations to these places even though there are earlier recorded sites such as Nap-70 or Nap-124 in the immediate vicinity that could have been worthy candidates for special examination by the Caltrans' crews in order to confirm their reported positions. This was not done and there is no stated reason on the part of the DOT researchers why these older sites did not warrant further scrutiny.

### **NEWLY RECORDED SITES IN THE PROJECT VICINITY**

However there are two newly identified sites that exist in close proximity to Nap-124 and Nap-70 respectively. These new sites have been formally designated as CA-Nap-808 and CA-Nap-809. The general location of these two sites was surveyed by Caltrans beginning in 1988 and into 1991. Both of these two sites are located off of the Highway 29 right-of-way near the intersection with Palisades Road but they are located south of the roadway and much further downstream (along Garnett Creek) than the parcel on Palisades Road that is here under study or the parcel at 2950 Lake County Road that ARS evaluated in 2002 (Flynn 2002). As we will demonstrate below these two recently discovered sites are highly similar in location, described appearance and material constituents to what was observed in 1933 by Harrel (1933) within the locality now recorded as Nap-124. However ARS must note that in spite of what appears to be similar geographic and environmental settings to the current project, neither of the two site areas will be physically affected by the winery construction that is under evaluation in this document.

Nap-809 is also known as the Barbarra or Barbara site for a local landowner who lives near (the surveyed section of) Highway 29 and Greenwood Avenue. According to the record forms these two sites were both found within properties that contain vineyards which are located south of the highway and between Garnett Creek and Greenwood Avenue. These sites are off the highway right-of-way where the road crosses Garnett Creek. The sites are also several hundred feet south and east of where the highway joins with Palisades Road. Although ARS does not know for a fact but it is possible that these vineyards are now being used to supply grapes for the Vincent Arroyo Winery which was planning to build a new facility on the Enderlin property across the highway to the north (at 2950 Lake County Highway).

Later in the report Caltrans archaeologists, provided additional details about these two prehistoric sites when they describe the surveys that were conducted along Highway 29. The Caltrans study began in 1988 and continued into 1991 and 1998 as the plan for the originally proposed roadwork were revised and amended to encompass changes needed for drainage (M. Kelly 1988; Dowdall and Thompson 1991a, b, 1998).

The archaeological base maps that now exist at the NWIC and other repositories have for the most part been derived from information coming from the Archaeological Survey of the University of California at Berkeley. Doing research at the University ARS has personally examined those older maps and site records that exist in the Archaeological Research Facility's vaults. Later data was transferred from the ARF maps to topographic maps in the NWIC's possession. Examination of these recent map files indicate that in the rugged hills-above the valley floor where Highway 29 is located today, the maps show that only a few archaeological sites have been observed, formally recorded, and located on modern maps. One also must mention that before the modern highway route was finalized, there were other less well-maintained roads and trails that have been used for many years before the highway was built to get to Clear Lake and into Lake County from eastern Napa County.

In several cases, these historic trails, now replaced by the modern highway, were the main access roads that were commonly traveled upon in these older time periods. Examination of the early site record forms shows that many of these early recorded sites were first identified by avocational archaeologists who made a special visit to places that were known or reported by local residents who lived in the area during the 1910's or 1920's; upon making their visits there were archaeological sites located by these individuals who then shared their observations with professors who taught anthropology at UC Berkeley (J. T. Davis 1913 in Heizer 1953; Loud 1922).

It is an unfortunate fact that many of the places containing prehistoric artifacts that were observed in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century throughout Napa County have never been confirmed by actual surveys conducted by the modern-day professional community. Local collectors and avocational archaeologists shared their data with the University and consequently some of these sites were officially recorded by the Archaeological Research Facility at Berkeley in the 1940's or 1950's (Heizer 1953; Elsasser 1955). Students were sent out by their professors (such as Dr. Heizer) to confirm the reports that were received from these artifact collectors and local archaeologists (Meighan 1951; Elsasser 1955; Stoll 1960). In some cases the rumored places that were initially thought to represent major occupation sites were not confirmed in the places that were examined or only remnants of bulldozed mounds were found when students made an attempt to re-locate them (e.g., Stoll 1960). Unfortunately some of these reports also told about the destruction of many of these earliest reported sites by modification to the landscape (for roads, flood control, and other activities) that occurred in both historic and modern times (Heizer 1953; Stoll 1960).

In only a few cases were reliable field notes taken during these initial and later visits that were made by student and avocational archaeologists alike. In these early notations there were descriptions about the first discovered prehistoric sites that were found in Napa County in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Heizer 1953; Y. Beard 1977). Many important artifacts have been collected from the earliest recorded sites that were located by these first visiting avocational archaeologists. In some specific instances, these important artifacts (and associated human skeletal remains) were donated to the University, either through the ARF or the Museum of Anthropology. For some of the earliest sites, these artifact collections have become a major component of the entire comparative collection from Napa County that is now in the repository at the UCMA and is now being used by modern archaeologists for research (Heizer 1953).

The early practitioners of archaeology in the county have mentioned that many of these places have been lost or destroyed by various landscape modifications including flood control, road building, or the construction of small and large reservoirs. As a consequence the exact location of many sites in the Napa Valley remains a mystery to this day (Heizer 1953; Stoll 1960). There have been sites that were apparently destroyed by construction of dams, such as Nap-68 that was heavily impacted by the construction of the Kimball Dam early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Loud 1922). Later UCB archaeologist Albert Elsasser revisited the site in 1953 and made similar comments about the original site's damage by the dam (Elsasser 1953). In 1987 William Roop, the author's partner conducted a survey near the now-existing dam, at which time he rediscovered Nap-68. His study found that the site found was in a highly disturbed state as a result of the dam's construction with culturally modified soil scattered throughout the general surveyed area (Roop 1987).

According to maps maintained by both Napa County and the CHRIS the site known as Nap-124 has been plotted within a parcel located at 2950 Lake County Highway. The plotted location of this site, like several others, was not confirmed by modern fieldwork. ARS attempted to relocate the Nap-124 site that was first discovered by Harrel in 1933. The still unconfirmed location of Nap-124 is still shown on the CHRIS and county map despite the negative findings that ARS had in 2002. As we describe in the section below, other researchers (besides ARS) who have

been working in the general area where Highway 29 joins with Palisades Road apparently have not spent much attention looking to confirm or deny any of the reported locations of sites such as Nap-68, 70, or Nap-124 in the general project vicinity. When and if prehistoric materials are discovered confirming the implied archaeological sensitivity, the researchers and the CHRIS have instead designated entirely new site numbers rather than attempting to associate the discovered constituents with previously recorded places that contain aboriginal artifacts or human burials.

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES IN THE IMMEDIATE PROJECT VICINITY**

Archival research indicates that with several exceptions that are described below there have been few archaeological studies performed in this especially rugged part of Napa County. There have been several small-scale reservoir projects that have been examined by archaeologists working under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Water Rights. There also are a few archaeological studies that involved privately owned parcels located near to Greenwood Road or Lawley Toll House Road; several of these were discussed earlier in this report (Neri 2000; Flaherty 2004). These two exceptions consist of project areas that are located to the west of Palisades Road near to the entrance to Jericho Canyon from Lawley Toll House Road; the access to these evaluated properties was via private roads or driveways off of and to the west of the present route of Palisades Road.

There is a third project area that is much closer to the Carver-Sutro property; this evaluated area is situated at the head of Garnett Creek but in this case the property is accessible via the northern extension of Palisades Road. In spite of the slight differences in location the observations and findings of these studies seem to have relevance to the current evaluation.

One of these exceptions to this apparent rule is the multi-year long evaluation of the State-maintained Highway 29; the survey was conducted by Caltrans staff archaeologists and consultants from the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University. This inspection and significance testing was started back in the late 1980's when the State DOT began planning to improve the condition of the existing Highway 29 roadway. The work began within the town of Calistoga and went beyond that area to cross the valley floor and then ascend the mountain to eventually reach Lake County on the other side. The highway improvements were meant to make it safer to travel along the highway from Calistoga. Therefore improvements were proposed to the existing roadway itself and then new alignments of the road and (drainage) crossings were designed and then built to satisfy engineering or environmental constraints.

Archival research also has found that in this boundary area where Napa County and Lake County meet, archaeological studies of privately owned parcels that have been required by the planning department of Napa County are not very common. In contrast more archaeological studies have been completed on properties that are held in public ownership or under the jurisdiction of federal agencies or the planning department of Lake County that would place requirements for inspection on privately owned land. For instance public entities or private applicants have proposed to build irrigation or water conveyance facilities on or within their properties to satisfy federal historic preservation guideline. Therefore in the case of the reservoir projects the applicants must get permission from the State Department of Water Rights through the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in Sacramento to build new or expand existing facilities. This agency usually requires that a cultural resource evaluation will be conducted of the proposed reservoirs or pipelines (the so-called "Place of Use"); these areas would be evaluated by either agency staff personnel (who comes from the Sacramento main office) or by private contractors who are retained either by the applicant directly or at the recommendation of an engineer or planning consultant who is conducting the larger evaluation (and coordinating other environmental consultants as well).

There have been a small number of reservoirs that have been built in this part of Napa County. Their original construction or the planned expansion of existing facilities (called the Place of Use) usually would be required to have an evaluation by a qualified archaeologist. There seem to be at least two or three separate projects that are related to reservoir construction in the project vicinity that are included in the list of properties that have been formally evaluated by archaeologists. The locations of two small reservoir projects are within parcels that are situated to the west and much farther up Palisades Road (the County-maintained portion) than that portion of the road where it comes off of the State highway which provides access into the Carver-Sutro property. Given their locations and settings the observations of these surveys are highly pertinent to the current examination.

Another study that bears mention here is a major archaeological sensitivity study of the Palisades-Table Mountain area of northeastern Napa and southwestern Lake Counties that was conducted in 1974 by archaeologists Thomas King and Patricia Hickman; this study evaluated an approximately 12-square mile area (King and Hickman 1974). The two researchers were part of a larger team of consultants who were undertaking studies for a planned application for geothermal exploration and development. According to their summary an environmental study and reconnaissance also was being conducted by the firm of Applied Science and Resources Planning, Inc. of Sacramento. They were assisting the EIR firm in collecting information about the potential that prehistoric and historical resources might be discovered in the large study area. In addition they also expected to make specific recommendations for more exhaustive archaeological studies that would be needed later during what they thought would be the advanced phases of the environmental planning. [The author has not found any direct evidence after this 1974 initial effort for the Napa County section of this large area that any further planning occurred. However Lake County seems to have followed through with much of their recommendations found in the King and Hickman document.]

When William Roop and the author assumed ownership of the company in 1974 it was our assumption that Dr. King (who was the original founder of ARS) would have transferred all the reports and documents that were originally in his possession to us. We therefore expected that our files would have contained a copy of this report. However we have not been able to find a copy of the original report in our company files on Napa County but we did acquire a copy from the CHRIS. The ARS files do contain the base maps for Napa County that Dr. King used to show the locations of known sites (in 1973-74) and we also found the notes that were taken during some of the fieldwork that King and others conducted. Many of these plotted areas are shown on King's original maps as red circled areas; in some cases these areas have been later confirmed by professional archaeological surveys.

Once we obtained and read the King and Hickman report, we learned that they made a serious attempt to gather as many as possible primary or secondary reference documents written about this large area of Napa and Lake Counties. This was done to gain insights about the distribution and settlement patterns of the prehistoric and ethnographic populations who resided in this area. Given the physical and cultural similarities of the larger Palisades-Table Mountain area to the much smaller project area located off Palisades Road, the general findings of their cultural resource overview also is relevant to the present evaluation. It was their intention that the observations would be used to determine what kind of archaeological study was possible; they recognized the constraints that might exist to performing an examination in such a geologically diverse, rugged, and often inaccessible terrain that is characteristic of the geothermally active area that comprises the Palisades and Table Mountain region. They also sought to determine how sites inhabited by aboriginal, native populations or later historic groups might be physically identified by an inspection made by an archaeologist.

The work that King and Hickman were conducting would not, in their opinion, be considered adequate to satisfy federal historic preservation policies. This apparent inadequacy was due to a number of factors, including the lack of (or their inability to conduct) a comprehensive review of the available background data and literature and the failure to conduct an on-the-ground survey within the project limits. Their recommended archaeological survey of the study area was to be conducted by another consultant. That individual apparently would use the findings of an assessment of sensitivity to ground-proof their assumptions about what aboriginal or historic populations resident in or traveling through this region. would have been considered to be suitable locations for various subsistence or other activities.

After making our review it seems that the recommended archaeological study may never have been conducted since the resulting report is not available at the CHRIS. This author assumes that the survey may never have been completed as recommended, especially in the larger portion located within the boundaries of Napa County. If bibliographic references are any indication of the amount of prior cultural resource work that had been accomplished in the Geysers area or near to Clear Lake around the time of the study, the portion in Lake County seemed to have much more available information that the authors could use for their sensitivity assessment regarding the settlement patterns of aboriginal, ethnographic, and historic populations who are known to have been residents in the area.

According to the 1974 review of the base maps at the Clearinghouse (\*) that was conducted by King and Hickman, there was only one recorded prehistoric site located within the actual portion in Napa County under evaluation [\*The State Clearinghouse became the Northwest Information Center of the CHRIS many years later.]



That site is recorded as CA-Nap-116 and it is reported to be located on St. Helena Creek just upstream from Rattlesnake Spring. A second site, Nap-178, is recorded as being plotted (at the Clearinghouse) just below the Palisades (a prominent geologic feature); as this site is shown this apparently would place the Nap-178 site just to the south of the boundary of the 1974-study area. A third site, Nap-119, was apparently located just south of Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial State Park along Highway 29. These three sites are located many miles away from the project area to the north and east. The current project will not pose any adverse effect to these sites in any fashion but the results of that study that identified these sites bear further discussion here.

In addition to their description of known archaeological sites in the study area, King and Hickman made specific mention of relevant and available literature about the known ethnographic populations living in the area. They made an attempt to discover where sites occupied by the ethnographic Wappo Indians might be located. According to their literature search there also were two permanent ethnographic Wappo village sites that were reported in the Palisades vicinity, which they referred to as *Tse'Imenan* and *Nihicktsonoma* (Kroeber 1925; Driver 1936; Heizer 1953). The authors observed that as of the date of their study (1974) neither of these ethnographic sites has been actually located by a modern, professionally conducted archaeological study.

In addition to their discussion regarding prehistoric settlement patterns and types of sites that might be discovered Ms. Hickman provided a review of the various patterns of historic period land usage of the Palisades-Table Mountain area. [Patricia Parker Hickman is now Dr. King's wife and is a renowned historian in her own right] According to her research (Hickman 1974) the main land use patterns that were followed in the Palisades-Table Mountain area during the historic period were: (1) stockraising supplemented by subsistence agriculture, (2) grain farming, also supplemented by subsistence agriculture, (3) mining for silver and quicksilver, (4) the gradual development of horticulture and viticulture combined with intensive stockraising (including dairies and hog-farms), and (5) resorts and health spas (particularly those facilities associated with the thermal springs that this area is known to contain). The authors also provided certain details about these patterns of land use and described several of the important natural landmarks and physical landscape features for which the area was renowned.

Based on the results of their research the authors predicted that there was a potential that the activities involved with each of these patterns of historic land usage would be represented by different kinds of historic sites within the study area. For instance their research found that Mount St. Helena was the scene of the first mining excitement in the area during the late 1850's. Silver was discovered on the mountain slopes in 1858 and 1859, and consequently there are a number of reported "diggings" (or mines and associated camp sites) located throughout the Palisades area (Issler 1950: 88 cited in King and Hickman 1974). Following upon their findings and observations, we want to draw the reader's attention to one of the more important historic sites in the large area. That is the Palisades mine that is located several miles to the north of the project area (F. Davis 1948: 183-184). According to Ken Stanton, an authority who wrote a history and guide on the natural and cultural resources of the Mount St. Helena area, the Palisades mine was one of the most important silver and gold producing mines that was in operation in Napa County (and elsewhere); the history of this mine begins in the nineteenth century but the mine continued in operation in a sporadic basis under several different owners until the 1980's (Stanton 1998: 103-106). The Palisades mine was located about 3 miles north of Calistoga at the head of King's Canyon (now called Garnett Canyon\*); [\*Garnett Creek is apparently named for a miner at the Palisades mine (Stanton 1998:104).]

Stanton's research indicates that the Palisades mine appears to have been the most successful mining enterprise in Napa County until the Homestake mine (located near Knoxville) began its operation in the 1980's. According to Fenelon Davis, *Mines and Mineral Resources of Napa County* (1948) the mine was located at about 600 foot elevation and it was established to recover silver from a belt of quartz veins in the native rocks of the lower slopes of Mount St. Helena; the veins of quartz rocks bore silver sulphides, associated gold, small amounts of copper, and traces of lead that were found in this area as early as 1870 (F. Davis 1948). According to Davis's research it appears that only two of the original 19<sup>th</sup> century claims actually developed into producing mines; namely the Palisade and the Silverado mine. In the late 1920's and early 1930's the Palisades mine was owned and operated by Harry Patten.

This mine appears to have paled in comparison to the Silverado mine that was made famous by Robert Louis Stevenson. The Palisades mine never did receive the kind of notoriety and fame that the Silverado mine acquired, even during its several periods of mining activity that is reported to have made hundreds of thousands of dollars, if

not millions, for its owners. The mine's heyday began in 1893 and seems to have seen its last commercial enterprise in the 1950's although it continued in minor operation until the 1980's. The Palisades mine never was as well-known as the Silverado mine, even when its owners and/or operators introduced new mining methods and technologies to extract the ores, which in turn had led to the ever increasing payloads of silver and gold that were discovered. Stanton mentions that only about \$100,000.00 was actually made for the owners of the Silverado mine (Stanton 1998: 104). It is Stanton's belief that rather than the amount of money it may have earned the fame of the Silverado mine was mainly due to publications such as Stevenson's Silverado Squatters (Stevenson 1974).

Besides making an attempt to describe some of the historic resources that were known to be located in the Palisades-Table Mountain area such as the Silverado and Palisades mines in Napa County and many other important places that were known to be in Lake County, King and Ms. Hickman also may have made an attempt to visit some of the archaeological sites that were plotted and known to the Archaeological Research Facility at UC Berkeley at that time (1974). Serious examination of cultural resources in the larger planning process was just then getting started in northern California. The sensitivity modeling program envisioned by Thomas King and Patricia Hickman in this large area is one of the first of its kind and should be looked upon favorably for its attempt to integrate existing knowledge about the location of historical and prehistoric archaeological sites in such a large area. This effort was a good beginning making a serious attempt to predict what kinds of physical and environmental settings might be most conducive for aboriginal settlements. Then the authors uses the observations about the physical assets or disadvantages (of the physical or natural landscape) to determine where later, non Native American populations may have chosen to locate their settlements or to exploit available natural resources.

King and Hickman apparently made attempts to visits landmarks and archaeological sites that were known to be located in the study area. For instance based on some data that this author found in the Napa County archaeology files left by Thomas King, Hickman and he may have visited the archaeological site known as CA-Nap-317. According to the site record form Nap-317 is located on the headwaters of Garnett Creek. On Napa County base maps that are now in our possession King appears to have made a rough plot of its location and the site's general extent. Further review indicates that this site and surround areas is located within an area that was evaluated by a SWRCB archaeologist by the name of Jackmond in 1974 (Jackmond 1974). The notes that ARS obtained from the visit to the site made by King and Hickman suggest that they may even have collected some prehistoric artifacts there that include chipped stone tools and waste flakes

While it is not clear from reading Jackmond's report, the findings of King and Hickman may have been reported to the SCWRB archaeologist who also was studying in the general area in 1974. The observations that were made by King and Hickman also may have been given serious consideration several years later when another SWRCB archaeologist, William Soule, undertake an archaeological study of another proposed reservoir in the same general vicinity of Palisades Road (Soule 1982).

There are two small reservoirs whose locations are shown in the vicinity of current project area situated along the southern end of Palisades Road (near the intersection with Highway 29) that are shown on topographic maps of the Calistoga area maintained both by the NWIC and ARS. [When ARS was founded as a company in the early 1970's the sites that were then plotted as being located in Napa County came from information provided by Thomas King; in the early 1970's King also shared his data about site locations with the Napa County planning department as well.]

Both of these locations appear to have been the specific subject of an archaeological inspection that was required by The State Department of Water Rights through the State Water Resources Control Board. The facilities that now exist seem to have been built after each of the reservoirs had evaluated by staff archaeologists associated with the SWRCB (Jackmond 1974; Soule 1982). Both of these reports that were written about the SWRCB projects indicate that the specific Place of Use and Point of (stream) diversion of these small reservoir surveys were negative, that is, no prehistoric archaeological material was observed. However, the authors did mention that Native American artifactual remains had been discovered in the upper parts of the Garnett Creek and Jericho Canyon areas. While neither of these authors describe where these reported artifacts originated it is expected that the locations were well outside of the specific areas that were surveyed areas. ARS also is assuming that the

locations of these reported discovery areas seem to be north and northwest of the Palisades Road locality which is being evaluated in the current study.

While both of these SWRCB reports were negative the cited reports mentioned in these documents were examined closely to see what kinds of cultural materials might have been found by other surveys that were conducted on prior occasions in the general project vicinity. We also wanted to see if the authors recognized any physical or cultural attributes of the study area that would bear special relevance to how ARS might accomplish the sensitivity assessment on the current project located at 3106 Palisades Road.

Based on what is reported by avocational and professional archaeologists alike there is a strong expectation that aboriginal artifacts may be discovered during surveys. In addition the standard reference materials that were consulted for this study also suggest that it is also very likely that various kinds of historic-era sites also are present in this rugged area on the slopes of Mount St. Helena and near to the Palisades. These places and events were significant to shaping the physical and cultural landscape of Northeastern Napa and Lake Counties in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Menefee 1873; Alley, Bowen & Co. 1881; Issler 1939; Stevenson 1974; Stanton 1998).

One can also expect that historic-era artifactual remains and features related to industrial activities such as mining, prospecting, or road-building also may be discovered in the general project area; hotels and roadhouses were developed in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to serve the miners and prospectors as well as general visitors who came to this area (Issler 1939). Given the history one can expect to find various kinds of rural habitation sites in the general area, such as homesteads and cabins as well as places that were associated with the early mining industry of Napa and Lake County where silver and gold as well as other more exotic minerals were found in the Mount St. Helena area. The types of places that might be found include industrial sites that include mining claims, camps, and dump sites where the various ores were extracted and processed as well as architectural buildings such as cabins, or short-term town sites and domestic features that include outhouses, privies, and dumps (Issler 1939: 155; F. Davis 1948; Chesterman 1951; Heizer 1953).

It is well known that besides immigrants from the East and Europe the area also attracted various other ethnic populations who came into the area to work at the various mining establishments and camps; this include the Chinese and other Asian populations as well as Latin Americans and African Americans as well. These ethnic populations also established temporary and semi-permanent camps and domestic sites in the general area and one also can expect to find artifacts and food remains that are typically associated with these ethnic enclaves; places such as "Chinatowns" or specially segregated areas where workers congregated or even buried their dead might thus be located in the general vicinity of a project area.

## **STUDIES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS IN THE PROJECT VICINITY**

Archival review found that while no official study has occurred of private land located along the eastern side of Palisades Road in the project area's vicinity there have been a few archaeological investigations conducted along the frontage of Highway 29. The majority of these studies were preformed by State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) staff archaeologists (Marcia Kelly) or consultants working for the State including staff archaeologists based at the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University (Katherine Dowdall and Nelson "Scotty" Thompson). The Highway 29 study began in earnest in 1988 and extended throughout the 1990s on a periodic basis (particularly in 1991) and 1998 (Dowdall and Thompson 1998) and into the early 2000 period, with most of the actual field work being conducted in 1988 and 1991 (M. Kelly 1988; Dowdall and Thompson 1991a, b, 1998). Amendments and supplemental additions to the original site recording forms have been prepared by these researchers and specific mitigation recommendations were provided to the Caltrans officials about those sites that had been determined to be particularly eligible (to the National Register of Historic Places) and might require additional study.

The first known inspection of Highway 29 that bears particular mention is the study that begins at and near the center of the town of Calistoga (near Lincoln Avenue) and trends north and northwestward to the highway's intersection with Palisades Road. The study then extends past that road junction and then past the junction with the roadway going up into Jericho Canyon and then along the highway to the west as the highway ascends the hill towards the Napa County boundary with Lake County. Additional visits to this general area occurred several years later when the ASC staff archaeologists went to this area to examine several of the archaeological sites that

had been reported in the area several years earlier. In particular surveys were conducted near to two locations along Highway 29 northwest of Calistoga where culverts were planned to be built on Garnett Creek or several other intermittent streams located along that stretch of roadway. Initial surveys were apparently negative along the immediate roadway (M. Kelly 1988) but later expanded studies apparently identified previously unknown prehistoric sites that were examined and formally recorded by consultants working for Caltrans District 04 (Dowdall and Thompson 1991a, b; 1998).

In this case site amended site supplemental record forms were prepared on CA-Nap-808 and Nap-809 which were first recorded in 1991 (Dowdall and Thompson 1991a, b). There is yet another report that was completed in 1998 about additional surveys of the highway rights-of-way that were necessitated due to changes to the proposed alignment that required special mitigation measures involving sites of potential archaeological significance. This later document expanded upon what had initially been observed about the two sites, CA-Nap-808 and -809, located to the south of the highway between Garnett Creek Road and Greenwood Road (Dowdall and Thompson 1998). In one cases site boundaries were expanded and slightly altered around the channel of Garnett Creek south of the highway but apparently in the case of Nap-809 no artifactual materials were seen alongside the existing highway frontage near the intersection with Palisades Road. [This is only several hundred meters south of the subject property at 3106 Palisades Road.]

In addition to the archaeological studies of Highway 29 through and beyond Calistoga there also have been studies conducted about the numerous masonry bridges that are located along many of the State highways in Napa, Sonoma, and Lake Counties. The investigations include Highway 29 along the west side of the Napa Valley as well as its offshoots to the north and east into Lake County over the mountain. The masonry bridge study was performed as a part of a federally assisted highway project. The study was conducted by Stacie Ham and other researchers at the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University). This 2003 study involved an evaluation and assessment of the attributes and merits of these historic architectural structures to satisfy federal standards (Ham 2003; S-30905). Several of the bridges that exist along Highways 29 and 128 in Napa County were formally evaluated as part of this larger study and many of these structures also were formally recorded using State of California Primary record forms that described their engineering style, size, condition, and other attributes. In a few notable cases the bridges were found to have integrity and to reflect important styles of construction and thus were considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

There are two specific masonry bridges in the general project vicinity that were evaluated and Primary site numbers have been assigned to them: the masonry bridge located along Highway 29 at Garnett Creek and another at Greenwood Road are now known as P-21-01303 and P-21-01305 respectively (Ham 2003). However most of the evaluated bridges were found not to be eligible, including the one at Garnett Creek and the other at Greenwood Road at Highway 29.

According to the map search that ARS conducted at the NWIC and other sources, there also are a handful of officially recorded prehistoric archaeological sites that have been found in the hills that exist behind the Palisades Road-Lake County Highway frontage. A few of these places have been officially recorded by staff archaeologists working either with the State of California on Highway projects (like the Caltrans work described above) and for studies that were conducted by the State Department of Parks and Recreation, including investigations conducted at Robert Louis Stevenson Heritage Park that is located near the border with Lake County along Highway 29. Some privately-sponsored archaeological studies have been conducted by consultants who are not directly involved with either the highway-related projects or surveys of reservoirs or stream diversions (mostly for new vineyard construction) under the jurisdiction of the SWRCB (Soule 1992).

Examples of this type of projects include Neri (2000) for a timber conversion at the Harris Ranch off the Toll Road (Haydu 1999; Neri 2000), a sewage disposal site at the historic Chateau Montelena Winery on Tubbs Lane (performed by a former employee of ARS) (Bryne 1993), and another privately owned property located on Tubbs Lane near the old Calistoga Geysers resort (Tremaine 2002a, b). Both of the projects on Tubbs Lane reported on known prehistoric and historic sites in the vicinity of each of the project areas (Y. Beard 1977a; Bryne 1993; Tremaine 2002b).

It seems that the majority of these highway or reservoir related investigations that have been performed are entirely negative or if prehistoric materials were found they were located outside the specific project limits. The reports reviewed for this study seldom made specific mention of finding an appreciable quantity of prehistoric

artifactual material in the immediate project limits, so that there would be sufficient enough material found to necessitate filing an official record or supplement form on the known resource. In most cases a small and highly dispersed quantity of artifactual materials (usually flakes of obsidian or other type of toolstone such as chert) might be found. Since the artifacts were often considered "isolated finds" they were not individually have been described in these reports or plotted on the maps that were submitted with the report sent to the CHRIS.

The majority of studies are either negative or a single definite site (that was previously unknown) was identified or if a previously recorded site was visited. It appeared to be well outside the project limits that it did not require formal recording). In the Caltrans Highway 29 study area near the intersection with Palisades Road, the inspection in 1988 and 1991 recovered little evidence of artifactual material along most of the examined highway rights-of-way. The exception to this statement is during a survey of two culverts along the road where it crossed Garnett Creek, two newly recognized sites (Nap-808 and -809) were found. These two new sites are located outside of the specific limits of the highway frontage that was inspected on a surface-only basis. It is unclear (to this author) if the consultants working for the State agency had permission to access property outside the State designated rights-of-way. Particularly the site of Nap-808 that seems to be located closer to Greenwood Road.

When excavations were performed to sample the possibility that underground deposits might exist in and outside the specific project Area of Potential Effect (APE) near Nap-809 along Garnett Creek (below the culvert located at the highway's intersection with Palisades Road), the researchers noted that little or no real cultural material was uncovered below what was recovered from the currently exposed ground surface that was sampled. What was found was not in an undisturbed context (Kelly 1988; Dowdall and Thompson 1991a, b).

As we discuss below the Napa County archaeological base maps do indicate that there are parcels within a half-mile radius which possess similar physical environmental settings and where the presence of prehistoric sites have been identified in the archival review or field reconnaissance phase of the investigation. A few of these sites are locations where definite signs of aboriginal Native American occupation (midden deposits and domestic features) have been observed. However most of these sensitive areas are represented by places where scattered chipped or ground stone tools or waste flakes of knappable rock have been found including flakes of obsidian, Franciscan cherts or basalt, or harder metamorphic rock types. All of these afore-mentioned rock types are native to this area and are reported to have served as sources of toolstone in aboriginal times (Heizer and Treganza 1944; F. Davis 1948; Heizer 1953; Chesterman 1951).

Given this physical setting and environment there is a moderate potential that some evidence of Native American utilization may be present within the Carver-Sutro property. The presence of the intermittent Horns Creek also increases the parcel's attractiveness for occupation and land usage by the aboriginal population if they chose to establish campsites or activity areas in the general parcel vicinity.

In addition if there are any existing (or former) structures on the property that are more than 45 years of age, there is also a likelihood that these structures and/or buildings might be considered to be possibly of historic age and thus eligible to be considered a historic resource. If there are plans to cause a major alteration to any structure that is greater than 45 years of age, it would be necessary to evaluate that structure and assess its historic eligibility (condition, integrity, and function).

When the Conservation-Development and Planning Commission reviewed the submitted plans for the new winery and cave construction and related land alterations, the archaeological base maps and files were examined to determine the general archaeological sensitivity of the property (Hornisher personal communication 2009). The parcel would have been assessed to have moderate sensitivity given its general environmental setting and comparison to areas which have been evaluated and found to contain prehistoric sites. The review of records and maps conducted by the planner indicated that the project area has not been the prior subject of an archaeological study and there are no documented cultural resources on the parcel or in the immediate area (east of Palisades Road).

County data indicates that there are parcels of land in the general area north-northwest of the town center of Calistoga that have similar environmental settings to the subject project area which have been the subject of archaeological studies that occurred as a result of requirements made either by Napa County planners or the State Water Resources Control Board (e.g., Jackmond 1974; Soule 1984, 1992; Flynn 1988, 1989, 2002, 2005; Miller 1988). While our archival review indicates that most of the required studies performed in the project vicinity

have been negative, there are a few officially recorded Native American prehistoric sites that are located nearby, namely Nap-124 and Nap-317 (Harrel 1933 cited in Flynn 2002; Jackmond 1974). The actual, original location of Nap-124 has not been confirmed since its original site record was submitted in the 1930's to the Archaeological Research Facility at the University of California at Berkeley and added to their inventory list (Hamel 1937; Heizer 1953b). In 2002 ARS attempted to relocate this site, looking specifically at the reported locus as it is plotted on the Napa County base maps; but we did not have any success in finding any evidence of obsidian artifacts or culturally modified soils in the plotted location on an examined parcel located at 2950 Lake County Highway (Flynn 2002).

In the case of Nap-317 better success has been achieved. The location of Nap-317 as reported by Harrel (1937) apparently was confirmed by a much later archaeological survey that was conducted for a SWRCB archaeological survey (Jackmond 1974; King and Hickman 1974; Soule 1984). Later researchers seem to have been able to find enough artifactual material to make a map plot of its actual location. Based on their survey the re-recorders made an estimate of the site's former dimensions and constituents. But they did notice that construction of an even earlier reservoir (then in existence in the larger property that they were examining) may have resulted in the destruction of the original site location (Jackmond 1974; Soule 1984).

## **EXPECTATIONS BASED ON PRE-FIELD RESEARCH**

Prior to conducting the fieldwork, the author undertook pre-field research using files maintained by ARS which included checking ethnographic documents, historic maps and standard historic reference materials, survey reports, site records and base maps pertaining to the Calistoga area of Napa County included were the reports prepared by various ARS principals and staff members who have conducted work in the northern Napa Valley and in particular in Calistoga, along Highway 29 or Lake County Highway (e.g., King and Hickman 1974; Flynn 1989, 2002, 2005; Evans 2008). In addition we also examined available information on file at the CHRIS.

Besides maps, site records, and pertinent reports about evaluated parcels that were examined at the CHRIS, we also examined the Historic Property Directory for Napa County; this list of properties is maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). While there at the NWIC we also examined the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources and California Historical Landmarks to see if any listed properties are located in the project area or its immediate surroundings. Also during the research at the CHRIS we gathered any documents (not already in our possession) about Napa County. In particular we tried to get as many of the reports that have been prepared about projects (either surveys or excavations) that have been conducted within an arbitrarily defined one to two mile radius of the current project area.

The NWIC records search indicated that the subject property has not been previously evaluated and no private property along the east side of Palisades Road to its northern terminus point (about one-half mile away) have been examined either. There are several properties in the immediate proximity that have been evaluated for proposed projects (apparently related to applications for residential or commercial developments under the County's jurisdiction) or reservoir construction that is under the jurisdiction of State regulatory agencies (such as the Department of Water Rights). The research indicates that the planned construction of the Carver-Sutro winery or wine cave on the property at 3106 Palisades Road will not affect any prehistoric or historic sites that have been previously identified in the immediate project area.

In addition to research conducted at the NWIC or ARS we also made contact with the Napa County Conservation-Development and Planning department, making a request of that office to examine their GIS maps to identify if there were any archaeological studies that have been performed in recent times that might not be in the files accessible at the NWIC (Hornisher personal communication 2009).. According to the County's records there are several places in the general area, particularly between the intersection of Palisades Road and Lake County Highway that have been defined as being archaeologically sensitive. After making our review of the CHRIS files we noticed that there is some data that was gathered at the NWIC that the county does not seem to have in their data files yet and vice versa. The county GIS files were produced in 2005-06 and are being updated occasionally as report data are acquired from private consultants who must turn their reports into the planning department to comply with County policy. [It seems that reports prepared by federal and State agencies often are not sent to Napa County for their files.]

In addition to the few prehistoric archaeological sites that are shown on ARS or County maps, the NWIC search indicates that one additional prehistoric site, apparently shown as the number of Nap-726 or Primary Number P-28-000601, is located about one-half mile to the west of the project area. The maps also indicate that there are two Primary numbered sites P-28-1458 and P-1459 (each represent historic features or structures) located north and west in Jericho Canyon along Lawley Toll House Road. {These two features were apparently recorded in 2004 during a county-required survey of the proposed Garnett Creek Winery project at 3802 Lawley Toll House Road (Flaherty 2004a, b, c).} Although few other historic or prehistoric sites have been identified in the immediate project research limits (arbitrarily defined as one-half mile radius), there are a few other prehistoric and historic sites that are located well outside the arbitrarily established one-mile research radius. These additional sites include several unconfirmed locations (Branscomb 1977a-c) and at least three or four other prehistoric occupation sites that were first observed by informants dating between 1922 through the 1940s and 1950s; these sites were ultimately recorded by UC Berkeley researchers many years later (e.g., Elsasser 1955).

There are several early sites that are known in the project vicinity, including the highly disturbed site known as Nap-68 site (located within the historic location of the Kimball Dam) and Nap-70. Many years later local Napa County archaeologists such as Yolande Beard made a special visit to several of these locations. Beard and later other archaeologists were witness to the severe damage that has occurred to these reported sites. Yolande Beard also prepared a site supplement record on several other sites in Calistoga, including Nap-338 (the DaCunha site) and Nap-628 (Loud 1922; Harrel 1933; Meighan 1951; Elsasser 1953; Anonymous 1959; Flynn et al 1982; Roop 1987).

There are several prehistoric archaeological sites that have been newly identified and officially recorded in this stretch of Lake County Highway and the Palisades area. Specific information about another two of the archaeological sites that are known in the project vicinity, Nap-124 and Nap-317 is provided below. However many of the sites that are shown on NWIC maps do not seem to be shown on the County base maps. For instance two of these sites near the project area are CA-Nap-808 and Nap-809; these sites are located off the immediate Highway 29 right-of-way that was surveyed by Caltrans in 1991 (Dowdall and Thompson 1991a, b; 1998). This information is based on research and field inspections that were conducted in the immediate area by the author of this report in 2002 and 2005 (Flynn 2002, 2005).

While the research conducted at the CHRIS and Napa County indicates that the project area where the Carver-Sutro Winery is proposed to be built has not been evaluated previous to this investigation, the general environment is suitable for some kind of aboriginal utilization given its environmental setting and ready access to raw materials for tool manufacture and basic subsistence needs. The area provides plant, animal, and mineral (geologic) resources that are known to have been exploited by aboriginal populations. In addition the mineral resources including the volcanic and metamorphic rocks of the area (quartz, quicksilver, gold, silver, ammonia, and other rocks and minerals also were exploited in historic times, bringing many different ethnic populations (Chinese, Latin and Central Americans, and others) into the area for settlement and other pursuits.

The hospitable climate, hydrology, and abundant natural resources of the northern Napa Valley offered an attractive environment for human habitation during ancient times. The project area is located in the prehistory territory of the Wappo, a Yukian speaking group that is regarded as the Napa region's earliest inhabitants. The Wappo likely preceded the neighboring Pomo, Coast and Lake Miwok, and Patwin peoples by as much as 2000 years or more (Kroeber 1925; Driver 1936; Sawyer 1978; Weber 1998). The term "Wappo" is actually an Americanization of the Spanish word *guapo*, meaning "courageous" or "brave, a designation that resulted from their bitter refusal to be dominated by the Spanish (Heizer 1953). The alternate names of *Sotoyome* and *Ashochimi* also were the terms used to describe the Wappos by both themselves and the neighboring Pomo. Individual tribelets were also referred to according to primary village sites, such as the *Callajomanes* near St. Helena, the *Mayacamas* near Calistoga, and the *Kaimus* from the Yountville area (Driver 1936; Heizer 1953).

As described by Sawyer (1978: 260), the Wappo were "seasonal and inveterate travelers" who moved frequently to take advantage of a range of subsistence and exchange resources (such as rock material and mineral resources used as toolstone). These travels even included trips as far as Bodega Bay, through Pomo and Coast Miwok territory, to collect abalone, clamshells, and seaweed. Clamshells in particular were a valuable material for the manufacture of beads and other ornaments, and were also used as a form of currency or money. For instance

clamshell beads and ornaments made of exotic shell and rock material were recovered at several of the sites investigated by UC Berkeley such as Nap-70, Nap-124, and Nap-338.

According to ethnographic sources the Wappo are considered to have been middlemen in the distribution of coastal shells to more inland peoples, and they also controlled access to the obsidian source at Napa Glass Mountain near present day St. Helena (Driver 1936; Heizer 1953; Heizer and Treganza 1944). Obsidian was a valuable resource for all prehistoric Californians, who used it to fashion spear points, arrowheads, knives, scrapers, and other types of implements used for cutting, drilling, and/or scraping. Besides the chipped stone tools and finished implements that are characteristically used for hunting (arrow points and spear points), the sites are also littered with waste material from chipped stone tool manufacture as well as implements made by grinding, battering or pecking that were used to process or procure various kinds of animal or vegetal foods. Organic residues including animal and bird bones, charcoal, ash, and fire-affected rocks also may be present, particularly in places used on a longer-term basis.

According to the ethnographer Samuel Barrett (who wrote principally about the Pomo but included the Wappo and Coast Miwok as well (which are discussed under the Moquelumnean tribes), there are three old village sites located in the vicinity of Calistoga. Two were located on the east side of the Napa River just north of town, one called *tse'lmenan* and the other, *niLektsonoma*; and the other one on the west side of the Napa River south of Cyrus Creek, called *maiya'kma*.

The following descriptions were given for the three village site names:

*Tse'lmenan*, from *tse*, charcoal, *me*, water, and *nan*, a well or other deep hole containing water, near the foothills at a point about a mile north of the town of Calistoga (Barrett 1908: 270).f

*niLektsonoma*, from *niLek*, a species of hawk, *tso*, ground, and *no'ma*, village, just northeast of the town of Calistoga near the head of the Napa Valley. One informant says that this is simply another name for the village *maiya'kma* (Barrett 1908: 270).

*Maiya'kma*, at a point about a mile south of the town of Calistoga near the head of the Napa valley. According to one informant this village was also called *niLektsonoma* (Barrett 1908: 270).

None of these reported ethnographic village sites are located in the immediate vicinity of the current project area. They warrant mention because their presence indicates that there were Native Americans living in the general area in historic times. This fact is confirmed in the accounts prepared by many of the local earliest pioneers of this region as described in the standard historic reference documents which have been discussed above (Menefee 1873; Munro-Fraser 1880; Win 1998).

## RESULTS OF SURFACE EXAMINATION

The archaeological inspection of the property was conducted on March 13 by ARS principals Katherine Flynn and William Roop, in the company of the applicant, Mr. Denis Sutro, who showed us the areas where the new winery and cave will be placed and the general location of the 300-foot long new driveway that is proposed to provide access to the new winery building. Access to the existing home and other structures is provided by an existing driveway that is paved but open ground that was examinable is present on either side of the pavement. To aid our survey of the project area the project engineers and designer also provided us with plans and aerial photographic information that pertained to the proposed project.

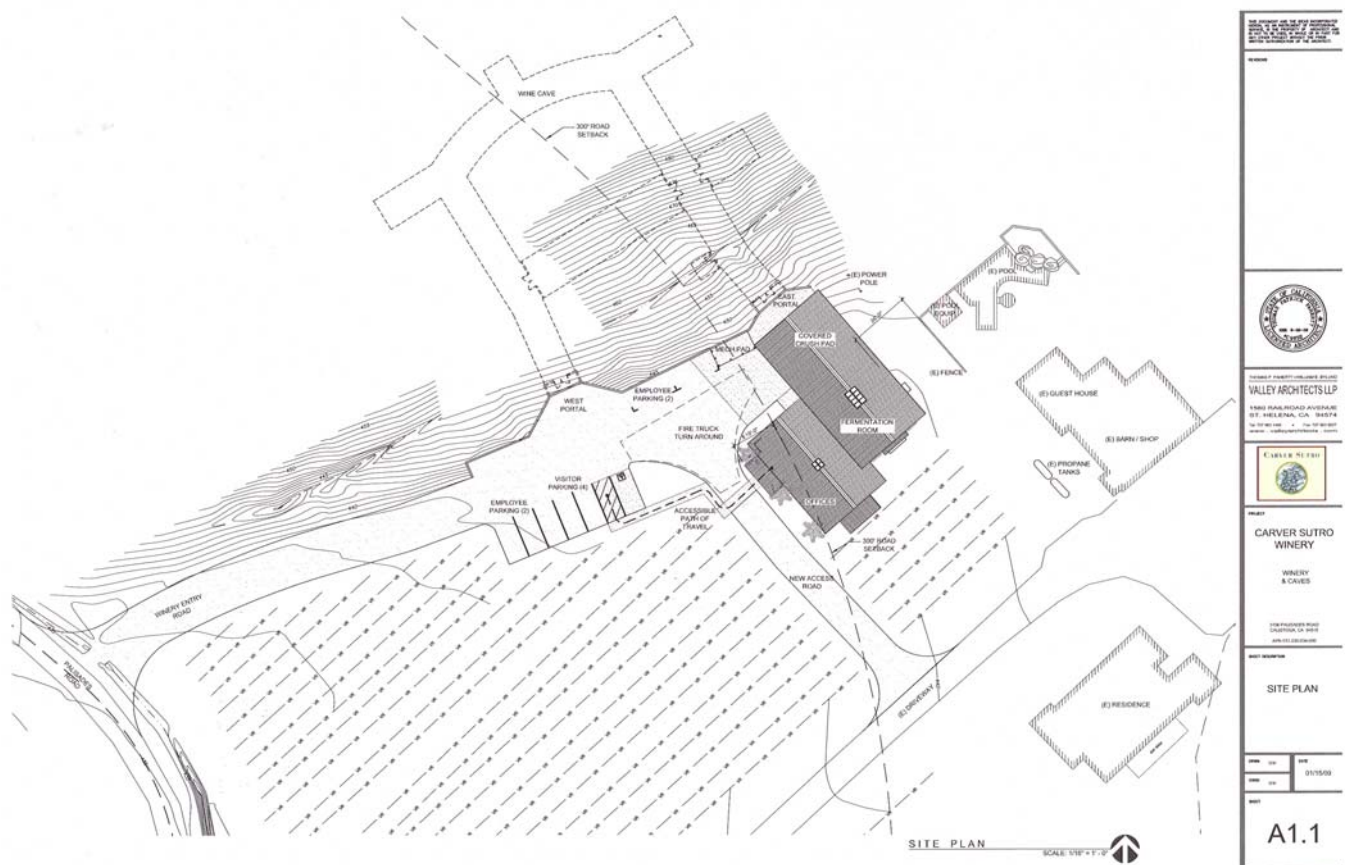
The planned new winery building will be located within an area of existing vineyard. The survey thus was accomplished by examining the open ground between vineyard rows, each surveyor taking a single row while the other moved two or three rows over and walked the distance to the end of the row (along the fence paralleling Palisades Road) and then back again towards the existing residential complex. We were specifically looking for typical signs of aboriginal activity in the form of chipped or ground stone implements or stone waste material or darker, culturally modified soil or fire-affected rocks that would represent habitation by aboriginal, prehistoric populations or non-native groups who came later to settle the rural lands beyond the established center of the town of Calistoga.



Recent wet weather and normal winter ground cover prevailed and thick weedy growth sometimes precluded getting a clear, open view of the ground that surrounded the roots of the vines. However the ground surface was usually visible beyond the vines themselves and in the (relatively) lower area that has developed between the cultivated rows of vines. The vines are often on slightly higher ground and then on either side and in between the row on which the vines grows, there is a lower area that is better exposed. Here the soil surface could be closely examined to see if any humanly modified objects were present and visible. Thus we would look specifically for broken rocks, pebbles, cobbles, or bedrock or portable boulders that might bear visible signs of damage or purposeful shaping into an implement or tool.

In spite of what we considered to be a moderate potential for the discovery of isolated prehistoric ground/battered stone tools made from locally available sources of cobble-sized rocks of basalt or obsidian), the survey did not encounter any evidence of flakes or modified stone of any kind in the winery location in the vineyard or the upper slope where the septic field is planned.

We closely examined large cobbles of rock or areas of exposed bedrock outcrops especially those cobbles of fist or greater sizes to see if any of these materials had been used as aboriginal tools such as hammerstones, pestles, manos, metates, or mortars. Such artifacts have been found in other nearby archaeological sites in association with worked obsidian cobbles as well as such well-finished items as projectile points and knives. Despite close scrutiny in the surveyed vineyard area we did not encounter any evidence of modified cobbles or flakes bearing definite signs of chipping to shape a cobble or flake into a tool or that which is commonly associated with use wear. We did not find any polished or purposefully scratched, pecked, or abraded cobbles or boulders that might represent typical kinds of ground stone implements or the types of rock art (petroglyphs) that



**FIGURE 3. SITE PLAN SHOWING EXISTING AND PROPOSED BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND FEATURES.**

have been found in Napa County (Heizer 1953; Beard 1980; Flynn 1986). There are rocks exposed that bore the characteristic scars of damage from the passage of agricultural machines (such as plows and excavating equipment) that go through the vines and remove the grapes or weeds that would usually impede the passage of mechanical harvesting equipment or human (grape) pickers.

We did expand the survey to include vineyard areas that are located across the existing driveway that provides access to the building complex, mainly to the south and east. This inspection was conducted in the hopes that we might encounter evidence of either prehistoric or historic artifactual materials in areas of similar vineyard cultivation that lie in closer proximity to the watercourse. Special attention was directed to the channelized segment of



**FIGURE 4. AERIAL VIEW OF PROJECT AREA SHOWING EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PHYSICAL SETTINGS.**

Horns Creek that is located near to the house complex. Despite our suspicions nothing was seen in this location, which seemed indicative of the presence of a prehistoric activity area; although it does seem to have a higher relative archaeological sensitivity than the vineyards on either side of the stream channel. In spite of our intense examination no modified soils or artifactual materials that would be indicative of prehistoric occupation or camping activity was observed in this portion of the property along Palisades Road.

Similar negative findings have been described in archaeological reports that were reviewed regarding surveys that were conducted along the highway at the intersection with Palisades. However there are rumors that isolated prehistoric artifacts in the form of ground and chipped stone implements have been discovered in the general Palisades area. In addition there is at least one prehistoric site, CA-Nap-124 (Harrell 1933) that apparently is reported to be located in the general vicinity (Harrell 1933). ARS undertook a study of a neighboring parcel along Lake County Highway (Flynn 2002) but despite intense examination we were unable to confirm the reputed site's presence. The 2002 study area also did not reveal any signs of artifacts of prehistoric manufacture.

## CONCLUSIONS

It is likely that isolated artifacts could be found on the remainder of the Carver-Sutro property that was not surveyed by ARS. For instance prehistoric or historic artifacts might be discovered in the hill areas that lie well upstream of the project location that was inspected by ARS. We did not find any natural sources of obsidian pebbles or cobbles exposed on the surveyed part of the property. However, one could expect isolated cobble tools or flakes to be discovered if suitable materials were naturally found in geological sources and thus readily accessible. However no evidence of either historic or prehistoric archaeological materials was observed during the examination of the proposed winery location, the cave, or the septic field. Thus it is the conclusion of this evaluation that there will be no adverse effects to significant cultural resources from the planned construction. In light of the negative findings an archaeological monitoring program does not need to be implemented at this time.

In spite of the negative findings it is our conclusion that caution should be exercised nonetheless. There still is a strong potential that totally isolated artifacts may be present in other areas on the property that were not evaluated during this project. Because the property contains a native creek (Horns Creek) and there are natural sources of rock available within the immediate project area in outcrops as well as cobble form that could be made into various kinds of ground and/or chipped stone tools, there is a potential that evidence of prehistoric land use may be present in areas not evaluated during this study. However the current application to build the winery and wine cave does not appear to pose any adverse effects to the channel of Horns Creek that goes through the larger property. But if any disruption to the stream becomes necessary at a later date or as a result of the current application, we would strongly recommend that if more land is proposed to be placed into cultivation or if there is

a plan to alter the natural landscape or replace areas that are currently covered by native vegetation with new buildings, roadways, or other facilities for which ground disturbance is necessary, another examination should be undertaken to confirm or deny the potential for prehistoric materials to be present.

ARS must caution the reader; other researchers and avocational archaeologists have mentioned that they have personally observed and subsequently recorded isolated bedrock outcrops that contain ground depressions used for milling acorns and hard seeds. These identified sites were found when the archaeologists were examining several of the larger as well as minor creeks that are located near Calistoga. We want to draw particular attention to that area where Tubbs Lane intersects with Highway 29 where a milling site was discovered by a well-known avocationalist archaeologist Yolande Beard (Beard 1980). She was drawn to this area by rumors she received from local informants that larger village sites and activity areas had been found along Highways 29 and 128 and even closer to Calistoga and St. Helena than the current project area (e.g., Beard 1973, 1974a, b, c, 1977a, b, c; 1980; Branscomb 1977a, b, and c).

In 1974 when Thomas King and Patricia Hickman had begun their study of the Palisades-Table Mountain area Ms. Beard also was contacted about any information she might have about any artifact discoveries in the Palisades area north and east of Calistoga. They wanted to know if she or other informants had found any sites (Beard 1973 personal communication in King and Hickman 1974). While she knew of nothing specific in the immediate area that was undergoing study by King and Hickman, she did express an interest in the general area. Numerous suitable sources of rock outcrops that could have supplied the Native peoples with raw materials for preparation into various kinds of tools and implements are present in the area. She suspected that there could be various kinds of sites that were used for vegetal food processing or procurement, such as milling sites represented by non-portable bedrock outcrops that contain mortar depressions and milling slicks. In addition temporary campsites and activity areas might contain portable equipment such as slab metates, bowl mortars, manos, and pestles that could have been left along the streams where the particular item had been used to grind or pulverize plant material. Easily portable equipment also may have been transported into another area entirely and been discarded or lost along a trail.

While ARS personally did not find any prehistoric portable artifacts such as implements used to grind various vegetable materials (such as pestles or mortars) in the vineyard area that we examined, we believe that similar to Beard's suspicion there is a moderate potential that prehistoric artifacts and modified boulder outcrops may be found in other parts of the Carver-Sutro property. There seems to be a potential that stone tools may have been discovered further upstream in the upper part of the Horns Creek canyon area, for instance in areas that have been less frequently used or visited in the recent past. For this reason we cannot totally discount that isolated artifacts (used for milling acorns perhaps) may be discovered during future grading or land clearance necessary for the new construction. In this case ground stone artifacts may be found in proximity to the stream channel which would have supplied the water necessary to process acorns to remove the tannins for consumption.

In addition to isolated prehistoric material there also is a moderately high potential given the history of silver and gold mining in the Palisades area that signs of the historic extractive industries and related sites like mining camps with associated domestic and industrial debris will be found in general area, which is (Davis 1948; Jenkins 1951; Stanton 1998).

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

In light of the potential that aboriginal milling equipment and chipped stone artifacts might be present within the larger property and could be discovered, ARS is recommending that some precautions should be taken by the applicant. The presence of an archaeological monitor might be especially recommended when and if there are plans made to conduct substantial grading or excavation in proximity to the sensitive stream course along Horns Creek. In this case and before the excavation is conducted ARS recommends that the proposed area should be formally evaluated by a qualified archaeologist; if signs of a cultural resource are discovered the inspector archaeologist will be responsible to suspend the ongoing work and put into effect appropriate measures to reduce possible damage to any resources that are deemed to be potentially significant.

In the event that prehistoric archaeological materials are discovered during earth disturbance that is specifically associated with the planned construction of the winery, cave, and septic field or a future excavation to replant vines that must be removed to build for the new structures, ARS recommends that the work be temporarily

suspended until an archaeologist can evaluate the discovered material and determine its areal extent, condition, and potential scientific importance. Once the discovered material is evaluated and the discovered material is found to be a definite historic and/or prehistoric resource, all subsequent work in that area should be monitored. The standard ARS monitoring and spot check procedures are appended to this report to be used as a guide if such an exigency occurs. If the discovered material also appears to be concentrated in a small area rather than simply an isolated chipped or ground stone tool (such as a projectile point (a possible hunting loss) or waste flakes from manufacturing), the area should be considered a definite site. Formal recordation should be accomplished immediately to document the area and assess its condition before disturbing activities are allowed to resume. Subsequent construction activities undertaken in the "site area" should be accomplished under the direct supervision of an archaeological monitor, who shall be responsible for proper recordation and data recovery (salvage excavation) that may be warranted to assure that significant resources are properly treated under State law.

In the event that this inspection along the stream area reveals that culturally modified artifacts or soils are present, the place where the materials were discovered should be formally recorded. A temporary work shutdown should be enforced in the affected area before work is allowed to resume. If a mitigation program has not already been developed, ARS recommends that no further alteration should be allowed in this location until this evaluation has been completed and appropriate safeguards are in place to protect any significant artifacts and/or features that may be encountered.

ARS did not evaluate the existing residential building on the property that is being used as a guest facility as well as a home for the applicants' use. In the event that future plans are made to significantly change the existing built environment, that is remove or rehabilitate the existing residential buildings and associated structures, such as the barn, which may be older than 45 years of age and thus possibly considered to be an eligible historic resource, ARS recommends that caution should be exercised. A formal evaluation by a qualified architectural historian may be necessary to properly investigate if these existing buildings qualify as eligible structures and then if they are found to be potentially important, then provide recommendations on what procedures would be necessary to minimize possible damage/disturbance to those of greatest value. While ARS did not find any evidence of historic-aged buildings, structures, or artifactual materials in concentrated form in the surveyed area, there is a potential that something like this might be present within the larger parcel well beyond the area that ARS examined. Historic-era domestic features and deposits associated with possible earlier structures located on the property could be present in other parts of the property; these historic features could include privies, trash deposits, filled-in wells, existing farm buildings or the remnant foundations of earlier residential or agricultural buildings that may have once been located in the study area. These possible former buildings and potentially related trash deposits or features (filled in wells or privies) would qualify as potential eligible historic properties because they are greater than 45 years of age, even if the above-ground components no longer exist. Even if the building itself had been removed the underlying domestic features associated with these structures would warrant evaluation prior to a planned modification.

If such a feature is deemed to be of local significance but would not merit a formal designation to be of State or National significance, the historic building and domestic features usually would warrant official recordation using the State of California Form 523; this form would be sent to the CHRIS to be assessed into the State numerical system. Once it is known how a future proposed project would impact a potential historic property, a mitigation program should be developed to minimize loss of information that might ensue during future remodeling or demolition. A program of archaeological monitoring of the proposed work might be necessary or limited testing or data recovery (salvage excavation) of deposits or features that may be threatened by the proposed activity.

Under Napa County guidelines It is required that should discoveries be made and one of the recommended mitigation measures are implemented ass necessary that a written report will be prepared; this report must be placed on file with the Napa County planning department and the CHRIS. The report will follow after the proper documentation and data recovery (salvage excavation) has been accomplished, attaching the site record form(s) and description of artifact or feature analysis. Descriptions also may be provided in this report about additional mitigation procedures that should be implemented in the future to avoid or reduce adverse impacts to any newly identified "site" or area where concentrated artifacts may have been recovered

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE  
COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
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(916) 653-4082  
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March 16, 2009

Katherine S. Flynn, Partner  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SERVICE  
122 American Alley, Suite A  
Petaluma, CA 94952

Sent by Fax: 707-762-1791  
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Proposed ARS Project #09-017, Carver Winery, 3106 Palisades Road in Calistoga; Napa County.

Dear Ms. Flynn:

A record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez  
Program Analyst

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**Native American Contact**  
Napa County  
March 17, 2009

Ya-Ka-Ama  
6215 Eastside Road Pomo  
Forestville , CA 95436 Coast Miwok  
(707) 887-1541 Wappo

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley  
Earl Couey, Cultural Resources Manager  
P.O. Box 5676 Wappo  
Santa Rosa , CA 95402  
ecouey.1@netzero.net  
707-478-7895

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley  
Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson  
PO Box 1794 Wappo  
Middletown , CA 95461  
sgdcinc@sbcglobal.net  
707-494-9159

**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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.**

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed ARS Project #09-017, Carver Winery, 3106 Palisades Road in Calistoga, Napa County.**

## APPENDIX II

### REGULATORY SETTING

#### CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (14 CCR 15064.5 and PRC 21084.1)

All previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources located within a project area will be identified and evaluated using criteria established in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (14 CCR 105064.5 and PRC 21084.1). Significant historical; resources need to be addressed before environmental mitigation guidelines are developed and approved. A “significant historical resources” (a term which includes both prehistoric and historic-era resources) is one that is found eligible for listing in the California register of Historical Resources. As per Title 14, California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5, historical resources are those that are:

1. Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historic Resources (Public Resources Code 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.);
2. Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (CRHR);
3. Included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code; or
4. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a Lead Agency determines to be historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the Lead Agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

Additionally, historical resources and historic districts designated or listed as city or county landmarks or historic properties or districts pursuant to any city or county ordinance can also be listed in the California Register, if the criteria for listing under the ordinance have been determined by the Office of Historic Preservation to be consistent with the California Register criteria adopted by the commission (pursuant to Section 5024.1(e) of the PRC.)

A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it has integrity and meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or
3. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CEQA (PRC 21083.2) also distinguishes between two classes of archaeological resources: archaeological sites that meet the definition of a historical resource as above, and “unique archaeological resources.” A “unique archaeological resource” has been defined in CEQA as an archaeological artifact, object or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information,
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, or
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts representative of California and United States history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture convey significance when they also possess integrity of

location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource has integrity if it retains the characteristics that were present during the resource's period of significance. Enough of these characteristics must remain to convey the reasons for its significance.

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resources as defined in PRC sections 5020,1(j) or 5024.1.